



Міжнародна internet-конференція

Modern chemistry of medicines

18 травня 2023 р. м. Харків, Україна

Посвідчення Державної наукової установи «Український інститут науково-технічної експертизи та інформації» № 550 від 19.12.2022 року Міністерство охорони здоров'я України Міністерство освіти і науки України Національний фармацевтичний університет Кафедра фармацевтичної хімії Кафедра медичної хімії Кафедра загальної хімії Кафедра аналітичної хімії та аналітичної токсикології

Ministry of health of Ukraine
Ministry of education and science of Ukraine
National university of pharmacy
Pharmaceutical chemistry department
Medicinal chemistry department
General chemistry department
Analytical chemistry and analytical toxicology department

MODERN CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINES

Матеріали Міжнародної Internet-конференції «Modern chemistry of medicines», 18 травня 2023 року

Materials of the International Internet Conference 'Modern chemistry of medicines', May 18, 2023

XAPKIB KHARKIV 2023 УДК 615.3(06) М 78

Електронне видання мережне

Редакційна колегія: проф. Котвіцька А. А., проф. Владимирова І. М., проф. Георгіянц В.А., проф. Перехода Л.О., проф. Журавель І.О., проф. Колісник С.В., доц. Криськів О.С., проф. Власов С.В., ас. Смєлова Н.М., ас. Григорів Г.В.

Конференція зареєстрована в УкрІНТЕІ (посвідчення № 550 від 19.12.2022 р.)

M78 Modern chemistry of medicines: матеріали Міжнародної Internet-конференції «Modern chemistry of medicines» (18 травня 2023 р., м. Харків) — Електрон. дані. — Х. : НФаУ, 2023. — 284 с. — Назва з тит. екрана.

Збірник містить матеріали Міжнародної Internet-конференції «Modern chemistry of medicines» (18 травня 2023 р., м. Харків) присвячені висвітленню сучасних тенденцій створення оригінальних АФІ синтетичного та рослинного походження, фармацевтичної розробки, забезпечення якості лікарських засобів.

Для широкого кола наукових та практичних фахівців у галузі фармації та медицини, магістрантів, аспірантів, докторантів, співробітників фармацевтичних підприємств, викладачів закладів вищої освіти.

Редколегія не завжди поділяє погляди авторів. Автори опублікованих матеріалів несуть повну відповідальність за підбір, точність наведених фактів, цитат, економіко-статистичних даних, власних імен та інших відомостей. Матеріали подаються мовою оригіналу.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITATIVE METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OCTENIDINE HEXAFLUOROSILICATE AS A POTENTIAL ANTI-CARIES AGENT

Sidenko T.P., Shyshkin I.O.

Odessa national medical university, Odessa, Ukraine
shishkinivan9417@gmail.com

Introduction. The spread of dental caries is associated with the insufficient effectiveness of traditional means of prevention and the literacy of the population regarding proper oral hygiene. The search for new, more effective and safer fluoride means for the prevention and treatment of this disease and the development of methods for their qualitative chemical analysis is an urgent task of modern pharmacy. The previously synthesized octenidine hexafluorosilicate (OHFS) in an experiment on rats showed greater caries-preventive and periodontoprotective effectiveness than sodium fluoride as a reference drug. According to the determination of the toxicometric characteristics of OHFS in rats by the oral route of administration, this compound can be classified as a low-toxic substance of the IV toxicity class.

The purpose of the work is to develop qualitative methods of chemical analysis of OHFS as a potential anti-caries agent.

Materials and methods. The synthesis of OHFS was carried out according to a previously published method. For setting up the experiment, diluted aqueous and diluted methanol solutions of OHFS were prepared. The experiment was divided into two stages: the analysis of the hexafluorosilicate anion and the octenidine cation.

Results and their discussion. The anion SiF_6^{2-} in both aqueous and alcoholic solutions gives a corresponding white turbidity with solutions of calcium chloride and lead acetate. Also, in both variants, the iron (III) thiocyanate solution is decolored. In an aqueous environment with an alkaline solution of benzidine, a light brown color is observed, in a methanol solution - the appearance of a brown color with black inclusions.

Due to the presence of a tertiary nitrogen atom in the cation structure, reactions with generally alkaloid precipitation reagents were used. Thus, when using Lugol's reagent in an aqueous medium, a brown precipitate appears, while in methanol - an orange color without a precipitate, and over time, brown-green crystals form in the upper part of the test tube. With Marme's reagent, a white precipitate appears in both aqueous and alcoholic medium. In an alcoholic medium, over time, the solution becomes brown, the precipitate changes to dark brown with large brown flakes. When the Dragendorff's reagent is added, a brown precipitate forms in an aqueous medium, and a bright orange precipitate forms in a methanol medium. In a test tube with a methanol solution, dark green naked crystals form over time in the upper part. With the picric acid reagent, a bright yellow precipitate is formed in an aqueous solution, and a lemon-yellow precipitate is formed in a methanol solution. When Nessler's reagent is used in both cases, a white precipitate is formed. In an aqueous medium with phosphoric-molybdic and phosphoric- tungstic acids, lemon-yellow and gray precipitates are formed, respectively; in a methanol medium with phosphoric-molybdic acid, the formation of a yellow precipitate is observed, and over time, the appearance of a green color is observed. With phosphorous-tungstic acid in a methanol medium, a gray-white precipitate with a brown tint is formed. When acting on an aqueous solution of OHFS, a solution of $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ forms a white precipitate, which turns greenish-yellow when boiled, and when using $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, the color of the solution gradually changes from orange to lemon - yellow.

The reaction of the opening of the pyridine ring, which is part of the OHFS cation, with 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene at boiling followed by the addition of concentrated sodium hydroxide was used. Under these conditions, the aqueous solution acquired a lemon-yellow color, and the methanol solution - yellow. The corresponding solutions were divided into three test tubes, to which iron (III) chloride was added: the solution turns red (methanolic - light orange); cobalt nitrite was added to the second, a dirty-green color is observed (methanol - light brown); nickel chloride was added to the latter - the aqueous solution turns bright green (the methanol solution is light green).

As a specific reaction for the identification of OHFS, the reaction of the formation of associates with tropeolin 00 (pic. 1) and tropeolin 000 (pic 2.) can be proposed. Thus, in an aqueous solution of OHFS with tropeolin 00 in the presence of chloroform, upon shaking, the color of the aqueous layer is observed to be lemonyellow, and the chloroform layer is orange with black scales. With tropeolin 000, the aqueous layer is colored light orange, with chloroform - bright crimson. In the methanol medium with tropeolin 00, a blood-red color is observed, with tropeolin 000 - a bright red color.

Pic. 1. Associatet complecs of octenidine with tropeolin 00

Pic. 2. Associatet complecs of octenidine with tropeolin 000

Conclusions. Thus, procedures for identification of OHFS using reagents used in the practice of pharmaceutical analysis have been developed. Improvement of the proposed and search for new specific methods of chemical identification of octenidine hexafluorosilicate as a potential caries prevention agent is the goal of our further research.