Molecular interaction studies of some amino acids with aqueous amoxicillin solution at 308.15K

R. Palani 1,*, J. Selvarasi 2
1 Department of physics, DDE Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu, India
2 Department of physics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu, India

*corresponding author e-mail address: palani.physics06@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

Apparent molar compressibilities (\(\bar{\gamma}_m\)) and apparent molar volumes (\(\bar{V}_m\)) of L-threonine, L-asparagine and L-arginine in aqueous and aqueous amoxicillin solutions (0.0005, and 0.001 mol dm\(^{-3}\)) at 308.15K have been determined from precise density and ultrasonic velocity measurements. Limiting apparent molar compressibilities (\(\bar{\gamma}_m^\text{lim}\)) and limiting apparent molar volumes (\(\bar{V}_m^\text{lim}\)) and their constants (\(\bar{S}_m, \bar{V}_m\)) of these amino acids at infinite dilution is evaluated. Transfer adiabatic compressibilities (\(\Delta\bar{\gamma}_m^\text{ad}\)), transfer volumes (\(\Delta\bar{V}_m^\text{trans}\)) at infinite dilution from water to aqueous amoxicillin solutions and molar hydration number (\(n_\text{H}\)) have been calculated. Viscosity A and B coefficients of Jones-Dole equation have been determined from viscosity measurements. These parameters have been interpreted in terms of ion-solvent and ion-ion interactions are exist in the studied solutions.

Keywords: Amino acids, amoxicillin, ultrasonic velocity, apparent molar volume and molar hydration number.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most biochemical processes occur in aqueous medium; therefore studies on physicochemical properties of biomolecules like amino acids, sugars and drugs in aqueous solution provide useful information which help in understanding the complex mechanism of molecular interactions [1]. The stabilization of native conformations of biological macromolecules (proteins) is related to several non-covalent interactions including hydrogen-bonding, electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions [2,3]. These interactions are important in understanding the stability of proteins, and are implicated in several biochemical and physiological processes in a living cell [4,5]. The protein–drug interactions are important for immunology, biosynthesis, pharmacology, medicine, and cosmetic industry [6]. In biophysical chemistry drug-macromolecular interaction is an important phenomenon involving a complex mechanism [7]. Drug-macromolecule interactions are an important phenomenon in physiological media such as blood, membranes and intra-and extra-cellular fluids. Processes of drug transport, protein-binding, anaesthesia are some of the examples where drug bio-macromolecules interact in an important and vitally significant manner (Iqbal & Siddiqui, 2006).

Amoxicillin, an antibacterial drug is a part of aminopenicillin family, which is called as broad-spectrum penicillin. In addition to many therapeutic activities, these drugs have several side effects like rash and anaphylaxis. The drug interactions occurring outside the body are categorized as physical or chemical and may occur during formulation, storage as well as while mixing ingredients [8]. L-threonine is an essential amino acid, as it must be provided by dietary which are mostly found in plant and animal proteins. L-asparagine is a non-essential amino acid which is manufactured from other amino acids in the liver. It participates in the functioning of brain and nervous system and helps to maintain equilibrium as well as transformation of amino acid in the liver. It is commonly found in poultry, dairy, eggs, fish, meat, nuts, seafood and whole grains. L-arginine is an essential amino acids that help to synthesize nitric oxide, which plays a critical role in blood circulation throughout the body [9]. L-arginine stimulates HGH (Human Growth Hormone) production by blocking the secretion of some natural inhibits, several clinical studies have shown that L-arginine can increase natural HGH production by over 300%. It lowers the blood pressure, helps to regulate healthy immune system, heal and repair soft tissues. Thus, the properties of amino acids in aqueous-drug solutions are essential for understanding the chemistry of biological systems. Despite the importance of the subject, only a few physicochemical studies of amino acids in aqueous-drug solutions have been reported [10]. Therefore, an attempt has been made to carry out the volumetric, ultrasonic and viscometric studies of L-threonine, L-asparagine, and L-arginine in aqueous solutions of antibacterial drug amoxicillin to investigate interactions in these systems.

In the present paper, we report the densities, ultrasonic velocities, and viscosities of solutions of L-threonine, L-asparagine, and L-arginine in aqueous and aqueous amoxicillin (0.0005 and 0.001 mol dm\(^{-3}\)) solutions at 308.15K. Various physicochemical parameters, viz., the adiabatic compressibility, molar hydration number, apparent molar compressibility, apparent molar volume, limiting apparent molar compressibility, limiting apparent molar volume, and their constants (Sk,Sv) transfer limiting apparent molar adiabatic compressibility, transfer limiting apparent molar volume, and viscosity A and B coefficients of Jones-Dole equation have been calculated using the experimental data. The results have been interpreted in terms of ion-solvent and ion-ion interactions in these systems.
2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

L-threonine, L-asparagine, and L-arginine with purities > 0.99 procured from Sd Fine chemicals and amoxicillin with purities > 0.99 purchased from Siscon Biomedicals, India, were used, as supplied. All the chemicals were stored in special airtight bottles to avoid the exposure of solutions to air and evaporations. Doubly distilled, degassed water was used for the preparation of all solutions. The solutions were prepared by weighing on a electronic digital balance (Model: SHIMADZU AUX 220) with a precision of ±0.1mg. The density was determined using 5ml specific gravity bottle by relative measurement method. An ultrasonic interferometer having fixed the frequency of 2MHz (MITTAL ENTERPRISES, New Delhi model F-81) has been used for ultrasonic velocity measurement. The viscosity was measured by Ostwald’s type capillary viscometer and time measurements for ultrasonic velocity measurement. The viscosity was measured by digital chronometer within ±0.01s (model: CASIO HS). The sensitivity of the instrument corresponds to 1.10^-11Pas. The density, viscosity and velocity estimates was found to be within ±1.kg m^-3, ±0.001Ns m^-2 and ±5 ms^-1 respectively. The accuracy in the temperature measurement is ±0.1K.

Using the measured data, the following volumetric, compressibility and transport parameter have been calculated using the standard relations. Adiabatic compressibility.

\[ \beta = \frac{1}{\rho \varphi_o} \]  

(1)

Molar hydration number has been computed using the relation

\[ n_{H2O} = \frac{n}{n_{H2O}} (1 - \frac{\beta}{\beta_o}) \]  

(2)

where, \( \beta \) and \( \beta_o \) are adiabatic compressibilities of solution and solvent respectively, \( n \) and \( n_{H2O} \) are number of moles of solvent and solute respectively.

The apparent molar compressibility has been calculated from relation.

\[ \varphi_o = \frac{\rho - \varphi_o}{\varphi_o} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta \varphi_o}{\varphi_o} \]  

(3)

3. RESULTS SECTION

The experimental values of density (\( \rho \)), viscosity (\( \eta \)) and ultrasonic velocity (\( U \)) for different molar composition of each of the three amino acids viz., L-threonine, L-asparagine and L-arginine in aqueous and aqueous amoxicillin solutions (0.0005, and 0.001 mol dm^-3) at 308.15K are shown in Table 1. The values of adiabatic compressibility (\( \beta \)), molar hydration number (\( n_{H2O} \)), apparent molar compressibility (\( \varphi_o \)), apparent molar volume (\( \varphi_o \)), limiting apparent molar compressibility (\( \varphi_{o\ell} \)), apparent molar molar volume (\( \varphi_{o\ell} \)), and their constants (\( \varphi_{o\ell}, \varphi_{o\ell} \)), transfer adiabatic compressibility (\( \Delta \varphi_{o\ell} \)), transfer volume (\( \Delta \varphi_{o\ell} \)) and viscosity A and B coefficient of Jones-Dole equation were calculated and the results are given in Tables 2 and 3. Further, the variation of these parameters of studied systems have been drawn using principle of least square fitting.

where, \( \beta \), \( \rho \) and \( \varphi_o \) are the adiabatic compressibility and density of solution and solvent, respectively, \( M \) is the molar concentration of the solute and \( M_S \) the molecular weight of the solute. \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) is the function of \( M \) as obtained by Gucker(1993) [11] from Debye Huckel [12] and is given by

\[ \varphi_{o\ell} = \varphi_o^2 + \varphi_{o\ell} M^{1/2} \]  

(4)

where, \( \varphi_o^2 \) is the limiting apparent molar compressibility at infinite dilution and \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) is a constant. \( \varphi_o^2 \) and \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) of equation (4) have been evaluated by least square method.

The apparent molar volume has been calculated using the relation.

\[ \varphi_o = \frac{\rho_M}{\rho} - \left[ \frac{\varphi_{o\ell} + \varphi_{o\ell} M^{1/2}}{\rho - \varphi_{o\ell}} \right] \]  

(5)

The apparent molar volume \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) has been found to differ with concentration according to [13] empirical relation as:

\[ \varphi_{o\ell} = \varphi_o^2 + \varphi_{o\ell} M^{1/2} \]  

(6)

where, \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) is the limiting apparent molar volume at infinite dilution and \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) a constant and these values were determined by least square method.

Transfer volumes, and transfer adiabatic compressibility of each amino acid, \( \Delta \varphi_{o\ell} \) and \( \Delta \varphi_{o\ell} \) from water to aqueous amoxicillin were calculated using the equation.

\[ \Delta \varphi_{o\ell} = \varphi_{o\ell} (\text{in aqueous amoxicillin solution}) - \varphi_{o\ell} (\text{in water}) \]  

(7)

where, \( \varphi_{o\ell} \) denotes limiting apparent molar volume \( \varphi_{o\ell} \), and limiting apparent molar adiabatic compressibility \( \varphi_{o\ell} \).

The viscosity A and B coefficient for the amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solution were calculated from the Jones-Dole equation [14].

\[ \eta = 1 + A M^{1/2} + B M \]  

(8)

where, \( \eta \) and \( \eta_0 \) are the viscosities of the solution and solvent respectively and \( M \) are the molar concentration of the solute. A is known as the Falkenhagen coefficient which characterizes the ionic interaction and B is the Jones-Dole or viscosity B coefficient which depends on the size of the solute and the nature of solute-solvent interaction.

Density is a measure of ion-solvent interactions. The values of density of solution is increases (Fig 1) with concentration of amino acids and aqueous amoxicillin which shows that the increase in ion-solvent interactions and this may be due to contraction in volume owing to the presence of solute molecules. This can be attributed to the structure-forming ability of the solute in the presence of the solvent. The change in structure of the solvent or solution is a result of hydrogen bond formation, dissociation and the hydrophobic or hydrophilic character of the solute. From the Fig 2 it is found that the ultrasonic velocity for the three systems were increased with the increase in concentrations of amino acids and amoxicillin content. The increase in velocity may be attributed to strong ion- solvent interactions. This may probably be due to
molecular association and complex formation through hydrogen bonding [15].

The values of β (Fig 4) in the studied system show a decreasing trend due to (i) an increase in number of dipolar ions in solution, and/or (ii) the formation of a compact structure of dipolar ions-water dipoles and a dipolar-ion structure in solution. This shows that molecular association is greater for amino acid molecules, which exists in dipolar form in neutral solution and have stronger interaction with the surrounding water molecules[16]. An increase in electrostrictive compression of water around the molecules results in larger decrease in the compressibility of the solution. The magnitudes of β values are larger in L-threonine than other two amino acids. The larger β values which shows molecular association/interactions is greater in L-threonine than other two amino acids. The hydration number is the number of water molecules rigidly bound to the ions. From the Fig 5 it reveals that the positive $n_H$ values get decreased with increasing the concentration of amino acid, but a reverse trend occurs when amoxicillin contents are increased. This indicates the existence of ion-solvent interaction. The hydration numbers mainly come from the electrostriction effect of the charged end/polar groups of amino acid on water. Further, in the present study the decreasing behaviour which shows amoxicillin has a dehydration effect on the amino acid and vice-versa [17].

Further insight into the type and extent of the amino acids interactions in an aqueous solution of drug was obtained from the behaviour of the apparent molar volume and the apparent molar adiabatic compressibility. The variation of apparent molar volume $\phi_P$ and apparent molar adiabatic compressibility $\phi_B$ of amino acid and in an aqueous solution of amoxicillin are shown in Fig 6-7.

Figure 1. Variation of density of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K

Figure 2. Variation of velocity of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.

Figure 3. Variation of viscosity of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.

The $\phi_P$ and $\phi_B$ values are negative and varies non-linearly in all studied systems. Negative $\phi_P$ and $\phi_B$ values indicate the presence of electrostatic, hydrophilic or ionic interactions and solute-solvent (syal et al., 2005b; Chauhan et al., 2012) shows that water molecules around the solute are less compressible than those in the enlarge which attributed to strong attractive interactions (Kumar and Kaur 2012) [18]. Different types of interactions which could occur in an amino acid-drug system is (i) hydrophilic or
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ionic interactions between the polar group of the drug and the zwitterion of the amino acid and (ii) hydrophilic or hydrophilic interactions between the polar group of the drug and the polar group of the amino acid. These electrostatic types of interaction, i.e. (i) and (ii) result in the reduction of the electrostriction effect and in enhanced overall structure of water. The magnitude of and for various concentration of amoxicillin along with different amino acid have been indexed in Table 3. The negative values showing the presence of strong solute-solvent interactions result in less compressible solution [19].

Figure 4. Variation of adiabatic compressibility of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.

Further, the limiting apparent molar compressibility measures the ion-solvent interactions and the constant affords information regarding ion-ion interaction. The values of and for various concentration of amoxicillin among different amino acid have been indexed in Table 3. The negative values showing the presence of strong solute-solvent interactions result in less compressible solution [19].

Figure 5. Variation of hydration number of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.

The increase in values with different concentration of amoxicillin may be due to the release of large water molecules from the secondary solvation layer of zwitterions of amino acid into the bulk of water, which makes the solutions more compressible [20]. However, the magnitudes of different types of ionic interactions seem to be in direct relation with increase in

Figure 6. Variation of apparent molar compressibility of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.

Figure 7. Variation of apparent molar volume of some amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions for various concentration at 308.15K.
amoxicillin concentration in the system which in turn results in more negative $\varphi_R$ values. These results further substantiate the fact that hydrophilic-ionic/hydrophilic-hydrophilic interactions exceed hydrophilic- hydrophobic interaction. The magnitude of $\varphi_R$ is in the order: L-threonine > L-asparagine > L-arginine. Relatively, lesser $S_v$ values for all the studied system suggests very weak ion-ion interactions. As ion-ion interactions are insignificant at endless dilution, which indicate that ion-solvent interactions are predominating in the mixtures [21].

The limiting apparent molar volume $\psi^0$ by definition is free from ion-ion interactions and therefore provides a measure of ion-solvent interactions whereas the experimental slope $S_v$, provides information regarding ion-ion interaction. The values of $\varphi_R$ and $S_v$ are reported in Table 3. The negative $\varphi_R$ values indicate the presence of ion-solvent interactions, which increase with increase in the amoxicillin concentration in all amino acids. As per co-sphere overlap model [22,23] an overlap of co-spheres of two ionic species causes an increase in volume, whereas overlap of hydrophobic-hydrophobic groups and ion-hydrophobic groups result in volume decrease. From Table 3, it is also observed that the magnitude of $S_v$ is both positive and negative values at different concentrations of amoxicillin for the studied system. Though not a regular trend has been observed, this clearly indicates that number of effects influence the (solute + solute) interactions[24].

In all three systems, the variation of $\Delta\varphi_R$ and $\Delta S_v$ (Fig8&9) are all positive and increase with increase in the concentration of amoxicillin for each amino acid.

### Table 1. Values of density ($\rho$), viscosity ($\eta$) and ultrasonic velocity ($U$) of amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions at 308.15K for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M / (mol.dm$^{-3}$)</th>
<th>$\rho /$ (kgm$^{-3}$)</th>
<th>$\eta /$ (x 10$^{-3}$ Nsm$^{-2}$)</th>
<th>$U /$ (m.s$^{-1}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0 M</td>
<td>0.0005M</td>
<td>0.001M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System - I: water + amoxicillin + L-threonine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>994.0</td>
<td>995.1</td>
<td>997.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>995.9</td>
<td>996.9</td>
<td>999.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>997.9</td>
<td>1000.3</td>
<td>1001.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>999.8</td>
<td>1004.0</td>
<td>1006.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1001.8</td>
<td>1005.9</td>
<td>1008.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1002.9</td>
<td>1009.0</td>
<td>1011.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System - II: water + amoxicillin + L-asparagine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>994.0</td>
<td>995.1</td>
<td>997.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>996.9</td>
<td>998.4</td>
<td>1000.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>998.7</td>
<td>999.6</td>
<td>1002.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1000.7</td>
<td>1002.1</td>
<td>1004.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1002.2</td>
<td>1004.0</td>
<td>1006.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1003.4</td>
<td>1008.4</td>
<td>1011.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System - III: water + amoxicillin + L-arginine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>994.0</td>
<td>995.1</td>
<td>997.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>997.4</td>
<td>999.5</td>
<td>1002.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1000.3</td>
<td>1002.7</td>
<td>1005.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1002.0</td>
<td>1008.2</td>
<td>1010.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1003.6</td>
<td>1012.7</td>
<td>1014.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1005.8</td>
<td>1016.9</td>
<td>1019.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The positive values of $\Delta\varphi_R$ indicate the dominance of interactions between the dipolar ions centre of amino acid and drug indicating the structure forming tendency of the ions. However, with the increase in concentration of amoxicillin, electrostriction decreases and structure making tendency of ions increase. As a result, the electrostricted water is much less compressible than bulk water and leads to large decrease in the compressibility with increase in amoxicillin concentration. The
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positive values of Δ\(\mu^\text{p}\) indicates strong ion-ion interactions of amoxicillin with amino acids. The observed positive values of transfer volume suggests structure promoter nature of these solutes which is due to their solvophobic salvation as well as the structural interaction for two co-spheres according to co-sphere overlap model [22,23]. The types of interaction that occurs between amino acids and amoxicillin molecules can be classified as: (i) ion - hydrophilic interactions (ii) hydrophilic - hydrophilic interactions (iii) ion-hydrophobic interactions and (iv) hydrophobic - hydrophobic interactions. Ion-hydrophobic interactions and hydrophobic-hydrophobic interactions contribute negatively based on co-sphere overlap model whereas ion - hydrophilic and hydrophilic - hydrophilic interactions contribute positively to the Δ\(\mu^\text{p}\) and Δ\(\mu^\text{q}\) values. Therefore, it is concluded that ion - hydrophilic and hydrophilic - hydrophilic interactions are dominating in the mixtures.

From Fig 3, it is observed that the viscosity values have been found to be increasing with an increase in concentration of amino acids as well as increase in solutions. This may be attributed to an increase in the solute-solvent interactions.

Table 2. Values of adiabatic compressibility (\(\beta\)), molar hydration number (n\(\text{hl}\)), apparent molar compressibility (\(\varphi_\mu\)), and apparent molar volume (\(\varphi_v\)) of amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions at 308.15K for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M/ (mol dm(^{-3}))</th>
<th>(\beta/(10^{-10}\text{ m}^2\text{ N}^{-1}))</th>
<th>n(\text{hl})</th>
<th>(\varphi_\mu/(10^{-10}\text{ m}^2\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>(\varphi_v/(10^{-3}\text{ m}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0 M</td>
<td>4.3704</td>
<td>4.3484</td>
<td>4.3120</td>
<td>0.00 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.005M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The variations of viscosity for amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions can be represented by Jones- Dole equation [14] in which A and B are the constants characteristics of ion-ion and ion-solvent interactions, respectively. These values of A coefficient and B coefficient are reported in Table 3. It is observed from the Table 3 that the values of A coefficients are negative for all amino acids in all concentration of amoxicillin solutions. These values of A coefficient over the entire composition range of amoxicillin indicates the presence of weak ion-ion interactions. Further, the values of B coefficient have been observed to be positive and of higher magnitude for all the amino acids in the present study in all different concentration of aqueous amoxicillin solutions. Large and positive B coefficient values as compared with A coefficient values indicate the dominance of ion-solvent interactions over ion-ion interactions [25].

Table 3. Values of limiting apparent molar compressibility (\(\varphi_\mu^\text{L}\)), limiting apparent molar volume (\(\varphi_v^\text{L}\)), and their constants S\(\text{L}\) and S\(\text{L}'\), transfer adiabatic compressibility (Δ\(\varphi_\mu^\text{L}\)), transfer volume (Δ\(\varphi_v^\text{L}\)), and A and B co-efficient of Jones-Dole equation of the amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions at 308.15 K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amino acids</th>
<th>Amoxicillin M/ (mol dm(^{-3}))</th>
<th>(\text{L}^\text{L}/(10^6\text{ m}^2\text{N}^{-1}))</th>
<th>(\text{L}^\text{L}/(10^7\text{ m}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>S(\text{L}/(10^{-3}\text{ m}^2\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>S(\text{L}'/(10^{-3}\text{ m}^2\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>Δ(\varphi_\mu^\text{L}/(10^{-6}\text{ m}^2\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>Δ(\varphi_v^\text{L}/(10^{-7}\text{ m}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>A (dm(^{3}\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
<th>B (dm(^{3}\text{ mol}^{-1}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-threonine</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6461</td>
<td>1.6111</td>
<td>1.3528</td>
<td>2.6272</td>
<td>1.7703</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>3.8003</td>
<td>280.75</td>
<td>-0.0134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-asparagine</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. CONCLUSIONS

Density, viscosity and ultrasonic velocity measurement for L-threonine, L-asparagine and L-arginine in aqueous amoxicillin solutions are reported in this study. Apparent molar properties, partial molar properties of transfer and transport properties were computed from experimental values. The interaction between amino acids and drug molecules are evident from the interpretation of the data. The results indicate that there exist strong ion-solvent interactions over ion-ion interactions in these systems. Further, from the magnitude of $\beta$, $\rho_R$ and $\rho_F$, it is concluded that L-threonine shows strong ion-solvent interaction than other two amino acids. The positive $\Delta \tilde{\rho}_F$, $\Delta \tilde{\rho}_R$ and $B$ coefficient values are argued of structure making behaviour of amino acids in aqueous amoxicillin solutions. Further, the positive $\Delta \tilde{\rho}_F$ and $\Delta \tilde{\rho}_R$ values in all the studied systems are indicative of stronger ion-solvent interactions. All these observations collectively show the preeminence of hydrophilic-ionic over hydrophobic- hydrophobic interactions in the present ternary system.

5. REFERENCES


6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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