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IDENTIFICATION OF BASIC DRUGS BY THE THIN-LAYER CHROMATO-GRAPHIC PROFILES OF THEIR NINHYDRIN COMPLEXES

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SUMMARY

Fifty-two common basic drugs produce various colours when spotted with ninhydrin on plastic thin-layer plates and heated. When the plate is then developed in a suitable solvent each of the coloured spots separates into a variety of additional coloured spots and patches, the number of which depends on the temperature of heating. The relative intensity and spatial arrangement form a profile that is highly characteristic of the compounds. The formation of such profiles was investigated at 100 and 160°C.

INTRODUCTION

The use of ninhydrin as a spray reagent and in spot tests for the detection of amines, amino acids, aromatic amines, stimulants and other nitrogenous compounds, involving heating at 100–120°C for a few minutes, is well known^{1–11}.

We recently reported the use of high concentrations of ninhydrin spray reagent, followed by prolonged heating at selected temperatures, to produce coloured spots for a range of basic drugs¹². We observed that for several compounds the colours produced on the thin-layer chromatograms were not pure colours but combinations, such as yellow-brown, brown-purple and grey-purple. A similar phenomenon was observed by Kaistha *et al.*¹⁰.

Investigation of this phenomenon showed that if the compounds were first reacted with ninhydrin by over-spotting on the thin-layer chromatographic (TLC) plate, heated at selected temperatures and then developed, the seemingly two coloured spots separated into a number of spots, bands and patches, forming unique profiles for each compound.

In this study, we aimed to establish, for each of the compounds tested, a profile of their ninhydrin complexes at reaction temperatures of 100 and 160°C to serve as a basis for the identification of unknown compounds with a high level of confidence.

EXPERIMENTAL

Drugs

A total of 52 basic drugs obtained either from manufacturers or the Singapore Pharmaceutical Department were used without prior tests.

Preparation of reference standards

Standard solutions (1% with reference to the free base) were prepared in appropriate solvents and stored in a refrigerator in 11-ml screw, septum-capped transparent or dark bottles, depending on whether, according to the Merck Index¹³, they decompose on exposure to light.

Reagents

A 1% solution of *p*-nitroaniline (BDH, Poole, Great Britain) in 95% ethanol and a 10% solution of ninhydrin (Merck, Darmstadt, G.F.R.) in 95% ethanol (equivalent to 100 $\mu g/\mu l$) were prepared. The ninhydrin solution keeps well for up to 1 month if stored in a refrigerator and the *p*-nitroaniline indefinitely if stored likewise.

Developing tanks

Rectangular glass tanks $(22 \times 5.5 \times 22.5 \text{ cm})$ were lined with chromatographic paper, wetted with solvent and used at ambient temperature (25–30°C).

TLC plates

Merck TLC Plastic Roll pre-coated with silica gel 60 F_{254} , layer thickness 0.2 mm, was used. Self-coated silica gel G glass plates were found not to be suitable as they gave unreproducible and often diffuse patterns.

Application of solutions and heating

Amounts of 20 μ g of the standard compound were spotted on the baseline (with spots clearly marked with a pencil) using a 5- μ l disposable graduated micropipette and cold air, when necessary, to dry the spot. A 1- μ l volume of the ninhydrin reagent was then applied on the standard spot and the appearance of any colour noted. Two plates were spotted similarly and one was heated at 100°C and the other at 160°C in a Memmert air oven for 30 min. The plates were then removed and the colour of the spots noted again immediately.

A 1- μ l volume of the *p*-nitroaniline reagent was then spotted on another area of the baseline for use as a reference spot to calculate R_F values. The plate was then developed.

Solvent system

A mixture of chloroform and 95% ethanol (5:1) was used as the mobile phase. This solvent keeps well for up to 1 week. The developing tank was equilibrated for 1 h before use and the solvent front allowed to rise about 6 cm above the baseline.

After development of the plate, the colours of the spots, bands and patches were immediately noted and their R_F values, relative to the *p*-nitroaniline spot (R_{PNA}), calculated. Also noted were the relative intensities of the colours on a scale of

0-10, with the colour of the most intense spot for the particular compound being assigned a value of 10.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Colour profiles

On the initial addition of ninhydrin to the spotted compounds, only a few produced colours at room temperature. On heating at 100 and 160°C almost all of the compounds tested produced characteristic colours which were generally different at the two temperatures. The colours usually changed in hue as the plate cooled and Tables I and II record those observed immediately on removal of the plates from the oven.

On development of the plates, highly characteristic patterns, ranging from a single spot to a remarkable combination of spots, bands and patches, were produced. These also tended to change in hue when exposed to the atmosphere owing to a change in the ninhydrin complex-solvent equilibrium. Again, only colours seen on immediate removal of the plate from the tank are recorded in the tables.

Humidity, temperature and the presence of ammonia or acid fumes in the atmosphere did not produce significant changes in the colours. Further heating of the plate did not produce any significant additional colours for any of the compounds.

A schematic diagram of a few profiles is shown in Fig. 1.

The intensity of colour within a profile was highly characteristic of a compound and added to the discriminatory power for characterization. As estimation of the relative intensities tended to be subjective, the figures listed in the tables are intended to serve only as a guide. Barely visible colours have been omitted from the tables.

TABLE I

COLOUR PROFILES OF NINHYDRIN COMPLEXES AT 100°C

Compound	Colour of spot development	before TLC	Colour after TLC development*	Rpva	Relative intensity
	Room temperature 100°C				
Amethocaine hydrochloride	Pale yellow	Grey	Blue-purple (B)	0.54	10
Amitriptyline hydrochloride	e Nil	Yellow-grey	Pink (B)	0.49	3
		•••	Purple (B)	0.68	4
			Grey-yeliow (P)	1.39	10
Amphetamine sulphate	Pale brown	Red-brown	Red (B)	0.30	7
			Purple (P)	0.53	3
			Orange (P)	1.29	8
			Purple (P)	1.38	10
Antazoline hydrochloride	Purple Brown	Brown-purple	Purple (P)	0.45	10
		• •	Orange ^{**} (P)	0.73	5
Atropine sulphate	Nil	Beige	Nil		
Benzhexol hydrochloride	Nil	Grey-violet	Purple-grey (B)	0.87	3
		-	Blue-purple (B)	1.25	3
			Purple (P)	1.42	10

(Continued on p. 270)

Compound	Colour of spot development	before TLC	Colour after TLC development*	R _{PNA}	Relative intensity
	Room tempera	ture 100°C			
Brucine	Pale yellow	Yellow-pink	Purple (B)	0.41	4
-			Pink (P)	1.30	10
Buclizine hydrochloride	Nil	Pink-brown	Grey-green (P)	1.38	10
Chlordiazepoxide	Nil	Yellow-violet	Purple (B)	0.27	10
Chloroquine phosphate	Nil	Violet-grey	Purple (P)	0.39	10
Chlorpheniramine maleate Chlorpromazine hydro-	Nıl Yellow	Pink-violet Pale brown	Pink-violet (S) Blue-purple (B)	1.39 0.63	10 10
chloride					
Clonazepam	Nil	Beige	Nil		
Cocaine hydrochloride	Nil	Beige	Nil		
Codeine phosphate	Nil	Grey-blue	Purple-grey (B) Blue (S)	0.34 1.40	4 10
Diazepam	Nıl	Beige	Yellow (P)	1.47	10
Diphenhydramine hydro- chloride	Nıl	Brown	Purple-grey (B)	0.55	10
Emetine hydrochloride	Yellow-grey	Pink-violet	Yellow (P) Red (B)	0.09 0.18	б б
			Pink-violet (P)	0.36	10
			Purple-grey (P)	0.64	5
			Pink (B)	0.79	4
			Pink-orange (P)	1.37	5
Ephedrine hydrochloride	Nil	Pink-violet	Orange (B)	0.32	3
			Purple (P)	0.50	4
			Orange-brown (P)	1.37	10
Ergometrine maleate	Grey-yellow	Dark purple	Purple (P)	0.37	5
			Purple (P)	0.63	10
			Pink-purple (P)	0.76	7
Flunitrazepam	Nil	Beige	Nil		
Flurazepam	Nil	Violet-brown	Purple (B)	0.76	3
.			Orange-brown (P)		10
Heroin hydrochloride	Nil	Blue	Grey-purple (B)	0.57	3
			Blue (S)	1.45	10
Hyoscine N-methyl bromide		Beige	Nil		-
mipramine hydrochloride	Nil	Violet-yellow	Orange-yellow (B)	0.40	6
moniogid shasehete	Nil	17. 1. A. T	Purple (B)		10
proniazid phosphate soniazid	Yellow	Violet-brown	Purple (B)		10
somazid	renow	Orange-brown		0.28	7
ignocaine hydrochloride	Nil	Violet	Orange (P) Orange (B)	1.30 0.12	10 7
lighteame nyurtemonue	INI	VIOLEE	Purple (P)		10
			Pink (P)	0.43	4
Meprylcaine hydrochloride	Nil	Pink-violet	Orange (B)	0.71	3
		A Mile VIOloc	Orange (B)	0.76	3
			Purple (B)	0.84	4
			Brown-orange (P)		10
fepyramine maleate	Nıl	Beige	Purple (B)	0.39	3
		-	Yellow (P)		10
Aethadone hydrochloride	Nil	Red-brown	Yellow (B)	0.32	3
			Purple-grey (B)	0.48	3
			Pink (B)	0.81	3
			Pink (S)	1.29	10
			Green-brown (S)	1.43	5

TABLE I (continued)

TLC OF BASIC DRUGS

TABLE I (continued)

Compound	Colour of spot development	before TLC	Colour after TLC development*	R _{pna}	Relative intensity	
	Room temperature 100°C					
Methoxyphenamine hydro-	Nil	Grey	Purple (P)	0.48	5	
chloride	NY 1		Pink (P)	1.36	10	
Morphine hydrochloride	Nıl	Blue	Purple-grey (B)	0.28	10	
	NT:1	Disc. and the	Purple-grey (B)	0.96	10	
Nalorphine hydrobromide Narcotine	Nil Dele stellesse	Blue-purple	Blue (B)	0.95	10 7	
Narcoline	Pale yellow	Red-orange	Yellow (P)	0.36		
			Red-orange (B)	0.88	10	
XT *.		D :	Pink** (P)	1.13	7	
Nitrazepam	Nil	Beige	Nil			
Oxyphencyclimine hydro- chloride	Nil	Beige	Nil			
Papaverine hydrochloride	Nıl		Orange-yellow (S)	1.34	10	
Pethidine hydrochloride	Nil	Grey-blue	Grey (B)	0.60	3	
			Purple-blue (S)	1.42	10	
Pholcodine	Nil	Grey	Purple (B)	0.27	10	
			Pink (S)	1.27	10	
			Blue (S)	1.45	4	
Physostigmine salicylate	Nıl	Violet-brown	Purple (B)	0.45	3	
			Pink (P)	0.69	4	
			Brown-violet (P)	1.31	10	
Procaine hydrochloride	Yellow	Pink-violet	Purple (P)	0.47	10	
			Pink (P)	1.38	8	
Prochlorperazine dimaleate	Yellow	Yellow-brown	• • •	0.57	4	
			Purple-grey (B)	0.92	4	
			Green (S)	1.31	7	
			Yellow (S)	1.40	10	
Promethazine	Pale yellow	Grey-violet	Purple (B)	0.65	10	
			Orange (B)	0.73	3	
~			Grey-brown (P)	1.38	3	
Quinidine sulphate	Nil	Yellow-grey	Nil			
Quinine sulphate	Nil	Yellow	Nil		_	
Reserpine	Brown	Orange-brown		0.70	5	
			Yellow-orange (P)	1.23	7	
	.		Orange-brown (P)	1.39	10	
Ritalin	Nil	Dark violet	Yellow (P)	0.72	10	
			Purple (B)	0.83	3	
			Purple (B)	1.18	7	
			Purple (B)	1.26	7	
	· · · ·	D	Purple (S)	1.43	8	
Strychnine hydrochloride	Nil	Pink-brown	Purple (B)	0.39	4	
Trifference	NT:1	Mallar 1	Pink ^{**} (P)	1.31	10	
Trifluoperazine dihydro-	Nil	Yellow-brown		0.56	3	
chloride			Purple (B)	0.98	5	
T-:	N 7''	D .	Yellow (P)	1.46	10	
Trimethoprim	Nil	Beige	Nil David (D)	0.33	10	
Yohimbine hydrochloride	Yellow	Orange-brown		0.33	10	
			Pink (B)	1.10	5	
			Pink** (P)	1.33	5	

* Ninhydrin produces a faint orange-yellow colour (R_{PNA} about 0.18) and a yellow colour $(R_{PVA} 1.02)$. These have been omitted from the profiles. (P) denotes a patch; (B) denotes a band; (S) denotes a spot. Colour does not appear consistently.

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TABLE II

COLOUR PROFILES OF NINHYDRIN COMPLEXES AT 160°C

Compound	Colour of spot	Colour after TLC	R _{PNA}	Relative
	before TLC development	development*		intensity
Amethocaine hydrochloride	Red-brown	Orange-brown (P)	0.41	3
		Purple (P)	0.53	7
		Pink (P)	0.86	3
		Orange-brown (P)	1.41	10
Amitriptyline hydrochloride	Brown	Yellow (P)	0.53	3
		Purple (B)	0.77	6
		Orange-brown (P)	1.34	10
		Black (P)	1.44	10
Amphetamine sulphate	Red-brown	Red (B)	0.36	6
		Purple (P)	0.55	6
		Yellow (P)	0.81	4
•		Pink (P)	0.92	3
		Orange-violet (P)	1.41	10
Antazoline hydrochloride	Red-brown	Grey-blue** (B)	0.33	3
		Purple (P)	0.48	7
		Orange (P)	0.73	6
		Orange-brown (P)	1.43	10
Atropine sulphate	Yellow-brown	Orange (B)	0.23	10
Benzhexol hydrochloride	Brown	Orange (B)	0.21	3
		Purple (B)	0.88	3
		Brown-orange (P)	1.45	10
Brucine	Brown-purple	Purple (P)	0.48	7
		Pink/brown (P)	1.27	10
Buclizine hydrochloride	Red-brown	Purple (P)	0.49	3
		Bright yellow (P)	0.94	8
		Purple-brown/orange- yellow (P)	1.43	10
Chlordiazepoxide	Orange-brown	Orange-yellow (P)	0.94	10
	-	Orange-yellow (P)	1.40	10
Chloroquine phosphate	Purple-grey	Brown-purple (P)	0.65	3
		Grey (P)	0.93	4
		Brown-orange (P)	1.41	10
Chlorpheniramine maleate	Purple	Pink-violet (B)	0.33	5
		Purple (B)	0.42	5
		Orange**(P)	0.58	4
		Pink-orange (P)	0.84	4
		Violet (P)	1.35	10
Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	Brown/green-blue	Pink (P)	0.53	3
		Blue-purple (B)	0.68	5
		Red-orange (P)	0.90	4
		Orange-brown/	1.44	10
		green-black (P)		
Clonazepam	Orange-brown	Nil		
Cocaine hydrochloride	Grey-brown	Purple**	0.31	3
	-	Yellow (P)	0.65	8
		Violet-orange (P)		10
Codeine phosphate	Purple-brown	Brown-purple (P)	0.39	4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Violet-brown (P)		10
Diazepam	Brown-purple	Orange-brown (P)		10
Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	Red-brown	Yellow-green (B)	0.39	3
		Purple (B)	0.58	5
		Violet-orange (P)		10

TLC OF BASIC DRUGS

TABLE II (continued)

Compound	Colour of spot before TLC development	Colour after TLC development*	Rpya	Relative intensity
Emetine hydrochloride	Violet	Bright pink (B)	0.32	8
		Orange (B)	0.53	5
		Brown-violet (P)	0.67	5
		Red-orange (P)	1.09	10
		Brown-violet (P)	1.36	8
Ephedrine hydrochloride	Violet-brown	Purple (P)	0.67	6
Epicarine nyaroemoriae	violet brown	Violet (P)	1.37	10
		Orange (P)	1.46	10
Ergometrine maleate	Blue-purple	Pink (5 bands)	0.50	7
Eigometrine maleate	ынс-рагре	Tink (5 bands)		,
			to 1.03	
		D:-1-** (D)		
		Pink**(B)	1.24	4
	•	Brown-violet (P)	1.43	10
Tidhicideopuni	Yellow-brown	Yellow (P)	1.00	10
Flurazepam	Red-brown	Purple** (P)	0.54	4
		Orange-brown (P)	0.67	6
		Orange-brown (P)	1.40	10
Heroin hydrochloride	Grey-brown	Purple ^{**} (P)	0.44	10
		Orange-yellow (P)	0.63	10
		Pink**(P)	0.94	10
Hyoscine N-methyl bromide	Yellow-brown	Orange (B)	0.25	10
Imipramine hydrochloride	Violet-brown	Pink (B)	0.58	3
		Purple (B)	0.70	4
		Brown** (B)	0.80	3
		Pink (P)	0.90	3
		Orange-brown (P)	1.43	10
Iproniazid phosphate	Violet	Brown (B)	0.21	3
		Purple (P)	0.34	3
		Orange (P)	0.94	3
		Orange-brown (P)	1.44	10
Isoniazid	Violet	Purple (P)	0.47	10
Lignocaine hydrochloride	Violet-brown	Red-orange (B)	0.14	5
		Green (B)	0.33	5
		Purple (P)	0.49	4
		Violet-brown (P)	0.68	- 6
		Pink (B)	0.00	5
		Violet-brown/black (P)		10
Meprylcaine hydrochloride	Red-brown	Pink ^{**} (B)	0.70	3
Mepryleanie nyurochionue	Ked-blown			4
		Purple (P)	1.09	
	A I	Orange-brown (P)	1.42	10
Mepyramine maleate	Grey-brown	Blue (B)	0.25	3
		Yellow (P)	0.37	6
		Purple (B)	0.48	3
		Yellow (P)	0.88	8
		Pink**(P)	0.90	3
		Orange (P)	1.30	8
		Violet-brown (P)	1.43	10
Methadone hydrochloride	Violet-brown	Blue (B)	0.30	3
		Purple (B)	0.58	3
		Orange**(B)	0.70	3
		Orange (P)	0.91	4
		Red-orange (P)	1.32	6

(Continued on p. 274)

Compound	Colour of spot before TLC development	Colour after TLC development*	R _{pna}	Relative intensity
Methoxyphenamine hydrochloride	Violet	Pink**(B)	0.19	3
		Green ^{**} (B)	0.23	3
		Pink** (B)	0.30	3
		Purple (P)	0.45	3
		Orange ^{**} (B)	0.59	4
		Green-blue (B)	0.68	4
		Yellow (P)	0.83	6
		Purple/red (P)	1.39	10
Morphine hydrochloride	Grey	Purple (P)	0.34	3
Morphile Hydroemonde		Orange-brown (B)	0.54	3
		Violet-brown (P)	1.39	10
Nalorphine hydrobromide	Dark grey	Red-brown (B)	0.25	3
Natorphilic Hydrobronide	Dark gity	Purple (P)	0.35	3
		Orange (P)	0.55	8
			1.05	
Narcotine	Deale surger	Purple (P)		10
Narcotine	Dark orange	Blue (B)	0.29	3
		Yellow-orange ^{**} (P)	0.37	4
		Yellow-orange** (P)	0.42	3
		Red-orange (P)	1.04	10
1°4	Detet as a	Red-brown (P)	1.42	10
Nitrazepam	Pale brown	Nil		
Oxyphencyclimine hydrochloride	Red-brown	Purple (B)	0.29	10
Papaverine hydrochloride	Orange-brown	Orange (P)	0.28	5
		Green (P)	0.59	3
		Grey (P)	1.21	3
		Yellow-orange/	1.37	10
		black (P)		
Pethidine hydrochloride		Purple (B)	0.59	3
		Pink** (P)	1.02	3
		Brown-orange (P)	1.40	10
Pholcodine	Violet	Purple (P)	0.39	4
		Brown-orange (P)	0.60	3
		Orange-violet (P)	1.34	10
Physostigmine salicylate	Red-brown	Red-orange (B)	0.20	4
		Purple (B)	0.48	4
		Pink**(P)	0.80	3
		Pink (P)	0.97	3
		Brown-orange (P)	1.23	9
		Brown-orange (P)		10
Procaine hydrochloride	Brown-violet	Brown-orange (B)	0.12	5
		Brown (B)	0.26	3
		Purple (P)	0.45	5
		Brown-orange (B)	0.68	4
		Pink** (B)	0.81	3
		Orange (P)	0.87	7
		Orange-brown (P)		10
Prochlorperazine dimaleate	Red-brown	Pink (B)	0.37	3
		Purple (B)	0.53	3
		Pink (B)	0.55	4
		Yellow (P)	0.83	5
				5
		Red-orange (P)	0.94	
		Orange-brown (P)	1.44	10

TABLE II (continued)

Compound	Colour of spot before TLC development	Colour after TLC development*	R _{pna}	Relative intensity
Promethazine	Red-brown/green-blue	Brown-orange (B)	0.14	4
		Purple (B)	0.42	3
		Brown-orange (B)	0.66	3
		Red-orange** (P)	0.82	4
		Orange-brown/green- black (P)	1.46	10
Quinidine sulphate	Grey-violet	Purple (B)	0.68	4
	-	Brown-orange (P)	1.41	10
Quinine sulphate	Grey-violet	Purple (B)	0.66	3
•		Violet-orange (P)	1.43	10
Reserpine	Dark-brown	Brown-orange (P)	1.45	10
Ritalin	Dark grey	Purple (B)	0.32	5
	_	Purple (P)	0.80	3
		Blue (P)	1.17	10
		Black (P)	1.46	10
Strychnine hydrochloride	Brown-violet	Grey-purple (B)	0.49	3
•		Brown/pink (P)	1.31	10
Trifluoperazine dıhydrochloride	Brown	Purple (P)	0.45	3
		Orange (P)	0.90	4
		Orange-brown (P)	1.40	10
Trimethoprim	Yellow	Nil		
Yohimbine hydrochloride	Dark brown	Purple (P)	0.40	3
-		Violet-brown (P)	1.34	10

* Ninhydrin produces a faint grey colour (R_{PNA} 0.26), a faint yellow colour (R_{PNA} 1.00), a yellow colour (R_{PNA} 1.16) and an orange colour (R_{PNA} 1.45). These have been omitted from the profiles. (P) denotes a patch; (B) denotes a band.

** Colour does not appear consistently.

R_{PNA} values

As R_F values are, *per se*, seldom reproducible their values relative to that of *p*-nitroaniline (R_{PNA}) were used. *p*-Nitroaniline was chosen as it is coloured and has an R_F value of about 0.50, thereby providing a well spread range of R_{PNA} values for the spots, etc., making up the profiles. It is applied just prior to the development of the plates as it tends to vapourise when heated.

The R_{PNA} values recorded in the tables are the average of five determinations and in most instances were fairly reproducible. These values may vary to some extent for a particular colour appearing commonly for a particular compound at 100 and 160°C. This could be due to changes in plate properties when heated at 100 and 160°C, or to different admixtures of compounds formed at the two temperatures and having different effects on the mobility of the spots.

Operating conditions

The highest concentration of ninhydrin possible without its precipitation at refrigerator temperature is 10% (w/v), and this concentration was chosen to limit overspotting on the compounds to one or two applications. Amounts of $20 \mu g$ of drugs were selected so as to produce a reasonable range of intensities in the profiles. Larger amounts were found to distort the stronger bands. Studies were restricted to

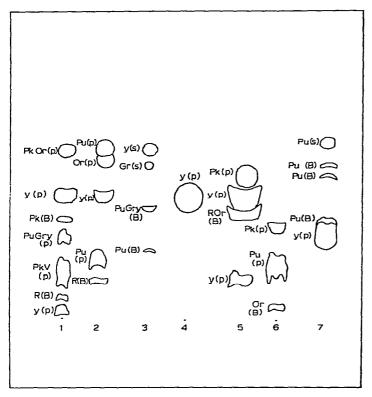


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a chromatogram showing profiles of ninhydrin complexes of a few compounds formed at 100°C. 1 = Emetine hydrochloride; 2 = amphetamine sulphate; 3 = prochlorperazine dimaleate; 4 = p-nitroaniline; 5 = narcotine; 6 = lignocaine hydrochloride; 7 = ritalin. Gr = Green; Gry = grey; Or = orange; Pk = pink; Pu = purple; R = red; V = violet; Y = yellow. (B) = Band; (p) = patch; (s) = spot.

100 and 160°C as significant differences in colour were not observed at intermediate temperatures, and poor quality spots were observed at temperatures above 160°C. Optimal results were obtained when the heating time was 30 min.

Discriminative power

A combination of colours, patterns, R_{PNA} values and relative intensities provides an excellent means of identifying a compound on just one plate. Of the 49 compounds that gave colours, no two compounds had identical features. When only limited amounts of compounds are available for identification, the method promises to be the best first step in a series of tests.

For identifying an unknown compound, it would be advisable to spot various concentrations of the unknown compound with $20-\mu g$ amounts of standards and to compare the colours produced at every step of the procedure.

Nature of the ninhydrin complexes

Ninhydrin reacts with organic compounds in a variety of ways, ranging from simple addition and condensation reactions to Diels-Alder, redox, free radical and cleavage reactions and fused ring formation¹⁴. An explanation of the reaction between phenethylamines and ninhydrin was recently attempted¹¹. We also attempted to correlate colour profiles with structures, but no correlation could be found.

CONCLUSION

This study has shown that by simply overspotting a wide range of basic drugs with ninhydrin and heating, a wide variety of coloured complexes, in varying amounts are formed. These are easily resolved by TLC development and form profiles that are highly characteristic of the compound and specific enough for the preliminary identification of such compounds.

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