

## CD spectra of pharmaceutical substances - Steroids (8)

### 1. Spironolactone

Spironolactone, synthesized as a compound that inhibits the accumulation of sodium by androsterone and displays diuretic activity, is used orally as an antihypertensive drug.<sup>1)</sup>

Figure 1 shows the CD/UV spectra of spironolactone. The UV spectral absorption in the wavelength region from 350 to 300 nm is assigned to the  $n-\pi^*$  transition (R-band) of  $\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated ketone (enone), and the corresponding CD shows a negative sign that agrees with that of testosterone.<sup>2)</sup> The UV absorption and positive CD in the wave length region from 300 to 270 nm can be assigned to the  $n-\pi^*$  transition<sup>3)</sup> of the  $7\alpha$ -thioacetyl group. The UV absorption in the far-ultraviolet region less than 250 nm can be assigned to two transitions that overlap each other, the  $\pi-\pi^*$  transition (K-band) of enone and the  $\pi-\pi^*$  transition<sup>3)</sup> of the thioacetyl group. The corresponding negative CD (testosterone shows a positive CD) is considered to be due to the result of the interaction between both of the chromophores.

### 2. Potassium canrenoate

Potassium canrenoate, synthesized using an intermediate product in the synthesis of spironolactone, is used in intravenous injections as a potassium-sparing diuretic agent.<sup>1)</sup>

Figure 2 shows the CD/UV spectra of potassium canrenoate. The UV absorption in the wavelength region from 400 to 310 nm is assigned to the R-band of the  $\Delta^{4,6}$ -diene-3-one (linear dienone). The corresponding positive CD agrees with that of the chlormadinone acetate.<sup>4)</sup> In the shorter wave length region below 310 nm, the UV absorption due to the K-band of the linear dienone and the corresponding negative CD are observed.

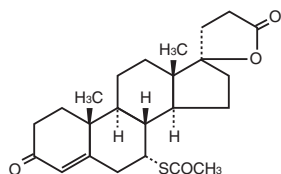
### References

1) The Manual of Japanese Pharmacopoeia, 12th Edition, Hirokawa Shoten, 1991

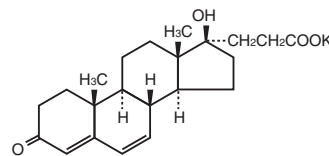
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- 1 ] Wavelength (nm)
- 2 ] Sample: Wako Pure Chemicals Industries, Biochemical reagent, Dioxane solution  
400 - 256 nm: 5.0 mg / 10 ml (1.2 mM), 10 mm Cell  
280 - 206 nm: 5.0 mg / 20 ml (0.60 mM), 1 mm Cell
- 3 ] Measurement apparatus  
CD: J-720W Circular Dichroism Spectrophotometer  
UV: Ubest V-560 Ultraviolet and Visible Light Spectrophotometer
- 4 ] The structure of spironolactone
- 5 ] IR spectrum (KBr tablet method)
- 6 ] Measurement apparatus: FT/IR-350
- 7 ] Figure 1. The CD/UV and IR spectra of spironolactone
- 8 ] Sample: SIGMA D-7287, Ethanol solution  
450 - 314 nm: 5.0 mg / 10 ml (1.3 mM), 10 mm Cell  
320 - 192 nm: 5.0 mg / 20 ml (0.63 mM), 1 mm Cell
- 9 ] The structure of potassium canrenoate
- 10 ] Figure 2. The CD/UV and IR spectra of potassium canrenoate

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7a - Acetylthio-3-oxo-17a-pregna-4-ene-21, 17b-catbolactone (Spironolactone)  
C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S=416.58



17-Hydroxy-3-oxo-17 $\alpha$ -pregna-4, 6-diene-21-carboxylate potassium salt (Potassium canrenoate) C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>4</sub>K=396.57

