

Modern Methods for the Separation of Enantiomers - from Kilos to Tons -

Organic Process Research and Development February 2014





Chirality in Drug Pipeline

- Over 80% of drug candidates contain at least one chiral center
- Increasingly complex molecules, requiring more advanced production methodologies
- -Three General Strategies -Chiral Pool -Asymmetric Synthesis -Resolution





- Is there an optimal approach to problem?
- No each stage is driven by different imperatives, therefore choices are also different



Pre-Clinical

- Short-term Focus
 - -Speed is key
 - -Cost less of an issue
- Pragmatic approach

 Produce racemate then separate
 Less effort on asymmetric synthesis,
 chiral pool (only if quick and easy)



Clinical

- Long-term focused
 - -Scalability, cost, efficiency, robustness
- "Tool Box" Approach
 - Cannot assume that any approach is invalid
 - Test all, then run economic feasibility



Chiral Separation

- Used at all stages
 - Classical Resolution
 - Chiral Chromatography

- Enabling Chiral Separations
 - Developing efficient methods
 - Small-scale runs (> 100kg)
 - Technology Transfer for commercial



CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.









West Chester, PA. 23,000 sq ft Labs & Offices



Perceptions of Chromatography

• Chromatography is considered to be:

- Last Resort
- Temporary Solution
- Inelegant
- Difficult to Use





Reality of Modern Chromatography

• Chromatography is;

- Cost effective
- Reliable
- Scalable





Scalable Technology



Methods are developed on analytical columns



Scalable Technology







Scalable Technology





Chiral Chromatography Method Development

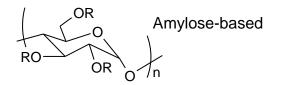
- Screen compound
 - Chiral Stationary Phase (CSP)
 - Mobile Phase
- Determine Optimum Combination
- Perform Loading Study
- Run Stability Tests
- Productivity = kg enantiomer/kg CSP/day

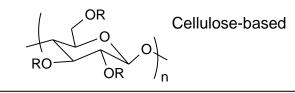


Key Points to Consider

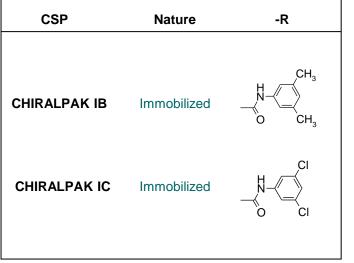
- Solubility characteristics
- Stability (chemical and stereo)
- Presence of other impurities
- API or intermediate
- Ability to racemize non-target enantiomer

Chiral Stationary Phase



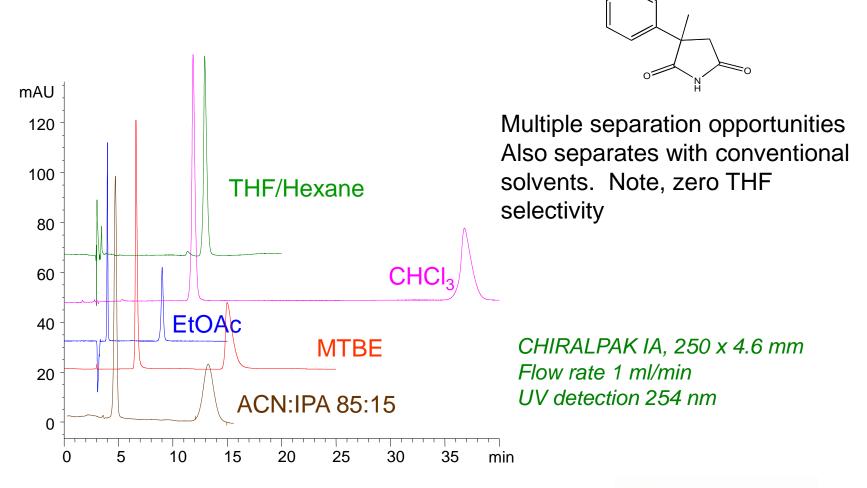


| CSP | Nature | -R |
|--------------|-------------|----|
| CHIRALPAK IA | Immobilized | |
| CHIRALPAK ID | Immobilized | |
| CHIRALPAK IE | Immobilized | |
| | | |



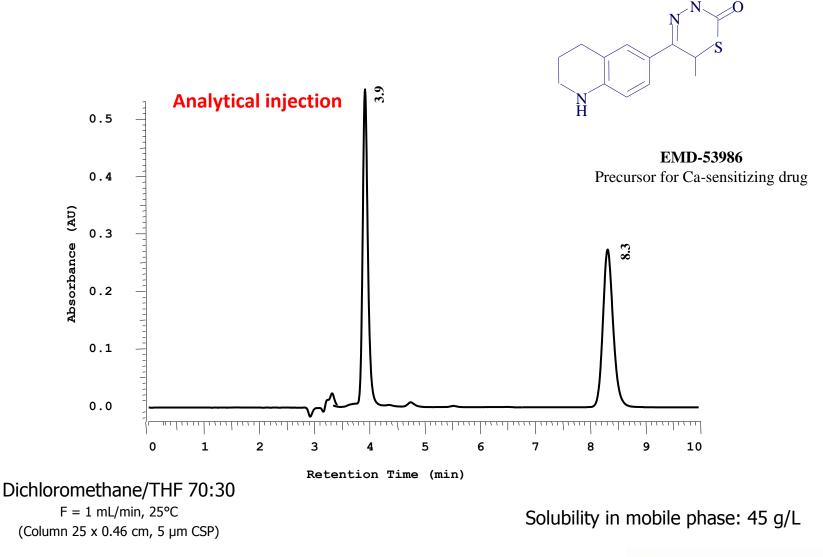


Screening Study a-Methyl-a-Phenylsuccinimide



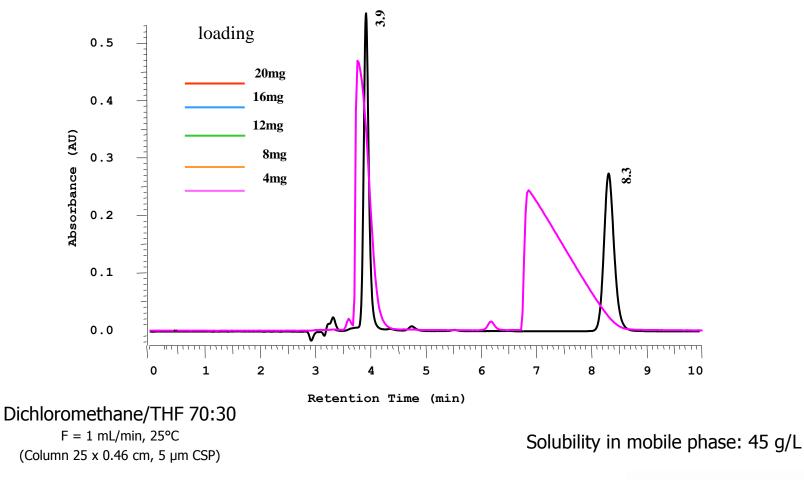


Chiral Separation of EMD-53986

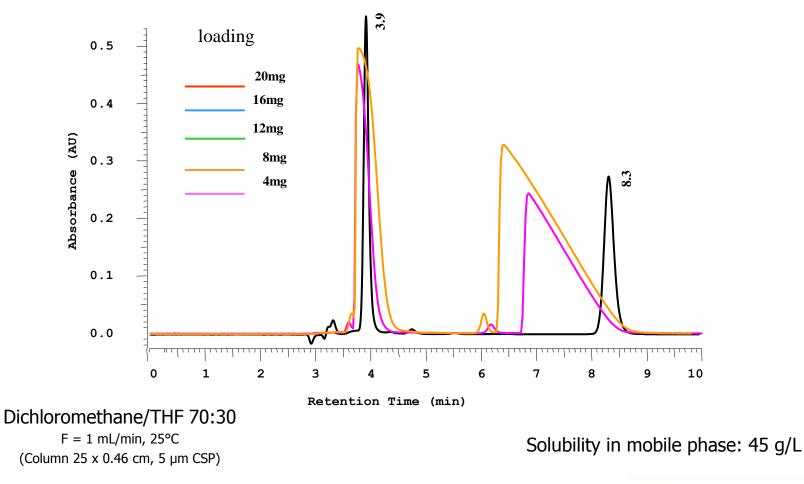




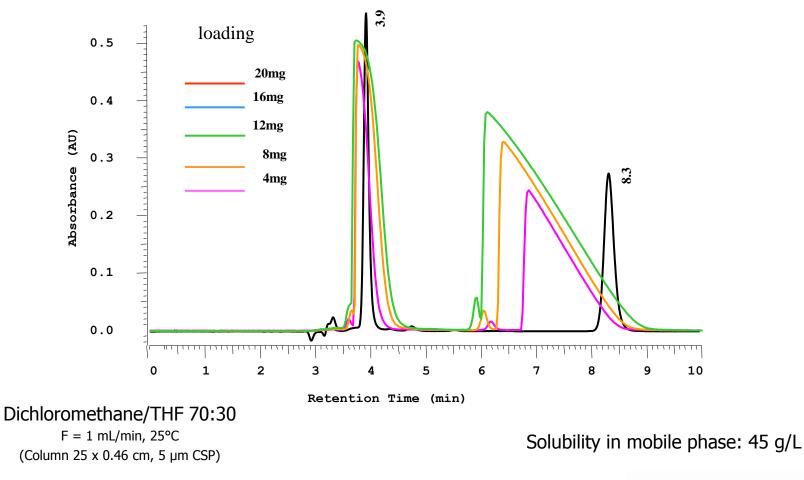
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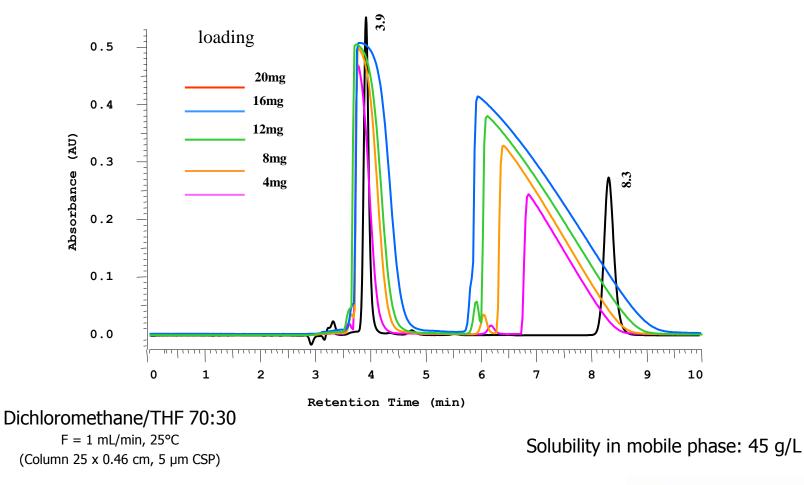




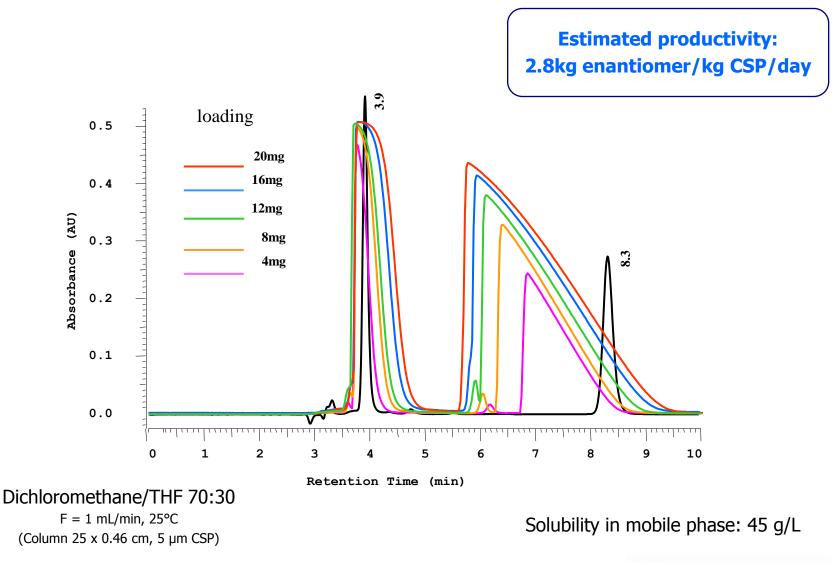














Preparative chromatography

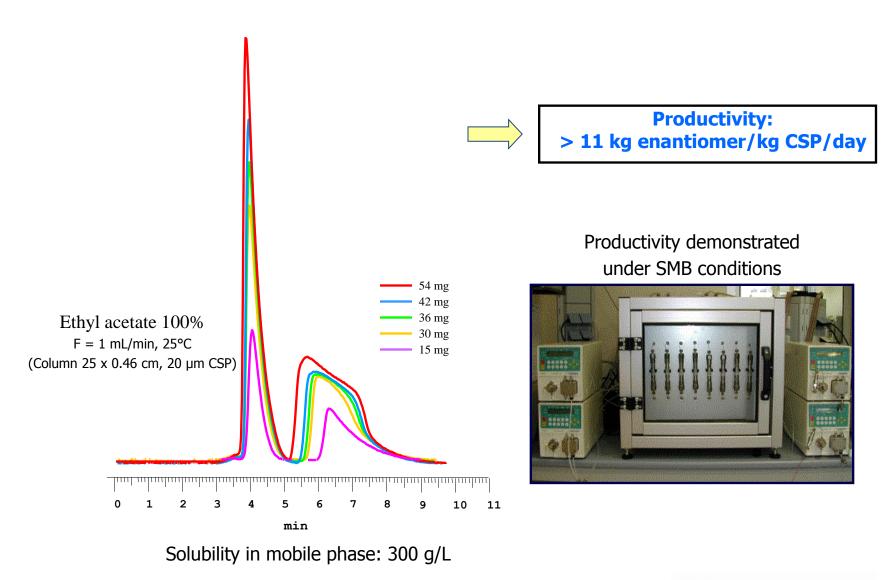
HPLC (batch)

SMB (continuous)





Glutethimide







• Two Clinical Development Projects

1) Continuous Enantio-Enrichment

2) Stage-Appropriate Technology

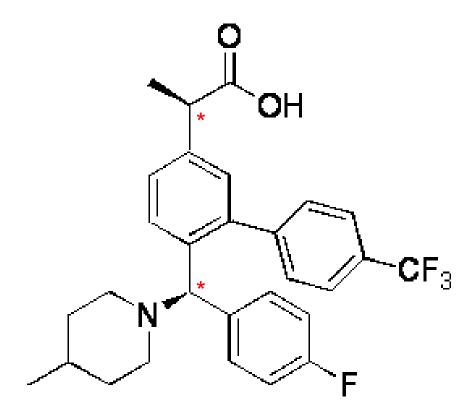


1) Continuous Enantio-Enrichment

- Biogen Idec Alzheimer's Drug
 - BIIB042
 - Two chiral centers
 - Continuous process developed

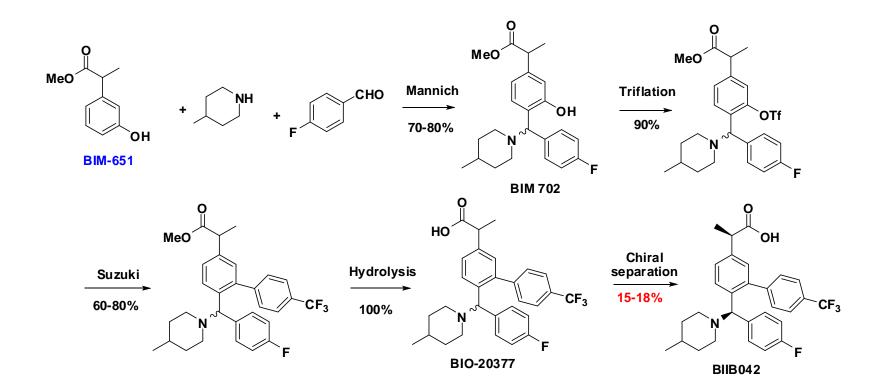


BIIB042 Structure





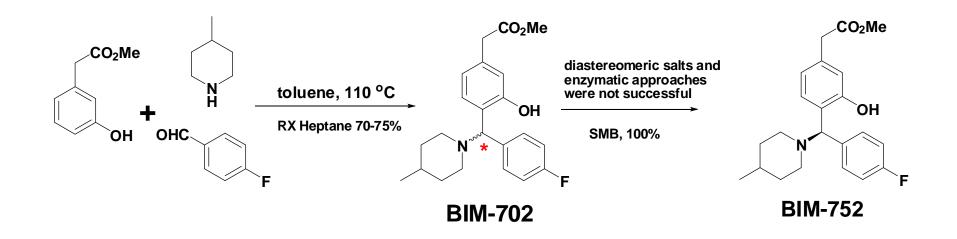
Initial Drug Discovery Approach



The Mannich reaction established the framework for **BIIB042** in the first step producing **BIM-702**, and chiral chromatography was employed to separate the four stereoisomers.



Formation of First Chiral Center

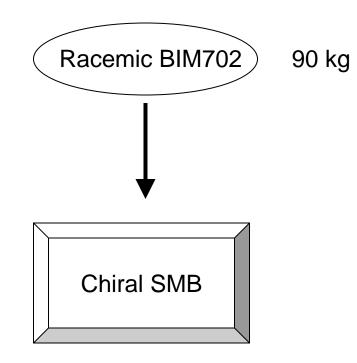




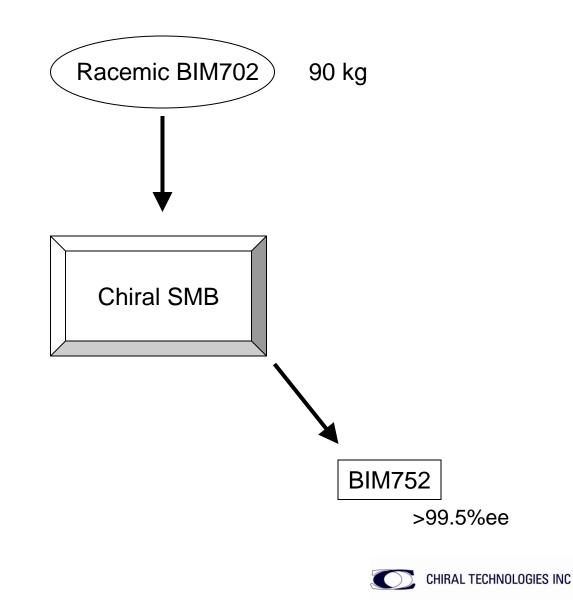
Chiral SMB Approach

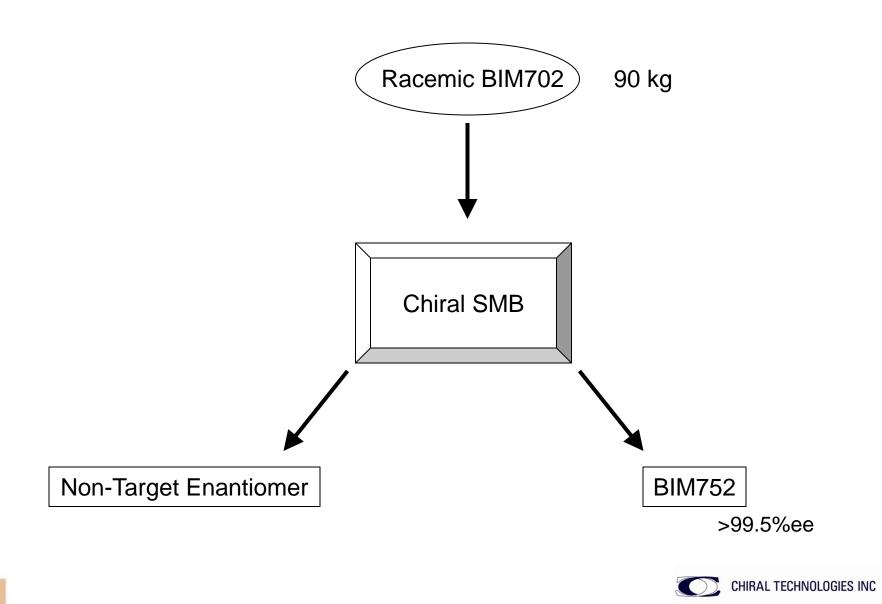
- Screened against matrix of chiral stationary phases/solvents
 - Best method; AD CSP with Hexane/IPA
- Determined optimum process parameters
 - Yield, %ee

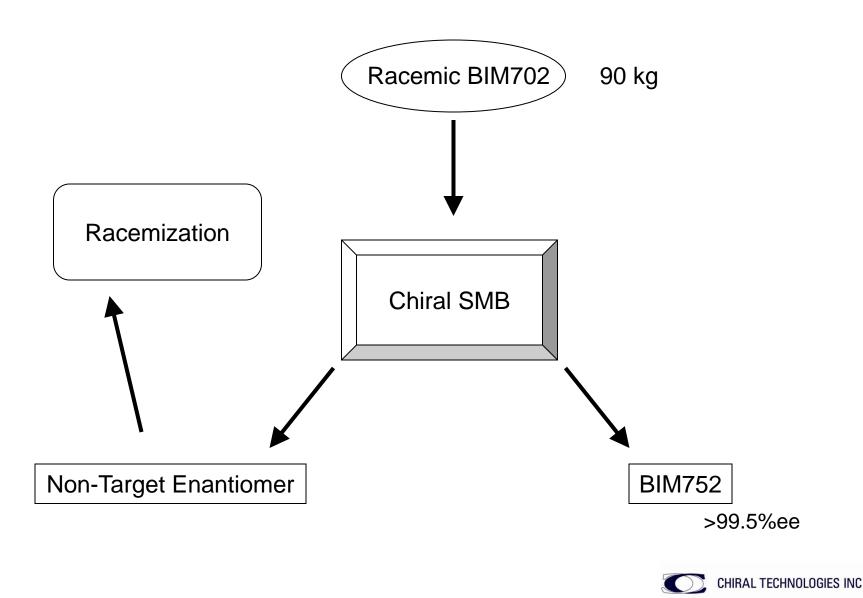


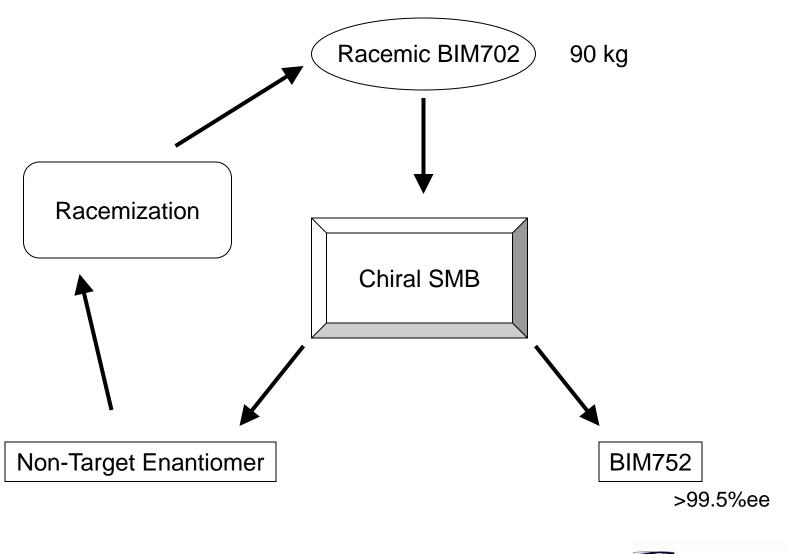










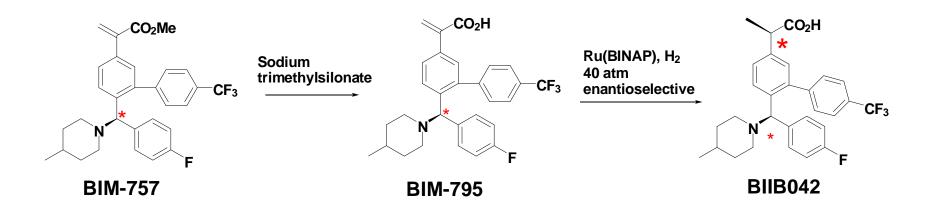


Lab Scale SMB





Second Chiral Center



>95% ee via catalytic hydrogenation (Ru)



2) Stage-Appropriate Technology

• Development of Armodafinil

• Cephalon (Teva)



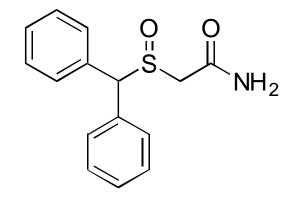
Stage-Appropriate Technology

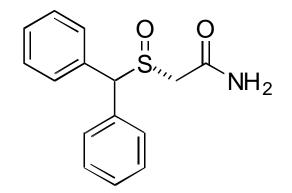
• Modafinil (Provigil)

 Approved for treatment of apnea, narcolepsy, shift work disorder

– Racemic API

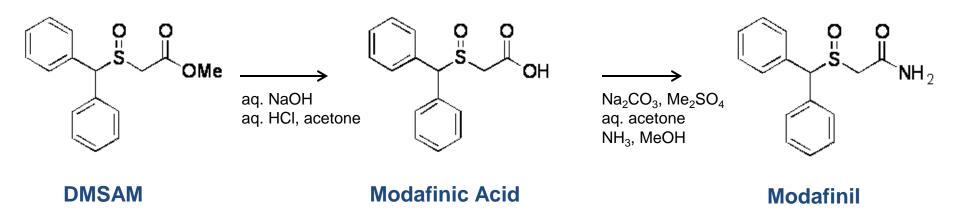
- Armodafinil (Nuvigil)
 - (R)-Enantiomer
 - Second generation therapy







Pre-Clinical Phase



- Modafinic Acid was the best candidate for classical resolution

- Easily converted to R-Modafinil



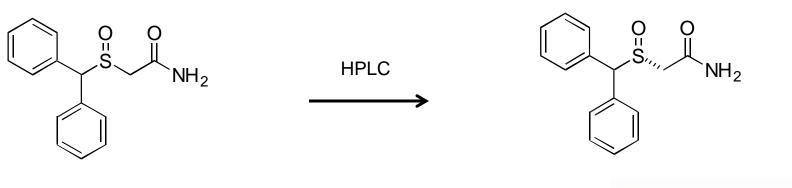
Pre-Clinical Phase

- 85 kgs prepared via crystallization
 - ~98% ee
 - Conversion to R-Modafinil
 - Non-ideal system due to
 - Product degradation
 - Cost inputs
 - High labor component



Clinical Phase

- Chiral HPLC/SMB study on Modafinil
 - Screened CSPs
 - HPLC and SMB methods developed
- 60kg of Phase I material produced
 Single column HPLC
 - >99.0%ee





Clinical Phase

- 550kg Phase II/III material produced
 - Chiral SMB
 - Optical purity >99.2%
 - Chemical purity >99.7%
- Over 10 MT of racemate processed via SMB
 - Novasep operation
 - Process ran on 300mm and 450mm systems
 - Stabile, robust process



Commercial Launch

- Asymmetric Oxidation Results
 - 75% isolated yield
 - >99.5% optical purity
- Significantly longer development than chromatography
- Favorable economics
- Launch of Armodafinil was accelerated due to stageappropriate technologies



Development of Armodafinil

- Three different methods employed
- Pre-Clinical Classical Resolution
- Clinical Trials Chiral SMB
- Commercial Launch Asymmetric Synthesis
- Result Speed to Market





- Chiral Chromatography can offer advantages
 - Effective from mgs to MTs
 - Predictable scale factors
 - Ability to "dial in" desired %ee



Acknowledgements Thank You Partners

• Biogen Idec

• Teva (Cephalon)

Novasep





move easily move reliably move quickly **move ahead**

DAICEL Chiral Technologies