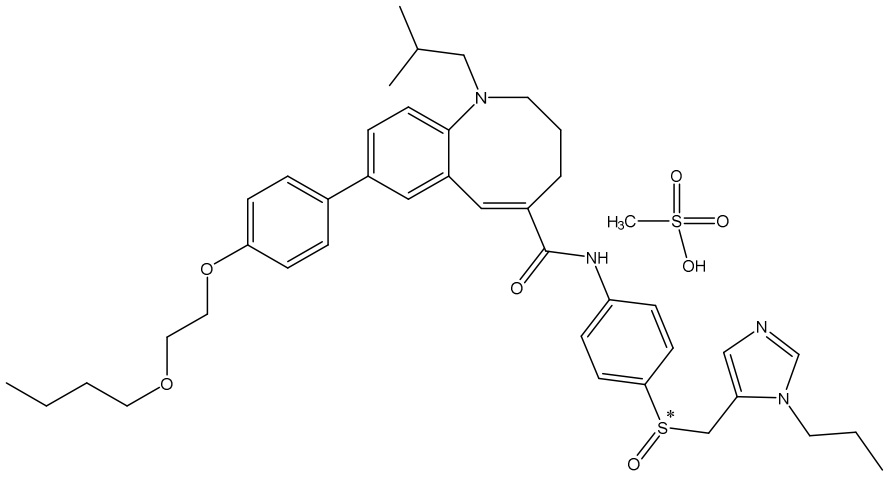
CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A crystalline form of



(Compound I-MsOH),

wherein the crystalline form is:

(a) crystalline form A which has an X-ray powder diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks expressed in values of degrees 2Θ at about 4.0±0.2, about 10.0±0.2, about 17.4±0.2, about 18.7±0.2, about 19.1±0.2, about 20.1±0.2, about 20.4±0.2, about 20.7±0.2, about 21.7±0.2, and about 23.2±0.2;

(b) crystalline form B which has an X-ray powder diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks expressed in values of degrees 2Θ at about 4.0±0.2, about 6.3±0.2, about 9.9±0.2, about 15.9±0.2, about 17.8±0.2, about 18.6±0.2, about 19.9±0.2, about 20.4±0.2, about 20.1±0.2, about 21.1±0.2, about 21.5±0.2 and about 21.6±0.2; or

(c) crystalline form C which has an X-ray powder diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks expressed in values of degrees 2Θ at about 4.0±0.2, about 10.0±0.2, about 16.0±0.2, about 17.4±0.2, about 18.7±0.2, about 20.0±0.2, about 20.3±0.2, about 20.6±0.2, about 20.7±0.2, about 21.2±0.2 and about 21.7±0.2.

2. The Crystalline Form A of claim 1, which exhibits a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram having a peak characteristic value at about 152.9±2.0 ºC.

3. The Crystalline Form A of claim 1, which exhibits a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram pattern substantially similar to **FIG. 2**; or exhibits a thermogravimetric analysis thermogram substantially similar to **FIG. 3**.

4. The Crystalline Form A of claim 1 with a polymorphic purity of at least about 50%.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising any one of the crystalline forms of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

6. The Crystalline Form B of claim 1 with a polymorphic purity of at least about 50%.

7. The Crystalline Form C of claim 1, which exhibits:
a thermogravimetric analysis thermogram substantially similar to **FIG. 8**
a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram having peak characteristics value at about 126.7±0.2 and about 151.5±0.2 °C; or
a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram pattern substantially similar to **FIG. 7**.

8. The Crystalline Form C of claim 1 with a polymorphic purity of at least about 50%.

9. An amorphous form of a Compound I-MsOH which exhibits a modulated DSC thermogram comprising a glass transition temperature at about 81.9 °C.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the amorphous form of claim 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

11. A method of making Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH of claim 1, comprising:
(a) suspending a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent to form a slurry, wherein Compound I-MsOH comprises amorphous Compound I-MsOH and
(b) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH.

12. A method of making Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH of claim 1, comprising:
(a) suspending a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent at a temperature of about 5 °C;
(b) heating the suspension of step (a) to a temperature of about 50 °C;
(c) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH; and

(d) drying the isolated product under vacuum, and breaking up product to dry at about 40 °C;

or comprising:

(i) suspending a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent at a temperature of about 25 °C;

(ii) heating the suspension of step (a) to a temperature of about 50 °C;

(iii) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH; and

(iv) drying the isolated product under vacuum, and breaking up product to dry at about 40°C;

or comprising:

(1) adding an anti-solvent to a solution of a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent to precipitate Crystalline Form A; and

(2) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH;

or comprising:

(A) adding an anti-solvent to a solution of a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent to form an oil that converts to Crystalline Form A; and

(B) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH;

or comprising:

(I) dissolving a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent;

(II) evaporating a portion of the suitable solvent from the solution of step (I); and

(III) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH;

or comprising:

(α) suspending a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent;

(β) milling the suspension of step (α); and

(γ) isolating Crystalline Form A of Compound I-MsOH.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the Compound I-MsOH in step (a), step (i), step (1), step (A), step (I), or step (α) comprises amorphous Compound I-MsOH.

14. A method of making Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH of claim 1, comprising:

(a) suspending Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent and

(b) forming a suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH in the solvent;

or comprising:

(i) dissolving a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent;

(ii) adding a suitable anti-solvent to the solution of step (i); and

(iii) forming a suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the Compound I-MsOH in step (a) or step (i) comprises amorphous Compound I-MsOH.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the forming of the suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH in step (b) is:

at about 5 °C and the solvent is selected from the group consisting of methyl ethyl ketone, acetone and tetrahydrofuran; or

at about 25 °C and the solvent is selected from the group consisting of acetone and tetrahydrofuran; or

wherein the forming the suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH in step (iii) is at about 5 °C or at about 25 °C, the suitable solvent is dichloromethane and the suitable anti-solvent is *n*-heptane.

17. A method of making Crystalline Form C of Compound I-MsOH of claim 1, comprising:

(a) filtering suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH, and

(b) drying the filtered product under vacuum, and breaking up product to dry at ambient conditions;

or comprising:

(i) filtering suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH, and

(ii) drying the filtered product under vacuum, and breaking up product to dry at less than 20 °C;

or comprising:

(1) filtering suspension of Crystalline Form B of Compound I-MsOH, and

(2) drying the filtered product under vacuum, and breaking up product to freeze-dry.

18. A method of making an amorphous form of Compound I-MsOH of claim 9, comprising:

(a) dissolving a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent;

(b) evaporating a portion of the suitable solvent from the solution of step (a); and

(c) isolating an amorphous form of Compound I-MsOH;

or comprising

(i) dissolving a Compound I-MsOH in a suitable solvent;

(ii) freeze-drying solution of step (a); and

(iii) isolating an amorphous form of Compound I-MsOH.

19. Use of a crystalline form of Compound I-MsOH according to claim 1 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating liver fibrosis or renal fibrosis;

wherein the liver fibrosis is associated with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) or non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

20. Use of an amorphous form of Compound I-MsOH according to claim 9 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating liver fibrosis or renal fibrosis;

wherein the liver fibrosis is associated with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) or non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).