Supporting Information

Pharmaceutical Salts to Improve Diffusion Permeability of a BCS class III β-blocker Drug Atenolol

Daliya K. Shajan,^a Noopur Pandey,^b Animesh Ghosh,^b Anubha Srivastava,^c Palash Sanphui*,^a

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Tamil Nadu 603203, India. E-mail: palashi@srmist.edu.in

^bSolid State Pharmaceutics Research Laboratory, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi - 835215, Jharkhand, India

^cDepartment of Physics, University of Lucknow, University Road, Lucknow 226007, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Table of contents

Table S1. Hydrogen bond geometry of ATL salts.	
Table S2. Distribution coefficients of ATL and its salts	
Figure S1. Hydrogen bond in ATL and ATL-succinate salt	
Figure S2. PXRD comparison of ATL salts with ATL and coformer acids	
Figure S3. PXRD comparison of ATL-FUM/ADP salts with their calculation X-ray patterns	
Figure S4. Vibrational frequencies comparison of ATL salts with ATL and acidic coformers	
Figure S5. DSC -TGA thermograms of ATL salt hydrates	
Figure S6. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts after solubility experiments	
Figure S7. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts after 6h diffusion	
Figure S8. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts against humidity conditions	
Figure S9. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts against 50 °C (1h)	

	D–H···A	D-H/ Å	H····A/Å	D····A/Å	D-H···A/°	Symmetry
						code
ATL-	N1–H1A…O4	0.86	2.04	2.8269(1)	151	x,3/2-y,1/2+z
FUM	N1–H1B…O1	0.86	2.25	3.0165(1)	149	-x,-1/2+y,1/2-
hydrat						z
e	N2–H2A…O4	0.90	1.83	2.7338(1)	179	1-x,1-y,-z
	N2-H2B···O3	0.90	1.96	2.8280(1)	160	1-x,1-y,-z
	O3–H3…O5	0.84	1.78	2.6224(1)	174	1-x,1-y,-z
	06–H6A…05	0.84	2.06	2.8942(1)	177	-
	O6−H6B…O1	0.87	2.01	2.8082	176	x,-1+y,z
	C4–H4…O5	0.92	2.52	3.3875(1)	155	x,1+y,z
ATLA	N1–H1A…O4	0.86	2.23	3.0801(3)	170	1-x,1-y,-z
DP	N1–H1B…O3	0.86	2.17	2.9958(3)	162	-1+x,y,Z
hydrat	N2-H2A…014					2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
e		0.89	1.94	2.7738(2)	156	Z
	N2-H2B…O15	0.89	1.90	2.7575(2)	162	-
	O3–H3…O13	0.82	1.85	2.6626(2)	173	
	N3-H3A…O10	0.86	2.24	3.0802(3)	164	2-x,1-y,-z
	N3–H3B…O9	0.86	2.18	2.9943(3)	158	-
	N4–H4A…O20	0.89	1.94	2.7920(2)	160	1+x,y,z
	N4–H4B…O17	0.89	1.87	2.7428(2)	168	-
	N5–H5A…O6	0.86	2.14	2.9633(3)	160	2-x,1-y,-z
	N5–H5B…O1	0.86	2.04	2.8829(3)	168	-
	O6–H6…O18	0.82	1.80	2.6202(2)	173	1+x,y,z
	N6–H6A…O13	0.89	1.90	2.7569(2)	162	2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	N6–H6B…O16	0.89	1.95	2.7843(2)	156	2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	N7–H7A…O4	0.86	2.15	2.9685(3)	160	1-x,2-y,-z
	N7–H7B…O12	0.86	2.02	2.8506(3)	163	-1+x,y,z
	N8–H8A…O18	0.89	1.89	2.7617(2)	168	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	N8–H8B…O19	0.89	1.90	2.7548(2)	161	2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	O9–H9···O15	0.82	1.82	2.6339(2)	172	2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	O12–H12A…O20	0.82	1.90	2.7178(2)	176	2-x,1/2+y,1/2-
	O21–H21A…O14	0.85	2.06	2.7595(2)	139	-
	O21–H21B…O24	0.85	1.96	2.7762(2)	161	1+x,y,z
	O22–H22A…O22	0.85	1.93	2.7782(2)	175	2-x,-1/2+y,1/2
	O22–H22B…O24	0.85	1.89	2.7384(2)	172	-
	O23-H23C…O21	0.85	2.07	2.7722(2)	140	-
	O24–H24A…O17	0.85	2.00	2.7838(2)	154	-
	O24–H24B…O23	0.85	1.89	2.7340(2)	170	-

Table S1. Hydrogen bond geometry (Å, °)

Salts	C _w	C ₀	C _E	C _{initial} -C _E	$Log (C_0/C_w)$	Log
	(mg/mL)	(mg/mL)	(mg/mL)	(mg/mL)		$(C_{initial}-C_E)/C_E$
ATL	1.035	0.3442	0.9041	0.1309	-0.47	-0.83
ATL-ADP	0.8869	0.3945	0.6590	0.2279	-0.351	-0.461
ATL-FUM	0.8150	0.5426	0.6647	0.1503	-0.176	-0.645
ATL-GLU	0.8084	0.4813	0.5646	0.2438	-0.22	-0.364
ATL-MAL	0.7833	0.3817	0.4954	0.2879	-0.312	-0.23
ATL-OXA	0.7786	0.4165	0.4915	0.2865	-0.271	-0.234
ATL-PIM	0.7291	0.4134	0.4734	0.2557	-0.251	-0.267

Table S2. Calculation of Distribution Coefficients of ATL and its salts



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S1. Hydrogen bonded amide dimer in a) S-ATL and b) RS ATL. c) ATL-succinate salt hydrate represents proton transfer from succinic acid to ATL, while amide fractions involved in catemer hydrogen bonds.





(c)



Figure S2. PXRD comparison of (a-f) ATL salts with that of ATL and salt former confirm their distinct phase



Figure S3. Comparison of PXRD pattern of a) ATL-FUM, b) ATL-ADP with the calculated X-ray pattern from their crystal structures confirmed purity of the bulk phase. Note, slight deviation of ATL-ADP hydrate in the XRD patterns compared to its crystal structure pattern indicates instability of the phase.





(d)



Figure S4. Vibrational frequencies comparison of ATL salts with ATL and salt formers (a-f).





(d)

Figure S5. DSC -TGA thermograms of a) ATL-FUM, b) ATL-ADP, c) ATL-OXA, d) ATL-PIM salt hydrates.









comparison of ATL salts after solubility experiment confirmed that except ATL-OXA salt, others were stable in the aquoeus phase (a-g).







Figure S7. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts (a-g) after 6h diffusion experiment. Note, additional diffraction peaks correspond to the phosphate buffer salts which appear along with the native drug.(green arrow corresponds to the salt peaks and blue arrow corresponds to the buffer peaks)

(g)



(a)









Figure S8. PXRD comparison of ATL and its salts exposed to 35 ± 5 °C and $75\pm5\%$ relative hu









Figure S9. PXRD comparison of ATL salts at 50 $^{\circ}$ C for 1h confirms their thermal stability (a-f).