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Cocrystals of Praziquantel: Discovery by Network-Based Link Prediction

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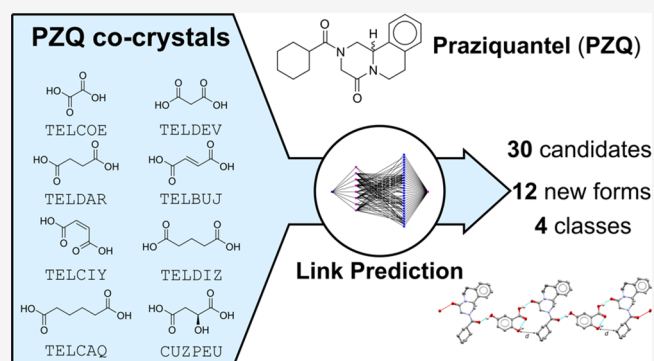


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ABSTRACT: Cocrystallization has been promoted as an attractive early development tool as it can change the physicochemical properties of a target compound and possibly enable the purification of single enantiomers from racemic compounds. In general, the identification of adequate cocrystallization candidates (or cofomers) is troublesome and hampers the exploration of the solid-state landscape. For this reason, several computational tools have been introduced over the last two decades. In this study, cocrystals of Praziquantel (PZQ), an anthelmintic drug used to treat schistosomiasis, are predicted with network-based link prediction and experimentally explored. Single crystals of 12 experimental cocrystal indications were grown and subjected to a structural analysis with single-crystal X-ray diffraction. This case study illustrates the power of the link-prediction approach and its ability to suggest a diverse set of new cofomer candidates for a target compound when starting from only a limited number of known cocrystals.



1. INTRODUCTION

Upon their discovery, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) have physicochemical properties that are often different from those desired in the final drug product. As a variety of these properties depend on the crystal structure of the drug candidate, several methods have been proposed to address this issue by adjusting the underlying solid-state characteristics. These methods include screening for polymorphic forms,^{1,2} multicomponent crystals,^{3–5} and (co)amorphous phases.^{6,7} Among these options, cocrystallization has been identified as a flexible and reliable way to explore different solid forms of an API due to the abundance of possible cocrystal formers (called *coformers*) and the general thermodynamic stability of cocrystalline phases.⁸

For APIs containing one or more stereogenic centers, the administration of the drug in racemic formulations (i.e., containing both enantiomers in a stoichiometric ratio) can introduce unwanted side effects originating from one of the API's enantiomers (the so-called *distomer*). Because the current industrial climate has shifted toward the acceptance of only chirally pure drugs,^{9,10} a severe threat is posed to drugs that are only obtainable as racemic compounds (covering 90–95% of the cases)¹¹ and are inherently hard to separate.¹² However, the addition of an achiral cofomer can prompt the formation of a conglomerate of enantiopure cocrystals^{13–16} (i.e., a physical mixture of crystals containing a single enantiomer and the cofomer). This opens a window of

possibilities for crystallization-based separation techniques, such as preferential crystallization¹⁷ and deracemization methods,^{18–22} as was recently demonstrated in two separate case studies for cocrystals of racemic compound-forming targets.^{23,24} Moreover, introducing a chiral cofomer can lead either to the formation of a pair of diastereomeric cocrystals or the formation of an enantiospecific cocrystal (where only one of the target's enantiomers interacts with the chiral cofomer). The latter approach has previously been shown to be a viable strategy for achieving enantiomerically pure substances.^{25–27} Therefore, the exploration of new cocrystals of racemic compounds with both achiral and chiral cofomers can yield new forms relevant for chiral separation.

Praziquantel²⁸ (PZQ; Figure 1) is an anthelmintic drug used in the preventive treatment of schistosomiasis, a disease caused by parasitic flatworms, and suffers from a number of the above-mentioned issues. Due to its poor solubility in aqueous media, the drug is classified as a BCS class II drug^a, and efforts to improve its solubility and dissolution profile by screening for polymorphs,^{29–34} hydrates,³⁵ and cocrystals^{29,36,37} have been

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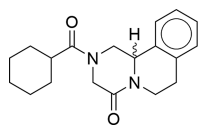


Figure 1. Praziquantel.

previously reported. Additionally, while PZQ is currently administered as a racemate, the (*R*)-enantiomer possesses the desired therapeutic activity^{38–41} and the (*S*)-enantiomer, the distomer, is held responsible for the drug's bitter taste and other unwanted side effects.⁴² Earlier studies with the aim of resolving PZQ's enantiomers have been reported using a diastereomeric salt of its amine precursor⁴³ and more recently by the deracemization of a derivative of the amine precursor.⁴⁴ Finding a suitable conglomerate-forming multicomponent crystal of PZQ itself could be a worthwhile addition to the set of solutions applicable for chiral separation, either using preferential crystallization or deracemization methods. As PZQ does not contain readily ionizable functional groups, it is precluded from salt formation; therefore, cocrystallization is the method of choice for the further exploration of new multicomponent solid forms. Cocrystals of PZQ with various dicarboxylic acids^{29,36} and other pharmaceutically acceptable compounds³⁷ have previously been reported, and the

structures of several combinations were resolved with single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD) and deposited in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD).⁴⁵ The discovery of a new set of PZQ cocrystals could potentially form a breakthrough in the formulation of the drug product and the cost-effective purification of the desired enantiomer.

In the present research, we evaluate the formation of cocrystals of PZQ with 30 cofomers that were predicted using network-based *link prediction*.⁴⁶ By representing the information on cocrystals in the CSD as a network consisting of cofomers with their cocrystals acting as links,⁴⁷ new cocrystals can be predicted in the network using mathematical link-prediction algorithms. A requirement for such algorithms to function is the availability of some experimental cocrystallization data for the target compound. As for PZQ cocrystal data is indeed available in the CSD, it is an excellent “real-life” candidate to apply the link-prediction approach. This article describes the application of the network-based link-prediction method to predict 30 new cofomer candidates for PZQ and the structural characterization and classification of 12 new cocrystalline forms of PZQ that were discovered with this approach.

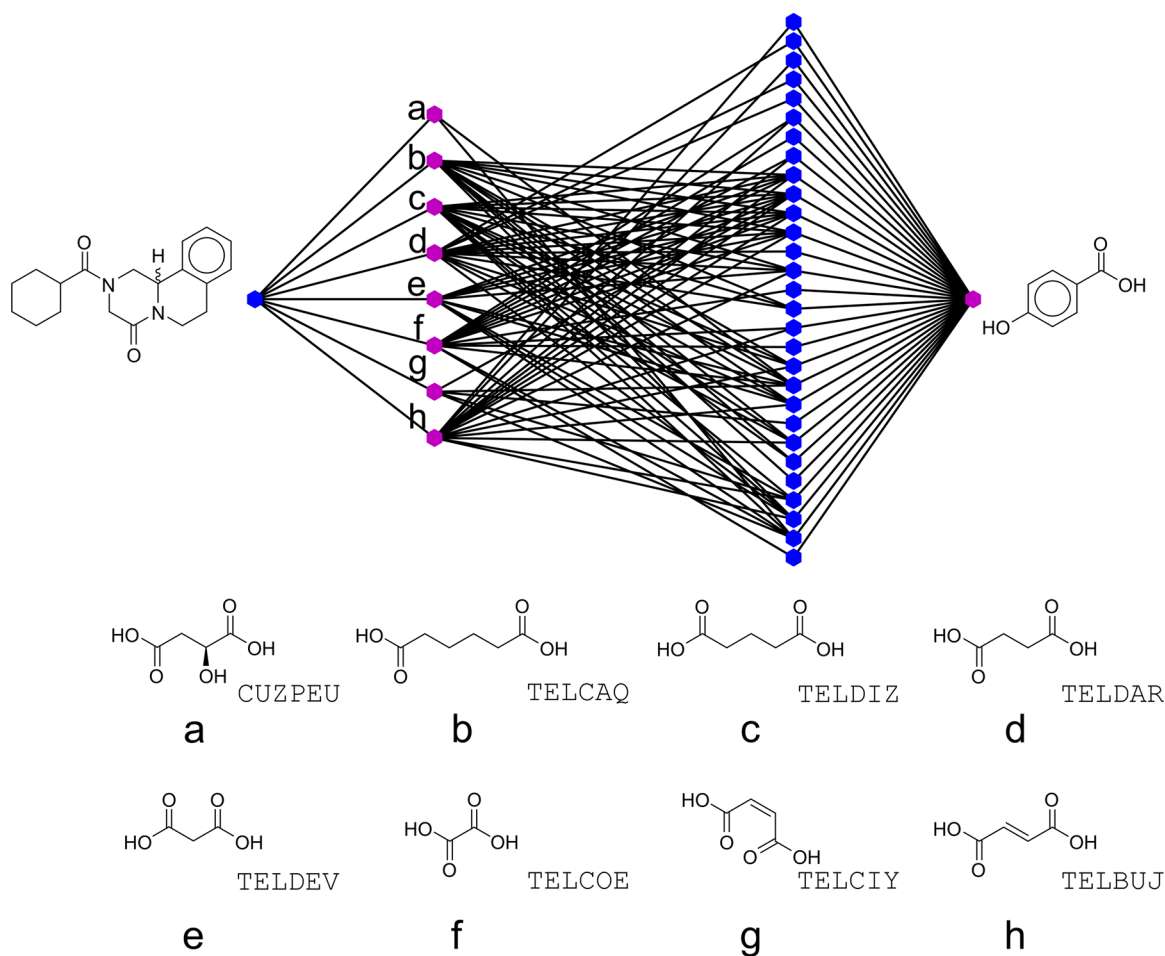
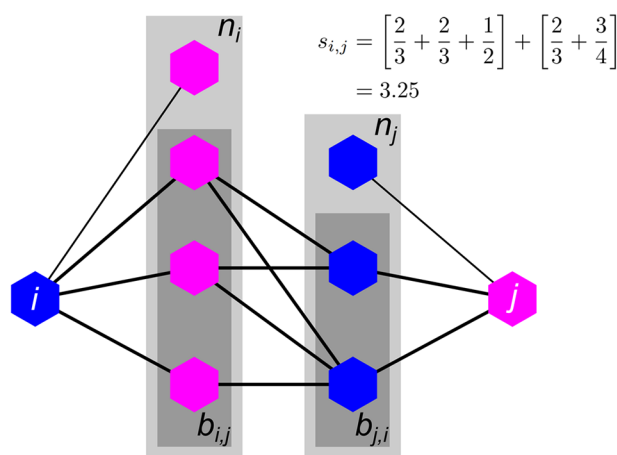


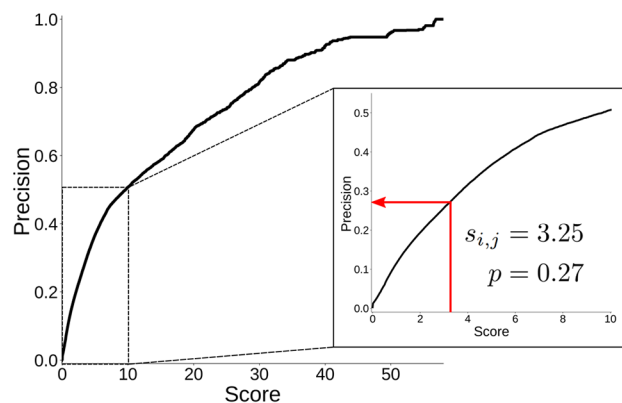
Figure 2. A network containing, from left to right, the target PZQ (blue), cofomers known to form cocrystals with PZQ (pink, a–h), and the cofomers (blue) interconnecting PZQ's known cofomers to the candidate 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (pink). The molecular structures of PZQ's neighbors are also shown with the six-character codes that correspond to their cocrystal entries in the CSD.

$$n_i = \{a \in N | \mathbf{A}_{i,a} = 1\} \quad b_{i,j} = \{a \in n_i | \exists b \in n_j \wedge \mathbf{A}_{a,b} = 1\} \quad s_{i,j} = \sum_{a \in b_{i,j}} \frac{|n_a \cap n_j|}{|n_a|} + \sum_{b \in b_{j,i}} \frac{|n_b \cap n_i|}{|n_b|}$$

$$b_{j,i} = \{a \in n_j | \exists b \in n_i \wedge \mathbf{A}_{a,b} = 1\}$$



(a)



(b)

Figure 3. (a) Visualization of a local intermediate network formed between two coformers i and j , properties of the local network (n and b), and the bipartite resource allocation score index $s_{i,j}$. (b) Relation between the score and precision values obtained during the cross validation of the method (see ref 46).

2. METHODS

To predict new cocrystals for PZQ with network-based link prediction, a network of coformers must be constructed. By searching with ConQuest⁴⁸ (CSD ver. 5.39, November 2017, two updates) for CSD entries containing two chemical residues that were organic, not ionic or polymeric, error-free, and had determined three-dimensional coordinates (including disorder), a list of 34 555 two-component (binary) cocrystals, solvates, and crystals containing a gas molecule were found. The components in these entries were found after the conversion of the corresponding structure data files (SD) to canonical SMILES strings with OpenBabel,⁴⁹ and 9141 cocrystals were found by comparing these components to lists of common gases and solvents.⁴⁶ To construct a network of coformers, a set of 7141 unique coformers N was gathered from the above-mentioned list of cocrystals, and an index was assigned to each coformer. Next, an adjacency matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$, which is the mathematical basis of the network, was built, and all binary cocrystals with coformer indices i and j were added by setting $\mathbf{A}_{i,j}$ and $\mathbf{A}_{j,i}$ to a value of 1.⁴⁷

As the CSD contains only the collection of cocrystals that have been successfully determined up to this point in time, it is likely that an abundance of cocrystals are yet to be discovered. In other words, the cocrystal network is probably, to a large extent, incomplete. In fact, it is mathematically possible to identify the *missing links* (i.e., plausible combinations between coformers) with link-prediction algorithms based on the structure of the network (via the adjacency matrix \mathbf{A}).⁴⁶ Such algorithms look for coformer candidates that exhibit a similar tendency to form cocrystals as those known to interact with the target. This is visualized in Figure 2 for PZQ (the target, blue node) and 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (the coformer candidate, pink node). Here, the known coformers of the target compound (PZQ), L-malic acid (compound a³⁶) and other dicarboxylic acids (compounds b–h²⁹) (middle pink nodes), have multiple cocrystallization partners (middle blue nodes) in common with the coformer candidate 4-hydroxybenzoic acid.

To quantify with link prediction how likely two coformers are to form a cocrystal, several score indices were proposed and tested.⁴⁶ Finally, the bipartite resource allocation score index (see Figure 3a) was selected, as it performed best on the validation data. The

calculation of this score index is based on properties of the intermediate network between the two coformers and can loosely be interpreted as a summation of similarities between nodes of equal color in Figure 3a. The score values obtained with link prediction can be compared to those of known cocrystals during a validation experiment (cross validation, for a detailed explanation see ref 46) and can be related to a precision $p = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$, where TP is the number of true positives and FP is the number of false positives for the validation set at that score value (see Figure 3b). The procedures for the construction of the coformer network and network-based link prediction were all performed using the Python programming language (ver. 3.7.9).

For the present research, the network-based link-prediction approach was used to compute the scores for PZQ and the 7140 remaining available coformers in the network. Based on their scores, which ranged from 0 to 9.31, and corresponding precisions, which ranged from 0 to 49%, the 30 highest-scoring coformers were selected as candidates for cocrystal screening with racemic PZQ, taking the estimated number of new cocrystal forms to be discovered into account. This resulted in 17 new indications for cocrystal formation, and crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD) could be grown for a subset of these indications (experimental details are available in the ESI). An experimental screening strategy, covering liquid-assisted grinding, solvent evaporation, and the saturation temperatures of specific component mixtures, was used, which proved to be essential for a robust screening and discovery of the newly found cocrystals and will form the topic of a future publication.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Coformer Candidates for PZQ Proposed with Network-Based Link Prediction. Using the knowledge gained from eight^b cocrystal structures of Praziquantel found in the CSD (shown in Figure 2), the link-prediction algorithm was used to predict 30 new coformer candidates (Figure 4 and Table 1). Scores are calculated for each coformer (ranked in decreasing order in Table 1) using the local networks between

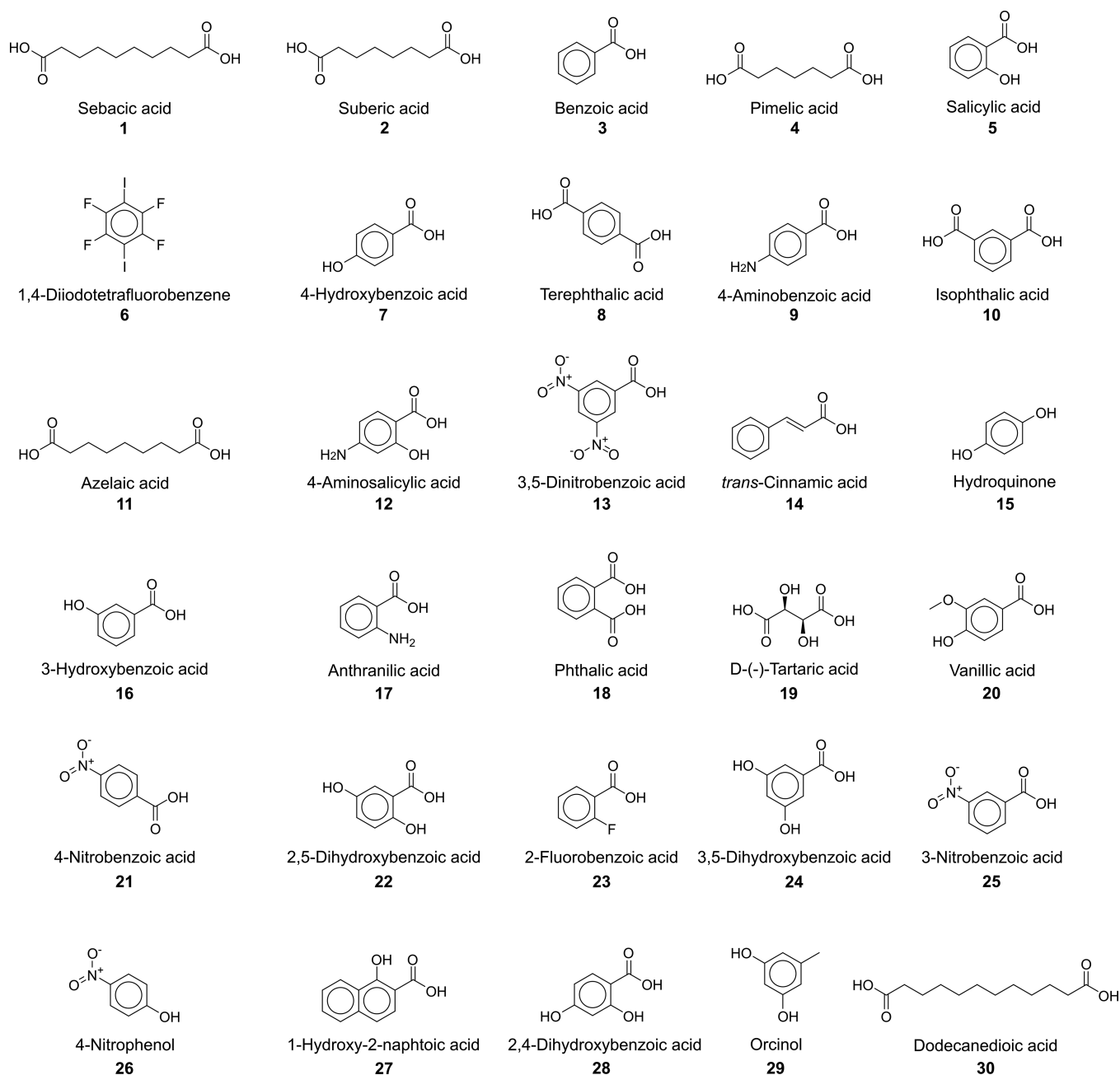


Figure 4. The 30 coformers predicted with link prediction for PZQ.

these coformer candidates and PZQ, which each correspond to an expected precision value after model validation.

Besides the five aliphatic dicarboxylic acids (four of which were in fact already considered by Espinosa-Lara et al.²⁹), the list of 30 predicted coformers includes rather different compounds, such as benzoic acid derivatives and aromatic compounds with hydroxyl, amine, and nitro-groups, all of which present the possibility to form strong intermolecular interactions with Praziquantel. Salicylic acid and an enantiomer of tartaric acid are also present in this list, and indications for cocrystal formation with these compounds were reported earlier by Cugovčan et al.;³⁷ however, their crystal structures were not revealed. Remarkably, 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene was also predicted as a coformer for PZQ. This compound is very dissimilar to any of the other predicted coformer candidates or coformers already reported for PZQ in the CSD.

It is noteworthy that the predicted score values of the 30 coformers correspond to relatively low precisions, the highest being 49% and lowest being 17%. One would therefore expect around nine new cocrystals to emerge from this list ($30 \times \sum_{i=1}^{30} \frac{p_i}{30} = 8.71$, with p_i being the precision associated with coformer i in Table 1). Yet, as already explained in ref 46, this precision is underestimated and is in fact the lower limit for its actual value. A larger number of new cocrystals is therefore expected to emerge from the subsequent experimental screening. Therefore, a unique advantage of this approach is that it not only predicts a set of suitable coformers but also estimates how many cocrystals are expected to emerge from an experimental study.

From the top 30 coformer candidates, 12 yielded one or several new phases (see Table 1), resulting in 17 indications

Table 1. Overview of the Coformers Predicted and Screened for Racemic Praziquantel^a

rank	coformer	score	precision	screening (PXRD)	SC-XRD
1	sebacic acid	9.31	0.49	x	
2	suberic acid	9.23	0.49	x	
3	benzoic acid	8.00	0.47	x	
4	pimelic acid	7.54	0.46	√	
5	salicylic acid	6.91	0.44	√	√(+H ₂ O)
6	1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene	5.82	0.40	√	√
7	4-hydroxybenzoic acid	5.26	0.38	√	√
8	terephthalic acid	5.22	0.38	x	
9	4-aminobenzoic acid	4.79	0.36	x	
10	isophthalic acid	3.82	0.31	x	
11	azelaic acid	3.75	0.30	x	
12	4-aminosalicylic acid	3.45	0.28	√	√(+MeCN)
13	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid	3.34	0.28	√	√
14	<i>trans</i> -cinnamic acid	3.22	0.27	x	
15	hydroquinone	3.09	0.26	√, √	√
16	3-hydroxybenzoic acid	3.02	0.26	x	
17	anthranilic acid	2.85	0.25	x	
18	phthalic acid	2.68	0.24	x	
19	D-(−)-tartaric acid	2.67	0.24	x	
20	vanillic acid	2.55	0.23	√, √	√
21	4-nitrobenzoic acid	2.33	0.22	x	
22	2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid	2.21	0.21	√, √	√, √(+MeCN)
23	2-fluorobenzoic acid	2.12	0.20	x	
24	3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid	2.10	0.20	√	√(+MeCN)
25	3-nitrobenzoic acid	2.02	0.19	x	
26	4-nitrophenol	1.98	0.19	x	
27	1-hydroxy-2-naphtoic acid	1.94	0.19	x	
28	2,4-hydroxybenzoic acid	1.86	0.18	√, √, √	√
29	orcinol	1.72	0.17	√	√
30	dodecanedioic acid	1.69	0.17	x	

^a√, new phase observed with powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) or single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD); x, physical mixture or oil of the constituents observed with powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD).

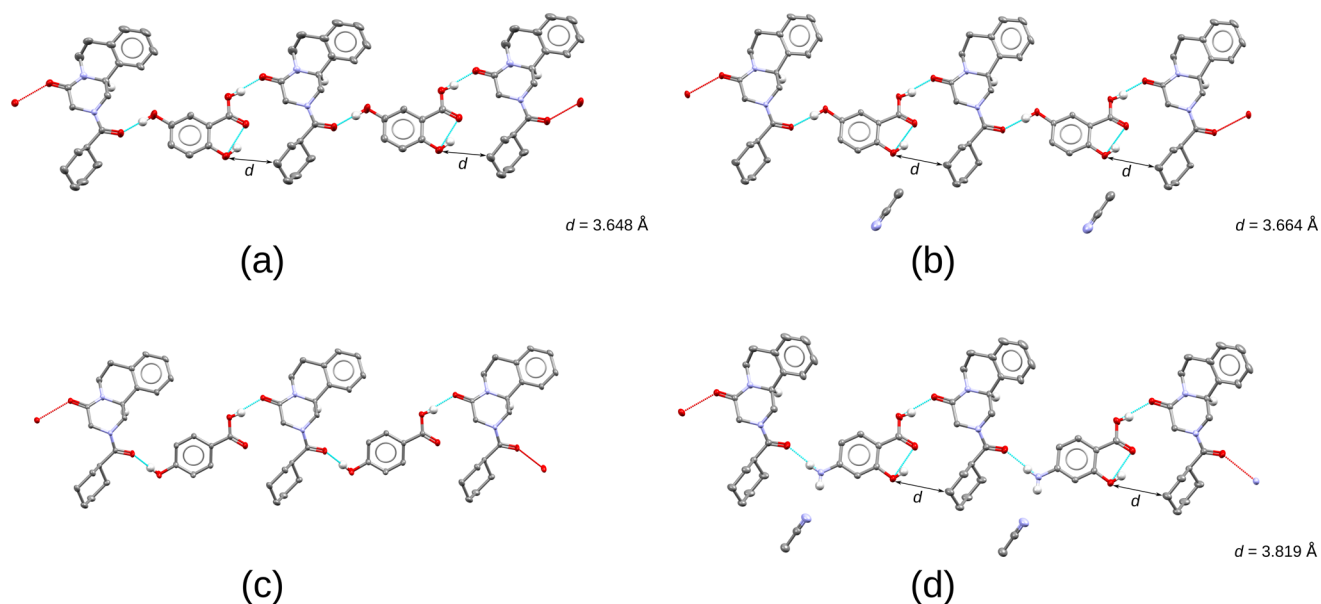


Figure 5. Structures of four PZQ cocrystals exhibiting similar enantiopure chains. The (*S*)-enantiomer of PZQ is shown in each structure, and all hydrogen atoms except those involved in hydrogen bonding interactions and those explanatory for the absolute configuration are omitted. For clarity, only the major conformation is shown in case of disorder (ORTEP plots with disorder are in the ESI). (a) Cocrystal with 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (22). (b) Cocrystal solvate with 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (22) and MeCN. (c) Cocrystal with 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (7). (d) Cocrystal solvate with 4-aminosalicylic acid (12) and MeCN.

for cocrystal formation. The experimental proof of these new forms, presented as powder diffractograms, can be found in Figures S1–S14, and the experimental conditions used for their synthesis can be found in Table S2 (see the ESI). This article focuses on the application of network-based link prediction, briefly introduces the newly identified phases, and investigates their crystal structures. A thorough description of the various screening methods, their thermodynamic nature, and the corresponding results will be discussed in a future article.

3.2. Structural Analysis of Newly Discovered Cocrystals for PZQ. Single crystals of 12 new cocrystals of racemic PZQ were successfully grown and analyzed (Table 1). PZQ molecules are always found in their *anti*-conformation where the carbonyl groups face opposite directions, in some cases with a 90° rotation of the cyclohexyl ring. The crystal structures can be classified into four classes, based on the established intermolecular interaction patterns and the packing of the PZQ enantiomers.

The most frequently occurring class is populated by cocrystals characterized by one-dimensional enantiopure chains (Figures 5 and 6) where both carbonyl groups of

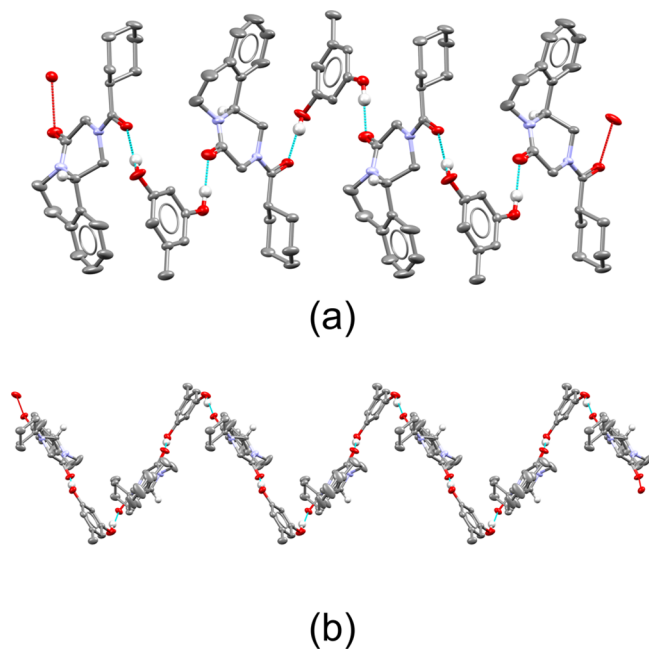


Figure 6. (a) Structure of the cocrystal containing (*S*)-PZQ and orcinol (29). (b) Enantiopure zigzag chain of (*S*)-PZQ and orcinol running along the [010] direction. Chains with an identical chirality stack on top of each other. Only PZQ's major conformation and the hydrogen atoms relevant for hydrogen bonding and chirality are shown (see the ESI for more details).

PZQ molecules always interact with the cofomer through hydrogen bonds. The crystal structures are centrosymmetric and therefore also contain chains of the opposite chirality. The different chains are held together by interactions weaker than the hydrogen bonds within the chains. Figure 5 shows four cocrystals characterized by the formation of these similar chains, where the cofomers can be regarded as interchangeable agents for cocrystal formation. The cocrystal solvates containing 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (Figure 5b) and 4-aminosalicylic acid (Figure 5d) are isostructural, and their enantiopure chains lie in the same crystallographic direction

([111], the overlay is shown in Figure S20). The chains formed in the orcinol cocrystal (Figure 6a), on the other hand, do not resemble those shown in Figure 5. While hydrogen bonds are still formed to both of the carbonyl groups of PZQ via its hydroxyl groups, a zigzag chain is visible (Figure 6b), and chains with an equal chirality stack on top of each other.

For the cocrystals (and cocrystal solvate) with hydroquinone (Figure 7a), 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (Figure 7b) and 2,4-

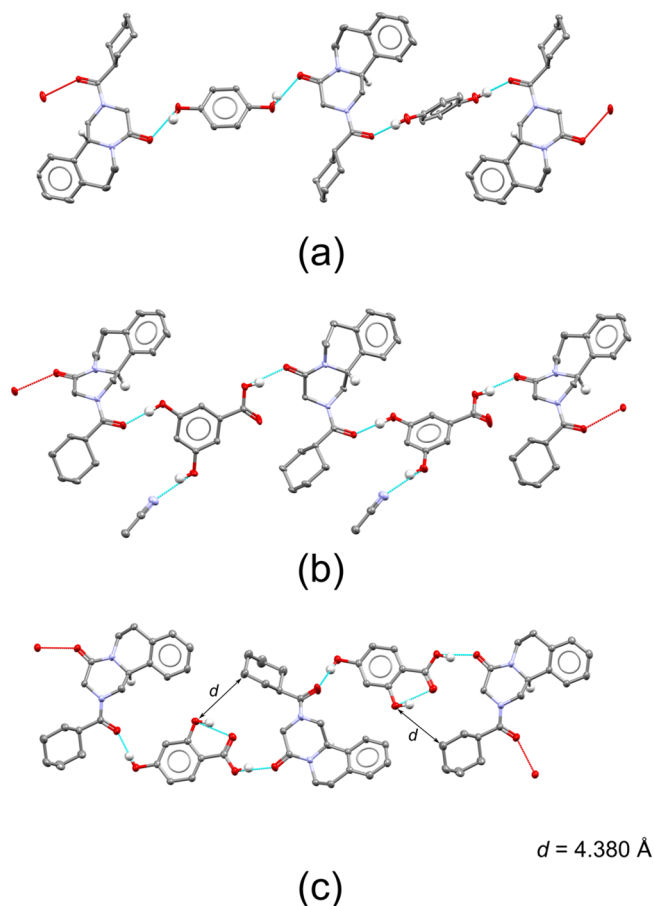


Figure 7. Cocrystals of PZQ connected by racemic chains. Only hydrogen atoms involved in hydrogen bonding interactions and those explanatory for the absolute configuration are displayed. For clarity, only the major conformation is shown in case of disorder (ORTEP plots with disorder and details are available in the ESI). (a) Cocrystal with hydroquinone (15). (b) Cocrystal solvate with 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (24) and MeCN. (c) Cocrystal with 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (28).

dihydroxybenzoic acid (Figure 7c), hydrogen bonding patterns induce the formation of chains containing both enantiomers of PZQ (in a 1:1 molar ratio) and the cofomer. Similar to the above-mentioned enantiopure chains, both carbonyl groups of the (alternating) PZQ enantiomers take part in hydrogen bonding interactions with the cofomer.

Contrary to the above-mentioned enantiopure and racemic chains, a class of so-called racemic pair cocrystals was identified where the (*R*)- and (*S*)-enantiomers of PZQ interact via hydrogen bonding interactions similar to those found in the racemic compound polymorph of pure PZQ with refcode TELCEU01³² (Figure 8a). The formation of this pair was observed for the cocrystals with vanillic acid (Figure 8c) and, albeit shifted, 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (Figure 8d). For the

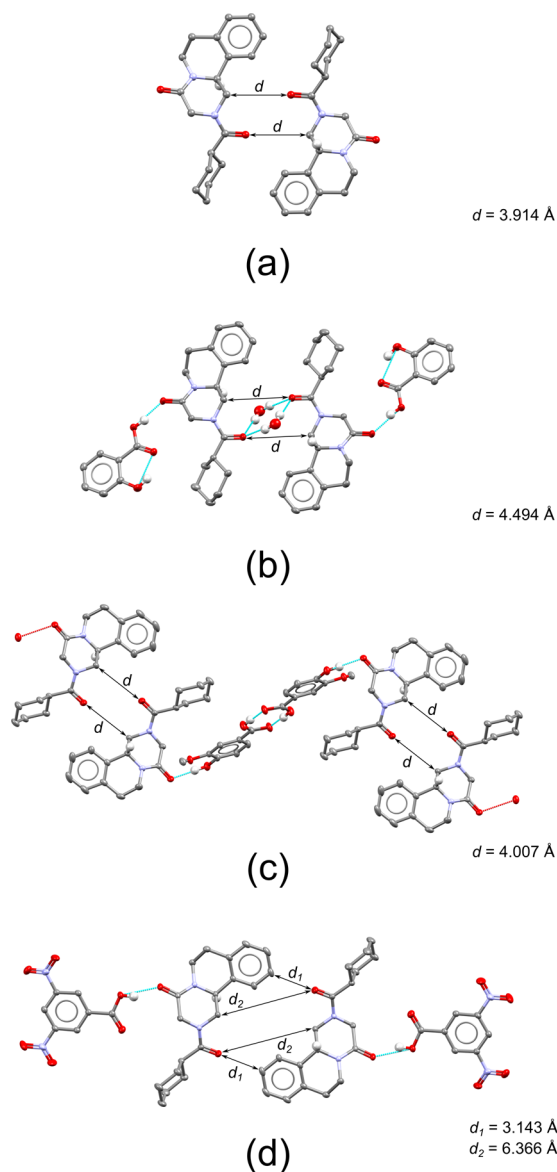


Figure 8. Structures of a racemic compound polymorph of PZQ (TELCEU01) and three cocrystals resembling its racemic pair formation. (a) Racemic polymorph of Praziquantel (TELCEU01).³² (b) Cocrystal hydrate with salicylic acid (**5**). (c) Cocrystal with vanillic acid (**20**). (d) Cocrystal with 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (**13**). Only PZQ's major conformation and the hydrogen atoms relevant for hydrogen bonding and chirality are shown (detail in the ESI).

cocrystal with salicylic acid, a hydrate is formed where the enantiomers are bridged in a similar fashion as that for TELCEU01. However, they are now bridged via two water molecules (Figure 8b).

In contrast to the other cofomers suggested by the network-based link prediction, 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene (**6**) is the only molecule for which hydrogen bonding is precluded, leaving halogen bonding and π - π interactions as plausible alternatives for cocrystal formation. Unlike the apparent zero- or one-dimensional nature of the interactions observed in the former three classes, the structure of the cocrystal of 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene reveals a two-dimensional network (Figure 9). Besides the alternation of PZQ enantiomers halogen-bonded to the cofomer via carbonyl-iodide interactions on either side, the fluorine atoms of the cofomer

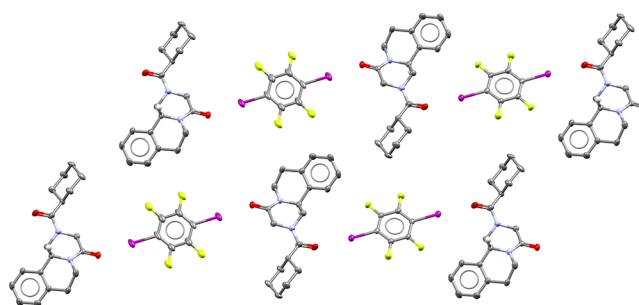


Figure 9. Racemic halogen-bonded network structure obtained for the cocrystal of PZQ and 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene (**6**). Only the hydrogen atoms relevant for the determination of the absolute configuration are shown. The cyclohexyl ring of PZQ is disordered, and its major conformation is shown (details in the ESI).

interact with the hydrogens of the aromatic and cyclohexyl rings of PZQ.

4. DISCUSSION

The availability of cocrystallization data facilitates the application of the network-based link-prediction method. Using eight known PZQ cocrystals as present in the CSD, the method is able to propose a variety of chemically diverse new cofomers for PZQ. Sometimes related, yet in some cases rather different (e.g., 1,4-diiodotetrafluorobenzene) cofomers are suggested. The algorithm performs a targeted search in the cocrystal network for cofomer candidates that exhibit a similar tendency to form cocrystals as the cofomers found in the list of known cocrystals for PZQ and ranks them according to their estimated scores or precision values. The latter can be interpreted as the success rate of finding a new cocrystal form. Given a sufficiently large test set, the expected number of new cocrystals can be calculated by a weighted summation of the precision values. The number of hits, i.e., the new cocrystals for PZQ, agrees with this expected number of nine. Eight new binary cocrystals and an additional four cocrystal solvates were discovered, all of which were characterized by SC-XRD. With this new extended information on cocrystals for PZQ, the link-prediction method can be applied again, and an updated and more precise list of cofomer candidates can be generated. To illustrate this concept, the cofomer update was performed once for PZQ, and the resulting top 50 predictions are presented in Table S7. Alternatively, the obtained information on both positive and negative indications for cocrystal formation can be fed into a cocrystal prediction framework based on artificial neural networks,⁵⁰ further guiding the search for adequate cofomers. The latter classifies cofomers into plausible and unlikely candidates and finds its primary use in the earliest stages of cocrystal screening when no information about a molecule's ability to form cocrystals is known. Once experimental data become available, however, a combined approach using the ranking and precisions obtained from link prediction and the discrimination from neural networks may be employed to guide the screening process.

In the set of 12 new cocrystal structures for Praziquantel, four structural classes can be identified based on the packing of PZQ molecules and the hydrogen bonding patterns present. Similar to the PZQ cocrystals with adipic, glutaric, succinic, oxalic, maleic, and fumaric acid reported by Espinosa-Lara et al.²⁹ (coformers **b–d** and **f–h**, respectively, in Figure 2), cofomers containing two hydrogen bond donors usually fulfill

an effective bridging function as part of enantiopure chains of PZQ molecules. Some of the cofomers in these chains appear to be interchangeable, leading to remarkable similarities in the obtained unit cell parameters and intermolecular distances. Apparently, this feature, which is not exclusive to cocrystal forms of PZQ, is embedded in the cofomer network and can successfully be extracted via link prediction. Additionally, these forms highlight a reliable pathway for the cocrystal formation of PZQ with cofomers characterized by a similar hydrogen bond donor site separation and geometry. Differences in the substitution pattern of hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives can, however, result in a change in the structural class (e.g., containing racemic instead of enantiopure chains), demonstrating the flexibility of PZQ to adopt various packings and adapt to a specific cofomer. Surprisingly, this adaptability of PZQ for different types of cofomers is also stored in the network.

It can be envisaged that, besides solvate and hydrate formation, cocrystal polymorphism is possible for PZQ given the various structural classes observed. Whereas single-donor molecules such as salicylic (**5**) and 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (**13**) must rely on the aggregation of PZQ as in Figure 8a, cocrystal formation with vanillic acid (**20**) can in principle lead to different crystal packings. The different phases found for vanillic acid during cocrystal screening are therefore probably the result of cocrystal polymorphism. The same could be assumed for 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (**28**).

The structural exploration of the cocrystals of PZQ that were predicted by link prediction revealed the dynamics and flexibility of PZQ when it forms cocrystals. It also demonstrates that information on cocrystal formation, such as that present in the cofomer network derived from the CSD, can not always easily be replaced by chemical intuition. This underlines the added value of our data-driven cocrystal prediction method based on link prediction applied to CSD data.

The cocrystal structures with achiral cofomers studied here are all centrosymmetric (containing both the (*R*)- and (*S*)-enantiomer of PZQ). For the purpose of enantioseparation using preferential crystallization or deracemization methods, enantiomorphic structural classes different from those discussed here should be discovered. Also, whereas not all of the 30 considered cofomers can be found on the so-called GRAS list^c, this study has unveiled several examples that contain acceptable or drug-like molecules (e.g., salicylic acid, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, and 2,4- and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid) for which the pharmaceutical applicability may be further investigated.

5. CONCLUSION

Using the information on eight known PZQ cocrystals present in the CSD, network-based link prediction was successfully used to propose several new cofomers for PZQ. Seventeen experimental indications for cocrystals were obtained, and single crystals for 12 of the indications were resolved by SC-XRD. Of these new cocrystalline materials, eight were found to be two-component cocrystals, and four of them were found to be cocrystal solvates, which is in line with the estimated nine new combinations statistically expected from the predicted precision values. A classification of the PZQ cocrystals was performed based on the packing of the enantiomers and intermolecular interactions between the cofomers and PZQ,

demonstrating the concept of interchangeable, similar cofomers.

This case study for PZQ showed how knowledge of a limited set of known cofomers for a target compound can be used to generate meaningful network-based predictions for new cofomers given the cocrystal information in the CSD. Experimental cocrystallization data gained from subsequent cocrystal screening studies can easily be introduced to the method as additional information, generating an even larger and more precise list of predictions. We therefore envisage the approach to be useful to researchers aiming to expand the cocrystal landscape of target compounds on the basis of a limited availability of in-house cocrystallization data.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.cgd.1c00211>.

Materials, experimental techniques and conditions, powder diffractograms for new conformer hits, crystallographic data, and discussion of the new crystal structures (PDF)

Accession Codes

CCDC 2054486–2054497 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, or by emailing data_request@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES

^aThe Biopharmaceutics Classification System classifies drugs into four categories based on their solubility and permeability. Class II corresponds to low solubility and high permeability.

^bIn principle, nine PZQ cocrystals can be found in the CSD at the time of writing this article, seven of which are with dicarboxylic acids, one of which is with L-malic acid, and one of which is with D-malic acid. However, the network approach represents cocrystals with chiral molecules by using a single enantiomer as one of its nodes (see ref 46), reducing the total number to eight.

^cGenerally recognized as safe. This is a list published by the FDA specifying which substances are approved to be added to drugs or food.

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