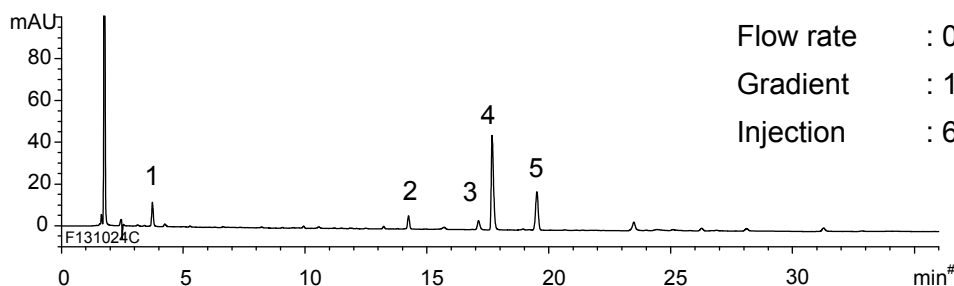


デュロキセチンとその分解物
Duloxetine and its degradation products

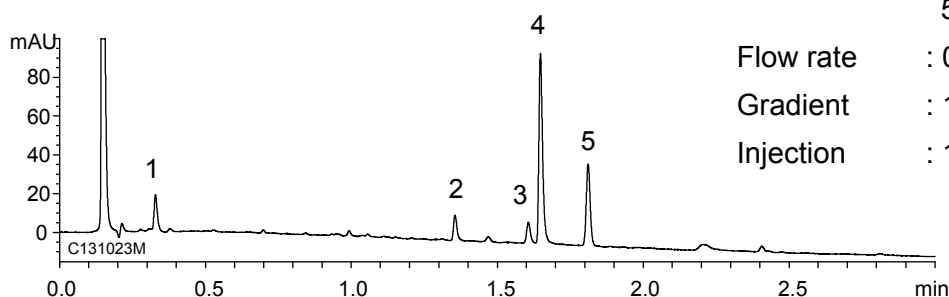
F131125A

(A) HPLC method



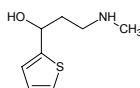
Column : YMC-Triart C18 (5 μm, 12 nm)
150 X 3.0 mm I.D.
Flow rate : 0.425 mL/min
Gradient : 10-90%B (0-36 min)
Injection : 6 μL

(B) UHPLC method



Column : YMC-Triart C18 (1.9 μm, 12 nm)
50 X 2.0 mm I.D.
Flow rate : 0.8 mL/min
Gradient : 10-90%B (0-3 min)
Injection : 1 μL

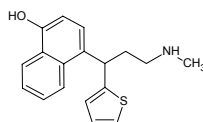
1.



Amino alcohol

(3-Methylamino-1-thiophen-2-yl-propan-1-ol)

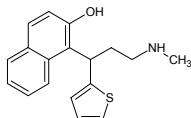
2.



Para isomer

(4-(3-Methylamino-1-thiophen-2-yl-propyl)-naphthalen-1-ol)

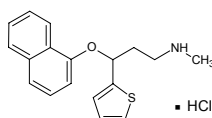
3.



Ortho isomer

(2-(3-Methylamino-1-thiophen-2-yl-propyl)-naphthalen-1-ol)

4.



Duloxetine hydrochloride

• HCl

5.



α-Naphthol

Eluent : A) 10 mM CH₃COONH₄
B) acetonitrile
Temperature : 30°C
Detection : UV at 230 nm
Sample : Oxidative degradation products of duloxetine hydrochloride *

* Sample preparation was performed as described by Veera Reddy. Arava et al. [1]

[1] Veera Reddy. Arava et al; *Der Pharma Chemica*, 2012, 4 (4) : 1735-1741