

in propylene glycol. Miscible with most organic solvents and with fixed oils. *NF category*: Vehicle (oleaginous).

Isopropyl Palmitate: Colorless, mobile liquid having a very slight odor. Soluble in acetone, in castor oil, in chloroform, in cottonseed oil, in ethyl acetate, in alcohol, and in mineral oil; insoluble in water, in glycerin, and in propylene glycol. *NF category*: Vehicle (oleaginous).

Isoproterenol Inhalation Solution: Colorless or practically colorless, slightly acid liquid, gradually turning dark on exposure to air and light.

Isoproterenol Hydrochloride: White to practically white, odorless, crystalline powder, having a slightly bitter taste. Gradually darkens on exposure to air and light. Its solutions become pink to brownish pink on standing exposed to air, doing so almost immediately when rendered alkaline. Its solution (1 in 100) has a pH of about 5. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol and less soluble in dehydrated alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Isoproterenol Hydrochloride Injection: Colorless or practically colorless liquid, gradually turning dark on exposure to air and light.

Isoproterenol Sulfate: White to practically white, odorless, crystalline powder. It gradually darkens on exposure to air and light. Its solutions become pink to brownish pink on standing exposed to air, doing so almost immediately when rendered alkaline. A solution (1 in 100) has a pH of about 5. Freely soluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol, in benzene, and in ether.

Isosorbide Concentrate: Colorless to slightly yellow liquid. Soluble in water and in alcohol.

Diluted Isosorbide Dinitrate: Ivory-white, odorless powder. [NOTE—Undiluted isosorbide dinitrate occurs as white, crystalline rosettes.] Undiluted isosorbide dinitrate is very soluble in acetone; freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water.

Isotretinoin: Yellow crystals. Soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol, in isopropyl alcohol, and in polyethylene glycol 400; practically insoluble in water.

Isosuprine Hydrochloride: White, odorless, crystalline powder, having a bitter taste. Melts at about 200°, with decomposition. Sparingly soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in water.

Isradipine: Yellow, fine crystalline powder.

Itraconazole: A white or almost white powder. Freely soluble in methylene chloride; sparingly soluble in tetrahydrofuran; very slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Ivermectin: White to yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Slightly hygroscopic. Freely soluble in methanol and in methylene chloride; soluble in acetone and in acetonitrile; practically insoluble in hexane and in water.

Juniper Tar: Dark brown, clear, thick liquid, having a tarry odor and a faintly aromatic, bitter taste. Sparingly soluble in solvent hexane; very slightly soluble in water. One volume dissolves in 9 volumes of alcohol. Dissolves in 3 volumes of ether, leaving only a slight, flocculent residue. Miscible with amyl alcohol, with chloroform, and with glacial acetic acid.

Kanamycin Sulfate: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; insoluble in acetone, in ethyl acetate, and in benzene.

Kaolin: Soft, white or yellowish-white powder or lumps. Has an earthy or clay-like taste and, when moistened with water, assumes a darker color and develops a marked clay-like odor. Insoluble in water, in cold dilute acids, and in solutions of alkali hydroxides. *NF category*: Tablet and/or capsule diluent.

Ketamine Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder, having a slight, characteristic odor. Freely soluble in water and in methanol; soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in chloroform.

Ketorolac Tromethamine: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Melts between 165° and 170°, with decomposition. Freely soluble in water and in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol, in dehydrated alcohol, and in tetrahydrofuran; practically insoluble in acetone, in dichloromethane, in toluene, in ethyl acetate, in dioxane, in hexane, in butyl alcohol, and in acetonitrile.

Labelalol Hydrochloride: White to off-white powder. Melts at about 180°, with decomposition. Soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Alpha-Lactalbumin: Free-flowing, slightly hygroscopic light cream-colored powder. Freely soluble in water; soluble in wide pH ranges; insoluble in methanol, in alcohol, in ether, and in acetone. *NF category*: Buffering agent; bulking agent for freeze-drying; coating agent; complexing agent; emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent; stiffening agent; suspending and/or viscosity-increasing agent; tablet binder; tablet and/or capsule diluent; vehicle.

Lactic Acid: Colorless or yellowish, practically odorless, syrupy liquid. Is hygroscopic. When it is concentrated by boiling, lactic acid lactate is formed. Specific gravity is about 1.20. Insoluble in chloroform. Miscible with water, with alcohol, and with ether. *NF category*: Buffering agent.

Lactitol: A white or light brown, odorless crystal. Has a mild, sweet taste, and no aftertaste. *NF category*: Flavors and perfumes; tablet and/or capsule diluent.

Lactobionic Acid: White or almost white, crystalline powder with a melting point of about 125° with decomposition. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in glacial acetic acid, in anhydrous ethanol, and in methanol. *NF category*: Antioxidant.

Anhydrous Lactose: White or almost white powder. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. *NF category*: Tablet and/or capsule diluent.

Lactose Monohydrate: White, free-flowing powder. Freely but slowly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. *NF category*: Tablet and/or capsule diluent.

Lactulose Concentrate: Colorless to amber syrupy liquid, which may exhibit some precipitation and darkening upon standing. Miscible with water.

Lamivudine: White to off-white solid. Soluble in water. Melts at about 176°.

Lamotrigine: A white to pale cream-colored powder. Slightly soluble in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, in acetone, in methanol, and in water.

Nanolin: Yellow, tenacious, unctuous mass, having a slight, characteristic odor. Freely soluble in ether and in chloroform; soluble in hot alcohol; sparingly soluble in cold alcohol; insoluble in water, but mixes without separation with about twice its weight of water. *NF category*: Ointment base.

Nanolin Alcohols: Hard, waxy, amber solid, having a characteristic odor. Freely soluble in chloroform, in ether, and in petroleum ether; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water. *NF category*: Emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Lansoprazole: White to brownish-white powder. Freely soluble in dimethylformamide; practically insoluble in water. Melts at about 166°, with decomposition.

Lauroyl Polyoxylglycerides: Pale yellow, waxy liquids. Freely soluble in methylene chloride. Dispersible in hot water. *NF category*: Ointment base; solvent.

Lecithin: The consistency of both natural grades and refined grades of lecithin may vary from plastic to fluid, depending upon free fatty acid and oil content, and upon the presence or absence of other diluents. Its color varies from light yellow to brown, depending on the source, on crop variations, and on whether it is bleached or unbleached. It is odorless or has a characteristic, slight nut-like odor and a bland taste. Practically insoluble in water, but it readily hydrates to form emulsions. The oil-free phosphatides are soluble in fatty acids, but are practically insoluble in fixed