



Solubility Enhancement: Accelerate Development with Efficient Excipient-Led Approaches

Lubrizol Life Science Health

Controlled Release Society Annual Meeting

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Table of Contents

[LLS Health Overview](#)

[Solubility/Bioavailability
Enhancement](#)

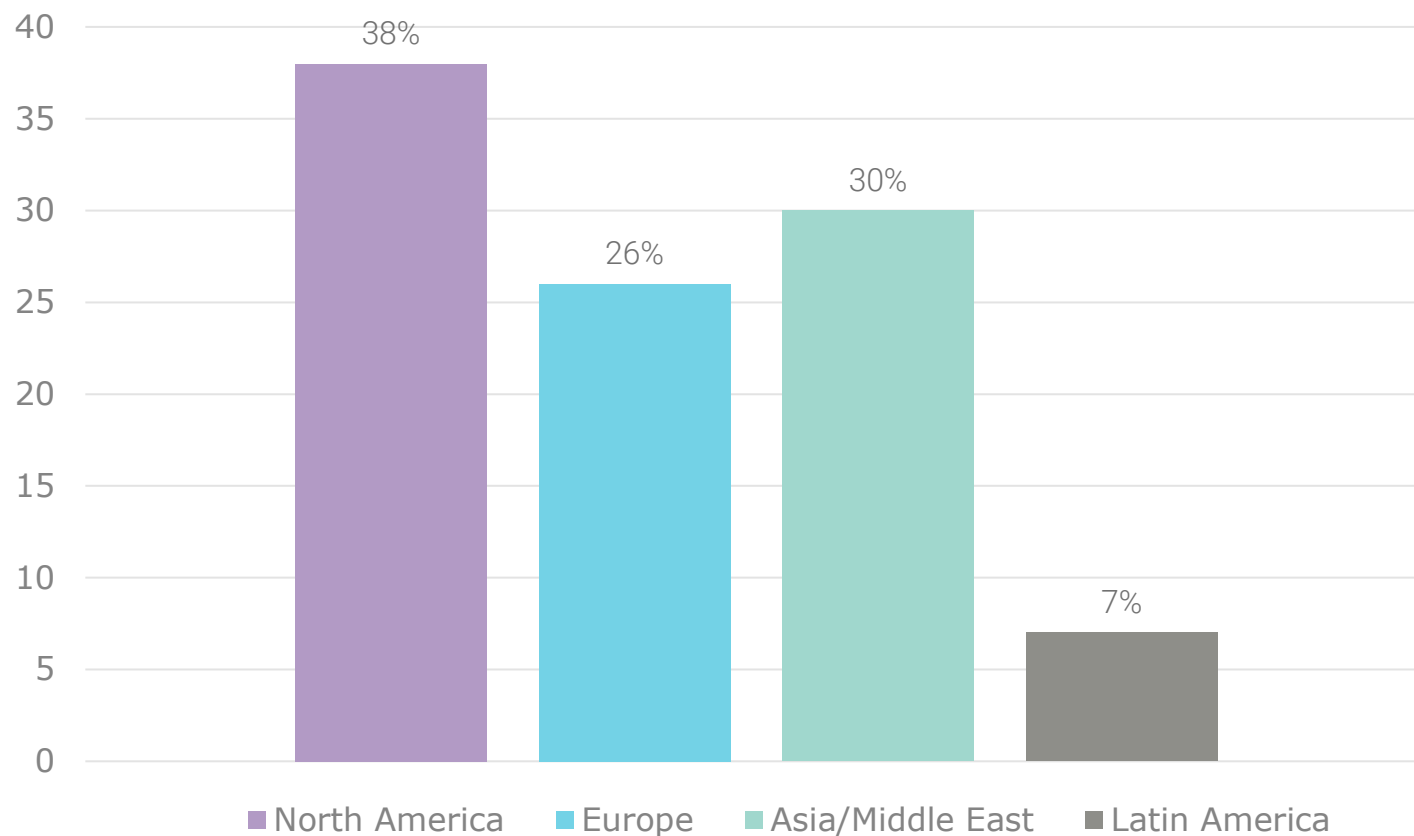
[Apinovex™ Polymers for
Amorphous Solid Dispersions](#)

[Apisolex™ Polymers for
Injectable Formulations](#)

[Questions?](#)

Lubrizol Life Science Health (LLS Health)

The Health business of Lubrizol Life Science serves the medical device and pharmaceutical industries.



*2020 Lubrizol
Global Revenue*
\$6+ Billion



LLS Health Global Footprint



Pharma Segment Overview



Excipients

Multifunctional excipients which enable differentiated, patient-centric products

- Extended-release
- Solubility enhancement
- Permanent suspension
- Muco-adhesion
- Taste-masking



CDMO

A leading pharmaceutical contract development & manufacturing organization

- Insoluble APIs
- Sterile/aseptic products
- Long-acting implants & intravaginal rings



Nutraceuticals

Development & production of value-added nutraceutical ingredients

- Functional foods
- Dietary supplements
- Microencapsulation



Service offerings along the value chain provides simplification of supply chain
Built for sustainability - A Berkshire Hathaway Company



Why Choose Lubrizol Life Science Health?

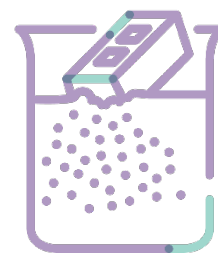
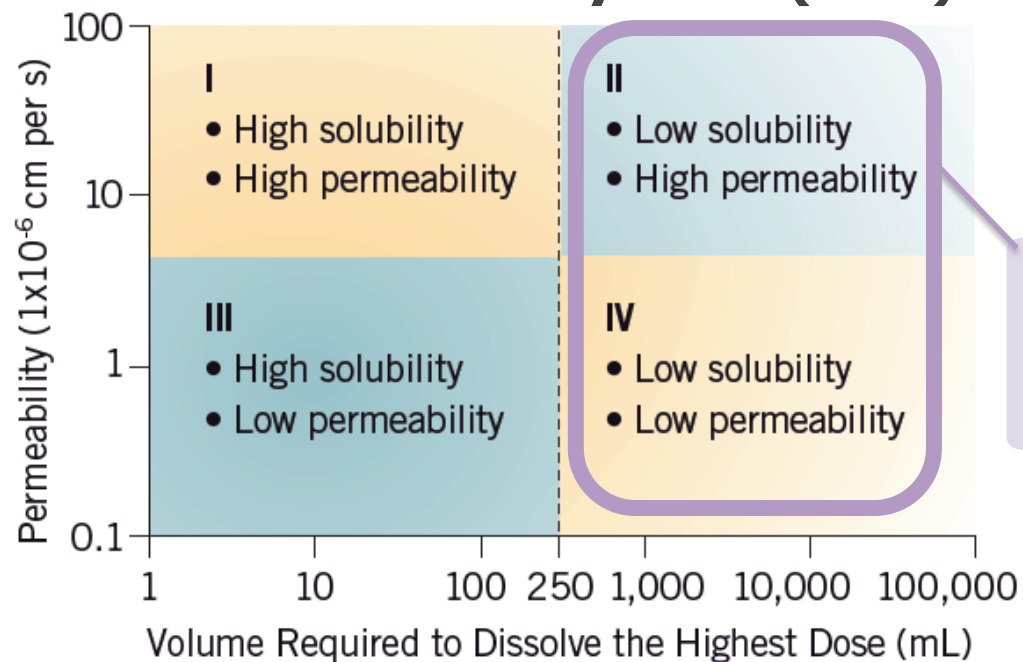
- Safe and effective excipient supply for **over 40 years**
 - Carbopol® polymers
 - Noveon® AA-1 polycarbophil
 - Pemulen™ TR-2 emulsifiers
 - Pathway™ TPU excipients
- Trusted CDMO services for **over 20 years**
 - Decades of collective experience in **nanomilling**

Novel Solubility-Enhancing Polymers



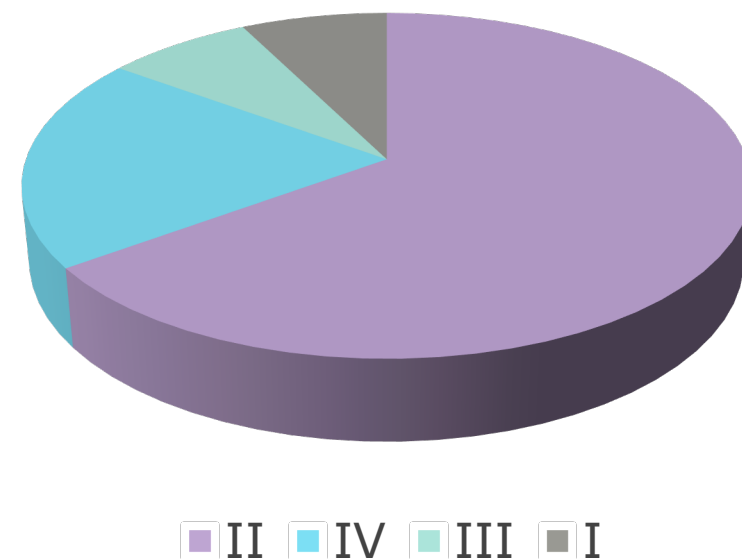
Poorly Water-Soluble APIs

Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS)



Up to 90%
of New Drugs

Projects at Lubrizol by BCS Class



Poor water solubility is a **common and growing challenge** in drug formulation

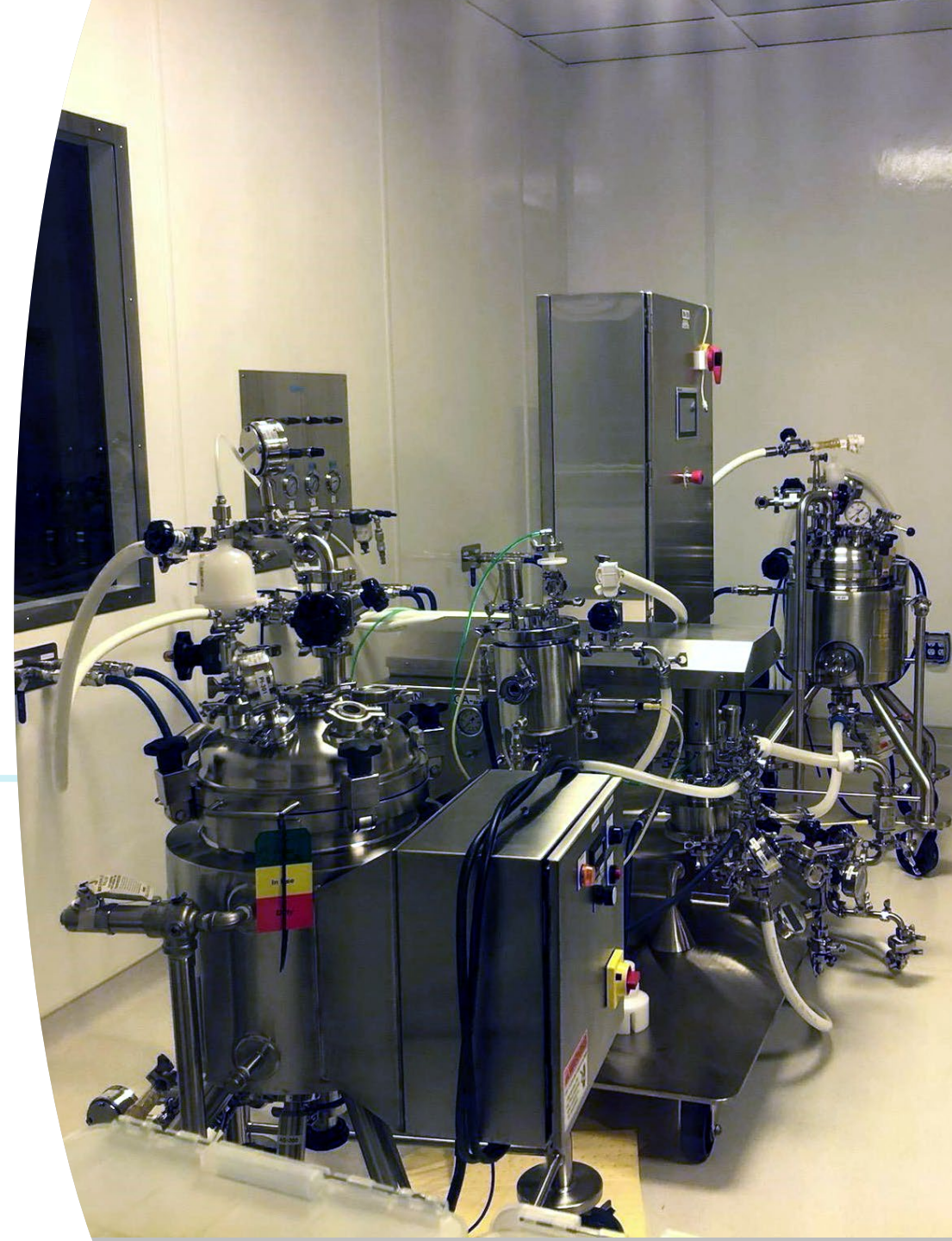
Techniques to Address Low Water Solubility & Bioavailability

- **API Physical Modification**
 - **Nanomilling**
 - Micronization
 - Co-Crystals
 - **Amorphous Solutions and Dispersions**
- **API Chemical Modification**
 - pH Modification
 - Salt Formation
 - PEGylation
- **Encapsulation Techniques**
 - **Micelles**
 - Liposomes
 - Solid-Lipid Nanoparticles
 - Polymer Encapsulation
- **Inclusion Complexes**
 - β -cyclodextrins
 - Serum albumin

All techniques **rely on excipients** to interact with drugs or stabilize formulations

Nanomilling Services from Lubrizol

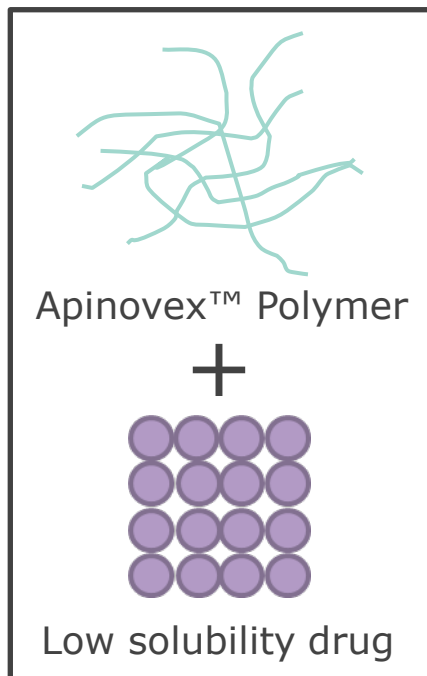
- LLS Health is the *only* for-hire CDMO offering aseptic nanomilling
- We have **decades of experience** developing nanosuspensions
- We utilize both commercially-available mills and our proprietary SteriMill™ Technology
- SteriMill™ Technology is **efficient, scalable, and highly reproducible at scale**



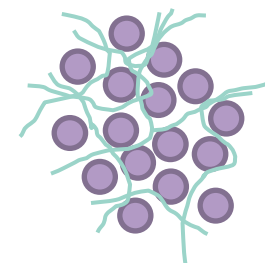
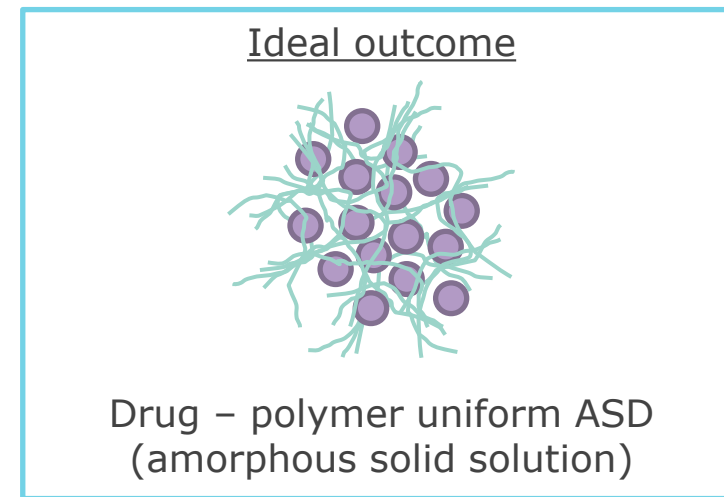
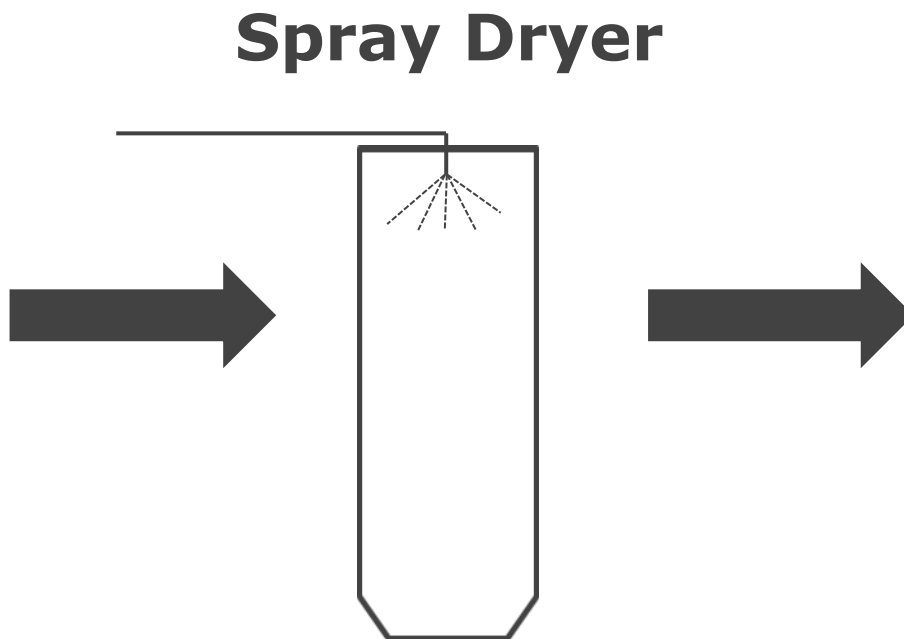
Apinovex™ Polymer

Oral Amorphous Solid
Dispersions via Spray Drying

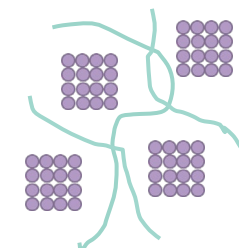
Spray Drying for Amorphous Solid Dispersions



Solution in volatile organic solvent



Amorphous API domains
in polymer matrix



Crystalline drug in
polymer matrix

API
Loading

Polymer
Selection

Solvent
Selection

Examples of FDA Approved Spray-Dried ASDs

Trade Name	API(s)	Company	Year of FDA Approval
Trikafta® Oral Tablet	Elexacaftor/Ivacaftor/ Tezacaftor	Vertex	2019
Symdeko® Oral Tablet	Tezacaftor/Ivacaftor	Vertex	2019
Erleada® Oral Tablet	Apalutamide	Janssen	2018
Zepatier® Oral Tablet	Elbasvir/Grazoprevir	Merck	2016
Zortress® Oral Tablet	Everolimus	Novartis	2010
Prograf® Oral Capsule	Tacrolimus	Astellas	1994

Apinovex™ Polymer Value Proposition

- **Improved solubility and release** for BCS Class II and IV APIs
- **High, stable drug loading** (up to 80%)
- **Easy to process** via spray-drying
- **Offers IP protection** and 505(b)(2) potential



Apinovex™

Polymer Properties

High molecular weight polyacrylic acid chemistry
designed for spray-drying

Property		Apinovex™ polymer		
		LV	MV	HV
Tg (°C) – first heat cycle		128	126	126
Tg (°C) – second heat cycle		130	129	129
Solubility*	Ethanol (15% w/w)	S	S	S
	Isopropanol (10% w/w)	S	S	PS
	Dichloromethane/ Ethanol 1/1 (10% w/w)	S	S	PS
	Ethanol/Acetone 1/1 (10% w/w)	S	NT	NT

S – soluble; PS – partially soluble; NT – not tested

LV – low viscosity; MV- medium viscosity; HV – high viscosity

High Tg for stabilizing amorphous solid dispersions
Compatible with **common pharmaceutical solvents**

Apinovex™ Case Study: Spray-Dried Itraconazole ASD

• API: Itraconazole

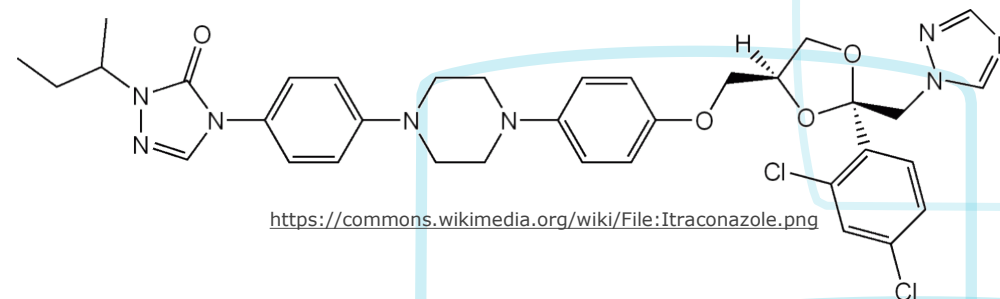
- Poorly solubility, low bioavailability
- Difficult to formulate
- First approval: 1992 (Sporanox®)

• Excipients Evaluated

- Apinovex™ Polymer (Lubrizol)
- Soluplus® (BASF)*
- Affinisol® HPMC HME 15LV (Dow)**

• Formulations Evaluated

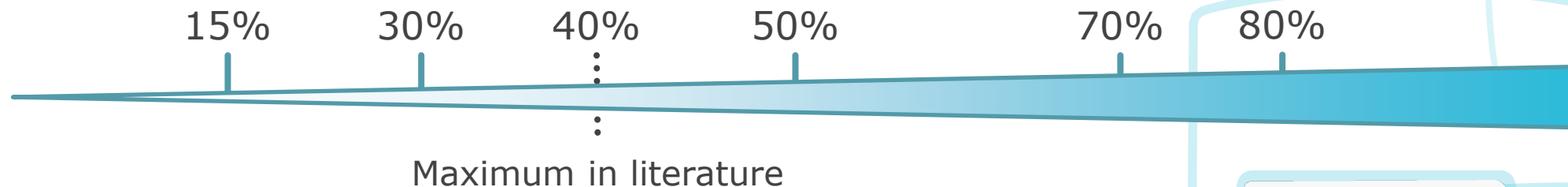
- Physical mixtures (PMs)
- Spray-dried amorphous solid dispersions (ASDs)



Parameter	Itraconazole
Water Solubility (g/L)	0.0096
BCS Classification	2
LogP	5.66
Reported concentration in ASD (literature)	40%

Apinovex™ Case Study: Spray-Dried Itraconazole ASD

- **Itraconazole Loading**



- **Spray Drying Process**

- Equipment: Buchi B-290
- Solvents: ethanol, ethanol/dichloromethane

- **Characterization**

- Appearance
- Phase identification/transitions
 - X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD)
 - Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)
- Assay & dissolution (powder, non-sink conditions)
- Accelerated stability (selected formulations; 6 MO 40°C/75% RH)



Apinovex™ Case Study: XRPD Results

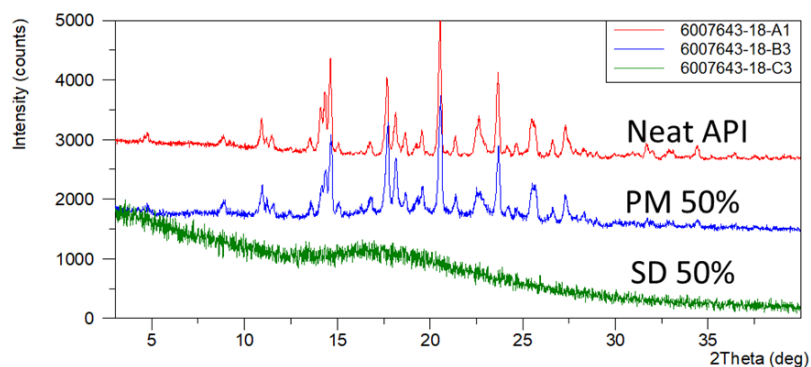
Formulations


Neat Itraconazole
API alone

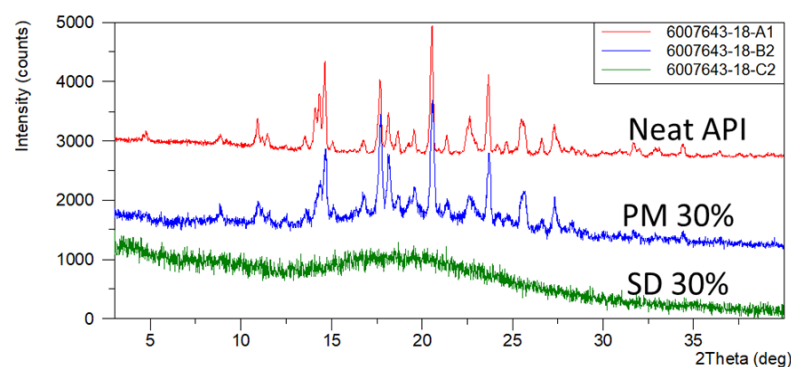

Physical Mixture (PM)
API + Apinovex


Spray-Dried (SD)
API + Apinovex

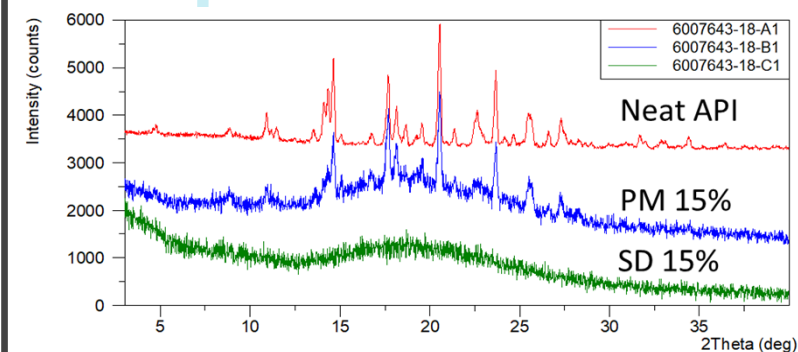
50% API Loading



30% API Loading



15% API Loading



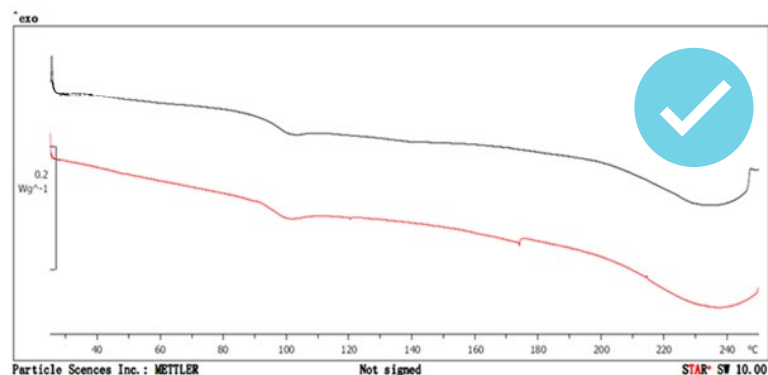
Amorphous character was successfully achieved via spray drying API/Apinovex™ polymer

Apinovex™ Case Study: DSC Results

Apinovex

Uniform, stable ASD

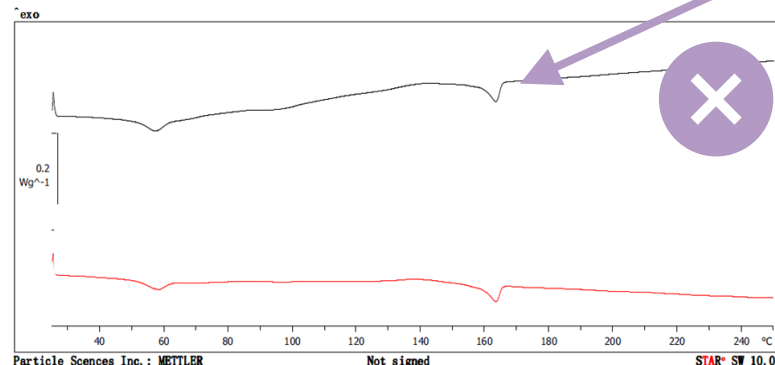
80% API / Apinovex™ polymer



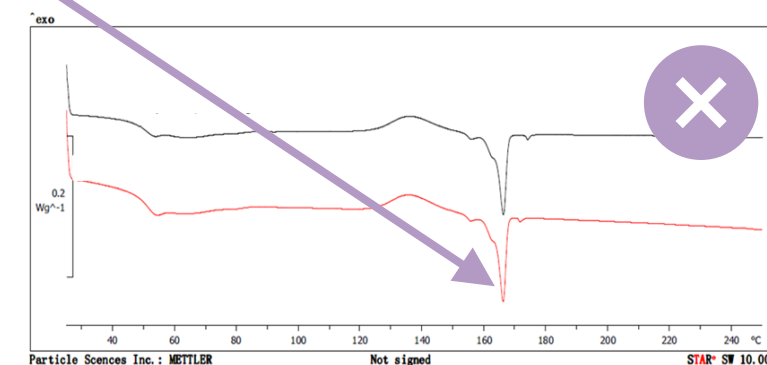
Soluplus & Affinisol

Non-uniform ASDs with amorphous-amorphous phase separation

80% API / Soluplus



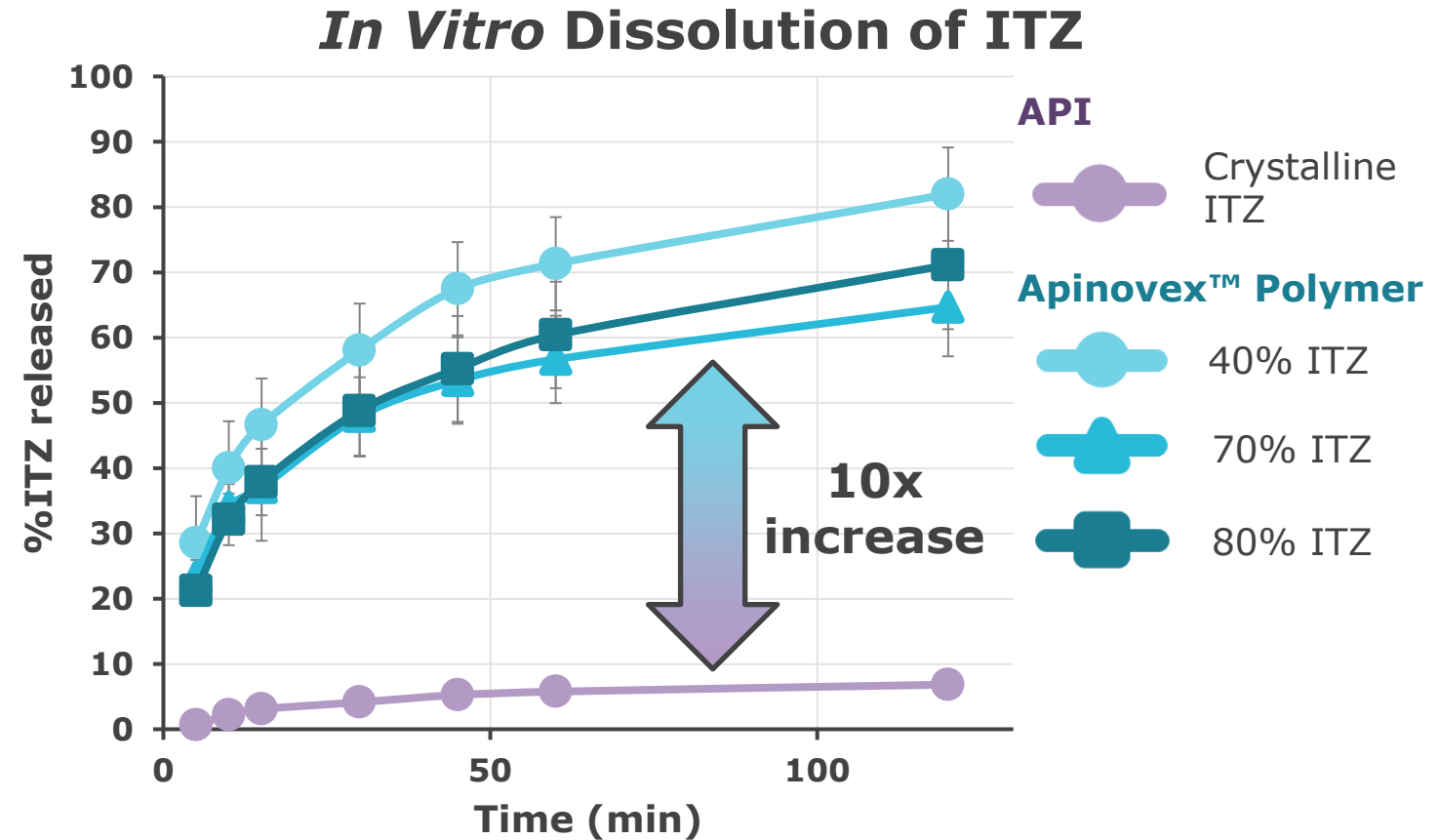
80% API / Affinisol



Apinovex™ enabled a homogenous amorphous dispersion, even at 80% drug loading

Apinovex™ Case Study: Drug Dissolution

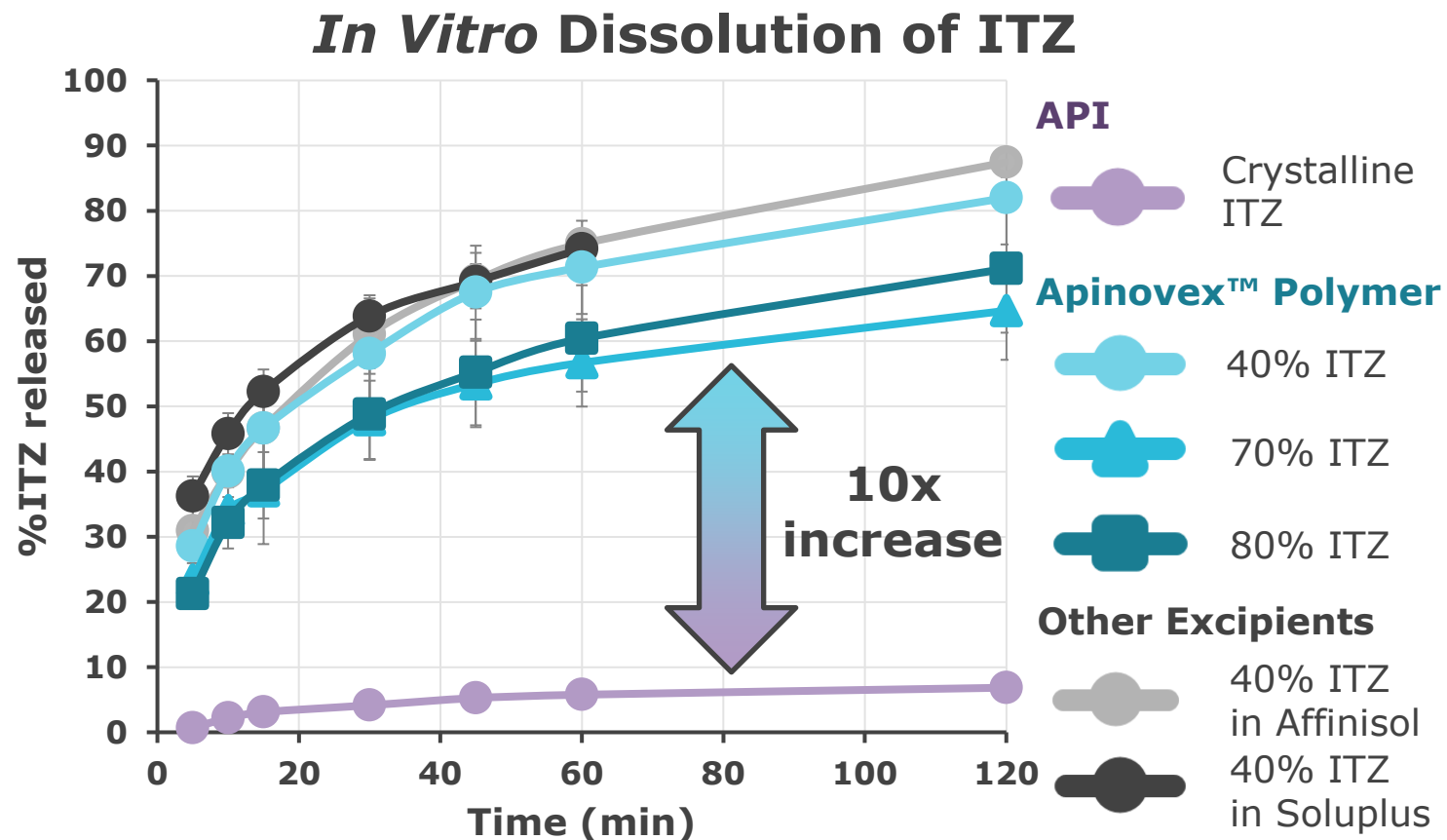
- **Increased drug release 10x** relative to crystalline API



Apinovex™ enabled both **higher drug loading** (up to 80%) and **improved drug dissolution**

Apinovex™ Case Study: Drug Dissolution

- **Increased drug release 10x** relative to crystalline API
- Achieved **2x drug loading** of commercial excipients
- **Maintained drug release**, even at higher loadings than commercial benchmarks



Apinovex™ enabled both **higher drug loading** (up to 80%) and **improved drug dissolution**

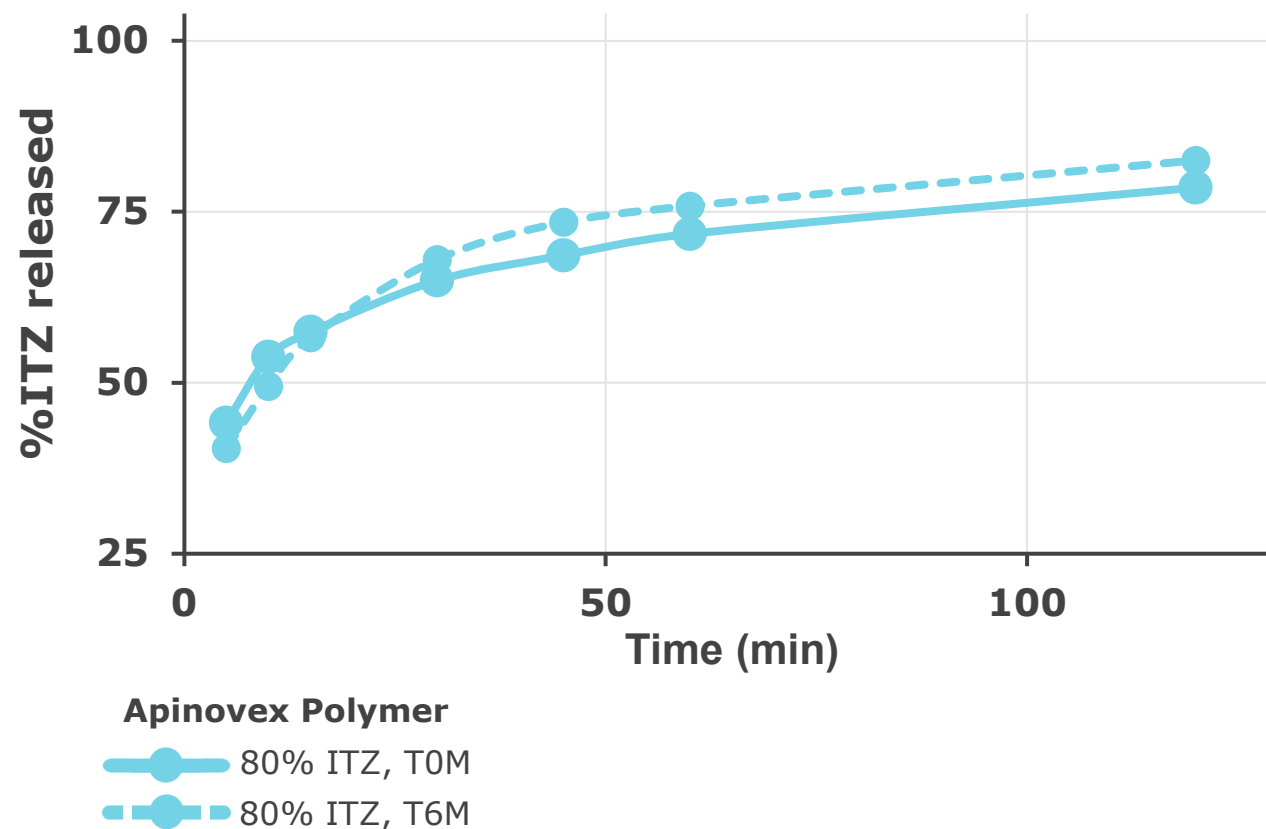
Apinovex™ Case Study: Accelerated Stability

- ASDs stored at accelerated conditions:
40°C/75%RH; 6 months

- 80% ITZ in Apinovex**

- ✓ Amorphous character confirmed with DSC & XRPD
- ✓ No significant change in dissolution rate

In Vitro Dissolution of ITZ

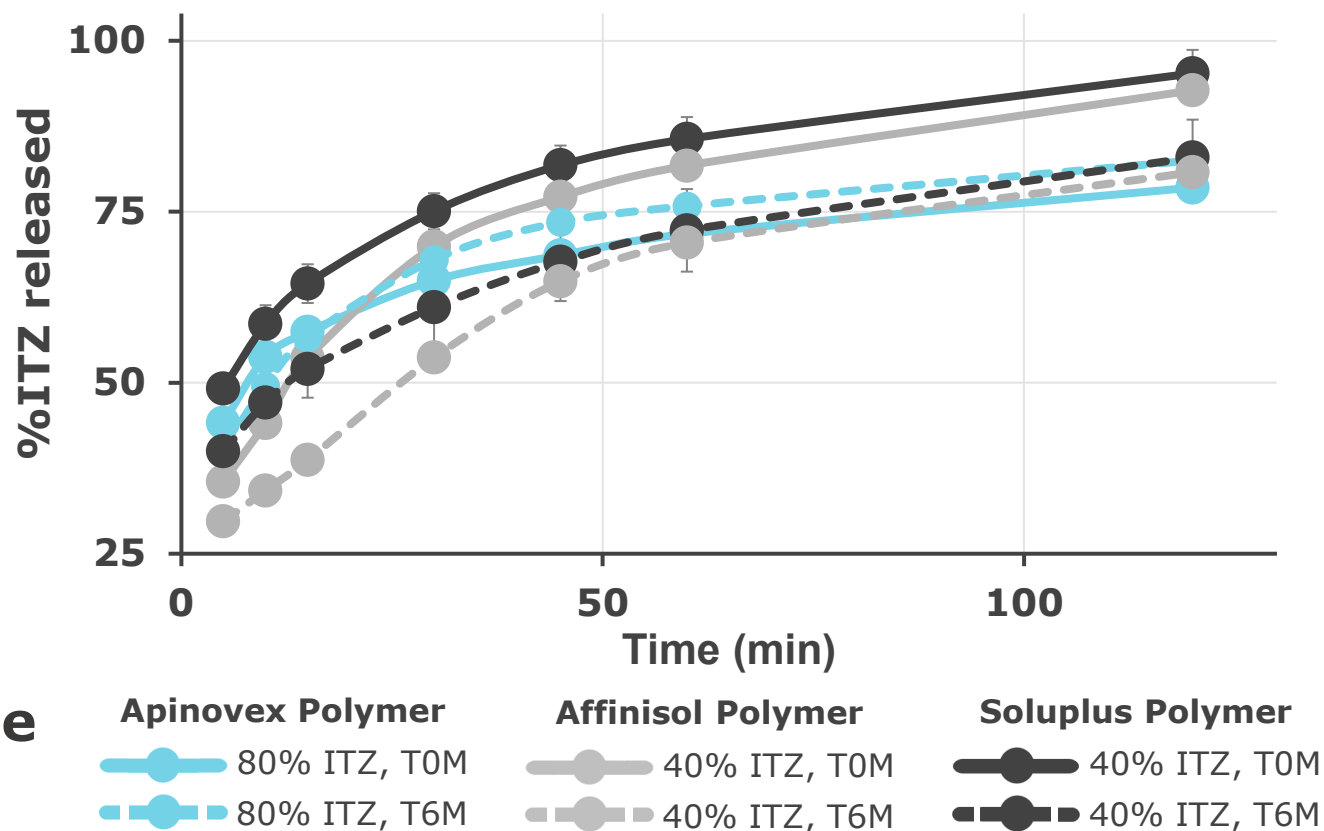


Apinovex™ ASD **maintained properties** after 6 months in accelerated stability

Apinovex™ Case Study: Accelerated Stability

- ASDs stored at accelerated conditions:
40°C/75%RH; 6 months
- 80% ITZ in Apinovex**
 - ✓ Amorphous character confirmed with DSC & XRPD
 - ✓ No significant change in dissolution rate
- 40% ITZ in Affinisol/Soluplus**
 - ✓ Amorphous character confirmed with DSC & XRPD
 - ✗ Dissolution data show a **decrease** of drug release at 6 months

In Vitro Dissolution of ITZ



Apinovex™ ASD **maintained properties** after 6 months in accelerated stability

Apinovex™ Polymers Safety and Toxicology

- High molecular weight polyacrylic acid chemistry similar to well-established **Carbopol® polymers**
 - Consistent residual monomer and impurity levels
- Low residual Class 3 solvent levels **meeting USP <467> limits**
- Similar chemistry has precedence in long term human ophthalmic exposure
- Large scale **IPEC-GMP** manufacturing of Apinovex™ polymer conducted successfully
- **Type IV Drug Master File** planned

Test	Results
Acute oral toxicity	Not acutely toxic (LD50 > 5000 mg/kg)
Mutagenicity in bacteria (AMES)	Non-mutagenic

Second phase *in vivo* TOX studies underway

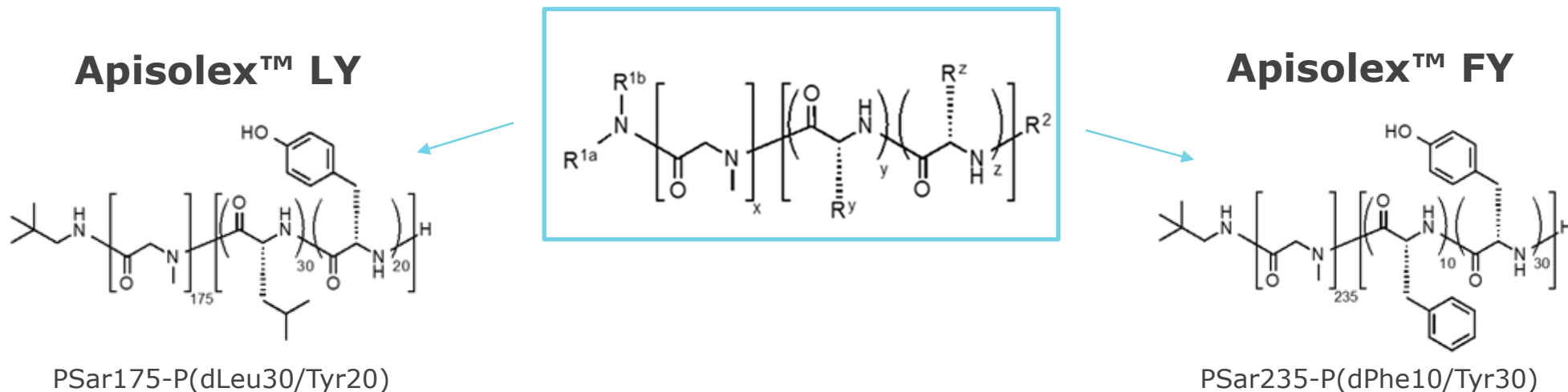
Apinovex™ polymers are **GMP validated** and expected to be **safe for oral use**

Apisolex™ Polymer

Solubility-Enhancement for
Injectable Formulations

Apisolex™ Polymer Structure and Properties

- Multiblock copolymers: poly(sarcosine) block and D,L-mixed poly(amino acid) block
- Sarcosine: non-toxic, non-immunogenic, biocompatible, & biodegradable alternative to PEG
- **Versatile synthesis:** possibility of generating unique structures based on API requirements
- **Highly efficient and streamlined** drug product manufacturing process
- **GMP manufacturing** in place
- **Robust IP protection** with long patent life remaining



Created to solubilize hydrophobic APIs

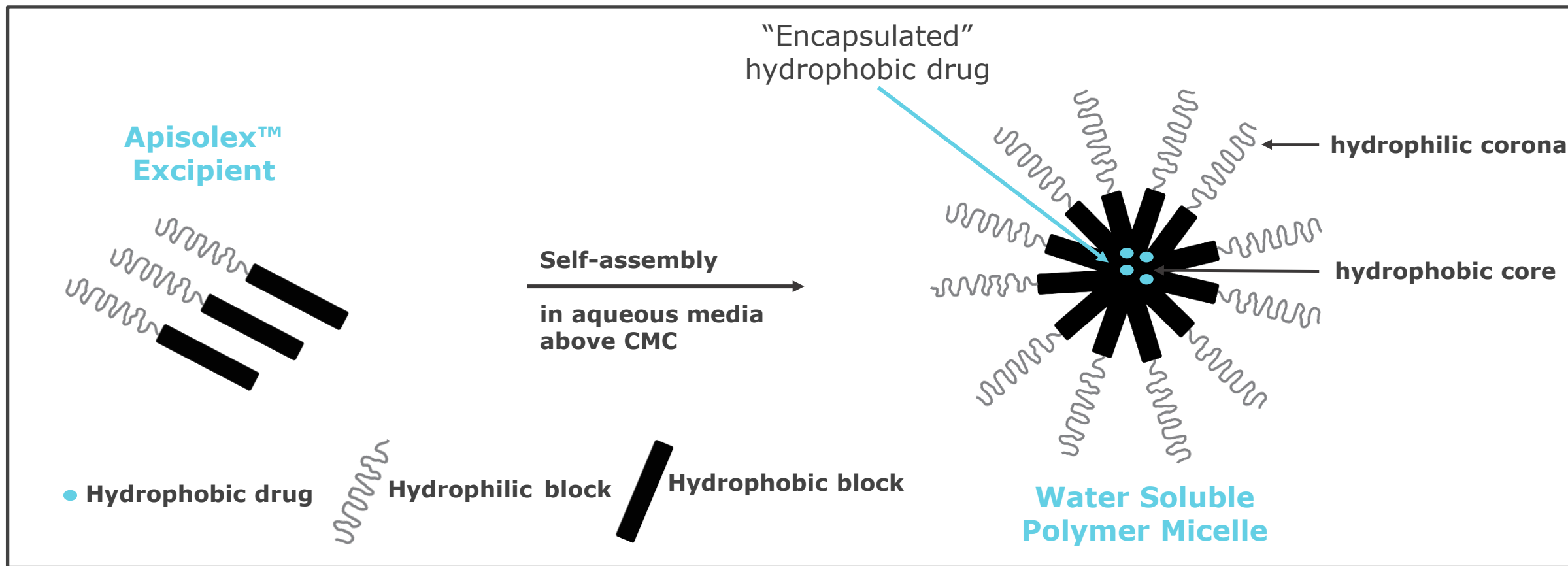


Figure adapted from Frontiers in Pharmacology 2014, 5:77

Sequesters the drug in the hydrophobic part of the micelle to increase water solubility of APIs **by up to 50,000-fold**

Examples of FDA Approved Injections Using Solubilizing Excipients

Trade Name	API(s)	Company	Excipient	Technique
Taxol®	Paclitaxel	BMS	Cremophor® EL	Micelle
Abraxane®	Paclitaxel	Celgene	Human albumin	Albumin-Bound
Genexol-PM®	Paclitaxel	Samyang	mPEG-PDLLA	Micelle
Veklury®	Remdesivir	Gilead	Betadex sulfobutyl ether sodium	Complexation
Kyprolis®	Carfilzomib	Amgen	Sulfobutylether beta-cyclodextrin	Complexation
Vfend™	Voriconazole	Pfizer	Sulfobutyl ether beta-cyclodextrin sodium	Complexation
Sporanox®	Itraconazole	Janssen	Hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin	Complexation

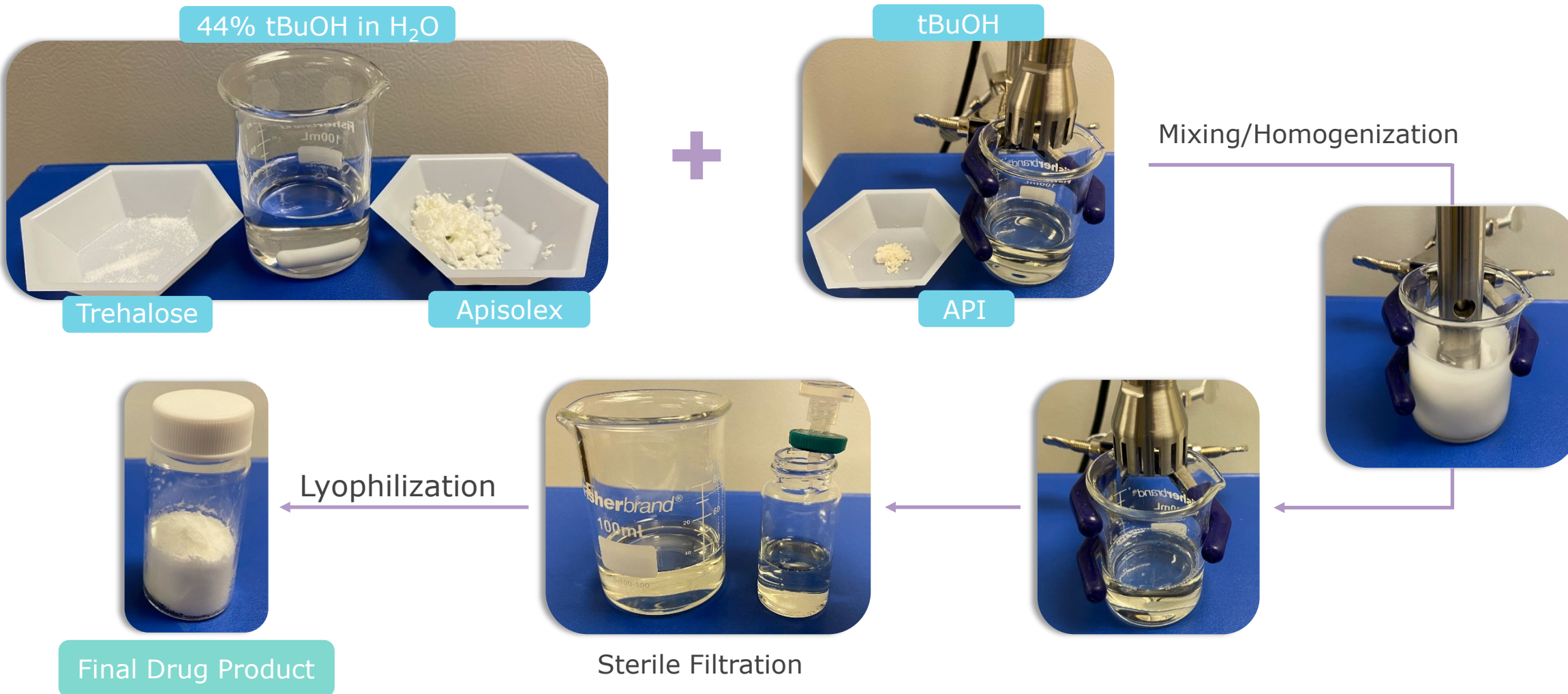
Solubility remains an unmet market need for both new chemical entities and 505(b)(2) products

Apisolex™ Polymer Value Proposition

- **Increases the solubility** of hydrophobic APIs **up to 50,000-fold**
- **High drug loading** (up to 40:100 API:excipient ratio)
- **Simple formulation techniques** with minimal API loss (recovery >90%)
- Stable, lyophilized drug product that **reconstitutes in saline in <30 seconds**
- **Offers IP protection** and 505(b)(2) potential



Formulation Techniques – tBuOH/Water Solution Mixing



Formulation Techniques – High Shear Emulsion Processing

API solution in
organic solvent

Polymer and
cryoprotectant
in water



Emulsification

- Diafiltration with trehalose solution (optional)
- Sterile filtration



Final Drug Product

Lyophilization



Putting Apisolex Polymers to Test

- The solubilization properties of Apisolex polymer were evaluated in comparison with other excipients for a series of poorly water soluble active pharmaceutical ingredients
- The experiments were conducted by non-optimized, standard dispersion techniques (mixing/homogenization), followed by dilution or lyophilization and reconstitution



Metrics for Success: Final Drug Product

Target API concentration after dilution or reconstitution of finished drug product:

500 µg/ml

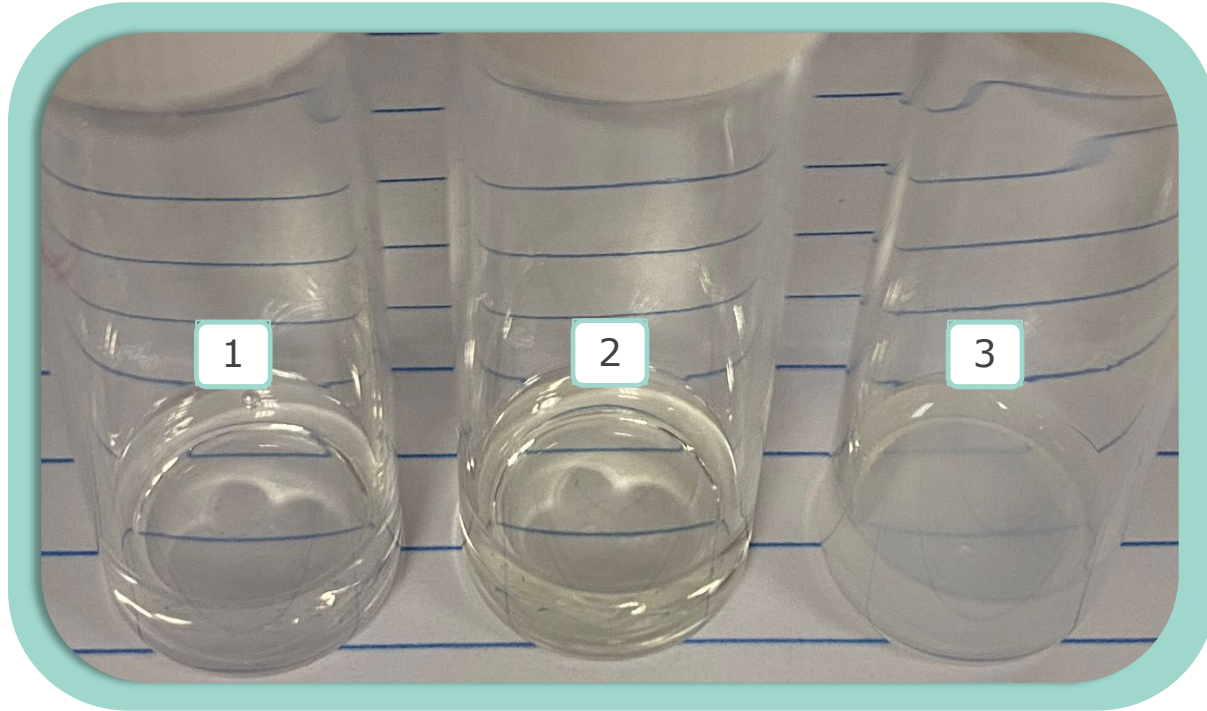
Solubilization criteria:

Turbidity (NMT 100 NTU)

Particle diameter (NMT 150 nm)

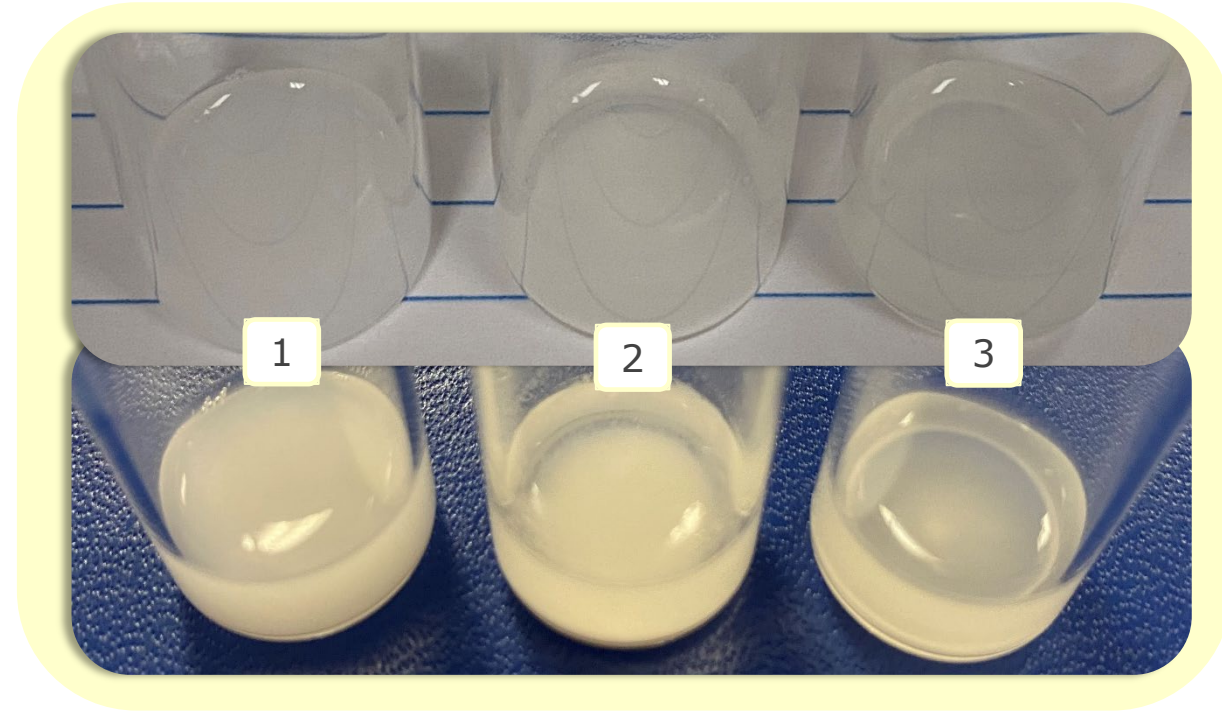
Drug recovery after filtration (NLT 80%)

Examples of Results



Pass

- (1) Clear and colorless solution
- (2) Clear and colored solution
- (3) Homogenous & slightly turbid (<100 NTU)



Does not Pass

- (1) Homogenous but turbid (>100 NTU)
- (2) Heterogenous suspension
- (3) Precipitated/ insoluble drug

Series A Results

Excipient API	Polysorbate 20	Polysorbate 80	Cremophor® ¹	Apisolex™
Amphotericin B	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
Cyclosporin A	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Etoposide	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Melphalan	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
Paclitaxel	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
BI-001 ²	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
BI-002 ²	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
BI-003 ²	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
BI-004 ²	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
BI-005 ²	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Excipient : API Ratio	100 : 1			100 : (5 – 10)

Compared to solubilizers that utilize a dissolution and dilution technique, only Apisolex polymer enabled successful solubilization of all APIs evaluated and at a much lower ratio of excipient to API.

Series B Results

API \ Excipient	TPGS ¹	Captisol® ²	PEG-PLGA ³	Apisolex™
Amphotericin B	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
Cyclosporin A	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
Etoposide	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass
Melphalan	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Paclitaxel	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass
BI-001 ⁴	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
BI-002 ⁴	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
BI-003 ⁴	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass
BI-004 ⁴	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass
BI-005 ⁴	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass

Compared to solubilizers processed using the same lyophilization and reconstitution technique, only Apisolex polymer enabled successful solubilization of all APIs evaluated.

¹ D-α-tocopheryl polyethylene glycol succinate

² Cyclodextrin (Captisol® SBE-AE-Beta-CD is a registered trademark of Ligand Pharmaceuticals Incorporated)

³ Polyethylene glycol-poly lactic acid-co-glycolic acid

⁴ APIs for this study were provided by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharm. Inc.

Series C Results

API	Solubility in Water (µg/ml)	Solubility in Formulation with Apisolex Polymer (µg/ml)	Solubility Increase with Apisolex Polymer (Fold)
BI-001 ¹	20	2,000	100
BI-002 ¹	8	2,000	250
BI-003 ¹	0.4	20,000	50,000
BI-004 ¹	1.2	10,000	8,333
BI-005 ¹	4	5,000	1,250

Additional experiments conducted for experimental APIs BI-001 – BI-005 showed that Apisolex polymer increased the drug solubility up to 50,000-fold.

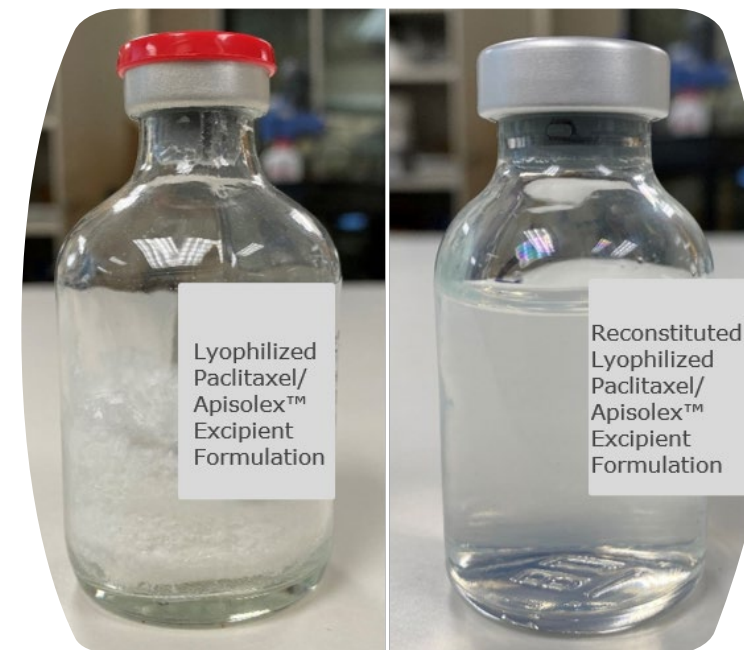
Paclitaxel Formulation

The background features a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several abstract geometric shapes: a large, light blue rounded rectangle on the left; a large, medium-blue rounded rectangle in the center; and two smaller, medium-blue rounded rectangles on the right, one above the other. A thin, medium-blue line connects the right side of the central rectangle to the top of the upper right rectangle.

Paclitaxel Formulation Using Apisolex™ Excipient

- tBuOH/water solution mixing process provided drug product that is 13% by weight paclitaxel
- Greater than 90% efficient process
- Lyophilized drug product reconstitutes in less than 30 seconds in saline
- 12 months of stability under ambient conditions with no change in physiochemical properties

	Formulation Characteristics
API	Paclitaxel
Indication	Chemotherapeutic
Route of administration	IV
Dosage form	Nanosuspension
Ingredients	Paclitaxel Apisolex™ excipient Trehalose
Process	tBuOH/water solution mixing





HEALTH

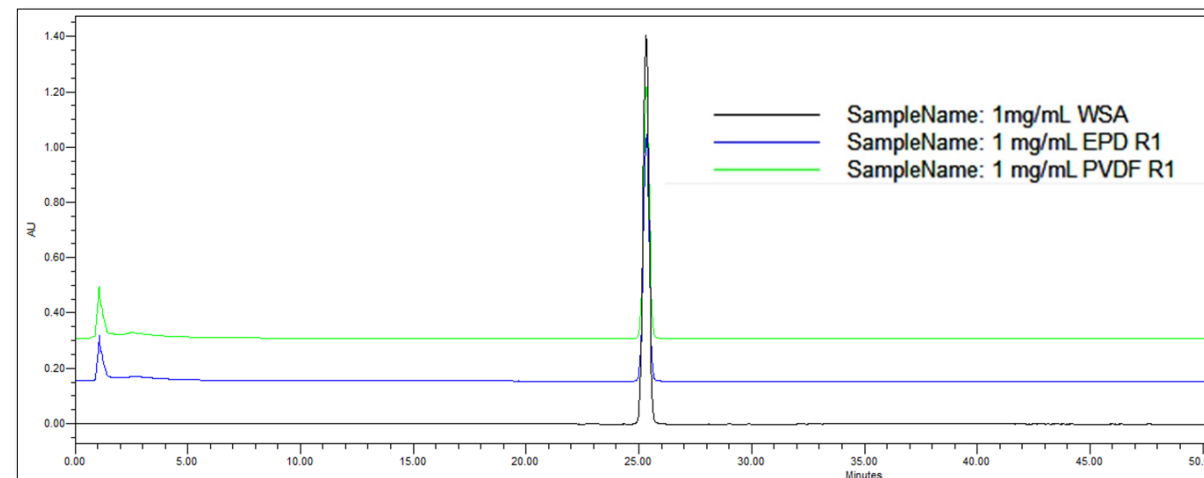
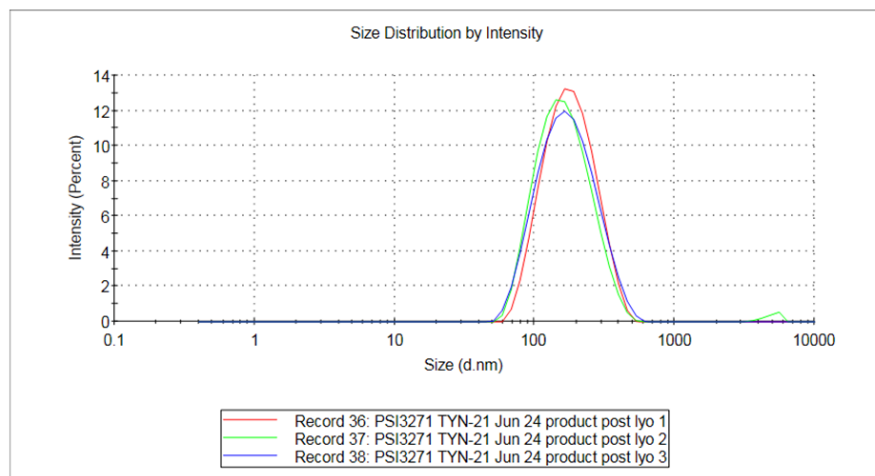
Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ Excipient – Formulation Characterization

Particle size distribution of post-lyophilization
reconstituted Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ formulation

Paclitaxel Assay Results

Results

	Size (d.nm):	% Intensity:	St Dev (d.n...
Z-Average (d.nm): 151.0	Peak 1: 185.0	100.0	85.96
Pdl: 0.207	Peak 2: 0.000	0.0	0.000
Intercept: 0.969	Peak 3: 0.000	0.0	0.000
Result quality : Good			



| HEALTH Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ Excipient – Formulation Systemic Toxicity

Cytotoxicity

- Cells lines (A549/Human Lung Carcinoma and MCF7/Human Breast Adenocarcinoma).
- Test substances
 - Saline control;
 - Apisolex™ control at 50nM;
 - Paclitaxel at 50nM;
 - Paclitaxel (13% active)/ Apisolex™ formulation at 50nM
- Results: viability counts were comparable between the following two pairs
 - Saline control vs. Apisolex™
 - 50nM Paclitaxel vs. 50nM Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ formulation

Tolerability

- Species: rat
- Test article administration was performed by fast bolus IV infusion at 2 or 50 mg/kg, on Day 1, 8 and 15. The animals were sacrificed on Day 22.
- Results from the of 2 mg/kg dose group were comparable to control group; treatment-related effects were detected in the 50 mg/kg group

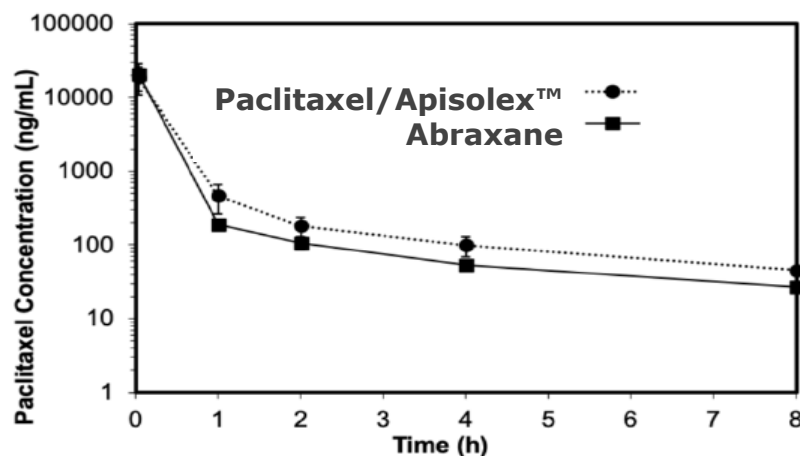
Apisolex™ excipient inactive in formulations and supports oncology drug development

HEALTH Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ Excipient – Formulation Pharmacokinetic

Administration

- Male and female rats (Sprague Dawley)
- A single IV dose equivalent to 5.0 mg/kg paclitaxel
 - Abraxane
 - Paclitaxel/Apisolex™ formulation

Results



Test article	AUC (ng*h/mL)	T1/2 (h)	Cl (mL/min/kg)
Abraxane	4,648 ± 1,306	3.1 ± 0.6	18.4 ± 5.3
Paclitaxel/Apisolex™	5,873 ± 2,103	3.2 ± 0.4	15.3 ± 4.6

Formulation bioequivalent to Abraxane in rats

Safety and Toxicology

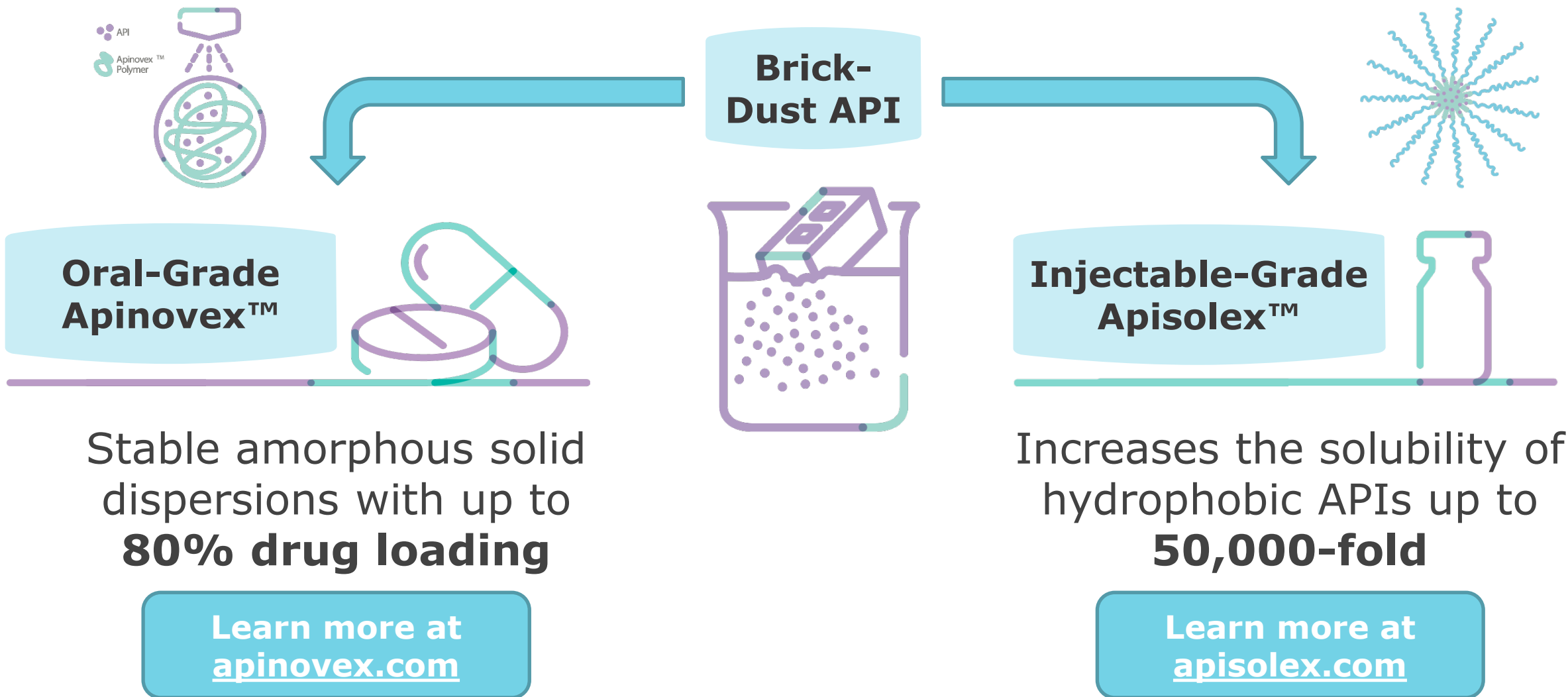
	Test	Results
Systemic toxicity	Tolerability (rats and mice)	Test article was well tolerated by rats and mice at doses as high as 1,500 mg/kg
	32-Day IV Injection Toxicity with 28-day recovery (rats)	No treatment-related effects were detected
Pharmacokinetics	[¹⁴ C] labelled Apisolex IV dose in male and female rats	Can be distributed to distant organs but does not accumulate Tissue: plasma AUC _{0-t} ratios <1.0

Safe for Parenteral Use
(conclusion based on animal testing and pre-IND packages)

- Scale up and GMP manufacturing 2022
- Excipient Drug Master File (DMF) 2023
- Safety & Toxicology - Future work to include AMES, *in vitro* cytogenecity, *in vivo* chromosomal damage, and six month repeat dose



LLS HEALTH Solubility-Enhancing Excipients from LLS Health



Lubrizol's Excipient Value Proposition

Through our **multifunctional** excipient offerings, we enable our partners to create:

- **Patient and consumer centric** medicines for easier administration
- Highly **efficient, stable** products with reproducible performance
- **Safe, mucoadhesive** formulations with improved efficacy

Excipient Snapshot

- Inventors of pharma grade carbomers and polycarbophils
- One of the world's largest manufacturers of pharma grade carbomers, polycarbophils, and thermoplastic polyurethanes
- Manufacturing pharmaceutical excipients for more than 40 years
- Safe for use in a variety of dosage forms



Oral Treatments

- Oral Solid Dose
- Oral Solutions & Suspensions (Liquids)
- Amorphous Solid Dispersions



Topical Delivery

- Gels
- Emulsions (Creams)



Oral Care

- Toothpaste
- Mouthwash
- Denture Adhesive
- Denture Cleaner
- Whitening Products



Ophthalmics

- Eye Drops (Solutions & Suspensions)
- Gels



Drug-Eluting Devices

- Subcutaneous implants
- Vaginal Rings
- Combo Products



Injectables

- Bolus injections
- IV infusion

Excipient Brands

Carbopol® Polymers

- High molecular weight acrylic acid polymers
- Processed in either ethyl acetate or a cosolvent mixture of ethyl acetate + cyclohexane
- Suitable for use in oral and topical applications

Noveon® Polycarbo-phil

- High molecular weight acrylic acid polymer
- Processed in ethyl acetate
- Excellent mucoadhesive properties
- Suitable for use in oral and topical applications

Pemulen™ Polymers

- High molecular weight acrylic acid copolymers
- Processed in cosolvent mixture of ethyl acetate + cyclohexane
- Form stable oil-in-water emulsions
- Suitable for use in topical applications

Pathway™ TPU

- Thermoplastic polyurethane polymers
- Non-bioabsorbable with flexible chemistry
- Suitable for use in implantable drug delivery systems and drug/device combination products

Apinovex™ Polymers

- High molecular weight linear acrylic acid copolymer
- Processed in ethyl acetate
- Enables spray-dried amorphous solid dispersions with high drug loading (up to 80%)
- Suitable for oral applications

Apisolex™ Polymers

- Poly-amino acid-based multi-block copolymer
- Nano-encapsulates hydrophobic APIs to increase solubility up to 50K times
- High drug loading (up to 40%)
- Suitable for IV infusions and bolus injections

Manufactured under IPEC-PQG GMP guidelines
and have established Drug Master Files (DMFs)

Thank you!

Oral-Grade Apinovex™

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