

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING & GRAPHENE

FFG Workshop



Chiral resolution of drug molecules
by functionalized, single-atom-thick membranes



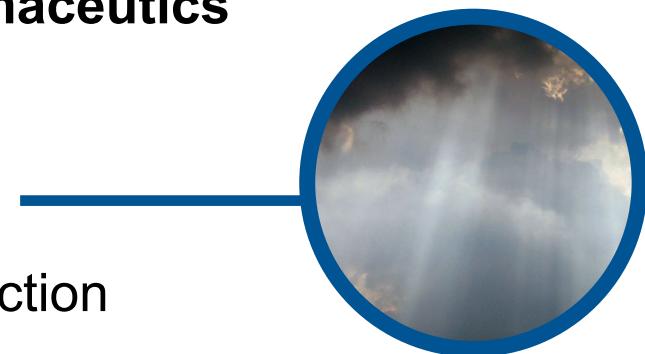
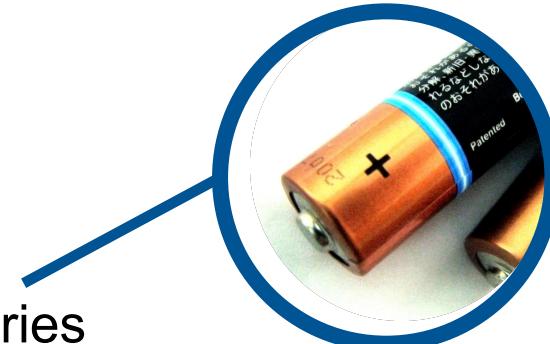
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Nanomaterials and their applications

The scope:

- Batteries
- **Drug delivery and pharmaceutics**
- Fuel cells
- Environmental chemistry
- Sustainable energy production
- Petroleum industries



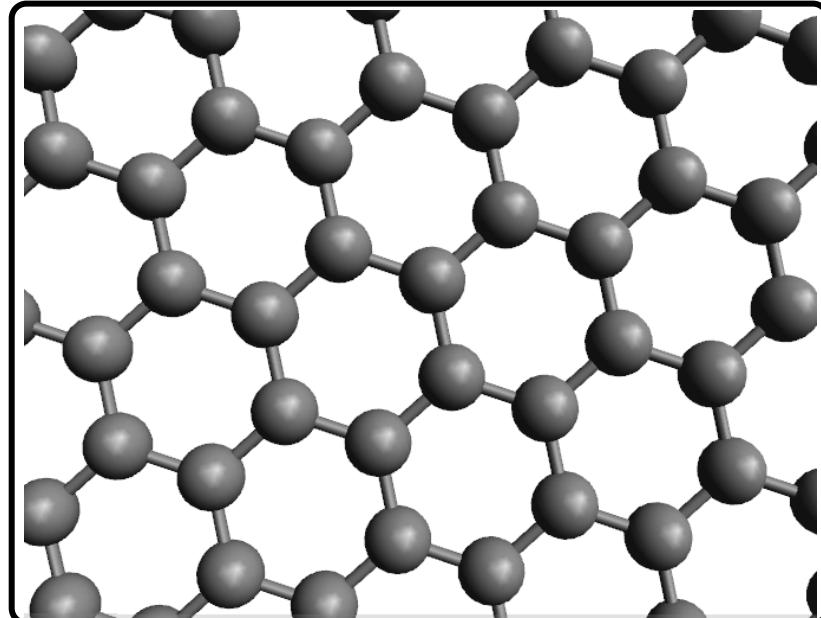
Gas separation: Beyond molecular sieving



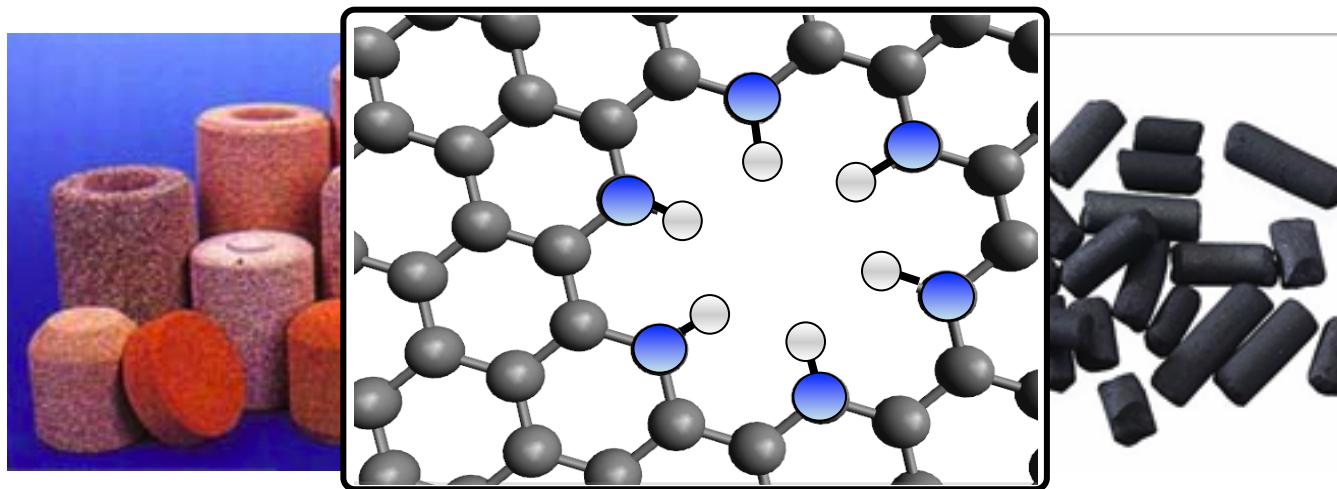
First free-standing sheet of graphene isolated in 2004

Very robust, chemically inert, essentially two-dimensional and impermeable even to He

The perfect molecular sieve if the pore size can be adjusted



What makes graphene so special?



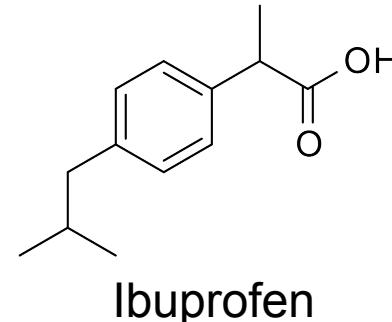
Flux through a membrane of thickness d and permeability L :

$$J = \Delta p L/d$$

Chiral resolution



- ◆ Currently, about 40% of the drugs in use are chiral



- ◆ What is the best approach to chiral drug design? **Enantioselective synthesis**

- Typically via chiral coordination complexes, either direct or via chiral auxiliaries

- ◆ What is a common alternative? **Chiral separation**

- Gas Chromatography
- High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
- Capillary Electrophoresis

Chiral resolution



◆ Chromatographic methods have dominated, especially HPLC

- Preparative-scale capable
- Expensive equipment
- Consumes large amounts of buffer solutions
- Slow and labor intensive



◆ How does it compare to Capillary Electrophoresis?

- CE is less laborious
- Has a reduced environmental impact
- Limited throughput, not suitable for upscaling

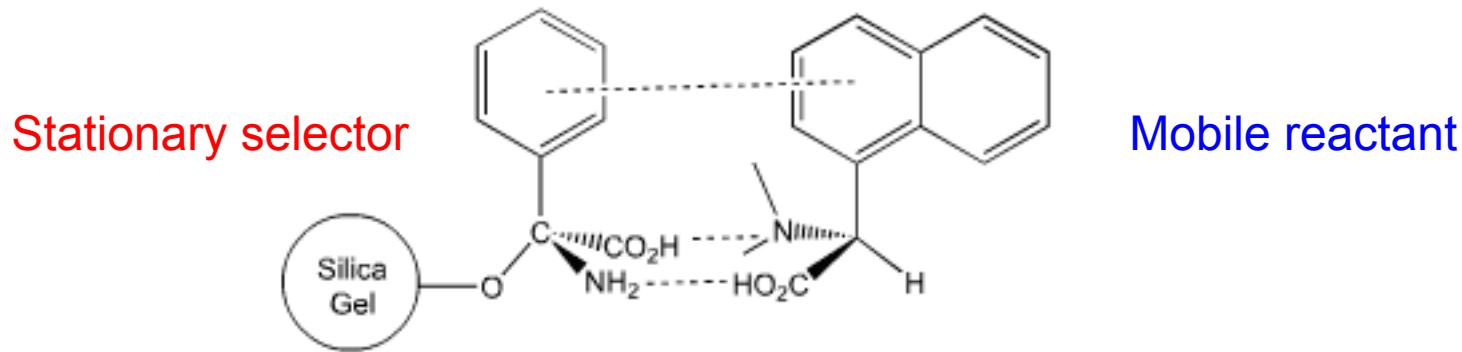


Chiral resolution



◆ The principle

- Both common techniques are based on a stereoselective interaction between the reactant and a **chiral selector**.
- Typical setup in chromatography: Two phases, one mobile, one stationary:



- Leads to:
 - different retention times in chromatography
 - different effective mobility in electrophoresis

Chiral resolution



◆ The consequence:

- It's all about perfect pairing between reactant and selector
- Hundreds of selectors known and used, none works for all
- Expertise, experience and testing are necessary



Chiral resolution

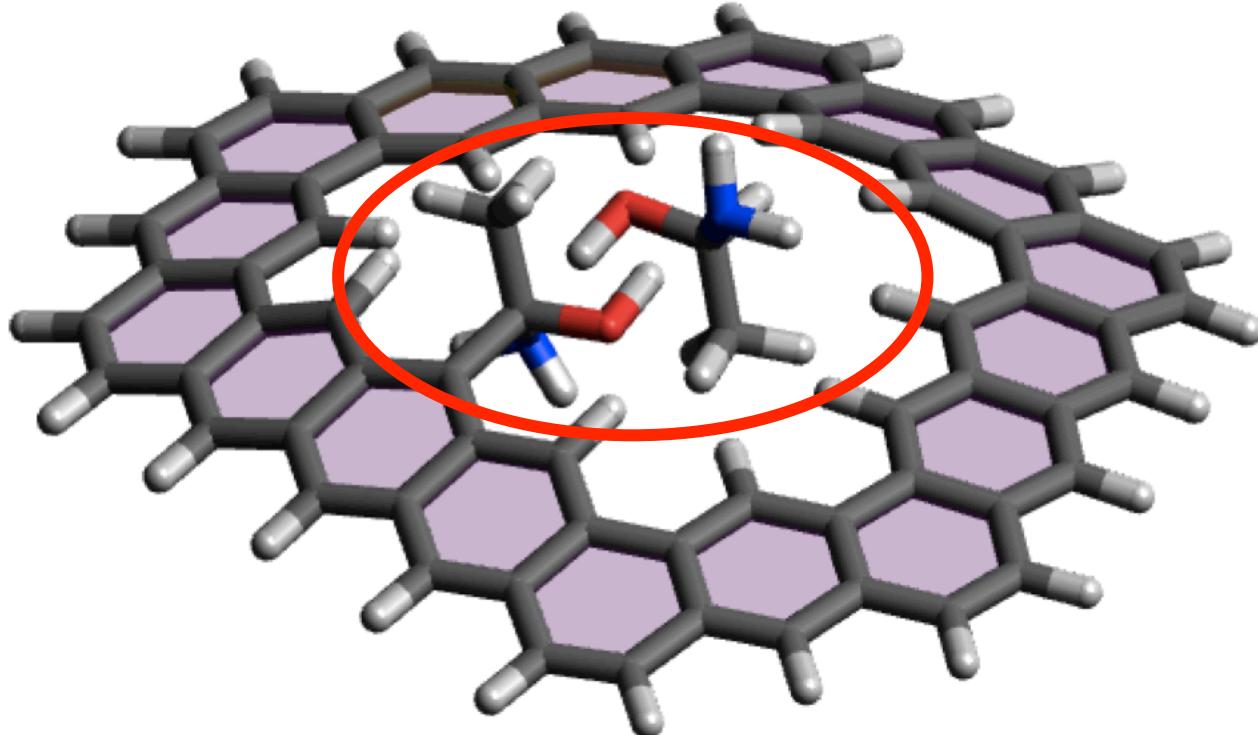


- ◆ All chiral separation methods discussed so far have one problem in common:
Multiple microscopic interactions are necessary in order to obtain a reasonable macroscopic effect.
- ◆ What is desired?
Not multiple, **but a single microscopic interaction** should identify and separate a chiral molecule from its enantiomer.
- ◆ A possible realization: Nanoporous, functionalized sheets of graphene

Chiral resolution via nanoporous graphene

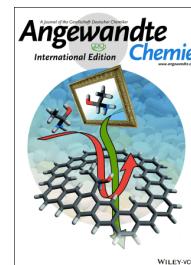


- ◆ Our finite pore model of a nanoporous graphene sheet¹



- ◆ Method: Density functional theory (B97-D), aug-cc-pVDZ basis set

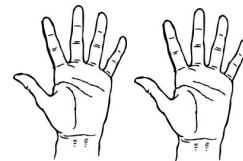
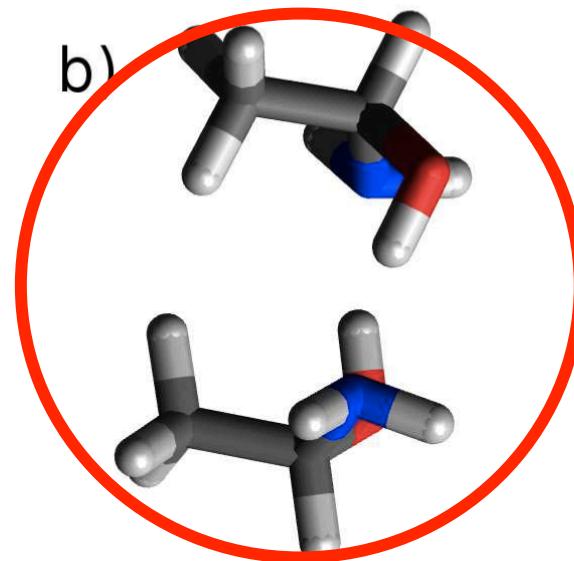
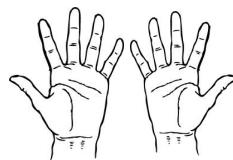
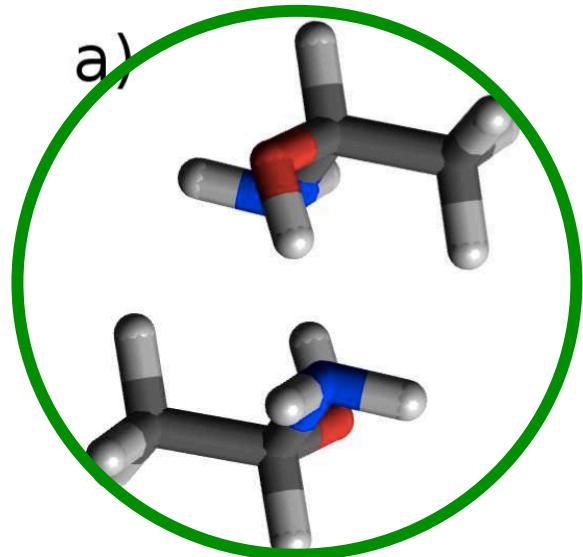
1) AW Hauser, N Mardirossian, JA Panetier, M Head-Gordon, AT Bell , P Schwerdtfeger: Angewandte Chemie, DOI: 10.1002/anie.201406608 (2014)



Chiral resolution via nanoporous graphene



- ◆ The principle of the separation mechanism:

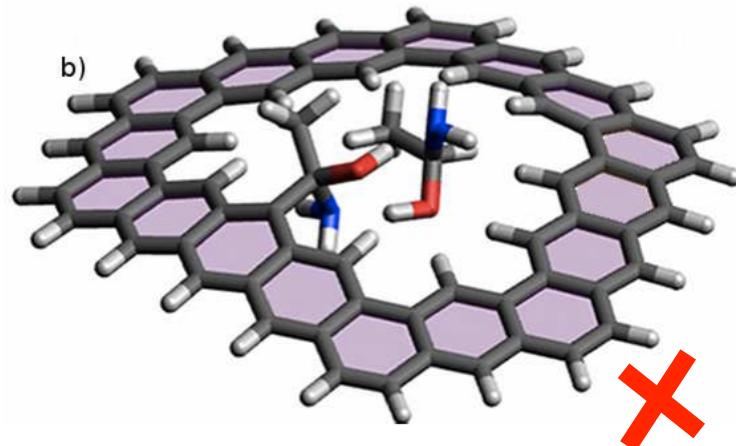
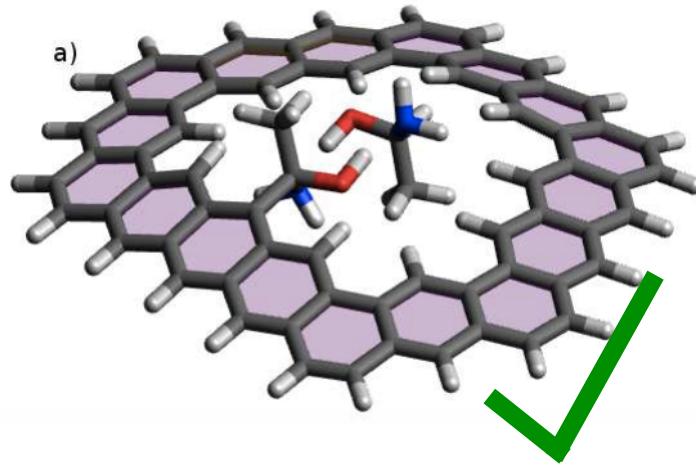


Dimer complexes have different size

Chiral resolution via nanoporous graphene



- ◆ The geometries of the rate-determining transition states:

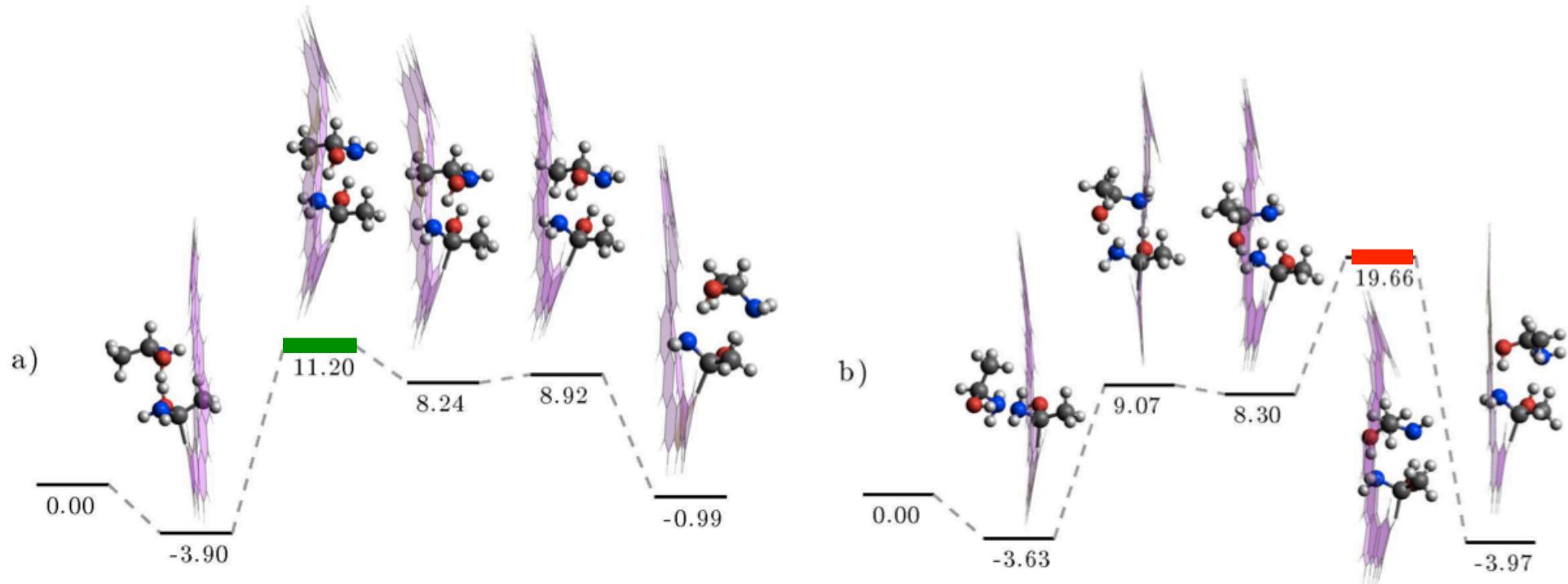


Only one complex fits easily through the pore,
the 'bouncer' takes care

Chiral resolution via nanoporous graphene

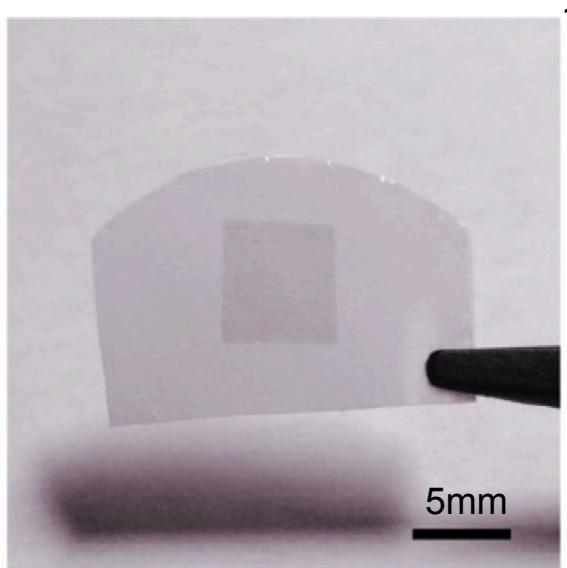


- ◆ The two reaction pathways (Gibbs energies at room temperature):

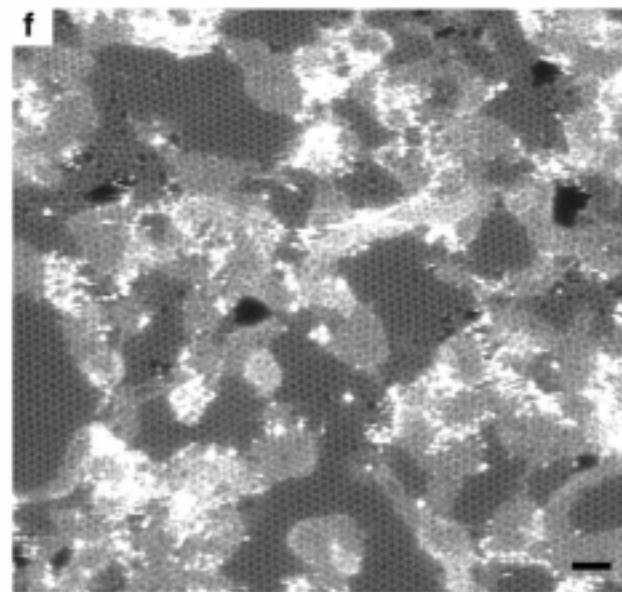


The highest barrier differs by 9.5 kcal/mol,
Leading to a **selectivity of about 3.8×10^4**

The problem with graphene...



Graphene composite material:
nanoporous graphene on polycarbonate
membrane

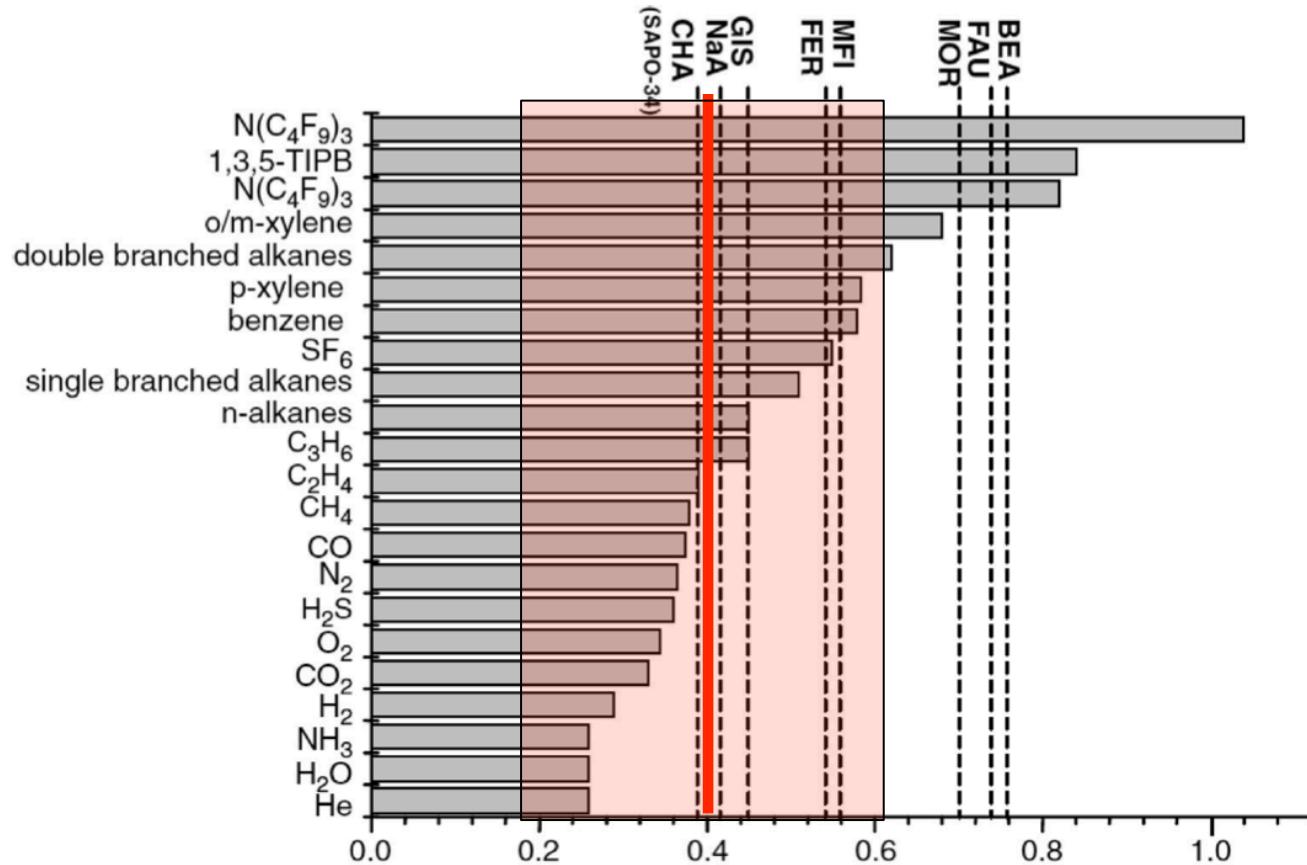


Nanoporous graphene, obtained
via ion bombardment and etching
with potassium permanganate:
Sizes around 0.4 ± 0.2 nm

- 1) Karnik et al., ACS Nano 2012, 6, 10130–10138
- 2) Karnik et al., Nano Letters 2014, 14, 1234-1241



The problem with graphene...



1) McLeary et al., Microporous Mesoporous Mater. 2006, 90, 198-220

Acknowledgments



Joe Gomes



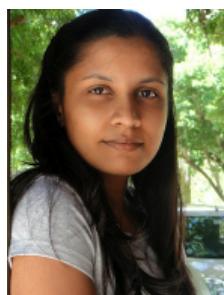
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Narbe Mardirossian



Massey University

Strategic Innovation Fund 2011



bp



Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung / Foundation



Graz University of Technology