MONO- AND DIGLYCERIDES

Prepared at the 17th JECFA (1973), published in FNP 4 (1978) and in FNP 52 (1992). Metals and arsenic specifications revised at the 55th JECFA (2000). An ADI not limited' was established at the 17th JECFA (1973)

SYNONYMS Glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl monopalmitate, glyceryl monooleate, etc;

monostearin, monopalmitin, monoolein, etc.; GMS (for glyceryl

monostearate); INS No. 471

DEFINITION A mixture of mono- and diglyceryl esters of long chain, saturated and

unsaturated fatty acids that occur in food fats; contain not less than 30% of alpha-monoglycerides and may also contain other isomeric monoglycerides, as well as di- and triglycerides, free glycerol, free fatty acids, soap and moisture; usually manufactured by the glycerolysis of edible fats and oils, but may also be prepared by esterification of fatty acids with glycerol, with

or without molecular distillation of the product.

Structural formula alfa-mono- beta-mono- alfa, beta-di- alfa, alfa-di-

where -OCR represents the fatty acid moiety

Formula weight Glyceryl monostearate: 358.6

Glyceryl distearate: 625.0

These are two major components of commercial products

DESCRIPTION White or cream coloured hard fats of waxy appearance, plastic products or

viscous liquids

FUNCTIONAL USES Emulsifier

CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

Solubility (Vol. 4) Insoluble in water; soluble in ethanol, chloroform and benzene

<u>Infrared absorption</u> The infrared spectrum of the sample is characteristic of a partial fatty acid

ester of a polyol

Tests for fatty acids

(Vol. 4)

Passes tests

Test for glycerol (Vol. 4) Passes tests

PURITY

Water (Vol. 4) Not more than 2.0% (Karl Fischer Method)

Acid value (Vol. 4) Not more than 6

Free glycerol (Vol. 4) Not more than 7%

Soap Not more than 6%, calculated as a sodium oleate

Add 10.00 g of the sample to a mixture of 60 ml of acetone and 0.15 ml of bromophenol blue solution (0.5%), previously neutralized with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid or 0.1 N sodium hydroxide. Warm gently on a water bath until solution is complete, and titrate with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid until the blue colour is discharged. Allow to stand for 20 min, warm until any

solidified matter has re-dissolved and, if the blue colour reappears, continue the titration. Each ml of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid is equivalent to 0.0304 g of

C₁₈H₃₃O₂Na.

Lead (Vol. 4) Not more than 2 mg/kg

Determine using an atomic absorption technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the method described in

Volume 4, "Instrumental Methods."

METHODS OF ASSAY

Determine as described under alpha-Monoglyceride and Free Glycerol

Contents in Volume 4