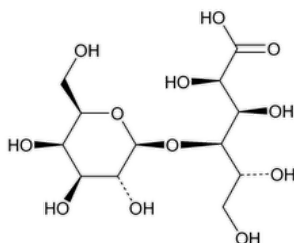


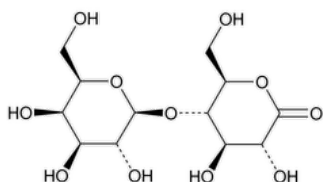
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## Lactobionic Acid



$C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$  (acid form) 358.30 CAS RN®: 96-82-2.



$C_{12}H_{20}O_{11}$  ( $\delta$ -lactone) 340.28 CAS RN®: 5965-65-1.  
4-O- $\beta$ -Galactopyranosyl-D-gluconic acid.

### DEFINITION

Lactobionic Acid is a mixture in variable proportions of 4-O- $\beta$ -galactopyranosyl-D-gluconic acid and 4-O- $\beta$ -galactopyranosyl-D-glucono-1,5-lactone. It contains NLT 98.0% and NMT 102.0%, on the anhydrous basis.

### IDENTIFICATION

#### Change to read:

- **A.** **SPECTROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION TESTS** (197), *Infrared Spectroscopy*: **197K**.▲ (CN 1-MAY-2020) [NOTE—If the spectra obtained show differences, dissolve the test substance and [USP Lactobionic Acid RS](#) separately in water, dry at 105°, and record new spectra using the residues.]
- **B.** **THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY** (621).

**Standard solution:** 10 mg/mL of [USP Lactobionic Acid RS](#)

**Sample solution:** 10 mg/mL of Lactobionic Acid

**Adsorbent:** Chromatographic silica gel mixture with an average particle size of 10–15  $\mu$ m (TLC plates)

**Developing solvent:** Methanol, ethyl acetate, ammonium hydroxide, and water (2:1:1:1)

**Application volume:** 5  $\mu$ L

**Spray reagent:** Slowly add 10 mL of sulfuric acid to about 40 mL of water. Mix, and allow to cool. Dilute with water to 100 mL, and mix. Add 2.5 g of ammonium molybdate and 1 g of ceric sulfate, and shake for 15 min to dissolve.

**Analysis:** Develop the chromatograms until the solvent front has moved about three-fourths the length of the plate, and allow to dry. Spray the plate with *Spray reagent*, and allow to dry. Repeat two more times, heat at 110° for 15 min, and examine.

**Acceptance criteria:** The principal spot from the *Sample solution* is similar in position and color to the principal spot from the *Standard solution*.

### ASSAY

#### PROCEDURE

**Sample:** 0.350 g of Lactobionic Acid

**Analysis:** Dissolve the *Sample* in 50 mL of carbon dioxide-free water, previously heated to 30°. Immediately titrate with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, and determine the two equivalence points potentiometrically. (*See Titrimetry* (541).)

Each mL of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide consumed to the first equivalency point is equivalent to 35.83 mg of  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$  (corresponds to the acid form), and each mL of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide consumed between the first and second equivalency points is equivalent to 34.03 mg of  $C_{12}H_{20}O_{11}$  (corresponds to the  $\delta$ -lactone form).

Calculate the content, expressed as a percentage, of the lactobionic acid as the sum of both results.

**Acceptance criteria:** 98.0%–102.0% on the anhydrous basis

SPECIFIC TESTS

- [WATER DETERMINATION, Method Ia \(921\)](#).

**Sample solution:** 0.50 g in a mixture of methanol and formamide (2:1)

**Acceptance criteria:** NMT 5.0%

- **APPEARANCE OF SOLUTION**

**Sample solution:** 120 mg/mL of Lactobionic Acid

**Standard stock solution:** Pipet 24.0 mL of ferric chloride CS and 6.0 mL of cobaltous chloride CS into a 100-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with 1% (w/v) hydrochloric acid to volume.

**Reference solution:** Pipet 12.5 mL of the *Standard stock solution* into a 100-mL volumetric flask. Dilute with 1% (w/v) hydrochloric acid to volume.

**Acceptance criteria:** The *Sample solution* is clear and not more intensely colored than the *Reference solution*.

- [OPTICAL ROTATION, Specific Rotation \(781S\)](#).

**Sample solution:** 10 mg/mL of Lactobionic Acid. Allow to stand for 24 h.

**Acceptance criteria:** +23.0° to +29.0° (anhydrous substance)

- **REDUCING SUGARS**

**Sample solution:** Dissolve 5.0 g of Lactobionic Acid in 25 mL of water with the aid of gentle heat, and cool.

**Analysis:** To the *Sample solution* add 20 mL of cupric citrate TS and a few glass beads. Heat so that boiling begins after 4 min, and maintain boiling for 3 min. Cool rapidly, and add 100 mL of a 2.4% solution of glacial acetic acid and 20.0 mL of 0.025 M iodine VS. With continuous shaking, add 25 mL of a mixture of 6 mL of hydrochloric acid and 94 mL of water. When the precipitate has dissolved, titrate the excess iodine with 0.05 M sodium thiosulfate VS using 1 mL of starch TS, added toward the end of the titration as an indicator.

**Acceptance criteria:** NLT 12.8 mL of 0.05 M sodium thiosulfate VS is required, corresponding to NMT 0.2% of reducing sugars, as glucose.

- [ARTICLES OF BOTANICAL ORIGIN, Total Ash \(561\)](#): NMT 0.2%

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in well-closed containers.

- [USP REFERENCE STANDARDS \(11\)](#).

[USP Lactobionic Acid RS](#)

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
LACTOBIONIC ACID	<a href="#">Documentary Standards Support</a>	SE2020 Simple Excipients

**Chromatographic Database Information:** [Chromatographic Database](#)

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