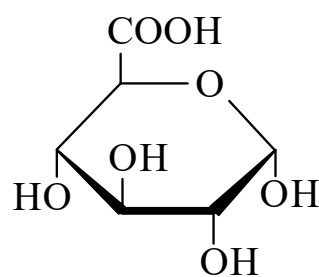




>>Entry Name: Glucuronic acid, 9CI, 8CI

Synonym(s): Glycuronic acid



α -Pyranose-form

Molecular Formula: C₆H₁₀O₇

Molecular Weight: 194.141

Accurate Mass: 194.042655

Percentage Composition: C 37.12%; H 5.19%; O 57.69%

>>Variant: D-form

CAS Registry Number: 6556-12-3

Molecular Formula: C₆H₁₀O₇

Molecular Weight: 194.141

Accurate Mass: 194.042655

Percentage Composition: C 37.12%; H 5.19%; O 57.69%

Biological Source: Widely distributed in plants, where it occurs in gums, mucilages, saponins and flavone glycosides and in animals as a constit. of mucopolysaccharides. Glycosides are formed in the liver to detoxify poisonous hydroxyl-containing substances. Phenyl, cresyl and indoxyl glycosides are present in normal urine

Use/Importance: Used in hplc to determine enantiomeric purity of dopamine agonists

Melting Point: Mp 165° (146°)

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24} +11.7 \rightarrow +36.3$ (2 d) (H₂O)

pKa Value: pK_a 3.18 (20°)

Aldrich: 27163-2

Fluka: 49335

Sigma: G5269

>>Derivative: Na salt

CAS Registry Number: 14984-34-0

Physical Description: Monohydrate

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20} -0.6 \rightarrow +22.5$ (H₂O)

Fluka: 71560

Sigma: G7906

>>Derivative: Ba salt

CAS Registry Number: 29600-83-7

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20} +17.5$ (H₂O)

>>Derivative: Brucine salt

Physical Description: Monohydrate

Melting Point: Mp 156-157°

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20} -15.1$ (H₂O)

>>Derivative: Hydrazide

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D -50$ (c, 0.5 in H₂O)

>>Derivative: 4-Nitrophenylhydrazone

Melting Point: Mp 224-225°

>>Derivative: Phenylhydrazone, phenylhydrazide

Melting Point: Mp 182° (185° dec.)