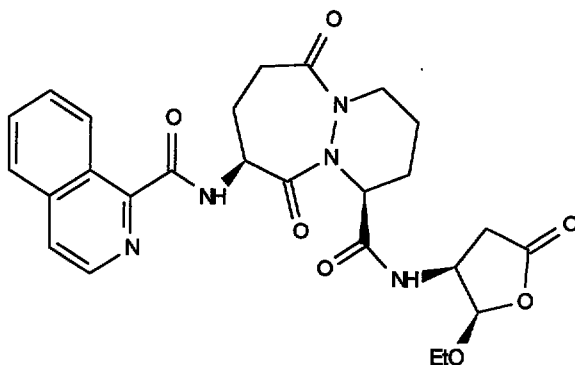


CRYSTALLINE FORMS OF 1S-[1ALPHA(2S*,3R*),9ALPHA]6,10-DIOXO-N-(2-ETHOXY-5-OXO-TETRAHYDRO-3-FURANYL)-9[[1-(ISOQUINOLYL)CARBONYL]AMINO]OCTAHYDRO-6H-PIRIDAZINO[1,2-A][1,2]DIAZEPIN-1-CARBOXAMIDE.

5

A subject of the present invention is two new crystalline forms of 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[1-(isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (anhydrous or hydrated), their preparation process and the pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

Patent Application WO9722619 describes 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),9alpha] 6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[1-(isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salts (product 412f: Compound I) as inhibitors of the interleukin-1beta conversion enzyme:



Compound (I) as described and prepared in this Application WO9722619 is found in amorphous form. It mainly has the drawback of being hygroscopic.

The preparation of compound (I) is carried out in the following way: Amidification reaction between (1S,9S)9-(isoquinolin-1-ylamino)-6,10-dioxo-1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10-

octahydro-6H-pyridazino-[1,2-a][1,2]-diazepin-1-carboxylic acid and (3S,2S)3-allyloxycarbonylamino-2-benzyloxy-5-oxotetrahydrofuran in the presence of dimethylbarbituric acid, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium, 1-
5 hydroxybenzotriazole and 1(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride in methylene chloride, dimethylformamide or a mixture of these two solvents. The product is purified by chromatography (Ethyl acetate/dichloromethane) in order to produce amorphous
10 compound (I).

A subject of the invention is to find one or more new crystalline forms which do not have the drawbacks of the amorphous form.

The solid forms, and in particular the pharmaceutical
15 products, can have more than one crystalline form. This is what is called polymorphism.

The polymorphous forms of the same molecule in general show different physical properties such as solubility, hygroscopicity and stability. It should be noted that for
20 the moment methods do not exist which allow the existence of such-and-such a polymorph, nor their physical properties to be predicted.

Obtaining new polymorphous forms of molecules having a therapeutic activity is of great interest to the
25 pharmaceutical industry in particular from the point of view of their preparation on an industrial scale, their use in pharmaceutical compositions, the search for better stability and better bioavailability. (Byrn, S.R., Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs, New York, Academ. Press (1982); Kuhnert-
30 Brandstatter, M, Thermomicroscopy In the Analysis of Pharmaceuticals, New York, Pergamon Press (1971); J. Halebian et al. J. Pharm. Science (1969) vol 58(8) 911; J. Halebian et al. J. Pharm. Science (1975) vol 64(8) 1269-1288).

By polymorphous form is meant all solvated forms of a
35 crystallized molecule, and by pseudo-polymorphous form all

solvated forms.

The methods for analyzing the crystalline forms are as follows:

5 Thermal behaviour: it is determined by DSC (differential scanning calorimetry): 2 to 5 mg of the substance to be studied is weighed into a non-hermetically sealed aluminium capsule. The analysis is carried out, accompanied by flushing with nitrogen, from 25 to 350°C at a rate of temperature rise of 20°C/mn.

10 IR (Infrared): The substance to be studied is dispersed in liquid paraffin oil. The analysis is carried out on a Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer from 4000 to 600 cm⁻¹.

15 XR (powder X-ray diffraction): The substance to be studied is distributed in the compartment of a glass sample holder. The analysis is carried out by scanning from 2° to 38° (2 theta) with a step of 0.02° and counting for 1 second per step. The X-ray source is a Cuivre tube (45kV, 30mA).

The Applicant has revealed two new crystalline forms
20 (form A and form B). Form A which is anhydrous and form B which is hydrated. The crystalline form A has, in addition to the advantages mentioned above, an absence of hygroscopicity (see the test below).

25 Therefore, firstly a subject of the invention is a new crystalline form of anhydrous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*), 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[1-(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2] diazepin-1-carboxamide which is called form A. This form A has the following characteristics:

30 Crystalline system: triclinic
a (Å): 8.02; b (Å): 9.21; c (Å) 17.70; alpha (degree): 91.38; beta (degree): 93.62; gamma (degree): 90.43; space group P1; Z 2.

A subject of the invention is also a new crystalline
35 form of hydrated 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*), 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-

ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[1-isoquinolyl) carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide which is called form B.

Form A has the following characteristics:

- 5 The anhydrous compound of formula (I), as prepared by one of the methods indicated below, has a specific crystalline form (form A). The physical characteristics are described in Figures 1A (DSC) 2A (IR) and 3A (XR).

DSC: Endothermal melting point from 168°C.

- 10 IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3253; 1789; 1702; 1681; 1644

XR (d, Å): 17.73; 8.87; 8.11; 7.50; 7.17; 6.31; 6.09; 5.81.

Form B has the following characteristics:

- The hydrated compound of formula (I), as prepared by one of the methods indicated below, has a specific crystalline
15 form (form B). The physical characteristics are described in Figures 1B (DSC) 2B (IR) and 3B (XR).

DSC: Endothermal dehydration between 50 and 110°C and between 110 and 130°C. An endothermal melting point from 162°C is observed.

- 20 IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3569; 3447; 3322; 1778; 1682; 1660

XR (d, Å): 11.34; 10.80; 10.06; 7.59; 7.16; 6.71; 6.41; 6.11; 5.44.

- Therefore a subject of the invention is form A as defined previously having at least one of the following
25 characteristics and preferably all the following characteristics:

- a) Endothermal melting point from 168°C,
b) infrared spectrum having characteristic absorptions at approximately (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3253; 1789; 1702; 1681; 1644,
30 c) XR diffraction pattern having characteristic interlattice spacings equal to (d, Å): 17.73; 8.87; 8.11; 7.50; 7.17; 6.31; 6.09; 5.81.

- A more particular subject of the invention is form A as defined previously having an infrared spectrum substantially
35 identical to that of Figure 2A and an X-ray diffraction

pattern substantially identical to that of Figure 3A.

A subject of the invention is also form B as defined previously having at least one of the following characteristics and preferably all these following characteristics:

- a) Endothermal dehydration between 50 and 110°C and between 110 and 130°C and an endothermal melting point from 162°C,
- b) infrared spectrum of form B having characteristic absorptions at approximately (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3569; 3447; 3322; 1778; 1682; 1660,
- c) XR diffraction pattern of form B having characteristic interlattice spacings equal to ($d, \text{\AA}$): 11.34; 10.80; 10.06; 7.59; 7.16; 6.71; 6.41; 6.11; 5.44.

A more particular subject of the invention is also form B as defined previously having an infrared spectrum substantially identical to that of Figure 2B and an XR diffraction pattern substantially identical to that of Figure 3B.

A subject of the present invention is also a process for the preparation of form A or B, characterized in that the amorphous compound (I) obtained according to the method defined above is dissolved in an organic solvent or a mixture of these solvents, and in particular at ambient temperature, and after crystallization the expected form A or B is obtained.

Form A is preferably obtained by crystallization from an alcohol or an ether and in particular isopropyl ether, butanol or isopropanol.

Form A is also obtained by crystallization from a mixture of these solvents, in particular from an ethanol/isopropyl ether mixture.

Form B is quite particularly obtained by crystallization from toluene.

Obtaining the expected forms A or B can be, if appropriate, initiated by seeding the solution with a few

crystals of form A or B respectively.

Isolation of forms A or B is carried out according to methods known to a person skilled in the art.

The crystalline forms A or B of the compound of formula
5 (I) have the same therapeutic activities as those described for amorphous compound (I) in the Application W097/22169 and W095/35308.

They have an inhibitory activity on ICE (interleukin-
1beta conversion enzyme) and are particularly useful in the
10 treatment of inflammatory, auto-immune and neurodegenerative diseases.

Therefore a subject of the invention is the crystalline forms A or B as described previously as a medicament.

The crystalline forms A or B of the compound of formula
15 (I) can be used by oral, parenteral, topical route, by inhalation, or via implants. They can be prescribed in the form of plain or sugar-coated tablets, gelatin capsules, granules, suppositories, pessaries, injectable preparations, ointments, creams, gels, microspheres, implants, patches,
20 which are prepared according to the usual methods.

The crystalline forms A or B of the compound of formula (I) can be mixed with excipients, diluents and all vehicles known to a person skilled in the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions. As examples of excipients
25 usually used in these pharmaceutical compositions the following can be mentioned: talc, gum arabic, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, cacao butter, aqueous or non-aqueous vehicles, fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin, paraffin derivatives, glycols, various wetting,
30 dispersing or emulsifying agents, preservatives.

The invention therefore extends to the pharmaceutical compositions containing as active ingredient at least one of the crystalline forms A or B of the compound of formula (I) as defined above and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable
35 excipients, diluents or supports.

A subject of the invention is also the use of the crystalline forms A or B of the compound of formula (I), as defined above for the preparation of a medicament intended to inhibit ICE (interleukin-1beta conversion enzyme) activity.

5 The following examples illustrate the invention without however limiting it.

EXAMPLE 1: Obtaining form A by crystallization from n-butanol.

1.5 ml of n-butanol is added to 300 mg of amorphous
10 compound I (obtained according to the method described in the Application WO9722619) and the reaction medium is agitated for 2 hours and 15 minutes. Crystallization of the product is observed, which product is separated and dried at 20°C under 4mbars. 160 mg of the anhydrous compound of formula
15 (I) (form A) is obtained.

EXAMPLE 2: Obtaining form A by crystallization from isopropanol.

1.5 ml of isopropanol is added to 300 mg of amorphous
20 compound I (obtained according to the method described in the Application WO9722619) and the reaction medium is agitated at ambient temperature for 16 hours. Crystallization of the product is observed, which product is separated and dried at 20°C under 4mbars. 166 mg of the anhydrous compound of
formula (I) (form A) is obtained.

25 EXAMPLE 3: Obtaining form B by crystallization from toluene.

1.5 ml of toluene is added to 300 mg of amorphous
compound I (obtained according to the method described in the Application WO9722619) and the reaction medium is agitated at
30 ambient temperature for 16 hours. Crystallization of the product is observed, which product is separated and dried at 20°C under 4mbars. The hydrated compound of formula (I) (form B) is obtained.

EXAMPLE 4: Obtaining form A by crystallization from an isopropyl ether/ethanol mixture.

35 23.8 ml of absolute ethanol is added, under nitrogen and

agitation, to 11.9 g of amorphous compound (I) and the suspension is heated to $60^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ in order to obtain a solution. The solution is cooled down to $40^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, the crystallization is initiated and the solution is maintained
5 for 1 hour at this temperature. Then 119 ml of isopropyl ether is added over 15 minutes at $40^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the reaction medium is maintained for 15 minutes at this temperature, followed by cooling down to $20^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 15 minutes, maintaining for 1 hour under these conditions, then cooling
10 down again to $0^{\circ}, +5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 15 minutes and maintaining for 2 hours. The reaction medium is separated, washed with isopropyl ether, dried under reduced pressure at 20°C for 12 hours and 11.3 g of the anhydrous compound of formula (I) (form A) is obtained.

15 Hygroscopicity curve (or water sorption isotherm)

The water sorption isotherms were obtained using a Dynamic Vapor Sorption DVS 1 device (Surface Measurements System Ltd) at a constant temperature and under a more or less hydrated nitrogen atmosphere. The degree of relative
20 humidity (RH) of the atmosphere was modified in stages. The passage from one stage to the next is carried out when the weight of the sample to be analyzed has reached a constant value.

RH (%)	AMORPHOUS		ANHYDROUS FORM A		HYDRATED FORM B	
	Sorption	Desorption	Sorption	Desorption	Sorption	Desorption
0.0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.11	0.00	-0.11
12.0	0.67	1.48	0.03	0.12	1.41	1.42
21.0	0.97	2.09	0.05	0.14	2.36	2.33
32.0	1.29	2.58	0.07	0.19	3.23	3.14
43.0	1.60	2.94	0.09	0.21	3.88	3.75
51.0	1.83	3.19	0.11	0.22	4.26	4.13
57.0	2.03	3.35	0.13	0.21	4.53	4.40
66.0	2.37	3.61	0.14	0.21	4.92	4.75
75.0	2.90	3.90	0.14	0.21	5.27	5.08
80.0	3.71	4.12	0.16	0.21	5.45	5.30
90.0	5.11	4.94	0.14	0.19	5.93	5.96
96.0	5.93	5.93	0.06	0.06	6.86	6.86

During the sorption cycle form A is not hygroscopic (< 0.2
5 %). The non-hygroscopicity was confirmed by leaving a sample
for 7 days in a chamber at 96 % relative humidity (at 32°C).
An absorption of water of approximately 0.15 % was observed.
The hydrated form (form B) is more hygroscopic (7 % water)
under the same conditions. The same situation pertains
10 regarding the amorphous form.

**CLAIMS**

- 1) Crystalline form of anhydrous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-
5 9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-
a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form A).
- 2) Crystalline form of anhydrous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-
9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-
10 a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form A) according to claim 1
having at least one of the following characteristics:
a) Endothermal melting point from 168°C,
b) infrared spectrum having characteristic absorptions at
approximately (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3253; 1789; 1702; 1681; 1644,
15 c) XR diffraction pattern having characteristic interlattice
spacings equal to (d, Å): 17.73; 8.87; 8.11; 7.50; 7.17; 6.31;
6.09; 5.81.
- 3) Crystalline form of anhydrous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-
20 9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-
a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form A) as defined in claim 2
having the characteristics a, b and c.
- 4) Crystalline form of anhydrous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-
25 9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-
a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form A) as defined in claim 2
or 3, having an infrared spectrum substantially identical to
that of Figure 2A and an XR diffraction pattern substantially
identical to that of Figure 3A.
- 30 5) Crystalline form of hydrated 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-
9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-
a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (Form B).
- 6) Crystalline form of hydrated 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*),
35 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-



9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form B) according to claim 5, having at least one of the following characteristics:

- 5 a) Endothermal dehydration between 50 and 110°C and between 110 and 130°C and endothermal melting point from 162°C,
b) infrared spectrum of form B having characteristic absorptions at approximately (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3569; 3447; 3322; 1778; 1682; 1660,
c) XR diffraction pattern of form B having characteristic
10 interlattice spacings equal to (d, Å): 11.34; 10.80; 10.06; 7.59; 7.16; 6.71; 6.41; 6.11; 5.44.

7) Crystalline form of hydrated 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*), 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2]diazepin-1-carboxamide (form B) as defined in claim 6,
15 having characteristics a, b and c.

8) Crystalline form of hydrated 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*), 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2] diazepin-1-carboxamide (form B) as defined in claim 6
20 or 7, having an infrared spectrum substantially identical to that of Figure 2B and an XR diffraction pattern substantially identical to that of Figure 3B.

9) Process for the preparation of form A or B as defined in
25 any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that amorphous 1S-[1alpha(2S*,3R*), 9alpha]6,10-dioxo-N-(2-ethoxy-5-oxo-tetrahydro-3-furanyl)-9[[(1-isoquinolyl)carbonyl]amino]octahydro-6H-piridazino[1,2-a][1,2] diazepin-1-carboxamide is mixed in an appropriate organic solvent or in
30 a mixture of these solvents, in particular at ambient temperature, and after crystallization the expected form A or B is obtained.

10) Process for the preparation of form A, according to claim 9, characterized in that the solvent is an ether and in
35 particular isopropyl ether.



- 11)** Process for the preparation of form A according to claim 9, characterized in that the solvent is an alcohol and in particular n-butanol or isopropanol.
- 5 **12)** Process for the preparation of form A, according to claim 9, characterized in that the crystallization is carried out in a mixture of alcohol and ether and in particular in an ethanol/isopropyl ether mixture.
- 13)** Process for the preparation of form B, according to claim 9, characterized in that the solvent is toluene.
- 10 **14)** As a medicament the crystalline forms A or B as defined in claims 1 to 8.
- 15)** Pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one medicament as defined in claim 13 and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, diluents or supports.
- 15 **16)** Use of the crystalline forms as defined in any one of claims 1 to 8, for the preparation of a medicament intended to inhibit ICE (interleukin-1beta conversion enzyme) activity.

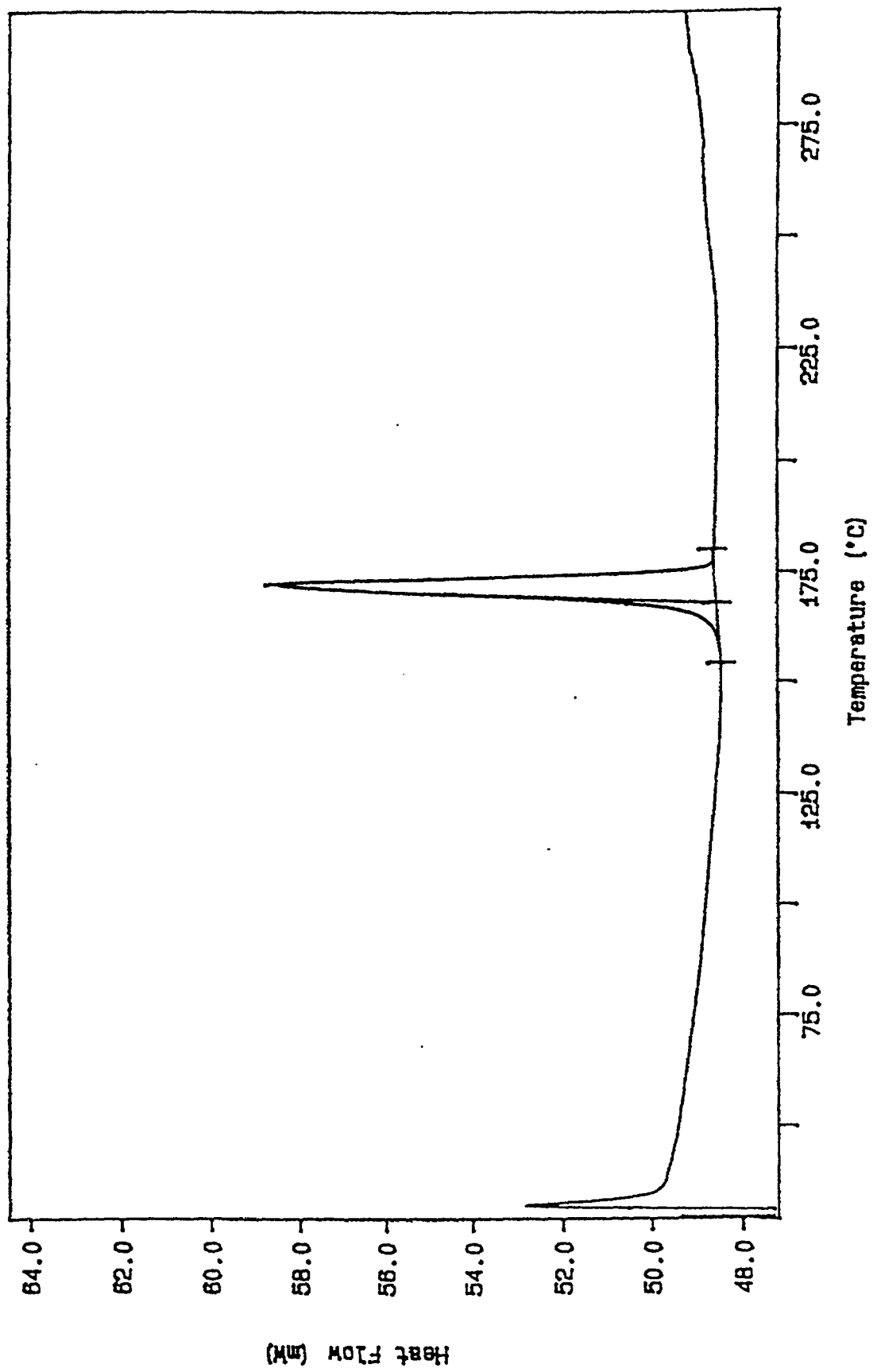


FIGURE 1A

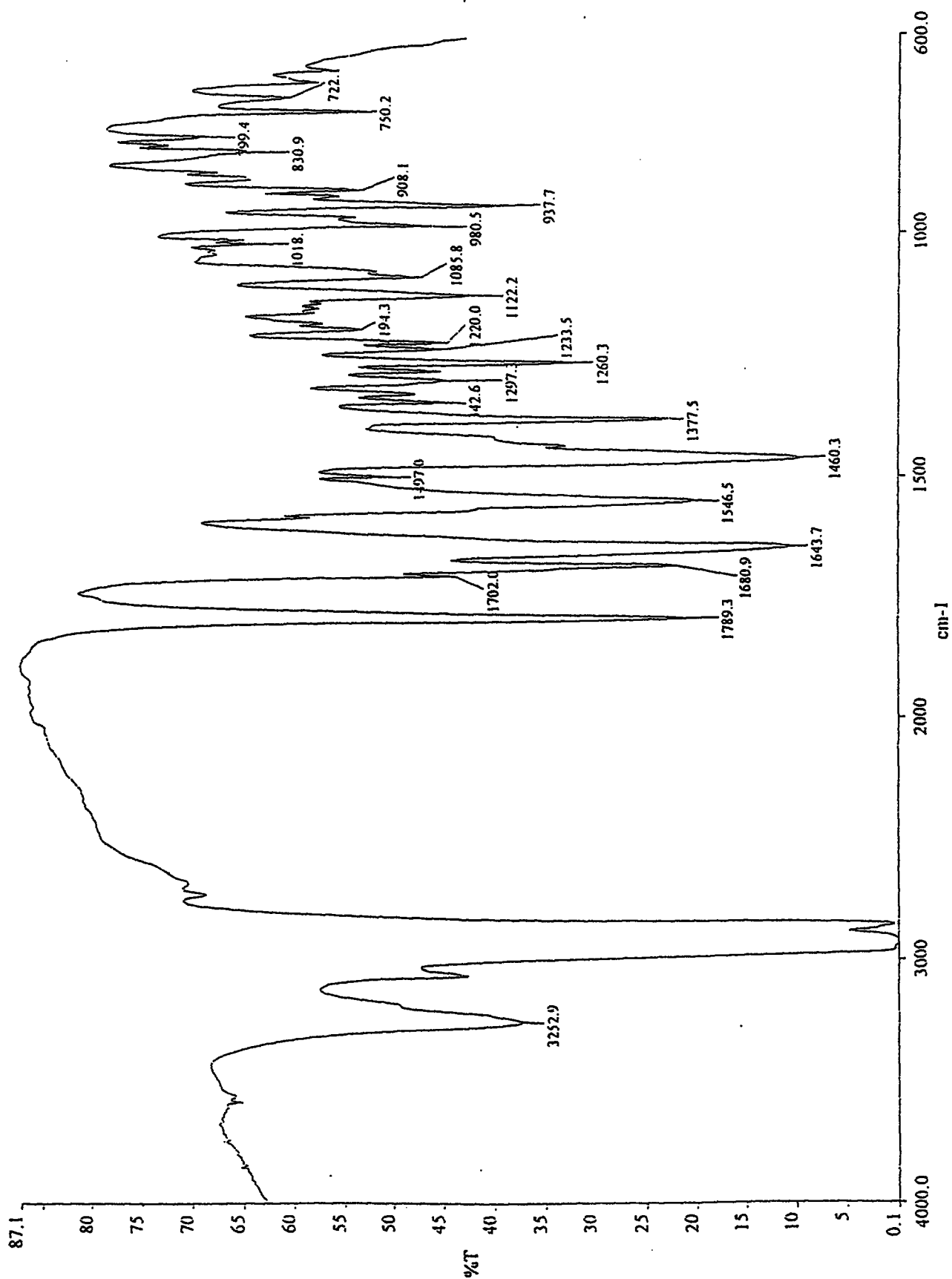


FIGURE 2A

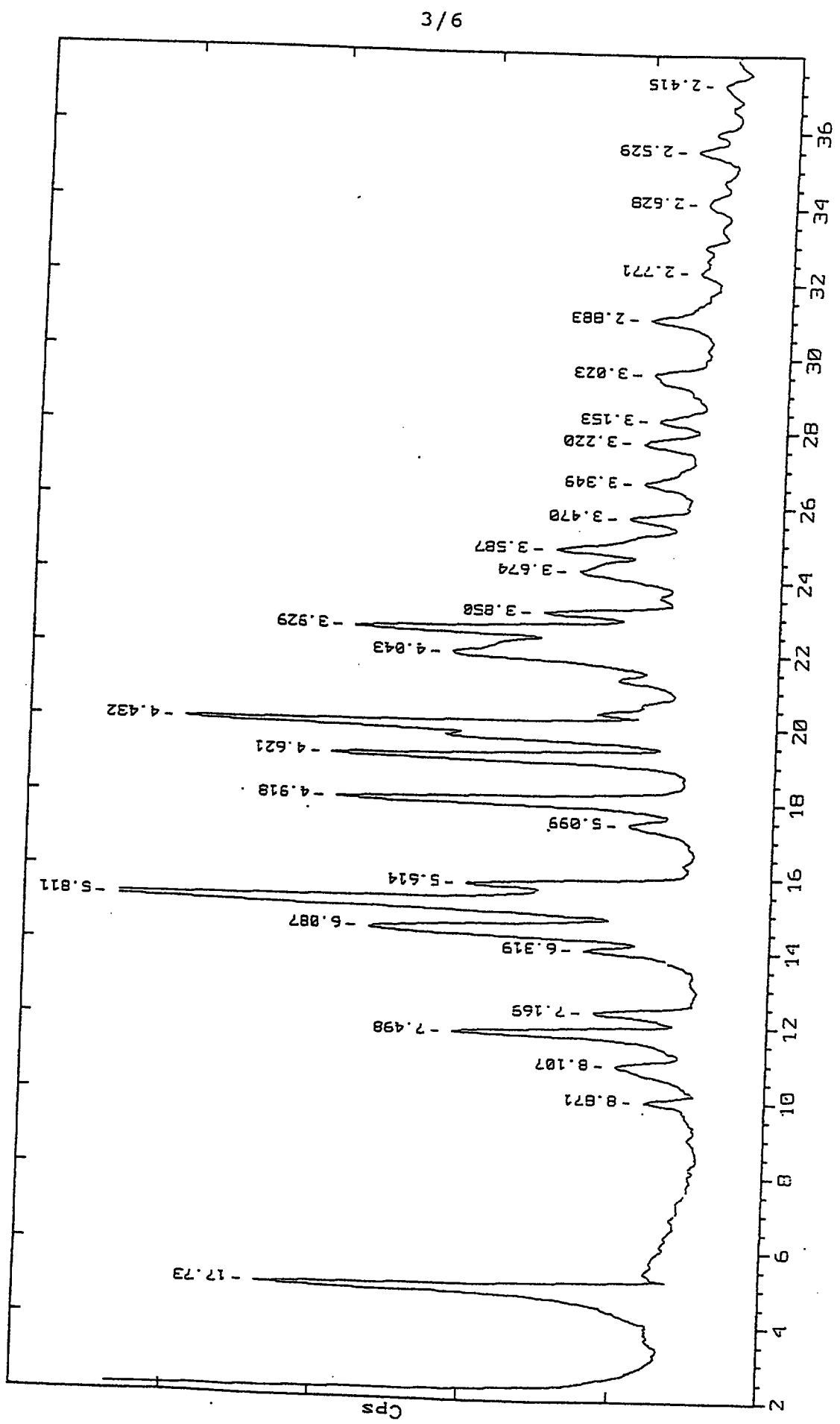


FIGURE 3A

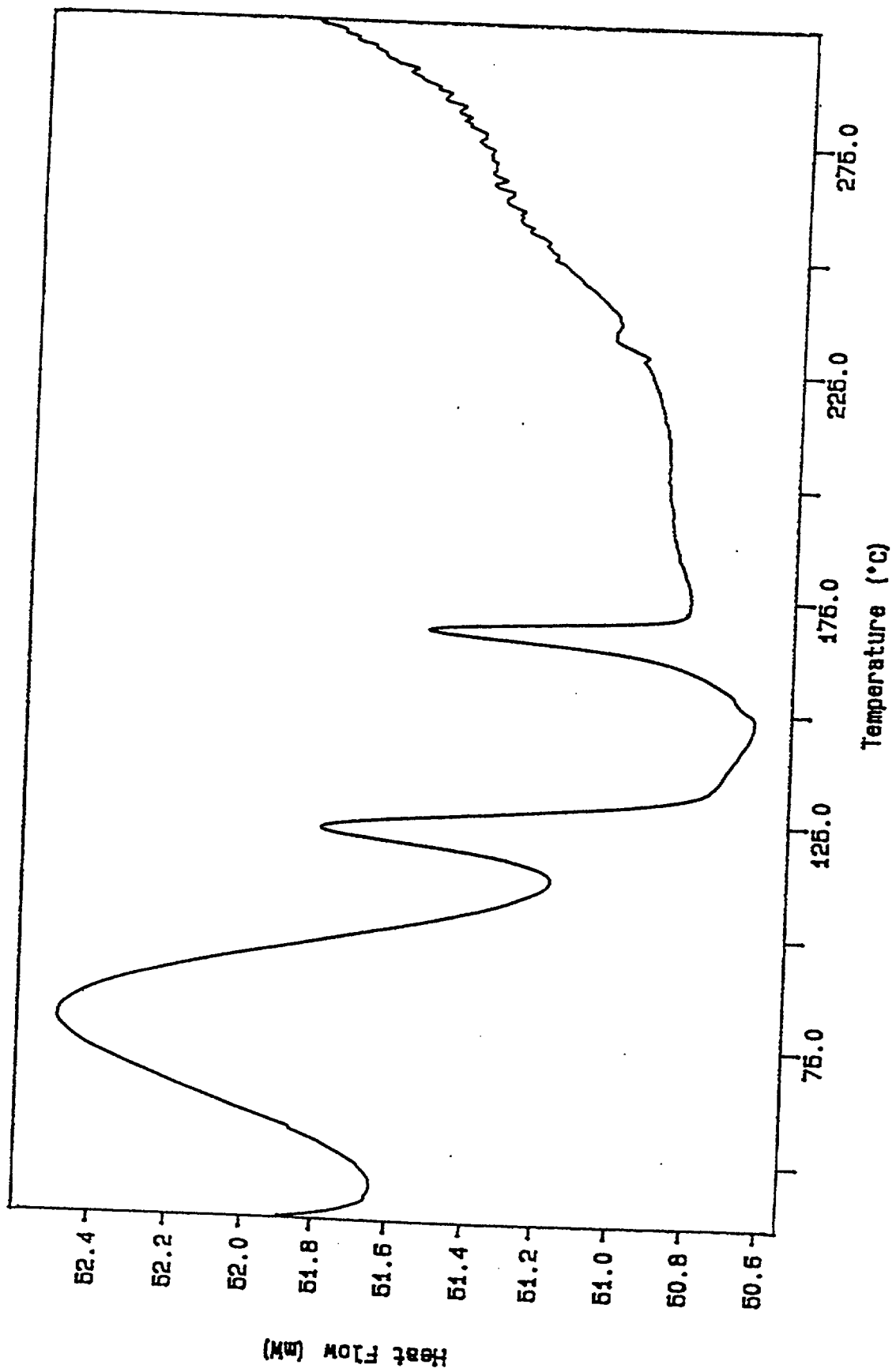


FIGURE 1B

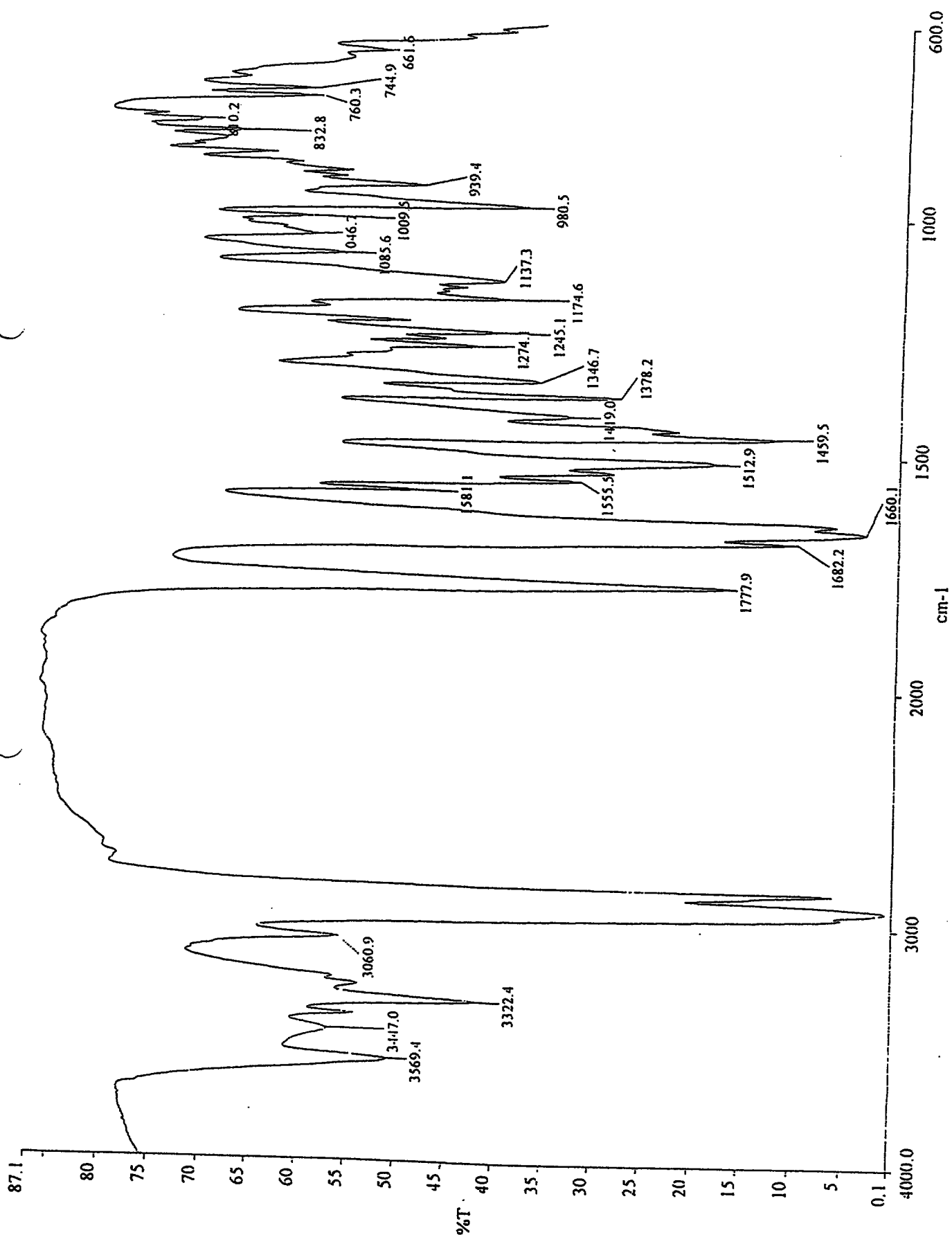


FIGURE 2B

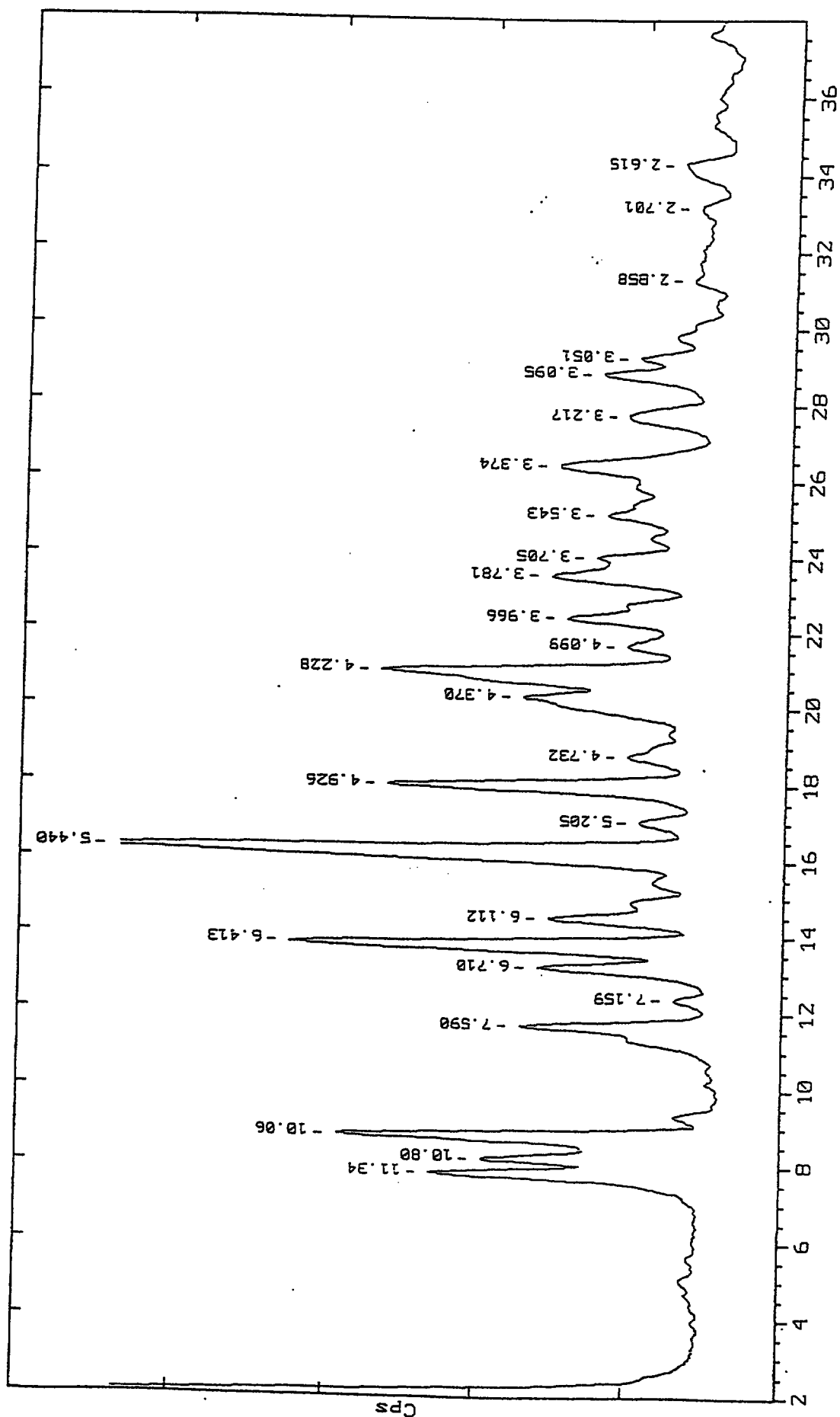


FIGURE 3B