

(2013 / 6 / 10 2013 / 4 / 23)

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(III)

4.5

(Potassium Ferricyanide)

700

20

(100 - 1)

$10^4 \times 2.35$

(/ 5 - 0.05)

% 0.33 ±

² / 0.0023

t .1:1

(Majid, 2012)

% 95

2.361

0.91 (t)

8=

(III)

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Analytical Use of Prussian Blue to Assay of Hydroxyurea in Capsule

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ABSTRACT

The research involves a simple and sensitive spectrophotometric method for the determination of hydroxyurea in aqueous solution by two steps. The first step depends on the reduction of ferric ions by hydroxyurea to ferrous ions, and in the second step the later reacts with potassium ferricyanide to form a stable prussian blue. This dye is soluble in water and gives absorption maxima at 700 nm. Beer's law was obeyed over the range 1-100 μg of hydroxyurea per 20 ml (i.e 0.05 – 5 ppm) with a corresponding molar absorptivity of $2.4 \times 10^4 \text{ l.mol}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$, Sandell's sensitivity index of $0.0032 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$ and average relative standard deviation of $\pm 0.33\%$, depending on the concentration level, and the t-test value comes to be (0.91) which is less than its table value(2.361) at a confidence level of 95% for 8 degrees of freedom which applies credibility to the suggested method.

The method had been applied successfully to determination of hydroxyurea in capsule.

Keywords: Hydroxyurea, potassium ferricyanide, prussian blue.

(Hydrea, Marlian, Biosu pressin, Droxia and Hidroks. Us Pharmacopeial Convention, 1998).

(World health organization, WHO)

.(WHO, 2009)

(Richardson, 2002)

(Zhox *et al.*, 2002)

(King, 2003)

.(Wang *et al.*, 2002)

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(Sharma *et al.*, 2004)

(Frnak *et al.*, 2004) HIV ()

.(Whitey *et al.*, 1997)

(4 -3)

.(Rodriguez *et al.*,1998)

(HbF)

(Charche, 1997)

(Gladwin, 2002)

guanylyl cyclase

.(Cokic and Smith , 2003)

(Platt, 2008)

deoxyribonucleotide

tyrosul

ribonucleotide redutase

.(Charache *et al.*,1992)

Majid

2.6

(- 2⁻ , 2)

522

Ce (IV)

3.5

(III)

654

.(Majid, 2012)

Rajewsky Fabricius

540

(Fabricius and Rajewsky,1971)

El- Kosasy

.(El-Kosasy, 2003)

Jong

.(Jong *et al.*, 2003)

Pujari

(peritoneal)

.(Pujari *et al.*,1997)

Scoot

.(Scott *et al.*, 2010) GC- MS

Al-Rawithi El- Yazigi

/ 50 25 5

.(El-Yazigi and Al-Rawithi, 1992) 0.9993 – 0.9942

iodimetry

.(British Pharmacopoeia, 1980)

(III)

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Shimadzu UV -Visible Spectrophometer 160

HANA Instruments pH 211

(1)

.Sartorius B1 2015

microprocesser pH Metter

:

:

:(/ 500)

0.0125

25

(NDI

)

:(/ 100)

100

20

:(pH=4.5)

2

5.82

2

4.15

100

.(Perrmin and Dempsey, 1974)

: (10⁻³ × 1.3)

3

FeCl₃

0.0213

100

: (10⁻³ × 1.3) (III)

K₃[Fe(CN)₆]

0.0428

15

100

(/ 1000)
100 0.1
:(- 500)

0.0500

:

.(Majid, 2012)

20

/

50

1.5

:

:

:

(III)

:

700

:

:

(III)

0.1

20

700

.(1)

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:1

ml of 0.1 M sodium acetate solution	Absorbance*		pH
	Sample vs blank	Blank vs distilled water	
0	Turbid	0.011	2.50
0.1	Turbid	0.012	2.63
0.3	Turbid	0.010	2.85
0.5	Turbid	0.008	3.31
0.7	0.425	0.006	3.62
0.9	0.557	0.006	3.90
1.0	0.675	0.005	4.13
1.3	0.678	0.004	4.36
1.5	0.679	0.004	4.50
1.7	0.678	0.004	4.63
1.9	0.678	0.004	4.72
2.0	0.671	0.005	4.85
2.3	0.669	0.004	5.25
2.5	0.668	0.005	5.45

*Measured at 700 nm

(1)

4.5

(4.72 4.36)

:

Sodium acetate – acetic acid (B₁), Citric acid – NaOH (B₂) Formic acid – sodium formate (B₃) and Tartaric acid – NaOH (B₄)

(2)

:2

ml of buffer solution	Absorbance / ml of buffer solution added			
	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄
1.0	0.682	0.612	0.315	0.377
2.0	0.698	0.625	0.301	0.378
2.5	0.736	0.630	0.312	0.376
3.0	0.738	0.633	0.315	0.377
3.5	0.738	0.631	0.317	0.379
4.0	0.737	0.632	0.314	0.378
5.0	0.737	0.630	0.315	0.375
6.0	0.736	0.632	0.315	0.374
Final P ^H	4.35-4.71	4.31-4.65	3.09- 4.32	3.92- 4.39

B₁ (2)B₁ 3

.(3)

:3

Serial number	Order	Abs. sample vs blank	Abs. blank vs distilled water
I	Hu +O +B+R	0.741	0.004
II	Hu+B+O+R	0.335	0.005
III	Hu+O+R+B	Turbid	0.005

Hu = Hydroxyurea, B= Buffer, R= Reagent , O= Oxidant(Fe⁺³)

I (3)

III

II

(Fe⁺³) $10^{-3} \times 1.3$

.(4)

:4

ml of oxidant solution ($1.3 \times 10^{-3}M$)	Absorbance / μg of hydroxyurea						
	5	10	25	50	75	Blank	r ²
1.0	0.061	0.134	0.261	0.518	0.815	0.005	0.997
2.0	0.070	0.140	0.358	0.748	1.089	0.004	0.999
2.5	0.074	0.150	0.371	0.754	1.137	0.004	0.999
3.0	0.076	0.151	0.379	0.755	1.138	0.004	0.999
5.0	0.071	0.148	0.372	0.755	1.132	0.005	0.999
7.0	0.059	0.148	0.370	0.753	1.127	0.005	0.999

7-2

(4)

3

(III)

 $10^{-3} \times 1.3$

.....

: 5

ml of reagent solution (1.3×10^{-3} M)	Absorbance / μg of hydroxyurea						
	5	10	25	50	75	Blank	r^2
1.0	0.065	0.131	0.268	0.521	0.820	0.005	0.997
2.0	0.060	0.131	0.341	0.731	1.055	0.004	0.998
2.5	0.073	0.151	0.382	0.774	1.148	0.004	0.999
3.0	0.0741	0.154	0.385	0.775	1.151	0.004	0.999
5.0	0.073	0.151	0.385	0.773	1.149	0.004	0.999
7.0	0.065	0.151	0.363	0.771	1.132	0.004	0.999

3 (5)

.(6A)

: A6

Time / min.	Absorbance
Immediately	0.741
5	0.776
10	0.775
20	0.775
30	0.776

(6A)

5

.(6B)

:B6

Time / min.	Absorbance
Immediately	0.760
5	0.775
10	0.774
20	0.775
30	0.773

(6B)

5

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(7)

:7

Surfactant solution (3 ml)	Absorbance / order of addition				
	I	II	III	IV	V
CTAB, 1×10^{-3} M	0.775	Turbid solution			
Triton X -100, 1%	0.776	0.731	0.732	0.740	0.737
SDS, 1×10^{-3} M	0.775	0.753	0.754	0.761	0.762

I=Hu+O+B+R+DW, II= Hu+S+O+B+ R+D, III= Hu+O+S+B+R+DW

IV=Hu+O+B+S+R+DW, V=Hu+O+B+R+S+DW

.DW=distilled water S= Surfactant

(7)

(/ 75 50 25)

(8)

:8

Time (min.)	Absorbance / μ g hydroxyurea		
	25	50	75
0	0.362	0.758	1.145
5	0.378	0.775	1.157
15	0.379	0.776	1.158
30	0.378	0.775	1.157
40	0.378	0.775	1.156
50	0.378	0.774	1.157
60	0.377	0.775	1.157

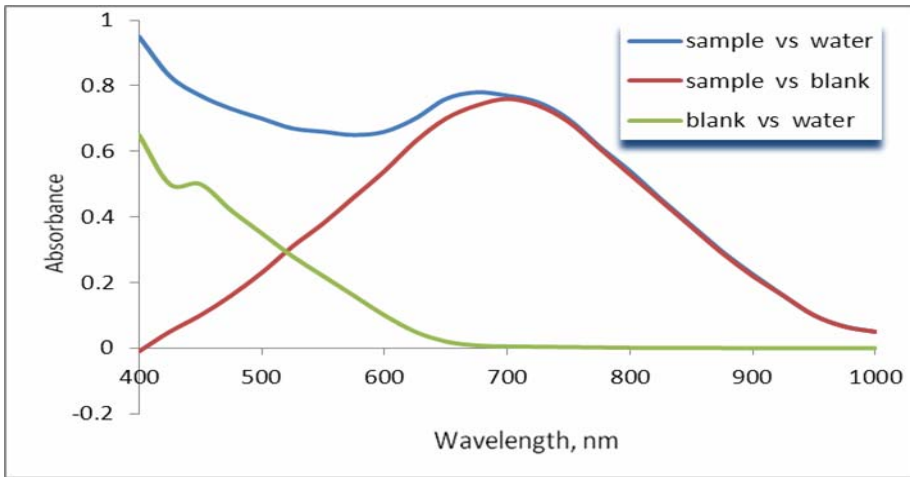
.....

(8)

50

(1)

700



50

:1

/

50

3

20

3

5

$10^{-3} \times 1.3$

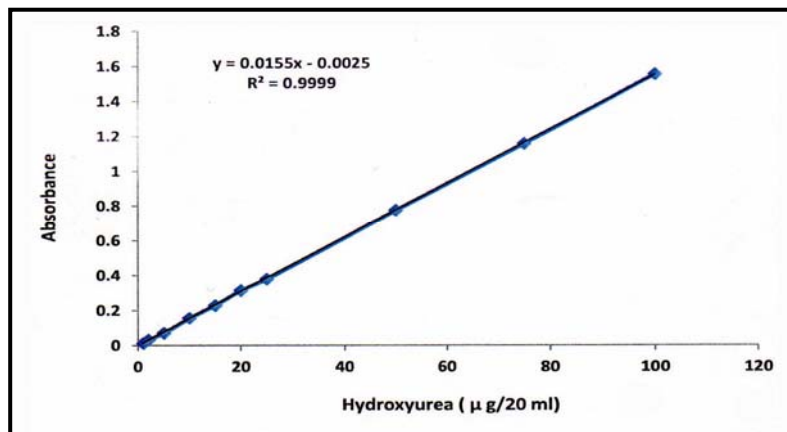
$10^{-3} \times 1.3$

3

700

5

.(2)



:2

(III)

$$(100-1) \quad (2)$$

$$(5- 0.05) \quad 20 /$$

$$.2 / \quad 0.0032 \quad 1- \quad 1- \quad . \quad 10^4 \times 2.35$$

$$r^2=0.999$$

(Job's method of continuous variations)

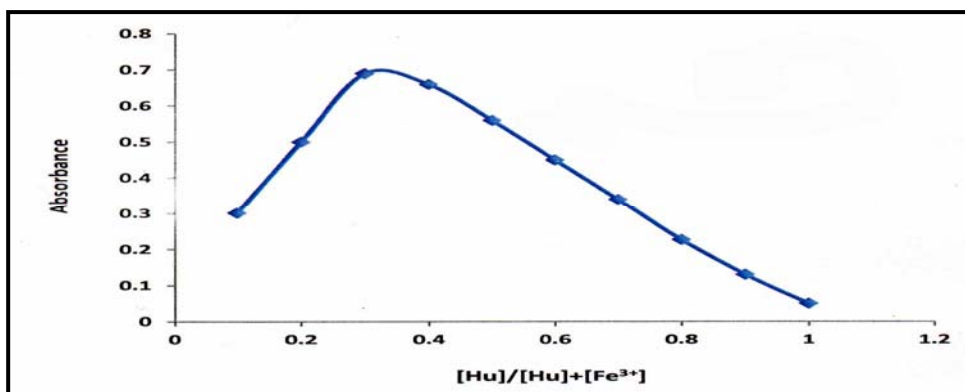
$$10^{-4} \times 6.5$$

(5)

(5-0)

20

(3)

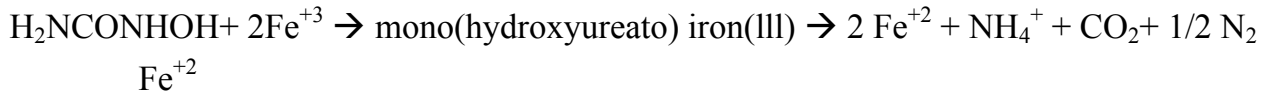


(Fe^{+3} : Hu)

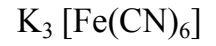
:3



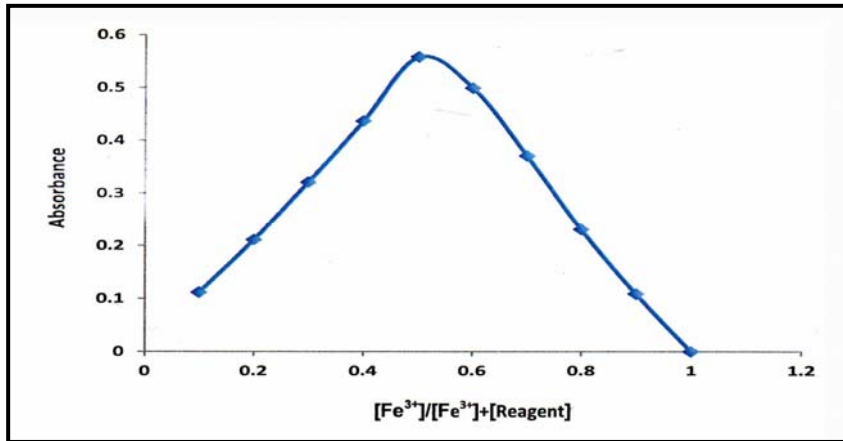
(Kujundzic *et al.*, 2004)



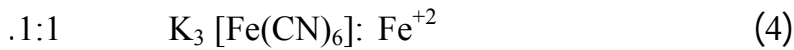
10⁻⁴ × 6.5



(4)



:4



(Buser *et al.*, 1977) KFe[Fe(CN)₆]

1:1

(III)

(As)

(Am)

$$K = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha (n \alpha C)^n}$$

1:1

$$K = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha^2 C}$$

:

=K

= C

(Am-As)/Am

= α

$$K = 5.4 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \quad (9)$$

:9

Hydroxyurea ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Absorbance		α	$K \times 10^{-5} (\text{M}^{-1})$
	As	Am		
20	0.109	0.310	0.648	6.3
40	0.320	0.605	0.471	4.5
60	0.565	0.912	0.380	5.4

(10)

:10

Solvent	Abs. λ_{max} at 700 nm.	$\epsilon_{\text{max}} \times 10^{-4}, \text{ l.mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$
Acetone	1.100	3.3
1,4 Dioxane	0.832	2.5
DMSO	0.741	2.3
Ethanol	0.877	2.6
Formic acid	0.518	1.6
Methanol	0.741	2.3
n-Propanol	0.904	2.7
Pyridine	0.058	0.18
Water	0.776	2.4

(10)

50

20

700

(11)

:11

Foreign compounds	Recovery % of 50 µg hydroxyurea / µg foreign compound present			
	25	50	100	500
Ascorbic acid	112.7	130.4	162.7	350.9
Citric acid	99.5	99.8	100.5	66.3
Glucose	99.5	99.8	99.3	102.1
Gum acacia	100.5	100.9	101.9	103.7
Hydrazine sulphate	101.1	100.2	103.2	113.8
Hydroxylamine HCl	117.3	135.2	182.9	361.5
Lactose	91.7	89.7	88.8	88.5
Paracetamol	107.9	115.2	123.9	142.7
Starch	98.7	100.1	97.3	100.8
Sorbitol	99.3	99.0	98.2	99.7
Sodium hydrogen phosphate	80.3	78.5	74.7	81.9
Sodium dodecyl sulphate	98.2	95.3	92.3	88.5
Thiourea	121.1	130.9	158.1	205.1
Urea	92.4	93.2	94.8	92.8

(11)

60 40 20

.(12)

:12

Hydroxyurea amount (µg)	Absorbance		Recovery*, %	RSD*, %
	Pure drug	Assay		
20	0.315	0.322	102.2	±0.34
40	0.631	0.619	98.1	±0.32
60	0.930	0.938	100.9	±0.33

* Average of five determinations

(t)

(Majid, 2012)

:

$$\pm t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2)}{S_{\text{Pooled}}} \sqrt{\frac{N_1 N_2}{N_1 + N_2}}$$

$$S_{\text{pooled}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_1 - \bar{X}_1)^2 + \sum (X_2 - \bar{X}_2)^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}}$$

$$= \bar{X}_1 \quad X_1$$

$$= \bar{X}_2 \quad X_2$$

$$= N_2 \quad N_1$$

(t) :13

Drug amount	Recovery, % *		(t) practical value
	Present method	Literature method **	
Hydroxyurea 50 µg of (500 mg/capsule)	99.84	99.88	0.91

* Average of five determinations.

** (Majid, 2012)

(t)

(2.361)

%95

(Christain, 2004)

(14)

:14

Analytical parameter	Literature method *	Present method
pH	2.6	4.5
λ_{max} , nm.	522	700
Principal reagent	2,2 - bipyridyl	K ₃ [Fe(CN) ₆]
Determination range	(0.25 – 7.5)ppm	(0.05 -5) ppm
ϵ_{max} , l.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹	1.7×10^4	2.35×10^4
Reaction stoichiometry	1:3	1:1
RSD, %	± 0.9	± 0.33
Application	Hydroxyurea in capsule	Hydroxyurea in capsule

* (Majid, 2012)

(14)

(III)

700

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