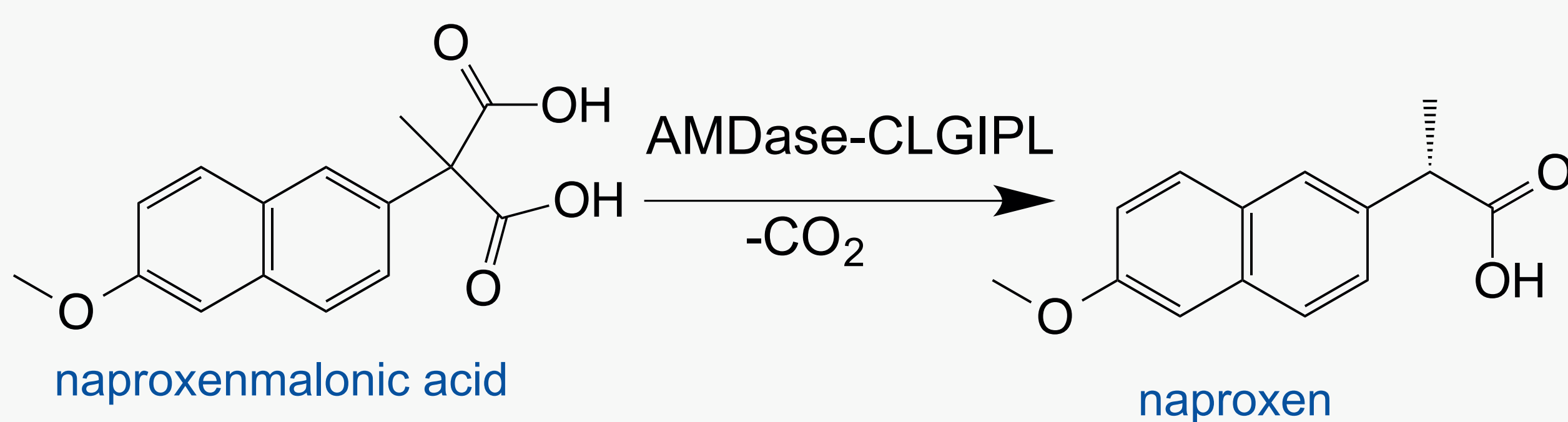


Raman Spectroscopy for Process Monitoring of Biocatalytic Synthesis of a Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug

Reaction of Interest

- Naproxen: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- Biocatalyzed naproxen synthesis: sustainable process with mild conditions
- Biocatalyst: arylmalonate decarboxylase (AMDase), mutant CLGIPL selective to pharmaceutically active (S)-enantiomer¹



Reaction scheme of biocatalytic naproxen synthesis

Process Raman Spectroscopy

- Reactor: lightproof stirred tank reactor
- Spectrometer: MultiSpec[®] Raman with fiber-coupled probe (tec5 AG), immersed in reaction mixture

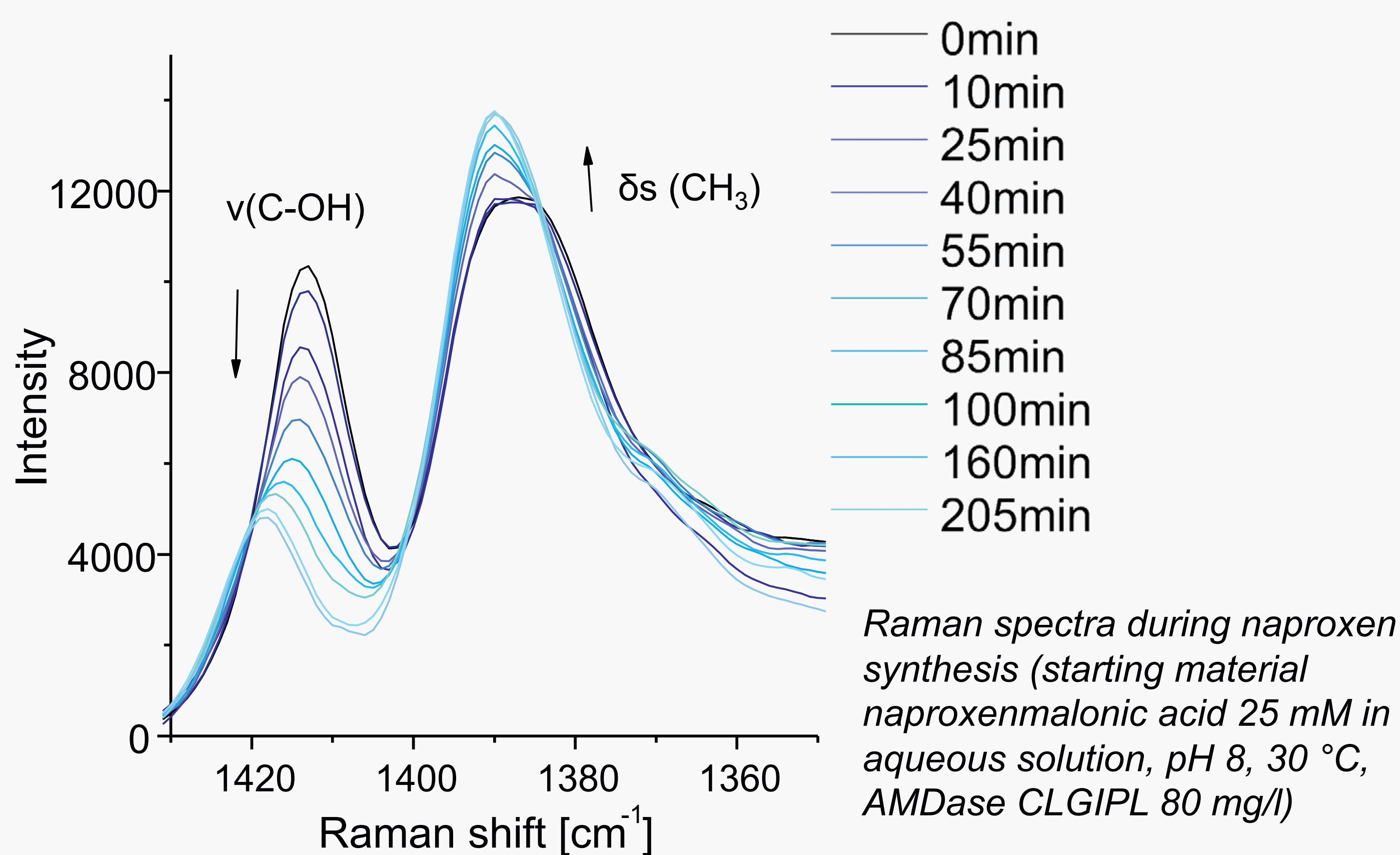
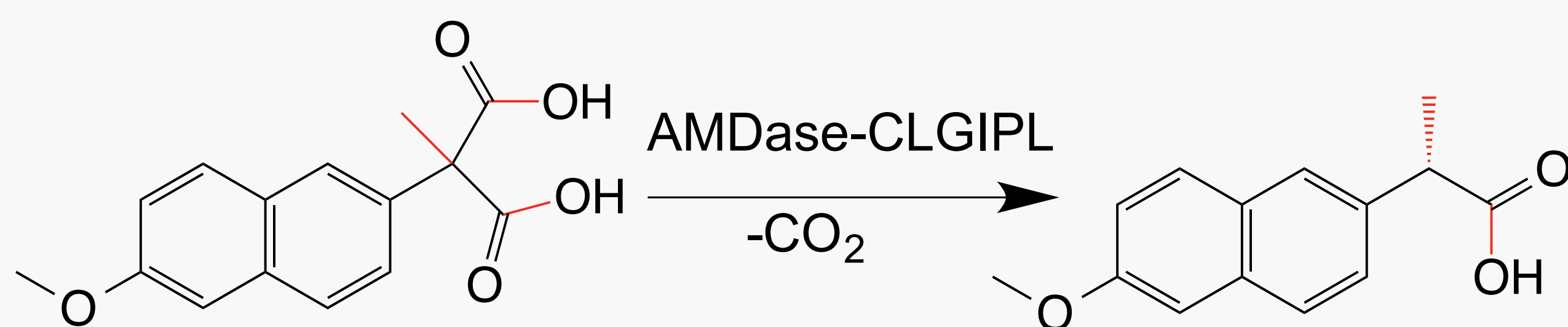


MultiSpec[®] Raman Spectrometer

- Parameters:
 - λ_{exc}: 785 nm, P: 500 mW,
 - t_{integration}: 30 s
- Pretreatment:
 - cutting (370 - 1450 cm⁻¹),
 - baseline correction concave rubberband (64 points, 10 iterations)

Raman Spectra

- Spectral range chosen for analysis: 1430 – 1350 cm⁻¹
- Two intense Raman bands interpreted as
 - symmetric deformation vibration δ_s (CH₃)
 - valence vibration of carboxylic acid C-OH ν(C-OH)



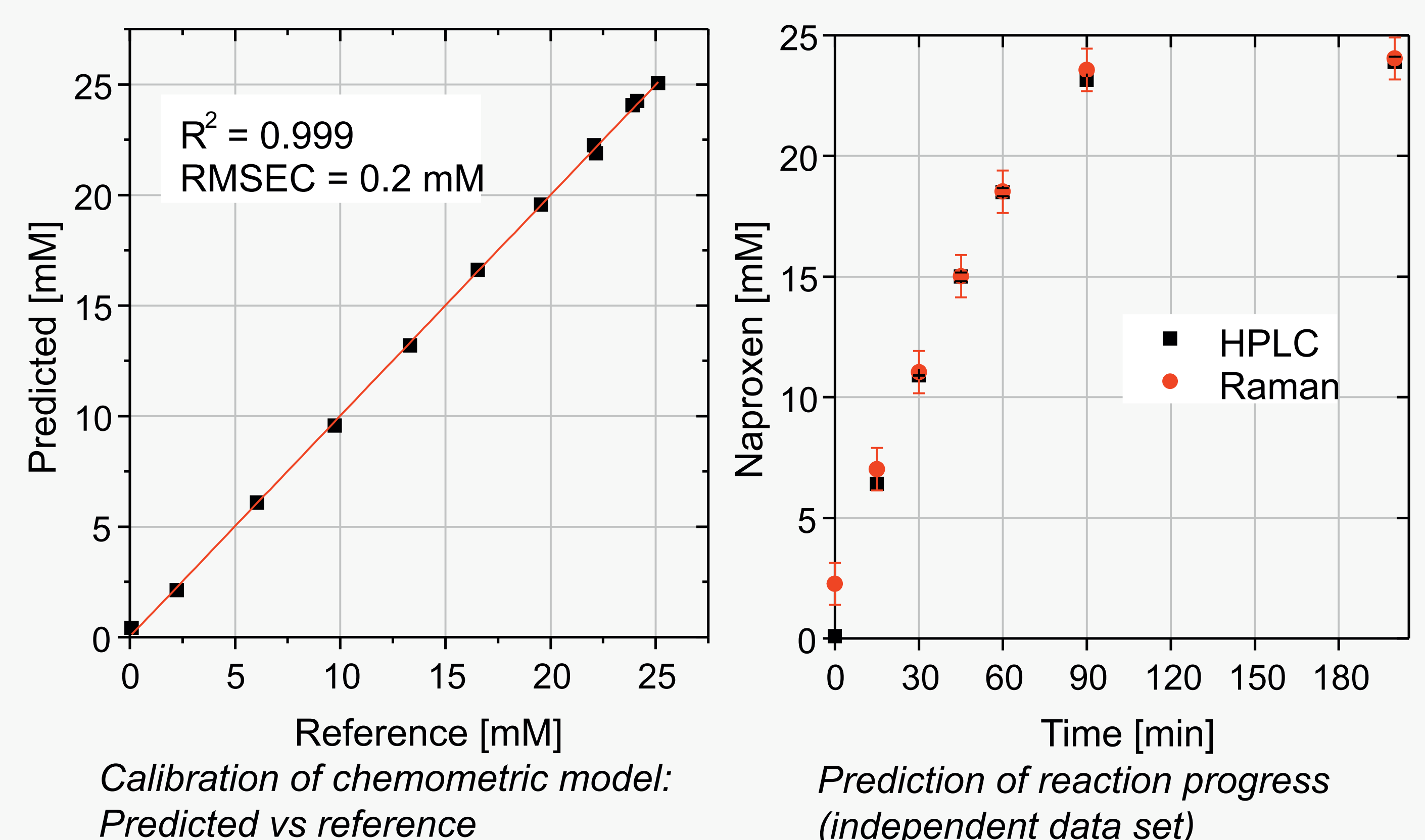
Chemometrics

- Offline samples analyzed with HPLC
- Calibration of chemometric model with Partial Least Squares (PLS) algorithm
- Validation samples not included in PLS model
- Root mean square errors (RMSE, C: calibration, P: prediction) for model evaluation:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

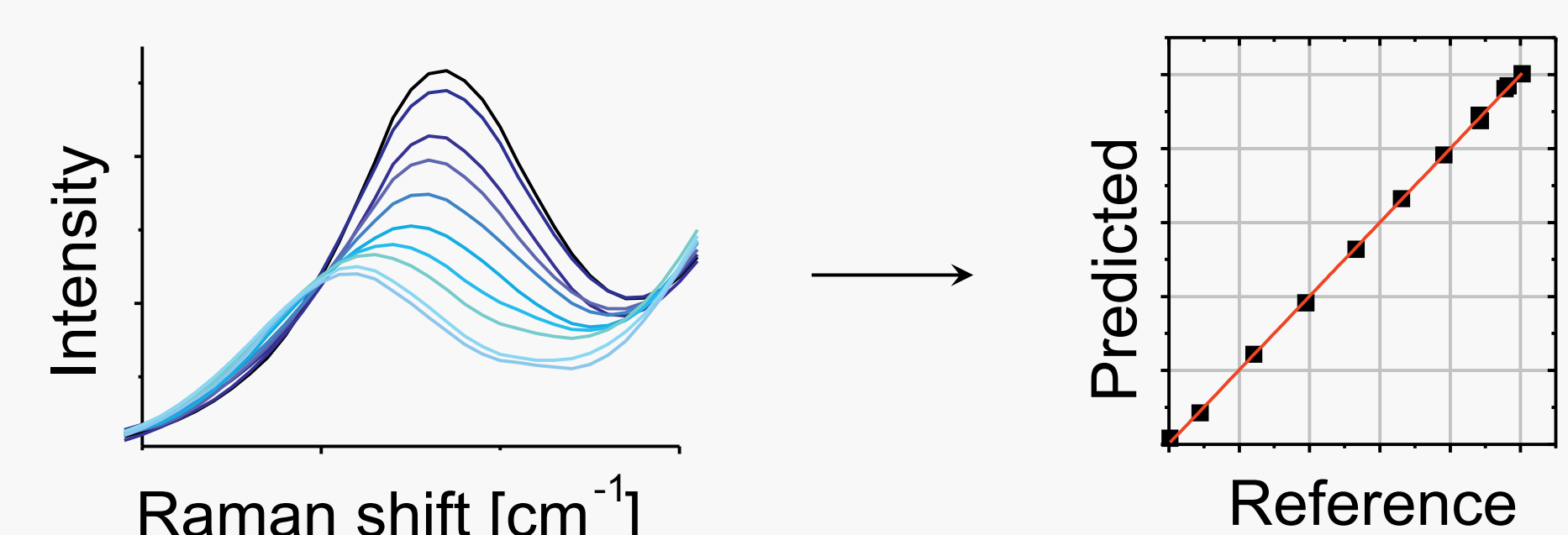
PLS model details

# calibration samples	# validation samples	factors	RMSEC	RMSEP
12	7	3	0.2	0.8



Conclusions

- Variety of Raman active vibrations present in biocatalytic naproxen synthesis
 - Measurement in aqueous solution without spectral disturbances caused by water
 - PLS model with few calibration samples: low RMSEs, quantification in mM range possible
- Raman spectroscopy excellent option for in-line monitoring of biocatalytic naproxen synthesis



References:

¹S. Yoshida et al (2015), Biosc. Biotech. Biochem. 79(12),1965–1971; Assmann et al (2017), Front. Microbiol. 8:448

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