

Propylene Glycol Monolaurate

E477 (propylene glycol esters of fatty acids); Propilenglikol, monolaurate de; Propilenglikolio monolauratas; Propyleenglykoli-monolauraat; Propylènglycol, monolaurate de; Propylenglycoli monolauras; Propylenglykol monolaurát; Propylenglykolmonolaurat.

Пропиленгликоля Монолаурат
CAS — 27194-74-7.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Propylene Glycol Monolaurate). A mixture of the propylene glycol mono- and di-esters of lauric acid. It contains 45 to 70% of mono-esters and 30 to 55% of di-esters (type I) or a minimum of 90% of mono-esters and a maximum of 10% of di-esters (type II). The content of free propylene glycol is not more than 5% (type I) or not more than 1% (type II). A colourless or slightly yellow, clear oily liquid at 20°. Practically insoluble in water; very soluble in alcohol, in methyl alcohol, and in dichloromethane. Protect from moisture.

USNF 26 (Propylene Glycol Monolaurate). A mixture of the propylene glycol mono- and di-esters of lauric acid. It contains 45 to 70% of mono-esters and 30 to 55% of di-esters (type I) or a minimum of 90% of mono-esters and a maximum of 10% of di-esters (type II). The content of free propylene glycol is not more than 5.0% (type I) or not more than 1.0% (type II). Protect from moisture.

Profile

Propylene glycol mono- and dilaurate have similar properties to propylene glycol monopalmitostearate (below) and are used as emulsifying and solubilising agents, including in food.

Propylene Glycol Monopalmitostearate

E477 (propylene glycol esters of fatty acids); Propilenglikol, monopalmitostearato de; Propilenglikolio monopalmitostearatas; Propilènglikol-monopalmitil-szearát; Propyleenglykolmonopalmitostearaat; Propyleenglykolmonostearaat; Propylene Glycol Monostearate; Propylene Glycol Stearate; Propylènglycol, monopalmitostéarate de; Propylènglycol (Stéarate de); Propylenglycoli monopalmitostearas; Propylenglycoli Monostearas; Propylenglykolmonopalmitostearat; Propylenglykolmonopalmitostearát; Propylenglykolmonostearat; Prostearin.

Пропиленгликоля Монопальмитостеарат

CAS — 1323-39-3 (propylene glycol monostearate); 29013-28-3 (propylene glycol monopalmitate).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Propylene Glycol Monopalmitostearate). A mixture of the propylene glycol mono- and di-esters of stearic and palmitic acids. It contains a minimum of 50% of mono-esters produced from the condensation of propylene glycol and stearic acid 50. A white or almost white, waxy solid. M.p. 33° to 40°. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in hot alcohol and in acetone. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Propylene Glycol Monostearate). A mixture of the propylene glycol mono- and di-esters of stearic and palmitic acids. It contains not less than 90% of mono-esters of saturated fatty acids, chiefly propylene glycol monostearate and propylene glycol monopalmitate. A white, wax-like solid, beads, or flakes, with a slight agreeable fatty odour. Congealing temperature not less than 45°. Insoluble in water but it may be dispersed in hot water with the aid of a small amount of soap or other suitable surfactant; soluble in organic solvents such as alcohol, acetone, ether, benzene, and fixed or mineral oils.

Profile

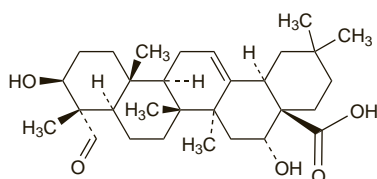
Propylene glycol monopalmitostearate is used as a stabiliser or emulsifier similarly to glyceryl monostearate (p.1915).

Quillaia

Corteza de Panamá; Corteza de quilla; Corteza palo de jabón; E999 (quillaia extract); Panama Wood; Quilaya; Quillaia Bark; Quillaiae cortex; Quillay; Quillaya, écorce de; Seifenrinde; Soap Bark.

Кора Мыльного Древа

CAS — 631-01-6 (quillaia acid).



(quillaia acid)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.*, *Fr.*, and *Swiss*.

BP 2008 (Quillaia). The dried inner part of the bark of *Quillaia saponaria* and other species of *Quillaia* containing not less than 22% of alcohol (45%) -soluble extractive. It is odourless or almost odourless, but the dust or powder is strongly sternutatory.

Adverse Effects

Quillaia taken by mouth has been reported to produce gastrointestinal irritation. It has been suggested that the ingestion of large amounts may produce liver damage, respiratory failure, convulsions, and coma.

Uses

Quillaia contains 2 amorphous saponin glycosides, quillaic acid and quillaiaapotoxin. It is used as an emulsifying agent and frothing agent, including in foodstuffs; it is often used with tragacanth mucilage or another thickening agent. Quillaia is also used for its surfactant properties in preparations for skin and respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations

BP 2008: Quillaia Liquid Extract; Quillaia Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Braz.:* Bluderm†; *Chile:* Fitotos; Notosil†; Sedotus†; *Cz.:* Solutan†; *Fin.:* Kvilla; *Hong Kong:* Pectoral†; *Rus.:* Solutan (Солутан); *Swed.:* Quilla simplex; *Switz.:* Expectoran Codein†; Expectoran†.

Sorbitan Esters

Sorbitán, ésteres del.

Эфиры Сорбитана

Description. A series of mixtures of the partial esters of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with fatty acids.

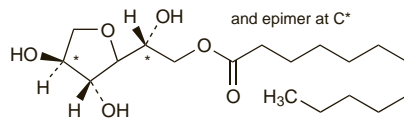
Sorbitan Laurate (*BAN, rINN*)

E493; Laurato de sorbitán; Monolaurato de sorbitán; Sorbitaani-lauraat; Sorbitan, laurate de; Sorbitan Monolaurate (*USAN*); Sorbitani lauras; Sorbitanlaurat; Sorbitan-laurát; Sorbitano lauratas; Szorbitán-laurát.

Сорбитана Лаурат

C₁₈H₃₄O₆ (approximate).

CAS — 1338-39-2.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sorbitan Laurate). A mixture of the partial esters of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with lauric acid. A brownish-yellow viscous liquid. Relative density about 0.98. Practically insoluble but dispersible in water; miscible with alcohol; slightly soluble in cottonseed oil. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Sorbitan Monolaurate). A partial ester of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with lauric acid. A yellow to amber oily liquid with a bland characteristic odour. Insoluble in water; soluble in liquid paraffin; slightly soluble in cottonseed oil and in ethyl acetate. Store in airtight containers.

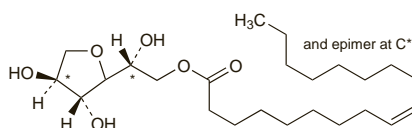
Sorbitan Oleate (*BAN, rINN*)

E494; Monooleato de sorbitán; NSC-406239; Oleato de sorbitán; Sorbitaanioleaat; Sorbitan Monooleate (*USAN*); Sorbitan Mono-oleate; Sorbitan, oléate de; Sorbitani oleas; Sorbitano oleatas; Sorbitanoleat; Sorbitan-oleát; Szorbitán-oleát.

Сорбитана Олеат

C₂₄H₄₄O₆ (approximate).

CAS — 1338-43-8.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sorbitan Oleate). A mixture usually obtained by esterification of 1 mole of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides per mole of oleic acid. A suitable antioxidant may be added. A brownish-yellow viscous liquid. Relative density about 0.99. Practically insoluble but dispersible in water; miscible with alcohol; soluble in fatty oils producing a hazy solution. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Sorbitan Monooleate). A partial oleate ester of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides. A yellow to amber-coloured, viscous, oily liquid with a bland characteristic odour.

Insoluble in water and in propylene glycol; miscible with mineral and vegetable oils. Store in airtight containers.

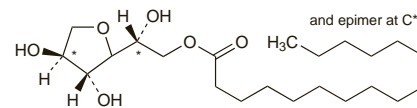
Sorbitan Palmitate (*BAN, rINN*)

E495; Monopalmitato de sorbitán; Palmitato de sorbitán; Sorbitaani-palmitaat; Sorbitan Monopalmitate (*USAN*); Sorbitan, palmitate de; Sorbitani palmitas; Sorbitano palmitatas; Sorbitanpalmitat; Sorbitan-palmitát; Szorbitán-palmitát.

Сорбитана Пальмитат

C₂₂H₄₂O₆ (approximate).

CAS — 26266-57-9.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sorbitan Palmitate). A mixture of the partial esters of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with palmitic acid. A yellowish or yellow powder, waxy flakes, or hard masses. M.p. 44° to 51°. Practically insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; soluble in fatty oils. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Sorbitan Monopalmitate). A partial ester of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with palmitic acid. A cream-coloured, waxy solid with a faint fatty odour. Insoluble in water; soluble in warm dehydrated alcohol; soluble with haze in warm liquid paraffin and in warm arachis oil.

Sorbitan Sesquioleate (*BAN, USAN, rINN*)

Sesquioleato de sorbitán; Sorbitaaniseskivoleaat; Sorbitan, sesquioléate de; Sorbitani sesquioleas; Sorbitano sesquioleatas; Sorbitanseskivoleat; Sorbitan-sesquioléat; Szorbitán-szeskvioleát.

Сорбитана Сесквиолеат

C₃₃H₆₀O_{6.5} (approximate).

CAS — 8007-43-0.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sorbitan Sesquioleate). A mixture usually obtained by esterification of 2 moles of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides per 3 moles of oleic acid. A suitable antioxidant may be added. Relative density about 0.99. A pale yellow or slightly brownish-yellow paste, which becomes a viscous, oily, brownish-yellow liquid at about 25°. Dispersible in water; slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; soluble in fatty oils. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Sorbitan Sesquioleate). A partial oleate ester of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides. A yellow to amber-coloured, oily viscous liquid. Insoluble in water and in propylene glycol; soluble in alcohol, in isopropyl alcohol, in cottonseed oil, and in liquid paraffin. Store in airtight containers.

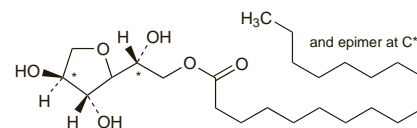
Sorbitan Stearate (*BAN, rINN*)

E491; Estearato de sorbitán; Monoestearato de sorbitán; Sorbitaaniestearaat; Sorbitan Monostearate (*USAN*); Sorbitan, stéarate de; Sorbitani stearas; Sorbitano steartas; Sorbitanstearat; Sorbitan-stearát; Szorbitán-szearát.

Сорбитана Стеарат

C₂₄H₄₆O₆ (approximate).

CAS — 1338-41-6.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sorbitan Stearate). A mixture of the partial esters of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with stearic acid. A pale yellow, waxy solid. M.p. 50° to 55°. Practically insoluble but dispersible in water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Sorbitan Monostearate). A partial ester of sorbitol and its mono- and di-anhydrides with stearic acid. A cream-coloured to tan, hard, waxy solid with a bland odour. Insoluble in cold water and in acetone; dispersible in warm water; soluble, with haze, above 50° in ethyl acetate and in liquid paraffin.