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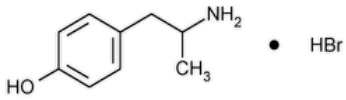
Hydroxyamphetamine Hydrobromide



$C_9H_{13}NO \cdot HBr$ 232.12

Phenol, 4-(2-aminopropyl)-, hydrobromide.

(±)-*p*-(2-Aminopropyl)phenol hydrobromide CAS RN®: 306-21-8; UNII: 59IG47SZ0E.

» Hydroxyamphetamine Hydrobromide contains not less than 98.0 percent and not more than 101.5 percent of $C_9H_{13}NO \cdot HBr$, calculated on the dried basis.

Packaging and storage—Preserve in well-closed, light-resistant containers.

USP Reference standards ⟨11⟩—

USP Hydroxyamphetamine Hydrobromide RS

Identification—

Change to read:

A: ▲*Spectroscopic Identification Tests* ⟨197⟩*, Infrared Spectroscopy: 197K*▲ (CN 1-May-2020) ·

B: Dissolve about 500 mg of ammonium molybdate in 10 mL of sulfuric acid, and add to this solution about 2 mg of Hydroxyamphetamine Hydrobromide: an intense blue color is produced *(distinction from similar amino compounds such as amphetamine and methamphetamine, which, lacking a phenolic hydroxyl, do not undergo this reaction)*.

C: Dissolve about 200 mg in 2 mL of water, and add a solution of 500 mg of potassium carbonate in 2 mL of water. Extract with two 10-mL portions of ether, allow the clear ether solution to evaporate to dryness, and dry at about 80°: the hydroxyamphetamine so obtained melts between 124° and 127° (see *Class I* under *Melting Range or Temperature* ⟨741⟩).

D: To a solution of about 10 mg of it in 10 mL of water add 1 mL of 2 N nitric acid, then add silver nitrate TS: a pale yellow precipitate is formed, and it is slightly soluble in 6 N ammonium hydroxide.

Melting range ⟨741⟩**:** between 189° and 192°.

Loss on drying ⟨731⟩—Dry it at 105° for 2 hours: it loses not more than 0.5% of its weight.

Residue on ignition ⟨281⟩**:** not more than 0.1%.

Bromide content—Accurately weigh about 400 mg, and dissolve in 50 mL of water. Add 50 mL of methanol and 10 mL of glacial acetic acid, then add eosin Y TS, and titrate with 0.1 N silver nitrate VS. Each mL of 0.1 N silver nitrate is equivalent to 7.990 mg of Br: the content of Br, calculated on the dried basis, is between 33.6% and 35.2%.

Ordinary impurities ⟨466⟩—

Test solution: methanol.

Standard solution: methanol.

Eluant: a mixture of toluene, methanol, and ammonium hydroxide (10:4:0.25).

Visualization: 1.

Assay—Dissolve about 400 mg of Hydroxyamphetamine Hydrobromide, accurately weighed, in a mixture of 10 mL of glacial acetic acid and 10 mL of mercuric acetate TS, warming slightly, if necessary, to effect solution. Add crystal violet TS, and titrate with 0.1 N perchloric acid VS. Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction. Each mL of 0.1 N perchloric acid is equivalent to 23.21 mg of $C_9H_{13}NO \cdot HBr$.

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
HYDROXYAMPHETAMINE HYDROBROMIDE	Documentary Standards Support	SM32020 Small Molecules 3
REFERENCE STANDARD SUPPORT	RS Technical Services RSTECH@usp.org	SM32020 Small Molecules 3

Chromatographic Database Information: Chromatographic Database

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