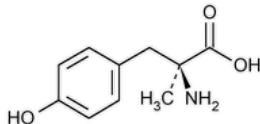


Status: Currently Official on 15-Feb-2025
 Official Date: Official as of 01-May-2020
 Document Type: USP Monographs
 DocId: GUID-B2B655D9-00E4-4A8D-B660-A7573E3E845A_4_en-US
 DOI: https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M53850_04_01
 DOI Ref: 60v8p

© 2025 USPC
 Do not distribute

Metyrosine



C₁₀H₁₃NO₃ 195.22

L-Tyrosine, α -methyl-, (-)-.

(-)- α -Methyl-L-tyrosine CAS RN®: 672-87-7; UNII: DOQ0J0TPF7.

» Metyrosine contains not less than 98.6 percent and not more than 101.0 percent of C₁₀H₁₃NO₃, calculated on the dried basis.

Packaging and storage—Preserve in well-closed containers.

USP REFERENCE STANDARDS (11)—

[USP Metyrosine RS](#)

Change to read:

Identification—

A: ▲ [Spectroscopic Identification Tests \(197\), Infrared Spectroscopy: 197M](#) ▲ (CN 1-May-2020) —

B: ▲ [Spectroscopic Identification Tests \(197\), Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy: 197U](#) ▲ (CN 1-May-2020) —

Solution: 15 µg per mL.

Medium: 0.1 N hydrochloric acid.

Absorptivities at 224 nm, calculated on the dried basis, do not differ by more than 3.0%.

SPECIFIC ROTATION (781S): between +185° and +195° (t = 30°; λ = 546 nm; l = 0.5 dm).

Test solution: 5 mg per mL, in *Diluent*, with the aid of sonication if necessary. Prepare the *Diluent* as follows.

Solution A—Dissolve 20.0 g of anhydrous sodium acetate in about 150 mL of water in a 250-mL volumetric flask. Add 50.0 mL of glacial acetic acid, dilute with water to volume, and mix.

Solution B—Dissolve 62.5 g of cupric sulfate in water in a 200-mL volumetric flask, dilute with water to volume, and mix.

Diluent—Mix **Solution A** and **Solution B** in a 1000-mL volumetric flask, dilute with water to volume, and mix.

LOSS ON DRYING (731)—Dry it at a pressure not exceeding 5 mm of mercury at 100° for two hours: it loses not more than 1.0% of its weight.

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

Chromatographic purity—

Standard solutions—Dissolve [USP Metyrosine RS](#) in a solvent mixture of methanol and ammonium hydroxide (7:3) to obtain a solution having a concentration of 10 mg per mL (*Standard solution A*). Pipet 1 mL of *Standard solution A* into a 100-mL volumetric flask, dilute with the same solvent mixture to volume, and mix (*Standard solution B*). Pipet 5 mL of *Standard solution B* into a 10-mL volumetric flask, dilute with the same solvent mixture to volume, and mix (*Standard solution C*). Pipet 5 mL of *Standard solution C* into a 10-mL volumetric flask, dilute with the same solvent mixture to volume, and mix (*Standard solution D*).

Test solution—Dissolve Metyrosine in the solvent mixture of methanol and ammonium hydroxide (7:3) to obtain a solution having a concentration of 10 mg per mL.

Procedure—Apply 10-µL portions of *Standard solutions A, B, C, and D* and the *Test solution* to a suitable thin-layer chromatographic plate (see [Chromatography \(621\)](#)) coated with a 0.25-mm layer of chromatographic silica gel mixture and previously washed with methanol. Allow the spots to dry, and develop the chromatogram in a solvent system consisting of a mixture of *n*-propyl alcohol and ammonium hydroxide (7:3) until the solvent front has moved about three-fourths of the length of the plate. Remove the plate from the developing chamber, mark the solvent front, and dry the plate. Expose the plate to iodine vapors, and examine under short-wavelength UV light: the chromatogram shows principal spots at about the same *R_F* value. Estimate the levels of any additional spots observed in the chromatogram of the *Test solution* by comparison with the spots in the chromatograms of *Standard solutions B, C, and D*: the sum of the intensities of any spots observed is not greater than that of the principal spot obtained from *Standard solution B*, corresponding to not more than 1%.

Assay—Dissolve about 300 mg of Metyrosine, accurately weighed, in about 100 mL of glacial acetic acid, sonicate for about 5 minutes, and titrate with 0.1 N perchloric acid VS, determining the endpoint potentiometrically, using a platinum ring electrode and a sleeve-type calomel electrode containing 0.1 N lithium perchlorate in glacial acetic acid (see [Titrimetry \(541\)](#)). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction. Each mL of 0.1 N perchloric acid is equivalent to 19.52 mg of C₁₀H₁₃NO₃.

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
METYROSINE	Documentary Standards Support	SM22020 Small Molecules 2

Chromatographic Database Information: [Chromatographic Database](#)

Most Recently Appeared In:

Pharmacopeial Forum: Volume No. 49(5)

Current DocID: [GUID-B2B655D9-00E4-4A8D-B660-A7573E3E845A_4_en-US](#)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M53850_04_01

DOI ref: [60v8p](#)

OFFICIAL