

Clariant has the wide product portfolio for Excipients and Polyglykols as Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)

OUR PORTFOLIO

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients



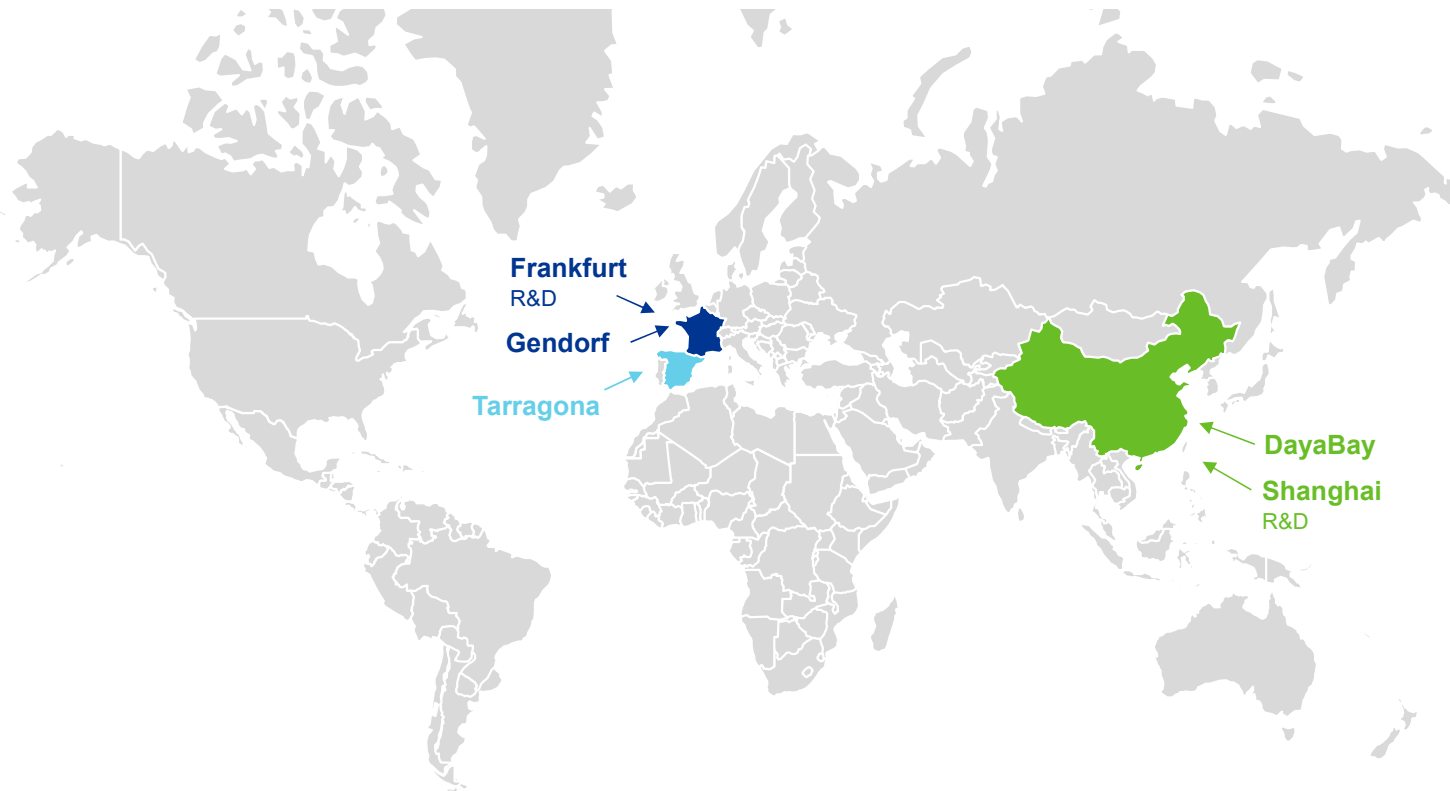
Top quality range of Polyglykols (Polyethylene Glycols - PEGs) used as Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in laxatives formulations and in ophthalmic preparations

Excipients



Comprehensive range of excipients (Motusflex® and VitiPure®) such as Solubilizers, Emulsifiers, Solvents, Rheology Modifiers, Binders, Humectants, Plasticizers etc. for all sorts of pharmaceutical dosage formulations.

Clariant with a worldwide Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities, R&D and commercial offices



Research & Innovation Center

- **Frankfurt** & **Shanghai**

Pharma Manufacturing sites

- **Gendorf** & **Dayabay**: Polyglykols®, VitiPure™ mPEGs
- **Tarragona**: VitiPure™, Motusflex®

Commercial Offices

- Across multiple countries: USA, Brazil, Germany, France, Italy, UK, UAE, Turkey, China, Singapore, India, Australia, etc.

Our positive and progressive track-record in the health Care industry encouraged us to become the best-in-class solution provider

TOP SUPPLIERS BY CUSTOMER LOYALTY: SATISFACTION, LIKEHOOD TO RECOMMEND & RE-PURCHASE¹

Rank	Rx Pharma - Originators	Rx Generics Pharma
1		
2		
3		
4	Clariant	
5		Clariant
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Clariant in the top 5 suppliers



SOURCE: Expert interviews, Team analysis

¹ Data published in ISR reports shown as the top 10 companies with the biggest loyal customer base. Loyalty is a combination of other three factors: 1. Overall satisfaction, 2. Likelihood to recommend and 3. Likelihood to use again

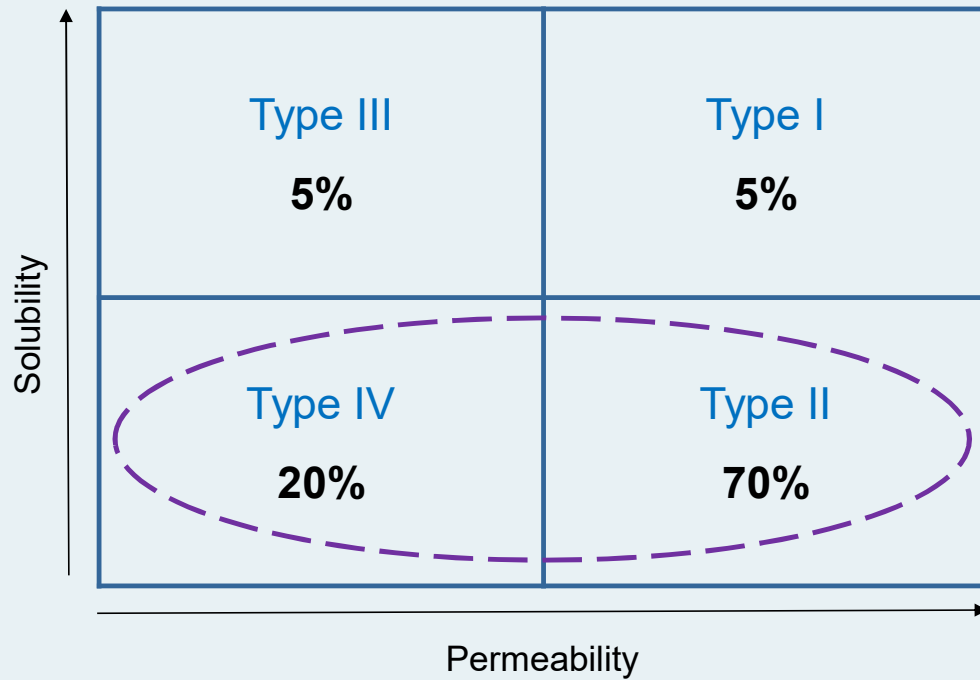
Challenges in Pharma Industry

- About 40% of NCEs are poorly water soluble
 - A significant percentage cannot be absorbed effectively due to their complex chemical structures or absorption profiles”
- ➔ “41% of NCE developments fail due to poor bio-pharmaceutical properties”
- ➔ **There is an increasing need for solubilizers in Pharmaceutical industry!**



90% of APIs Are Poorly Soluble

API Classification



How Can Clariant Help You To Get A Solution?

 **Using our solubilizers will increase your performance!**

Which groups of solubilizers do we offer?

1. Solvents
 2. PEG- Derivatives
 3. Poloxamer
-



New Solubilizers by Clariant

	Name	Pharmacopeial name	Monograph
Solvents	VitiPure LEX 300/ 400	Polyethylene Glycol 300/ 400 Macrogol 300/ 400	USP/NF Ph.Eur. JP
PEG- Derivatives	VitiPure HCO 40	Polyoxyl 40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil Macrogolglycerol Hydroxystearate	USP/NF Ph.Eur
	VitiPure CO 35	Polyoxyl 35 Castor Oil Macrogolglycerol Ricinoleate	USP/NF Ph.Eur
	VitiPure L 20	Polysorbate 20	USP/NF Ph.Eur.
	VitiPure O 80	Polysorbate 80	USP/NF Ph.Eur.
Poloxamer	VitiPure P 188	Poloxamer 188	USP/NF Ph.Eur.

VitiPure LEX 300 / 400
Widely Used Solvent With
Stringent Control of Microbial Load



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VitiPure™ LEX 300/400 – Description



- **GENERIC NAMES** Macroglol in Ph.Eur., JP and Polyethylene glycol in USP/NF
- **TYPE** Polyethylene Glycol 300 & Polyethylene Glycol 400
- **APPEARANCE** Clear Liquid
- **CAS NO.** 25322-68-3
- **SAFETY** World-wide several registered Pharmaceutical OTC and prescription medicines

Listed in the inactive ingredient database of the FDA
- **RETEST PERIOD** 2 years
- **PACKAGING SIZES*** 220kg & 30kg (Stainless steel drum with PE-inliner)

Sample size 0.5kg

VitiPure™ LEX 300 / 400 - Key Information



Microbial Specifications in Addition to Ph.Eur., JP and USP/NF Specifications

+ Endotoxin	max. 1 IU/ml
+ TAMC	max. 50 cfu/g
+ TYMC	max. 50 cuf/g
+ Salmonella	absent
+ Staphylococcus aureus	absent
+ Escherichia coli	absent
+ Pseudomonas aeruginosa	absent

VitiPure™ LEX 300 / 400 - Applications



- Safe and widely used pharmaceutical solvents for varieties of different APIs which are difficult to dissolve in water
- Applied in liquid and semi-solid formulations
- Excellent hygroscopicity, perfect as humectants

VitiPure™ LEX 300 / 400

DOSAGE & APPLICATIONS



FDA Published Applications For Polyethylene Glycol 300 Dosage and Applications*



- **Auricular (OTIC)**
Upto. 97.43% w/v



- **Ophthalmics****
Upto. 0.5 – 1% w/v



- **Tablets/Capsules**
Upto. 9 mg



- **Creams**
Upto. 57% w/w



- **Injection****
Upto. 65% w/v

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA

** Requires parenteral grade

FDA Published Applications For Polyethylene Glycol 400

Dosage and Applications*



- **Oral Solutions**
upto. 74mg/1ml



- **Ophthalmics****
upto. 4% w/v



- **Tablets/Capsules**
upto. 324.5 mg



- **Ointment**
upto. 65% w/w



- **Injection****
IM: upto. 20.3% w/v
IV: upto. 75.58% w/v



- **Suppository**
upto. 30mg



- **Nasal**
upto. 27mg

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA

** Requires parenteral grade

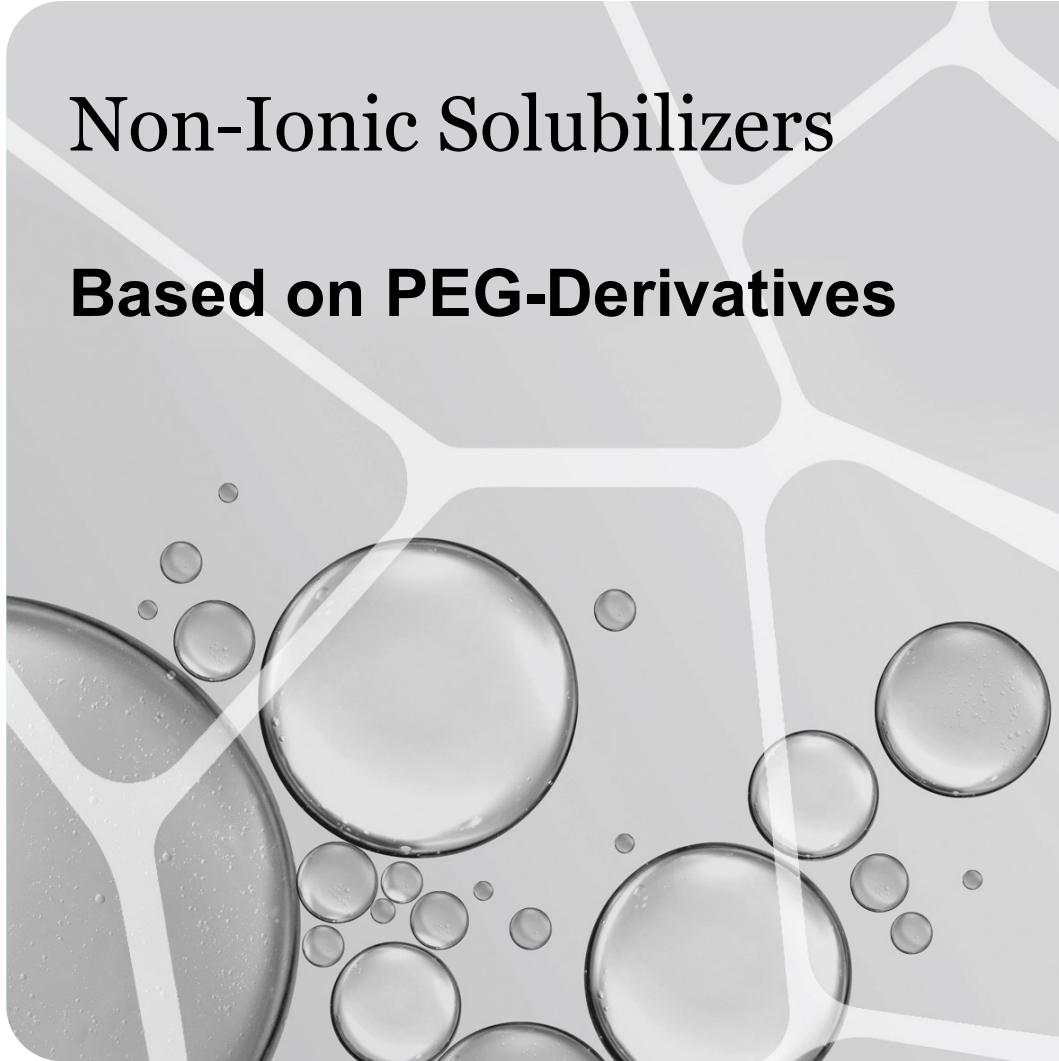
VitiPure™ LEX 300 / 400 - Benefits



- Low microbial load for high-risk applications
- Surpass the current pharmacopoeia requirements
- Supports risk assessment in pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturing

Non-Ionic Solubilizers

Based on PEG-Derivatives



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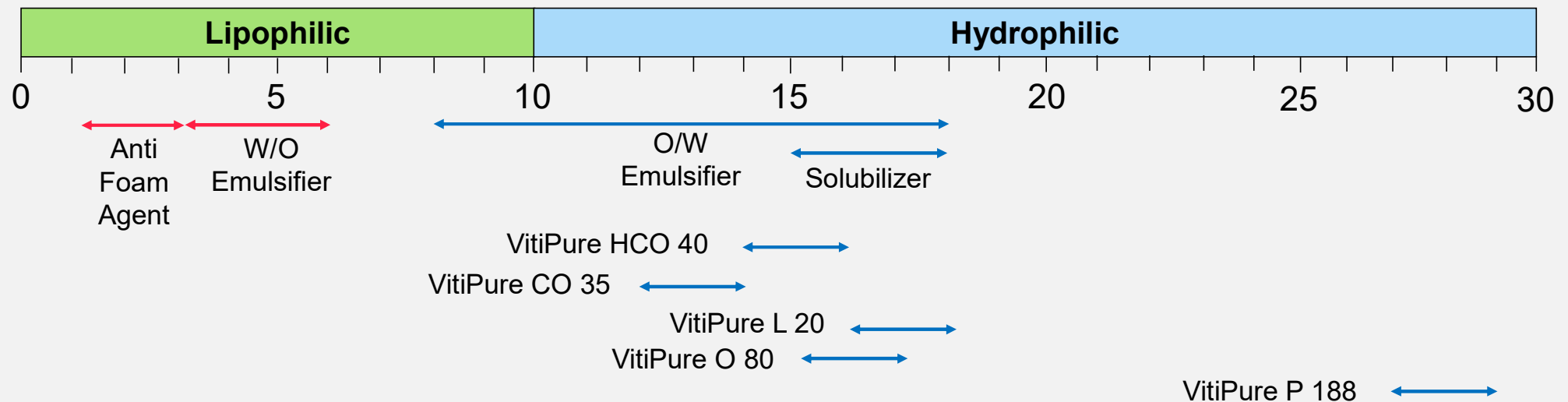
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Characterization of non-ionic solubilizers

HLB value (Hydrophilic - Lipophilic – Balance)



$$HLB = 20 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{M_o}{M} \right)$$

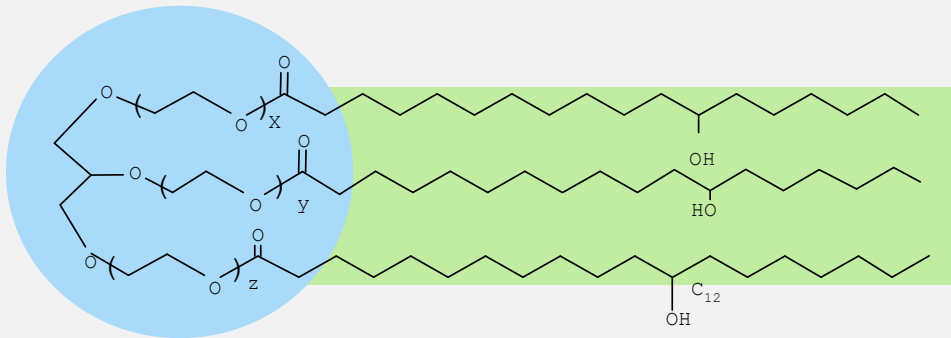
M_o : mass of the lipophilic part
 M : mass of the molecule

Solubilizer – PEG - Derivatives

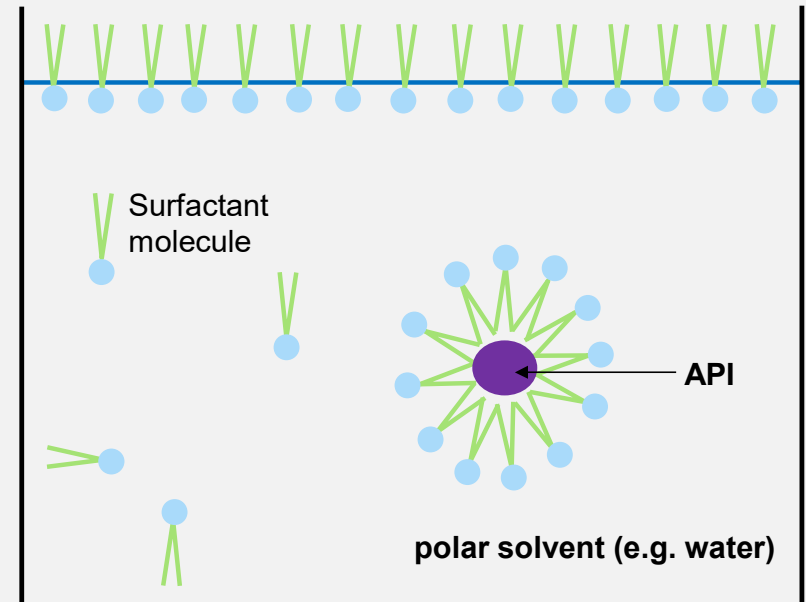
Overview – Structure and Principle of Micellization

Hydrophilic

Hydrophobic



Structure: VitiPure HCO 40



VitiPure™ HCO 40

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VitiPure™ HCO 40 – Chemistry structure



Hydrophilic

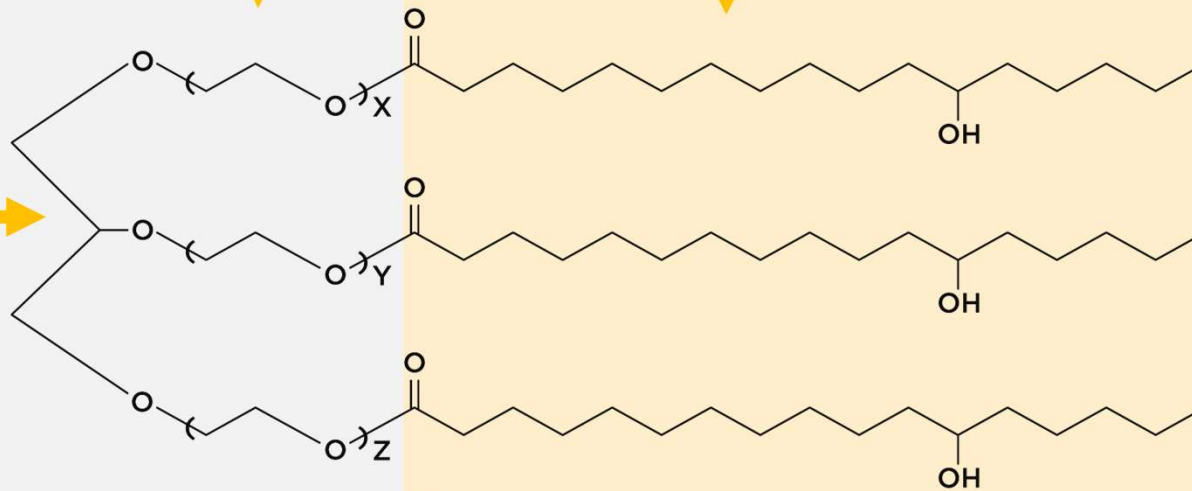
PEG40



Hydrophobic



Glycerol →



$$x+y+z = 40$$

VitiPure™ HCO 40 – Description



- **GENERIC NAMES** Polyoxyl 40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil (*USP*)
Macroglycerol Hydroxystearate (*Ph. Eur.*)
- **TYPE** Non-ionic surfactant
- **CAS NO.** 61788-85-0
- **SAFETY** World-wide several registered Pharmaceutical OTC and prescription medicines
Listed in the inactive ingredient database of the FDA
- **GMP** IPEC
- **RETEST PERIOD** 2 years
- **PACKAGING SIZES*** 100kg steel drum (epoxy coated in-liner) and 25kg steel drum (epoxy coated in-liner)
Sample size 0.5kg

VitiPure™ HCO 40 – Properties



- HLB VALUE 14 - 16
- PHYSICAL PROPERTIES yellowish to white paste at 20°C
- CRITICAL MICELLE CONCENTRATION 0.03% w/w at 37°C (in water)
- ORGANOLEPTIC PROPERTIES practically no odor or taste
- SOLUBILITY forms clear solutions in water, ethanol, 2-propanol, n-propanol, ethyl-acetate, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, toluene and xylene
- STABILITY aqueous VitiPure HCO 40 solutions are stable
can be sterilized by heating to 120°C

VitiPure™ HCO 40

DOSAGE & APPLICATIONS



FDA Published Applications For PEG 40 HCO

Dosage and Applications*



- **Oral Solutions**
Upto. 0.5 – 45%



- **Ophthalmics**
Upto. 0.5 – 1% w/v



- **Tablets/Capsules**
(MDE**) 120 mg /
3319 mg



- **Creams**
Upto. 1% w/w



- **Softgel capsules**
Upto. 400 mg

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA

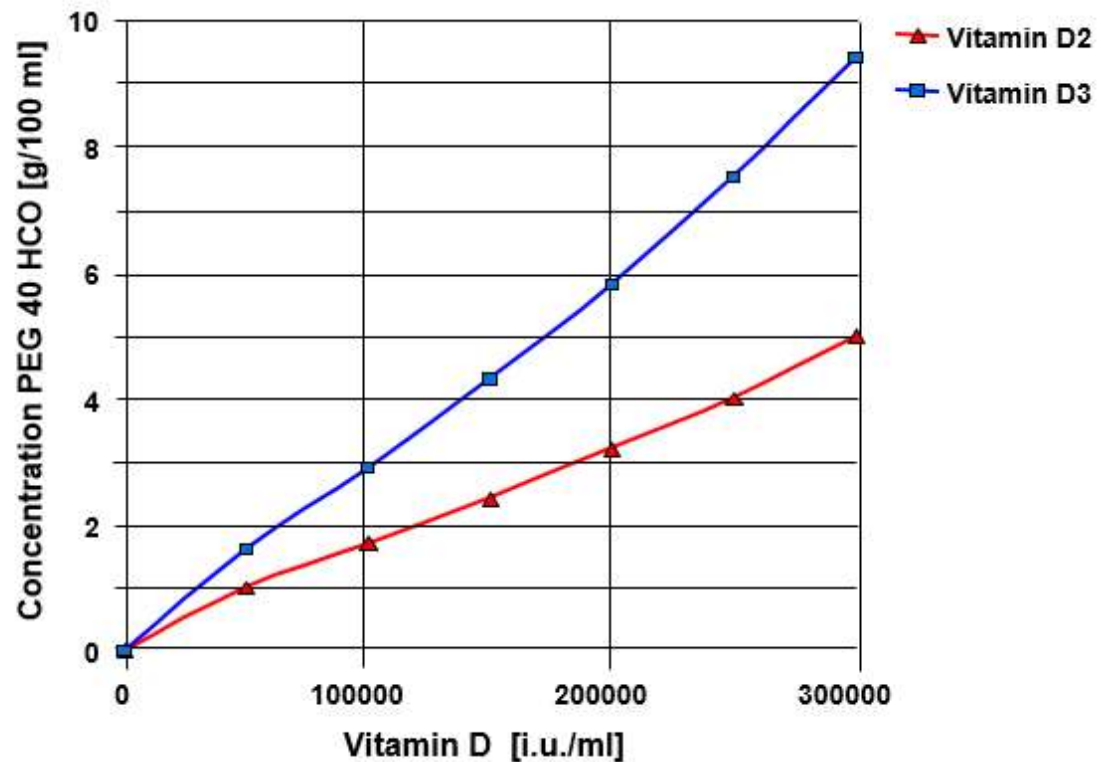
Versatile Solubilizer For A Wide Range Of Applications

Drug Form	Important Functions
Solutions / gels / cremes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Solubilization by inclusion in small micelles (→ microemulsion)
Emulsions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Emulsification by inclusion in big micelles (→ macroemulsion)▪ Ideal solubilizer & Emulsifier for hydrophobic APIs and Vitamins
Suspensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increase of wettability▪ Reduction of sedimentation
Tablets / capsules / suppositories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increase of bioavailability by solubilization in the gastro-intestinal tract

Improving the Solubility of Fat-Soluble Vitamin D

Aqueous solution of Vit D

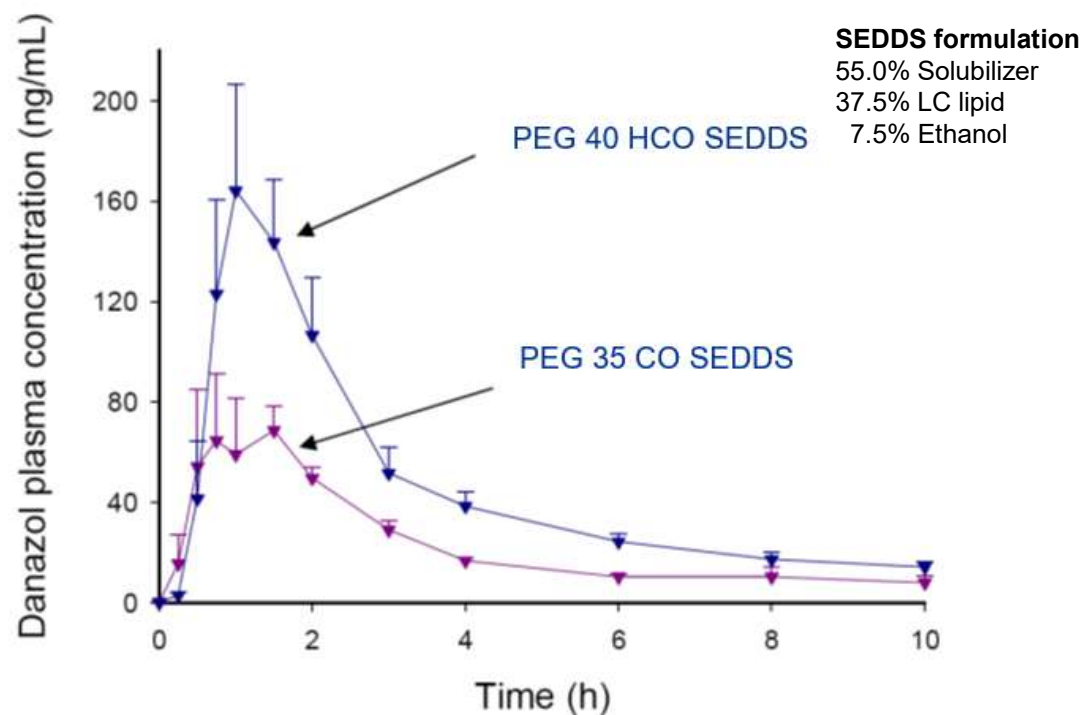
- 0.8 g Vitamin D2 (400 000 I.U.) or
- 0.5 g Vitamin D3 (125 000 I.U.)
- 100ml water
- 6g PEG 40 HCO



Application of VitiPure™ HCO 40 into SEDDS

Design of in vivo study

- Crossover (7day wash-out) study in four beagle dogs (male)
- Treatment administered in 2 x 800mg (soft gelatine capsules)
- API Danazol at 80% saturated solubility included in formulation



VitiPure™ HCO 40 – Key benefits



- Ideal solubilizer & emulsifier for hydrophobic APIs and Vitamins
- Safety & toxicology well established via several marketed drugs world wide
- Suitable for SEDDS* and SMEDDS** formulations
- Zero taste and odour - perfect for oral applications

*SEDDS: Self-emulsifying drug delivery system **SMEDDS: Self-microemulsifying drug delivery system

VitiPure™ CO 35

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VitiPure™ CO 35 - Description



- **GENERIC NAMES** Polyoxyl 35 Castor Oil (*USP*)
Macroglycerol Ricinoleate (*Ph. Eur.*)
- **TYPE** Non-ionic surfactant
- **CAS NO.** 61791-12-6
- **SAFETY** World-wide several registered Pharmaceutical OTC and prescription medicines
Listed in the inactive ingredient database of the FDA
- **GMP** IPEC
- **RETEST PERIOD** 2 years
- **PACKAGING SIZES*** 100kg steel drum (epoxy coated in-liner) and 25kg steel drum (epoxy coated in-liner)
Sample size 0.5kg

VitiPure™ CO 35 – Chemistry structure



Hydrophilic

PEG35

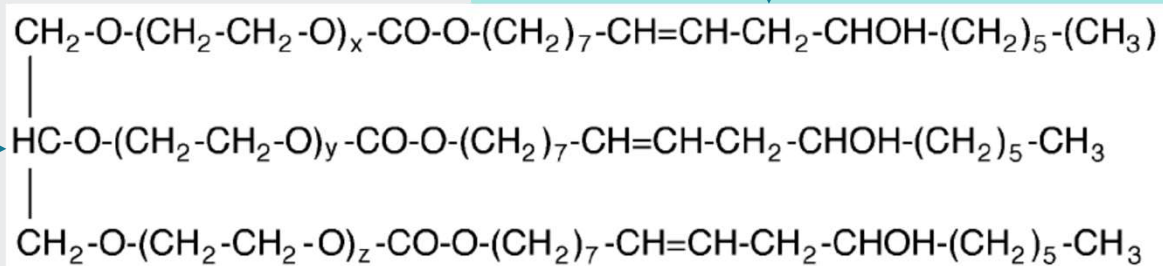


Ricinoleate



Hydrophobic

Glycerol →



$$x+y+z = 35$$

VitiPure™ CO 35 – Properties



- HLB VALUE 12 - 14
- PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Pale yellow or clear liquid depending on the temperature
- CRITICAL MICELLE CONCENTRATION 0.02% w/w at 37°C (in water)
- ORGANOLEPTIC PROPERTIES Faint characteristics odor
- SOLUBILITY forms clear solutions in water, ethanol, 2-propanol, n-propanol, ethyl-acetate, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, toluene and xylene
- STABILITY aqueous VitiPure CO 35 solutions are stable can be sterilized by heating to 120°C

VitiPure™ CO 35

DOSAGE & APPLICATIONS



FDA Published Applications For PEG 35 CO

Dosage and Applications*



- **Oral Solutions**
upto. 515 mg/1ml



- **Ophthalmics**
upto. 5% w/v



- **Tablets/Capsules**
upto. 599.4 mg



- **Creams**
upto. 4% w/w



- **Injection****
upto. 52.75%w/v
- 24945mg (MDE)

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA per unit dose

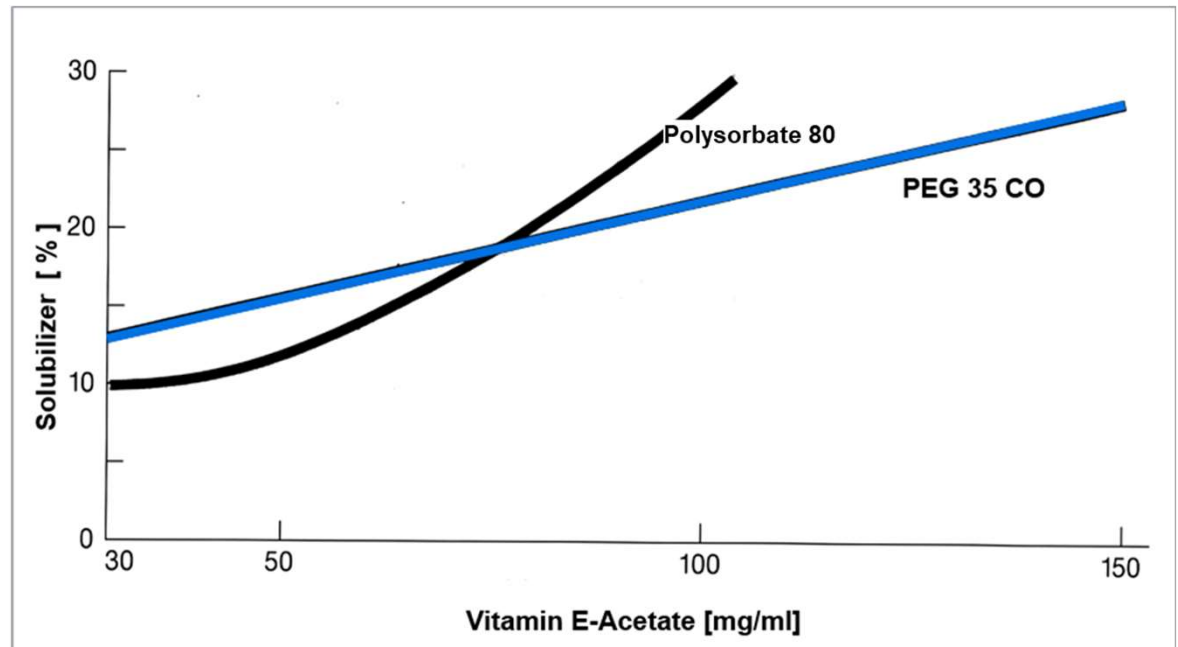
MDE: Maximum daily exposure

**Requires parenteral grade

Less VitiPure CO 35 is Required to Dissolve Equal Amount of Fat-Soluble Vitamin E Compared with Polysorbate 80

Aqueous solution of Vit E

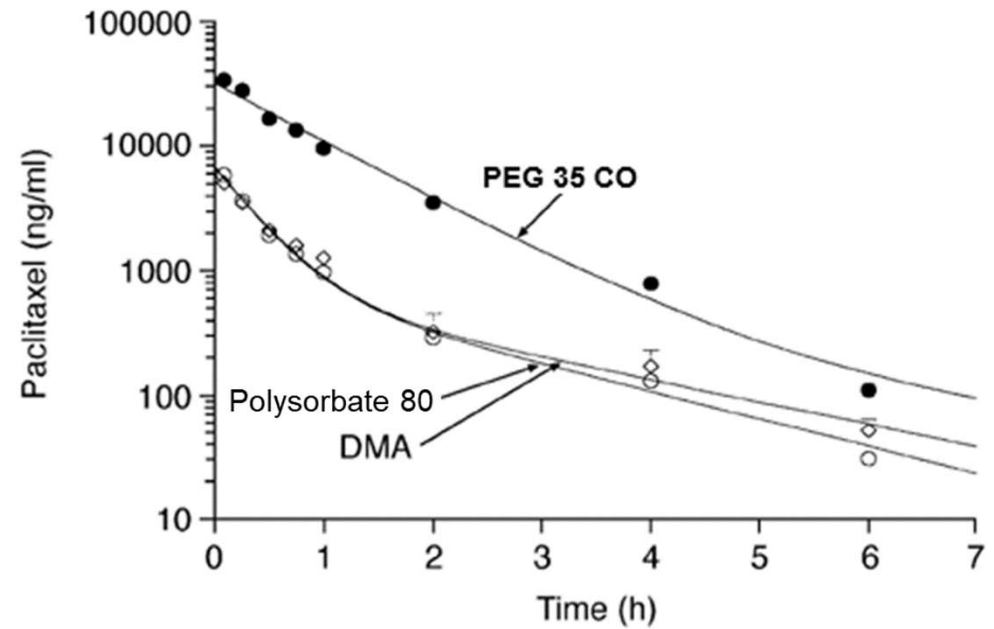
- 15 g Vit E acetate
- 100ml water
- 30g Solubilizer



VitiPure CO 35 - Solubilisation Capacity of Paclitaxel

Effect of the formulation vehicle on paclitaxel concentration in female mice receiving paclitaxel at a dose of 10mg/kg.

(DMA: Dimethylacetamide)



VitiPure™ CO 35 – Key Benefits



- Emulsifies or solubilizes the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K in aqueous solutions for oral and topical administration.
- Aqueous solutions of hydrophobic drugs (e.g. Miconazole, Hexedetine, Clotrimazole, Benzocaine etc.) can be prepared using VitiPure CO 35
- Safety & toxicology well established via several marketed drugs world-wide into human and veterinary medicines and nutrition.
- Increases bioavailability when used in SEDDS

VitiPure™ L 20
VitiPure™ O 80

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VitiPure™ L 20 / O 80 - Description



- **GENERIC NAMES** Polysorbate 20 (*USP/NF; Ph. Eur.*)
Polysorbate 80 (*USP/NF; Ph. Eur.*)
- **TYPE** Non-ionic surfactant
- **CAS NO.** VitiPure L 20 (9005-65-5); VitiPure O 80 (9005-65-6)
- **SAFETY** World-wide several registered Pharmaceutical OTC and prescription medicines
Listed in the inactive ingredient database of the FDA
- **GMP** IPEC
- **RETEST PERIOD** 2 years
- **PACKAGING SIZES** 100kg steel drum (epoxy coated in-liner) and 25kg steel drum
(epoxy coated in-liner)

Sample size 0.5kg

VitiPure™ L 20 / O 80 – Properties



- HLB VALUE 16.7 (VitiPure™ L 20) / 15.0 (VitiPure™ O 80)
- PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Viscous clear liquid
- CRITICAL MICELLE CONCENTRATION 0.006% w/w at 37°C (in water) (VitiPure™ L 20) / 0.002% w/w at (in water) (VitiPure™ O 80)
- SOLUBILITY It is readily soluble in water and alcohols, it is insoluble in oils.

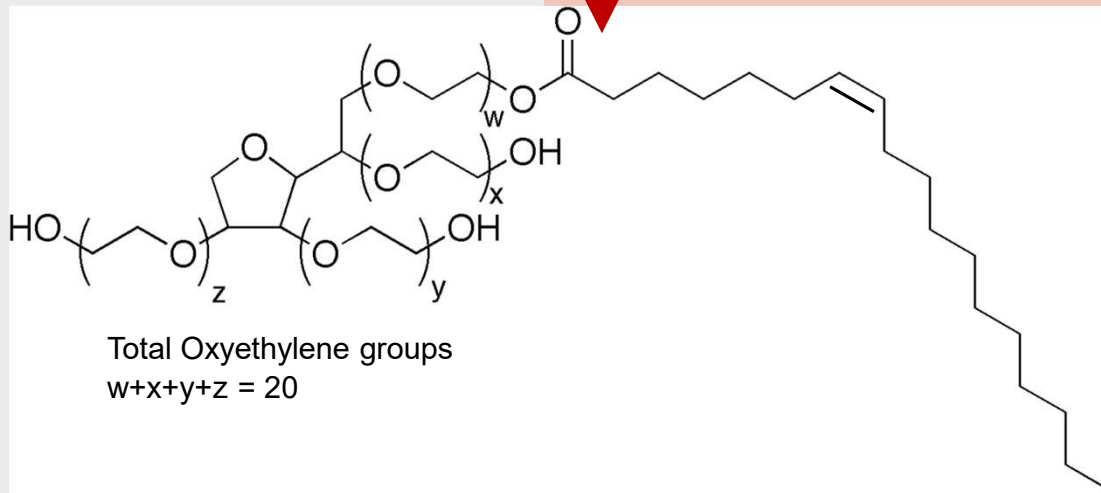
VitiPure™ L 20 / O 80 – Chemistry structure



Hydrophilic

Hydrophobic

polyoxyethylene
(20) sorbitan →



VitiPure™ L 20 / O 80

DOSAGE & APPLICATIONS



FDA Published Applications For Polysorbate 20

Dosage and Applications*



- **Auricular (OTIC)**
Upto. 0.1% w/v



- **Ophthalmics****
Upto. 0.05 % w/v



- **Tablets/
Capsules**
Upto. 4.2 mg



- **Creams**
Upto. 7.8% w/w



- **Injection****
IM Upto. 18mg
IV upto 1%w/v



- **Suppository**
upto. 64.8mg



- **Nasal**
upto. 27mg

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA

**Parenteral grade is required

FDA Published Applications For Polysorbate 80

Dosage and Applications*



- **Auricular (OTIC)**
Upto. 2.5% w/w



- **Ophthalmics**
Upto. 4% w/w



- **Tablets/Capsules**
Upto. 418.37mg



- **Creams**
Upto. 15% w/w



- **Injection****
IA Upto. 5mg
IB Upto 0.04%w/v
IL Upto 0.19%w/v
IM Upto 5%
IS Upto 2%
IV Upto 69.33% w/v
IV Upto 0.02% w/v
SC Upto 0.3% w/v



- **Nasal**
upto. 0.02%w/v



- **Suppository**
upto. 72.15mg



- **Oral Solutions**
Upto. 126mg/1ml

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA

IA: Intra-articular; IB: Intrabursal; IL: Intralesional; IM: Intramuscular; IS: Intrasynovial; IV: Intravenous; IV:Intravitreal; SC: Subcutaneous

** Pareteral grade is required

VitiPure™ L 20 / VitiPure™ O 80 – Typical Applications



VitiPure™ L 20 / O 80

- Solubilizer Emulsifier
- Skin Penetration enhancer
- Solubilizer in solid dispersion
- Suspension stabilizer



VitiPure™ P 188

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VitiPure™ P 188 – Description



- **GENERIC NAMES** Poloxamer (*USP*)
Poloxamers (*Ph. Eur.*)
- **TYPE** Non-ionic surfactant
- **CAS NO.** 9003-11-6
- **SAFETY** World-wide several registered Pharmaceutical OTC and prescription medicines
Listed in the inactive ingredient database of the FDA
- **GMP** IPEC
- **RETEST PERIOD** 2 years
- **PACKAGING SIZES*** 100kg Plastic drums (with PE bag in-liner) and 25kg Plastic drums
(with PE bag in-liner)
Sample size 0.5kg

VitiPure™ P 188 – Properties

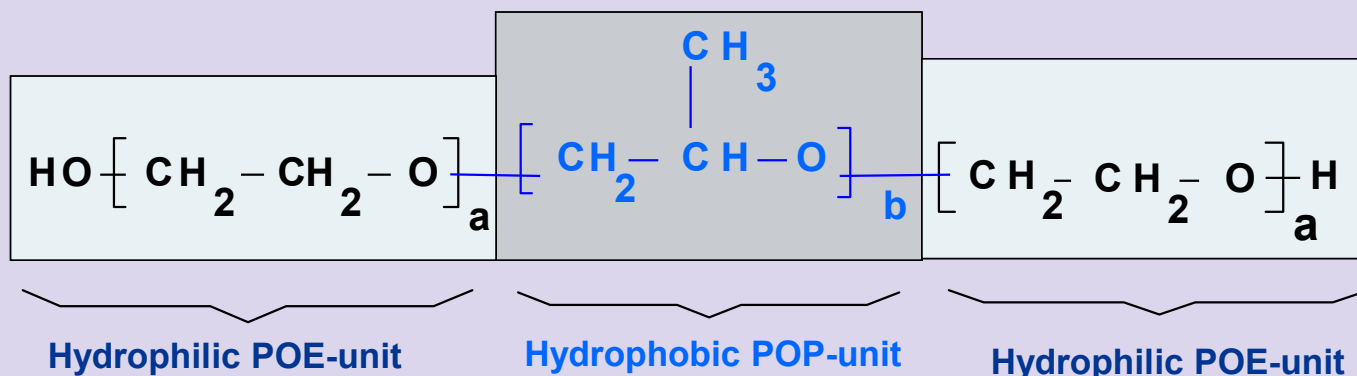


- HLB VALUE 29
- PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Waxy Powder (Flakes)
- CRITICAL MICELLE CONCENTRATION 0.07% w/w at 37°C (in water)
- SOLUBILITY Readily soluble in water, Polar and non-polar solvents

VitiPure™ P 188 – Composition



- Poloxamers are synthetic copolymers of polyoxyethylene (POE) and polyoxypropylene (POP) units
- Chemical composition: A – B – A triblock-polymer



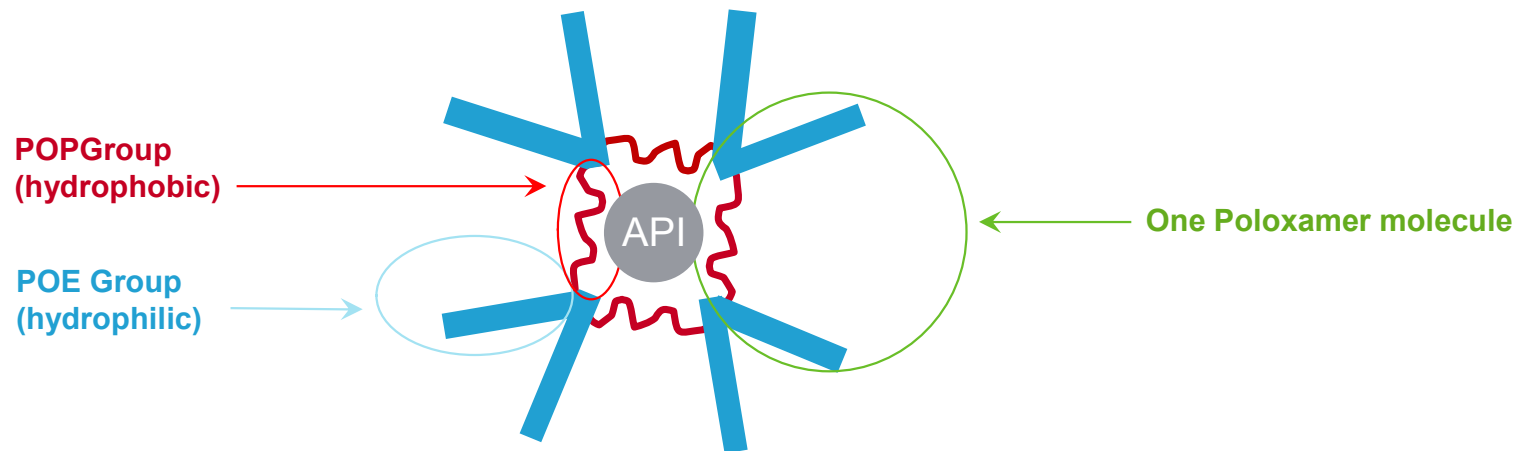
Poloxamer 188

a = ca. 79

b = ca. 28

Poloxamer	M _w POP – part [g/mol]	POE – part [% (m/m)]
Poloxamer 18 8	18 x 100 = 1,800	8 x 10 = 80

Mechanism of Complexation of Poloxamers



- Micelles are composed of a compact core of „insoluble“ POP blocks and a highly swollen shell of „soluble“ POE blocks.
- Micelles have spherical shape.
- Inner core radius and solubilization capacity of a specific poloxamer is dictated by the length of the POP – part of the poloxamer.

VitiPure™ P 188

DOSAGE & APPLICATIONS



FDA Published Applications For Poloxamer 188 Dosage and Applications*



- **Oral Solutions**
upto 100mg/1ml



- **Ophthalmics**
upto 0.1% w/v



- **Tablets/Capsules**
upto 66.9 mg



- **Creams**
upto 1% w/w



- **Injection****
IM: 0.2% w/v
IV: 6mg



- **Periodontal Gel**
upto 55mg

*Published in Inactive Ingredients Database by FDA per unit dose

**Parenteral grade is required

VitiPure™ P 188 – Typical Applications



VitiPure® P 188

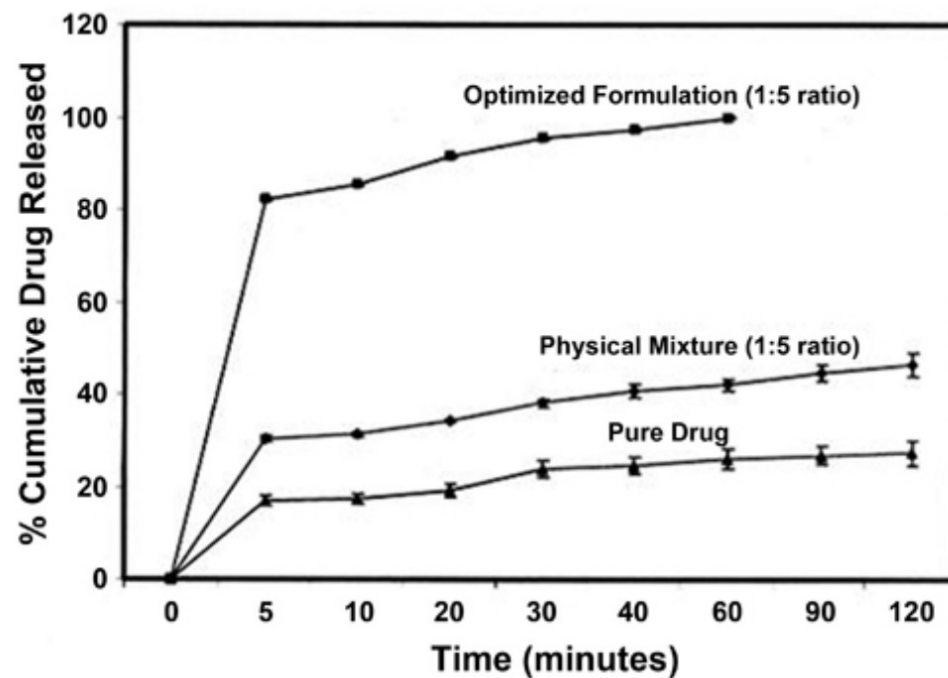
- ➔ **Suspension Stabilizer**
- ➔ **Solubilizer Wetting Agent**
- ➔ **Melt / Spray Granulation**
- ➔ **Gel Former**
- ➔ **Plasticizer or Matrix Polymer
in Hot Melt Extrusion**



VitiPure™ P 188 – Improvement of API dissolution

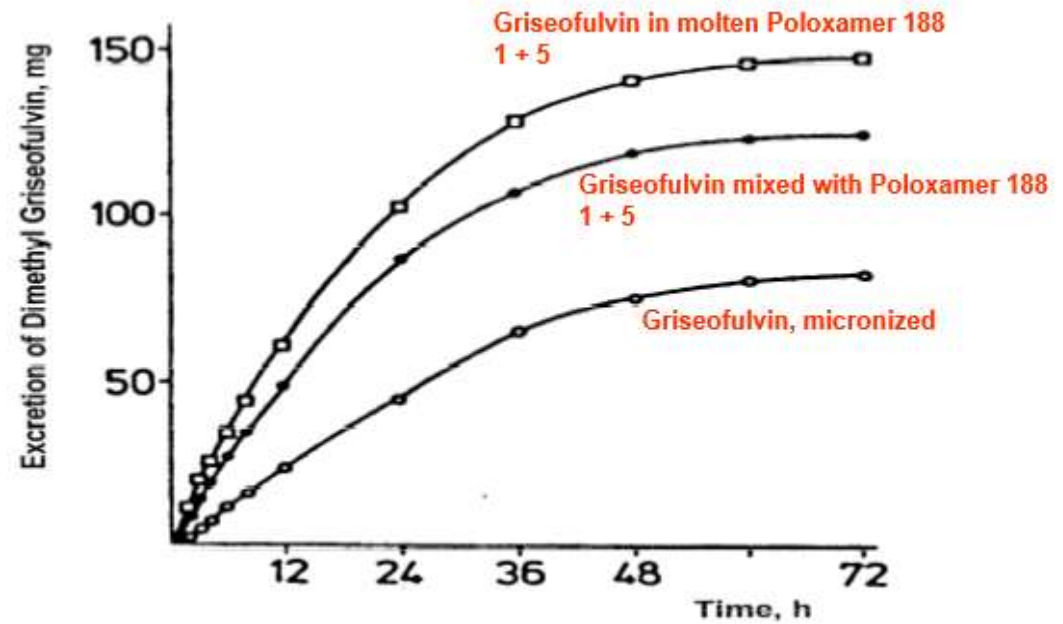
Dissolution profiles of different formulations of Rofecoxib and Poloxamer 188

Optimized formulation:
solid dispersion (melt granulation)



VitiPure™ P 188 – Improvement of API dissolution

Influence of Poloxamer 188 on the bioavailability in humans of orally administered Griseofulvin (250 mg)



VitiPure™ P 188 – Key Benefits



- Multi-talent solubilizer for variety of applications
- Safety & toxicology well established via several marketed drugs world-wide into human and veterinary medicines and nutrition.
- Suitable in solid dispersions and improves the solubility, absorption and bioavailability of low-solubility APIs in solid oral dosage forms.

Disclaimer

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Glossary



Glossary

* **BCS Classes:** The Biopharmaceutics Classification System is a system to differentiate the drugs on the basis of their solubility in water and intestinal permeability. This classification is limited to oral administered drugs.

Class I - high permeability, high solubility

Example: paracetamol. Those compounds are well absorbed and their absorption rate is usually higher than excretion.

Class II - high permeability, low solubility

Example: glibenclamide, bicalutamide, ezetimibe, aceclofenac.

The bioavailability of those products is limited by their solvation rate.

Class III - low permeability, high solubility

Example: cimetidine. The absorption is limited by the permeation rate but the drug is solvated very fast.

Class IV - low permeability, low solubility

Example: Bifonazole. Those compounds have a poor bioavailability. Usually they are not well absorbed over the intestinal mucosa and a high variability is expected.

Glossary

* **Bioavailability:**

Describes the fraction of an administered dose of a pre-metabolized drug that reaches the systemic circulation; one of the principal drug pharmacokinetic properties. A drug is bioavailable if the pharmaceutical form releases the API to the body in a time limit.

In the case of tablet forms, e.g, => bioavailability includes but is not limited to:

- tablet disintegration (cleavage)
- dissolution of API in the medium (solubilization),
- body absorption, linked to API permeation.

If there is no cleavage and/or no solubilization => no body absorption...

Glossary

- * **Solubilization:** action of splitting in a liquid a substance into its molecular state; the result called solution is a homogenous single phase.
- * **Solubility** is a physical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent. It is measured in terms of the maximum amount of solute dissolved in a solvent at equilibrium. The resulting solution is called a saturated solution. Certain substances are soluble in all proportions with a given solvent, such as ethanol in water. This property is known as miscibility.
- * **Poorly soluble drugs:** <1 mg/ml.
- * **Dispersion:** action of splitting an insoluble substance into small particles in a liquid. This leads to a biphasic preparation. Some examples are: emulsions, suspensions, foam...

Glossary

* **SEDDS:** Self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS), which are isotropic mixtures of oils, surfactants, solvents and co-solvents/surfactants, can be used for the design of formulations in order to improve the oral absorption of highly lipophilic drug compounds.

In order to effectively make such formulations, high concentrations of surfactant, oil and aqueous phase are mixed. The resultant formulations are clear, low-viscosity, isotropic and suitable for encapsulation into softgels, hard shell capsules and other liquid formulations.

Once the formulations are released inside the GIT, they emulsify into nanoscale (15 – 80 nm) droplets, which are further digested and absorbed, significantly increasing bioavailability.

Glossary

- * **NCE:** New Chemical entity. It is new drug (Active pharmaceutical ingredient) which do not have market presence and is not registered.
- * **SMEDDS:** A self-microemulsifying drug delivery system (SMEDDS) is a drug delivery system that uses a microemulsion achieved by chemical rather than mechanical means. SMEDDS are of particular value in increasing the absorption of lipophilic drugs taken by mouth.
- * **MDE:** Maximum Daily Exposure (MDE) is the total amount of the excipient that would be taken or used in a day based on the maximum daily dose (MDD) of the drug product in which it is used. MDE is calculated as the dosage unit level of the excipient multiplied by the maximum number of dosage units recommended per day (excipient (mg) x number units). MDE may also be referred to as maximum daily intake (MDI) for oral drug products.