



Marie Skłodowska-Curie  
Actions



# Is bottom-up a long-acting solution?

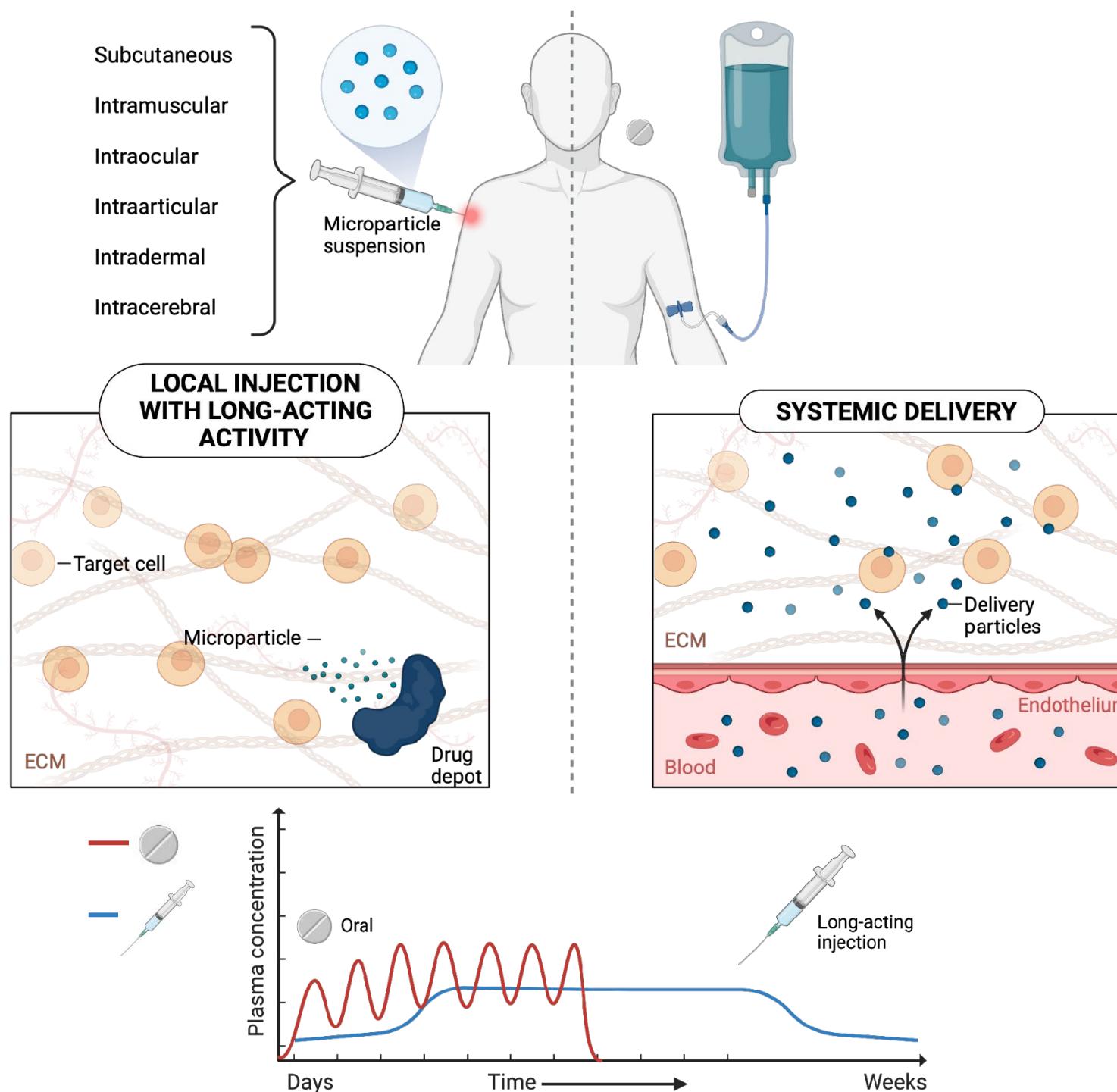
**2023 CRS Annual Meeting**  
**Mariana Hugo Silva**

Supervisors: Prof. René Holm, Prof. Sarah Hudson, Prof. Lidia Tajber  
Janssen Pharmaceutica, Belgium; University of Limerick and Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

# What are LAIs?



LonaActNow



# 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.**

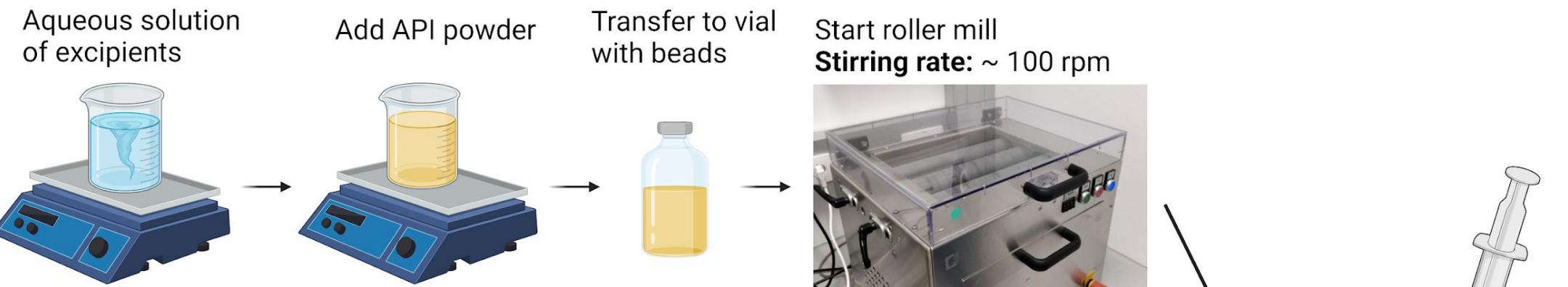
- Can we use same excipients for the different approaches?
- Are the properties of the particles produced by the different techniques similar?
- **Target particle size:** 5-10  $\mu\text{m}$

# Project hypothesis

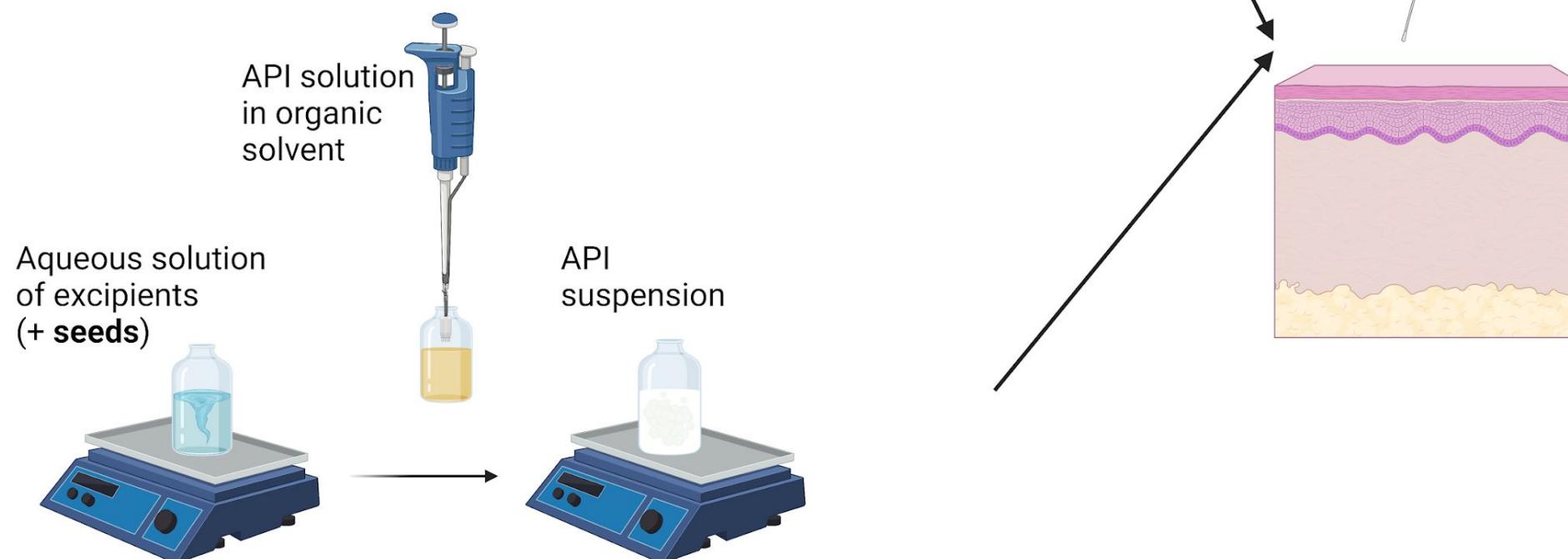


LongActNow

## Top-down approach



## Bottom-up approach

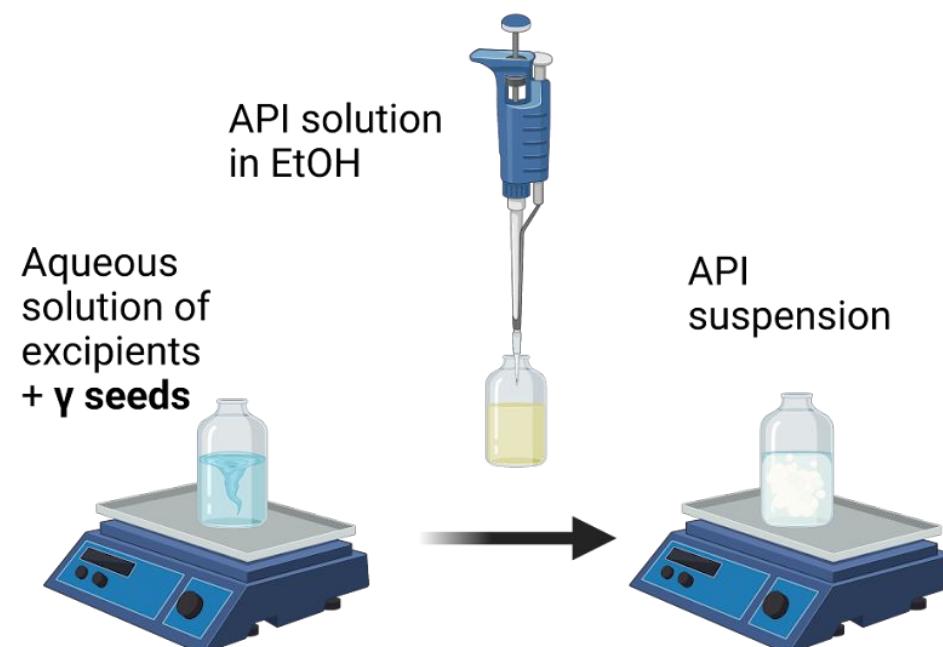


- Control over solid-state form
- Control over particle size
- Morphology
- Dissolution
- Stability over time
- Scalability to continuous

# Seeding approach schematics



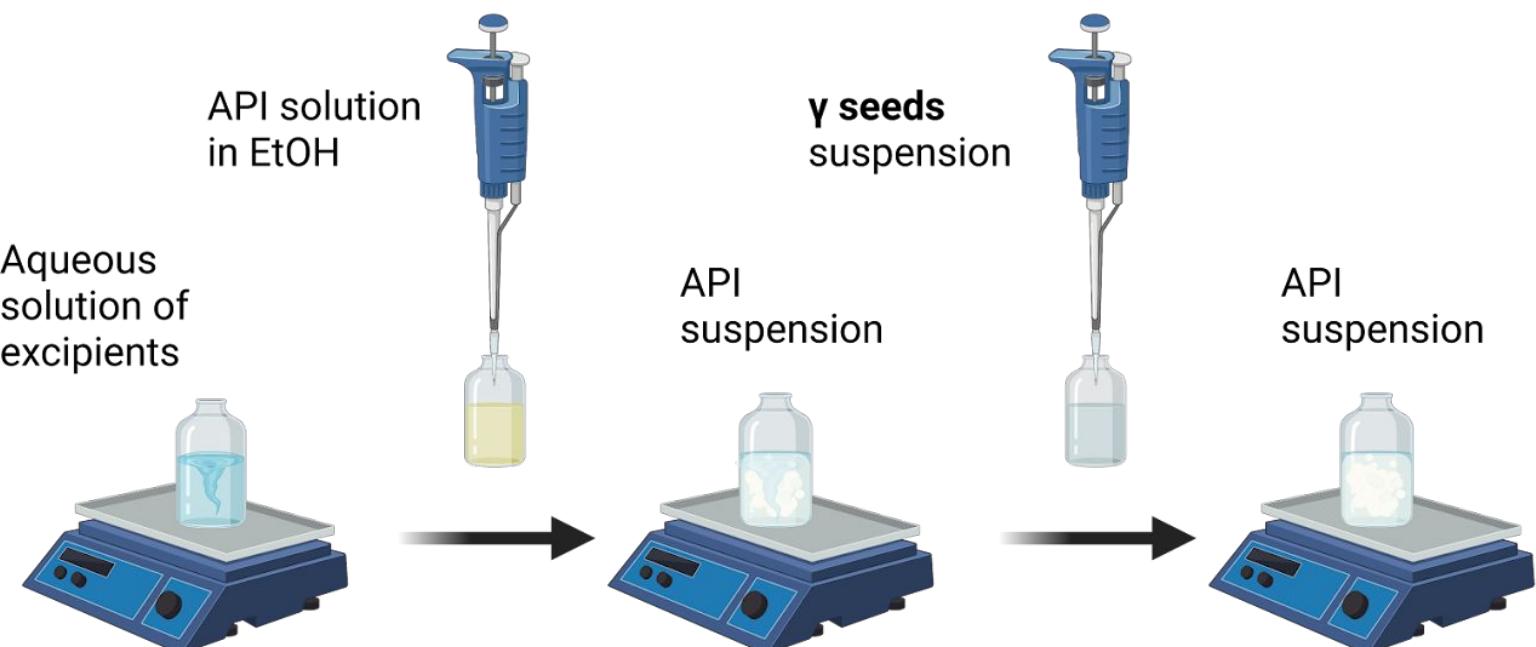
## 1) Seed addition before nucleation



### 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 miscrosusensions



	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

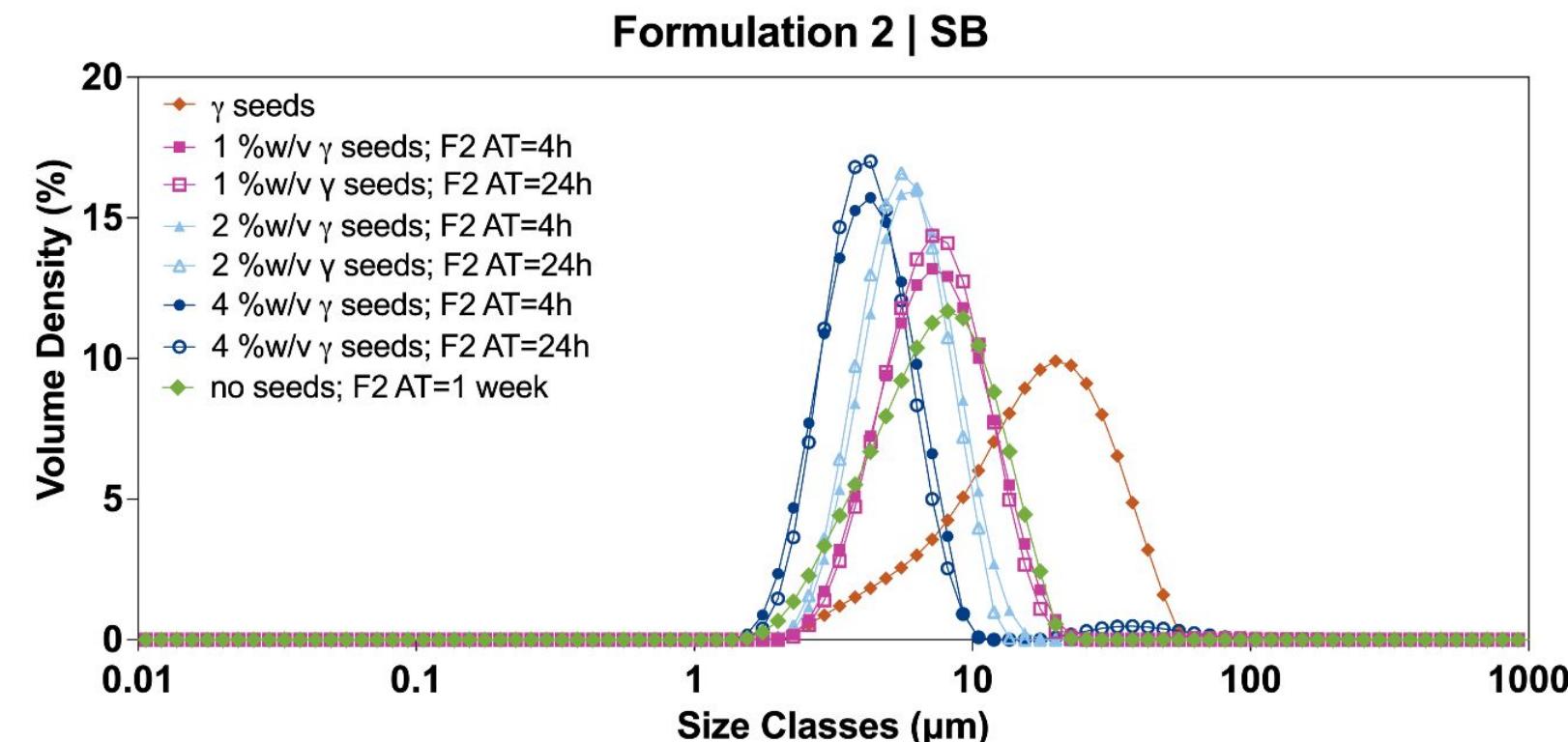
	Formulation 2   SB			Formulation 2   SA		
Time point	Form by PXRD			Form by PXRD		
	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v	1%w/v	2%w/v	4%w/v
4h	γ	γ	γ	α	α	α
24h	γ	γ	γ	α	γ	α

SA: seeding after nucleation

SB: seeding before nucleation

γ form: stable

α form: metastable



AT: aging time

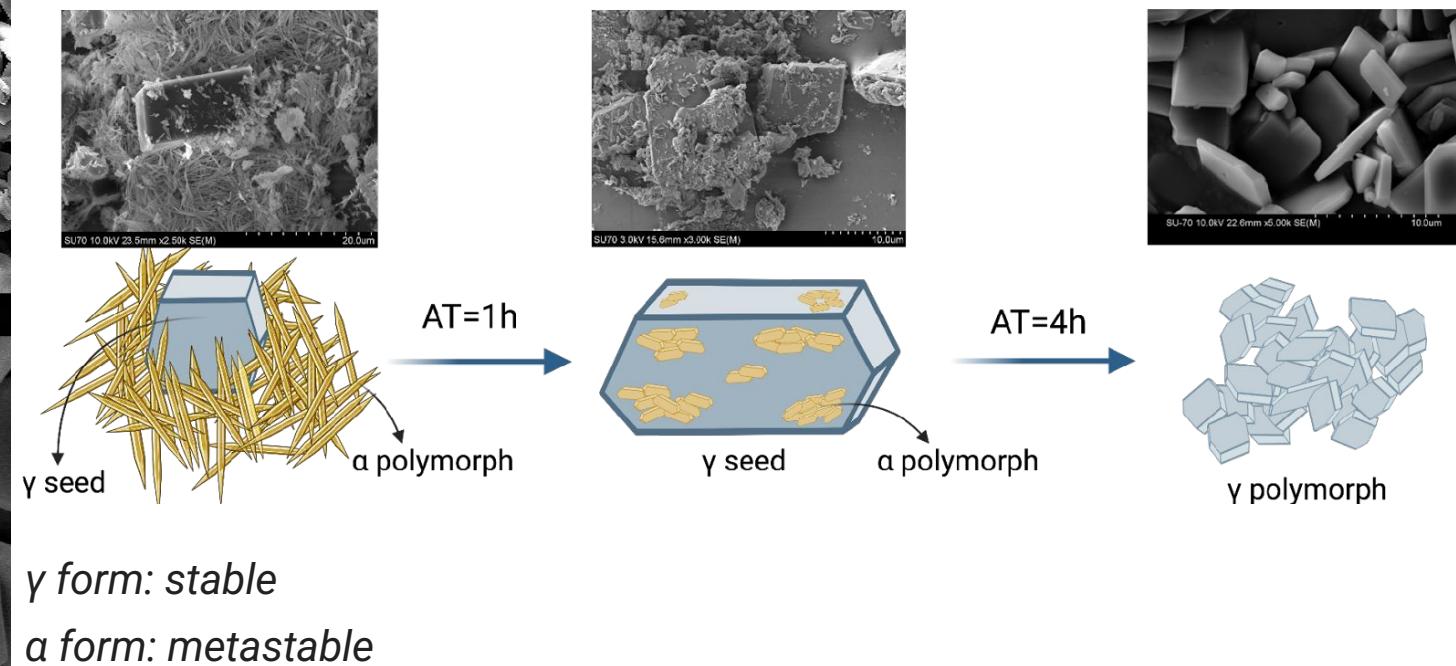
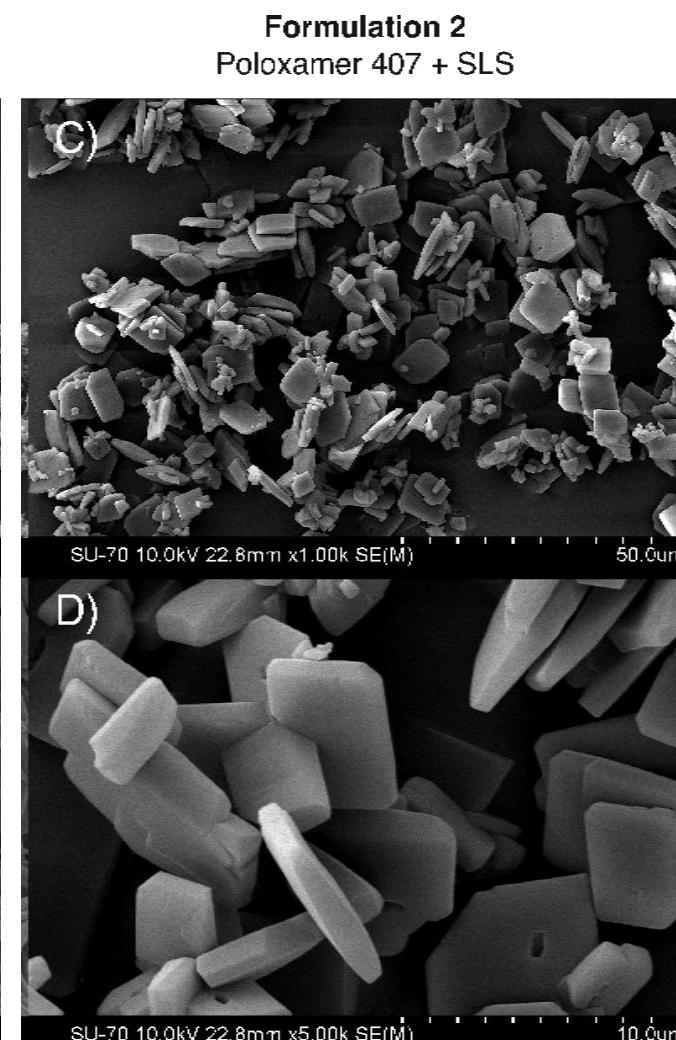
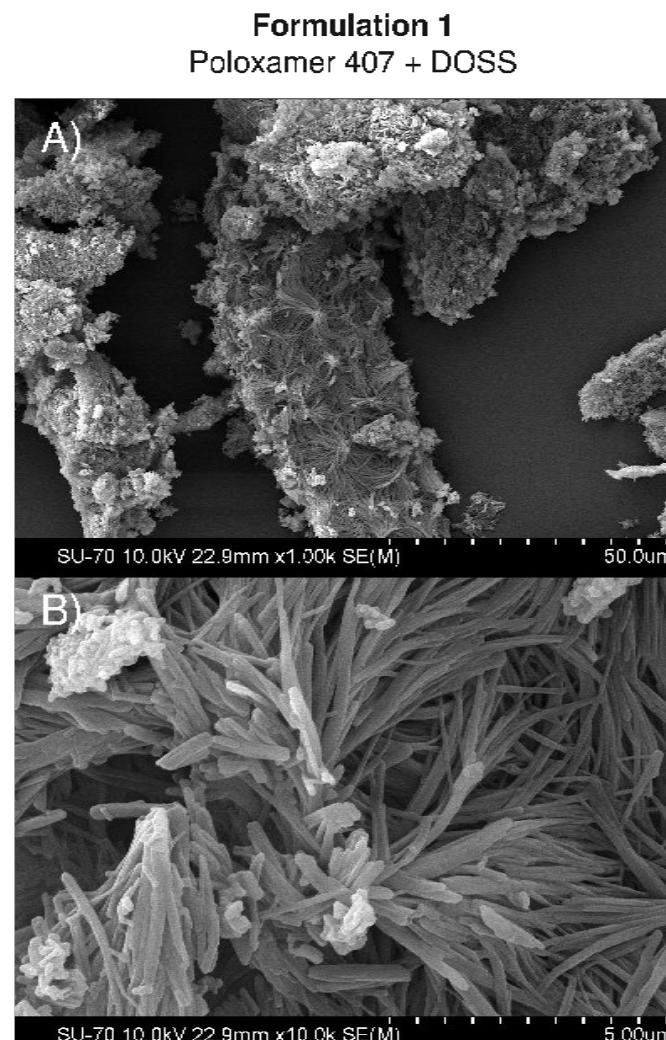
F2: formulation 2

# SEM of indomethacin microsuspensions

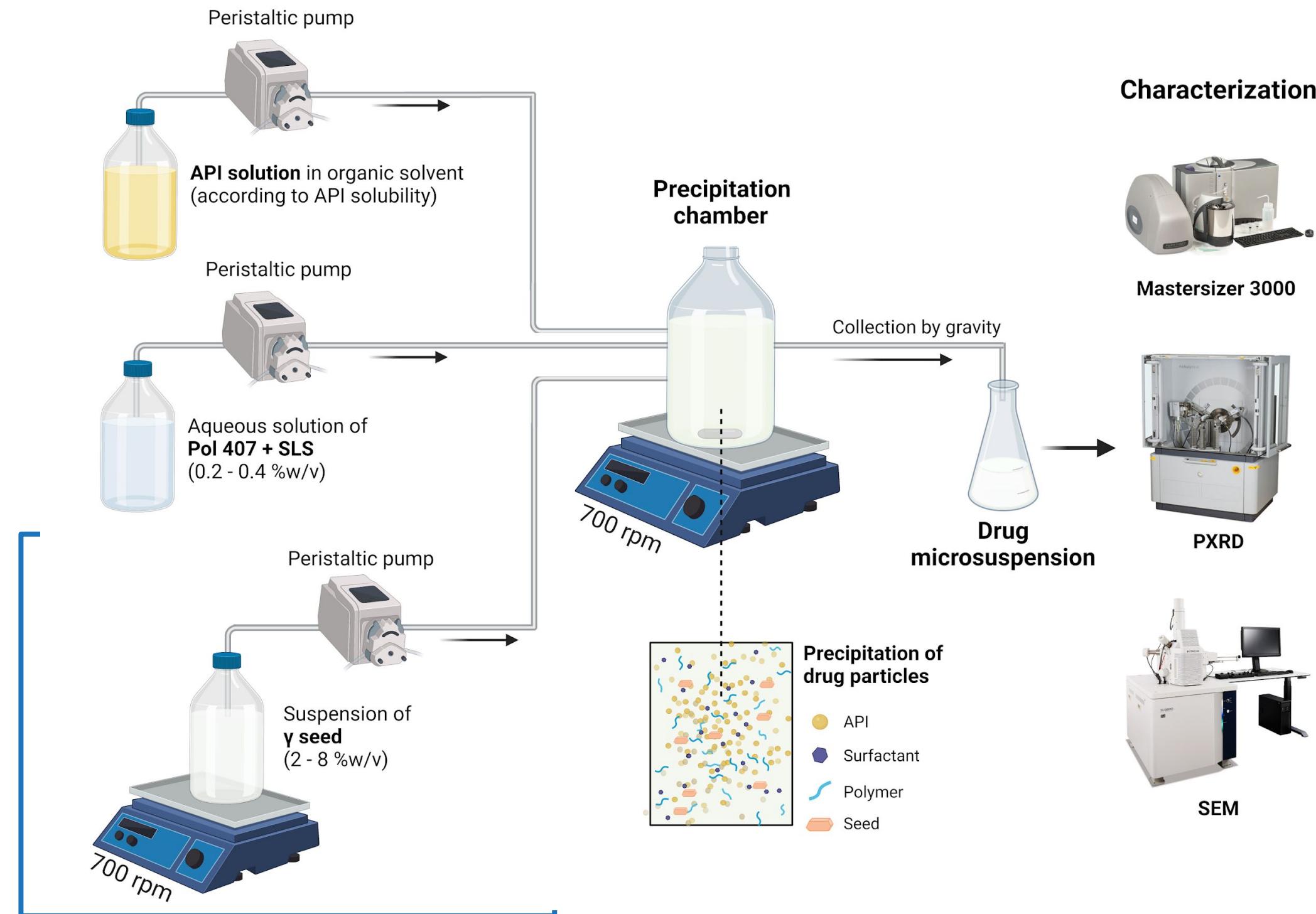


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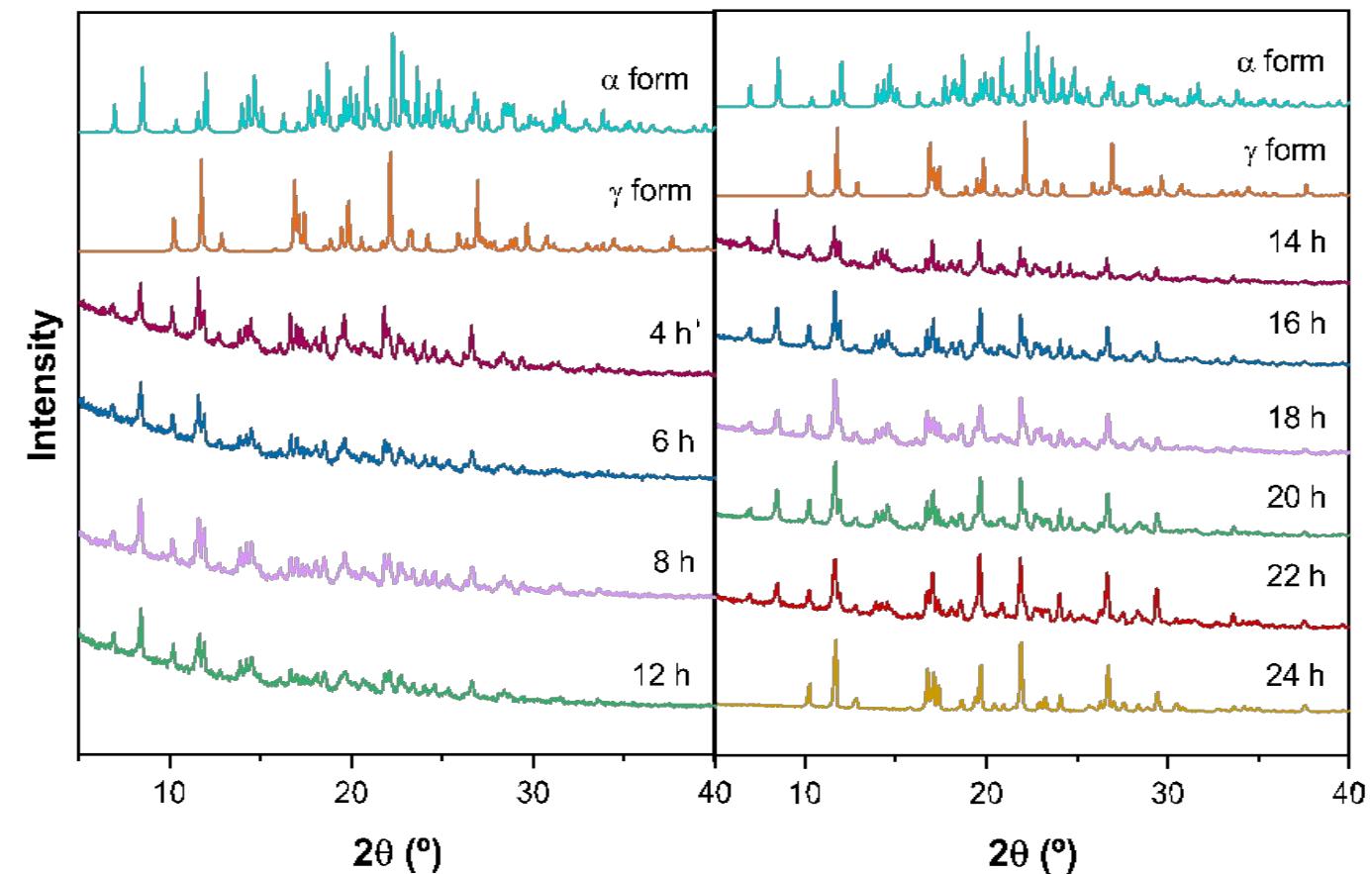
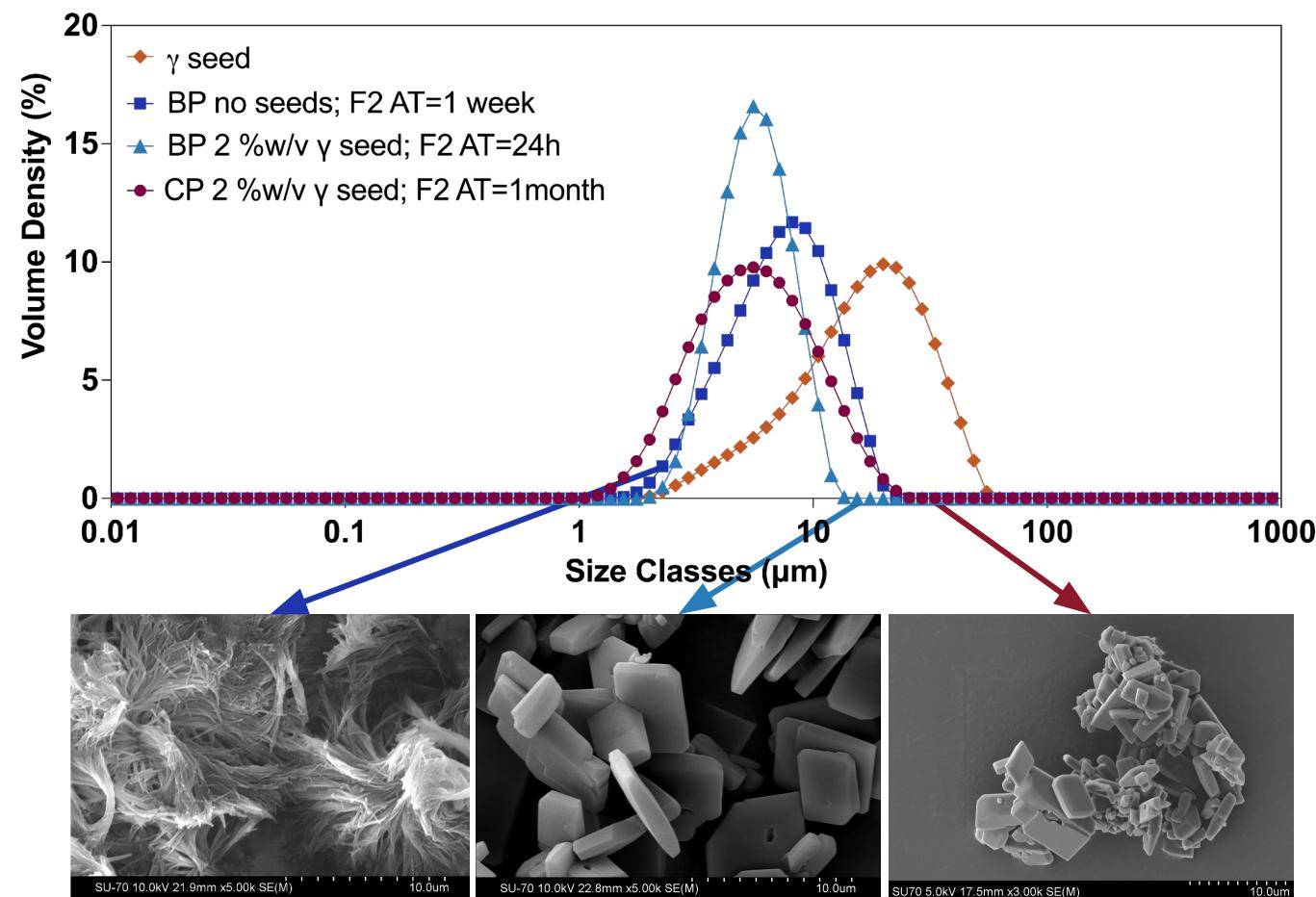
## Seeding after nucleation



# Continuous process | Seedling



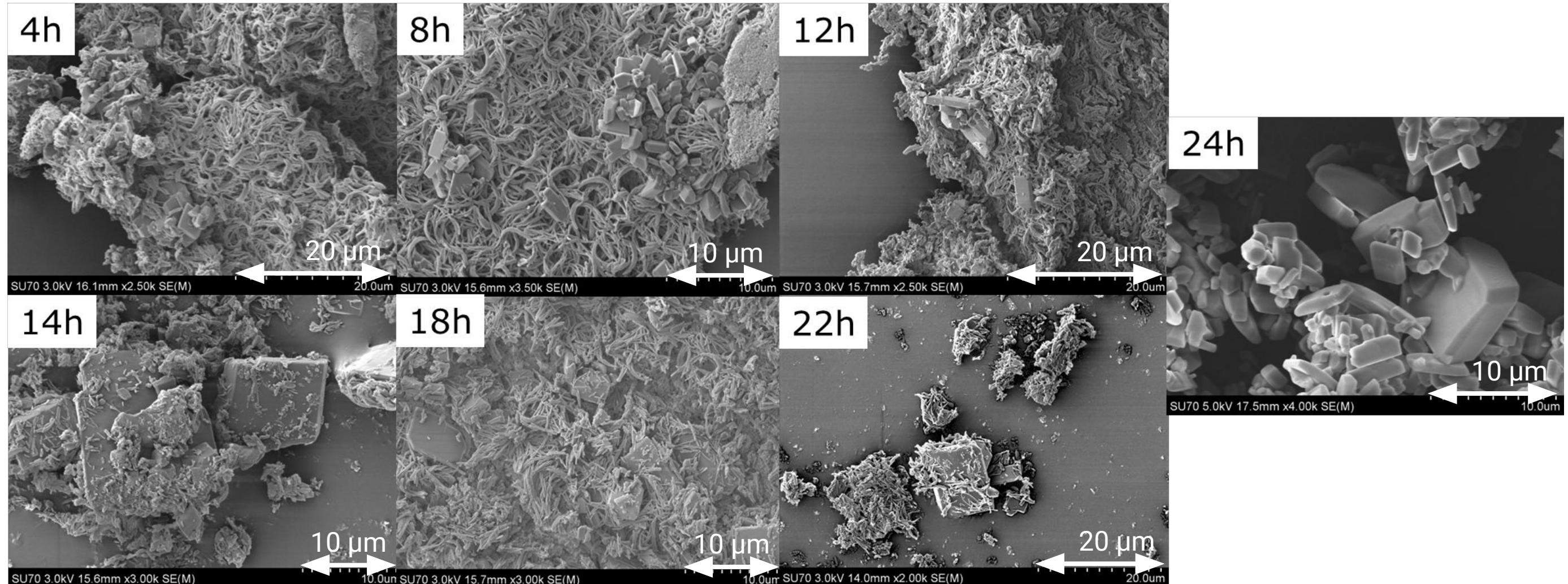
# PSD, SEM & PXRD indomethacin microsuspension



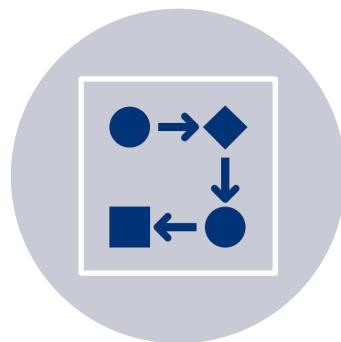
*γ form: stable*

*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

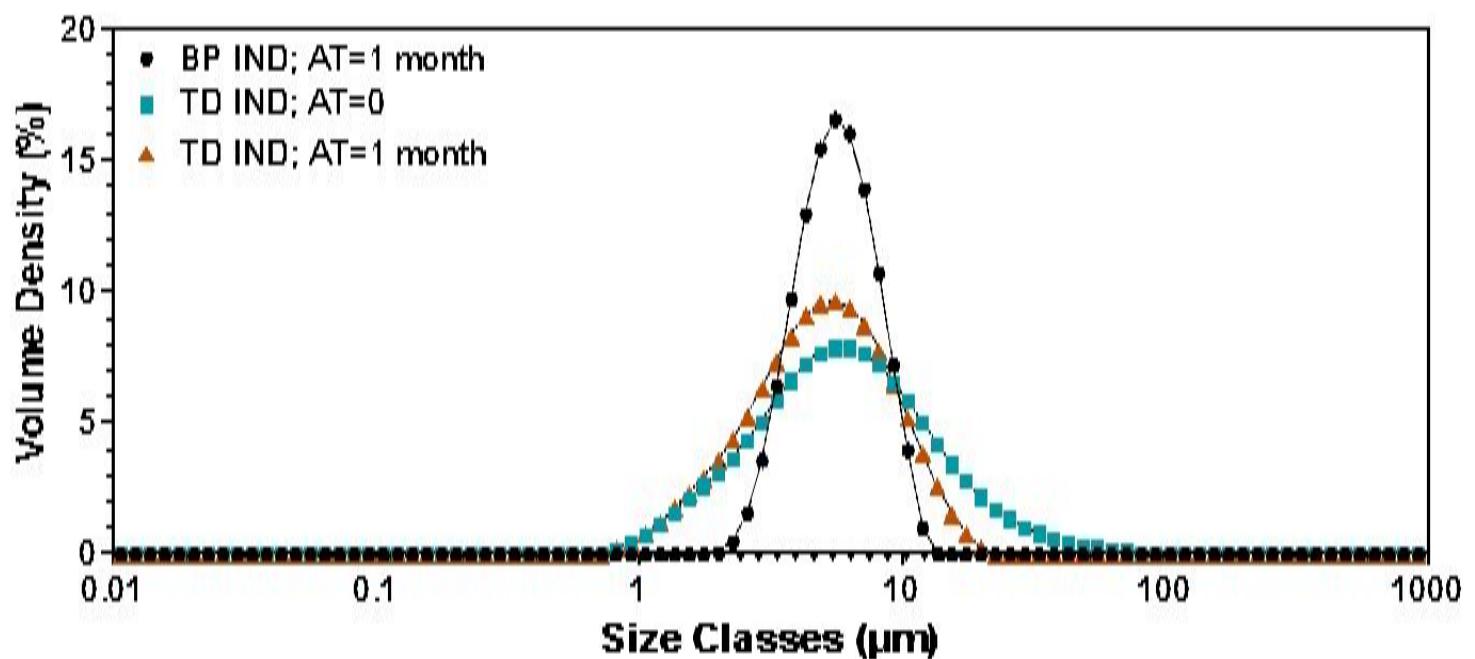
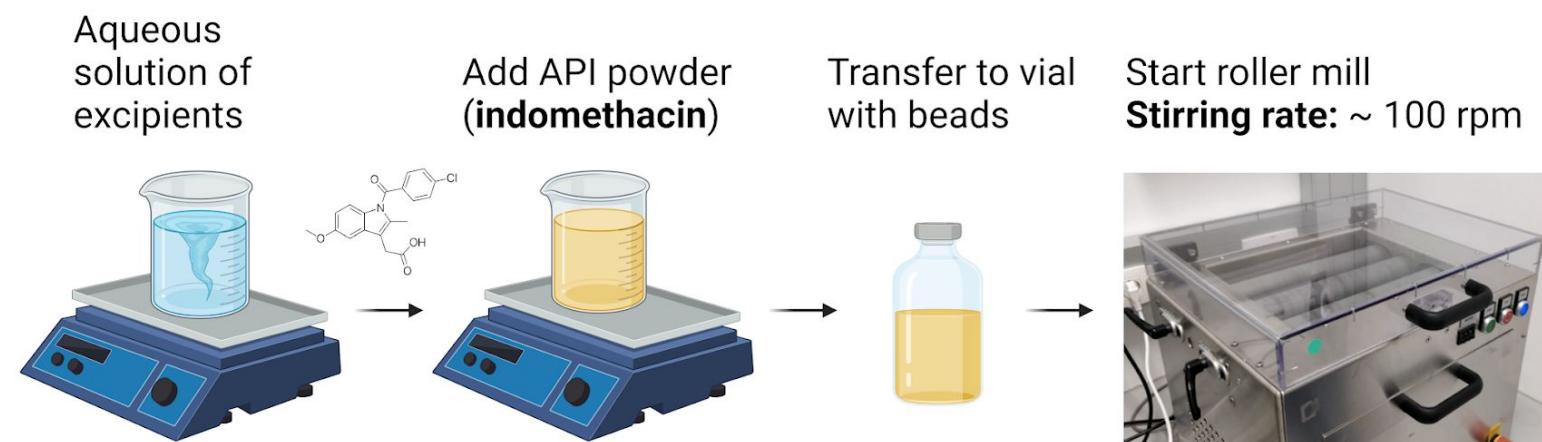


Producing seeds with consistent PSD



Optimization of flow rate and mixing conditions

# Wet media milling microsuspensions



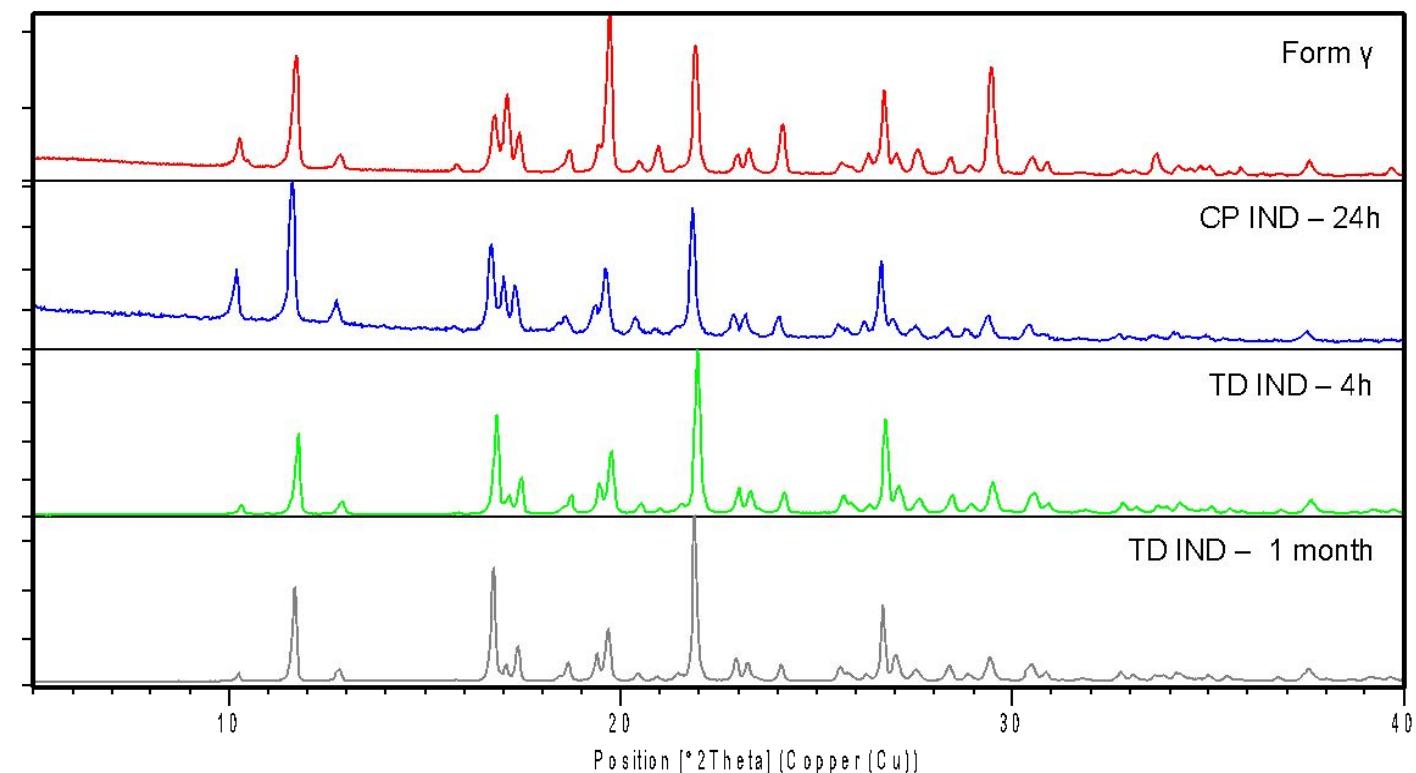
IND: indomethacin

BP: batch-process

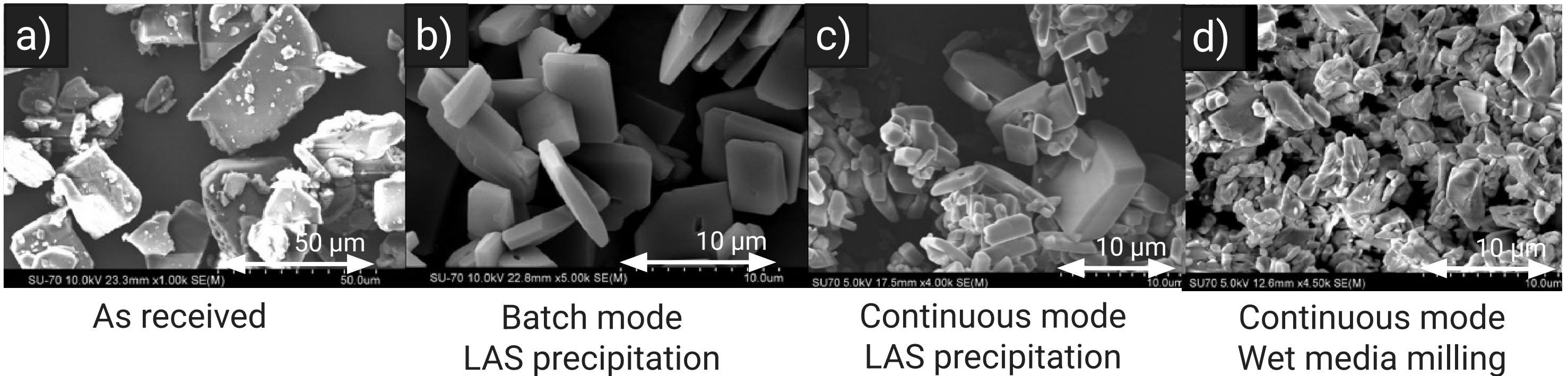
AT: aging time

CP: continuous process liquid antisolvent precipitation

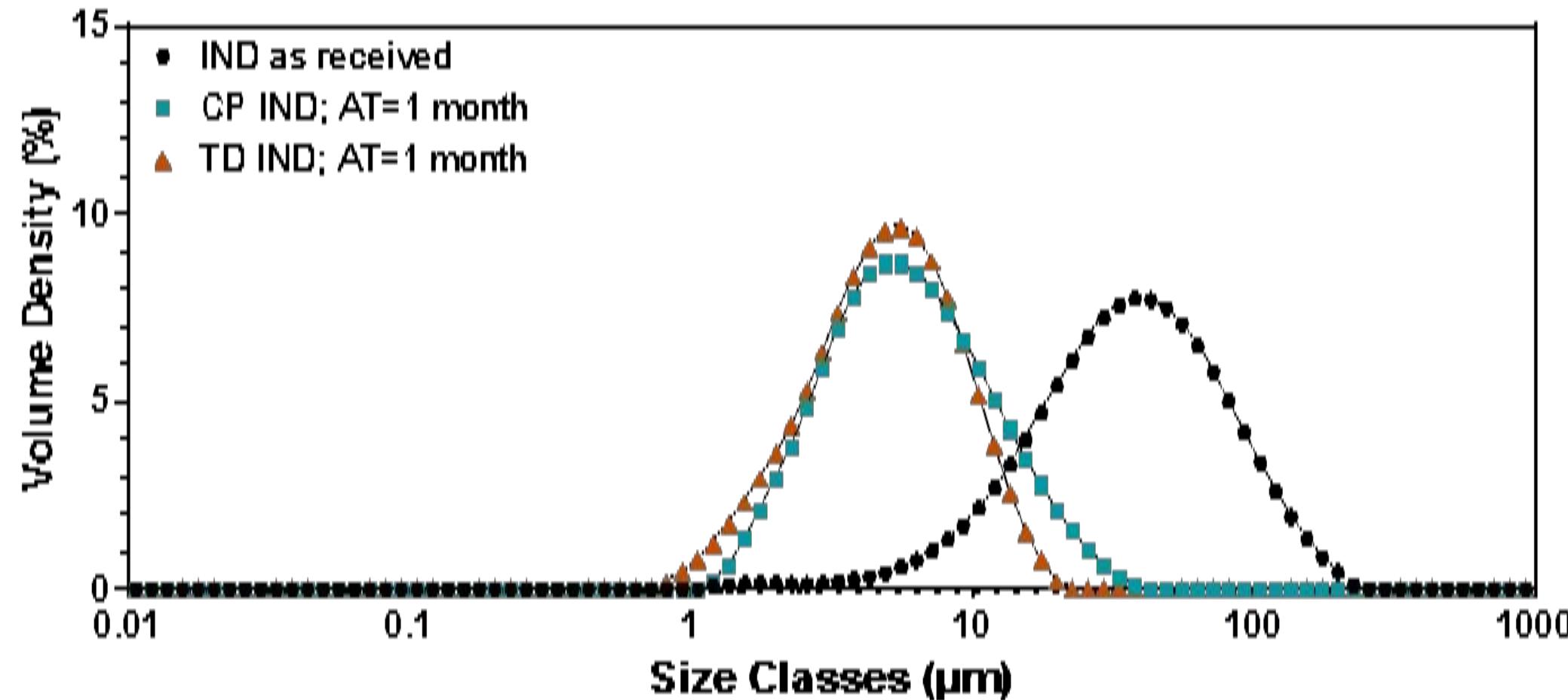
TD: top-down (wet media milling)



# Comparison production methods



# Comparison PSD of the formulations produced



IND: indomethacin

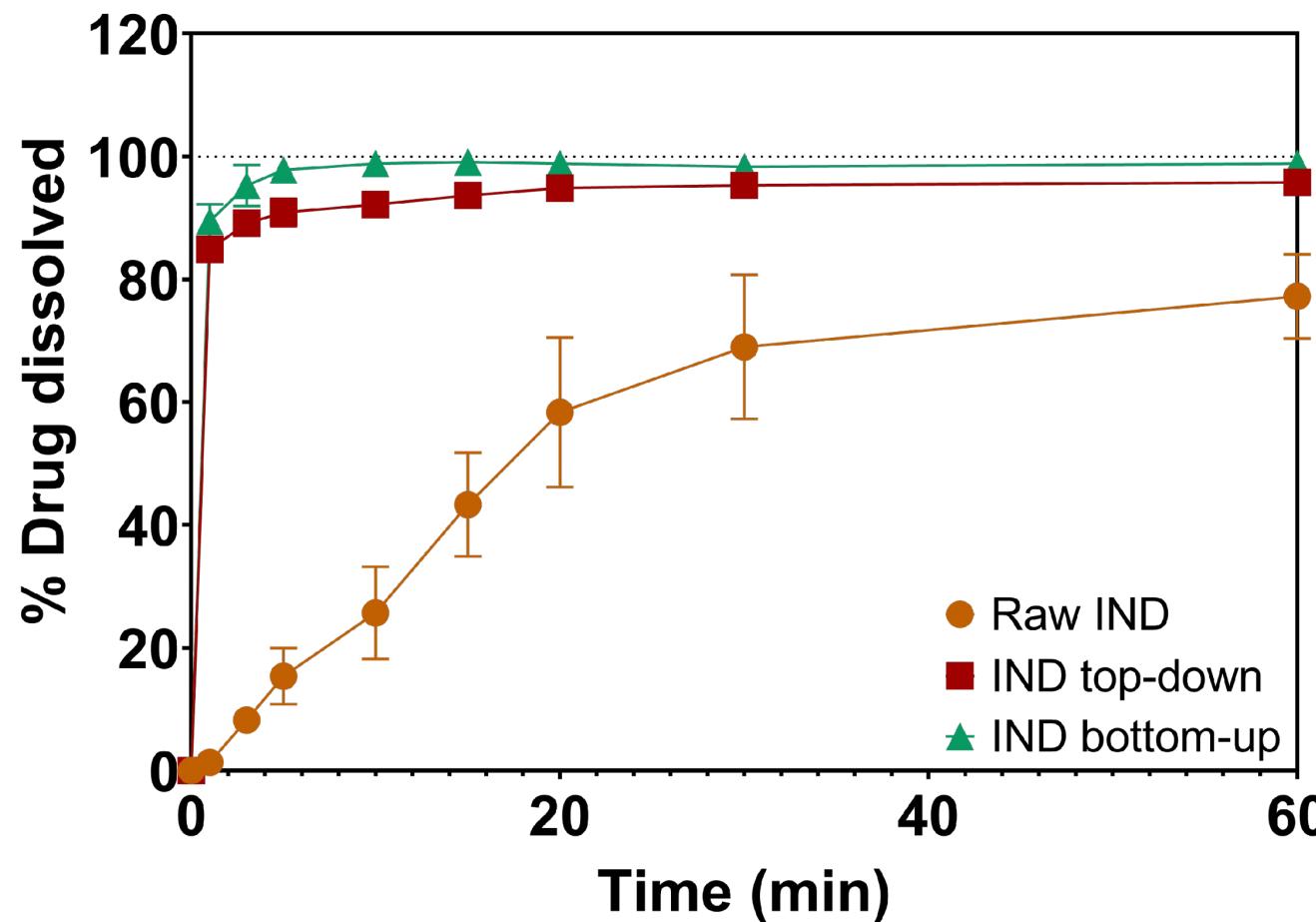
CP: continuous process liquid antisolvent precipitation

TD: top-down (wet media milling)

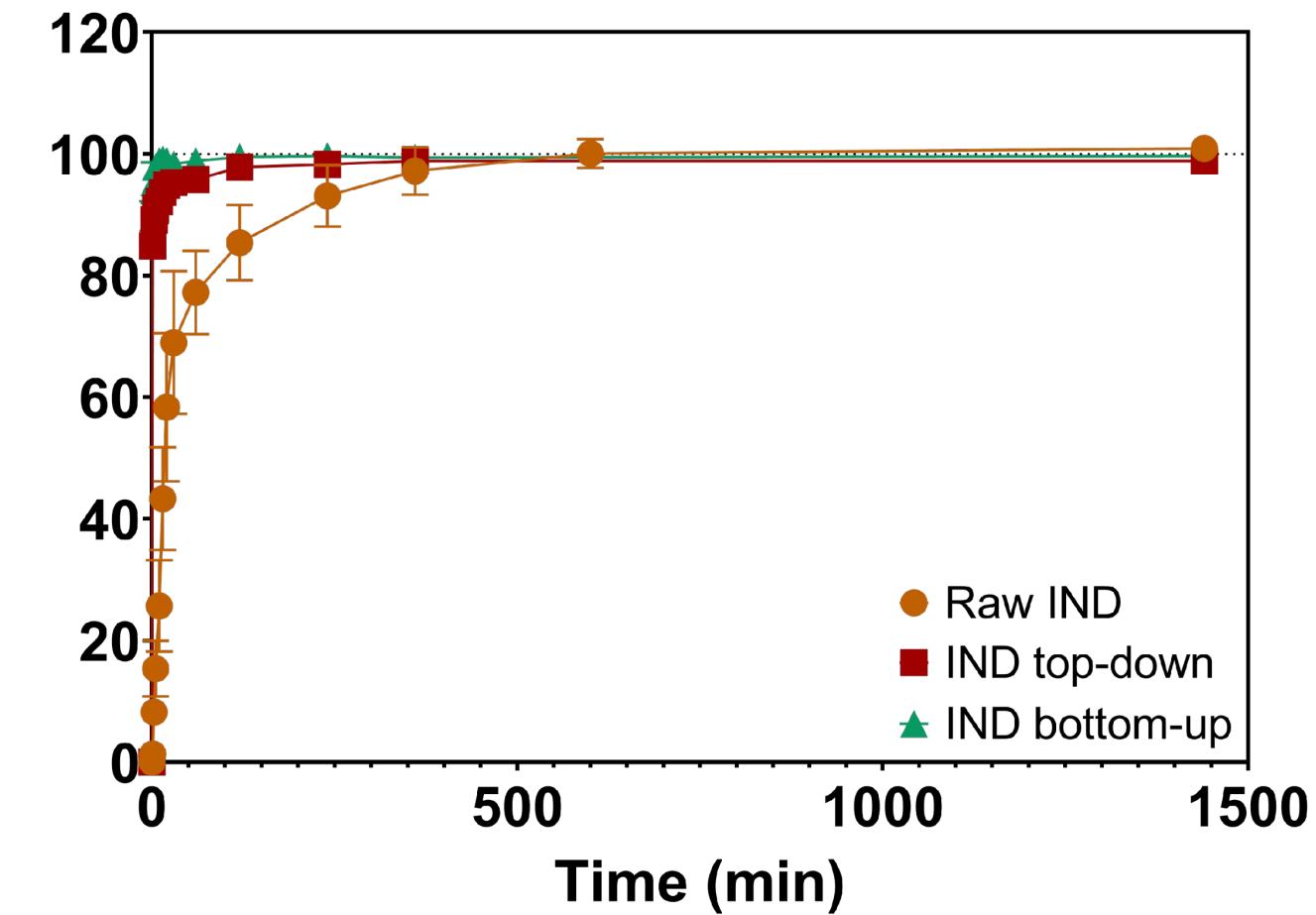
# Comparison dissolution profile of the formulations produced



**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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Mariana Diniz

Marta Bergillos Ruiz

Peuli Ghosh

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**Thank you  
for your time today**

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