Metoprolol Succinate Extended-Release Tablets

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Expert Committee: Small Molecules 2

In accordance with the Rules and Procedures of the Council of Experts, the Small Molecules 2 Expert Committee has revised the Metoprolol Succinate Extended-Release Tablets monograph. The purpose for the revision is to add *Dissolution Test 7* to accommodate FDA-approved drug products with different dissolution conditions and/or tolerances than the existing dissolution test(s). The revision also necessitates a change in the table numbering in the test(s) for Organic Impurities.

- *Dissolution Test 7* was validated using the Inertsil C8 brand of L7 column. The typical retention time for metoprolol is about 6 min.

The Metoprolol Succinate Extended-Release Tablets Revision Bulletin supersedes the currently official monograph.

Should you have any questions, please contact Wei Yang, Scientific Liaison (301-816-8666 or wiy@usp.org).
Metoprolol Succinate Extended-Release Tablets

**DEFINITION**
Metoprolol Succinate Extended-Release Tablets contain NLT 90.0% and NMT 110.0% of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate [(C_{15}H_{25}NO_{3})_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_4].

**IDENTIFICATION**
- **A. Spectroscopic Identification Tests (197), Infrared Spectroscopy:** 197K
  - **Sample solution:** Equivalent to 200 mg of metoprolol succinate from NLT 1 Tablet in a stoppered centrifuge tube. Add 40 mL of pH 6.8 phosphate buffer (see Reagents, Indicators, and Solutions—Buffer Solutions) and 40 mL of methylene chloride, and shake for 5 min. Centrifuge, filter, and use the aqueous phase as the Sample solution.
  - **Sample:** Transfer 3 mL of the Sample solution to a separator. Add 2 mL of ammonium hydroxide, and extract with 20 mL of methylene chloride. Filter the methylene chloride phase. Grind 1 mL of the filtrate with 300 mg of potassium bromide, dry in a current of warm air, and prepare a disk.
  - **Acceptance criteria:** The IR spectrum of the Sample exhibits maxima only at the same wavelengths as those obtained from a similar preparation of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS (presence of metoprolol).
- **B. Spectroscopic Identification Tests (197), Infrared Spectroscopy:** 197K
  - **Sample:** Transfer 5 mL of the Sample solution prepared in Identification A to a glass-stoppered test tube. Add 2 mL of 5 N hydrochloric acid, and extract with 5 mL of ether. Filter the ether phase. Grind 2 mL of the filtrate with 300 mg of potassium bromide, dry in a current of warm air, and prepare a disk.
  - **Acceptance criteria:** The IR spectrum of the Sample exhibits maxima only at the same wavelengths as those obtained from a similar preparation of succinic acid (presence of succinate).
- **C.** The retention time of the major peak of the Sample solution corresponds to that of the Standard solution, as obtained in the Assay.

**ASSAY**
- **Procedure**
  - **Buffer:** Mix 50 mL of 1 M monobasic sodium phosphate and 8.0 mL of 1 M phosphoric acid, and dilute with water to 1000 mL. If necessary, adjust with 1 M monobasic potassium phosphate or 1 M phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.
  - **Mobile phase:** Acetonitrile and Buffer (250:750)
  - **Standard solution:** 0.05 mg/mL of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Mobile phase
  - **Sample stock solution:** Nominally 1 mg/mL of metoprolol succinate prepared as follows. Transfer a suitable number of Tablets to a suitable volumetric flask, add about 5 mL of water, and allow the Tablets to disintegrate. Add a volume of alcohol to fill 30% of the flask volume, and shake for 30 min. Add a portion of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid to fill 50% of the flask volume, and shake for an additional 30 min. Dilute with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid to volume. Filter, and discard the first 10 mL of the filtrate.
  - **Sample solution:** Nominally 0.05 mg/mL of metoprolol succinate from the Sample stock solution in Mobile phase

**Chromatographic system**
(See Chromatography (621), System Suitability.)
  - **Mode:** LC
  - **Detector:** UV 280 nm
  - **Column:** 4-mm × 12.5-cm; 5-μm packing L7
  - **Flow rate:** 1 mL/min
  - **Injection volume:** 40 μL

**System suitability**
Sample: Standard solution

Suitability requirements

Tailing factor: NMT 2.0

Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0%

Analysis

Samples: Standard solution and Sample solution
Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate [(C_{15}H_{25}NO_{3})_2 · C_4H_6O_4] in the portion of Tablets taken:

\[
\text{Result} = \left( \frac{r_U}{r_S} \right) \times \left( \frac{C_S}{C_U} \right) \times 100
\]

- \( r_U \): peak response of metoprolol from the Sample solution
- \( r_S \): peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution
- \( C_S \): concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (mg/mL)
- \( C_U \): nominal concentration of metoprolol succinate in the Sample solution (mg/mL)

Acceptance criteria: 90.0%–110.0%

PERFORMANCE TESTS

Change to read:

- **Dissolution (711)**

Test 1

Medium: pH 6.8 phosphate buffer (see Reagents, Indicators, and Solutions—Buffer Solutions); 500 mL

Apparatus 2: 50 rpm

Times: 1, 4, 8, and 20 h

Buffer, Mobile phase, and Standard solution: Prepare as directed in the Assay.

Analysis: Proceed as directed in the Assay, except use 5.0 mL of a filtered portion of the solution under test as the Sample solution, and use Medium as the blank, in comparison with a Standard solution with a known concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the same Medium.

Acceptance criteria: See Table 1.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20–40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>40–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate [(C_{15}H_{25}NO_{3})_2 · C_4H_6O_4] dissolved at the times specified conform to Dissolution (711), Acceptance Table 2.

Test 2: If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that the product meets USP Dissolution Test 2.

Medium: Simulated gastric fluid without enzyme, pH 1.2; 500 mL

Apparatus 2: 75 rpm

Times: 1, 4, 8, and 20 h
Buffer: 1 M monobasic sodium phosphate, 1 M phosphoric acid, and water (50:8:942). If necessary, adjust with 1 M monobasic sodium phosphate or 1 M phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and Buffer (250:750)

Standard solution: Prepare a solution of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Medium as directed in Table 2.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Strength (mg, as metoprolol succinate)</th>
<th>Concentration (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample solution: Pass the solution under test through a suitable filter.

Chromatographic system

(See Chromatography (621), System Suitability.)

Mode: LC

Detector: UV 280 nm

Column: 4.0-mm × 12.5-cm; 4-µm packing L7

Flow rate: 1 mL/min

Injection volume: See Table 3.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Strength (mg, as metoprolol succinate)</th>
<th>Volume (µL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System suitability

Sample: Standard solution

Suitability requirements

Column efficiency: NLT 1500 theoretical plates

Tailing factor: NMT 2.0

Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0%

Analysis

Samples: Standard solution and Sample solution

Calculate the concentration \( (C_i) \) of metoprolol succinate dissolved in Medium at each time point \( (i) \):

\[
\text{Result} = \left( \frac{r_U}{r_S} \right) \times C_S
\]

\( r_U \) = peak response of metoprolol from the Sample solution

\( r_S \) = peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution
\[ C_S = \text{concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (mg/mL)} \]

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([\text{(C}_{15}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_{3})_2 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4]\) dissolved \((Q_i)\), at each time point \((i)\):

\[
\text{Result}_1 = C_1 \times V \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_2 = \{(C_2 \times (V - V_S)) + (C_1 \times V_S)\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_3 = \{(C_3 \times (V - (2 \times V_S))) + [(C_2 + C_4) \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_4 = \{(C_4 \times [V - (3 \times V_S)]) + [(C_3 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[ C_i = \text{concentration of metoprolol succinate in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point \((i)\) (mg/mL)} \]

\[ V = \text{volume of Medium, 500 mL} \]

\[ L = \text{label claim (mg/Tablet)} \]

\[ V_S = \text{volume of the Sample solution withdrawn from the Medium (mL)} \]

**Tolerances:** See *Table 4.*

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Point ((i))</th>
<th>Time ((h))</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved ((%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20–40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55–85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([\text{(C}_{15}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_{3})_2 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4]\) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution (711), Acceptance Table 2.*

**Test 4:** If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that the product meets USP Dissolution Test 4.

**Medium:** Phosphate buffer, pH 6.8 (dissolve 6.8 g of monobasic potassium phosphate and 0.93 g of sodium hydroxide in 1 L of water; adjust with sodium hydroxide to a pH of 6.8); 500 mL

**Apparatus 2:** 50 rpm

**Times:** 1, 4, 8, and 24 h

**Buffer:** 5.0 mL/L of triethylamine in water. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.

**Mobile phase:** Methanol and Buffer (40:60)

**Standard solution:** Prepare a solution of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Medium as directed in *Table 5.*

**Table 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Strength ((mg))</th>
<th>Concentration ((\text{mg/mL}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablet Strength (mg)</td>
<td>Concentration (mg/mL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample solution:** Withdraw a 10-mL aliquot at each time point. Pass the solution under test through a suitable filter of 0.45-μm pore size. Replace the portion withdrawn with an equal volume of *Medium*.

**Chromatographic system**

(See *Chromatography (621), System Suitability,* )

**Mode:** LC

**Detector:** UV 223 nm

**Column:** 4.6-mm × 25-cm; 5-μm packing L1

**Column temperature:** 30°

**Flow rate:** 1.5 mL/min

**Injection volume:** 5 μL

**Run time:** NLT 2 times the retention time of metoprolol

**System suitability**

**Sample:** Standard solution

**Suitability requirements**

**Tailing factor:** NMT 2.0

**Relative standard deviation:** NMT 2.0%

**Analysis**

**Samples:** Standard solution and Sample solution

Calculate the concentration \( C_i \) of metoprolol succinate dissolved in *Medium* at each time point \( i \):

\[
\text{Result} = \frac{r_U}{r_S} \times C_S
\]

\( r_U \) = peak response of metoprolol from the Sample solution

\( r_S \) = peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution

\( C_S \) = concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (mg/mL)

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_4]\) dissolved \( (Q_i) \), at each time point \( i \):

\[
\text{Result}_1 = C_i \times V \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_2 = [(C_2 \times V) + (C_1 \times V_S)] \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_3 = [(C_3 \times V) + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]] \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_4 = [(C_4 \times V) + [(C_3 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]] \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\( C_i \) = concentration of metoprolol succinate in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point \( i \) (mg/mL)

\( V \) = volume of *Medium*, 500 mL

\( L \) = label claim (mg/Tablet)

\( V_S \) = volume of the Sample solution withdrawn from the Medium (mL)

**Tolerances:** See Table 6.
Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Point ( (i) )</th>
<th>Time ( (h) )</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (Tablets labeled 25 mg) (%)</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (Tablets labeled 50, 100, and 200 mg) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 20</td>
<td>NMT 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20–40</td>
<td>15–35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>42–67</td>
<td>38–64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \( [(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_4] \) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution (711)*, *Acceptance Table 2.*

**Test 5:** If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that the product meets USP *Dissolution Test 5.*

**Medium:** Phosphate buffer, pH 6.8 (dissolve 27.22 g of *monobasic potassium phosphate* and 3.6 g of *sodium hydroxide* in 4 L of water; adjust with 1 N sodium hydroxide or phosphoric acid to a pH of 6.8); 500 mL

**Apparatus 2:** 50 rpm, with sinkers

**Times:** 1, 4, 8, and 20 h

**Buffer:** Transfer 3.0 mL of *triethylamine* and 1.0 mL of phosphoric acid to a 1000-mL volumetric flask that contains 600 mL of water. Dilute with water to volume.

**Mobile phase:** Acetonitrile and *Buffer* (25:75)

**Standard solution:** Prepare a solution of USP *Metoprolol Succinate RS* in *Medium* as directed in *Table 7.*

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Strength (mg)</th>
<th>Concentration (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample solution:** Withdraw a 10-mL aliquot at each time point. Pass the solution under test through a suitable filter of 0.45-μm pore size. Replace the portion withdrawn with an equal volume of *Medium.*

**Chromatographic system**  
(See *Chromatography (621), System Suitability.*)

**Mode:** LC

**Detector:** UV 280 nm

**Column:** 4.6-mm \( \times \) 15-cm; 5-μm packing L7

**Column temperature:** 40°

**Flow rate:** 1.5 mL/min

**Injection volume:** 40 μL for 25 and 50 mg; 10 μL for 100 and 200 mg

**Run time:** NLT 2 times the retention time of metoprolol

**System suitability**
Sample: Standard solution
Suitability requirements
  Tailing factor: NMT 2.0
  Relative standard deviation: NMT 3.0%

Analysis

Samples: Standard solution and Sample solution
Calculate the concentration \(C_i\) of metoprolol succinate dissolved in Medium at each time point \(i\):

\[
\text{Result} = \frac{r_U}{r_S} \times C_S
\]

\(r_U\) = peak response of metoprolol from the Sample solution

\(r_S\) = peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution

\(C_S\) = concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (mg/mL)

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_5H_6O_4]\) dissolved \(Q_i\), at each time point \(i\):

\[
\text{Result}_1 = C_j \times V \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_2 = \left[ (C_2 \times V) + (C_1 \times V_S) \right] \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_3 = \left\{ (C_3 \times V) + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S] \right\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Result}_4 = \left\{ (C_4 \times V) + [(C_3 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S] \right\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\(C_j\) = concentration of metoprolol succinate in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point \(i\) (mg/mL)

\(V\) = volume of Medium, 500 mL

\(L\) = label claim (mg/Tablet)

\(V_S\) = volume of the Sample solution withdrawn from the Medium (mL)

Tolerances: See Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Point ((i))</th>
<th>Time ((h))</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NLT 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_5H_6O_4]\) dissolved at the times specified conform to Dissolution (711), Acceptance Table 2.

**Test 7:** If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that the product meets USP Dissolution Test 7.

Medium: Phosphate buffer, pH 6.8 (dissolve 6.8 g of monobasic potassium phosphate and 0.9 g of sodium hydroxide in 1 L of water. Adjust with 1 N sodium hydroxide or 1 M phosphoric acid to a pH of 6.8).
de aerated; 500 mL

**Apparatus 2**: 50 rpm

**Times**: 1, 4, 8, 12, and 24 h for Tablets labeled 25 and 50 mg and 1, 4, 8, and 20 h for Tablets labeled 100 and 200 mg

**Buffer**: Mix 50 mL of 1 M *monobasic sodium phosphate dihydrate* and 8.0 mL of 1 M *phosphoric acid*, and dilute with water to 1000 mL. Adjust with 1 M *monobasic sodium phosphate dihydrate* or 1 M *phosphoric acid* to a pH of 3.0.

**Mobile phase**: Acetonitrile and Buffer (22:78)

**Standard solution**: Known concentrations of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Medium are listed in *Table 9*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet Strength (mg)</th>
<th>Concentration (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/200</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample solution**: Withdraw an 8-mL aliquot of the solution under test at each time point. For Tablets labeled 25, 50, and 100 mg, no further dilution is required. For Tablets labeled 200 mg, transfer 5.0 mL of the aliquot withdrawn to a 20-mL volumetric flask, and dilute with Medium to volume. Centrifuge, if needed. Pass the supernatant through a suitable filter of 0.45-μm pore size.

**Chromatographic system**

(See Chromatography (621), System Suitability.)

**Mode**: LC

**Detector**: UV 280 nm

**Column**: 4.6-mm × 15-cm; 5-μm packing L7

**Column temperature**: 30°

**Flow rate**: 0.9 mL/min

**Injection volume**: 10 μL

**Run time**: NLT 2.6 times the retention time of metoprolol

**System suitability**

- **Sample**: Standard solution

**Suitability requirements**

- **Tailing factor**: NMT 2.0

- **Relative standard deviation**: NMT 2.0%

**Analysis**

**Samples**: Standard solution and Sample solution

Calculate the concentration (*C*<sub>i</sub>) of metoprolol succinate dissolved at each time point (*i*):

\[
\text{Result} = \left( \frac{r_U}{r_S} \right) \times C_S \times D
\]

- *r*<sub>U</sub> = peak response of metoprolol from the Sample solution

- *r*<sub>S</sub> = peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution

- *C*<sub>S</sub> = concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (mg/mL)

- *D* = dilution factor of the Sample solution
Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([\{(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_4\}]\) dissolved \((Q_i)\), at each time point \((i)\):

\[
Result_1 = C_i \times V \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
Result_2 = \{(C_2 \times (V - V_S)) + (C_1 \times V_S)\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
Result_3 = \{(C_3 \times [V - (2 \times V_S)]) + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
Result_4 = \{(C_3 \times [V - (3 \times V_S)]) + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

\[
Result_5 = \{(C_5 \times [V - (4 \times V_S)]) + [(C_4 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100
\]

- \(C_i\) = concentration of metoprolol succinate in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point \((i)\) (mg/mL)
- \(V\) = volume of Medium, 500 mL
- \(L\) = label claim of metoprolol succinate (mg/Tablet)
- \(V_S\) = volume of the sample withdrawn at each time point, 8 mL

Tolerances: See Table 10 and Table 11.

### Table 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Point ((i))</th>
<th>Time ((h))</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (Tablets labeled 25 and 50 mg) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55–75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Point ((i))</th>
<th>Time ((h))</th>
<th>Amount Dissolved (Tablets labeled 100 and 200 mg) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NMT 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17–37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>42–62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NLT 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages of the labeled amount of metoprolol succinate \([\{(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_4\}]\) dissolved at the times specified conform to Dissolution (711), Acceptance Table 2, ▲ (RB 1-Nov-2020)
• **Uniformity of Dosage Units** *(905)*: Meet the requirements

**Impurities**

*Change to read:*

• **Organic Impurities**
  
  **Buffer:** 1.15 mL of phosphoric acid in 2 L of water. Add 2.6 g of sodium dodecyl sulfate. Sonicate to dissolve.

  **Solution A:** Methanol and Buffer (30:70)

  **Solution B:** Acetonitrile and Buffer (75:25)

  **Mobile phase:** See *Table 12*.

**Table 12**(RB 1-Nov-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (min)</th>
<th>Solution A (%)</th>
<th>Solution B (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diluent:** Acetonitrile and Buffer (40:60)

**System suitability solution:** 3 μg/mL of USP Metoprolol Related Compound A RS and 1 mg/mL of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Diluent

**Standard solution:** 3 μg/mL of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in Diluent

**Sensitivity solution:** 0.5 μg/mL of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS from Standard solution in Diluent

**Sample solution:** Nominally 1 mg/mL of metoprolol succinate from Tablets prepared as follows. Transfer a portion of finely powdered Tablets (NLT 20), equivalent to 50 mg of metoprolol succinate, to a 50-mL volumetric flask. Add Diluent to fill 60% of the flask volume and sonicate for 30 min with intermittent shaking. Dilute with Diluent to volume. Pass the solution through a suitable filter of 0.45-μm pore size.

**Chromatographic system**

(See *Chromatography (621), System Suitability*.)

- **Mode:** LC
- **Detector:** UV 223 nm
- **Column:** 4.6-mm x 15-cm; 5-μm packing L1
- **Column temperature:** 30°
- **Flow rate:** 1 mL/min
- **Injection volume:** 10 μL

**System suitability**

- **Samples:** System suitability solution, Standard solution, and Sensitivity solution
- **Suitability requirements**
  - **Resolution:** NLT 2.0 between metoprolol related compound A and metoprolol, System suitability solution
  - **Relative standard deviation:** NMT 5.0%, Standard solution
  - **Signal-to-noise ratio:** NLT 10, Sensitivity solution

**Analysis**

- **Samples:** Standard solution and Sample solution
Calculate the percentage of each unspecified degradation product in the portion of Tablets taken:

\[
\text{Result} = \left( \frac{r_U}{r_S} \right) \times \left( \frac{C_S}{C_U} \right) \times 100
\]

- \(r_U\) = peak response of each unspecified degradation product from the Sample solution
- \(r_S\) = peak response of metoprolol from the Standard solution
- \(C_S\) = concentration of USP Metoprolol Succinate RS in the Standard solution (\(\mu\)g/mL)
- \(C_U\) = nominal concentration of metoprolol succinate in the Sample solution (\(\mu\)g/mL)

**Acceptance criteria:** See [Table 13](#) (RB 1-Nov-2020) Reporting threshold: 0.05%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relative Retention Time</th>
<th>Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succinic acid(^a)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoprolol related compound A</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoprolol</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any unspecified degradation product</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total impurities</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Counter ion included for identification only.

**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

- **Packaging and Storage:** Preserve in tight containers, and store at controlled room temperature.
- **Labeling:** Label it to indicate the content of metoprolol succinate and its equivalent, expressed as metoprolol tartrate [(\(C_{15}H_{25}NO_3\)_3\_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6\)]. When more than one Dissolution test is given, the labeling states the Dissolution test used only if Test 1 is not used.

- **USP Reference Standards (11)**
  - USP Metoprolol Related Compound A RS
    - \(C_{14}H_{23}NO_3\) 253.34
  - USP Metoprolol Succinate RS

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**Page Information:**

Not Applicable

**DocID:**

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