P-0003

## Optical Rotation Measurement for small amount of sample

## Introduction

The optical rotation measurement is a common analytical method used for the evaluation of synthesized compounds and new compounds isolated and purified from natural products, while in most of the cases, the amount of compounds obtained from the synthesis for which many steps are required or target compounds obtained from valuable natural products is usually very small. Therefore, it is essential to enable the measurement of such sample with the amount as small as possible and a series of cells have been lined up. This report proves the optical rotation of the minimum 1 mL sample can be measured.

Key words: Small amount sample measurement, polarimeter, cell, pirarubicin
Table 1 Cell sizes and recommendable (minimum) sample volume

|  | Light pathlength: 100 mm | Light pathlength: 50 mm |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\phi 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 9 mL | 5 mL |
| $\phi 3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1.6 mL | 1.4 mL |
|  |  | $(1 \mathrm{~mL})$ |
| $\phi 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1.4 mL | - |
|  | $(1 \mathrm{~mL})$ | - |

The values in () are the minimum sample volume required for the measurement


Fig. $1 \phi 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ cell

## Features

- Model PTC-262 Peltier cell holder enables temperature control for the measurement
- Minimum 1 mL sample measurement (when using cells of $\phi 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $\phi 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ )


## (Note)

- A temperature sensor probe inside a cell cannot be used when the sample volume is minimum.
- It is necessary to make sure that there is no bubble in the light path in the cell, especially near the window. Any bubble should be removed from the light path because bubbles may cause an inaccurate measurement.
- If the amount of the sample available is sufficient, it is recommended to use a cell of $\phi 10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ in order to obtain the most simple and stable measurement results.


## Application Note

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## Optical rotation measurement of pirarubicin

Among the pharmaceuticals described in pharmacopoeias such as EP, USP and BP, there are some for which the sample volume sepcified for the optical rotation measurement is very small because they are very precious. As one of the examples, the optical rotation of pirarubicin $\left([\alpha]_{D}{ }^{20}:+195 \sim+215^{\circ}(10 \mathrm{mg}\right.$, chloroform, $10 \mathrm{~mL}, 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) ) indicated in the JP 16th Edition was measured with cells of f $2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100$ mm cell and $\phi 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. The result shows that even a tiny amount of sample can be measured without any problem.

## Sample preparation

10 mg of pirarubicin was accurately weighted and added into a 10 mL measuring flask, dissolved with chloroform and then diluted to 10 mL in total at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Measurement conditions

Instruments: P-2000 Polarimeter
PTC-262 Peltier thermostatted cell holder
Cells:
Light source/Wavelength:
Glass cells (size: $\phi 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}, \phi 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
Deuterium lamp / D line
$20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Measurement temperature:

## Measurement results

|  | $\phi 2.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> glass cell | $\phi 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> glass cell | Description in JP <br> $\left([\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}^{2( }(10 \mathrm{mg}, 10 \mathrm{~mL}, 100 \mathrm{~mm})\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical rotation | $+0.2066^{\circ}$ | $+0.2021^{\circ}$ | - |
| Specific optical rotation | $+206.6^{\circ}$ | $+202.1^{\circ}$ | $+195 \sim+215^{\circ}$ |

