

under *Biotechnology-Derived Articles—Total Protein Assay* (1057).

Formaldehyde TS—Use *Formaldehyde Solution* (see in the section *Reagents*).

Fuchsin–Pyrogallol TS—Dissolve 100 mg of basic fuchsin in 50 mL of water that previously has been boiled for 15 minutes and allowed to cool slightly. Cool, add 2 mL of a saturated solution of sodium bisulfite, mix, and allow to stand for not less than 3 hours. Add 0.9 mL of hydrochloric acid, mix, and allow to stand overnight. Add 100 mg of pyrogallol, shake until solution is effected, and dilute with water to 100 mL. Store in an amber-colored glass bottle in a refrigerator.

Fuchsin–Sulfurous Acid TS—Dissolve 200 mg of basic fuchsin in 120 mL of hot water, and allow the solution to cool. Add a solution of 2 g of anhydrous sodium sulfite in 20 mL of water, then add 2 mL of hydrochloric acid. Dilute the solution with water to 200 mL, and allow to stand for at least 1 hour. Prepare this solution fresh.

Gastric Fluid, Simulated, TS—Dissolve 2.0 g of sodium chloride and 3.2 g of purified pepsin, that is derived from porcine stomach mucosa, with an activity of 800 to 2500 units per mg of protein, in 7.0 mL of hydrochloric acid and sufficient water to make 1000 mL. [NOTE—Pepsin activity is described in the *Food Chemicals Codex* specifications under *General Tests and Assays*.] This test solution has a pH of about 1.2.

Gelatin TS (for the assay of *Corticotropin Injection*)—Dissolve 340 g of acid-treated precursor gelatin (Type A) in water to make 1000 mL. Heat the solution in an autoclave at 115° for 30 minutes after the exhaust line temperature has reached 115°. Cool the solution, and add 10 g of phenol and 1000 mL of water. Store in tight containers in a refrigerator.

Glacial Acetic Acid TS—See *Acetic Acid, Glacial, TS*.

Glucose Oxidase–Chromogen TS—A solution containing, in each mL, 0.5 μmol of 4-aminoantipyrine, 22.0 μmol of sodium *p*-hydroxybenzoate, not less than 7.0 units of glucose oxidase, and not less than 0.5 units of peroxidase, and buffered to a pH of 7.0 ± 0.1.

SUITABILITY: When used for determining glucose in Inulin, ascertain that no significant color results by reaction with fructose, and that a suitable absorbance-versus-concentration slope is obtained with glucose.

[NOTE—Glucose oxidase can be from *Aspergillus niger*.]

Glycerin Base TS—To 200 g of glycerin add water to bring the total weight to 235 g. Add 140 mL of 1 N sodium hydroxide and 50 mL of water.

Gold Chloride TS—Dissolve 1 g of gold chloride in 35 mL of water.

0.001 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 1.0 mL of 1 N hydrochloric acid VS to a 1000-mL volumetric flask and dilute with water to volume.

0.01 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 100 mL of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid VS to a 1000-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with water to volume.

0.025 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 25 mL of 1 N hydrochloric acid VS to a 1000-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with water to volume.

0.05 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 4.1 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 1000-mL volumetric flask containing about 500 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

0.06 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 20.0 mL of 3 N hydrochloric acid TS to a 1000-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with water to volume.

0.36 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 120 mL of 3 N hydrochloric acid TS to a 1000-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with water to volume.

2 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 17.0 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 100-mL volumetric flask containing about 50 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

3 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 246 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 1000-mL volumetric flask containing about 500 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

Add the following:

45 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Slowly transfer 413 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 1000-mL volumetric flask containing about 500 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume. ▲*USP41*

6 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Slowly transfer 49.8 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 100-mL volumetric flask containing about 45 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

0.08 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 4.0 mL of 2 N hydrochloric acid TS to a 100-mL volumetric flask containing about 50 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

0.125 N Hydrochloric Acid TS—Transfer 10.3 mL of hydrochloric acid to a 1000-mL volumetric flask which contains about 500 mL of water. Cool and dilute with water to volume.

Hydrogen Peroxide TS—Use *Hydrogen Peroxide Topical Solution* (USP monograph).

Hydrogen Sulfide TS—A saturated solution of hydrogen sulfide, made by passing H₂S into cold water. Store it in small, dark amber-colored bottles, filled nearly to the top. It is unsuitable unless it possesses a strong odor of H₂S, and unless it produces at once a copious precipitate of sulfur when added to an equal volume of ferric chloride TS. Store in a cold, dark place.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride TS—Dissolve 3.5 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in 95 mL of 60% alcohol, and add 0.5 mL of bromophenol blue solution (1 in 1000 of alcohol) and 0.5 N alcoholic potassium hydroxide until a greenish tint develops in the solution. Then add 60% alcohol to make 100 mL.

8-Hydroxyquinoline TS—Dissolve 5 g of 8-hydroxyquinoline in alcohol to make 100 mL.

Indigo Carmine TS (*Sodium Indigotindisulfonate TS*)—Dissolve a quantity of sodium indigotindisulfonate, equivalent to 180 mg of C₁₆H₈N₂O₂(SO₃Na)₂, in water to make 100 mL. Use within 60 days.

Indophenol–Acetate TS (for the assay of *Corticotropin Injection*)—To 60 mL of standard dichlorophenol-indophenol solution (see in the section *Volumetric Solutions*) add water to make 250 mL. Add to the resulting solution an equal volume of sodium acetate solution freshly prepared by dissolving 13.66 g of anhydrous sodium acetate in water to make 500 mL and adjusting with 0.5 N acetic acid to a pH of 7. Store in a refrigerator, and use within 2 weeks.