

**BLACK LOCUST
FOR HOMOEOPATHIC PREPARATIONS**

**ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA
FOR HOMOEOPATHIC PREPARATIONS**

***Robinia pseudo-acacia* ad praeparationes homoeopathicas**

DEFINITION

Fresh bark of the young twig of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.

CHARACTERS

Macroscopic characters described under identification.

IDENTIFICATION

Flat or arched fragments, greyish to brownish, wrinkled and bearing sharp thorns on the outside surface. Epidermis showing cross-striations and lenticels. Inside surface, smooth and greenish.

TESTS

Foreign matter (2.8.2): complies with the test.

Loss on drying (2.2.32): minimum 25.0 per cent, determined on 5.0 g of finely-cut drug by drying in an oven at 105 °C for 2 h.

STOCK

DEFINITION

Black locust mother tincture complies with the requirements of the general technique for the preparation of mother tinctures (see *Homoeopathic Preparations (1038)* and French Pharmacopoeia Authority Supplement). The mother tincture is prepared with ethanol (65 per cent V/V), using the fresh bark of the young twig of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.

Content: minimum 0.015 per cent *m/m* of tannins, expressed as pyrogallol (C₆H₆O₃; M_r 126.1).

CHARACTERS

Appearance: brownish liquid.

The General Chapters and General Monographs of the European Pharmacopoeia and Preamble of the French Pharmacopoeia apply.

IDENTIFICATION

A. Thin-layer chromatography (2.2.27).

Test solution. Mother tincture.

Reference solution. Dissolve 3 mg of *proline R* and 3 mg of *leucine R* in 10 mL of *ethanol (50 per cent V/V) R*.

Plate: TLC silica gel plate R.

Mobile phase: water R, methanol R, glacial acetic acid R, methylene chloride R (2:3:8:15 V/V/V/V).

Application: 30 µL as bands.

Development: over a path of 10 cm.

Drying: in air.

Detection: spray with a solution prepared with 0.2 g of *isatine R* in 100 mL mixture of 5 volumes of *glacial acetic acid R* and 95 volumes of *butanol R*. Heat at 100-105 °C for 10 min. Examine in daylight.

Results: see below the sequence of zones present in the chromatograms obtained with the reference solution and the test solution. Furthermore other faint zones may be present in the chromatogram obtained with the test solution.

Top of the plate	
Leucine: a pink zone -----	A pink zone (leucine) -----
Proline: a blue zone -----	A blue zone (proline) -----
Reference solution	Test solution

B. Thin-layer chromatography (2.2.27).

Test solution. Mother tincture.

Reference solution. Dissolve 3 mg of *gallic acid R* and 5 mg of *hamamelitannin R* in 10 mL of *ethanol (96 per cent) R*.

Plate: TLC silica gel plate R.

Mobile phase: water R, methanol R, glacial acetic acid R, methylene chloride R (2:3:8:15 V/V/V/V).

Application: 30 µL as bands.

Development: over a path of 10 cm.

The General Chapters and General Monographs of the European Pharmacopoeia and Preamble of the French Pharmacopoeia apply.

Drying: in air.

Detection: spray with a solution of *phosphomolybdic acid* (5 per cent *m/V*) *R* in *methanol R*. Heat at 100-105 °C for 10 min. Examine in daylight.

Results: see below the sequence of fluorescent zones present in the chromatograms obtained with the reference solution and the test solution. Furthermore other faint zones may be present in the chromatogram obtained with the test solution.

Top of the plate	
Gallic acid: a bluish-grey zone -----	-----
Hamamelitannin: a bluish-grey zone -----	-----
Reference solution	A bluish-grey zone A bluish-grey zone A bluish-grey zone Test solution

TESTS

Ethanol (2.9.10): 60 per cent *V/V* to 70 per cent *V/V*.

Dry residue (2.8.16): minimum 0.5 per cent *m/m*.

ASSAY

Carry out the determination of tannins in herbal drugs (2.8.14). Use 25.00 g of mother tincture.

The General Chapters and General Monographs of the European Pharmacopoeia and Preamble of the French Pharmacopoeia apply.