

Glyceryl Palmitostearate

1 Nonproprietary Names

None adopted.

2 Synonyms

Glycerin palmitostearate; glycerol palmitostearate; 2-[(1-oxohexadecyl)-oxy]-1,3-propanediyl dioctadecanoate and 1,2,3-propane triol; *Precirol ATO 5*.

3 Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number

Octadecanoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester mixed with 3-hydroxy-2-[(1-oxohexadecyl)-oxy] propyl octadecanoate [8067-32-1]

4 Empirical Formula Molecular Weight

Glyceryl palmitostearate is a mixture of mono-, di-, and triglycerides of C₁₆ and C₁₈ fatty acids.

5 Structural Formula

See Sections 3 and 4.

6 Functional Category

Tablet and capsule diluent; tablet and capsule lubricant.

7 Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

Glyceryl palmitostearate is used in oral solid-dosage pharmaceutical formulations as a lubricant.^(1,2) Disintegration times increase⁽³⁾ and tablet strength decreases⁽⁴⁾ with increase in mixing time.

It is used as a lipophilic matrix for sustained-release tablet and capsule formulations.^(5,6) Tablet formulations may be prepared by either granulation or a hot-melt technique,⁽⁷⁾ the former producing tablets that have the faster release profile. Release rate decreases with increased glyceryl palmitostearate content.⁽⁵⁾

Glyceryl palmitostearate may be used to form microspheres, which may be used in capsules or compressed to form tablets.^(8,9) It has been used to form biodegradable injectable gels.⁽¹⁰⁾ See Table I.

Table I: Uses of glyceryl palmitostearate.

| Use | Concentration (%) |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Matrix for sustained release | 10–50 |
| Tablet lubricant | 0.5–5 |

8 Description

Glyceryl palmitostearate occurs as a fine white powder with a faint odor.

9 Pharmacopeial Specifications

10 Typical Properties

Acid value: <6.0

Boiling point: 200°C

Color: <3 (Gardner scale)

Free glycerin content: <1.0%

Heavy metals: <10 ppm

Hydroxyl value: 60–115

Iodine value: <3

Melting point: 52–55°C

1-Monoglycerides content: 8.0–17.0%

Peroxide value: <3.0

Saponification value: 175–195

Solubility: freely soluble in chloroform and dichloromethane; practically insoluble in ethanol (95%), mineral oil, and water.

Sulfated ash: <0.1%

Unsaponifiable matter: <1.0%

Water content: <1.0%

11 Stability and Storage Conditions

Glyceryl palmitostearate should not be stored at temperatures above 35°C. For storage for periods over 1 month, glyceryl palmitostearate should be stored at a temperature of 5–15°C in an airtight container, protected from light and moisture.

12 Incompatibilities

Glyceryl palmitostearate is incompatible with ketoprofen⁽¹¹⁾ and naproxen.⁽¹²⁾

13 Method of Manufacture

Glyceryl palmitostearate is manufactured, without a catalyst, by the direct esterification of palmitic and stearic acids with glycerol.

14 Safety

Glyceryl palmitostearate is used in oral pharmaceutical formulations and is generally regarded as an essentially nontoxic and nonirritant material.

LD₅₀ (rat, oral): >6 g/kg⁽¹³⁾

15 Handling Precautions

Observe normal handling precautions appropriate to the circumstances and quantity of material handled.

16 Regulatory Status

GRAS listed. Included in the FDA Inactive Ingredients Guide (oral preparations). Included in nonparenteral preparations licensed in Europe.

17 Related Substances

Glyceryl behenate; glyceryl monostearate.

18 Comments

—

19 Specific References

- 1 Holzer AW, Sjogren J. Evaluation of some lubricants by the comparison of friction coefficients and tablet properties. *Acta Pharm Suec* 1981; 18: 139–148.
- 2 Allen LV. Featured excipient: capsule and tablet lubricants. *Int J Pharm Compound* 2000; 4(5): 390–392.
- 3 Sekulovic D. Effect of Precirol ATO 5 on the properties of tablets. *Pharmazie* 1987; 42(1): 61–62.
- 4 Velasco V, Munoz-Ruiz A, Mondero C, Jimenez-Castellanos R. Force-displacement parameters of maltodextrins after the addition of lubricants. *Int J Pharm* 1997; 152: 111–120.
- 5 Saraiya K, Bolton S. Use of Precirol to prepare sustained release tablets of theophylline and quinidine gluconate. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1990; 16(13): 1963–1969.
- 6 Bodmeier R, Paeratakul O, Chen H, Zhang W. Formation of sustained release wax matrices within hard gelatin capsules in a fluidised bed. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1990; 16: 1505–1519.
- 7 Malamataris S, Panagopoulou A, Hatzipantou P. Controlled release from glycerol palmito-stearate matrices prepared by dry-heat granulation and compression at elevated temperature. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1991; 17(13): 1765–1777.
- 8 Shaikh NH, De Yanes SE, Shukla AJ, *et al.* Effect of different binders on release characteristics of theophylline from compressed microspheres. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1991; 17: 793–804.
- 9 Edimo A, Leterme P, Denis J, *et al.* Capacity of lipophilic auxiliary substances to give spheres by extrusion-spheronisation. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1993; 19: 827–842.
- 10 Gao ZH, Shukla AJ, Johnson JR, Crowley WR. Controlled release of contraceptive steroids from biodegradable and injectable gel: *in vivo* evaluation. *Pharm Res* 1995; 12: 864–868.
- 11 Botha SA, Lotter AP. Compatibility study between ketoprofen and tablet excipients using differential scanning calorimetry. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1989; 15: 415–426.
- 12 Botha SA, Lotter AP. Compatibility study between naproxen and tablet excipients using differential scanning calorimetry. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm* 1990; 16: 673–683.
- 13 Gattefossé. Technical literature: *Precirol ATO 5*, 2000.

20 General References

- Aiache JM, Beyssac E. Powders as dosage forms. In: Swarbrick J, Boylan JC, eds. *Encyclopaedia of Pharmaceutical Technology*, vol. 12. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1995: 389–420.
- Zanowski P. Lubrication in solid dosage form design and manufacture. In: Swarbrick J, Boylan JC, eds. *Encyclopaedia of Pharmaceutical Technology*, vol. 9. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1993: 87–111.

21 Author

NA Armstrong.

22 Date of Revision

14 October 2002.