#### **Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis**

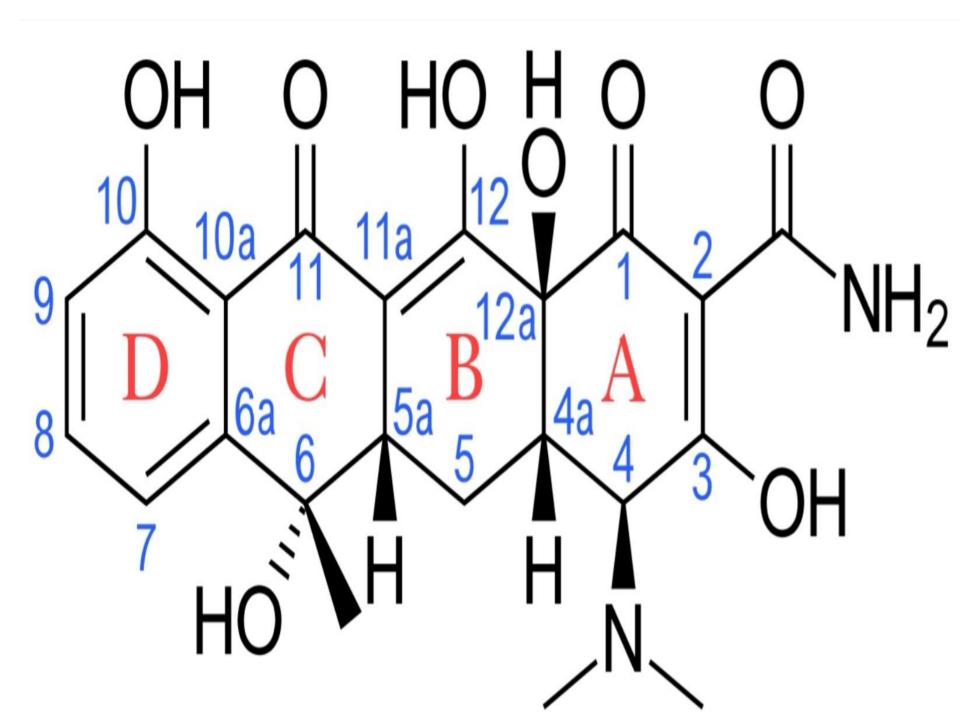
## **5th Stage**

### Lab 3

# Colorimetric Assay Methods For Tetracycline

Colorimetric Assay is a technique used to determine the concentration of colored compounds in solution by measuring its absorbance at a specific wavelength of light.

Colorimetric assays use reagents that undergo a measurable color change in the presence of the analyte.



# **Physical Properties:**

- Yellow Powder
- Bitter Taste
- Odourless
- Light Sensitive
- Sparingly soluble in water

# **Chemical Properties:**

- Amphoteric Property: (H.W.)
- Zwitter Ion: (H.W.)
- Epimerization: (H.W.)

#### <u>H.W.:</u>

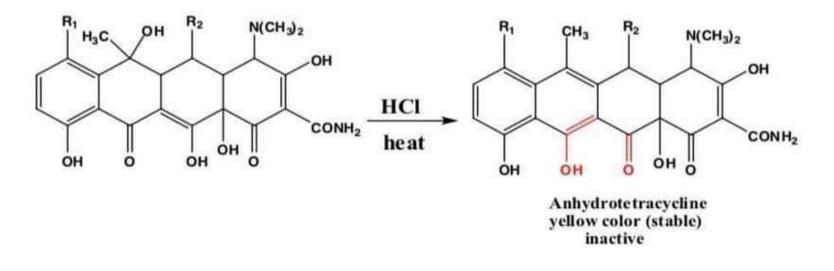
How many pka that Tetracycline has ? Why ?

#### **Acid Colorimetric Method**

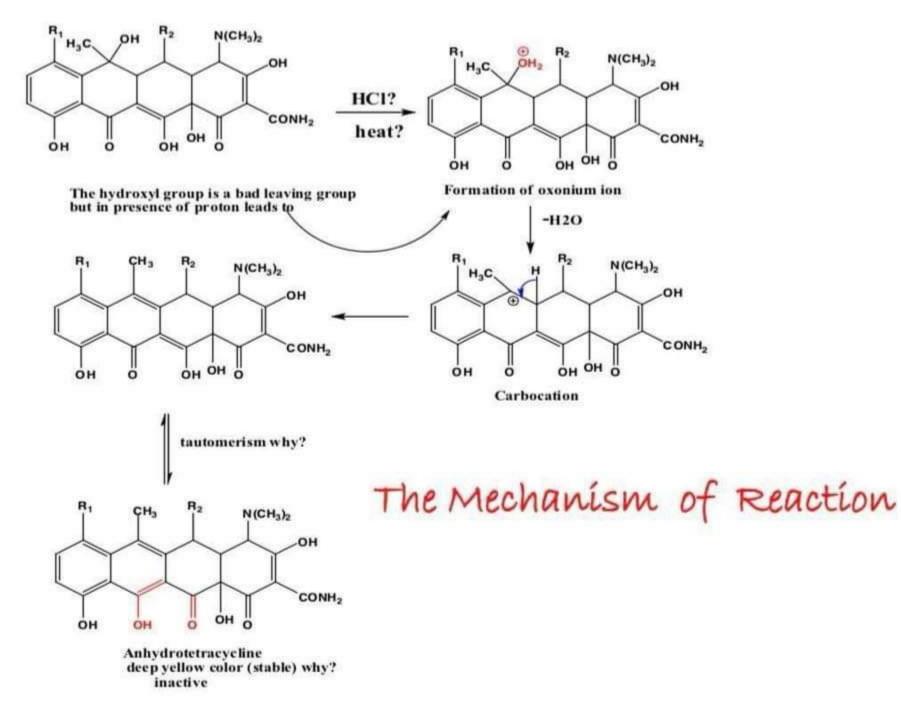
#### Chemical Principle

#### **Strong acids attack –OH group at Position 6**

At pH less than 2, TC eliminates a molecule of water with concomitant aromatization of ring C forming the more energetically favored resonant system of the naphthalene group found in the inactive anhydrotetracyclines.



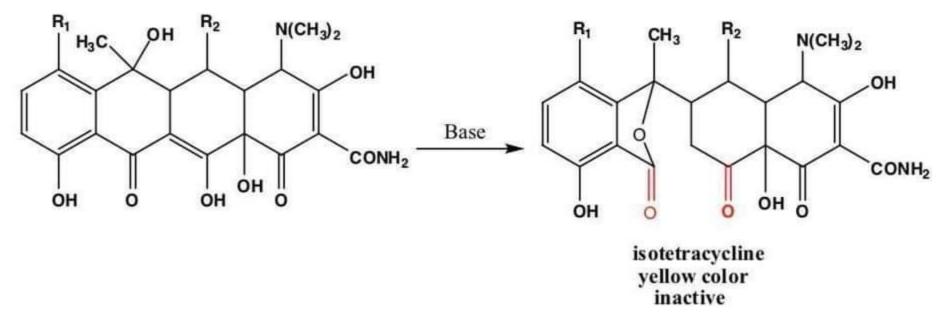
 $\lambda \max: 440 \text{ nm}$ 



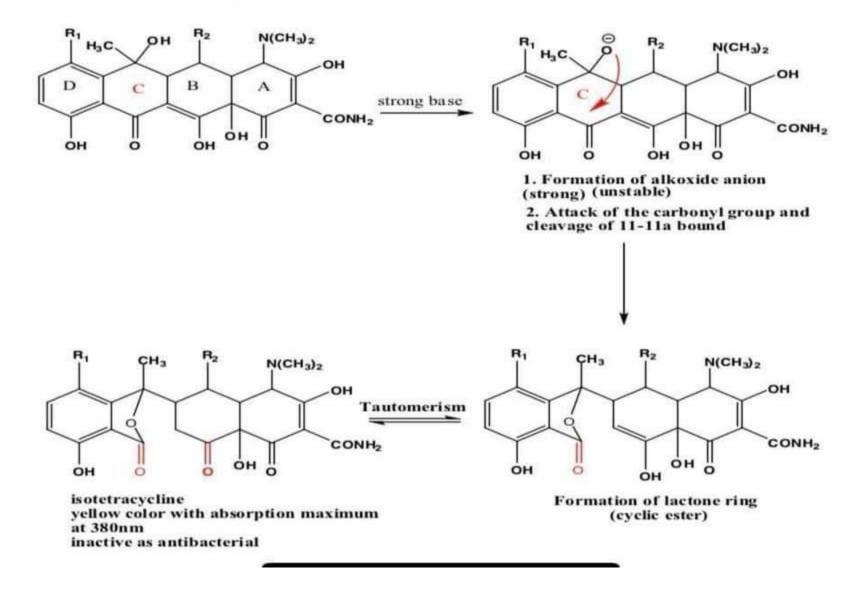
#### **Base colorimetric method**

#### Chemical Principle

Bases promote a reaction between the 6- OH group and the ketone group at the 11-position, causing the bound between the 11 and 11a atoms to *cleave* forming the lactone ring found in the **inactive isotetracycline**.



#### Mechanism of the basic method



H.W.: Difference between Resonance & Tautomerism?

# Practical Work: (Two Weeks)

- I. Acidic Colorimetric Assay Of Tetracycline
- II. Unknown : Acidic Colorimetric Assay Of Tetracycline