

Status: Currently Official on 16-Feb-2025  
 Official Date: Official as of 01-May-2020  
 Document Type: USP Monographs  
 DocId: GUID-9403248D-0EDE-4B50-B4B9-6FD051CBAF46\_3\_en-US  
 DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF\\_M65340\\_03\\_01](https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M65340_03_01)  
 DOI Ref: q14iq

© 2025 USPC  
 Do not distribute

## Piperazine Phosphate



$C_4H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$  202.15

Piperazine phosphate (1:1), monohydrate.

Piperazine phosphate (1:1), monohydrate CAS RN®: 18534-18-4; UNII: 8TIF7T48FP.

Anhydrous 184.13 CAS RN®: 14538-56-8; UNII: P7S1V82385.

» Piperazine Phosphate contains not less than 98.5 percent and not more than 100.5 percent of  $C_4H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$ , calculated on the anhydrous basis.

**Packaging and storage**—Preserve in tight containers, and store at room temperature.

**Labeling**—Label it to indicate that it is for veterinary use only.

**USP REFERENCE STANDARDS (11)—**

[USP Piperazine Phosphate RS](#)

**Identification—**

**Change to read:**

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

Test specimen: previously dried at 105° for 3 hours.

**B:** In the test for *Chromatographic purity*, the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained from *Test solution 2*, observed after spraying with the ninhydrin solutions, corresponds in  $R_F$  value, color, and size to that in the chromatogram obtained from *Standard solution 1*.

**C:** It meets the requirements of the test for [Phosphate \(191\)](#).

**pH (791):** between 6.0 and 6.5, in a solution (1 in 100).

**Water, Method I (921):** between 8.0% and 9.5%.

**Chromatographic purity—**

**Solvent**—Prepare a mixture of 13.5 N ammonium hydroxide and dehydrated alcohol (3:2).

**Test solution 1**—Prepare a solution of Piperazine Phosphate in Solvent containing 100 mg per mL.

**Test solution 2**—Mix 1 mL of *Test solution 1* and 9 mL of Solvent.

**Standard solution 1**—Prepare a solution of [USP Piperazine Phosphate RS](#) in Solvent containing 10 mg per mL.

**Standard solution 2**—Prepare a solution of ethylenediamine in Solvent containing 0.25 mg per mL.

**Standard solution 3**—Prepare a solution of triethylenediamine in Solvent containing 0.25 mg per mL.

**Resolution solution**—Prepare a solution in Solvent containing 0.25 mg of triethylenediamine and 10 mg of Piperazine Phosphate per mL.

**Procedure**—Separately apply 5- $\mu$ L portions of *Test solution 1*, *Test solution 2*, *Standard solution 1*, *Standard solution 2*, *Standard solution 3*, and the *Resolution solution* to a suitable thin-layer chromatographic plate (see [Chromatography \(621\)](#)), coated with a 0.25-mm layer of chromatographic silica gel. Allow the spots to dry, and develop the chromatograms in a solvent system consisting of a freshly prepared mixture of acetone and 13.5 N ammonium hydroxide (80:20) 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 at 105°. Spray the plate with a 0.3% solution of ninhydrin in a mixture of butyl alcohol and glacial acetic acid (100:3). Spray the plate again with a 0.15% solution of ninhydrin in dehydrated alcohol, dry the plate at 105° for 10 minutes, and examine the plate: any secondary spot in the chromatogram obtained from *Test solution 1* is not more intense than the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained from *Standard solution 2* (0.25%). Spray the plate with 0.1 N iodine TS, allow to stand for 10 minutes, and examine the plate: any spot corresponding to triethylenediamine in the chromatogram obtained from *Test solution 1* is not more intense than the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained from *Standard solution 3* (0.25%). In a valid test, the chromatogram obtained from the *Resolution solution* shows a spot due to triethylenediamine clearly separated from the principal spot. Disregard any spot at the origin of any chromatogram.

**Change to read:**

**Assay**—Dissolve about 200 mg of Piperazine Phosphate in 4 mL of ethylene glycol using a 150-mL beaker. Add 25 mL of glacial acetic acid, rinsing the walls of the beaker with a small amount of the glacial acetic acid. Add crystal violet TS, and titrate with 0.1 N perchloric acid VS. Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction. Each mL of 0.1 N perchloric acid is equivalent to ▲9.207 mg of  $C_4H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$ .▲ (ERR 1-Jun-2019)

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
PIPERAZINE PHOSPHATE	<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 33(6)

**Current DocID:** [GUID-9403248D-0EDE-4B50-B4B9-6FD051CBAF46\\_3\\_en-US](#)

**DOI:** [https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF\\_M65340\\_03\\_01](https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M65340_03_01)

**DOI ref:** [q14iq](#)