

Denigès' Reagent—See *Mercuric Sulfate TS*.

Diazobenzenesulfonic Acid TS—Place in a beaker 1.57 g of sulfanilic acid, previously dried at 105° for 3 hours, add 80 mL of water and 10 mL of diluted hydrochloric acid, and warm on a steam bath until dissolved. Cool to 15° (some of the sulfanilic acid may separate but will dissolve later), and add slowly, with constant stirring, 6.5 mL of sodium nitrite solution (1 in 10). Then dilute with water to 100 mL.

Dichlorofluorescein TS—Dissolve 100 mg of dichlorofluorescein in 60 mL of alcohol, add 2.5 mL of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, mix, and dilute with water to 100 mL.

Dicyclohexylamine Acetate TS—Dissolve 50 g of dicyclohexylamine in 150 mL of acetone, cool in an ice bath, and add, with stirring, a solution consisting of 18 mL of glacial acetic acid in 150 mL of acetone. Recrystallize the precipitate that forms, by heating the mixture to boiling and allowing it to cool in an ice bath, then collect the crystals on a filtering funnel, wash with a small volume of acetone, and air-dry. Dissolve 300 mg of the dicyclohexylamine acetate so obtained in 200 mL of a mixture of 6 volumes of chloroform and 4 volumes of water-saturated ether. Use immediately.

2,7-Dihydroxynaphthalene TS—Dissolve 100 mg of 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene in 1000 mL of sulfuric acid, and allow the solution to stand until the yellow color disappears. If the solution is very dark, discard it and prepare a new solution from a different supply of sulfuric acid. This solution is stable for approximately one month if stored in a dark bottle.

Diiodofluorescein TS—Dissolve 500 mg of diiodofluorescein in a mixture of 75 mL of alcohol and 30 mL of water.

Diluted Lead Subacetate TS—See *Lead Subacetate TS, Diluted*.

p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde TS—Dissolve 125 mg of p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in a cooled mixture of 65 mL of sulfuric acid and 35 mL of water, and add 0.05 mL of ferric chloride TS. Use within 7 days.

Dinitrophenylhydrazine TS—Carefully mix 10 mL of water and 10 mL of sulfuric acid, and cool. To the mixture, contained in a glass-stoppered flask, add 2 g of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, and shake until dissolved. To the solution add 35 mL of water, mix, cool, and filter.

Diphenylamine TS—Dissolve 1.0 g of diphenylamine in 100 mL of sulfuric acid. The solution should be colorless.

Diphenylcarbazone TS—Dissolve 1 g of crystalline diphenylcarbazone in 75 mL of alcohol, then add alcohol to make 100 mL. Store in a brown bottle.

Dithizone TS—Dissolve 25.6 mg of dithizone in 100 mL of alcohol. Store in a cold place, and use within 2 months.

Edate Disodium TS—Dissolve 1 g of edetate disodium in 950 mL of water, add 50 mL of alcohol, and mix.

Eosin Y TS (adsorption indicator)—Dissolve 50 mg of eosin Y in 10 mL of water.

Eriochrome Black TS—Dissolve 200 mg of eriochrome black T and 2 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in methanol to make 50 mL.

Eriochrome Cyanine TS—Dissolve 750 mg of eriochrome cyanine R in 200 mL of water, add 25 g of sodium chloride, 25 g of ammonium nitrate, and 2 mL of nitric acid, and dilute with water to 1000 mL.

Fehling's Solution—See *Cupric Tartrate TS, Alkaline*.

Ferric Ammonium Sulfate TS—Dissolve 8 g of ferric ammonium sulfate in water to make 100 mL.

Ferric Chloride TS—Dissolve 9 g of ferric chloride in water to make 100 mL.

Ferrous Sulfate TS—Dissolve 8 g of clear crystals of ferrous sulfate in about 100 mL of recently boiled and thoroughly cooled water. Prepare this solution fresh.

Ferrous Sulfate, Acid, TS—Dissolve 7 g of ferrous sulfate crystals in 90 mL of recently boiled and thoroughly cooled water, and add sulfuric acid to make 100 mL. Prepare this solution immediately prior to use.

Folin-Ciocalteu Phenol TS—Into a 1500-mL flask introduce 100 g of sodium tungstate, 25 g of sodium molybdate, 700 mL of water, 50 mL of phosphoric acid, and 100 mL of hydrochloric acid. Reflux the mixture gently for about 10 hours, and add 150 g of lithium sulfate, 50 mL of water, and a few drops of bromine. Boil the mixture, without the condenser, for about 15 minutes, or until the excess bromine is expelled. Cool, dilute with water to 1 liter, and filter: the filtrate has no greenish tint. Before use, dilute 1 part of the filtrate with 1 part of water.

Formaldehyde TS—Use *Formaldehyde Solution* (see in the section, *Reagents*).

Fuchsin-Pyrogallol TS—Dissolve 100 mg of basic fuchsin in 50 mL of water that previously has been boiled for 15 minutes and allowed to cool slightly. Cool, add 2 mL of a saturated solution of sodium bisulfite, mix, and allow to stand for not less than 3 hours. Add 0.9 mL of hydrochloric acid, mix, and allow to stand overnight. Add 100 mg of pyrogallol, shake until solution is effected, and dilute with water to 100 mL. Store in an amber-glass bottle in a refrigerator.

Fuchsin-Sulfurous Acid TS—Dissolve 200 mg of basic fuchsin in 120 mL of hot water, and allow the solution to cool. Add a solution of 2 g of anhydrous sodium sulfite in 20 mL of water, then add 2 mL of hydrochloric acid. Dilute the solution with water to 200 mL, and allow to stand for at least 1 hour. Prepare this solution fresh.

Gastric Fluid, Simulated, TS—Dissolve 2.0 g of sodium chloride and 3.2 g of purified pepsin, that is derived from porcine stomach mucosa, with an activity of 800 to 2500 units per mg of protein, in 7.0 mL of hydrochloric acid and sufficient water to make 1000 mL. [NOTE—Pepsin activity is described in the Food Chemicals Codex specifications under *General Tests and Assays*.] This test solution has a pH of about 1.2.

Gelatin TS (for the assay of *Corticotropin Injection*)—Dissolve 340 g of acid-treated precursor gelatin (Type A) in water to make 1000 mL. Heat the solution in an autoclave at 115° for 30 minutes after the exhaust line temperature has reached 115°. Cool the solution, and add 10 g of phenol and 1000 mL of water. Store in tight containers in a refrigerator.

Glacial Acetic Acid TS—See *Acetic Acid, Glacial, TS*.

Glucose oxidase-chromogen TS—A solution containing, in each mL, 0.5 μmol of 4-aminoantipyrine, 22.0 μmol of sodium p-hydroxybenzoate, not less than 7.0 units of glucose oxidase, and not less than 0.5 units of peroxidase, and buffered to a pH of 7.0 ± 0.1.⁸¹

Suitability—When used for determining glucose in Inulin, ascertain that no significant color results by reaction with fructose, and that a suitable absorbance-versus-concentration slope is obtained with glucose.

Glycerin Base TS—To 200 g of glycerin add water to bring the total weight to 235 g. Then add 142.5 mL of 1 N sodium hydroxide and 47.5 mL of water.

Gold Chloride TS—Dissolve 1 g of gold chloride in 35 mL of water.

Hydrogen Peroxide TS—Use *Hydrogen Peroxide Topical Solution* (USP monograph).

Hydrogen Sulfide TS—A saturated solution of hydrogen sulfide, made by passing H₂S into cold water. Store it in small, dark amber-colored bottles, filled nearly to the top. It is unsuitable unless it possesses a strong odor of H₂S, and unless it produces at once a copious precipitate of sulfur when added to an equal volume of ferric chloride TS. Store in a cold, dark place.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride TS—Dissolve 3.5 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in 95 mL of 60 percent alcohol, and add 0.5 mL of bromophenol blue solution (1 in 1000) and 0.5 N alcoholic potassium hydroxide until a greenish tint develops in the solution. Then add 60 percent alcohol to make 100 mL.

8-Hydroxyquinoline TS—Dissolve 5 g of 8-hydroxyquinoline in alcohol to make 100 mL.

Indigo Carmine TS (*Sodium Indigotindisulfonate TS*)—Dissolve a quantity of sodium indigotindisulfonate, equivalent to 180 mg of C₁₆H₈N₂O₂(SO₃Na)₂, in water to make 100 mL. Use within 60 days.