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- 7 Jivraj M, *et al.* An overview of the different excipients useful for the direct compression of tablets. *PSTT* 2000; 3(2): 58–63.
- 8 SPI Pharma Inc. Product bulletin: *Compressol SM, Co-processed polyol*, November 2010.
- 9 SPI Pharma Inc. Material safety data sheet: *Compressol SM*, version 2.0, 1 May 2015.

20 General References

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21 Author

JT Heinämäki.

22 Date of Revision

26 April 2017.

D-Mannose

1 Nonproprietary Names

None adopted.

2 Synonyms

Carubinose; dextra mannose; D-mannopyranose; *MannoTab*; seminose.

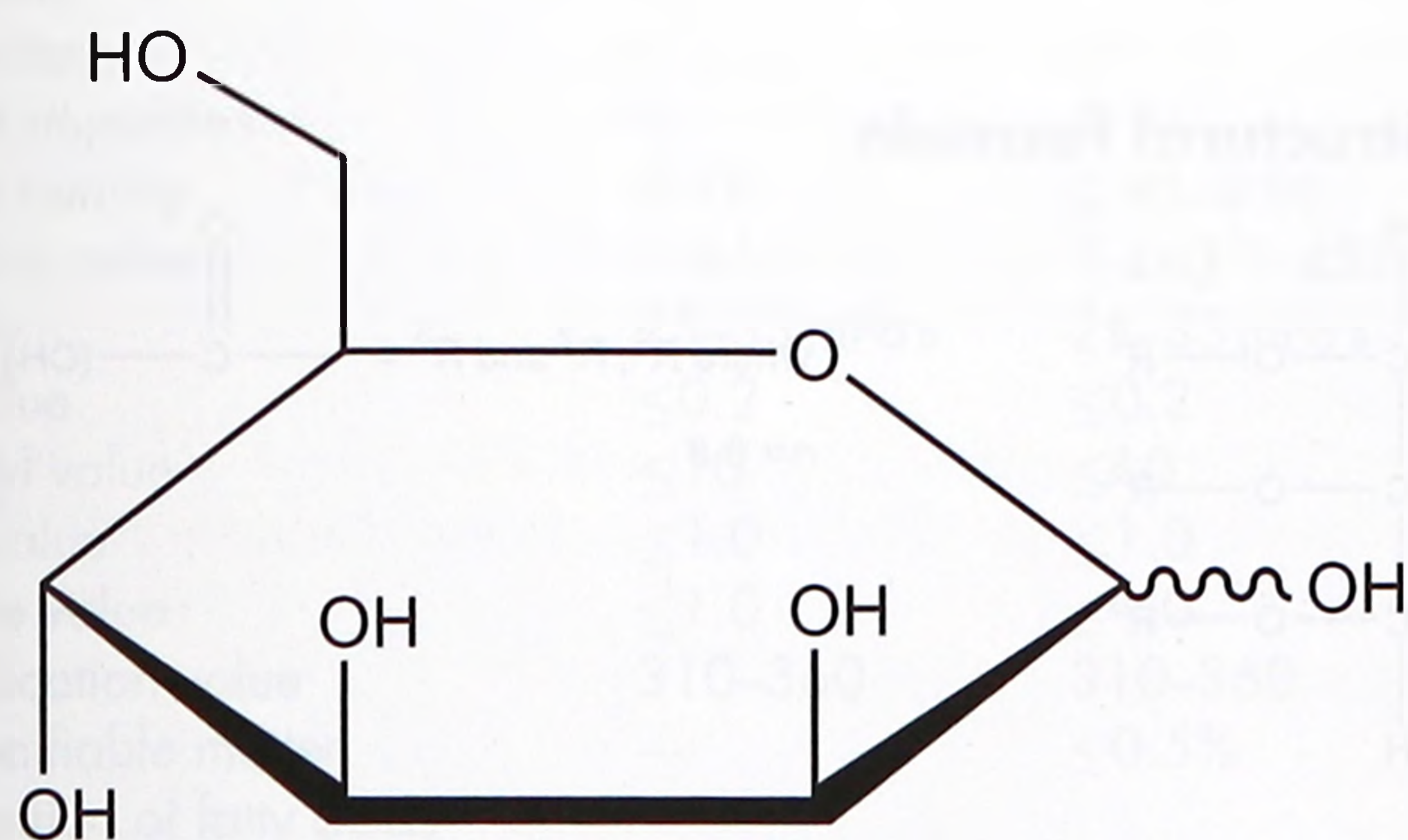
3 Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number

(3S,4S,5S,6R)-6-(Hydroxymethyl)oxane-2,3,4,5-tetrol
[3458-28-4]

4 Empirical Formula and Molecular Weight

C₆H₁₂O₆ 180.16

5 Structural Formula



6 Functional Category

Antioxidant; sweetening agent.

7 Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

D-Mannose is used as a sweetening agent in oral pharmaceutical products. A directly compressible grade of D-mannose is used as an antioxidant in dietary applications.⁽¹⁾

8 Description

D-Mannose is a colorless or white crystalline powder with a sweet taste but bitter aftertaste. The ambiguity of taste perception of

D-mannose has been traced to actual differences in taste between the α and β forms.⁽²⁾

9 Pharmacopeial Specifications

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10 Typical Properties

Density 1.54 g/cm³*Dissociation constant* pK_a = 11.98*Melting point* 132–140°C (with decomposition); 133°C (α -form)*Solubility* see Table I.

Table I: Solubility of D-mannose.

Solvent	Solubility at 20°C unless otherwise stated
Ethanol	1 in 250
Methanol	1 in 120
Pyridine	1 in 3.5
Water	1 in 0.4

Specific rotation $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +13.7 to +14.2° (20% w/v in water containing approx. 0.05% w/v NH₃).

11 Stability and Storage Conditions

D-Mannose is stable in the dry state and in aqueous solutions. It can be fermented by yeast. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry place.

12 Incompatibilities

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13 Method of Manufacture

D-Mannose is prepared from glucose in the Lobry-de Bruyn-van Ekenstein transformation. It can also be prepared by the oxidation of mannitol.

D-Mannose can also be manufactured from wood-based or other biomass hydrolysates using an aqueous chromatographic separation process.⁽¹⁾

14 Safety

D-Mannose is used in oral preparations. The majority of ingested D-mannose is excreted unconverted into the urine within 30–60