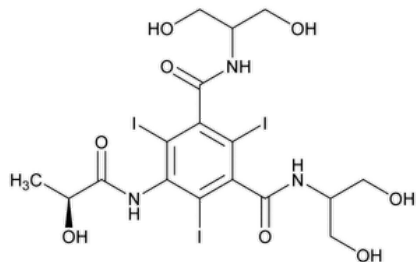


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Iopamidol



$C_{17}H_{22}I_3N_3O_8$ 777.09

1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, *N,N'*-bis[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-5-[(2-hydroxy-1-oxopropyl)amino]-2,4,6-triiodo-, (*S*)-.

(*S*)-*N,N'*-Bis[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-2,4,6-triiodo-5-lactamidoisophthalamide CAS RN®: 60166-93-0; UNII: JR13W81H44.

» Iopamidol contains not less than 98.0 percent and not more than 101.0 percent of Iopamidol, calculated on the dried basis.

Packaging and storage—Preserve in well-closed, light-resistant containers. Store at 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°.

USP Reference Standards (11)—

[USP Iopamidol RS](#)

[USP Iopamidol Related Compound A RS](#)

N,N'-Bis-(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyl)-5-amino-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

$C_{14}H_{18}I_3N_3O_6$ 705.03

[USP Iopamidol Related Compound C RS](#)

4-Chloro-*N*¹, *N*³-bis(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-5-(*S*)-lactamido-2,6-diiodoisophthalamide.

$C_{17}H_{22}ClI_2N_3O_8$ 685.63

Identification—

Change to read:

A: ▲ [SPECTROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION TESTS \(197\)](#), [Infrared Spectroscopy: 197K](#) ▲ (CN 1-May-2020) ·

B: Heat about 500 mg in a suitable crucible: violet vapors are evolved.

C: The retention time of the major peak in the chromatogram of the *Identification solution* corresponds to that of the Iopamidol peak observed in the chromatogram of the *System suitability solution*, as obtained in the test for *Related compounds*.

SPECIFIC ROTATION (781S): between −4.6° and −5.2° (*t* = 20°; *λ* = 436 nm).

Test solution: 400 mg per mL, in water, heating on a water bath, if necessary to effect solution, and passing through a membrane filter having a 3-μm or finer porosity.

LOSS ON DRYING (731)—Dry it at 105° for 4 hours: it loses not more than 0.5% of its weight.

RESIDUE ON IGNITION (281): not more than 0.1%.

Free aromatic amine—Transfer 500 mg to a 25-mL volumetric flask, and add 20 mL of water, heating on a water bath, if necessary, to effect solution. To a second 25-mL volumetric flask transfer 18.4 mL of water and 1.6 mL of a Standard solution prepared by dissolving a suitable quantity of [USP Iopamidol Related Compound A RS](#) in water and diluting with water to obtain a solution having a concentration of 62.5 μg per mL. To a third 25-mL volumetric flask add 20 mL of water to provide a blank. Treat each flask as follows. Place the flasks in an ice bath, protected from light, for 5 minutes. [NOTE—In conducting the following steps, keep the flasks in the ice bath and protected from light as much as possible until all of the reagents have been added.] Add slowly 1 mL of hydrochloric acid, mix, and allow to stand for 5 minutes. Add 1 mL of sodium nitrite solution (1 in 50), mix, and allow to stand for 5 minutes. Add 1 mL of ammonium sulfamate solution (3 in 25), shake, and allow to stand for 5 minutes. [CAUTION—Considerable pressure is produced.] Add 1 mL of *N*-(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine dihydrochloride solution (1 in 1000), and mix. Remove the flasks from the ice bath, and allow to stand in a water bath at about 25° for 10 minutes. Dilute with water to volume, mix, and without delay (about 5 minutes from final dilution), concomitantly determine the absorbances of the solution from the substance under test and the Standard solution in 1-cm cells at the wavelength of maximum absorbance at about 500 nm, with a suitable

spectrophotometer, against the prepared blank. The absorbance of the solution from the iopamidol is not greater than that of the Standard solution (0.02%).

Free iodine—Transfer 2.0 g to a stoppered, 50-mL centrifuge tube, add sufficient water to dissolve, heating on a water bath, if necessary, to effect solution, and dilute with water to 25 mL. Add 5 mL of toluene and 5 mL of 2 N sulfuric acid, shake well, and centrifuge: the toluene layer shows no red color.

Limit of free iodide—Transfer about 6.0 g, accurately weighed, to a suitable container, dissolve in 50 mL of water, and add 2.0 mL of 0.001 M potassium iodide. Titrate with 0.001 N silver nitrate VS, determining the endpoint potentiometrically, using a silver indicator electrode and an appropriate reference electrode. Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction. Each mL of 0.001 N silver nitrate is equivalent to 126.9 µg of iodide. Not more than 0.001% is found.

Free acid or alkali—Dissolve 10.0 g in 100 mL of freshly boiled and cooled water. Using a pH meter and a glass–calomel electrode system, determine the volume of 0.01 N hydrochloric acid VS or 0.01 N sodium hydroxide VS to bring the pH of the test solution to 7.0: not more than 1.37 mL of 0.01 N sodium hydroxide, equivalent to a free acid content of 5 mg of hydrochloric acid per 100 g, or not more than 0.75 mL of 0.01 N hydrochloric acid, equivalent to a free alkali content of 3 mg of sodium hydroxide per 100 g, is required.

Related compounds—

Solution A—Use water.

Solution B—Prepare a filtered and degassed mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1).

Mobile phase—Use variable mixtures of *Solution A* and *Solution B* as directed for *Chromatographic system*. Make adjustments if necessary (see *System Suitability* under [Chromatography \(621\)](#)).

System suitability solution—Dissolve accurately weighed quantities of [USP Iopamidol RS](#) and [USP Iopamidol Related Compound C RS](#) in water, and dilute with water to obtain a solution having concentration of about 20 µg per mL of each.

Standard solution—Dissolve accurately weighed quantities of [USP Iopamidol RS](#) and [USP Iopamidol Related Compound C RS](#) in water, and dilute with water to obtain a solution having concentrations of about 20 µg per mL and 50 µg per mL, respectively.

Test solution—Transfer about 0.5 g of iopamidol, accurately weighed, to a 50-mL volumetric flask, add water to volume, and mix.

Identification solution—Dilute a suitable volume of the *Test solution* with water to obtain a solution with a concentration of iopamidol of about 20 µg per mL.

Chromatographic system (see [CHROMATOGRAPHY \(621\)](#))—The liquid chromatograph is equipped with a 240-nm detector and two 4.6-mm × 25-cm columns that contain packing L11, connected in series. The column temperature is maintained at 60°, and the flow rate is about 2.0 mL per minute. The chromatograph is programmed as follows.

Time (minutes)	Solution A (%)	Solution B (%)	Elution
0–18	100	0	isocratic
18–40	100→62	0→38	linear gradient
40–45	62→50	38→50	linear gradient
45–50	50→100	50→0	linear gradient
50–60	100	0	isocratic

Chromatograph the *System suitability solution*, and record the peak responses as directed for *Procedure*: the resolution, *R*, between iopamidol related compound C and iopamidol is not less than 2.0. Chromatograph the *Standard solution*, and record the peak responses as directed for *Procedure*: the tailing factor for each peak is between 0.7 and 1.5, and the relative standard deviation for replicate injections for either of the two peaks is not more than 2.0%. Chromatograph the *Identification solution*, and record the peak responses as directed for *Procedure* to obtain a chromatogram for *Identification test C*.

Procedure—Separately inject equal volumes (about 20 µL) of the *Identification solution*, the *System suitability solution*, the *Standard solution*, and the *Test solution* into the chromatograph, record the chromatograms, and measure the peak area responses.

Calculate the total percentage of iopamidol related compound C and 2-chloro derivative in the portion of iopamidol taken by the formula:

$$100(C_1 V/W)(r_i/r_s)$$

in which C_1 is the concentration, in mg per mL, of iopamidol related compound C in the *Standard solution*; V is the volume of the *Test solution*; W is the weight of iopamidol used to prepare the *Test solution*; r_i is the total peak response for the iopamidol related compound C

and 2-chloro derivative obtained from the *Test solution*; and r_s is the peak response for iopamidol related compound C obtained from the *Standard solution*.

Calculate the total percentage of any other impurity in the portion of iopamidol taken by the formula:

$$100(C_2V/W)(r_i/r_s)$$

in which C_2 is the concentration of iopamidol, in mg per mL, in the *Standard solution*; V and W are as previously defined; r_i is the peak response for the individual impurity obtained from the *Test solution*; and r_s is the peak response for iopamidol obtained from the *Standard solution*. In addition to not exceeding the limits for each impurity shown in [Table 1](#), not more than 0.1% of any other individual impurity is found; and not more than 0.20% of total impurities, other than iopamidol related compound C and 2-chloro derivative, is found.

Table 1

Name	Relative Retention Time	Limit (%)
Monocarboxylic acid ¹	0.1	0.1
Iopamidol related compound B ²	0.6	0.1
Iopamidol related compound C ³ and 2-chloro derivative ⁴	0.9	0.5*
Iopamidol	1.0	—
2,3-Dihydroxypropyl isomer ⁵	1.1	0.1
Diiodo derivative ⁶	1.2	0.1
Acetyl analog ⁷	1.3	0.1
Hydroxyethyl derivative ⁸	1.5	0.1
O-Acetyl iopamidol ⁹	2.2	0.1
N,N-Dimethylamino derivative ¹⁰	2.3	0.1

* These peaks, appearing at a relative retention time of 0.9, are integrated together to determine conformance.

¹ 3-(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid.

² 5-Glycolamido-N¹,N³-bis(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyl)-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

³ 4-Chloro-N¹,N³-bis(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,6-diiodoisophthalamide.

⁴ 2-Chloro-N¹,N³-bis(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-5-(S)-lactamido-4,6-diiodoisophthalamide.

⁵ N¹-(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-N³-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

⁶ N¹,N³-Bis(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,4-diiodoisophthalamide.

⁷ 5-Acetamido-N¹,N³-bis(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyl)-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

⁸ N¹-(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-N³-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

⁹ (S)-5-(2-Acetoxypropanamido)-N¹,N³-bis(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-ylcarbamoyl)-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide.

¹⁰ N¹-(1,3-Dihydroxypropan-2-yl)-5-(S)-lactamido-2,4,6-triiodo-N³,N³-dimethylisophthalamide.

Assay—Transfer about 300 mg of Iopamidol, accurately weighed, to a glass-stoppered, 125-mL conical flask, add 40 mL of 1.25 N sodium hydroxide and 1 g of powdered zinc, connect the flask to a reflux condenser, and reflux the mixture for 30 minutes. Cool the flask to room temperature, rinse the condenser with 20 mL of water, disconnect the flask from the condenser, and filter the mixture. Rinse the flask and the

filter thoroughly, adding the rinsings to the filtrate. Add 5 mL of glacial acetic acid, and titrate with 0.1 N silver nitrate VS, determining the endpoint potentiometrically. Each mL of 0.1 N silver nitrate is equivalent to 25.90 mg of $C_{17}H_{22}I_3N_3O_8$.

Auxiliary Information - Please [check for your question in the FAQs](#) before contacting USP.

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
IOPAMIDOL	Documentary Standards Support	SM42020 Small Molecules 4

Chromatographic Database Information: [Chromatographic Database](#)

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