Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients

SECOND EDITION

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AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION



Handbook of PHARMACEUTICAL EXCIPIENTS

Second Edition

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Ethylcellulose

1. Nonproprietary Names

BP: Ethylcellulose PhEur: Ethylcellulosum USPNF: Ethylcellulose

2. Synonyms

Aquacoat; E462; Ethocel; Surelease.

3. Chemical Names and CAS Registry Number

Cellulose ethyl ether [9004-57-3]

4. Empirical Formula Molecular Weight

Ethylcellulose is an ethyl ether of cellulose, a long-chain polymer consisting of anhydroglucose units joined together by acetal linkages. Each anhydroglucose unit has three replaceable hydroxyl groups which are substituted to the extent of 2.25-2.60 ethoxyl groups (OC_2H_5) per unit, equivalent to an ethoxyl content of 44-51%.

5. Structural Formula

Structure shown with complete ethoxyl substitution. See also Section 4.

6. Functional Category

Coating agent; tablet binder; viscosity-increasing agent.

7. Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

Ethylcellulose is widely used in oral and topical pharmaceutical formulations.

The main use of ethylcellulose in oral formulations is as a hydrophobic coating agent for tablets and granules. (1-5) Ethylcellulose coatings are used to modify the release of a drug, (5) to mask an unpleasant taste, or to improve the stability of a formulation, e.g. ethylcellulose dissolved in propan-2-ol is used to coat ascorbic acid granules to prevent oxidation. Modified release tablet formulations may also be produced using ethylcellulose as a matrix former. (6)

Ethylcellulose, dissolved in an organic solvent, or solvent mixture, can be used on its own to produce water-insoluble films. Higher viscosity ethylcellulose grades tend to produce stronger, tougher films. Ethylcellulose films may be modified, to alter their solubility, by the addition of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose⁽⁷⁾ or a plasticizer, see Section 19. An aqueous polymer dispersion (or latex) of ethylcellulose such as Aquacoat (FMC Corporation) may also be used to produce

ethylcellulose films without the need for organic solvents. With coats of hydrated ethylcellulose, drug release is via diffusion. This can be a slow process unless a large surface area is utilized and aqueous ethylcellulose dispersions tend therefore to be used to coat granules. (8,9)

Ethylcellulose is also widely used in drug microencapsulation, (10-14) high viscosity grades usually being used. Release of a drug from an ethylcellulose microcapsule is a function of the microcapsule wall thickness. (12)

In tablet formulations, ethylcellulose may additionally be employed as a binder, the ethylcellulose being blended dry or wet-granulated with a solvent such as ethanol (95%). Ethylcellulose produces hard tablets, with low friability; they may however demonstrate poor dissolution.

In topical formulations, ethylcellulose is used as a thickening agent in creams, lotions or gels, provided an appropriate solvent is used.

Ethylcellulose is additionally used in cosmetics and food products.

Use	Concentration (%)	
Microencapsulation	10.0-20.0	
Sustained release tablet coating	3.0-10.0	
Tablet coating	1.0-3.0	
Tablet granulation	1.0-3.0	

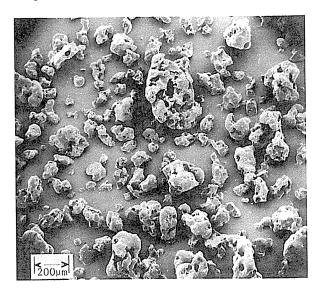
8. Description

Ethylcellulose is a tasteless, free-flowing, white to light tan colored powder.

SEM: 1

Excipient: Ethylcellulose Manufacturer: Hercules Ltd

Lot No.: 57911 Magnification: 60x Voltage: 10 kV

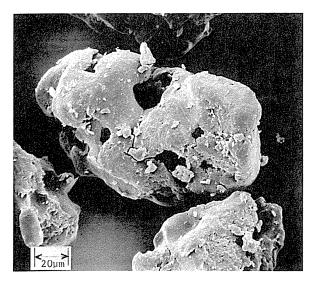




SEM: 2

Excipient: Ethylcellulose Manufacturer: Hercules Ltd

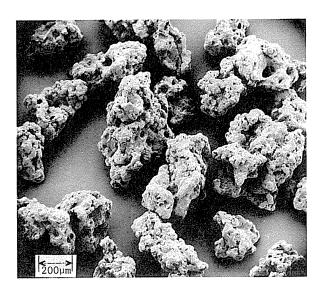
Lot No.: 57911 Magnification: 600x Voltage: 10 kV



SEM: 3

Excipient: Ethylcellulose (Ethocel) Manufacturer: Dow Chemical Company

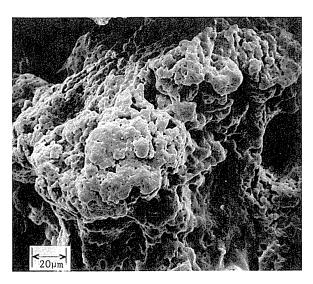
Lot No.: 103051 Magnification: 60x Voltage: 10 kV



SEM: 4

Excipient: Ethylcellulose (Ethocel) Manufacturer: Dow Chemical Company

Lot No.: 103051 Magnification: 600x Voltage: 10 kV



9. Pharmacopeial Specifications

Test	PhEur 1993	USPNF XVII
Identification	+	+
pH (2% w/w suspension)	5.0-7.5	-
Viscosity	+	+
Loss on drying	≤ 3.0%	≤ 3.0%
Residue on ignition		≤ 0.4%
Sulfated ash	≤ 0.5%	
Arsenic	NAME OF THE PARTY	≤ 3 ppm
Lead		≤ 10 ppm
Heavy metals	≤ 20 ppm	≤ 40 ppm
Acetaldehyde	≤ 100 ppm	
Chlorides	≤ 0.05%	
Assay (of ethoxyl groups)	_	44.0-51.0%

10. Typical Properties

Density (bulk): 0.4 g/cm³

Glass transition temperature: $130-133^{\circ}C^{(3)}$

Hygroscopicity: ethylcellulose absorbs very little water at high relative humidities or during immersion; any absorbed water evaporates readily. (15) See also HPE Data.

Solubility: practically insoluble in glycerin, propylene glycol and water. Ethylcellulose that contains less than 46.5% of ethoxyl groups is freely soluble in chloroform, methyl acetate, tetrahydrofuran, and in mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons with ethanol (95%). Ethylcellulose that contains not less than 46.5% of ethoxyl groups is freely soluble in chloroform, ethanol (95%), ethyl acetate, methanol and toluene.

Specific gravity: 1.12-1.15

Viscosity: various grades of ethylcellulose are commercially available which differ in their ethoxyl content and degree of polymerization. They may be used to produce 5% w/v



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