

-

(2011 / 5 / 16 2011 / 2 / 14)

5 452 700
(/ 28 0.2) 25
2- . 0.0138 1- .1- . $10^4 \times 2.88$
% ± 1.09 ± 0.03 % 1.0 0.99
. ()

Spectrophotometric Determination of Sulfasalazine by Coupling with Diazotized p-Nitroaniline - Application to Pharmaceutical Formulations

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ABSTRACT

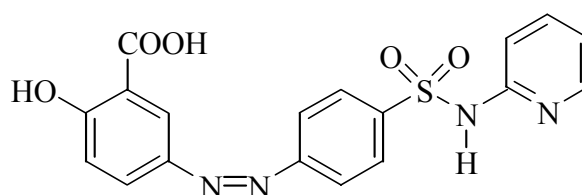
A simple spectrophotometric method for the determination of sulfasalazine has been developed. The method is based on the coupling reaction of sulfasalazine in basic medium with diazotized p-nitroaniline, to form a yellow – orange water soluble azo dye that shows

maximum absorption at 452 nm. Beer's law is obeyed over the concentration range 5-700 μg of sulfasalazine in a final volume of 25 ml, i.e, (0.2-28 ppm) with a molar absorptivity of $2.88 \times 10^4 \text{ l.mol}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$ and Sandell's sensitivity index of $0.0138 \mu\text{g. cm}^{-2}$, a relative error of 0.99 to 1.0 % and a relative standard deviation of ± 0.03 to $\pm 1.09\%$ depending on the concentration level. The proposed method has been applied to assay of sulfasalazine in pharmaceutical formulations (tablets).

(5-amino salicylic acid) mesalazine (British Pharmacopia , 2002)
 .(Mcgirt *et al.*, 2006) Salazopyrin Azulifidine

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Salicylazo Sulphapyridine 5- ([p-(2-Pytidy sulfamoyl) phenyl] azo) salicylic acid
 2- hydroxyl -5-[[4-[[pyridine-2- yl]amino] sulphonyl Phenyl] azo] benzoic acid
 : [British Pharmacopia, 1998]



$C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_5S$
 $M .wt=398.4 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}$

10 5

.(Cantarini *et al.*, 2007).(Rossum *et al.*, 1998)

(HPLC)

1

/

25 0.5

(Chungi *et al.*, 1998)

254

%7.9

/ 2.0 0.5

HPLC- ESI-MS/MS

%119 83

.(Patel *et al.*, 2010)

(Fast red B salt)

(460)

.¹⁻ . ⁴10 ×2.961

/ 13.75 2.5

.[Khier *et al.*, 2008]

1-

:

(SS)

2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone[(SS)(DDQ)],p-chloranil [(SS) (CHL)] , Picric acid [(SS)(PA)], and Iodine[(SS)₂I]⁺.I₃

1:1

.(Refat *et al.*, 2010)

/ 12 0.25

(552)

.(Bugge *et al.*, 2007) %102

(Watts *et al.*, 1999) FT-Raman

.(Jacobsson *et al.*, 1995)

.(Nygard *et al.*, 1988)

—

452

:

(CECIL-CE1021

Shimadzu UV-

digital single beam spectrophotometer)

1

160A

.CE1 PHILIPS

PW9421pH meter PHILIPS

:

: 1-

100

-

0.5

0.01

(100)

(1)

(10)

: (1)

-

: (%1)

-

1

100

: (5)

-

-

(50)

(0.1727)

(1)

(20)

8.65

°5 0

(250)

(10)

%1

.(Othman, 2001)

: (2)

(500)

7.0 0.05

25

(2)

(/ 100)

3

-

4

(452)

25/

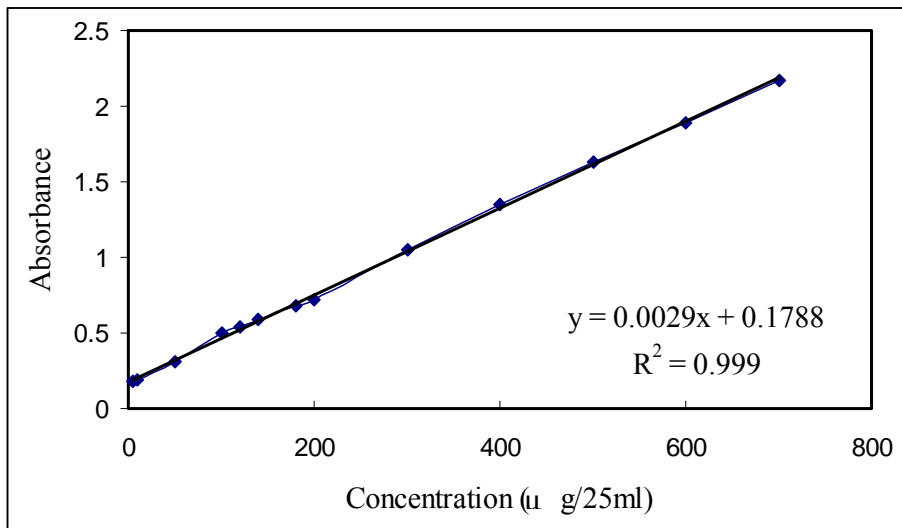
700 5

(1)

. 25/

700

/ (28-0.2)



: 1

0.999

(0.0138)

$10^4 \times 2.88$

2-

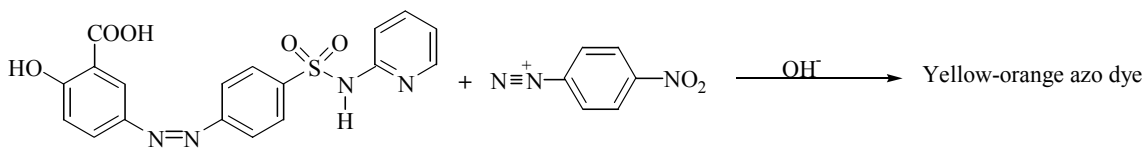
0.01

10

(100)

(2)

(25)



25

/ 100

1.0

(Rahim *et al.*, 1986) (Dongre *et al.*, 2008)

ml of (5mM) diazotized reagent	Absorbance/ μg of sulfasalazine					r^2
	50	100	150	200	250	
2	0.291	0.429	0.567	0.723	0.878	0.999507
3	0.461	0.548	0.710	0.851	0.992	0.996533
4	0.310	0.480	0.609	0.780	0.910	0.999559
5	0.335	0.501	0.601	0.780	0.930	0.99721

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(4)

. r^2

:

. (2)

:2

Base soln. used (2N)	Absorbance/ml of base used				
	1	2	3	4	5
NaOH	0.484	0.501	0.519	0.512	0.510
KOH	0.488	0.490	0.510	0.508	0.510
Na ₂ CO ₃	0.390	0.421	0.432	0.428	0.422
NaHCO ₃	0.201	0.214	Turbid	Turbid	Turbid

(2)

(3)

(2)

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(3)

(3)

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Surfactant soln. used M	Absorbance/order of addition		
	I	II	III
CTAB, 1×10^{-3}	0.439	0.450	0.461
SDS, 1×10^{-3}	0.501	0.508	0.515
CPC, 1×10^{-3}	0.483	0.494	0.493

A= Without surfacant = 0.519

I = Sulfasalazine (S) + Surfactant (C) + Diazotized reagent (R) + NaOH (B)

II = S + R + C + B

III = S + R + B + C

(3)

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.(4)

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Order	I	II	III
Absorbance	0.519	0.488	0.503

I= Sulfasalazine (S) + Diazotized p-nitroaniline (R) + NaOH (B)

II= S + B + R

III= R + B + S

(I)

(4)

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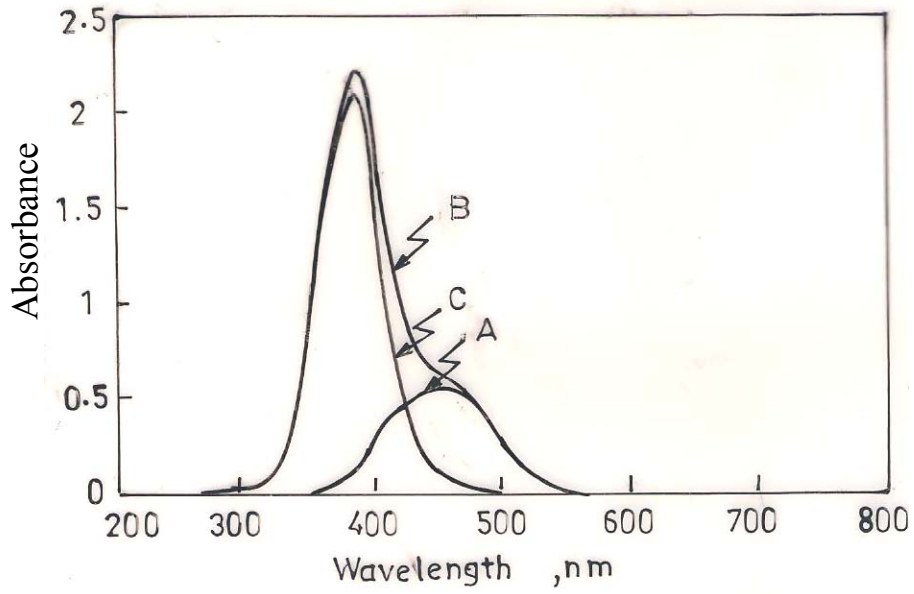
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μg of Sulfasalazine	Absorbance / min. standing time						
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
20	0.220	0.222	0.224	0.224	0.224	0.224	0.224
100	0.514	0.518	0.518	0.519	0.519	0.519	0.519
200	0.801	0.803	0.804	0.804	0.804	0.806	0.806
300	1.050	1.051	1.052	1.052	1.052	1.052	1.052

(5)

(452)



: 2

- =A
- =B
- =C

:

(5)

(600,400,100)

(6)

:6

Amount of sulfasalazine taken $\mu\text{g}/25\text{ml}$	Amount of sulfasalazine found $\mu\text{g}/25\text{ml}$	Relative *error, %	Relative standard *deviation, %
100	100.1	-0.07	± 1.09
400	399.2	0.05	± 0.03
600	598.2	-0.05	± 0.03

*

(6)

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) Continuous variations method (Job's method)

(1994

 $(10^{-4} \times 2.45)$

[B]

(0.1-0.9)

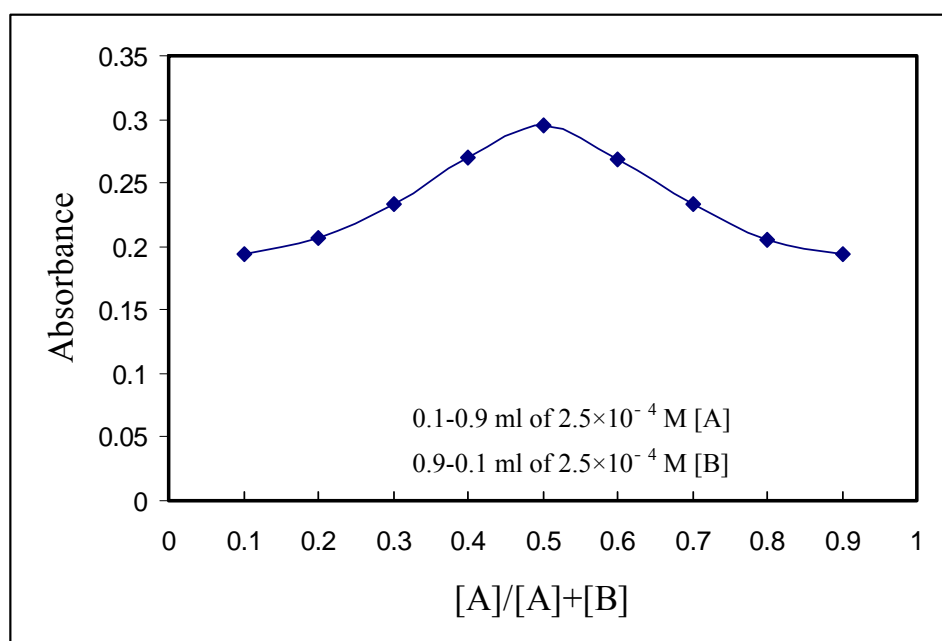
[A]

(0.9-0.1)

.(3)

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(452)

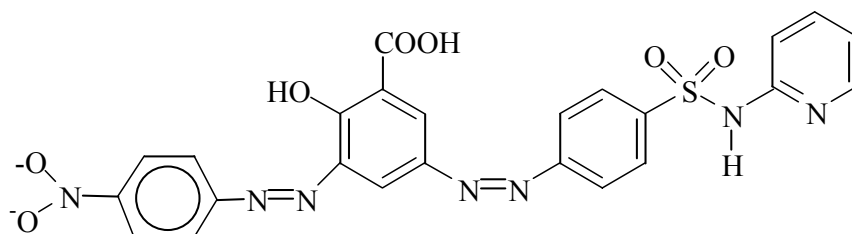


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(3)



Yellow - orange azo dye

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Pharmaceutical preparation	Manufacturing company	μg Sulfasalazine present	μg Sulfasalazine measured	Recovery (%)*
Salazopyrin (500 mg sulfasalazine / Tablets)	Pharmacia AB (Germany)	100	100.1	100.1
		400	399.2	99.8
		600	599.2	99.8
Salazopyrin (500 mg sulfasalazine / Tablets)	P fizer (USA)	100	99.4	99.4
		400	392	98.0
		600	598.2	99.7
Salazopyrin (500 mg sulfasalazine / Tablets)	Eipico (Egypt)	100	100.3	100.3
		400	396	99.0
		600	598.2	99.7

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*

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Parameter	Present method	*Fast red B salt
Temperature (C°)	At room temp.	
pH	Alkaline medium	Alkaline medium
Development time (min)	Directly	5 min
λ max (nm)	452	460
Reagent used	Diazotized p-nitroaniline	Fast red B salt
Beer's law range (ppm)	0.2-28	2.5-13.75
Molar absorptivity ($l \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$)	2.88×10^4	2.69×10^4
Er,%	≤ 1.0	
RSD,%	≤ 1.09	± 0.624
Stability of the color (Minutes)	60	
Colour of the dye	Yellow- orange	
Application of the method	In pharmaceutical preparations (tablet)	In pharmaceutical preparations (tablet)

*(Khier *et al.*, 2008)

(8)

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