




Crystal structure of sparsentan, C₃₂H₄₀N₄O₅SJames A. Kaduk^{1,2} , Anja Dosen³  and Thomas Blanton³ ¹Department of Chemistry, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL, USA²Department of Physics, North Central College, Naperville, IL, USA³International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD), Newtown Square, PA, USA

(Received 27 November 2024; revised 13 February 2025; accepted 18 February 2025)

Abstract: The crystal structure of sparsentan has been solved and refined using synchrotron X-ray powder diffraction data and optimized using density functional theory techniques. Sparsentan crystallizes in space group *P*-1 (#2) with $a = 11.4214(8)$, $b = 12.0045(9)$, $c = 14.1245(12)$ Å, $\alpha = 97.6230(22)$, $\beta = 112.4353(16)$, $\gamma = 110.2502(11)^\circ$, $V = 1599.20(6)$ Å³, and $Z = 2$ at 298 K. The crystal structure consists of an isotropic packing of dimers of sparsentan molecules, linked by N–H⋯O=S hydrogen bonds. Several intra- and intermolecular C–H⋯O and C–H⋯N hydrogen bonds also link the molecules. The powder pattern has been submitted to the International Centre for Diffraction Data for inclusion in the Powder Diffraction File™ (PDF®).

© The Author(s), 2025. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of International Centre for Diffraction Data. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction, provided the original article is properly cited. [doi:10.1017/S0885715625000132]

Key words: sparsentan, Filspari®, crystal structure, Rietveld refinement, density functional theory

I. INTRODUCTION

Sparsentan (marketed under the trade name Filspari®) is used to slow kidney decline in adults diagnosed with primary immunoglobulin A neuropathy. It functions by reducing proteinuria (excess proteins in the urine). The systematic name (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number 254740-64-2) is 2-[4-[(2-butyl-4-oxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.4]non-1-en-3-yl)methyl]-2-(ethoxymethyl)phenyl]-N-(4,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide. A two-dimensional molecular diagram of sparsentan is shown in Figure 1.

Processes for preparing sparsentan are claimed in International Patent Application WO 2000/01389 A1 (Murugesan et al., 2000; Bristol-Myers Squibb), U.S. Patent 6638937 (Murugesan et al., 2003; Bristol-Myers Squibb), and International Patent Application WO 2018/071784 A1 (Komers and Shih, 2018; Retrophin, Inc.). Crystalline products were isolated, but no powder diffraction data were reported. Both amorphous sparsentan and formulations containing it are claimed in U.S. Patent Application US 2022/0048900 A1 (Macikenas et al., 2022; Travers Therapeutics, Inc.), and a powder pattern for amorphous sparsentan is provided.

This work was carried out as part of a project (Kaduk et al., 2014) to determine the crystal structures of large-volume commercial pharmaceuticals and include high-quality powder diffraction data for them in the Powder Diffraction File™ (PDF®) (Kabekkodu et al., 2024).

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Sparsentan was a commercial reagent, purchased from TargetMol (Batch #145074), and was used as received. The white powder was packed into a 0.5-mm-diameter Kapton capillary and rotated during the measurement at ~2 Hz. The powder pattern was measured at 298(1) K at the Wiggler Low Energy Beamline (Leontowich et al., 2021) of the Brockhouse X-Ray Diffraction and Scattering Sector of the Canadian Light Source using a wavelength of 0.819563(2) Å (15.1 keV) from 1.6 to 75.0° 2θ with a step size of 0.0025° and a collection time of 3 minutes. The high-resolution powder diffraction data were collected using eight Dectris Mythen2 X series 1 K linear strip detectors. NIST SRM 660b LaB₆ was used to calibrate the instrument and refine the monochromatic wavelength used in the experiment.

The pattern was indexed using JADE Pro (MDI, 2024) on a primitive triclinic unit cell with $a = 11.41168$, $b = 11.99743$, $c = 14.12132$ Å, $\alpha = 97.62$, $\beta = 112.43$, $\gamma = 110.25^\circ$, $V = 1596.62$ Å³, and $Z = 2$. The space group was assumed to be *P*-1, which was confirmed by the successful solution and refinement of the structure. A reduced cell search of the Cambridge Structural Database (Groom et al., 2016) yielded one hit (for a Zn coordination complex) but no structures for sparsentan or its derivatives.

Coordinates for the sparsentan molecule were downloaded from PubChem (Kim et al., 2023) as Conformer3D_COMPOUND_CID_10257882.sdf. It was converted to a *.mol2 file using Mercury (Macrae et al., 2020) and a Fenske–Hall Z-matrix using OpenBabel (O’Boyle et al., 2011). The crystal structure was solved using parallel tempering techniques as implemented in FOX (Favre-Nicolin and Cerný, 2002), using $(\sin\theta/\lambda)_{\max} = 0.26$ Å⁻¹.

Corresponding author: James A. Kaduk; Email: kaduk@polycrystallography.com



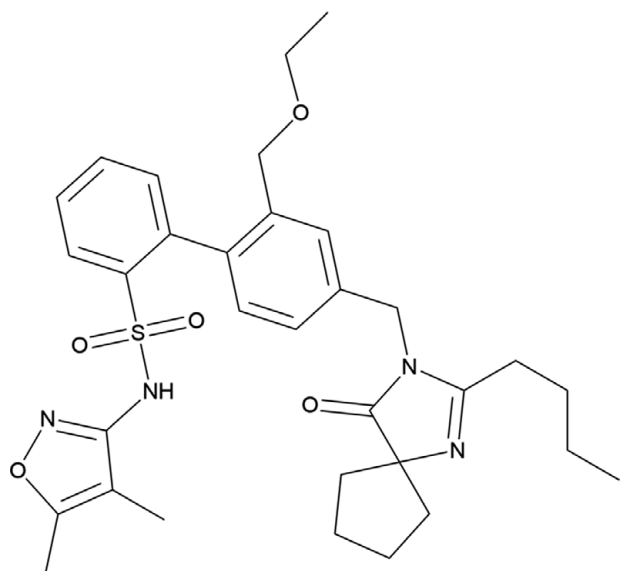


Figure 1. The two-dimensional structure of sparsentan.

Rietveld refinement was carried out with GSAS-II (Toby and Von Dreele, 2013). Only the 3.5–40.0° portion of the pattern was included in the refinements ($d_{\min} = 1.198 \text{ \AA}$). All non-H bond distances and angles were subjected to restraints, based on a Mercury/Mogul Geometry Check (Bruno et al., 2004; Sykes et al., 2011). The Mogul average and standard deviation for each quantity were used as the restraint parameters. The unsaturated 5- and 6-membered rings were restrained to be planar. The restraints contributed 8.9% to the overall χ^2 . The hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions, which were recalculated during the refinement using Materials Studio (Dassault Systèmes, 2023). The U_{iso} of the heavy atoms were grouped by chemical similarity. The U_{iso} for the H atoms were fixed at 1.3× the U_{iso} of the heavy

atoms to which they are attached. The peak profiles were described using the generalized microstrain model (Stephens, 1999). The background was modeled using a six-term shifted Chebyshev polynomial, with a peak at 10.48° to model the scattering from the Kapton capillary and any amorphous component of the sample.

The final refinement of 163 variables using 14,601 observations and 117 restraints yielded the residual $R_{wp} = 0.0526$. The largest peak (0.81 Å from C28) and hole (1.34 Å from C25) in the difference Fourier map were 0.24(6) and $-0.22(6) e\text{\AA}^{-3}$, respectively. The final Rietveld plot is shown in Figure 2. The largest features in the normalized error plot are in the shapes and positions of some of the low-angle peaks. These misfits probably indicate a change in the specimen during the measurement.

The crystal structure of sparsentan was optimized (fixed experimental unit cell) with density functional theory (DFT) techniques using VASP (Kresse and Furthmüller, 1996) through the MedeA graphical interface (Materials Design, 2024). The calculation was done on 32 cores of a 144-core (768 GB memory) HPE Superdome Flex 280 Linux server at North Central College. The calculation used the GGA-PBE functional, a plane wave cutoff energy of 400 eV, and a k -point spacing of 0.5 \AA^{-1} , leading to a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ mesh, and took ~17 hours. Single-point density functional calculations (fixed experimental cell) and population analysis were carried out using CRYSTAL23 (Erba et al., 2023). The basis sets for the H, C, N, and O atoms in the calculation were those of Gatti et al. (1994), whereas the basic set for the S atom was that of Peintinger et al. (2013). The calculations were run on a 3.5-GHz PC using eight k -points, and the B3LYP was functional and took ~4.7 hours.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The root-mean-square Cartesian displacement of the non-H atoms in the Rietveld-refined and VASP-optimized

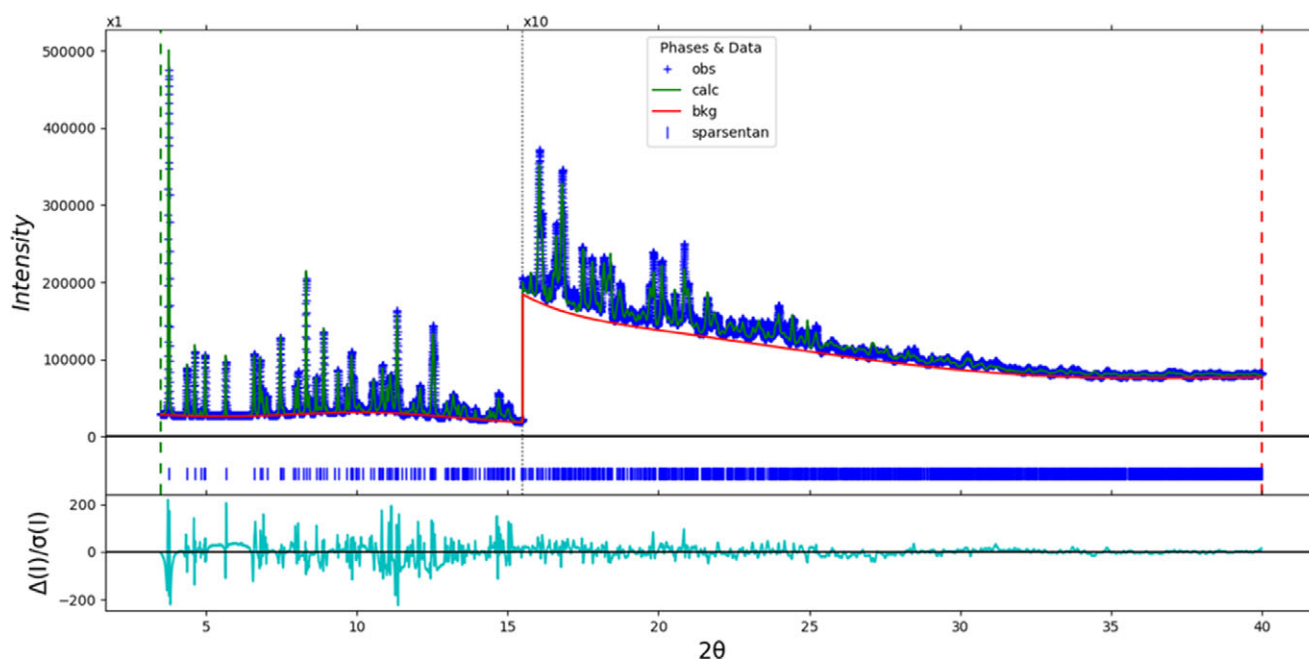


Figure 2. The Rietveld plot for sparsentan. The blue crosses represent the observed data points, and the green line is the calculated pattern. The cyan curve is the normalized error plot, and the red line is the background curve. The blue tick marks indicate the positions of the sparsentan peaks. The vertical scale has been multiplied by a factor of 10× for $2\theta > 15.5$.

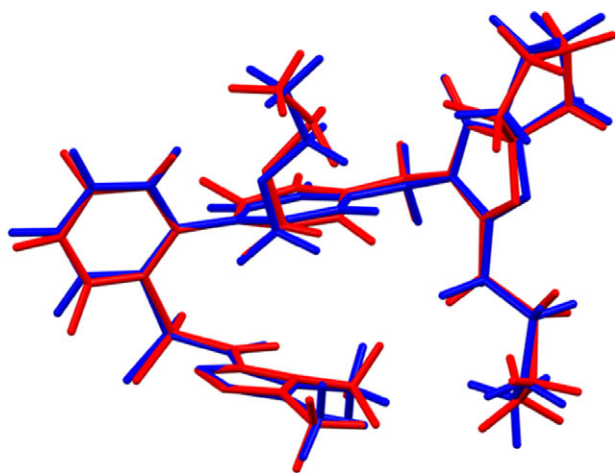


Figure 3. Comparison of the Rietveld-refined (red) and VASP-optimized (blue) structures of sparsentan. The root-mean-square Cartesian displacement is 0.228 Å. Image generated using Mercury (Macrae et al., 2020).

molecules is 0.228 Å (Figure 3). The agreement is within the normal range for correct structures (van de Streek and Neumann, 2014). The largest difference is 0.492 Å at C20. The asymmetric unit is illustrated in Figure 4. The remaining discussion will emphasize the VASP-optimized structure.

Almost all of the bond distances and bond angles fall within the normal ranges indicated by a Mercury/Mogul Geometry check (Macrae et al., 2020). Only the C38–C39–C40 angle of 102.9° (average = 104.5(4)°, Z-score = 3.7) is flagged as unusual. The standard uncertainty on this average is exceptionally low, inflating the Z-score. Torsion angles involving rotations about the C31–S1 and C38–N9 bonds are flagged as unusual. These lie on tails of bimodal distributions, and so are unusual, but not unprecedented.

Quantum chemical geometry optimization of the isolated molecule (DFT/B3LYP/6-31G*/water) using Spartan '24 (Wavefunction, 2023) indicated that the observed conformation is 295.1 kcal/mol higher in energy than a local minimum,

which has a very similar conformation. The major difference is in the orientation of the C18–C20–C22–C26 butyl chain. The global minimum-energy conformation is 248.7 kcal/mol lower in energy, and has a very different conformation, showing that intermolecular interactions are important in determining the solid-state conformation.

The crystal structure (Figure 5) consists of an isotropic packing of dimers of sparsentan molecules. There is apparently a small void (probe radius = 1.2 Å) at the origin, of 0.7% of the cell volume. Placing an atom there led to zero refined occupancies. The Mercury Aromatics Analyser indicates two strong phenyl–phenyl interactions, with a distance of 5.01 Å, and two medium-strength interactions, at 6.46 and 6.96 Å.

Analysis of the contributions to the total crystal energy of the structure using the Forcite module of Materials Studio (Dassault Systèmes, 2023) indicates that angle distortion terms dominate the intramolecular energy. The intermolecular energy is dominated by electrostatic repulsions, which in this force field-based analysis also include hydrogen bonds. The hydrogen bonds are better discussed using the results of the DFT calculation.

There is one classical hydrogen bond in the structure (Table I), N9–H73...O4. Two of these link the molecules into centrosymmetric dimers (Figure 6), with a graph set (Etter, 1990; Bernstein et al., 1995; Shields et al., 2000), R2,2(8). The energy of this typical N–H...O hydrogen bond was calculated using the correlation of Wheatley and Kaduk (2019). Several intra- and intermolecular C–H...O and C–H...N hydrogen bonds also link the molecules. Although individually weak, their sum contributes significantly to the crystal energy.

The volume enclosed by the Hirshfeld surface of sparsentan (Figure 7, Hirshfeld, 1977, Spackman et al., 2021) is 790.47 Å³, 98.85% of half the unit cell volume. The packing density is thus fairly typical. The only significant close contacts (red in Figure 7) involve the hydrogen bonds. The volume per non-hydrogen atom is larger than normal, at 19.0 Å³, consistent with the presence of the small void.

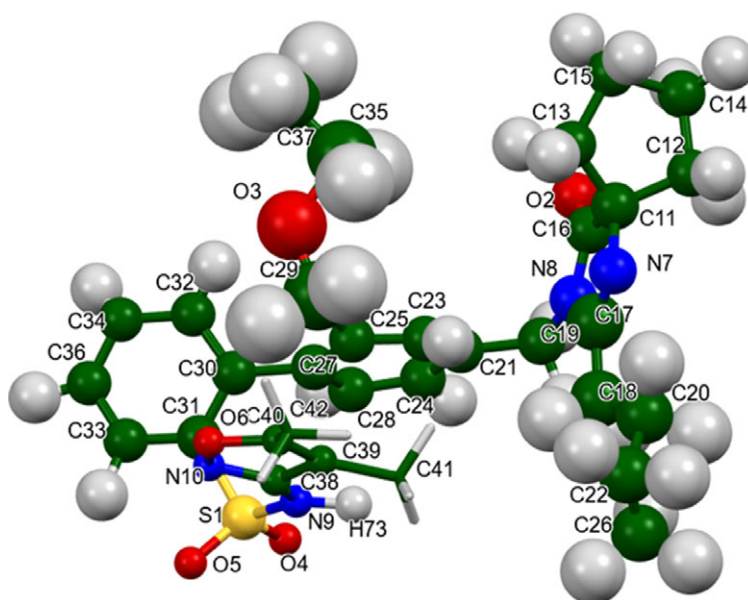


Figure 4. The asymmetric unit of sparsentan, with the atom numbering. The atoms are represented by 50% probability spheroids. Image generated using Mercury (Macrae et al., 2020).

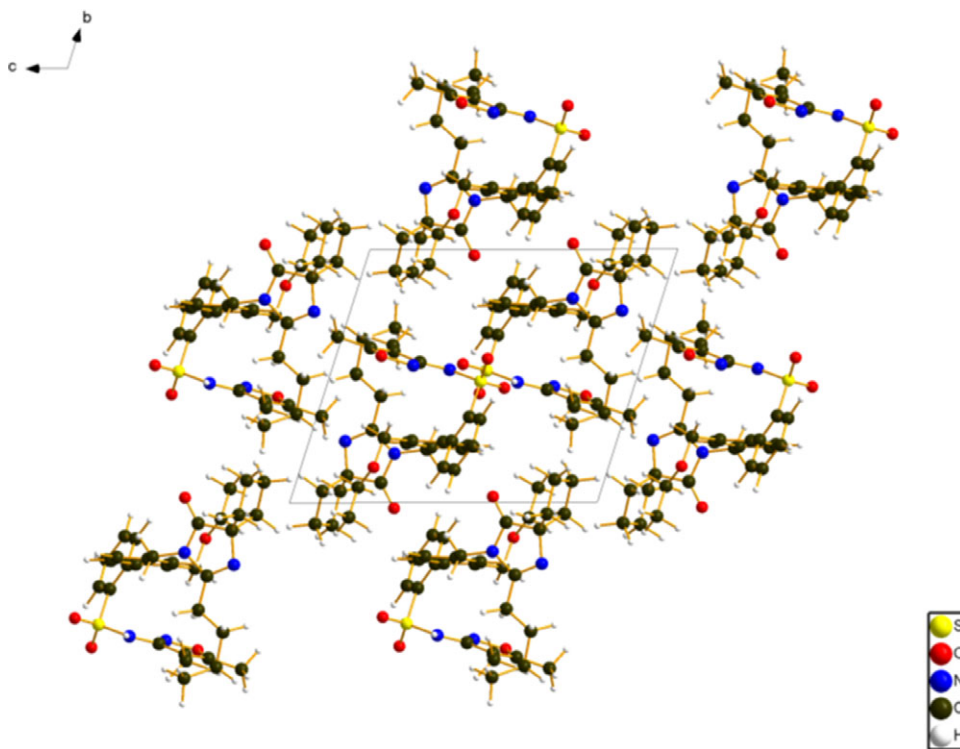


Figure 5. The crystal structure of sparsentan, viewed down the a -axis. Image generated using Diamond (Crystal Impact, 2023).

TABLE I. Hydrogen bonds (CRYSTAL23) in sparsentan

H-bond	D–H, Å	H···A, Å	D···A, Å	D–H···A, °	Overlap, e	E , kcal/mol
N9–H73···O4	1.030	1.931	2.950	169.2	0.052	5.3
C42–H82···N7	1.098	2.423	3.518	173.6	0.021	
C42–H81···O3	1.100	2.656	2.566	139.6	0.013	
C42–H80···O6	1.100	2.555	3.644	170.1	0.012	
C41–H78···N7	1.099	2.655	3.749	173.6	0.016	
C36–H72···O2	1.090	2.543	3.366	131.5	0.010	
C33–H68···O5	1.089	2.374*	2.832	103.5	0.010	
C32–H67···O3	1.090	2.610*	3.221	114.7	0.013	
C19–H54···O5	1.100	2.351	3.284	141.5	0.015	
C19–H53···O2	1.102	2.514	3.500	148.3	0.014	

*Intramolecular.

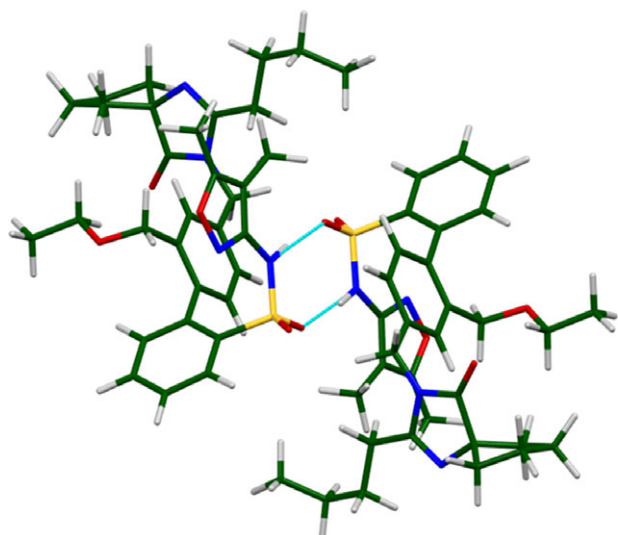


Figure 6. The hydrogen-bonded dimers in sparsentan. Image generated using Mercury (Macrae et al., 2020).

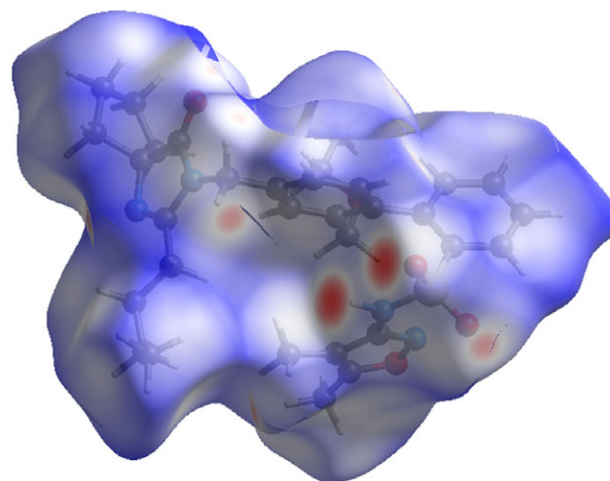


Figure 7. The Hirshfeld surface of sparsentan. Intermolecular contacts longer than the sums of the van der Waals radii are colored blue, and contacts shorter than the sums of the radii are colored red. Contacts equal to the sums of radii are white. Image generated using CrystalExplorer (Spackman et al., 2021).

The Bravais–Friedel–Donnay–Harker (Bravais, 1866; Friedel, 1907; Donnay and Harker, 1937) algorithm suggests that we might expect isotropic morphology for sparsentan. No preferred orientation model was necessary, indicating that preferred orientation was not significant in this rotated capillary specimen.

IV. DEPOSITED DATA

The powder pattern of sparsentan from this synchrotron dataset has been submitted to the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) for inclusion in the PDF. The Crystallographic Information Framework files containing the results of the Rietveld refinement (including the raw data) and the DFT geometry optimization were deposited with the ICDD. The data can be requested at pdj@icdd.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part of the research described in this paper was performed at the Canadian Light Source, a national research facility of the University of Saskatchewan, which is supported by the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR), the Government of Saskatchewan, and the University of Saskatchewan. This work was partially supported by the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD). We thank Adam Leontowich for his assistance in the data collection. We also thank the ICDD team – Megan Rost, Steve Trimble, and Dave Bohnenberger – for their contribution to research, sample preparation, and in-house XRD data collection and verification.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

Bernstein, J., R. E. Davis, L. Shimoni, and N. L. Chang. 1995. "Patterns in Hydrogen Bonding: Functionality and Graph Set Analysis in Crystals." *Angewandte Chemie International Edition in English* 34: 1555–73.

Bravais, A. 1866. *Études Cristallographiques*. Paris: Gauthier Villars.

Bruno, I. J., J. C. Cole, M. Kessler, J. Luo, W. D. S. Motherwell, L. H. Purkis, B. R. Smith, et al. 2004. "Retrieval of Crystallographically-Derived Molecular Geometry Information." *Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences* 44: 2133–44.

Crystal Impact. 2023. *Diamond V. 5.0.0*. Bonn: Crystal Impact.

Dassault Systèmes. 2023. *BIOVIA Materials Studio 2024*. San Diego: BIOVIA.

Donnay, J. D. H., and D. Harker. 1937. "A New Law of Crystal Morphology Extending the Law of Bravais." *American Mineralogist* 22: 446–7.

Erba, A., J. K. Desmarais, S. Casassa, B. Civalieri, L. Donà, I. J. Bush, B. Searle, et al. 2023. "CRYSTAL23: A Program for Computational Solid State Physics and Chemistry." *Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation* 19: 6891–932. doi:10.1021/acs.jctc.2c00958.

Etter, M. C. 1990. "Encoding and Decoding Hydrogen-Bond Patterns of Organic Compounds." *Accounts of Chemical Research* 23: 120–6.

Favre-Nicolin, V., and R. Černý. 2002. "FOX, 'Free Objects for Crystallography': A Modular Approach to Ab Initio Structure Determination from Powder Diffraction." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 35: 734–43.

Friedel, G. 1907. "Études sur la loi de Bravais." *Bulletin de la Société Française de Minéralogie* 30: 326–455.

Gatti, C., V. R. Saunders, and C. Roetti. 1994. "Crystal-Field Effects on the Topological Properties of the Electron-Density in Molecular Crystals – The Case of Urea." *Journal of Chemical Physics* 101: 10686–96.

Groom, C. R., I. J. Bruno, M. P. Lightfoot, and S. C. Ward. 2016. "The Cambridge Structural Database." *Acta Crystallographica Section B: Structural Science, Crystal Engineering and Materials* 72: 171–9.

Hirshfeld, F. L. 1977. "Bonded-Atom Fragments for Describing Molecular Charge Densities." *Theoretica Chimica Acta* 44: 129–38.

Kabekkodu, S., A. Dosen, and T. N. Blanton. 2024. PDF-5+: A Comprehensive Powder Diffraction File™ for Materials Characterization. *Powder Diffraction* 39: 47–59.

Kaduk, J. A., C. E. Crowder, K. Zhong, T. G. Fawcett, and M. R. Suchomel. 2014. "Crystal Structure of Atomoxetine Hydrochloride (Strattera), C₁₇H₂₂NOCl." *Powder Diffraction* 29: 269–73.

Kim S., J. Chen, T. Cheng, A. Gindulyte, J. He, S. He, Q. Li, et al. 2023. "PubChem 2023 Update." *Nucleic Acids Research* 51(D1): D1373–80. doi:10.1093/nar/gkac956.

Komers, R., and A. Shih. 2018. "Biphenyl Sulfonamide Compounds for the Treatment of Kidney Diseases or Disorders." International Patent Application WO 2018/071784.

Kresse, G., and J. Furthmüller. 1996. "Efficiency of Ab-Initio Total Energy Calculations for Metals and Semiconductors Using a Plane-Wave Basis Set." *Computational Materials Science* 6: 15–50.

Leontowich, A. F. G., A. Gomez, B. D. Moreno, D. Muir, D. Spasyuk, G. King, J. W. Reid, C.-Y. Kim, and S. Kycia. 2021. "The Lower Energy Diffraction and Scattering Sde-Bounce Beamline for Materials Science at the Canadian Light Source." *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation* 28: 961–9.

Macikenas, D., K. Ruby, J. F. Hulvat, and X. Wu. 2022. *Amorphous Sparsentan Compositions*. U.S. Patent Application US 2022/0048900 A1.

Macrae, C. F., I. Sovago, S. J. Cottrell, P. T. A. Galek, P. McCabe, E. Pidcock, M. Platings, et al. 2020. "Mercury 4.0: From Visualization to Design and Prediction." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 53: 226–35. Materials Design. 2024. *MedeA 3.7.2*. San Diego: Materials Design, Inc.

MDI. 2024. *JADE Pro Version 9.0*. Livermore: Materials Data.

Murugesan, N., J. E. Tellew, J. E. Macor, and Z. Gu. 2000. *Biphenyl Sulfonamides as Dual Angiotensin Endothelin Receptor Antagonists*. International Patent Application 2000/01389 A1.

Murugesan, N., J. E. Tellew, J. E. Macor, and Z. Gu. 2003. *Biphenyl Sulfonamides as Dual Angiotensin Endothelin Receptor Antagonists*. U.S. Patent 6638937 B2.

O'Boyle, N. M., M. Banck, C. A. James, C. Morley, T. Vandermeersch, and G. R. Hutchison. 2011. "Open Babel: An Open Chemical Toolbox." *Journal of Chemical Informatics* 3: 33. doi:10.1186/1758-2946-3-33.

Peintinger M. F., D. V. Oliveira, and T. Bredow. 2013. "Consistent Gaussian Basis Sets of Triple-Zeta Valence with Polarization Quality for Solid-State Calculations." *Journal of Computational Chemistry* 34: 451–9.

Shields, G. P., P. R. Raithby, F. H. Allen, and W. D. S. Motherwell. 2000. "The Assignment and Validation of Metal Oxidation States in the Cambridge Structural Database." *Acta Crystallographica Section B: Structural Science* 56: 455–65.

Spackman, P. R., M. J. Turner, J. J. McKinnon, S. K. Wolff, D. J. Grimwood, D. Jayatilaka, and M. A. Spackman. 2021. "CrystalExplorer: A Program for Hirshfeld Surface Analysis, Visualization and Quantitative Analysis of Molecular Crystals." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 54: 1006–11. doi:10.1107/S1600576721002910; <https://crystalexplorer.net>.

Stephens, P. W. 1999. "Phenomenological Model of Anisotropic Peak Broadening in Powder Diffraction." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 32: 281–9.

Sykes, R. A., P. McCabe, F. H. Allen, G. M. Battle, I. J. Bruno, and P. A. Wood. 2011. "New Software for Statistical Analysis of Cambridge Structural Database Data." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 44: 882–6.

Toby, B. H., and R. B. Von Dreele. 2013. "GSAS II: The Genesis of a Modern Open Source All Purpose Crystallography Software Package." *Journal of Applied Crystallography* 46: 544–9.

van de Streek, J., and M. A. Neumann. 2014. "Validation of Molecular Crystal Structures from Powder Diffraction Data with Dispersion-Corrected Density Functional Theory (DFT-D)." *Acta Crystallographica Section B: Structural Science, Crystal Engineering and Materials* 70: 1020–32.

Wavefunction 2023. *Spartan '24. V. 1.0.0*. Irvine: Wavefunction, Inc.

Wheatley, A. M., and J. A. Kaduk. 2019. "Crystal Structures of Ammonium Citrates." *Powder Diffraction* 34: 35–43.