

Can picolinamide be a promising cocrystal former?[†]H. C. Stephen Chan,^{*a} Grahame R. Woollam,^b Trixie Wagner,^a Martin U. Schmidt^c
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Eight novel cocrystals of picolinamide are reported in this study. Lattice energy calculations may help us to understand their relative stabilities *versus* those of the individual components. The stoichiometry of one cocrystal changed when heated. A polymorph of picolinamide was obtained alongside a cocrystal in a screening experiment.

Isonicotinamide (**iso**) and nicotinamide (**nic**) (Fig. 1) are popular cocrystal formers (CCFs). **iso** was used to demonstrate the importance of supramolecular interactions for cocrystal formation,^{1,2} whilst **nic** is vitamin B6 and is therefore of pharmaceutical relevance.³ Cocrystals of picolinamide (**pic**) (Fig. 1) are rarely seen in the literature,⁴ despite being a structural isomer of **iso** and **nic**. In a previous case study, a crystal structure prediction method showed that the predicted structures of 1:1 **pic**:carbamazepine cocrystals are thermodynamically less stable when compared to the crystal forms of the pure components.⁵ The amide hydrogen and the heterocyclic nitrogen of **pic** are in close proximity. It was reported that their associated electrostatic potentials cancel each other out significantly, thus reducing the possibility of hydrogen bond formations.⁵ A survey of anhydrous and non-solvated cocrystals in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD)⁶ resulted in 70 **iso** cocrystals and 49 **nic** cocrystals but only two **pic** cocrystals.[‡] The intriguing statistics may imply that **pic** is less prone to cocrystallise with other molecules. To address this hypothesis, a number of carboxylic acids which have been reported to form cocrystals with **iso** and **nic** were

selected for cocrystallisation attempts: salicylic acid (**sal**), *S*-mandelic acid (**man**), malonic acid (**mal**), succinic acid (**suc**), fumaric acid (**fum**), glutaric acid (**glu**) and adipic acid (**adi**) (Fig. 1).

Cocrystal samples were prepared by temperature cycling a slurry of **pic** and CCF in a defined molar ratio (TC) or by vapour diffusion (VD). Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) were performed to rule out the possibility of solvate formation. The melting onsets and enthalpies of the samples were then measured by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Crystal forms obtained were characterised using Raman spectroscopy and X-Ray powder diffraction (XRPD) prior to structure determination by single crystal X-Ray diffraction (SCXRD). The TC method was found to yield 2:1 **pic**:**fum**, 2:1 **pic**:**suc**, 2:1 **pic**:**glu**, 2:1 **pic**:**adi** and 1:1 **pic**:**adi** cocrystals, whilst the VD method yielded 1:1 **pic**:**sal**, 1:1 **pic**:**man** and 1:1 **pic**:**mal** cocrystals. A polymorph of picolinamide[‡] and the 1:1 **pic**:**man** cocrystal was discovered by SCXRD in the same cocrystal screening sample. Previous studies have described how polymorphs of individual components were occasionally discovered in attempted cocrystallisation experiments.^{7–9}

In all cocrystals reported within this study, the primary amide of picolinamide forms a R₂²(8) hydrogen bonding motif with the carboxylic acid (Fig. 2a–c).¹⁰ The heterocyclic nitrogen,

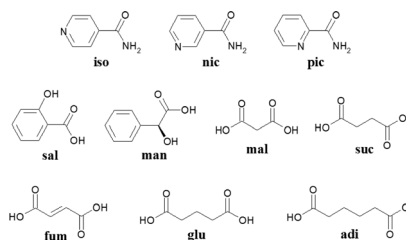


Fig. 1 Molecular diagrams of isonicotinamide (**iso**), nicotinamide (**nic**), picolinamide (**pic**), salicylic acid (**sal**), *S*-mandelic acid (**man**), malonic acid (**mal**), succinic acid (**suc**), fumaric acid (**fum**), glutaric acid (**glu**) and adipic acid (**adi**).

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[†] Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: The experimental crystal data and the DFT-D optimised structures are available as cif files. The experimental details and results, together with the minimised lattice energies, are available as a pdf file. CCDC 977784–977792. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c4ce00265b

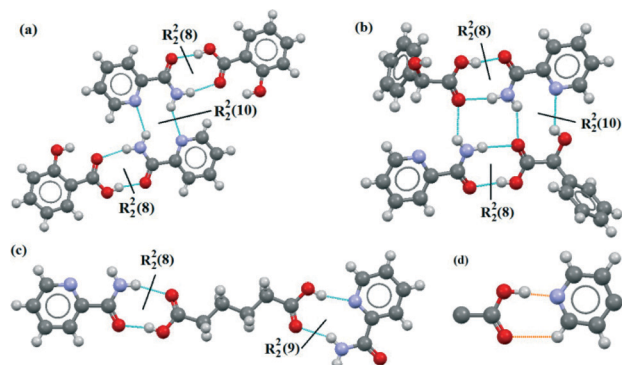


Fig. 2 The hydrogen bond patterns observed in (a) 1:1 **pic:sal**, (b) 1:1 **pic:man**, and (c) 1:1 **pic:adi**; (d) the pyridine:carboxylic acid heterosynthon commonly found in the CSD but not in the cocrystals obtained here.

together with the amide, may adopt various hydrogen bonding patterns: a homomeric $R_2^2(10)$ motif in 1:1 **pic:sal** and 1:1 **pic:mal** (Fig. 2a), a heteromeric $R_2^2(10)$ motif in 1:1 **pic:man** (Fig. 2b) and a heteromeric $R_2^2(9)$ in 1:1 **pic:adi** (Fig. 2c). However, the prevailing pyridine:carboxylic acid heterosynthon in the CSD (Fig. 2d)¹⁰ was not observed, perhaps because the pyridine C–H is a weaker hydrogen bond donor than the amide N–H.

In 2:1 **pic:glu**, the glutaric acid molecule located on the 2-fold rotation axis has an unusual backbone torsion of 56.2° (Fig. 3). The succinic acid molecules in 2:1 **pic:suc** have two different configurations: the one located at the inversion center has an all-*trans* conformation, whilst the one located on the 2-fold rotation axis adopts the unusual backbone torsion angle of 69.0° as seen in 2:1 **pic:glu** (Fig. 3). Note that such an unusual conformation of the dicarboxylic acid molecules is not observed in the **iso:glu**, **nic:glu**, **iso:suc** and **nic:suc** cocrystals (CSD code: ULAWOT, NUKYEV, LUNNOD and DUZPAQ, respectively). The CSD search also illustrated that only 2.0% of the glutaric acid fragments have torsion angles between 54.0° and 58.5° whilst 7.3% of the succinic acid fragments have torsion angles between 67.5° and 72.0°.‡

The melting point onset of 2:1 **pic:adi** was found to be 109 °C, whereas the DSC analysis of 1:1 **pic:adi** shows the first melt onset at 102 °C followed by an exothermic event, preceding the second endothermic melt onset at 107 °C (see the ESI†). Variable temperature X-Ray diffraction

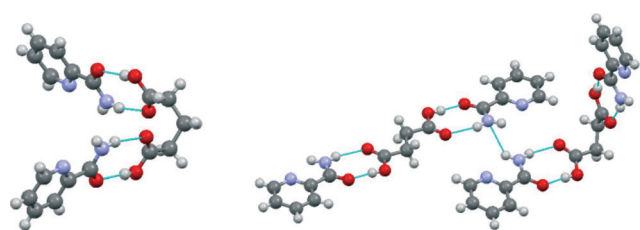


Fig. 3 Conformations of the dicarboxylic acids and their hydrogen bonding in the 2:1 **pic:glu** (left) and the 2:1 **pic:suc** cocrystals (right).

(VTXRD) showed that the characteristic diffraction peaks of 1:1 **pic:adi** at 15.5° and 19.0° 2θ are slowly diminished, whilst the peaks of 2:1 **pic:adi** at 11.5° and 14.5° 2θ appeared with increasing temperature. A significant loss of the crystallinity of the material at 110 °C was due to melting. However, the characteristic peaks of 2:1 **pic:adi** reappeared upon cooling. A subsequent sample was prepared by heating 1:1 **pic:adi** on a hot stage microscope to the point of full conversion. The post heating sample was then analysed by DSC and Raman spectroscopy. Only a single endothermic peak was recorded with an onset at 107 °C and the Raman spectrum was concordant with that of 2:1 **pic:adi** (see the ESI†). To investigate this phenomenon in detail, a separate VTXRD experiment was conducted at Goethe University in Frankfurt. A complete conversion from 1:1 to 2:1 **pic:adi** was confirmed at 95 °C (Fig. 4). However, a mixture of the individual components **pic** and **adi** was obtained after cooling the melt from 115 °C to room temperature (see the ESI†). The prolonged heating time together with higher attained temperature in the latter VTXRD experiment led to a completely molten material, and therefore, the converted 2:1 **pic:adi** was no longer available to seed the crystallisation from the melt.

The relative stability of each cocrystal was calculated by comparing the minimised lattice energies per molar chemical unit with respect to their pure components (see the ESI†, Tables S1 & S2). The unit cell parameters and atomic coordinates of the experimental structures were optimised accordingly using the GRACE software^{11,12} which empirically corrects the dispersion energies for the Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations implemented in VASP.^{13,14} The optimised crystal structures are concordant with the experimental structures, suggesting that the minimised lattice energies are reliable for comparison. The lowest energy polymorph of each coformer was taken as a reference. The **pic** polymorph discovered in a cocrystal screening sample is 0.27 kcal mol^{−1} less stable than the commercially available form according to the calculations. The eight **pic** cocrystals obtained experimentally were found to be more stable than

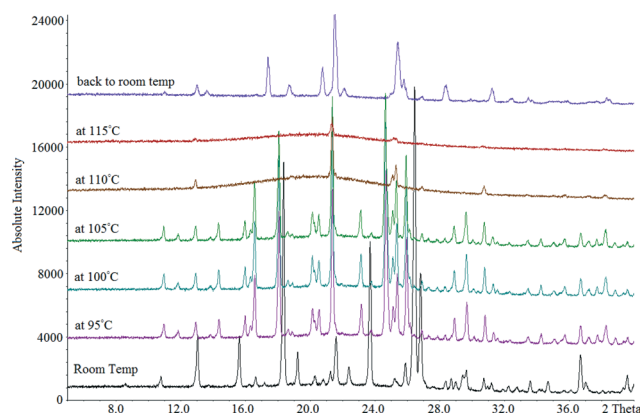


Fig. 4 The diffractograms from the VTXRD experiment illustrate the temperature induced conversion from 1:1 **pic:adi** to 2:1 **pic:adi**. The characteristic peaks of the former at 15.5° and 19.0° were not observed at 95 °C.



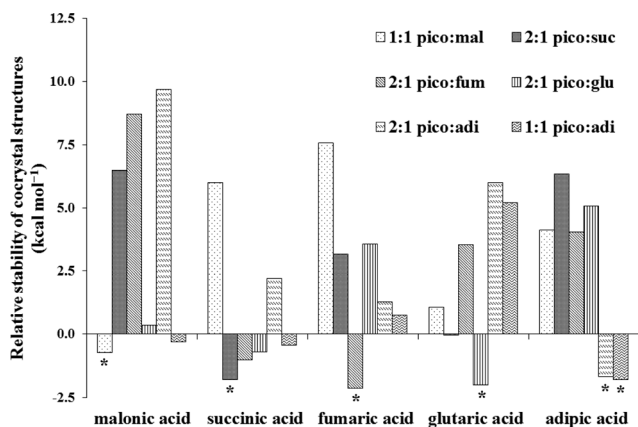


Fig. 5 The calculated relative stabilities of the six experimental structures (with asterisks) and 24 proposed structures of picolinamide:dicarboxylic acid cocrystals. The legend indicates the six observed cocrystal packings available for substitution with an alternative dicarboxylic acid molecule.

the starting materials, implying that the formation of these cocrystals is thermodynamically favoured. This result is consistent with that of a previous study in which the same methodology was applied.¹⁵

The possibility to exchange the dicarboxylic acid molecules between the observed crystal packings of 1:1 **pic:mal**, 2:1 **pic:suc**, 2:1 **pic:fum**, 2:1 **pic:glu**, 2:1 **pic:adi** and 1:1 **pic:adi** was explored computationally. 24 proposed cocrystal structures were obtained by substituting an alternative acid molecule into one of the six crystal lattices and then optimised using the GRACE software. Their stabilities with respect to the pure components were calculated (Fig. 5). Substituting **fum** or **adi** resulted in unstable cocrystal structures. Substitutions of **mal** into 1:1 **pic:adi**, **suc** into 2:1 **pic:fum**, 2:1 **pic:glu** and 1:1 **pic:adi**, and **glu** into 2:1 **pic:suc** appear thermodynamically favourable. However, the five proposed structures are less stable when compared to their experimental counterparts obtained in this study, suggesting that the six experimental structures may have provided more optimal packings for the corresponding dicarboxylic acid molecules.

Conclusions

It has been demonstrated that picolinamide has a strong potential to be a promising cocrystal former. The primary amide and the carboxylic acid moieties form a R²₂(8) ring which is in agreement with the CSD statistics. The heterocyclic nitrogen of picolinamide was previously reported to be less likely to form intermolecular hydrogen bonds. Our results show, however, a number of alternative hydrogen bonding motifs. Hence, the multicomponent hydrogen bond propensity tool from the CCDC Crystal Form Consortium (CFC) could aid the screening design.¹⁶ However, the lattice energy calculations show that, despite having very similar hydrogen bond connections to the experimental structures, none of the substituted picolinamide:dicarboxylic acid

cocrystals are thermodynamically more stable than the experimental ones and that the less frequently observed conformations of the acid molecules are apparently stabilised within the crystal packings of 2:1 **pic:glu** and 2:1 **pic:suc**. Hence, no single type of predicted interaction, neither hydrogen bonding nor the molecular conformations independently, could offer the resulting crystal structures and stabilities. The result is a fine balance of all interactions which arise from the lattice environments. The serendipity of the outcome indicates that kinetics in the processes are still not fully understood and are a continuing challenge in computational chemistry – obtaining a mixture of a cocrystal and a metastable picolinamide polymorph in one of our experiments is a good example. Multi-component systems have more degrees of freedom and larger unit cells than single component systems, both of which make the calculations more challenging.

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Notes and references

‡ ConQuest version 1.15 was used for searching discrete anhydrous and non-solvated cocrystals of nicotinamide, isonicotinamide and picolinamide in the CSD version 5.34 with the May 2013 update. The polymorph of picolinamide found in a cocrystal sample corresponds to the metastable form I reported in ref. 4. The torsion angle distributions of glutaric acid and succinic acid fragments were surveyed using MOGUL 1.5.

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