



T R A N S F O R M

p h a r m a c e u t i c a l s

Enhancing Solid Dosage Bioavailability with Size, Crystal Form, and Formulation

Second U.S.-Korea Nano Forum

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February 17, 2005**



Drug Delivery Forms

parenteral



pulmonary



transdermal

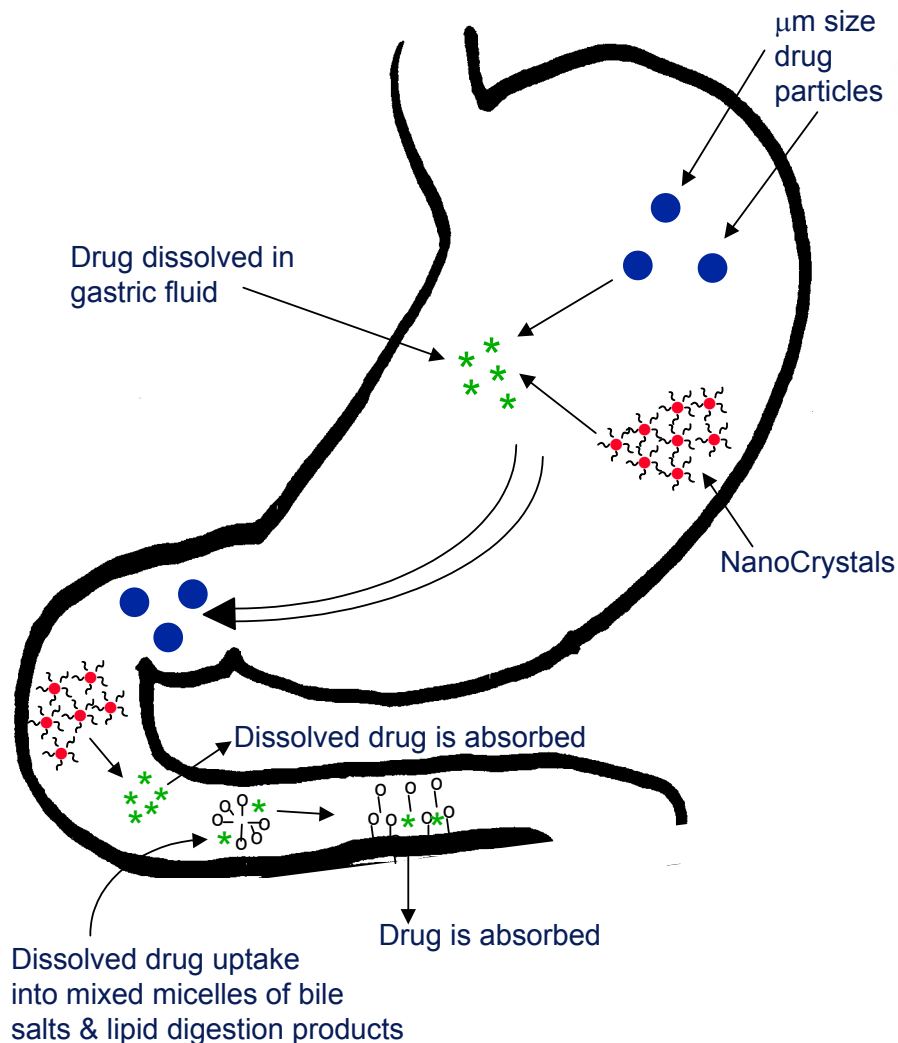


oral





The Impact of Size on Efficacy

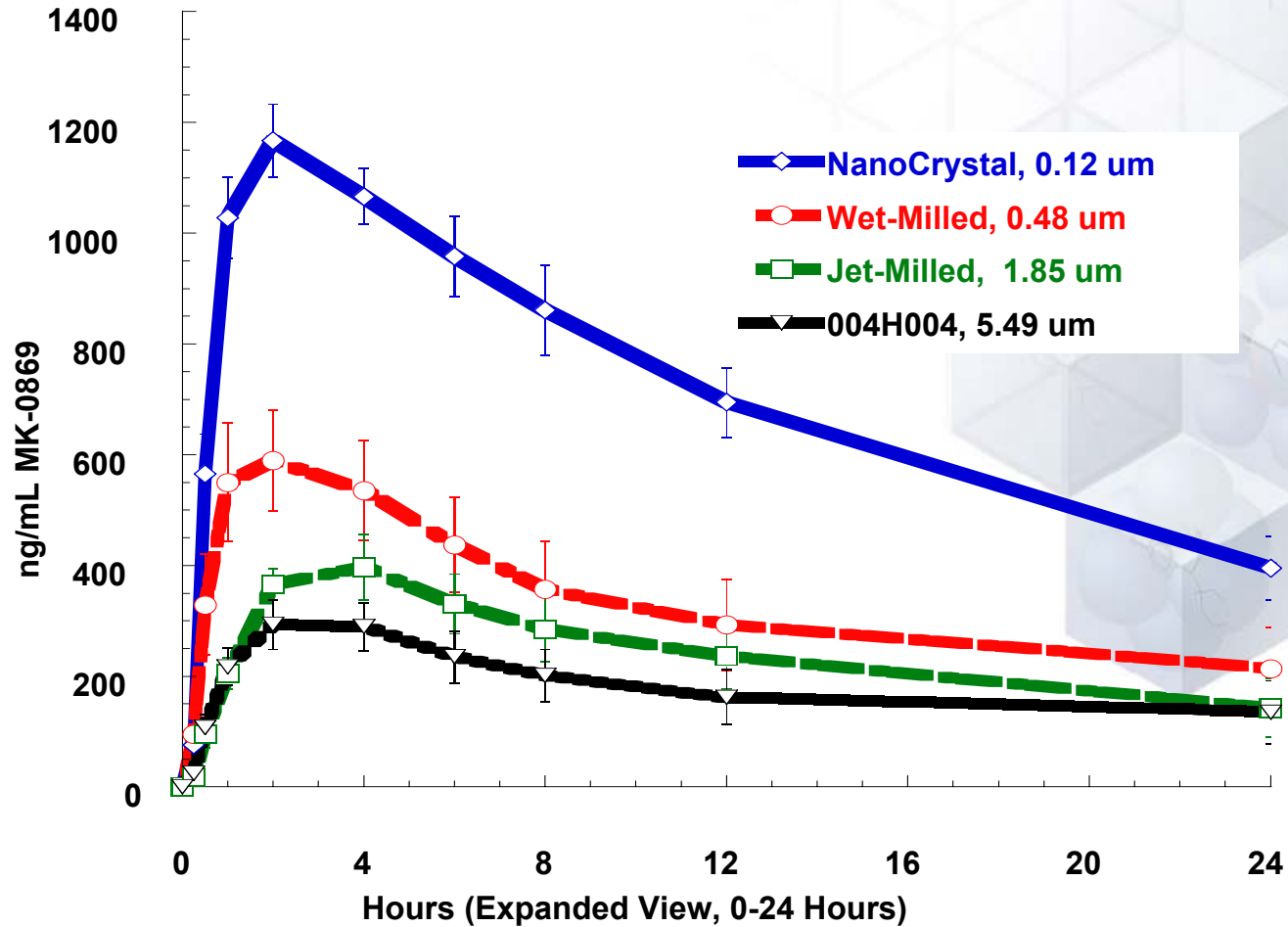


- **Most drugs in solid form fall in the range of 10-500 microns**
- **Poor aqueous solubility may limit oral bioavailability or ability to deliver as a parenteral formulation**
- **Absorption may depend on rate of dissolution, which in turn is controlled by particle size, crystalline form, and aqueous environment**



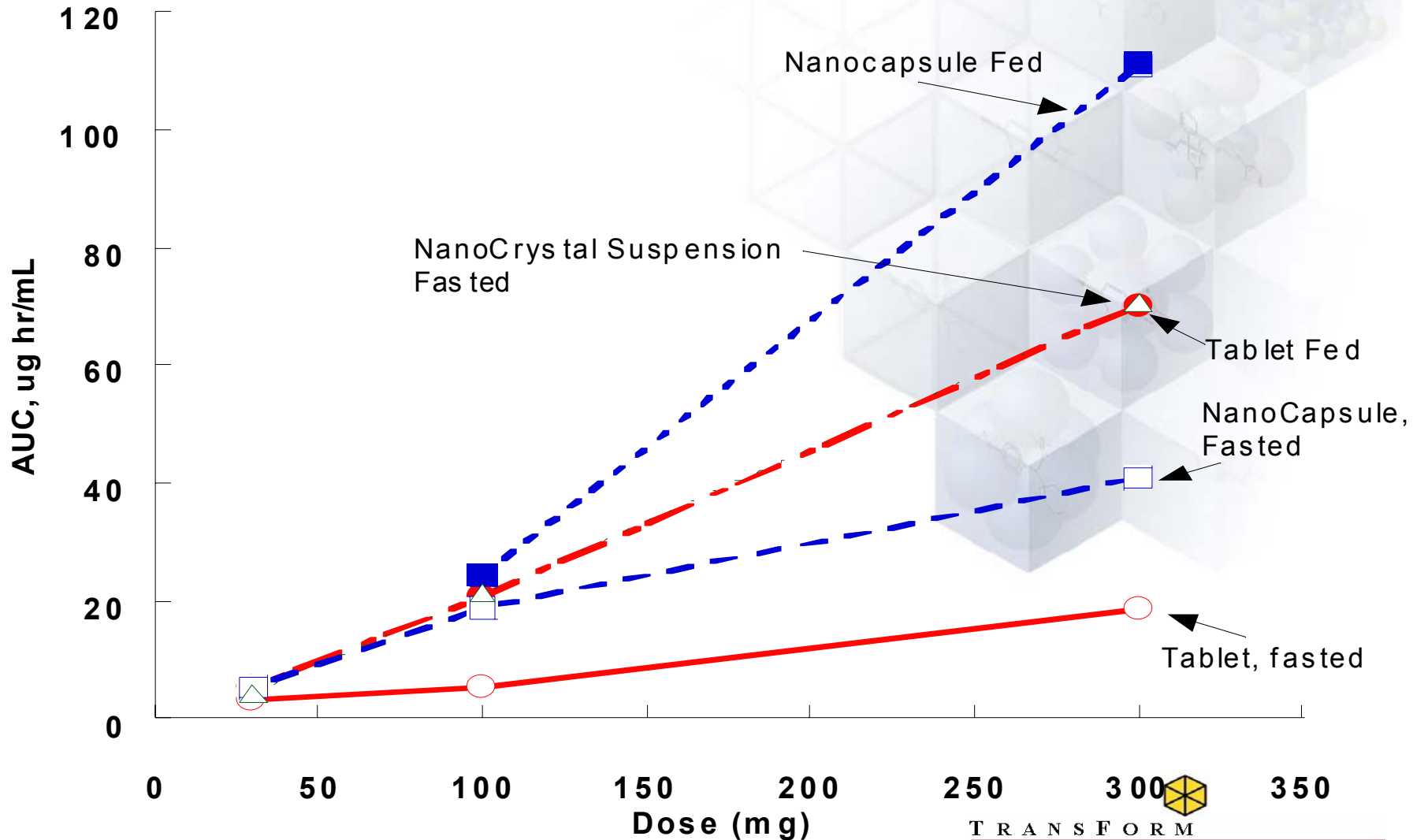


MK-869 Particle Size Effects in Dogs





Total Exposure (AUC) in Humans





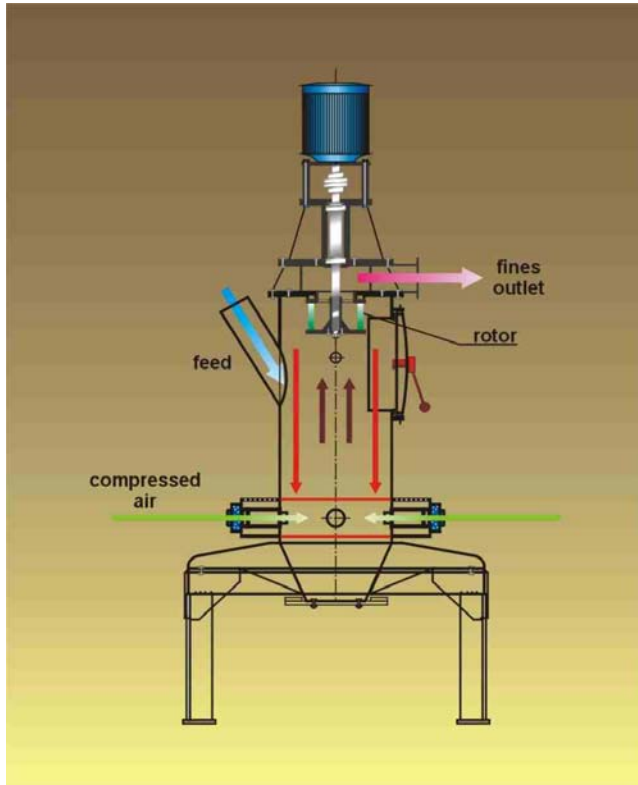
Improving Oral Bioavailability

- **Particle Size Reduction**
 - Jet-milling, high energy ball milling
 - Spray drying
 - Super critical fluid extraction
 - High supersaturation crystallization
- **Solid Form Thermodynamics**
 - Amorphous
 - Salts
 - Higher Free Energy Polymorphs
- **Improve Solubility**

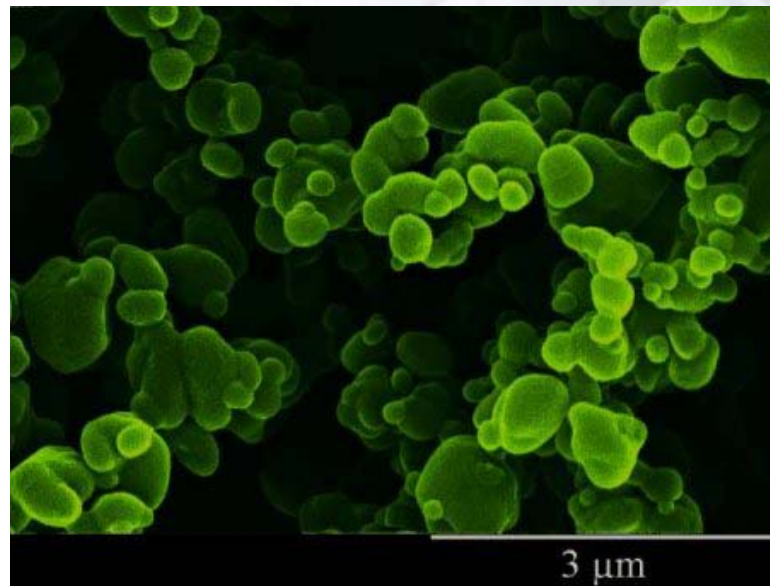




Jet Milling



- Relies on particle-particle interaction
- Narrow size distribution
- Minimal heating
- Mean size 1-10 microns



www.comex-group.com

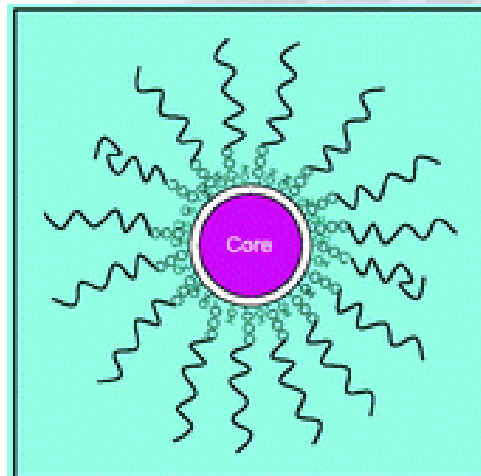
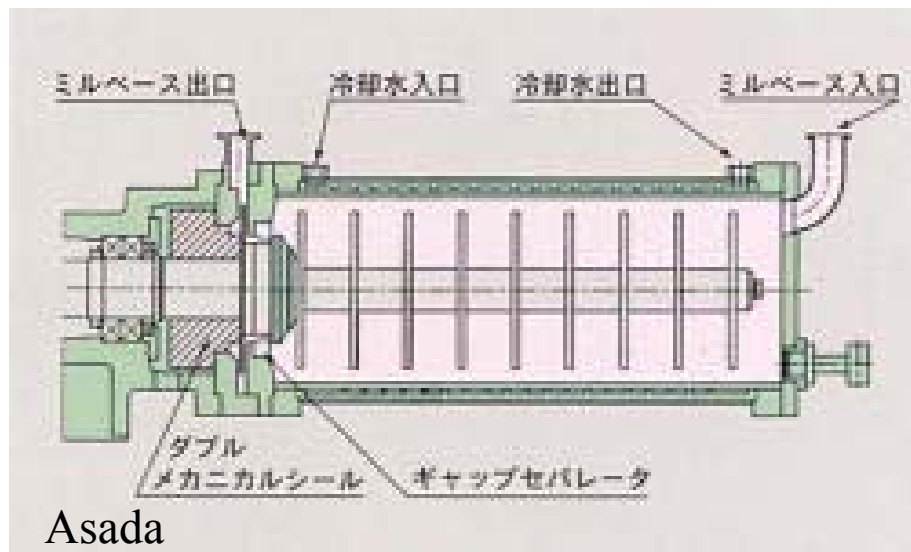
Beclomethasone Dipropionate (after micronization), www.hovione.com





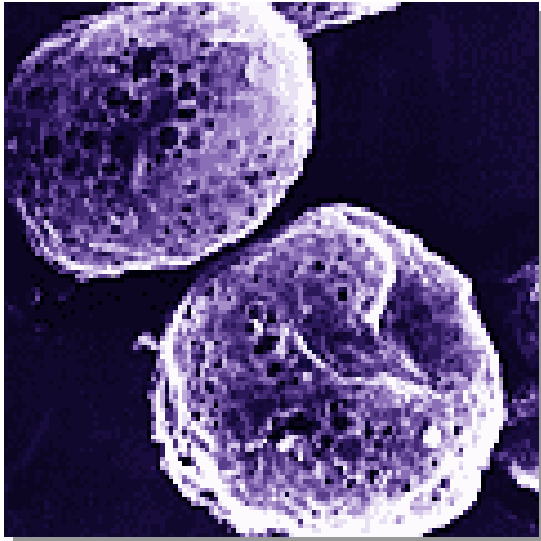
High Energy Ball Milling

- Mean size range from 100 o 1000 nm
- Particles stabilized via adsorbed GRAS excipients
- (Nanosystems' technology)
- Enhances dissolution rate of oral drugs
- Enables parenteral forms of poorly soluble drugs



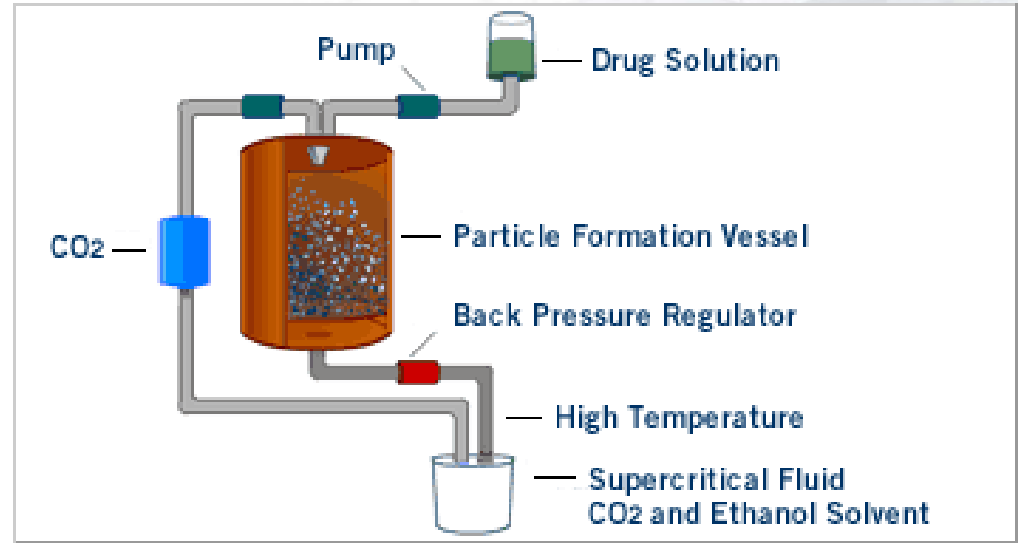


Other Methods of Size Reduction



Spray Drying

- PSD < 1,000 nm
- Applicable for pulmonary, oral, or parenteral delivery.
- Generally amorphous; may agglomerate or pick up moisture; less chemically stable



Supercritical Fluid Extraction



Particle Size Reduction Summary

- **Particle size reduction generally successful in improving oral, pulmonary, and parenteral bioavailability**
- **However, problems exist...**
 - Downstream processing, material handling
 - Chemical and physical stability
- **Manufacturing processes for crystalline particles < 100 nm really don't yet exist, but could present an opportunity for improving drug delivery efficacy**





Improving Oral Bioavailability

- **Particle Size Reduction**
 - Jet-milling, high energy ball milling
 - Spray drying
 - Super critical fluid extraction
 - High supersaturation crystallization
- **Solid Form Thermodynamics**
 - Amorphous
 - Salts
 - Higher Free Energy Polymorphs
- **Improve Short Term Solubility**





HTE in Pharmaceutical Formulations

TransForm Pharmaceuticals Platforms

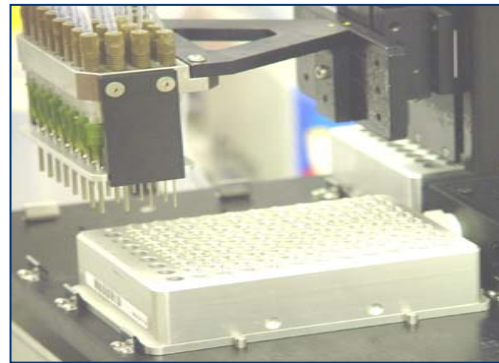
Solid Oral Forms

Transdermal

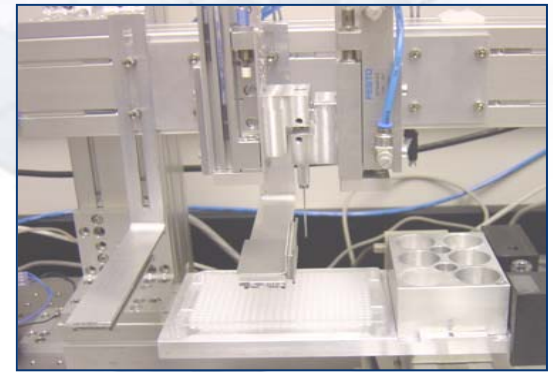
Liquid/Injectable Formulations



CrystalMax™



DerMax™

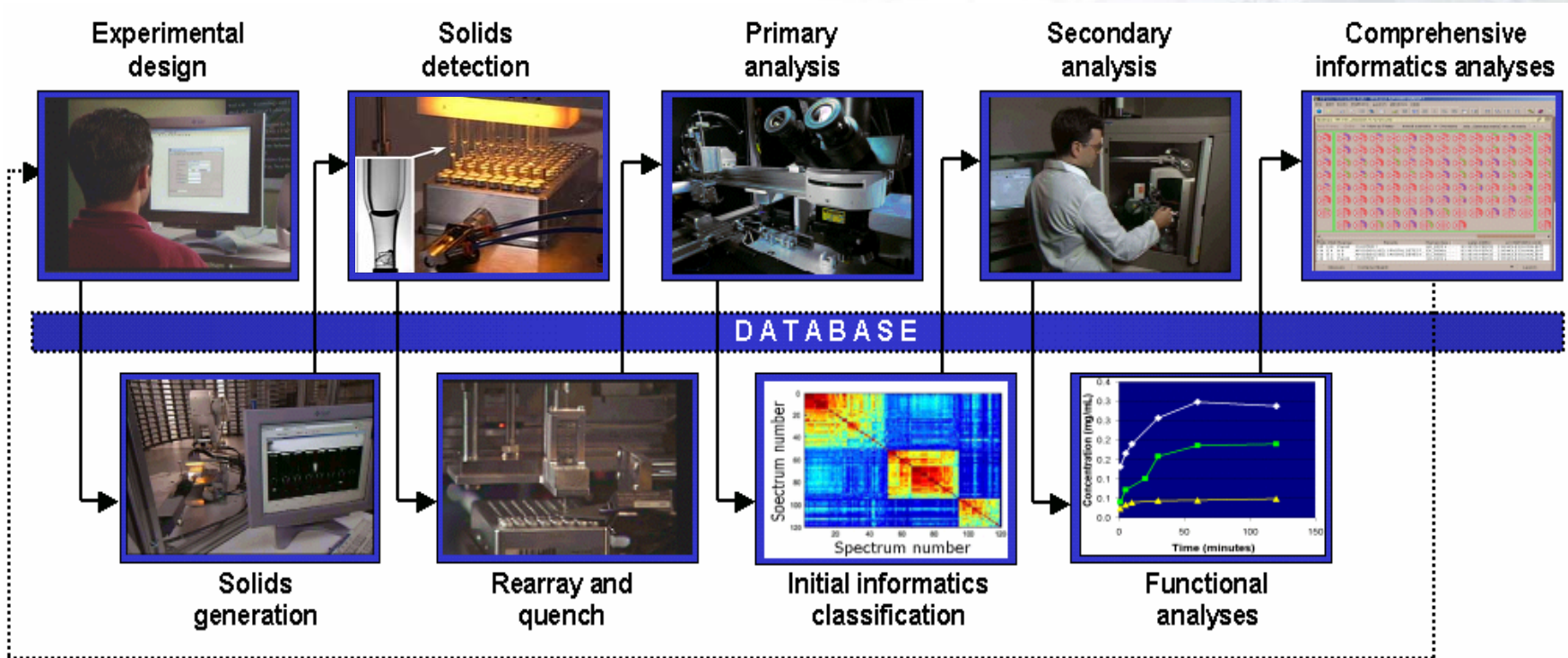


FAST™/SFinX™





CrystalMax™ Process Flow



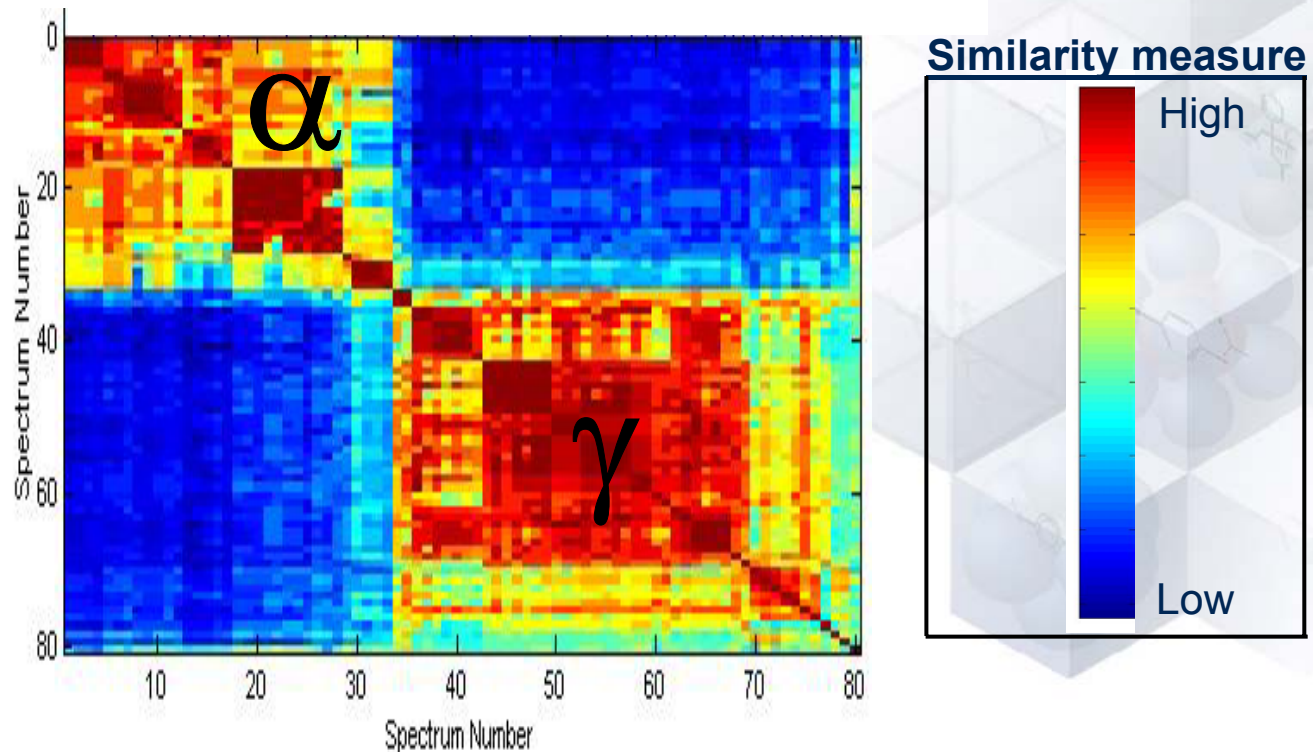
- **Parallel experimentation: > 10,000 crystallizations/week**
- **Typically 0.25 - 2 mg of compound per test**
- **Cooling, evaporative, melt, anti-solvent, and other modes**





Clustering of Glycine Polymorph Raman Spectra

- Each dot = value of 'similarity' for a pair of spectra



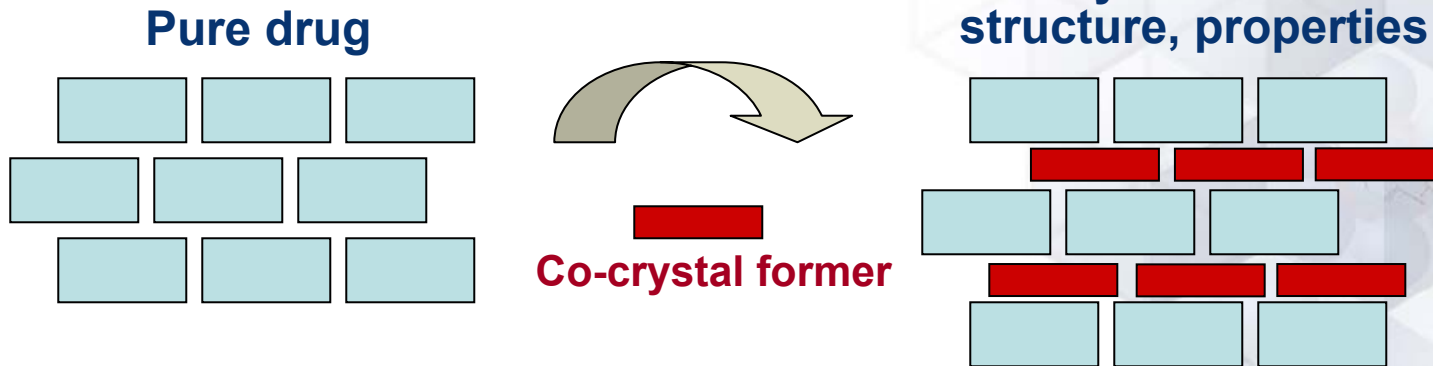
- Rapid, automated crystal form classification
- Method can be used with other types of data





Pharmaceutical Co-Crystals

A stable higher energy form



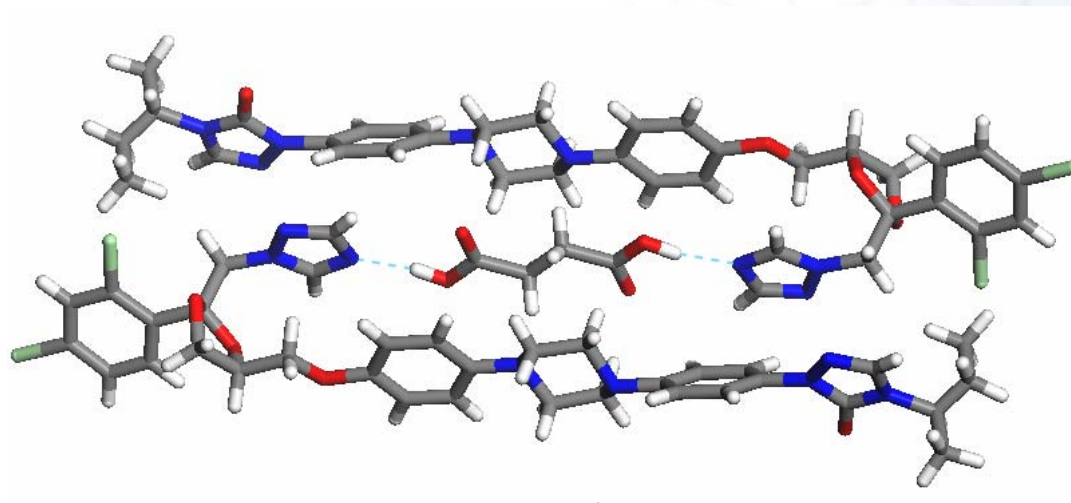
Can impact:

- Solubility
 - Dissolution rate
 - Hygroscopicity
 - Stability
 - Habit
 - Processability
- Many of the potential benefits of a salt, without the limitations
 - > 30% of compounds lack “saltable” functional groups
 - Broad potential applicability





Itraconazole: Succinic Acid Co-Crystal



$P2_1/c$

$a=30.145(4)\text{\AA}$

$b=5.7435(7)\text{\AA}$

$c=21.580(3)\text{\AA}$

$\beta=105.133(2)^\circ$

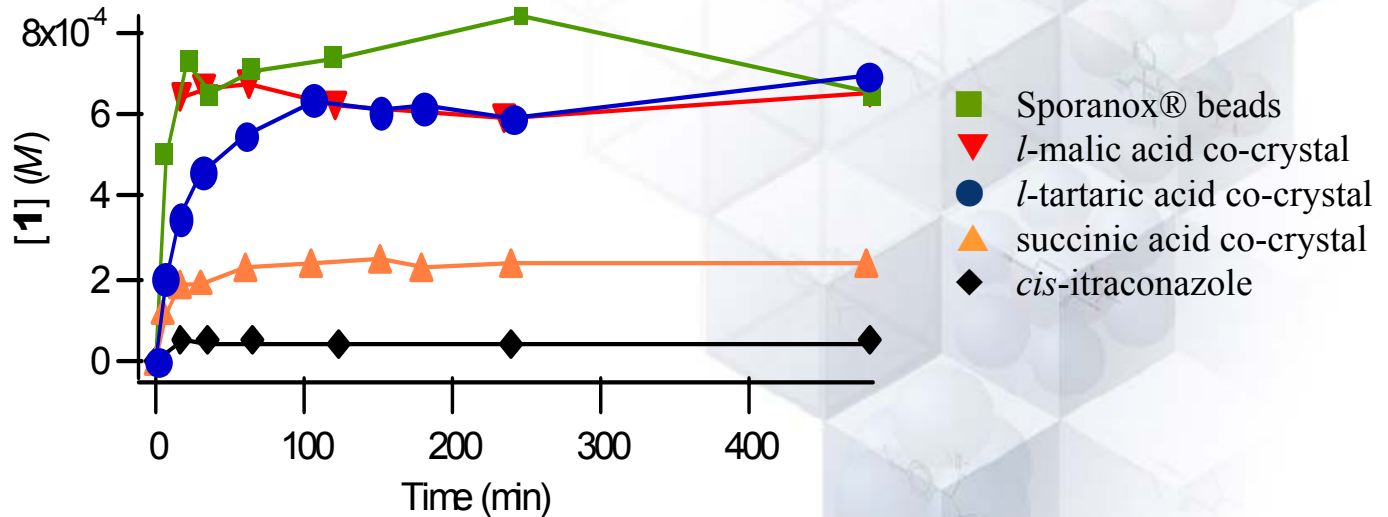
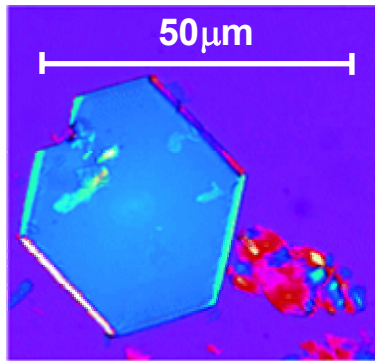
- The acid groups of the co-crystal former do not interact with the strongest base on itraconazole
- Geometry of co-crystal former drives crystal formation

Remenar, J. F. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 125, 8456 (2003)





Improved Dissolution of Itraconazole



- Co-crystals of itraconazole showed improved dissolution compared to the free base
- Enables alternative formulation options

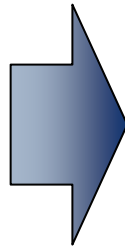




New Crystal Form of Celecoxib

Issues

40% bioavailable
Slow onset
Non-linear PK



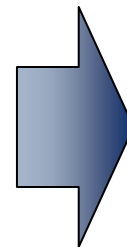
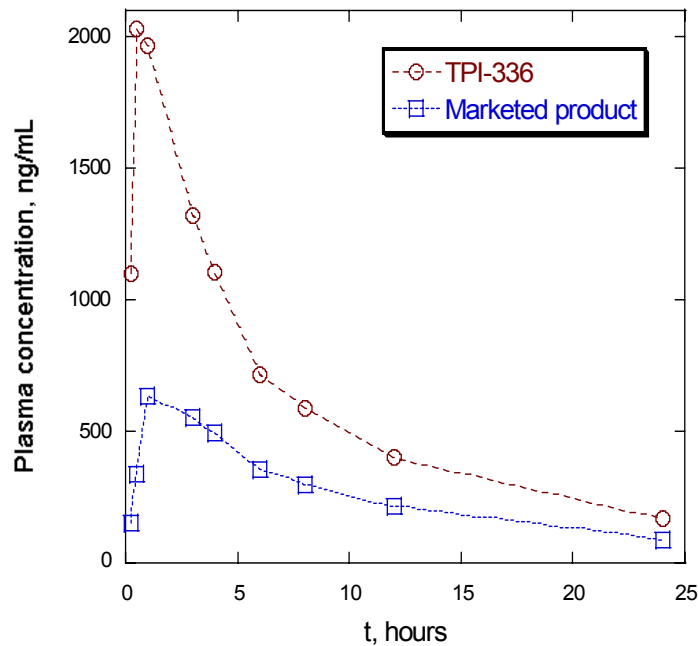
Approach

Novel crystal forms
enable new
formulation technique



Impact

~95% bioavailable
Faster onset
Linear PK



Potential implication

Lower dose
New indication
7+ years add'l patent life

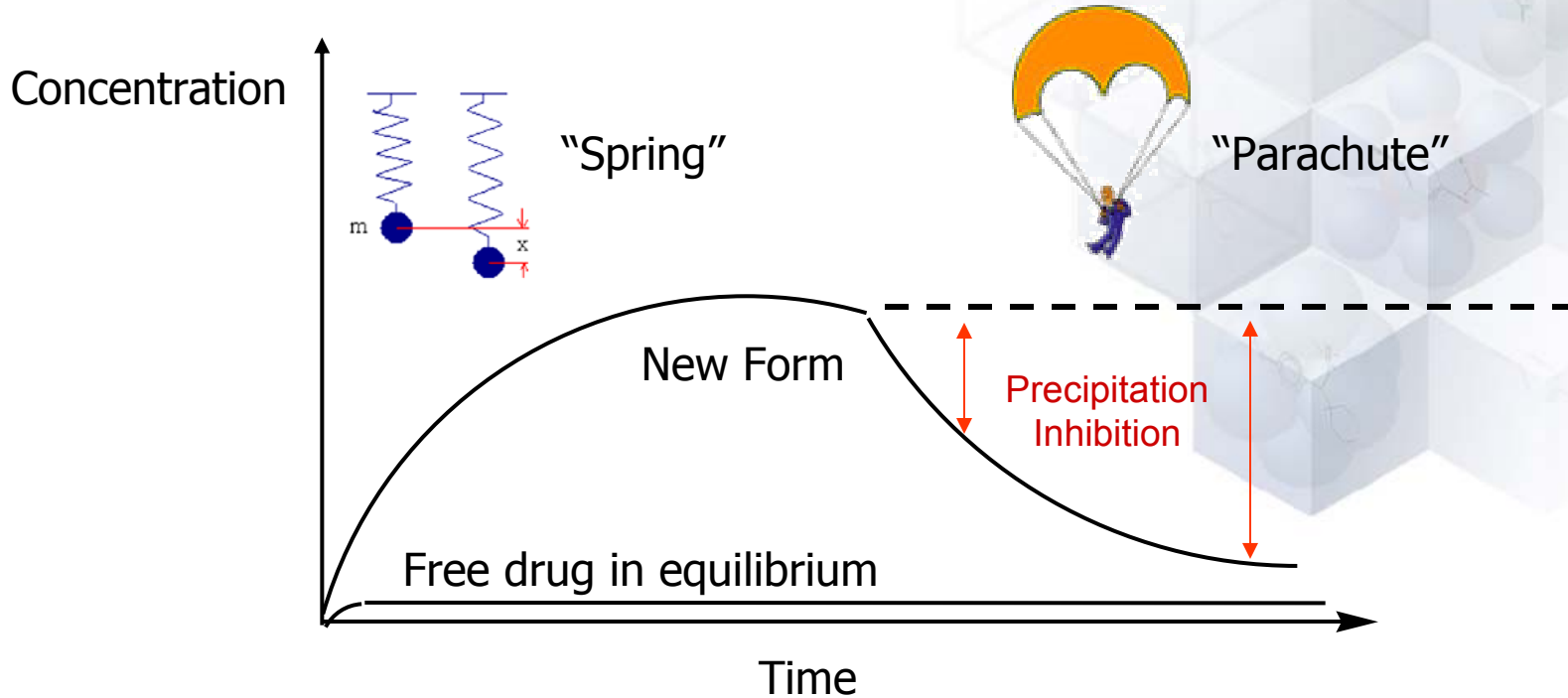




Precipitation Inhibition: Spring and Parachute

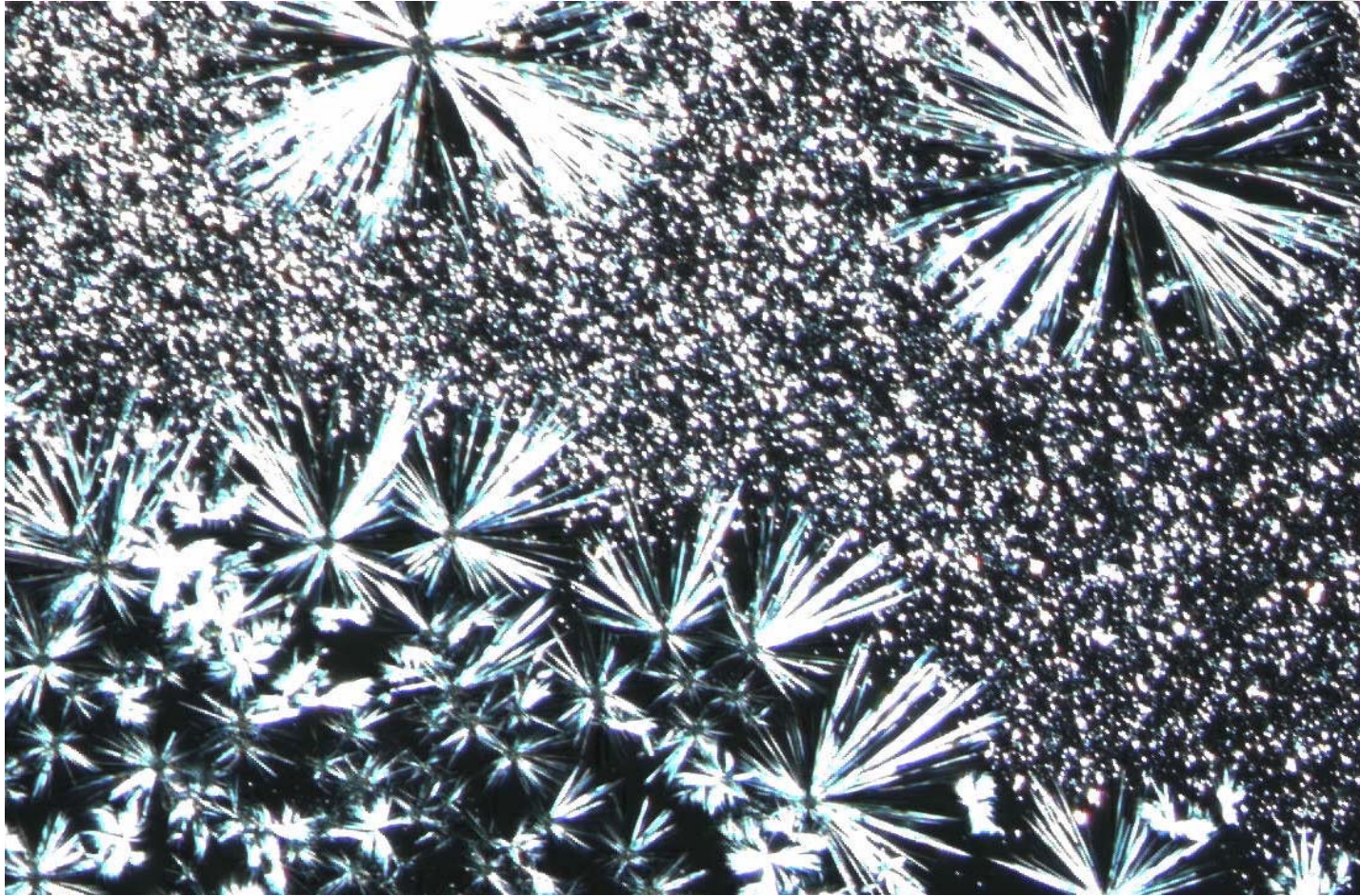
Problem: API with poor solubility & low bioavailability

Solution: “Spring” and “parachute” concept





Precipitation: Celecoxib salt in water





Poor Solubility Problem

Challenge: Poorly soluble drug crashes out instantly upon dilution, limiting bioavailability

Room Temperature Solubility

Vehicle	Solubility (mg/ml)
Water, pH 3-7	0.000060
PEG 400	71
Ethanol	28
triglycerides	< 25

- Compound Properties
 - Crystalline
 - Very low aqueous solubility
 - Unstable salts (pK_a compound 0.9, 14.6)

Approach:

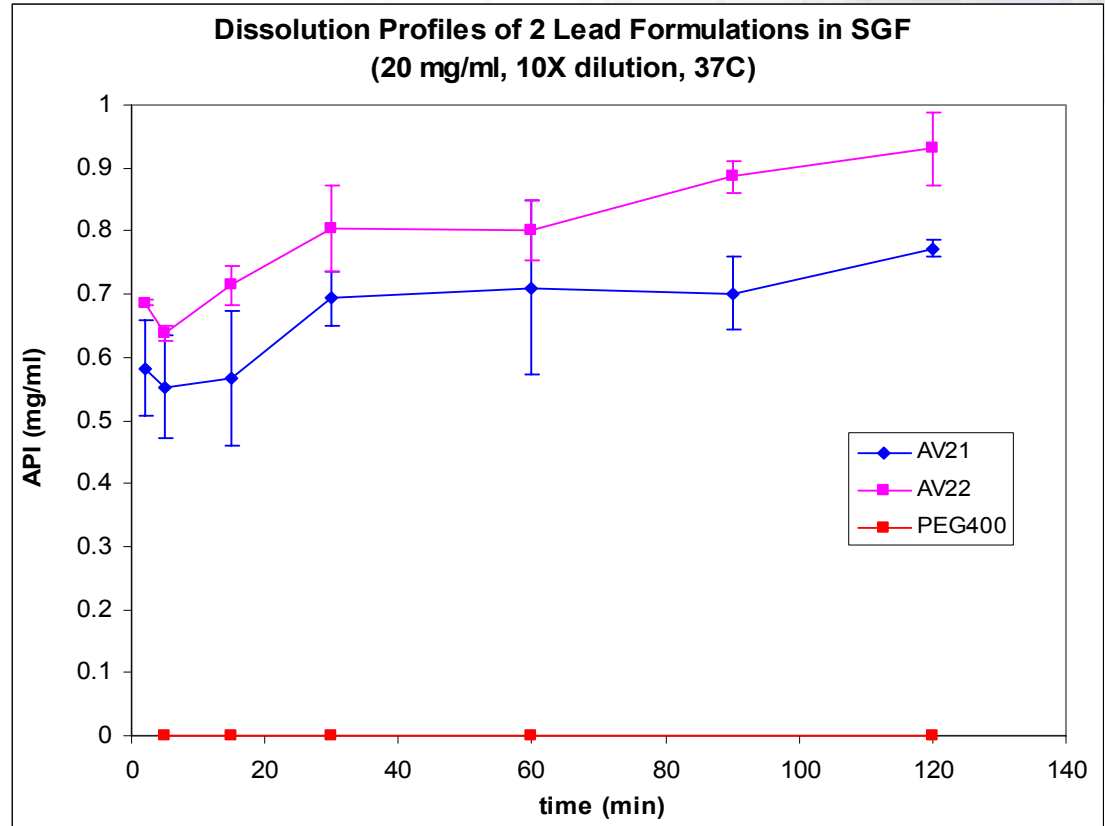
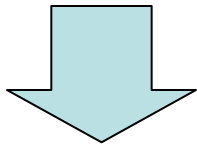
HT formulation studies to identify excipient combinations that delay precipitation or accelerate resolubilization in SGF





Precipitation Inhibition Solution

- Compound used: <5 g
- Project duration: 8 weeks
- >4,500 experiments
 - 2 HT studies
 - Optimization



- Solubility improvement vs. diluted PEG400: > 19,000X at 2 hours
- Enabled > 50% improvement in bioavailability



Parenteral Reformulation: Propofol

- **Very effective I.V. anesthetic**
- **Formulated as a lipid emulsion**
 - Complex / expensive manufacturing process
 - Thermodynamically metastable
 - Difficult to handle aseptically
 - Risk of contamination
- **Opportunity for improved product**



**Marketed
product**

TPI-213M

- **Lipid-free, preserved formulation**
- **Thermodynamically stable pluronic based colloidal self assembly**
- **Equivalent PK to Diprivan**
- **Enables multi-dose vials**





Enabling Transdermal Technology

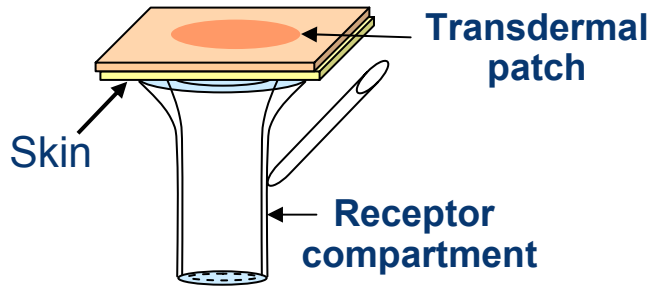


ALZA in 2002

- Limited screening capacity
- Few transdermal candidates
- Slow formulation development

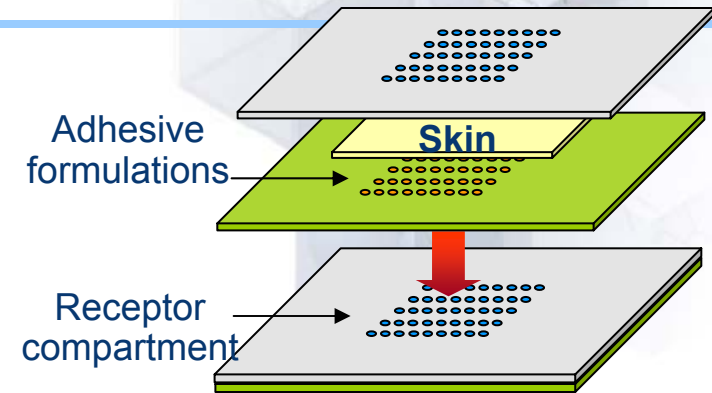
TransForm + ALZA in 2004

- 100x conventional capabilities
- Improved/enabled transdermal products with broad IP



Franz Diffusion Cell

1 – 2 experiments / in² of skin



TransForm Permeation Cell Array

25 – 100 experiments / in² of skin





Summary

- **Form, size, and environment impact the rate and extent of drug bioavailability**
- **Manufacturing processes for creating crystalline pharmaceuticals actives < 100 nm do not exist, yet may represent the next tool to improve drug delivery**
- **High throughput experimental methods present new opportunities to enable effective but poor performing molecules with new crystalline forms and formulations**

