

dissolution and disintegration difficult. [Caution—Do not sonicate.] The *Sample solution* is stable for 12 h at room temperature and 48 h if refrigerated.]

**Mobile phase:** See the gradient table below.

Time (min)	Solution A (%)	Solution B (%)
0	100	0
10	100	0
20	0	100
25	0	100
27	100	0
35	100	0

#### Chromatographic system

(See *Chromatography* (621), *System Suitability*.)

**Mode:** LC

**Detector:** UV 220 nm

**Column:** 4.6-mm × 25-cm; 5-μm packing L7

**Temperature:** 35°

**Flow rate:** 1.5 mL/min

**Injection size:** 20 μL

#### System suitability

**Samples:** *System suitability solution*, *Standard solution*, and *Sensitivity solution*

#### Suitability requirements

**Resolution:** NLT 3.0 between olanzapine and olanzapine related compound C, *System suitability solution*

**Tailing factor:** NMT 1.5 for the olanzapine peak, *System suitability solution*

**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 2.0%, *Standard solution*

**Signal-to-noise ratio:** NLT 10, *Sensitivity solution*

#### Analysis

**Samples:** *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Tablets taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_u/r_s) \times (C_s/C_u) \times (1/F) \times 100$$

$r_u$  = peak response of each impurity from the *Sample solution*

$r_s$  = peak response from the *Standard solution*

$C_s$  = concentration of USP Olanzapine RS in the *Standard solution* (μg/mL)

$C_u$  = concentration of olanzapine in the *Sample solution* (μg/mL)

$F$  = relative response factor for each impurity listed in *Impurity Table 1*

#### Acceptance criteria

**Individual impurities:** See *Impurity Table 1*.

**Total impurities:** NMT 1.5%

**Impurity Table 1**

Name	Relative Retention Time	Relative Response Factor	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Olanzapine lactam <sup>a</sup>	0.26	1.0	0.50
Olanzapine related compound B <sup>b</sup>	0.30	2.3	0.20
Olanzapine thiolactam <sup>c</sup>	0.34	1.0	0.50
Olanzapine related compound C <sup>d</sup>	0.83	1.0	0.50

<sup>a</sup> (Z)-4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-(2-oxopropylidene)-1H-benzo[b][1,4]diazepin-2(3H)-one.

<sup>b</sup> 2-Methyl-10H-thieno-[2,3-b][1,5] benzodiazepin-4[5H]-one.

<sup>c</sup> (Z)-1-{4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-2-thioxo-1H-benzo[b][1,4]diazepin-3(2H)-ylidene}propan-2-one.

<sup>d</sup> 2-Methyl-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-10H-benzo[b]thieno[2,3-e][1,4]diazepine 4'-N-oxide.

**Impurity Table 1** (Continued)

Name	Relative Retention Time	Relative Response Factor	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Olanzapine	1.0	—	—
Any individual unspecified impurity	—	1.0	0.20

<sup>a</sup> (Z)-4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-3-(2-oxopropylidene)-1H-benzo[b][1,4]diazepin-2(3H)-one.

<sup>b</sup> 2-Methyl-10H-thieno-[2,3-b][1,5] benzodiazepin-4[5H]-one.

<sup>c</sup> (Z)-1-{4-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-2-thioxo-1H-benzo[b][1,4]diazepin-3(2H)-ylidene}propan-2-one.

<sup>d</sup> 2-Methyl-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-10H-benzo[b]thieno[2,3-e][1,4]diazepine 4'-N-oxide.

#### ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

• **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight, light resistant containers, and store at controlled room temperature.

• **USP REFERENCE STANDARDS (11)**

USP Olanzapine RS

USP Olanzapine Related Compound A RS

5-Methyl-2-((2-nitrophenyl)amino)-3-thiophenecarbonitrile.

USP Olanzapine Related Compound B RS

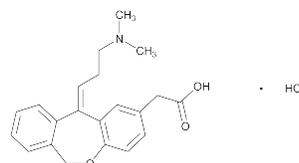
2-Methyl-10H-thieno-[2,3-b][1,5]benzodiazepin-4[5H]-one.

USP Olanzapine Related Compound C RS

(2-Methyl-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-10H-benzo[b]thieno[2,3-e][1,4]diazepine 4'-N-oxide).

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 328.43

## Olopatadine Hydrochloride



C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> · HCl 373.87

Dibenz[*b,e*]oxepin-2-acetic acid, 11-[3-(dimethylamino)propylidene]-6,11-dihydro-, hydrochloride, (Z)-; 11-[(Z)-3-(Dimethylamino)propylidene]-6,11-dihydrodibenz[*b,e*]oxepin-2-acetic acid, hydrochloride [140462-76-6].

#### DEFINITION

Olopatadine Hydrochloride contains NLT 98.0% and NMT 102.0% of C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> · HCl, calculated on the dried basis.

#### IDENTIFICATION

• **A. INFRARED ABSORPTION (197K)**

• **B.** The retention time of the major peak of the *Sample solution* corresponds to that of the *Standard solution*, as obtained in the *Assay*.

• **C. IDENTIFICATION TESTS—GENERAL, Chloride (191):** Meets the requirements

#### ASSAY

• **PROCEDURE**

[NOTE—Protect solutions from light.]

**Buffer:** Dissolve 13.6 g of monobasic potassium phosphate in 1 L of water, add 1 mL of triethylamine, and mix. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.

**Mobile phase:** Acetonitrile and *Buffer* (7:18)

**Standard solution:** 0.1 mg/mL of USP Olopatadine Hydrochloride RS in *Mobile phase*

**Sample solution:** 0.1 mg/mL of Olopatadine Hydrochloride in *Mobile phase*

**Chromatographic system**(See *Chromatography* (621), *System Suitability*.)**Mode:** LC**Detector:** UV 299 nm**Column:** 4.6-mm × 15-cm; 5-μm packing L7**Flow rate:** 1 mL/min**Injection size:** 30 μL**System suitability****Sample:** *Standard solution***Suitability requirements****Column efficiency:** NLT 2000 theoretical plates based on Olopatadine peak**Tailing factor:** NMT 2.0**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 2.0%**Analysis****Samples:** *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*Calculate the percentage of C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> · HCl in the portion of Olopatadine Hydrochloride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times 100$$

 $r_U$  = peak response of the *Sample solution* $r_S$  = peak response of the *Standard solution* $C_S$  = concentration of USP Olopatadine Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL) $C_U$  = nominal concentration of Olopatadine Hydrochloride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)**Acceptance criteria:** 98.0%–102.0% on the dried basis**IMPURITIES****Inorganic Impurities**• **RESIDUE ON IGNITION** (281): NMT 0.1%• **HEAVY METALS, Method II** (231): NMT 10 ppm**Organic Impurities**• **PROCEDURE**

[NOTE—Protect solutions from light.]

**Mobile phase:** Proceed as directed in the *Assay*.**Blank solution:** *Mobile phase***System suitability solution:** 0.2 mg/mL of USP Olopatadine Hydrochloride RS and 0.02 mg/mL of USP Olopatadine Related Compound B RS in *Mobile phase***Sample solution:** 0.2 mg/mL of Olopatadine Hydrochloride in *Mobile phase***Chromatographic system**(See *Chromatography* (621), *System Suitability*.)**Mode:** LC**Detector:** UV 299 nm**Column:** 4.6-mm × 15-cm; 5-μm packing L7**Flow rate:** 1 mL/min**Injection size:** 30 μL**Run time:** At least 2.5 times the retention time of the major peak**System suitability****Sample:** *System suitability solution*

[NOTE—The relative retention times for olopatadine and olopatadine related compound B are 1.0 and 1.2, respectively.]

**Suitability requirements****Resolution:** NLT 2.0 between olopatadine and olopatadine related compound B**Column efficiency:** NLT 2000 theoretical plates, olopatadine peak**Tailing factor:** NMT 2.0, olopatadine peak**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 2.0%, olopatadine peak**Analysis****Sample:** *Sample solution*

Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Olopatadine Hydrochloride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_T) \times (1/F) \times 100$$

 $r_U$  = peak response of each individual impurity from the *Sample solution* $r_T$  = sum of all the peak responses from the *Sample solution* $F$  = relative response factor for each individual impurity (see *Impurity Table 1*)[NOTE—Disregard any peaks corresponding to those of the *Blank solution*.]**Acceptance criteria****Individual impurities:** See *Impurity Table 1*.**Total impurities:** NMT 0.25%**Impurity Table 1**

Name	Relative Retention Time	Relative Response Factor	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
α-Hydroxy Olopatadine <sup>a</sup>	0.4	1.0	0.2
Olopatadine E-isomer <sup>b</sup>	0.7	1.3	0.1
Olopatadine	1.0	—	—
Any other individual impurity	—	1.0	0.1

<sup>a</sup> (Z)-2-[11-[3-(Dimethylamino)propylidene]-6,11-dihydrodibenz[*b,e*]oxepin-2-yl]-2-hydroxyacetic acid.<sup>b</sup> 11-[(E)-3-(Dimethylamino)propylidene]-6,11-dihydrodibenz[*b,e*]oxepin-2-acetic acid.**SPECIFIC TESTS**• **pH** (791): Between 2.0 and 4.0, in a solution (1 in 100)• **LOSS ON DRYING** (731): Dry a sample at 105° for 3 h: it loses NMT 0.3% of its weight.**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**• **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight, light-resistant containers and store at room temperature.• **USP REFERENCE STANDARDS** (11)

USP Olopatadine Hydrochloride RS

USP Olopatadine Related Compound B RS

(Z)-3-[2-(Carboxymethyl)dibenzo[*b,e*]oxepin-11(6*H*)-ylidene]-*N,N*-dimethylpropan-1-amine oxide.C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> 353.41**Olopatadine Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution****DEFINITION**Olopatadine Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution is a sterile aqueous solution of Olopatadine Hydrochloride. It contains NLT 90.0% and NMT 110.0% of the labeled amount of olopatadine (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>). It may contain suitable antimicrobial agents.**IDENTIFICATION**• The retention time of the major peak of the *Sample solution* corresponds to that of the *Standard solution*, as obtained in the *Assay*.**ASSAY**• **PROCEDURE**

[NOTE—Protect solutions from light.]

**Buffer:** Dissolve 13.6 g of monobasic potassium phosphate in 1 L of water, add 1 mL of triethylamine, and mix. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.**Mobile phase:** Acetonitrile and *Buffer* (7:18)**Standard solution:** 0.1 mg/mL of USP Olopatadine Hydrochloride RS in *Mobile phase***Sample solution:** Equivalent to 0.1 mg/mL of olopatadine in *Mobile phase*, from Olopatadine Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution