

Vrije Universiteit Brussel

# Evaluation of Capillary Electrochromatography as Chiral Separation Technique

### **Definition of a Chiral Separation Strategy**

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### Outline

### 1. Introduction

- Chirality
- Capillary Electrochromatography
- 2. Aim
- 3. Methodology
- 4. Strategy
  - Acidic
  - Non-acidic
- 5. Conclusions & Future Perspectives





"Existence of <u>non-superimposable</u> (forms) of an asymmetric molecule that are <u>mirror images</u> of each other"



Chirality utilarid.S





Enantiomer 2

Drug molecules are often chiral and will exhibit different activities in the human body

Drug receptor

COOH

R

COOH

NF

R

**Enantiomer 1** 

# Chirality utilaria





Drug molecules are often chiral and will exhibit different activities in the human body

R

Nŀ

- Enantiomer 1: cherapeutic effect COOH

Nł

R

Enantiomer 1

Chirality utilaria





Drug molecules are often chiral and will exhibit different activities in the human body

- Enantiomer 1: cherapeutic effect COOH
- Enantiomer 2: no effect, reduced effect

NF

Chirality utilaria

another effect, side effect toxic effect (Softenon®)

Enantiomer 2

NH

## Chirality



Single-enantiomer drugs preferred

Methods to separate and quantify enantiomers are needed for registration of a drug molecule In early drug development:

- Racemates (mixture of enantiomers) synthesized
- Fast screening of potential chiral drug molecules is performed → reduces method development time

Generic screening and optimization strategies can be useful

Chirality utilaria

# Chirality

Separation techniques for chiral compounds

- NPLC : Normal-Phase Liquid Chromatography
- RPLC : Reversed-Phase Liquid Chromatography
- POSC : Polar Organic Solvent Chromatography
- SFC : Supercritical Fluid Chromatography
- GC : Gas Chromatography
- CE : Capillary Electrophoresis
- CEC : Capillary Electro Chromatography???

Strategies + Chiral knowledge-based system

## Capillary Electrochromatography

### Hybrid technique: combines HPLC & CE





Is it possible to define generic screening and optimization strategies by means of CEC?

- Applicable on large sets of structurally diverse molecules
- Idea of enantioselectivity in a relatively few number of experiments
- Achieve baseline separations (Rs = 1,5) for most components

## Methodology

Used CSP:

Cellulose derivatives

Chiralcel<sup>®</sup> OD-RH Chiralcel<sup>®</sup> OJ-RH

- Amylose derivatives
  Chiralpak<sup>®</sup> AD-RH
  Chiralpak<sup>®</sup> AS-RH
  Commercial LIDLC phase
- Commercial HPLC phases
  used 5 µm



Chiralpak AD-RH



Chiralcel OD-RH

## Methodology

- Definition of strategies based on:
  - Literature + preliminary results
  - Experimental design: effects [ACN], pH, applied voltage, [buffer], temperature

Set of limited number (3-5) of components

 Evaluation of the strategies on their applicability by means of large test sets

### Methodology

## Neutral chiral selectors

- -Substances must be uncharged
- -Two separate strategies, combined into one

Acidic molecules Basic Bifunctional Neutral

### **Chiral Separation Strategy**



## Chiral Separation Strategy General structure



## Acidic compounds Optimization 1 (0 < Rs < 1,5)



## Acidic compounds Optimization 1 (0 < Rs < 1,5)

#### Fenoprofen





## Non-acidic compounds Optimization 1 (0 < Rs < 1,5)



## Non-acidic compounds Optimization 1 (0 < Rs < 1,5)

#### Toliprolol





### Acidic & Non-acidic compounds Optimization 2 (Rs > 1,5)



## Acidic compounds Optimization 2 (Rs > 1,5)

#### Coumachlor





### Non-acidic compounds Optimization 2 (Rs > 1,5)

#### Meberevine



### **Evaluation of strategies**

### Acidic

- Screening
  - 5/15 baseline separated
  - ≻6/15 partially separated
  - ≻4/15 not separated
- After optimization steps
  10/15 baseline separated
  1/15 partially separated
  4/15 not separated

### **Evaluation strategies**

### Non - acidic

### – Screening

- ▶16/48 baseline separated
- ▶ 15/48 partially separated
  - 17/48 not separated

### After optimization steps

- ≥21/48 baseline separated
- ➤ 20/48 partially separated
  - not separated

### Conclusions

- CEC has potential for chiral separations
- Generic separation strategies can be defined using polysaccharide CSP
- Good results can be obtained with the proposed strategy
  - v Over 80 % of test compounds showed enantioselectivity after execution
  - v More than 65 % of the substances were partially/baseline separated at screening conditions
  - Only 49 % resulted in a Rs = 1.50 (optimization)

### Conclusions

- Several drawbacks CEC
  - No robust columns
  - Frits in the columns cause fragility
  - Lack of CEC instruments
  - No loop injection
  - Between-column variability
- Researchers still continue to work with CEC and on these drawbacks



### **Future perspectives**

- Monolithic stationary phases: absence of frits
  - Silica based
  - Polymer based
- Sub-micronsized particle stationary phases
  - High efficiencies
- Instrument for CEC allows:
  - CE/CEC/p-CEC/CLC
  - Loop injection, high pressurization

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