

Australian Government

Department of Industry, Science and Resources

### National Measurement Institute



# CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## NMIA D605: Epitestosterone sulfate triethylammonium salt

Report ID: D605.2023.01 (Ampouled 090429)

Chemical Formula:  $C_{25}H_{43}NO_5S$ 

Molecular Weight: 469.7 g/mol

#### Certified value



97-000341 Not available 961 ± 28 μg	Batch No.	CAS No. Mass per amp	oule
	97-000341	Not available 961 ± 28 μg	J

The uncertainty has been calculated according to ISO Guide 35 and is stated at the 95% confidence limit (k = 2).

Synonyms:Epitestosterone sulfate, triethylammonium salt<br/>17α-Sulfooxyandrost-4-en-3-one triethylammonium salt<br/>4-Androsten-17α-ol-3-one sulfate, triethylammonium salt

**Expiration of certification:** The property values are valid till 26 October 2028, i.e. five years from the date of re-certification provided the **unopened** material is handled and stored in accordance with the recommendations below. The material as issued in the unopened container and stored as recommended below should be suitable for use beyond this date, subject to confirmation of batch stability from the issuing body. The expiry date/shelf life does not apply to ampoules that have been opened. In such cases it is recommended that the end-user conduct their own in-house stability trials.

**Description:** The compound is supplied as a dried aliquot in a sealed ampoule under an atmosphere of argon. The certified reference material is intended for a single use to prepare a standard solution containing D605. This material was prepared by synthesis, and certified for identity and purity by NMIA.

Intended use: This certified reference material is suitable for use as a primary calibrator.

**Instructions for use:** Open the ampoule and carefully rinse the interior at least three times with a suitable organic solvent (e.g. methanol). This will transfer 961 ± 28  $\mu$ g of anhydrous epitestosterone sulfate triethylammonium salt. The mass of analyte in each ampoule is calculated from the assigned purity of the bulk and the concentration of bulk material in a stock solution used to prepare the ampoules.

Recommended storage: When not in use, this material should be stored at or below 4 °C in a closed container in a dry, dark area.

**Metrological traceability:** The certified purity value is traceable to the SI unit for mass (kg) through Australian national standards via balance calibration. In the mass balance approach all impurities are quantified as a mass fraction and subtracted from 100%.

**Stability:** This material has demonstrated stability over a minimum period of five years. The measurement uncertainty at the 95% confidence interval includes a stability component which has been estimated from annual stability trials. The long-term stability of the compound in solution has not been examined.

**Homogeneity assessment:** The homogeneity of the material was assessed using purity assay by HPLC with UV detection on seven randomly selected ampoules of the material. The material was judged to be sufficiently homogeneous at this level of sampling as the variation in analysis results between samples was not significantly different at a 95% confidence level from that observed on repeat analysis of the same sample.

**Safety:** Treat as hazardous substance. Use appropriate work practices when handling to avoid skin or eye contact, ingestion or inhalation of dust. Refer to the provided safety data sheet.

S.R. Davies

Dr Stephen R. Davies, Team Leader, Chemical Reference Materials, NMI. 7 November 2023

This report supersedes any issued prior to 7 November 2023.

NATA Accreditation No. 198 / Corporate Site No. 14214.

Legal notice: Terms and Conditions associated with the provision of this reference material can be found on the NMIA website.

Characterisat	ion Report:				
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Column oven: Mobile Phase: Flow rate: Detector:	Waters HPLC, Thermo Scientific Ultimate 3000 RS Pump X-bridge C-18, 5.0 $\mu$ m (4.6 mm x 150 mm) 35 °C A= 20 mM NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> HCO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> (aq) buffered to pH 10, B=Methanol 0-15 min 50% B, 15-22 min 50-90% B, 22-27 min 90% B, 27-28 min 90-50% B, 28-35 min 50% B 1.0 mL/min, Gradient Waters Photodiode Array Detector or RS Diode Array Detector operating at 247 nm			
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:				
	Initial analysis: Re-analysis: Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.2%, s = 0.03% (6 Ampoules in duplicate, July 2014) Mean = 99.2%, s = 0.03% (5 ampoules in duplicate, June 2019) Mean = 99.2%, s = 0.01% (5 ampoules in duplicate, October 2023)			
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Mobile Phase: Flow Rate: Detection:	Waters HPLC Alltima C-18 5 $\mu$ m (4.6 mm $\times$ 150 mm) Acetonitrile/20 mM ammonium acetate pH 4.2 1.0 mL/min Gradient: 27% acetonitrile for 13 min, increase acetonitrile to 50% in 5 min, elute for 5 min Waters PDA 2998 operating at 247 nm			
	Relative mass fraction of	f the main component:			
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 99.3%, s = 0.01% (5 ampoules in duplicate, August 2011)			
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Mobile Phase: Flow Rate: Detection:	Shimadzu or Waters HPLC Alltima C-18 5 µm (4.6 mm × 150 mm) Acetonitrile/50 mM ammonium acetate/pH 4.2 [28:72] 1.0 mL/min Shimadzu SPD-M20APDA or Waters PDA 996 operating at 247nm			
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:				
	Initial analysis: Re-analysis:	Mean = 99.4%, s = 0.01% (7 ampoules in duplicate, June 2009) Mean = 99.4%, s = 0.005% (5 ampoules in duplicate, July 2010)			
The following a	nalytical data was obtai	ned on the bulk material subsequently used in the preparation of the ampoules.			
The certified pur Impurity estimat	ity value by qNMR was of es by HPLC with UV deter	otained using potassium hydrogen maleate as an internal standard. ction at 247 nm, Karl Fischer and <sup>1</sup> HNMR analysis are also provided.			
QNMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Internal standard: Purity estimate:	Bruker DMX-400 400 MHzSolvent: $D_2O$ KH maleate (98.8% m/m) Mean = 96.5%, s = 0.4% (5 sub samples, June 2008)			
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Mobile Phase: Flow Rate: Detection:	Waters HPLC Alltima C-18 5 µm (4.6 mm × 150 mm) Acetonitrile/50 mM ammonium acetate/pH 4.2 [28:72] 1.0 mL/min Waters PDA 996 operating at 247 nm			
	Relative mass fraction of the main component:				
	Initial analysis: Re-analysis:	Mean > 99.5% (7 sub samples, July 1999) Mean = 99.5%, s = 0.01% (3 ampoules and 1 sub sample in duplicate, March 2007)			
HPLC:	Instrument: Column: Mobile Phase: Flow Rate: Detection:	Shimadzu HPLC X-Bridge C-18 5 μm (4.6 mm × 150 mm) 0.1% TFA solution/MeOH 1.0 mL/min Shimadzu SPD-M20APDA operating at max plot			
	Relative peak area of th	e main component:			
	Initial analysis:	Mean = 98.3%, s = 0.03% (5 sub samples in duplicate, March 2009)			
Thermogravimetric analysis:		Volatile and non-volatile content not determined due to the nature of the material (March 2009)			
Karl Fischer analysis:		Moisture content 0.6% mass fraction (3 sub samples, March 2009)			

#### Spectroscopic and other characterisation data

ESI-MS:	Instrument: Operation: Ionisation: Peak:	Finnigan MAT TSQ 700 Negative ion mode, direct infusion ESI probe at 4.5 kV 367.0 (M-Et <sub>3</sub> NH) <sup>-</sup> <i>m/z</i>
TLC:	Conditions:	Kieselgel 60F <sub>254</sub> . Chloroform/methanol/water (70:20:2) Single spot observed, $R_f$ = 0.20 (3 sub samples)
IR:	Instrument: Range: Peaks:	FT-IR, Biorad WIN FTS40 4000-400 cm <sup>-1</sup> , KBr powder 2723, 1671, 1617, 1380, 1271, 1194, 999, 963, 583 cm <sup>-1</sup>
<sup>1</sup> H NMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Solvent: Key spectral data:	Bruker DMX-500 500 MHz $d_6$ -DMSO (2.5 ppm) $\delta$ 0.68 (3H, s), 1.14 (3H, s), 1.18 (9H, t), 3.09 (6H, q), 4.05 (1H, d), 5.60 (1H, s) ppm Dichloromethane present at 0.1% mass fraction
<sup>13</sup> C NMR:	Instrument: Field strength: Solvent: Spectral data:	Bruker DMX-500 125 MHz <i>d</i> ₀-DMSO (39.52 ppm) δ 9.0, 17.1, 17.4, 20.5, 24.5, 30.1, 31.6, 32.4, 34.0, 35.5, 35.6, 38.6, 39.7, 44.5, 46.2, 49.3, 53.6, 83.6, 123.5, 171.5, 198.4 ppm
Melting point:		183-185 °C
Microanalysis:	Found: Calculated:	C = 62.9%; H = 9.2%; N = 3.0% (August 1999) C = 63.9%; H = 9.2%; N = 3.0% (Calculated for C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>43</sub> NO <sub>5</sub> S)