

## 19 Specific References

- 1 Verma RK, Garg S. Selection of excipients for extended release formulations of glipizide through drug-excipient compatibility testing. *J Pharm Biomed Anal* 2005; 38: 633–644.

## 20 General References

- Bremecker KD, *et al.* [Polyacrylate gels: use of new bases in drug formulation.] *Dtsch Apoth Ztg* 1990; 130(8): 401–403[in German].
- Chromy V, *et al.* D-(-)-N-Methylglucamine buffer for pH 8.5 to 10.5. *Clin Chem* 1978; 24(2): 379–381.

Chromy V, *et al.* Use of N-methyl-D-glucamine as buffer in the determination of serum alkaline phosphatase activity. *Clin Chem* 1981; 27(10): 1729–1732.

Japan Pharmaceutical Excipients Council. *Japanese Pharmaceutical Excipients Directory* 1996. Tokyo: Yakuji Nippon, 1996: 305.

## 21 Author

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## 22 Date of Revision

4 May 2017.

# Menthol

## 1 Nonproprietary Names

BP: Racementhol

JP: *dl*-Menthol

PhEur: Menthol, Racemic

USP–NF: Menthol

## 2 Synonyms

Hexahydrothymol; 2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexanol; 4-isopropyl-1-methylcyclohexan-3-ol; 3-*p*-menthanol; *p*-menthan-3-ol; *dl*-menthol; mentholum racemicum; menthomenthol; mentoli; mentolis; peppermint camphor; racemic menthol.

## 3 Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number

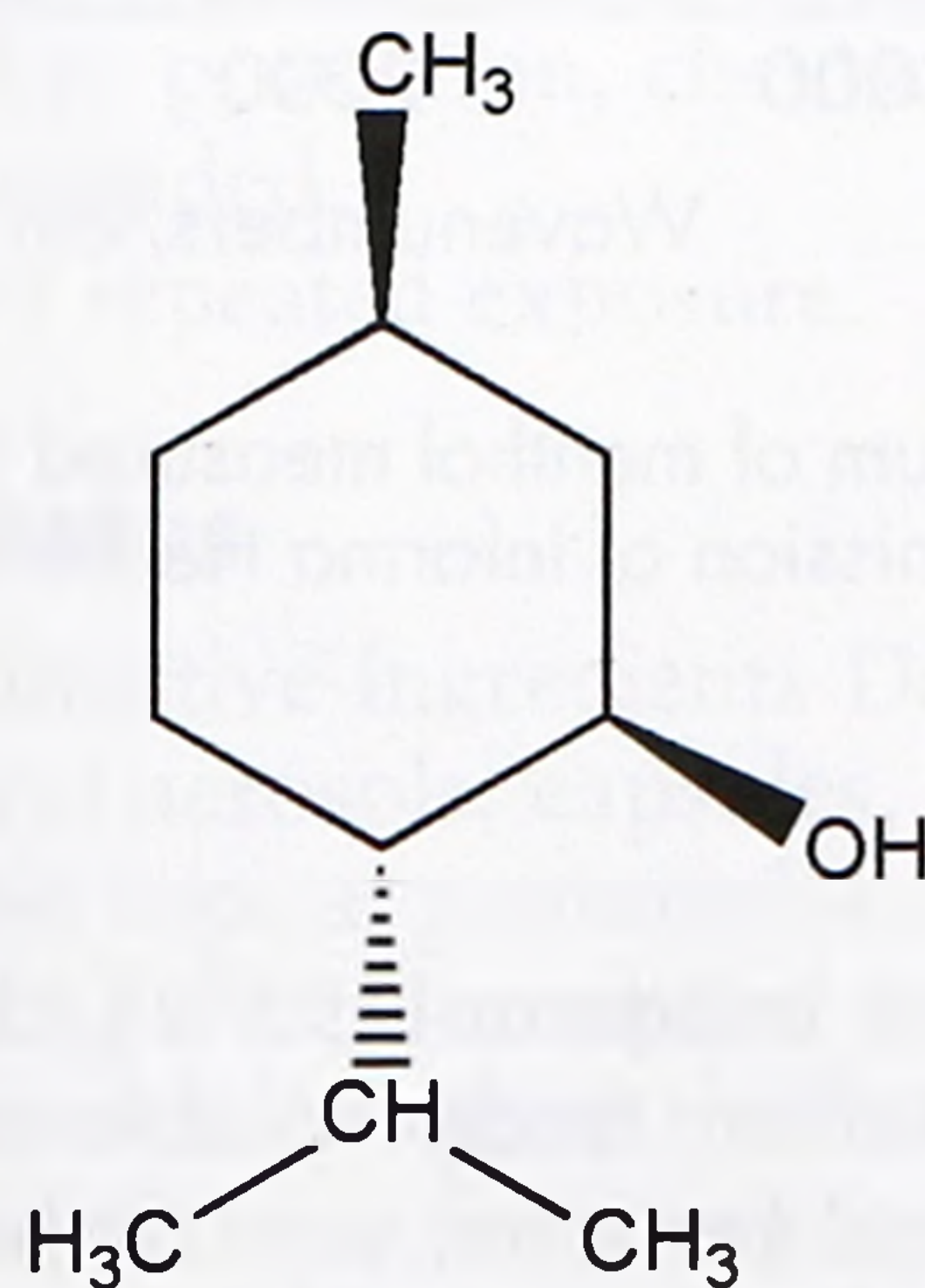
(1*RS*,2*RS*,5*RS*)-(±)-5-Methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanol  
[15356-70-4]

Note that the following CAS numbers have also been used:  
[1490-04-6] and [89-78-1].

## 4 Empirical Formula and Molecular Weight

C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O 156.27

## 5 Structural Formula



## 6 Functional Category

Flavoring agent.

## 7 Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

Menthol is widely used in pharmaceuticals, confectionery, and toiletry products as a flavoring agent or odor enhancer. In addition to its characteristic peppermint flavor, *l*-menthol, which occurs naturally, also exerts a cooling or refreshing sensation that is exploited in many topical preparations; *see* Section 18. Unlike mannitol, which exerts a similar effect due to a negative heat of solution, *l*-menthol interacts directly with the body's coldness receptors. *d*-Menthol has no cooling effect, while racemic menthol exerts an effect approximately half that of *l*-menthol. The propensity of menthol to sublime has been exploited to prepare formulated granules with increased porosity, which can increase dissolution and disintegration rate.<sup>(1)</sup>

When used to flavor tablets, menthol is generally dissolved in ethanol (95%) and sprayed onto tablet granules and not used as a solid excipient.

Menthol has been investigated as a skin-penetration enhancer and is also used in perfumery, tobacco products and chewing gum. *See* Table I.

**Table I:** Uses of menthol.

Use	Concentration (%)
Pharmaceutical products	
Inhalation	0.02–0.05
Oral liquids	0.001–0.05
Tablets	0.2–0.4
Topical formulations	0.05–10.0
Cosmetic products	
Toothpaste	0.4
Mouthwash	0.1–2.0
Oral spray	0.3

## 8 Description

Racemic menthol is a mixture of equal parts of the (1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)- and (1*S*,2*R*,5*S*)-isomers of menthol. It is a free-flowing or agglomerated crystalline powder, or colorless, prismatic, or acicular shiny crystals, or hexagonal or fused masses with a strong characteristic odor and taste. The crystalline form may change with time owing to sublimation within a closed vessel. The USP 40–NF 35 S1 specifies that menthol may be either naturally occurring *l*-menthol or