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## Scalable synthesis of favipiravir *via* conventional and continuous flow chemistry†

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Decagram scale synthesis of favipiravir was performed in 9 steps using diethyl malonate as cheap starting material. Hydrogenation and bromination steps were achieved by employing a continuous flow reactor. The synthetic process provided a total of 16% yield and it is suitable for larger-scale synthesis and production.

### Introduction

Favipiravir (**1**, sold under the brand name Avigan, 6-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-pyrazinecarboxamide) is an antiviral drug that has hitherto been used to treat influenza. Since the onset of the SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus-2) pandemic, favipiravir has been re-purposed to treat COVID-19 patients under emergency provision in several countries. Its efficacy against COVID-19 has been extensively investigated in clinical trials<sup>1,2</sup> (see <https://clinicaltrials.gov>). Favipiravir's safety has already been demonstrated by its extensive use as an anti-influenza drug in Japan. Pharmacologically, favipiravir bears a pyrazine scaffold and works as a prodrug that undergoes biotransformation for the inhibition of virus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.<sup>3</sup> The favourable safety profile and known mechanism of action make favipiravir one of the promising re-purposing drugs against COVID-19.

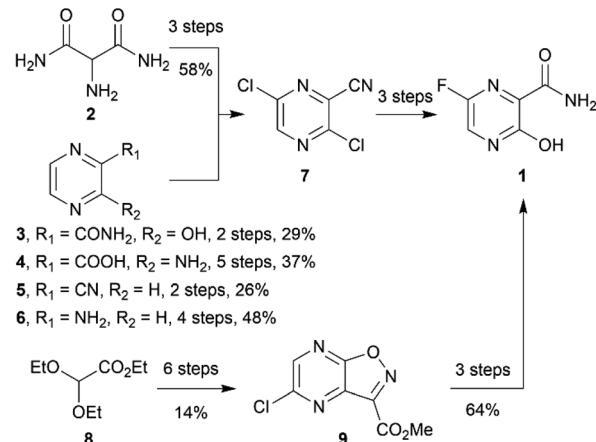
The synthesis routes of favipiravir have been reported by academic groups and companies, including an innovator Toyama Chemicals.<sup>3–5</sup> However, most of the reported synthetic routes were carried out on a small scale and some required costly column chromatography. Their starting materials have been disclosed, including 2-aminomalonamide (**2**),<sup>6</sup> 3-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxamide (**3**),<sup>7,8</sup> 3-aminopyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (**4**),<sup>9</sup> pyrazine-2-carbonitrile (**5**),<sup>10</sup> 2-aminopyrazine (**6**),<sup>11</sup> synthesising favipiravir *via* the key intermediate 3,6-dichloropyrazine-2-carbonitrile (**7**). Toyama Chemicals' patent also indicated that it was possible to synthesize favipiravir from the starting material **8** *via*

another key intermediate **9** (ref. 12) (Scheme 1). However, during the pandemic, Toyama Chemicals have indicated that diethyl malonate (**10**) was sourced as starting material for commercial production,<sup>13</sup> but have not reported synthetic methods. We and other workers believe that diethyl malonate could be used for the synthesis of 2-aminomalonamide (**2**).<sup>3</sup> Diethyl malonate is cheap and easy to source during the pandemic. However, the total synthetic route for the synthesis of favipiravir from diethyl malonate has not been reported and may need to be altered for scaled production.

In this project, our group aimed to develop a scalable synthetic route of favipiravir from diethyl malonate. Each reaction was optimized and modified from the reported protocol. Moreover, continuous flow chemistry was also introduced for assistance in hydrogenation and bromination reactions, resulting in a 16% total yield *via* 9 steps synthesis (Scheme 2).

### Results and discussion

Our study was initiated by treating 100 g of **10** in glacial acetic acid with sodium nitrile in water slowly at –10 °C to obtain



Scheme 1 Reported starting materials for favipiravir synthesis.

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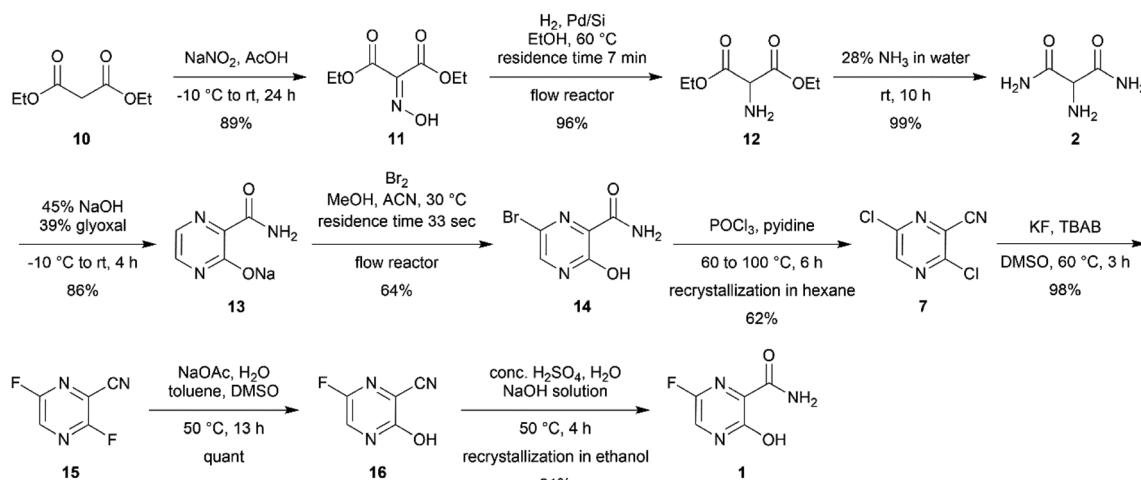
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Scheme 2 Total synthesis of favipiravir from diethyl malonate 10.

diethyl oximinomalonate (**11**)<sup>14</sup> (Table S1†). Notably, oximinomalonate was not stable for long-term storage, whereas the HCl salt of diethyl 2-aminomalonate (**12**) was more stable and commercially available. The compound **11** underwent hydrogenation reaction in batch and continuous flow manners. While the batch reaction can not be completed in 24 hours under hydrogen at atmospheric pressure, the continuous flow reaction using Pd/Si in a packed bed column achieved a resident time in the column of only 7 minutes at 60 °C (Table 1 and Fig. 1). We found that crude **12** could be used without further purification

Subsequently, 2-aminomalonamide **2** was obtained in high yield (99%) by treating crude **12** with 28% ammonia in water whereas ammonia in methanol, as indicated in the patent,<sup>6</sup> resulted in several unidentified side products (Table S2†). **2** and glyoxal were then used for pyrazinamide cyclization in basic condition to provide pyrazinamide salt **13** in a good yield (81%) (Table S3†).

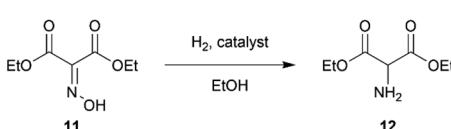
Subsequently, the bromination of **13** by batches provided a low to moderate yield (36%) after several optimizations were carried out (Table S4†). However, using continuous flow the brominating

process of pyrazinamide salt **13** was successful with moderate yield (64%) using only short period of time (Table 2).

Notably, the reaction needed to be protected from light as the flow reactor was more transparent than the conventional batch synthesis. Also, the process still required a mixing tube as an auxiliary part to overcome the mass transfer issue (Fig. 2). After obtaining bromopyrazinamide **14** from extraction, it was chlorinated using  $\text{POCl}_3$  in pyridine to provide dichloro **7** and recrystallized in hexane in a good yield (62%) (Table S5†).

The last three steps were modified from previous publications and patents.<sup>6,11</sup> The reported syntheses revealed only milligram to multigram scale of production.<sup>6,7,9–11</sup> Therefore, we optimized the following three steps: first, the fluorination of dichloro **7** was performed using the halex process to provide difluoro **15** in an excellent yield (Table S6†). The completion was monitored using TLC and NMR. The completion of difluorination was determined by the disappearance of starting material and monofluorination (Fig. 3). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR monitoring indicated that the singlet signal at 8.58 ppm of starting material **7**, doublet signal at 8.49 ppm ( $J = 8.1$  Hz) of mono-fluorinated intermediate **15a**, doublet signal at 8.46 ppm ( $J = 1.2$  Hz) of mono-fluorinated intermediate **15b** and doublet of doublet signal at 8.33 ppm ( $J = 8.1, 1.4$  Hz) of **15**. Whereas the  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR monitoring also indicated the singlet signal at  $-75.34$  ppm mono-fluorinated intermediate **15b**, singlet signal at  $-79.39$  ppm of mono-fluorinated intermediate **15a** and two doublet signals at  $-77.23$  and  $-81.12$  ppm of **15**. These NMR

Table 1 Optimization of the hydrogenation reaction and conditions



Entry	Reagent	Catalyst	Time	Temp. (°C)	Conversion (%)
1 <sup>a</sup>	$\text{H}_2$ (excess)	Pd/C, 5% wt	24 h	30	66
2	$\text{H}_2$ (1 eq.)	Pd/Si	7 min	30	86
3	$\text{H}_2$ (4 eq.)	Pd/Si	7 min	30	96
4	$\text{H}_2$ (6 eq.)	Pd/Si	7 min	30	97
5	$\text{H}_2$ (6 eq.)	Pd/Si	7 min	60	100 <sup>b</sup>
6	$\text{H}_2$ (6 eq.)	Pd/Si	14 min	30	94

<sup>a</sup> In a batch process. <sup>b</sup> Isolation yield ~80% or able to use without further purification.

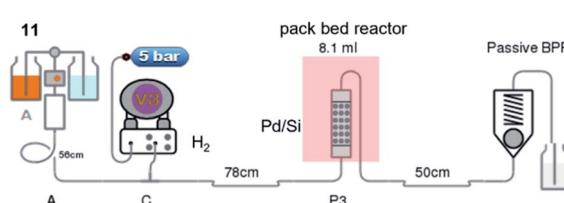
Fig. 1 Hydrogenation of diethyl oximinomalonate (**11**) in a continuous flow reactor.

Table 2 Optimization of the bromination reaction and conditions

Entry	Condition	Time (min)	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)
1 <sup>b</sup>	Br <sub>2</sub> (1 eq.), AcOH (1.2 eq.), ACN, rt	60	36
2	Br <sub>2</sub> (3 eq.), ACH, 30 °C	2	48
3	Br <sub>2</sub> (4.5 eq.), ACN, 30 °C	2	22
4	Br <sub>2</sub> (3 eq.), ACN, 60 °C	2	32
5	Br <sub>2</sub> (3 eq.), ACN, 30 °C	4	28
6	Br <sub>2</sub> (3 eq.), MeOH, 30 °C	2	44
7	Br <sub>2</sub> (3 eq.), ACN, 30 °C	0.55	64

<sup>a</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>b</sup> In a batch process.

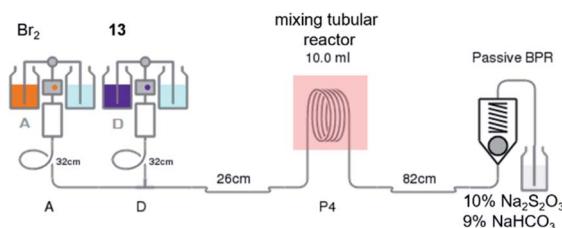
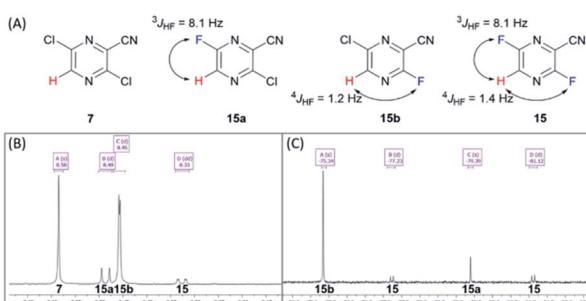


Fig. 2 Bromination of sodium 2-carbamoylpyrazine-3-hydroxylate in a continuous flow reactor.

Fig. 3 (A) Structure of 7, 15a, 15b and 15. (B) <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra of 7, 15a, 15b and 15. (C) <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra of 7, 15a, 15b and 15.

signals were useful for optimization and monitoring reaction. In order to complete the reaction, the halex process must be performed in perfluoroalkoxy (PFA) or hastelloy vessel due to the incompatibility of the reaction and glassware.

Subsequently, the difluoro **15** was converted into mono-fluorinated compound **16** via substitution reaction in excellent yield (Table S7†). Finally, amide hydrolysis was carried out to convert compound **21** into favipiravir in moderate yield (61%) (Table S8†). The decolorization using activated charcoal and recrystallization in ethanol provided the crystalline (orthorhombic unit, (CCDC: 2106319†) off-white favipiravir. The following characterization revealed more than 98% purity

(Fig. S1†), 0.13% water content (Table S9†), and total heavy metal was lower than 2 ppm (Table S10†).

## Conclusions

We have demonstrated a total scalable synthesis of favipiravir. The continuous flow chemistry applied in hydrogenation and bromination steps considerably enhances yields. Our overall method provides a satisfactory yield and purity of favipiravir.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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