

Fascinating Excursions into Chiral Chemistry: An Insider's Perspective

The Fun and Joy of Process Chemistry

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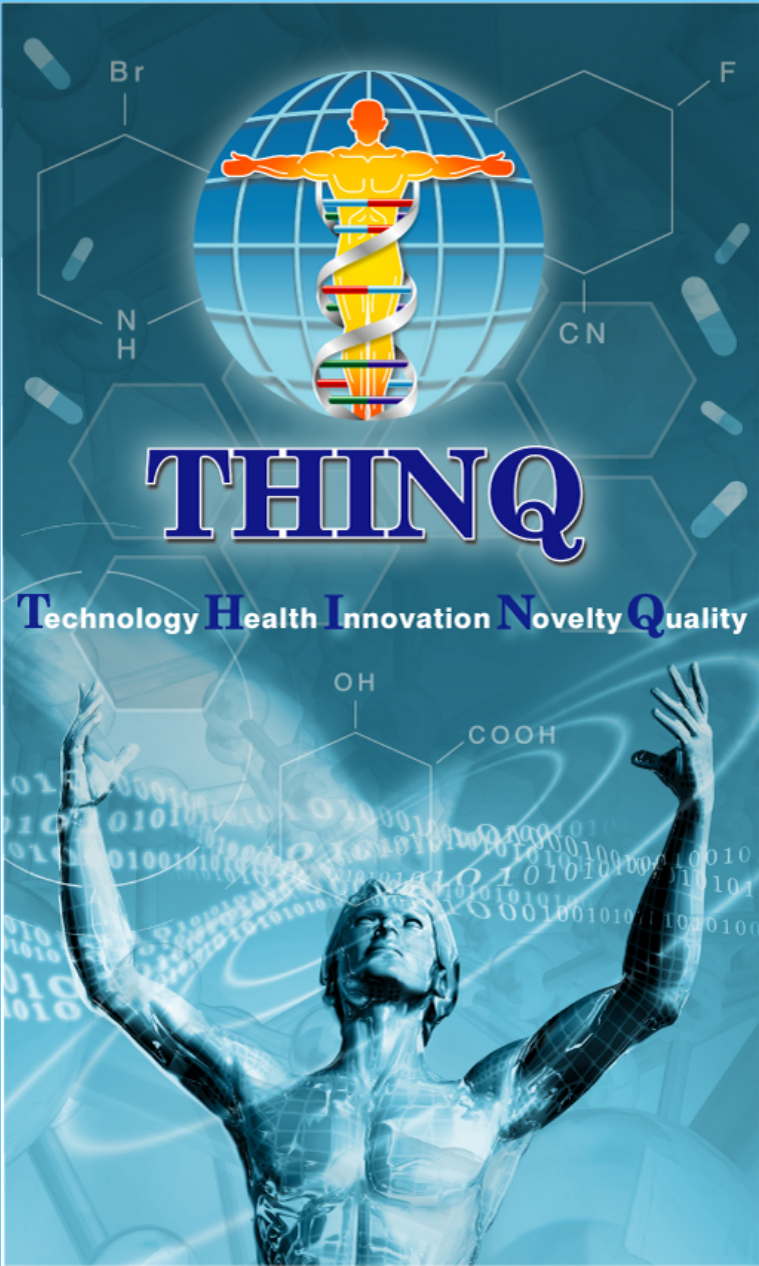
President and CSO

THINQ Pharma/MVRC Research

Past-Chair, SCHB and NESACS

Chair-Elect Princeton Section, ACS

Chair, RSC Process Chemistry and Technology Group



THINQ

Technology **H**ealth **I**nnovation **N**ovelty **Q**uality

Hindrances to Efficient Globalization

- A highly apocryphal story concerns a United Nations Project wherein nations were asked to participate in the following survey:
- “In your honest opinion, predict the availability of pure drinking water in the rest of the world”
- Overall the survey was a disaster because.....

Hindrances to Efficient Globalization

- In Nigeria, nobody knew what “honesty” was
- In China, there was an absence of “opinion”
- In Europe there was no familiarity with “predict”
- In Africa there was no availability
- In Bangladesh there was a dearth of “drinking water”
- In the USA, there was no awareness of the **“rest of the world”**

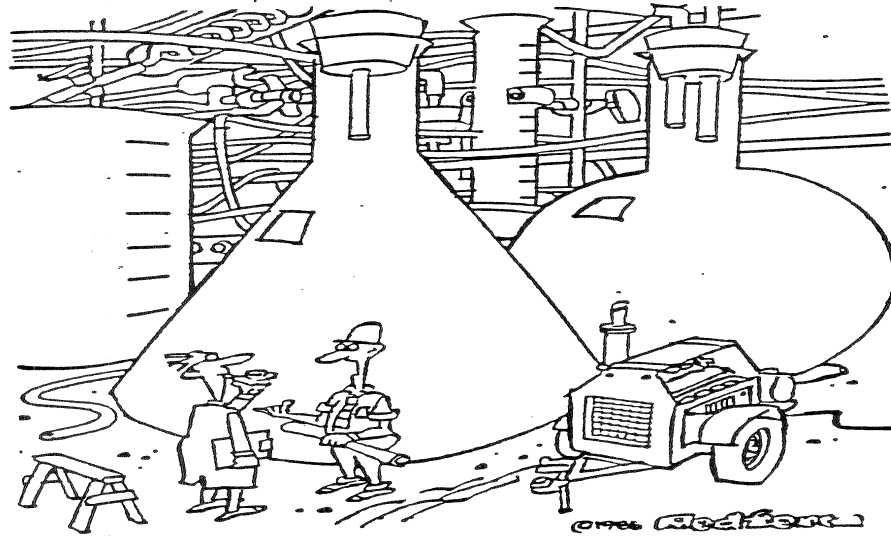
DRUG-FREE AMERICA



Signe Wilkinson
Philadelphia Daily News
Creators Syndicate

Sir John Cornforth, “Chemistry in Britain”, 342, 1975.

“It does, for example, no good to offer an elegant, difficult and expensive process to an industrial manufacturing chemist, whose ideal is something to be carried out in a disused bathtub by a one-armed man who cannot read, the product being collected continuously through the drain hole in 100% purity and yield”

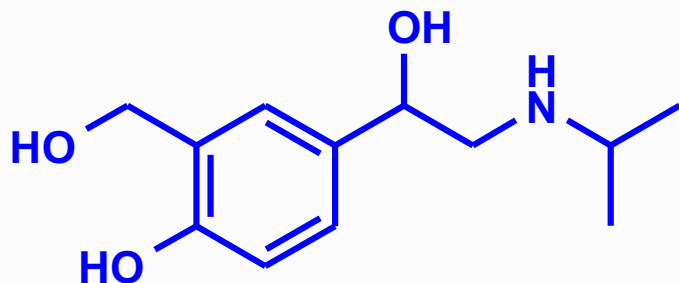


*"Got a few problems going from lab
scale up to full-scale commercial."*

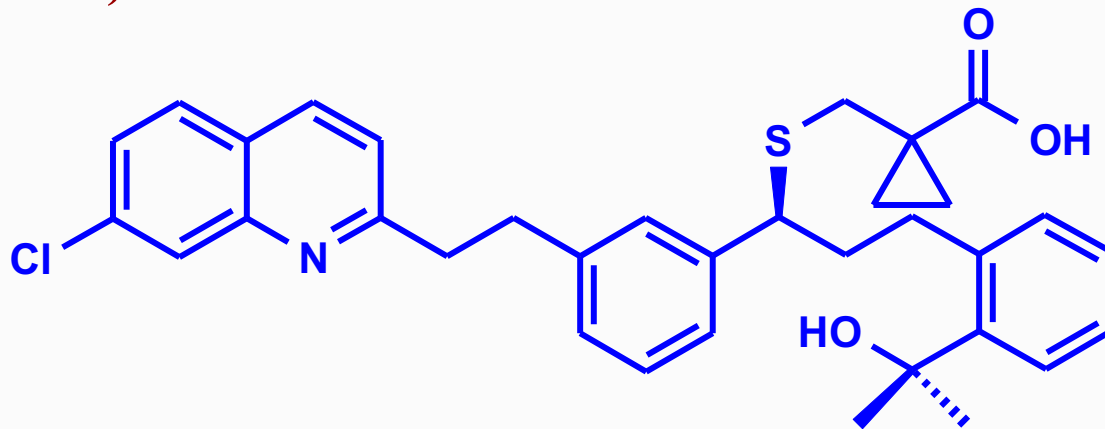
The Contemporary Process Chemist's View

Design and execute safe, efficient and reproducible manufacturing processes for active pharmaceutical ingredients through a synergy between organic chemistry, analytical chemistry and chemical engineering

Dramatic Progression in Structure Complexity of Industrially Feasible Drug Molecules

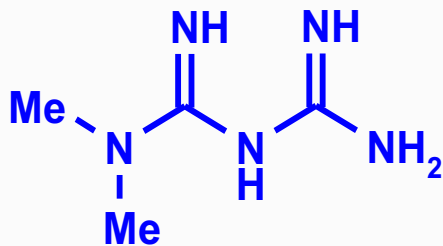


Albuterol
(SALBUTAMOL)

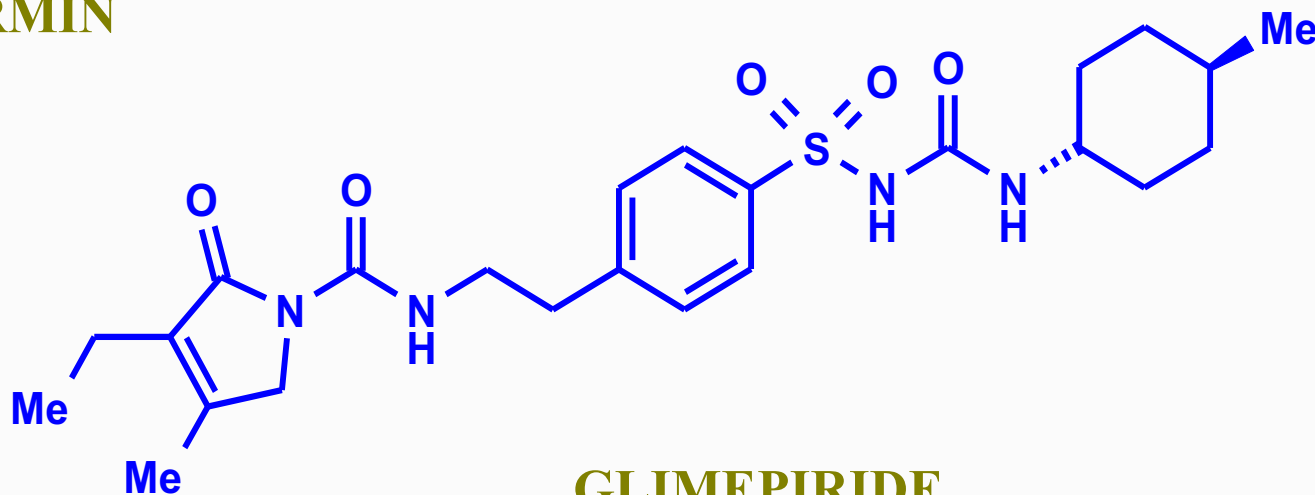


MONTELUKAST

Dramatic Progression in Structure Complexity of Industrially Feasible Drug Molecules

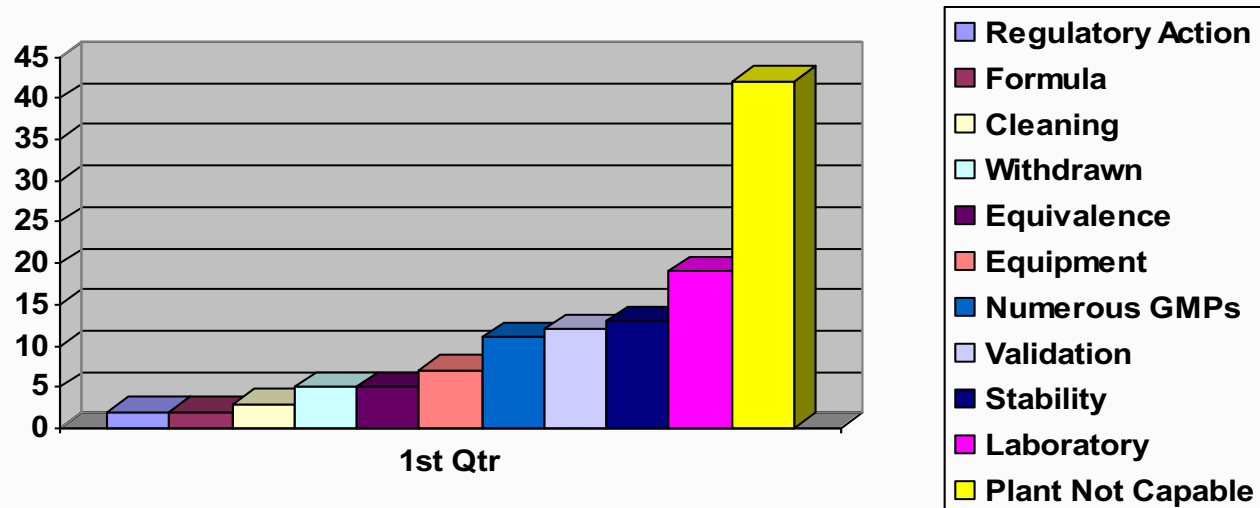


METFORMIN



GLIMEPIRIDE

Reasons for NDA Non-Approval



Reasons for Non-Approval:

- Plant Not Capable
- Equipment Not Available or Qualified
- Plant Not Listed in Filing
- Facility Not Qualified
- Insufficient Personnel / Untrained personnel
- Process Development Incomplete

Development Criteria

- Route Selection
- Cost effective, Raw Material Availability, Wastes
 - Reagent and Solvent Selection
- Atom efficiency, Toxicity, Availability, Cost
 - Running the Reaction
- Safety, Temperature, Reproducible, Plant Adaptable-Engineering
 - In-Process Controls
 - Purity/Impurity Profile
- Potency, Analytical Method Development, Specifications
 - Purification
- Chromatography versus Crystallization
 - Final Product Form
- Polymorphs



**“Up Here Is The Main Plant —
The Back Wing Is Where We
Handle The Government Paperwork”**



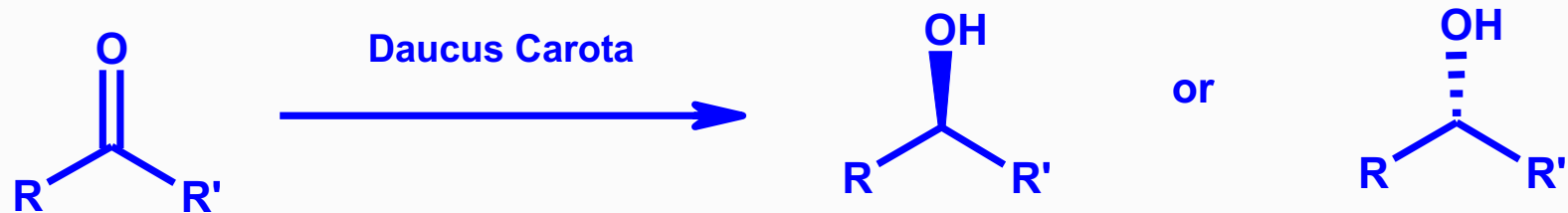
GATEWAY TO INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

GRAND AVENUE

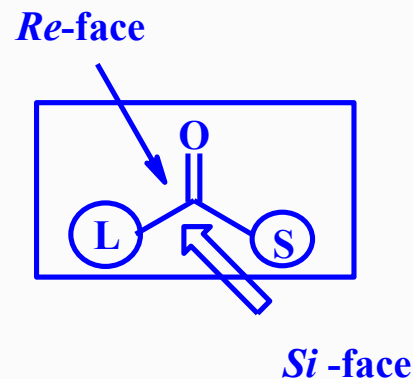
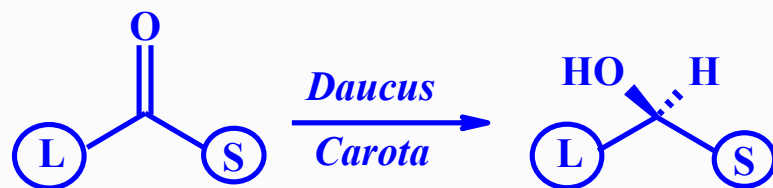
BY STEVE BREEN



REDUCTION OF PROCHIRAL KETONES

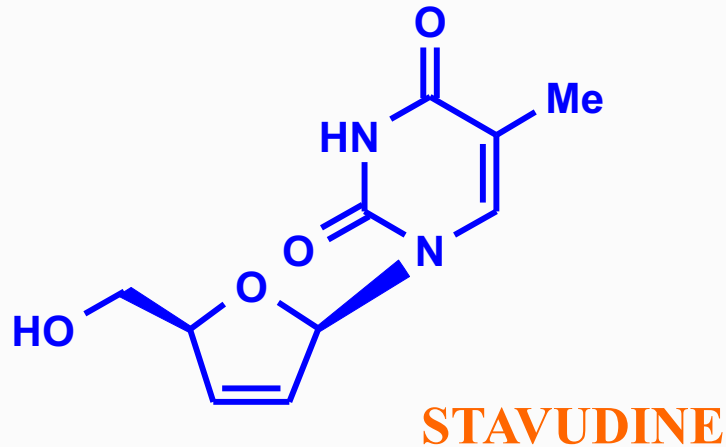
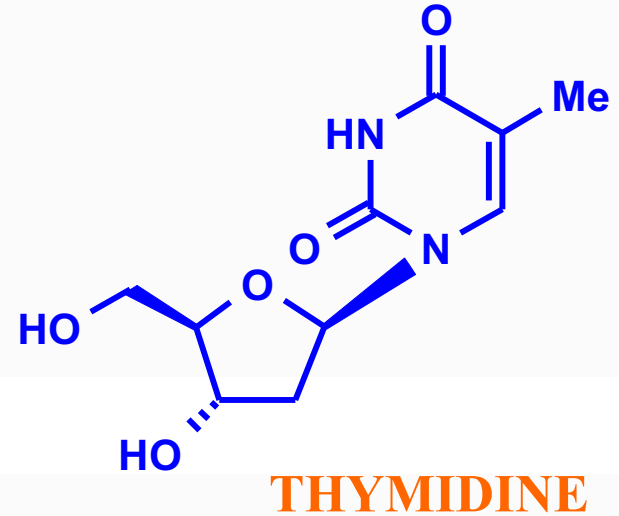
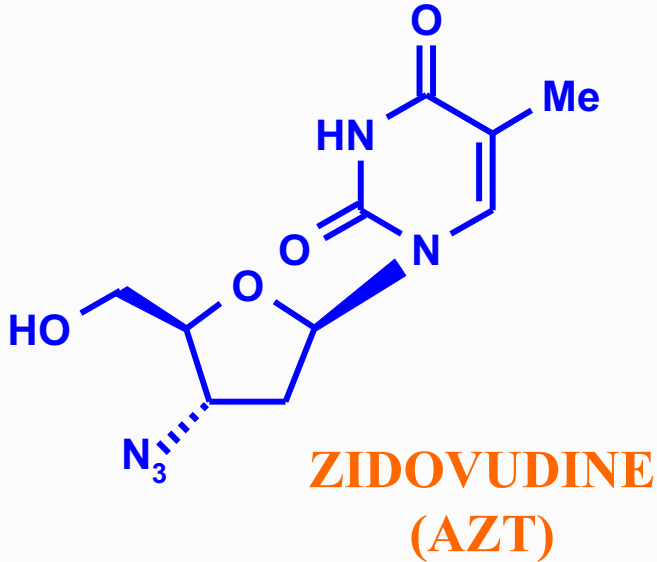


Aliphatic & aromatic ketones, cyclic ketones, β -ketoesters, azidoketones.



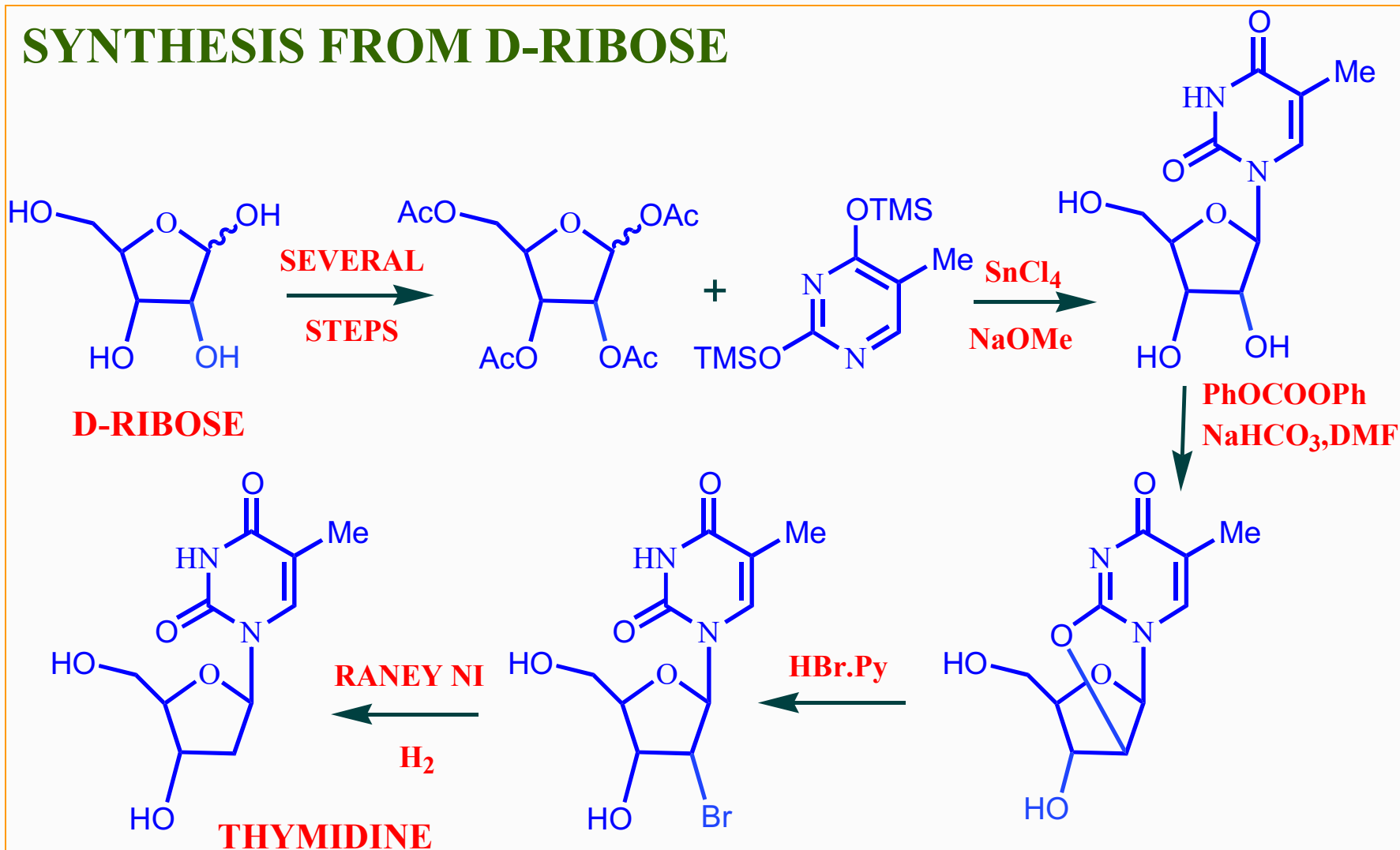
Hydrogen attack from Re-face

Thymidine: Starting Material for Anti-HIV Drugs



Synthesis of Thymidine

SYNTHESIS FROM D-RIBOSE



US Pat. No. 4,914,233 (CA 1990, 113, P59790n)

Anti-AIDS Drugs

COST ANALYSIS

COMPOUND	US \$/Kg
AZT	350
Stavudine	500
β -Thymidine	150

Raw Material for β -Thymidine

D-Ribose **50** \$ per Kg

Cheap and Abundant D-Pentose in the World Market

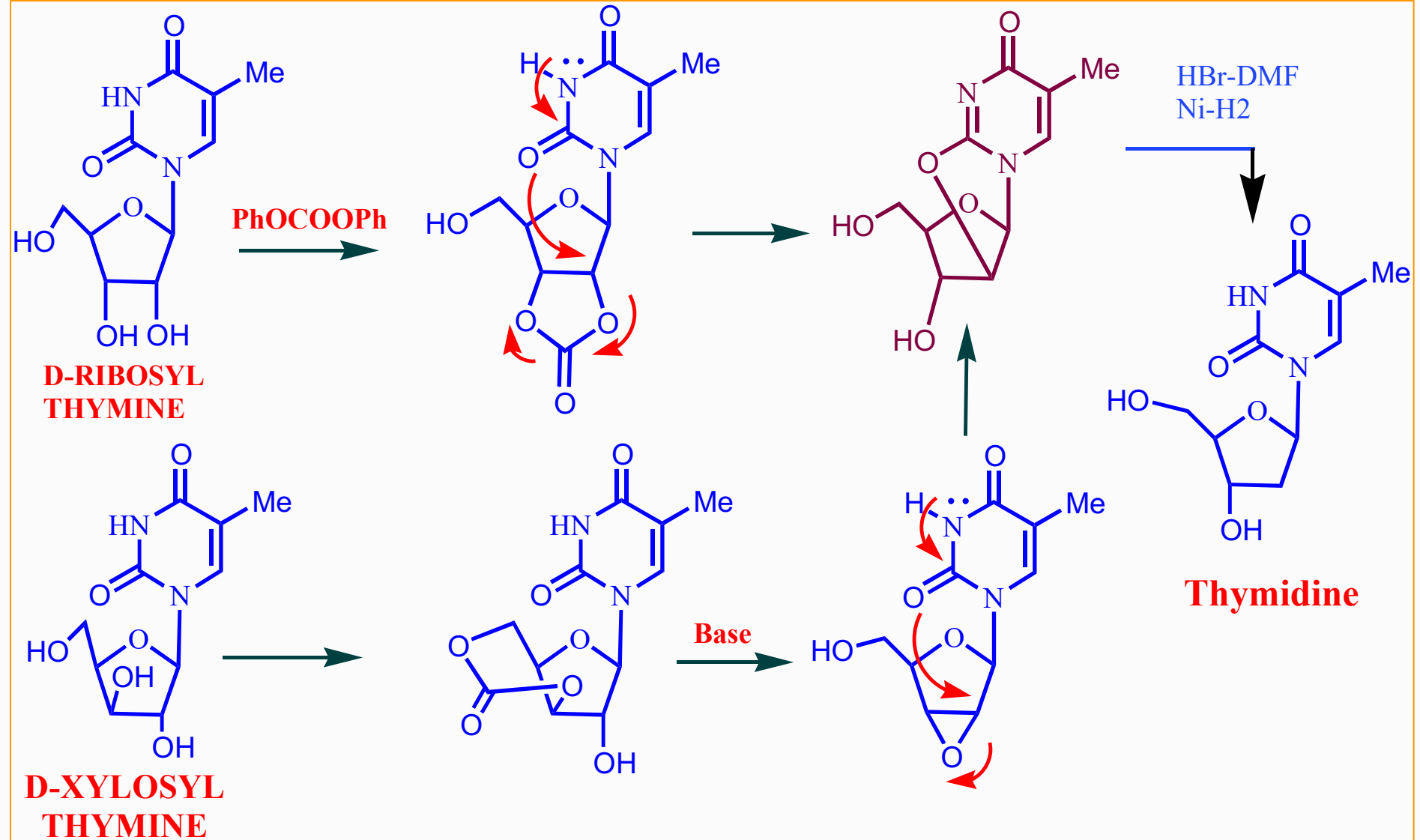
D- Xylose **6** \$ per Kg

Inference:

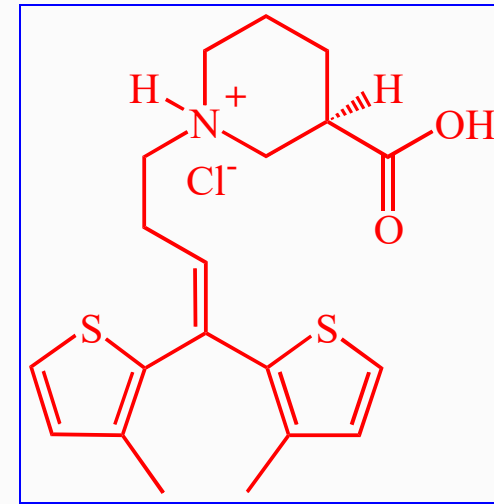
The raw material for β -thymidine Synthesis Should be **D-Xylose**

Synthesis of Thymidine

SYNTHESIS FROM D-RIBOSE



TIAGABINE



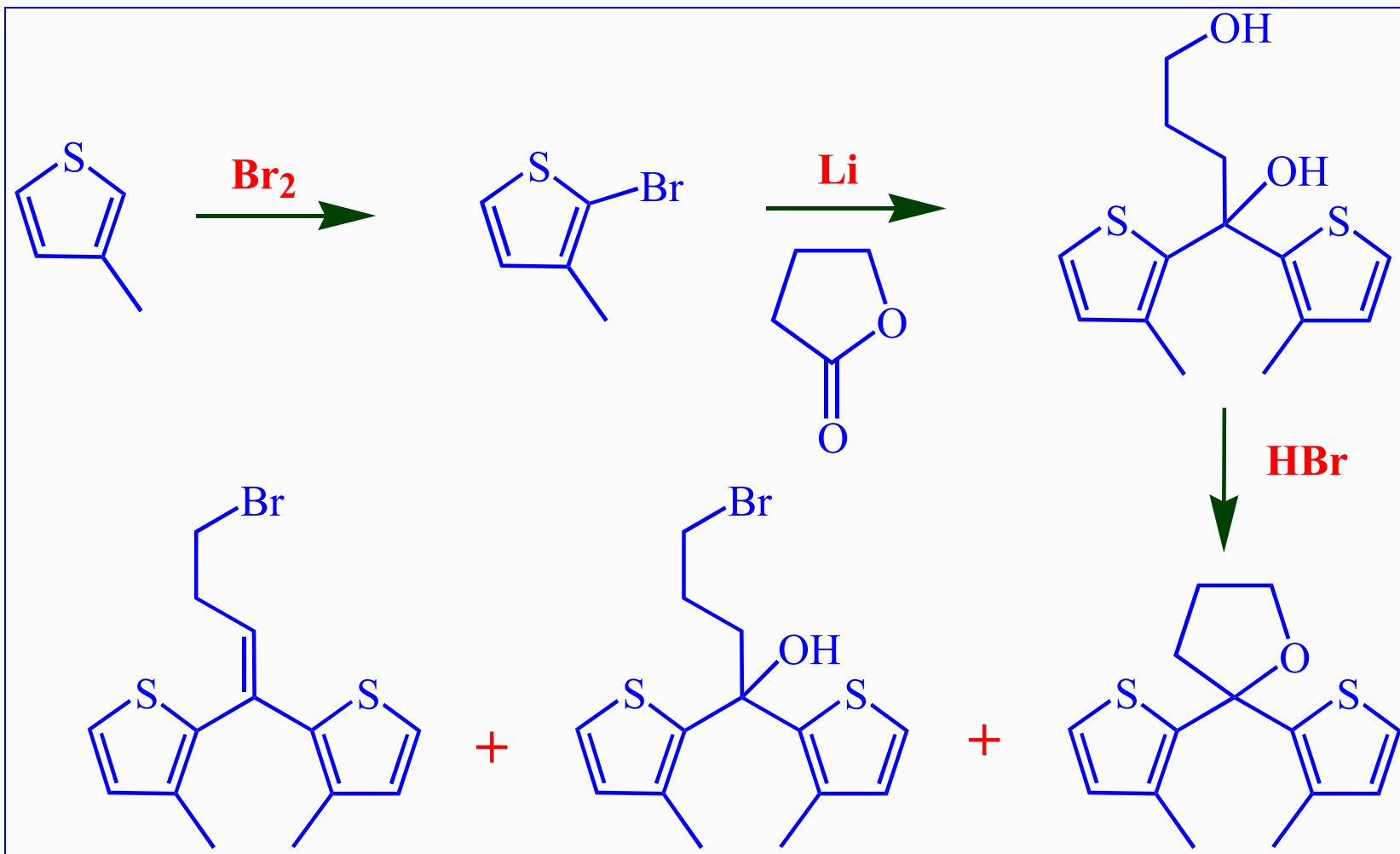
**Discovered in Novo-Nordisk
Copenhagen, Denmark**

**The most effective Anti-epileptic drug
known**

Easier penetration of blood brain barrier

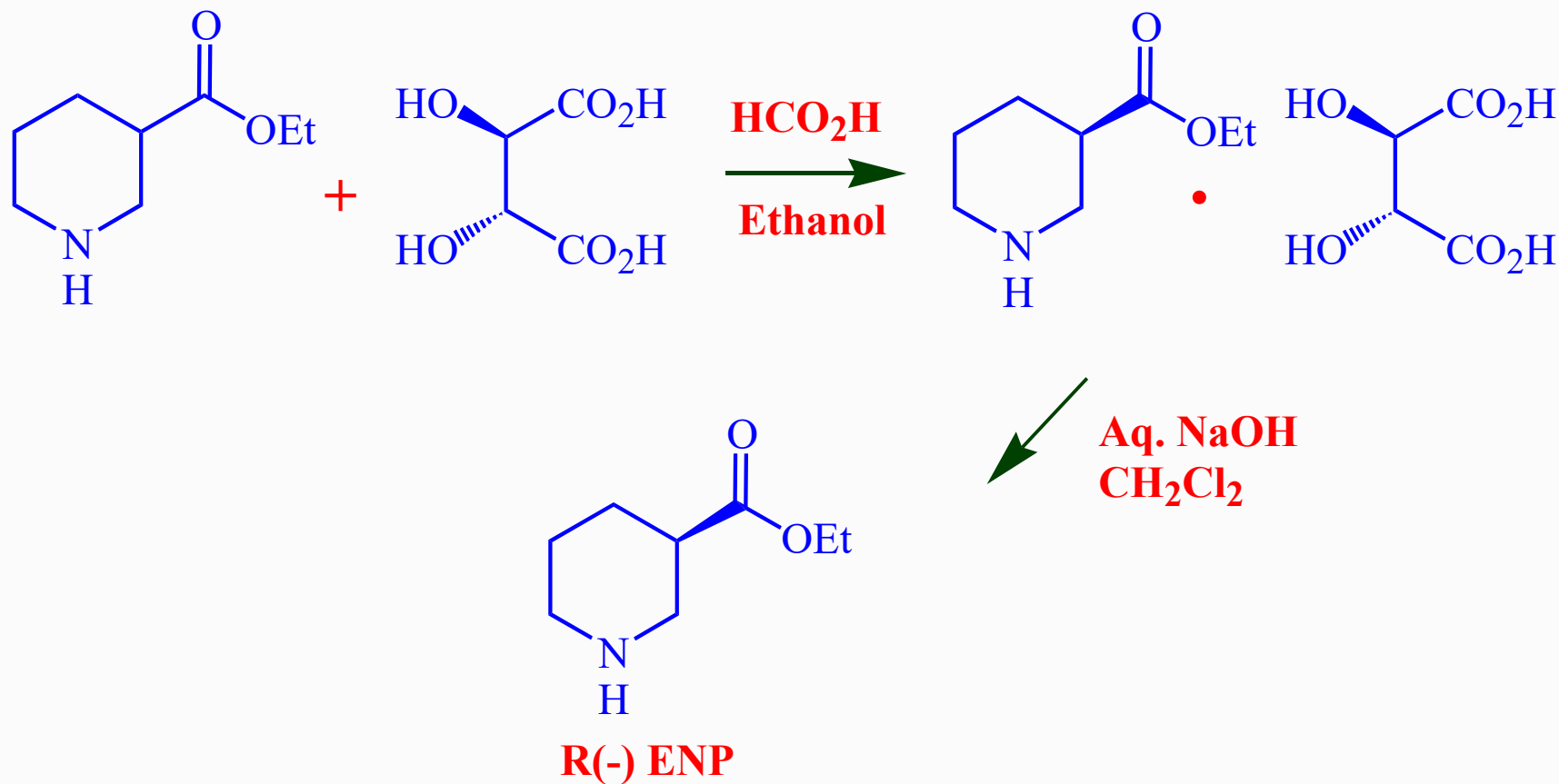
DISCOVERY ROUTE

Step 1



DISCOVERY ROUTE

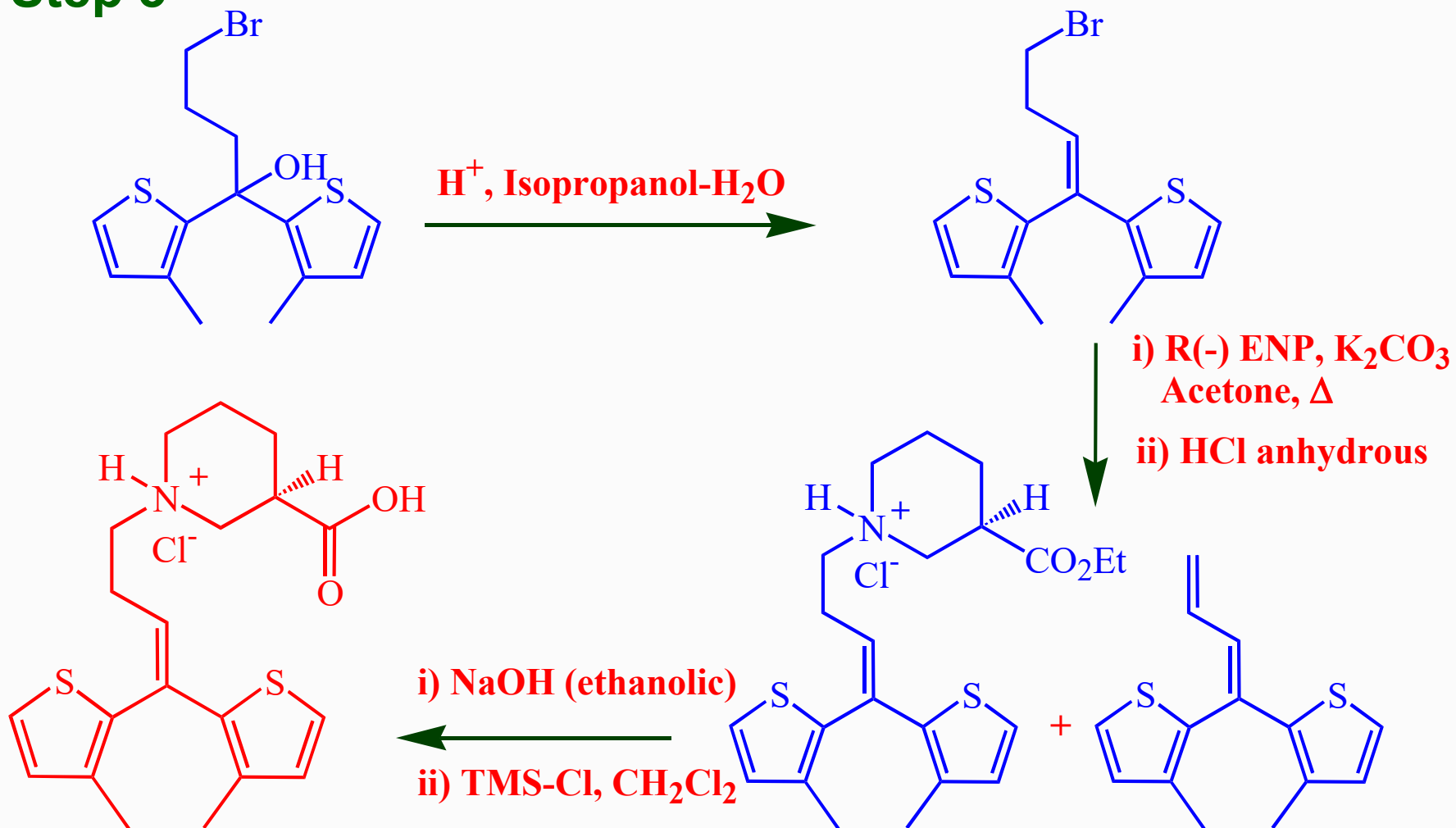
Step 2



TIAGABINE

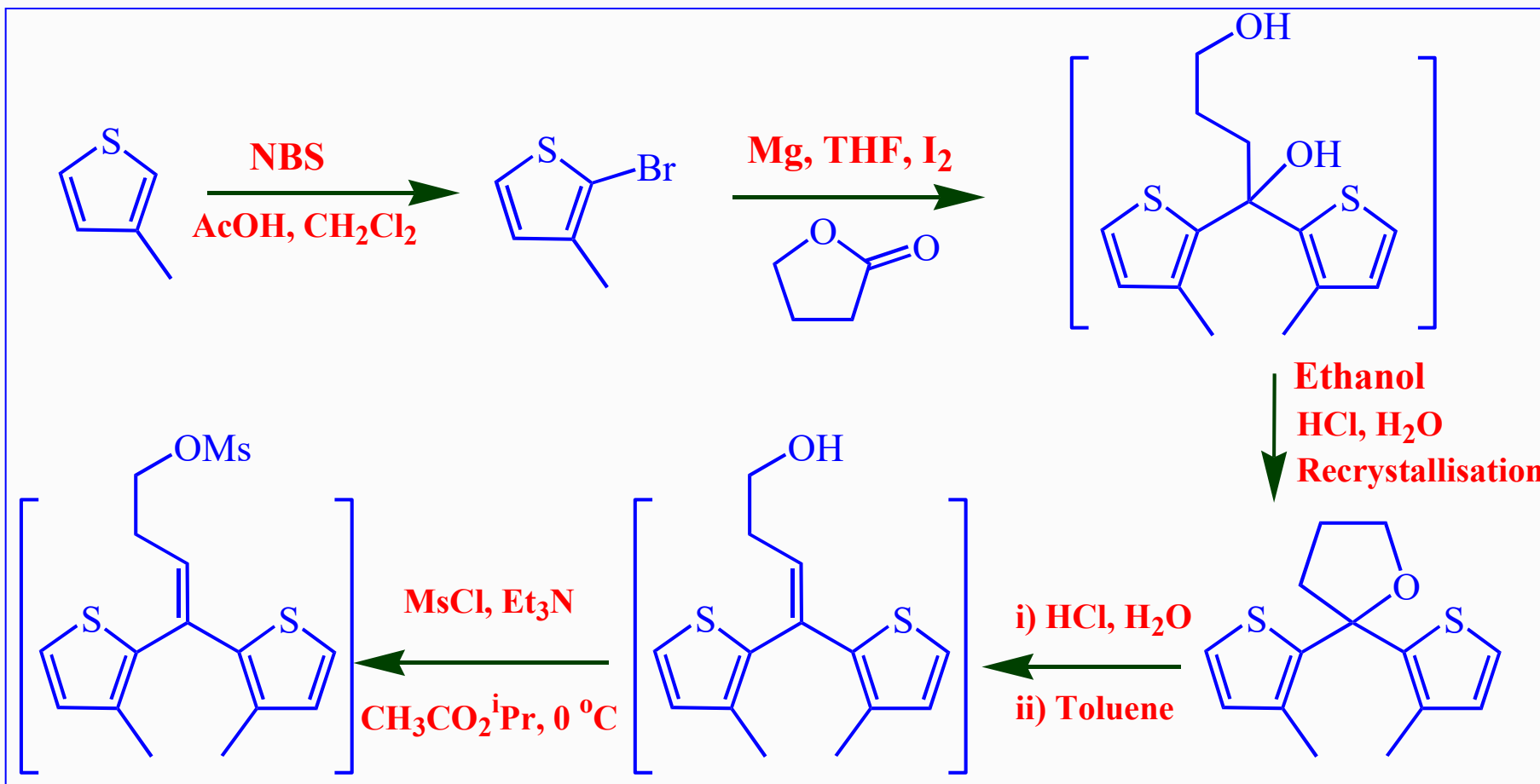
DISCOVERY ROUTE

Step 3



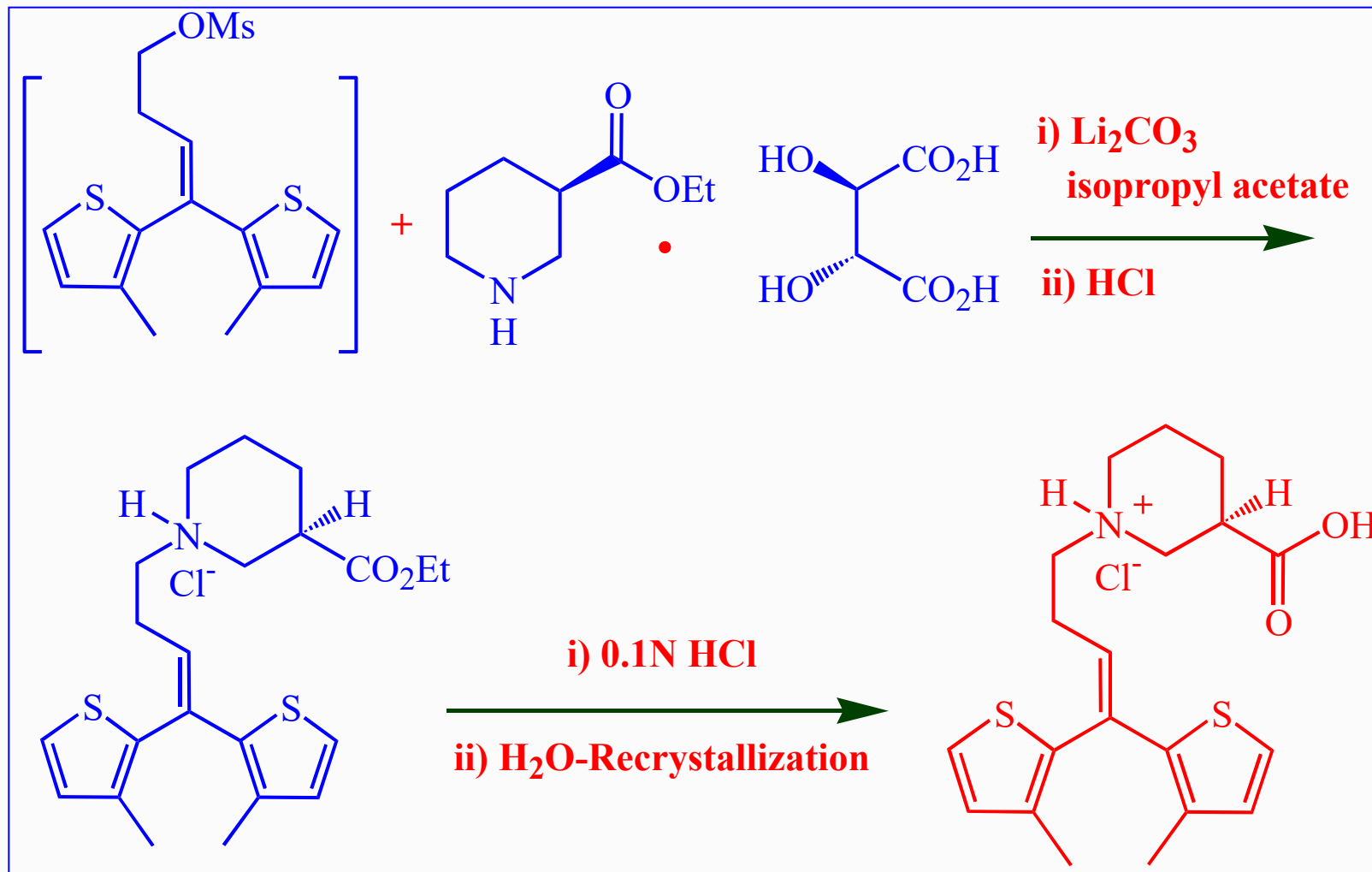
TIAGABINE

Abbott Process Route

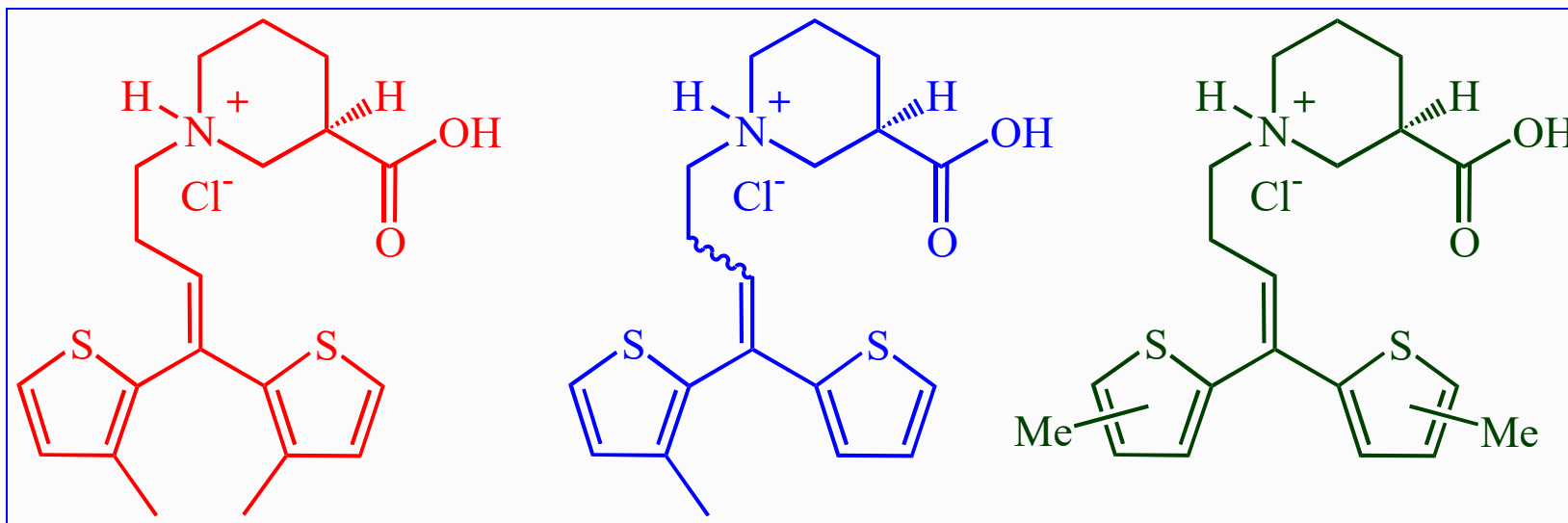


TIAGABINE

Abbott Process Route



ANALOGUES

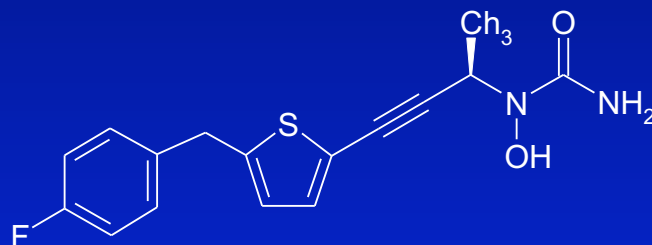


TIAGABINE

DESMETHYLTAGABINE

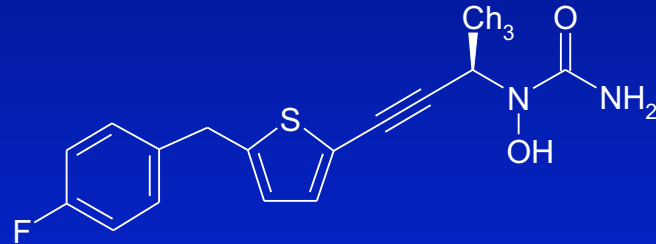
REGIOISOMERS OF
TIAGABINE

ABT-761

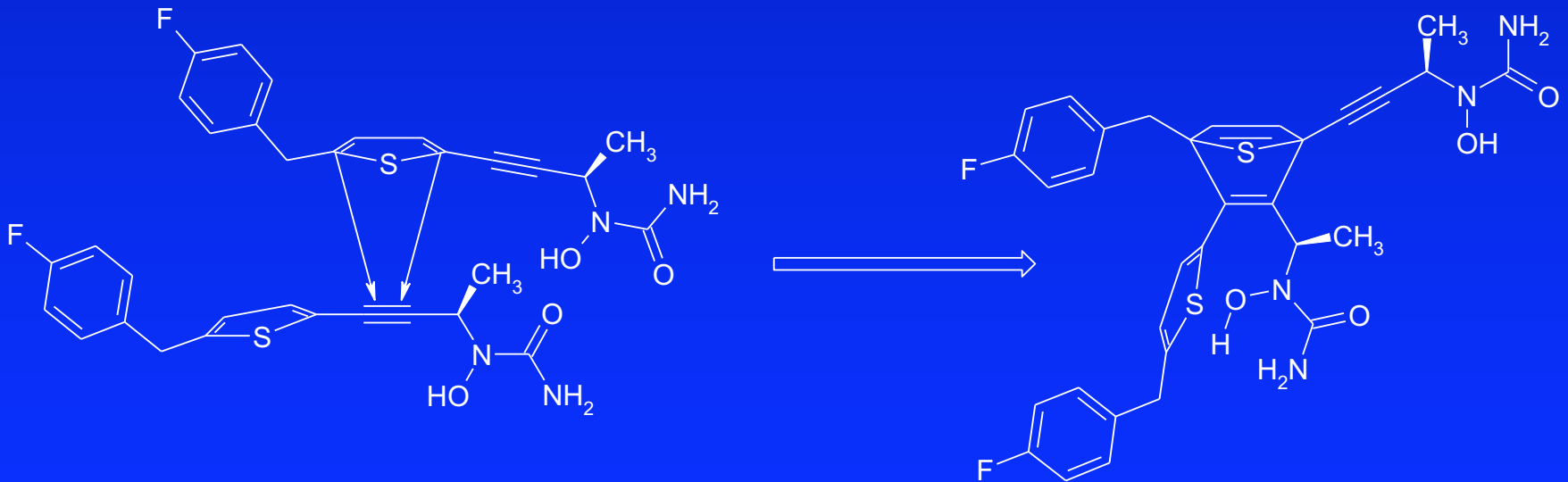


- **Fails in Phase III Clinical due to undisclosed toxicity**
 - **Toxicity is associated with the chemical nature of the molecule that should have been evaluated during the discovery process**
 - **Toxicity was uncovered during the formulation of a pill form of the drug**

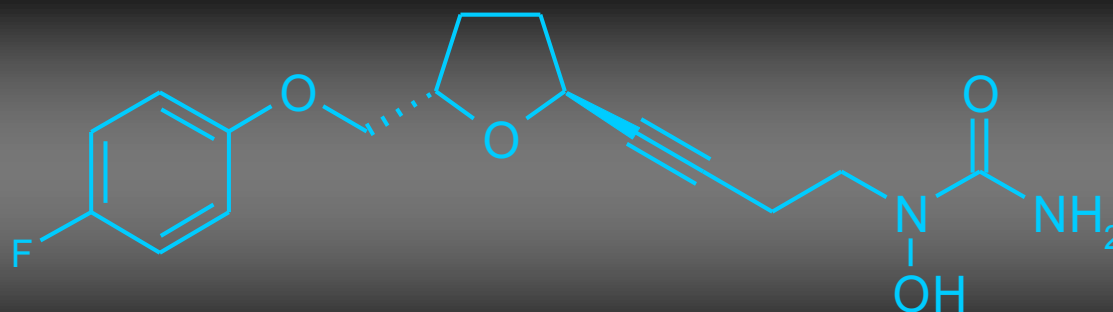
ABT-761



- Under Pressure of pill formation ABT-761 undergoes Diels Alder reaction to toxic products

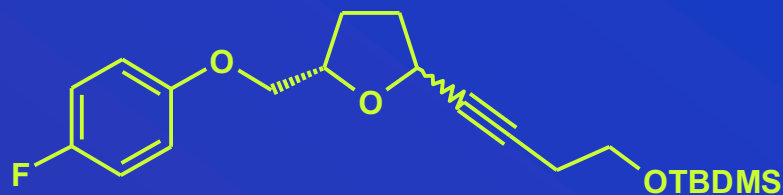
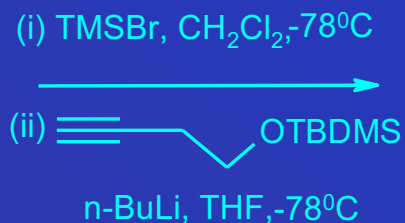
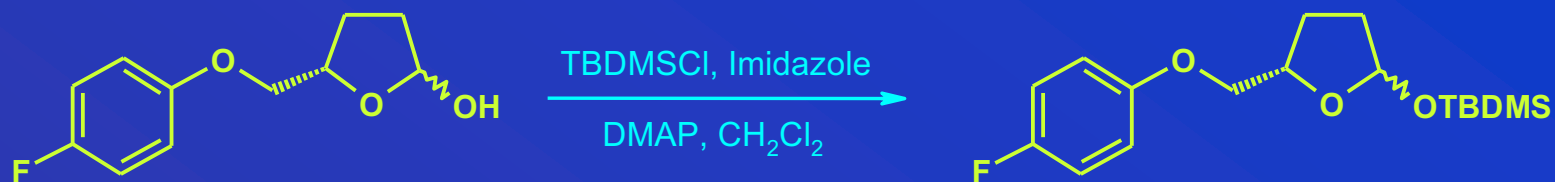
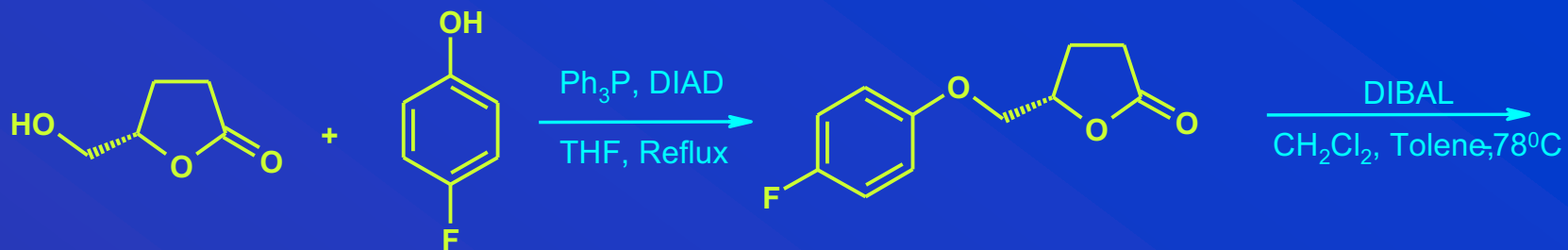


CMI-977



*(2S, 5S)-Trans-5-(4-fluorophenoxyethyl)-
2-(1-N-hydroxyureidyl-3-butyn-4-yl)-tetrahydrofuran*

Discovery route to CMI-977



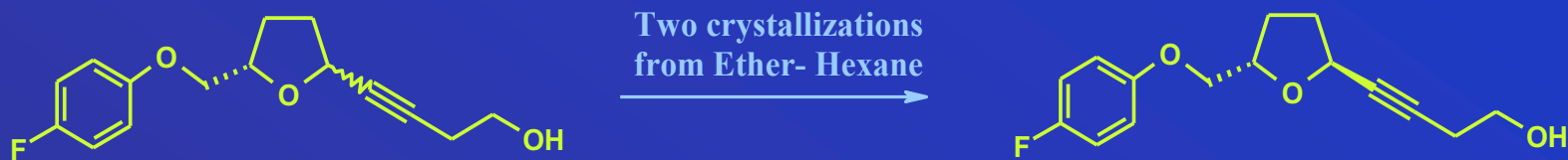
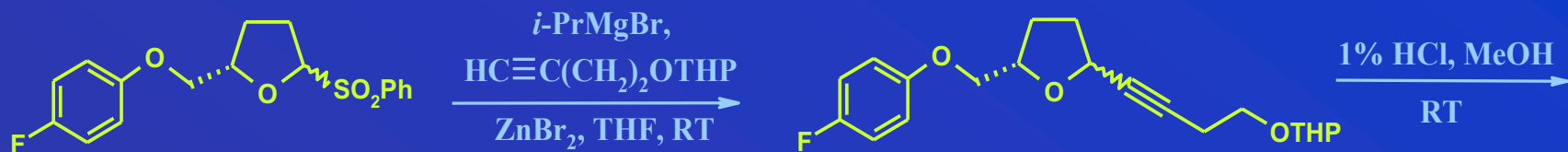
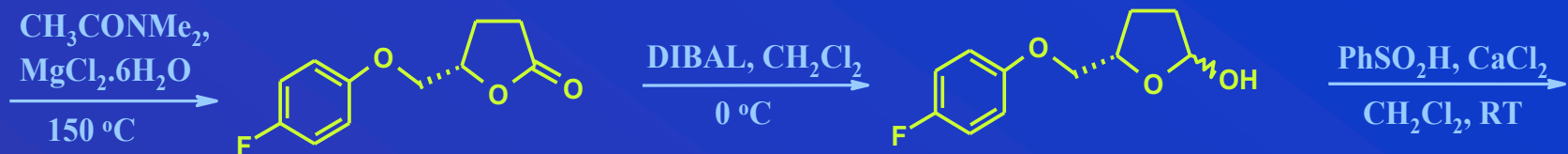
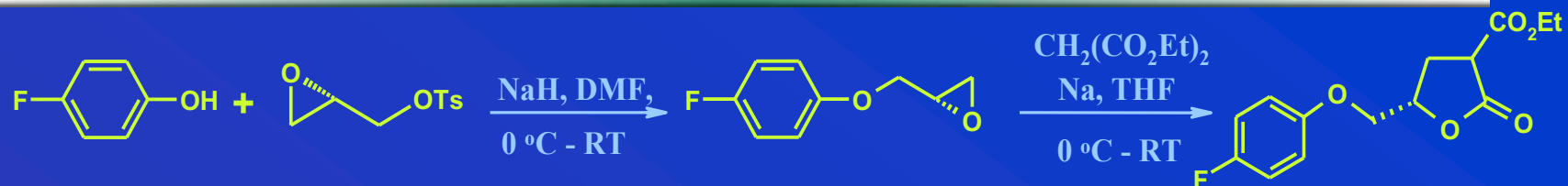


***NECESSITY IS THE
MOTHER OF INVENTION***

Moreover,

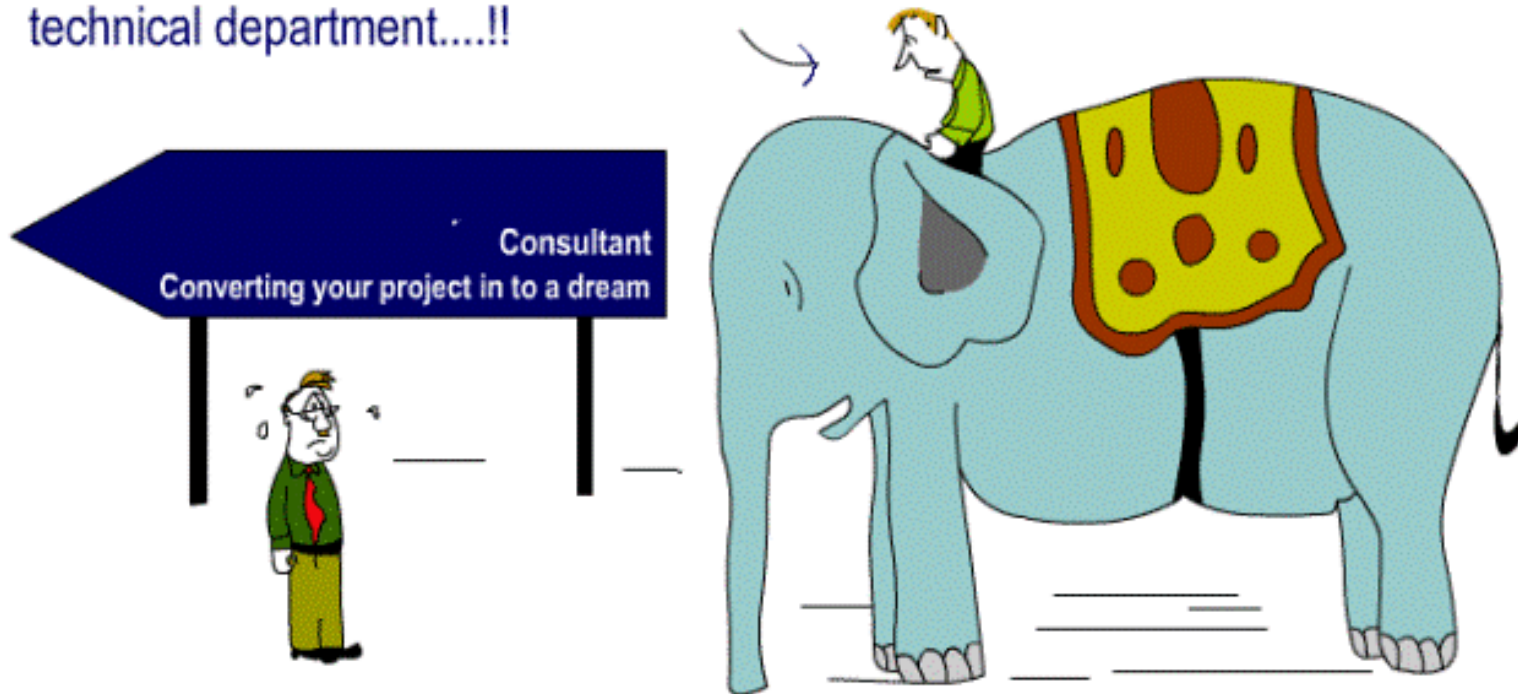
***FRUSTRATION IS THE
MOTHER OF
INNOVATION***

Novel Route to CMI-977



A SMALL GLITCH IN NCE DEVELOPMENT

You have to **accept** it Sir ! It's true that your order was for a **camel**....
but later on we received lot of changes from your
technical department....!!





***NECESSITY IS THE
MOTHER OF INVENTION***

Moreover,

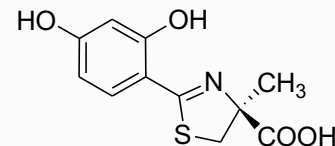
***FRUSTRATION IS THE
MOTHER OF INNOVATION***

Case Study of a Drug to treat Thalassemia

- Although essential for normal physiology, excess iron reveals some toxicity due to its involvement in production of reactive oxygen intermediates leading to cellular damage. Humans regulate iron absorption via intestinal transporters and a series of transport proteins; however excretion of any excess iron cannot be upregulated. Under conditions of excess iron intake, such as chronic transfusion therapy, the consequences of iron overload can be lethal.
- Beta-thalassemia is an autosomal recessive disorder in which severe anemia develops in the first year of life. The beta-chain of hemoglobin cannot be synthesized, leading to inefficient erythropoiesis. Treatment involves frequent transfusions of packed red blood cells. Prior to the development of iron chelation therapy, toxicity from iron overload led to death within the first decade of life. The only, currently available, standard of care is desferrioxamine. Because of its lack of oral absorption and short serum half-life, desferrioxamine must be given as a continuous subcutaneous infusion over 8-12 hours, 6 days per week. This leads to subcutaneous side effects and poor compliance. An alternate oral iron chelator, deferiprone, can be somewhat less effective and is associated with side effects such as agranulocytosis. With current chelation therapy, survival has increased substantially, but iron overload frequently causes morbidity and premature mortality.

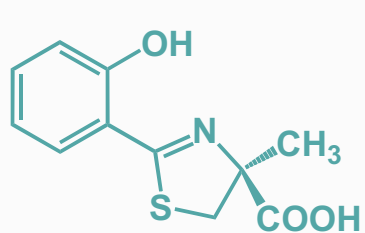
Case Study of a Drug to treat Thalassemia

- A new compound, a dihydroxylated aromatic in the desazadesferrithiocin class of compounds is an orally available iron chelator that forms a 2:1 complex with ferric iron. It is being explored for safety and efficacy in transfusion related chronic iron overload in patients with beta-thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. It could be active when administered orally to *Cebus apella* monkeys, a species in which iron metabolism closely resembles that in humans.

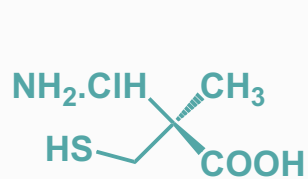


- Discuss the appropriate process for this compound? What problems might you encounter in Phase I clinical trials?

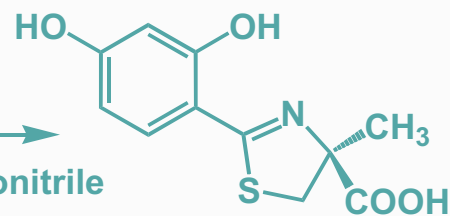
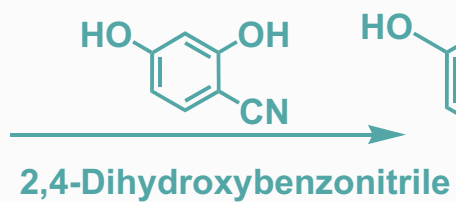
Desferrithiocine as an Iron Chelator



Desferrithiocine

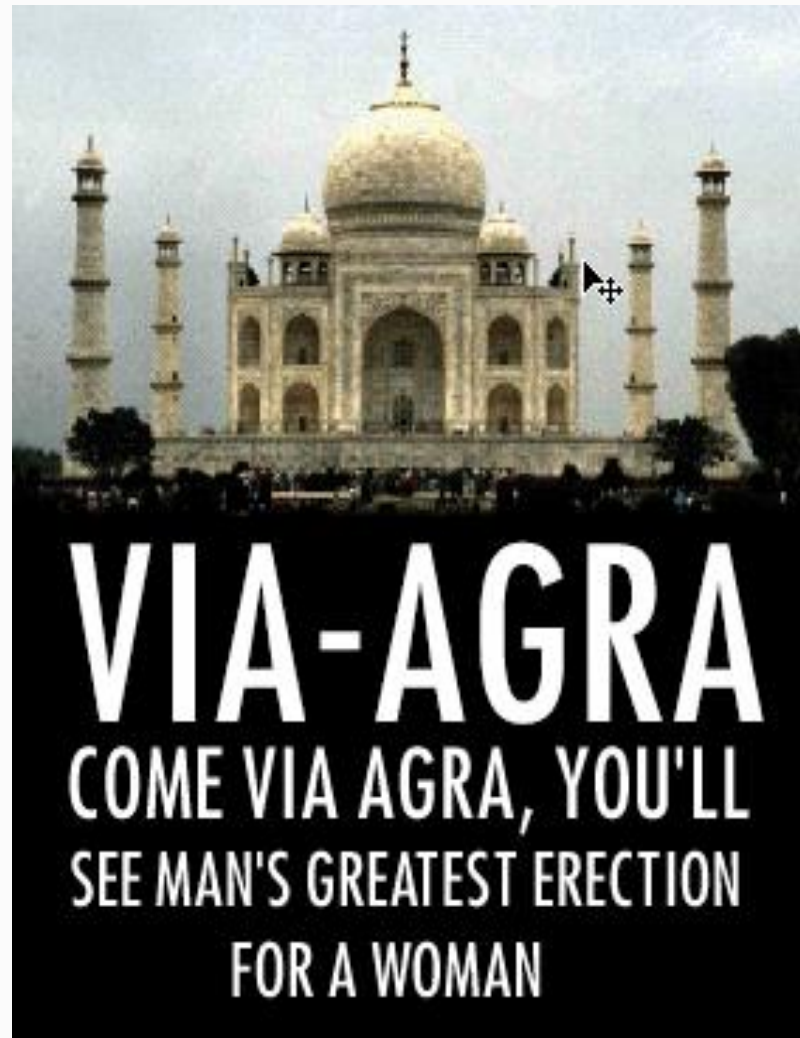


(S)-α-Methylcysteine



(S)-4,5-dihydro-2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-methylthiazole-4-carboxylic acid

India's contribution to Viagra



Medieval
environmentalist



(c) 2000 Benoit Leblanc