

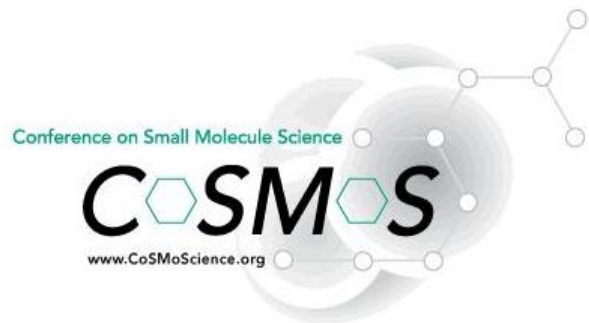
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE COMPLEXITIES OF LIBRARY QUALITY

Cynthia Jeffries

*Group Leader, Analytical Chemistry and High
Throughput Purification*

Chembridge Research Labs
San Diego, CA

July 24-27, 2006 San Diego, CA



Company Overview

I. Chembridge Corporation, Moscow

Started in 1993

Employs 300+ chemists

Provides Screening Compounds, Small molecule Libraries, and Building Blocks to pharmaceutical research companies

II. Chembridge Research Labs, San Diego

Started in 2000

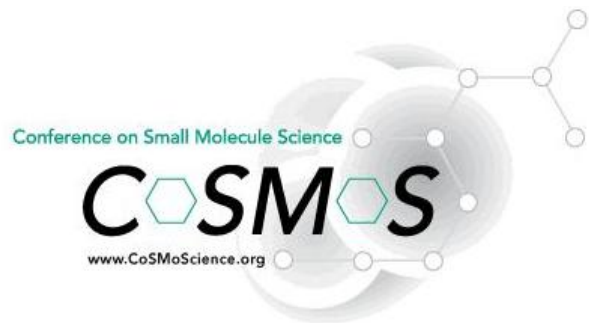
Employs ~30 Chemists

Offers: Library Synthesis, Purification, and QC

BioAssayScreening

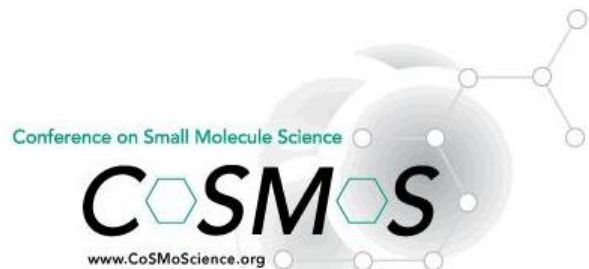
Medicinal Chemistry Support

In-House Drug Discovery Program



“QUALITY”

Why is it important?

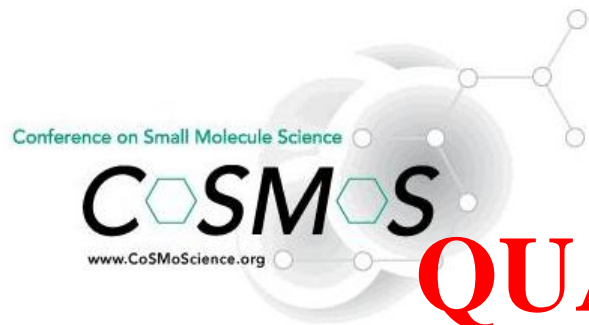


Successful Drug Discovery Depends on Accurate and complete SAR results:

Large number of compounds through screening
Pure compounds required to prevent interferences.
Absolute requirement for proper identity as given.

Lack of Quality results in:

Waste of Time and Resources
Inclusive SAR Results
Frustration
Delay in the progression of a project



QUALITY vs QUANTITY

Greater Quality Requirements:

Less Compounds

Higher Cost

Greater Turnaround Time

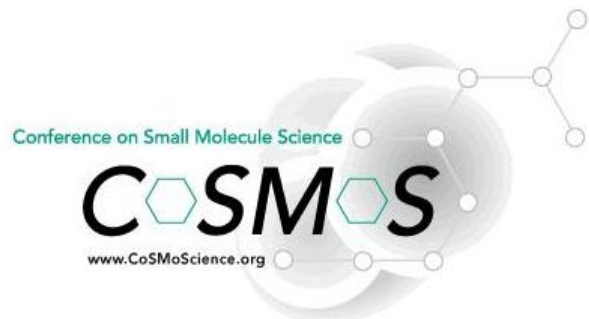
Larger Quantity and Complexity of Data

Lower Quality Can Produce:

False Hits

Missed Hits

Lack of confidence in Results



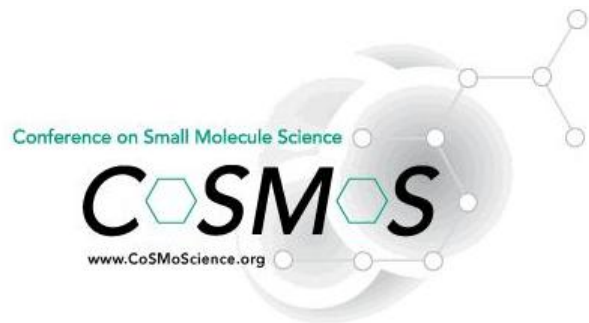
Library Quality:

ANALYTICAL DEFINITION

Purity

Identity

Quantity

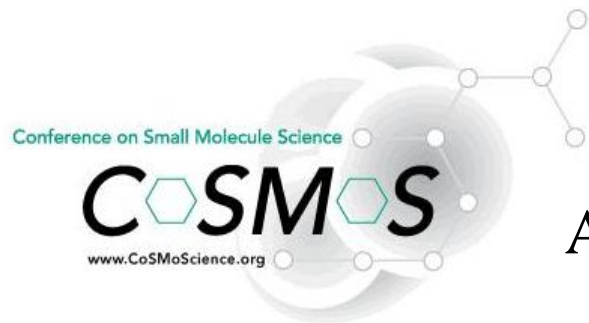


Perceived Quality:

Color of powder or clarity of solution

Stability of compound in shipped format

Number and strength of hits obtained with
the library.



Quality:

As defined By Our Customers:

Minimum Purity:

UV

Evaporative Scattering Light Detection (ELSD)

Total Ion Chromatograph (TIC)

[Chemiciluminescence Nitrogen Detection (CLND)]

*May require HPLC purification regardless
of crude purity results*

Identity:

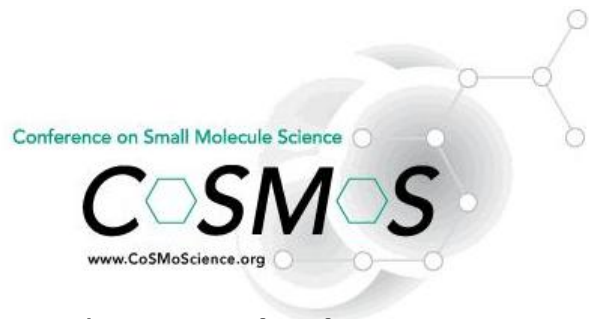
NMR

Mass Spectrometry

Minimum Amount Accepted

Success Rate

Purification Method: (Acceptable Salt Forms)



Additional Considerations Affecting Quality:

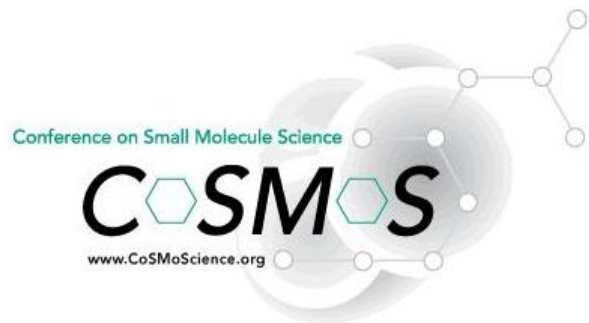
Point in process that final QC aliquot is removed for analysis.

(From Mobile Phase or After Drying)

Solvent Used in Final QC

Interference in analysis in UV and MS

Stability of compounds



Final Form of Compounds for Shipment:

Dry or In Solution

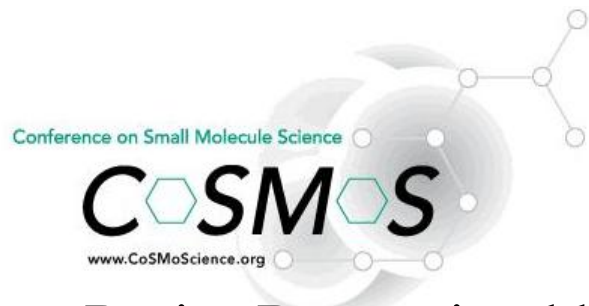
Concentration if in solution

Dry Ice or Ambient

Data Format and Fields to Accompany Compounds

QC/purification methods requested?

How will diastereomers be handled?



PURITY DEFINITIONS WE HAVE USED

Purity Determined by Following Detectors, Singly or in Various Combinations:

UV: Wavelength at:

210 nm

215 nm

254 nm

260 nm

Total Wavelength Chromatogram A chromatographic display created by summing all of the absorbance values in the acquired wavelength range and then plotting the values against time.

ELSD:

Total Ion Chromatogram from APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) Source

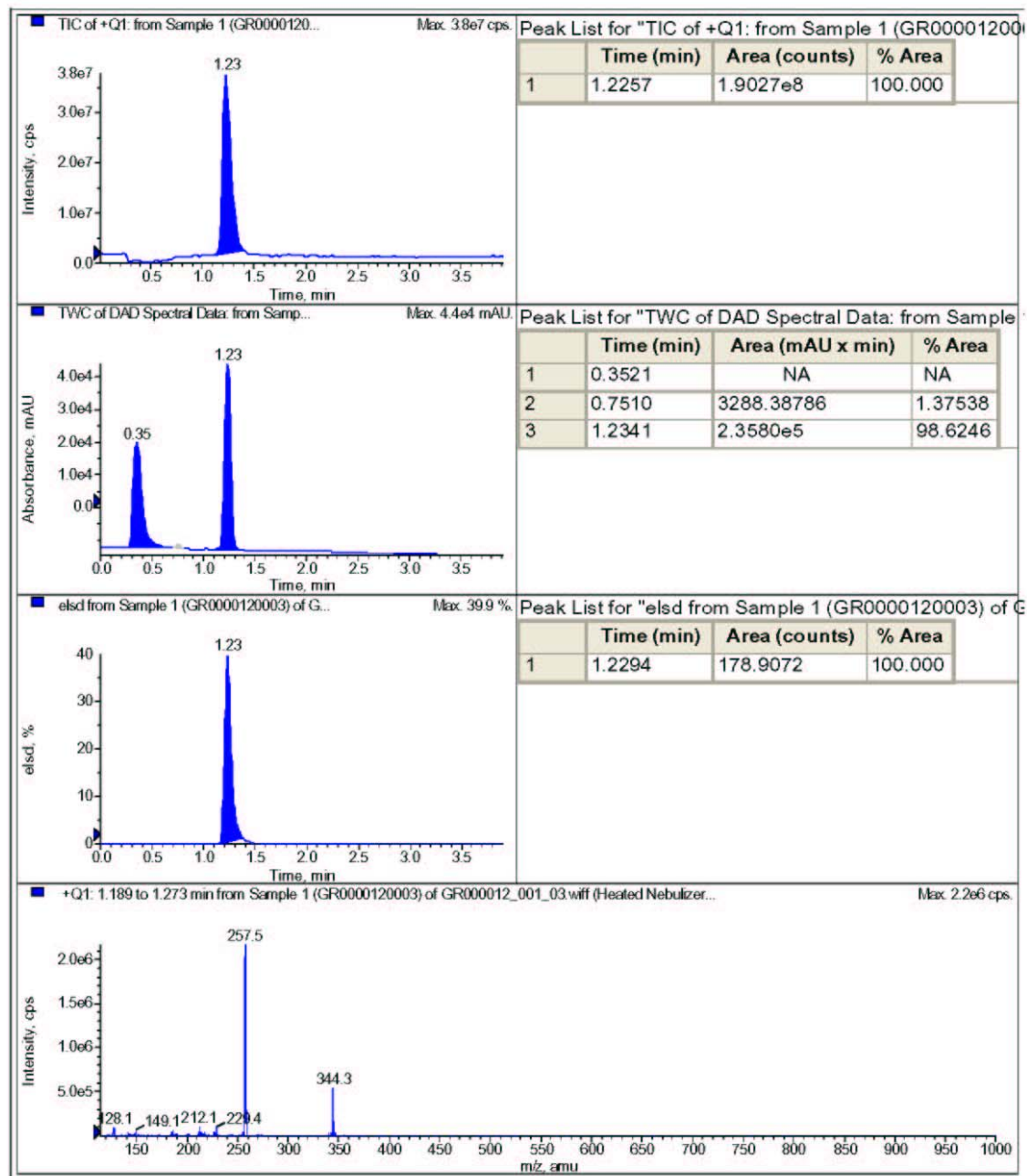
I. Purity must be = or > 90% pure by ELSD

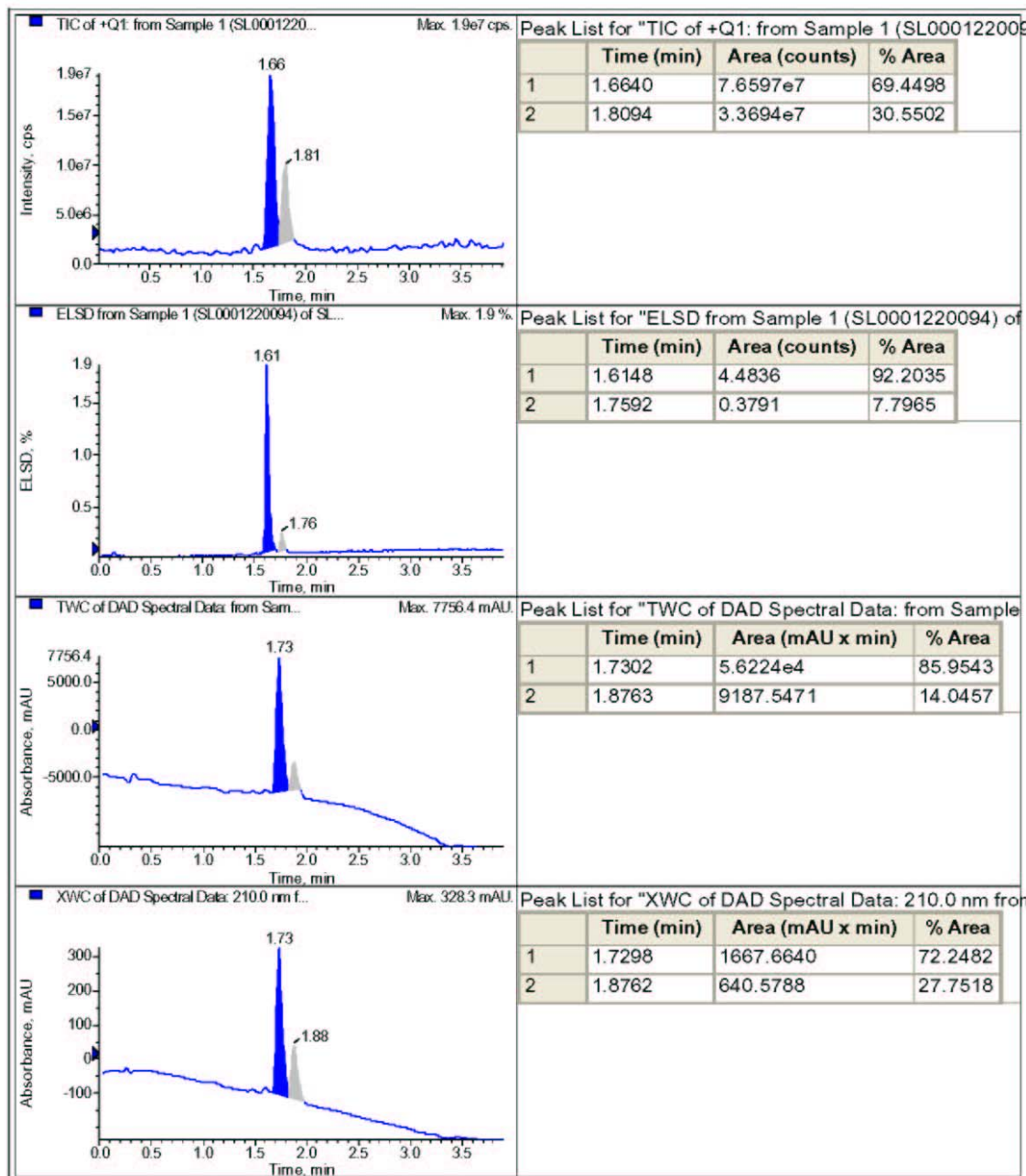
II. Purity must be = or >85% pure by UV at 260 nm

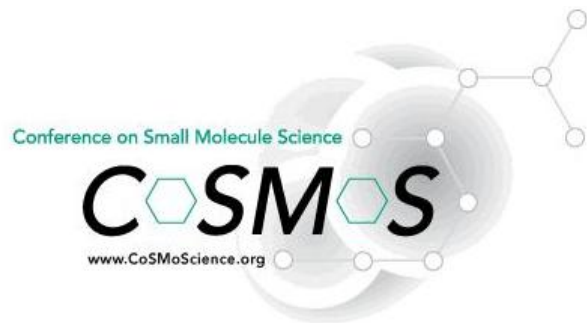
III. Purity must be = or > 85% pure by UV at 254 nm and
ELSD.

IV. Purity must be = or > 80% pure by UV at 210 nm and
= or > than 85% by ELSD.

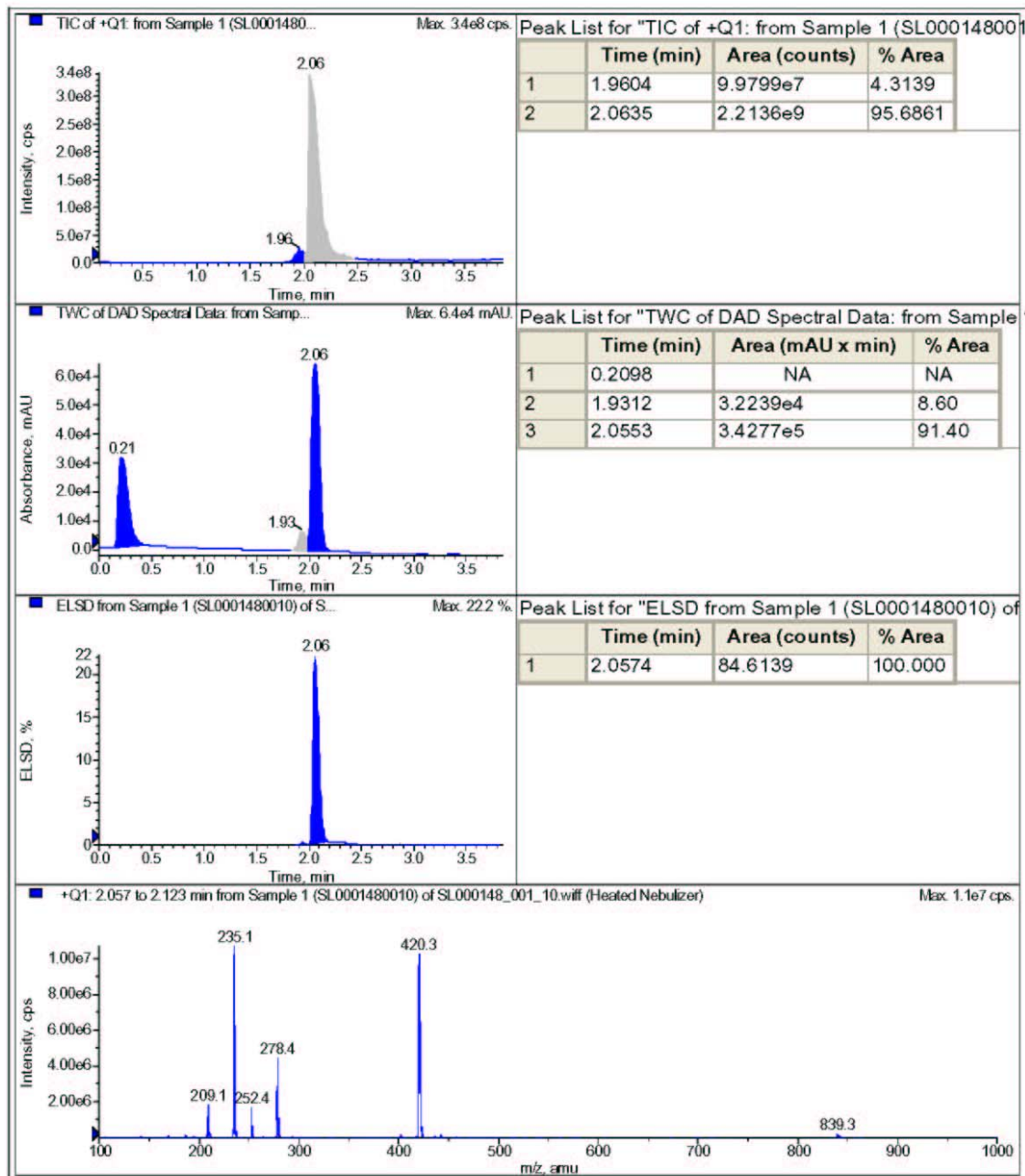
V. Purity must be = or >85% pure by 2 of the
following detectors:
UV at 260 nm or TWC (Total Wavelength
Chromatogram)
ELSD
TIC (Total Ion Chromatogram) using APCI
source

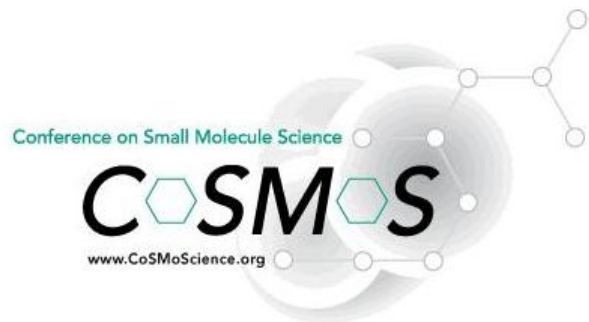






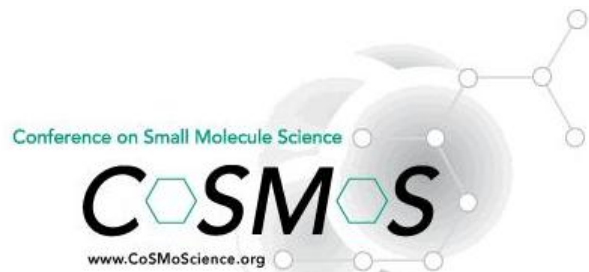
Custom Annotation: MW: 419.13036; Formula: C23H21N3O3S





OBSERVATIONS:

1. Many compounds with excellent purity results by TIC and ELSD have purities below 80% in UV at 210 nm.
2. Compounds and impurities have varying detection biases which result in recorded purities that do not reflect reality.
3. Often compounds have consistent purities in 2 of the 3 detectors (UV, ELSD, TIC) with 1 outlier.



IDENTITY:

Mass Spec: fast and reliable.

NMR Not conducive to High Throughput. Can be used for compounds that do not ionize or which fragment readily.

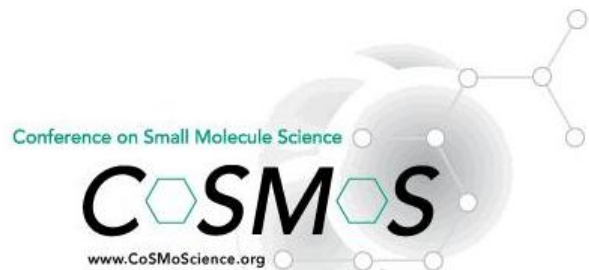
Acceptable Spectra:

M + 1 in positive mode

M - 1 in negative mode

M + 23 in positive mode

Logical fragments

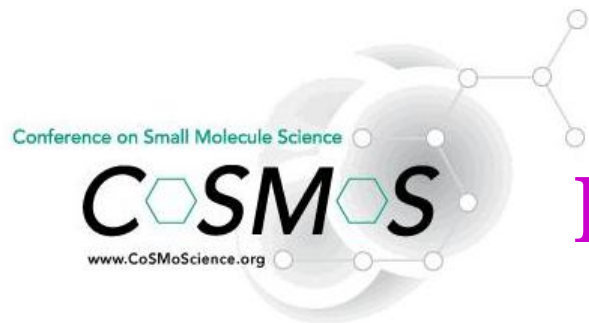


Quantity

Various Agreements for Acceptable Shipped Quantities:

1. Specified umole amount (5 – 50)
2. Specified mg amount (25 mg)
3. Range of Quantity Accepted, but Pay is Bilevel:
Above a certain minimum, full pay is received
Levels below this amount given a percentage of full pay.
4. Range of quantities allowed within specified limits:
Ex:

5 – 15 uMoles	25%
>15 uMoles	75%



Purification Method:

HPLC

Flash Chromatography

Prep TIC

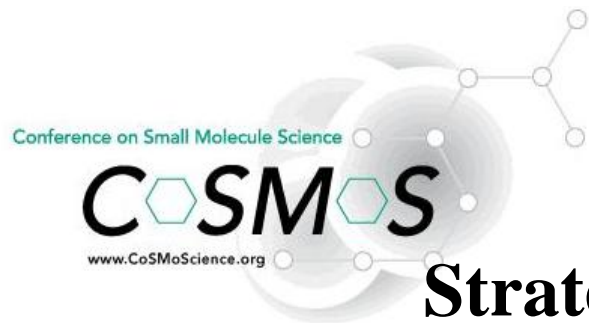
Analytical Method:

Column Properties (Size, Efficiency, Packing
Material)

Gradient Time

Mobile Phase Requirements

Mass Spec Requirements (Source, Polarity)

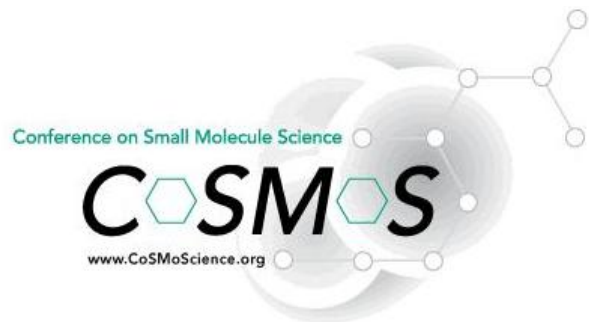


Strategies for Setting Specs for Libraries:

Determine The Minimum Requirements Needed for Your Project

Does Your Screening Assay Demand Low UV Interference
at Specific Wavelengths?

Are Anticipated Synthetic Side Products/Catalysts/Starting
Materials Expected to Give Erroneous Screening Results?



WHAT PURITY SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE USED?

- 1. ELSD is Generally Considered the most quantitative of the 3 detectors.**

Problem: Volatile compounds/impurities

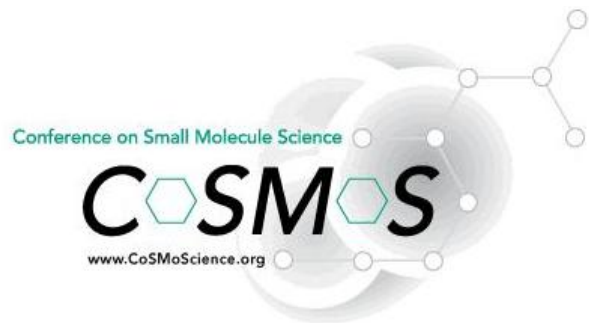
- 2. UV using TWC is generally more representative of quantities than extracted wavelengths.**

Problem: UV transparent compounds/impurities

- 3. TIC: APCI positive mode picks up a large number of compounds/impurities**

Problem: Variations in ionization capacities of compounds/impurities.

Compounds/impurities that only ionize in negative mode.



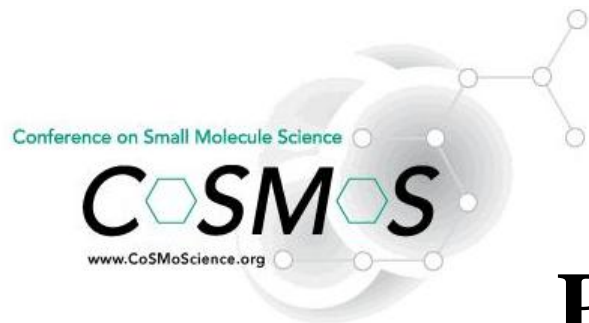
Personal Observations:

A combination of all 3 detectors will give the most accurate, representative picture of a compound's purity.

Simplicity is best when dealing with the large numbers of library compounds.

UV AND ELSD transparent compounds should have a mechanism to quickly determine acceptance.

Non-ionizing compounds should also have an alternative method for determining identity.



Example:

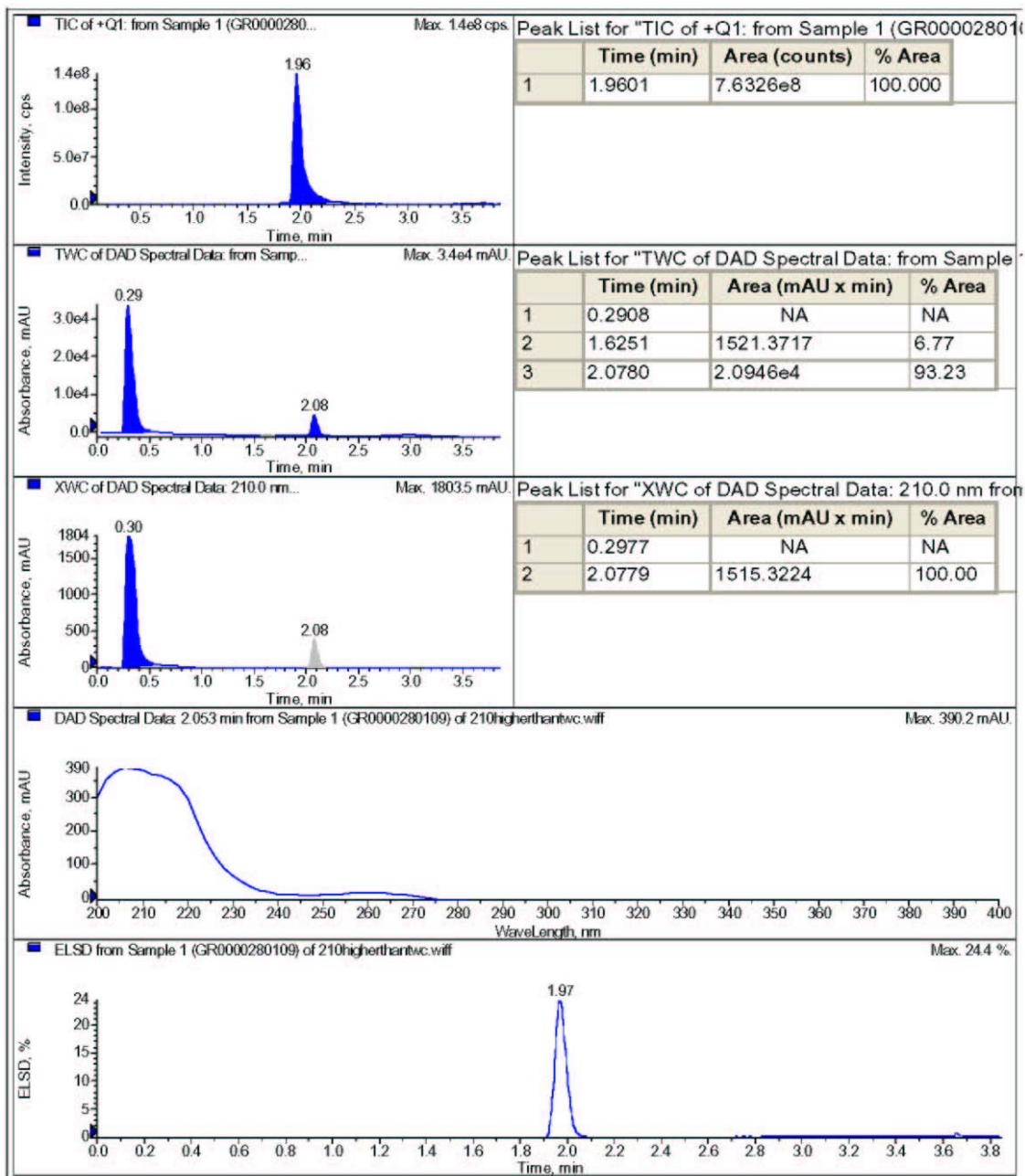
Purity:

- I. 80% purity in UV using TWC.
85% purity in ELSD.
80% purity in TIC

Problem: UV/ELSD transparent compounds.

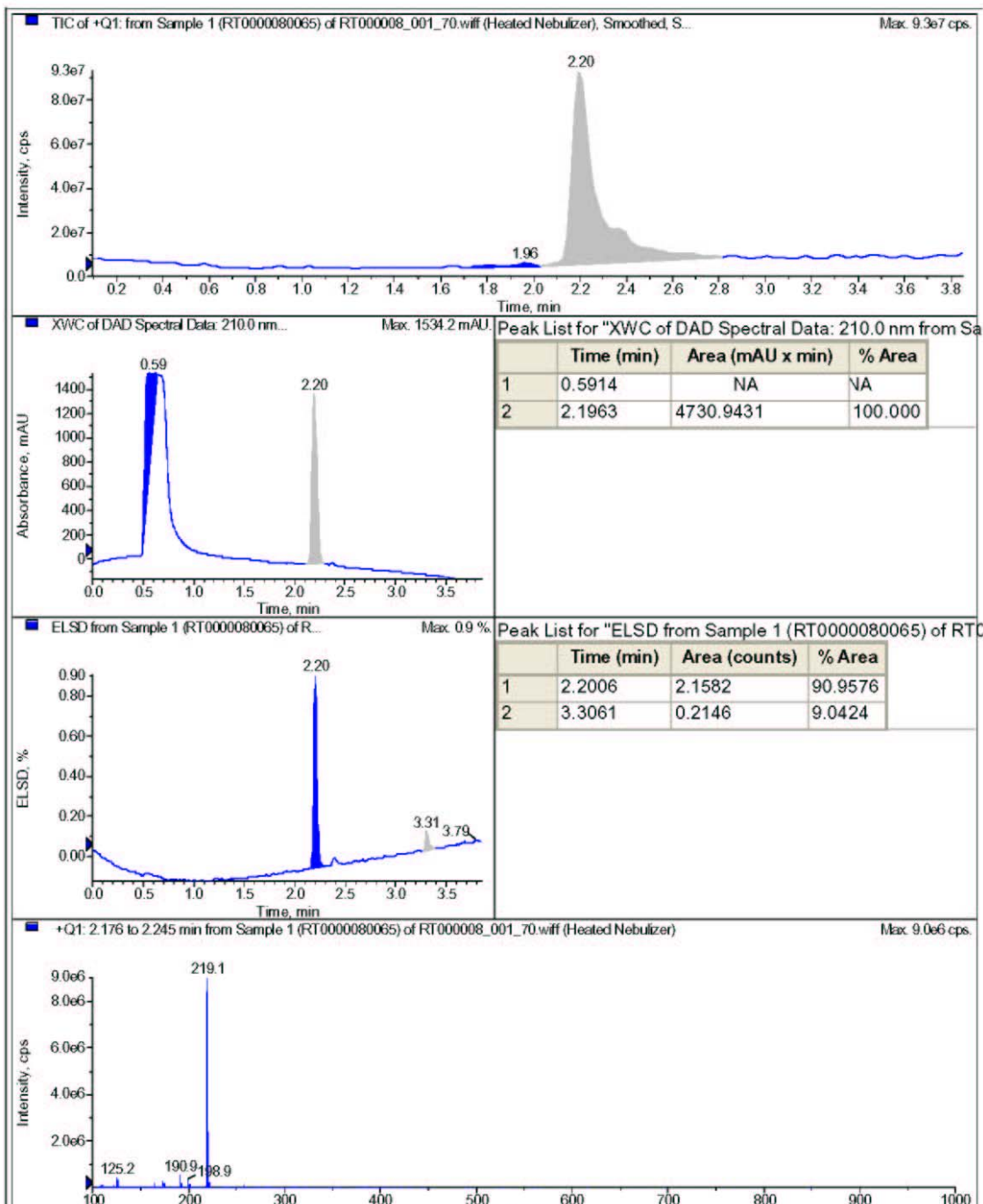
- II. 85% purity required in 2 of the 3 detectors – UV using TWC unless screening assay requires low interference at low wavelengths.

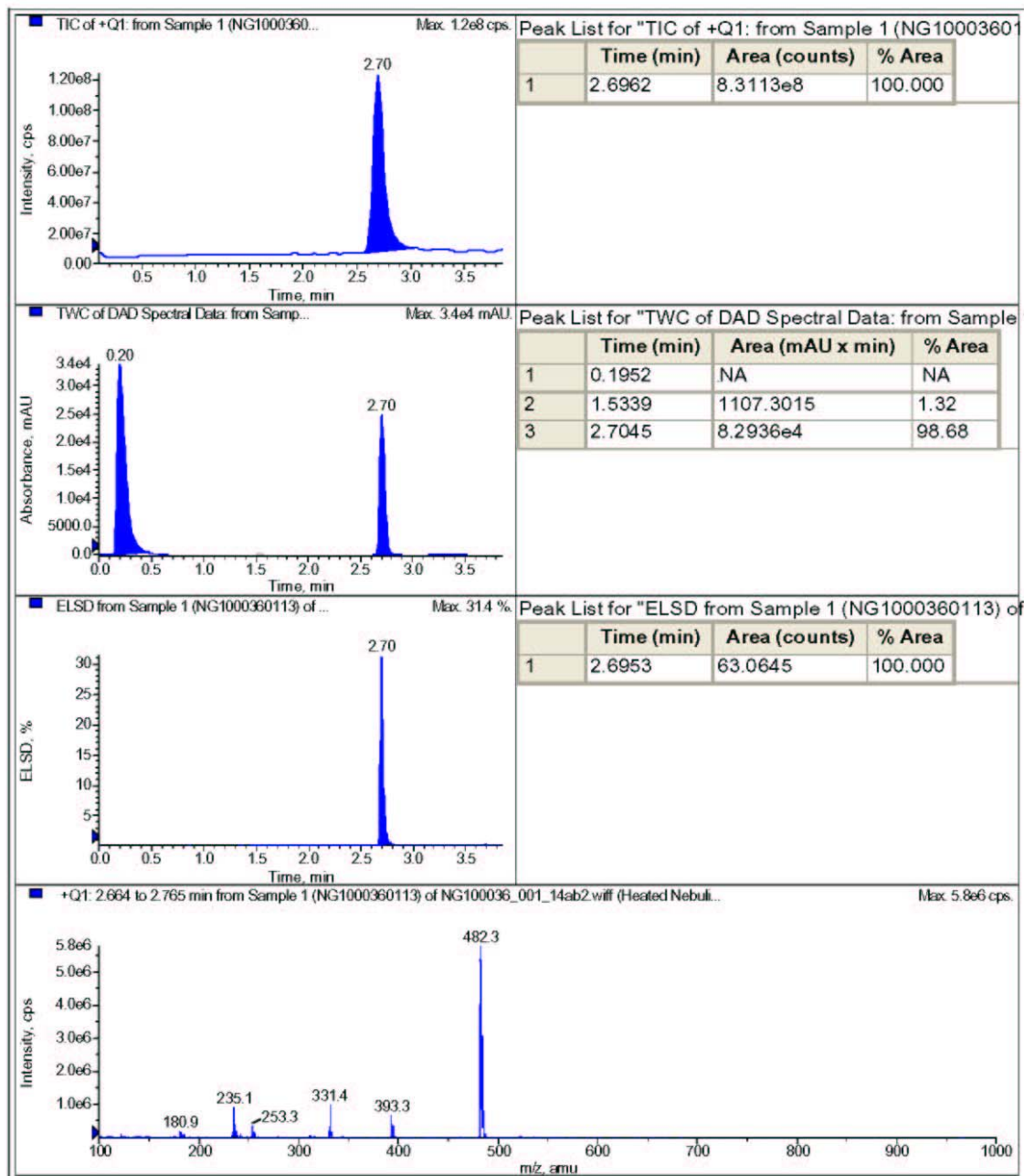
Identity: Accept logical fragments for identity of non-ionizable compounds or NMR confirmation



Sample Name: RT0000080065

Custom Annotation: MW: 218.08554; Formula: C12H11RN2O;

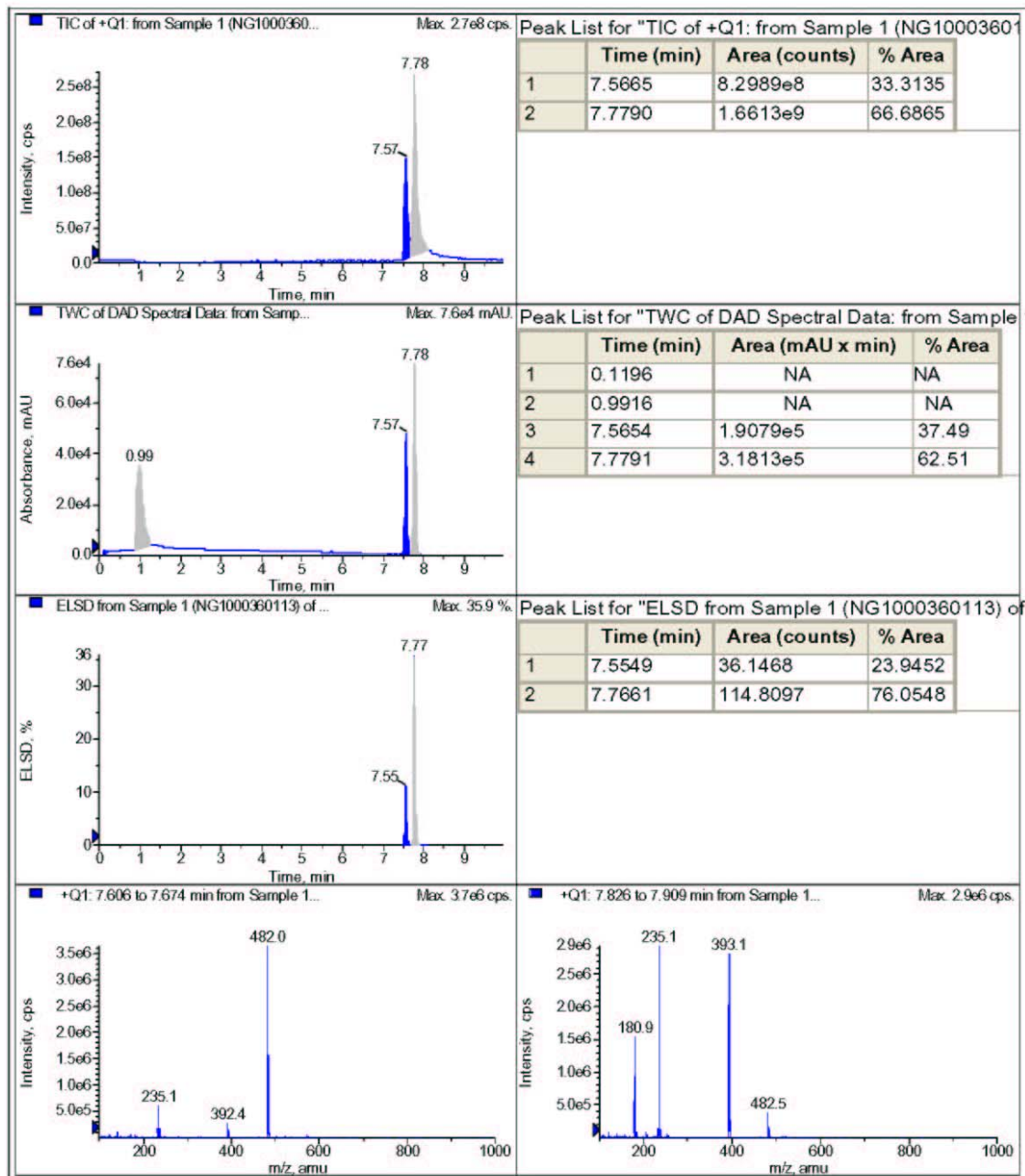


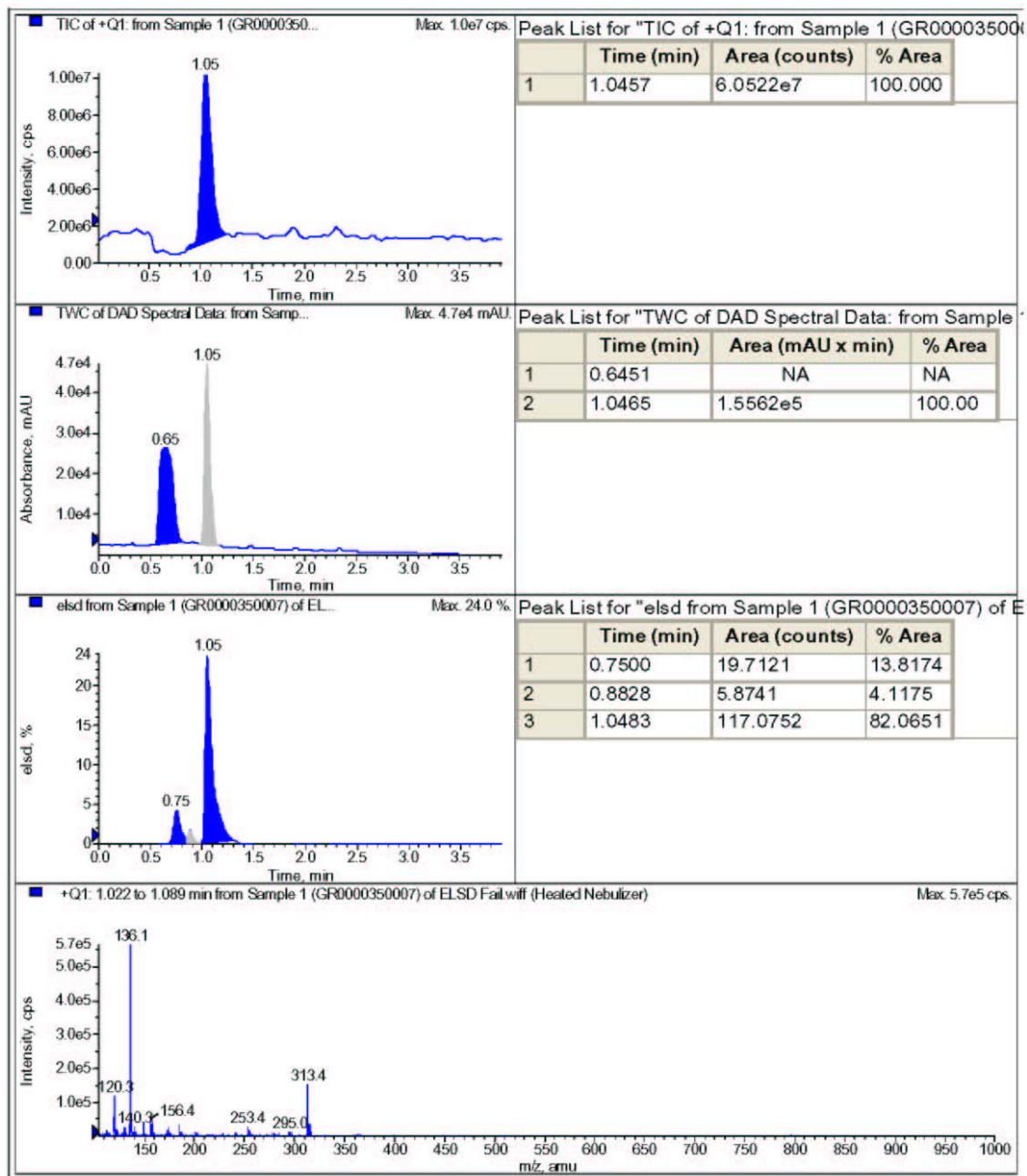


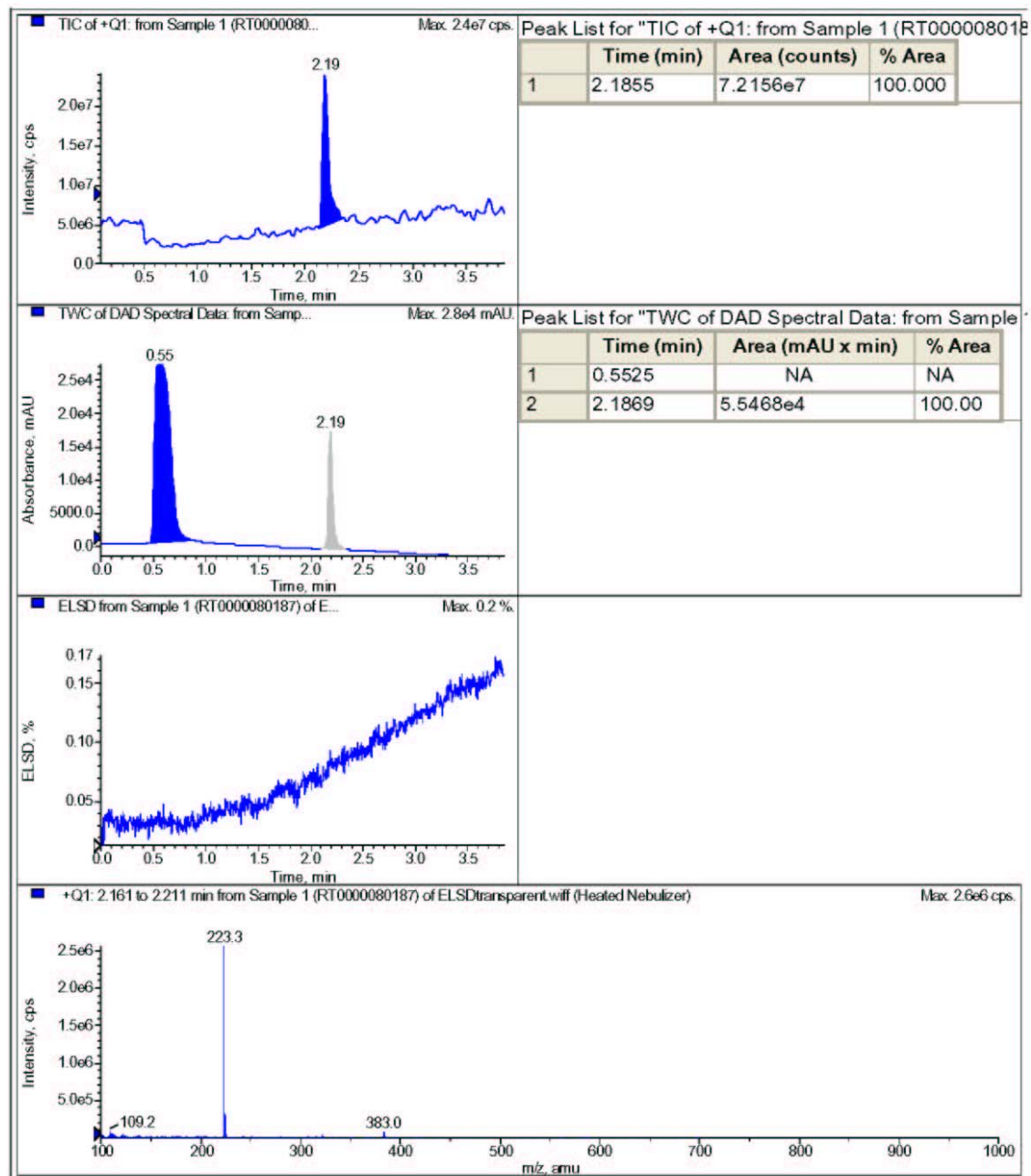
Conference on Small Molecule Science

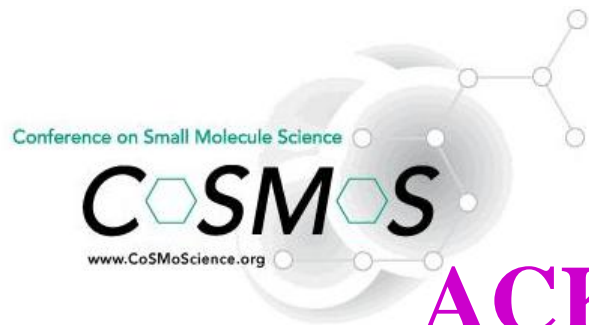
CSMS

www.CoSMoScience.org









ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CRL Analytical Department

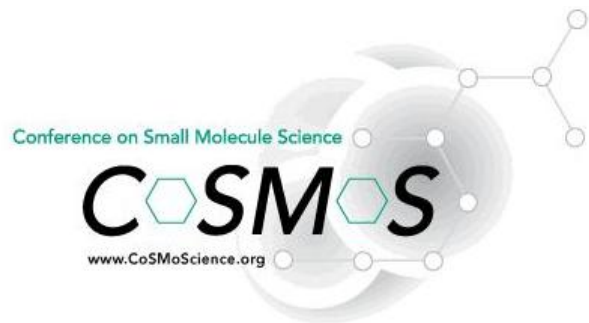
Marina Abdurahkmonova

Simone Ferguson

Alex Abdurakhmonov

James Kurdziel

Aleksey Lapin



Million Dollar Question:

Which Detectors and Settings or Combination of Detectors and Settings will most accurately reflect the reality of the compound purity?