

FROM DISCOVERY TO LAUNCH

DISCOVER A **BETTER WAY**[™] with **ANGUS**

Uncovering innovative solutions is only the beginning. Our commitment to customers is supported by state-of-the-art analytical laboratories, world-class manufacturing facilities, and deep synthesis and applications expertise that help our customers explore the potential of nitroalkane chemistry.

TIGHTLY CONTROLLED MANUFACTURING ENSURES QUALITY AND 100% TRACEABILITY

The proprietary manufacturing processes used by ANGUS to produce nitroalkanes and their derivatives not only reduces the use of highly toxic compounds, but it also avoids the potential incorporation of toxic impurities associated with raw materials produced by other manufacturers. This unique process allows ANGUS to control the manufacture of all key intermediates by producing them in-house at our facilities in the U.S. and Europe, providing clear line of sight back to base materials.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP

ANGUS encourages its customers to review their applications of ANGUS products from the standpoint of human health and environmental quality. To help ensure that ANGUS products are not used in ways for which they are not intended, ANGUS personnel will assist customers in dealing with environmental and product safety considerations. For assistance, product Safety Data Sheets, or other information, please visit angus.com or contact us at info@angus.com.

NITROALKANES AND DERIVATIVES

As solvents and building blocks
for pharmaceutical synthesis

EFFICIENTLY CREATE COMPLEX MOLECULES. REDUCE REACTION STEPS. OPTIMIZE SYNTHESIS COSTS.

UNIQUE AND VERSATILE CHEMISTRIES

ANGUS is a leading global manufacturer of novel nitroalkane chemistries that have been utilized for more than 50 years in the synthesis and formulation of small molecule pharmaceuticals.

Today, ANGUS is the world's only fully integrated manufacturer of basic nitroalkanes – nitromethane, nitroethane, 1-nitropropane and 2-nitropropane – as well as numerous nitroalkane derivatives. These chemistries offer unique utility and value for small molecule synthesis by providing reactivity to efficiently create complex molecules, reduce reaction steps and optimize synthesis costs.

Nitroalkanes and nitroalkane derivatives manufactured by ANGUS have been used safely and effectively in many commercial applications, including:

- AS SYNTHESIS BUILDING BLOCKS
- IN API SALT FORMATION
- AS REACTION SOLVENTS



KEY BENEFITS AS BUILDING BLOCKS

- Highly versatile reagents
- Efficient carbon skeleton synthesis
- High reactivity / mild reaction conditions
- Cost-effective synthetic feedstocks
- Provide unique capabilities

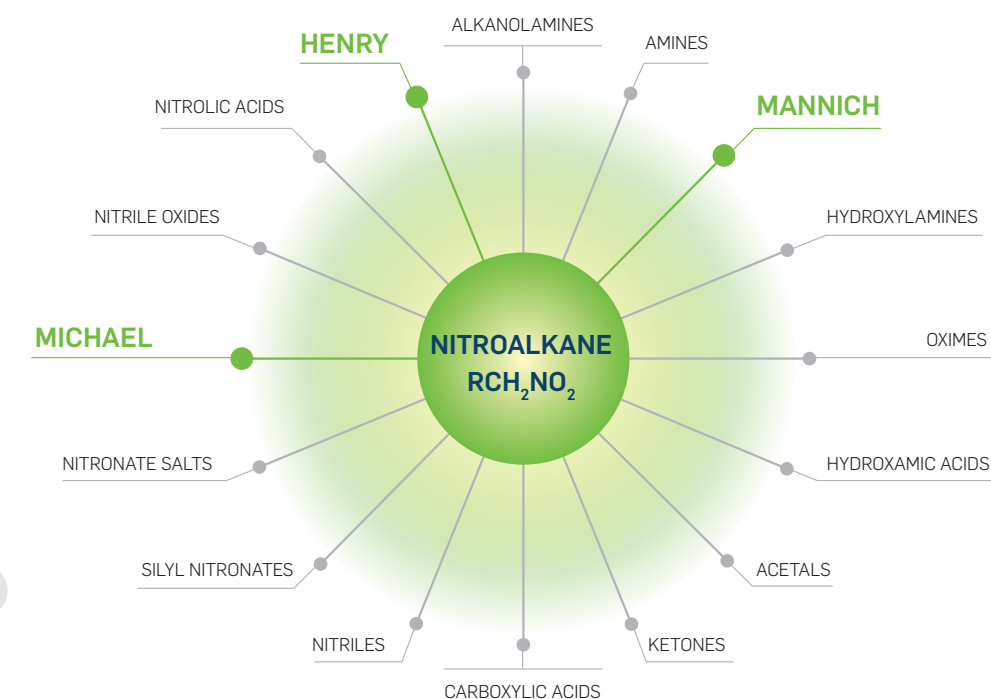
DISCOVER THE POTENTIAL

Over decades, numerous, highly successful pharmaceuticals have been based on nitroalkane chemistry, such as ranitidine, methyl DOPA, ethambutol, and pamabrom. However, the full potential of this novel class of compounds is often overlooked by synthetic chemists during drug discovery and development.

BASIC NITROALKANE BUILDING BLOCKS

The effectiveness of nitroalkanes lies in their ability to provide alternative synthetic routes to existing compounds, as well as highly efficient routes to new compounds. The exceptional versatility and high reactivity of nitroalkanes provide a means to conduct synthetic transformations under mild conditions. Nitroalkanes can be used as effective precursors to the creation of highly substituted alkanes and alkenes, amines, carboxylic acids, aldehydes, ketones, complex heterocyclic structures and more.

Nitroalkane chemistry provides the reactivity to efficiently create complex molecules often by the most direct route. Nitroalkanes produced by ANGUS undergo efficient C-C bond forming chemistry using the Henry, Michael and Mannich reactions. All others represented in the diagram are nitroalkane functional group transformations.



AMINO ALCOHOL BUILDING BLOCKS

ANGUS also derivatizes basic nitroalkanes into highly versatile primary aminohydroxy compounds (amino alcohols), such as AMP™, AMPD™ and TRIS AMINO™. These compounds are used in the synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients and salts, such as Fosfomycin, Ketorolac, Lodoxamide, and Pamabrom. ANGUS amino alcohols have both amine and alcohol functionality and provide the physical features and chemical reactivity of both classes of compounds. Together with an extensive research library of experimental nitroalkane derivatives, ANGUS has the synthesis and applications expertise to help customers explore the potential of nitroalkane chemistry to solve their problems.

NITROALKANE CHEMISTRIES

In addition to their functionality as synthesis building blocks, ANGUS' nitroalkane chemistries are commonly used as solvents for Friedel-Crafts reactions. The Lewis acids form 1:1 complexes with the nitroalkanes providing excellent solvency, and moderating their reactivity and minimizing side reactions or rearrangements. As crystallization solvents, nitroalkanes have shown the ability to drive polymorph selectivity. The combination of high polarity and low water solubility can also provide a number of advantages in solvent-extraction systems.



KEY BENEFITS AS SOLVENTS

- High solubility of Lewis acids
- Stable 1:1 complex with $AlCl_3$
- PEL's favorable compared to many alternatives
- Unique combination of high polarity / low water solubility

BASIC NITROALKANES AS BUILDING BLOCKS AND SOLVENTS

PROPERTIES								APPLICATIONS	
CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE	cGMP	COO	CAS#	CHEMICAL FORMULA	MW	EXAMPLES OF DOCUMENTED USE*	SOLVENT	BUILDING BLOCK
Nitromethane		No	USA	75-52-5	CH3NO2	61	Ranitidine ¹ , Ropinirole ²	Yes	Yes
Nitroethane		No	USA	79-24-3	C2H5NO2	75.1	Methyldopa ³ , Norephedrine ⁴	Yes	Yes
1-Nitropropane		No	USA	108-03-2	C3H7NO2	89.1	Ethambutol ⁵	Yes	Yes
2-Nitropropane		No	USA	79-46-9	C3H7NO2	89.1	Phentermine ⁶ , Bucindolol ⁷	No	Yes



CUSTOMER CASE STUDY

ANGUS developed a nitroalkane-based synthesis route that cut raw material costs by 50%, enabling our customer to expand their commercial business by 300%. Additionally, ANGUS worked closely with this customer to further optimize their synthesis process by improving production and reducing waste.

*The building block and solvent chemistries represented in the table have the potential to be used as intermediates in the synthesis of pharmacologically active materials.

¹Patent DE 3521456 A1

²Patent US 7230118B2, WO 2011072704 A1

³Patent US 2,868,818, 3,158,648

⁴Patent US 5962737 A

⁵Patent US 3847991 A

⁶Patent US 9125948 B2

⁷Patent US 4,234,595, DE 3,421,252

BEYOND BASIC NITROALKANES

ANGUS also manufactures nitroalkane derivatives and amino alcohols that can be used as intermediates in the synthesis of pharmacologically active materials to impart critical performance attributes, such as activity and solubility.



KEY BENEFITS AS BUILDING BLOCKS

- Enables ability to systematically adjust drug hydrophilicity
- Proven, safe use in commercial drug products
- High-purity reagents with fully traceable supply chain

AMINO ALCOHOLS AS BUILDING BLOCKS							APPLICATIONS
PROPERTIES							EXAMPLES OF DOCUMENTED USE*
CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE	cGMP	COO	CAS#	CHEMICAL FORMULA	MW	
2-amino-1,3-propanediol		Yes	Germany	534-03-2	C3H9NO2	91.1	Iopamidol ¹ , Voglibose ²
2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol		Yes	USA / Germany	77-86-1	C4H11NO3	121.1	Ketorolac ³ , Fosfomicin ⁴ , Lodoxamide ⁵ , Dinoprost ⁶ , Fingolimod ⁷
dl-2-amino-1-propanol		No	Germany	6168-72-5	C3H9NO	75.1	Ofloxacin ⁸
2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol		No	USA / Germany	115-69-5	C4H11NO2	105.1	Crisnatol ⁹
d,l-2-amino-1-butanol		No	Germany	96-20-8	C4H11NO	89.1	Ethambutol ¹⁰ , Methylethylergonovine ¹¹
2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol		No	USA / Germany	115-70-8	C5H13NO2	119.2	Fingolimod ¹²
3-amino-4-octanol		No	Germany	1001354-72-8	C8H19NO	145.2	
2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol		No	USA / Germany	124-68-5	C4H11NO	89.1	Pamabrom ¹³ , Ambuphylline ¹⁴
2-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-1-propanol		No	Germany	7005-47-2	C6H15NO	117.2	
2-amino-2-methyl-propylamine		No	France	811-93-8	C4H12N2	88.1	Anagliptin ¹⁵ , Arterolane ¹⁶
N-isopropylhydroxylamine		No	USA	5080-22-8	C3H9NO	75.1	

*The chemistries represented in the table have the potential to be used as intermediates in the synthesis of pharmacologically active materials.

¹Patent WO 2018/104228
²Patent WO 2003080561 A1; KR 714197 B1
³Patent US 6191285 B1
⁴Patent CN 101928300 A, CN 1060470 A
⁵Patent WO 2008011836 A2
⁶Patent US 2005/0239742, Anim Reprod Sci. 2009 Jul; 113(1-4):71-81
⁷Synthesis (2006), (5), 753-755, Tetrahedron Letters (2011), 52(43), 5672-5675
⁸Patent US 4,777,253
⁹Patent US 4,719,046

¹⁰Huagong (2004), 21(12), 943-945, 949, Youji Huaxue, 11(3), 310-13; 1991, Ger. Offen., 3517108, 13 Nov 1986, Faming Zhuanli Shenqing, 107235847, 10 Oct 2017
¹¹Chemicke Listy pro Vedu a Prumysl (1957), 51, 123-6
¹²Patent CN 106397224
¹³Patent US 2711411
¹⁴Patent US 2,404,319; Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (2016), 123(2), 1031-1036
¹⁵Patent WO 2015/150887
¹⁶Patent US 8,754,243