

Status: Currently Official on 16-Feb-2025  
Official Date: Official as of 01-Dec-2017  
Document Type: USP Monographs  
DocId: GUID-16D54EBC-8F25-40BC-B424-59D71BD17228\_1\_en-US  
DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF\\_M55805\\_01\\_01](https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M55805_01_01)  
DOI Ref: kw08r

© 2025 USPC  
Do not distribute

## Narasin Type A Medicated Article

*(Title for this monograph not to change until December 1, 2017)*

*(Prior to December 1, 2017, the current practice of labeling the article of commerce with the name Narasin Premix may be continued. Use of the name Narasin Type A Medicated Article will be permitted as of June 1, 2017; however, the use of this name will not be mandatory until December 1, 2017.)*

### DEFINITION

Narasin Type A Medicated Article contains Narasin Granular mixed with suitable diluents and inactive ingredients. It contains NLT 90% and NMT 110% of the labeled amount of narasin.

### IDENTIFICATION

- **A.** The retention time of the *Sample solution* corresponds to that of the *Standard solution*, as obtained in the *Assay*.

### ASSAY

#### • PROCEDURE

**Mobile phase:** [Methanol](#), [water](#), and [glacial acetic acid](#) (94:6:0.1)

**Diluent:** [Methanol](#) and [water](#) (9:1)

**Neutralized methanol:** Add 1 g of [sodium bicarbonate](#) to 4 L of [methanol](#), mix, and filter.

**Derivatizing reagent:** 30 g of vanillin in a mixture of [methanol](#) and [sulfuric acid](#) (950:20), in a container protected from light. [CAUTION—To avoid splattering, add the sulfuric acid carefully and slowly with a pipet; do not pour. Allow the mixture of methanol and sulfuric acid to cool before adding the vanillin. Do not filter.]

**System suitability solution:** Prepare a solution containing 3 mg/mL of [USP Narasin RS](#) and 1 mg/mL of [USP Monensin Sodium RS](#) in [Neutralized methanol](#). Dilute 2.0 mL of this solution with *Diluent* to 200 mL.

**Standard stock solution:** 1 mg/mL of [USP Narasin RS](#) in [Neutralized methanol](#)

**Standard solution A:** 5 µg/mL of [USP Narasin RS](#) from *Standard stock solution*, in *Diluent*

**Standard solution B:** 20 µg/mL of [USP Narasin RS](#) from *Standard stock solution*, in *Diluent*

**Standard solution C:** 40 µg/mL of [USP Narasin RS](#) from *Standard stock solution*, in *Diluent*

**Sample solution:** Transfer 5 g of Narasin Type A Medicated Article to a suitable container, add 200.0 mL of *Diluent*, and shake by mechanical means for 1 h. Allow the solids to settle, and quantitatively dilute a volume of the supernatant with *Diluent* to obtain a solution with a nominal concentration of 20 µg/mL of narasin. Pass a portion of this solution through a filter of 0.5-µm or finer pore size, and use the filtrate.

### Chromatographic system

(See [Chromatography \(621\), System Suitability](#).)

**Mode:** LC

**Detector:** UV 520 nm

**Column:** 4.6-mm × 25-cm; packing [L1](#). The column outlet is attached to a tee, the opposing arm is attached to a tube from which is pumped the *Derivatizing reagent*, and the outlet is connected to a 2-mL postcolumn reaction coil maintained at 98°. The outlet of the reaction coil is connected to the *Detector*.

**Flow rate:** 0.7 mL/min for the *Mobile phase* and the *Derivatizing reagent*

**Injection volume:** 200 µL

### System suitability

**Samples:** *System suitability solution*, *Standard solution A*, *Standard solution B*, and *Standard solution C*

[NOTE—The relative retention times for monensin B, monensin A, narasin A, and narasin D+I are 0.7, 0.75, 1.0, and 1.1, respectively.]

### Suitability requirements

**Resolution:** NLT 1.25 between the monensin B peak and the monensin A peak; NLT 3.5 between the monensin A peak and the narasin A peak, *System suitability solution*

**Tailing factor:** NMT 1.4 for the narasin A peak, *Standard solution A*, *Standard solution B*, and *Standard solution C*, when calculated:

$$\text{Result} = W_{0.1}/2f$$

$W_{0.1}$  = width of the peak at 10% of peak height

1

$f$  = distance from the peak maximum to the leading edge of the peak, the distance being measured at a point on the baseline at which 10% peak height is reached

**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 10.0%, *Standard solution A*, *Standard solution B*, and *Standard solution C*

[**NOTE**—After use, flush the system with methanol.]

### Analysis

**Samples:** *Standard solution A*, *Standard solution B*, *Standard solution C*, and *Sample solution*

[**NOTE**—Narasin D and narasin I will coelute under this chromatographic system.]

Plot the three narasin peak responses from the *Standard solutions* versus the concentration ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) of narasin A, and draw the straight line best fitting the three plotted points. From the graph and the narasin A peak response from the *Sample solution*, determine the concentration,  $C_A$ , in  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , of narasin A in the *Sample solution*. From the same graph and the narasin D+I peak response from the *Sample solution*, determine the concentration,  $C_{D+I}$ , in  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , of narasin D+I in the *Sample solution*.

Calculate the biopotency conversion factor,  $F_{D+I}$ , for narasin D+I:

$$\text{Result} = [(F_D \times D) + (F_I \times I)]/(D + I)$$

$F_D$  = biopotency conversion factor for narasin D, 1.510

$D$  = specified percentage of narasin D in [USP Narasin RS](#)

$F_I$  = biopotency conversion factor for narasin I, 0.012

$I$  = specified percentage of narasin I in [USP Narasin RS](#)

Calculate the biopotency, in mg/g, in the portion of Narasin Type A Medicated Article taken:

$$\text{Result} = 0.001 \times [(C_A \times F_A) + (C_{D+I} \times F_{D+I})] \times (V \times E/M)$$

$C_A$  = concentration of narasin A in the *Sample solution* ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )

$F_A$  = biopotency conversion factor for narasin A, 1.077

$C_{D+I}$  = concentration of narasin D+I in the *Sample solution* ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )

$F_{D+I}$  = biopotency conversion factor for narasin D+I, calculated previously

$V$  = extraction volume (mL)

$E$  = dilution factor to prepare the final estimated *Sample solution* concentration of 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$M$  = weight of Narasin Type A Medicated Article taken to prepare the *Sample solution* (g)

**Acceptance criteria:** 90%–110%

### SPECIFIC TESTS

- [Loss on Drying \(731\)](#).

**Analysis:** Dry under vacuum at 60° for 3 h.

**Acceptance criteria:** NMT 12%

### ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in well-closed containers. Avoid moisture and excessive heat.
- **LABELING:** Label it to indicate that it is for animal use only. The label bears the statement “Do not feed undiluted”.

- [USP Reference Standards \(11\)](#).

[USP Monensin Sodium RS](#)

[USP Narasin RS](#)

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
NARASIN TYPE A MEDICATED ARTICLE	<a href="#">Documentary Standards Support</a>	SM32020 Small Molecules 3
REFERENCE STANDARD SUPPORT	RS Technical Services <a href="mailto:RSTECH@usp.org">RSTECH@usp.org</a>	SM32020 Small Molecules 3

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

**Most Recently Appeared In:**

Pharmacopeial Forum: Volume No. PF 42(5)

**Current DocID: GUID-16D54EBC-8F25-40BC-B424-59D71BD17228\_1\_en-US**

**DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF\\_M55805\\_01\\_01](https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M55805_01_01)**

**DOI ref: kw08r**

OFFICIAL