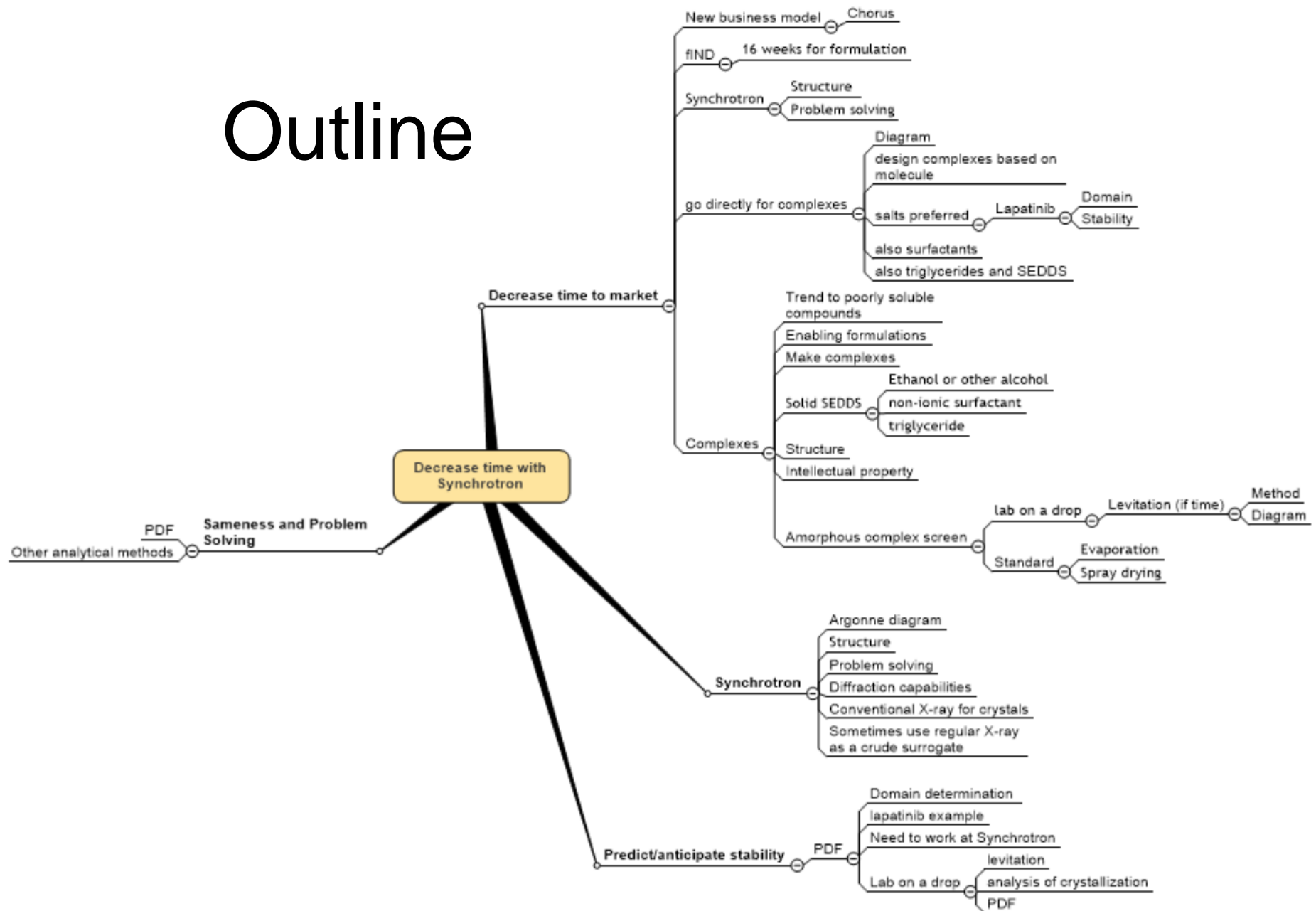




# Decreasing Time-to-Market via Synchrotron Utilization to Discover Stable Formulation

Focus on Finding a Solid Form that  
will Increase Exposure

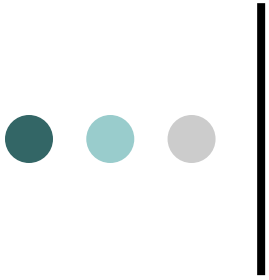
# Outline





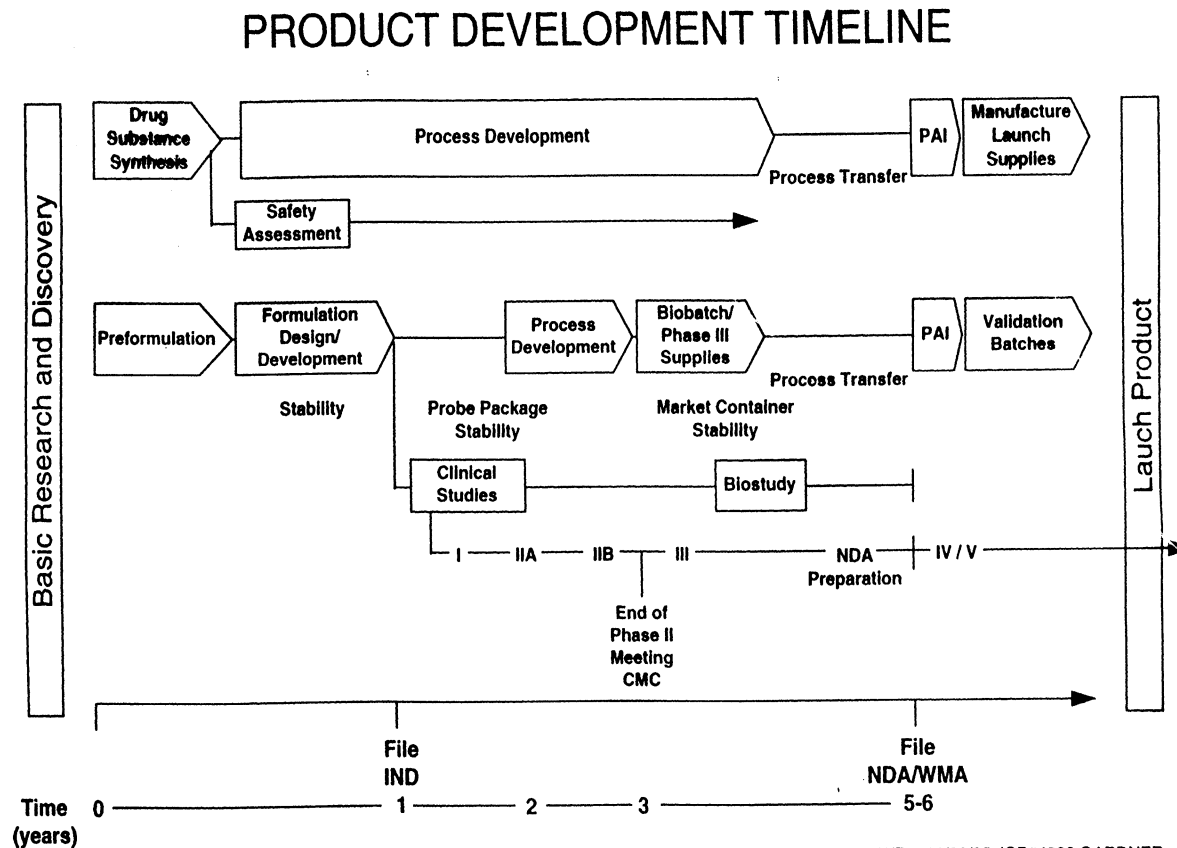
# Outline

- Decrease time to market
  - fIND
  - Synchrotron
  - Amorphous complexes
- Predict/anticipate stability
  - Synchrotron
- Sameness and problem solving
  - Synchrotron



# DECREASE TIME TO MARKET

# Classical New Drug R&D



A151WP.4 10/30/95 JOB#4203 GARDNER

Expensive, long, risky, highly regulated  
8-10 years development  
Billion dollar development cost for a new drug

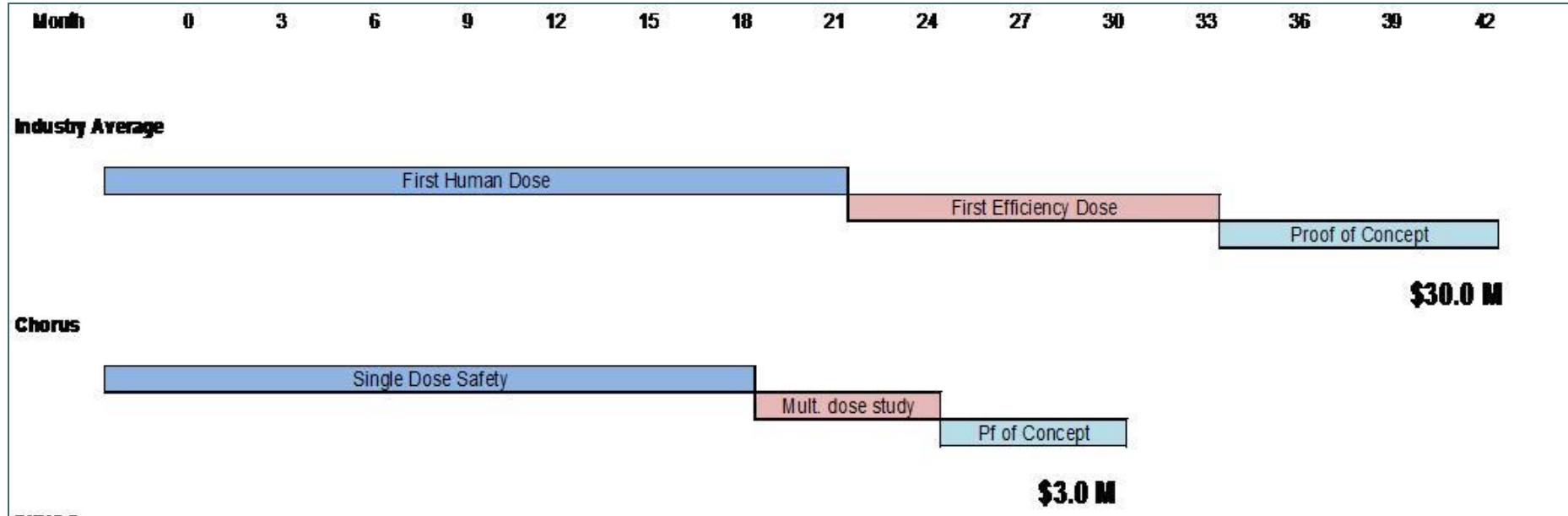
# Chorus Timeframe & Costs

- Timeframe (Chorus)

- Ind. Av.: 42 mo.
- Chorus: 30 mo.

- Costs (Chorus)

- Ind. Av.: \$30M
- Chorus: \$3M

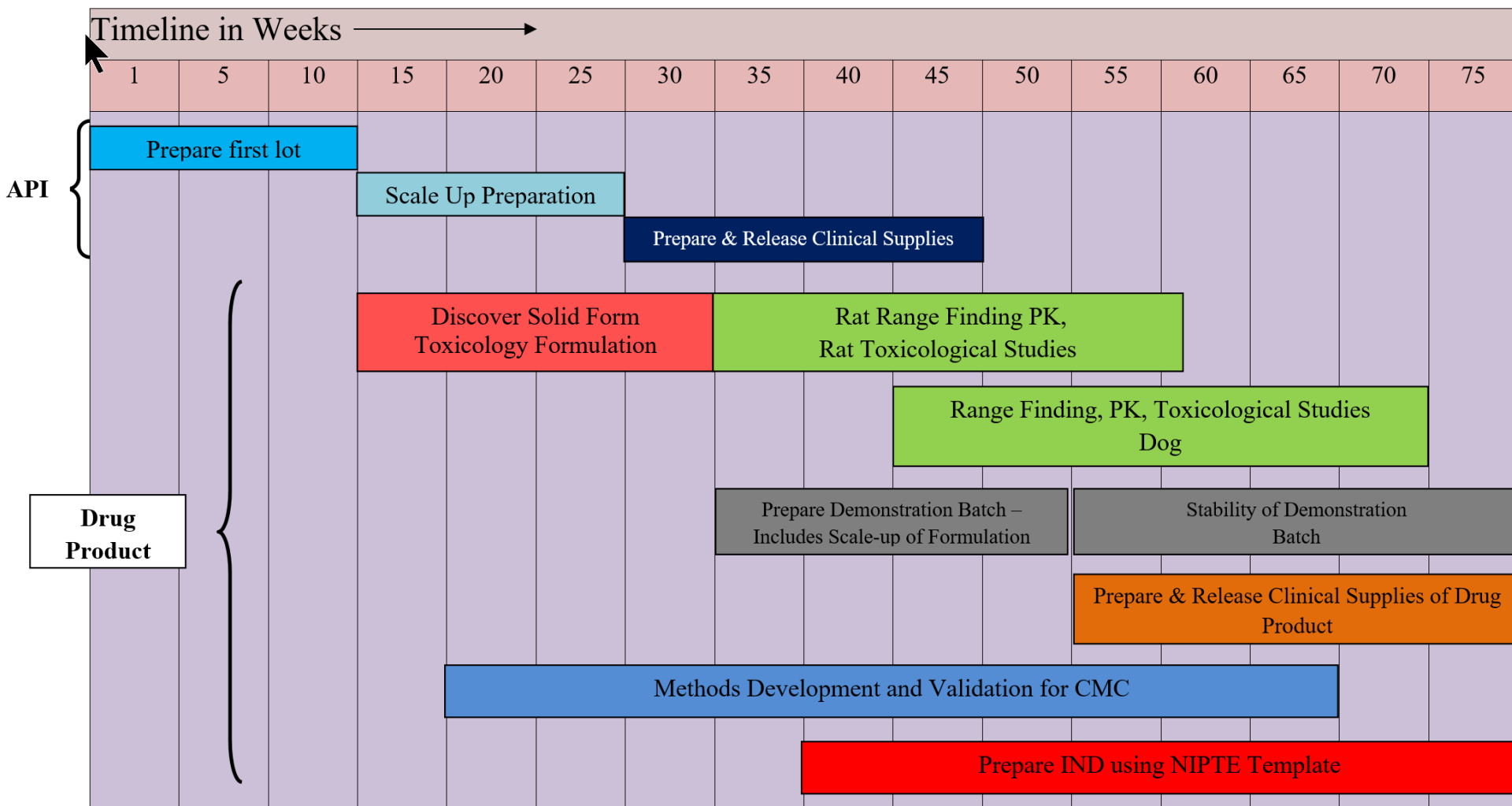




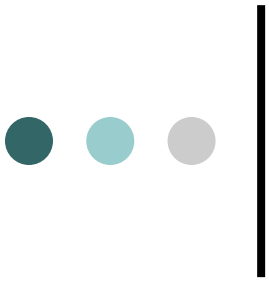
# New Business Model

- Accelerating Proof-of-Concept Study Phase I and Phase IIa
- Make amorphous complexes of most candidates for accelerated toxicology and early animal studies
- Faster turnaround, more opportunities

# fIND Strategy – Improved Pharma

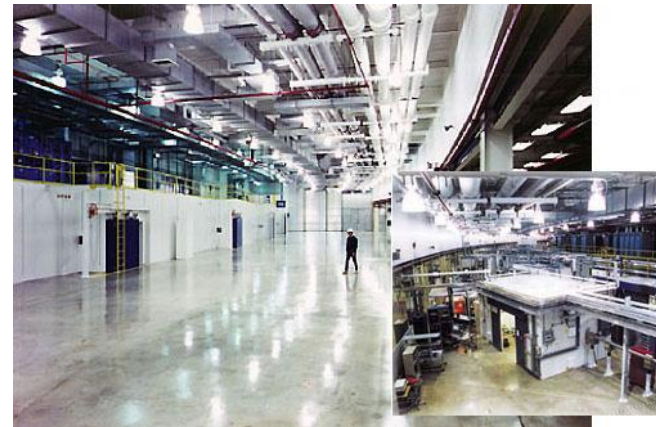
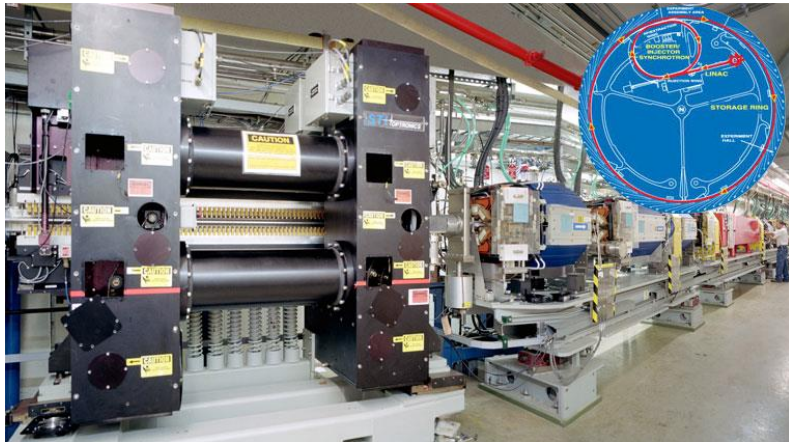
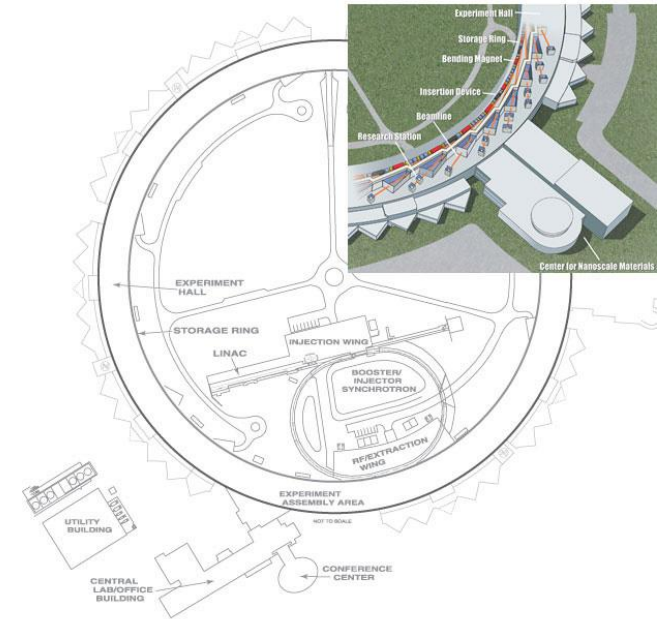




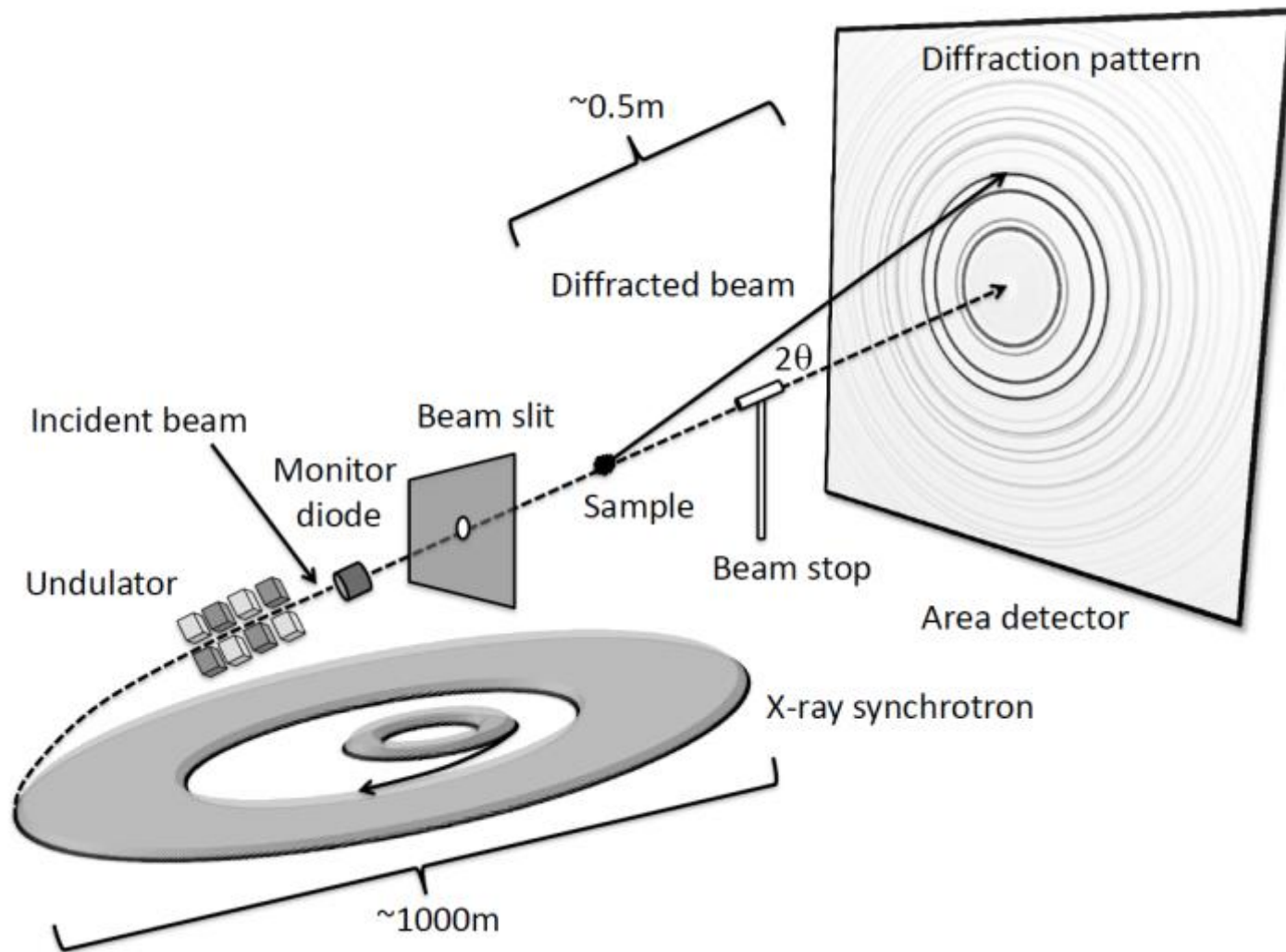


# SYNCHROTRON

# The Advanced Photon Source



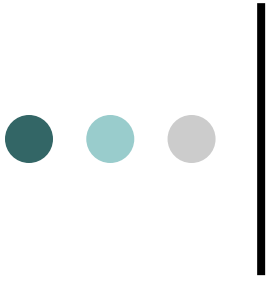
# Synchrotron high energy x-ray experiment





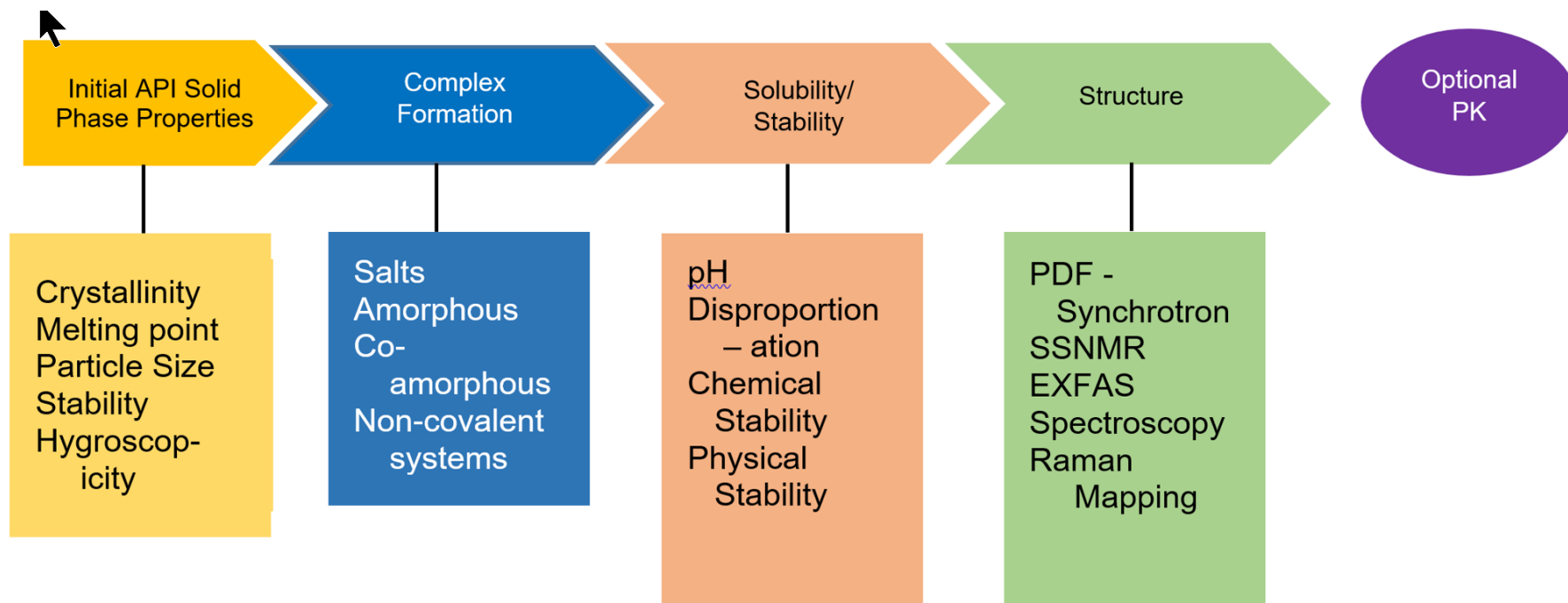
# Resources

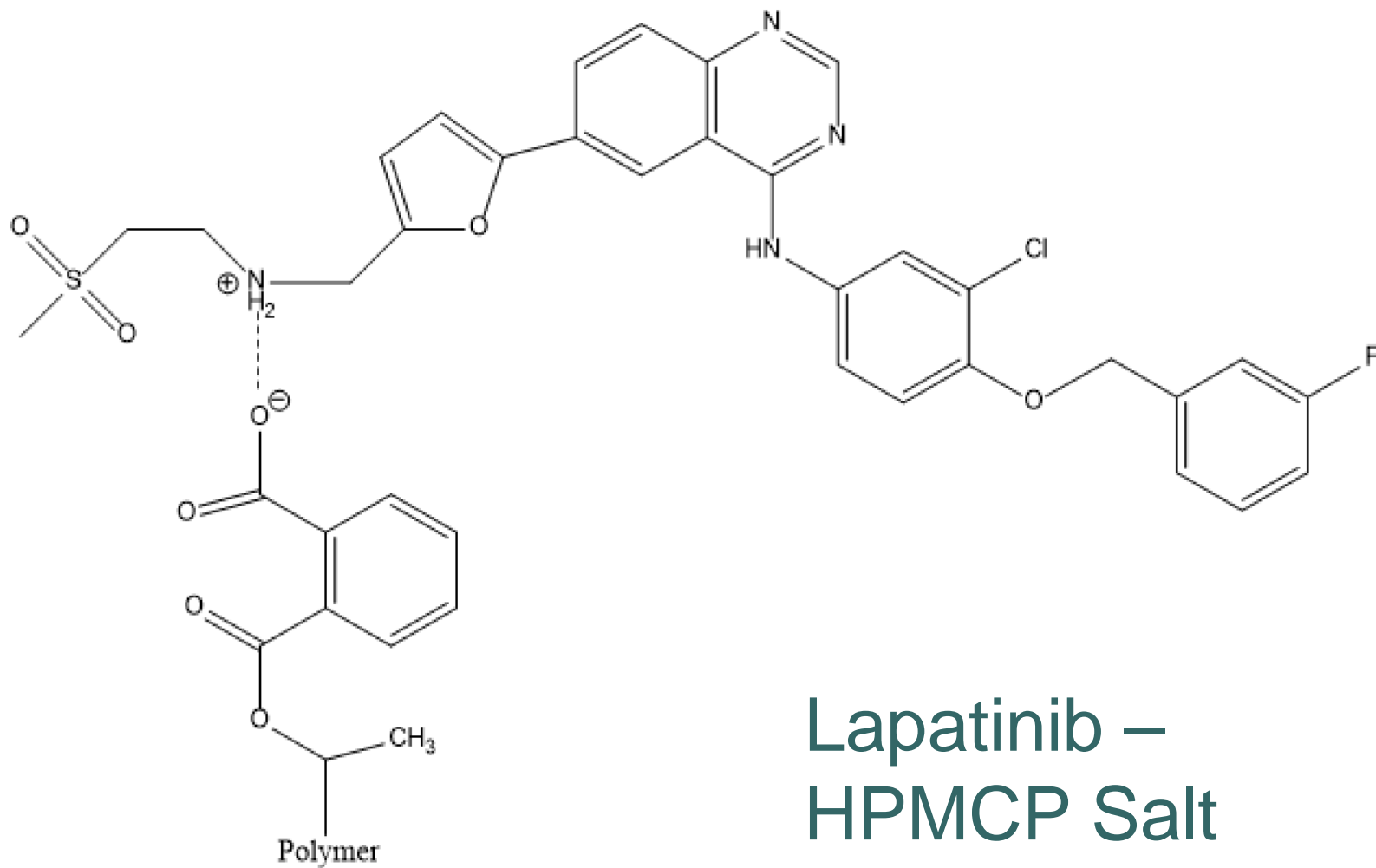
- Advanced Photon Source (Argonne)
  - Chris Benmore
- National Synchrotron Light Source (Brookhaven)
  - Simon Billinge
- Swiss Light Source (Paul Scherrer Institute)
  - Excelsus Structural Solutions



# GO DIRECTLY TO COMPLEXES

# Amorphous Complex Strategy





## Lapatinib – HPMCP Salt Complex

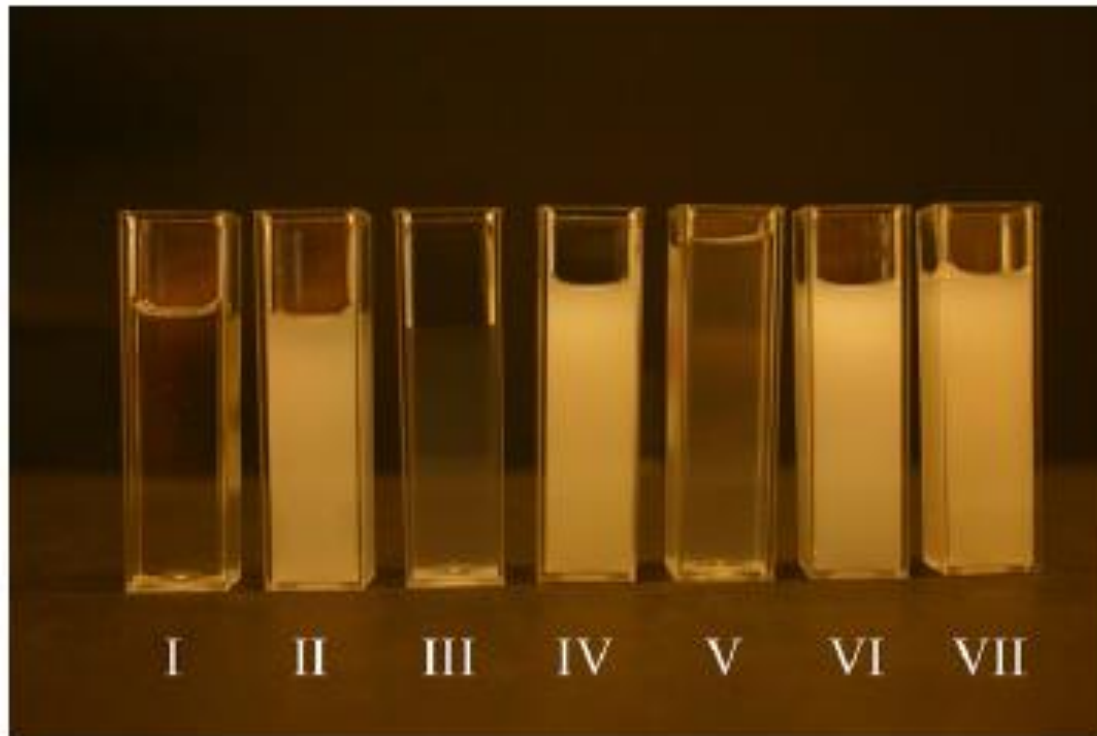


# Solid SEDDS-like Formulation

- Drug
- Alcohol
- Non-ionic surfactant
- Triglyceride
- Example - Ritonavir



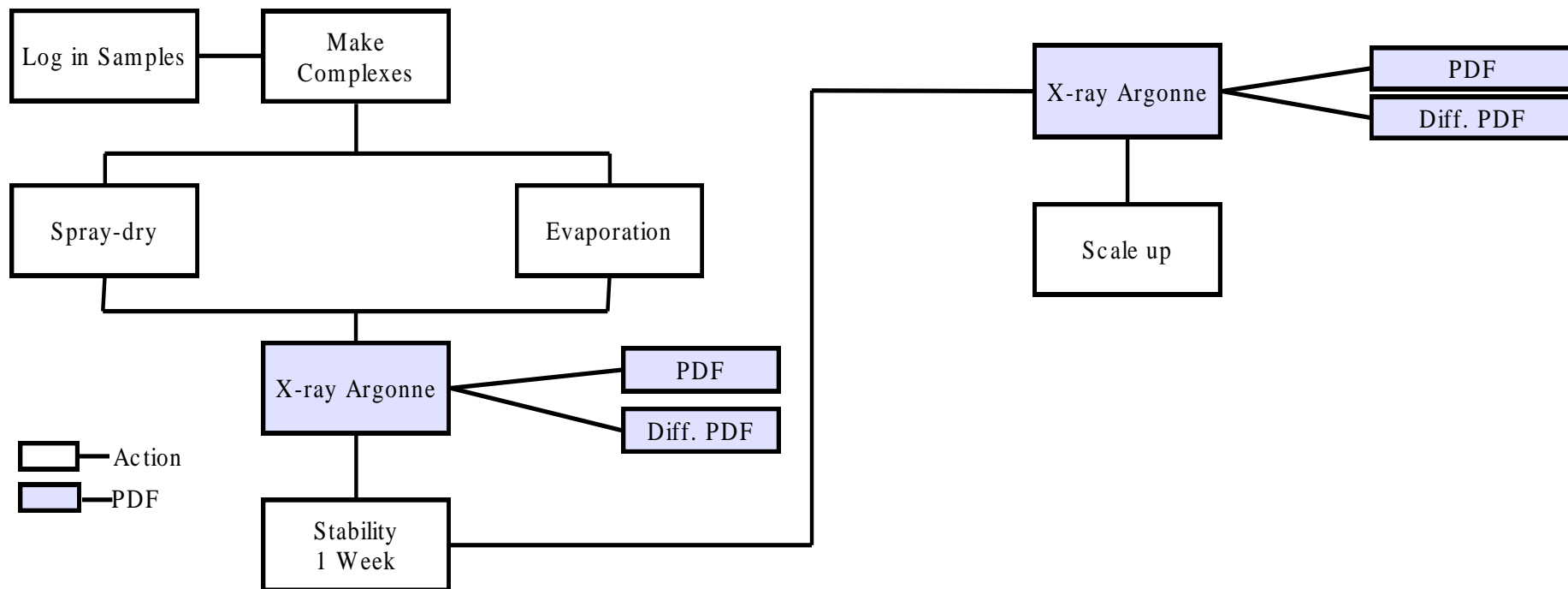
# Ritonavir + surfactants + polymers



Only the complexes give a nano-suspension

**Fig. 5.** Turbidity of dispersions of components in ritonavir extrudate; concentrations corresponding to ritonavir extrudate equal to 0.5 mg/mL ritonavir in water at pH 7, I, copovidone; II, sorbitan monolaurate; III, fumed silica; IV, copovidone+sorbitan monolaurate; V, copovidone+fumed silica; VI, sorbitan monolaurate+fumed silica; VII, copovidone+sorbitan monolaurate+fumed silica.

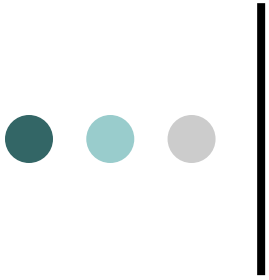
# Amorphous Complexes





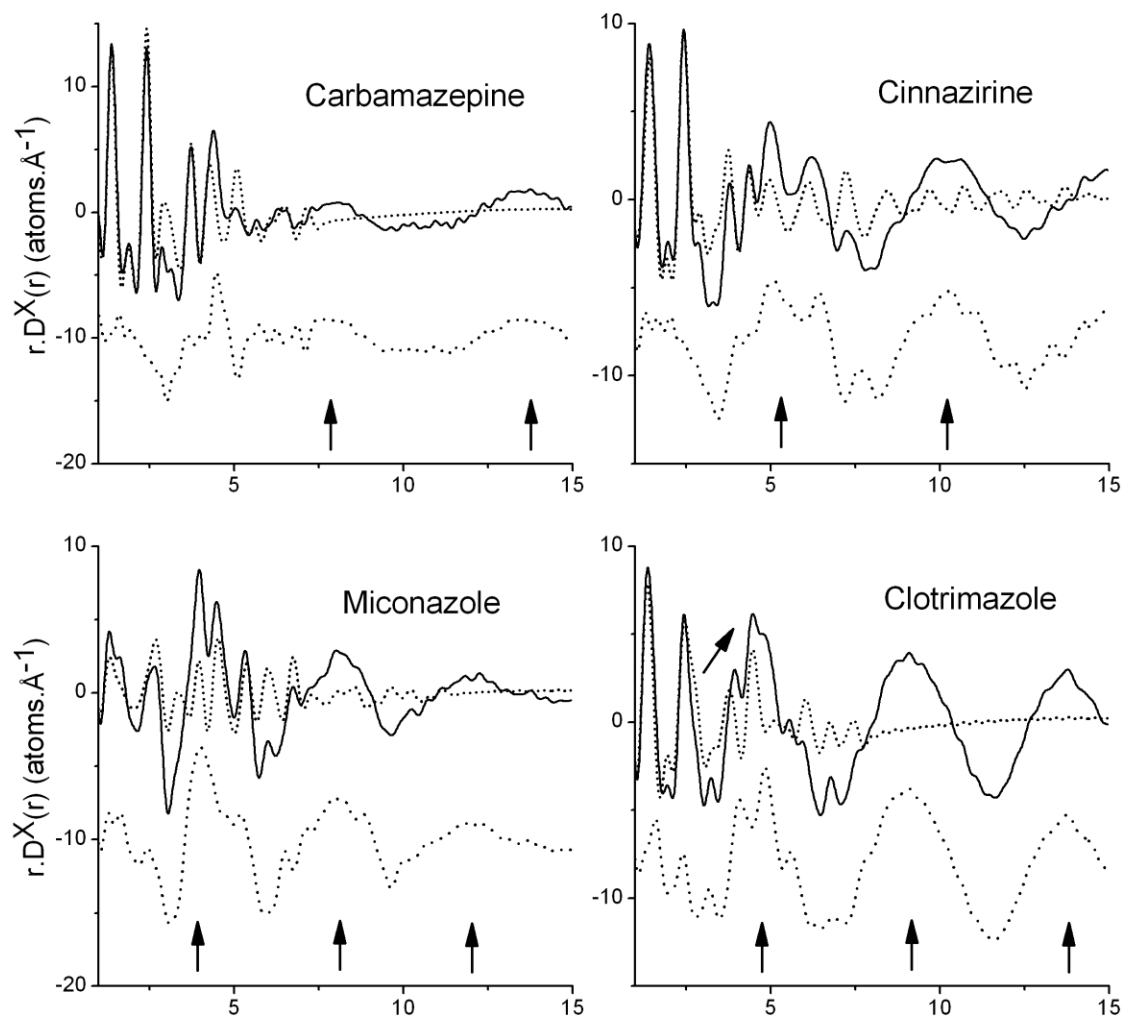
# Design Complexes

- Utilize structural knowledge of drug and excipients
- Utilize literature on solid SEDDs formulations
- Utilize literature on hydrogen bonding
- Utilize solution NMR to test association and chemical shift changes



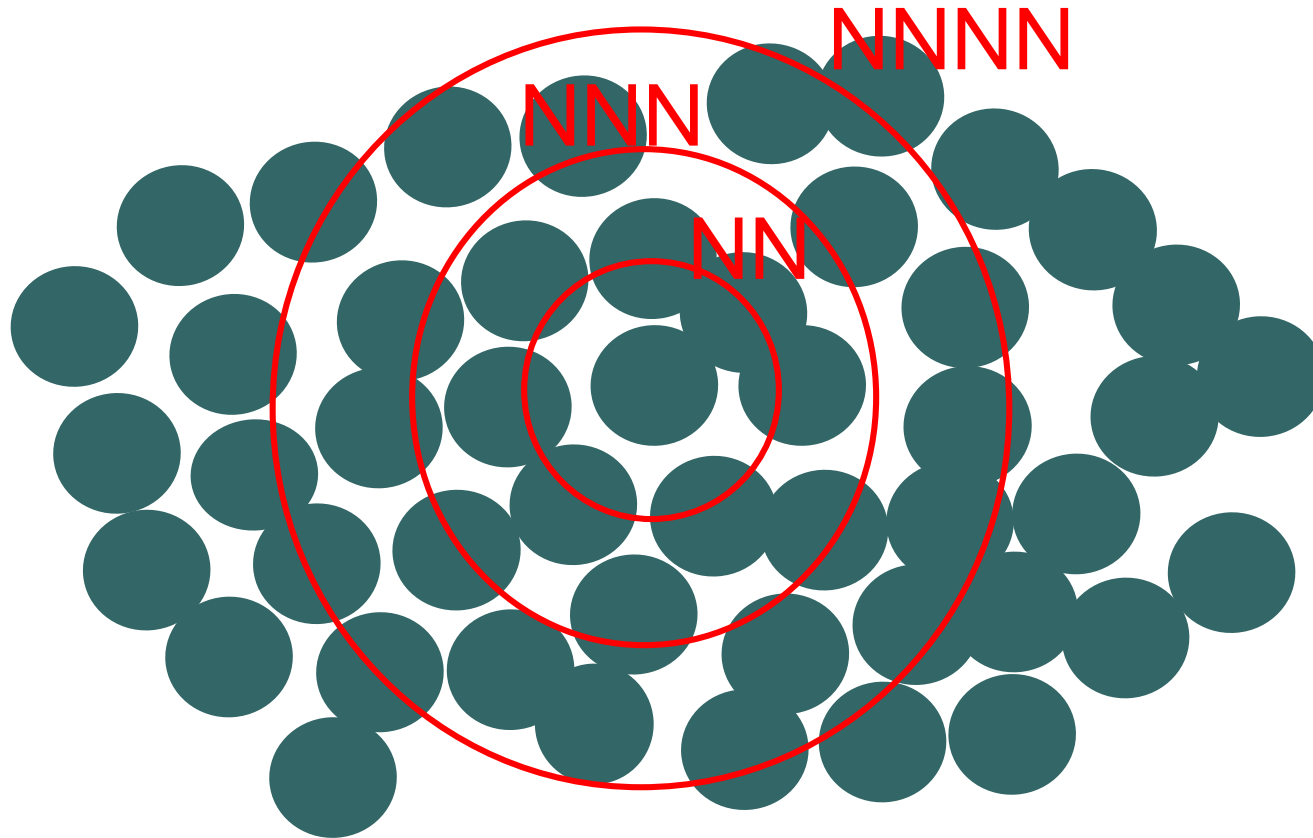
# SYNCHROTRON

# PDF Structure Analysis – Domains in Drug Amorphous Preparations

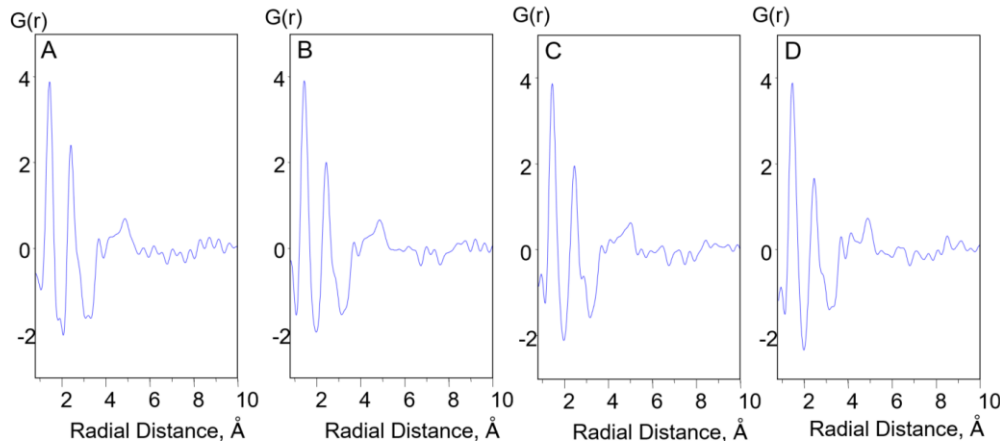


Arrows  
Represent  
Nearest  
Neighbor  
(NN) and  
NNN and  
NNNN  
Contacts

# Neighbors in Amorphous Systems



# Need to Work at a Synchrotron for PDF



Stability and comparability of an amorphous drug prepared by different spray drying processes: atomic Pair-wise distribution functions (PDF) using conventional X-ray diffraction versus high energy synchrotron radiation

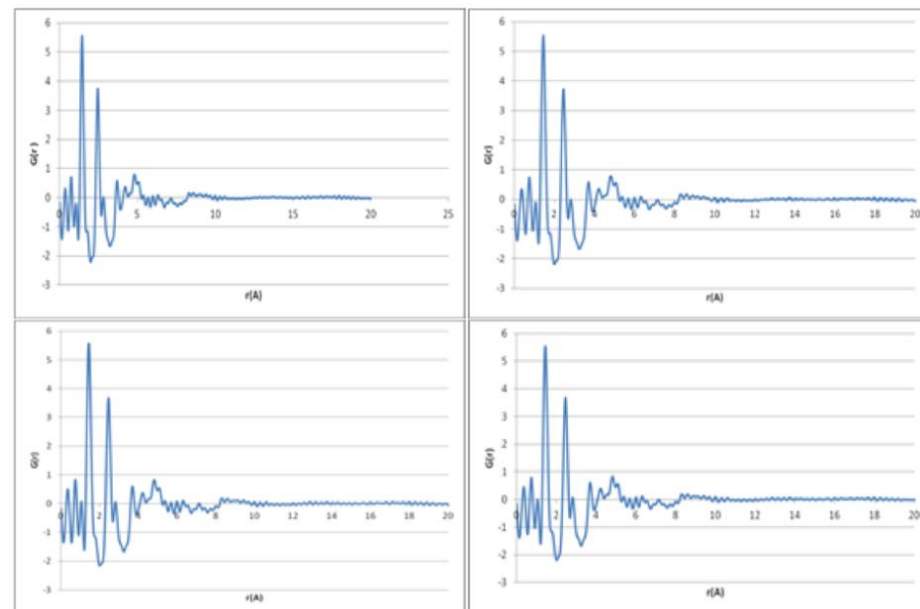
Hector Novoa de Armas<sup>1</sup>, Marcus Brewster<sup>1</sup>, Detlef Beekers<sup>2</sup>, Milen Gateshki<sup>3</sup>, Chris Benmore<sup>3</sup>, Stephen Bym<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pharmaceutical and Material Sciences, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development, a division of Johnson Pharmaceutical NV, Turnhoutseweg 32, 2040 Beerse, Belgium

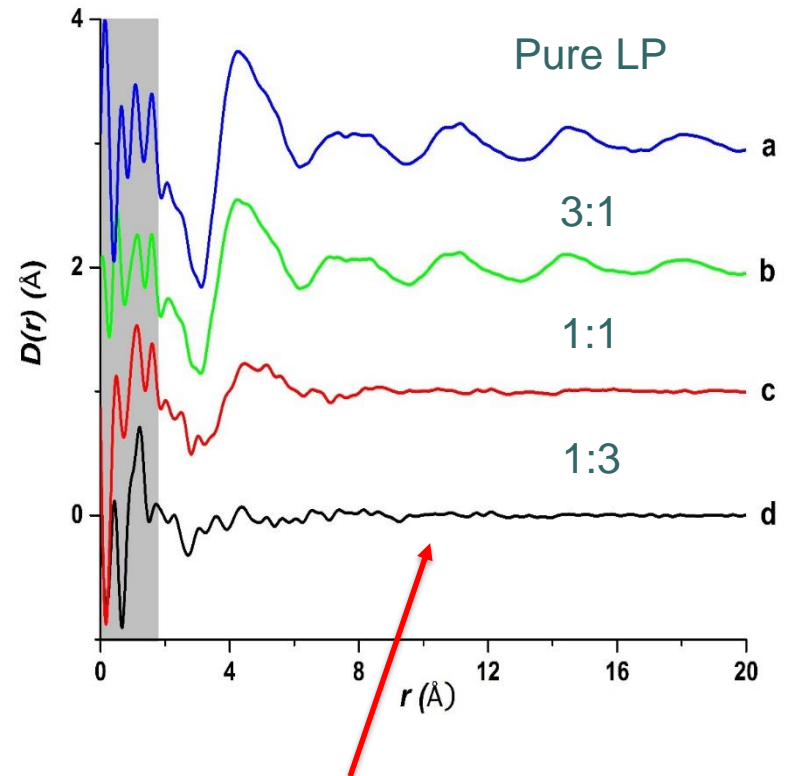
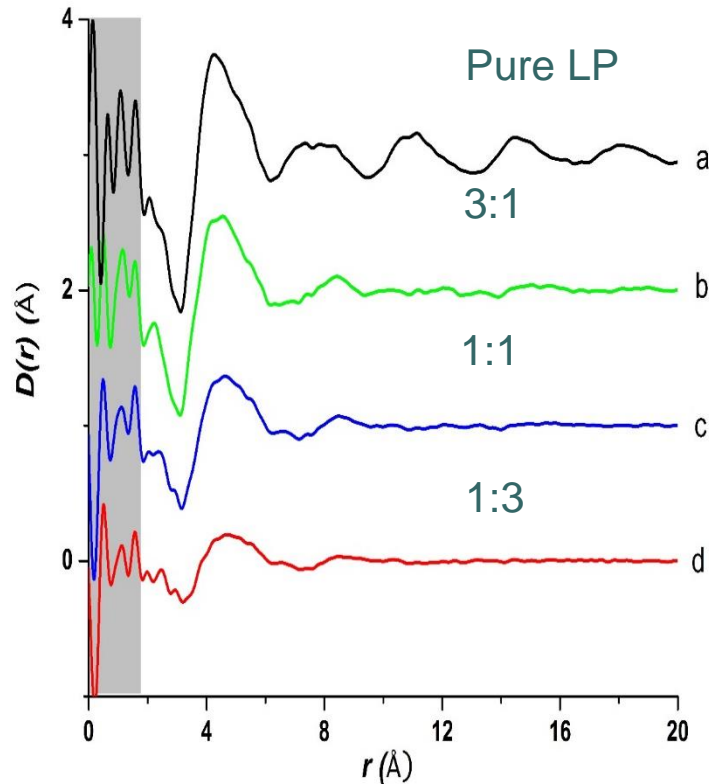
<sup>2</sup> FOM/University of Applied Sciences (HvE) PO Box 13, 7120 AD, Arnhem, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup> Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Ave, Argonne, IL 60439, USA

<sup>4</sup> Department of Industrial and Physical Pharmacy, Purdue University, 875 Stadium Mall Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA



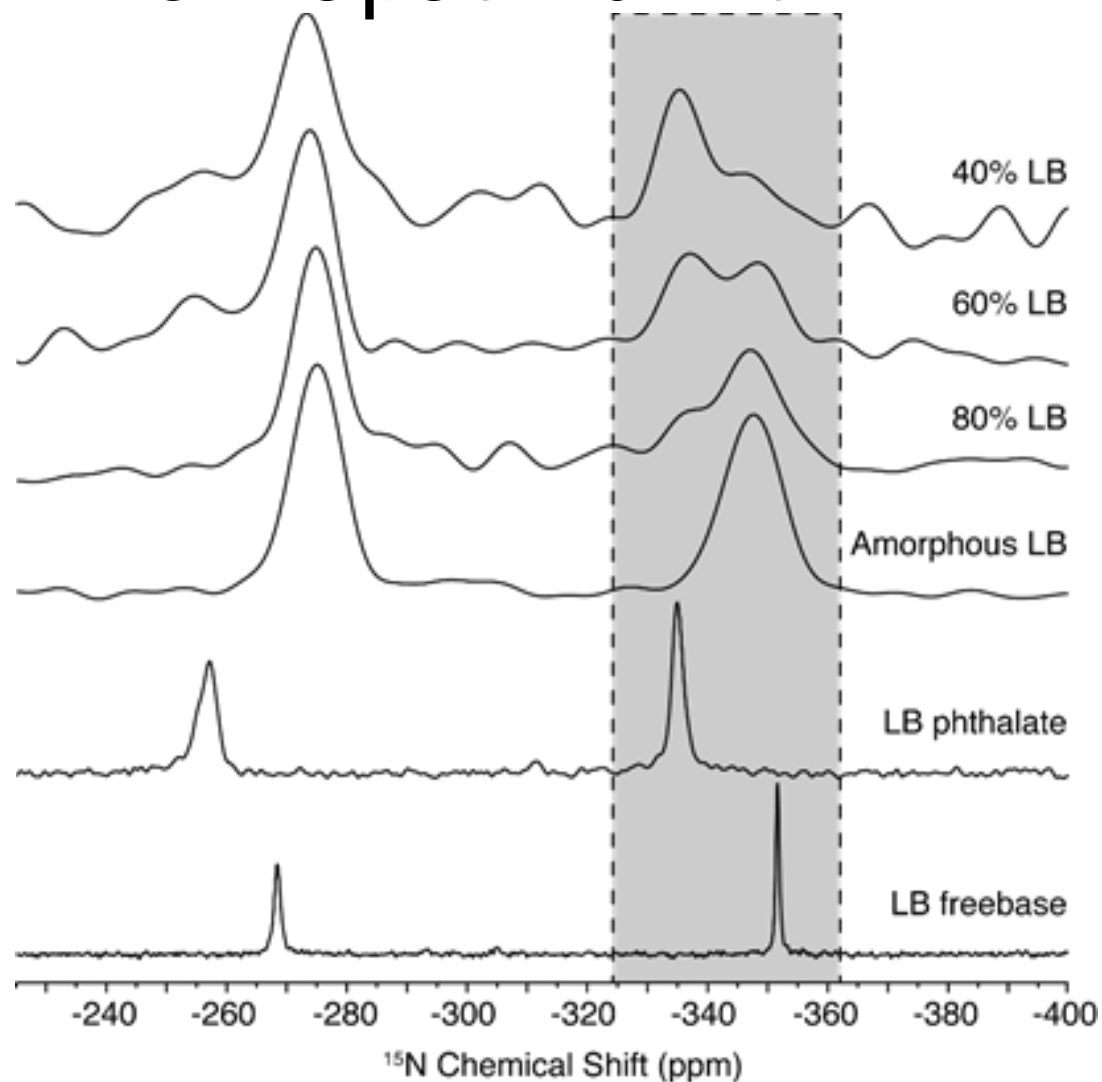
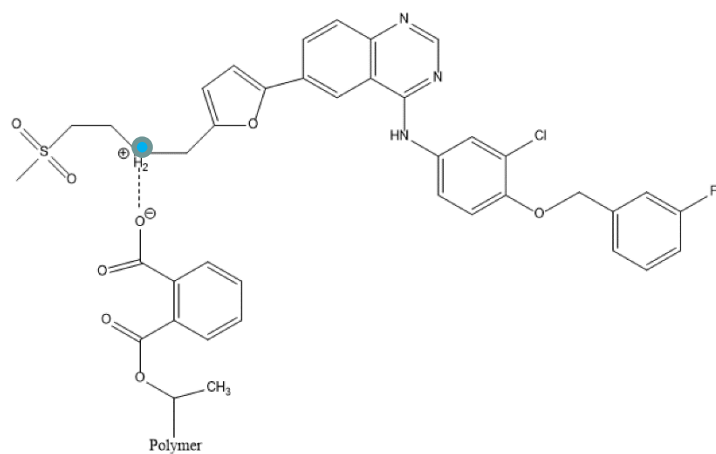
# Lapatinib PDF – Left HPMC, Right HPMCP - Differential PDFs are Shown

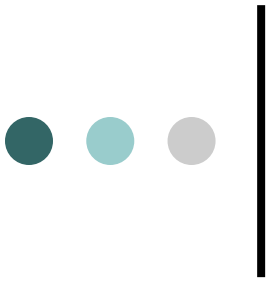


This is the only dispersion  
lacking domains



# N-15 SSNMR of Lapatinib with HPMCP





# **SYNCHROTRON “LAB ON A DROP” TO SAVE MATERIAL**

# Levitation Equipment

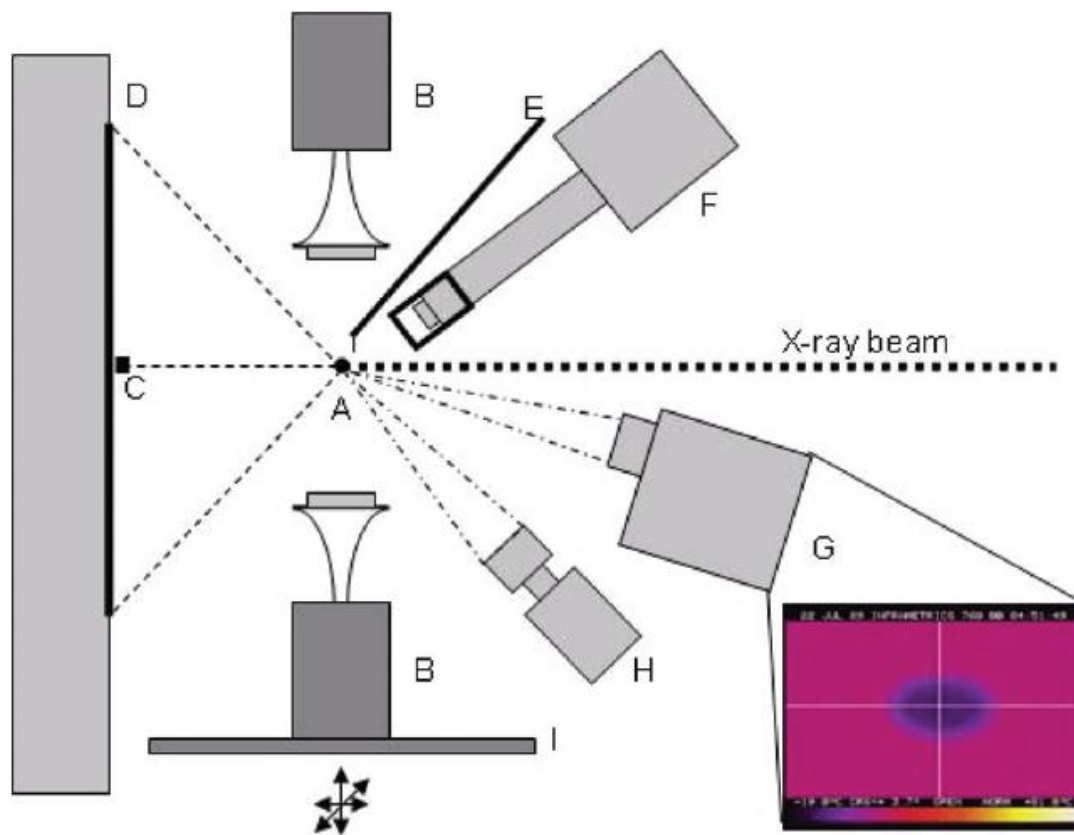


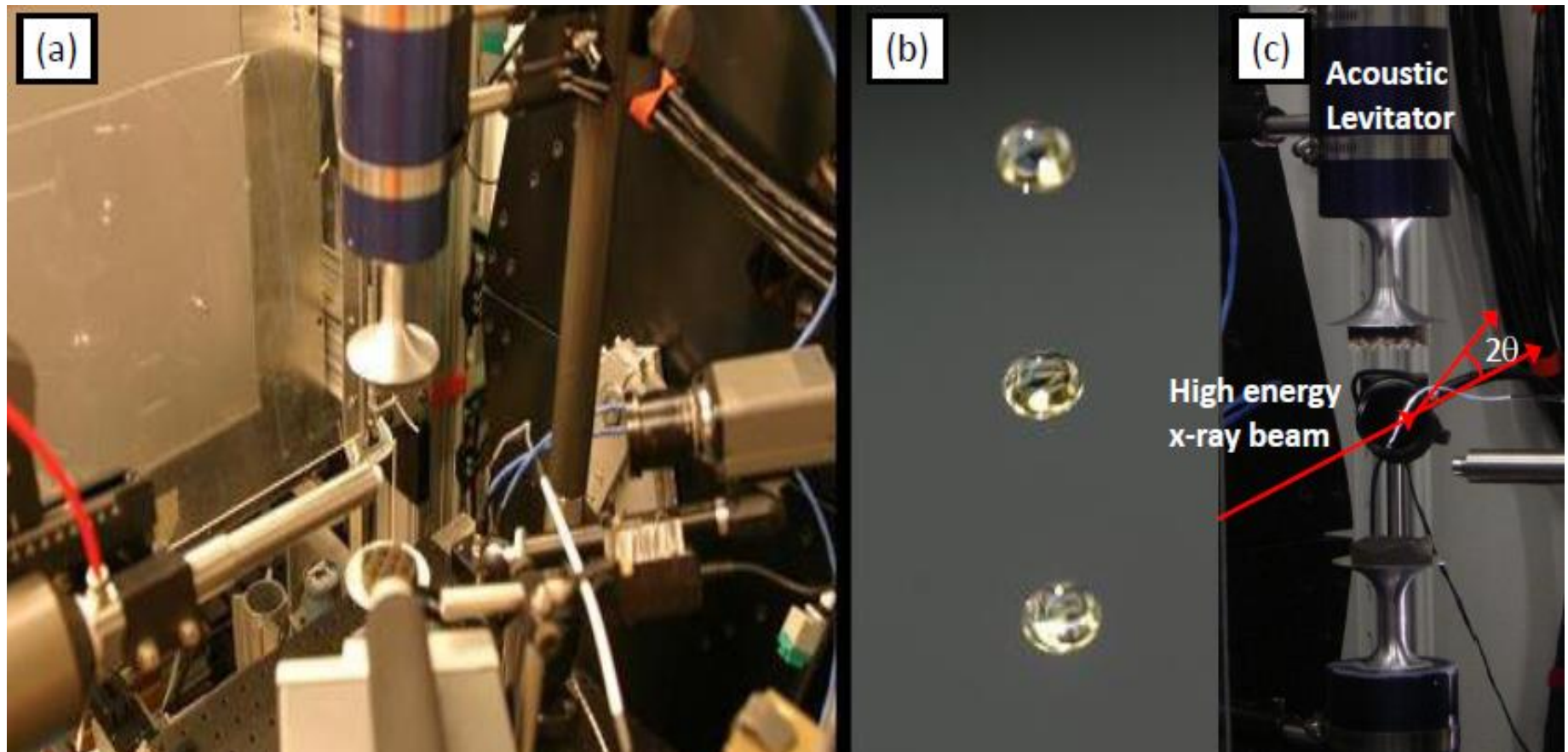
Figure 1. Schematic setup. A, sample; B, transducer (two); C, tungsten X-ray beam stop; D, Perkin-Elmer X-ray area detector; E, thermocouple; F, modified Cryostream plus with additional gas heater; G, infrared thermal imaging camera (insert: typical image); H, video camera; I, base plate mounted on a precision motor-driven  $X$ - $Y$ - $Z$  translation stage.



# Amorphous Screen Using Levitated Drops

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=669AcEBpdsY>

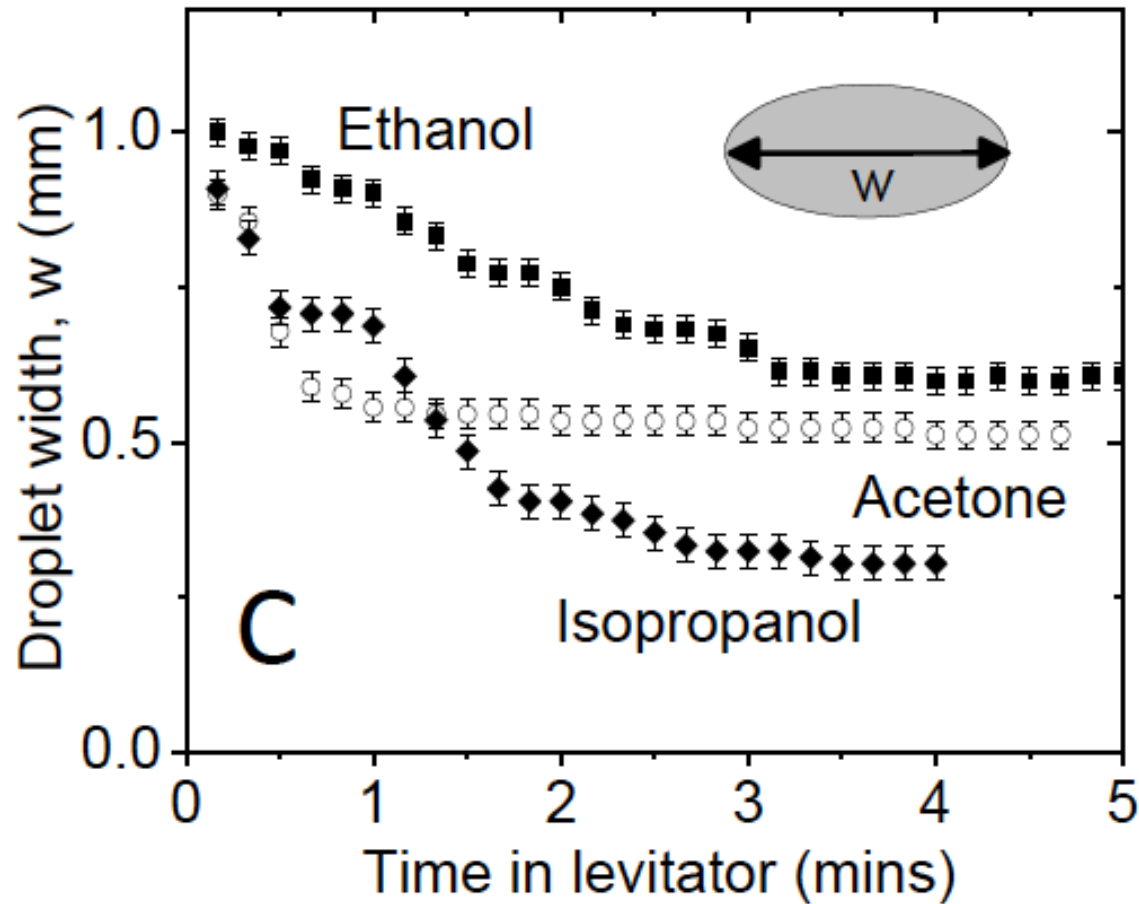
# Levitation Equipment on Beamline 11-ID-C



Each drop contains about 0.1 mg of drug

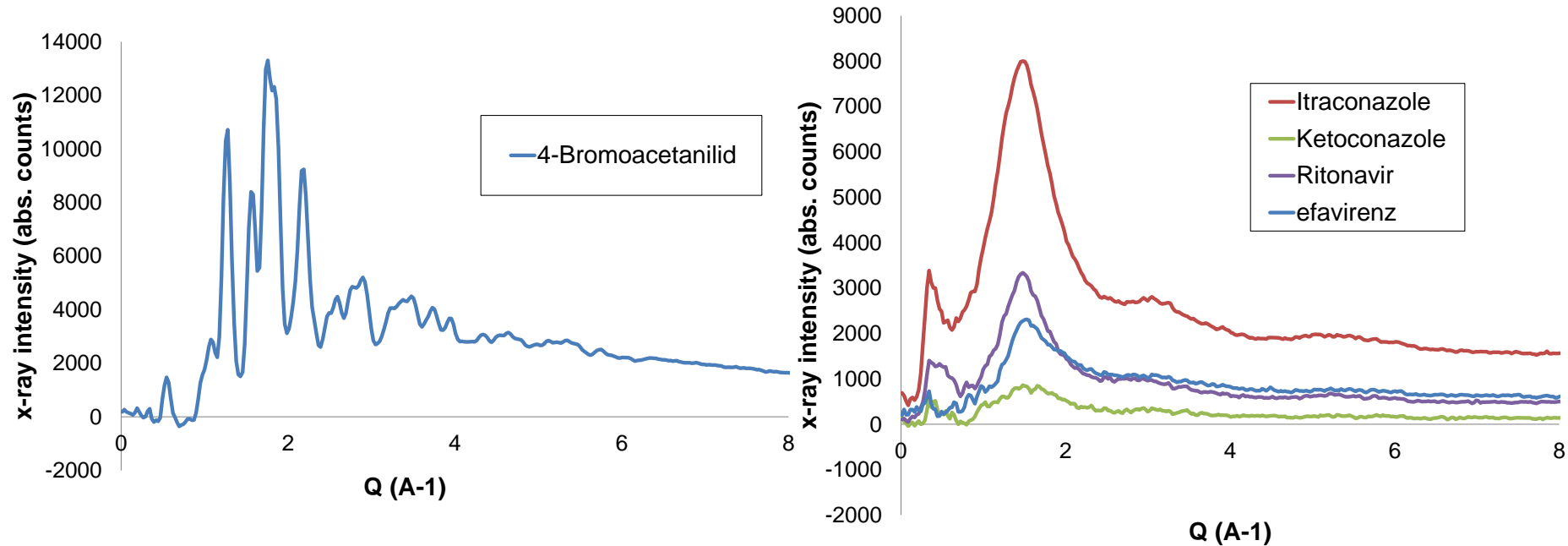
(assuming solubility = 10 mg/mL)

# Fast Evaporation in Levitator



Complete evaporation takes about 16 min

# X-ray Patterns from Levitation Experiments

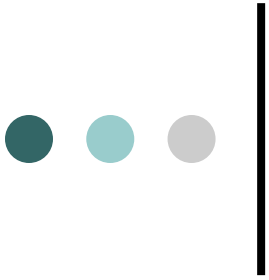




# Acoustic Levitation – A First Step in Finding the Right Formulation

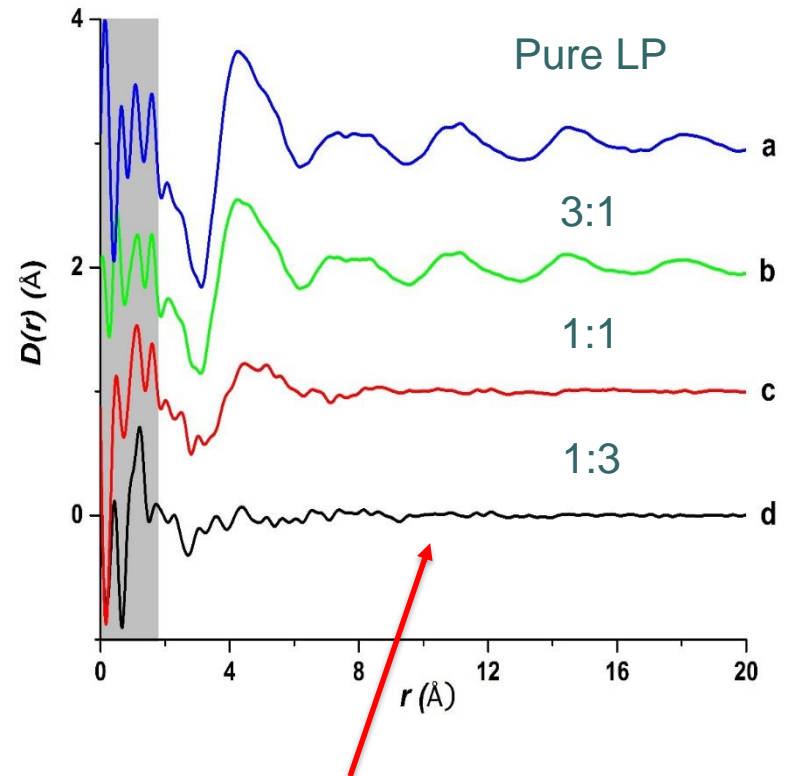
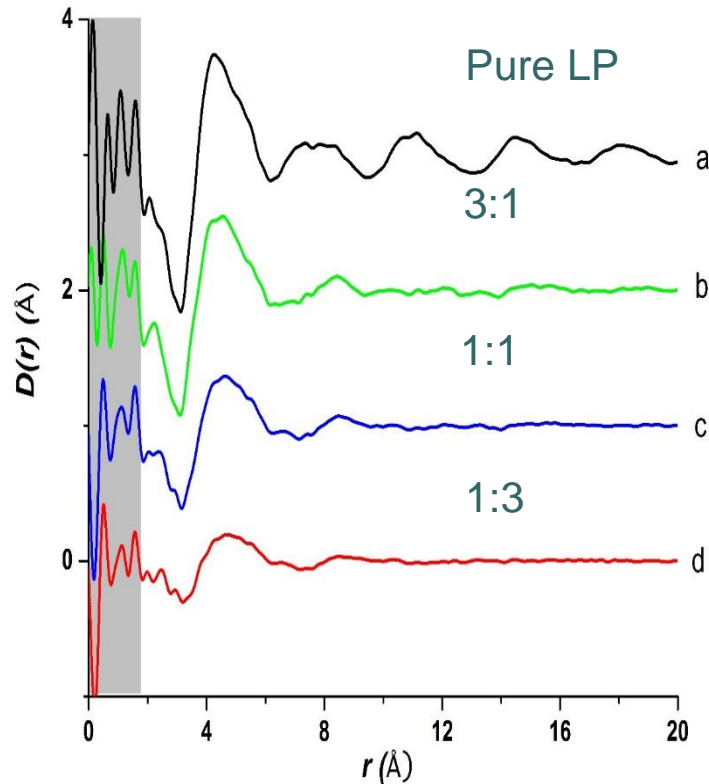
- Avoids need for large quantities of API required in standard amorphous screens
- Avoids crystallization induced by containers
- Is much faster than standard screens
- Allows detection of domains in amorphous screens – predicts stability
- Simulates spray-drying
- Finds the best formulation



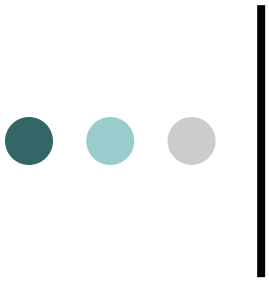


# **PREDICT/ANTICIPATE STABILITY**

# Lapatinib PDF – Left HPMC, Right HPMCP - Differential PDFs are Shown

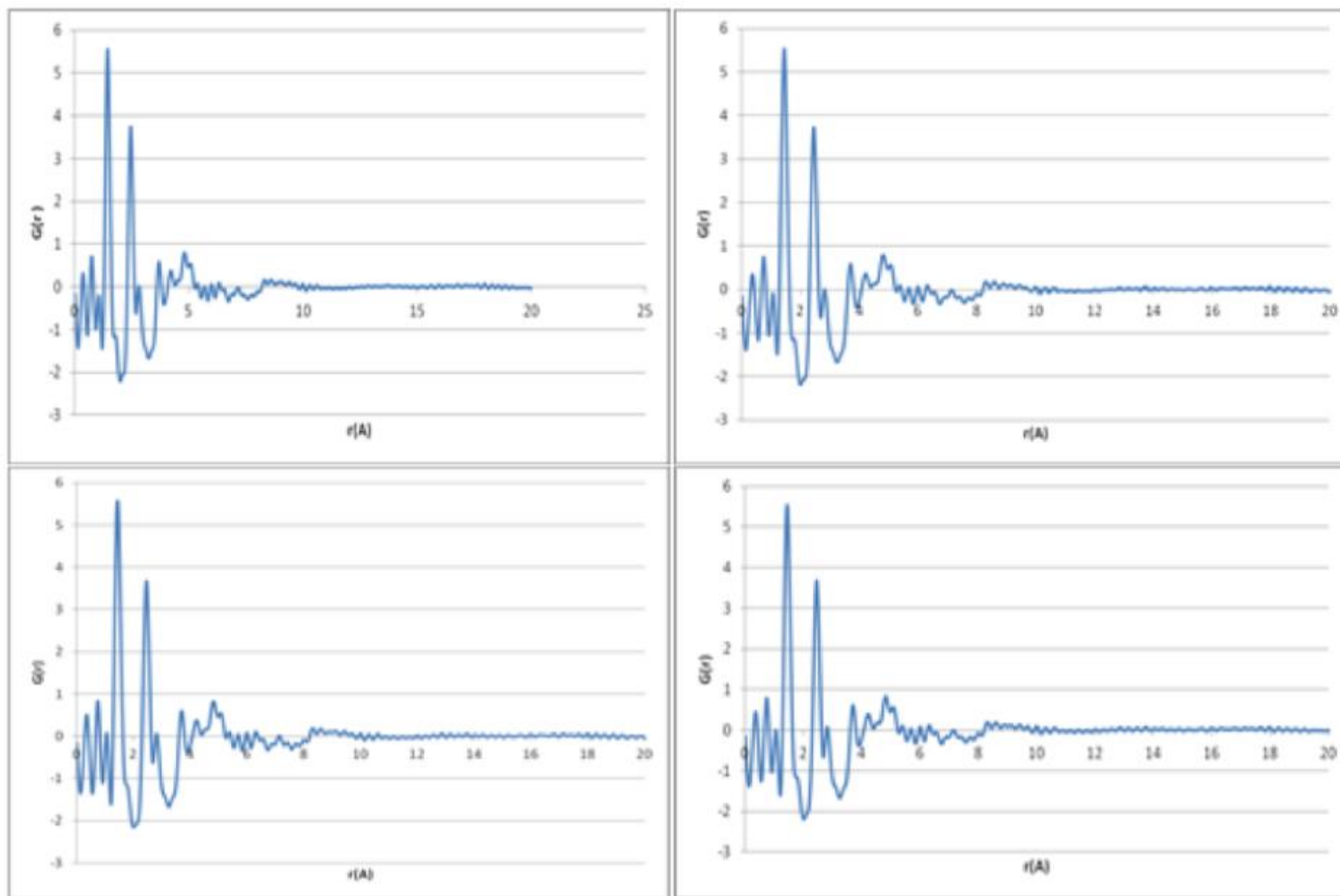


This is the only stable dispersion –  
a lapatinib-HPMC salt complex

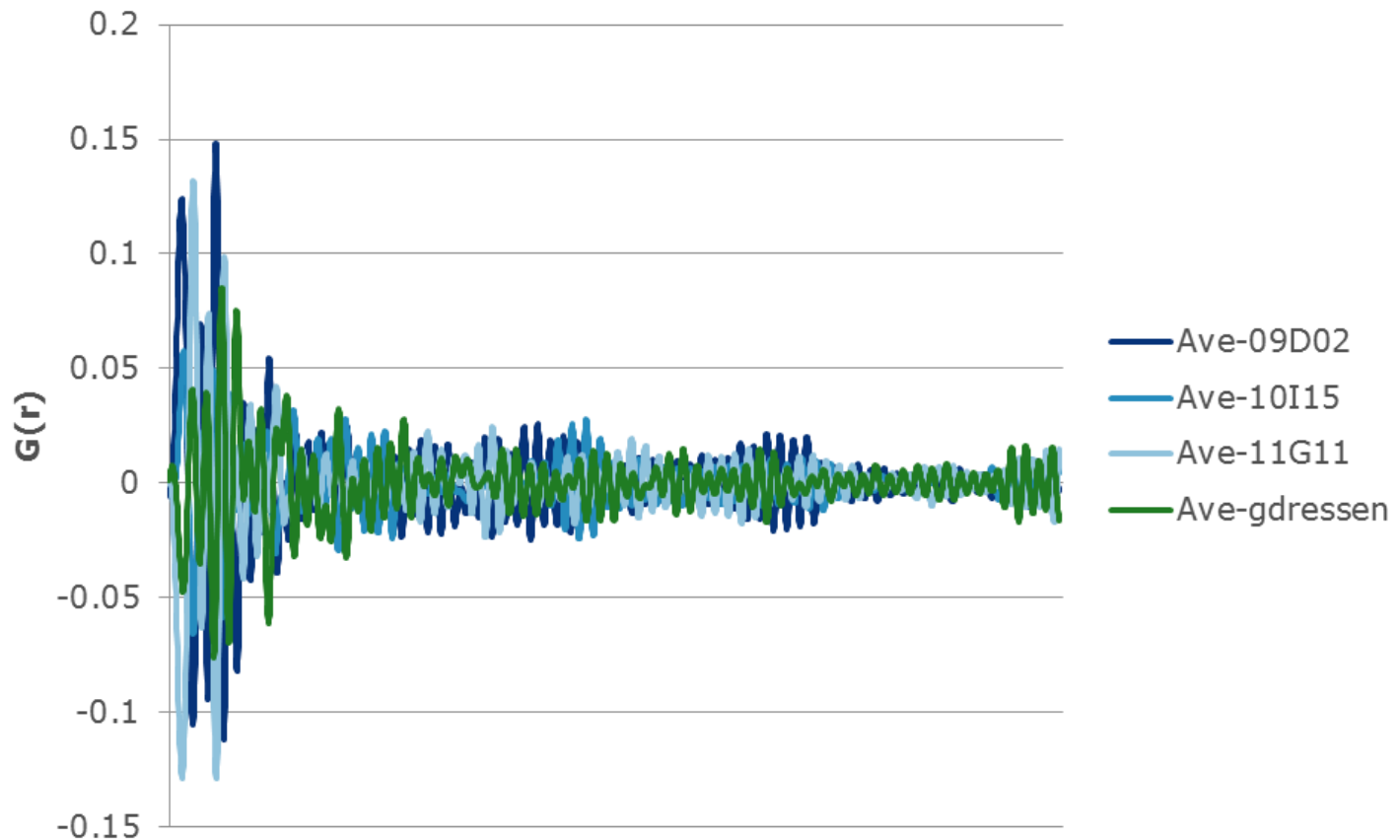


# **SAMENESS OF CLINICAL SUPPLIES AND PROBLEM SOLVING**

# Sameness Analysis



# Sameness Study - Noise



# Conclusion

