

Supporting information

Solid State NMR Characterization of Ibuprofen:Nicotinamide Cocrystals and New Idea for Controlling of Release of the Drugs Embedded into Mesoporous Silica Particles.

by

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¹³C CP MAS NMR

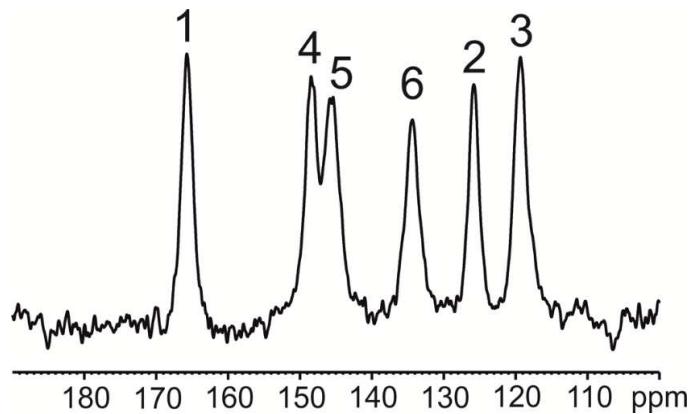


Figure S1. The ¹³C CP MAS NMR spectrum of nicotinamide recorded with a spinning rate of 8 kHz

DSC analysis

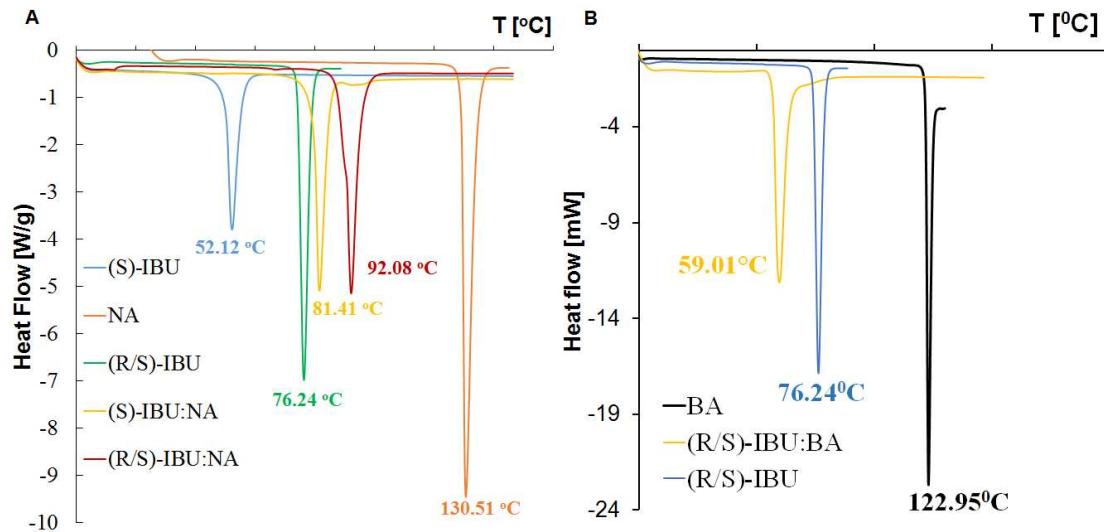


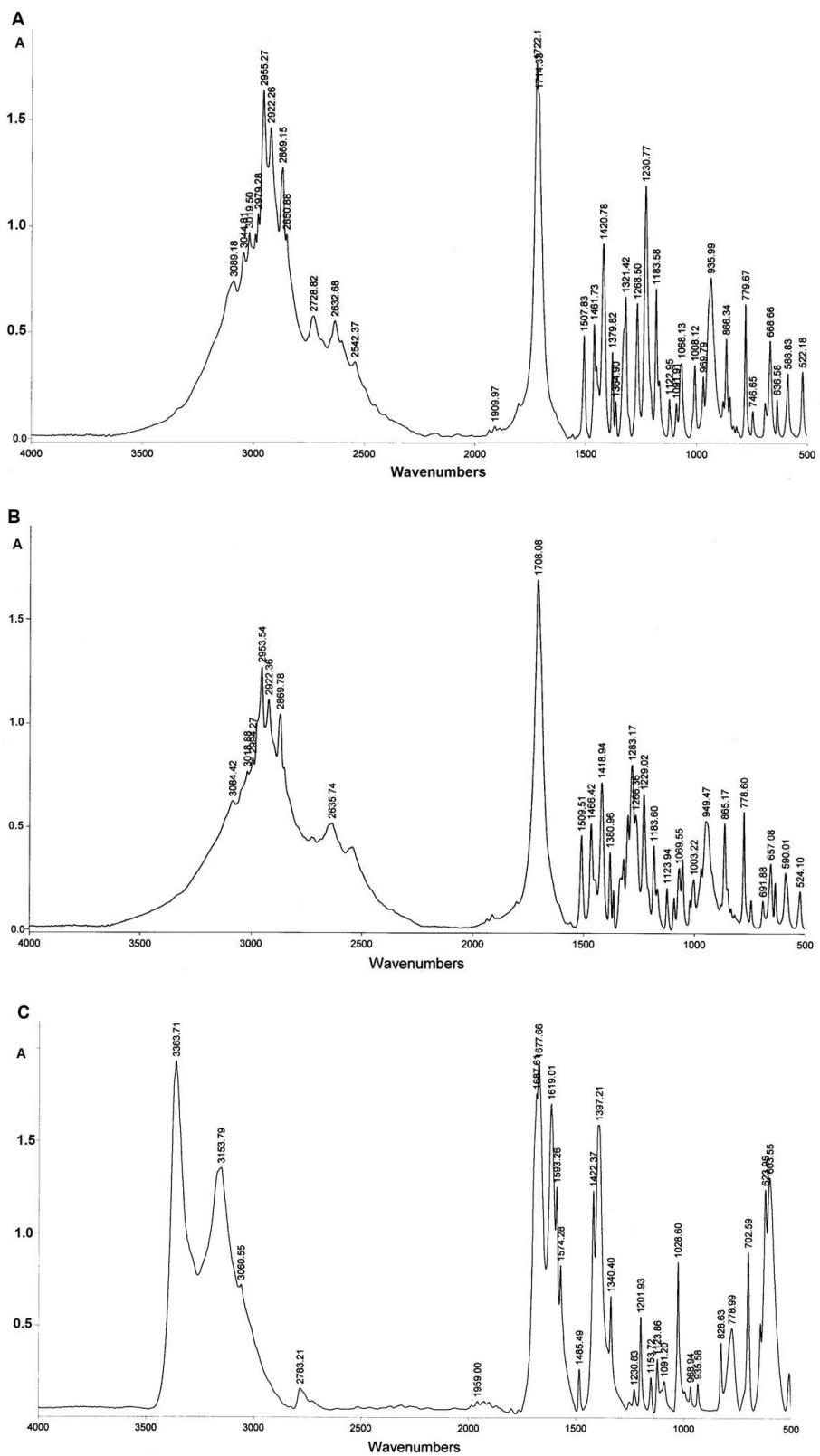
Figure S2. DSC plots of A) bulk commercial nicotinamide, (S)-ibuprofen, (R/S)-ibuprofen, (S)-ibuprofen:nicotinamide cocrystal and (R/S)-ibuprofen:nicotinamide cocrystal; B) bulk commercial benzoic acid, (R/S)-ibuprofen and (R/S)-ibuprofen:benzoic acid cocrystal.

FT-IR data

Further information providing details related to hydrogen bonding pattern for cocrystals was obtained from FT-IR measurements. For the (S)-IBU:NA cocrystal this analysis has not been previously described in the literature. The FT-IR spectrum for **3a** cocrystal was already analyzed by Oberoi et al.¹ Similarly to the authors we received a $\nu(\text{C=O})$ stretching band at 1706 cm^{-1} in both cocrystals and $\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ 1624 cm^{-1} and 1627 cm^{-1} in **3a** and **3b**, respectively which are shifted as compared to pure components (Figure S4A–E). The symmetric stretching bands of the amine group at 3165 cm^{-1} in nicotinamide is shifted to 3175 cm^{-1} and 3180 cm^{-1} in cocrystals **3a** and **3b**, respectively. It is worth to mentioned that asymmetric bands of this motif are also shifted, but in both systems, are different. On the FT-IR spectrum of **3a** is shown only one absorption band, and in the case of the crystal **3b** in this spectral range is observed two bands which may result from different types of ibuprofen molecules and interaction of hydrogen-bonding in the cocrystals. Formations at 2480 cm^{-1} and 1981 cm^{-1} corresponding to new hydrogen bonds ($\text{O-H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{aromatic}}$) were also observed. The appearance of these characteristic absorption bands was observed in previous studies of NPX:PA cocrystal.² Furthermore, FT-IR analysis clearly indicated the existence of intermolecular $\text{O}\cdots\text{H-N}_{\text{amide}}$ hydrogen bond in both cocrystals (band at 3316 cm^{-1}). The all FT-IR data were collected in Table 1.

Table 1. FT-IR data obtained for (R/S)-ibuprofen, (S)-ibuprofen, nicotinamide and cocrystals **3a** and **3b**.

	(R/S)-Ibuprofen (cm ⁻¹)	(S)-Ibuprofen (cm- ¹)	Nicotinamide (cm ⁻¹)	cocrystal 3a (cm ⁻¹)	cocrystal 3b (cm ⁻¹)
$\nu \text{C=O}$	1722	1708	1678	1706	1706
$\nu \text{N-H}$	-	-	3361	3400	3399 and 3384
$\nu \text{O-H}$	2500-3090	2500-3090	3165	3180	3175
$\nu \text{C-N}_{\text{amide}}$	-	-	1396	1402	1401
$\text{O}\cdots\text{H-N}$	-	-	-	3316	3319
$\text{O-H}\cdots\text{N}$	-	-	-	2479	2479
$\text{O-H}\cdots\text{N}$	-	-	-	1981	1980
<i>Fingerprint region</i>	-	-	-	857, 795, 716	857, 795, 716



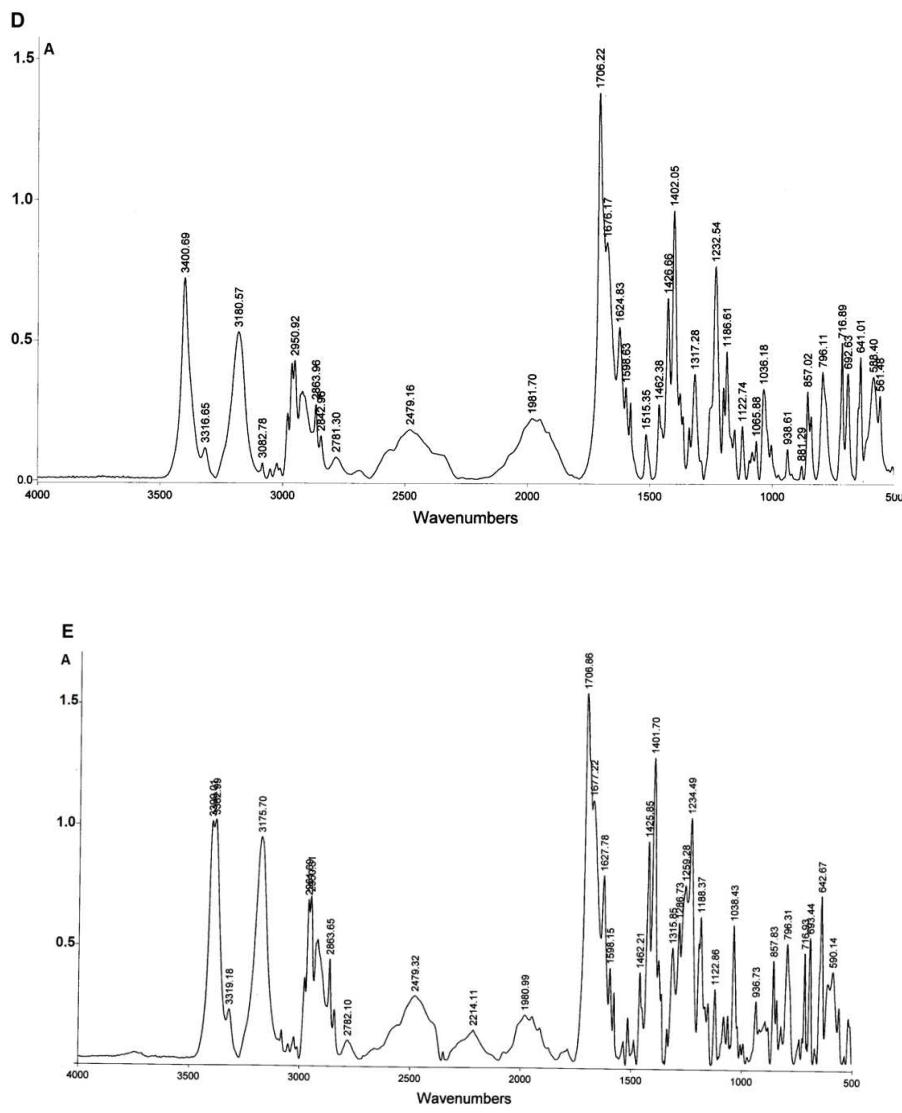


Figure S3. The FT-IR spectra of A) (R/S)-ibuprofen, B)-(R)-ibuprofen, C)- nicotinamide, D)-(R/S)-IBU:NA, E)-(S)-IBU:NA

2D VF MAS NMR experiment

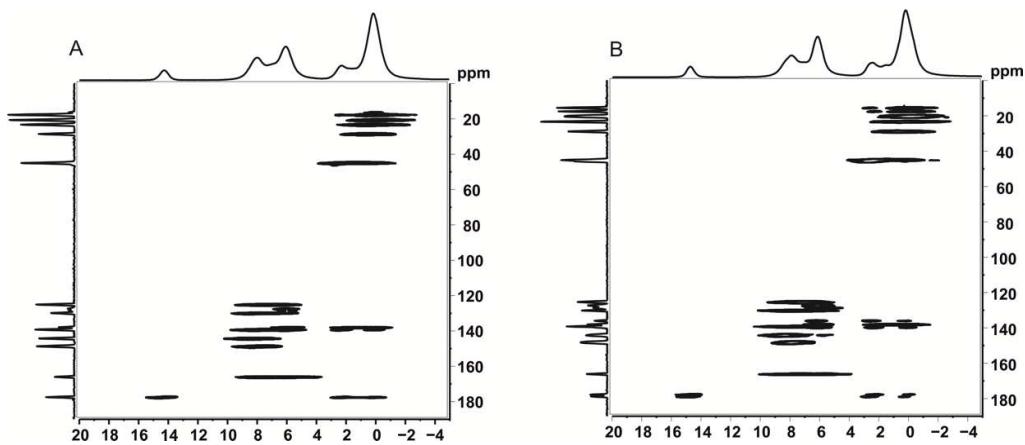


Figure S4. ^1H - ^{13}C HETCOR experiment recorded with a spinning rate of 60 kHz of A-(R/S)-ibuprofen:nicotinamide cocrystal, B-(S)-ibuprofen:nicotinamide cocrystal.

X-ray data

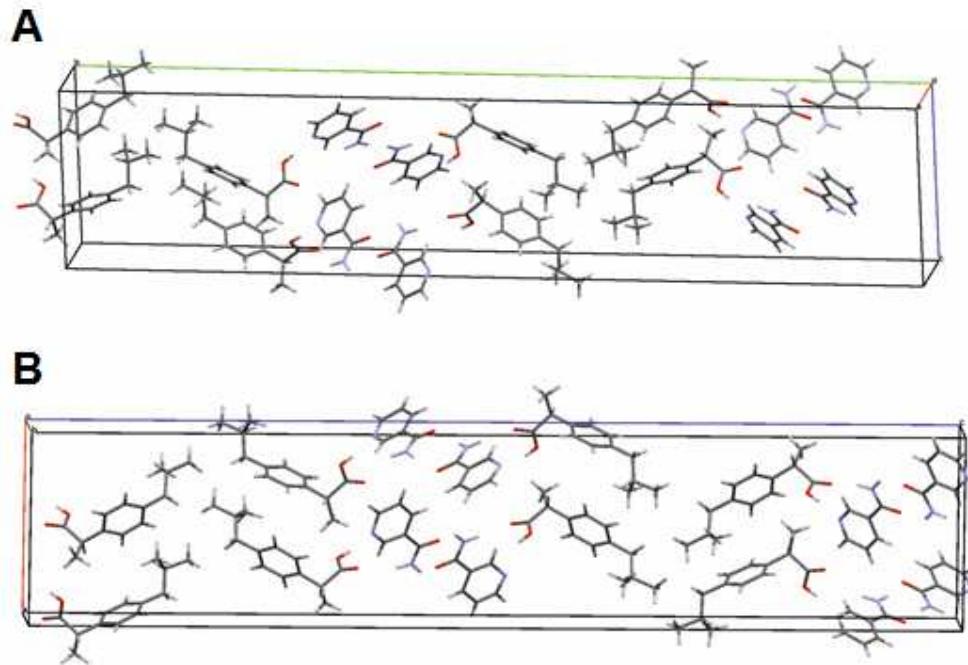
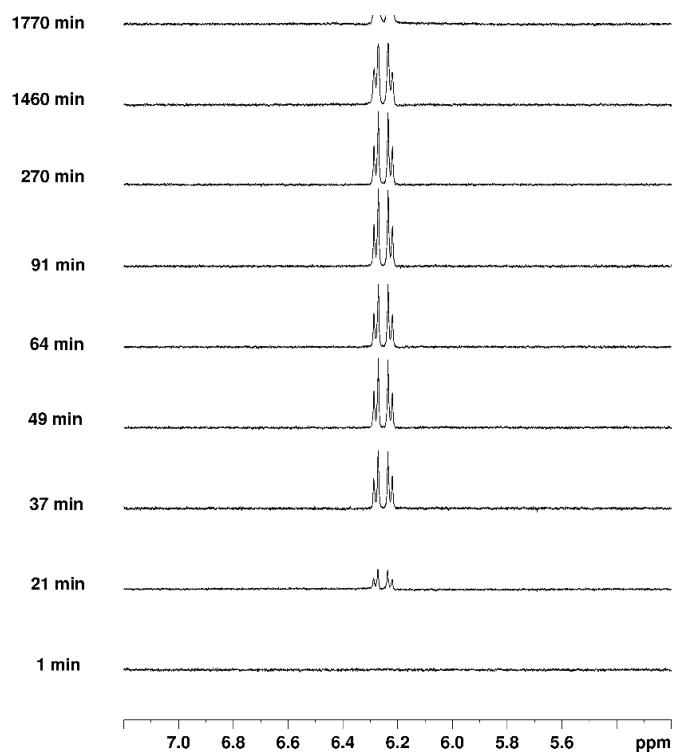


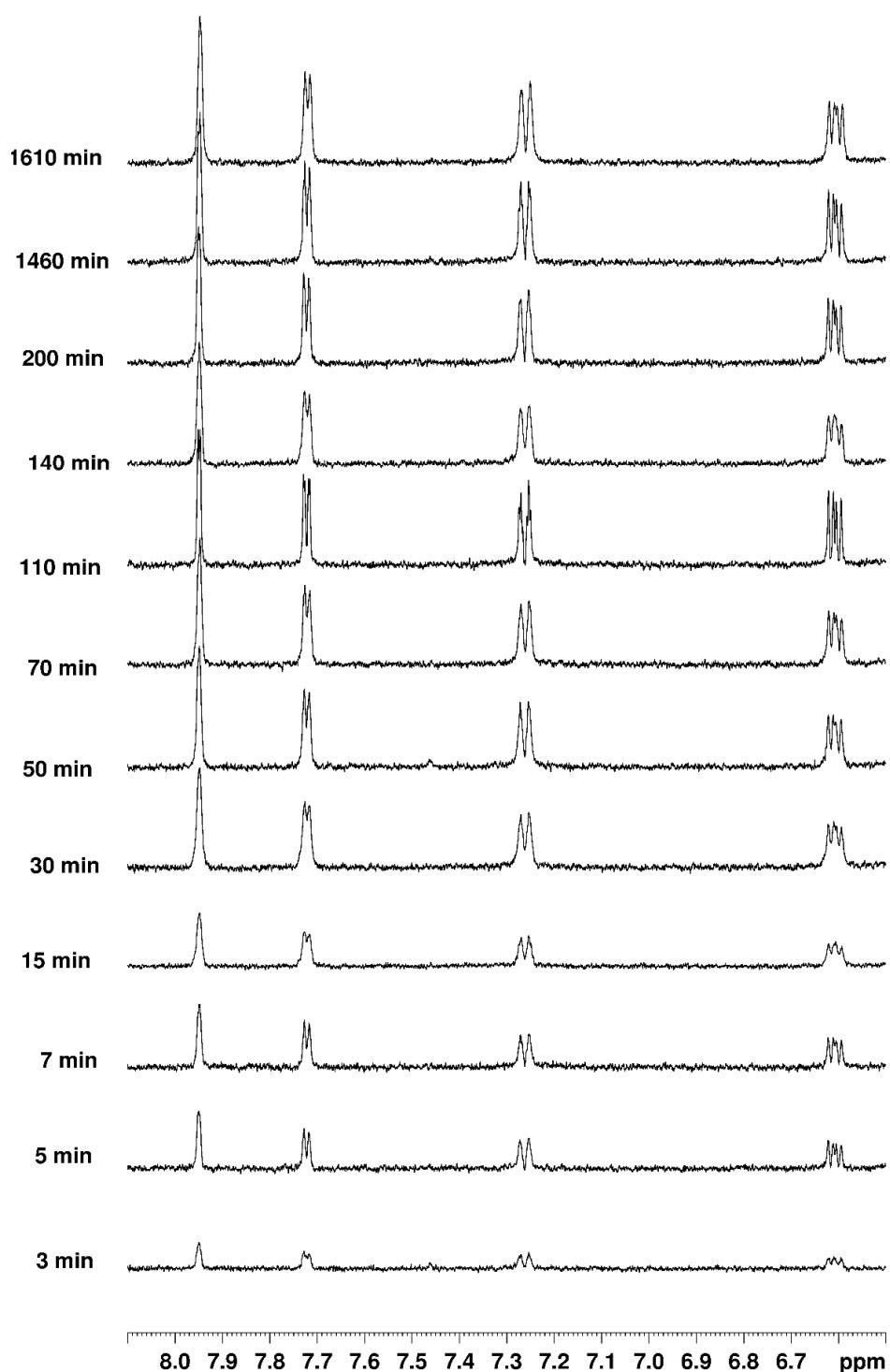
Figure S5. X-ray data of A – (S)-IBU:NA and B – (R/S)-IBU:NA³

¹H NMR spectra

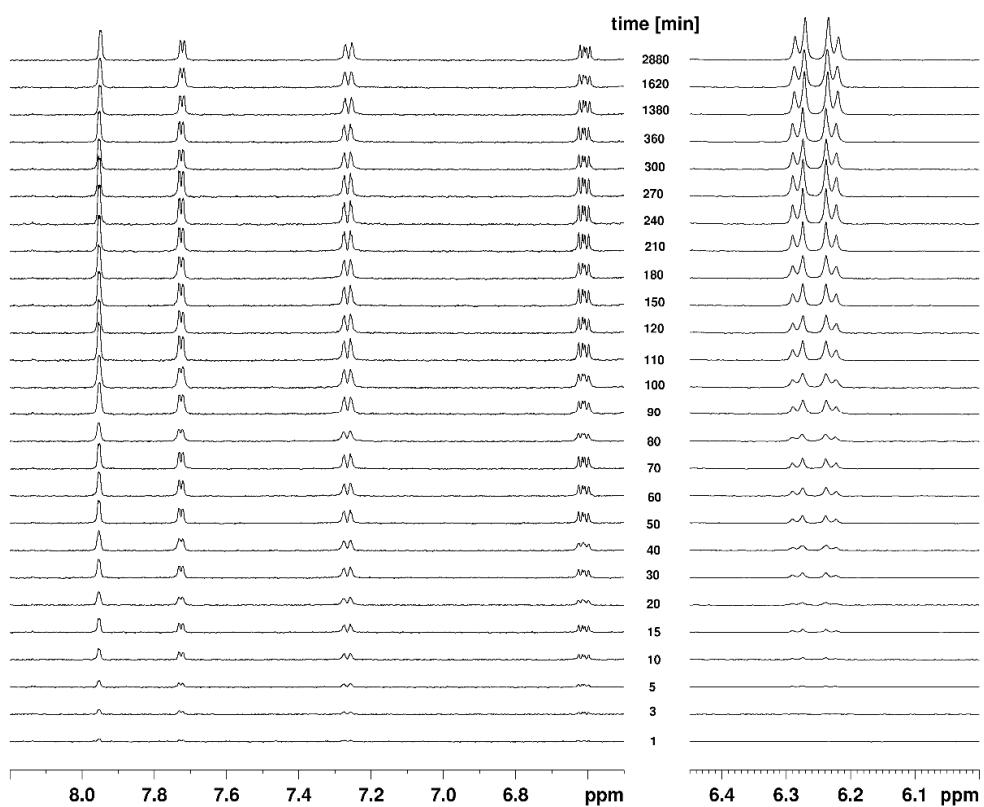
A



B



C



D

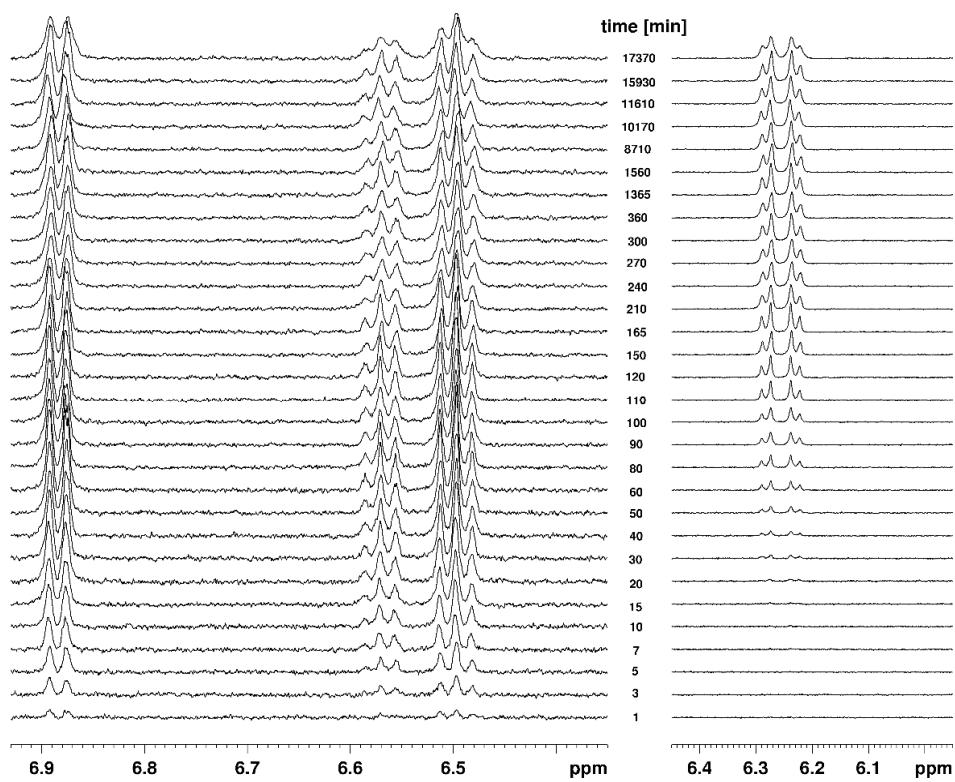


Figure S6. ^1H NMR spectra with water suppression of A) IBU/MCM-41, B) NA/MCM-41; C) (S)-IBU:NA/MCM-41; D) (R/S)-IBU:BA/MCM-41 in acetone d-6 (external solvent).

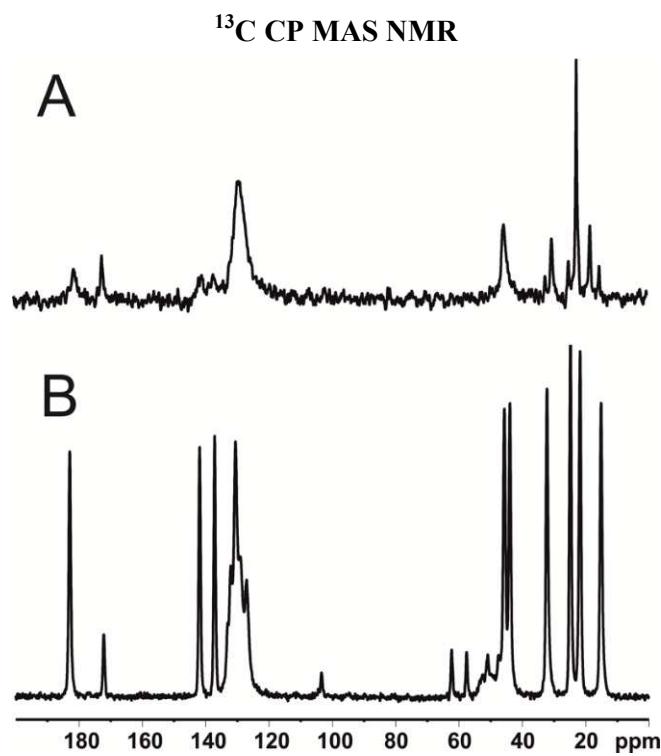


Figure S7. The ¹³C CP MAS NMR spectrum of A) (R/S)-IBU:BA in MCM-41 (1:1) B) (R/S)-IBU:BA recorded with a spinning rate of 12 kHz

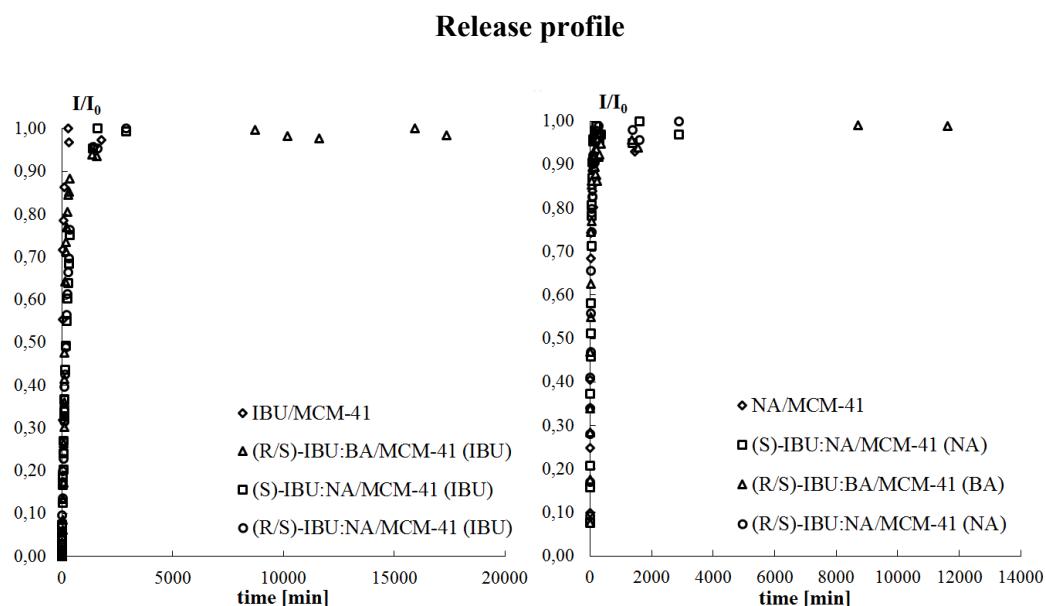


Figure S7. Release profile for A) ibuprofen form (R/S)-IBU:NA/MCM-41, (S)-IBU:NA/MCM-41 and (R/S)-IBU:BA/MCM-41 samples, B) coformers (benzoic acid, nicotinamide) form (R/S)-IBU:NA/MCM-41, (S)-IBU:NA/MCM-41 and (R/S)-IBU:BA/MCM-41 samples.

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- ² Skorupska, E.; Jeziorna, A.; Potrzebowski, M. J. Thermal Solvent-Free Method of Loading of Pharmaceutical Cocrystals into the Pores of Silica Particles: A Case of Naproxen/Picolinamide Cocrystal. *J. Phys. Chem. C*. **2016**, *120*, 13169–13180
- ³ Berry, D. J.; Seaton, C. C.; Clegg, W.; Harrington, R. W.; Coles, S. J.; Horton, P. N.; Hursthouse, M. B.; Storey, R.; Jones, W.; Frišćć, T.; Blagden, N. Applying Hot-Stage Microscopy to Co-Crystal Screening: A Study of Nicotinamide with Seven Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2008**, *8*, 1697-1712