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CHLORAMPHENICOL

Antibiotics

Antibiotics are chemical substances produced by various micro-organism such as fungi, actinomycetes and bacteria. They eliminate the other micro-organisms by either killing them outright (in which case they are referred to as being bactericidal or fungicidal etc.) or by inhibiting or preventing the growth of microorganisms (in which case they are referred to as being bacteriostatic or fungi static etc.).

Some antibiotics such as the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol are known as broad spectrum antibiotics since they active against a wide variety of micro-organism such as Gram-negative and Gram positive bacteria and viruses etc., whereas antibiotics such as penicillin or bacitracin are called as narrow spectrum antibiotics since they are highly specific.

Classification -

The classification is based on chemical structure -

a) β -lactam antibiotics:

Penicillins, Cephalosporins

b) Tetracyclines :

Chlortetracycline, Oxytetracycline etc.

c) Nitrobenzene derivative -

Chloramphenicol

Polypeptide antibiotics :

Sacitracin, Polymyxin-B, Colistin, Tyrothricin

e) Aminoglycosides :

Streptomycin, Neomycin, Gentamicin etc.

f) Macrolide antibiotics :

Erythromycin, Oleandomycin etc.

g) Polyene antibiotics :

Nystatin, Hemycin, Amphotericin-B etc.

h) Miscellaneous :

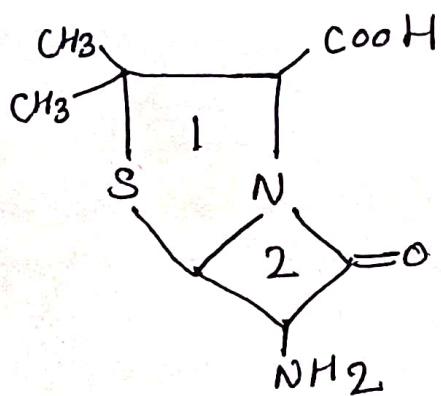
Rifampicin, Lincomycin, Cycloserine, Griseofulvin etc.

* Penicillins

Penicillins are a group of antibiotics produced by the growth of the moulds *Penicillium notatum*, *Penicillium chrysogenum* etc. in artificial culture media. They are two types : -

i) Natural penicillins

ii) Semisynthetic penicillins



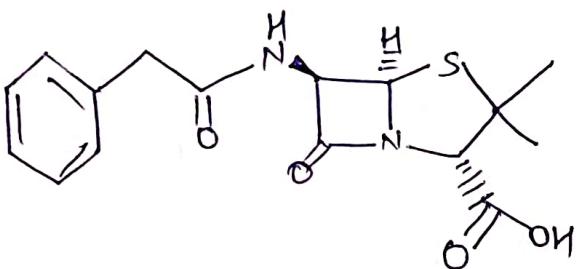
(6 - aminopenicillanic acid)

The most important semisynthetic penicillins are given below -

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) Phenethicillin | 4) Ambicillin |
| 2) Cloxacillin | 5) Amoxycillin |
| 3) Flucloxacillin | 6) Methicillin |

* Benzyl Penicillin & Penicillin G)

Benzylbenicillin is manufactured by a submerged culture technique using *P. chrysogenum* in sterile medium consisting mainly of corn steep liquor, several inorganic salts and lactose.



Physical properties -

Colour - White, amorphous powder

Odour - Odourless

Solubility - Slightly soluble in water but soluble in organic compound.

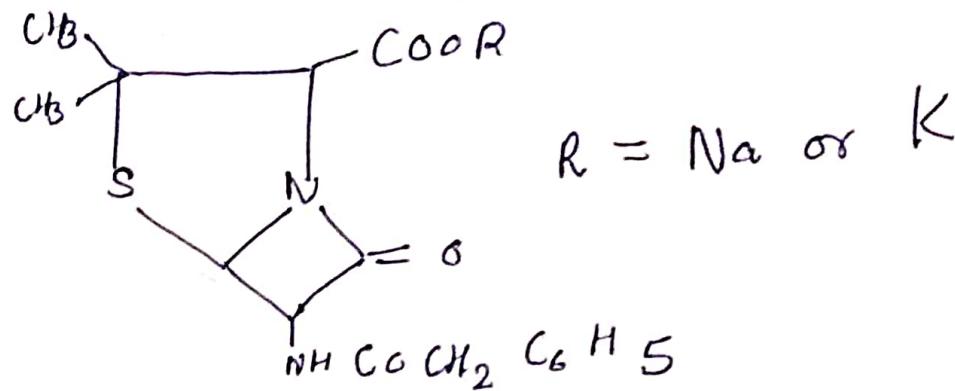
Chemical properties -

Some of the penicillins give distinct colours when they are moistened with a little water and treated with sulphuric acid (96% w/w).

Benzyl penicillin, I.P. -
The benzyl penicillin of the I.P. is either the sodium or potassium salt.

Nomenclature - 6-(α -benzylacetamido)penicillanic acid

Structure -



Physical properties -

Colour - fine, white crystalline powder

Odour - Odourless

Taste -

Solubility → Very soluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Chemical properties - i) Benzyl penicillin sodium and potassium do not give any colour either with sulphuric acid (96% w/w) or with sulphuric acid formaldehyde-reagent.

ii) However a reddish-brown colour is obtained when after the addition of formaldehyde-sulphuric acid reagent, the mixture is heated for one minute by immersion in a boiling water bath. Both sodium and potassium salts of benzyl penicillin answer the reaction and give the same colour. (4)

09 Stability and storage - It is stable in powder form.
So it must be stored in sterile well-closed dry containers in a cool, dry place.

Uses - Penicillin G is the drug of choice in infections caused by organism susceptible to it. It is used in streptococcal infections, pneumococcal infections, meningococcal infections, gonorrhoea, syphilis, diphtheria, tetanus, actinomycosis, rat bite fever etc.

Official -

- * Benzylbenzicillin I.P
- * Benzylbenzicillin Injection, I.P. B.P.
- * Benzylbenzicillin Potassium B.P.
- * Benzylbenzicillin Sodium B.P

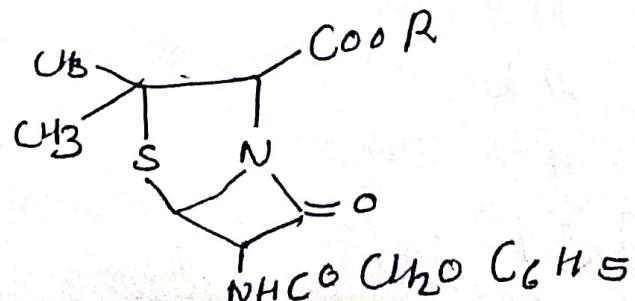
Brand Names -

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) For Benzylbenzicillin Sodium | 4) Nalpen G |
| 1) Sodium Penicillin G | 5) Pentalarin |
| 2) Penicillin G Sodium | 6) Venticillin |
| 3) Novacillin | |
| b) For Benzylbenzicillin Potassium - | |
| 1) Crystalline Penicillin G | |
| 2) Penicillin | 3) Penicillin G Potassium |

* Phenoxy methyl benzicillin
(Penicillin V)

Nomenclature -

Structure -



Physical properties -

Phenoxyethyl penicillin is official in B.P.

Colour - White crystalline powder

Odour - Odourless

Taste -

Solubility - Very slightly soluble in water,
freely soluble in ethanol (96%)

Chemical properties -

1. They give a reddish brown colour when treated with formaldehyde-sulphuric acid reagent.
- 2) This colour change to dark reddish brown when the mixture is heated at 100°C in a water bath for 1 minute.

Stability and storage - It should be stored in an airtight container.

Uses - Antibiotics. Since it is acid resistant, it can be administered orally in the form of tablet or capsules.

It can be used for serious infections and is used usually for sinusitis, otitis media, streptococcal pharyngitis, bronchitis of rheumatic fever etc.

Official -

Phenoxyethyl penicillin, B.P.

Brand Names - 1) Penicillin V

2) Acibenzol V

3) Distagwan V

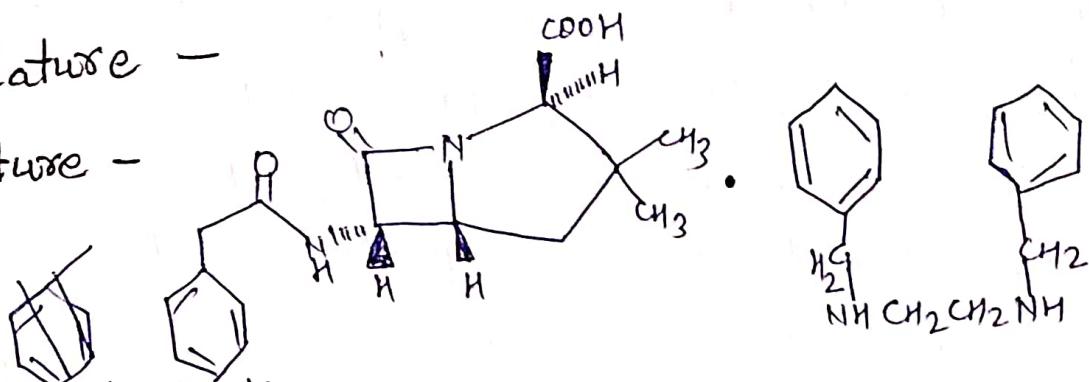
4) V-Cillin

5) Oraillin

Benzathine Penicillin -

Nomenclature -

Structure -



Physical properties -

Colour - White, crystalline powder

Odour - Odourless

Solubility - Very slightly soluble in water
freely soluble in formamide

Chemical properties -

- 1) The benzathine penicillin can be decomposed by adding NaOH solution. The benzathine part can be extracted with ether, ether removed by evaporation.
- 2) When it is dissolved in glacial acetic acid and potassium dichromate solution is added, a golden yellow precipitate is formed.
- 3) Benzathine penicillin gives a reddish brown colour when treated with formaldehyde-sulphuric acid reagent and heated at 100°C for one minute in a water bath.

Stability and storage -

It should be stored in an airtight container at a temperature less than 30°C.

USES - It is well absorbed orally. So it is +
mainly used in treatment of Syphilis and streptococcal
infection particularly of the upper respiratory tract.

official - Benzathine Penicillin IP, BP

Benzathine Penicillin injection, IP

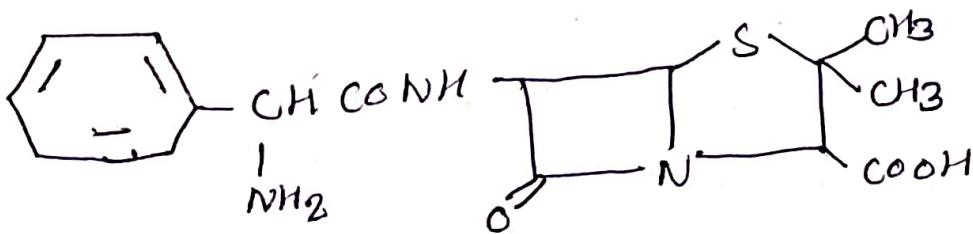
Benzathine Penicillin Tablets.

Brand names - Penidure-A, Longacillin, Diaben
Bicillin, Dibencillin etc.

Ambicillin

Nomenclature - 6-(d-amino-d-phenyl) acetamido-
benzillanic acid.

Structure -



Physical properties -

Colour - White, microcrystalline powder

Odour - Odourless

Taste - Bitter taste

Solubility - Slightly soluble in water

Chemical properties - It gives a dark yellow

colour, when treated with formaldehyde-sulphuric
acid reagent and heated at 100°C for
one minute in boiling water bath.

- Stability and storage - May be affected by high temperature.
it should be stored in an airtight container at a temperature not exceeding 30°C .

Uses - It is active against Gram positive bacteria like benzylpenicillin and also is active against many gram negative bacilli.

Ambicillin Sodium

Ambicillin sodium is the sodium salt of ambicillin.

Physical properties -

Colour - White crystalline powder, which is hygroscopic

Odour - Odourless

Taste - Bitter

Solubility - freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, chloroform.

Chemical properties - As given under Ambicillin

Stability - Stored in tightly closed containers, protected from moisture and cool place -

Uses - See under ambicillin

Ambicillin Trihydrate

It has three molecules of water of crystallization combined with ambicillin.

Physical properties -

Colour - White crystalline powder

Odour - Odourless

(a) Taste - Tastes -

Solubility - Dissolve in dilute solution of acidic/alkaline
stability and storage - Should be stored in an airtight
Container at temperature not exceeding 30°C.

Official - Ambicillin IP, BP

Ambicillin Sodium IP, BP

Ambicillin Capsules IP, BP

Ambicillin Oral suspension IP

Ambicillin Injection IP, BP

Brand Names - Ambicillin, Roscillin, Dynacil
Polycillin, Totacillin etc.

REFERENCE- VN Rajasekaran Pharmaceutical
chemistry II , C.B.S Publishers and
Distributors Pvt. Ltd.