Antioxidants

- = compounds preventing oxidation changes of drugs or other PE
- for activity must be dissolved⇒classified into water soluble and fat soluble
- •compounds easily oxidizable, and/or catching or scavenging free radicals with shorter half-life
- •oxidizing agents: O_2 , O_3 , •OH, •OOH and other reactive oxygen (and nitrogen) species [RO(N)S]

•heavy metal cations are oxidation catalyzers ($Fe^{2+/3+}$, $Cu^{2+}...$) \Rightarrow chelating agents act as synergists of antioxidants

Aqueous phase antioxidants

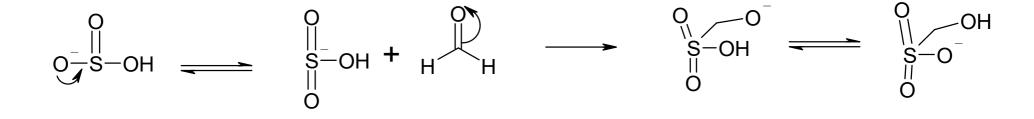
Inorganic salts

Na₂SO₃, K₂SO₃ - pH of solution approx. 9 NaHSO₃, KHSO₃, Na₂S₂O₅, K₂S₂O₅ – solution pH approx. 4 • chem. and physiol. not completely indifferent •unpleasant taste and smell \Rightarrow unsuitable for p.o. drug forms

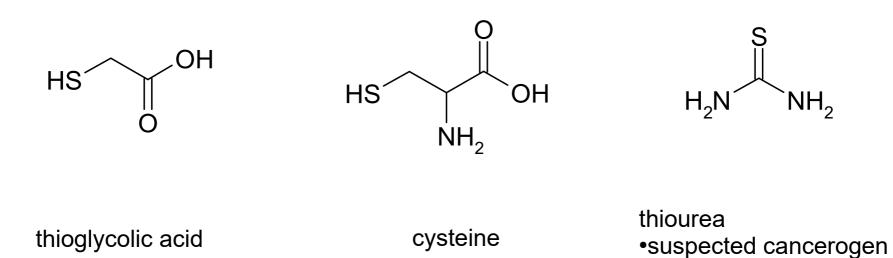
Organic sulfur compounds

sodium hydoxymethanesulfinate = "sodium formaldehydesulfoxylate"

 $HOCH_{2}SO^{-}Na^{+}Rongalit \ \mathbb{B}$, Leptacit \mathbb{B}

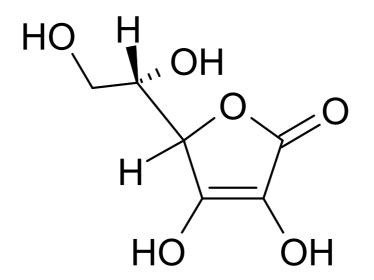


Aqueous phase antioxidants Organic sulfur compounds

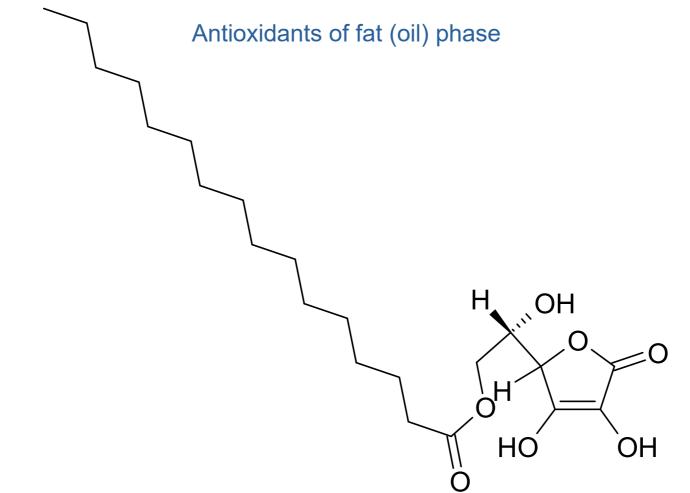


•for unpleasant organoleptic properties unsuitable for p.o. and topic preparations -0.15%

Ascorbic acid



L-ascorbic acid = 2,3-didehydro-L-*threo*-hexono-1,4-lactone •antioxidant of aquaeous phase of liquid preparations and drugs • acts prooxidatively with heavy metal cations including Zn²⁺

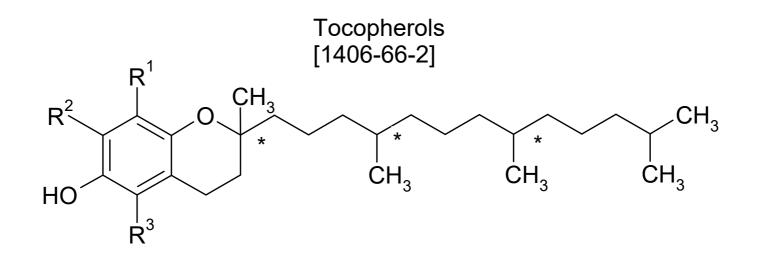


ascorbyl palmitate = 6-palmitoyl-L-ascorbic acid = 3-oxo-L-gulofuranolacton-6-palmitate = *Ascorbylis palmitas* PhEur = E304, [137-66-6]

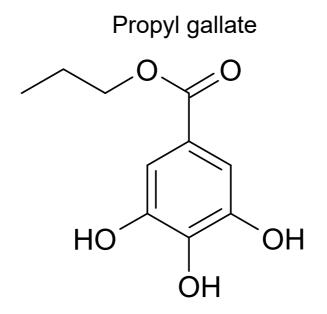
• stabilization of oils in p.o. drug forms and food, stabilization of drugs sensitive to O₂

combination with tocopherols is synergic

 $\log P_{o/w} = 1.9$



α-tocopherol R¹ = R² = R³ = CH₃ vitamin E, lowest activity as the antioxidant, log P_{o/w} = 12.18 **β-tocopherol** R¹ = R³ = CH₃, R² = H the most resistant against heat and alkalies, log P_{o/w} = 11.63 **γ-tocopherol** R¹ = R² = CH₃, R³ = H, log P_{o/w} = 11.63 **δ-tocopherol** R¹ = CH₃, R² = R³ = H, log P_{o/w} = 11.08 •production: extraction of plant oils •slowly oxidized with air O₂, quickly in presence Fe³⁺, Ag⁺



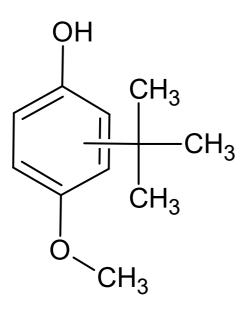
Propyl gallate [NF]

propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate

•antioxidant for foods, fats, oils, ethers, emulsions, waxes, and transformer oils •preservation of lard *Adeps suilus stabilisatus PhBs* 4

•rel. hydrophilic: log P_{olv} = 1.8 or 0.95; remains in the water phase of emulsions

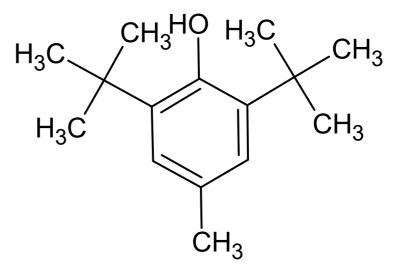
•forms colored chelates with heavy metal ions



Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)

[25013-16-5]
•mixture of 2- and 3-*tert*-butyl-4-methoxyphenols
PhEur + PhB: *Butylhydroxyanisolum*BP + USPNF: Butylated hydroxyanisole
•antibact. activity

•log
$$P_{o/w} = 3.5$$



butylhydroxytoluen (BHT)

[128-37-0]

2,6-di*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol

PhEur + PhB: *Butylhydroxytoluenum*

BP + USPNF: Butylated hydroxytoluene

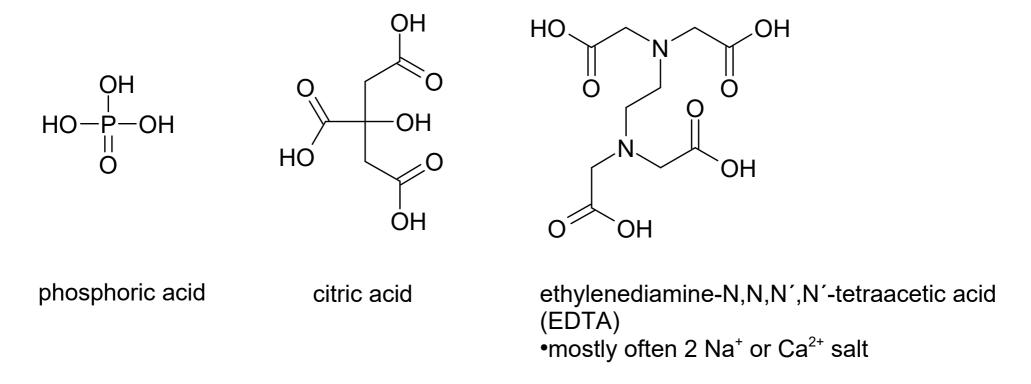
•also rubbers 0.5 - 1 %

•weak antiviral activity (Herpes)

•used as antioxidants in foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals•effective concentrations:

- 0.001 0.02 % in oils and fats
- 0.1 %in essential oils

Compounds acting synergistic with antioxidants – chelating agents



•chelated cations are inactive as oxidation catalyzers