

SFC and HPLC – two complementary techniques?

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Medicinal Chemistry,

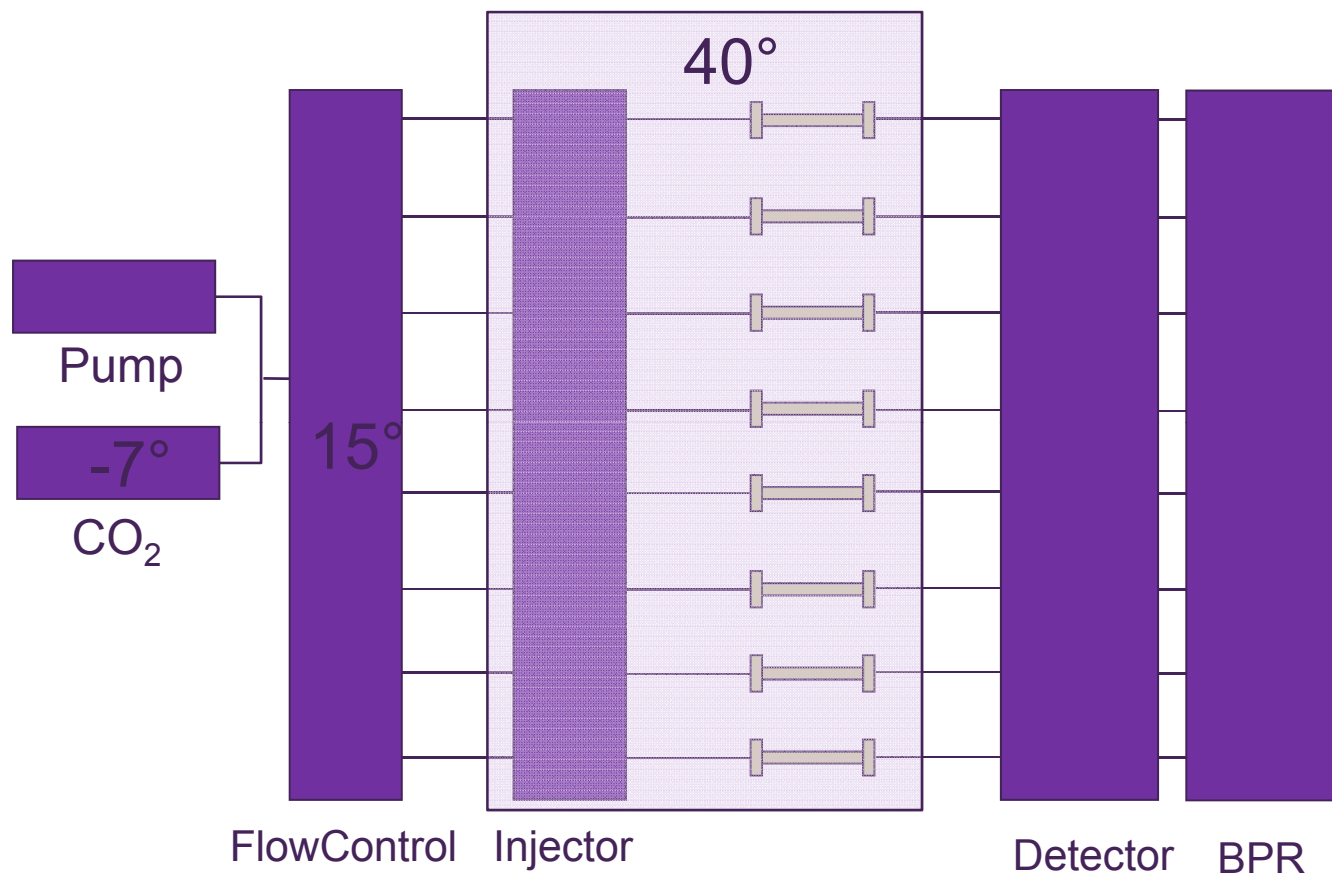
AstraZeneca R&D Mölndal, Sweden



Outline

- Sepmatix SFC screening system
- Screening strategy
- Different interaction mechanism in LC and SFC mode
- Case studies
- Conclusion

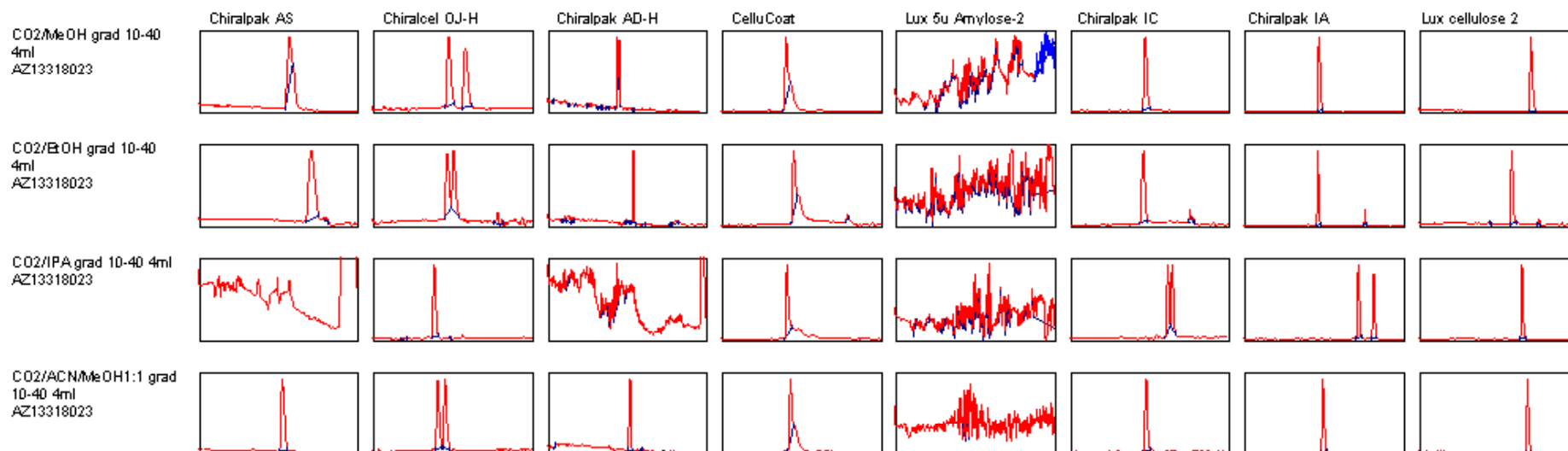
Sepmatix SFC screening system



The flowcontrol can regulate up to 8 parallel channels giving equal flow rates on all columns

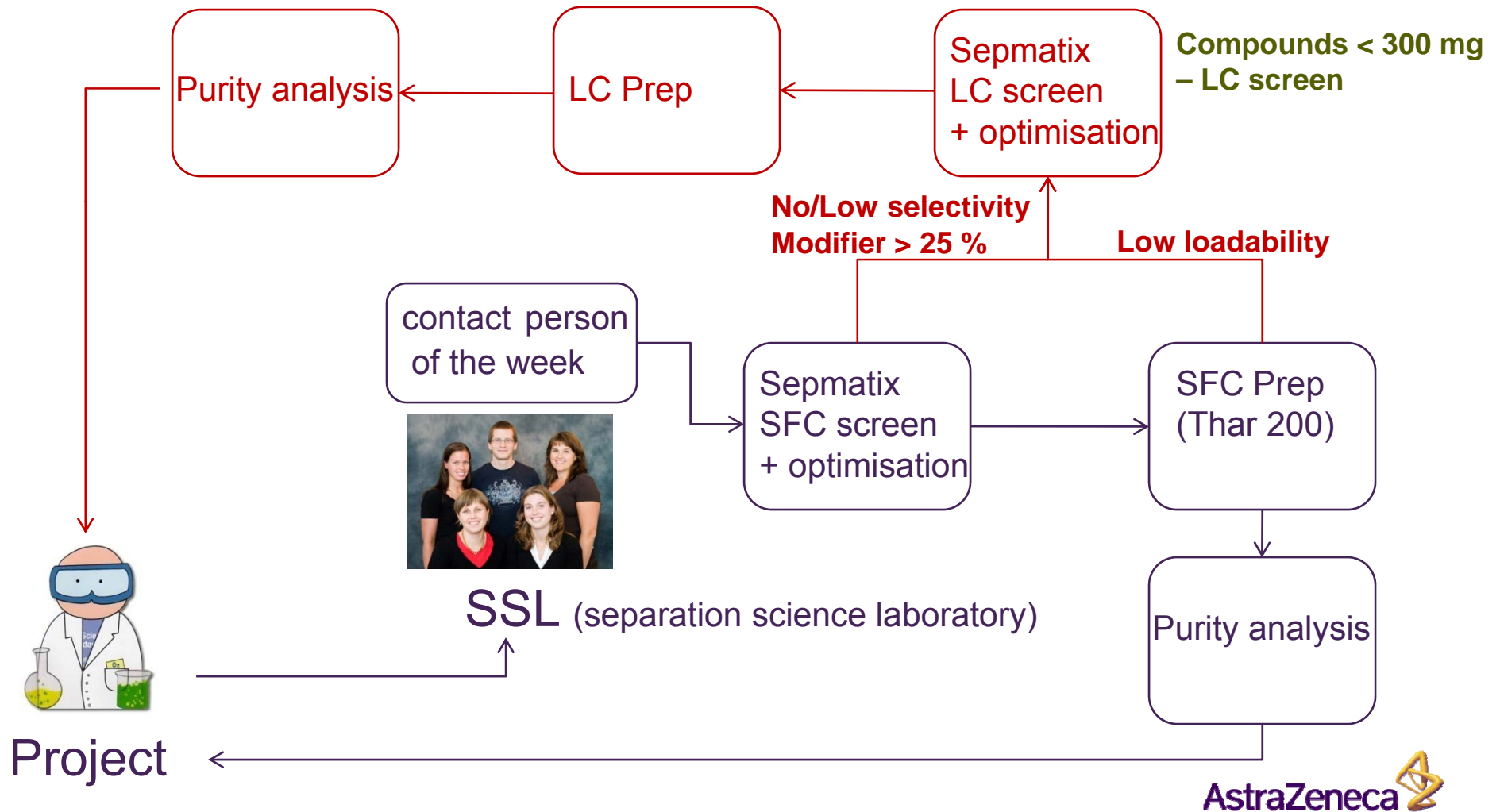
Only one pump, injector and detector

Sepmatix screen overview

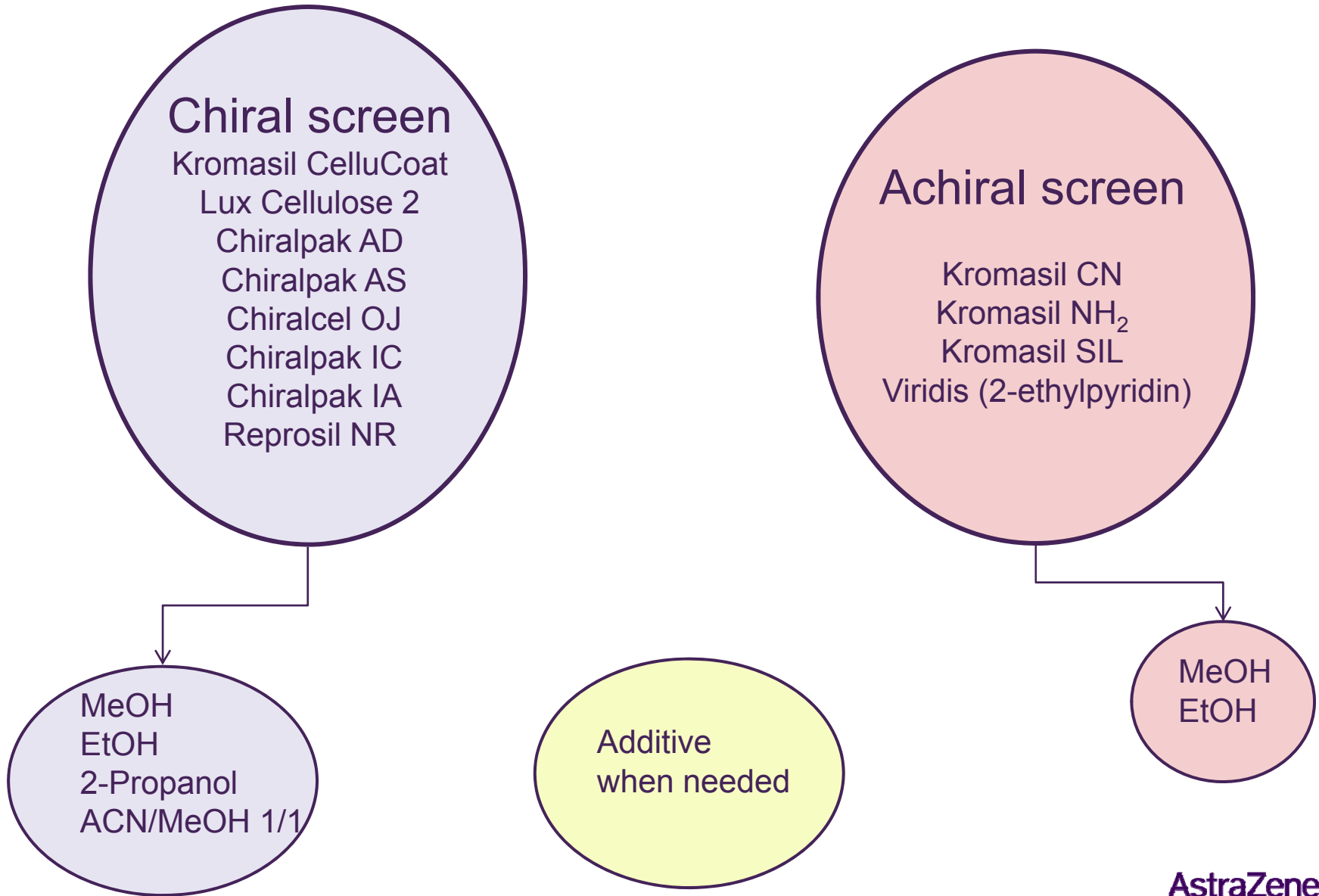


- All columns are 250 x 4.6 mm
- Gradient 10 - 40% modifier in 10 min, 100 bar, 4 ml/min, 40 °C
- Total run time (4 modifiers) less than 1 hour giving 32 variations of conditions

Screening strategy



Screening strategy



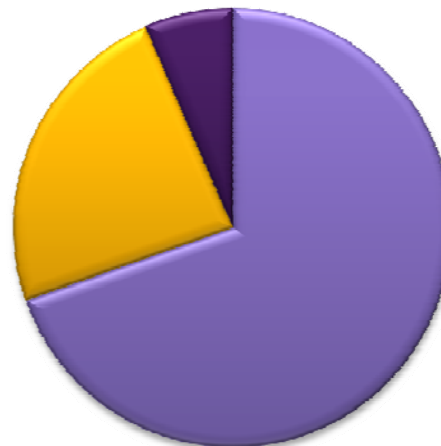
Usage of stationary phases in SFC mode

Columns used



- Chiralpak AD-H
- AmyCoat
- Chiralcel OJ-H
- Chiralpak IA
- Chiralpak IC
- Lux Cellulose 2
- Kromasil CN
- Kromasil NH2
- Viridis
- Kromasil SIL

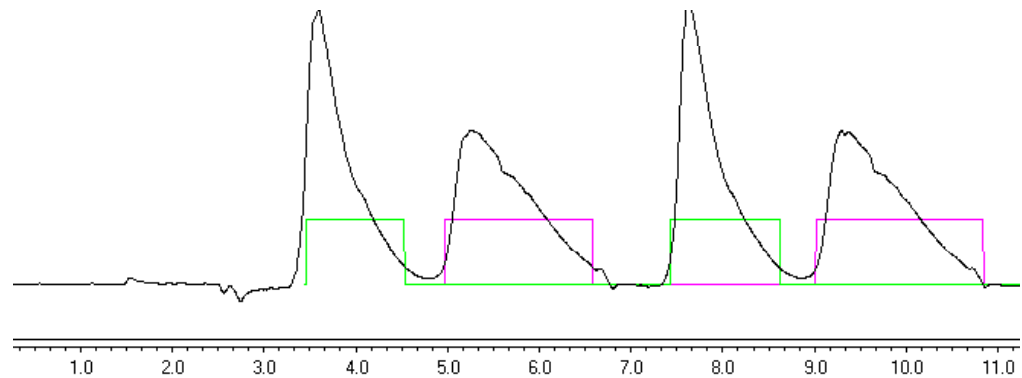
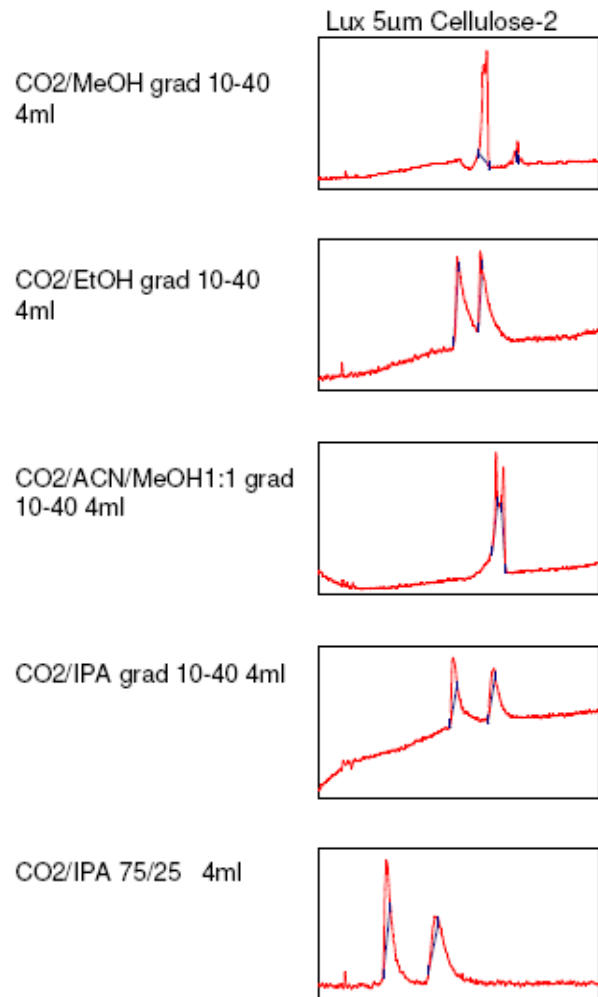
Modifier used



- MeOH
- EtOH
- IPA

Columns and modifiers used for the last 100 separations

Sepmatix SFC screen - Example



Preparative SFC:

Column: Lux Cellulose-2, 250 x 30 mm, 5 µm
Mobile phase: 25% IPA in CO₂, 110 ml/min, 150 bar, 40 °C

Sample: 100 mg/ml in IPA, Injected amount: **350 mg/inj**
Total amount: 2 g, Cycle time: **4 min**

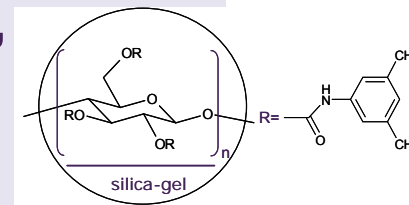
Purity: 99.5 % de, yield: 93 %

Total time for prep: 45 min
Total Cycle time: 2 days

Different interaction mechanism in LC and SFC mode

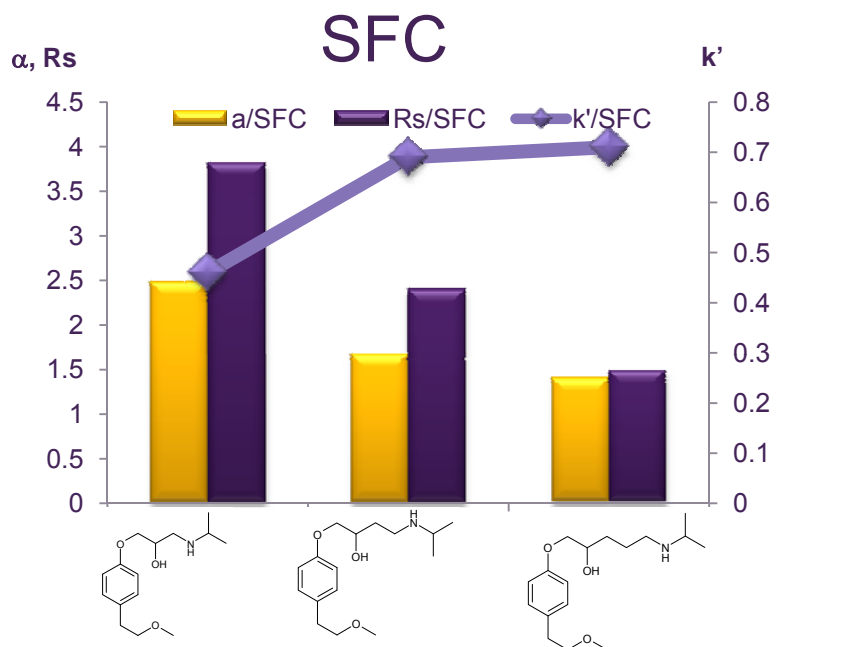
Outline

- Chiralcel OD-H and Kromasil CelluCoat, same chiral selector
- Acidic, basic and neutral compounds
- Metoprolol and structural analogues
- Heptane/2-propanol or Heptane/EtOH mixtures in LC mode
- MeOH, EtOH, ACN/MeOH 1/1 and 2-propanol in SFC mode

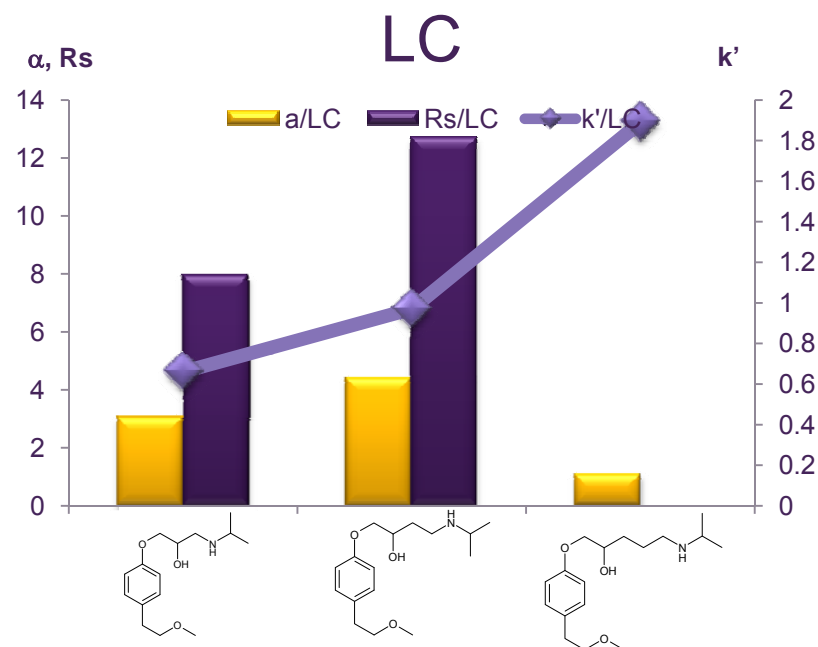


Interactions

Metoprolol and structural analogues



Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6 mm, 20% MeOH/DEA 100/0.5 in CO₂, 4 ml/min, 100 bar



Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6mm, Heptane/IPA/DEA 80/20/0.1, 1 ml/min

Increased chain length between the chiral centre and the – N-H group

↑ Binding (k')

↓ Enantioselectivity (α)

⇒ increased degree of achiral interaction between the enantiomers and the CSP ⇒ lower α

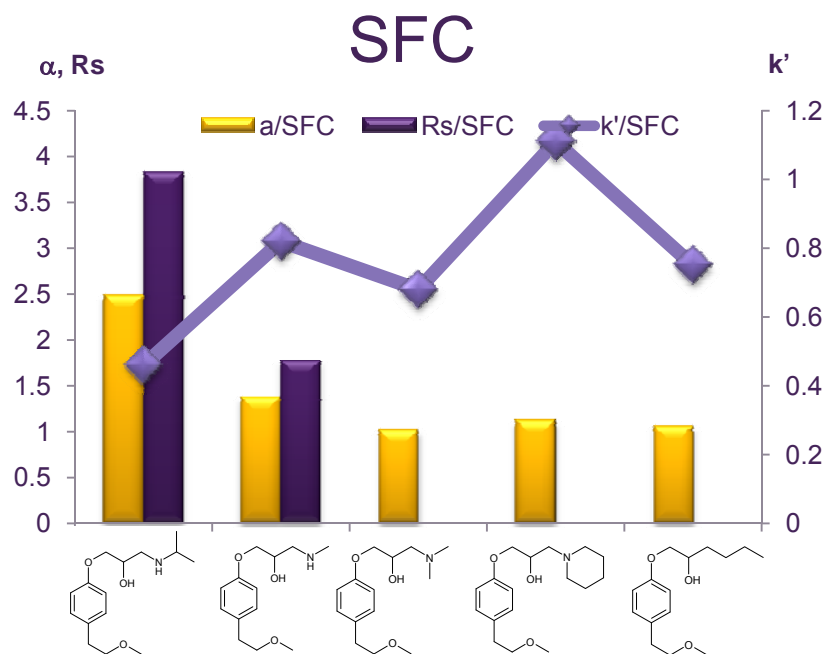
Increased chain length between the chiral centre and the – N-H group

↑ Binding (k')

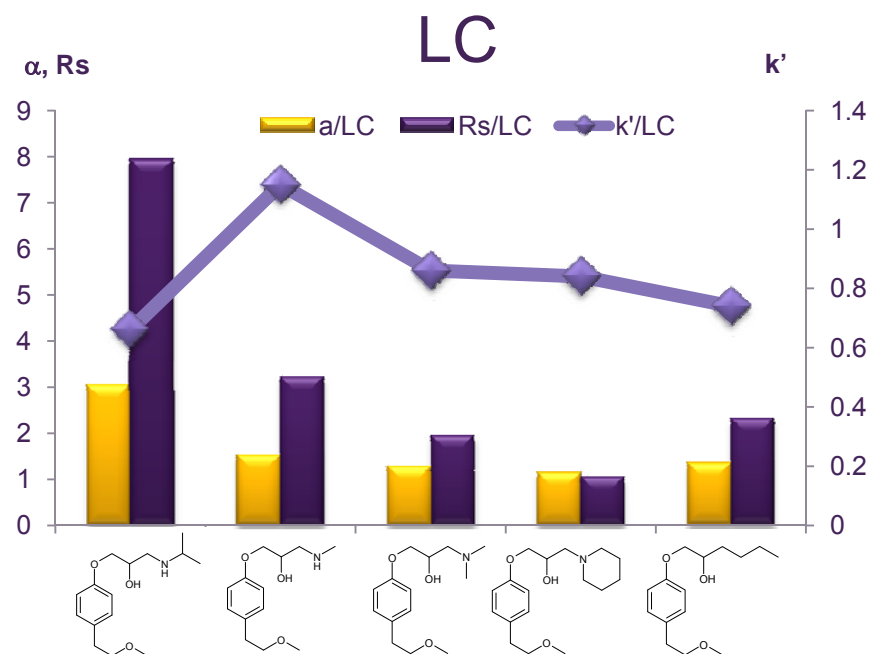
Enantioselectivity (α) maximal when $-(\text{CH}_2)_2$ between –NH and –OH at the chiral centre

Interactions

Metoprolol and structural analogues



Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6 mm, 20% MeOH/DEA 100/0.5 in CO₂, 4 ml/min, 100 bar

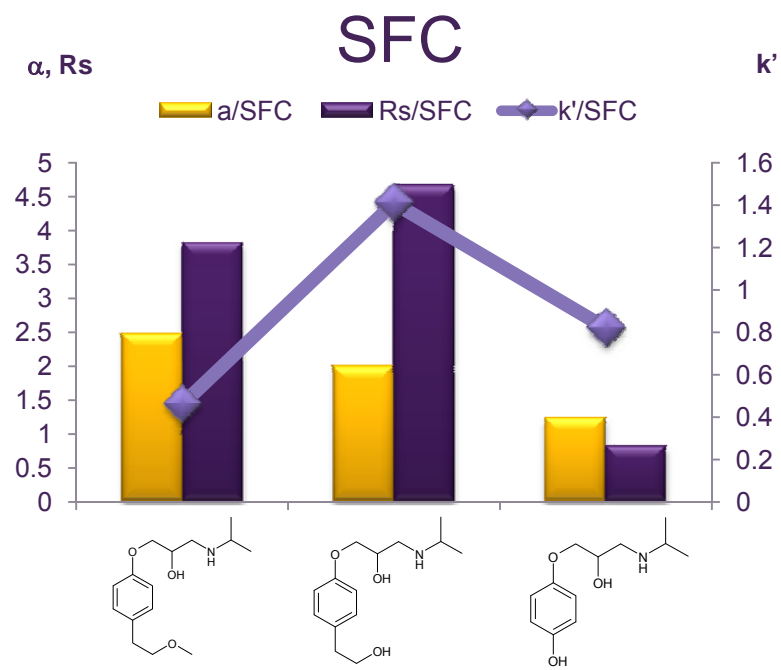


Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6mm, Heptane/IPA/DEA 80/20/0.1, 1 ml/min

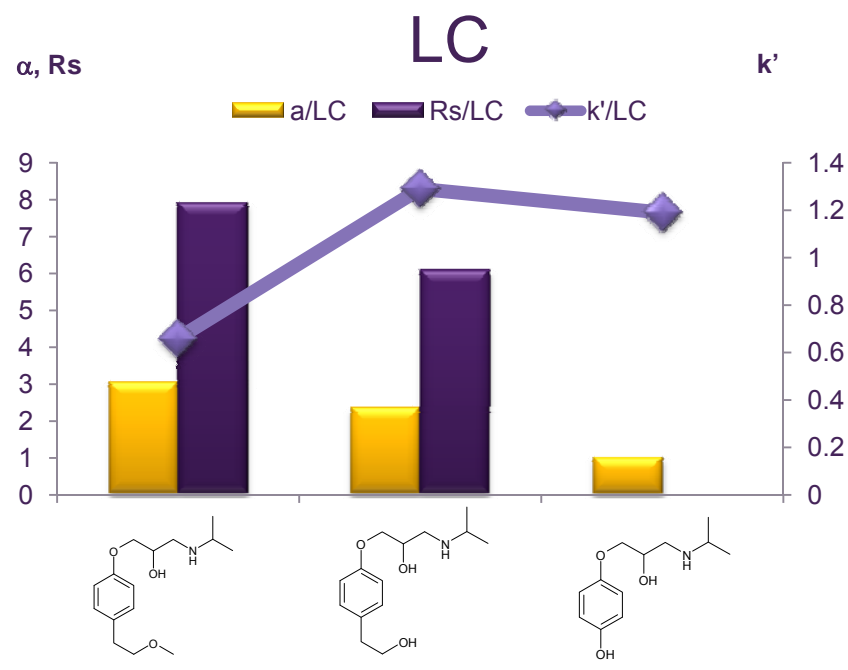
In SFC the ability of the CSP to interact with the amino function is much more crucial than in LC
 Hydrogen bond ($R_2N-H \cdots CSP$) a key interaction for enantioselectivity in SFC mode

Interactions

Metoprolol and structural analogues



Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6 mm, 20% MeOH/DEA 100/0.5 in CO₂, 4 ml/min, 100 bar



Chiralcel OD-H 250 x 4.6mm, Heptane/IPA/DEA 80/20/0.1, 1 ml/min

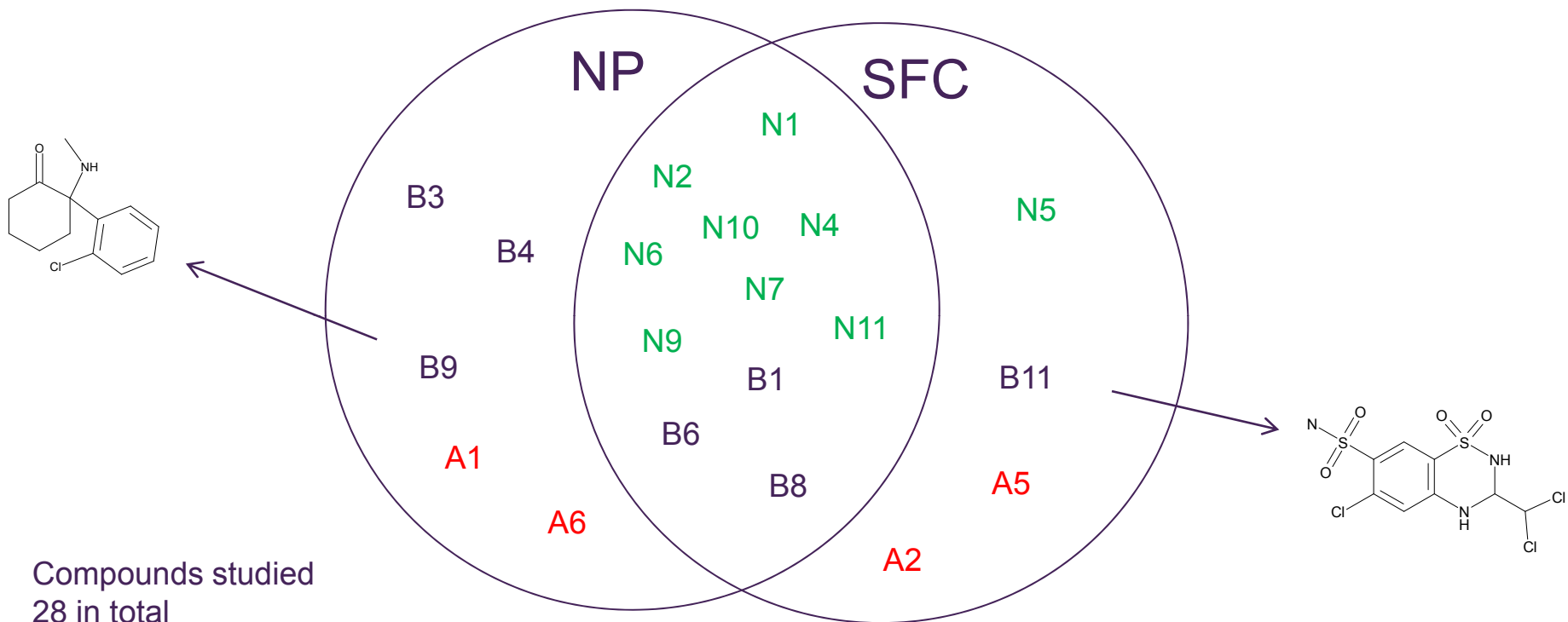
The electron density of the aromatic moiety is crucial for chiral discrimination to occur

Interactions

Metoprolol and structural analogues

	SFC	LC
Optimum length between –OH on the chiral centre and the – N-H group for enantioselectivity	CH ₂	(CH ₂) ₂
Hydrogen bonding R ₂ N-H ...CSP	Key interaction	Critical for enantioselectivity to occur
Electron density of the aromatic ring	Critical for enantioselectivity to occur	Key interaction

Interactions- binding & selectivity



Compounds studied
28 in total

A = Acid (6)

B = Base (11)

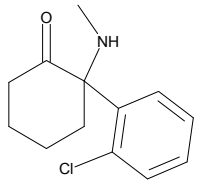
N = Neutral (11)

Number of compounds resolved ($\alpha > 1.2$) on Kromasil CelluCoat in NP and SFC mode with any of the used mobile phases.

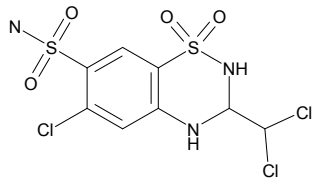
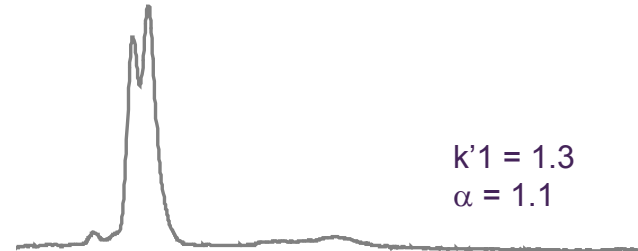
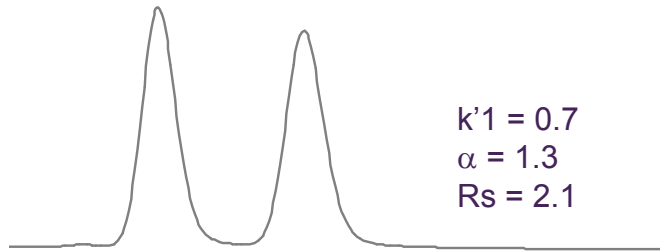
Interactions- binding & selectivity

LC

SFC



Ketamin



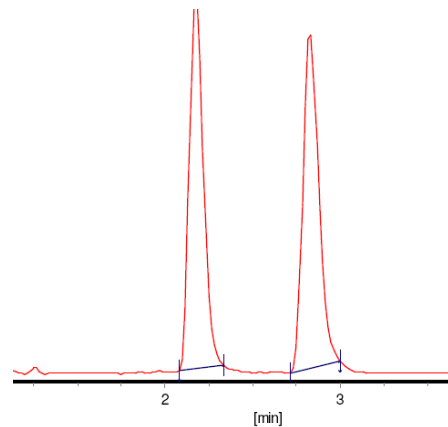
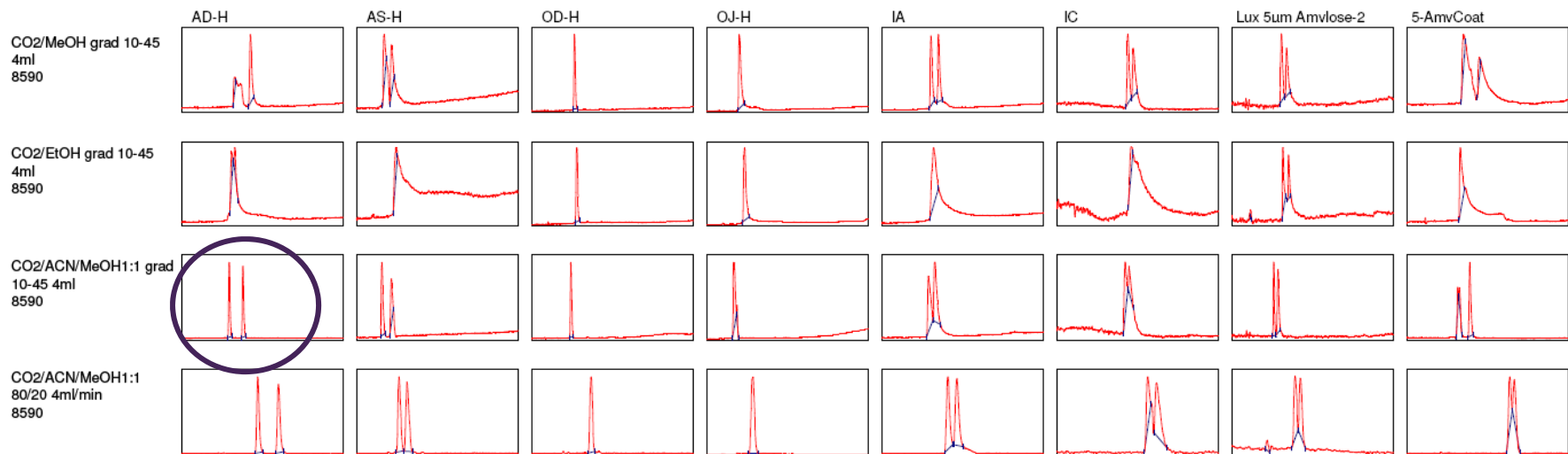
Tri-chlor metiazide

Not eluted after 45 min



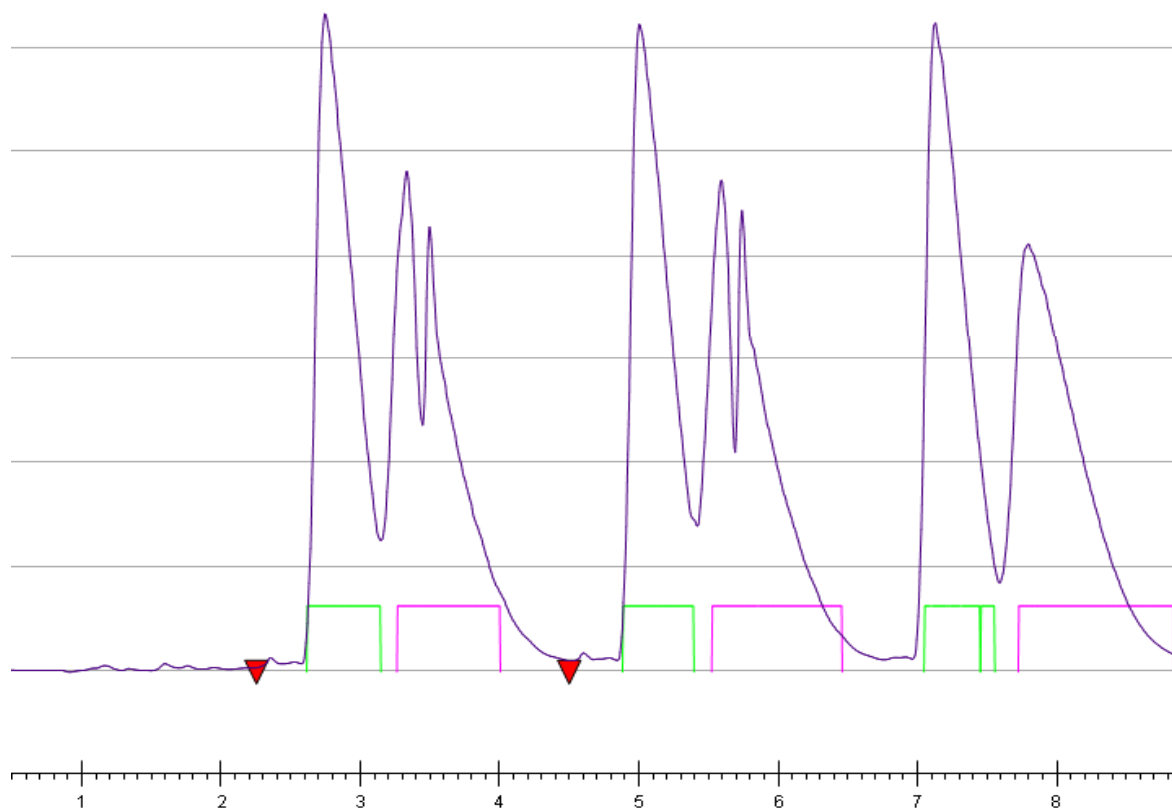
**Can we use this
to obtain purified compounds
efficiently?**

AZ13368590 (amide) – SFC Screen



Chiralpak AD-H 250 x 4.6 mm
20 % ACN/MeOH 1/1 in CO₂, 150 bar, 4 ml/min

AZ13368590 – SFC Prep

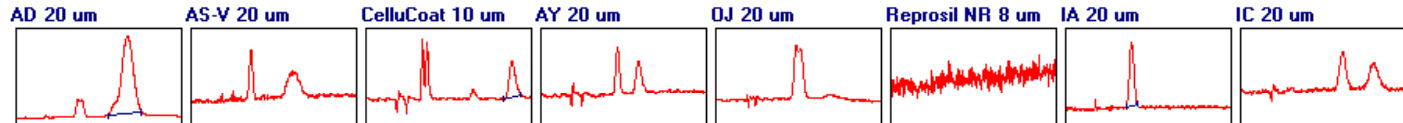


Chiralpak AD-H 250 x 30 mm 10% MeOH/ACN 1/1 in CO₂, 150 bar, 80 g/min
100 mg/ml MeOH/ACN 1/1, **inj 8 mg**, tot 5.5 g, **2.3 min** cycle time

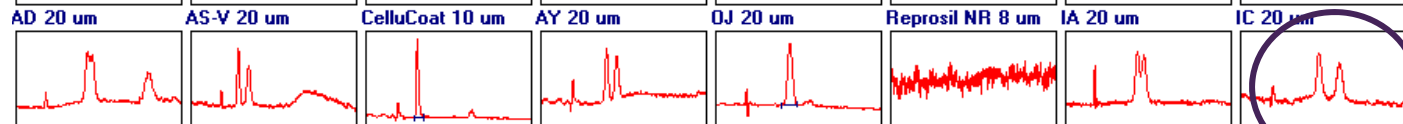
690 injections

LC - a better option?

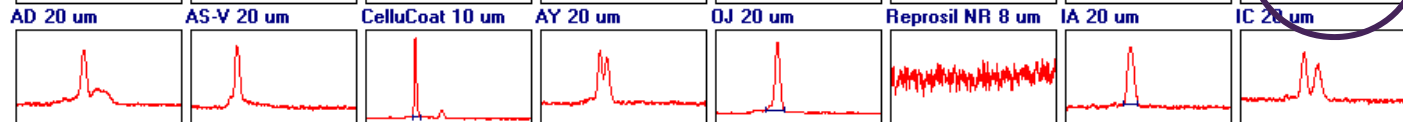
Hep/IPA.
lång
AZ13368590



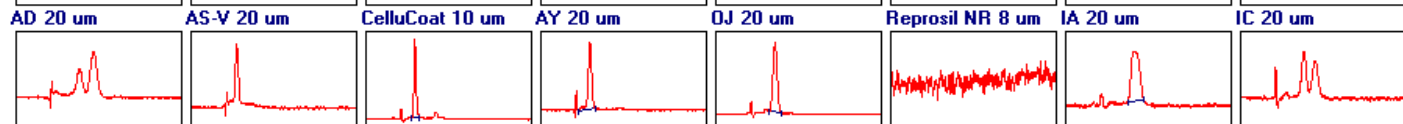
Hep/EtOH.
lång
AZ13368590



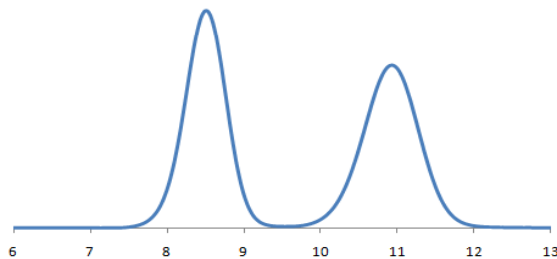
Ethanol
AZ13368590



MeOH/EtOH
50/50
AZ13368590



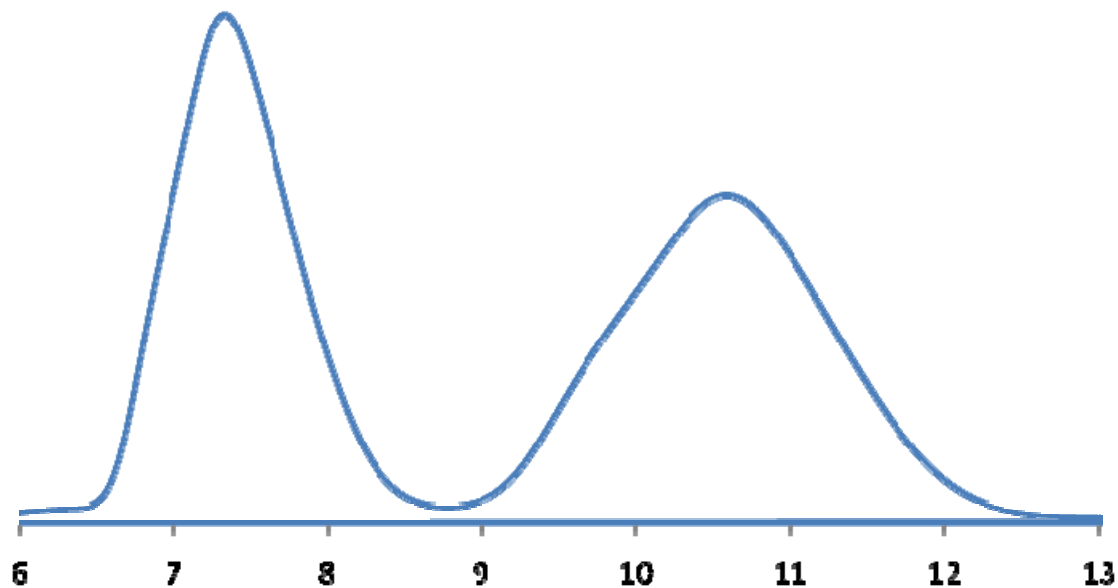
Methanol
AZ13368590



Chiralpak IC 250 x 4.6 mm
Heptane/EtOH 80/20, 1 ml/min

Analytical separation identified from
Sepmatix LC screen within 2 hours

LC is a better option!



LC Prep:

Chiralpak IC 250 x 50 mm Heptane/EtOH 80/20, 120 ml/min
200 mg/ml Heptane/EtOH 1/1, inj 1.2 g, tot 5.5 g,
6 min cycle time

5 injections

Throughput

Preparative SFC

Chiralpak AD-H 250 x 30 mm

Injected amount: 8 mg/inj

Cycle time: 2.3 min

Throughput: 0.04 kg/kg/day

MeOH/ACN: 2.3 L/g

Preparative LC

Chiralpak IC 250 x 50 mm

Injected amount: 1200 mg/inj

Cycle time: 6 min

Throughput: 0.9 kg/kg/day

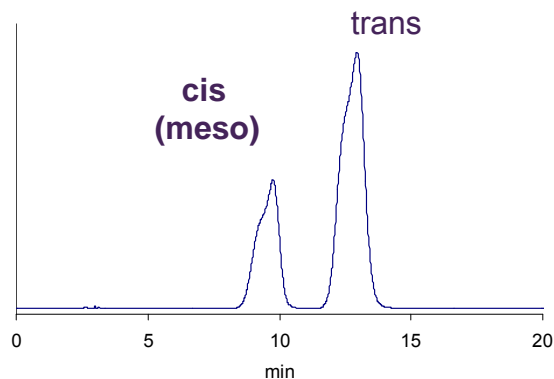
Hep/EtOH: 0.6 L/g

Yield: 86 %

Purity: > 99.5 % ee

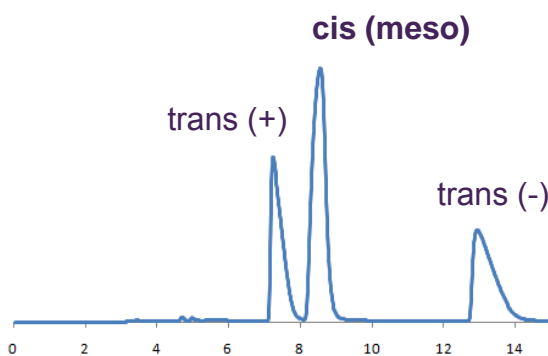
22 times higher throughput and 25 % solvent consumption!!

SFC - a better option?



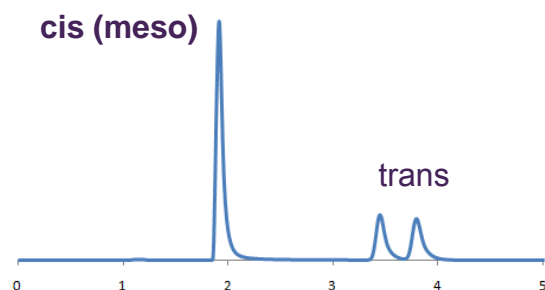
RP – 2 g separated before - now request for 300 g!

Column: XBridge, 250 x 4.6 mm, 10 μ m
Mobile phase: 30% MeOH in water, 0.1% TEA
1 ml/min, RT



LC

Column: Chiralpak AD-H, 250 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase: Heptane/IPA 70/30, 1 ml/min

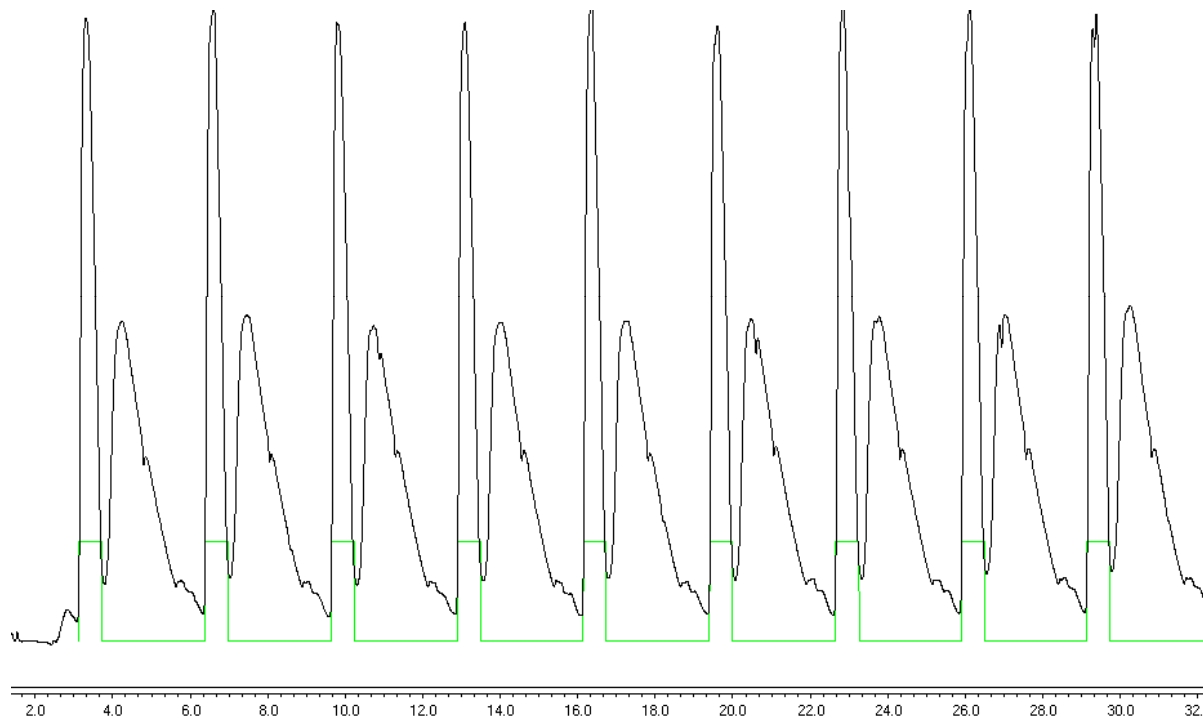


SFC

Column: Chiralpak AD-H, 250 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase: 20% MeOH in CO₂, 4 ml/min 120 bar, 40 °C

$k'1 = 0.82$, $\alpha = 2.8$, $R_s = 10.5$

SFC is a better option!



Chiralpak AD-H 250 x 30 mm, 20% MeOH in CO₂, 120 bar, 130 g/min
264 mg/ml MeOH, **inj 800 mg**, tot 300 g, **3 min** cycle time

Throughput

Preparative RP method

XBridge, 250 x 50 mm

Injected amount: 1 g/inj

Cycle time: 14 min

Throughput: 0.3 kg/kg/day

MeOH: 0.5 L/g

H₂O: 1.2 L/g

Yield: 93 %

Purity: 99.2 % de

Preparative SFC method

Chiralpak AD-H, 250 x 30 mm

Injected amount: 0.8 g/inj

Cycle time: 3 min

Throughput: 3.3 kg/kg/day

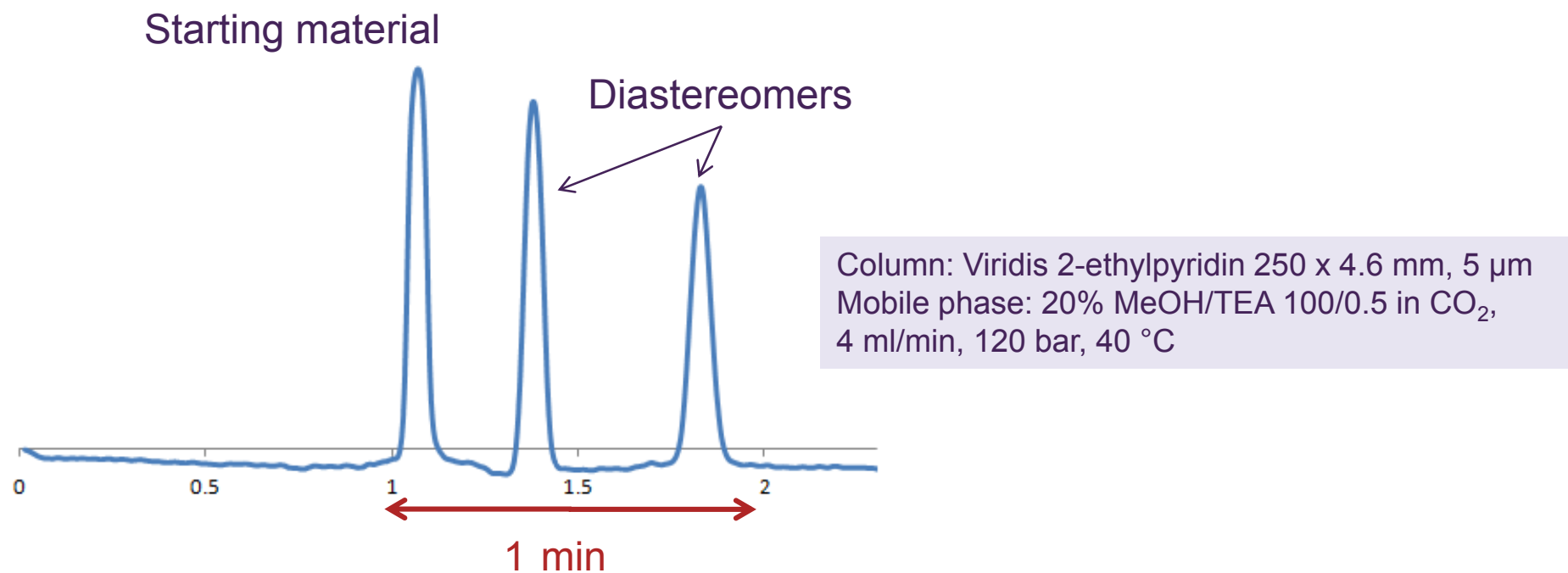
MeOH: 0.1 L/g

Yield: 85 %

Purity: 98.3 % de

11 times higher throughput and 20 % MeOH consumption!!

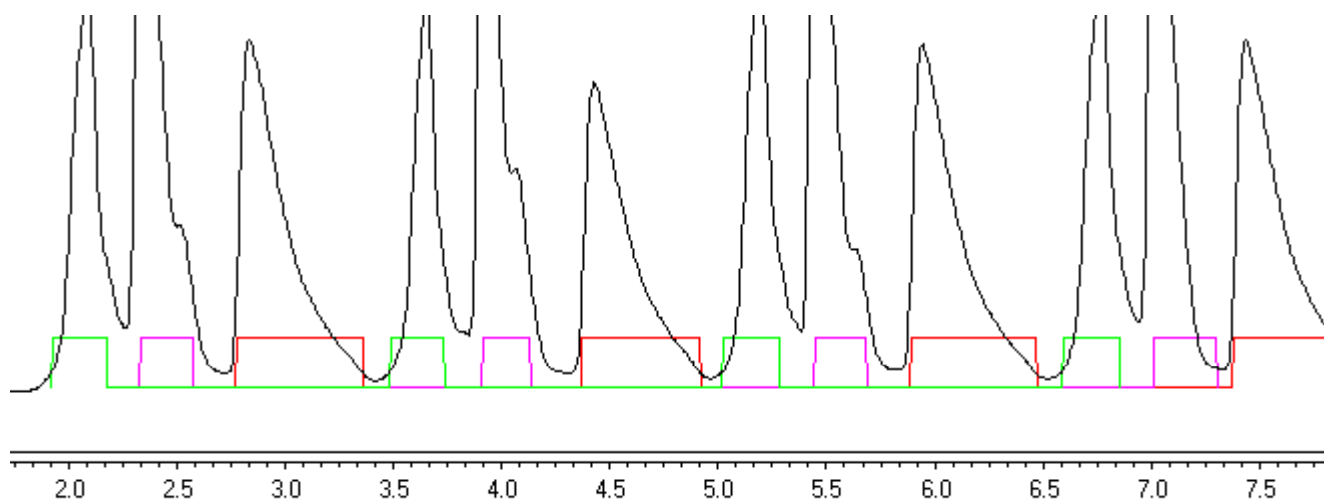
Separation of diastereomers and starting material



No good method on any CSP in either SFC or NP mode

The diastereomers can be separated on XBridge

Separation of diastereomers and starting material



Viridis 2-ethylpyridin 250 x 30 mm 20% MeOH/TEA 100/0.5 in CO₂,
120 bar, 130 g/min, 200 mg/ml MeOH/DMSO 1/1

Injected amount: 150 mg
Total amount: 4 g, **Cycle time: 1.4 min**

Total time for prep: 60 min

Yield: 80 %
Purity > 99 % de
for both isomers

Conclusion

- Parallel method development is a powerful time saving tool
- Different interaction mechanism and loadability in SFC and LC can be used to obtain purified compounds in a time and cost efficient manner

SFC is often the fastest technique, consuming less solvent

BUT

In order to have quick turn around times in the drug discovery process you need both LC and SFC and you need to use them for the right compounds!

Thanks to

Andreas Granfeldt
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Maria Lindskog
Johanna Malm
Göran Nilsson
Shalini Andersson

And to you for your attention!