

## Lactose Monohydrate

Portions of the monograph text that are national *USP* text, and are not part of the harmonized text, are marked with symbols (♦) to specify this fact.

### Change to read:

#### DEFINITION

Lactose Monohydrate is the monohydrate of *O*-β-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→4)-α-D-glucopyranose. ▲♦ ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024) [NOTE—Lactose Monohydrate may be modified as to its physical characteristics. It may contain varying proportions of amorphous lactose.] ▲♦ ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024)

#### IDENTIFICATION

- **A. SPECTROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATION TESTS** (197), *Infrared Spectroscopy*: 197K
- **B. THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION TEST** (201)
  - Diluent:** Methanol and water (3:2)
  - Standard solution A:** 0.5 mg/mL of USP Lactose Monohydrate RS in *Diluent*
  - Standard solution B:** 0.5 mg/mL each of USP Dextrose RS, USP Lactose Monohydrate RS, USP Fructose RS, and USP Sucrose RS in *Diluent*
  - Sample solution:** 0.5 mg/mL of Lactose Monohydrate in *Diluent*
  - Adsorbent:** 0.25-mm layer of chromatographic silica gel
  - Application volume:** 2 µL
  - Developing solvent system:** Ethylene dichloride, glacial acetic acid, methanol, and water (10:5:3:2)
  - Spray reagent:** 5 mg/mL of thymol in a mixture of alcohol and sulfuric acid (19:1)

#### Analysis

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

Allow the spots to dry, and develop the plate in a paper-lined chromatographic chamber equilibrated with *Developing solvent system* for about 1 h prior to use. Allow the chromatogram to develop until the solvent front has moved about three-quarters of the length of the plate. Remove the plate from the chamber, dry in a current of warm air, and redevelop the plate in fresh *Developing solvent system*. Remove the plate from the chamber, mark the solvent front, and dry the plate in a current of warm air. Spray the plate evenly with *Spray reagent*. Heat the plate at 130° for 10 min.

**System suitability:** The test is not valid unless the chromatogram of *Standard solution B* shows four clearly discernible spots, disregarding any spots at the origin.

**Acceptance criteria:** The principal spot from the *Sample solution* corresponds in appearance and  $R_F$  value to that from *Standard solution A*. ♦

#### IMPURITIES

- **RESIDUE ON IGNITION** (281)
  - Analysis:** A sample ignited at a temperature of  $600 \pm 50^\circ$
  - Acceptance criteria:** NMT 0.1%

## SPECIFIC TESTS

### • CLARITY AND COLOR OF SOLUTION

**Sample solution:** 1 g in 10 mL of boiling water

**Analysis:** The *Sample solution* is clear and nearly colorless. Determine the absorbance of this solution at a wavelength of 400 nm.

**Acceptance criteria:** The absorbance divided by the path length, in cm, is NMT 0.04.

#### Change to read:

- ▲ (NF 1-DEC-2024) [MICROBIAL ENUMERATION TESTS](#) (61) and [TESTS FOR SPECIFIED MICROORGANISMS](#) (62): The total aerobic microbial count does not exceed ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024)  $10^2$  cfu/g, the total combined molds and yeasts count does not exceed ▲50 ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024) cfu/g, and it meets the requirements of the test for absence of *Escherichia coli*. ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024)
- [OPTICAL ROTATION](#) (781S), *Procedures, Specific Rotation*  
**Sample solution:** Dissolve 10 g by heating in 80 mL of water to 50°. Allow to cool, and add 0.2 mL of 6 N ammonium hydroxide. Allow to stand for 30 min, and dilute with water to 100 mL.  
**Acceptance criteria:** +54.4° to +55.9°, calculated on the anhydrous basis, determined at 20°
- **ACIDITY OR ALKALINITY**  
**Sample solution:** Dissolve 6 g by heating in 25 mL of carbon dioxide-free water, cool, and add 0.3 mL of [phenolphthalein TS](#).  
**Acceptance criteria:** The solution is colorless, and NMT 0.4 mL of [0.1 N sodium hydroxide VS](#) is required to produce a pink or red color.

#### Change to read:

- ▲ (NF 1-DEC-2024) [LOSS ON DRYING](#) (731).  
**Analysis:** Dry a sample at 80° for 2 h.  
**Acceptance criteria**  
**Monohydrate:** NMT 0.5%  
▲▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024) **Monohydrate, modified:** NMT 1.0% ▼
- [WATER DETERMINATION](#) (921), *Method I*  
**Sample solution:** Prepare a preparation containing Lactose Monohydrate in a mixture of methanol and formamide (2:1).  
**Acceptance criteria:** 4.5%–5.5%

#### Change to read:

### • PROTEIN AND LIGHT-ABSORBING IMPURITIES

(See [Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy](#) (857).)

**Sample solution:** 1% (w/v)

#### ▲ Instrumental conditions



**Mode:** UV

**Wavelength range:** 210–300 nm ▲ (NF 1-Dec-2024)





**Acceptance criteria:** The absorbance divided by the path length, in centimeters, is NMT 0.25 in the range of 210–220 nm and is NMT 0.07 in the range of 270–300 nm.

## ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS



### Change to read:



- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight containers.   (NF 1-Dec-2024)

### Change to read:

-   (NF 1-Dec-2024) **LABELING:** Where the labeling states the particle size distribution, it also indicates the  $d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ , and  $d_{90}$  values and the range for each. For modified Lactose Monohydrate, also label it to indicate the method of modification.   (NF 1-Dec-2024)

### Change to read:

- **USP REFERENCE STANDARDS**   [USP Dextrose RS](#)  
[USP Fructose RS](#)  
[USP Lactose Monohydrate RS](#)  
[USP Sucrose RS](#)

  (NF 1-Dec-2024)

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#### Page Information:

Not Applicable

#### Current DocID:

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