



## MW 591.24 Technical Grade Magnesium Stearate CAS 557-04-0 Fine Powder

Our Product Introduction

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### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: Hongbaiyi
- Certification: COA, HPLC
- Model Number: HBY-Magnesium Stearate
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1 kilo
- Price: Negotiable
- Packaging Details: woven bag lined high pressure polyethylene film; 25kg/bag or follow customer's packing instructions
- Delivery Time: 3~5 days, upon receipt of payment
- Payment Terms: T/T, Western Union, MoneyGram
- Supply Ability: 300,000 Kilograms



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Magnesium Stearate
- Synonyms: Stearic Acid Magnesium Salt
- Linear Formula:  $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}_2]_2\text{Mg}$
- Appearance: White Or Off-white Fine Powder
- CAS Number: 557-04-0
- Molecular Weight: 591.24
- Grade: Technical Grade
- Samples: 1kg
- Highlight: **CAS 557-04-0 Magnesium Stearate, Fine Powder Magnesium Stearate, MW 591.24 Magnesium Stearate**



### More Images



### Product Description



### What is Magnesium?

Magnesium stearate exhibits a fine, white, and loose powder appearance with a smooth, slippery texture. It is insoluble in water, ethanol, and but soluble in hot water.

Upon exposure to acids, magnesium stearate decomposes into stearic acid and corresponding magnesium salts. Its solubility in room temperature water is approximately 77-79 mg/L, and it dissolves in hot ethanol. Magnesium stearate possesses a faint characteristic odor and a slippery feel.

### Magnesium Stearate Industry Standards in China

**Table 1: General Requirement**

Parameter	Requirement
Appearance	White or off-white powder
Odor	Slight odor, characteristic
Melting range	155°C - 165°C
Loss on drying	≤ 1.0% (105°C, 2 hours)
Residue on ignition	≤ 0.1%
Heavy metals (Pb)	≤ 10 ppm
Arsenic (As)	≤ 2 ppm

**Table 2: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Parameter	Test Method	Requirement
Particle size	GB/T 19001-2008	≤ 100 μm (90%)
Bulk density	GB/T 19005-2008	0.40~0.60 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Angle of repose	GB/T 19006-2008	≤ 30°
Specific surface area	GB/T 19007-2008	≥ 20 m <sup>2</sup> /g
Oil absorption	GB/T 19008-2008	≥ 100 g/100 g
pH value	GB/T 19009-2008	5.0~8.0 (5% aqueous solution)

**Table 3: Impurities**

Impurity	Test Method	Limit
Stearic acid	GB/T 19010-2008	≤ 2.0%
Palmitic acid	GB/T 19011-2008	≤ 1.0%
Calcium stearate	GB/T 19012-2008	≤ 0.1%
Zinc stearate	GB/T 19013-2008	≤ 0.05%

Note: These standards are based on GB 2510-2020, "Pharmaceutical Grade Magnesium Stearate".

Additional Information:

Magnesium stearate is a widely used pharmaceutical excipient due to its lubricating, anti-adherent, and flow-promoting properties.

It is commonly used in tablets, capsules, and ointments.

Magnesium stearate is generally considered to be safe and non-toxic.

I hope this information is helpful. Please let me know if you have any other questions.

### Excipient list: Key Ingredients & Uses

Category	Product Name	Description
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Cellulose and derivatives	Microcrystalline cellulose	This product is used as a binder, diluent, filler, disintegrant, and glidant in solid preparations. The amount used is generally 5%-20%. It can be used in both wet granulation and dry direct compression processes. When used for direct compression, the amount used is generally 10%-30%. It also has a good disintegrating effect and is a basic excipient for orally disintegrating tablets.
Cellulose and derivatives	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	This product can also be used as an anti-caking agent, dispersant, and binder in the food industry. Low viscosity grades of this product can be used as binders and disintegrants in solid preparations. High viscosity grades of this product can also be used as a purifying agent for sustained-release or controlled-release tablets. The high viscosity grades of this product can be used to prepare skeletal sustained-release tablets, hydrogel skeletal sustained-release tablets, as a sustained-release and controlled-release agent, and is a good suspending agent for suspensions in liquid preparations. It can also be used to prepare hydrogels and gastrointestinal adhesive preparations due to its swelling properties in water. It is one of the main materials for plant capsules.
Cellulose and derivatives	Low-substituted hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	This product is mainly used as a binder for tablets, especially for poorly formed materials. The addition of this product can improve the formation and hardness of tablets. This product can also be used as a disintegrant in tablets of Western medicine or traditional Chinese medicine to promote the disintegration of drugs.
Cellulose and derivatives	Croscarmellose sodium	This product is mainly used as a disintegrant in solid preparations. Its characteristics are good compressibility and strong disintegrating force. As a disintegrant for tablets, it is suitable for both wet granulation and dry direct compression processes.
Starch and derivatives	Dextrin	This product is mainly used as a filler, binder, thickener, and emulsifying stabilizer in solid preparations.
Starch and derivatives	Pharmaceutical starch	This product is often used as a filler, disintegrant, and binder in solid preparations. It has poor compressibility, is hygroscopic but not deliquescent, and should not be used alone. It is often used with lactose or dextrin to increase the hardness of tablets.
Starch and derivatives	Sodium carboxymethyl starch	This product is mainly used as a disintegrant and binder in solid preparations and as a suspending agent in liquid preparations. The typical usage is 2-8%. This product can also be used as a thickener and stabilizer in the food industry.
Starch and derivatives	Beta-cyclodextrin	This product can be used as a complexing agent and stabilizer in formulations, as well as a carrier material for drugs.
Inorganic salts	Magnesium stearate	This product has lubricating, anti-adhesive, and flow-promoting effects. It is used as a lubricant and anti-adhesive agent for tablets and capsules. The typical usage is 0.25%-2.0%.
Inorganic salts	Silicon dioxide	This product has suspending, thickening, and colloidal protective effects in liquid preparations. In solid preparations, it is used as a binder for granules and tablets. Because it is soluble in both water and ethanol, its ethanol solution is used as a binder for water-sensitive drugs and effervescent tablet granules. It can also be used as a solid dispersion, sustained-release, and film-forming material.
Other	Povidone K30	This product is mainly used as a disintegrant for tablets, and can also be used as a disintegrant and filler for pills, granules, and hard capsules. The disintegration time and dissolution effect of tablets prepared with this product will not change over time. The loose density of the granules decreases as the amount of drug used increases, but the density does not change significantly. Tablets prepared with this product as a disintegrant have high hardness, a smooth and beautiful appearance, short disintegration time, and a high dissolution rate. This product can also be used as a clarifying agent, adsorbent, coloring stabilizer, and colloidal stabilizer.
Other	Crospovidone	

**Product Images:**





**Applications:**

Widely used in food, medicine, coatings, plastics, rubber, textiles, and other industries.

Used as a heat stabilizer for polyvinyl chloride, a transparent flattening agent in the paint industry, and a lubricant to make putty smooth and bright.

A novel pharmaceutical excipient that can be used as a film-forming coating material for solid dosage forms, a thickener for colloidal liquid dosage forms, and a suspending agent. It can also be used as a pharmaceutical tablet excipient (filler and lubricant).

Used in powder cosmetics to improve adhesion and lubricity.



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