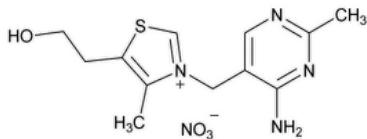


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Thiamine Mononitrate



$C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$ 327.36

Thiazolium, 3-[(4-amino-2-methyl-5-pyrimidinyl)methyl]-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-, nitrate (salt);

Thiamine nitrate (salt) CAS RN®: 532-43-4; UNII: 8K0I04919X.

DEFINITION

Thiamine Mononitrate contains NLT 98.0% and NMT 102.0% of thiamine mononitrate ($C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$), calculated on the dried basis.

IDENTIFICATION

• A.

Sample solution: 20 mg/mL of Thiamine Mononitrate

Analysis: To 2 mL of the *Sample solution* add 2 mL of sulfuric acid. Cool, and superimpose 2 mL of ferrous sulfate TS.

Acceptance criteria: A brown ring is produced at the junction of the two liquids.

• B.

Sample: 5 mg

Analysis: Dissolve the *Sample* in a mixture of 1 mL of lead acetate TS and 1 mL of 2.5 N sodium hydroxide. Heat for several min on a steam bath.

Acceptance criteria: After dissolution of the *Sample*, a yellow color is produced. After heating the solution, the color changes to brown and on standing, a precipitate of lead sulfide separates.

• C. A solution of Thiamine Mononitrate yields a white precipitate with mercuric chloride TS, and a red-brown precipitate with iodine TS. It also yields a precipitate with mercuric–potassium iodide TS, and with trinitrophenol TS.

• D.

Sample solution: Dissolve 5 mg in 5 mL of 0.5 N sodium hydroxide.

Analysis: To the *Sample solution* add 0.5 mL of potassium ferricyanide TS and 5 mL of isobutyl alcohol. Shake the mixture vigorously for 2 min, and allow the liquid layers to separate.

Acceptance criteria: When illuminated from above by a vertical beam of UV light and viewed at a right angle to this beam, the air–liquid meniscus shows a vivid blue fluorescence, which disappears when the mixture is slightly acidified, but reappears when it is again made alkaline.

ASSAY

• PROCEDURE

Solution A: 0.005 M sodium 1-octanesulfonate in dilute glacial acetic acid (1 in 100)

Solution B: Methanol and acetonitrile (3:2)

Mobile phase: *Solution A* and *Solution B* (60:40)

Internal standard solution: 2.0% (v/v) of methylbenzoate in methanol

Standard solution: Prepare a 1-mg/mL solution of [USP Thiamine Hydrochloride RS](#) in *Mobile phase*. Transfer 20.0 mL of this solution and 5.0 mL of *Internal standard solution* to a 50-mL volumetric flask, and dilute with *Mobile phase* to volume. The *Standard solution* contains 400 μ g/mL of thiamine hydrochloride.

Sample solution: Prepare a 2-mg/mL solution of Thiamine Mononitrate in *Mobile phase*. Transfer 10.0 mL of this solution and 5.0 mL of *Internal standard solution* to a 50-mL volumetric flask, and dilute with *Mobile phase* to volume.

Chromatographic system

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

Mode: LC**Detector:** UV 254 nm**Column:** 4-mm × 30-cm; packing L1**Flow rate:** 1 mL/min. [NOTE—The flow rate may be adjusted as needed to obtain a retention time of about 12 min for thiamine hydrochloride.]**Injection size:** 10 μ L**System suitability****Sample:** Standard solution**Suitability requirements****Resolution:** NLT 4.0 between the thiamine and methylbenzoate peaks**Tailing factor:** NMT 2.0 for the thiamine peak**Column efficiency:** NLT 1500 theoretical plates for the thiamine peak**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 2.0% for the ratios of the thiamine peak area to the internal standard peak area**Analysis****Samples:** Standard solution and Sample solutionCalculate the percentage of thiamine mononitrate ($C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$) in the portion of Thiamine Mononitrate taken:

$$\text{Result} = (R_U/R_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times (M_{r1}/M_{r2}) \times 100$$

 R_U = internal standard ratio (peak area of thiamine/peak area of the internal standard) from the Sample solution R_S = internal standard ratio (peak area of thiamine/peak area of the internal standard) from the Standard solution C_S = concentration of [USP Thiamine Hydrochloride RS](#) in the Standard solution (mg/mL) C_U = concentration of Thiamine Mononitrate in the Sample solution (mg/mL) M_{r1} = molecular weight of thiamine mononitrate, 327.36 M_{r2} = molecular weight of thiamine hydrochloride, 337.27**Acceptance criteria:** 98.0%–102.0% on the dried basis**IMPURITIES**• [RESIDUE ON IGNITION \(281\)](#): NMT 0.2%• [CHLORIDE AND SULFATE, Chloride\(221\)](#).**Standard:** 0.40 mL of 0.020 N hydrochloric acid**Sample:** 500 mg of Thiamine Mononitrate**Acceptance criteria:** NMT 0.06%• **RELATED COMPOUNDS****Solution A, Solution B, and Mobile phase:** Proceed as directed in the Assay.**Sample solution:** 1.0 mg/mL of Thiamine Mononitrate in Mobile phase**Chromatographic system**(See [Chromatography \(621\)](#), [System Suitability](#).)**Mode:** LC**Detector:** UV 254 nm**Column:** 4.0-mm × 15-cm; packing L1**Flow rate:** 0.75 mL/min**Injection size:** 10 μ L**Analysis****Sample:** Sample solution

Allow the Sample solution to elute for NLT three times the retention time of the main peak.

Calculate the percentage of total secondary peaks in the portion of Thiamine Mononitrate taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_T) \times 100$$

 r_U = sum of the areas of all the peaks, except that of the thiamine peak

r_T = sum of the areas of all the peaks**Acceptance criteria:** NMT 1.0%**SPECIFIC TESTS**

- [pH \(791\)](#)

Sample solution: 20-mg/mL solution**Acceptance criteria:** 6.0–7.5

- [Loss on Drying \(731\)](#): Dry 500 mg at 105° for 2 h; it loses NMT 1.0% of its weight.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight, light-resistant containers.

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

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

Topic/Question	Contact	Expert Committee
THIAMINE MONONITRATE	Fatkhulla K Tadjimukhamedov Associate Scientific Liaison	NBDS2020 Non-botanical Dietary Supplements
REFERENCE STANDARD SUPPORT	RS Technical Services RSTECH@usp.org	NBDS2020 Non-botanical Dietary Supplements

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