



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Health and Ageing**  
Therapeutic Goods Administration

## Compositional Guideline for *Larix arabinogalactan*

### Name of the ingredient

Larix arabinogalactan (AAN)

### Definition of the ingredient

Larix arabinogalactan is a highly branched polysaccharide derived from *Larix occidentalis* (Western larch) or *Larix laricina* (Eastern larch) wood by extraction with water. The ratio of galactose and arabinose subunits occurring in the substance is approximately 6:1.

Molecular formula (nominal):  $[(C_5H_8O_4)(C_6H_{10}O_5)_6]_x$

Molecular mass range: 15000–60000

Cas Number: 9036–66–2

**Table 1. Ingredient specific requirements**

| Test                       | Method reference     | Acceptance criteria   |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>Description</b>         |                      |   |
| Free flowing powder        | Visual               | Complies  |
| Colour                     | Visual               | White to light brown  |
| Odour                      | Organoleptic         | Pine  |
| <b>Characteristics</b>     |                      |   |
| Bulk density               | USP <616>            | 0.27 – 0.40 g/mL  |
| Viscosity (30%)            | Ph Eur method 2.2.8  | ≤ 15 mPas   |
| Loss on drying             | Ph Eur method 2.2.32 | ≤ 6.0%  |
| Solubility in water        | BP (General notice)  | Freely soluble in water   |
| <b>Identification</b>      |                      |   |
| Test 1: IR                 | Ph Eur method 2.2.24 | IR and <sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectra comply with those of authenticated references |
| Test 2: <sup>1</sup> H-NMR | NMR                  |   |

| Test                                 | Method reference     | Acceptance criteria |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Assay</b>                         |                      |                     |
| Polysaccharides (as arabinogalactan) | HPLC (Alessa method) | ≥ 85.0%             |

**Table 2. Incidental constituents**

| Test  | Method reference   | Acceptance criteria                  |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Incidental metals and non-metals</b>   |  |                                      |
| Total heavy metals  | USP <231>; Ph Eur method 2.4.8   | ≤ 5 ppm                              |
| Lead  | USP <730>; Ph Eur method 2.2.57  | ≤ 0.1 ppm                            |
| Arsenic<br>Cadmium<br>Mercury   | USP <730>  | ≤ 0.4 ppm<br>≤ 0.25 ppm<br>≤ 0.3 ppm |
| <b>Pesticide residues and environmental contaminants:</b><br>(including agricultural and veterinary substances) | BP (Appendix XI L); Ph Eur method 2.8.13   | Complies                             |
| <b>Other organic or inorganic impurities or toxins</b>  |  |                                      |
| Ash   | AOAC 923.03  | ≤ 12.0%                              |
| <i>Related substances:</i><br>Fat<br>Protein  | AOAC 922.06 / 920.85<br>AOAC 930.29 / 991.20   | ≤ 1.0%<br>≤ 0.3%                     |
| Phenolics   | Not specified – an appropriately validated method should be used   | ≤ 2.0%                               |
| <b>Microbiology</b>   | While substance manufacturers are encouraged to include limits for objectionable microorganisms, it is the product into which those substances are formulated that is subject to a legally binding set of criteria. The Therapeutic Goods Order No. 77 <i>‘Microbiological Standards for Medicines’</i> mandates that any finished product which contains the ingredient, alone or in combination with other ingredients, must comply with the microbial acceptance criteria set by Clause 9 of the Order. |                                      |

**Key to abbreviations: -**

AOAC = Association of Analytical Communities

BP = British Pharmacopoeia

mPas = millipascal second

HPLC = High-pressure liquid chromatography

IR = Infrared spectrophotometry

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR = Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

Ph Eur = European Pharmacopoeia

USP = United States Pharmacopoeia