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White Paper

Difficult-to-Purify and Difficult-to-Filter Small Molecules: A Framework for Downstream Process Development

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Despite the rapid growth of biologics, cell and gene therapies, and other advanced modalities, small molecules continue to account for most newly approved therapeutics and remain the foundation of many pharmaceutical pipelines. What has changed dramatically over the past decade is the nature of the small molecules entering development pipelines. Pharmaceutical companies are advancing larger, more structurally complex compounds with increasingly demanding physicochemical properties. Proteolysis-targeting chimeras (PROTACs), antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) linker-payloads, and highly functionalized active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) often challenge conventional manufacturing approaches because they are more difficult to crystallize, isolate, and purify than traditional small molecules.

For many development programs, these downstream challenges can become an obstacle to commercialization, delaying timelines and significantly increasing development costs. In a worst-case scenario, a promising API may be synthesized efficiently yet still prove commercially unviable if it cannot be purified economically or isolated in a physical form suitable for large-scale manufacturing.

Two broad classes of challenges can arise during development:

- **Difficult-to-filter molecules:** Unfavorable crystal morphologies, excessive fines, broad particle size distributions, and particle agglomeration can reduce filter cake permeability, slowing filtration, washing, and drying while compromising downstream powder handling.
- **Difficult-to-purify molecules:** These APIs may contain closely related impurities, stereoisomers, regioisomers, degradants, or late-stage synthetic intermediates that cannot be adequately separated through conventional crystallization. Stringent regulatory expectations, particularly for highly potent compounds such as ADC payloads, leave very little margin for impurity carryover.



Although these challenges differ in their underlying causes, they are closely connected. The same molecular characteristics that influence purification can also affect crystal formation, particle morphology, filtration performance, and ultimately manufacturability. As a result, crystallization often represents the first opportunity to address multiple downstream challenges simultaneously by influencing both chemical purity and particle properties.

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Crystallization: A Powerful Tool for Addressing Downstream Challenges

One of the most effective ways to address difficult-to-filter and difficult-to-purify small molecules is through crystallization. Although crystallization is often viewed simply as the step used to isolate an API from solution, it is much more than a separation process. It is a powerful tool that enables process development scientists to influence many of the material attributes that ultimately determine product quality, manufacturability, and process robustness.

At its most fundamental level, crystallization is the process by which dissolved molecules are transformed into an ordered crystalline solid. As molecules assemble into a crystal lattice, impurities can be excluded from the growing crystal, making crystallization an effective purification strategy. At the same time, the conditions under which crystals form, including solvent selection, crystallization mode, cooling profile, and seeding strategy, influence the physical characteristics of the final API.

When properly designed, crystallization can simultaneously improve multiple product attributes. It can enhance chemical and physical stability, improve impurity rejection, modify solubility and dissolution behavior, and produce particles with the size, shape, and morphology needed for efficient filtration, drying, powder handling, and downstream drug product manufacturing. Depending on the molecule, crystallization may also enable salt selection, cocrystal development, or diastereomeric salt formation, demonstrating that it serves as both a purification strategy and a particle engineering tool.

The ability to influence so many critical quality attributes makes crystallization one of the most important steps in small molecule process development, and makes the process particularly challenging. Every decision influences multiple product and process characteristics simultaneously. Conditions that maximize yield may reduce impurity rejection, while those that improve crystal morphology may affect productivity or solvent usage. Likewise, selecting the thermodynamically most stable solid form may provide excellent long-term stability but produce particles with poor filtration characteristics.

Rather than optimizing a single parameter, process development scientists must balance a complex set of interrelated objectives including yield, purity, particle properties, manufacturability, and process economics, to identify the most robust overall process.

Understanding the Solid-State Landscape

Successfully engineering these material attributes begins with understanding the molecule's solid-state landscape. Many APIs can exist in multiple forms, including polymorphs, solvates, salts, and cocrystals, that exhibit markedly different physical properties. Consequently, crystallization development typically begins by mapping these forms and selecting the one best suited for the intended application.

Consequently, crystallization development typically begins with comprehensive solid-state screening. The objective is to map the available solid-state forms and identify the one best suited for the intended application by evaluating characteristics such as stability, solubility, manufacturability, and biopharmaceutical performance.

While the thermodynamically most stable polymorph is often selected because it minimizes the risk of unwanted form conversion, stability alone is not always sufficient. Different polymorphs can produce dramatically different particle morphologies, which directly affect downstream operations. Similarly, salt selection and cocrystal development may improve solubility or dissolution characteristics, while diastereomeric salt formation can provide an effective means of separating enantiomers during purification. Selecting the most appropriate solid form therefore requires balancing both product performance and manufacturing requirements.

Once the target solid-state form has been identified, the focus shifts from what crystals should be produced to how they can be produced consistently and reproducibly at manufacturing scale.

Designing a Controlled Crystallization Process

Designing a Controlled Successful crystallization depends on controlling three interconnected phenomena: supersaturation generation, nucleation, and crystal growth. Together, these mechanisms determine not only whether crystallization occurs, but also the size, morphology, and consistency of the resulting particles.

Supersaturation provides the thermodynamic driving force for crystallization and can be generated through cooling, evaporation, antisolvent addition, or salt formation. Of these approaches, controlled cooling is often preferred because temperature can be adjusted uniformly, allowing supersaturation to develop in a controlled and reproducible manner.

The next critical step is nucleation, the formation of the initial solid-liquid interface upon which crystals subsequently grow. Ideally, nucleation is initiated by introducing seed crystals within the metastable zone. Seeding provides a controlled starting point for crystal formation and minimizes the risk of spontaneous nucleation, which can generate excessive numbers of fine particles and create significant variability during scale-up.

Once nucleation has been established, crystal growth becomes the dominant process. Ideally, supersaturation is depleted at approximately the same rate that crystals grow, allowing molecules to deposit uniformly on existing crystal surfaces. Maintaining this balance promotes consistent particle growth while minimizing secondary nucleation and excessive fines formation.

Because these mechanisms govern particle formation, understanding them is essential for successful scale-up. Process analytical technologies can be used to monitor crystallization, allowing supersaturation to be controlled throughout crystal growth and helping ensure that the process remains reproducible from laboratory development through manufacturing. By minimizing uncontrolled kinetic effects, crystallization becomes significantly more robust and scalable.

Engineering Particle Properties for Better Filterability

Designing a controlled crystallization process is only part of the challenge. The process must also produce particles with the physical characteristics needed for efficient downstream processing. This is where particle engineering becomes an essential component of crystallization development.

Filtration performance is influenced by far more than particle size alone. Crystal habit, particle size distribution, and the way particles pack together within the filter cake all affect filtration rates, washing efficiency, drying performance, and powder handling. Two materials with similar particle sizes may exhibit dramatically different filtration behavior if their crystal morphologies differ. Needle-shaped crystals are a common example. Their elongated structure allows them to interlock during filtration, forming dense cakes with poor permeability. Excessive populations of fine particles create similar challenges by filling the spaces between larger crystals, restricting liquid flow, and slowing both filtration and drying.

Addressing these challenges requires careful control of the crystallization pathway. Solvent selection, cooling profiles, supersaturation, seeding strategies, and crystallization mode all influence the balance between nucleation and crystal growth, ultimately determining particle size distribution and crystal morphology. When crystallization alone cannot achieve the desired particle characteristics, additional techniques such as wet milling may be evaluated to help achieve the target particle size distribution before final process optimization.

Achieving these particle characteristics requires a structured development workflow that integrates solid-state characterization, crystallization development, particle engineering, filtration studies, and scale-up. Rather than treating these activities as independent tasks, modern downstream process development approaches them as interconnected steps in a single optimization strategy.

Experimental data generated throughout this workflow are used to build predictive process models that support scale-up and technology transfer. Laboratory filtration studies, crystallization experiments, and confirmation batches provide the information needed to refine process parameters before manufacturing, helping ensure that the process delivers not only the desired purity, but also the particle characteristics required for robust commercial production.

For many small molecules, a well-designed crystallization process is sufficient to achieve the required purity and particle characteristics. Some compounds, however, present impurity profiles or physicochemical properties that cannot be adequately addressed through crystallization alone. For these cases, chromatography becomes an essential component of the downstream purification strategy. In addition, applying a combination of digital tools and deep purification expertise will accelerate the identification of an optimized solution for challenging small molecules.

When Crystallization Is Not Enough

Although crystallization is often the preferred approach because it can simultaneously improve purity and particle properties, some molecules contain impurity profiles that cannot be adequately resolved through crystallization alone. In these situations, chromatography becomes an essential purification tool. Its greater resolving power enables separation of compounds that are too similar for crystallization to distinguish, making it particularly valuable when exceptionally high purity is required.

Introducing chromatography, however, fundamentally changes downstream process development. The focus shifts from engineering particle properties to engineering separations, bringing new considerations around throughput, solvent management, fraction collection, analytical support, and manufacturing scale.

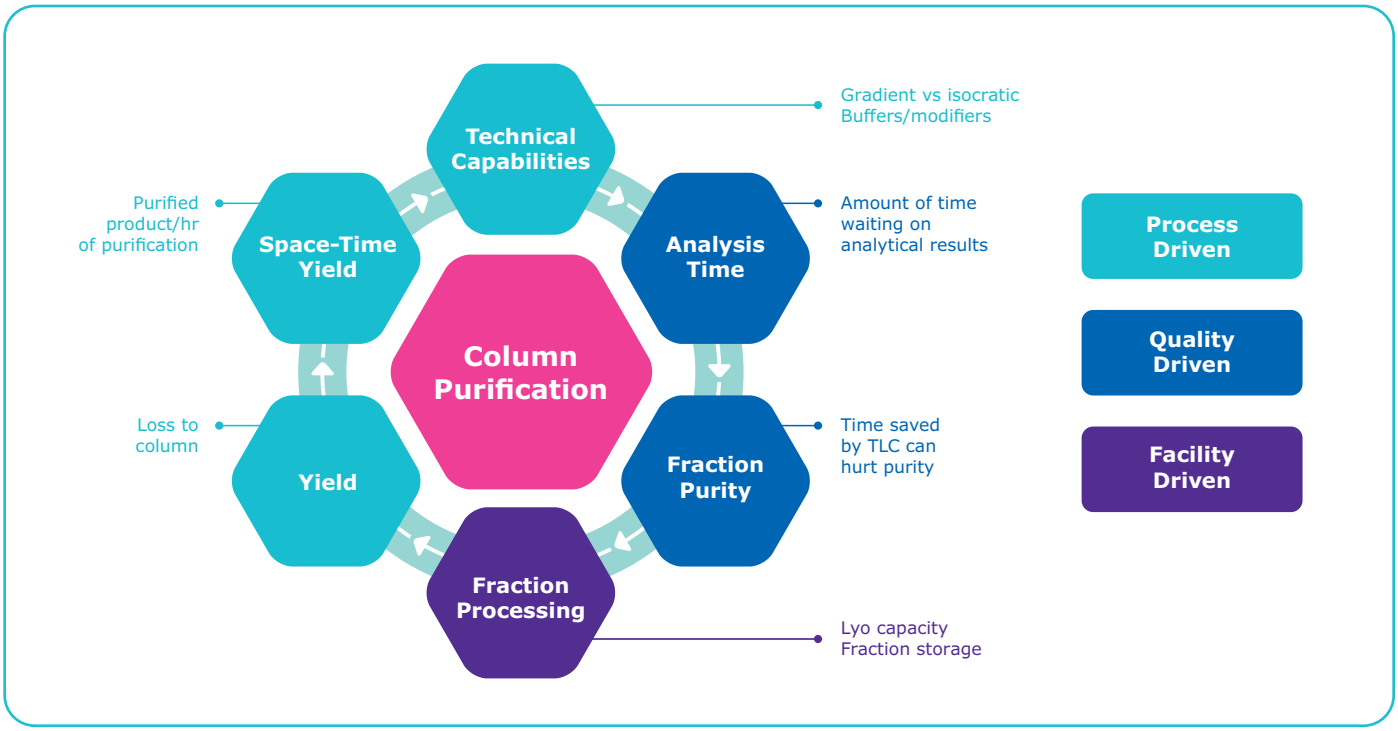


Figure 1.

Chromatography development requires balancing technical, quality, facility, and throughput considerations to achieve an efficient manufacturing process.

Chromatography at Manufacturing Scale

At laboratory scale, purification typically involves gram quantities of material, small solvent volumes, and rapid analytical assessment. Manufacturing-scale chromatography presents a very different challenge. Large-scale purification requires careful management of solvent preparation and recovery, fraction collection, concentration, analytical testing, and often lyophilization. Column loading also becomes a critical variable because it directly influences productivity, throughput, and product quality. Rather than simply achieving a successful separation, development teams must optimize the efficiency of the entire purification process.

When chromatography becomes necessary for challenging small molecules, success depends on optimizing the entire downstream workflow, not just the chromatographic separation itself.

Balancing Purity, Recovery, and Throughput

Like crystallization, chromatography development requires balancing multiple objectives (**Figure 1**). Purity, recovery, throughput, solvent consumption, equipment utilization, analytical turnaround time, and downstream processing capacity all influence the final purification strategy. Optimizing one parameter often affects several others, making chromatography development a process of overall optimization rather than simply maximizing chromatographic resolution.

Successful development programs therefore evaluate chromatography as an integrated manufacturing operation. Solvent management, fraction handling, analytical support, equipment availability, and process economics all become important considerations when designing a scalable purification process.

Accelerating Development Through Predictive Modeling

Chromatography process development is increasingly leveraging predictive modeling to guide optimization. Rather than relying exclusively on iterative scouting experiments, scientists can use analytical HPLC data to evaluate stationary phases, mobile phases, gradient profiles, and loading conditions computationally before performing preparative experiments. This approach allows a much broader range of conditions to be explored while reducing material consumption and shortening development timelines. Because analytical data can be translated directly into preparative conditions, modeling also improves confidence during scale-up.

Modeling does not replace laboratory experimentation, rather, it allows process development teams to focus experimental work on the most promising conditions. By reducing the number of experiments required during method development, predictive modeling accelerates purification development while improving process robustness and scalability.

Improving Process Control Through Fraction Mapping

Developing an effective chromatographic separation is only part of the challenge. Process development must also determine which fractions should be retained, combined, or discarded, a decision that directly affects recovery, purity, and downstream processing efficiency.

Rather than relying solely on qualitative assessment, fraction mapping uses analytical HPLC data to characterize collected fractions and establish quantitative pooling strategies. This enables development teams to maximize recovery while consistently meeting impurity specifications, reducing uncertainty during purification and improving process reproducibility. Fraction mapping also provides a clearer understanding of the volume and composition of material entering concentration and drying operations, helping development teams optimize the complete purification workflow rather than the chromatographic separation alone.

Selecting the Appropriate Purification Platform

The final step is selecting the chromatography platform best suited to the purification challenge. Flash chromatography offers a practical and economical solution for many compounds, particularly when adequate chromatographic resolution can be achieved with relatively simple separations. Preparative HPLC provides greater resolving power and becomes increasingly valuable for complex molecules or particularly demanding purity requirements, although it introduces additional operational complexity and solvent consumption.

Rather than viewing these approaches as competing technologies, they should be considered complementary tools within an integrated purification strategy. The objective is not to employ the most sophisticated technique available, but to select the approach that consistently delivers the required purity while supporting efficient, scalable manufacturing.

Conclusion

The continued evolution of small molecule therapeutics is driving the need for an evolution in downstream process development. Larger, more structurally complex APIs are placing greater demands on purification and isolation. As a result, downstream manufacturability has become a critical determinant of development success.

Many of today's small molecule drug candidates present both purification and filtration challenges, requiring development teams to consider particle engineering, impurity removal, manufacturability, and scale-up as interconnected elements of a single downstream process.

An integrated approach begins with solid-state science, which provides the foundation for understanding how molecular form influences stability, solubility, particle morphology, and manufacturability. Crystallization engineering then translates that understanding into robust isolation processes capable of producing particles with the characteristics needed for efficient filtration, drying, and downstream handling. When crystallization alone cannot achieve the required purity, chromatography provides the selectivity needed to remove closely related impurities while maintaining acceptable recovery and process efficiency.

Increasingly, these activities are supported by predictive process development. Process analytical technologies, mechanistic models, and digital tools enable scientists to build a deeper understanding of crystallization and purification processes, reducing experimental effort, improving confidence during scale-up, and helping establish robust manufacturing processes earlier in development.

Ultimately, successful downstream process development is defined not by mastery of any single technology, but by the ability to integrate these complementary approaches into a unified development strategy. By establishing a mechanistic understanding of molecular behavior early in development, organizations can design processes that consistently deliver the purity, yield, particle properties, and scalability required for commercial manufacturing.

As pharmaceutical pipelines continue to evolve toward increasingly sophisticated small molecules, this integrated, science-driven approach will become even more important. Drug manufacturers that leverage solid-state science, crystallization, chromatography, and predictive process development will be best positioned to overcome purification and filtration challenges, accelerate development timelines, and bring complex new therapies to patients more efficiently.

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Lit. No. MK_WP14745_EN Ver. 1.0 10/2026