

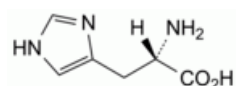


Edition: BP 2025 (Ph. Eur. 11.6 update)

Histidine

[General Notices](#)

(Ph. Eur. monograph 0911)



$C_6H_9N_3O_2$ 155.2 71-00-1

Action and use

Amino acid.

Ph Eur

DEFINITION

(2S)-2-Amino-3-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)propanoic acid.

Product of fermentation or of protein hydrolysis.

Content

98.5 per cent to 101.0 per cent (dried substance).

CHARACTERS

Appearance

White or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless crystals.

Solubility

Soluble in water, very slightly soluble in ethanol (96 per cent).

IDENTIFICATION

First identification: A, B.

Second identification: A, C, D.

- A. Specific optical rotation (see Tests).
- B. Infrared absorption spectrophotometry ([2.2.24](#)).

If the spectra obtained show differences, dissolve the substance to be examined and the reference substance separately in the minimum volume of [water R](#), evaporate to dryness at 60 °C and record new spectra using the residues.

C. Thin-layer chromatography ([2.2.27](#)).

Test solution Dissolve 10 mg of the substance to be examined in [water R](#) and dilute to 50 mL with the same solvent.

Reference solution Dissolve 10 mg of [histidine CRS](#) in [water R](#) and dilute to 50 mL with the same solvent.

Plate [TLC silica gel plate R](#).

Mobile phase [glacial acetic acid R](#), [water R](#), [butanol R](#) (20:20:60 V/V/V).

Application 5 µL.

Development Over 2/3 of the plate.

Drying In air.

Detection Spray with [ninhydrin solution R](#) and heat at 105 °C for 15 min.

Results The principal spot in the chromatogram obtained with the test solution is similar in position, colour and size to the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained with the reference solution.

D. Dissolve 0.1 g in 7 mL of [water R](#) and add 3 mL of a 200 g/L solution of [sodium hydroxide R](#). Dissolve 50 mg of [sulfanilic acid R](#) in a mixture of 0.1 mL of [hydrochloric acid R](#) and 10 mL of [water R](#) and add 0.1 mL of [sodium nitrite solution R](#). Add the second solution to the first and mix. An orange-red colour develops.

TESTS

Solution S

Dissolve 2.5 g in [distilled water R](#), heating in a water-bath, and dilute to 50 mL with the same solvent.

Appearance of solution

Solution S is clear ([2.2.1](#)) and not more intensely coloured than reference solution BY₇ ([2.2.2, Method II](#)).

[Specific optical rotation](#) ([2.2.7](#))

+ 11.4 to + 12.4 (dried substance).

Dissolve 2.75 g in 12.0 mL of [hydrochloric acid R1](#) and dilute to 25.0 mL with [water R](#).

Ninhydrin-positive substances

Amino acid analysis ([2.2.56](#)). For analysis, use Method 1.

The concentrations of the test solution and the reference solutions may be adapted according to the sensitivity of the equipment used. The concentrations of all solutions are adjusted so that the system suitability requirements described in general chapter [2.2.46](#) are fulfilled, keeping the ratios of concentrations between all solutions as described.

Solution A [water R](#) or a sample preparation buffer suitable for the apparatus used.

Test solution Dissolve 30.0 mg of the substance to be examined in solution A and dilute to 50.0 mL with solution A.

Reference solution (a) Dilute 1.0 mL of the test solution to 100.0 mL with solution A. Dilute 2.0 mL of this solution to 10.0 mL with solution A.

Reference solution (b) Dissolve 30.0 mg of [proline R](#) in solution A and dilute to 100.0 mL with solution A. Dilute 1.0 mL of the solution to 250.0 mL with solution A.

Reference solution (c) Dilute 6.0 mL of [ammonium standard solution \(100 ppm NH₄\) R](#) to 50.0 mL with solution A. Dilute 1.0 mL of this solution to 100.0 mL with solution A.

Reference solution (d) Dissolve 30 mg of [isoleucine R](#) and 30 mg of [leucine R](#) in solution A and dilute to 50.0 mL with solution A. Dilute 1.0 mL of the solution to 200.0 mL with solution A.

Blank solution Solution A.

Inject suitable, equal amounts of the test, blank and reference solutions into the amino acid analyser. Run a program suitable for the determination of physiological amino acids.

System suitability Reference solution (d):

- **resolution**: minimum 1.5 between the peaks due to isoleucine and leucine.

Calculation of percentage contents:

- for any ninhydrin-positive substance detected at 570 nm, use the concentration of histidine in reference solution (a);
- for any ninhydrin-positive substance detected at 440 nm, use the concentration of proline in reference solution (b); if a peak is above the reporting threshold at both wavelengths, use the result obtained at 570 nm for quantification.

Limits:

- **any ninhydrin-positive substance**: for each impurity, maximum 0.2 per cent;
- **total**: maximum 0.5 per cent;
- **reporting threshold**: 0.05 per cent.

The thresholds indicated under Related substances (Table 2034.-1) in the general monograph [Substances for pharmaceutical use \(2034\)](#) do not apply.

Chlorides (2.4.4)

Maximum 200 ppm.

Dilute 5 mL of solution S to 15 mL with [water R](#).

Sulfates (2.4.13)

Maximum 300 ppm.

Dilute 10 mL of solution S to 15 mL with [distilled water R](#).

Ammonium

Amino acid analysis ([2.2.56](#)) as described in the test for ninhydrin-positive substances with the following modifications.

Injection Test solution, reference solution (c) and blank solution.

Limit:

- **ammonium at 570 nm**: not more than the area of the corresponding peak in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (c) (0.02 per cent), taking into account the peak due to ammonium in the chromatogram obtained with the blank solution.

Iron (2.4.9)

Maximum 10 ppm.

In a separating funnel, dissolve 1.0 g in 10 mL of [dilute hydrochloric acid R](#). Shake with 3 quantities, each of 10 mL, of [methyl isobutyl ketone R1](#), shaking for 3 min each time. To the combined organic layers add 10 mL of [water R](#) and shake for 3 min. Use the aqueous layer.

Loss on drying (2.2.32)

Maximum 0.5 per cent, determined on 1.000 g by drying in an oven at 105 °C.

Sulfated ash (2.4.14)

Maximum 0.1 per cent, determined on 1.0 g.

ASSAY

Dissolve 0.130 g in 50 mL of [water R](#). Titrate with [0.1 M hydrochloric acid](#), determining the end-point potentiometrically (2.2.20).

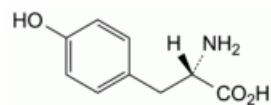
1 mL of [0.1 M hydrochloric acid](#) is equivalent to 15.52 mg of C₆H₉N₃O₂.

STORAGE

Protected from light.

IMPURITIES

Other detectable impurities (the following substances would, if present at a sufficient level, be detected by one or other of the tests in the monograph. They are limited by the general acceptance criterion for other/unspecified impurities. It is therefore not necessary to identify these impurities for demonstration of compliance. See also [5.10. Control of impurities in substances for pharmaceutical use](#)) A.



A. (2S)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (tyrosine).

Ph Eur