

## **Polymorphic forms of antiandrogenic drug nilutamide: structural and thermodynamic aspects**

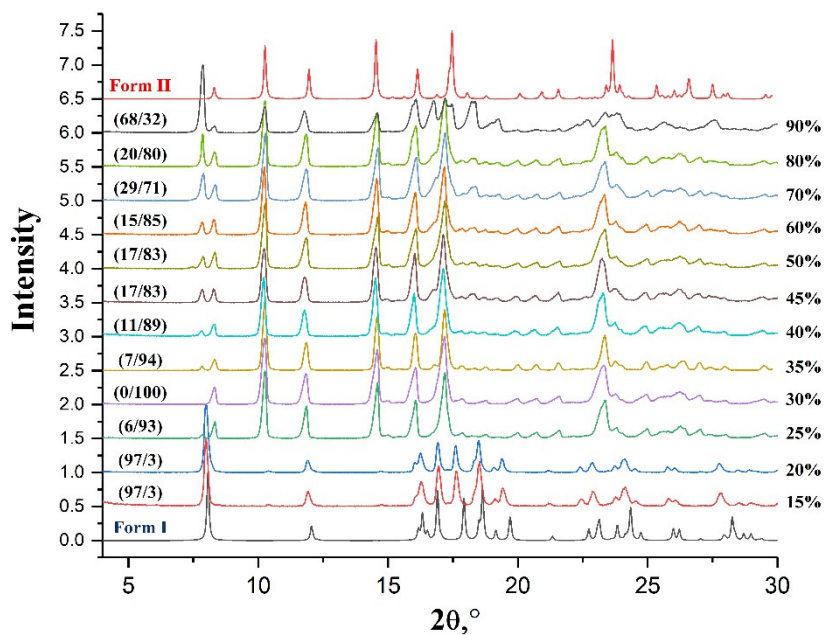
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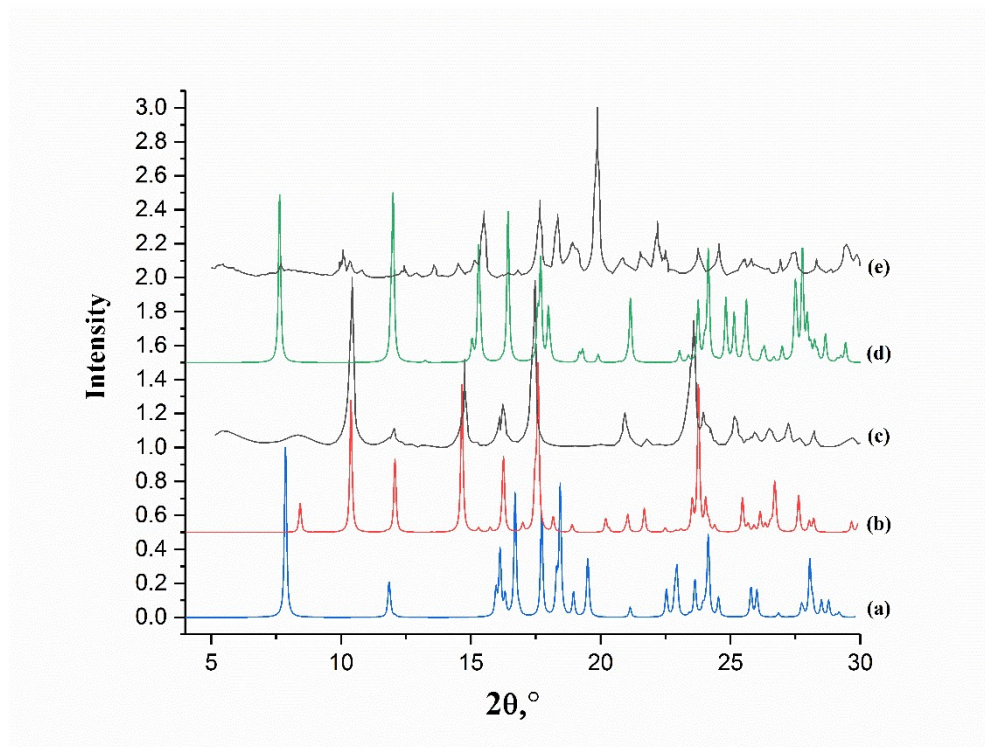
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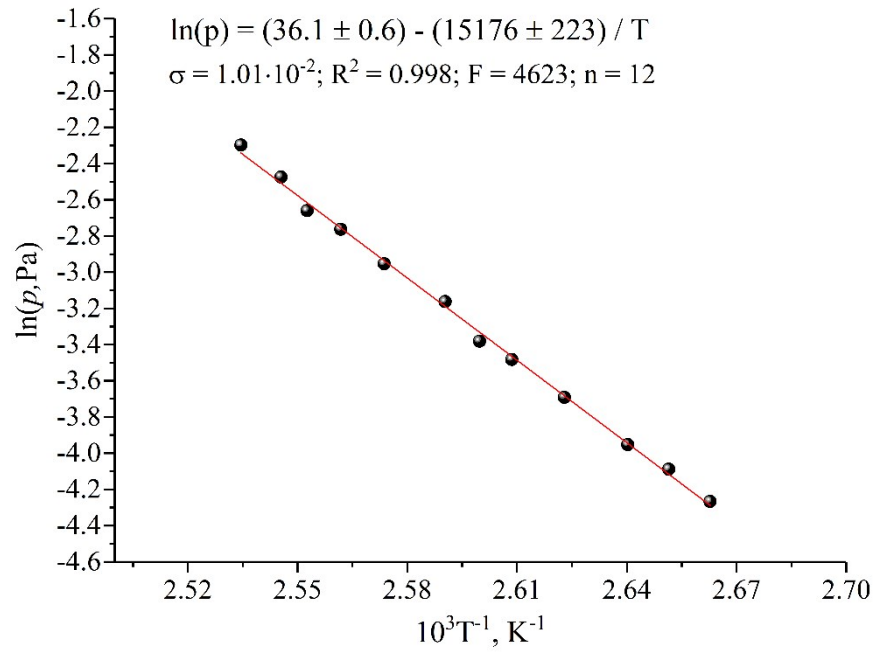
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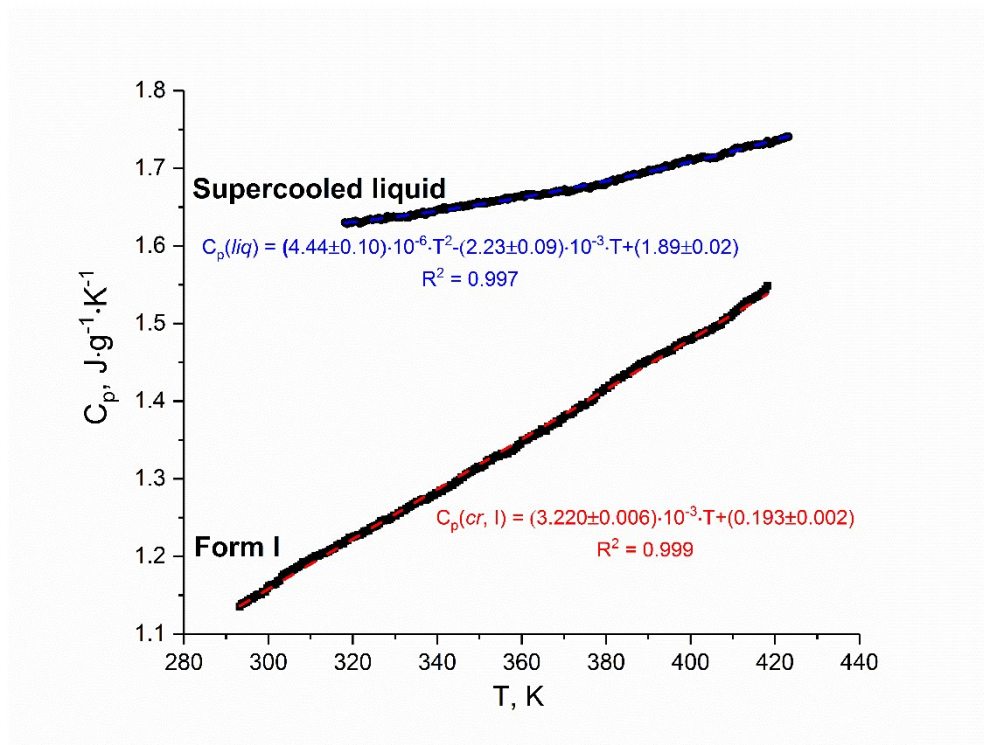
**Figure S1.** Results of PXRD analysis of the freeze-dried powders of nilutamide obtained from 1,4-dioxane/water solvents with different components ratio. The numbers show percentage of 1,4-dioxane in a 1,4-dioxane/water mixture. The numbers in parentheses correspond the relative amount of polymorphic forms (Form I/Form II) in the resulting products derived from quantitative analysis in the Bruker TOPAS6 software [1].



**Figure S2.** Calculated PXRD patterns of Form I (a) and Form II (b); experimental PXRD patterns of “metastable form I” (c) reproduced from Fig. 8 of the Trasi & Taylor paper [2]; calculated PXRD patterns of Form III (d); experimental PXRD patterns of “metastable form II” (e) reproduced from Fig. 8 of the Trasi & Taylor paper [2].



**Figure S3.** Plot of vapor pressure  $\ln(p, Pa)$  against reciprocal temperature for nilutamide Form I



**Figure S4.** Experimental temperature dependences of  $C_p$  of Form I and the supercooled liquid of nilutamide

**Table S1.** Crystallographic data for Form II and Form III of nilutamide [3-5]

Compounds	Form II	Form III
CCDC numbers	2063187	2063188
Crystal data		
Chemical formula	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
$M_r$	317.23	317.23
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, <i>P</i> 1	Monoclinic, <i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>
Temperature (K)	100	100
$a, b, c$ (Å)	7.5763 (8), 8.5961 (9), 10.7211 (10)	11.1754 (5), 10.0868 (4), 23.6466 (10)
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ (°)	100.721 (3), 99.964 (3), 91.329 (4)	90, 101.8274 (19), 90
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	674.59 (12)	2608.95 (19)
$Z$	2	8
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$	Mo $K\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.14	0.15
Crystal size (mm)	0.24 × 0.20 × 0.08	0.36 × 0.30 × 0.15
Data collection		
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 QUEST PHOTON-100	Bruker D8 QUEST PHOTON-100
Absorption correction	Multi-scan <i>SADABS</i> , Bruker, 2016	Multi-scan <i>SADABS</i> , Bruker, 2016
$T_{\min}, T_{\max}$	0.513, 0.746	0.659, 0.746
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	16594, 4137, 3505	17180, 3995, 3421
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.056	0.023
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}}$ (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.716	0.716
Refinement		
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.043, 0.116, 1.07	0.037, 0.098, 1.06
No. of reflections	4137	3995
No. of parameters	205	205
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.41, -0.46	0.43, -0.31

**Table S2.** Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for Forms II and III.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
Form II				
N3—H3N $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.894 (17)	2.008 (17)	2.8923 (12)	170.1 (16)
C12—H12B $\cdots$ O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.98	2.55	3.4072 (15)	145
Form III				
N3—H3N $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.880 (16)	2.083 (17)	2.9183 (11)	158.1 (15)
C11—H11A $\cdots$ O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.98	2.60	3.5666 (14)	170
C11—H11B $\cdots$ O3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.98	2.52	3.4337 (14)	156

Form II - Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y+1, -z+2$ ; (ii)  $-x+1, -y+2, -z+2$ .

Form III - Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$ ; (ii)  $x-1/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2$ ; (iii)  $x-1/2, y-1/2, z$ .

**Table S3.** The weight, g (mg), solution concentrations,  $m$  (mol kg<sup>-1</sup>), and solution enthalpies,  $\Delta_{sol}H_m^0$  (kJ·mol<sup>-1</sup>), of nilutamide polymorphs in ethanol at 25.0 °C.

<b>Form I</b>			<b>Form II</b>		
g	$m \cdot 10^{-3}$	$\Delta_{sol}H_m^0$	g	$m \cdot 10^{-3}$	$\Delta_{sol}H_m^0$
29.72	4.08	30.6	41.67	5.74	29.2
30.06	4.10	30.5	22.23	3.10	29.5
21.52	3.01	30.4	15.20	2.10	29.4
25.63	3.55	30.8	10.76	1.48	29.4
22.59	3.13	30.3	15.08	1.98	29.4
$\Delta_{sol}H_m^0$ (I)		=30.5±0.2	$\Delta_{sol}H_m^0$ (II)		=29.4±0.1



**Table S4.** Root-mean-square deviation of atomic positions ( $\text{RMSD}_{15}$ ), excluding H atoms, between the experimental and the optimized structures calculated using the Crystal Packing Similarity module implemented in Mercury for the cluster consisting of 15 molecules

Method	Form I	Form II
GTO-DFT		
B3LYP-D3/6-31(F+)G(d,p)	0.044	0.117
B3LYP-D3/pob-TZVP-rev2	0.041	0.105
PBE-D3/6-31(F+)G(d,p)	0.075	0.114
M06-2X-D3/pob-TZVP-rev2	0.117	<i>0.319</i> (12 out of 15)
PBEh-3c/def2-mSVP	0.090	0.082
PBE0-D3/6-31(F+)G(d,p)	0.051	0.087
PW-DFT		
PBE-D3	0.027	0.043
B86BPBE-XDM	0.031	0.045

## References

1. Coelho, A., TOPAS and TOPAS-Academic: an optimization program integrating computer algebra and crystallographic objects written in C++. *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, 2018. 51(1): p. 210-218.
2. Trasi, N.S. and L.S. Taylor, Nucleation and crystal growth of amorphous nilutamide – unusual low temperature behavior. *CrystEngComm*, 2014. 16(31): p. 7186-7195.
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4. Sheldrick, G.M, SHELXT - Integrated space-group and crystal-structure determination. *Acta Crystallographica Section A*, 2015. 71: p. 3-8.
5. Diamond - Crystal and Molecular Structure Visualization. Crystal Impact - Dr. H. Putz & Dr. K. Brandenburg GbR, Kreuzherrenstr. 102, 53227 Bonn, Germany  
<http://www.crystalimpact.com/diamond>