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Orange G

(the sodium salt of azobenzene-betanaphthol disulfonic acid), $C_6H_5N:NC_{10}H_4(OH)(SO_3Na)_2$, 2,6,8 452.37 CAS RN[®]: 1936-15-8.—
Orange to brick-red powder or dark red crystals. Readily soluble in water, yielding an orange-yellow solution; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform. The addition of tannic acid TS to its 1 in 500 solution causes no precipitation (*acid color*). The addition of hydrochloric acid to a mixture of 500 mg of zinc dust and 10 mL of its 1 in 500 solution produces decolorization. When filtered, the colorless filtrate, on standing exposed to air, does not regain its original color (*presence of azo-group*). When heated, orange G does not deflagrate (distinction from *nitro colors*). The addition of barium or calcium chloride TS to a concentrated solution of orange G produces a colored, crystalline precipitate. The addition of hydrochloric acid to its 1 in 500 solution produces no change; the addition of sodium hydroxide TS to a similar solution produces a yellowish red to a Bordeaux color but no precipitation. Orange G dissolves in sulfuric acid with an orange to yellowish-red color. No change in color results upon diluting the solution cautiously with water.

Auxiliary Information - Please [check for your question in the FAQs](#) before contacting USP.

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
ORANGE G	Margareth R.C. Marques Principal Scientific Liaison	HDQ Headquarters

Most Recently Appeared In:

Pharmacopeial Forum: Volume No. Information currently unavailable

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