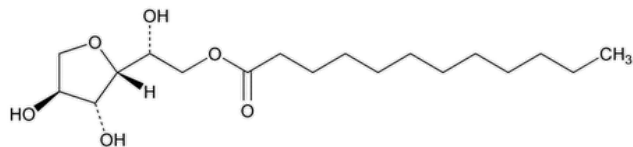


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Sorbitan Monolaurate



Sorbitan, esters, monododecanoate;
Sorbitan monolaurate
CAS RN[®]: 1338-39-2.

DEFINITION

Sorbitan Monolaurate is a partial ester of lauric acid with Sorbitol and its mono- and dianhydrides. It yields, upon saponification, NLT 55.0% and NMT 63.0% of fatty acids, and NLT 39.0% and NMT 45.0% of polyols (w/w).

IDENTIFICATION

• A.

Sample: Residue obtained in the *Assay for Fatty Acids*

Acceptance criteria

[FATS AND FIXED OILS, ACID VALUE \(401\)](#): 260–280 on 1-g sample

[FATS AND FIXED OILS, IODINE VALUE \(401\)](#): NMT 5

• B.

Standard solution: 33 mg/mL of [USP Isosorbide RS](#), 25 mg/mL of [USP 1,4-Sorbitan RS](#), and 25 mg/mL of sorbitol

Sample solution: 250 mg/mL of the polyols from the *Assay for Polyols*

Chromatographic system

(See [Chromatography \(621\)](#), [Thin-Layer Chromatography](#).)

Mode: TLC

Adsorbent: 0.25-mm layer of chromatographic silica gel

Application volume: 2 μ L

Developing solvent system: Acetone and glacial acetic acid (50:1)

Spray reagent: Sulfuric acid and water (50:50)

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Apply the *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*, and allow the spots to dry. Develop the chromatogram 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 allow the solvent to evaporate. Spray evenly with *Spray reagent* until the surface is uniformly wet (do not overspray), and immediately place the sprayed plate on a 200° hot plate in a well-ventilated hood. Char until white fumes of sulfur trioxide cease, and cool.

Acceptance criteria: The R_F values of the spots of the *Sample solution* correspond to those of the spots of the *Standard solution*.

ASSAY

• FATTY ACIDS

Sample: 10 g

Analysis: Transfer the *Sample* to a 500-mL conical flask. Cautiously add 100 mL of alcohol and 3.0 g of potassium hydroxide, and a few glass beads. Connect a suitable condenser to the flask, reflux the mixture on a hot plate for 2 h, add 100 mL of water, and heat on a steam bath to evaporate the alcohol, adding water occasionally to replace the alcohol. Continue the evaporation until the odor of alcohol can no longer be

detected, and transfer the saponification mixture, with the aid of 100 mL of hot water, to a 500-mL separator. Using extreme caution, neutralize to litmus paper with a mixture of equal volumes of sulfuric acid and water, noting the volume used, and add a 10% excess of the dilute acid. Allow the solution to cool. If salts appear, add sufficient water to produce a clear solution. Cautiously add 100 mL of solvent hexane, shake thoroughly, and withdraw the lower layer into a second 500-mL separator. Similarly extract with two more 100-mL portions of solvent hexane. Extract the combined hexane layers with 50-mL portions of water until neutral to litmus paper. Combine the extracts with the original aqueous phase to use for the Assay for *Polyols*. Evaporate the solvent hexane in a tared beaker on a steam bath nearly to dryness, dry under vacuum at 60° for 1 h, cool in a desiccator, and weigh the fatty acids.

Acceptance criteria: 55.0%–63.0%

• POLYOLS

Sample solution: Aqueous solution retained from the Assay for *Fatty Acids*

Analysis: Neutralize the *Sample solution* with potassium hydroxide solution (1 in 10) to a pH of 7, using a pH meter. Evaporate on a steam bath to a moist residue, extract the polyols from the salts with three 150-mL portions of dehydrated alcohol, boiling the salt residue for 3 min, and crushing it, as necessary, with the flattened end of a stirring rod during each extraction; filtering each extract while hot through a medium-porosity sintered-glass funnel provided with a sheet of retentive filter paper on which a layer of purified siliceous earth has been superimposed; and receiving the filtrates in a 1-L suction flask. Transfer the clear alcoholic polyols solution to a tared beaker, evaporate the alcohol on a steam bath, dry under vacuum at 60° for 1 h, cool in a desiccator, and weigh the polyols.

Acceptance criteria: 39.0%–45.0% (w/w)

IMPURITIES

- [RESIDUE ON IGNITION \(281\)](#): NMT 0.5%

SPECIFIC TESTS

- [WATER DETERMINATION, Method I\(921\)](#): NMT 1.5%
- [FATS AND FIXED OILS, Acid Value\(401\)](#): NMT 8
- [FATS AND FIXED OILS, Hydroxyl Value\(401\)](#): 330–358
- [FATS AND FIXED OILS, Saponification Value\(401\)](#): 158–170

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight containers.
- [USP REFERENCE STANDARDS \(11\)](#)

[USP Isosorbide RS](#)

[USP 1,4-Sorbitan RS](#)



164.16

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
SORBITAN MONOLAUROATE	Documentary Standards Support	CE2020 Complex Excipients
REFERENCE STANDARD SUPPORT	RS Technical Services RSTECH@usp.org	CE2020 Complex Excipients

Chromatographic Database Information: [Chromatographic Database](#)

Most Recently Appeared In:

Pharmacopeial Forum: Volume No. Information currently unavailable

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