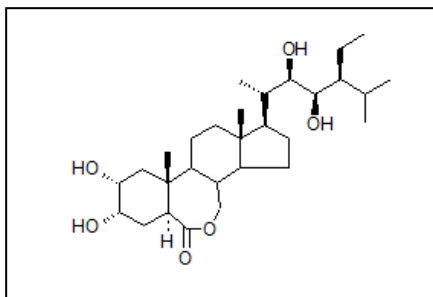


28-HOMOBRASSINOLIDE XXX

28-HOMOBRASSINOLIDE

XXX



ISO common name	28-Homobrassinolide
Chemical name	(5S,6R)-10-((2S,3R,4R,5S)-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-5,6-dihydroxy-7a,9a-dimethyltetradecahydro-1H-benzo[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-3(12bH)-one
Empirical formula	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>6</sub>
RMM	494.8
m.p.	256~257°C
v.p.	1.01E-18mmHg at 25°C
Solubility	In water 5mg/l, acetonitrile 1.3g/l, ethanol 5.2g/l, methanol 2.7g/l at 20 °C
Description	White powder
Stability	Stable in neutral and weak alkaline condition but hydrolysed in acidic conditions
Formulation	Emulsifiable concentrate, soluble liquid

## 28-HOMOBRASSINOLIDE TECHNICAL

XXX/TC/M/-

1. **Sampling.** Take at least 100 g.

### 2. Identity tests

2.1 **HPLC.** Use the HPLC method below. The relative retention time of 28-Homobrassinolide in the sample solution should not deviate by more than 1.5% from that of calibration solution.

2.2 **Infrared.** Prepare potassium bromide discs for the 28-Homobrassinolide technical sample and reference substance. Scan the discs from 4000-400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The spectrum produced from the sample should not differ significantly from that of the standard.

### 3. 28-Homobrassinolide

**OUTLINE OF METHOD** The derivative of 28-Homobrassinolide by Phenylboronic acid separated and determined by HPLC on ODS-C<sub>18</sub> film stainless column with UV detector at 220 nm, quantified by external standard method.

#### REAGENTS

Methanol: HPLC grade

Water: HPLC grade

28-Homobrassinolide reference standard of known purity:  $w \geq 97.0\%$

Phenylboronic acid:

Preparation of Phenylboronic acid solution: Weigh approximately (to the nearest 0.01g) 1500mg Phenylboronic acid into 250ml volumetric flask. Dissolve to the mark with methanol and mix thoroughly.

#### APPARATUS

High-performance liquid chromatography equipped with UV detector and quantitative sampling valve.

Chromatographic work station

Column stainless steel: 250mm X 4.6 mm (id), packed with ODS-C<sub>18</sub>, or equivalent

Ultrasonic bath

Filter pore diameter: 0.45 $\mu\text{m}$

Automatic sampler: 50 $\mu\text{L}$

#### PROCEDURES

(a) LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS (typical)

Mobile phase: acetonitrile+ water = 80 + 20 (v/v)

Flow rate: 1.0ml/min

Detector wavelength: 220 nm

Injection volume: 10 $\mu\text{L}$

Column temperature: 25°C

Retention time:

28-Homobrassinolide: approximately 20.5min.

(b) Equilibration of the chromatographic system. Inject the calibration solution and repeat the injections until retention times and the response factors calculated from the peak areas vary by less than 1.5% for successive injections.

(c) Preparation of standard solution: prepare standard solution in duplicate. Weigh 0.015g (to the nearest 0.1mg) 28-Homobrassinolide standard into 25ml volumetric flask, dissolved by 10ml methanol. Add 10ml phenylboronic acid solution, react 30min in calorstat at 50°C. Allow the solution to cool to ambient temperature and fill to the mark with methanol. Mix thoroughly and place the flask in an ultrasonic bath for 5 min, then filter the solution through a 0.45µm filter membrane prior to analysis.

Preparation of sample solution: prepare sample solution in duplicate. Weigh 0.015g (to the nearest 0.1mg) sufficient sample to contain about 15mg 28-Homobrassinolide into 25ml volumetric flask, dissolved by 10ml methanol. Add 10ml phenylboronic acid solution, react 30min in calorstat at 50°C. Allow the solution to cool to ambient temperature and fill to the mark with methanol. Mix thoroughly and place the flask in an ultrasonic bath for 5 min, then filter the solution through a 0.45µm filter membrane prior to analysis. (Sample solutions S1 and S2)

(d) Determination: Inject in duplicate 10µL portions of each sample solution bracketing them by injections of the calibration solutions as follows: C<sub>A</sub>, S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>B</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>A</sub>, etc.

(e) Calculation

$$f_i = \frac{S \times P}{H_s}$$

$$\text{Content of 28-Homobrassinolide} = \frac{H_w \times f}{w} \text{ g/kg}$$

where:

$f_i$  = individual response factor

$f$  = mean response factor

$H_s$  = peak areas of 28-Homobrassinolide in the calibration solution

$H_w$  = peak areas of 28-Homobrassinolide in the sample solution

$s$  = mass of 28-Homobrassinolide standard (mg)

$w$  = mass of sample taken (mg)

$P$  = purity of 28-Homobrassinolide standard (g/kg)

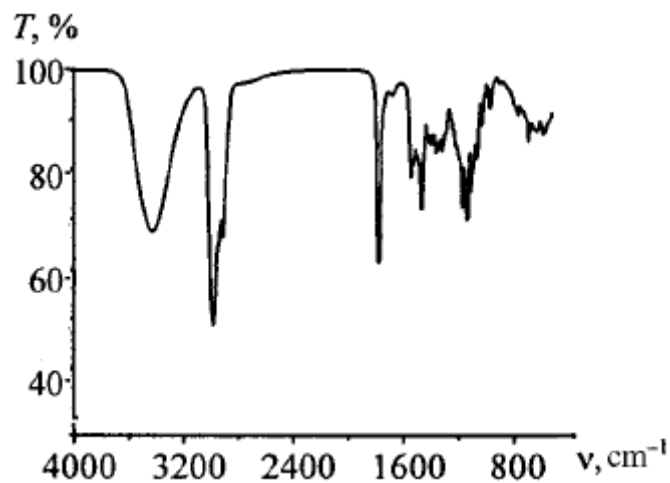


Fig 1 Infrared spectra of 28-Homobrassinolide

#### 28-HOMOBRASSINOLIDE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

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1. **Sampling.** Take at least 1l.
2. **Identity tests.** As for 28-Homobrassinolide technical \*\*\*\*\*
3. **28-Homobrassinolide.** As for 28-Homobrassinolide technical \*\*\*\*\*

#### 28-HOMOBRASSINOLIDE SOLUBLE LIQUID

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1. **Sampling.** Take at least 1l.
2. **Identity tests.** As for 28-Homobrassinolide technical \*\*\*\*\*
3. **28-Homobrassinolide.** As for 28-Homobrassinolide technical \*\*\*\*\*

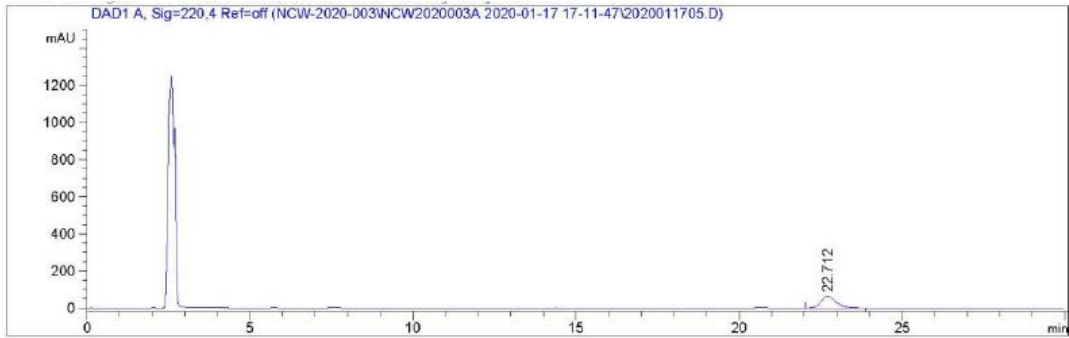


Fig 2 Chromatogram of 28-Homobrassinolide standard

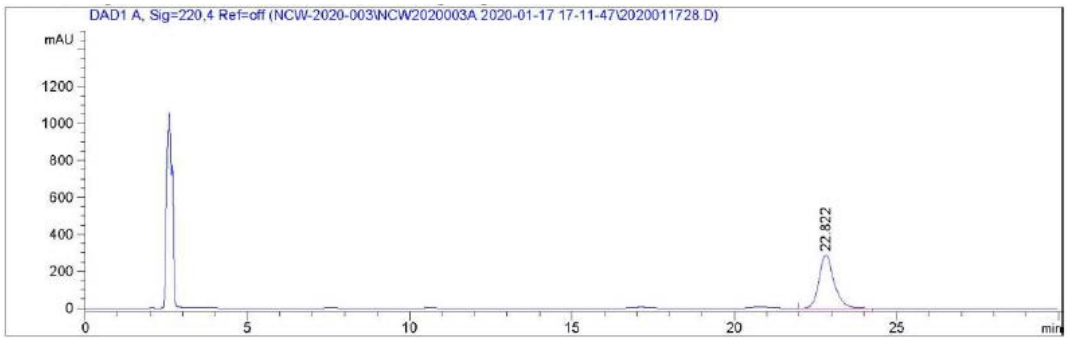


Fig 3 Chromatogram of 28-Homobrassinolide TC sample

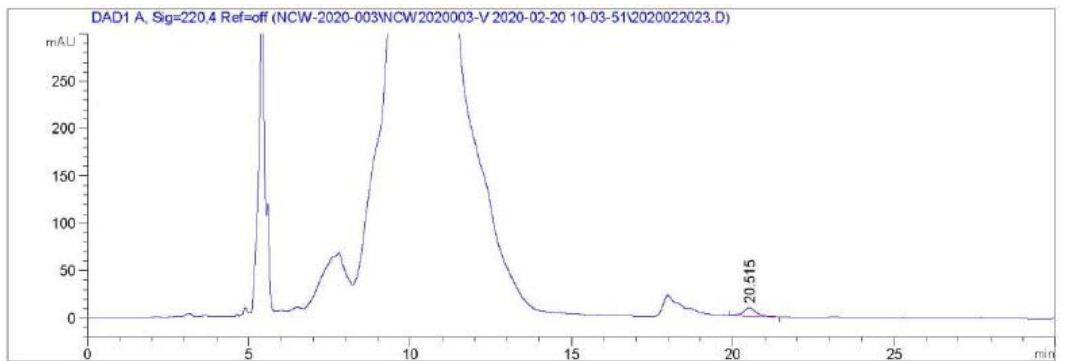


Fig 4 Chromatogram of 28-Homobrassinolide 0.01%EC sample

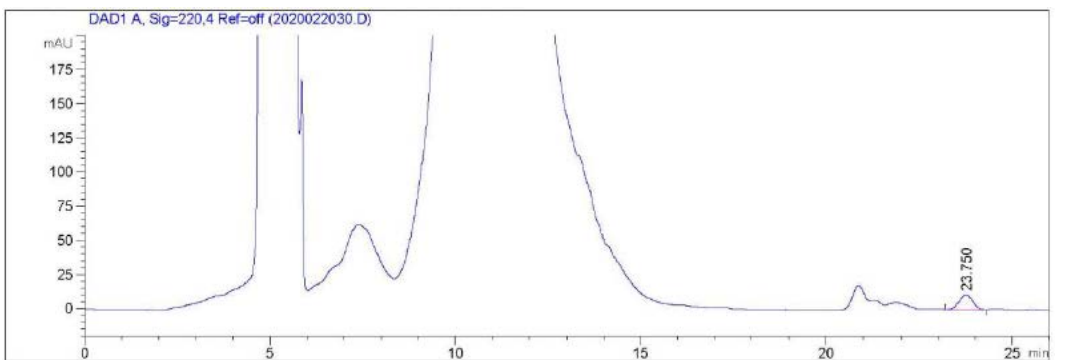


Fig 5 Chromatogram of 28-Homobrassinolide 0.01%SL sample