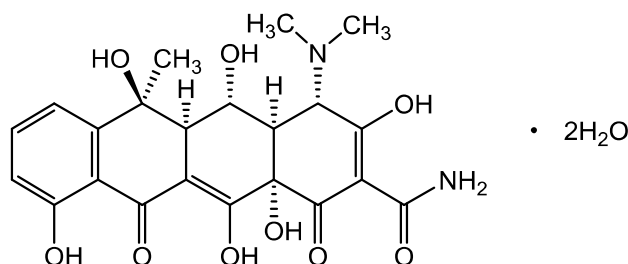


Certificate of Analysis

ISO 17034
ANAB Cert# AR-1470

ISO/IEC 17025
ANAB Cert# AT-1467

OXYTETRACYCLINE CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL



CERTIFIED PURITY: 90.9%, $U_{\text{CRM}} = \pm 0.4\%$ $k = 2$
(Mass Balance/as is basis)

NOMINAL PACKAGE SIZE: 1g

CATALOG #: PHR1537

LOT #: LRAC0364

CERTIFICATE VERSION: LRAC0364.1

ISSUE DATE: 24 October 2018

Note: Certificates may be updated due to Pharmacopeial Lot changes or the availability of new data.
Check our website at: www.sigma-aldrich.com for the most current version.

CRM EXPIRATION: 31 December 2023 (Proper Storage and Handling Required).

RECEIPT DATE: _____

Note: this space is provided for convenience only and its use is not required.

STORAGE: Store in a Freezer/Protect from Light, keep container tightly closed.
Attachment of a 20 mm aluminum crimp seal recommended for unused portions.

CHEMICAL FORMULA: C₂₂H₂₄N₂O₉·2H₂O

MW: 496.5

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White powder in amber vial **CAS #:** 6153-64-6

HAZARDS: Read Safety Data Sheet before using. All chemical reference materials should be considered potentially hazardous and should be used only by qualified laboratory personnel.

SIGMA-ALDRICH

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: Do not dry, use on the as is basis. The internal pressure of the container may be slightly different from the atmospheric pressure at the user's location. Open slowly and carefully to avoid dispersion of the material. This material is intended for Laboratory Use only. Not for drug, household or other uses.

TRACEABILITY ASSAY

Comparative assay demonstrates direct traceability to Pharmacopeial Standards

ASSAY vs. USP REFERENCE STANDARD (as is basis)

<u>ASSAY VALUE</u>	<u>vs. USP LOT</u>
90.4%	R05720
	Labeled Content = 913 µg/mg

ASSAY vs. EP CRS (as is basis)

<u>ASSAY VALUE</u>	<u>vs. EP BATCH</u>
89.8%	8.0
	Labeled Content = 89.4%

ASSAY vs. BP CRS (as is basis)

<u>ASSAY VALUE</u>	<u>vs. BP BATCH</u>
93.2%	2830
	Labeled Content = 88.1%

METHOD: HPLC (ref.: Oxatetracycline, Current Compendial Monograph)

Column: Ascentis Express C-8, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm

Mobile Phase A: 0.05% Trifluoroacetic acid in water

Mobile Phase B: Trifluoroacetic acid; Methanol; Acetonitrile (5:15:80)

Gradient:

Time (min)	% A	% B
0-5	90	10
5-20	90→65	10→35
20-25	65→90	35→10

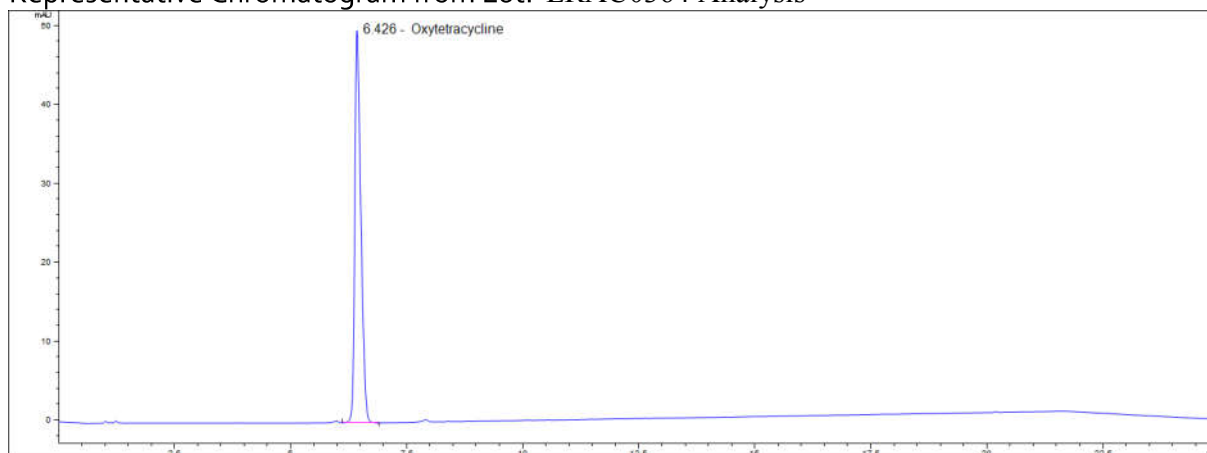
Flow Rate: 1.3 mL/min

Column Temperature: 50 °C

Injection: 5 µL

Detector: 254 nm

Representative Chromatogram from Lot: LRAC0364 Analysis



PURITY DETERMINATION BY MASS BALANCE

CHROMATOGRAPHIC IMPURITY ANALYSIS

METHOD: HPLC (ref.: Oxytetracycline, Current Compendial Monograph)

Column: Ascentis Express C-8, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 μ m

Mobile Phase A: 0.05% Trifluoroacetic acid in water

Mobile Phase B: Trifluoroacetic acid; Methanol; Acetonitrile (5:15:80)

Gradient:

Time (min)	% A	% B
0-5	90	10
5-20	90 \rightarrow 35	10 \rightarrow 65
20-25	35 \rightarrow 90	65 \rightarrow 10

Flow Rate: 1.3 mL/min

Column Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C

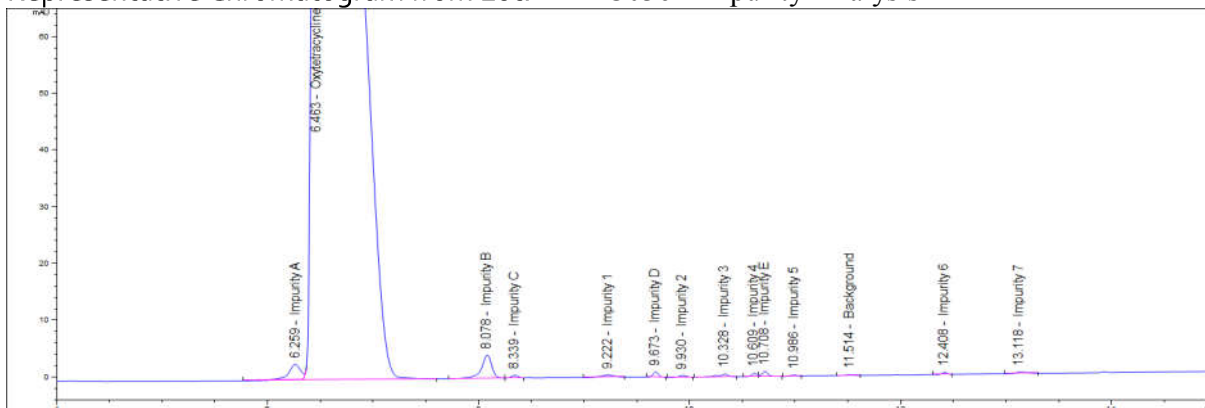
Injection: 10 μ L

Impurities Detected:

Impurity A:	0.627%	Impurity B:	0.659%
Impurity C:	0.060%	Impurity 1:	0.105%
Impurity 2:	0.040%	Impurity 3:	0.073%
Impurity 4:	0.049%	Impurity 5:	0.027%
Impurity 6:	0.030%	Impurity 7:	0.103%

Total Impurities: 1.86%

Representative Chromatogram from Lot: LRAC0364 Impurity Analysis



RESIDUAL SOLVENTS

Method: GC-MS Headspace (ref.: Adapted from Residual Solvents USP <467>)

Column: SPB-624, 30 m x 0.25 mm, 1.4 mm

Carrier gas: He

Flow: 1.5 mL/min

Split Ratio: 1:5

Injection/Temperature: 1 mL/220 °C

Temperature Program: 40 °C for 5 min, 8 °C/min to 200 °C, hold 5 min

Solvents Detected: None

WATER DETERMINATION

Method: Karl Fisher titration (ref.: Current Compendial Monographs)

Mean of three measurements, Water Content = 7.36%

RESIDUE ANALYSIS

Method: Sulfated Ash (ref.: Current Compendial Monographs)

Sample Size: ~1g

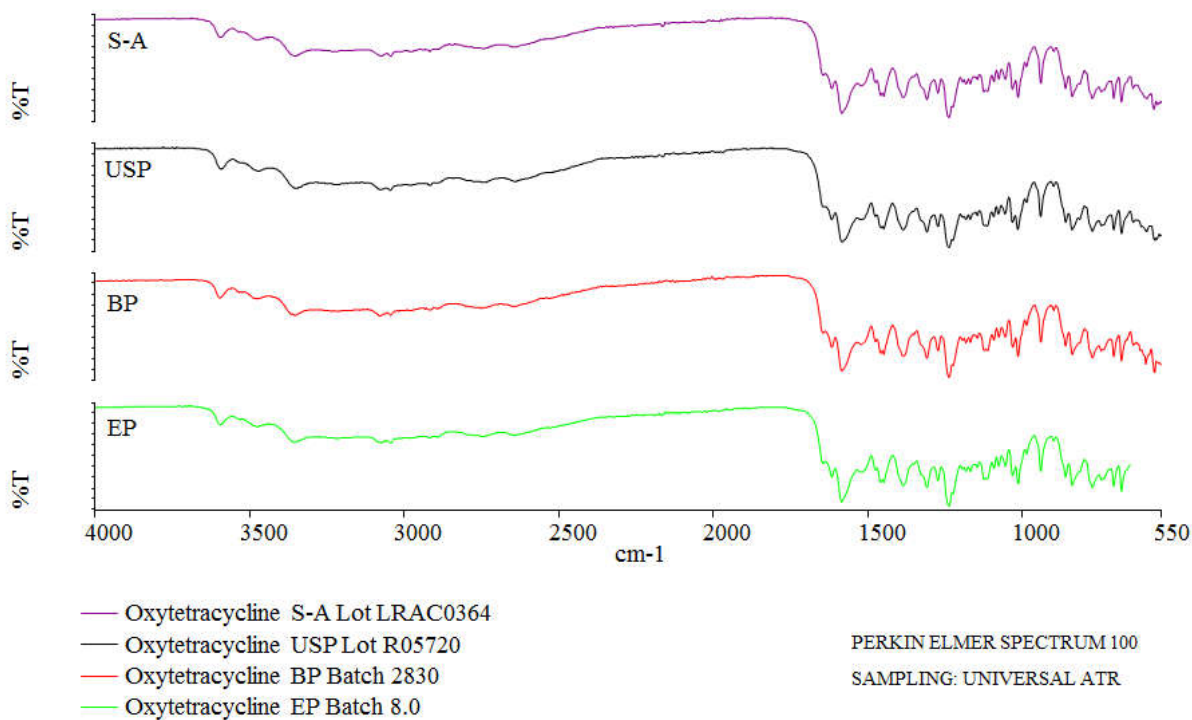
Mean of three measurements, Residue = 0.068%

CERTIFIED PURITY BY MASS BALANCE [100% - Impurities (normalized)]

90.9% $U_{\text{crm}} = \pm 0.4\%$, $k = 2$
(as is basis)

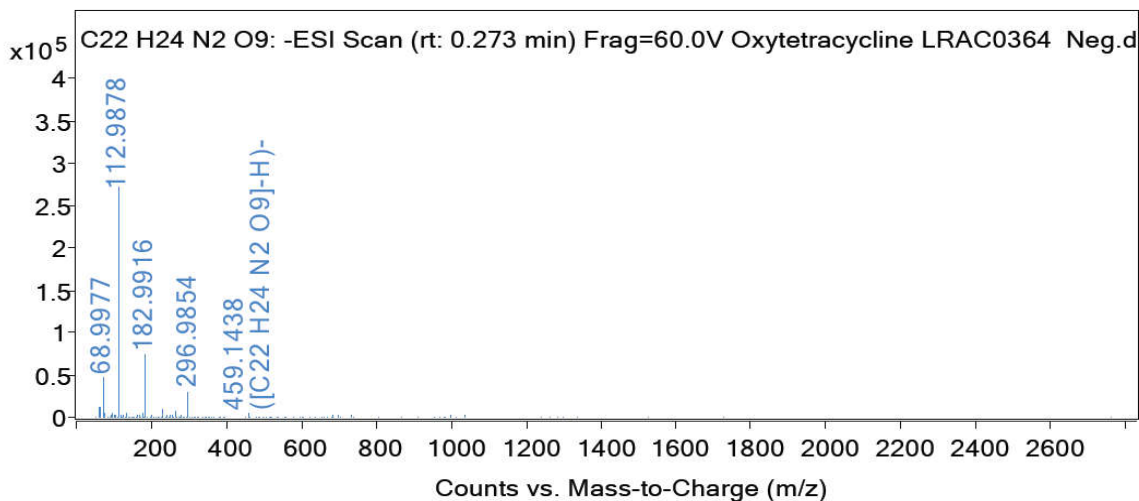
IDENTIFICATION TESTS

INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (Comparative identification analysis demonstrates direct traceability to Pharmacopeial standards)



MASS SPECTRUM

Method: HR-QTOF; 4.0 kV ESI-; temperature: 325 °C



Theoretical value: 459.1404 m/z [M-H]⁻

The signal of the MS spectrum is consistent with the theoretical value and its interpretation is consistent with the structural formula.

HOMOGENEITY ASSESSMENT

Homogeneity was assessed in accordance with ISO Guide 35. Completed units were sampled using a random stratified sampling protocol. The results of chemical analysis were then compared by Single Factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The uncertainty due to homogeneity was derived from the ANOVA. Heterogeneity was not detected under the conditions of the ANOVA.

Analytical Method: HPLC

Sample size: ~ 16 mg

UNCERTAINTY STATEMENT

Uncertainty values in this document are expressed as Expanded Uncertainty (U_{cm}) corresponding to the 95% confidence interval. U_{cm} is derived from the combined standard uncertainty multiplied by the coverage factor k, which is obtained from a t-distribution and degrees of freedom. The components of combined standard uncertainty include the uncertainties due to characterization, homogeneity, long term stability, and short term stability (transport). The components due to stability are generally considered to be negligible unless otherwise indicated by stability studies.

STABILITY ASSESSMENT

Significance of the stability assessment will be demonstrated if the analytical result of the study and the range of values represented by the Expanded Uncertainty do not overlap the result of the original assay and the range of its values represented by the Expanded Uncertainty. The method employed will usually be the same method used to characterize the assay value in the initial evaluation.

Long Term Stability Evaluation - An assessment, or re-test, versus a Compendial Reference Standard may be scheduled, within the 3 year anniversary date of a release of a Secondary Standard. The re-test interval will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Short Term Stability Study - It is useful to assess stability under reasonably anticipated, short term transport conditions by simulating exposure of the product to humidity and temperature stress. This type of study is conducted under controlled conditions of elevated temperature and humidity.



QC Manager



Head Quality Assurance

APPENDIX

Original Release Date: 24 October 2018

