



Is bottom-up a long-acting solution?

2023 CRS Annual Meeting **Mariana Hugo Silva**

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Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

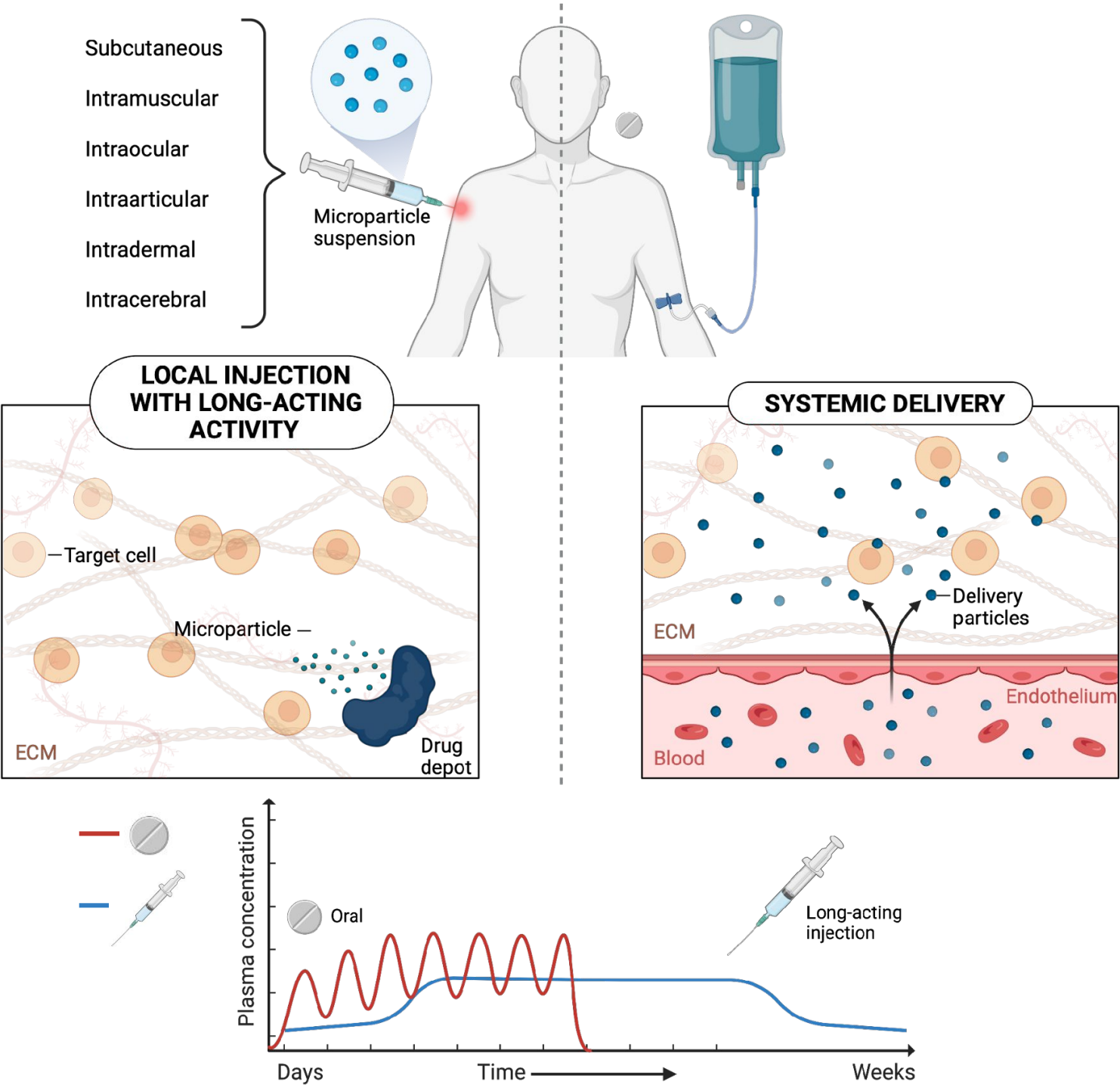


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What are LAIs?



Project hypothesis



Experimental determination of which **excipients** work best to control nucleation, growth and stability by:

1. Milling – top-down approach
2. Liquid antisolvent precipitation – bottom-up approach

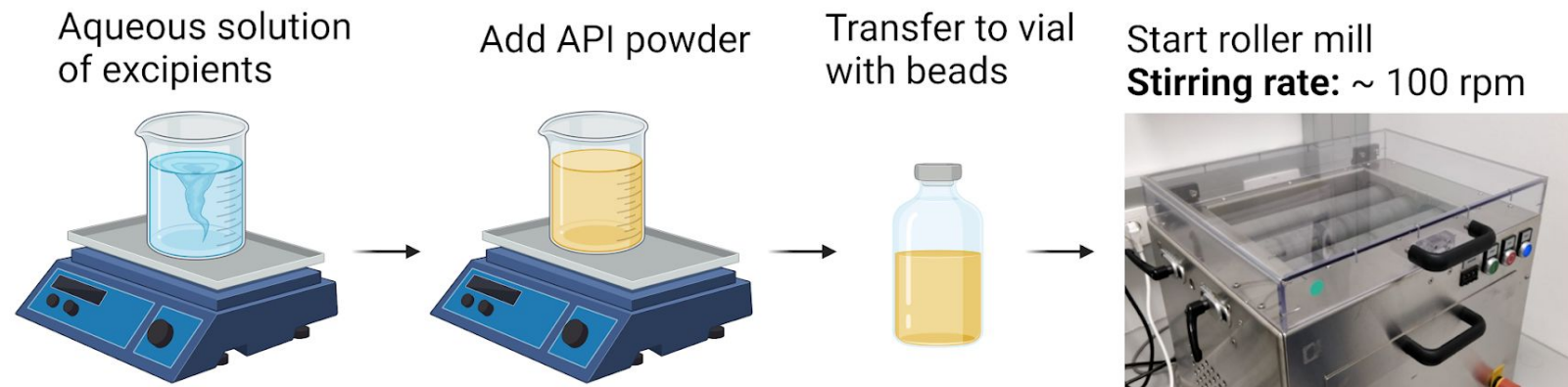
To produce long-acting injectable suspensions.

- Can we use same excipients for the different approaches?
- Are the properties of the particles produced by the different techniques similar?

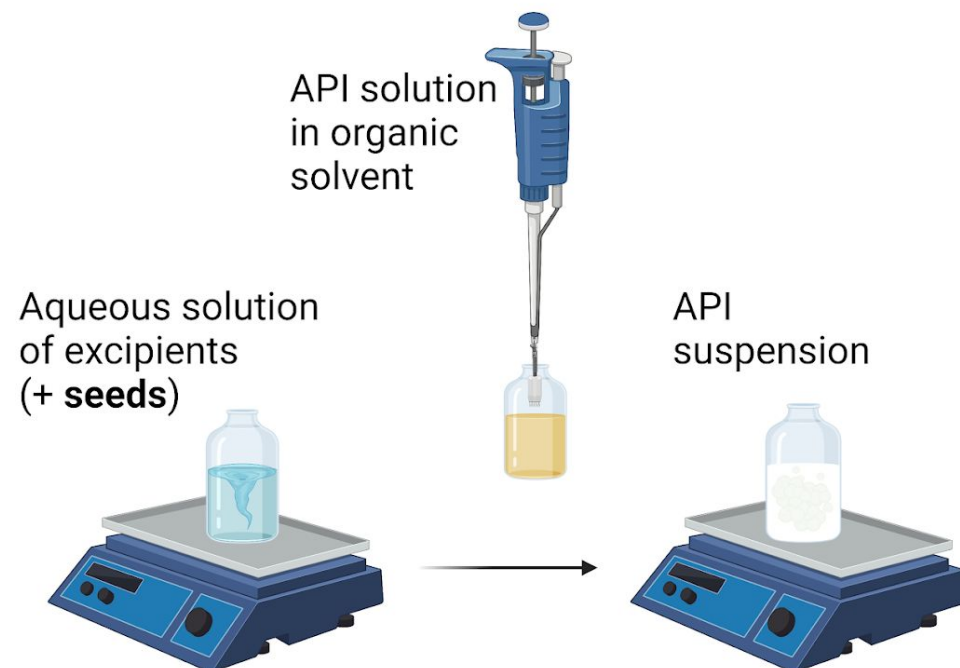
- **Target particle size: 5-10 μm**

Direct hypothesis

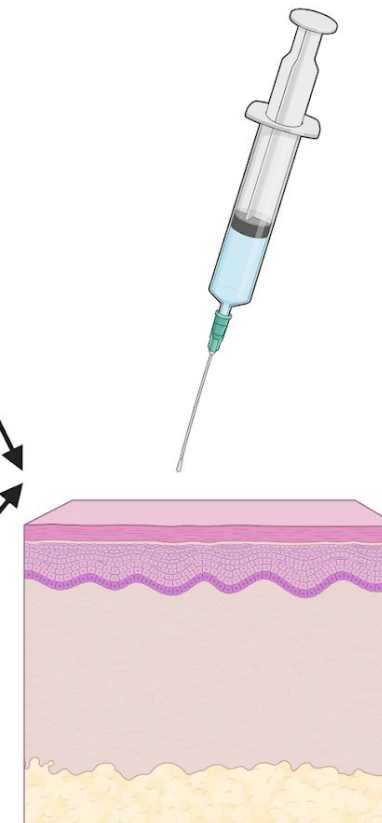
Top-down approach



Bottom-up approach

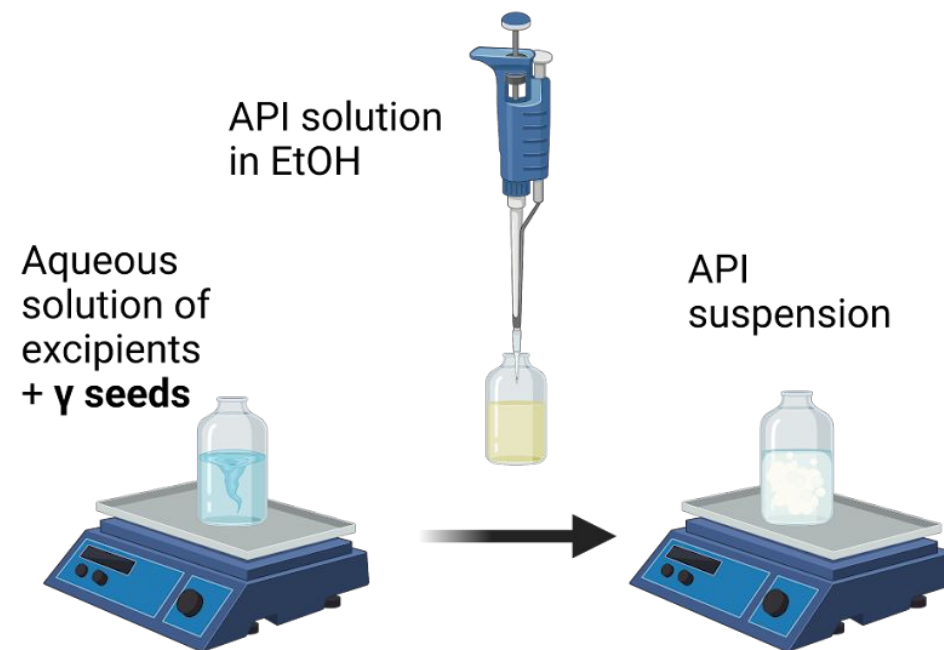


- Control over solid-state form
- Control over particle size
- Morphology
- Dissolution
- Stability over time
- Scalability to continuous



Seeding approach schematics

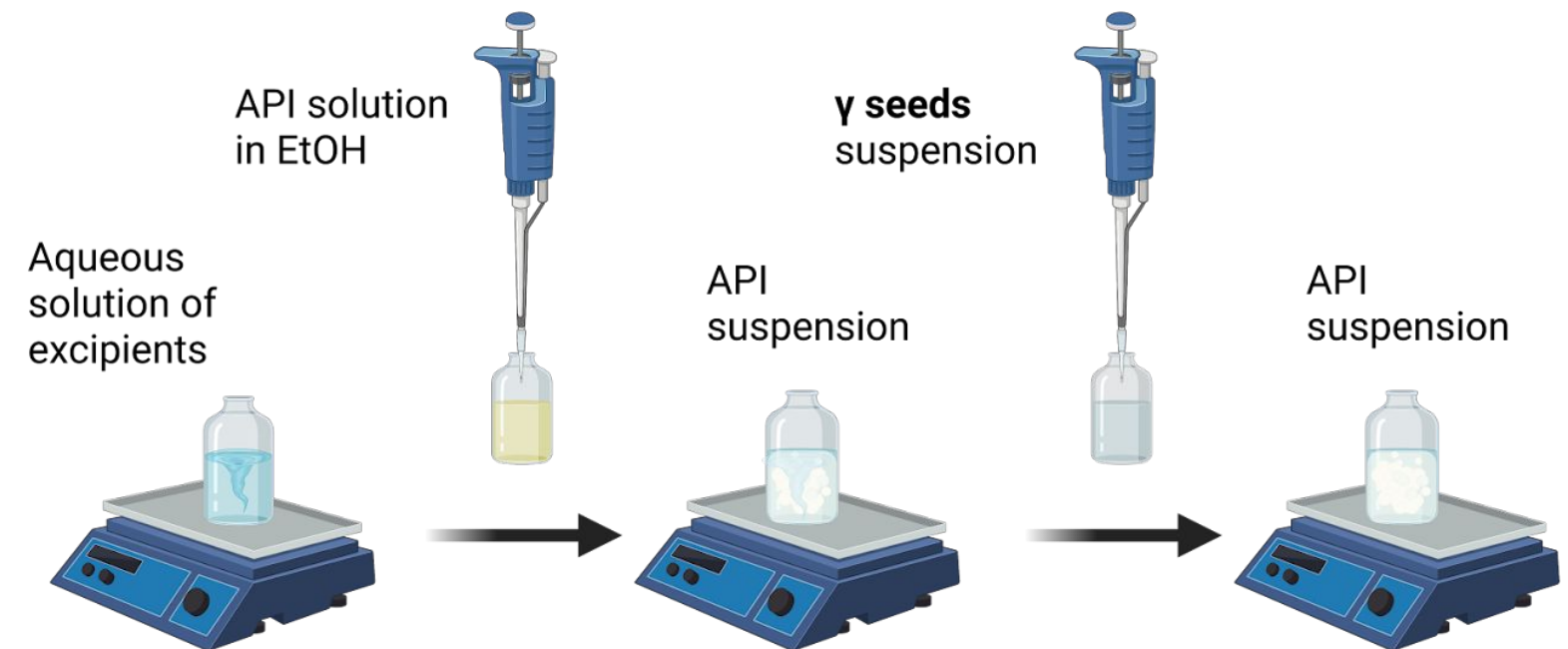
1) Seed addition before nucleation



Formulations:

- Formulation 1 - Poloxamer 407 + DOSS
- Formulation 2 - Poloxamer 407 + SLS

2) Seed addition after nucleation



Experimental conditions:

- T: 25 °C
- Mixing rate: 1200 rpm
- Solvent/antisolvent ration: 1:10
- API concentration: 10 mg/mL
- Total volume: 11 mL

PSD & PXRD of indomethacin microsuspensions



	Formulation 1 SB			Formulation 1 SA		
Time point	Form by PXRD			Form by PXRD		
	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v
4h	α	α	α	α	α	α
24h	α	α	α	α	α	α

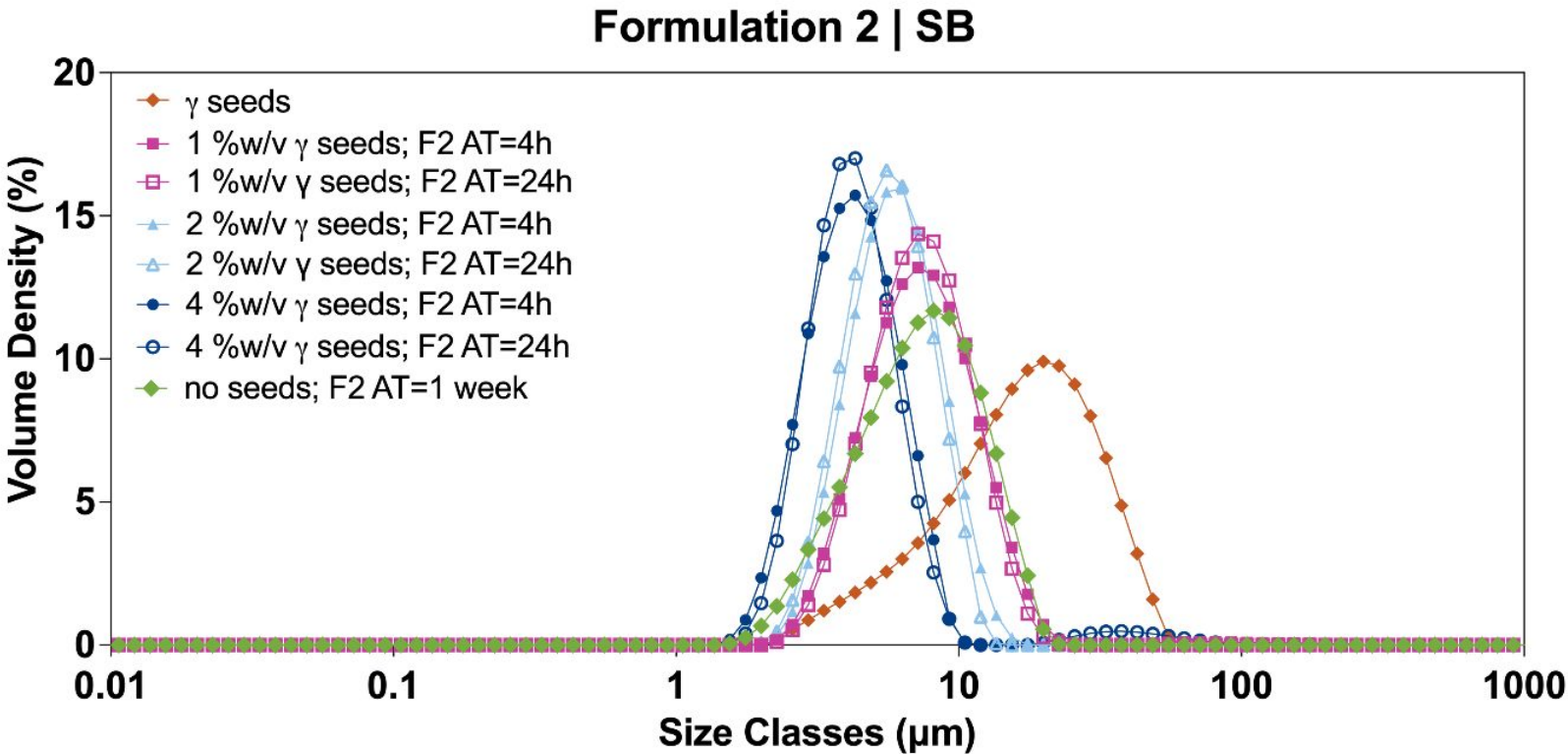
	Formulation 2 SB			Formulation 2 SA		
Time point	Form by PXRD			Form by PXRD		
	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v
4h	γ	γ	γ	α	α	α
24h	γ	γ	γ	α	γ	α

SA: seeding after nucleation

SB: seeding before nucleation

γ form: stable

α form: metastable



AT: aging time

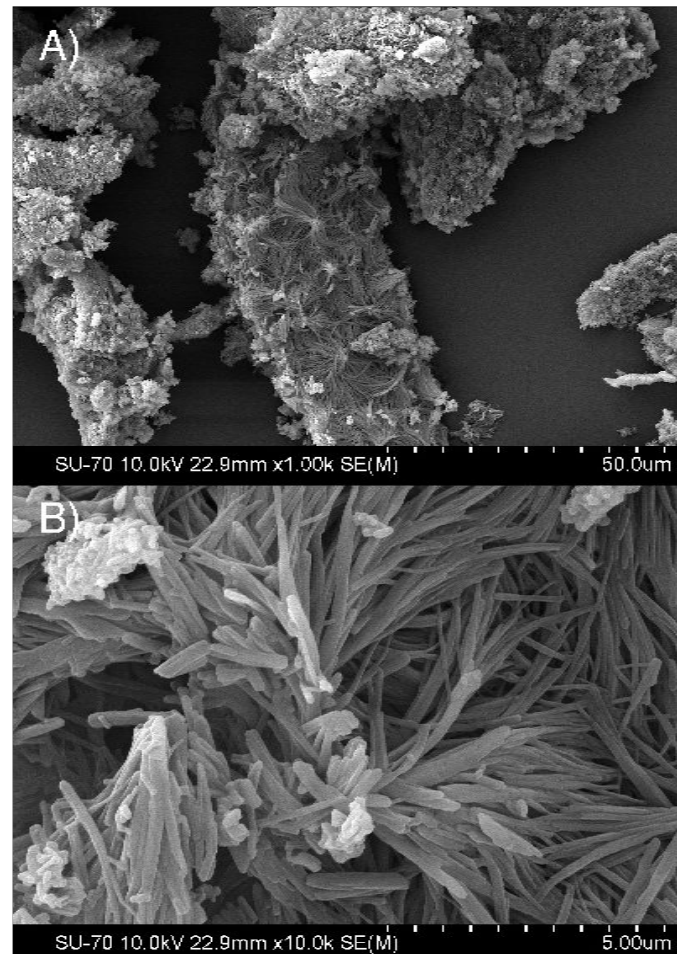
F2: formulation 2

SEM of indomethacin microsuspensions

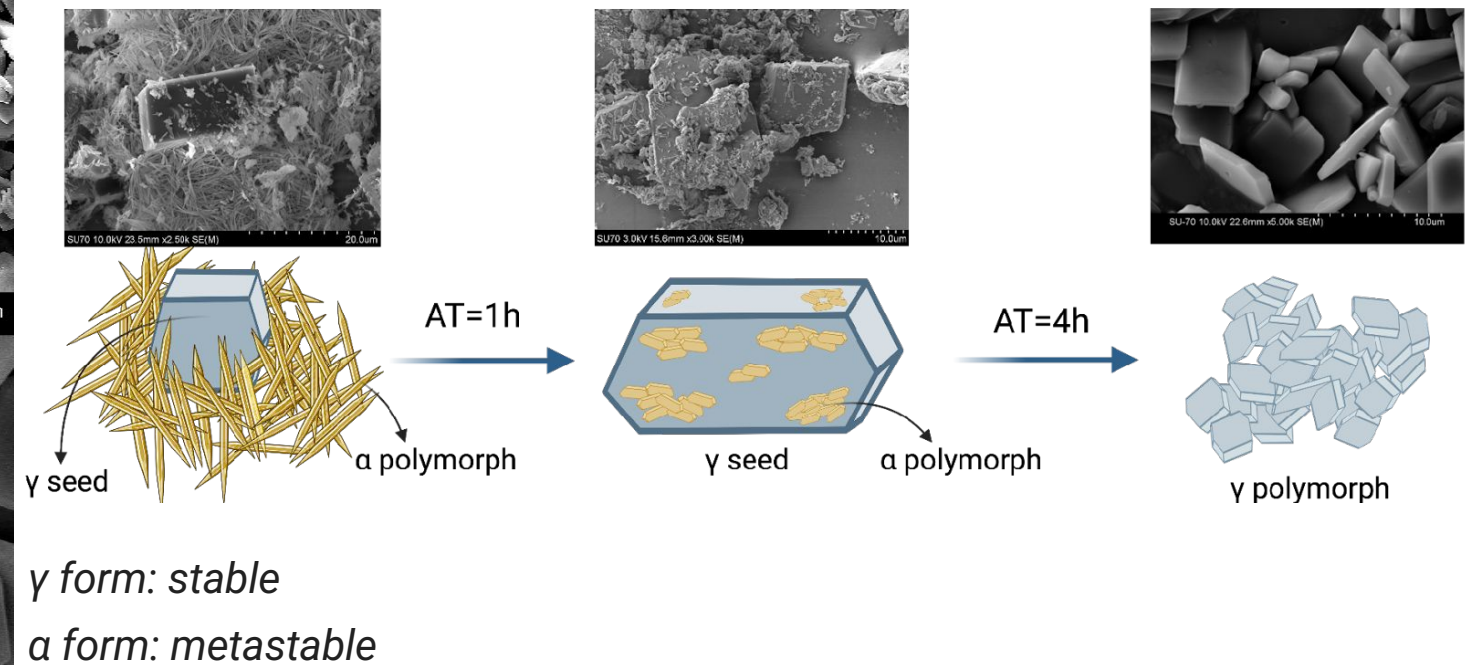
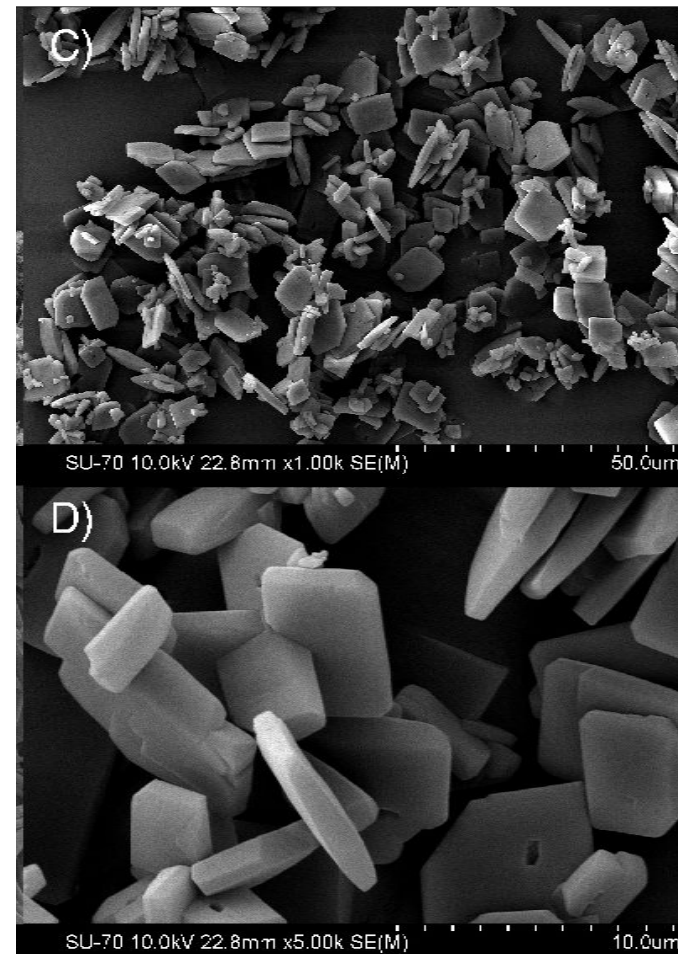


Seeding after nucleation

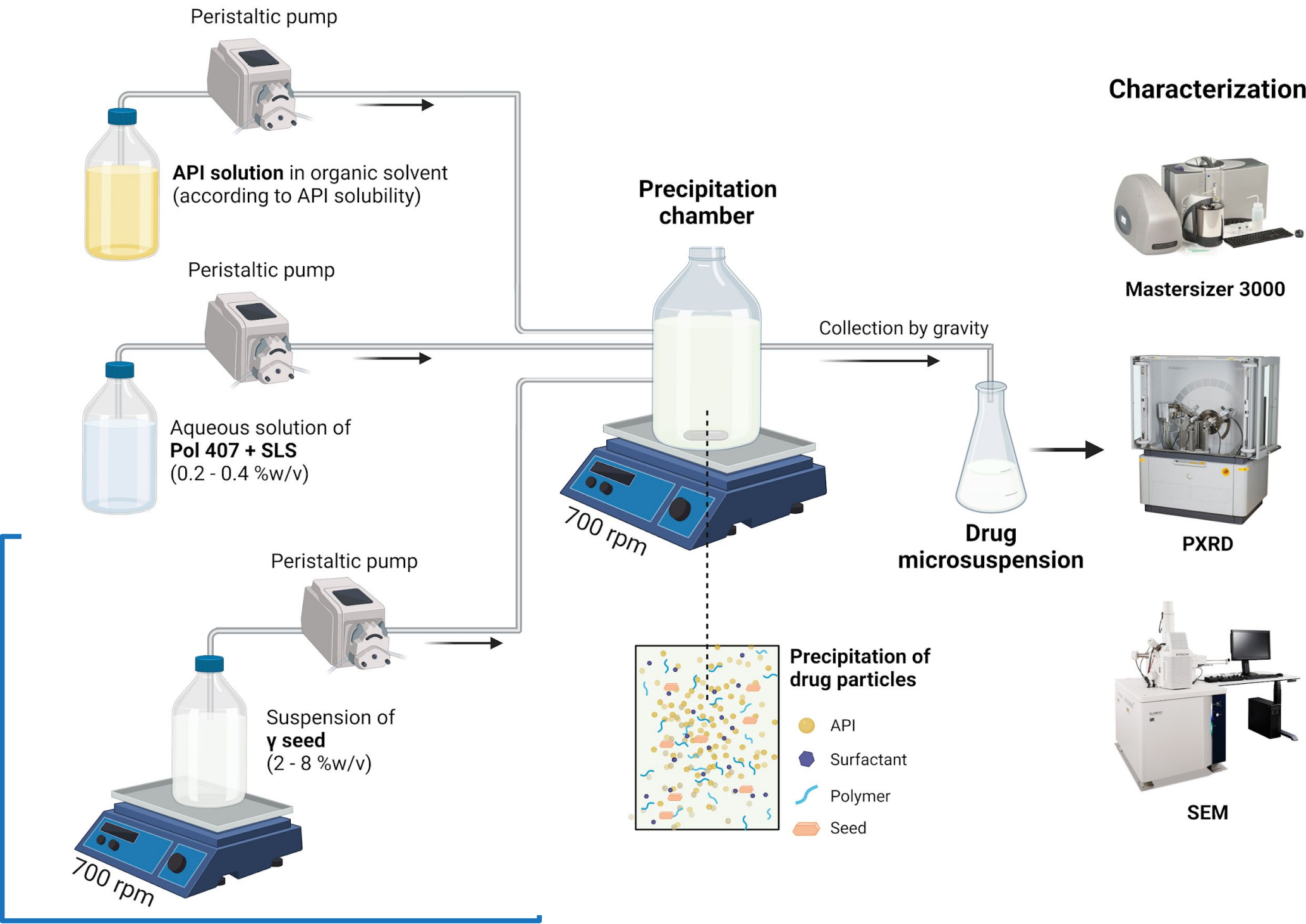
Formulation 1
Poloxamer 407 + DOSS



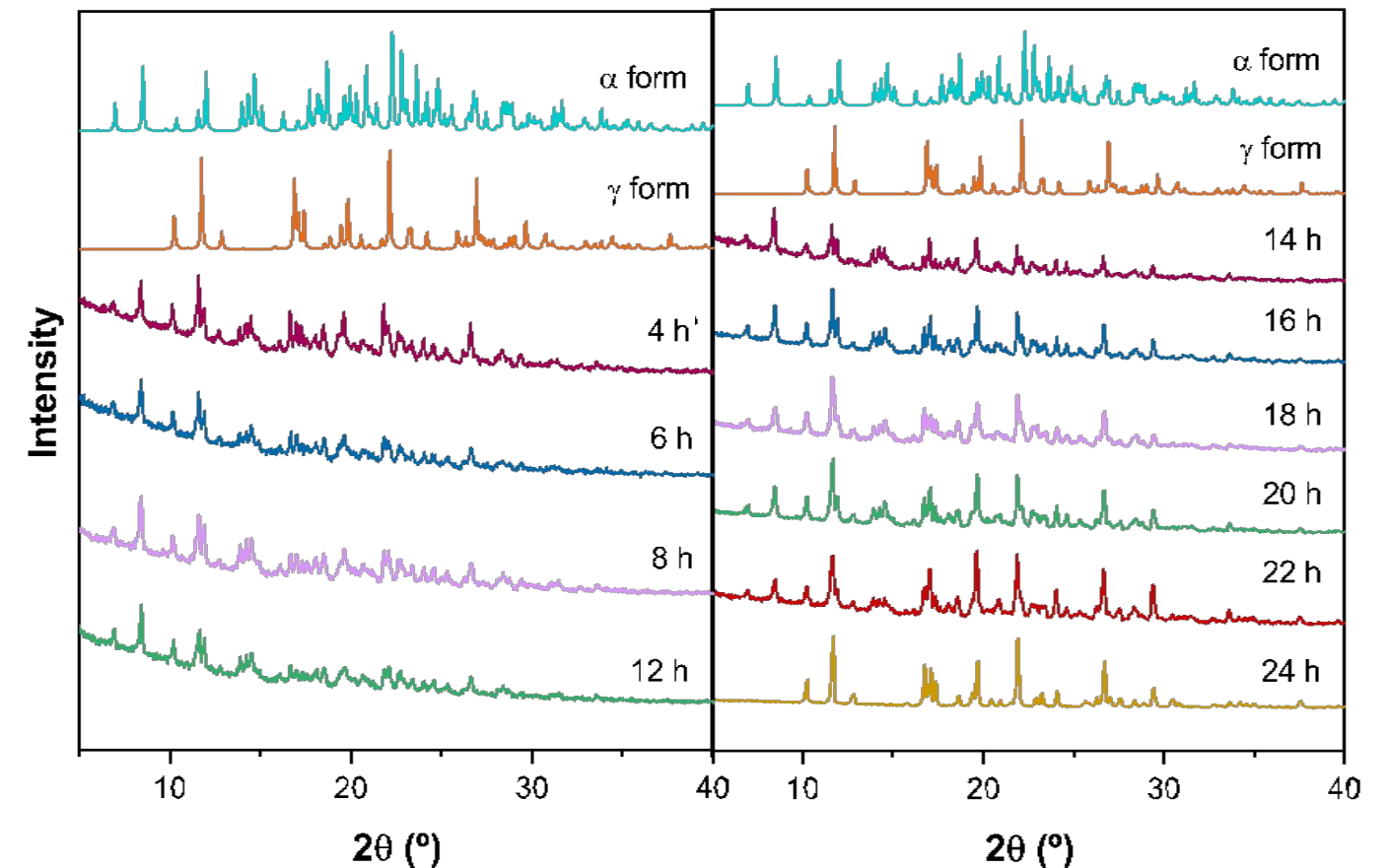
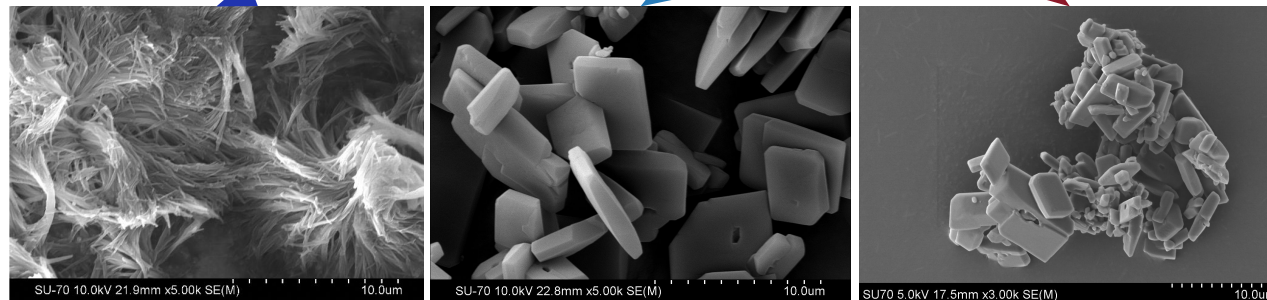
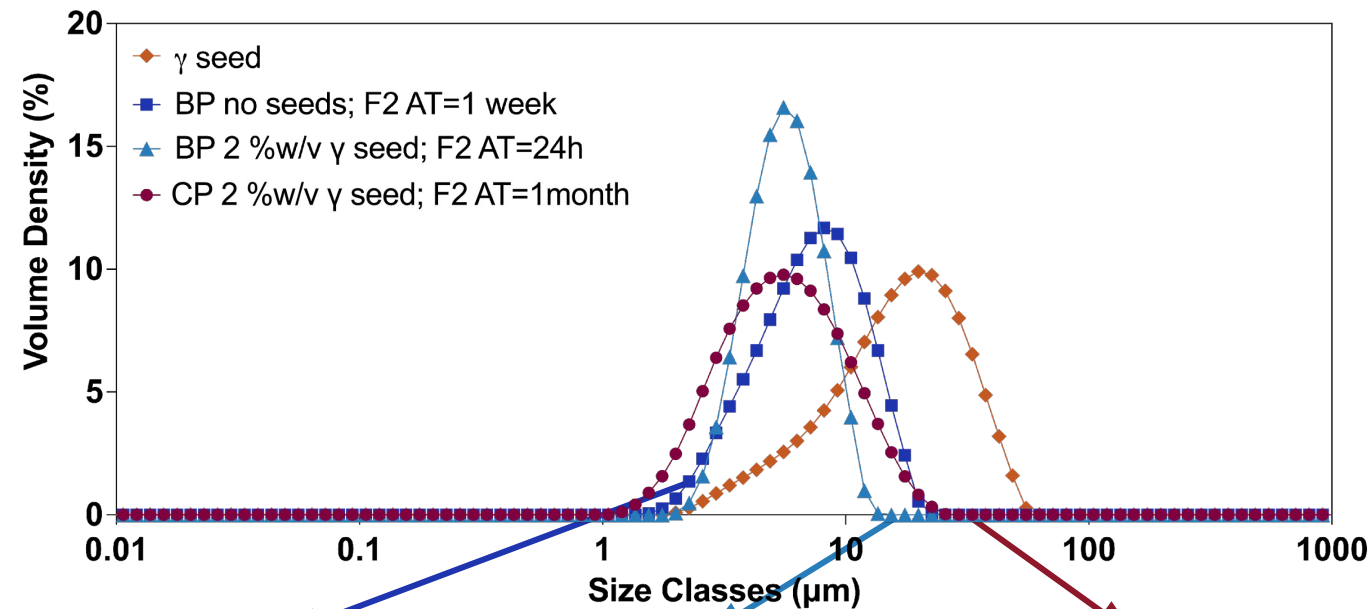
Formulation 2
Poloxamer 407 + SLS



Continuous process | Seeding



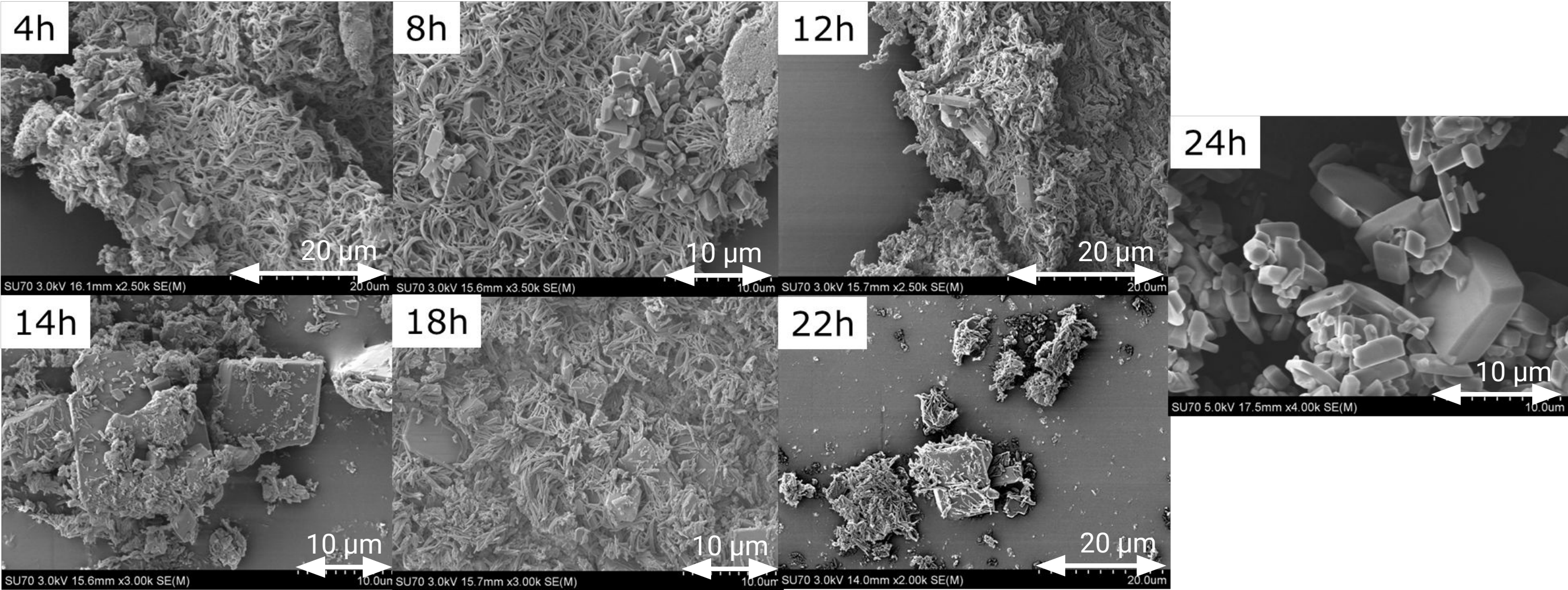
PSD, SEM & PXRD indomethacin microsuspension



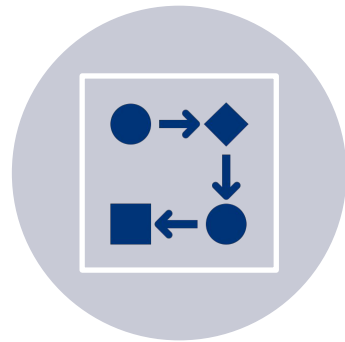
γ form: stable

α form: metastable

SEM observations of solid-state form evolution



Controlling the solid-state form outcome in continuous mode



Longer period of time
for solid-state form
transformation



Challenge in getting
aimed PSD

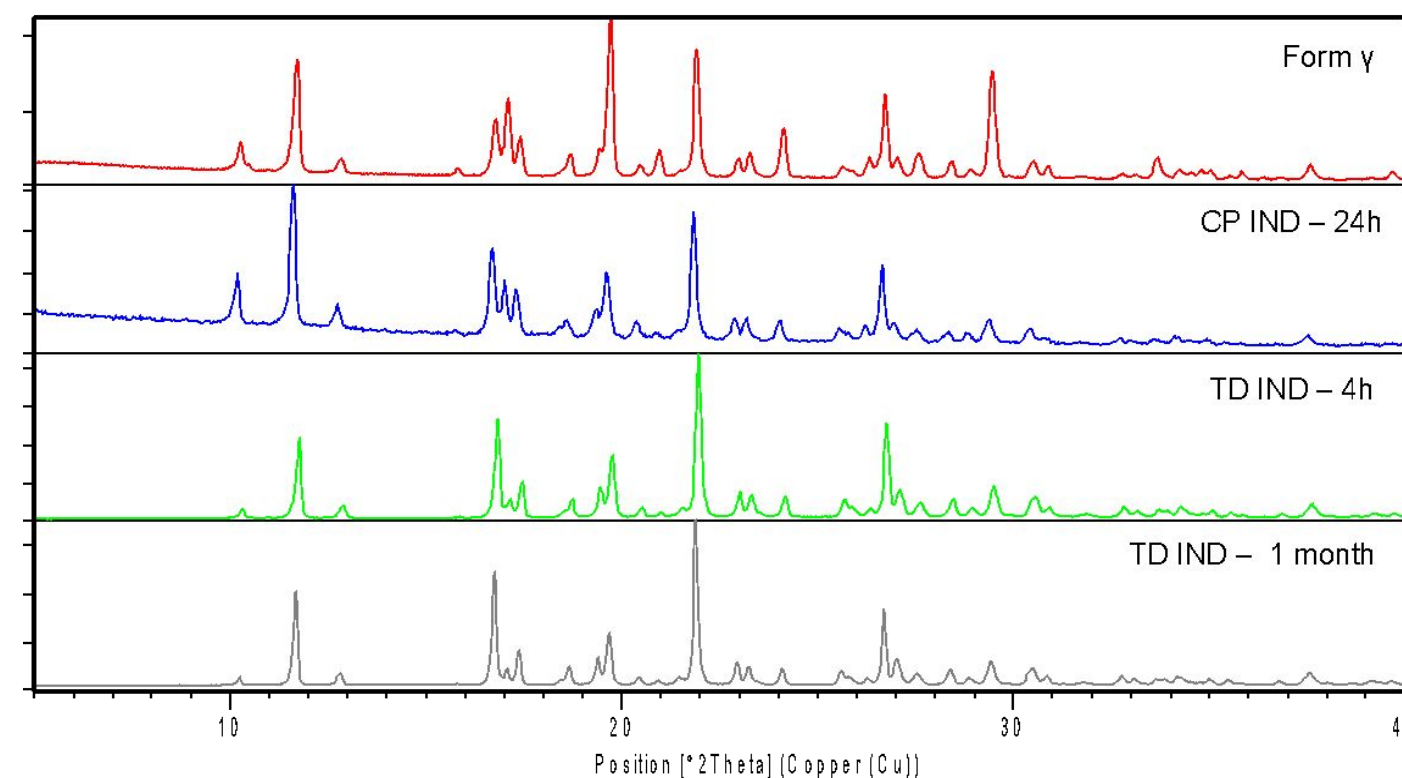
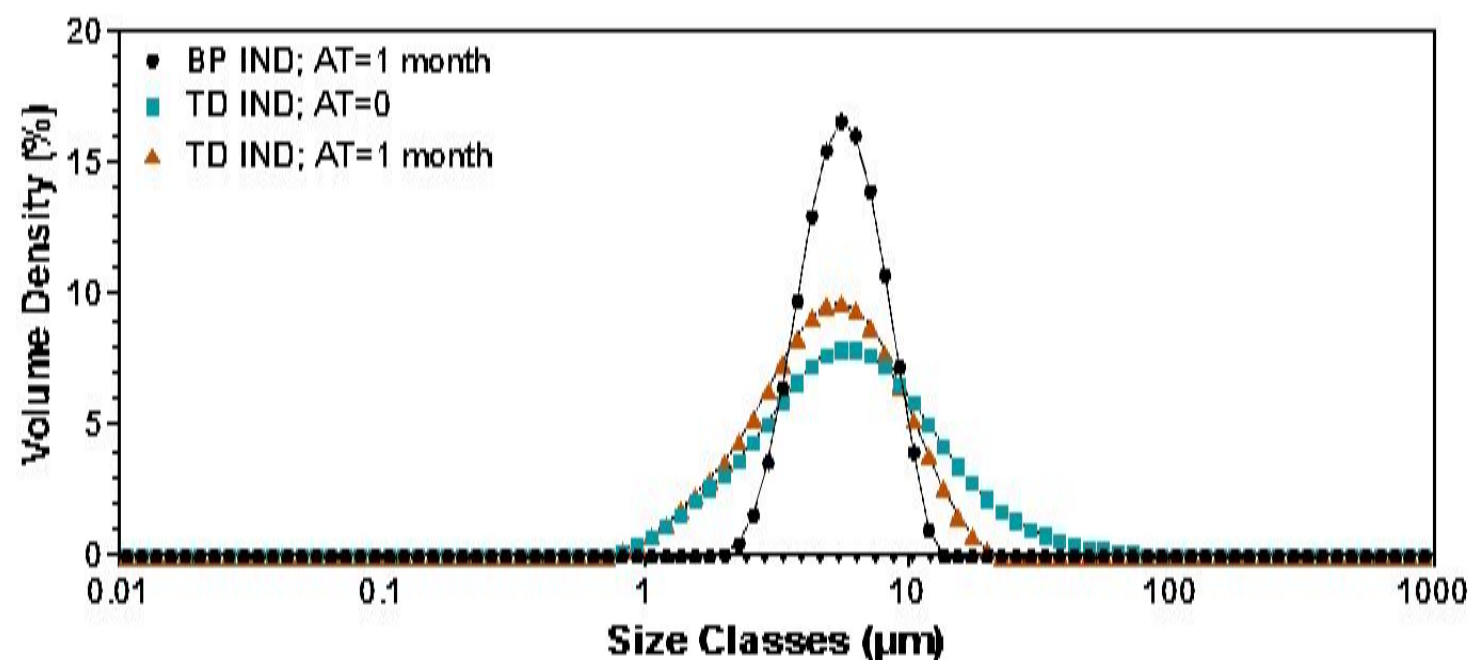
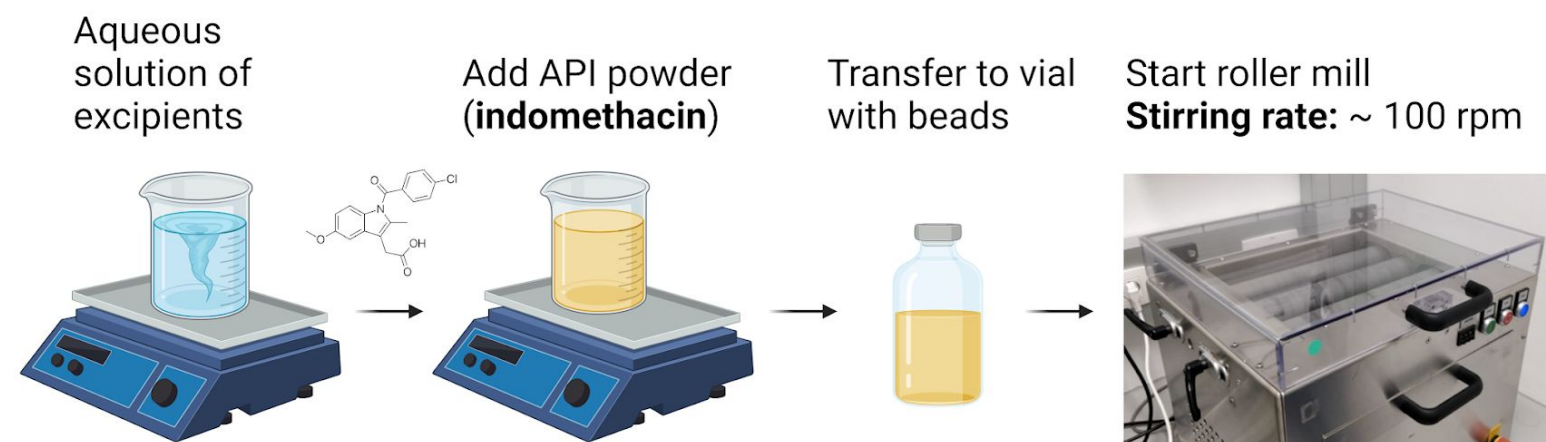


Producing seeds with
consistent PSD



Optimization of flow
rate and mixing
conditions

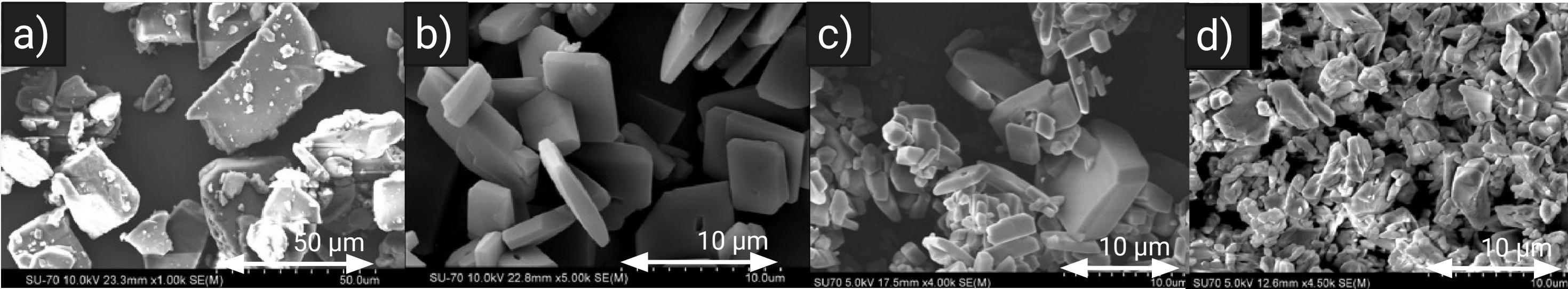
Wet media milling microsuspensions



IND: indomethacin
BP: batch-process
AT: aging time

CP: continuous process liquid antisolvent precipitation
TD: top-down (wet media milling)

Comparison production methods



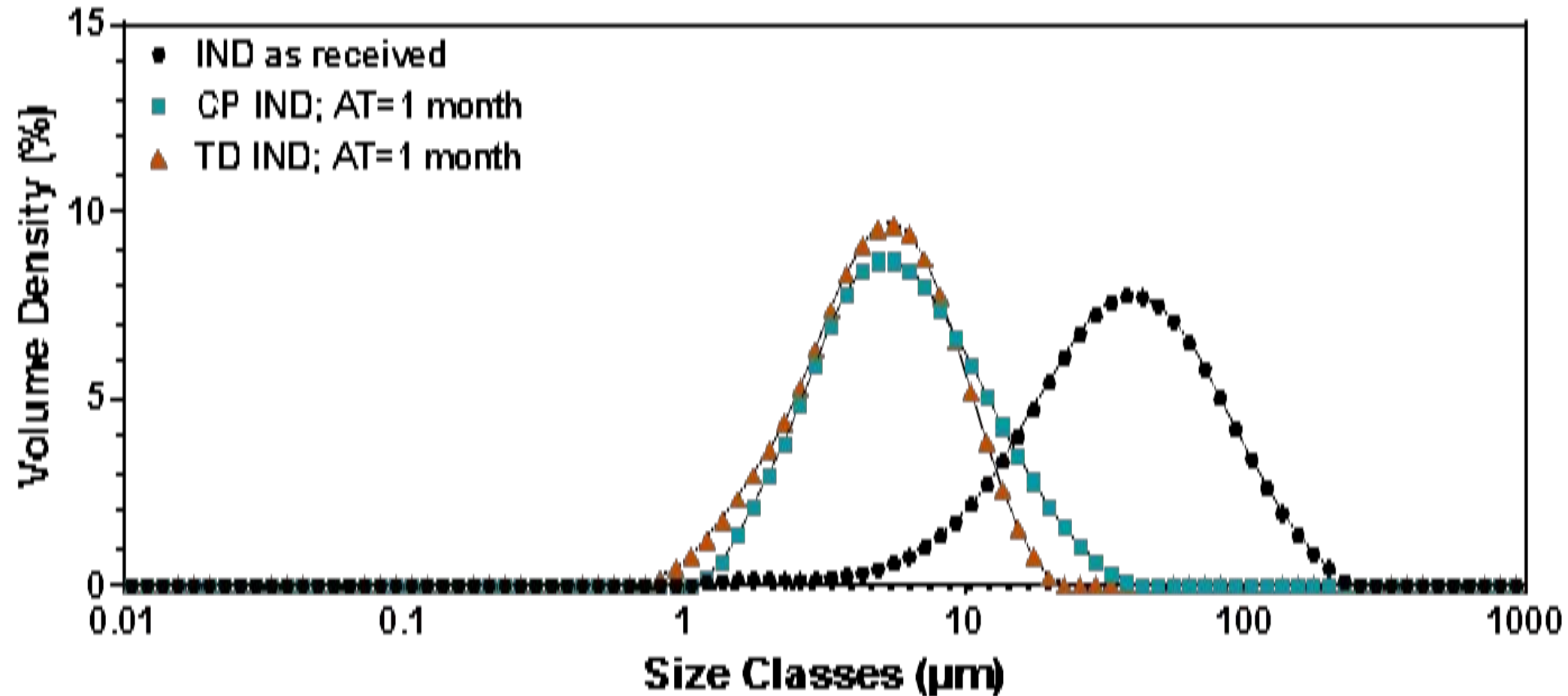
As received

Batch mode
LAS precipitation

Continuous mode
LAS precipitation

Continuous mode
Wet media milling

Comparison PSD of the formulations produced



IND: indomethacin

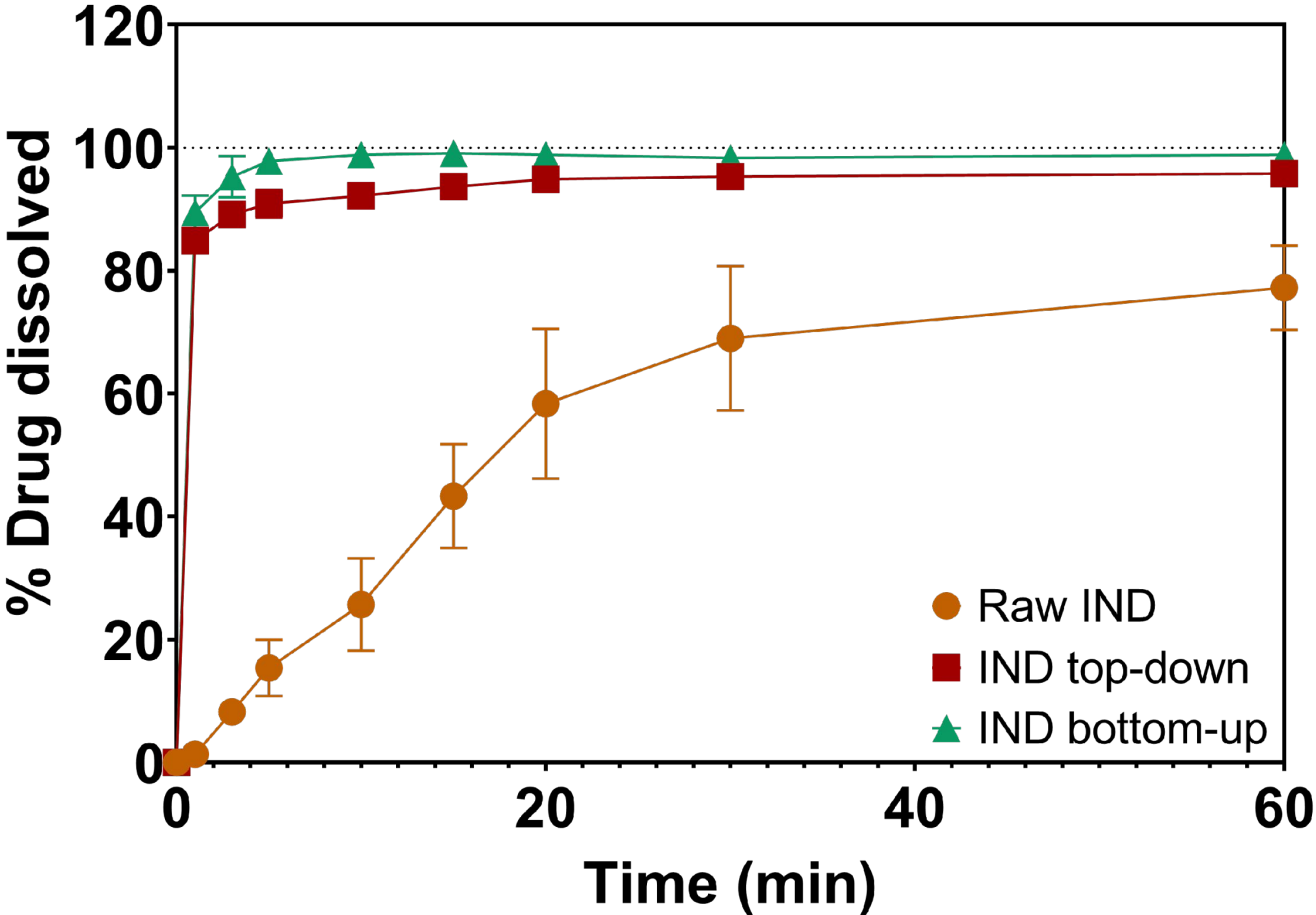
CP: continuous process liquid antisolvent precipitation

TD: top-down (wet media milling)

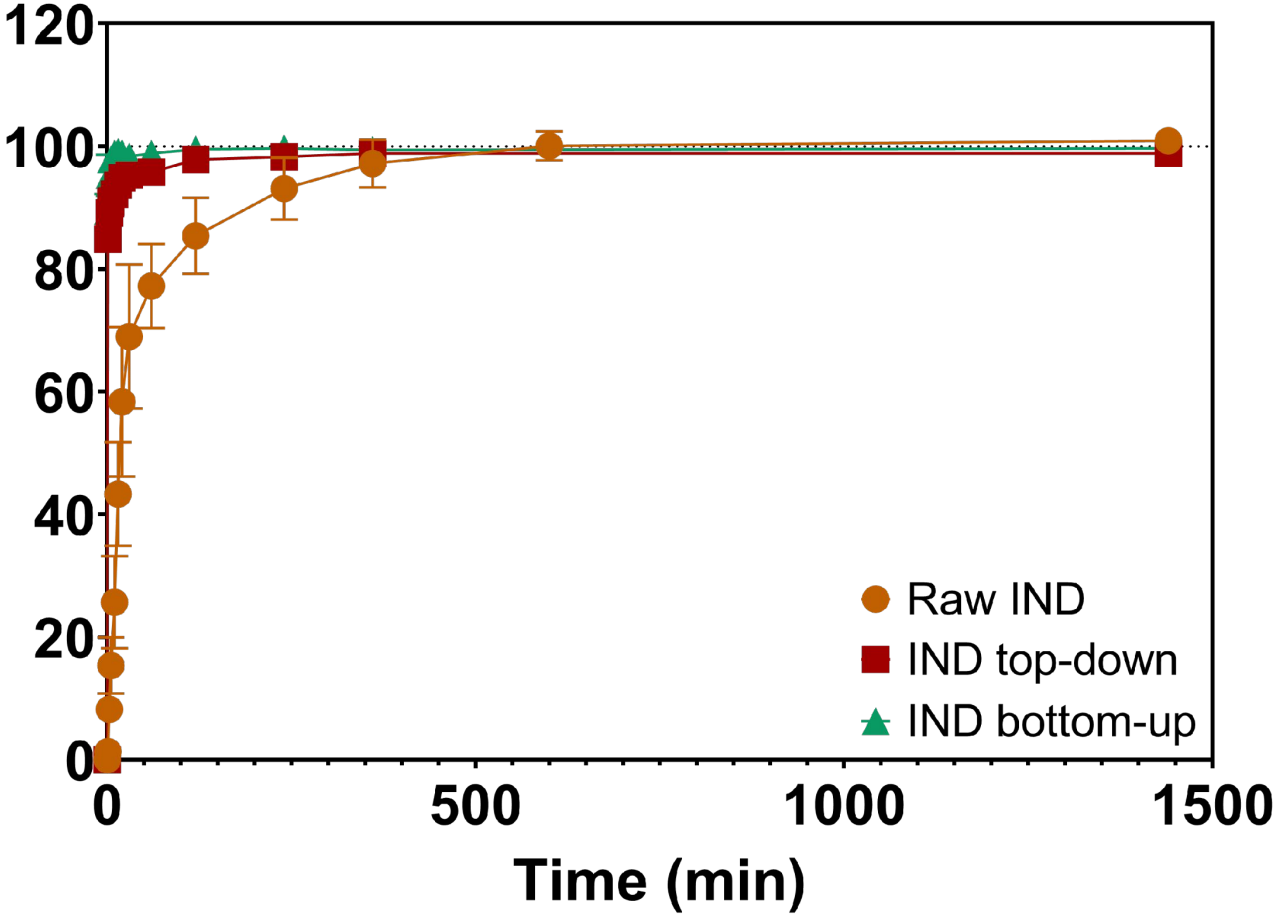
Comparison dissolution profile of the formulations produced



First 60 minutes



After 24 hours



Media: PBS pH 7.4
Temperature: 37 °C
Agitation: 150 rpm

Volume dissolution: 500 mL
API concentration: 5 mg/L
Sink conditions

Comparison techniques



	Wet media milling	BP LAS precipitation	CP LAS precipitation
Particle production	✓	✓	✓
Desired solid-state form and PSD	✓	✓	✓
Control over solid-state form and PSD	✓	✓	✓
Excipient selection for particle suspension	✓	✓	✓
Design stable particle suspension	✓	✓	✓
Scalability of the method	-	✓	-
Control over release kinetics	-	-	-

Conclusions



To produce long-acting injectable suspensions.

- Can we use same excipients for the different approaches?
- Are the properties of the particles produced by the different techniques similar?
- Production of similar stable API suspensions by top-down and bottom-up approaches in continuous mode is feasible
 - Challenges remain including
 - solvent removal and
 - API loading per unit volume
 - Barriers remain to switching from industrially accepted top-down approaches to alternative bottom-up approaches include
 - Cost savings still unclear
 - Regulatory considerations
 - Industrial experience, 'in house know-how'
 - Not clear if any change in in vivo efficacy by using new bottom-up approach
- Selection and addition of excipients is API and approach dependent

Acknowledgements



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Thank you
for your time today

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