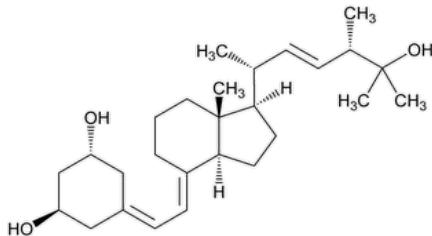


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Paricalcitol



$C_{27}H_{44}O_3$ 416.64

19-Nor-1- α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₂;

(1 α ,3 β ,7 E ,22 E)-19-Nor-9,10-secoergosta-5,7,22-triene-1,3,25-triol;

(7 E ,22 E)-19-Nor-9,10-secoergosta-5,7,22-triene-1 α ,3 β ,25-triol CAS RN[®]: 131918-61-1; UNII: 6702D360G5.

DEFINITION

Paricalcitol contains NLT 97.0% and NMT 103.0% of paricalcitol ($C_{27}H_{44}O_3$), calculated on the dried basis.

[CAUTION—Handle Paricalcitol with exceptional care because it is very potent. Care should be taken to prevent inhaling particles of Paricalcitol and exposing the skin to it.]

IDENTIFICATION

Change to read:

- A. **▲ SPECTROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION TESTS (197), Infrared Spectroscopy: 197K ▲** (CN 1-May-2020)
- B. The retention time of the major peak of the *Sample* solution corresponds to that of the *Standard* solution, as obtained in the Assay.

ASSAY

• PROCEDURE

[**NOTE**—Protect paricalcitol solutions from light.]

Mobile phase: Methanol and water (4:1)

Diluent: Methanol and water (1:1)

Standard solution: Dilute [USP Paricalcitol Solution RS](#) with *Diluent* to obtain a solution containing 5.0 μ g/mL of paricalcitol.

Sample solution: Transfer an accurately weighed amount of Paricalcitol to a suitable volumetric flask, add dehydrated alcohol (approximately 1 mL of dehydrated alcohol per each 0.5 mg of paricalcitol), sonicate to dissolve, and dilute with *Diluent* to volume. Further dilute this solution with *Diluent* to obtain a solution containing 5.0 μ g/mL of paricalcitol.

Chromatographic system

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

Mode: LC

Detector: UV 252 nm

Column: 4.6-mm \times 25-cm; 5- μ m packing L1

Flow rate: 2 mL/min

Injection volume: 100 μ L

System suitability

Sample: *Standard* solution

Suitability requirements

Tailing factor: NMT 2.0

Relative standard deviation: NMT 1.0%

Analysis

Samples: *Standard* solution and *Sample* solution

Calculate the percentage of paricalcitol ($C_{27}H_{44}O_3$) in the portion of Paricalcitol taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_u/r_s) \times (C_s/C_u) \times 100$$

 r_u = peak response from the *Sample solution* r_s = peak response from the *Standard solution* C_s = concentration of paricalcitol in the *Standard solution* ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) C_u = concentration of Paricalcitol in the *Sample solution* ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)**Acceptance criteria:** 97.0%–103.0% on the dried basis

IMPURITIES

• ORGANIC IMPURITIES

[NOTE—Unless otherwise specified, protect paricalcitol solutions from light.]

Diluent: Dehydrated alcohol and water (50:50)**Solution A:** Acetonitrile and water (5:95)**Solution B:** Acetonitrile and methanol (75:25)**Mobile phase:** See [Table 1](#).**Table 1**

| Time (min) | Solution A (%) | Solution B (%) |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 42 | 58 |
| 11 ^a | 42 | 58 |
| 20 | 0 | 100 |
| 27 | 0 | 100 |
| 27.1 | 42 | 58 |
| 30 | 42 | 58 |

^a Determine the retention time of the paricalcitol peak using the *Standard solution*. Adjust the start of the gradient to be 1.0 ± 0.1 min prior to the retention time of paricalcitol and accordingly adjust the remaining gradient times.**System suitability stock solution:** Prepare a 50- $\mu\text{g/mL}$ solution of paricalcitol from [USP Paricalcitol Solution RS](#) in dehydrated alcohol. Using a colorless glass container, expose the solution to ultraviolet light at 254 nm. Paricalcitol undergoes partial degradation to 7Z-paricalcitol. A degradation of at least 0.2% of paricalcitol to 7Z-paricalcitol [(7Z,22E)-19-nor-9,10-secoergosta-5,7,22-triene-1 α ,3 β ,25-triol] must be obtained, based on the corresponding peaks. If it is not obtained, expose the solution to ultraviolet light again.**System suitability solution:** *System suitability stock solution* and water (1:1)**Standard stock solution:** 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of paricalcitol from [USP Paricalcitol Solution RS](#) in *Diluent***Standard solution:** 0.15 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of paricalcitol from *Standard stock solution* in *Diluent***Sensitivity solution:** 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of paricalcitol from *Standard solution* in *Diluent***Sample stock solution:** 200 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of Paricalcitol in dehydrated alcohol**Sample solution:** 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of Paricalcitol from *Sample stock solution* in water

Chromatographic system

(See [Chromatography \(621\), System Suitability](#).)**Mode:** LC**Detector:** UV 252 nm**Column:** 4.6-mm \times 10-cm; 2.7- μm packing L1**Column temperature:** 30°**Flow rate:** 0.9 mL/min

Injection volume: 25 μ L**System suitability****Samples:** System suitability solution, Standard solution, and Sensitivity solution

[NOTE—The relative retention times for paricalcitol and 7Z-paricalcitol are 1.0 and 1.06, respectively.]

Suitability requirements**Resolution:** NLT 1.5 between paricalcitol and 7Z-paricalcitol, System suitability solution**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 5.0%, Standard solution**Signal-to-noise ratio:** NLT 10, Sensitivity solution**Analysis****Samples:** Standard solution and Sample solution

Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Paricalcitol taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times (1/F) \times 100$$

 r_U = peak response of each impurity from the Sample solution r_S = peak response of paricalcitol from the Standard solution C_S = concentration of paricalcitol in the Standard solution (μ g/mL) C_U = concentration of Paricalcitol in the Sample solution (μ g/mL) F = relative response factor (see [Table 2](#))**Acceptance criteria:** See [Table 2](#). Disregard peaks less than 0.05%.**Table 2**

| Name | Relative Retention Time | Relative Response Factor | Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Paricalcitol | 1.0 | — | — |
| 22Z-Paricalcitol ^a | 1.23 | 0.64 | 0.15 |
| Any other individual impurity | — | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Total impurities | — | — | 0.5 |

^a (7E,22Z)-19-Nor-9,10-secoergosta-5,7,22-triene-1 α ,3 β ,25-triol.**SPECIFIC TESTS****• LOSS ON DRYING**(See [Thermal Analysis \(891\)](#).)**Sample:** 8 mg of Paricalcitol**Analysis:** Determine the percentage of volatile substances by thermogravimetric analysis on an appropriately calibrated instrument. Heat at a rate of 5°/min between ambient temperature and 150° in an atmosphere of nitrogen at a flow rate of 40 mL/min. Determine the accumulated loss in weight from the thermogram.**Acceptance criteria:** NMT 2.0%**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS****• PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight, light-resistant containers, and store under argon in a freezer.**• USP REFERENCE STANDARDS (11)**[USP Paricalcitol RS](#)[USP Paricalcitol Solution RS](#)

| Topic/Question | Contact | Expert Committee |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| PARICALCITOL | Documentary Standards Support | SM32020 Small Molecules 3 |
| REFERENCE STANDARD SUPPORT | RS Technical Services RSTECH@usp.org | SM32020 Small Molecules 3 |

Chromatographic Database Information: [Chromatographic Database](#)

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