

Derivatisation of Artemisinin to Dihydroartemisinin and further to Artesunate





Criteria

- Higher yield
- More effective agent
- Cheaper agent
- Less toxic agent





Dihydroartemisinin

- 6.6g artemisinin suspended in 40ml methanol
- Ratio of artemisinin to NaBH₄ 1:2.5
- Mixture of 30% acetic acid and ethyl acetate (1:1) is reached to stop the reaction (pH=5-6)
- Extraction with ethyl acetate several times
- Recrystallisation with ethyl acetate/ hexane (1:3)
- Yield about 95%



Artesunate

- 10g dihydroartemisinin suspended in 35ml ethyl acetate
- Ratio of dihydroartemisinin to triethylamin 1:1.1
- Ratio of dihydroartemisinin to succinic anhydride 1:2
- Breakdown with water and neutralisation with 2N H₂SO₄
- Extraction with ethyl acetate
- Recrystallistaion with hexane/ ethyl acetate
- Yield about 95%



Conclusion-Dihydroartemisinin

- Protocol, which produces a high yield of dihydroartemisinin, while the amount of methanol and the amount of sodium borohydride needed for the reduction could be reduced
- The extracting agent ethyl acetate can be reused
- Unsolved problem: reusability of methanol



Conclusion-Artesunate

- Protocol for the esterification of dihydroartemisinin to artesunate with succinic anhydride and triethylamine
- Ethyl acetate
 - Less toxic than the solvents mentioned in literature
 - Reusable
- No catalyst needed (such as DMAP)



The End

Thank you for your attention!

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Scale up

	unit	quant	recycling possible
Artemisinin	kg	1.0	no
Methanol (reaction)	1	6.0	no
Methanol (neutralisation)	1	1.8	yes
Sodium borohydride	kg	0.3	no
30% Acetic Acid	1	1.8	no
Ethyl acetate	1	7.5	yes
Sodium sulphate	kg	3.0	no

	unit	quant	recycling possible
Dihydroartemisinin	kg	1.0	no
Ethyl acetate	- 0	3.5	yes
Triethylamin	- 1	0.5	no
Succinic anhydride	kg	0.7	no
Water	1	5.0	no
Sodium sulphate	kg	3.0	no