

Sustainable Production of Advanced Intermediates and API's Using Bio- and Homogeneous Catalysis

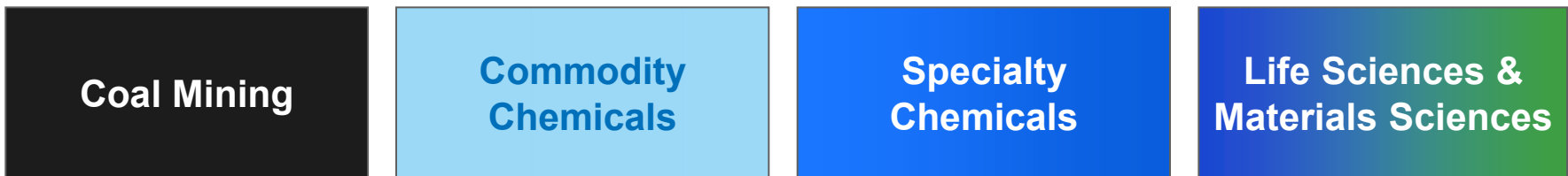
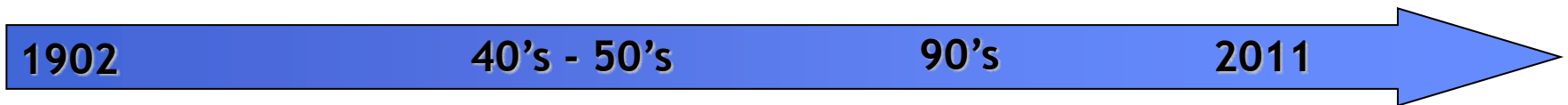
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andre.vries-de@dsm.com

Outline

1. DSM - Company profile and history
2. API Synthesis in drug development - Technology leadership
3. API synthesis examples@DSM
 - a. Almorexant (Catalytic Asymmetric Hydrogenation)
 - b. Statins (Aldolase)
4. Acknowledgements

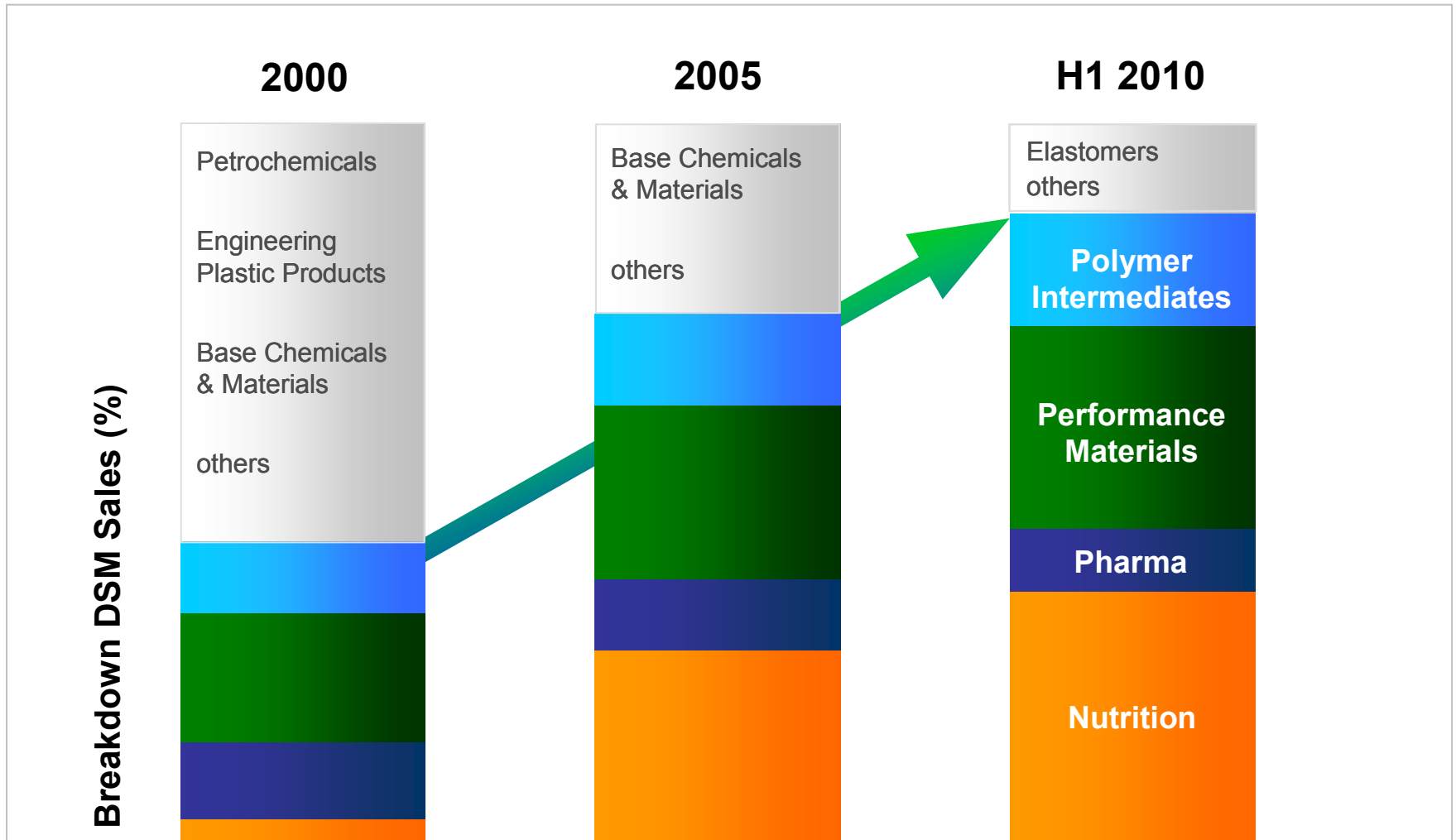
Company Profile and History

Successful transformation from Coal mining to a global Life Sciences & Material Sciences company



Driving focused growth!

DSM transformation of last 10 years



Annual sales in 2011 was ~9 billion Euro. End 2011, ~22.000 Employees



Current organization

LIFE SCIENCES



Nutrition

- DSM Nutritional Products
- DSM Food Specialties

Pharma

- DSM Pharmaceutical Products
- DSM Sinochem Pharmaceuticals

MATERIAL SCIENCES



EBA

Performance Materials

- DSM Resins
- DSM Engineering Plastics
- DSM Dyneema

Polymer Intermediates

- DSM Fibre Intermediates

DSM Pharmaceutical Products (DPP)

Global provider of custom manufacturing and development services



Pharma Chemicals

Primary manufacturing of APIs and Intermediates



Biologics

Custom manufacturing of biopharmaceutical ingredients



BioSolutions

Microbial fermentation and associated product recovery



Dosage Forms

Secondary manufacturing of sterile injectables, non-sterile liquids, and oral dosage forms

Global Presence of DPP



Biosolutions:

- ::Capua, Italy
- ::Delft, The Netherlands

Pharma Chemicals:

- ::Linz, Austria
- ::Venlo, Netherlands
- ::Regensburg, Germany
- ::Geleen, Netherlands

Biologics:

- ::Groningen, Netherlands
- ::Brisbane, Australia

Dosage Forms:

- ::Greenville NC,
- ::Parsippany, NJ (DPP Head Quarters)

Sustainability

“Walking on two legs”

DSM: Leader in Sustainable Manufacturing



Biotechnology
Competence

Fermentation
&
Enzymology

Catalysis
Competence

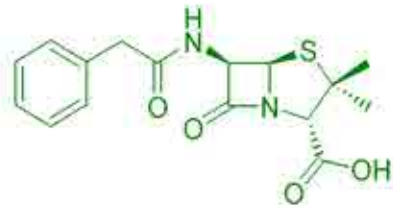
Chemo-Catalysis
&
Bio-Catalysis

Process Technology
Integrated Process - Low Energy *and* Energy Integration

Renewable Raw Materials

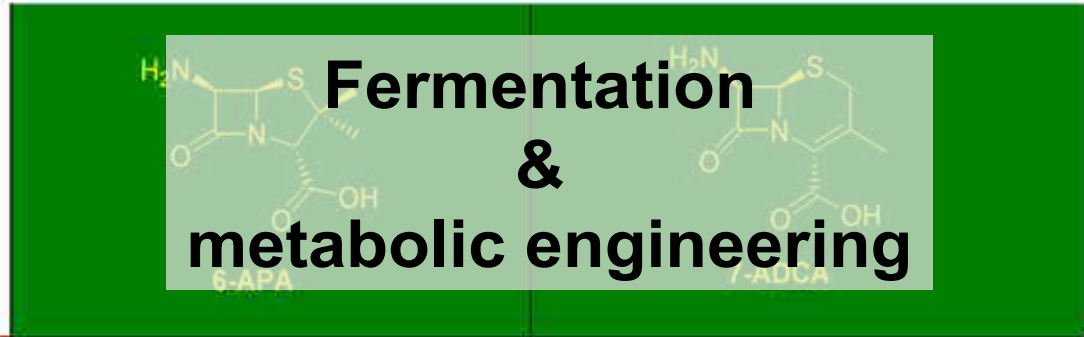
DSM Sinochem Pharmaceuticals

Long history in sustainable production of antibiotics



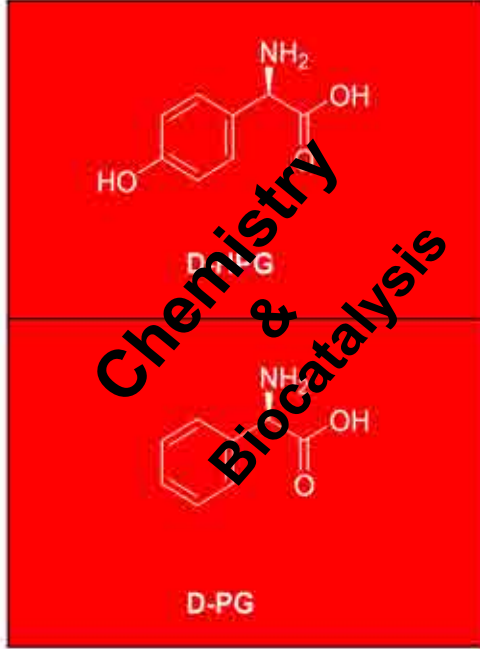
Penicillin G

**Fermentation
&
metabolic engineering**

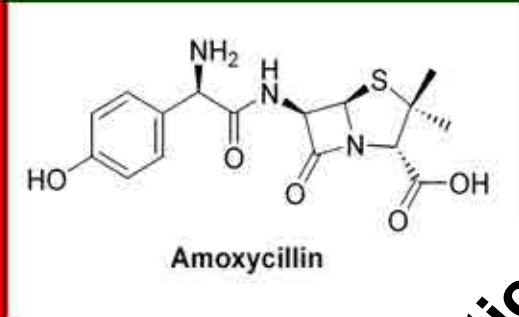


This green box contains the text "Fermentation & metabolic engineering" in white. In the background, there are faint, semi-transparent chemical structures of 6-aminopenicillanic acid (6-APA) and 7-aminodeacetylcephalosporanic acid (7-ADCA).

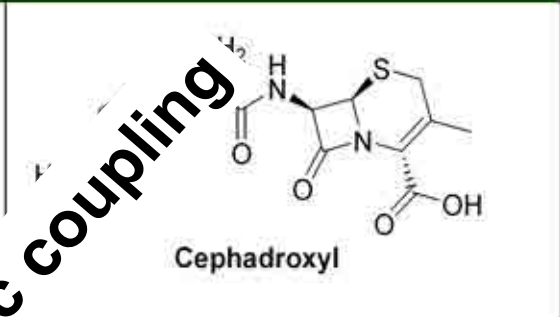
**Chemistry
&
Biocatalysis**



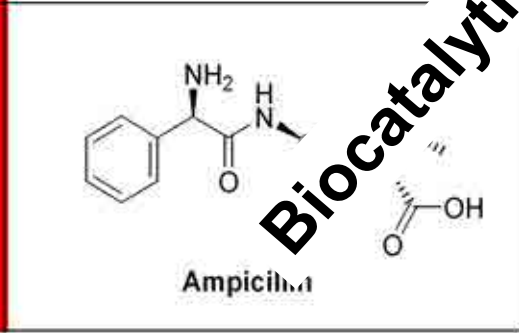
This red box contains the text "Chemistry & Biocatalysis" in white, oriented diagonally. It features two chemical structures: the top one is Penicillin G (D-PG) and the bottom one is D-PG (D-phenylglycine).



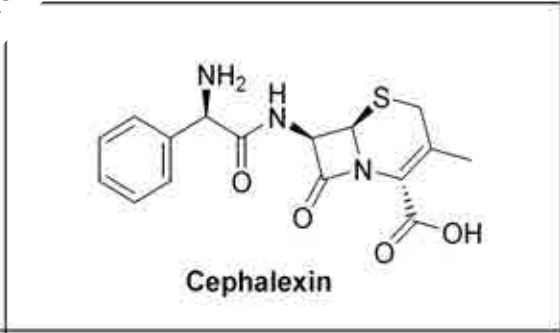
Amoxicillin



Cephadroxyll



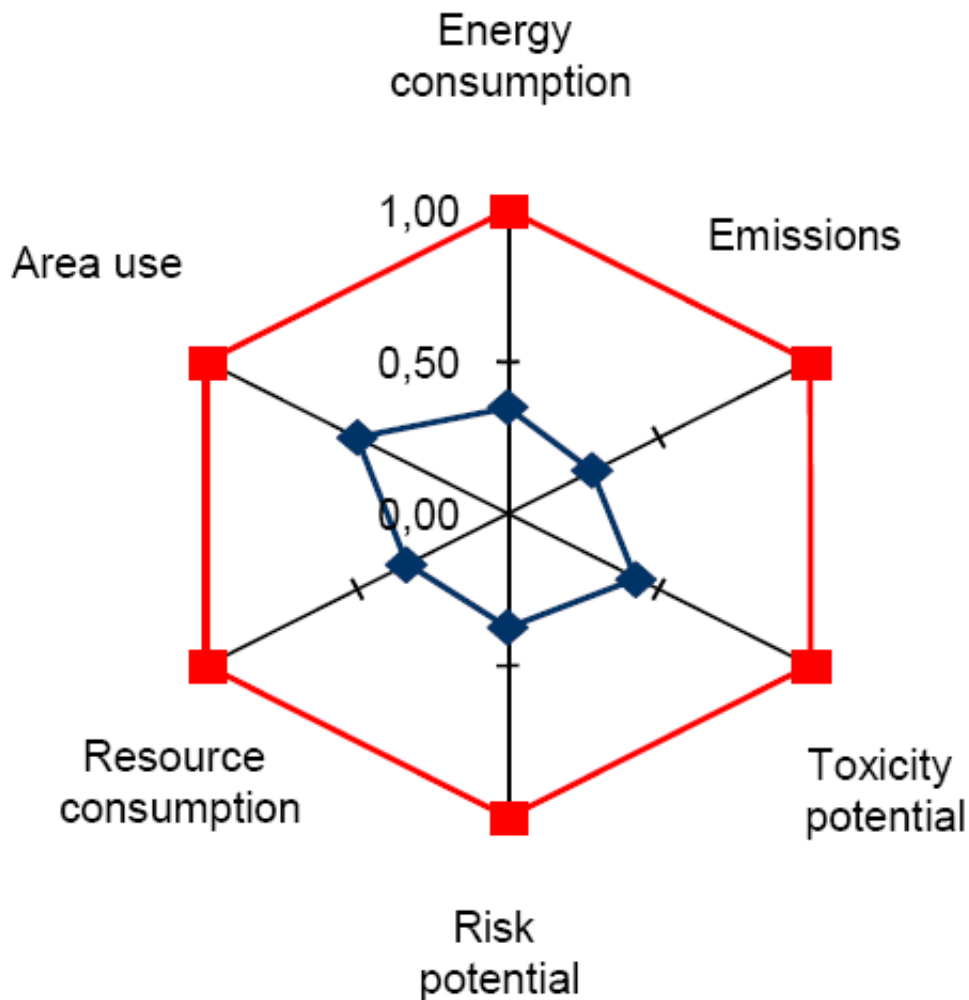
Ampicillin



Cephalexin

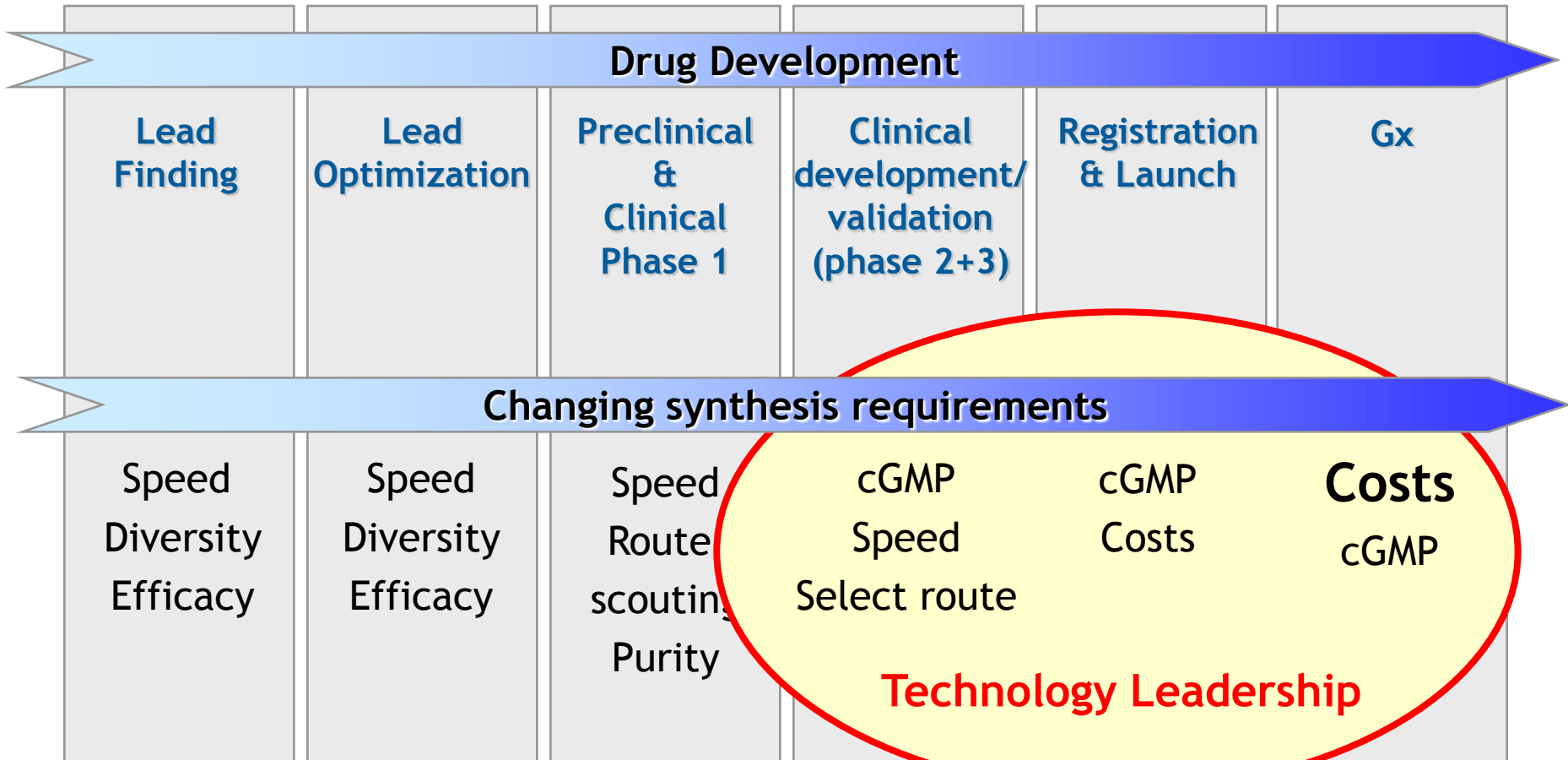
Sustainability

Comparison of pure chemical route vs “walking on two legs” route



API synthesis in drug development

API synthesis in drug development



Technology Leadership

General organic chemistry
and process R&D

Homogeneous catalysis

Chirality, amino acids &
peptides

Biocatalysis

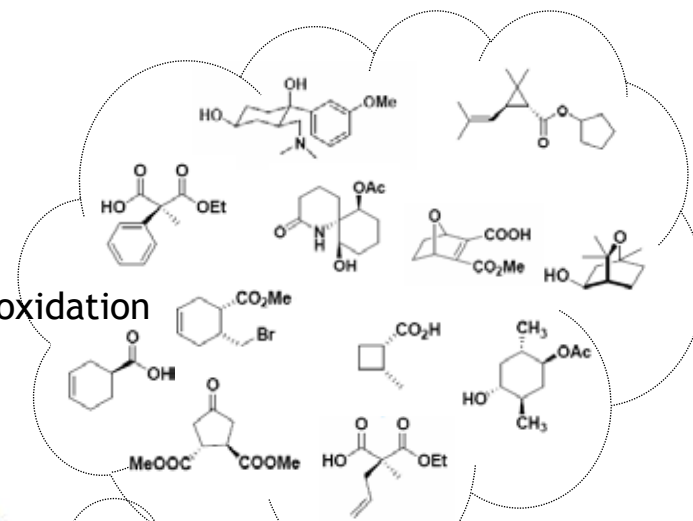
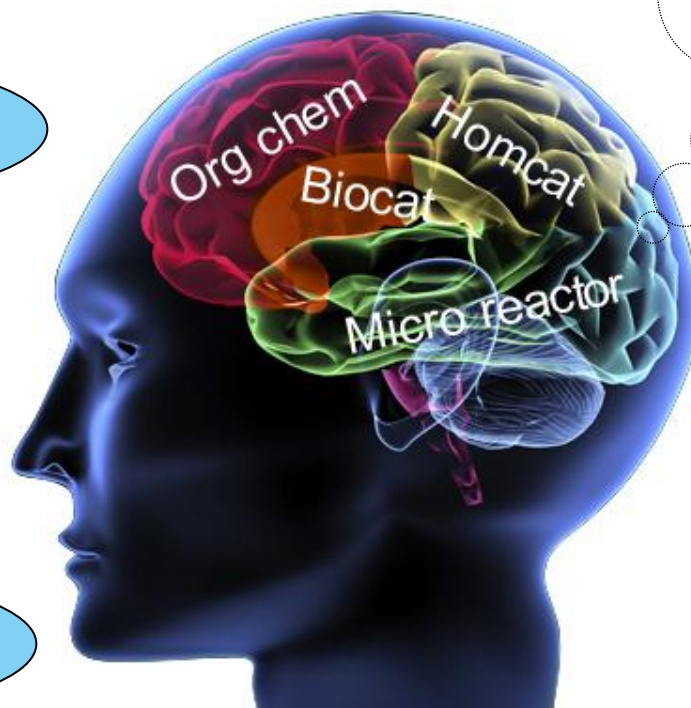
Fermentation & downstream processing

Catalytic oxidation

Route scouting &
retrosynthesis

Microreactor technology

Flow chemistry

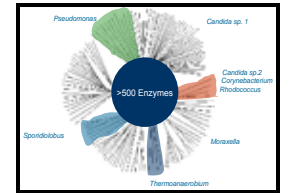
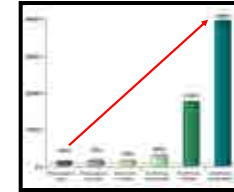
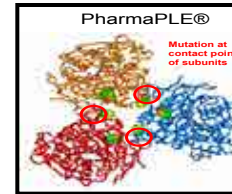
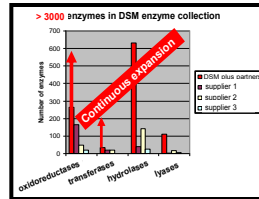


Industrial Biocatalysis

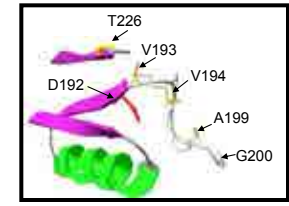
Enzyme Platforms	Product classes
Alcohols	Alcohols, Diols, Amino alcohols
Proteases	Peptides, Amino, Carboxylic acids
Lipases and Esterases	Alcohols, Esters, Carboxylic acids
Aminooxy Ligases	Amino acids
Hydroxylases, Catecholases, Oxidases	Amino acids
Aminases	Amino acids, Amino
Acylases	Amino acids, N-Acetyl
Hydroxymethylases	Carbohydrates
Change-Transferases	Carbohydrates
Cellulases	Aldehydes, Carboxylic acids
Carboxyltransferases (Amidase & related)	Alcohols and amino acids
Hydrolases	Carboxylic acids, Nucleic
Nucleic hydrolases	Amino, Nucleic
Hydroxylase (P450, Serratia-Vilgr)	Alcohol, Substrates
Hydroxylase	Epoxydes, Diols
Hydroxylase (Mycobacterium)	Epoxydes, Diols

>30 enzymatic processes implemented on industrial scale

Used in tons scale production
Used in kg and g/l scale

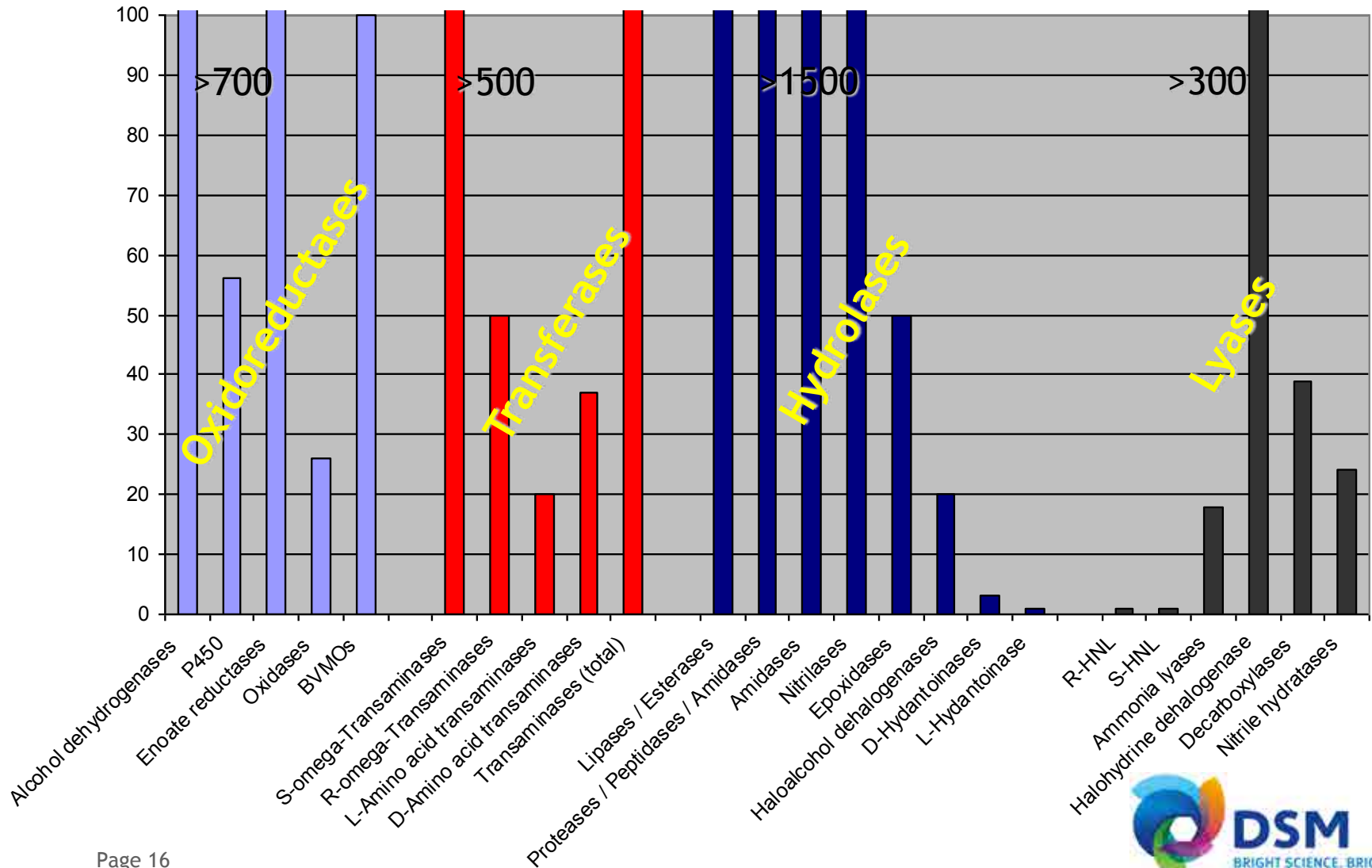


- Broadest collection of off the shelf enzymes (>3000)
- Excellent expression and enzyme design capabilities
- Secure supply of enzyme at any scale (with FTO!)
- Unmet track record (also regulatory) in large scale implementation (>30 processes industrialized)
- Critical mass for all important expertises
- Open innovation approach provides access to huge network

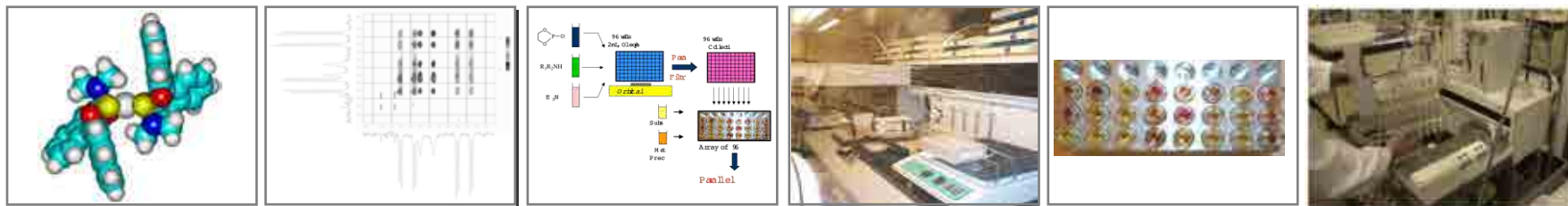


DSM Enzyme collection

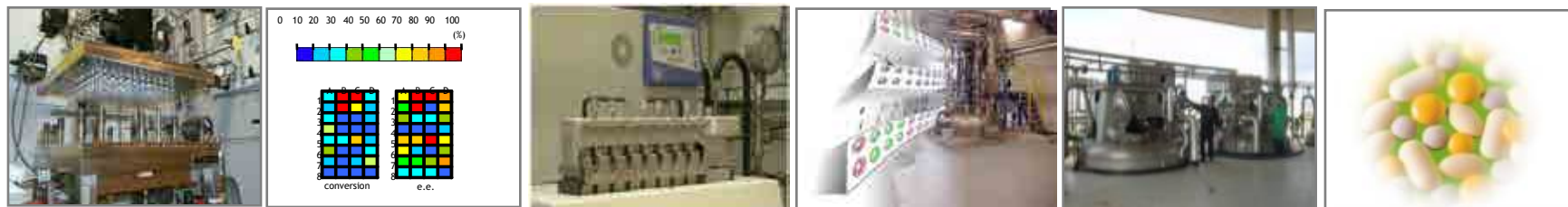
> 3000 enzymes ready for screening



Homogeneous Catalysis



- Screening for the right catalyst from our HomCat Platforms using HTS
- Custom made Monophos® catalysts for asymmetric reduction
- Aromatic substitutions: C-C couplings and amine synthesis
- Rapid identification of the best catalytic system using all available catalysts: proprietary ones AND commercially available ones
- HomCat process development and full scale implementation



Flow Chemistry - Micro Reactors

Process Intensification

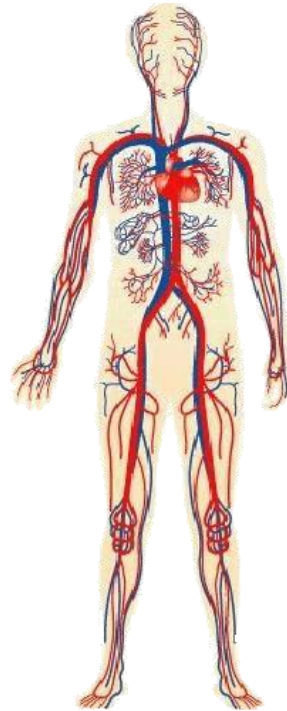


- Flow process development from lab to pilot to full-scale plant
...in a variety of reactor concepts
- Integration of reaction and work- up
- Rapid reaction optimization and numbering up
...using various hazardous reagents
...under cGMP conditions

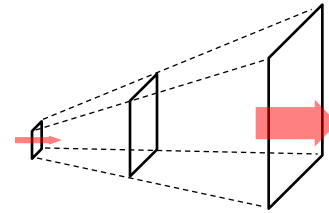


Micro process technology

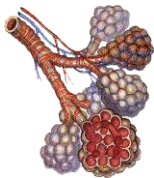
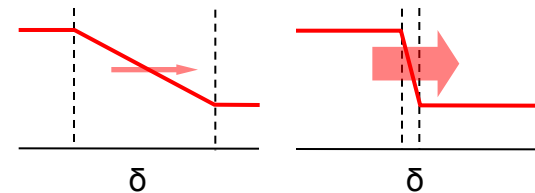
Learning from nature



Enhanced transfer by increased transfer area

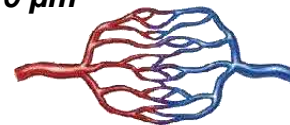


Enhanced transfer by decreased transfer distance



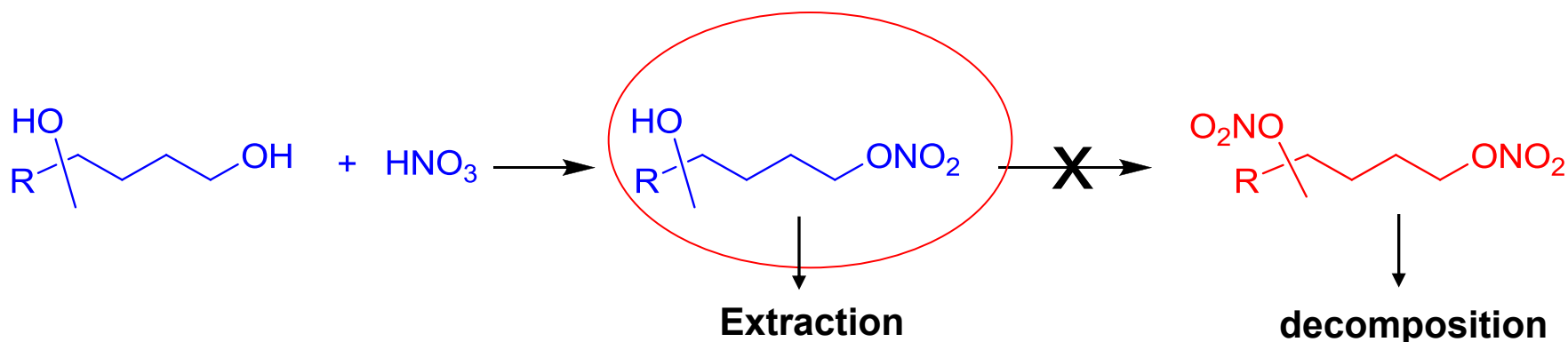
Pulmonary vesicle **400 μm**
 $15000\text{m}^2/\text{m}^3$

Capillary vains **10 μm**
 $400.000\text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$



Example: Micro reactor in production

Objective: Manufacture the desired quality and yield at full GMP level.



Process typicals

- Batch operation at low temperature (2 °C)
- Exothermic (nitration, neutralization)
- HNO₃ (high concentration, excess)
- Danger (runaway, explosive)
- Low productivity (diluted)
- Unstable product

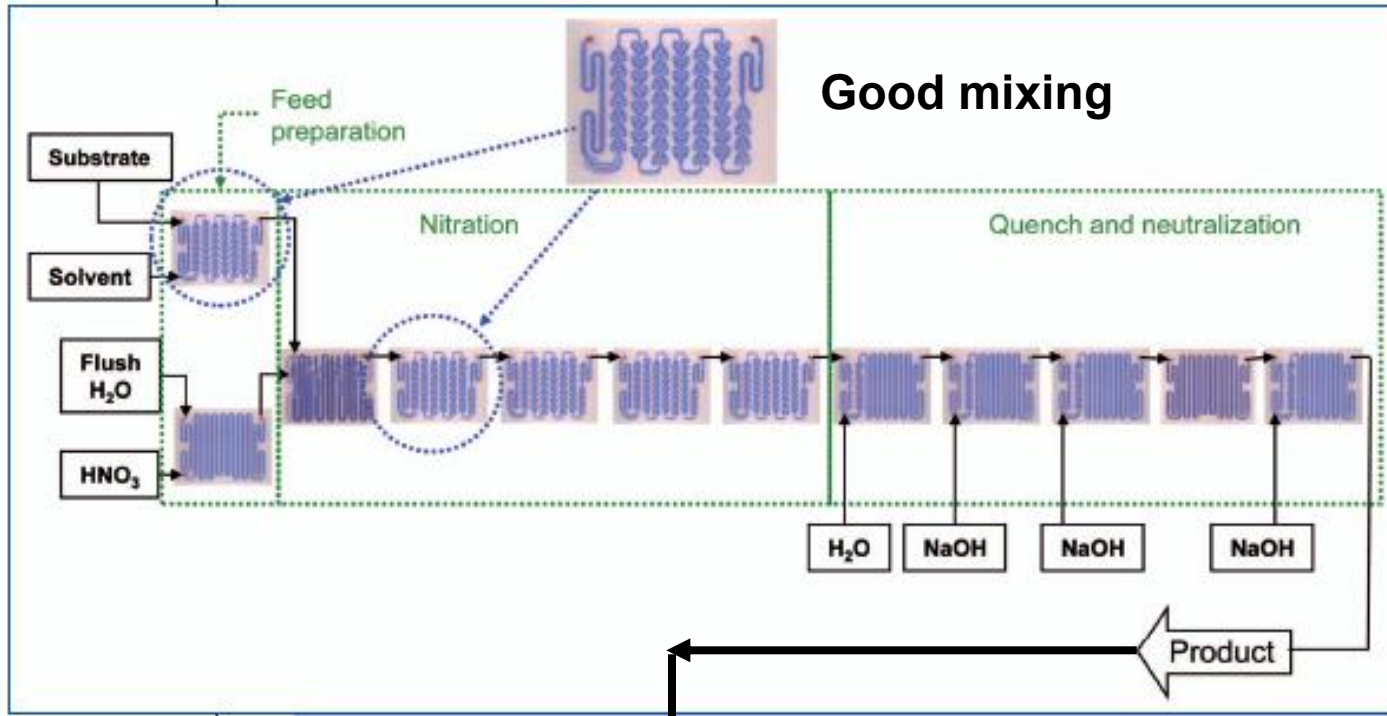


Business needs

- Intrinsic safety
- High productivity
- High selectivity
- GMP production

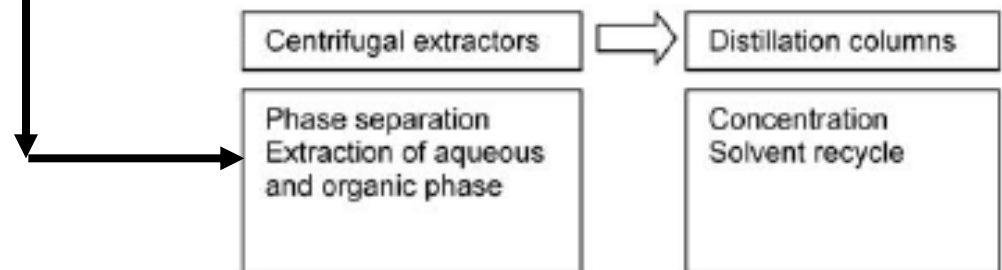
Challenge: Selectively get mono-nitro product

Micro reactor in production



Downstream equipment:

- continuous extraction columns
- centrifugal extractors
- distillation



Micro reactor in production

Scale-up to 800 T/a



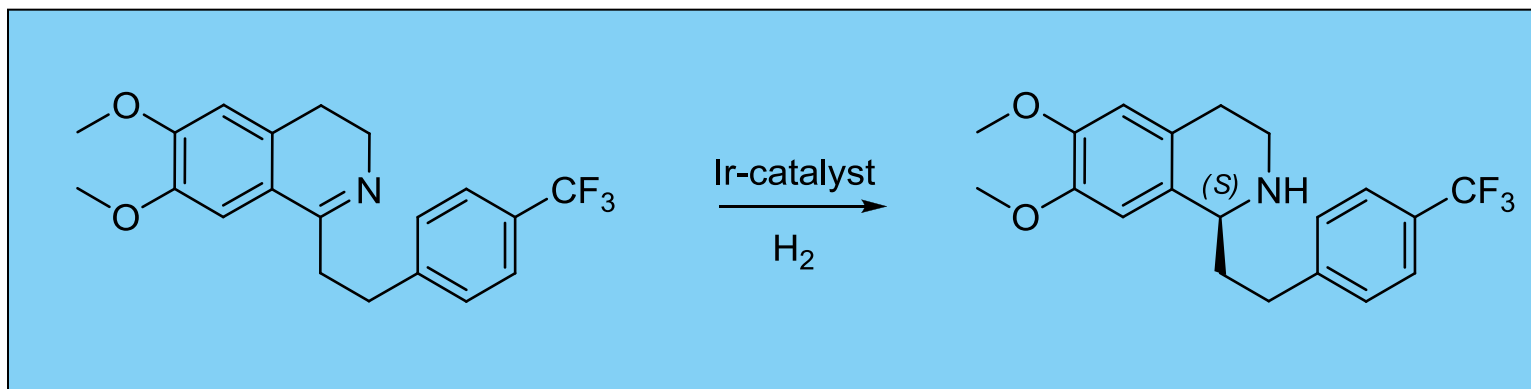
2 towers with 4 lines each
96 micro reactors in total



API Synthesis Examples @DSM

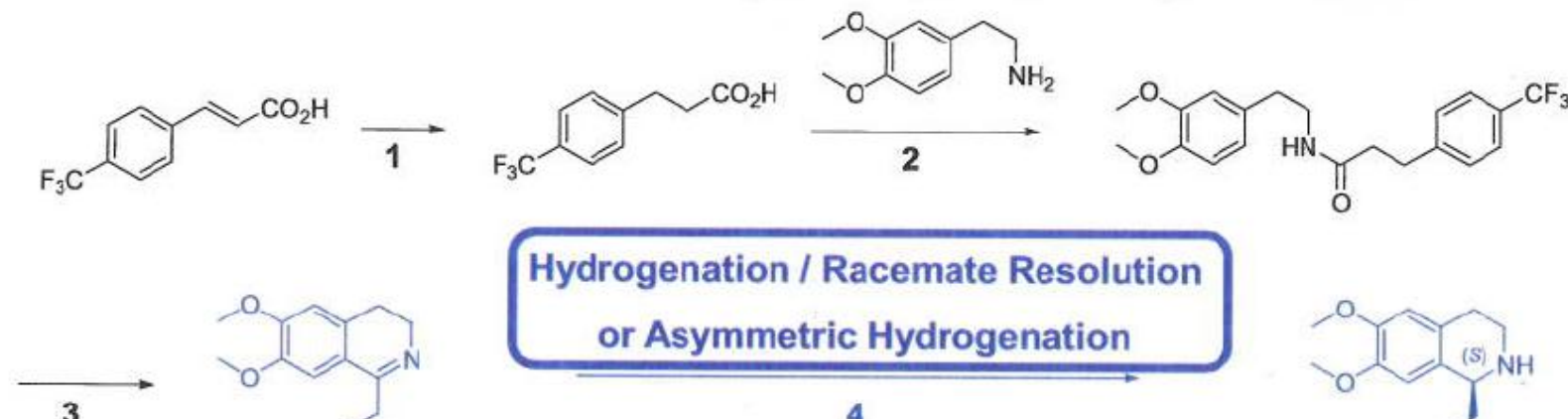
3a. Almorexant

Catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation



Key step for Almorexant - Actelion Pharmaceuticals
Insomnia treatment
Clinical phase III

Synthesis overview



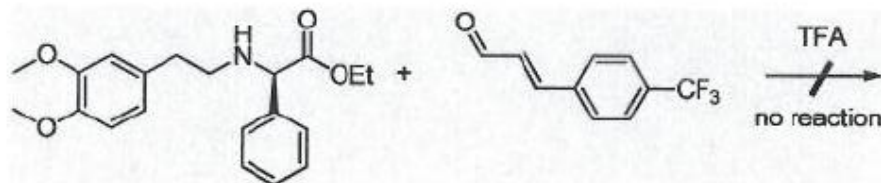
Hydrogenation / Racemate Resolution
or Asymmetric Hydrogenation

3 Options considered:

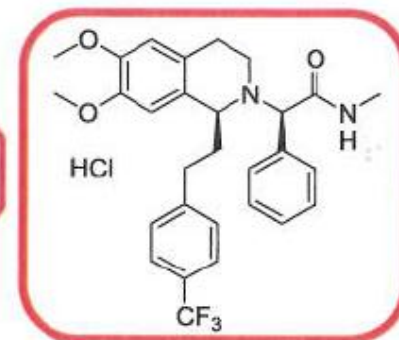
Asymmetric transfer Hydrogenation (Noyori *et al*)

Asymmetric Hydrogenation

Dynamic Kinetic Resolution (similar work from Blacker *et al*)



almorexant



Typical Asymmetric Hydrogenation@DSM

Initial Screening

few ligands, solvent, T, P
conv. and e.e. > 20%



Endeavour

- 8 vessels (5 ml)
- Indep. P (<33 bar) and T (<200°C)
- Overhead stirring
- On line monitoring of gas uptake

High Throughput Screening

many ligands
conv. and e.e. > 90%

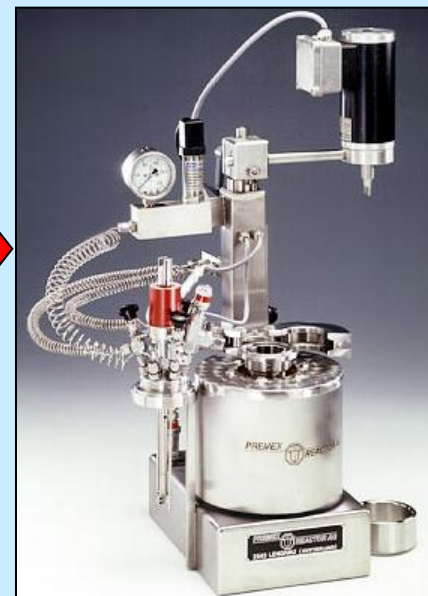


A 96 Premex

- 96 vessels (2.5 ml)
- Pressure up till 100 bar
- Stirring by magnetic bar

Optimization

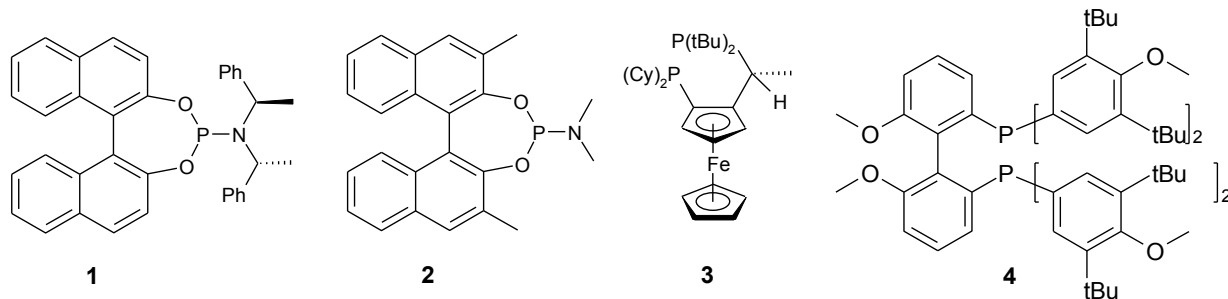
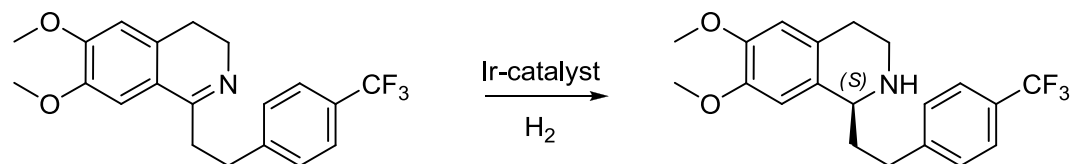
the best ligand
conv. and e.e. > 95%



Standard autoclave
100mL, optimal stirring

Asymmetric hydrogenation step

Condition screen with 4 representative ligands (High Throughput)



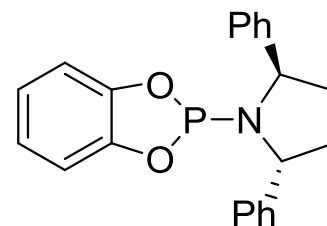
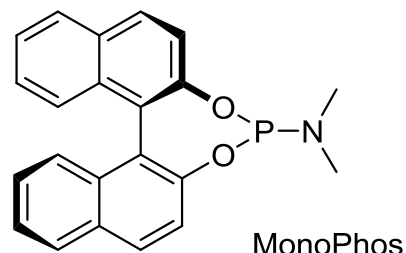
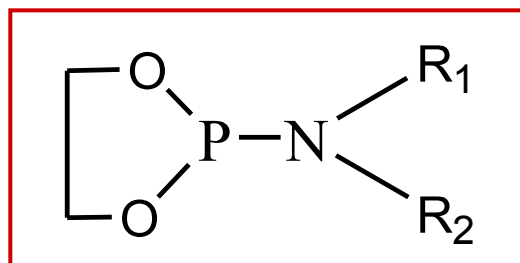
A: [Ir(COD)Cl]₂

B: Ir(COD)₂BF₄

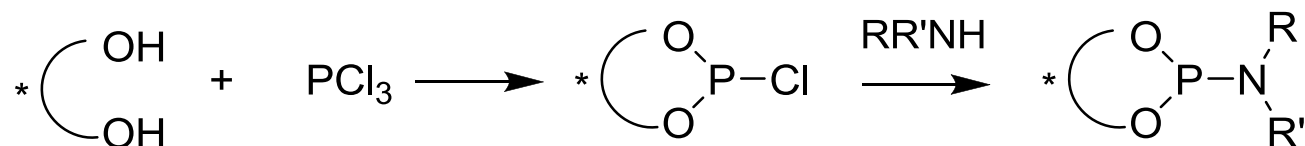
Pht. = Phthalimide

ee	EtOAc			MIBK			DCM			IPA		
	none	Pht.	I ₂	none	Pht.	I ₂	none	Pht.	I ₂	none	Pht.	I ₂
4B	17	16	1	3	3	1	3	4	0	1	43	1
3B	1	1	-25	22	20	-22	31	31	-40	8	8	-26
2B	31	30	28	28	32	29	53	40	-11	20	25	17
1B	-44	-41	-44	-28	-24	-27	-33	-27	-24	-26	-12	-47
4A	10	10	0	-2	-1	0	6	1	12	22	15	6
3A	67	66	76	28	34	35	15	18	36	31	41	49
2A	64	62	51	35	34	45	27	17	32	-2	-2	43
1A	-56	-66	-49	-54	-55	-31	-57	-57	-26	-27	-27	-51

Chiral phosphoramidite ligands



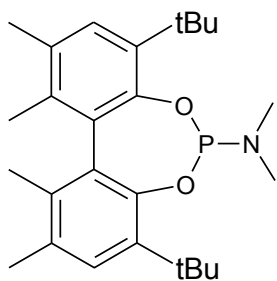
- Monodentate ligands
- Much easier to prepare than bisphosphines



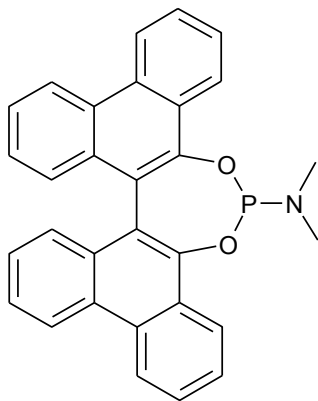
- Chirality from diol and/or amine
- Modular ligand: diversity from the diol and/or amine part
- Till 2000 not known for asymmetric hydrogenation

DSM and University of Groningen collaboration, see e.g.: *Adv. Synth. Cat.* **2003**, 345, 308; *Org. Proc. Res. Dev.* **2007**, 11, 585; *Org. Proc. Res. Dev.* **2010**, 14, 568.

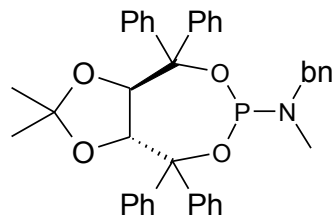
Further exploration MonoPhos family



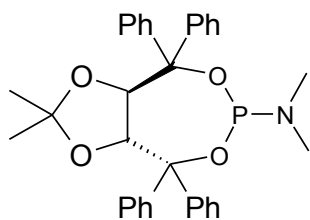
3% ee



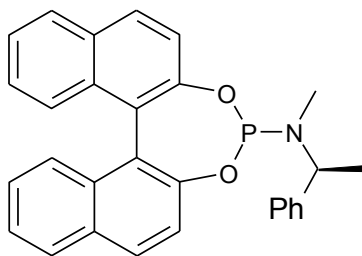
29% ee



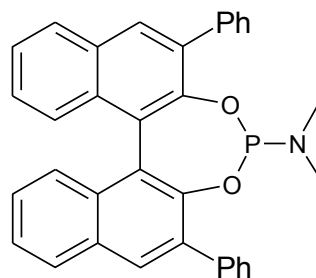
17% ee



10% ee



32% ee



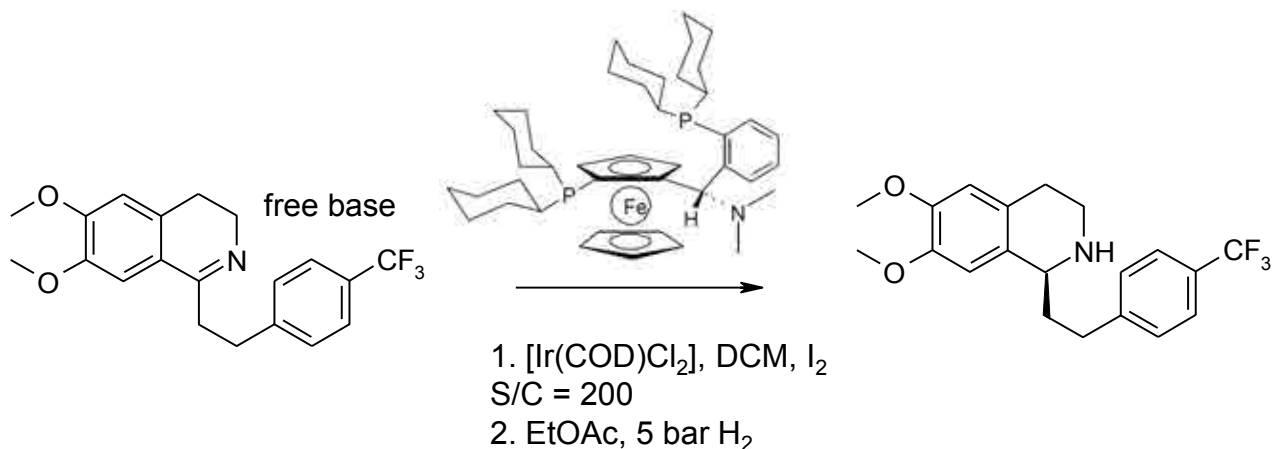
79% ee

→ Zenith of ee
for MonoPhos
library

Further exploration JosiPhos lead

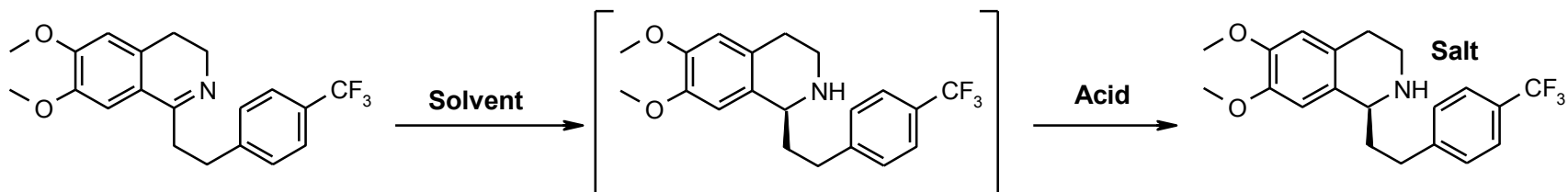
28 Solvias Ligands: Josiphos, Walphos, Mandyphos, and Taniaphos types
[Ir(COD)Cl]₂ and I₂ in EtOAc

Taniaphos Ligand *SL-T002-2* gave the best ee



➔ Process was selected for scale up and piloting (1 m³)

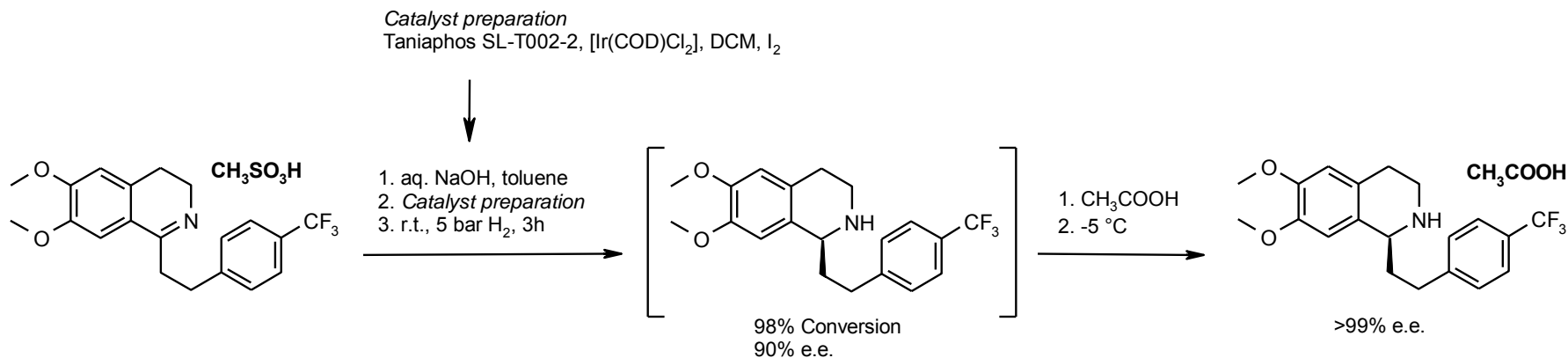
Process optimization



Solvent	Acid	ee of Salt	ee of ML
EtOAc	MeSO ₃ H	87%	68%
Toluene	MeSO ₃ H	93%	30%
Toluene	TsOH	-	-
Toluene	CH ₃ CO ₂ H	99.7%	65%
Toluene / Heptane	CH ₃ CO ₂ H	93%	12%
Toluene / Heptane	HCO ₂ H	88-93%	72-77%

All solvents gave similar ee's in IPC (83-90%)

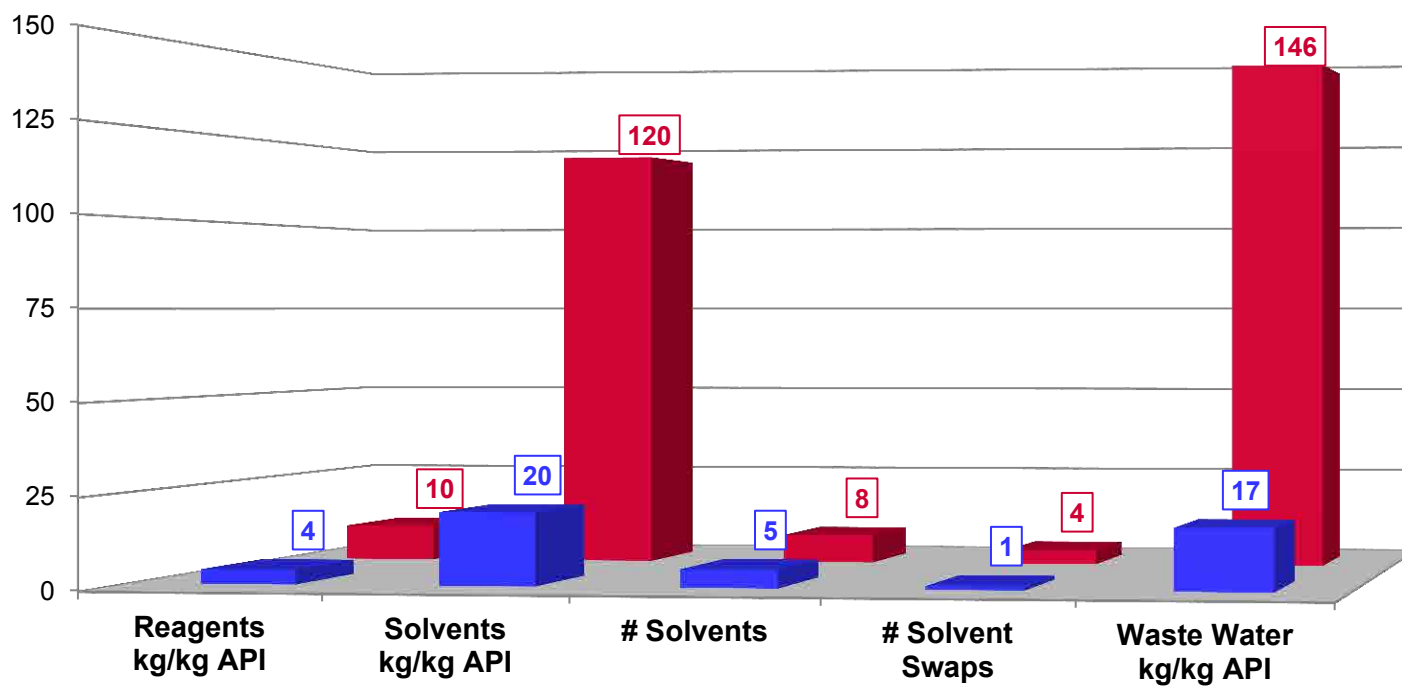
Full scale protocol



Achievements

- Commercially viable S/C was reached on 6 m³ scale
- Acetate salt
 - single crystallization
 - non-corrosive
- Robust crystallization procedure
- Isolated yield was increased (compared to Noyori)

Waste reduction



Phase I
(ATH)

Phase III
(AH)

Almorexant - Summary

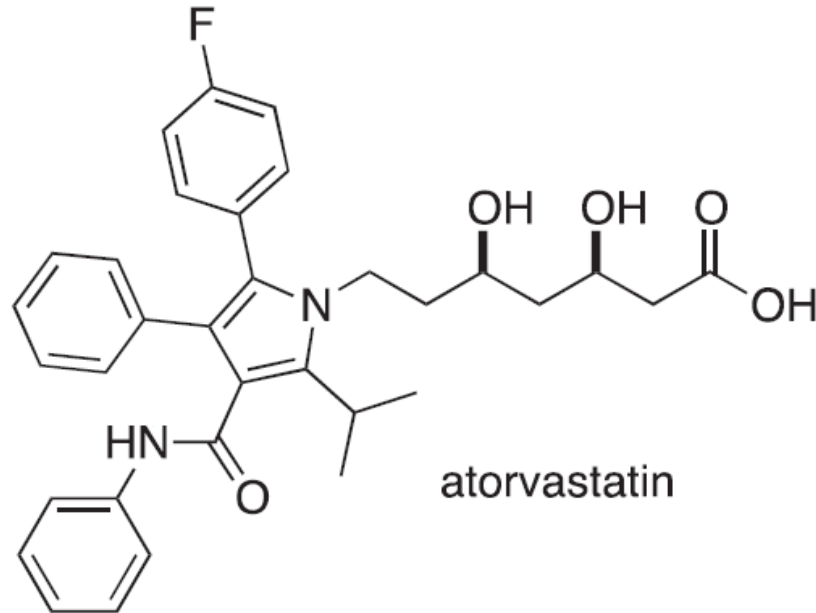
Catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation step replaces 5 steps for 1
(3 steps for the chiral resolving agent)

Applied at multi ton scale

Unfortunately the drug development has been abandoned

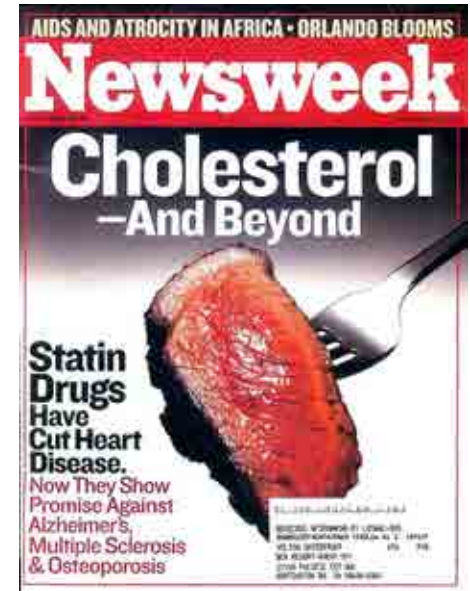
3b. Statins by Aldolase technology

3b. Statins, e.g. Atorvastatin (Lipitor)

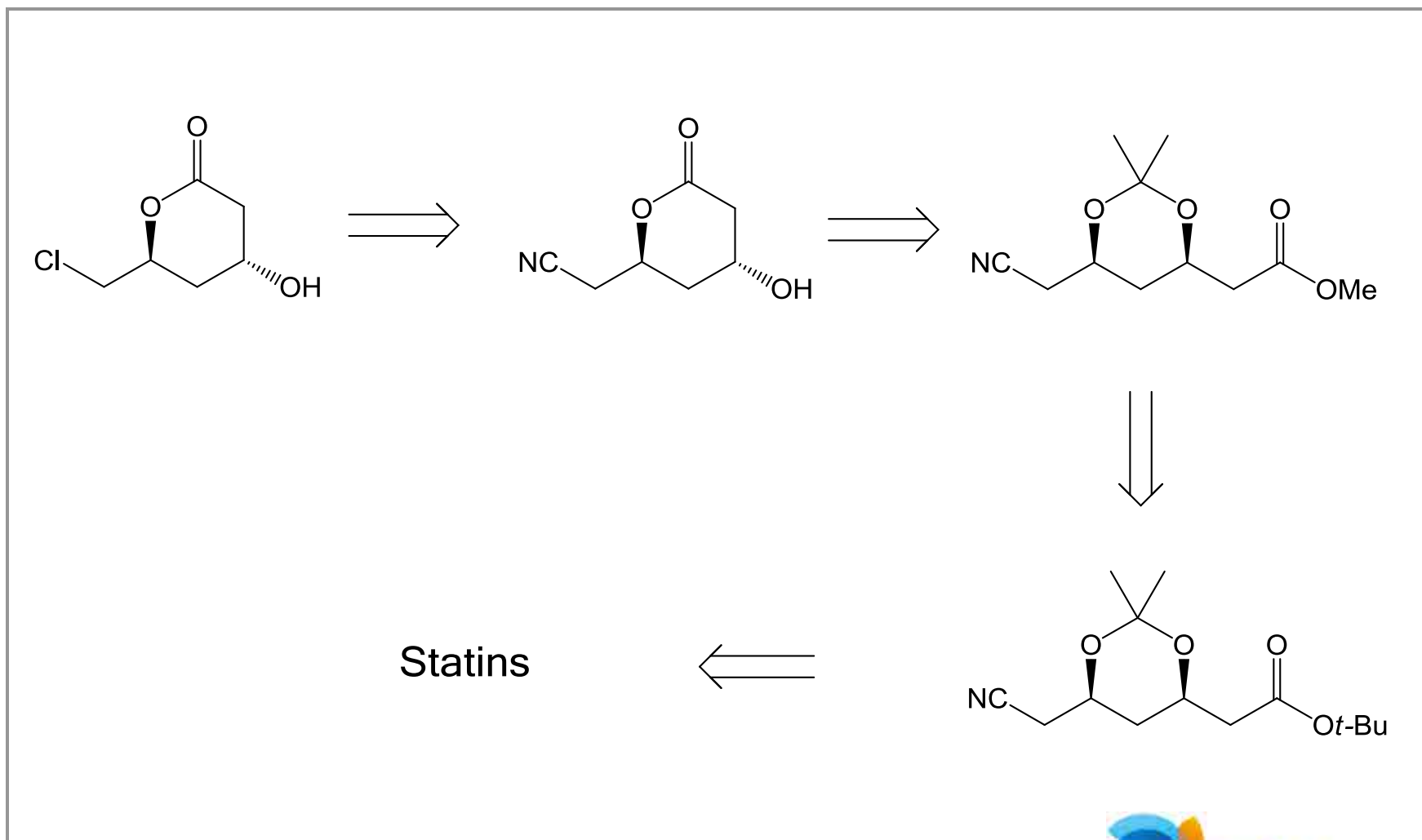


Best selling drug for last 5 years (fighting obesity)
Patent expired in 2012
Several 'second at market' analogues

Lowest cost route required

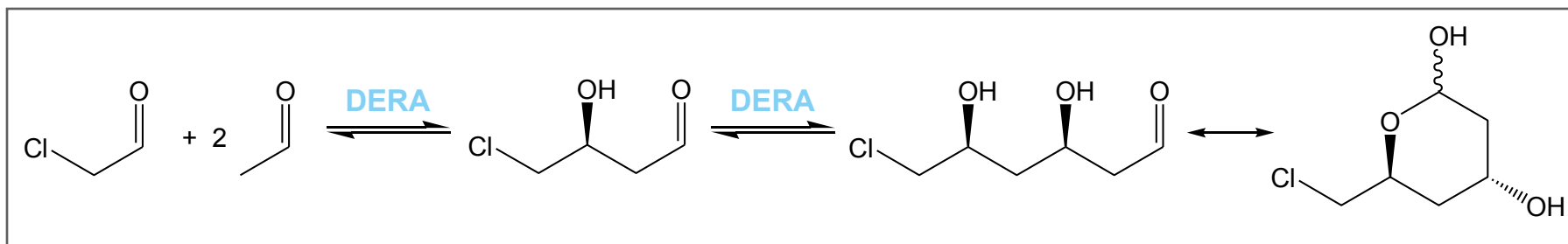


Retrosynthesis



DERA Catalyzed Tandem Aldol Reaction

Enzymatic synthesis of a deoxysugar



Published information

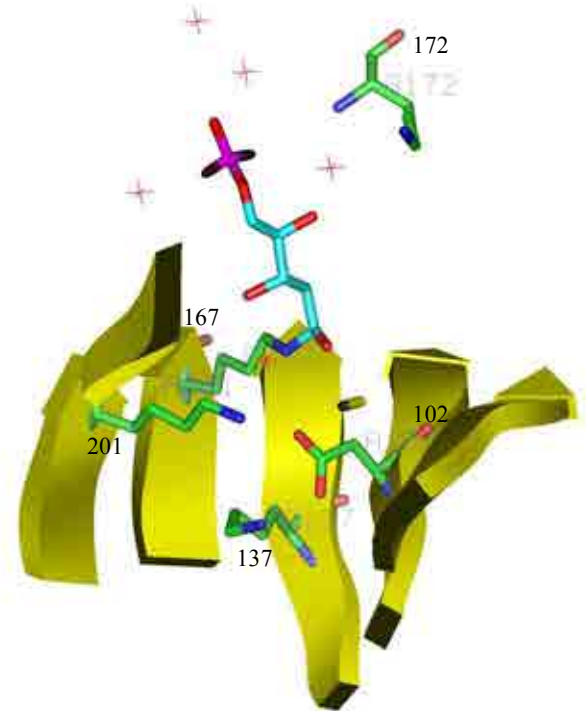
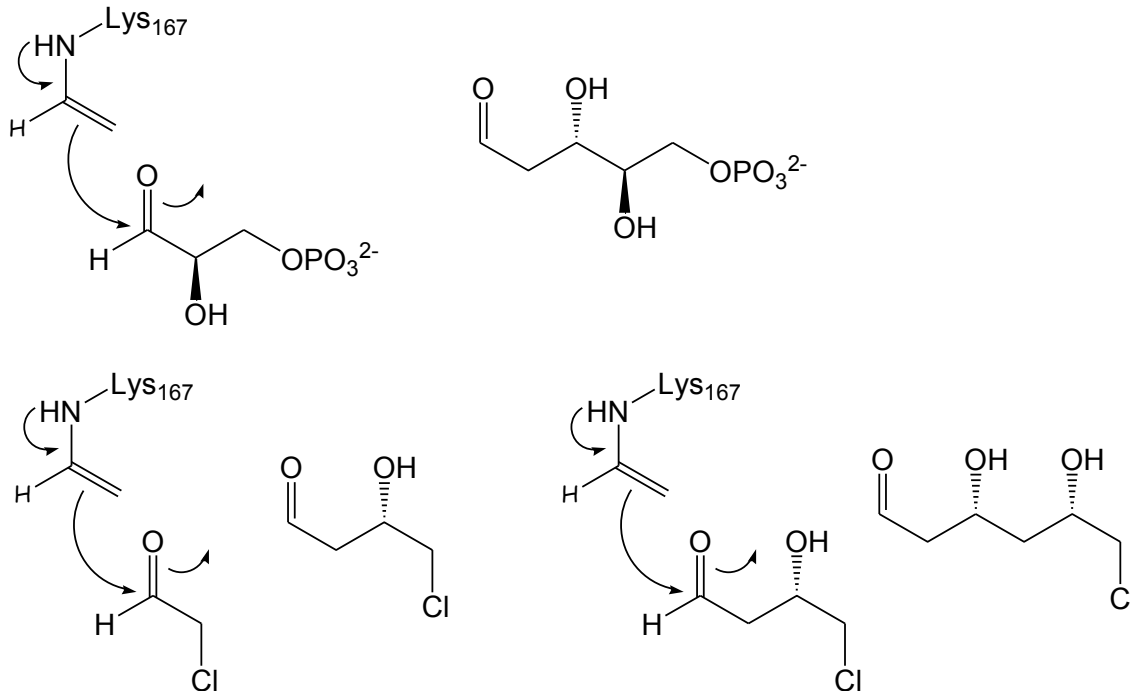
- Low product concentration: 1-2 (w)%
- Low enzyme stability
- Work-up not suitable for scale-up
- By-product formation is 'black-box'

Wong *et al.* (1995) *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, 117, 3333

DERA is Type I Aldolase: Mechanism

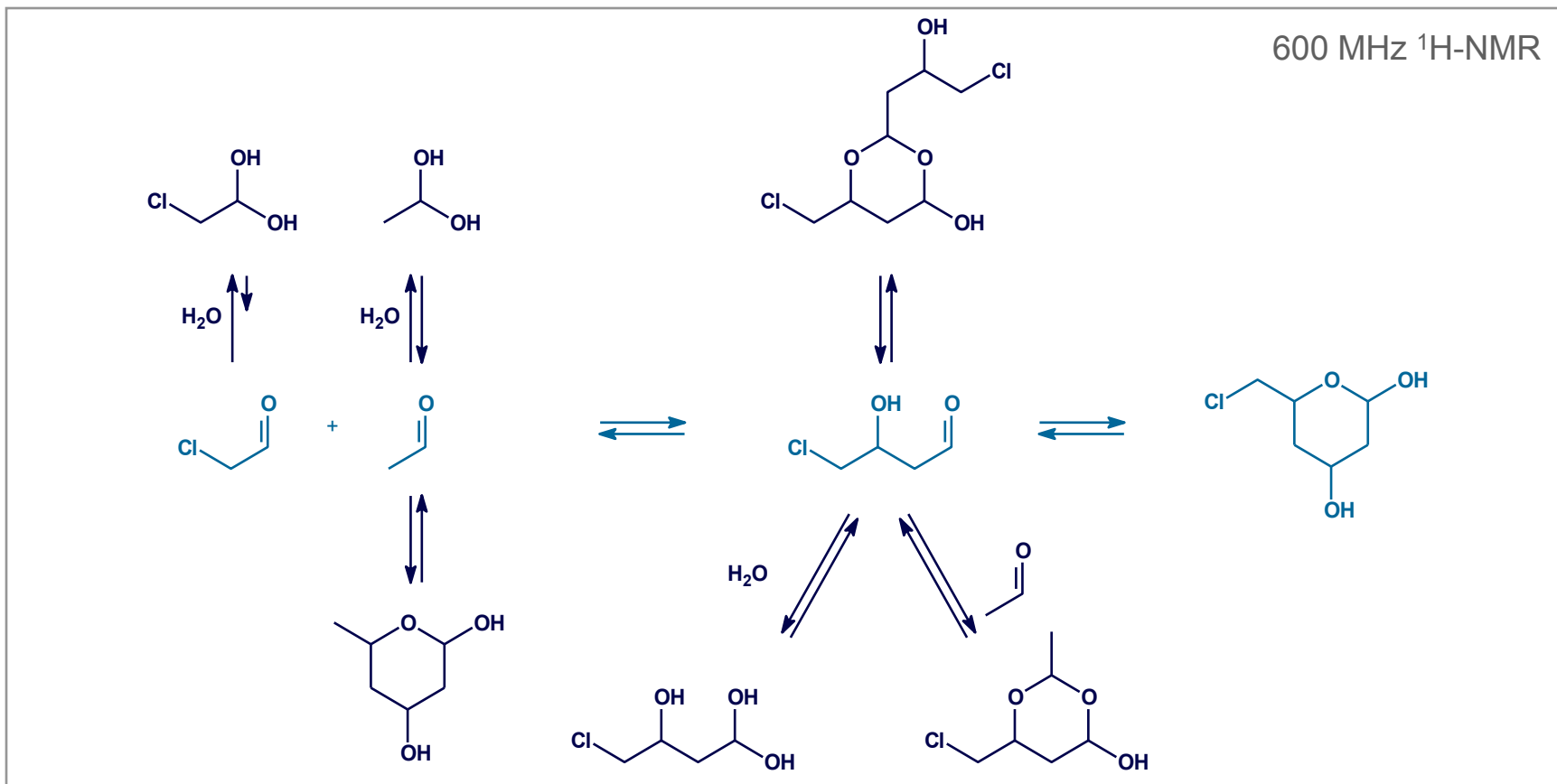
Active site with Lys₁₇₂, Lys₂₀₁, Lys₁₆₇, Lys₁₃₇, Cys₄₇ and Asp₁₀₂

Lys₁₆₇ with carbinolamine intermediate



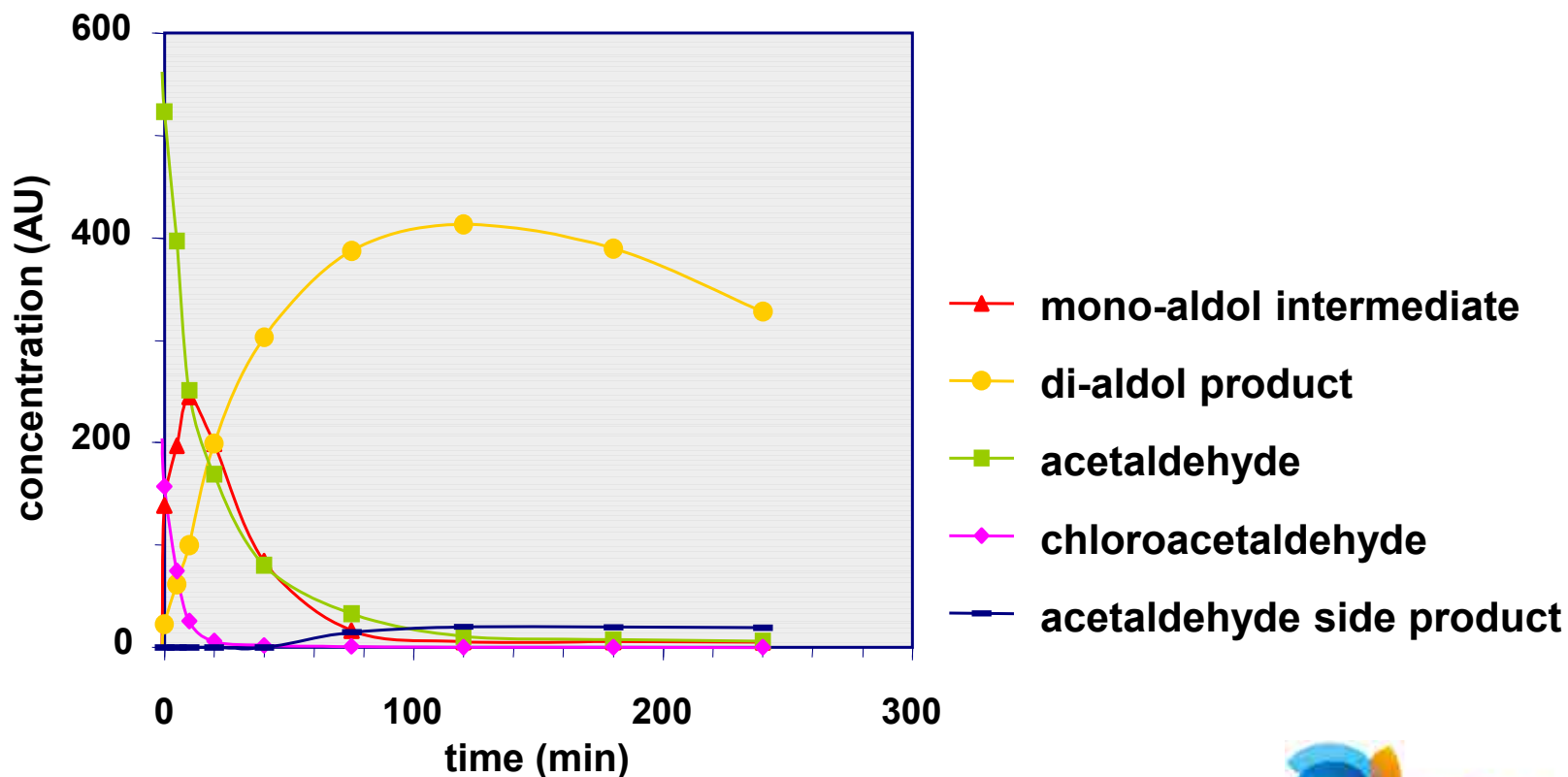
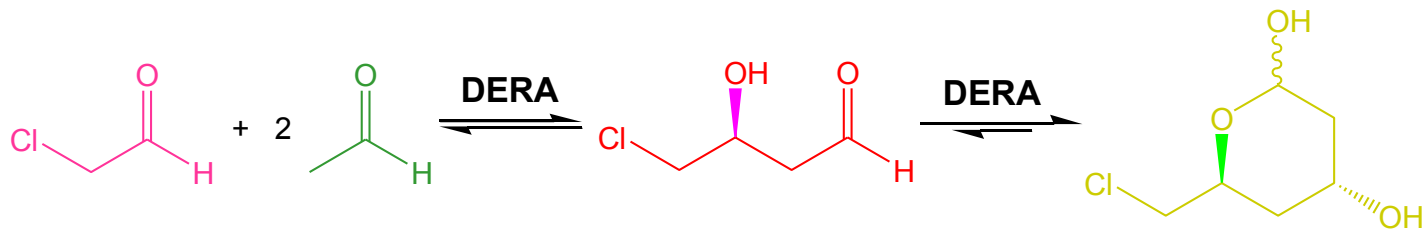
Heine *et al.* (2001) *Science* **294**, 269 - thanks to Jan Metske van der Laan

Reaction Intermediates and Products

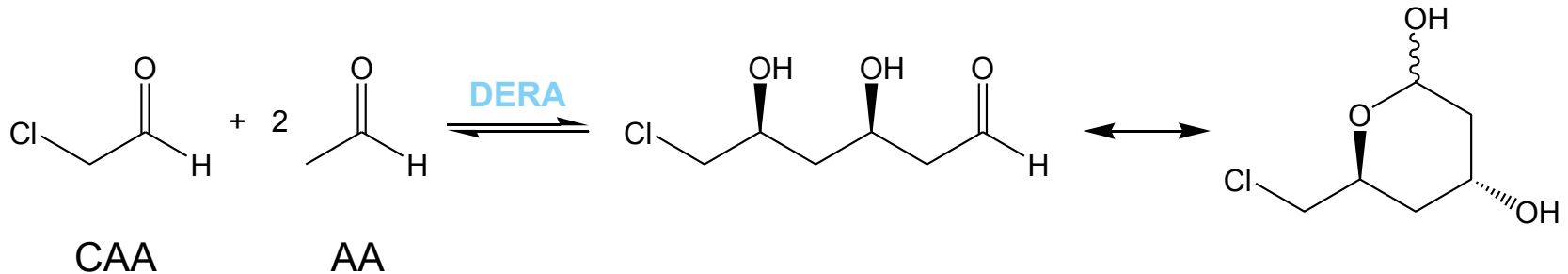


Reaction is far more complicated than expected

Typical Batch Reaction: 600 MHz $^1\text{H-NMR}$



Drawbacks of DERA Reactions



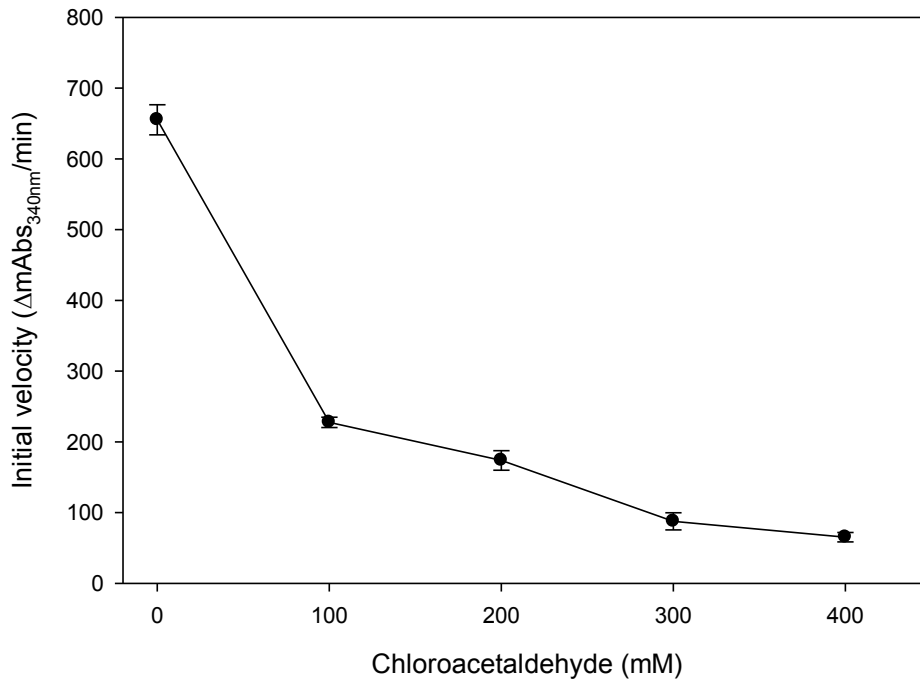
Facts on DERA:

- Low activity for acceptor substrates
- Inactivation by aldehyde substrates
- Therefore: large amounts of enzyme needed
- However, an efficient process is feasible (WO 03006656 to DSM)

 Directed evolution to improve DERA

DERA Limitations:

Acceptance of Chloroacetaldehyde and inactivation



Chloro-acetaldehyde (mM)	Remaining activity of DERA after 5 min exposure to indicated concentration of chloroacetaldehyde
0 mM	100%
100 mM	34.7 ± 0.45
200 mM	26.1 ± 0.87
300 mM	13.4 ± 1.07
400 mM	9.9 ± 0.61

Directed Evolution Strategy for DERA

Escherichia coli deoC gene coding for
2-deoxyribose 5-phosphate aldolase (DERA)

Creation of random genetic diversity
using **error-prone PCR**

Variant DERA expression library

Directed evolution of DERA
for increased **tolerance**
towards chloroacetaldehyde

Screening for **more productive**
DERA variants

Identification of DERA variants
showing improved resistance to
chloroacetaldehyde.

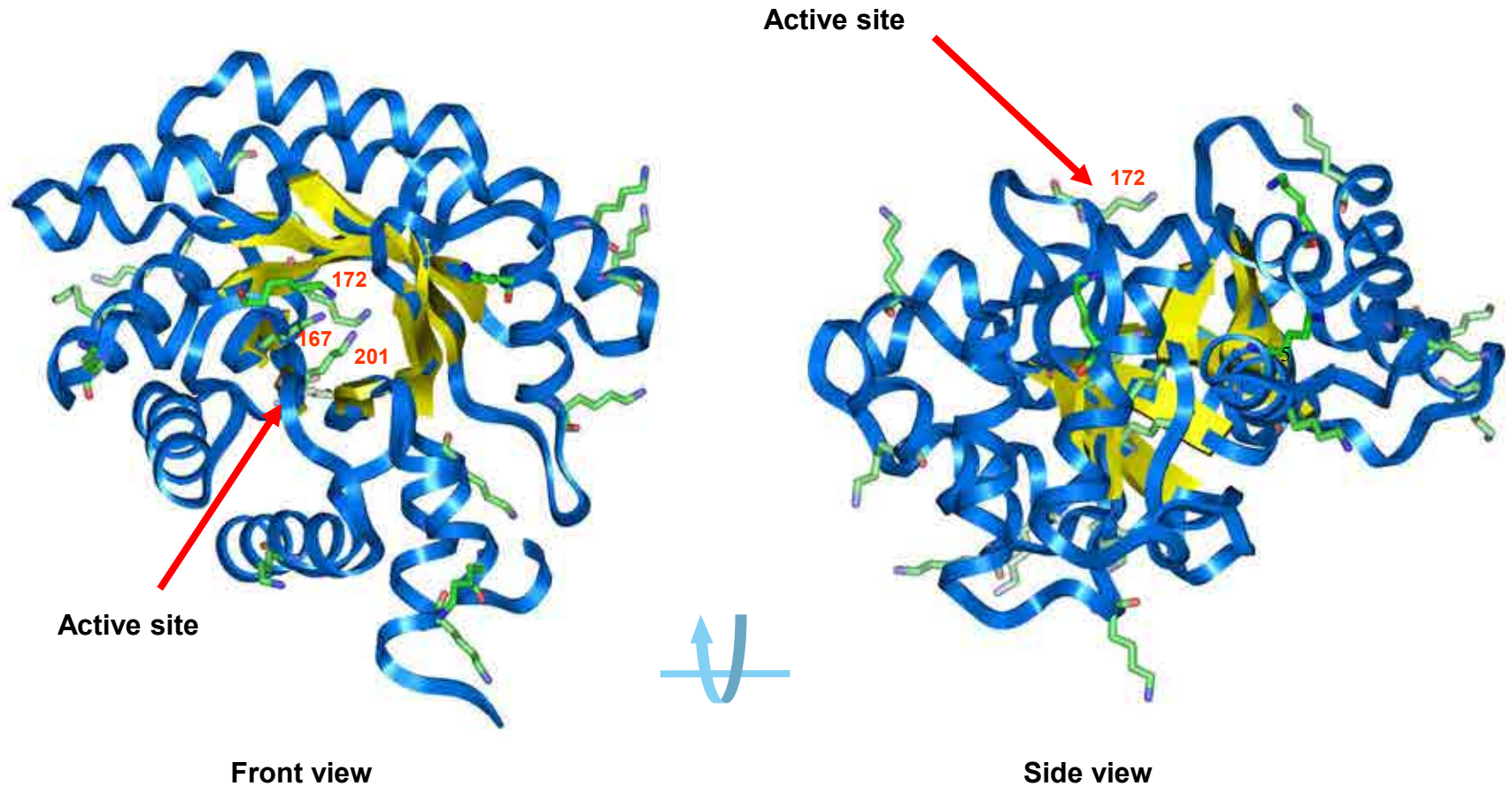
More productive DERA variants
using chloroacetaldehyde as acceptor
aldehyde substrate

Saturation mutagenesis
&
Combination of mutations

Improved DERA variants for the organic synthesis of
(3R,5S)-6-chloro-2,4,6-trideoxyhexapyranoside



DERA 3D structure (ribbon presentation)



Lysine residues are shown (18 in total)

Improvement of tolerance to CAA

Variant DERA expression library
(obtained through error-prone PCR)

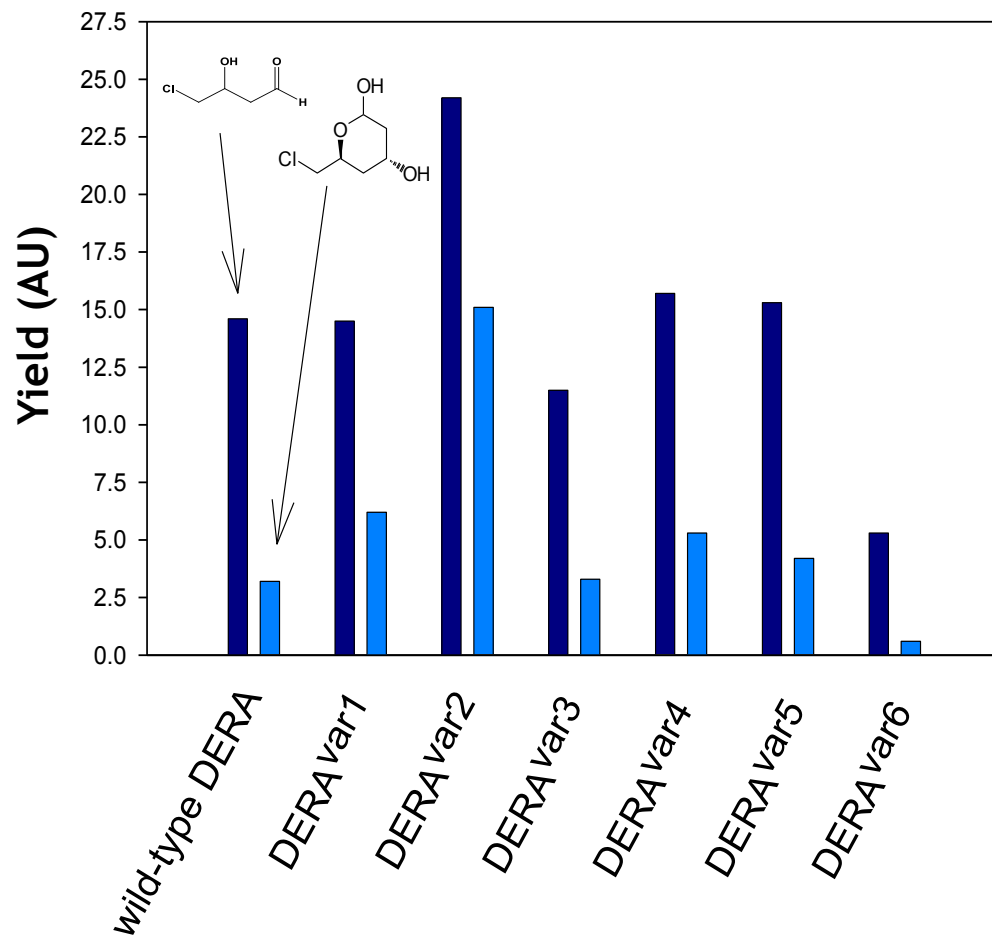
Screening of 10,000 randomly chosen
DERA variant clones

Identification of 63 stability screening hits

2 rounds of recombination
(screening of 3,000 clones per round)

Isolation of 10 stability screening hits

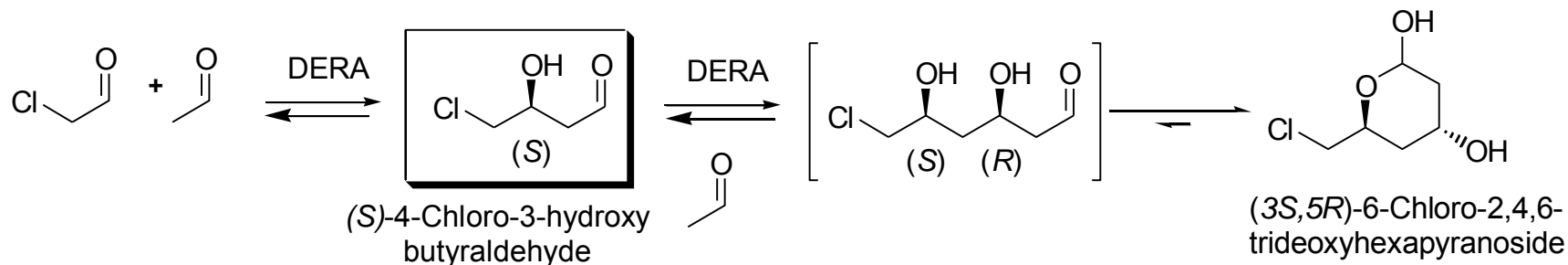
Improvement of tolerance to CAA



Synthesis conditions:

- 200 mM CAA, 465 mM AA
- 0.1 M NaHCO₃ (pH 7.2), RT, 16 h.
- GC-Analysis for (S)-4-chloro-3-hydroxybutyraldehyde (“monoaldol”) and (3S,5R)-6-chloro-2,4,6-trideoxyhexapyranoside (“acetal”)
- Yields are reported in Arbitrary Units

Screening for variant DERA' s with Improved Productivity



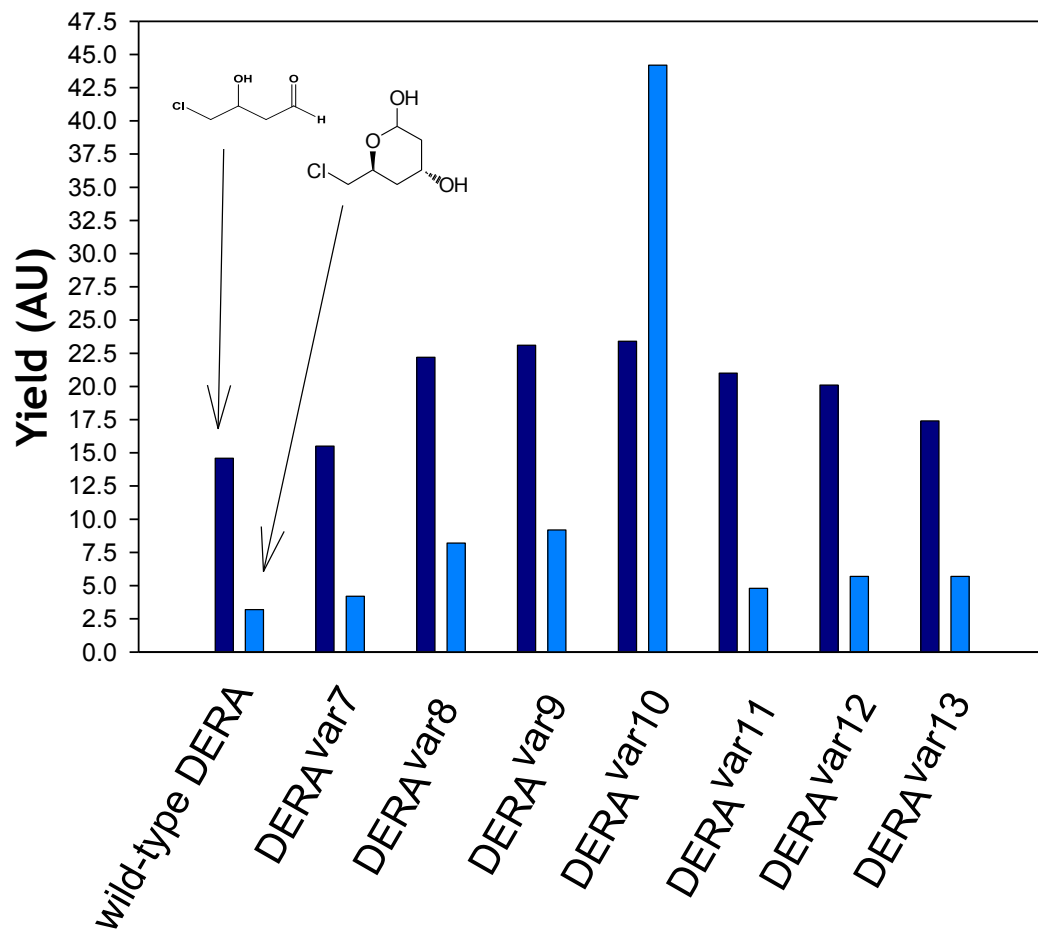
Variant DERA expression library

(obtained through error-prone PCR)

Screening of 3,000 randomly chosen
DERA variant clones using high-throughput
GC/MS

Identification of 9 productivity screening hits

Screening for Improved Productivity

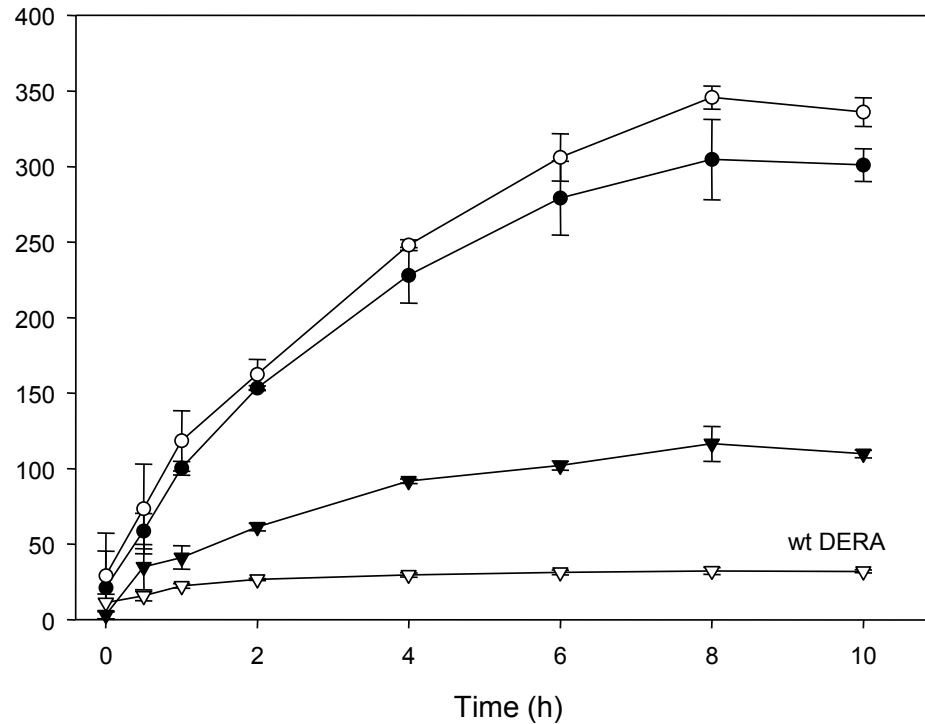


Synthesis conditions:

- 200 mM CAA, 465 mM AA
- 0.1 M NaHCO₃ (pH 7.2), RT, 16h
- GC-Analysis for (S)-4-chloro-3-hydroxy-butylaldehyde and (3S,5R)-6-chloro-2,4,6-trideoxy-hexapyranoside
- Yields are reported in Arbitrary Units

Combination of Beneficial Mutations

- Most productive variants from the two screenings combined
- Test with constant DERA amounts:



F200I / ext. C-terminus

F200I / Δ Y259

F200I

wt DERA

→ Mutations from both screenings are synergistic

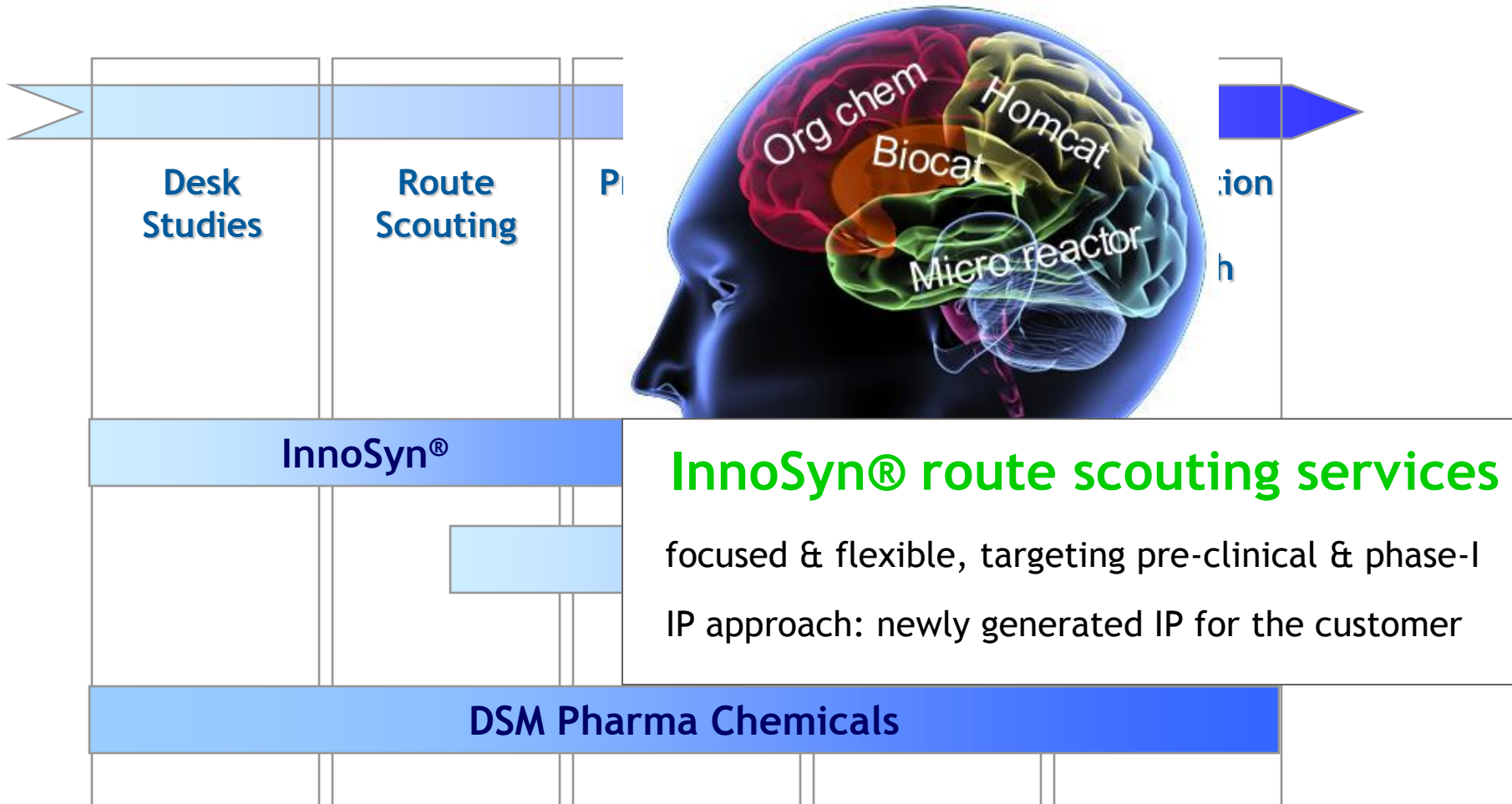
Statin intermediate - Summary

DERA enzyme (Aldolase) in our opinion the lowest cost technology to produce chiral building block for Statins

Subsequent reactions to Statins also performed (and improved)

Better impurity profile than other technologies

DSM's route scouting and manufacturing services for API synthesis



4. Acknowledgements

Homogeneous Catalysis

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Lizette vd Vondervoort

Hans de Vries

Biocatalysis

Daniel Mink

Martin Schurmann

Michael Wolberg

... ..

... ..

R&D and production sites in Venlo and Linz