

Electronic Supplementary Information†

Solubility and permeability enhancement of BCS class IV drug Ribociclib through cocrystallization

M. K. Chaitanya Mannava,^a, Abhijit Garai,^a Manish K. Bommaka,^a K. Anand Solomon,^{b} and
Ashwini K. Nangia^{a*}*

^a School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad, Central University P.O., Prof. C. R. Rao Road,
Hyderabad 500046, India.

^b Department of Chemistry, School of Engineering, Dayananda Sagar University, Kudlu Gate,
Bangalore 560068, India

Correspondence email: ashwini.nangia@gmail.com, anands-chem@dsu.edu.in

Contents:

1. IR spectra
2. PXRD for bulk-phase purity
3. PXRD after equilibrium solubility and IDR experiments
4. Crystallographic and hydrogen bond parameters
5. Equilibrium solubility, IDR and diffusion data

1. Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy

FT-IR spectroscopy is useful to understand the formation of cocrystal or salt and the presence of hydrogen bonds (peaks are listed in Table S1 and Fig. S1-S3. In RBC-RES complex, the C=O stretching frequency of CONMe₂ group is slightly red-shifted due to hydrogen bonding with OH of RES. Stretching frequency of OH and NH are shifted and the peaks are broader due to hydrogen bonding. In case of RBC-VA complex, the C=O stretching frequency of VA is significantly red-shifted from 1682 cm⁻¹ to 1600 cm⁻¹, a clear indication of carboxylate anion from neutral COOH. Peaks of OH and NH stretching frequency are red-shifted and broadened in the hydrogen-bonded adducts.

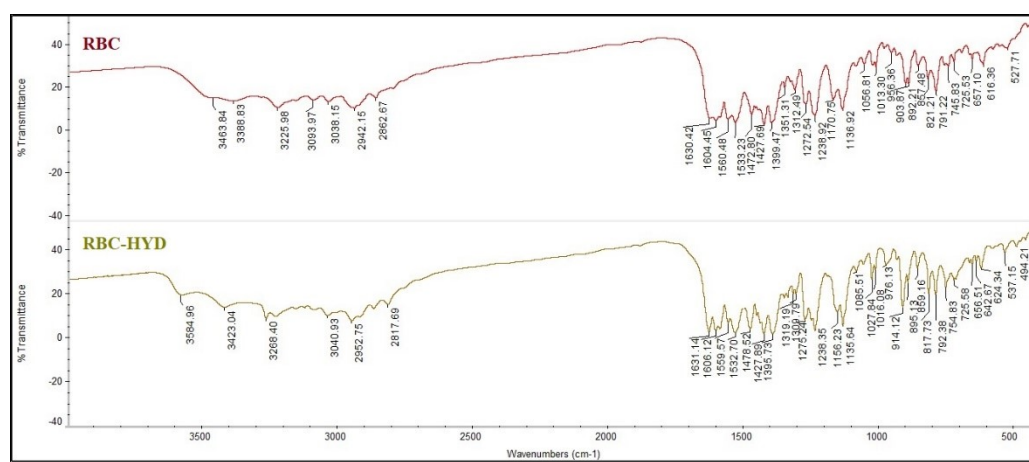


Fig. S1 IR spectra of RBC-HYD compared with the starting material RBC.

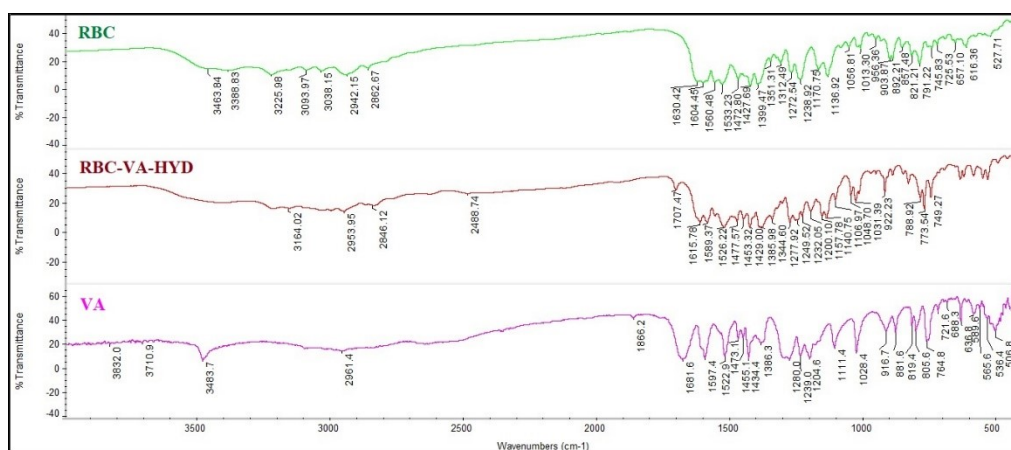


Fig. S2 IR spectra of RBC-VA-HYD compared with the starting material RBC and the coformer VA.

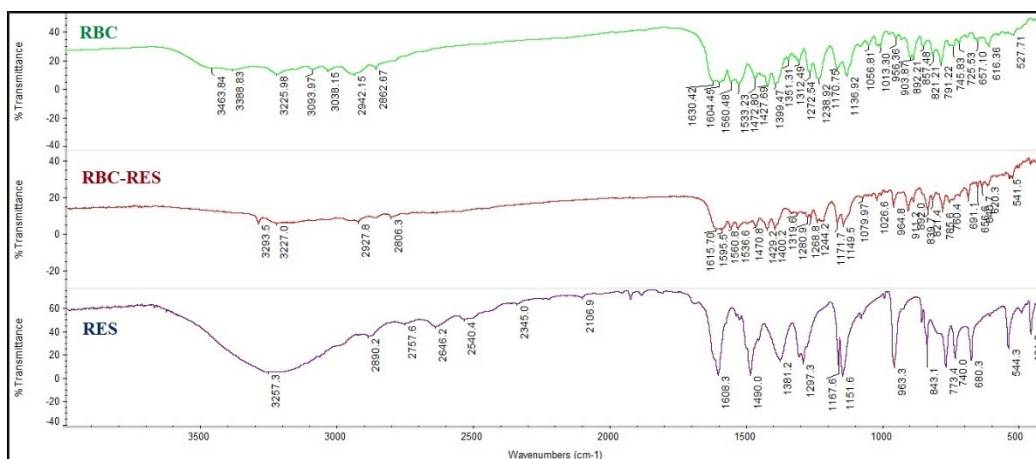
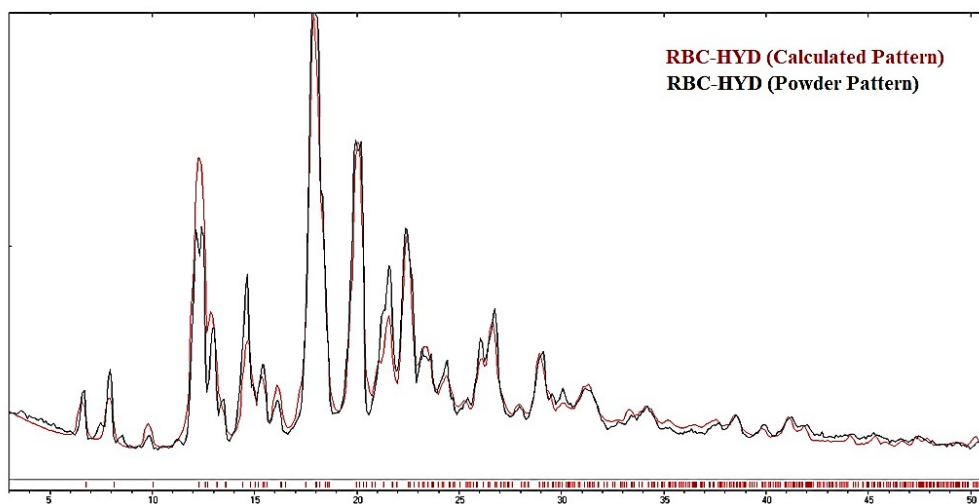


Fig. S3 IR spectra of RBC-RES compared with the starting material RBC and the coformer RES.

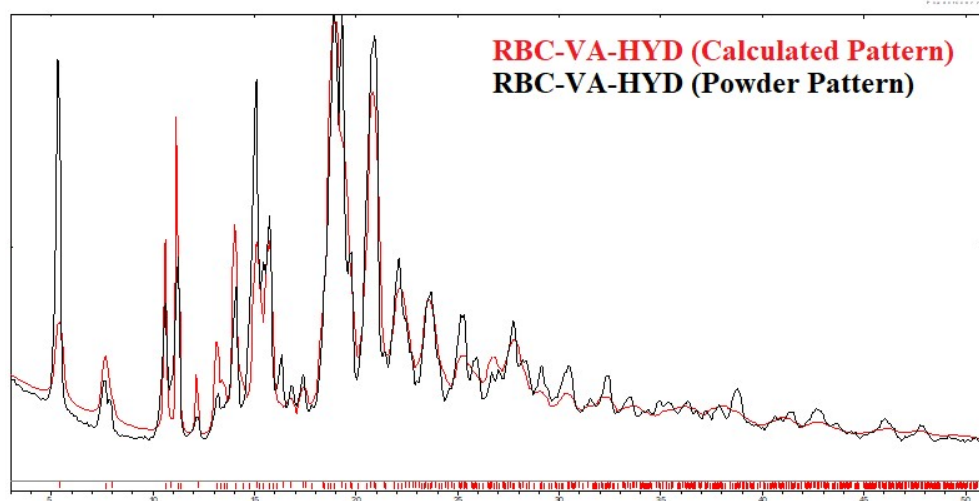
Table S1 FT-IR stretching frequency for COOH, COO⁻, NH/OH and aliphatic and aromatic CH peaks of RBC and coformers.

Compound	$\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ (cm ⁻¹) for -COOH/ -COO-/ -CONMe ₂	$\nu_{\text{N-H/O-H}}$ (cm ⁻¹)	$\nu_{\text{C-H}}$ (cm ⁻¹) for aliphatic and aromatic CH
RBC	1630, 1604	3464, 3389, 3226	3094, 3038, 2942, 2863
RBC-HYD	1631, 1606	3585, 3423, 3268	3041, 2953, 2818
RES	---	3257	2890, 2758
RBC-RES	1616, 1596	3294, 3227	2928, 2806
VA	1682	3484	2961
RBC-VA-HYD	1616, 1589	3400-3500 (broad), 3164	2954, 2846

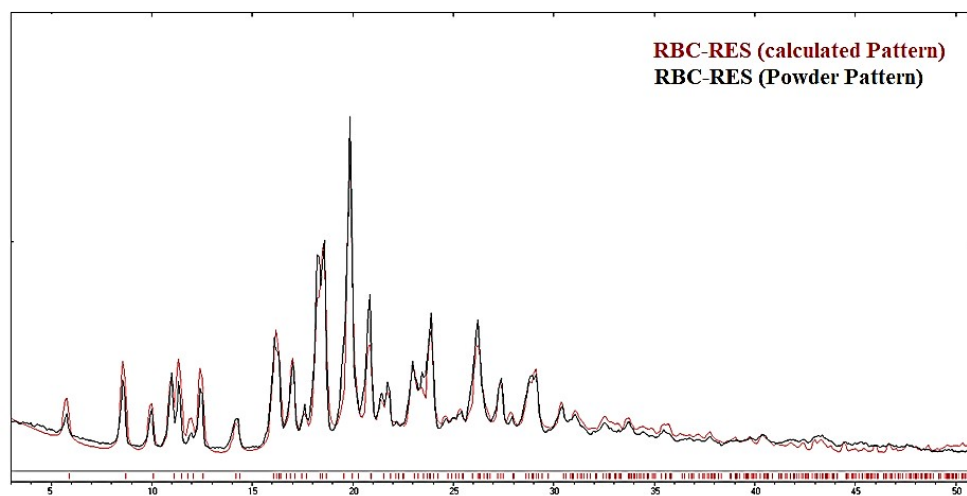
2. PXRD for bulk-phase purity



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. S4 (a) The experimental PXRD pattern of RBC-HYD (b) multicomponent solids (RBC-VA-HYD) and (c) RBC-RES, (black) matches with the calculated line profile from the calculated X-ray crystal structure (red), indicating bulk purity and phase homogeneity. Rietveld refinement for RBC-HYD gave $R_p = 0.1127$, $R_{wp} = 0.1506$, $R_{exp} = 0.1082$; RBC-VA-HYD gave $R_p = 0.3254$, $R_{wp} = 0.4650$, $R_{exp} = 0.8823$; and for RBC-RES gave $R_p = 0.1259$, $R_{wp} = 0.1670$, $R_{exp} = 0.7349$.

The crystalline phase of RBC-HYD after heating and loss of water was confirmed to be the same as that of RBC (anhydrous) by using a combination of heat-cool cycle in TGA and then PXRD on the sample after cooling.

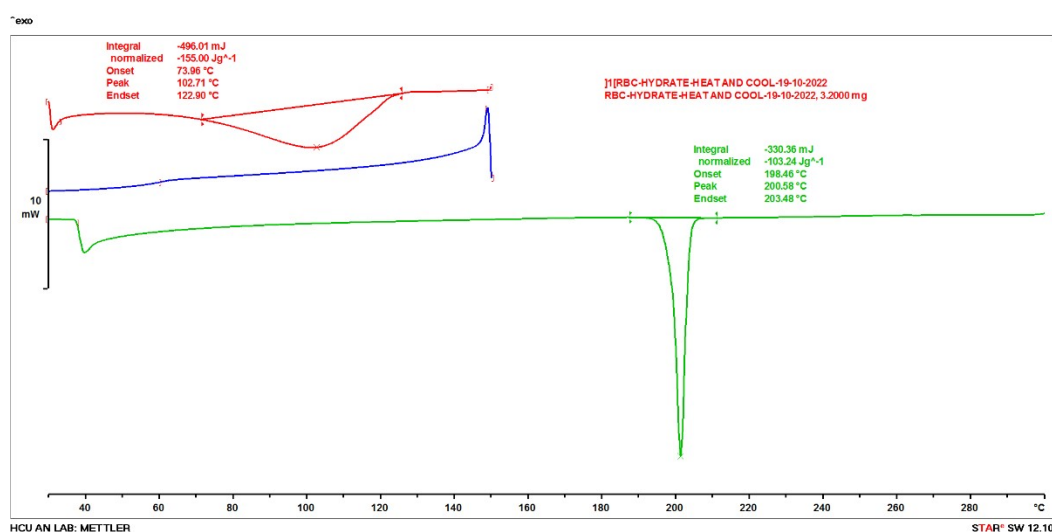


Fig. S5. Fresh sample of RBC after dehydration was prepared in DSC-TGA instrument after heating to 155 °C past the dehydration endotherm for water loss, then cooled to 40 °C and then re-heated to observe a DSC endotherm at the temperature matching with the melting of pure RBC (201-202 °C).

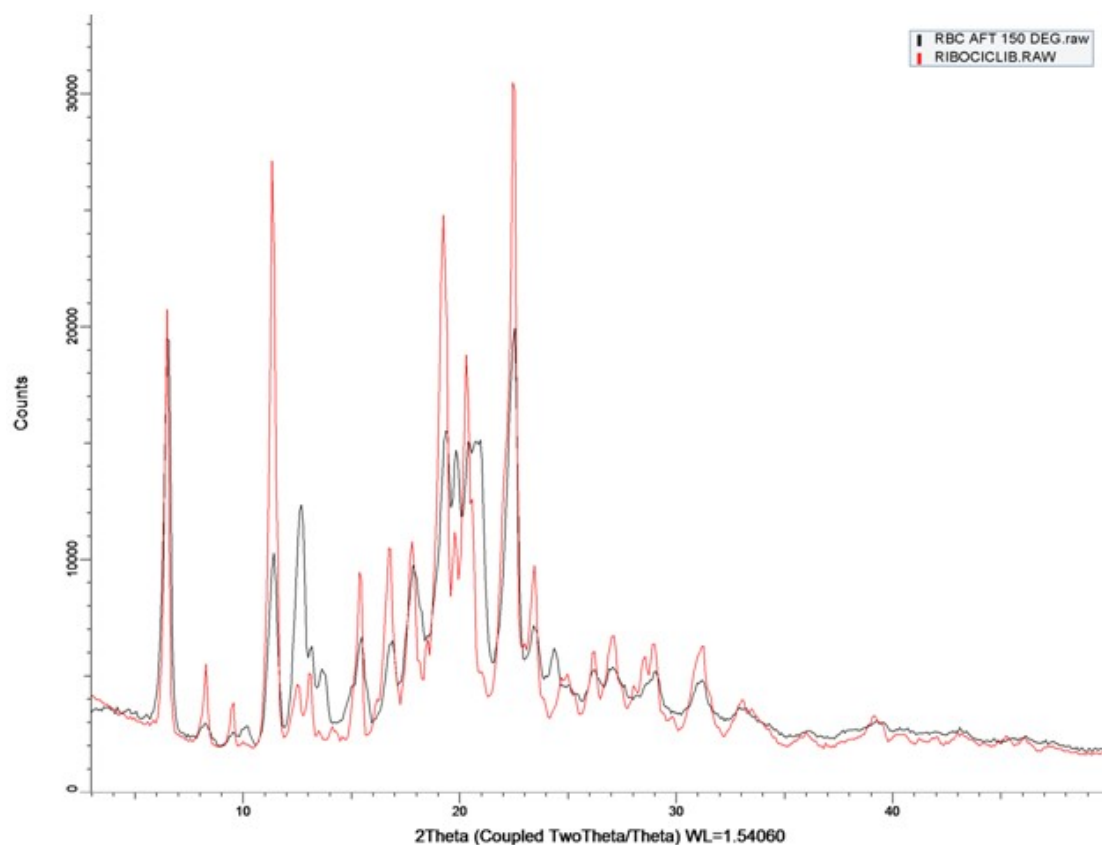


Fig. S6 PXRD on the cooled solid was recorded to confirm that the RBC-HYD sample after heat-cool cycle matches with that of reference RBC.

3. PXRD after equilibrium solubility and IDR experiments

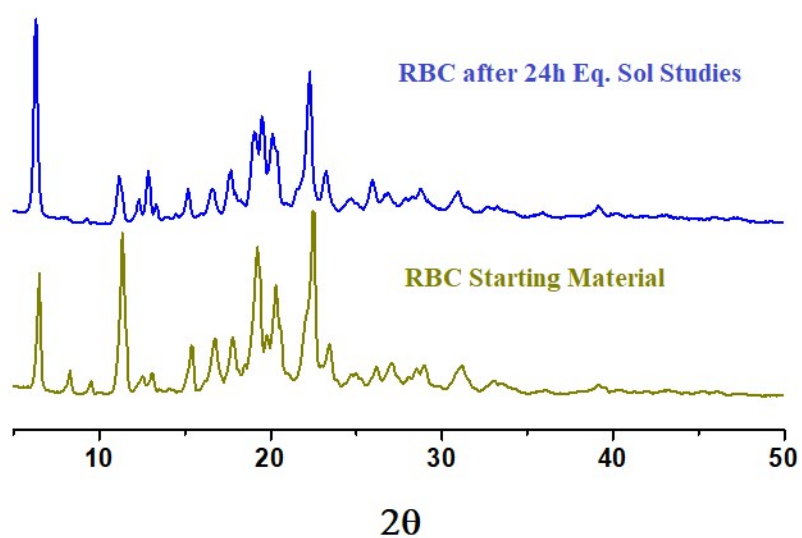


Fig. S7 PXRD of RBC at the end of equilibrium solubility experiment (24 h, blue) matches with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC (green) indicating stable.

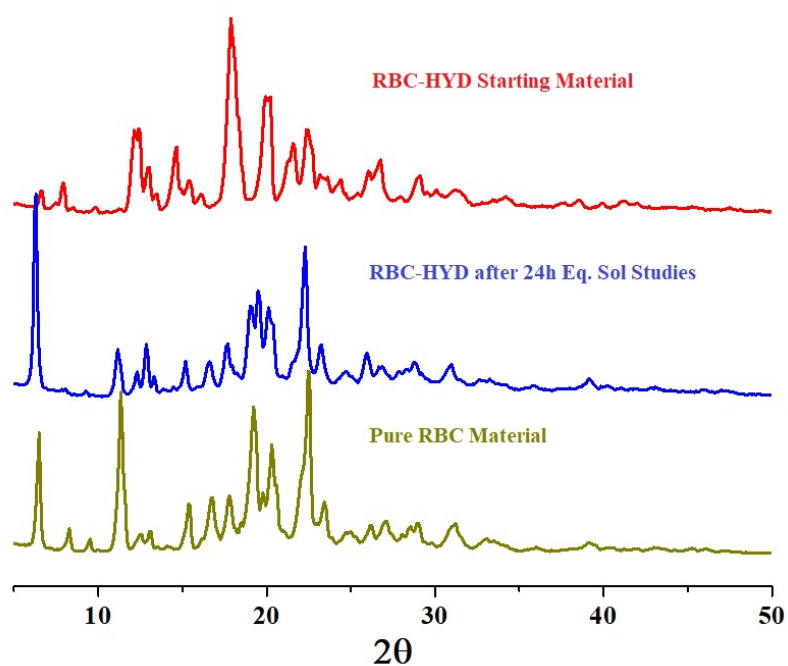


Fig. S8 PXRD of RBC-HYD at the end of equilibrium solubility experiment (24 h, blue) does not match with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-HYD (red) but the diffraction lines overlay with that of pure RBC (green) indicating unstable form.

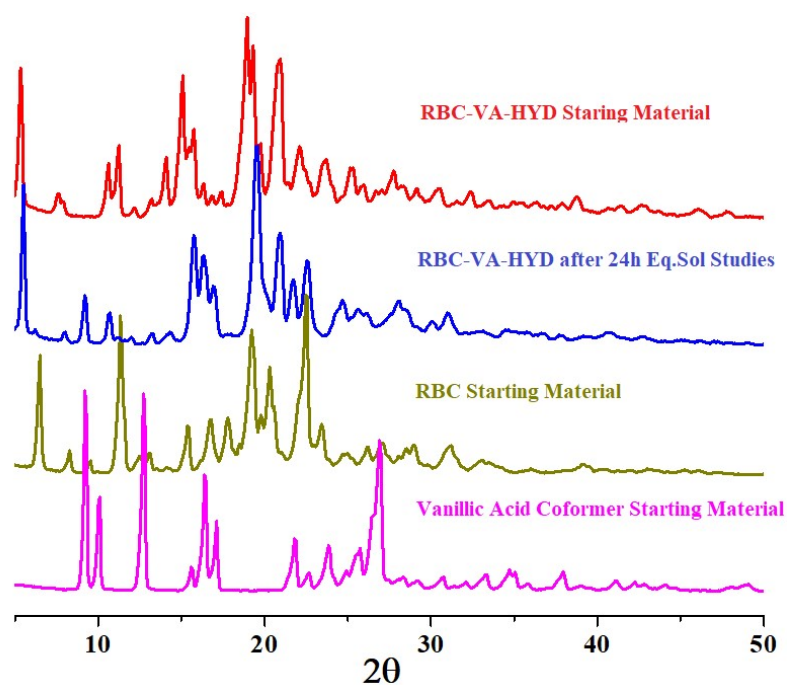


Fig. S9 PXRD of RBC-VA-HYD salt at the end of equilibrium solubility experiment (24 h, blue) does not match with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-VA-HYD (red) but the diffraction lines overlay with that of pure RBC (green) and the coformer vanillic acid indicating dissociation of the salt to the drug.

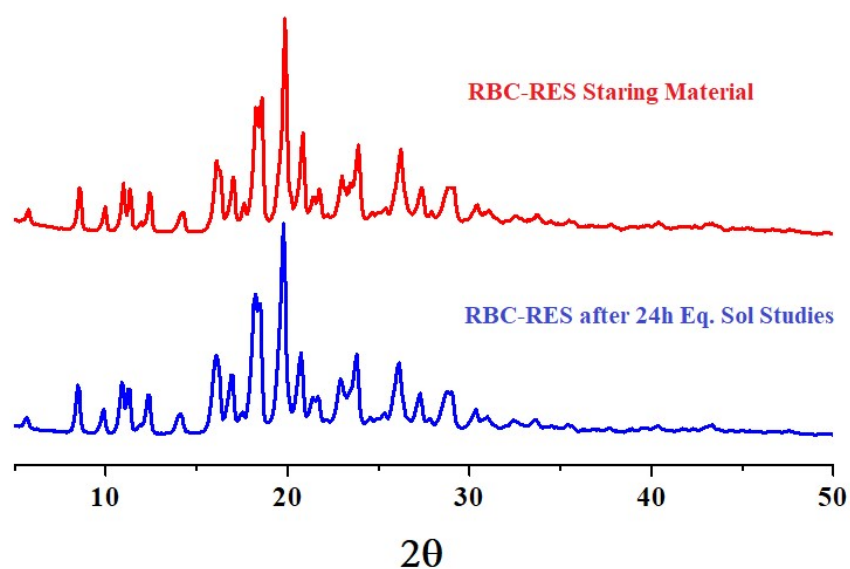


Fig. S10 PXRD of RBC-RES cocrystal at the end of equilibrium solubility experiment (24 h, blue) matches with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-RES (red) indicating phase stability.

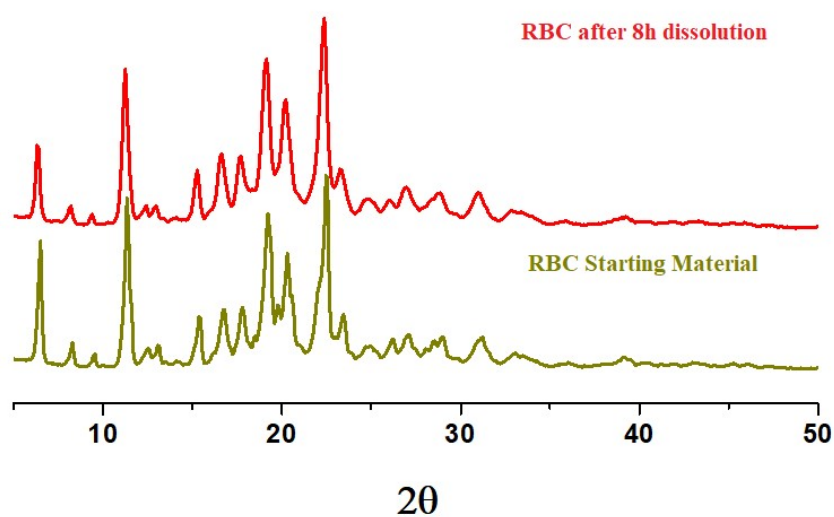


Fig. S11 PXRD of RBC at the end of intrinsic dissolution rate experiment (8 h, red) matches with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC (green) indicating stable form.

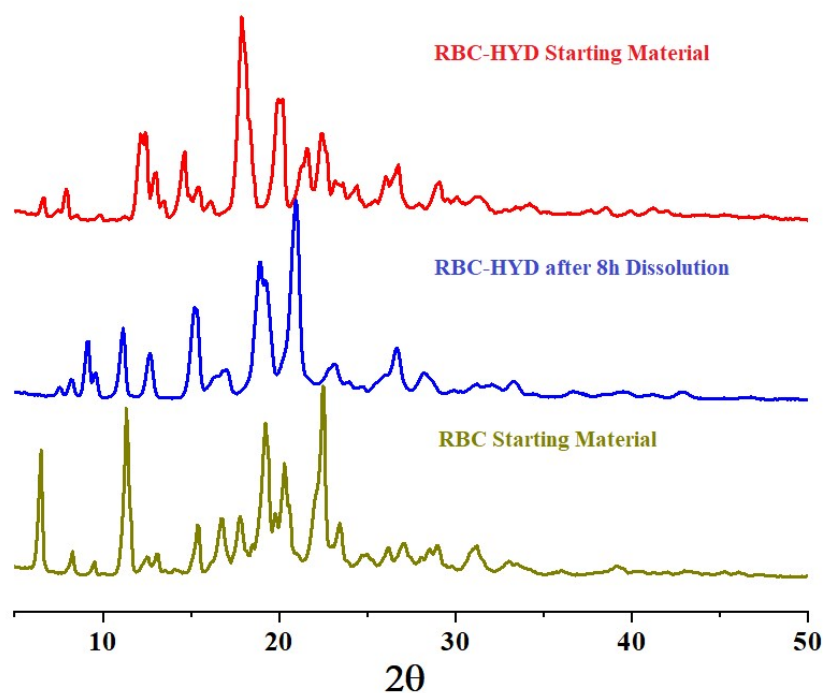


Fig. S12 PXRD of RBC-HYD at the end of intrinsic dissolution rate experiment (8 h, blue) does not match with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-HYD (red) but the diffraction lines overlay with that of pure RBC (green) indicating unstable form.

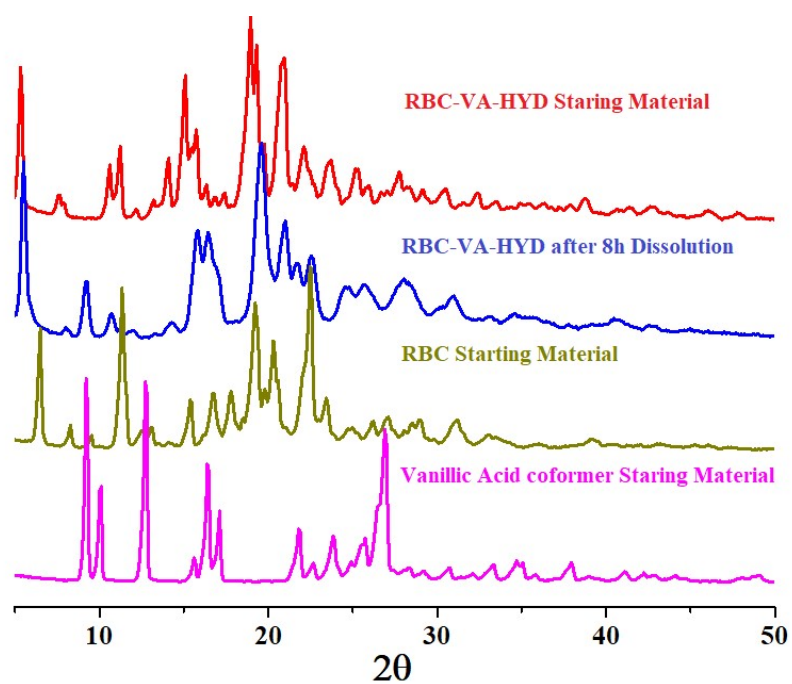


Fig. S13 PXRD of RBC-VA-HYD salt at the end of intrinsic dissolution rate experiment (8 h, blue) does not match with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-VA-HYD (red) but the diffraction lines overlay with that of pure RBC (green) and the coformer vanillic acid indicating dissociation of the salt to the drug.

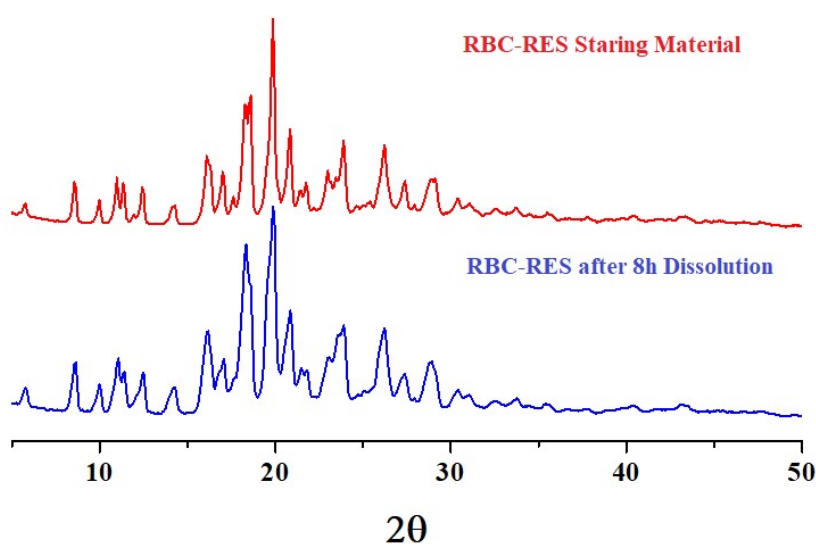


Fig. S14 PXRD of RBC-RES cocrystal at the end of intrinsic dissolution rate experiment (8 h, blue) matches with the initial PXRD pattern of RBC-RES (red) indicating phase stability.

4. Crystallographic and hydrogen bond parameters

Table S2 Crystallographic parameters of RBC-HYD, RBC-VA-HYD and RBC-RES.

Compound	RBC-HYD	RBC-VA-HYD	RBC-RES
Emp. formula	$C_{23}H_{30}N_8O, H_2O$	$C_{23}H_{31}N_8O, C_8H_7O_4, H_2O$	$C_{23}H_{30}N_8O, C_6H_6O_2$
Formula wt.	452.56	620.71	544.66
Cryst. System	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/n$	$P2_1/n$	$P2_1/c$
T (K)	293(2)	293(2)	293(2)
<i>a</i> (Å)	7.5763(6)	11.9881(8)	8.5570(6)
<i>b</i> (Å)	25.947(2)	8.0148(5)	29.967(2)

c (Å)	12.1602(10)	32.4063(19)	11.5654(9)
α (deg)	90	90	90
β (deg)	100.659(4)	93.301(2)	111.625(2)
γ (deg)	90	90	90
Z	4	4	4
V (Å ³)	2349.2(3)	3108.5(3)	2756.9(4)
Unique rflns	3024	5123	3522
Obsd rflns	4898	7160	8212
Parameters	307	413	375
R_1	0.0734	0.0667	0.0733
wR_2	0.2192	0.1922	0.2015
GOF	1.065	0.991	1.016
Diffractionmeter	Bruker	Bruker	Bruker

Table S3 Hydrogen bond parameters in RBC-HYD, RBC-VA-HYD and RBC-RES.

D–H \cdots A	D \cdots A / Å	H \cdots A / Å	D–H \cdots A / °	symmetry code
RBC-HYD				
N5–H5N \cdots N6	3.070(3)	2.23	165	-x,1-y,2-z
O1W–H1WA \cdots N8	2.842(6)	2.03	160	3/2-x,-1/2+y,3/2-z
O1W–H1WB \cdots O1	2.693(5)	1.87	164	x,y,z
N8–H8N \cdots N4	3.322(4)	2.59	160	1-x,1-y,2-z
C19–H19 \cdots N4	3.299(4)	2.54	139	-x,1-y,2-z
C5–H5 \cdots O1W	3.263(6)	2.44	148	-1+x,y,z
C16–H16 \cdots N3	2.907(4)	2.31	122	Intra
C3–H3A \cdots O1W	3.254(8)	2.36	155	-1+x,y,z
C2–H2C \cdots O1	2.678(6)	2.30	102	Intra
RBC-VA-HYD				
O5–H5O \cdots O2	2.662(3)	1.86	167	3/2-x,-1/2+y,1/2-z
N8–H8B \cdots O3	2.847(3)	2.05	149	1/2-x,-1/2+y,1/2-z
N5–H5N \cdots N6	3.194(2)	2.34	171	1-x,-y,1-z
N8–H8A \cdots O3	2.755(3)	1.89	163	x,-1+y,z
O1W–H1WB \cdots O2	2.822(3)	1.98	170	x,-1+y,z
O1W–H1WA \cdots O1	2.930(3)	2.09	170	-1/2+x,3/2-y,-1/2+z
C23–H23A \cdots O1	3.412(3)	2.59	142	1-x,1-y,1-z
C5–H5 \cdots O2	3.334(3)	2.47	155	1/2+x,3/2-y,1/2+z

C16-H16...N3	2.921(3)	2.33	122	Intra
C12-H12A...N4	3.519(6)	2.58	162	x,1+y,z
RBC-RES				
N8-H8N...O2	3.080(4)	2.22	151	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-z
O2-H2O...O1	2.651(3)	1.87	159	x,y,z
O3-H3O...N8	2.767(4)	1.97	165	-x,1-y,-z
N5-H5N...N4	3.092(3)	2.34	168	2-x,1-y,-z
C16-H16...N3	2.929(3)	2.34	121	Intra
C2-H2C...O1	2.699(4)	2.31	104	Intra
C12-H12A...N3	3.222(4)	2.57	125	Intra

5. Equilibrium solubility, IDR and diffusion data

Table S4 Equilibrium solubility and IDR of RBC, RBC-HYD, RBC-VA-HYD and RBC-RES.

API/Coformer	Solubility of API/coformer in water (mg. mL ⁻¹)	Compound	Equilibrium solubility of API/ salt/ cocrystal in PBS media	Intrinsic dissolution rate, IDR, mg. cm ⁻² .min ⁻¹
RBC	0.24	RBC	0.21	0.07
		RBC-HYD (1:1)	0.26	0.08
VA	18.6	RBC-VA-HYD (1:1:1)	0.36	0.16
RES	82.3	RBC-RES (1:1)	0.44	0.10

Table S5 Cumulative Amount dissolved at different time intervals for RBC, RBC-HYD, RBC-VA-HYD and RBC-RES.

Time Intervals (min)	Cumulative Amount dissolved (mg/500 mL)			
	RBC	RBC-HYD	RBC-RES	RBC-VA-HYD
0	0	0	0	0
15	1.5269	1.5619	1.9973	5.5109
30	3.6112	2.6877	3.5179	8.7356
60	6.1198	4.6337	7.2983	12.2371
90	8.3114	6.7819	10.4213	15.3344
120	9.9921	8.6363	12.5009	17.1801
150	11.472	10.0326	14.6942	19.0496
180	13.2223	11.1518	16.5058	20.2039
240	15.6215	13.6379	20.4738	22.9811
300	17.7944	16.4701	24.122	25.3469
360	19.3799	18.8045	27.4791	27.4397
420	21.0759	20.4162	31.1456	29.3505
480	22.0148	21.7544	35.1877	30.9543

Table S6 Cumulative Amount diffused at different time intervals for RBC, RBC-HYD, RBC-VA-HYD and RBC-RES

Time Intervals (min)	Cumulative Amount diffused ($\mu\text{g}/20\text{ mL}$)			
	RBC	RBC-HYD	RBC-RES	RBC-VA-HYD
0	0	0	0	0
15	50.4257	46.4926	59.802	13.0499
30	152.4384	142.3759	196.8701	29.4194
60	256.9737	230.9428	415.5304	55.5704
90	351.9686	309.6174	655.5796	128.9095
120	432.7647	377.5492	835.1077	202.4025
150	521.5183	449.0152	993.9157	280.2411
180	615.9212	553.9783	1118.458	411.7327
240	714.1342	652.0004	1393.689	607.9904
300	828.1381	734.7476	1647.857	884.4655
360	924.4594	827.3236	1843.419	1137.9103
420	1002.991	919.1742	2066.837	1319.8605