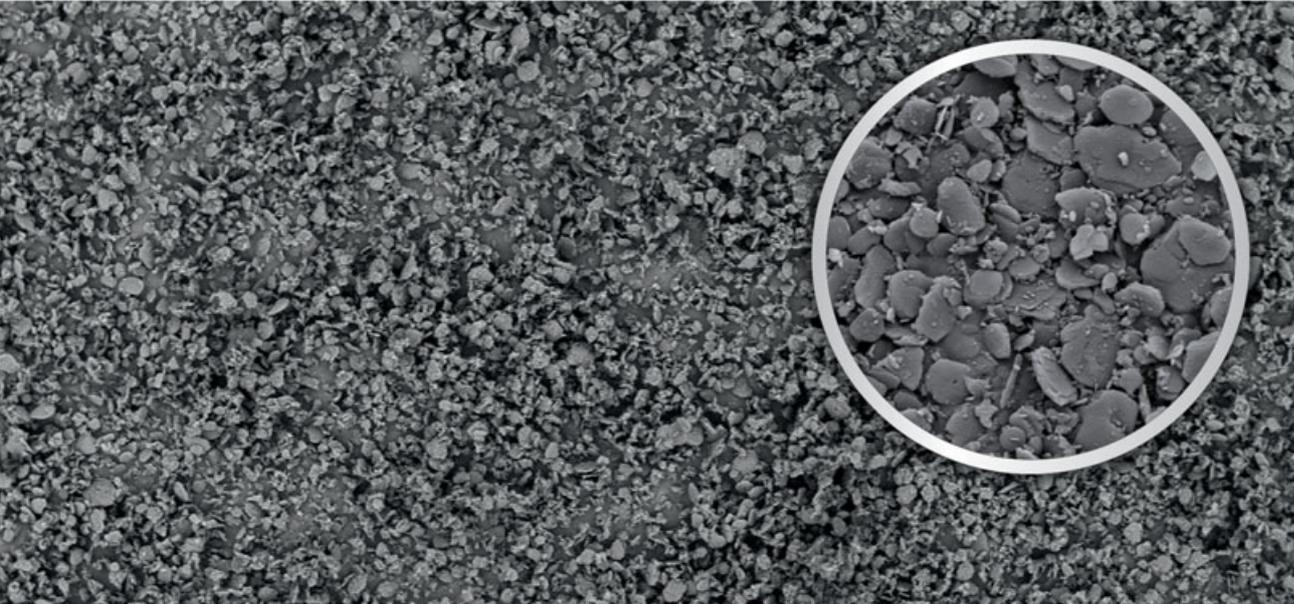


**PRUV<sup>®</sup>**

Sodium Stearyl Fumarate, Ph. Eur., NF, JPE

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### **Beyond Tablet Lubrication**

Improved API Stability  
Superior Blending Properties  
Faster Disintegration  
Faster Dissolution Times

**PRUV®** is a tablet lubricant specifically designed for formulations in which other lubricants lead to formulation and/or manufacturing challenges. As opposed to the frequently used lubricant magnesium stearate, **PRUV®** offers the following advantages:

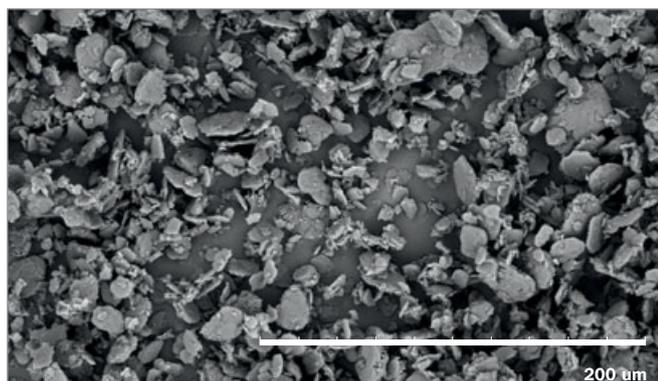
1. No adverse effect on dissolution
2. Robustness to over-lubrication
3. Improved appearance of effervescent solutions
4. High degree of API compatibility (see page 3)

**PRUV®** helps to accelerate product development and is particularly well suited for high-speed direct compression of tablets.

Due to its high melting point, **PRUV®** is also an ideal lubricant for hot melt extrusion.

### Physical Properties of **PRUV®**

- White, fine powder
- Less hydrophobic than magnesium stearate
- Anti-adherent properties
- High melting point
- Controlled particle size
- Well defined specific surface area
- Lamellar structure



SEM Picture of **PRUV®**

pH	about 8.5 (10 % aqueous solution at 90 °C)
Saponification Value	142.2 – 146.0
Moisture	< 5.0 %
Solubility	0.5 mg/100 mL at 25 °C
	10 g/100 mL at 80 °C
	20 g/100 mL at 90 °C
Melting point	224 - 245 °C (dec.)

Tab. 1 Typical Properties **PRUV®**

### Benefits of **PRUV®**

- Improved drug stability
- Shorter disintegration times
- Faster dissolution rates
- Enhanced lubrication efficiency
- Less sensitivity to blending time
- Reduced probability of overblending
- Harder tablets in comparison to tablets produced with magnesium stearate
- Excellent batch-to-batch consistency
- Faster formulation development and scale-up

### Applications

- Wet granulation
- Dry granulation
- Capsules
- Direct compression
- Continuous manufacturing
- Hot melt extrusion

## PRUV® vs. Magnesium Stearate

PRUV® helps to avoid API incompatibilities and enhances API stability. With a few exceptions, PRUV® can be applied to any formulation for lubrication, particularly those in which API stability or tablet taste is compromised due to magnesium stearate.

Because the magnesium cation ( $Mg^{2+}$ ) is electrophilic, it interacts with the free electrons of an API and forms insoluble salts. This is one of the many causes of API incompatibility with magnesium stearate.

### PRUV® is preferred for better taste

Miconazole  
Triamcinolone

### PRUV® is preferred for sulfogroups

Almotriptan malate      Omeprazole  
Azathioprine              Sulfasalazine

### PRUV® is preferred for organic salts

Albuterol sulfate              Metoprolol succinate  
Clopidogrel acetate          Metoprolol tartrate  
Fosinopril sodium            Pravastatin sodium  
Fluoxetine maleate

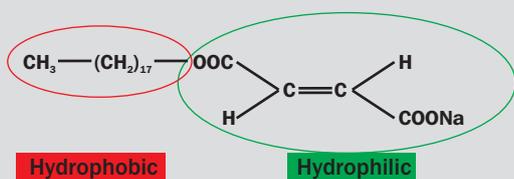
### PRUV® is preferred for other APIs

Fluvoxamine                  Zolpidem  
Isosorbidmononitrate        Tramadol  
Roxithromycin                Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>  
Buprenorphine

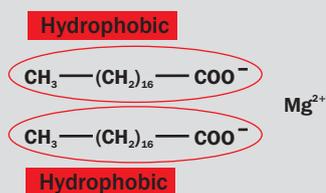
### PRUV® is preferred for APIs with carbonyl and/or carboxyl groups

Trandolapril	Ramipril	Nifedipine	Metaxalone
Levofloxacin	Ketorolac	Ibuprofen	Fexofenadine
Felodipine	Doxazosin	Donepezil-HCl	Diclofenac
Clarithromycin	Cilazapril	Cefaclor	Amlodipine
Salicylic acid	Fosinopril	Fenofibrate	Ibandronic acid

### PRUV® Sodium Stearyl Fumarate



### Magnesium Stearate



## Electrostatic Properties

Magnesium stearate shows higher voltage and retention times than PRUV®. Low electric charge and retention improve lubricant dispersion during blending. As a result, PRUV®, due to its low voltage and retention, can be considered a superior lubricant with improved lubricant uniformity.

## Results

### Lubrication Efficiency and Ejection Force

**PRUV®** demonstrates equivalent lubrication performance to the most widely used tableting lubricant magnesium stearate. Additionally, **PRUV®** offers faster dissolution, superior API compatibility, and better taste.

Lubricant Concentration	PRUV®	Magnesium Stearate
	Ejection Force [N]	
0.25 %	320	325
0.50 %	225	160
1 %	110	125

Tab. 2 MCC Placebo Tablets: Ejection Forces after 5 Minutes of Blending Time

### Enhanced Mechanical Robustness

Tablets made with **PRUV®** (vs. magnesium stearate) are mechanically more robust leading to enhanced production yields and shortened formulation and scale-up time.

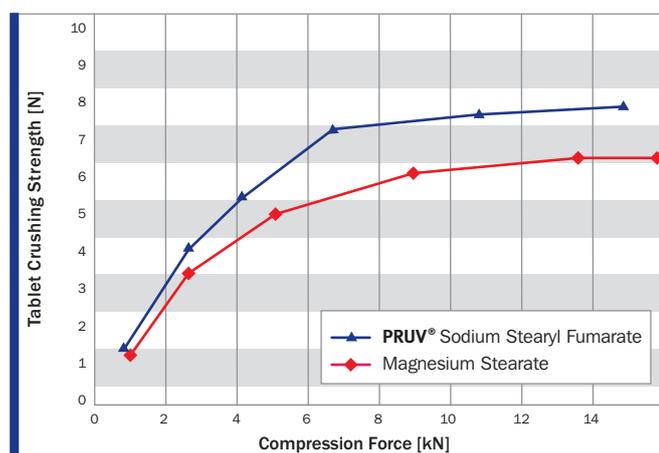


Fig. 2 Effect of Lubricant Choice on the Tablet Crushing Strength of Placebo Tablets

### Superior Blending Robustness

Formulations with magnesium stearate are extremely sensitive to blending times. Even a slight overblending can lead to a dramatic drop in the mechanical strength of the resulting tablets. By contrast, blending time has very little effect on tablet strength in formulations made with **PRUV®**.

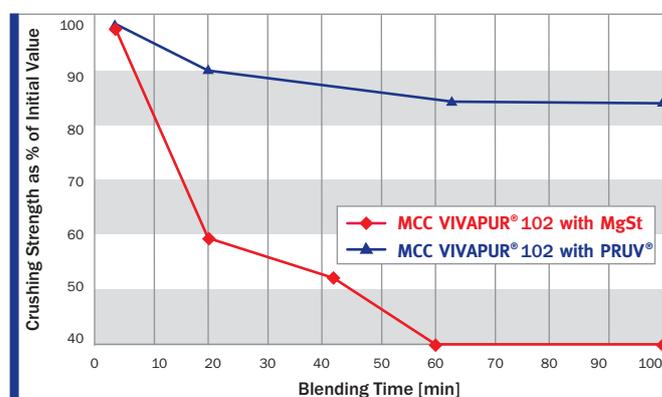


Fig. 3 Relation between Tablet Crushing Strength, Blending Time and Lubricant Choice

### Better Dissolution Rates

The dissolution of poorly soluble active ingredients may be impaired by the presence of highly hydrophobic ingredients (such as magnesium stearate) in a formulation. Due to its partial hydrophilicity, **PRUV®** enables rapid dissolution of low solubility APIs as demonstrated in the case study outlined below.

Acetaminophen	62.5 %	500 mg
<b>PROSOLV® SMCC HD 90</b>	35.5 %	248 mg
Lubricant	2.0 %	16 mg
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>800 mg</b>

Tab. 3 Acetaminophen Formulation

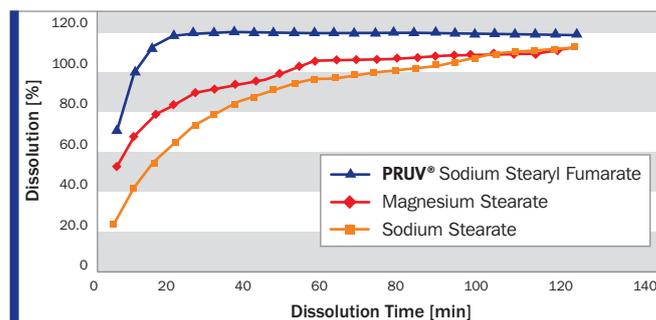


Fig. 4 Dissolution Profile of Acetaminophen Tablets

## Influence of the Particle Size on the Functionality in a Formulation

The functionality of **PRUV®** was compared with **PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG)**, a coarser grade of commercially available Sodium Stearyl Fumarate (SSF), and an experimental, micronized type of SSF. Owing to their different particle sizes, the three grades showed significant differences in their specific surface areas (Table 4).

	d50	BET
SSF Micronized	7.6	4.2 m <sup>2</sup> /g
<b>PRUV®</b>	13.6	1.6 m <sup>2</sup> /g
<b>PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG)</b>	20.4	0.6 m <sup>2</sup> /g

Tab. 4 Particle Size and Specific Surface Area of Various SSF-Types

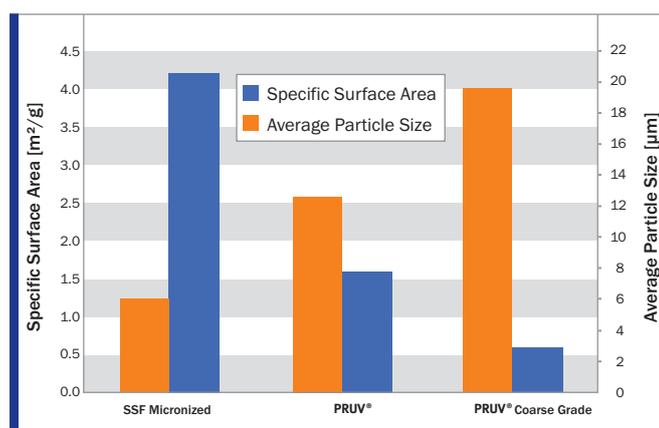


Fig. 5 Specific Surface Area and Average Particle Size of Different Grades of **PRUV®**

A study was carried out to understand the effect of particle size and specific surface area on tableting performance and finished tablet quality. In particular, the compactibility, lubrication efficiency, and disintegration times were compared for placebo tablets consisting of Dibasic Calcium Phosphate, Dihydrate and different grades of SSF (Table 5).

## Formulation

<b>EMCOMPRESS®</b> (Dibasic Calcium Phosphate, Dihydrate)	99 %
Sodium Stearyl Fumarate	1 %

Tab. 5 Placebo Formulation for Comparing the Different Grades of **PRUV®**

## Effect on Tablet Hardness

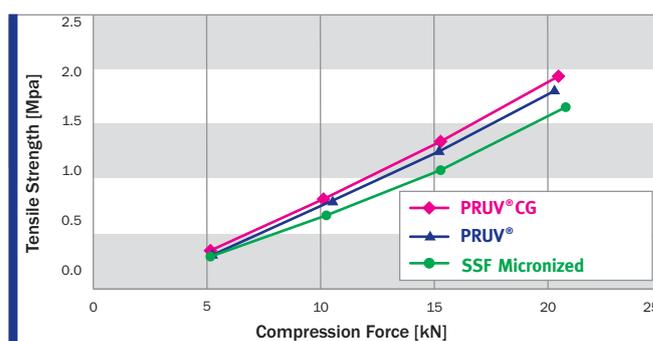


Fig. 6 Tensile Strength of Tablets Made with Different Grades of **PRUV®**

The formulations with **PRUV®** and **PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG)** yielded equivalent tablet hardness.

The experimental, micronized grade, by contrast, showed a reduction in tablet hardness. Due to its fine particle size and large surface area, the micronized grade is more likely to form a coherent film on the surface of the filler/binder, thus negatively affecting tablet binding. This effect is similar to the over-blending and overlubrication problems often observed with magnesium stearate.

## Effect on Lubrication

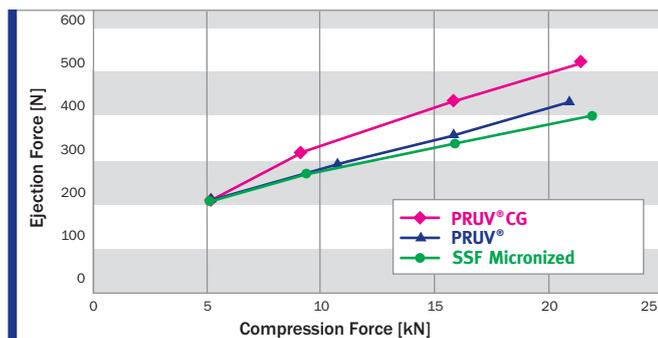


Fig. 7 Ejection Forces of Tablets Made with Different Grades of PRUV®

The effectiveness of lubrication was determined by comparing the ejection forces for the three formulations. PRUV® and the micronized grade were equally efficient in terms of reducing the ejection force. PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG), on the other hand, had a reduced lubrication effect as indicated by the increased ejection force. As shown in Figure 7, PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG) has a smaller specific surface area than PRUV®. Consequently, the surface coverage of the tableting blend is reduced, thus causing higher friction between the tablet and the die wall.

## Effect on Disintegration Time

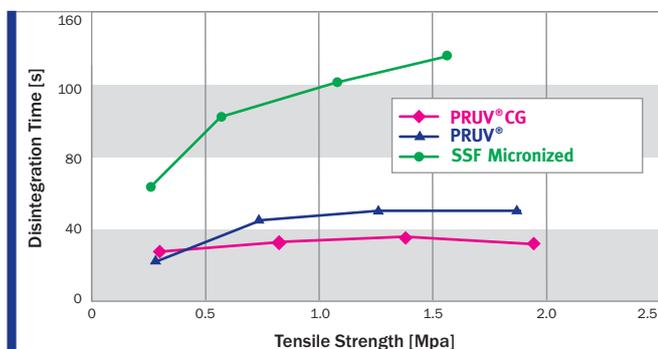


Fig. 8 Disintegration Times of Tablets Made with Different Grades of PRUV®

PRUV® and PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG) had a negligible effect on the final tablet disintegration time at all compaction forces/tablet tensile strengths tested. The experimental, micronized grade of SSF showed

significantly higher disintegration times than the other two grades. The formation of a coherent fine particle film (mentioned previously in discussion of tablet hardness) is likely to also have a negative effect on tablet disintegration, as it may be expected to hinder the entry of water into the tablet core.

## Summary of Findings

	PRUV®	PRUV® CG	SSF Micronized
Tablet Hardness	+	equivalent	reduced
Lubrication	+	reduced	equivalent
Disintegration Time	+	equivalent	slower

Tab. 6 Summary of Findings for the Different Grades of PRUV®

While PRUV® Coarse Grade (CG) is equivalent to PRUV® in terms of tablet hardness and disintegration time, it does not show the same outstanding lubrication efficiency.

The experimental, micronized grade, on the other hand, was comparable with PRUV® regarding lubrication performance, but showed reduced tablet hardness and increased disintegration times.

PRUV® has been shown to have the ideal particle size and specific surface area to offer a perfect balance between all functionality aspects.

Particle size and specific surface area have been defined as Functionality Related Characteristics (FRCs) by the leading pharmacopoeias. The specifications for PRUV® have been set correspondingly tightly to ensure consistent performance. In addition, QbD data packages are available upon request.

# Regulatory and Packaging

## Regulatory Information

- Ph. Eur., NF, JPE, GRAS Status
- RI-CEP 2006-313-Rev 01 - letter of authorization is available upon request
- Non-Animal Origin
- BSE/TSE-Free
- GMO-Free
- OVI-Free (USP<467>) and conforms to the Residual Solvents requirement of Ph. Eur. (5.4) and USP <467>
- CofA with IR spectrum and TLC analysis
- QbD Dossier available
- Elemental Impurity Statement available

## Packaging, Samples and Storage

### Storage

Store in original, well-closed container protected from excessive heat and moisture.

### Packaging

1 kg plastic container; 5 kg drum or 25 kg drum

### Pallet

150 kg (6 x 25 kg drums), stackable  
180 kg (36 x 5 kg drums), not stackable

### Sample Sizes

100 g aluminium bag

## Case Studies

Case studies and formulation examples are available upon request. Please contact your sales rep for more information or visit [www.jrspharma.com](http://www.jrspharma.com).

### Disclaimer:

*The information provided in this brochure is based on thorough research and is believed to be completely reliable. Application suggestions are given to assist our customers, but are for guidance only. Circumstances in which our material is used vary and are beyond our control. Therefore, we cannot assume any responsibility for risks or liabilities, which may result from the use of this technical advice.*



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5 kg Drum



25 kg Drum

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