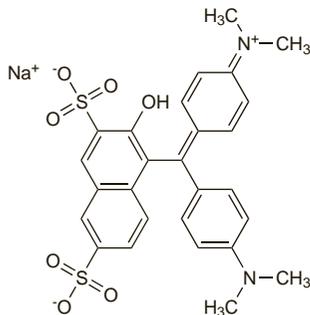


Green S

Acid Brilliant Green BS; Acid Green S; CI Food Green 4; Colour Index No. 44090; E142; Lissamine Green; Verde Brillante BS; Verde Lisamina; Verde S; Wool Green B; Yeşil S. Sodium 1-[4-dimethylamino- α -(4-dimethyliminocyclohexa-2,5-dienylidene)benzyl]-2-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulphonate.

Зелёный S

$C_{27}H_{25}N_2NaO_7S_2 = 576.6$.
CAS — 3087-16-9.

**Profile**

Green S is used as a colouring agent in medicines, cosmetics, and foodstuffs.

Studies in animals indicated that there is some absorption of green S and caecal enlargement but it was considered that there is a very large margin of safety between the highest estimated human intake of green S of 130 micrograms daily and the level at which changes were seen in animal studies (500 mg/kg daily). It was recommended that the use of green S in food is acceptable.¹

1. MAFF. Food advisory committee: final report on the review of the colouring matter in food regulations 1973. *FdAC/REP/4*. London: HMSO, 1987.

Logwood

CI Natural Black 1; Colour Index No. 75290.

Кампешевое Дерево (*Haematoxylon campechianum*)
CAS — 8005-33-2.

Profile

Logwood extract is a colouring agent derived from the logwood tree, *Haematoxylum campechianum*. The logwood extract haematoxylum is used mainly as a histological stain. It is also used for colouring non-absorbable sutures.

Orange B

CI Acid Orange 137; Colour Index No. 19235. The disodium salt of 1-(4-Sulphophenyl)-3-ethylcarboxyl-4-(4-sulfonaphthylazo)-5-hydroxyurazazole.

Оранжевый B

$C_{22}H_{16}N_4Na_2O_9S_2 = 590.5$.
CAS — 15139-76-1.

Profile

Orange B is a colouring agent used in foods.

Pigment Rubine

Brilliant Carmine 6B; Carmine 6B; CI Pigment Red 57; Colour Index No. 15850; E180; FD & C Red No. 7; Lithol Rubine BK; Litholrubine BK; Litholrubintoner BKL; Litolrubina BK; Permanent Rubin L6B; Pigmento rubí; Rubinpigment. Calcium 3-hydroxy-4-(4-methyl-2-sulfonatophenylazo)-2-naphthalene carboxylate.

Рубиновый Литол ВК

$C_{18}H_{12}CaN_2O_6S_3 = 424.4$.
CAS — 5281-04-9.

Profile

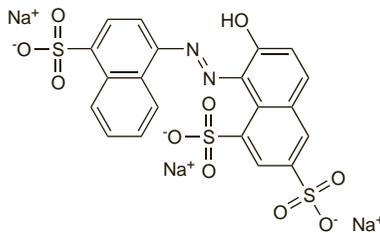
Pigment rubine is used as a colouring agent for foodstuffs and cosmetics.

Ponceau 4R

Brilliant Ponceau 4RC; Brilliant Scarlet; CI Food Red 7; Coccine Nouvelle; Cochineal Red A; Colour Index No. 16255; E124; Punzó 4R; Rojo de cochinitilla A; Rouge Cochenille A. Trisodium 7-hydroxy-8-(4-sulphonato-1-naphthylazo)naphthalene-1,3-disulphonate.

Понсо 4R; Пунцовый 4R

$C_{20}H_{11}N_2Na_3O_{10}S_3 = 604.5$.
CAS — 2611-82-7.

**Profile**

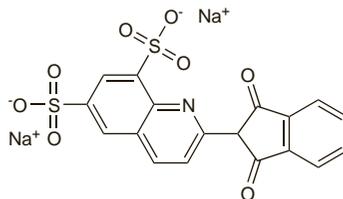
Ponceau 4R is used as a colouring agent in medicines, cosmetics, and foods. Sensitivity reactions have been reported.

Quinoline Yellow

Amarillo de quinoleína; Canary Yellow; CI Acid Yellow 3; CI Food Yellow 13; Colour Index No. 47005; E104; Jaune de Quinoléine; Kinolin Sarisi; Tartrazin. It consists essentially of sodium salts of a mixture of disulfonates (principally), monosulfonates, and trisulfonates of 2-(2-quinoly)-1,3-indandione or a mixture containing about two-thirds of 2-(2-quinoly)-1,3-indandione and one-third of 2-[2-(6-methyl-quinoly)]1,3-indandione.

Жёлтый Хинолиновый

CAS — 8004-92-0 (unmethylated disulfonic acids).



(disulfonate)

NOTE. D & C yellow No. 10 has been used as a synonym for quinoline yellow, but describes a mixture consisting mainly of a monosulfonate.

Profile

Quinoline yellow is used as a colouring agent in medicines, cosmetics, and foodstuffs.

Hypersensitivity. A severe urticarial reaction¹ in a patient has been attributed to quinoline yellow.

1. Bell T. Colourants and drug reactions. *Lancet* 1991; **338**: 55-6.

Raspberry

Framboise; Frambuesa; Fructus Rubi Idae; Himbeer.

Малина

CAS — 8027-46-1.

Profile

Raspberry, the fresh ripe fruit of *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae), is used as a colouring and flavouring agent in medicines and foodstuffs.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Fr.: IgeE.

Red Cherry

Cerasus; Cerise Rouge; Rojo cereza; Sour Cherry.

Вишня Кислая

Pharmacopoeias. *USNF* includes cherry juice.

Fr. includes, under the title Griottier, cherry stalks from either the red (sour) cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, or from the sweet cherry, *P. avium*.

USNF 26 (Cherry Juice). The liquid expressed from the fresh ripe fruit of *Prunus cerasus* (Rosaceae). It contains not less than 1.0% of malic acid. pH 3.0 to 4.0. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Red cherry is used as a colouring and flavouring agent.

Inflammation. A small placebo-controlled crossover study¹ indicated that some symptoms of muscle damage induced by eccentric exercise (pain and strength loss) could be reduced by drinking cherry juice. It was suggested that anthocyanins and fla-

vonoids present in tart cherry juice might have anti-inflammatory properties.

1. Connolly DAJ, *et al.* Efficacy of a tart cherry juice blend in preventing the symptoms of muscle damage. *Br J Sports Med* 2006; **40**: 679-83.

Preparations

USNF 26: Cherry Syrup.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

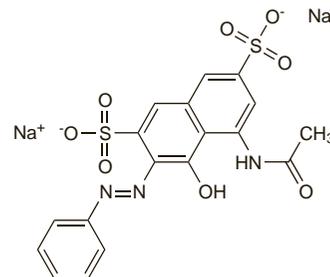
Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Vitamina C-Complex; Fr.: Evacrine; Switz.: Drosana Resiston avec vitamine C.

Red 2G

Acid Red 1; Azogeranina; Azogeranine; CI Food Red 10; Colour Index No. 18050; E128; Ext. D & C Red No. 11; Geranine 2G; Rojo 2G. Disodium 5-acetamido-4-hydroxy-3-phenylazonaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate.

Красный 2G

$C_{18}H_{13}N_3Na_2O_8S_2 = 509.4$.
CAS — 3734-67-6.

**Profile**

Red 2G may be used as a colouring agent in cosmetics. It has also been employed as a food colour but this use was suspended in the EU in 2007 on the basis that its main metabolite, aniline, has both genotoxic and carcinogenic effects in rodents.

Red-Poppy Petal

Aguony biruliy žiedai; Coquelicot; Coquelicot, pétales de; Corn Poppy Petal; Klatschrose; Kornvallmo, kronblad; Květ máku vřich; Papaveris rhoeados flos; Pétalos de amapola; Rhoead. Pet.; Rhoeados Petalum; Unikonkukan terälehdet.

Мака Самосейки Лепестки

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Red Poppy Petals). The dried, whole or fragmented petals of *Papaver rhoeas*.

Profile

Red-poppy petal has been used as a colouring agent. It is also included in several herbal preparations.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Fr.: Novalene†; Ital.: Altuss; Gastrotuss; Switz.: Baume†; Pectosan N†; Pommade au Baume; Tisane pectorale et antitussive.

Red-Rose Petal

Fleur de Rose; Flos Rosae; Pétales de rosa; Red Rose Petals; Ros. Pet.; Rosae Gallicae Petala; Rosae Petalum; Rose Rouge; Rosenblüte.

Лепестки Розы

Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.*

Profile

Red-rose petal, the petals of the red or Provins rose, *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceae), has been used as a colouring agent and for its mild astringent properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Expectosan Hierbas y Miel; Fr.: Ophtalmine; Spain: Natursor Infenof†.

Saffron

Açafrão; Azafrán; CI Natural Yellow 6; Colour Index No. 75100; Croci stigma; Crocus; Estigmas de Azafrán; French Saffron; Keshar; Saffran; Saffraan; Safran; Sahrami; Spanish Saffron.

Шафран

NOTE. Do not confuse with the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), the source of colchicum (p.558) and colchicine (p.556), or Indian saffron, which is a name sometimes used for Turmeric (p.1473).