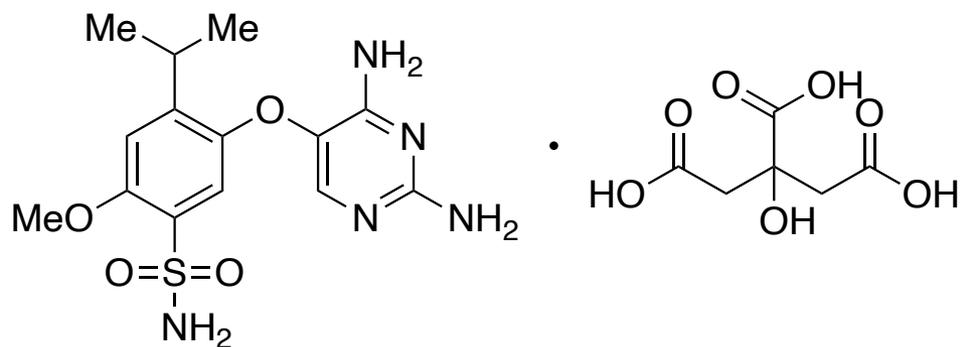


Gefapixant Citrate: A Merck Process Green Synthesis Case Study



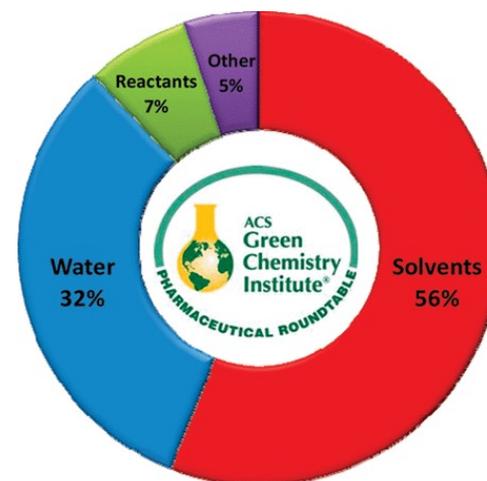
Travis Menard

Group Meeting

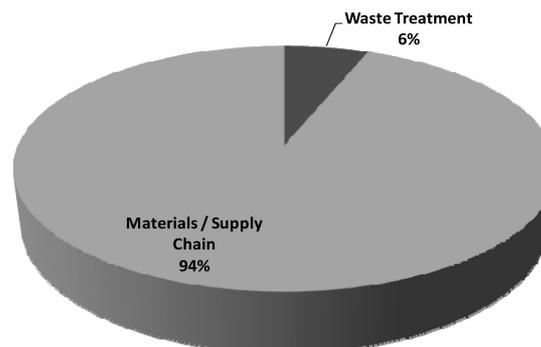
January 25th, 2022

“The ideal, green, and sustainable active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) manufacturing route has the aspirational goal of a “zero-waste” process. This goal is enabled by an innovative, green-by-design, development strategy to progress from initial route design through to a fully optimized and sustainable commercial manufacturing process... **In our experience, the greenest manufacturing processes require explicit design of all aspects**, including starting with the synthetic route. Hence, the strategy commences with route exploration to identify the most direct method to convert commodity chemicals into API, in accordance with the principles of green chemistry. Once the most direct route is prioritized, **the application of new and enabling technologies, and the discovery of new methods, are often required as aspirational routes are rarely a sequence of well-known transformations.** With the proof of concept for this route established, we turn to the core drivers of process development to translate this synthetic route into an efficient and robust process.”

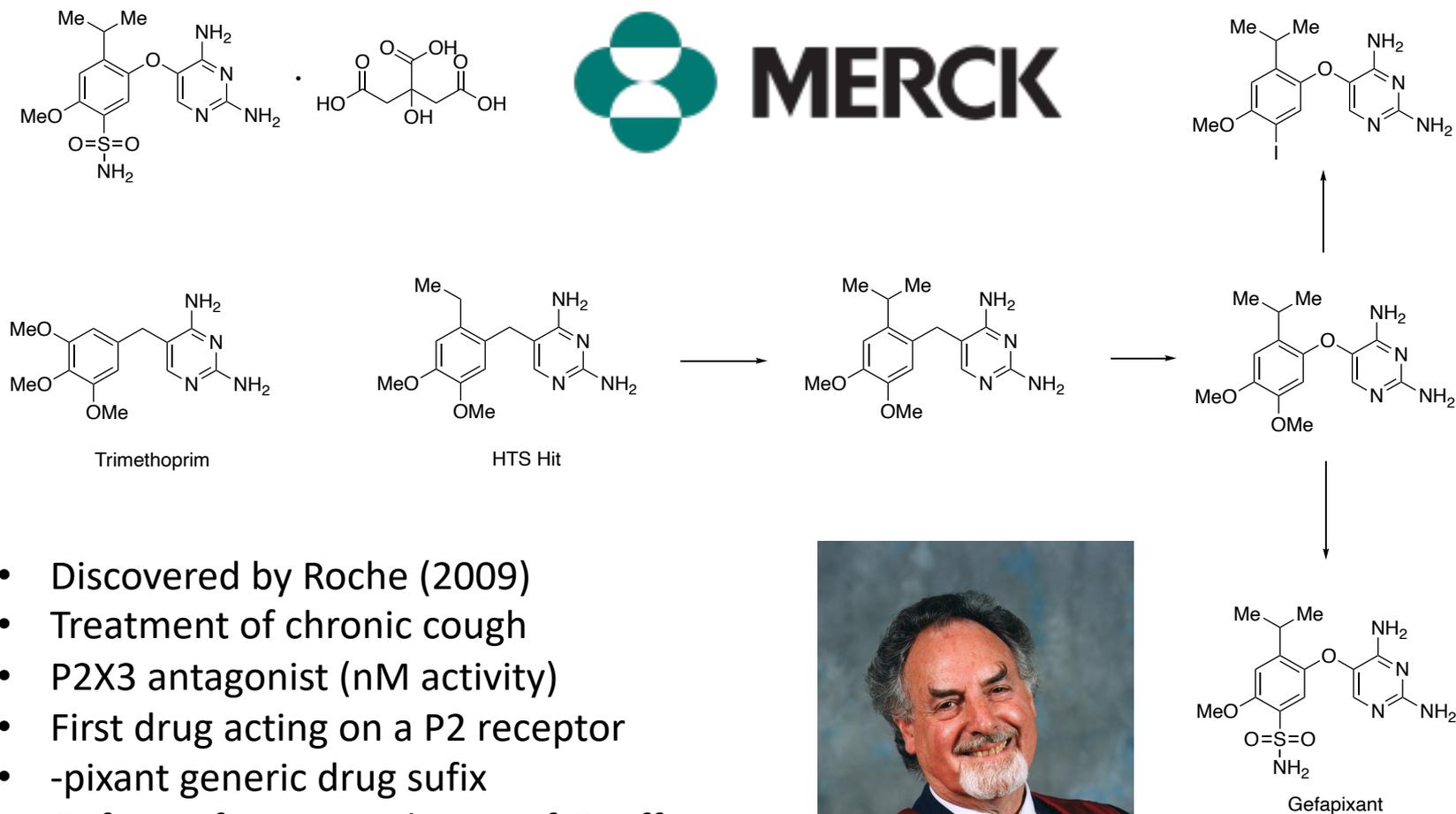
Merck processes have received the EPA/ACS Green Chemistry Challenge Green Synthetic Pathways award 5 times (2005, 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019)



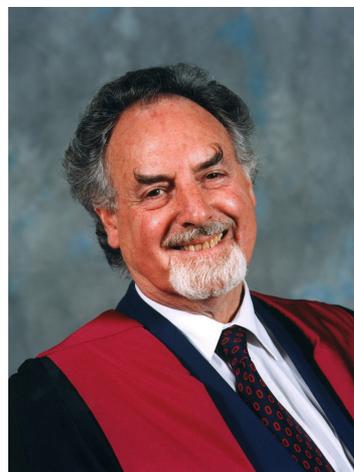
Process Mass Intensity Benchmark



Gefapixant Citrate (MK-7264)

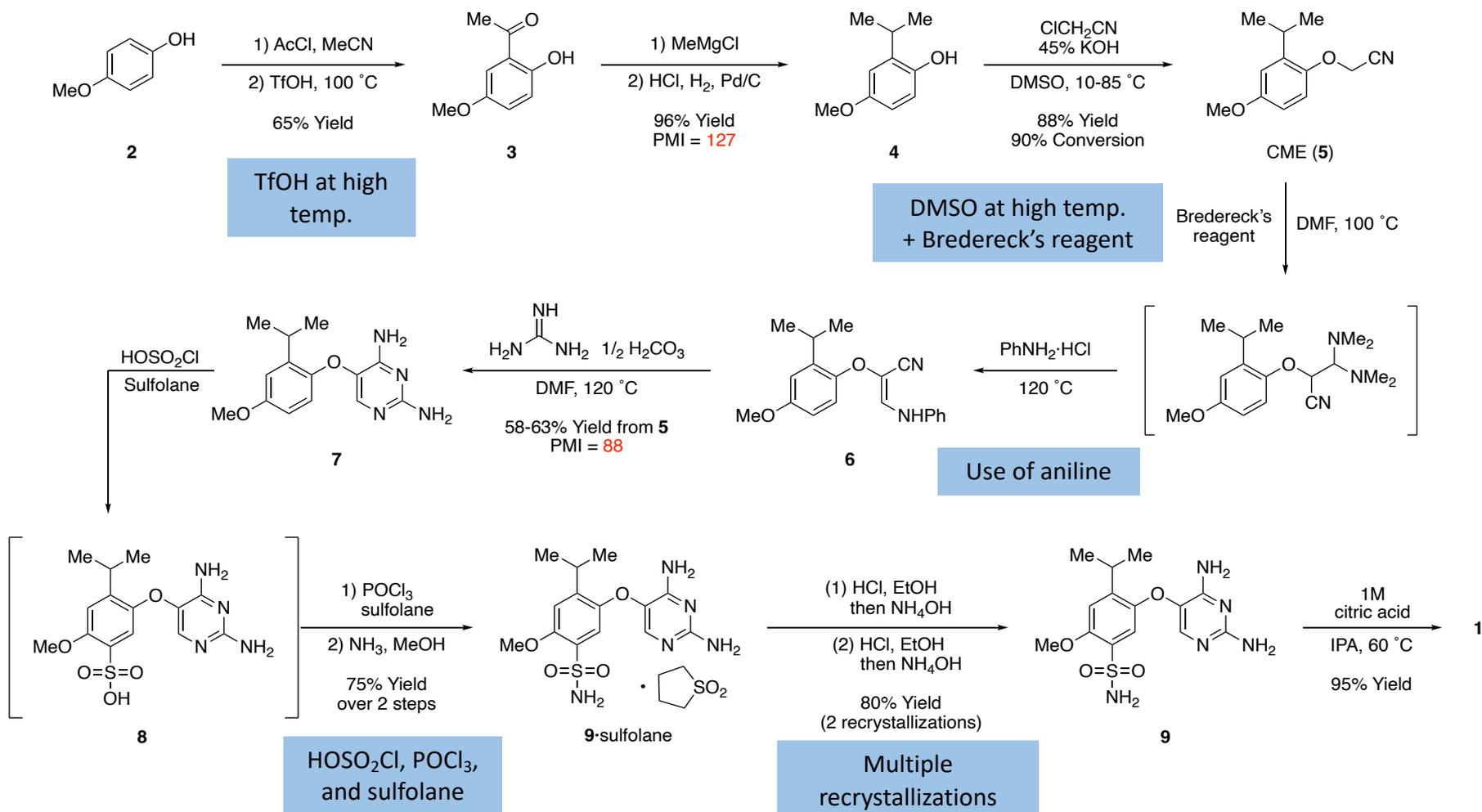


- Discovered by Roche (2009)
- Treatment of chronic cough
- P2X3 antagonist (nM activity)
- First drug acting on a P2 receptor
- -pixant generic drug suffix
- Gefa- prefix given in honor of Geoff Burnstock P2 receptor pioneer (1929-2020)



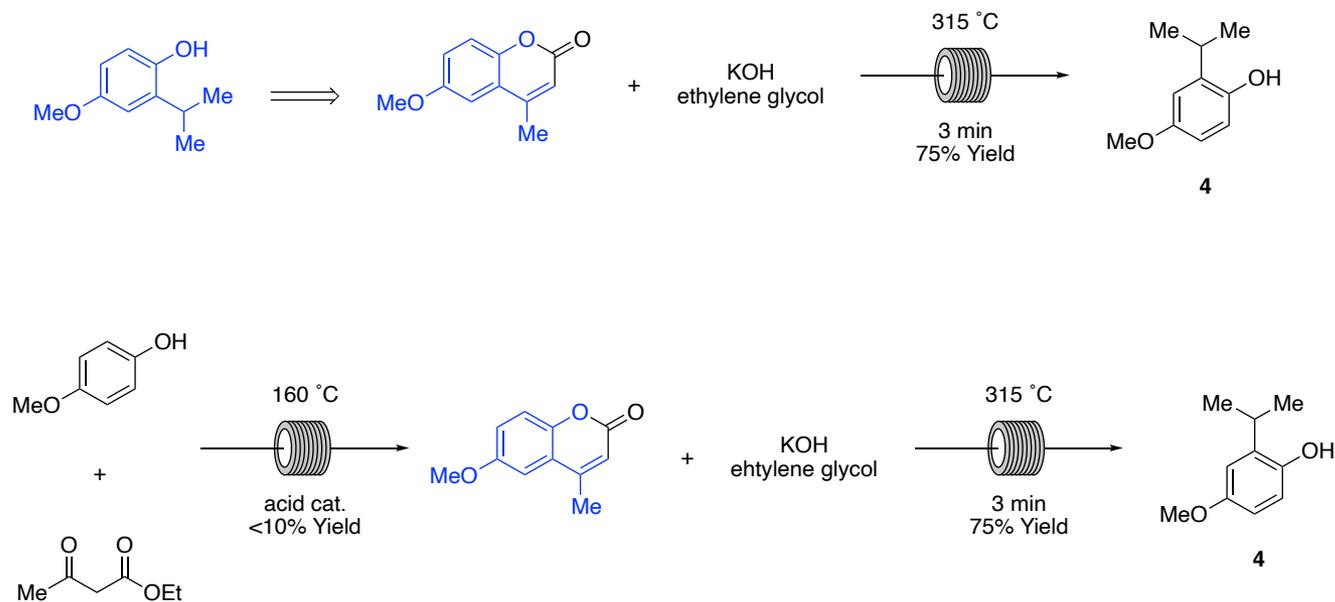
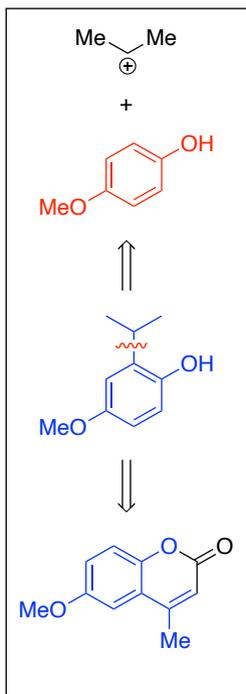
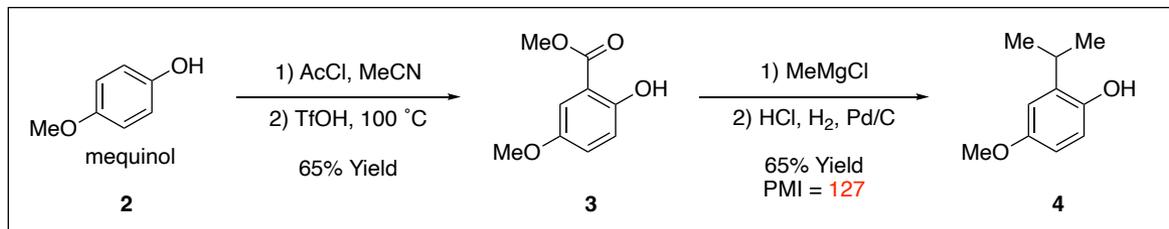
Geoffrey Burnstock

Initial Scale-up



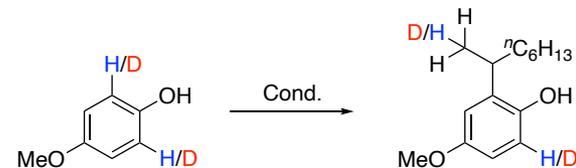
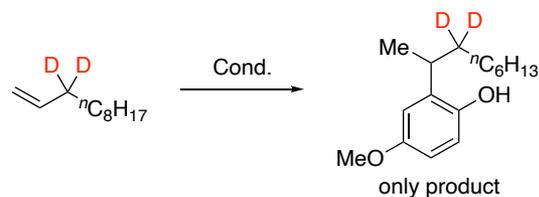
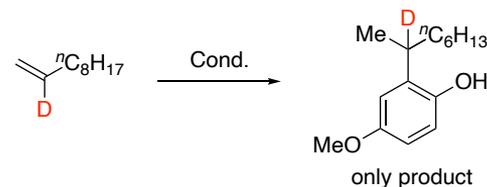
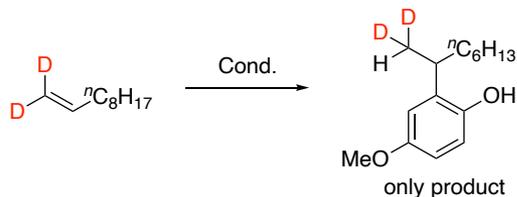
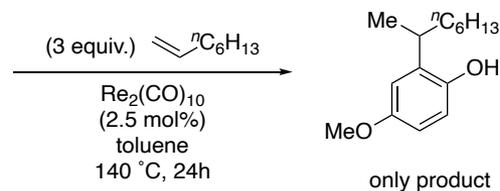
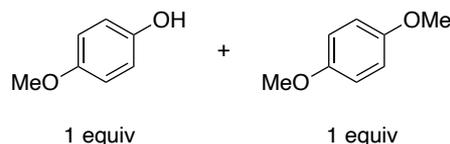
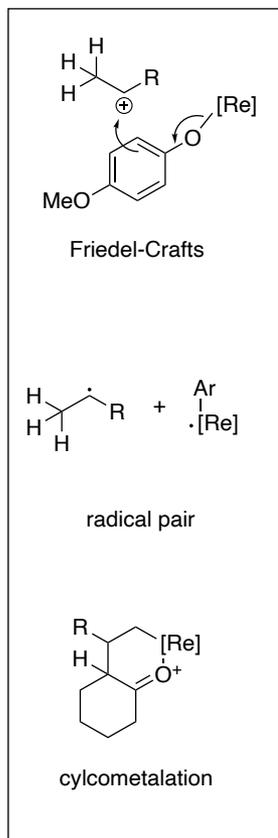
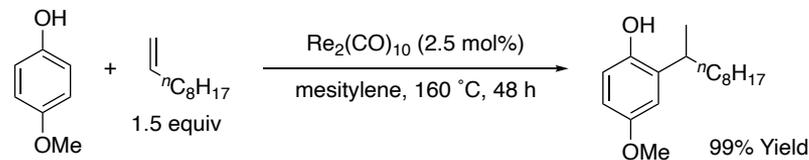
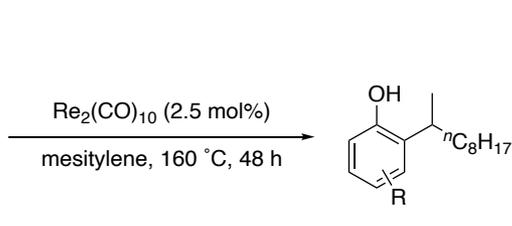
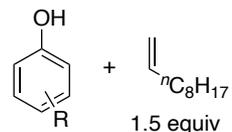
11 steps LLS, 16 % overall yield, PMI = 366

Alternative Routes to 4



Re-Catalyzed Alkylation

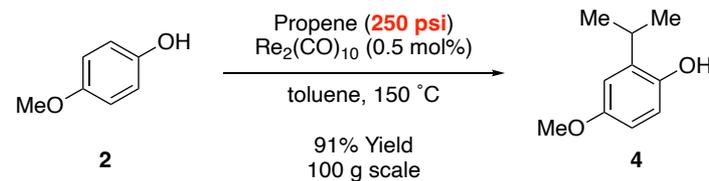
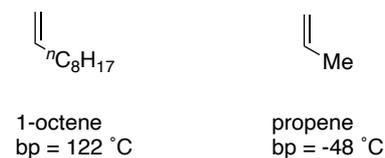
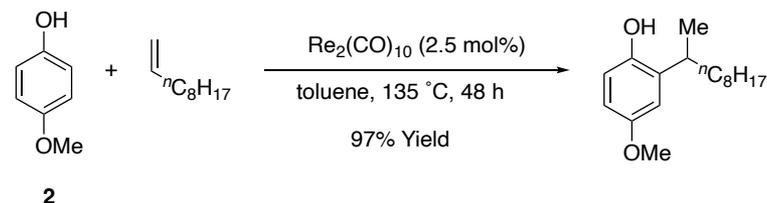
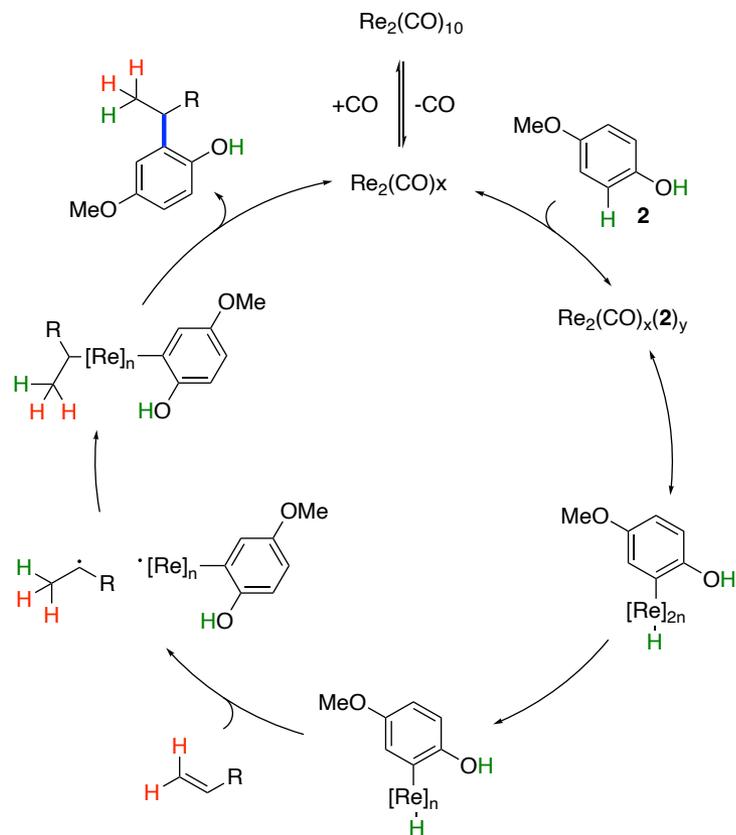
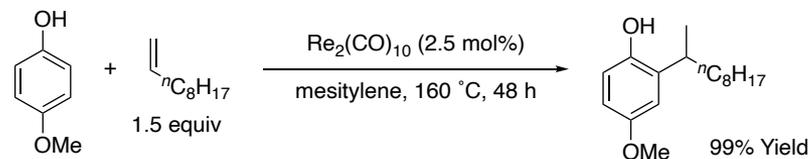
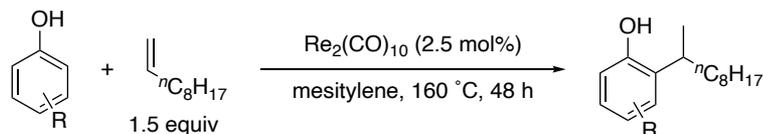
Stoltz (2017)



$\text{KIE} = \text{K}_\text{H} / \text{K}_\text{D} = 1.39$

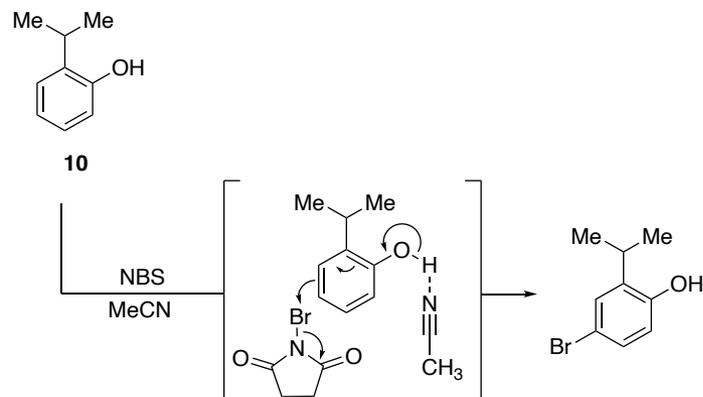
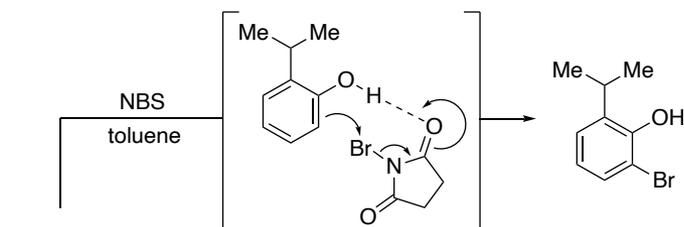
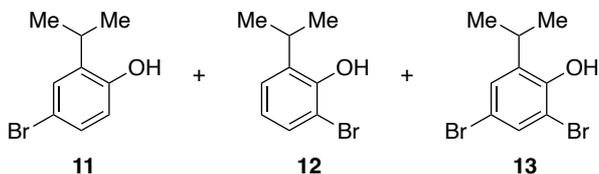
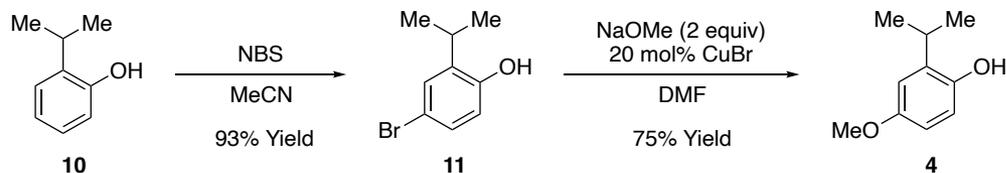
Re-Catalyzed Alkylation

Stoltz (2017)

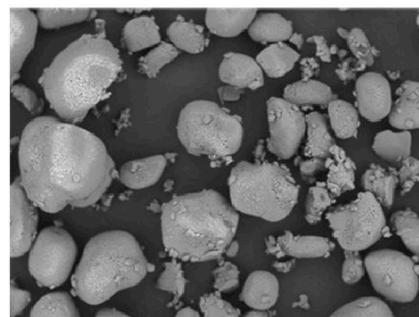
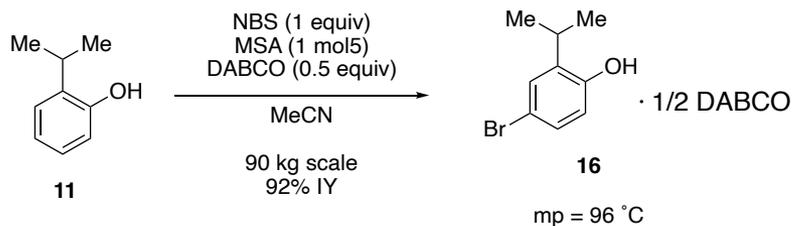
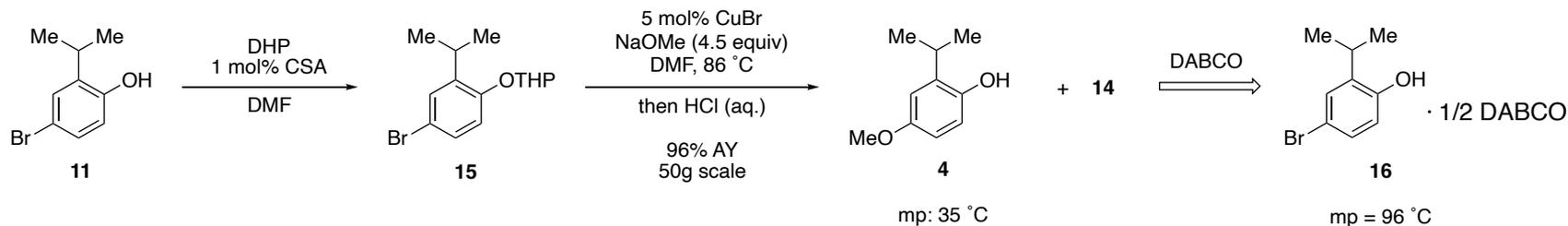
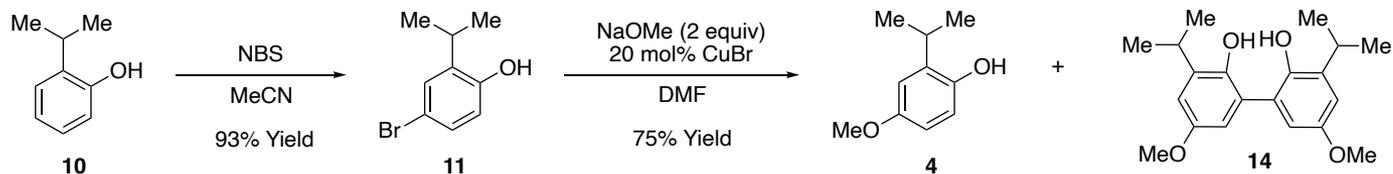


$\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10} = \$36,000/\text{kg}$

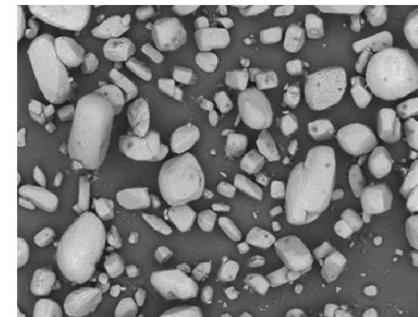
Bromination of 10



reagent	solvent	11 (LCAP)	12 (LCAP)	12 (LCAP)
Br ₂	CH ₂ Cl ₂	85.0	7.0	8.0
NBS	MeCN	96.0	1.8	2.2
NBS	toluene	25.0	73.0	2.0
HBr + H ₂ O ₂	MeCN	93.0	1.0	6.0
PyHBr ₃	toluene	94.0	4.0	2.0
PrHBr ₃	MeCN	88.0	1.5	10.5
NBS	MeCN + 1% MSA	95.0	1.0	2.0

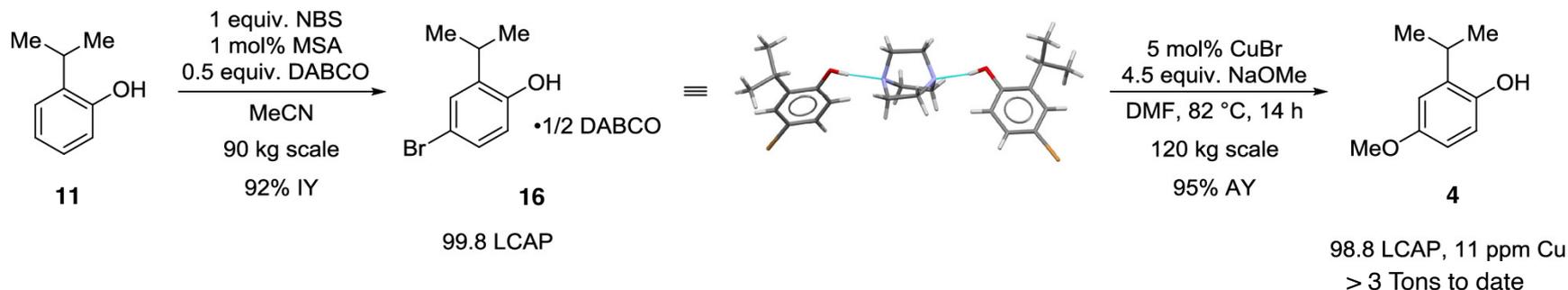


a. Crystallization at 60 °C

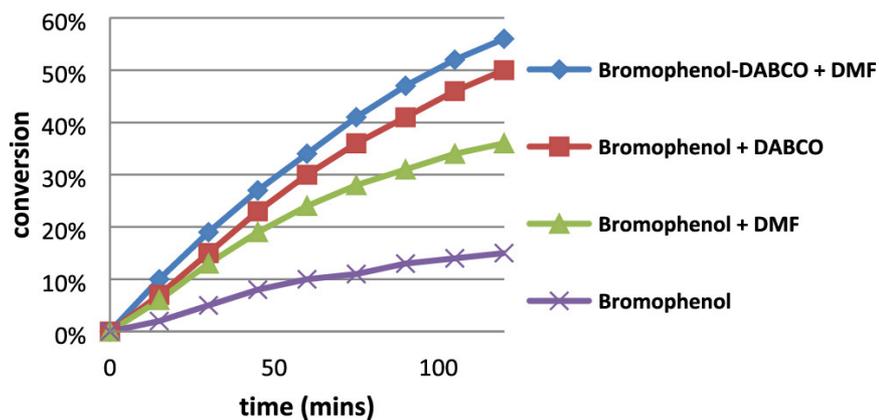


b. Crystallization at 30 °C

Final Route to 4



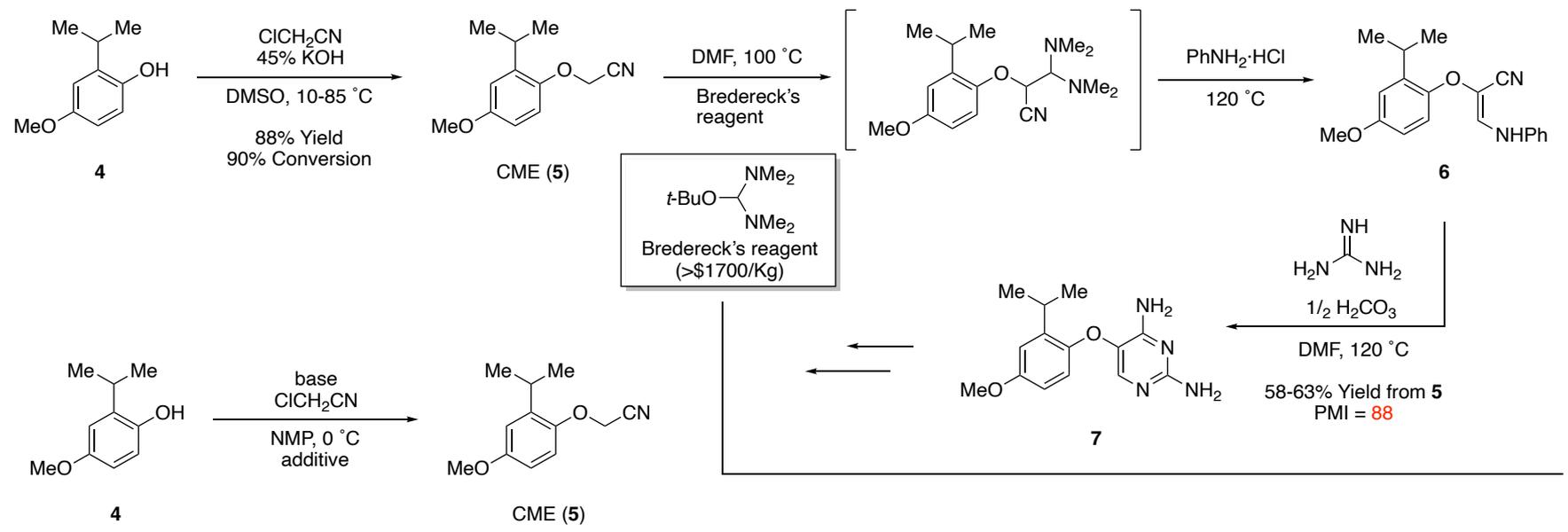
Reaction Conversion



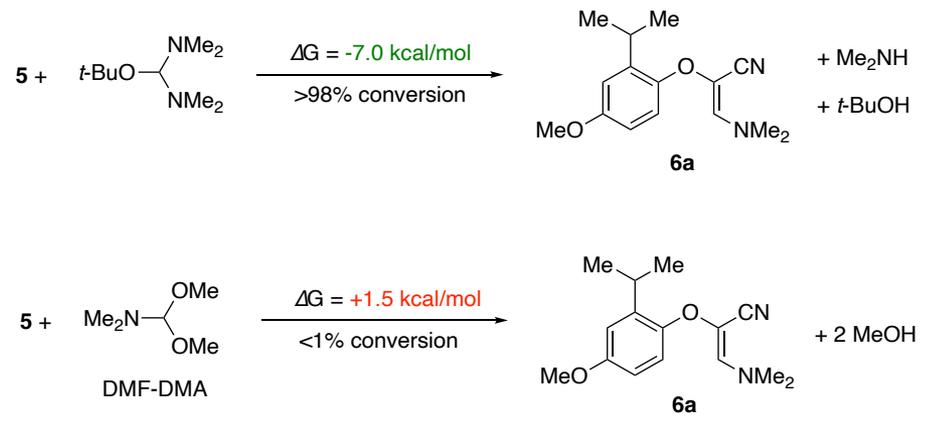
- 4 steps down to 2
- PMI from 127 to 23
- 62% to 88% Yield
- No TfOH or Pd/C



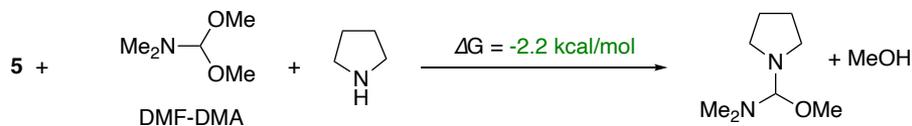
Pyrimidine Synthesis



entry	base	additive	conversion (%)
1	KOt-Bu	-	73
2	NaOt-Bu	-	81
3	LiOt-Bu (lot 1)	-	>99
4	LiOt-Bu (lot 2)	-	88
5	LiOt-Bu (lot 2)	10 wt% H ₂ O	>99
6	LiOH	-	70
7	LiOH	10 wt% H ₂ O	>99
8	NaOt-Bu	10 wt% H ₂ O	>99
9	KOt-Bu	10 wt% H ₂ O	>99
10	50 wt % NaOH	-	>99
11	50 wt % NaOH	-	>99 (97%)



Alternatives to Bredereck's Reagent



6b

6c

6d

6e

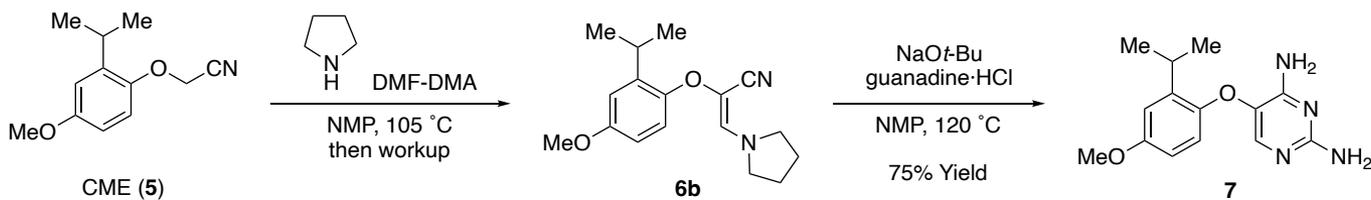
 ΔG (kcal/mol)

-1.5

+4.8

+2.2

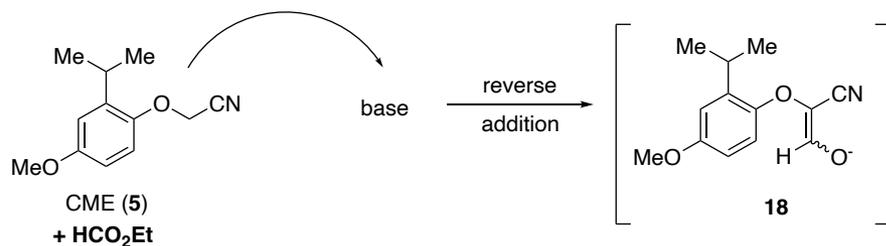
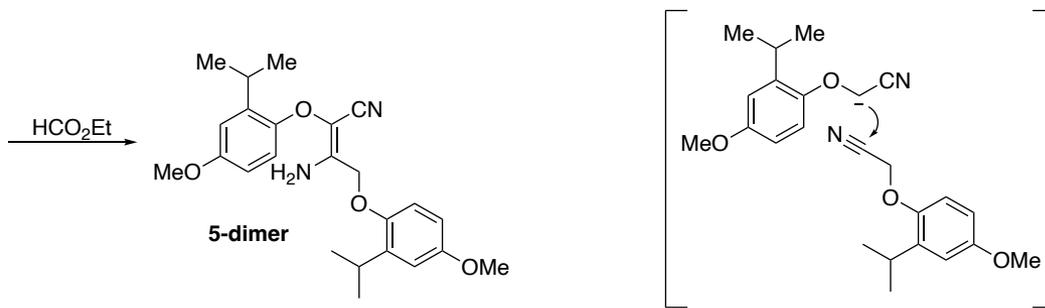
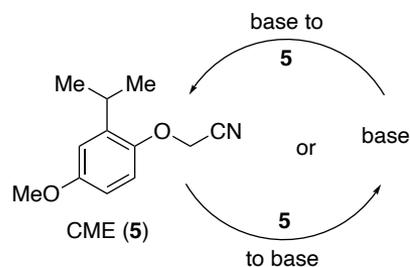
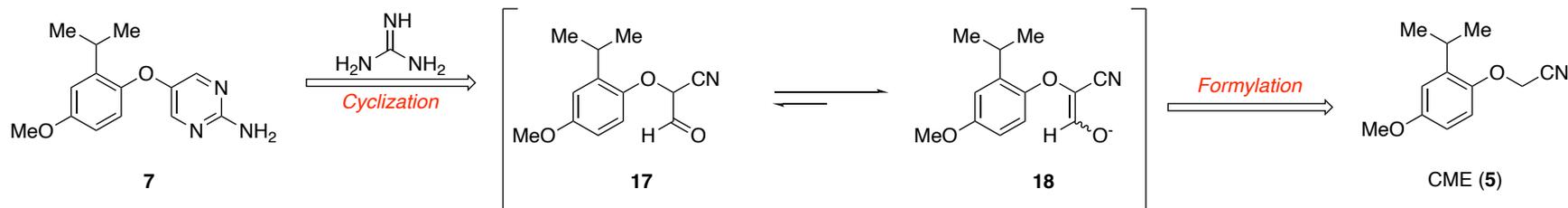
-1.8



one-pot approaches

DMF-DMA, pyrrolidine NMP, 105 °C
then guanadine·HCl, NaOt-Bu, NMP, 120 °C

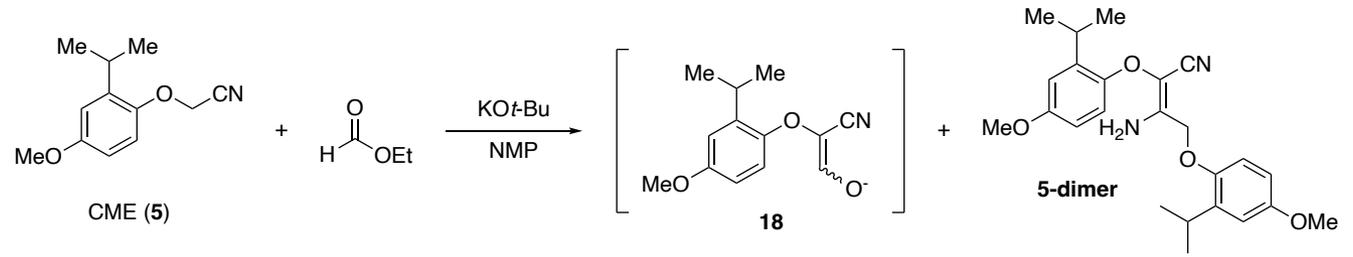
Formylation Strategy



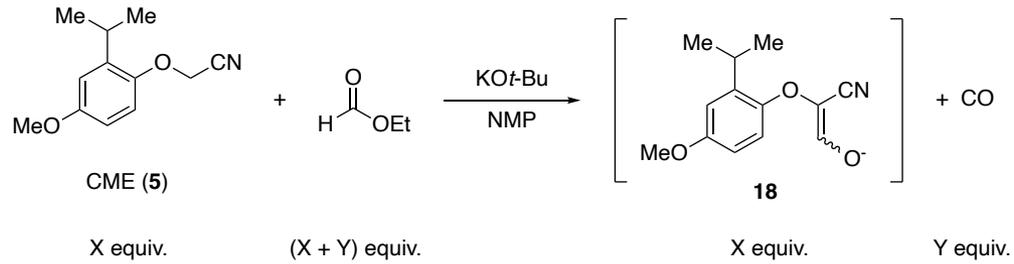
- 1) Polar-aprotic solvents yield best results
- 2) Strong bases required for full conversion (K/NaO-*t*Bu, KHMDS)
- 3) K counterion is essential
- 4) Low-temp. inhibits dimer formation



Dimer Minimization



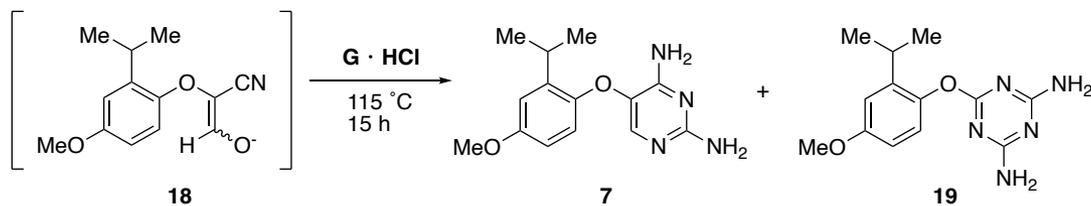
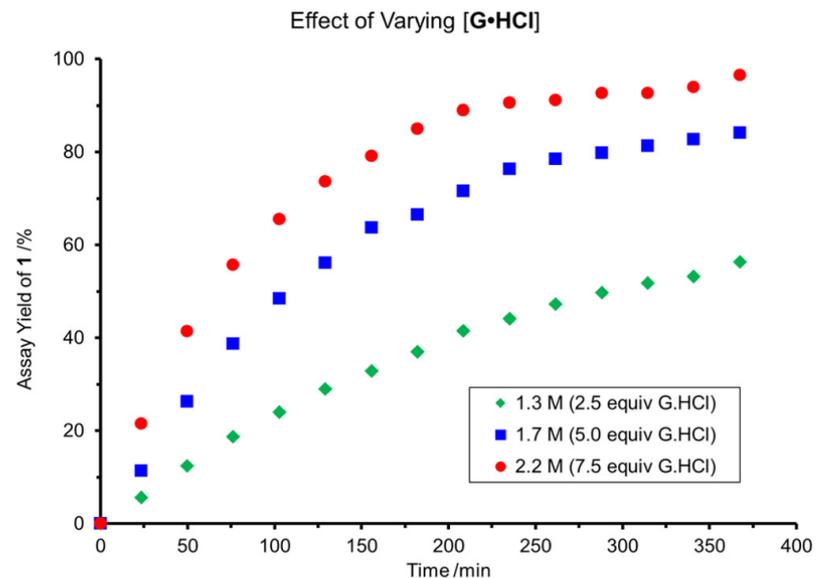
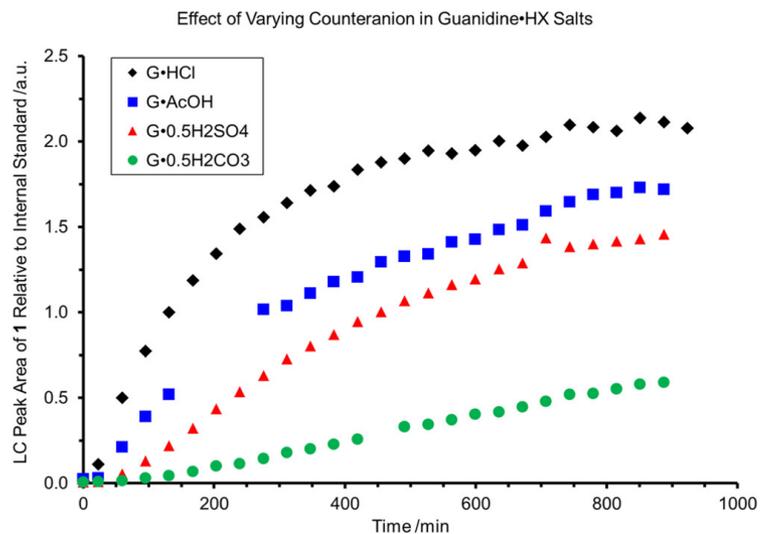
entry	KOt-Bu (equiv)	HCO ₂ Et (equiv)	18 (LCAP)	5-dimer (LCAP)	5 CME (LCAP)
1	1.0	2.0	76.0	1.1	19.9
2	1.5	2.0	93.9	1.5	3.7
3	2.3	2.0	98.5	1.0	0.0
4	2.3	1.5	95.4	3.6	0.0



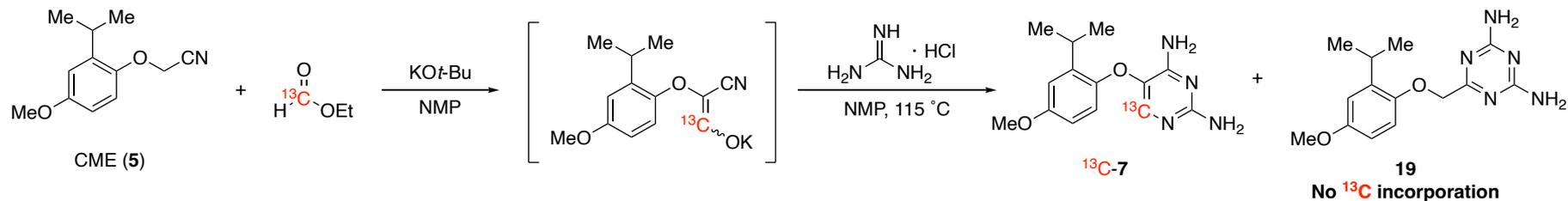
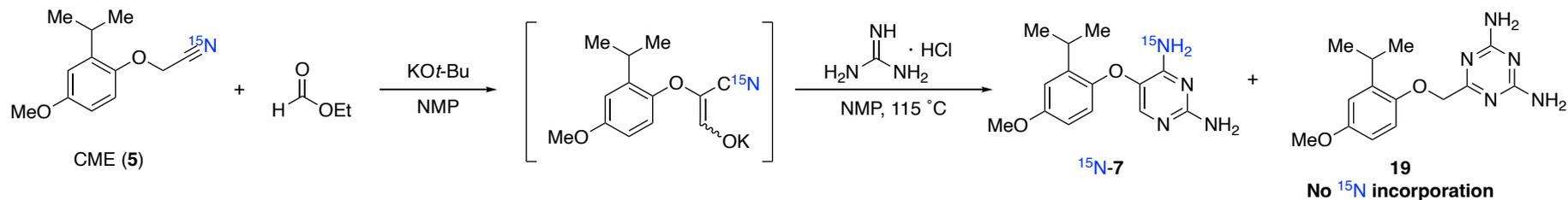
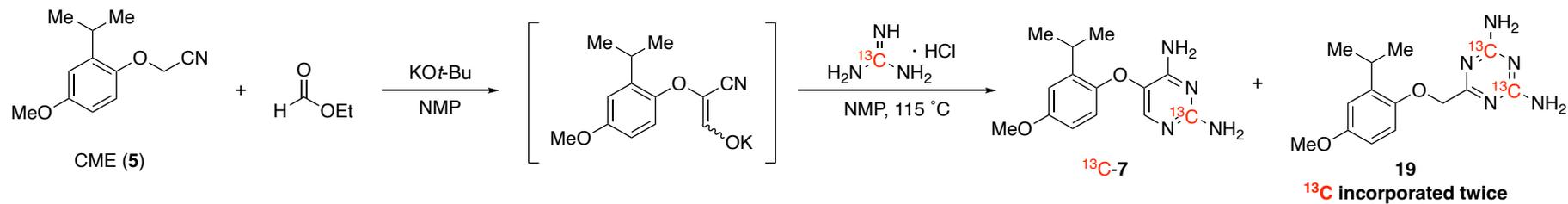
250 kg of CME would generate 75lbs of CO (4lbs/h maximum)



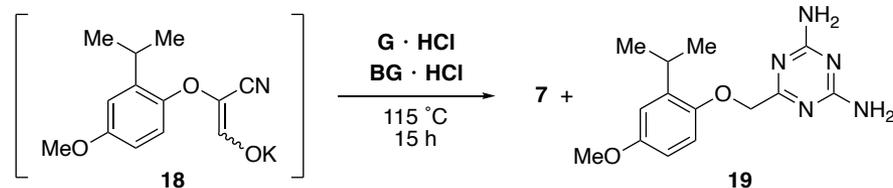
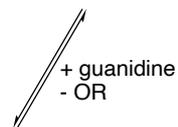
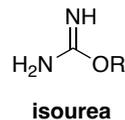
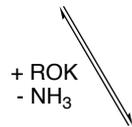
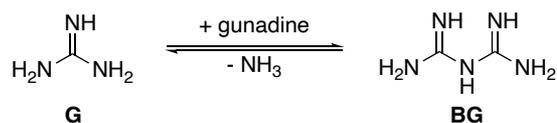
Guanidine Properties



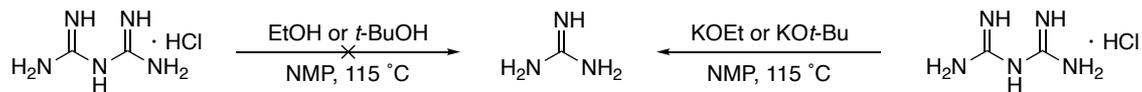
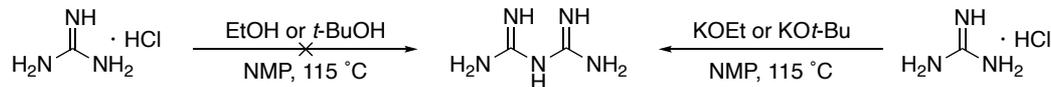
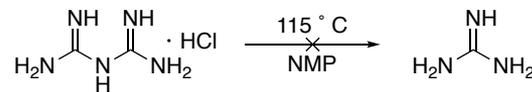
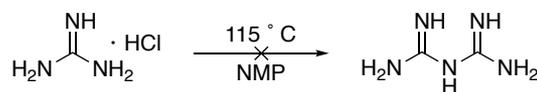
entry	guanidine (equiv)	7 (LCAP)	19 (LCAP)
1	2.0	75.0	11.1
2	3.0	87.2	6.6
3	4.5	89.5	4.9
4	6.0	92.0	3.1
5	8.0	93.5	2.1

A. ^{13}C -ethyl formate studyB. ^{15}N -CME studyC. ^{13}C -guanidine study

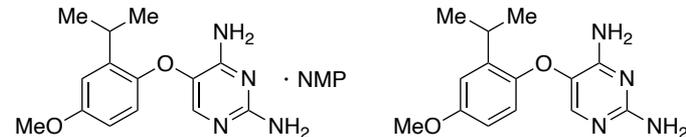
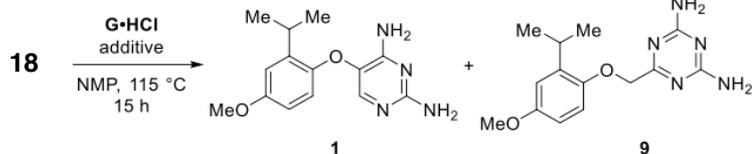
Effects of BiGuanidine



entry	equiv of			
	7	GHCl	BGHCl	7:9
1	1	0	3	1.9:1
2	1	0	6	1.3:1
3	1	0	9	1.2:1
4	1	3	3	4.5:1
5	1	3	6	3.6:1
6	1	3	9	3.3:1

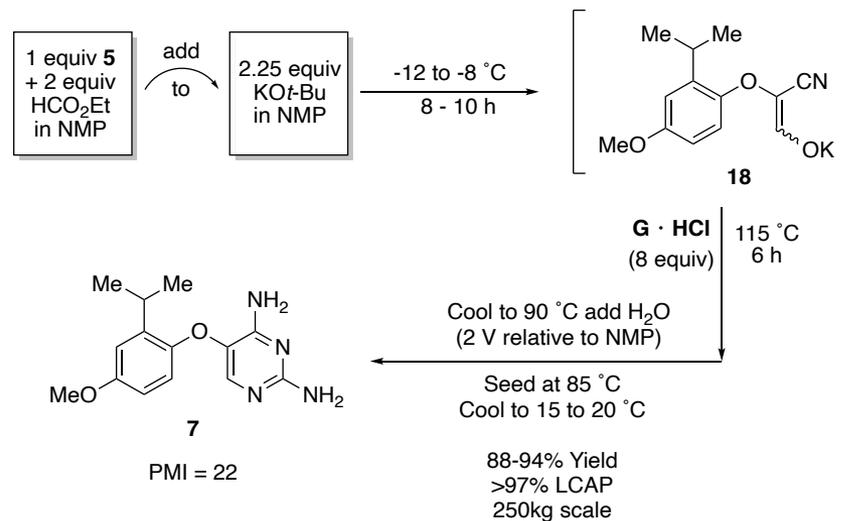


Final Batch Route to 7



entry	G·HCl (equiv)	additive	1 (LCAP)	9 (LCAP)
1	3	none	87.2	6.6
2	3	MeCOOH (0.5 equiv)	91.3	1.5
3	3	CF ₃ COOH (0.5 equiv)	90.8	1.9
4	3	Me ₃ CCOOH (0.5 equiv)	92.4	1.3
5	3	conc. HCl (0.5 equiv)	75.0	0.9
6	3	H ₂ SO ₄ (1.0 equiv)	26.0	7.0
7	3	KHSO ₄ (0.5 equiv)	90.1	1.0
8	3	K ₃ PO ₄ (0.5 equiv)	77.9	8.2
9	3	K ₂ HPO ₄ (0.5 equiv)	86.5	3.2
10	3	KH ₂ PO ₄ (0.5 equiv)	86.6	4.0
11	3	NH ₄ COOH (0.5 equiv)	87.6	0.5
12	3	NH ₄ ClO ₄ (0.5 equiv)	87.0	1.0
13	3	NH ₄ SO ₃ CF ₃ (0.5 equiv)	87.2	0.8
14	3	NH ₄ Cl (0.5 equiv)	89.2	0.9
15	3	NH ₄ Cl (0.75 equiv)	89.7	1.4
16	4	NH ₄ Cl (0.75 equiv)	92.7	1.0
17	5	NH ₄ Cl (0.75 equiv)	94.2	0.8
18	5	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ (0.75 equiv)	80.6	1.7
19	5	(NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃ (0.75 equiv)	92.9	1.7

Temperature (°C)	% Water in NMP (v%)				
	0	33	50	67	100
80	NMP Solvate Stable Region	NMP Solvate Stable Region	Nonsolvated Form Stable Region		
50					
25					



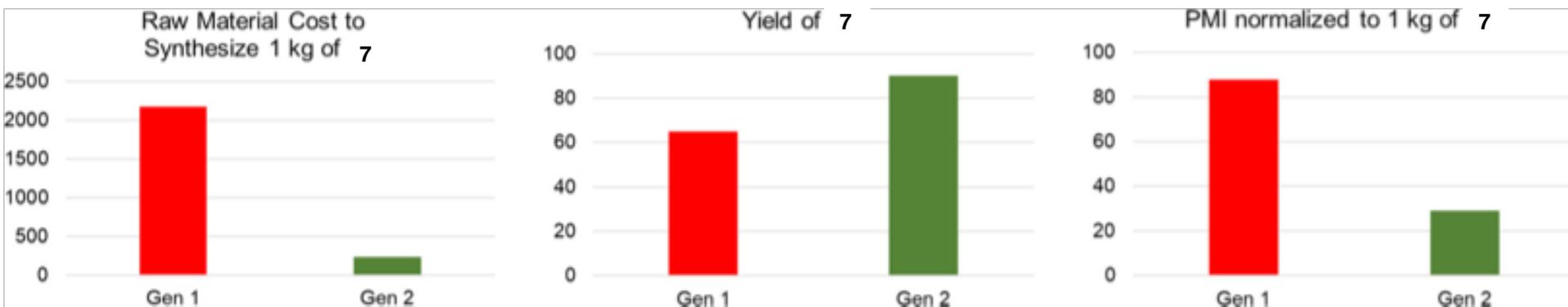


Green Metrics

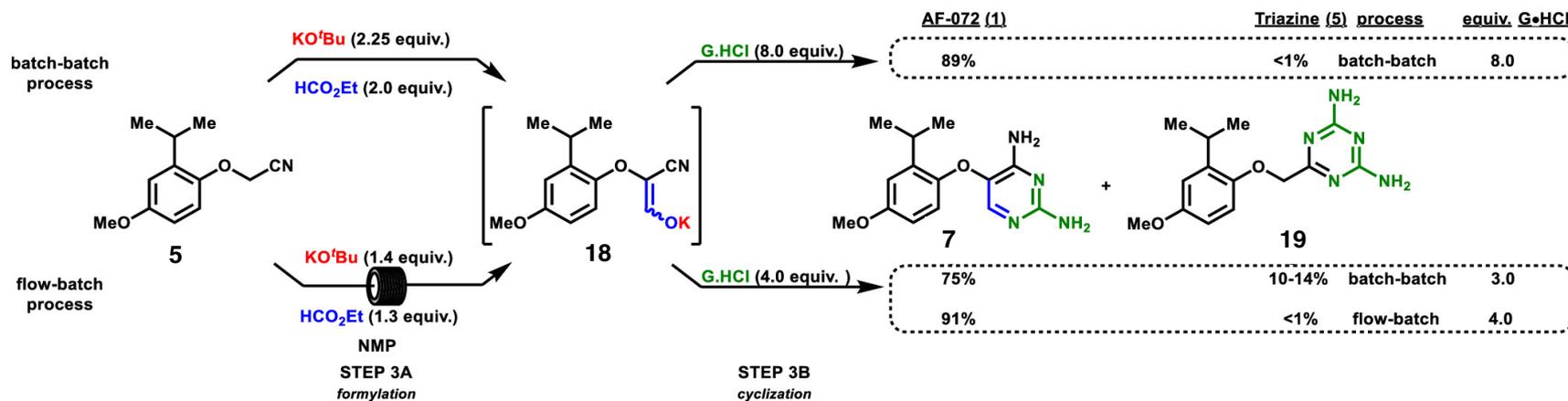
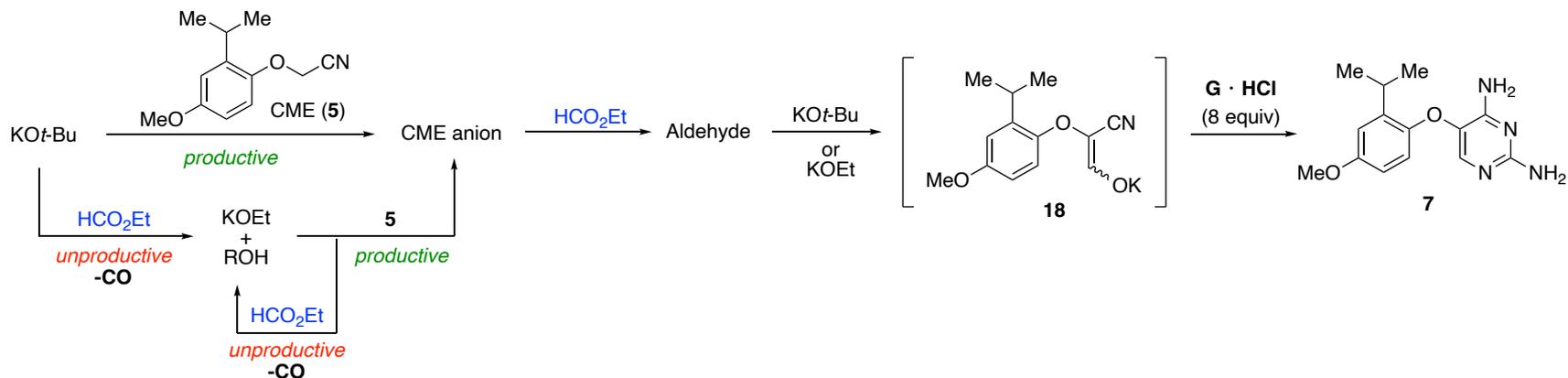
Table 6. Tabulated Scale-Up Data for the Synthesis of Diaminopyrimidine 7

amount of 2 used (kg)	amount of 1 made (yield ^a)	purity of 1 (LCAP)
280	375 kg (89%)	97.8
281	377 kg (88%)	97.7
281	352 kg (92%)	97.8
280	355 kg (92%)	97.2
280	362 kg (94%)	97.6
224	270 kg (89%)	97.4

^aIsolated yield corrected based on the weight percent of the isolated material.



Investigating Flow

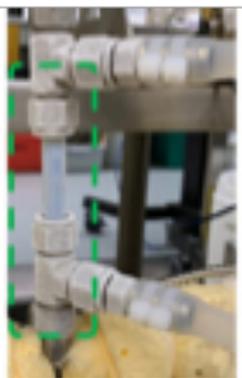




Flow Components



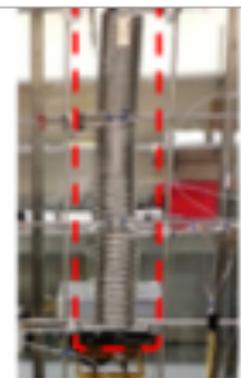
heat exchangers



jacketed mixer

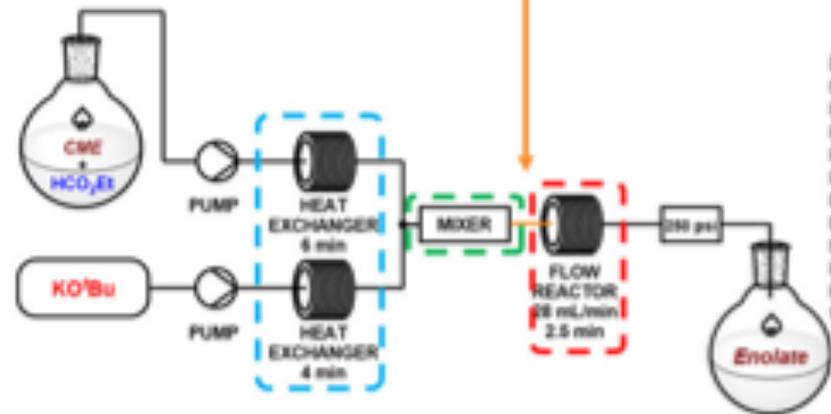


jacketed linker tube



reactor

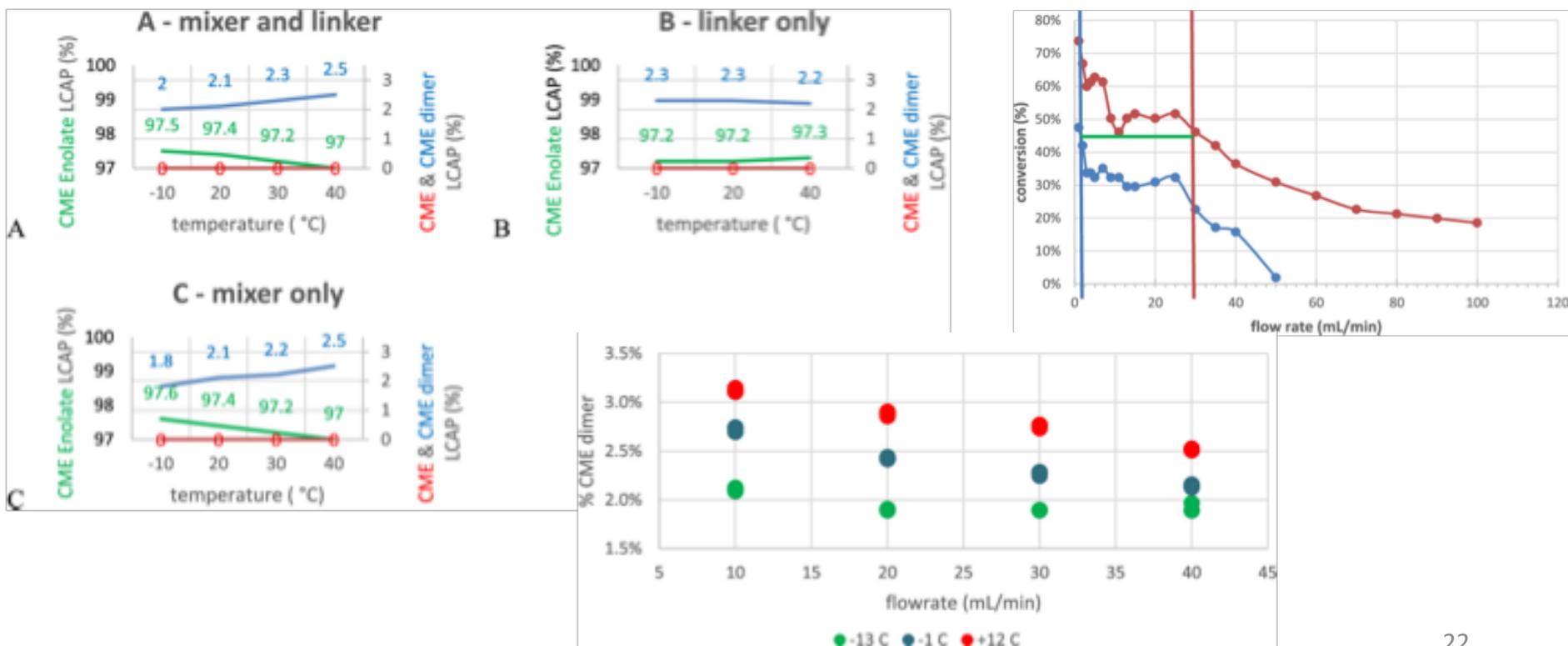
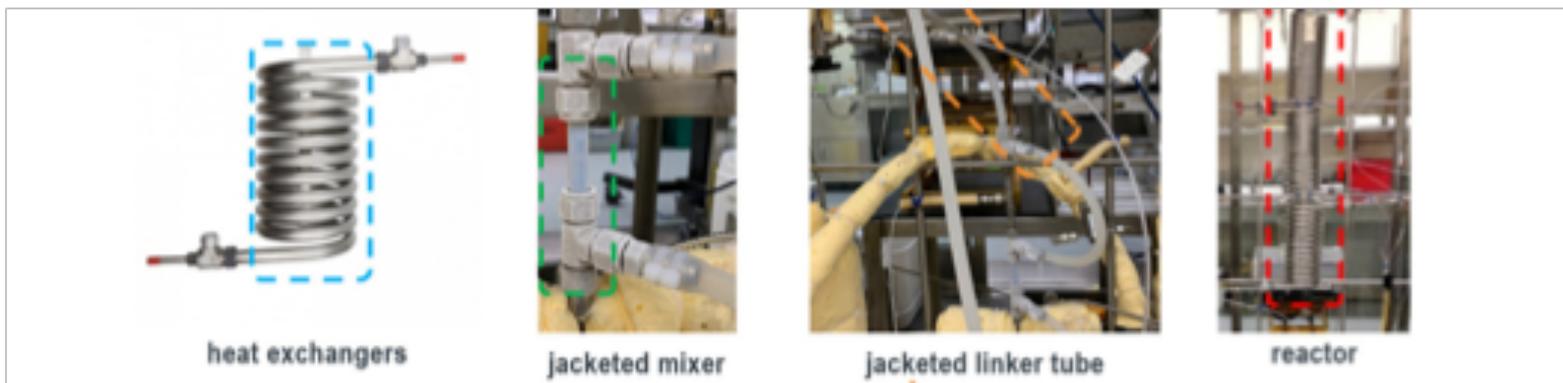
heat exchangers and mixer } lower temps = less CME-Dimer + no impact on conversion



reactor and linker } higher temps = higher conversion + no impact on CME-Dimer

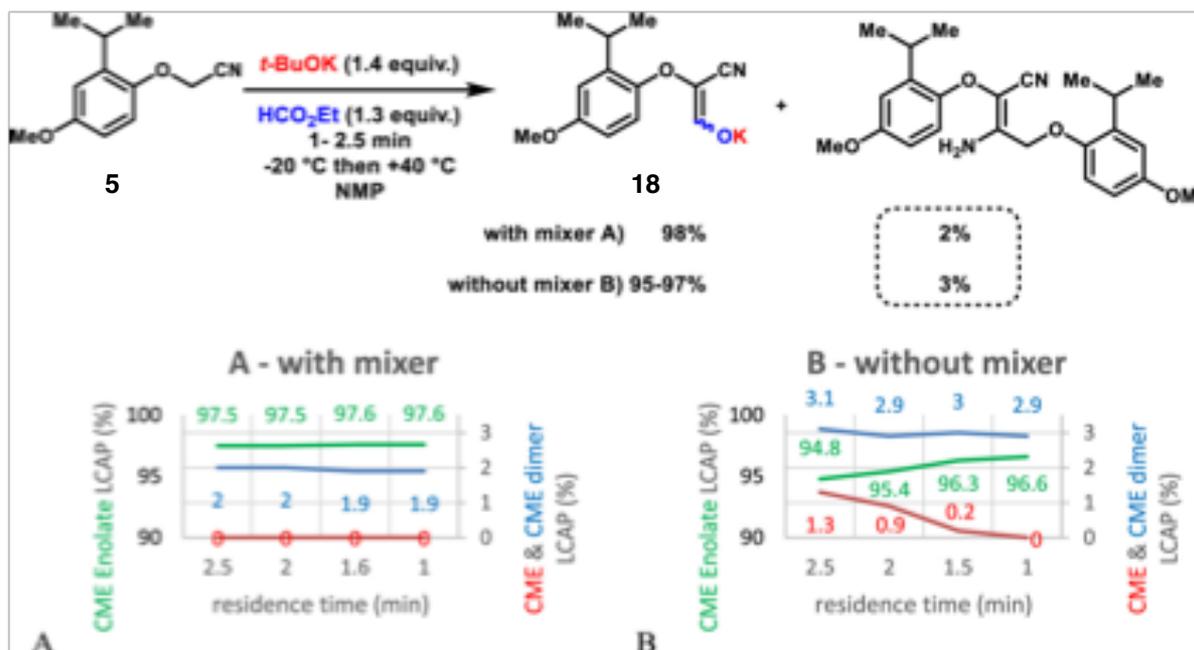
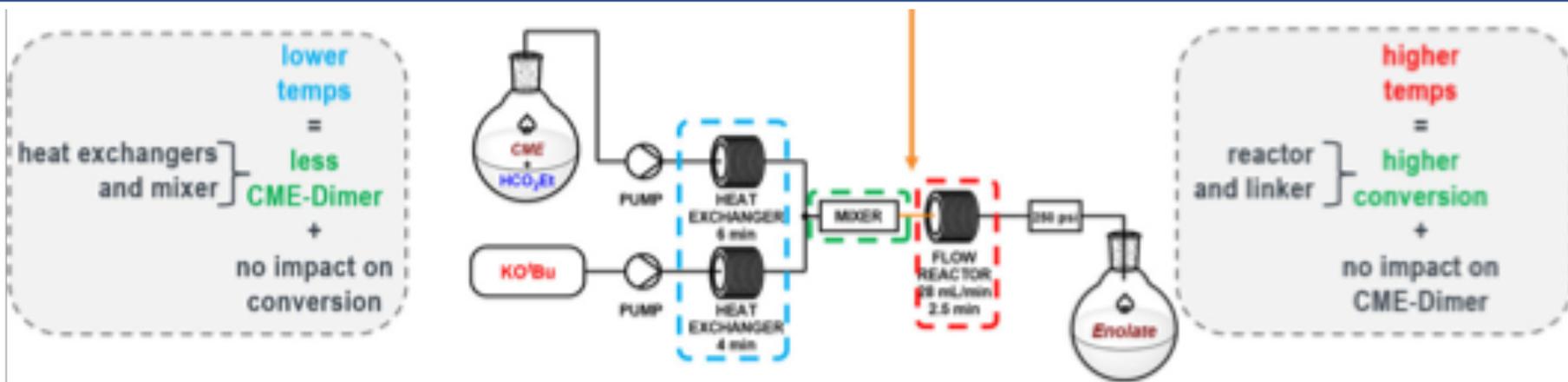
I

Mixing and Temperature Effects



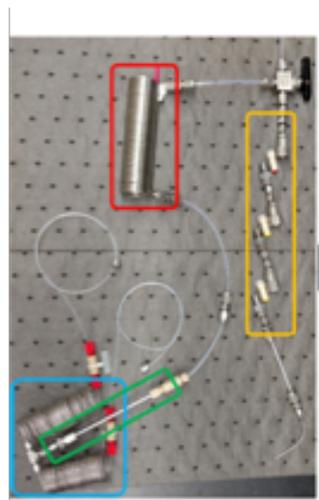
I

Mixing and Temperature Effects





Flow Reactor Pictures



Exploratory scale

Scaled-up →



Kg scale

Scaled-up →



Pilot-plant scale

Scaled-out →

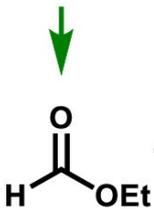


Full-production scale



Flow Summary

operating range: ≥ 1.15 equiv.
(< 1.15 equiv. favors CME-Dimer)



operating range: -20 to -10 °C
higher temp. increases CME Dimer

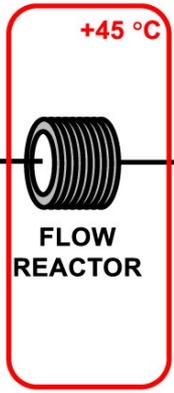
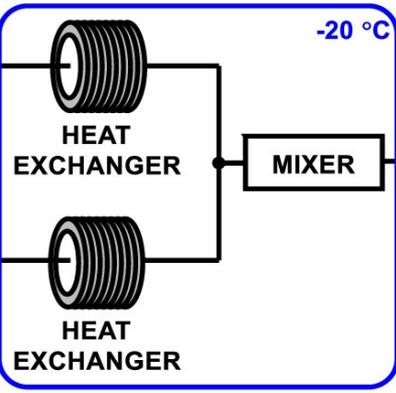
prevents segmented gas-liquid flow

can use 2-3 equiv. and get low levels of triazine

operating range: $+40$ to $+50$ °C
raising temperature drives conversion



PUMP

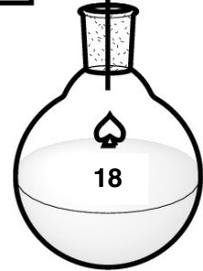


250 psi



PUMP

Guanidine•HCl



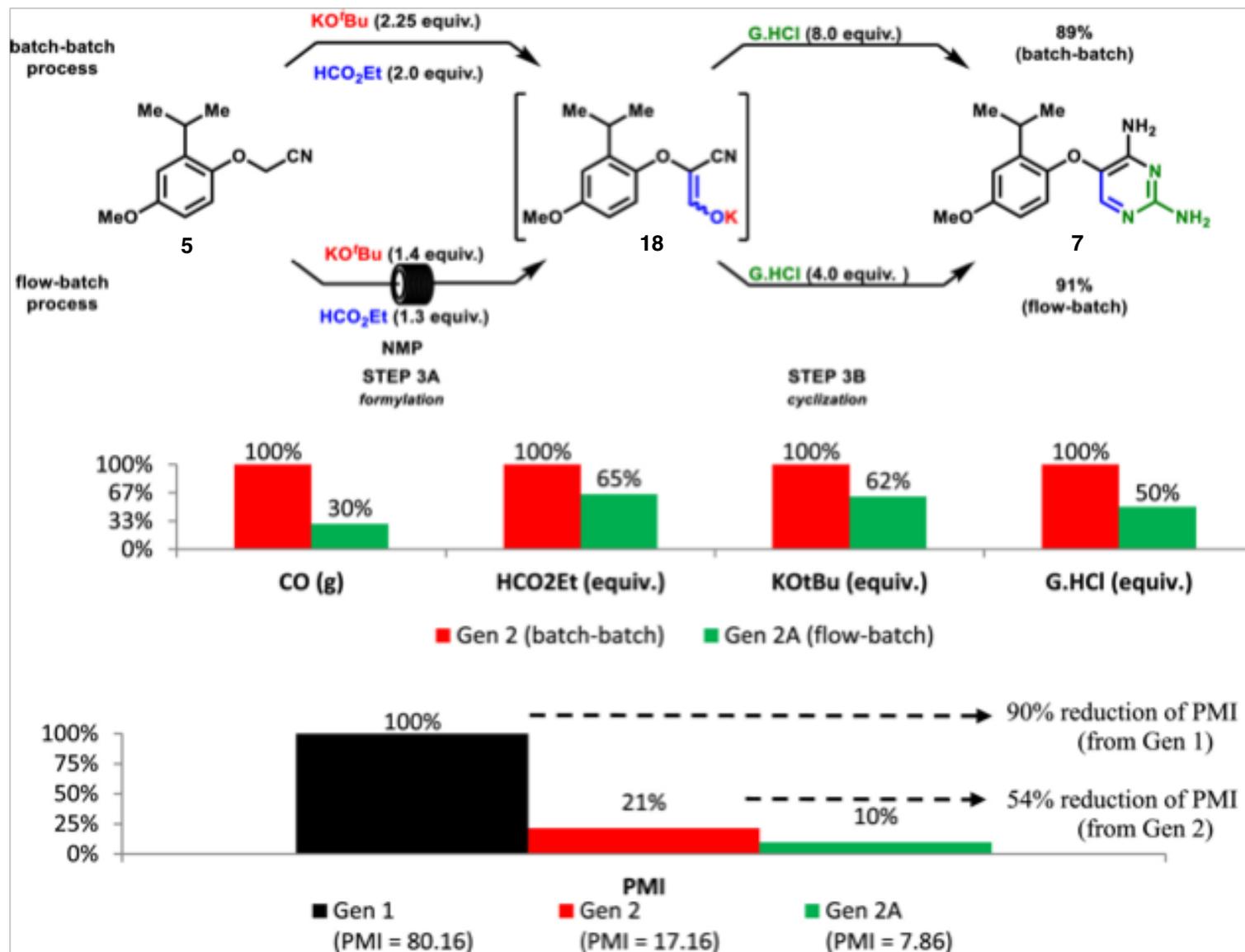
cyclization
(batch process)

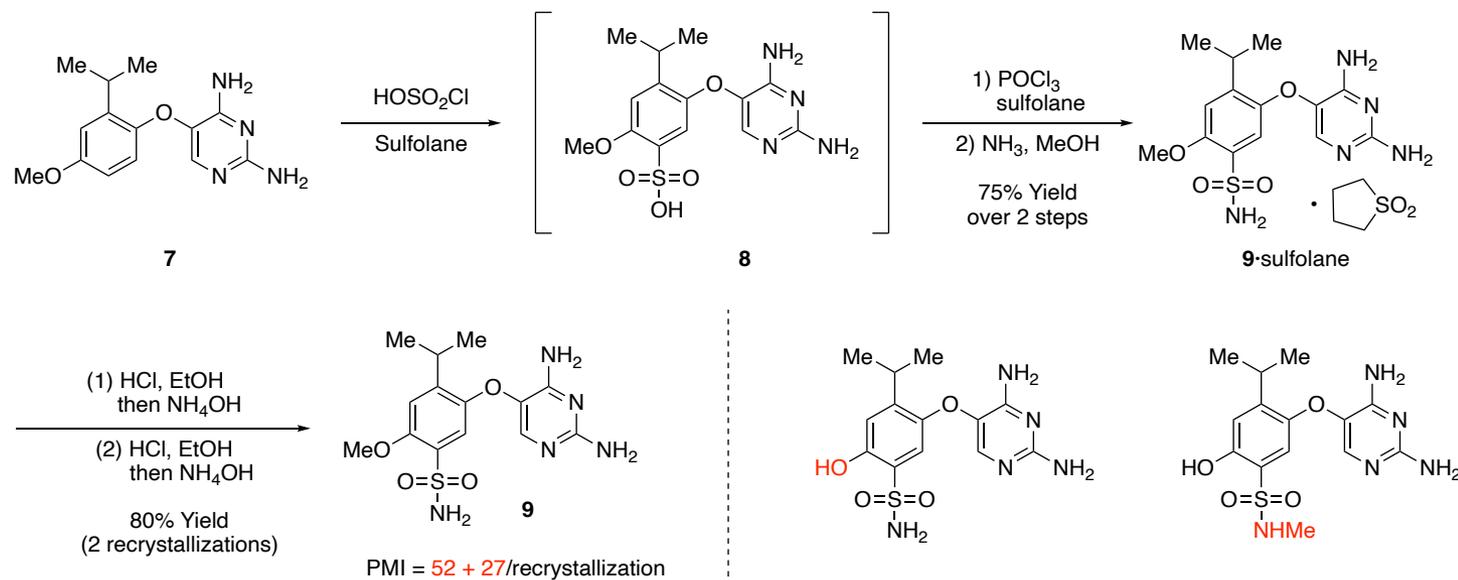
7

operating range: ≥ 1.3 equiv.
(< 1.3 equiv. decreases conversion)

formylation
(flow process)

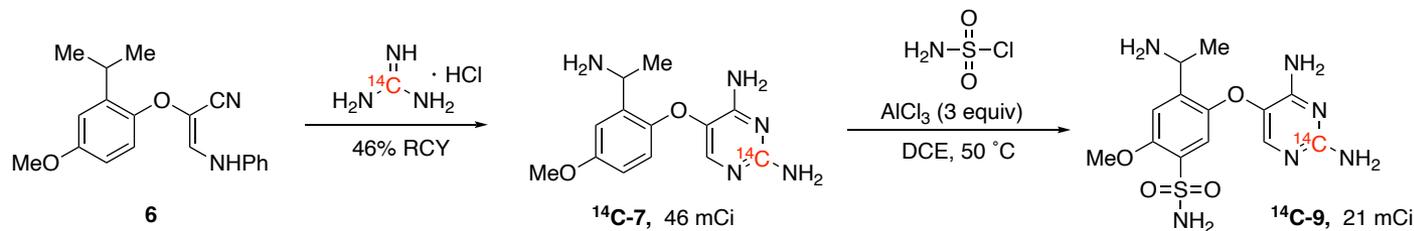
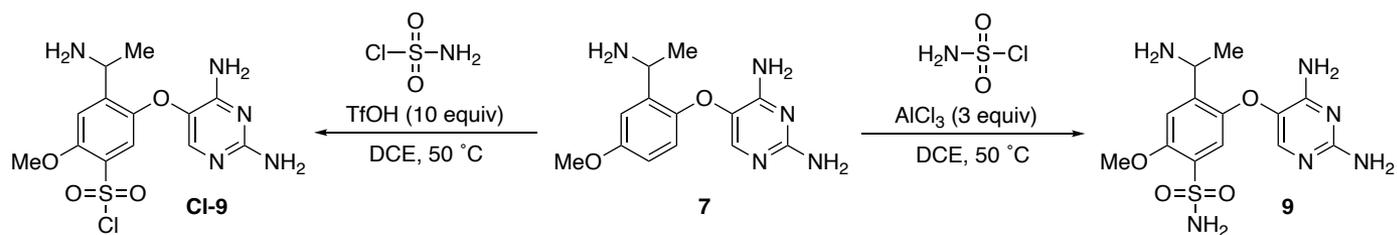
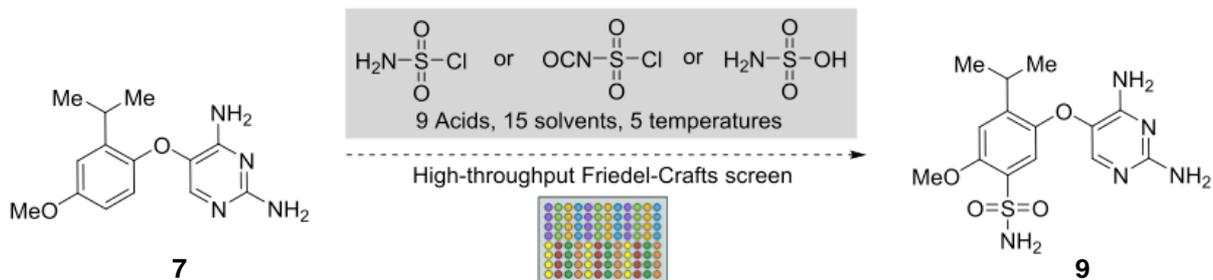
I Flow Process Green Metrics

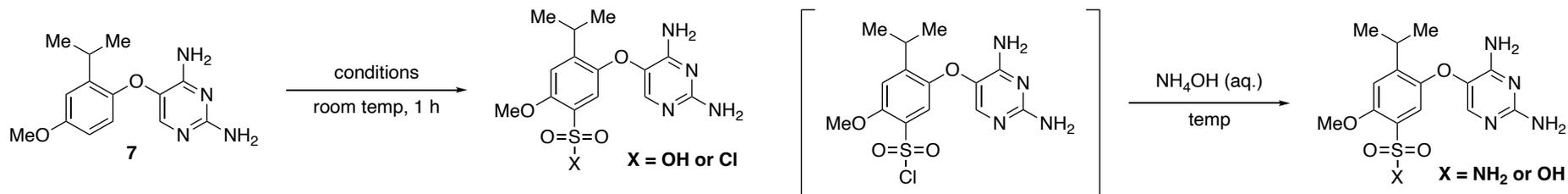




- HSO₃Cl and POCl₃
- Sulfolane (bp = 285 °C, Class II solvent)
 - Multiple recrystallizations

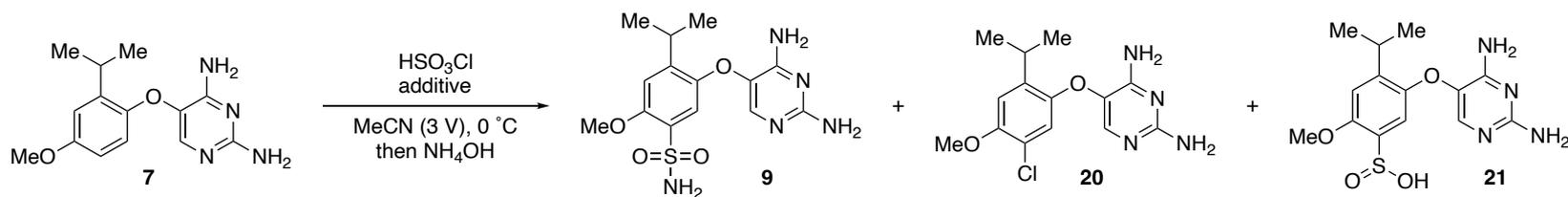
High-Throughput Studies





entry	solvent	equiv HSO_3Cl	conversion	ration $\text{OH}:\text{Cl}$
1	sulfolane	3	100	98:2
2	DMAc	3	<5	nd
3	DMSO	3	<5	nd
4	NMP	3	<5	nd
5	MeCN	3	100	30:70
6	MeCN	4	100	6:94
7	MeCN	5	100	1.6:98.4

entry	temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	NH_2 (LCAP)	OH (LCAP)
1	0	89.9	1.0
2	15	87.0	5.4
3	30	82.5	11.3



entry	conditions	9 (LCAP)	20 (LCAP)	21 (LCAP)
1	99% HSO_3Cl (supplier A)	93.0	0.2	0.2
2	99% HSO_3Cl (supplier B)	80.6	4.1	3.7
3	99% HSO_3Cl + 1 equiv SO_2Cl_2	32.0	22.0	21.0
4	99% HSO_3Cl + 20% DMB	93.0	0.9	2.3

Initial Crystallization Studies

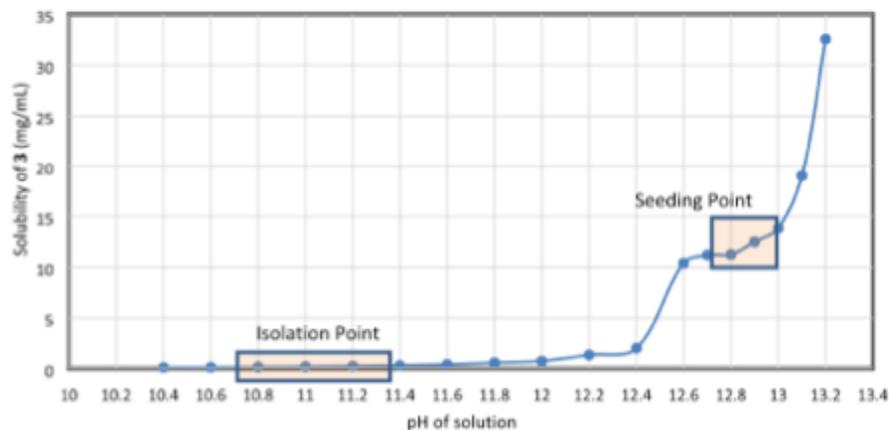
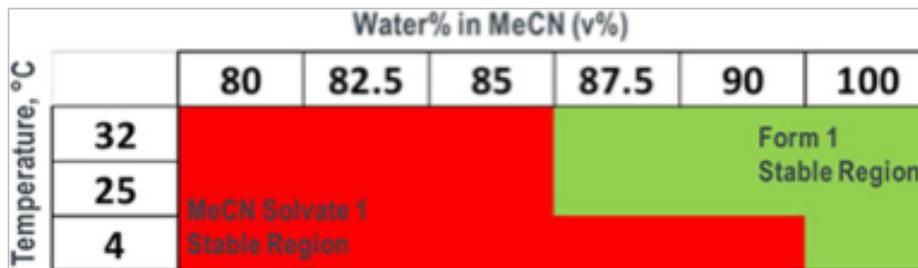


Figure 1. Solubility of sulfonamide 3 in the reaction solvent based on solution pH. pH was adjusted using a 2 M aqueous citric acid solution.

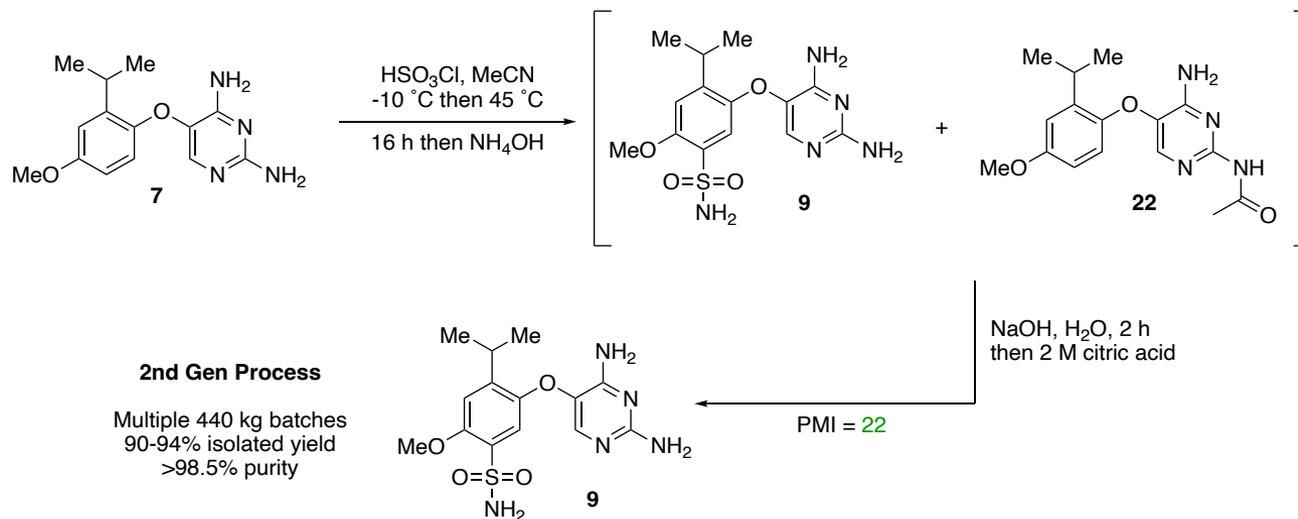
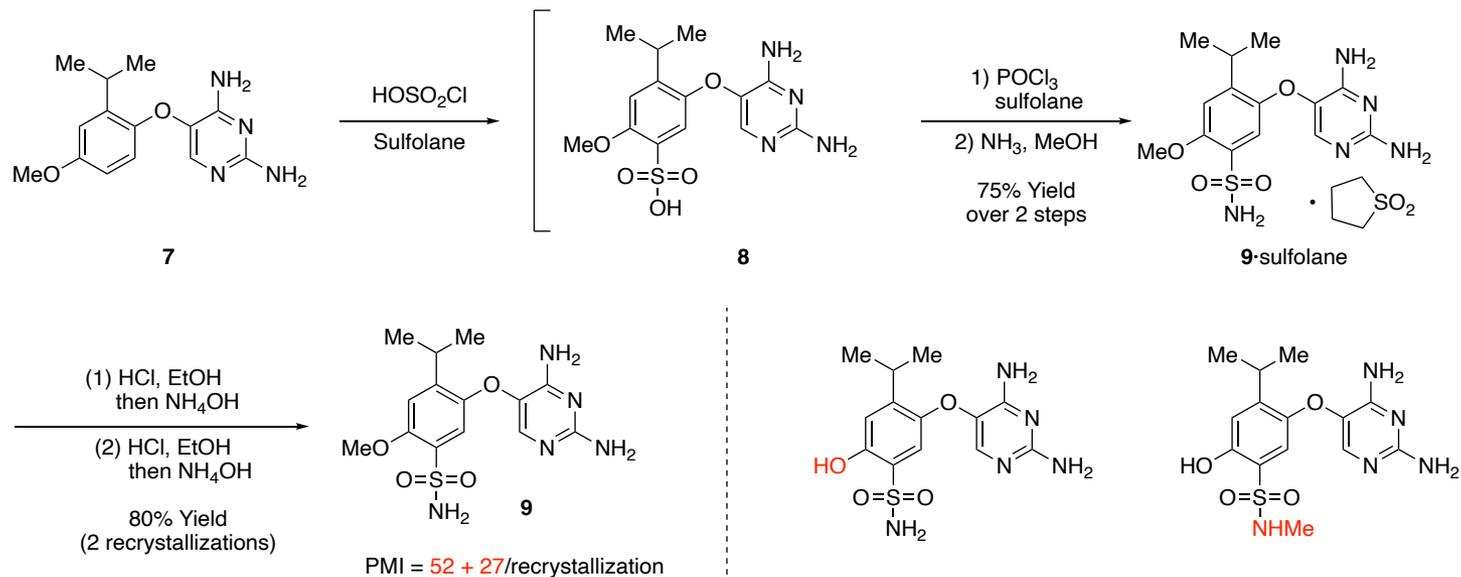
9

Table 5. Crystal Form Studies for the Isolation of API Free Base

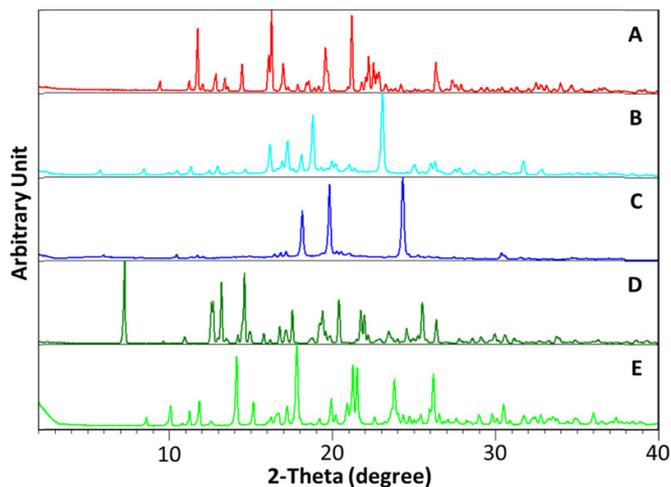
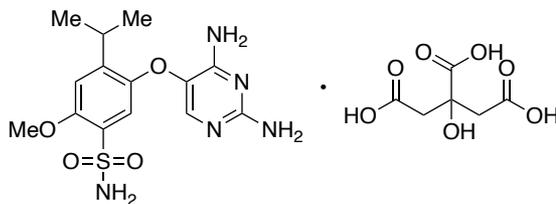
	MeCN/Water solution	Seed with Form 1 or MeCN solvate	Slurry	Wash/Dry End of Crystallization	Dry Cake
solvent composition	<15% MeCN	>15% MeCN	<15% MeCN	>15% MeCN	
seed form	form 1	form 1	MeCN solvate	MeCN solvate	MeCN solvate
slurry form	form 1	MeCN solvate	form 1	MeCN solvate	MeCN solvate
dry cake form	form 1	form 1	form 1	form 1	form 1
impurities (LCAP)	0.20, 0.21	0.04, 0.02	0.20, 0.21	0.04, 0.02	



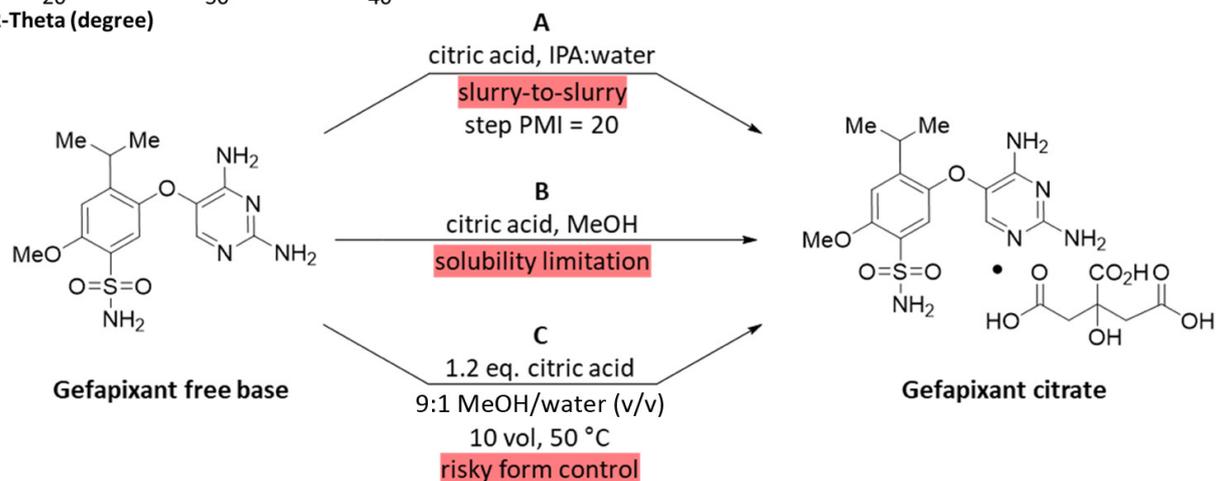
Sulfonamide Synthesis Summary



Final Crystallization

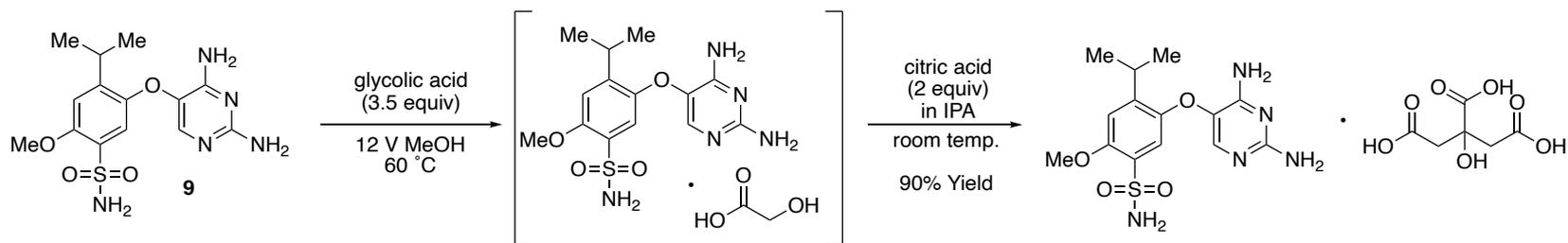


Solvent	Free base (mg/mL)	Citrate salt (mg/mL)
0.1 N HCl (pH 1.8)	5.45	11.12
phosphate buffer (pH 3)	2.21	11.31
phosphate buffer (pH 5)	0.30	12.05
water	0.16	8.30
MeOH	2.15	11.09
9:1 MeOH/water (v/v)	2.24	14.12
EtOH	1.07	0.71
IPA	0.22	0.02
acetone	1.19	0.59
MeCN	1.25	0.03
NMP	73.24 ^{at}	>100 ^{at}
DMF	>100 ^{at}	>100 ^{at}
DMSO	>100 ^{at}	>100 ^{at}





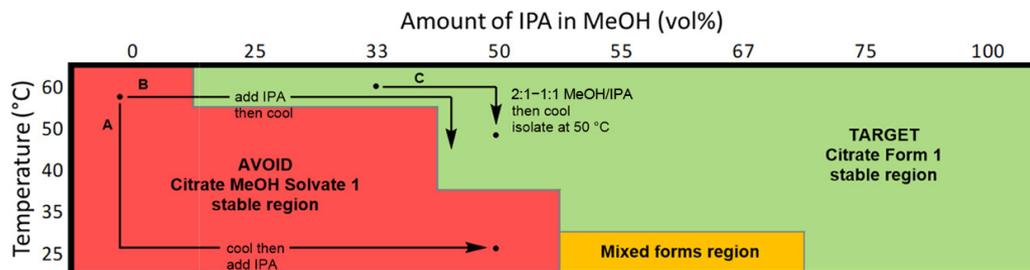
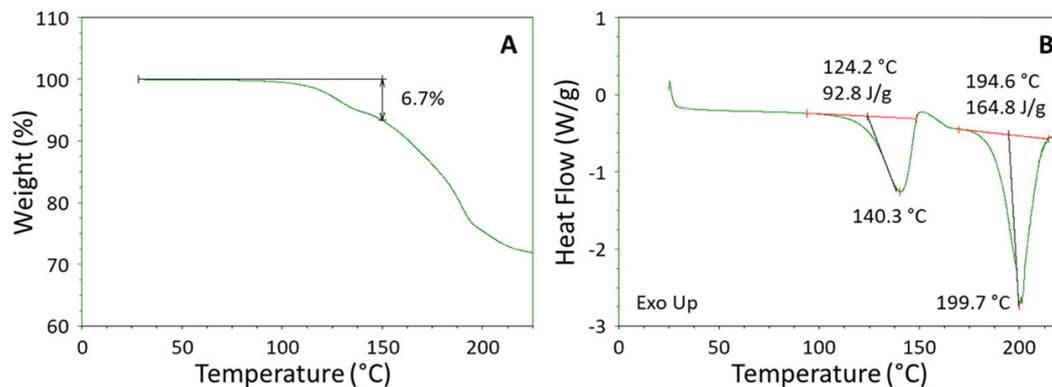
Crystallization Considerations



Gefapixant free base
Solubility in MeOH = 2mg/mL

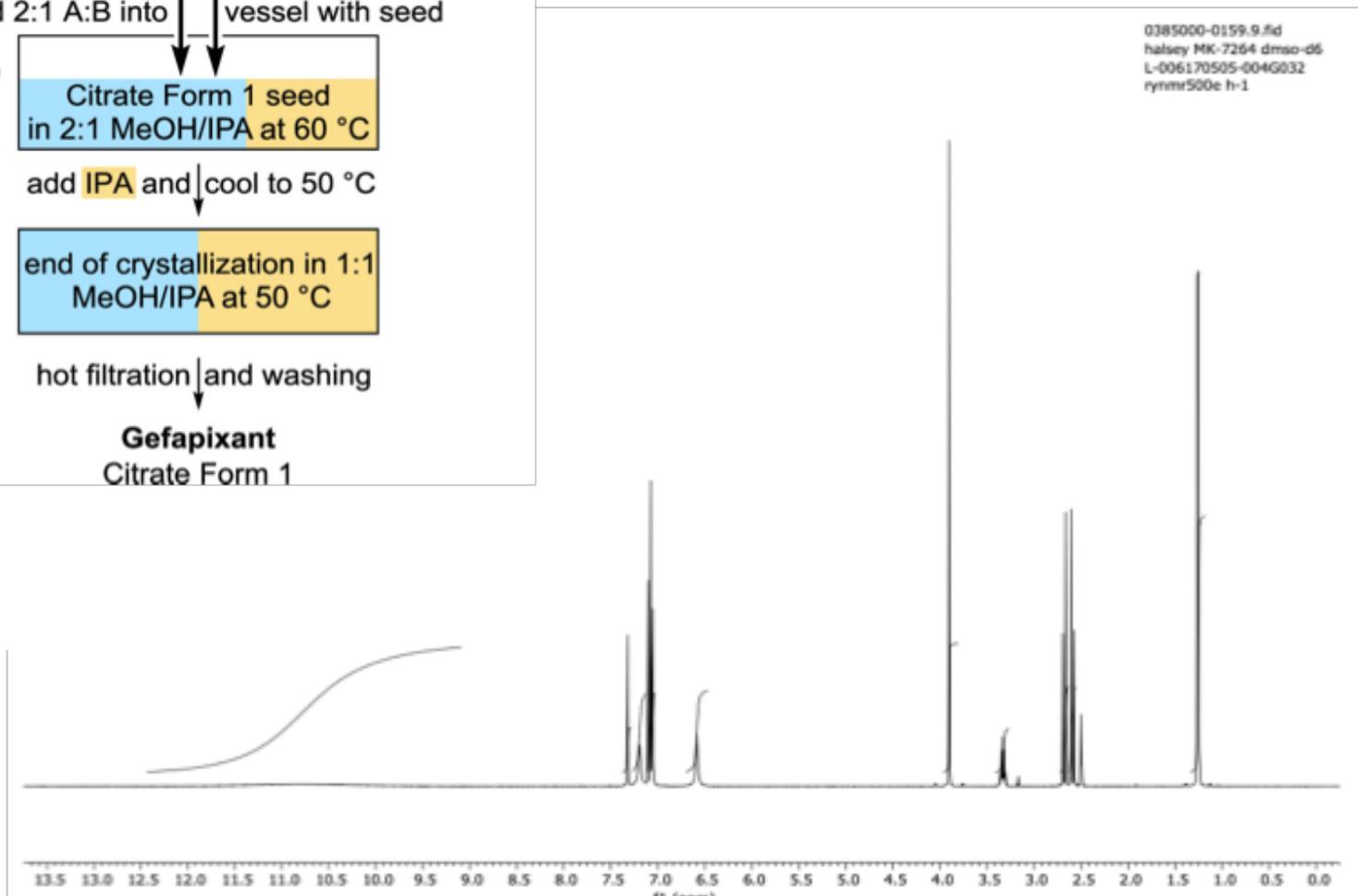
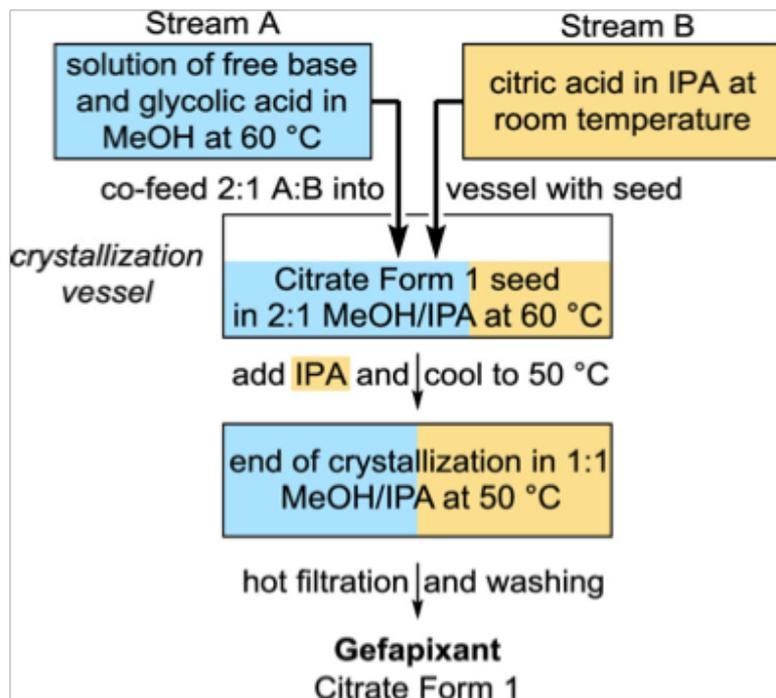
Gefapixant glycolate
> 100mg/mL

Gefapixant citrate
11 mg/mL

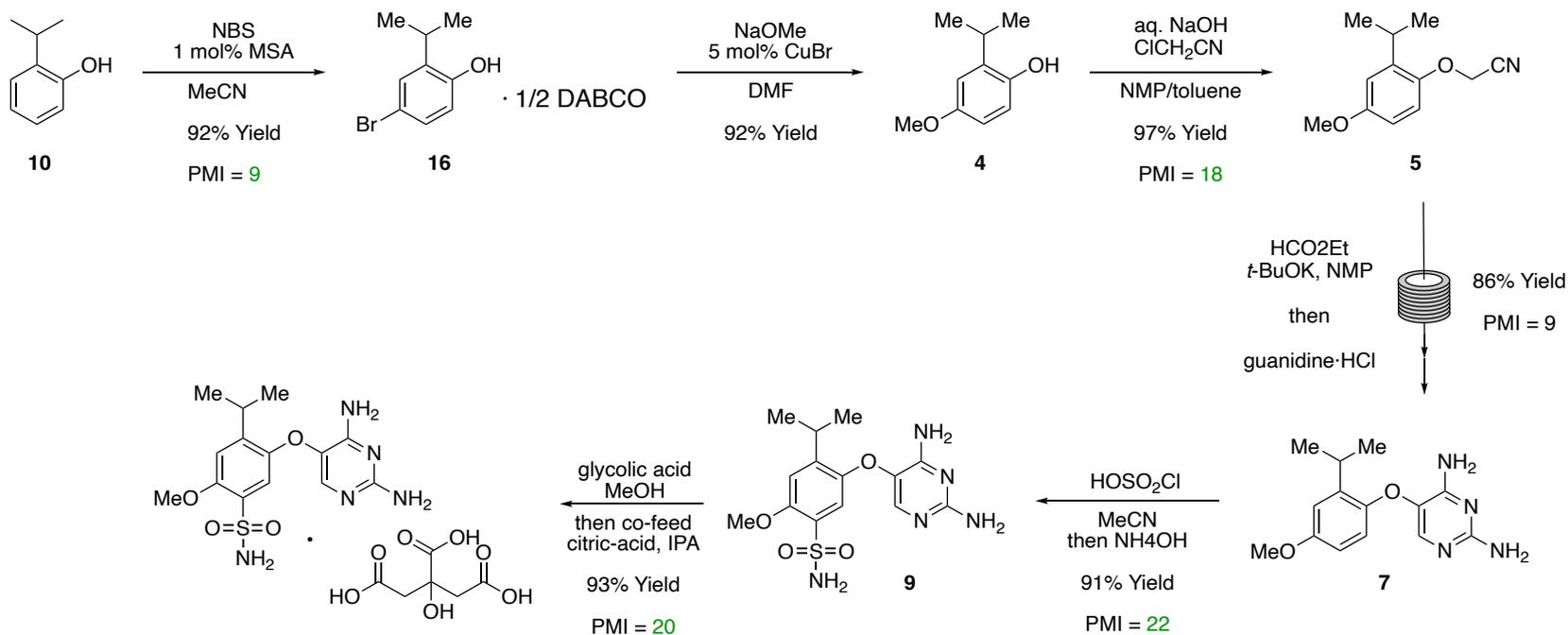




Final Crystal Procedure



Overall Route Summary



- PMI = **78** (500% reduction)
- 60% overall yield (up from 16%)
- 600% reduction in raw materials cost
- > 300 kg of API made as of 2020