



Case study of <Illustrated STM/>



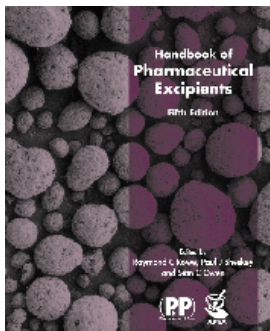
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Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients

FIFTH EDITION

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Acesulfame Potassium

1 Nonproprietary Names

PhEur: Acesulfamum kalicum

2 Synonyms

Acesulfame K; E950; 6-methyl-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-oxathiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide potassium salt; *Sunett*; *Sweet One*.

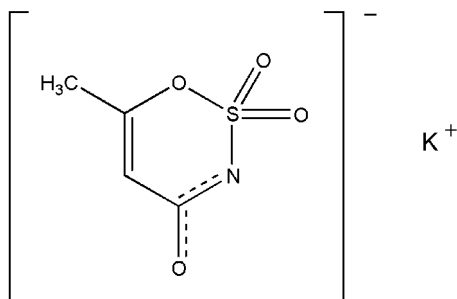
3 Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number

6-Methyl-1,2,3-oxathiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide potassium salt [55589-62-3]

4 Empirical Formula and Molecular Weight

C₄H₄KNO₄S 201.24

5 Structural Formula



6 Functional Category

Sweetening agent.

7 Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

Acesulfame potassium is used as an intense sweetening agent in cosmetics, foods, beverage products, table-top sweeteners, vitamin and pharmaceutical preparations, including powder mixes, tablets, and liquid products. It is widely used as a sugar substitute in compounded formulations,⁽¹⁾ and as a toothpaste sweetener.⁽²⁾

The approximate sweetening power is 180–200 times that of sucrose. It enhances flavor systems and can be used to mask some unpleasant taste characteristics.

8 Description

Acesulfame potassium occurs as a colorless to white-colored, odorless, crystalline powder with an intensely sweet taste.

9 Pharmacopeial Specifications

See Table I.

Table I: Pharmacopeial specifications for acesulfame potassium.

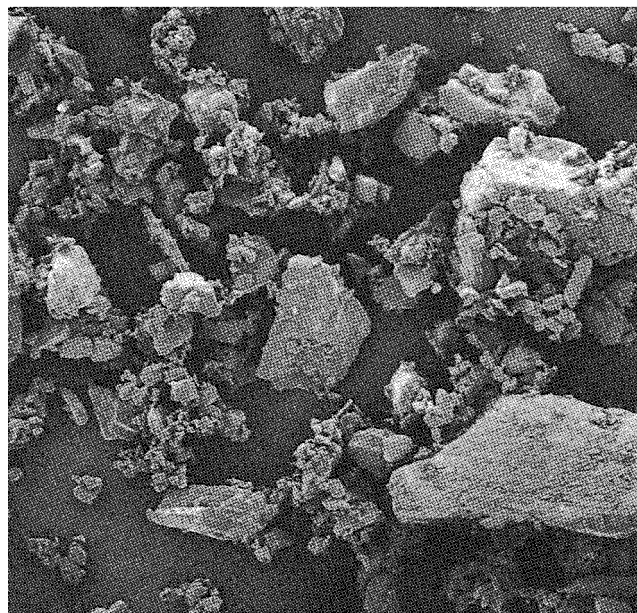
| Test | PhEur 2005 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Characters | + |
| Identification | + |
| Appearance of solution | + |
| Acidity or alkalinity | + |
| Acetylacetamide | + |
| Impurity B and related substances | ≤ 20 ppm |
| Fluorides | ≤ 3 ppm |
| Heavy metals | ≤ 5 ppm |
| Loss on drying | ≤ 1.0% |
| Assay | 99.0–101.0% |

SEM: 1

Excipient: Acesulfame potassium

Magnification: 150×

Voltage: 5 kV



10 Typical Properties

Bonding index: 0.007

Brittle fracture index: 0.08⁽³⁾

Flowability: 19% (Carr compressibility index)⁽³⁾

Density (bulk): 1.04 g/cm³⁽³⁾

Density (tapped): 1.28 g/cm³⁽³⁾

Elastic modulus: 4000 MPa⁽³⁾

Melting point: 250°C

Solubility: see Table II.

Specific volume: 0.538 cm³/g⁽⁴⁾

Tensile strength: 0.5 MPa⁽³⁾

Viscoelastic index: 2.6⁽³⁾

Table II: Solubility of acesulfame potassium.

| Solvent | Solubility at 20°C unless otherwise stated |
|---------------|---|
| Ethanol | 1 in 1000 |
| Ethanol (50%) | 1 in 100 |
| Water | 1 in 7.1 at 0°C 1 in 3.7 1 in 0.77 at 100°C |

11 Stability and Storage Conditions

Acesulfame potassium possesses good stability. In the bulk form it shows no sign of decomposition at ambient temperature over many years. In aqueous solutions (pH 3.0–3.5 at 20°C) no reduction in sweetness was observed over a period of approximately 2 years. Stability at elevated temperatures is good, although some decomposition was noted following storage at 40°C for several months. Sterilization and pasteurization do not affect the taste of acesulfame potassium.⁽⁵⁾

The bulk material should be stored in a well-closed container in a cool, dry place.

12 Incompatibilities

—

13 Method of Manufacture

Acesulfame potassium is synthesized from acetoacetic acid *tert*-butyl ester and fluorosulfonyl isocyanate. The resulting compound is transformed to fluorosulfonyl acetoacetic acid amide, which is then cyclized in the presence of potassium hydroxide to form the oxathiazinone dioxide ring system. Because of the strong acidity of this compound, the potassium salt is produced directly.

An alternative synthesis route for acesulfame potassium starts with the reaction between diketene and amidosulfonic acid. In the presence of dehydrating agents, and after neutralization with potassium hydroxide, acesulfame potassium is formed.

14 Safety

Acesulfame potassium is widely used in beverages, cosmetics, foods, and pharmaceutical formulations and is generally regarded as a relatively nontoxic and nonirritant material. Pharmacokinetic studies have shown that acesulfame potassium is not metabolized and is rapidly excreted unchanged in the urine. Long-term feeding studies in rats and dogs showed no evidence to suggest acesulfame potassium is mutagenic or carcinogenic.⁽⁶⁾

The WHO has set an acceptable daily intake for acesulfame potassium of up to 15 mg/kg body-weight.⁽⁶⁾

LD₅₀ (rat, IP): 2.2 g/kg⁽⁵⁾
LD₅₀ (rat, oral): 6.9–8.0 g/kg

15 Handling Precautions

Observe normal precautions appropriate to the circumstances and quantity of material handled. Eye protection, gloves, and a dust mask are recommended.

16 Regulatory Status

Included in the FDA Inactive Ingredients Guide for oral and sublingual preparations. Included in the Canadian List of

Acceptable Non-medicinal Ingredients. Accepted for use in Europe as a food additive. It is also accepted for use in certain food products in the USA and several countries in Central and South America, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

17 Related Substances

Alitame.

18 Comments

The perceived intensity of sweeteners relative to sucrose depends upon their concentration, temperature of tasting, and pH, and on the flavor and texture of the product concerned.

Intense sweetening agents will not replace the bulk, textural, or preservative characteristics of sugar, if sugar is removed from a formulation.

Synergistic effects for combinations of sweeteners have been reported, e.g., acesulfame potassium with aspartame or sodium cyclamate. A ternary combination of sweeteners that includes acesulfame potassium and sodium saccharin has a greater decrease in sweetness upon repeated tasting than other combinations.⁽⁷⁾

Note that free acesulfame acid is not suitable for use as a sweetener.

A specification for acesulfame potassium is contained in the Food Chemicals Codex (FCC).

19 Specific References

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20 General References

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22 Date of Revision

12 August 2005.