



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

## Partially Dehydrated Liquid Sorbitol



### [General Notices](#)

(Sorbitol, Liquid, Partially Dehydrated, Ph. Eur. monograph 2048)

### Action and use

Excipient.

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## DEFINITION

Partially dehydrated liquid sorbitol is obtained by acid-catalysed partial internal dehydration of liquid sorbitol. It contains not less than 68.0 per cent *m/m* and not more than 85.0 per cent *m/m* of anhydrous substances, composed of a mixture of mainly D-sorbitol and 1,4-sorbitan, with mannitol, hydrogenated oligo- and disaccharides, and sorbitans.

### Content

(nominal value):

- 1,4-sorbitan ( $C_6H_{12}O_5$ ): minimum 15.0 per cent (anhydrous substance);
- D-sorbitol ( $C_6H_{14}O_6$ ): minimum 25.0 per cent (anhydrous substance).

The contents of 1,4-sorbitan and D-sorbitol are within 95.0 per cent to 105.0 per cent of the nominal values.

## CHARACTERS

### Appearance

Clear, colourless, syrupy liquid.

### Solubility

Miscible with water, practically insoluble in mineral oils and vegetable oils.

## IDENTIFICATION

Examine the chromatograms obtained in the assay.

**Results** The 2 principal peaks in the chromatogram obtained with the test solution are similar in retention time and size to the peaks in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (a).

## TESTS

### Solution S

Dilute the substance to be examined with [carbon dioxide-free water R](#) prepared from [distilled water R](#) to obtain a solution containing 50.0 per cent *m/m* of anhydrous substance.

### Appearance of solution

Solution S is clear ([2.2.1](#)) and colourless ([2.2.2, Method II](#)).

### Conductivity ([2.2.38](#))

Maximum 20  $\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

Measure the conductivity of solution S, while gently stirring with a magnetic stirrer.

### Reducing sugars

Maximum 0.3 per cent, calculated as glucose (anhydrous substance).

To an amount of the substance to be examined equivalent to 3.3 g of anhydrous substance, add 3 mL of [water R](#), 20.0 mL of [cupri-citric solution R](#) and a few glass beads. Heat so that boiling begins after 4 min. Maintain boiling for 3 min. Cool rapidly and add 100 mL of a 2.4 per cent V/V solution of [glacial acetic acid R](#) and 20.0 mL of [0.025 M iodine](#). With continuous shaking, add 25 mL of a mixture of 6 mL of [hydrochloric acid R](#) and 94 mL of [water R](#). When the precipitate has dissolved, titrate the excess of iodine with [0.05 M sodium thiosulfate](#) using 2 mL of [starch solution R](#), added towards the end of the titration, as indicator. Not less than 12.8 mL of [0.05 M sodium thiosulfate](#) is required.

### Water ([2.5.12](#))

15.0 per cent to 32.0 per cent, determined on 0.100 g.

### Microbial contamination

TAMC: acceptance criterion  $10^3$  CFU/g ([2.6.12](#)).

TYMC: acceptance criterion  $10^2$  CFU/g ([2.6.12](#)).

Absence of [Escherichia coli](#) ([2.6.13](#)).

Absence of [Salmonella](#) ([2.6.13](#)).

## ASSAY

Liquid chromatography ([2.2.29](#)).

**Test solution** Dissolve 0.400 g of the substance to be examined in [water R](#) and dilute to 20.0 mL with the same solvent.

**Reference solution (a)** Dissolve 50.0 mg of [sorbitol CRS](#) and 20.0 mg of [1,4-sorbitan CRS](#) in [water R](#) and dilute to 5.0 mL with the same solvent.

**Reference solution (b)** Dissolve 0.100 g of [mannitol R](#) and 0.100 g of [sorbitol R](#) in [water R](#) and dilute to 10 mL with the same solvent.

**Column:**

— size:  $l = 0.3$  m,  $\varnothing = 7.8$  mm;

— stationary phase: [strong cation-exchange resin \(calcium form\) R](#) (9  $\mu\text{m}$ );

— *temperature*:  $55 \pm 5$  °C.

*Mobile phase* Degassed [water for chromatography R](#).

*Flow rate* 0.5 mL/min.

*Detection* Differential refractometer maintained at a constant temperature (e.g. 30-35 °C).

*Injection* 20 µL.

*Relative retention* With reference to D-sorbitol (retention time = about 30 min): 1,4-sorbitan = about 0.5; mannitol = about 0.8.

*System suitability* Reference solution (b):

— [resolution](#): minimum 2.0 between the peaks due to mannitol and D-sorbitol.

Calculate the percentage contents of 1,4-sorbitan ( $C_6H_{12}O_5$ ) and D-sorbitol ( $C_6H_{14}O_6$ ) taking into account the assigned contents of [1,4-sorbitan CRS](#) and [sorbitol CRS](#).

## **LABELLING**

The label states the content of D-sorbitol and the content of 1,4-sorbitan (= nominal values).

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