

# Vitamin E Acetate

Human Nutrition

 **BASF**  
The Chemical Company

## Chemical names

DL- $\alpha$ -tocopheryl acetate,  
DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate, all-rac-alpha-to-  
copherol acetic acid ester, racemic 5,7,8-tri-  
methyltocol acetate

<b>CAS No.</b>	7695-91-2
<b>EINECS No.</b>	231-710-0

## Product number

10074099

## Units

1 mg of DL- $\alpha$ -tocopheryl acetate = 0.67 D- $\alpha$ -TE  
= 1.00 former USP units

## Description

Light yellow, viscous, virtually odorless oil.

## Solubility

Soluble in hydrocarbons, alcohols, fats and oils; insoluble in water.

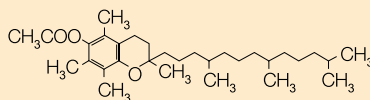
## Monographs

The product complies with the current "all-rac-alpha-tocopheryl acetate" Ph.Eur., "Vitamin E" USP and "all-rac-alpha-tocopheryl acetate" FCC monographs.

A grade complying with the requirements of the Jap.Ph. may be supplied upon request.

## Stabilization/Stability

In contrast to vitamin E alcohol, vitamin E acetate is resistant to heat and oxygen. It is not resistant to strong oxidizing agents or to alkalis because it undergoes saponification. Stored in the unopened original packaging at room temperature (max. 25°C), the product is stable for at least 36 months.



$C_{31}H_{52}O_3$

Molar mass 472.8 g/mol

## Specifications

Identification (GC):	conforms
Appearance:	conforms
Assay (Ph.Eur.):	96.5 - 102.0%
Assay (USP/FCC):	96.0 - 102.0%
Optical rotation:	-0.01° to +0.01°
Acidity (USP/FCC):	conforms
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; impurity A):	≤ 0.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; impurity B):	≤ 1.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; impurity C):	≤ 0.5 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; impurity D + E in sum)	≤ 1.0 Area-%
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; any other impurity max. 0.25 Area-% each):	conforms
Related substances (Ph.Eur.; total impurities):	≤ 2.5 Area-%
Lead (FCC; max. 2 mg/kg):	conforms

Unless otherwise stated, the methods of analysis can be found in the Ph.Eur.

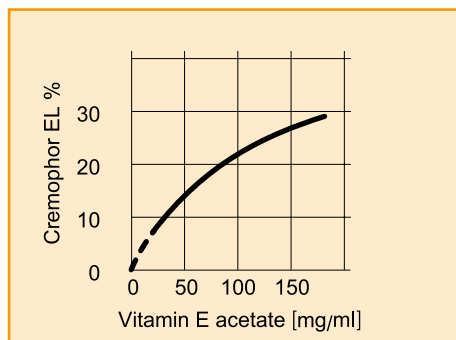
### Standard packaging

5, 25, 50, 150 and 190 kg.

Please see appendix I for further information.

### Storage

The product should be stored tightly sealed in a cool, dry place.



### Applications

#### Dietary supplements:

For use in dietary supplements with a lipophilic base, e.g. ointments, creams, oils, soft gelatin capsules as well as aqueous preparations, e.g. syrups, drops, tonics, solubilizes and injectables in conjunction with a solubilizing agent such as Cremophor EL, Cremophor RH 40 or Solutol HS 15.

#### Pharmaceutical products:

EU Drug Master File is available.

Sterilization of the final product is required for parenteral use. Further information can be found in the book "Functions and Applications of BASF Pharmaceutical Excipients".

#### Food products:

Used for the fortification of fats, e.g. regular and low-fat margarine as well as oils and fat-containing foods such as cakes, biscuits and dairy products.

#### Cosmetics:

For use in cosmetic emulsions such as suncare products, body lotions, face, hand and body creams, hair care products as well as skin oils and other preparations including decorative cosmetics, e.g. anti-chap lipsticks, mascara, eye shadow, rouge, face powder and foundation cream.

A solubilizing agent, e.g. Cremophor RH 40 is required in aqueous and aqueous/alcoholic preparations such as face water and gels.

### Note

Vitamin E Acetate must be handled in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet.

The data contained in this publication are based on our current knowledge and experience. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our product, these data do not relieve processors from carrying out their own investigations and tests; neither do these data imply any guarantee of certain properties, nor the suitability of the product for a specific purpose. Any descriptions, drawings, photographs, data, proportions, weights etc. given herein may change without prior information and do not constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

January 2006