Teagarden Exhibit 1005

Table 1
Properties of organic solvents evaluated in freeze-drying

Solvent	Solubility in water (%[a])	Vapor pressure (mmHg at 20 °C)	Freezing point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)
tert-Butanol	100	26.8	24.0	82
Ethanol	100	41.0	−114	78.5
n-Propanol	100	14.5	−127	97.1
n-Butanol	7.7	5.6	−90	117.5
Isopropanol	100	31.0	−89.5	81
Ethyl acetate	8.7	64.7	−84	77.1
Dimethyl carbonate	9.5	72	2	90
Acetonitrile	100	69.8	−48	80.1
Dichloromethane	1.3	343.9	−97	40
Methyl ethyl ketone	27.0	76.2	−87	79.6
Methyl isobutyl ketone	2.0	5.1	−80	117
Acetone	100	160.5	−94	56.2
1-Pentanol	2.7	1.8	−78	138
Methyl acetate	25	148.7	−98	57
Methanol	100	87.9	−98	65
Carbon tetrachloride	0.08	78.9	−23	76
Dimethyl sulfoxide	100	0.5	18.4	189
Hexafluoroacetone	100	5.0[b]	−129	−26
Chlorobutanol	0.8	–	97	167
Dimethyl sulfone	100	–	107	248
Acetic acid	100	11.6	16.2	118.5
Cyclohexane	0.008	66.4	6.5	81

[a] 100% = miscible.
[b] 25 °C.

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The most typical example of the solvent used to prepare this formulation is tertiary butanol (TBA). Other organic solvents can be used including ethanol, n-propanol, n-butanol, isoproponal, ethyl acetate, dimethyl carbonate, acetonitrile, dichloromethane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, acetone, 1-pentanol, methyl acetate, methanol, carbon tetrachloride, dimethyl sulfoxide, hexafluoroacetone, chlorobutanol, dimethyl sulfone, acetic acid, cyclohexane.

Column 16:56-64