

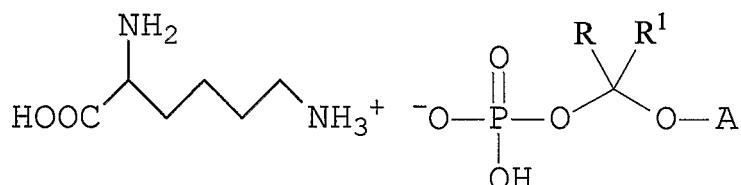
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DESCRIPTION

MONO-LYSINE SALTS OF AZOLE COMPOUNDS

Technical Field

The present invention relates to novel water-soluble azole compounds which is useful for the treatment of, for instance, serious systemic fungal infections and which is
5 suitable for oral, topical and parenteral administration. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel water-soluble salt prodrugs having the general formula I:

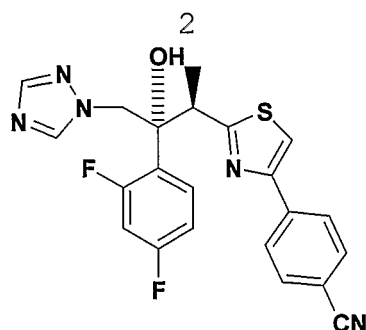


I

In formula I, each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen or an (C₁-
10 C₆)alkyl group, and A is the non-hydroxy portion of a triazole antifungal compound of the type containing a secondary or tertiary hydroxy group. The present invention also includes pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of the salt compounds of formula I, methods of use and processes of
15 making the same.

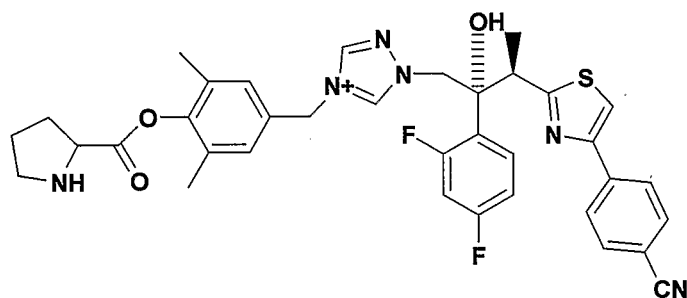
Background Art

Triazole antifungal compounds are known in the art. Of the several classes known, one particularly potent class contains a tertiary hydroxyl group. For example, U.S.
20 Patent No. 5,648,372 discloses that the compound of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-butan-2-ol has anti-fungal activity. The compound of U.S. Patent No. 5,648,372 is shown below.

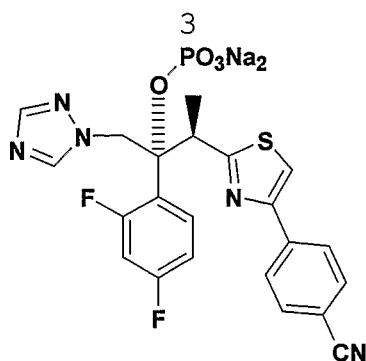


However, the utility of this class of compounds is limited by low water solubility. For example, the solubility of the above triazole compound in water at pH of 5 6.8 is 0.0006 mg/mL. This greatly impedes developing suitable parenteral dosage forms.

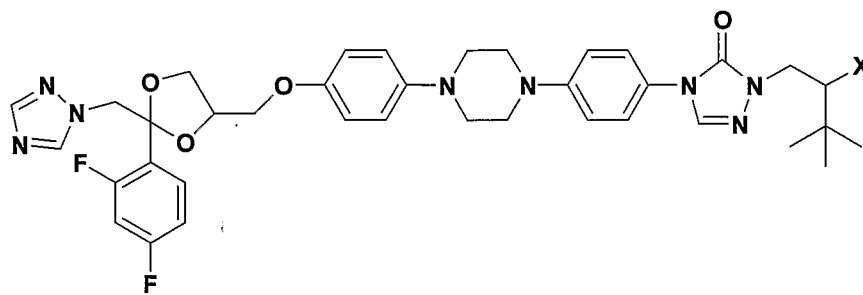
One method of addressing this problem is disclosed in European Patent Application No. 829478, wherein the water solubility of an azole antifungal agent is increased by 10 attaching a linked amino-acid to the azole portion of the molecule (as shown below).



Alternatively, WO 97/28169 discloses that a phosphate moiety can be attached directly to the tertiary hydroxyl portion of the anti-fungal compound, e.g., the compound 15 having the formula shown below.



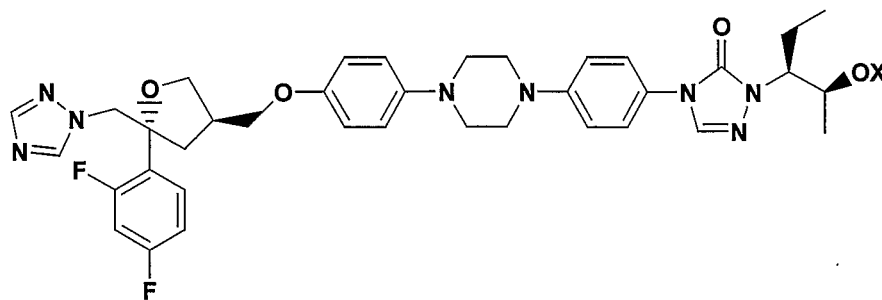
On the other hand, U.S. Patent No. 5,707,977 and WO 95/19983 disclose water-soluble prodrugs having the general formula shown below.



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In the above formula, X is OP(O)(OH)_2 or an easily hydrolyzable ester $\text{OC(O)R}^1\text{R}^2$.

In contrast, WO 95/17407 discloses water-soluble azole prodrugs of the general formula shown below.

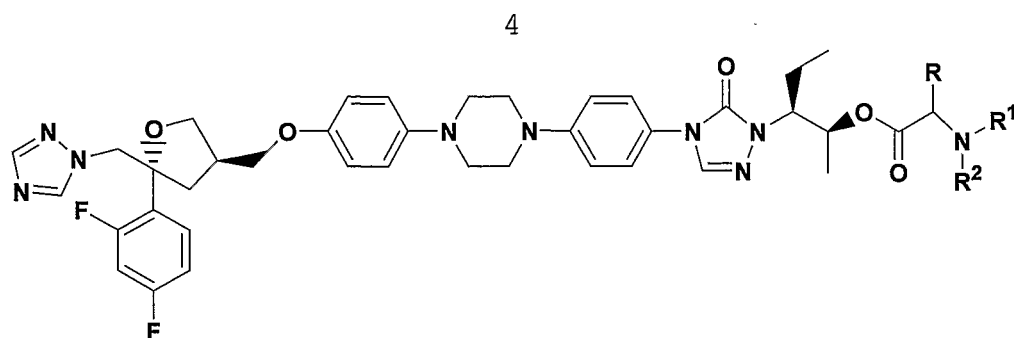


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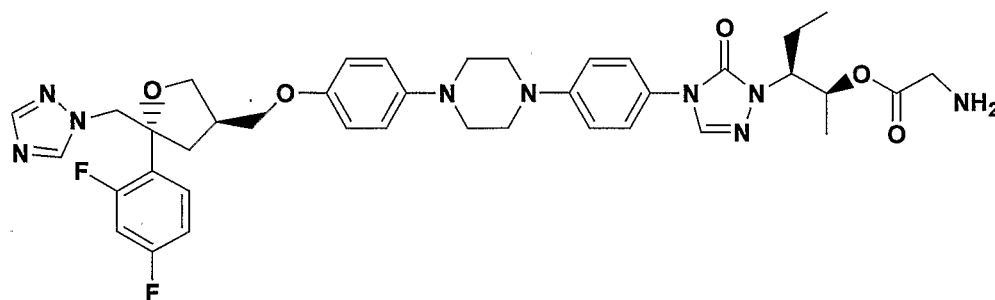
In the above formula, X is P(O)(OH)_2 , $\text{C(O)-(CHR}^1)_n\text{-OP(O)(OH)}_2$ or $\text{C(O)-(CHR}^1)_n\text{-(OCHR}^1\text{CHR}^1)_m\text{OR}^2$.

Other azole compounds have been proposed. For instance, WO 96/38443 discloses water-soluble azole prodrugs of the general formula shown below.

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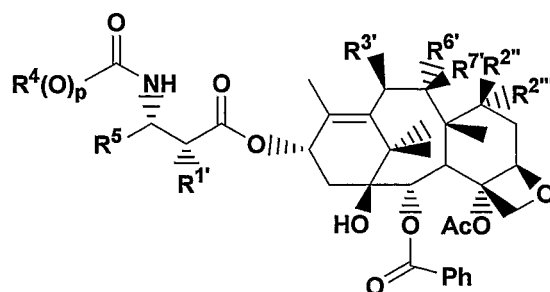


U.S. Patent 5,883,097 discloses water-soluble amino acid azole prodrugs, such as the glycine ester, as shown below.



5 The introduction of the phosphonoxymethyl moiety into hydroxyl containing drugs is disclosed as a method to prepare water-soluble prodrugs of hydroxyl containing drugs.

European Patent Application No. 604910 discloses phosphonoxymethyl taxane derivatives of the general formula
10 as shown below.



In the above formula, at least one of $R^{1'}$, $R^{2''}$, $R^{3'}$, $R^{6'}$ or $R^{7'}$ is $OCH_2OP(O)(OH)_2$.

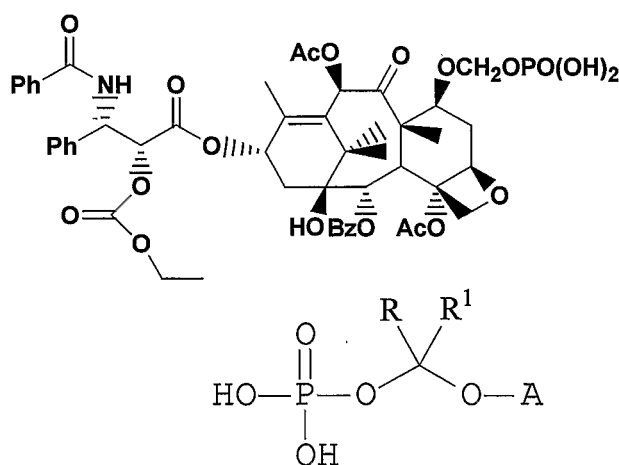
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European Patent Application No. 639577 discloses phosphonooxymethyl taxane derivatives of the formula T-[OCH₂(OCH₂)_mOP(O)(OH)₂]_n, wherein T in the formula is a taxane moiety bearing on the C13 carbon atom a substituted 3-amino-2-hydroxypropanoyloxy group, n is 1, 2 or 3, m is 0 or an integer from 1 to 6 inclusive.

WO 99/38873 discloses O-phosphonooxymethyl ether prodrugs of a diaryl 1,3,4-oxadiazolone potassium channel opener.

10 Golik, J. et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, Vol. 6, pp. 1837-1842 (1996) discloses novel water-soluble prodrugs of paclitaxel, such as the one shown below.

U.S. Patent No. 6,362,172 discloses water-soluble azole prodrugs having the general formula shown below.



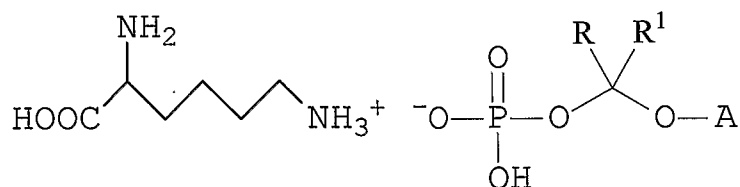
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In the above formula, A is the non-hydroxy portion of a triazole antifungal compound of the type containing a secondary or tertiary hydroxy group, R and R¹ are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.

20 However, the prodrugs of U.S. Patent No. 6,362,172 cannot easily be used for oral administration.

Disclosure OF Invention

It has now been found that mono-lysine salts of triazole anti-fungal phosphate compounds containing a secondary or tertiary hydroxyl group, including ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate, has unexpectedly superior properties to those previously disclosed. Specifically, the present invention relates to mono-lysine salts of compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable solvates thereof, of the formula I:

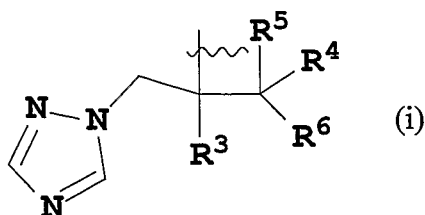


I

In formula I, each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen atom or a (C₁-C₆)alkyl group, preferably one or both being hydrogen. Also in formula I, A represents the non-hydroxy portion of a triazole antifungal salt compound of the type containing a secondary or tertiary hydroxy group.

Preferred among the compounds of formula I are those wherein A represents the non-hydroxy portion of a triazole antifungal compound of the type containing a tertiary hydroxy group.

In a further embodiment of the above type salt compounds, A can be formula (i):

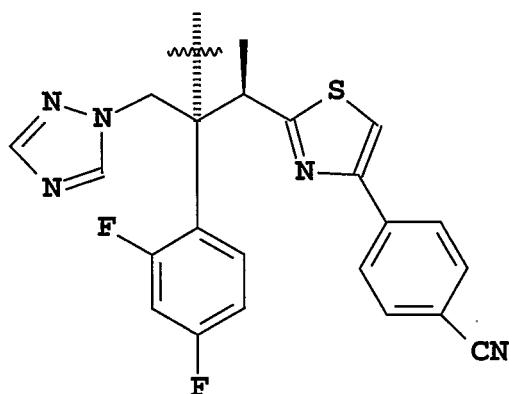


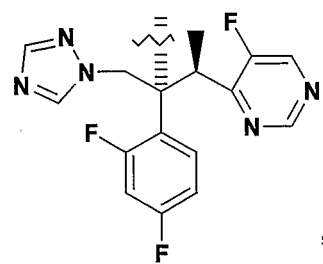
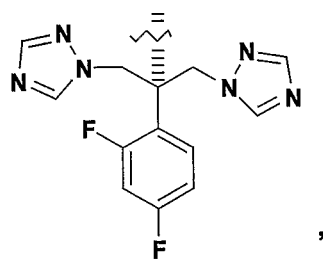
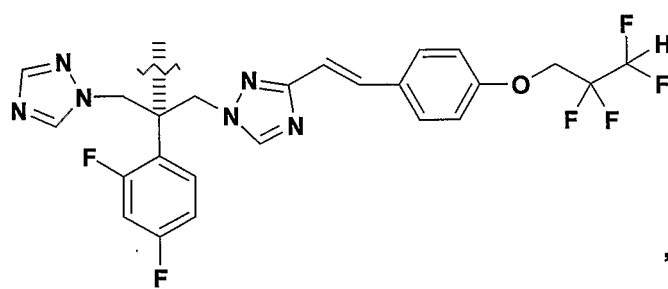
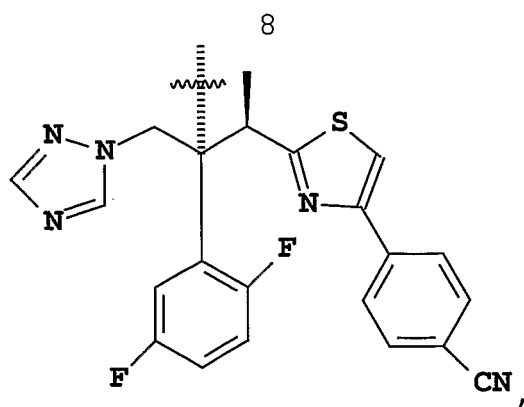
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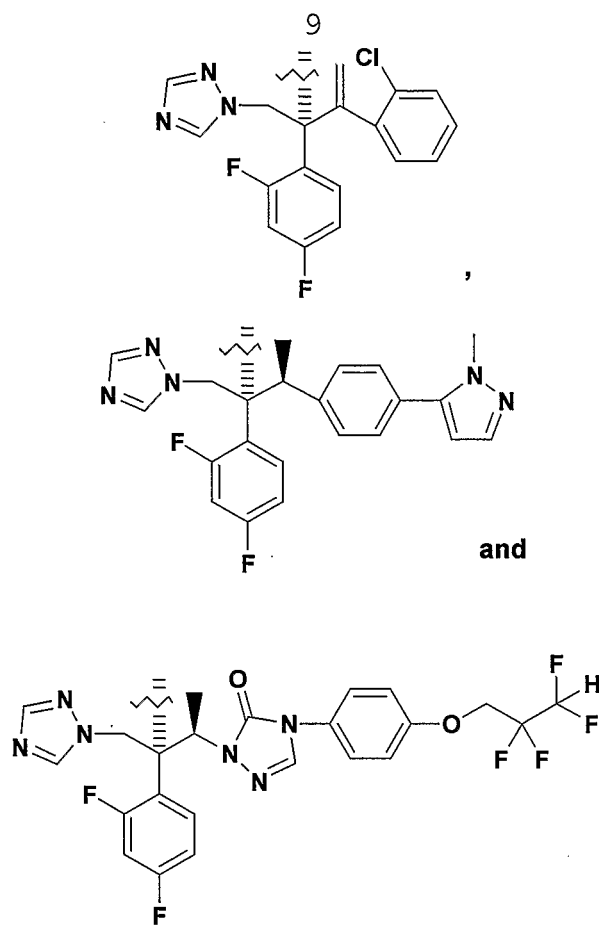
wherein R^3 of formula (i) represents a phenyl group substituted by one or more (preferably 1-3) halogen atoms; R^4 represents a hydrogen or methyl (CH_3); R^5 represents a hydrogen, or taken together with R^4 may represent $=CH_2$; R^6 represents a 5- or 6-membered nitrogen-containing ring which may be optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from a halogen, $=O$, $CH=CH-(C_6H_4)-OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from CN and $OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from a halogen and methylpyrazolyl.

When R^6 represents a nitrogen-containing heterocycle, such examples include triazolyl, pyrimidinyl, and thiazolyl, wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen, $=O$, $CH=CH-(C_6H_4)-OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of CN and $OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen and methylpyrazolyl.

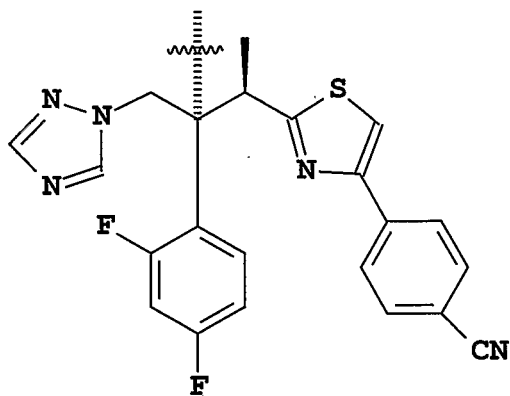
Examples of A include, but are not limited to, the following:

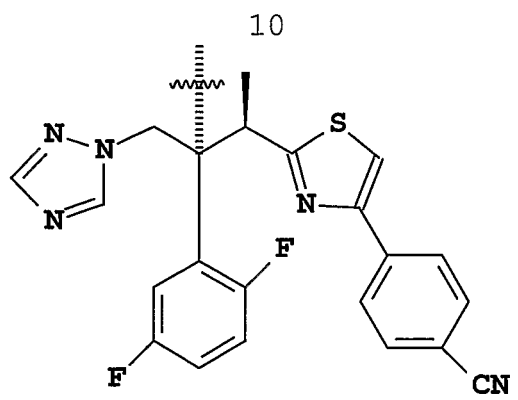




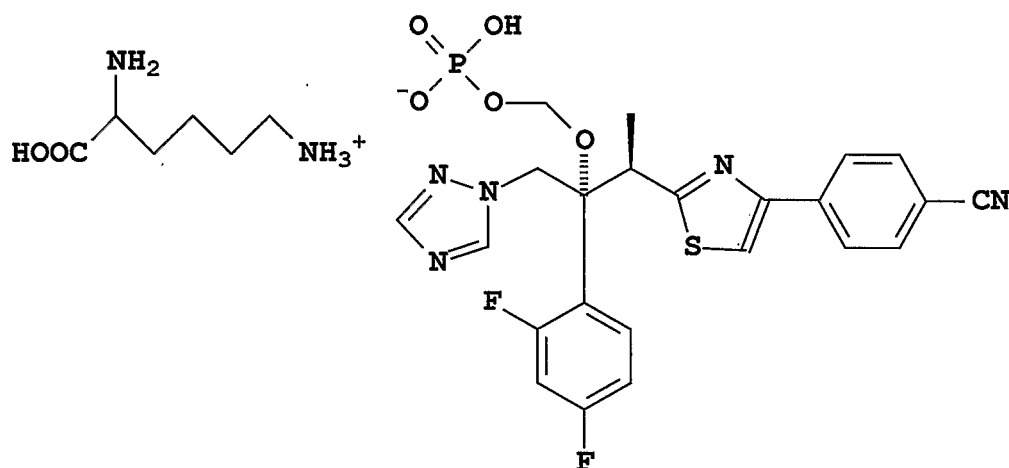


Of those above specific compounds, the following are preferred embodiments:





A more preferred embodiment of the mono-lysine salt compound of formula I has the structure as shown below.

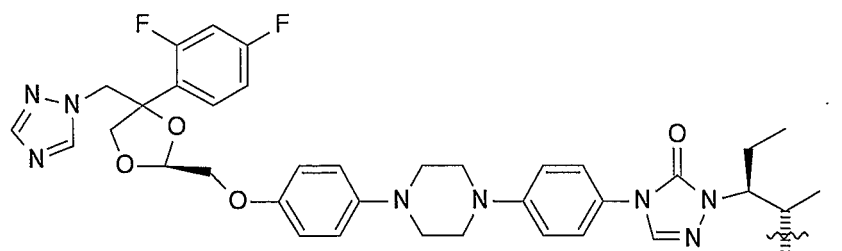
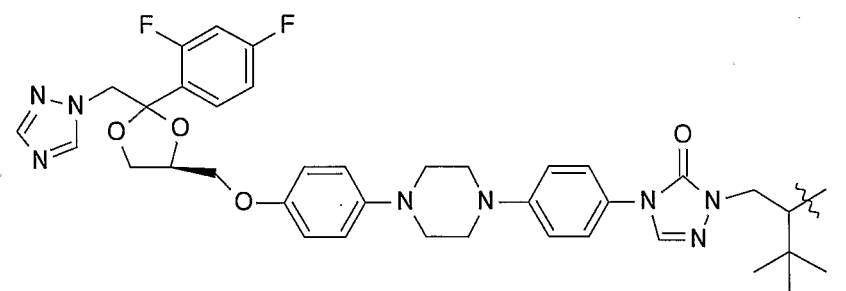
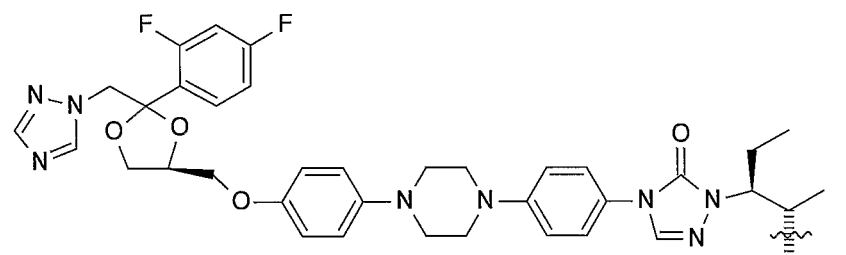
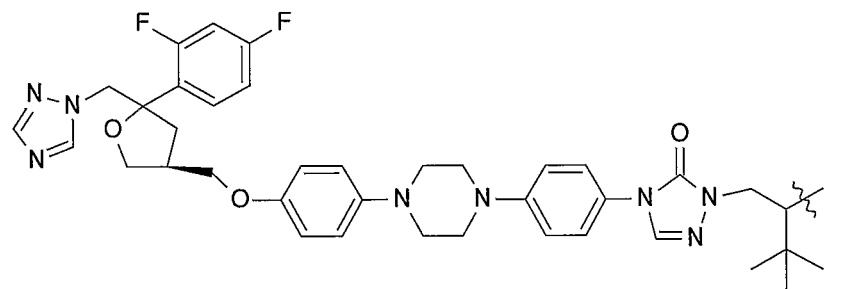
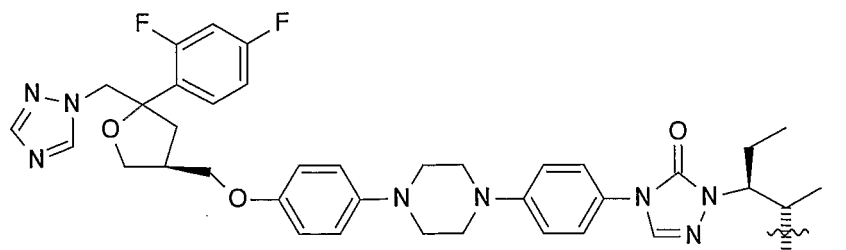


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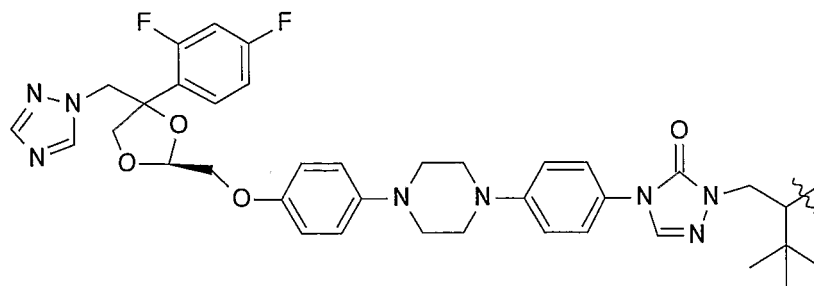
Solvate forms of the salt compounds of formula I are also further embodiments of the present invention.

In addition to the application of the present invention to structures containing a tertiary alcohol, it should also
 10 be understood that this discovery can be applied to anti-fungal ingredients which contain secondary alcohols. Some examples of the non-hydroxy portion of triazole antifungal salt compounds of the type containing a secondary hydroxy group include, but are not limited to, the following:

11



or



Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 shows moisture uptake properties of bis-lysine ethanol solvate of (2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane.

Figure 2 shows moisture uptake properties of mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Figure 3 shows moisture uptake properties of mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Figure 4 shows moisture uptake properties of a mono-lysine salt relative to a bis-lysine salt.

Figure 5 is a graph for the powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data obtained for the mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Figures 6A-6C are graphs pertaining to the NMR data for the mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Figure 7 is a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curve the mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

5 Figure 8 is a thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) curve for the mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

10 Figure 9 is a graph for the PXRD data obtained for the mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

15 Figure 10 is a DSC curve for the mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

20 Figure 11 is a TGA curve for the mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Figure 12 is a graph for the PXRD data obtained for the mono-lysine n-propyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

25 Figure 13 is a DSC curve for the mono-lysine n-propyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

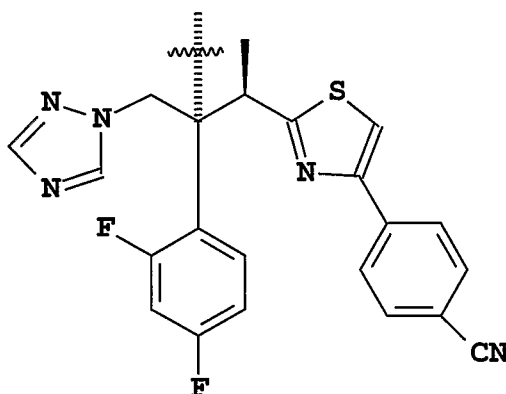
30 Figure 14 is a TGA curve for the mono-lysine n-propyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

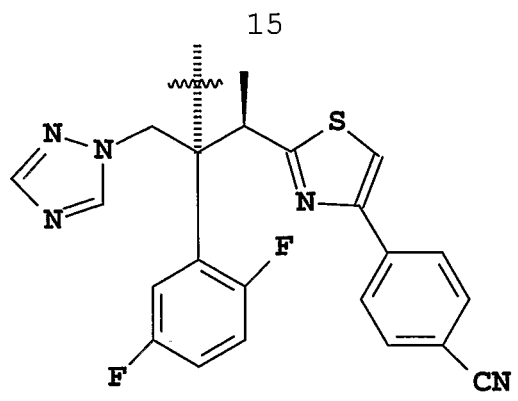
The mono-lysine salt compounds of general formula I function as "prodrugs" when administered *in vivo*, being converted to the biologically active parent azole in the presence of alkaline phosphatase. Also, the mono-lysine salt compounds of general formula I have unexpectedly improved physical stability with low hygroscopicity, which leads to better handling during manufacture, while maintaining suitable solubility, making the prodrugs suitable for oral, topical and parenteral uses.

The mono-lysine salt compounds of the present invention can be hydrates, solvates or non-solvates. Crystalline structures of several isostructural solvate forms are also possible. For instance, such solvate forms include those derived from water, ethanol, methanol, isopropyl alcohol and n-propyl alcohol. Further, crystal polymorphs of the mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof of the present invention are also possible.

Preferable are solvates of those compounds when A is:



or



wherein the first of these compounds is most preferred.

The mono-lysine salts of the present invention can be obtained as crystalline solids of high purity with unexpectedly good solubility and low hygroscopicity, which leads to improved handling as compared to bis-lysine salts of the same compounds. For instance, the mono-lysine salt of the present invention can be a crystallized salt of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate.

As used herein "(C₁-C₆)alkyl" refers to a straight or branched chain saturated aliphatic group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, etc.

The term "halogen" as used herein includes chloro, bromo, fluoro and iodo, and is preferably chloro or fluoro, and most preferably fluoro.

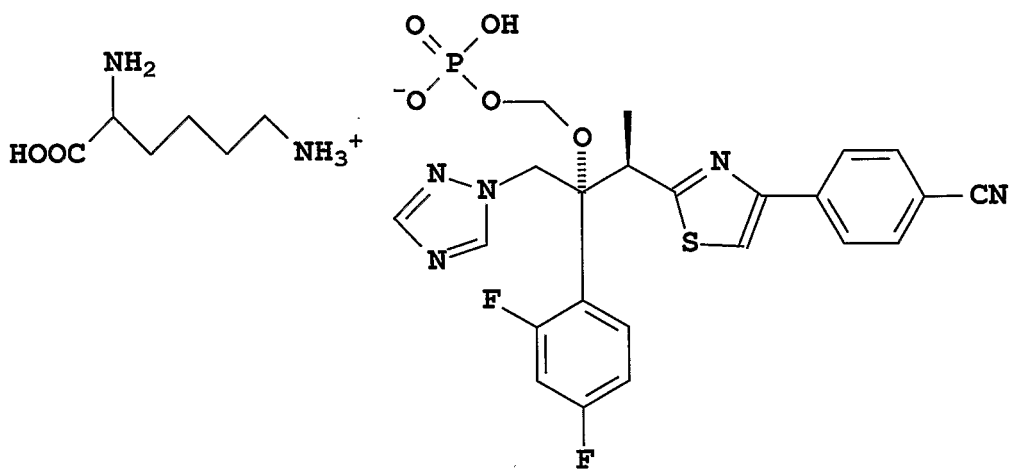
As mentioned, each of R and R¹ of formula I can be a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having one to six carbon atoms in length. For instance, R and/or R¹ can be a methyl or ethyl group. Preferably, each of R and R¹ of formula I represents hydrogen.

Also, R³-R⁶ of formula (i) can be several possible substituents. In one embodiment, the mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof has R³ being 2,4-difluorophenyl. In another embodiment, R⁴ of the mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof is

16

methyl when R⁵ is a hydrogen atom. In still a further embodiment, R⁶ of formula (i) is 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-thiazol-2-yl.

A further embodiment of the present invention is a
5 mono-lysine salt of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, as shown below.



The mono-lysine salts and solvates of the present
10 invention may be in crystalline form, and used in a pharmaceutical composition in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution, suspension, emulsion, ointment, lotion, cream or spray. For instance, a prodrug can comprise the crystalline ethanol solvate of the mono-lysine salt compound.

Also, the mono-lysine salt or solvate of formula I
15 surprisingly maintains its aqueous solubility relative to the bis-lysine salt form thereof, and has unexpectedly improved handling due to low hygroscopicity, which enables it to be used for oral administration as well as parenteral
20 administration.

Further, the mono-lysine salts and solvates thereof exhibit improved handling during manufacture and compaction (compression behavior) relative to bis-lysine salts and are

thus suitable for solid dosage forms (i.e., a tablet). It was found that the mono-lysine salt has a lower cohesion index compared to the bis-lysine salt form and similar cohesion index relative to the parent compound (i.e., Ravuconazole). The mono-lysine salts and solvates thereof also exhibit higher bulk and tab density when compared to the bis-lysine form. Thus, the mono-lysine form is viable for compaction (into tablets), has reduced drug loading, and has the further advantage of less sensitivity to high humidity conditions (with or without a coating) versus the bis-lysine form. Further, the mono-lysine salts and solvates thereof are stable in solution (both as a drug substance and in formulation), can be isolated in crystalline form and are readily converted to the parent drug *in vivo*.

The mono-lysine salt and solvate thereof also exhibit better solid state stability. Solid state stability herein means the stability of the API under ambient and/or accelerated storage conditions. For instance, the mono-lysine salt and solvate thereof has improved, better handling, with lower moisture uptake (and its extent) compared to the bis-lysine. Such properties also lead to better handling and long term stability (lower moisture; less degradation; etc.).

The moisture uptake behavior of the mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof is comparable to that of the corresponding bis-lysine salt or solvate thereof at lower RH values (e.g., 0% up to 50%RH), but is surprisingly much lower at the higher RH values above 50%RH (e.g., 2-3% change in weight at 60%RH for mono-lysine monoethanolate relative to 10% change in weight for bis-lysine monoethanolate). Compared to the bis-lysine salt compound, the mono-lysine salt compound has unexpectedly improved handling and moisture uptake at high

relative humidity and at high temperatures as can be seen in Figures 1-4.

Figure 1 shows the moisture uptake of bis-lysine ethanol solvate of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane. Weight change (y-axis) versus relative humidity (x-axis) is shown, wherein adsorption is shown by -o-, and desorption by -●-.

Figure 2 shows moisture uptake of mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate, wherein weight change (y-axis) versus relative humidity (x-axis) is shown, wherein adsorption is shown by -o-, and desorption by -●-.

Figure 3 shows moisture uptake of mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate, wherein weight change (y-axis) versus relative humidity (x-axis) is shown, wherein adsorption is shown by -o-, and desorption by -●-.

Figure 4 shows moisture uptake data between a mono-lysine salt compared to the bis-lysine form (also known as di-lysine), wherein weight change (y-axis) versus relative humidity (x-axis) is shown, the bis-lysine form represented by -◆-, and the mono-lysine form represented by -▲-.

Figure 5 depicts the PXRD overlay of the mono-lysine ethanol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate (Example 1), simulated from the single crystal structure versus what was experimentally collected from the bulk sample.

Figures 6A-6C pertain to the nuclear magnetic resonance data for Example 1. Fig. 6A pertains to H-1 NMR data; Fig.

6B pertains to the F-19 NMR data; and Fig. 6C pertains to the P-31 NMR data.

Figure 7 is a DSC curve for Example 1, wherein heat flow (W/g) is the y-axis and temperature (°C) is the x-axis.

5 Figure 8 is a TGA curve for Example 1 (weight (%) for the y-axis; temperature (°C) for the x-axis).

Figure 9 depicts the PXRD overlay of the mono-lysine isopropyl alcohol solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-
10 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate (Example 5), simulated from the single crystal structure versus what was experimentally collected from the bulk sample.

Figure 10 is a DSC curve for Example 5, wherein heat
15 flow (W/g) is the y-axis and temperature (°C) is the x-axis.

Figure 11 is a TGA curve for Example 5 (weight (%) for the y-axis; temperature (°C) for the x-axis).

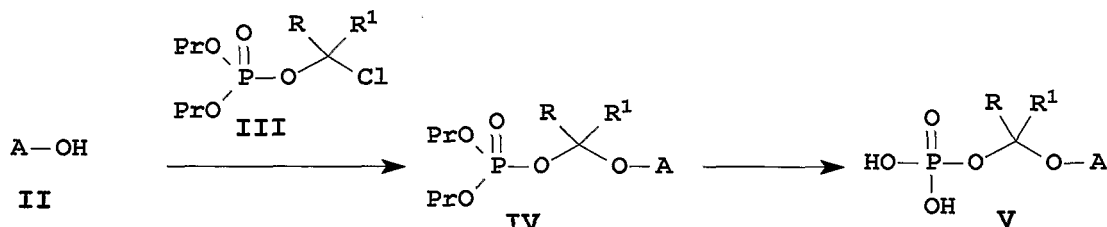
Figure 12 depicts the PXRD overlay of the mono-lysine n-propyl solvate of ((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-
20 yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate (Example 6), simulated from the single crystal structure versus what was experimentally collected from the bulk sample.

Figure 13 is a DSC curve for Example 6, wherein heat
25 flow (W/g) is the y-axis and temperature (°C) is the x-axis.

Figure 14 is a TGA curve for Example 6 (weight (%) for the y-axis; temperature (°C) for the x-axis).

The mono-lysine salts and solvates thereof of the present invention may be made by the following general
30 reaction scheme. In this method, A represents the non-hydroxy portion of a triazole antifungal compound of the type containing a tertiary or secondary hydroxyl group, Pr represents a conventional hydroxy-protecting groups such as

t-butyl, benzyl or allyl, and R and R¹ are each independently hydrogen or a (C₁-C₆)alkyl group. Most preferably, R and R¹ are both hydrogen.



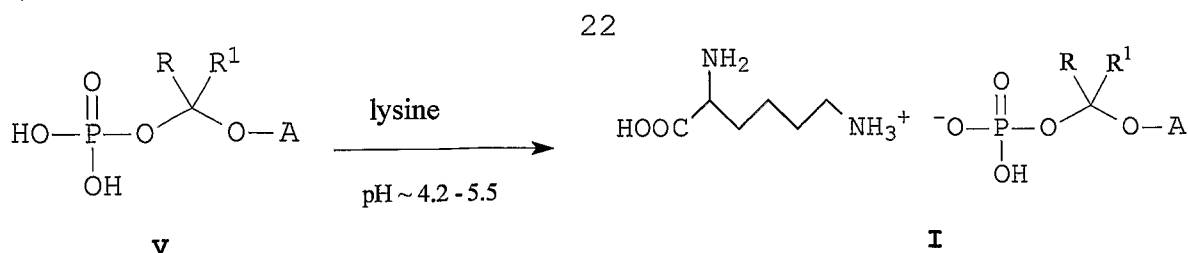
5 To elaborate on the method, the antifungal parent compound of interest, II, is converted into the ester phosphate intermediate IV (the first intermediate) by O-alkylation with chloride intermediate III in the presence of a suitable base. The suitable base can be sodium hydride, 10 potassium hydride, sodium amide, sodium t-butoxide, potassium t-butoxide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, or combinations thereof, such as sodium hydride plus sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide. This reaction step may be carried out in an inert organic 15 solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, methyl-tetrahydrofuran, methyl t-butyl ether, diethylether or dimethylacetamide at a temperature of from about 0° to 50°C, more preferably from about 20° to 40°C, and most preferably at about 40°C. The most preferred base is sodium hydride and the most preferred 20 solvent is tetrahydrofuran. The most preferred R is hydrogen, and the most preferred R¹ is also hydrogen.

Ester phosphate intermediate IV is then subjected to a conventional deprotection step to remove the hydroxyl-protecting groups Pr, and then forming the (second) intermediate of formula V (see T.W. Greene et al., *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley & Son (1991); herein incorporated by reference). The reagents used in such step will depend on the particular hydroxyl-

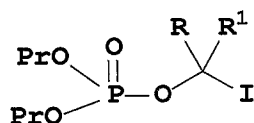
protecting group used, but will be well known to those skilled in the art. The most preferred hydroxy protecting group is the t-butyl group, that can be removed with trifluoroacetic acid, hydrochloric acid or formic acid in an appropriate inert organic solvent. The inert organic solvent may be, for example, methylene chloride, dichloroethane, methylbenzene or trifluoromethyl benzene. In the case of the preferred deprotection step with the di-tertiary butyl ester, it is preferred to do the deprotection step in trifluoroacetic acid in methylene chloride at a temperature of from about 0° to 40°C, most preferably at a temperature of about 0-5°C.

The intermediate product V may then be recovered and purified by conventional procedures such as reverse phase C-18 column chromatography or solvent extraction. Intermediate product V may be, of course, converted by conventional means to a desired pharmaceutically acceptable salt as described above. Intermediate product V is then mixed with a lysine source to obtain the mono-lysine salt of the present invention.

Specifically, intermediate product V is dissolved in a solvent (e.g., lower alcohol) to form the free acid solution. Then, the free acid solution (containing intermediate product V) is heated and treated with an aqueous solution of lysine (i.e., L-lysine), wherein the pH is adjusted to be between about 3.5 and about 6.0, preferably between about 4.2, and about 5.5, to obtain the final product I. The narrow pH range aids in obtaining the pure mono-lysine salt of formula I without contamination of producing the bis-lysine salt.



The use of purified reagent III results in fairly low yields of intermediate IV (approximately 10-35% yield) in the above reaction, resulting in low overall yields of product I. However, when a source of iodide ion is added to the O-alkylation step of the above reaction, the yield of intermediate IV is unexpectedly increased to up to about 90%, thus also significantly increasing the yield of intermediate product V. It is believed that the addition of the iodide ion may result in *in situ* formation of the corresponding iodide intermediate IIIa of the formula:



IIIa

and that use of this reagent results in a large increase in yield of the intermediate IV. An attempt to substitute preformed intermediate IIIa directly for intermediate III in the first step of the above reaction, however, was unsuccessful due to the greatly decreased stability of iodide reagent IIIa compared to the chloride intermediate III. An alternative method that is successful involves using iodine in the O-alkylation step along with chloride intermediate III in the presence of base such as NaH (which also may act as a reducing agent for the iodine). It is believed that the iodine is reduced to iodide ion which then converts chloride intermediate III *in situ* to iodide intermediate IIIa to facilitate this step of the process. The examples below show the O-alkylation step using

elemental iodine that is the preferred method of carrying out this reaction to get intermediate IV.

By forming the iodide reagent IIIa *in situ* by addition of a source of iodide ion or by reaction of iodine and reagent III in the presence of strong base, the greatly increased yield of intermediate IV allows the intermediate product V to be obtained in greatly increased yield. This leads, of course, to greatly increased yield of the mono-lysine salts and solvates thereof of formula I.

The source of iodide ion is preferably sodium iodide, but may also include lithium iodide, cesium iodide, cadmium iodide, cobalt iodide, copper iodide, rubidium iodide, barium iodide, zinc iodide and calcium iodide. About 2-3 equivalents of the iodide salt are generally used per equivalent of parent compound A-OH.

When elemental iodine is used in the coupling step, about 0.1 to 1.0 equivalent of iodine, preferably 0.5 equivalent, is employed per equivalent of parent compound A-OH.

The bases and solvents that are used when iodine or iodide ion is used are the same as those described above when reagent III is used *per se*.

It will be understood that where the substituent groups used in the above reactions contain certain reaction sensitive functional groups such as amino or carboxylate groups which might result in undesirable side-reactions, such groups may be protected by conventional protecting groups known to those skilled in the art. Suitable protecting groups and methods for their removal are illustrated, for example, in *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Theodora W. Greene (John Wiley & Sons, 1991).

It will be appreciated that certain products within the scope of formula I may have substituent groups which can

result in formation of optical isomers. It is intended that the present invention include within its scope all such optical isomers as well as epimeric mixtures thereof, i.e., R- or S- or racemic forms.

5 The pharmaceutically active salts or solvates thereof of the present invention may be used alone or formulated as medical or pharmaceutical compositions comprising, in addition to the active triazole ingredient, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or diluent.

10 The pharmaceutical compositions may be in solid form such as capsules, tablets, powders, etc., or in liquid form such as solutions, suspensions or emulsions. Such capsules, tablets, etc., may contain a controlled-release formulation. Such solid forms, such as gelatin capsules or compressed
15 tablets, can be prepared in any conventional techniques. For example, the active compounds can be incorporated into a formulation that includes pharmaceutically acceptable carriers such as excipients (e.g., starch, lactose), binders (e.g., gelatin, cellulose, gum), disintegrating agents (e.g.,
20 alginate, Primogel, and corn starch), lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide), and sweetening or flavoring agents (e.g., glucose, sucrose, saccharin, methyl salicylate, and peppermint). Various coatings can also be prepared for the capsules and tablets to modify the flavors,
25 tastes, colors, and shapes of the capsules and tablets. In addition, liquid carriers such as fatty oil, sterile water, polyethylene glycols, non-ionic surfactants and edible oils such as corn, peanut and sesame oils, as are appropriate to the nature of the active ingredient and the particular form
30 of administration desired. Adjuvants customarily employed in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions may be advantageously included, such as flavoring agents, coloring agents, preserving agents, and antioxidants, for example,

vitamin E, ascorbic acid, BHT and BHA. The compositions may be in ready-to-use form or in powder form for reconstitution at the time of delivery with a suitable vehicle such as sterile water.

5 For example, a tablet may be prepared by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine, the active ingredient in a free-flowing form, including, but not limited to, powder or granules,
10 optionally mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which may comprise one or more of a lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent, or the like. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine, a mixture of the powdered compound, moistened with an inert
15 liquid diluent. The amount of active ingredient found in the composition may vary depending on the amount of active ingredient to be administered to the patient.

 Also, because the mono-lysine salts and/or solvates thereof of general formula I have improved handling during
20 processing due to low hygroscopicity, and good solubility, the present invention can be administered as a lyophilized formulation. Also, such properties allow the present invention to be administered by a variety of means. Administration herein means several modes thereof. For
25 example, administration can be oral, topical or parenteral (including intravenously, intravascularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intrasternally and infusion techniques), wherein the administration employs an effective or therapeutic antifungal amount of the salt compound. The
30 mammalian subject (e.g., human, dog, cat, horse, pig, etc.) can receive such oral, topical or parenteral administration when in need thereof.

The pharmaceutical solutions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. Additives include a dissolution aid (e.g., sodium salicylate, sodium acetate), buffer (e.g., sodium citrate, glycerine), isotonizing agent (e.g., glucose) and stabilizer (e.g., polyethylene glycol). Solutions or suspensions of the active salt or solvate as a free base can be prepared in glycerol, liquid, polyethylene glycols, mixtures thereof in oils, or some other nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1, 3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative. Further, compositions for injection may be prepared in unit dose form in ampules or in multidose containers and may contain additives such as suspending, stabilizing and dispersing agents. In all cases, the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms like bacteria. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oil.

Further, the administration dosages can vary. The dosage to be administered depends, to a large extent, on the particular compound being used, the particular composition formulated, the route of administration, the nature and

condition of the host and the particular situs and organism being treated. Selection of the particular preferred dosage and route of application, then, is left to the discretion of the physician or veterinarian and can be determined by
5 routine methods.

In addition, the administration times can vary. In general, however, the salt or solvate compounds may be administered parenterally or orally to mammalian hosts in an amount of from about 5 mg/day to about 1.0 g/day. These
10 doses are exemplary of the average case, and there can be individual instances where higher or lower dosages are merited, and such dosages are within the scope of this invention. Furthermore, administration of the compounds of the present inventions can be conducted in either single or
15 divided doses.

When administered orally or parenterally, one of skill in the art can determine suitable amounts of the salt compound and times of administration.

When administered orally, suitable amounts of the salt
20 compound are in the range of 85 mg to 1020 mg, and anywhere from once a day to three times a day.

When administered parenterally, the suitable amounts of the salt compound are in the range of 85 mg to 1020 mg, and anywhere from once a day to three times a day.

25 Alternatively, the compounds of the present invention can be administered in the form of a suppository or pessary, or they may be applied topically in the form of a lotion, solution, or cream. Additionally, they may be incorporated (at a concentration up to 10%) into an ointment consisting
30 of a white wax or soft, white paraffin base together with the required stabilizers and/or preservatives.

For topical administration, the composition can be applied to the affected areas two to four times a day, or some other variation thereof.

Formulations suitable for topical administration include liquid or semi-liquid preparations suitable for penetration through the skin (e.g., liniments, lotions, ointments, creams, or pastes). Such topical formulations can include one or more thickening agents, humectants, an/or emollients including but not limited to xanthan gum, petrolatum, beeswax, or polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, mineral oil, lanolin, squalene, and the like. For instance, in lotions or creams, the inventive salt or solvate is suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture of one or more of the following: mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, a polyethylene glycol, liquid paraffin, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water. For ointment formulations containing the active salt or solvate, the active ingredient is suspended or dissolved in, for example, a mixture with one or more of the following: mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. A suitable topical amount of active ingredient of the salt or solvate of the present invention is 0.1 mg to 150 mg administered one to four, preferably one or two times daily. For topical administration, the active ingredient may comprise from 0.001% to 10% w/w, e.g., from 1% to 2% by weight of the formulation, although it may comprise as much as 10% w/w, but preferably not more than 5% w/w, and more preferably from 0.1% to 1% of the formulation.

The salts or solvates thereof of the present invention can also be administered intranasally or by inhalation and are conveniently delivered in the form of a dry powder

inhaler or an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container, pump, spray or nebuliser with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, a hydrofluoroalkane such as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFA 134A [trade mark] or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFA 227EA [trade mark])), carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount.

10 The pressurized container, pump, spray or nebuliser may contain a solution or suspension of the active salt or solvate, e.g., using a mixture of ethanol and the propellant as the solvent, which may additionally contain a lubricant, e.g., sorbitan trioleate. Capsules and cartridges (made, 15 for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated to contain a powder mix of a compound of the present invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. A spray composition, e.g., would comprise a solution of the novel salt (or solvate thereof) 20 of formula I with a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier as mentioned above. The spray can be used for topical administrations as well. The inhalant composition would also have the novel mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof of formula I, as well as an acceptable propellant as 25 mentioned above.

The mono-lysine salts of the present invention, or solvates thereof, are useful because they possess pharmacological activities in animals, including particularly mammals and most particularly, humans. 30 Specifically, the salt or solvates of the present invention are useful for the treatment or prevention of topical fungal infections, including those caused by species of *Candida*, *Trichophyton*, *Microsporum*, or *Epidermophyton*. Additionally,

they are useful for the prevention or treatment of mucosal infections caused by *Candida albicans*. They can also be used in the prevention or treatment of systemic fungal infections caused, for example, by species of *Candida*
5 *albicans*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Coccidioides*, *Paracoccidioides*, *Histoplasma*, or *Blastomyces*.

Thus, according to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treating a fungal
10 infection that comprises administering a pharmaceutically or therapeutically effective amount of the compound to a host. The host is particularly a mammalian host, and most particularly a human patient.

The use of the salts or solvates thereof of the present
15 invention as pharmaceuticals and the use of the compounds of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of fungal infections are also provided.

The *in vitro* evaluation of the antifungal activities of the compounds of the present invention can be performed by
20 determining the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The MIC is the concentration of test compound that inhibits the growth of the test microorganism. In practice, a series of agar plates, each having the test compound incorporated at a specific concentration, is inoculated with a fungal strain
25 and each plate is then incubated for 48 hours at 37°C. The plates are examined for the presence or absence of fungal growth, and the relevant concentration is noted. Microorganisms which can be used in the test include *Candida albicans*, *Asperigillus fumigatus*, *Trichophyton* spp.,
30 *Microsporum* spp., *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Coccidioides immitis*, and *Torulopsos galbrata*. It should be recognized that, as prodrugs, some salt or solvates thereof of the present invention may not be active in the *in vitro* test.

The *in vivo* evaluation of salts or solvates thereof of the present invention can be carried out at a series of dose levels by intraperitoneal or intravenous injection or by oral administration to mice that have been inoculated with a strain of fungus (e.g., *Candida albicans*). Activity is determined by comparing the survival of the treated group of mice at different dosage levels after the death of an untreated group of mice. The dose level at which the test salt or solvate compound provides 50% protection against the lethal effect of the infection is noted.

The mono-lysine salts or solvates thereof of the present invention unexpectedly increase the handling due to low hygroscopicity while maintaining good solubility of the parent triazole antifungal compound and also release the bioactive compound (e.g., function as a prodrug). For example, as shown in Figure 2, there is a <2.5% weight change for adsorption and <5% weight change for desorption at 60%RH for the ethanol solvate form. As another example, there is a <0.5% weight change for adsorption and <1% weight change at 60%RH for the isopropyl alcohol solvate.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the present invention, but are not intended as a limitation thereof. The abbreviations used in the examples are conventional abbreviations well-known to those skilled in the art. Some of the abbreviations used are as follows:

h	=	hour(s)
rt	=	room temperature
mmol	=	mmole(s)
g	=	gram(s)
THF	=	tetrahydrofuran
mL	=	milliliter(s)

		32
	L	= liter(s)
	Et ₂ O	= diethyl ether
	EtOAc	= ethyl acetate
	TFA	= trifluoroacetic acid
5	CH ₂ Cl ₂	= dichloromethane
	CH ₃ CN	= acetonitrile

In the following examples, all temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade (°C). Melting points are determined on an electrothermal apparatus and are not corrected.

10 Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra are recorded on a Bruker -500, Bruker AM-300 or a Varian Gemini 300 spectrometer. All spectra are determined in CDCl₃ or D₂O unless otherwise indicated. Chemical shifts are reported in δ units (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane

15 (TMS) or a reference solvent peak and interproton coupling constants are reported in Hertz (Hz). Splitting patterns are designated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad peak; dd, doublet of doublets; dt, doublet of triplets; and app d,

20 apparent doublet, etc. Mass spectra are recorded on a Kratos MS-50 or a Finnegan 4500 instrument utilizing direct chemical ionization (DCI, isobutene), fast atom bombardment (FAB), or electron ion spray (ESI).

Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) is carried

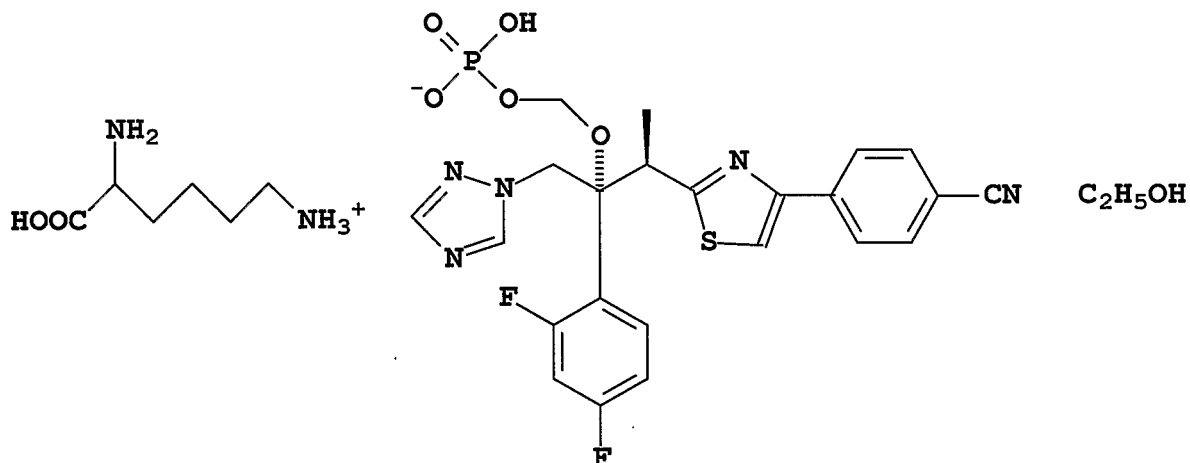
25 out on precoated silica gel plates (60F-254) and visualized using UV light, iodine vapors, and/or staining by heating with methanolic phosphomolybdic acid. Reverse phase chromatography is performed in a glass column using C₁₈ silica gel (Waters Corporation Preparative C₁₈ 125A) at

30 pressures somewhat above atmospheric pressure.

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EXAMPLE 1

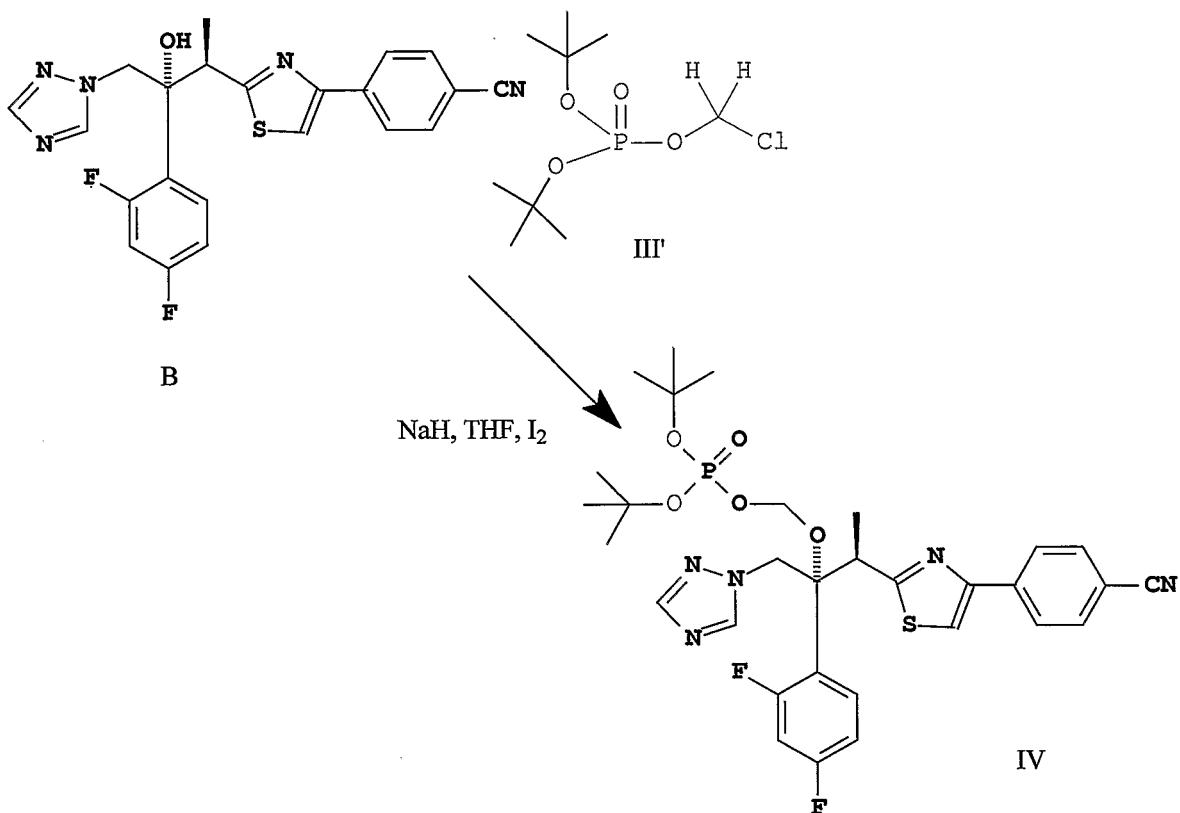
((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-
difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-
yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate mono-lysine salt ethanol
 5 solvate



Step A

An oven dried, 1L round-bottom flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, nitrogen inlet adapter, pressure-equalizing addition funnel fitted with a rubber septum and
 10 temperature probe was charged with sodium hydride (2.89 g, 0.069 mol, 60%) and THF (50 mL). To this stirred suspension, ((2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol (formula B) (10 g, 0.023 mol) in 30 mL of THF was added dropwise over
 15 20 minutes at room temperature. After stirring for 45 minutes, a solution of iodine (2.99 g, 0.0115 mol) in THF (30 mL) was added dropwise over 10 minutes followed by dropwise addition of compound di-tert-butyl chloromethyl phosphate (formula III') (13.29 g, 0.035 mol, ~68% purity)
 20 over 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours at about 41°C to complete the reaction. The completion of the reaction was judged by in-process HPLC.

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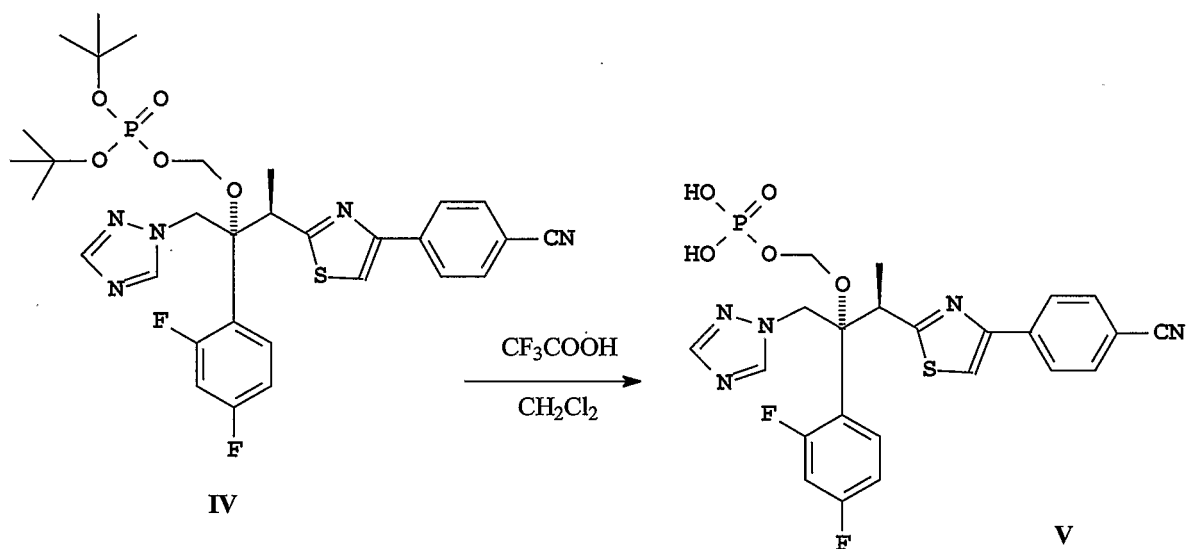
The reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water (100 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL) and the combined organic extract was washed with 10% sodium thiosulfite (50 mL), water (50 mL), brine (50 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to give pale yellow oil (22.8 g, In-process HPLC: ~ 97 area percent). The crude product (formula IV) was used "as is" in Step B.

Step B

To a round-bottom flask equipped with magnetic stirrer, cooling bath, pH probe and N₂ inlet-outlet was charged the product of Step A above (formula IV) (7.5 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (23 mL) and cooled to 0°C. To this stirred solution, trifluoroacetic acid (8.8 mL) was added slowly and stirred for 3 h to complete the reaction. The completion of the

35

reaction was judged by in-process HPLC. The reaction mixture was poured into a cold solution of 2N NaOH (64 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with t-butyl acetate (2 x 65 mL) to remove all the organic impurities. The aqueous layer containing the bis sodium salt product was treated with activated charcoal (10 g) and filtered through a bed of Celite. The clear filtrate was acidified with 1N HCl to pH 2.5. The free acid product was extracted into ethyl acetate (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 3.39 g of crude product V. Alternatively, in a preferred aspect of the present invention, Step B can be performed as a continuous process, the details of which can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art.



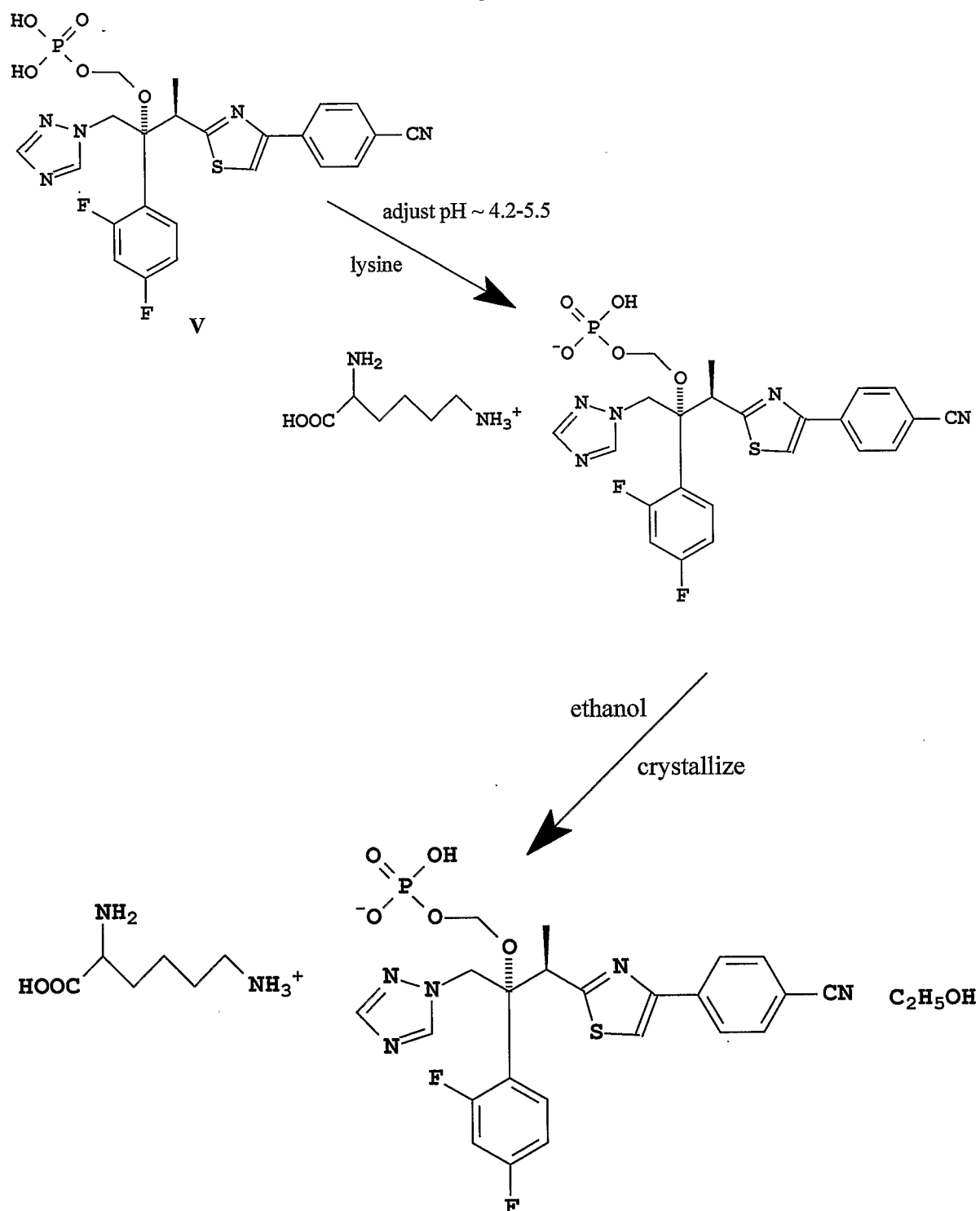
Step C

The above obtained product V was dissolved in methanol (75 mL). With the free acid solution, L-lysine (1.8 g) was added with the pH maintained at 4.2 to 5.5, and the mixture was heated at 60°C for 4.5 h. The hot reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite. The filtrate was

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concentrated to about 5 mL, mixed with ethanol (100 mL) and heated to 65°C to crystallize the solvate of the mono-lysine salt. The solvate was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to afford 3.71 g of the title solvate compound as a crystalline solid.

37



The powder X-ray diffraction data (PXRD) (see Figure 5),
 5 X-ray crystallographic data from single crystal (Tables 1-2)
 and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum data were collected
 (Figures 6A, 6B, 6C), and a differential scanning

calorimetry curve (Figure 7) and thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) curve (Figure 8) were obtained for Example 1.

Table 1: Crystal data and structure refinement for Example 1

5	Temperature	293(2) K
	Wavelength	1.54178 Å
	Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
10	Unit cell dimensions	$a = 9.0314(1)\text{Å}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $b = 10.2534(1)\text{Å}$ $\beta = 90^\circ$ $c = 38.7048(5)\text{Å}$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$
	Volume	$3584.16(7)\text{Å}^3$
	Z, Calculated density	4, 1.371 Kg/m ³
	Absorption coefficient	1.819 mm ⁻¹
15	Crystal size	0.60 x 0.18 x 0.04 mm
	θ range for data collection	2.28 to 65.34°
	Limiting indices	$-9 \leq h \leq 10$, $-11 \leq k \leq 12$, $-45 \leq l \leq 44$
20	Reflections collected / unique	19180 / 5953 [R(int) = 0.0673]
	Completeness to $\theta = 65.34$	98.2 %
	Absorption correction	SADABS
	Max. and min. transmission	1.000 and 0.664
	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2
25	Data / restraints / parameters	5953 / 0 / 459
	Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.054
	Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1 = 0.0409$, $wR2 = 0.1116$
	R indices (all data)	$R1 = 0.0424$, $wR2 = 0.1128$
	Absolute structure parameter	0.024(18)
30	Largest diff. peak and hole	0.411 and -0.273 e.Å ⁻³

Table 2: Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{Å}^2 \times 10^3$). U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor

		x	y	z	U(eq)
40	S(1)	6336(1)	3270(1)	1117(1)	56(1)
	P(1)	4609(1)	9112(1)	606(1)	32(1)
	O(1)	5748(2)	6356(2)	1196(1)	35(1)
	O(2)	5450(2)	8307(2)	907(1)	45(1)
	O(3)	5863(2)	10108(2)	510(1)	44(1)
45	O(4)	3344(2)	9821(2)	759(1)	52(1)
	O(5)	4260(2)	8197(2)	316(1)	42(1)
	N(1)	10040(2)	7579(3)	865(1)	51(1)
	N(2)	9863(3)	6877(3)	1409(1)	59(1)
	N(3)	8616(2)	7513(2)	1315(1)	38(1)
50	N(4)	5365(2)	3376(2)	1734(1)	39(1)
	N(5)	-962(4)	-1128(3)	2299(1)	82(1)
	F(1)	3340(2)	5337(2)	1502(1)	52(1)
	F(2)	1877(2)	6905(3)	2576(1)	84(1)
	C(1)	8746(3)	7918(3)	993(1)	48(1)

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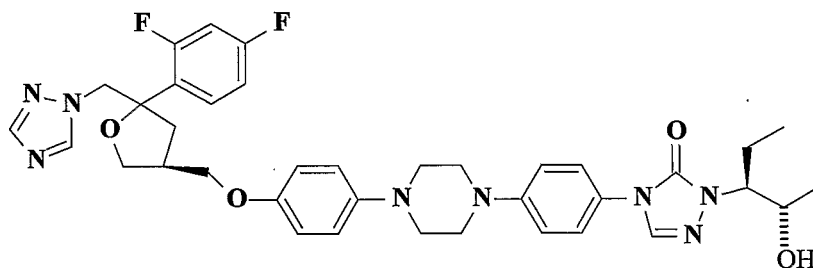
	C(2)	10662(3)	6949(4)	1127(1)	56(1)
	C(3)	7379(3)	7640(3)	1558(1)	39(1)
	C(4)	6300(3)	6470(2)	1544(1)	34(1)
	C(5)	5075(3)	6636(3)	1812(1)	37(1)
5	C(6)	3697(3)	6025(3)	1788(1)	40(1)
	C(7)	2616(3)	6094(3)	2038(1)	52(1)
	C(8)	2931(4)	6811(4)	2328(1)	56(1)
	C(9)	4238(4)	7442(4)	2375(1)	57(1)
	C(10)	5293(3)	7354(3)	2116(1)	47(1)
10	C(11)	4713(3)	7273(3)	1078(1)	37(1)
	C(12)	7153(3)	5159(3)	1604(1)	38(1)
	C(13)	7825(4)	5043(3)	1964(1)	53(1)
	C(14)	6247(3)	3974(3)	1521(1)	36(1)
	C(15)	5129(4)	2093(3)	1246(1)	54(1)
15	C(16)	4724(3)	2303(3)	1578(1)	41(1)
	C(17)	3590(3)	1526(3)	1761(1)	42(1)
	C(18)	2757(3)	2064(3)	2025(1)	45(1)
	C(19)	1603(3)	1388(3)	2171(1)	49(1)
	C(20)	1272(4)	136(3)	2056(1)	50(1)
20	C(21)	2123(4)	-425(3)	1800(1)	60(1)
	C(22)	3275(4)	263(3)	1654(1)	55(1)
	C(23)	34(4)	-559(3)	2194(1)	61(1)
	O(6)	8251(2)	9133(2)	231(1)	50(1)
	O(7)	8850(2)	11116(2)	42(1)	52(1)
25	N(6)	11004(2)	8174(2)	159(1)	35(1)
	N(7)	16090(3)	11826(2)	-191(1)	51(1)
	C(24)	9139(3)	9958(3)	114(1)	37(1)
	C(25)	10739(3)	9548(2)	51(1)	34(1)
	C(26)	11140(3)	9726(3)	-329(1)	39(1)
30	C(27)	12792(3)	9627(3)	-411(1)	38(1)
	C(28)	13646(3)	10790(3)	-274(1)	41(1)
	C(29)	15299(3)	10643(3)	-318(1)	43(1)
	O(8)	1443(4)	11736(3)	770(1)	107(1)
	C(30)	315(8)	11509(8)	1032(2)	143(3)
35	C(31)	287(10)	12513(11)	1249(2)	207(5)
	H(30)	6577	9701	417	105(17)
	H(1A)	8023	8379	874	58
	H(2A)	11602	6583	1111	67
	H(3A)	6838	8434	1506	47
40	H(3B)	7770	7718	1790	47
	H(7A)	1711	5674	2011	63
	H(9A)	4420	7920	2575	69
	H(10A)	6187	7791	2145	57
	H(11A)	4152	7613	1271	45
45	H(11B)	4027	6856	920	45
	H(12A)	7986	5159	1441	45
	H(13A)	8340	4227	1984	80
	H(13B)	7051	5080	2134	80
	H(13C)	8506	5748	2001	80
50	H(15A)	4796	1408	1108	65
	H(18A)	2982	2896	2105	54
	H(19A)	1044	1767	2346	58
	H(21A)	1918	-1268	1725	72
	H(22A)	3848	-123	1483	66
55	H(6NA)	11944	7965	119	67(11)
	H(6NB)	10414	7645	39	50(9)
	H(6NC)	10812	8091	384	39(8)
	H(7NA)	16088	12436	-358	105(17)
	H(7NB)	17029	11620	-136	79(12)

			40		
	H(7NC)	15625	12139	-3	102(16)
	H(25A)	11384	10114	189	41
	H(26A)	10788	10575	-404	47
	H(26B)	10618	9073	-463	47
5	H(27A)	13186	8834	-310	45
	H(27B)	12924	9573	-660	45
	H(28A)	13322	11570	-393	49
	H(28B)	13423	10900	-30	49
	H(29A)	15637	9886	-190	52
10	H(29B)	15527	10507	-560	52
	H(8O)	2012	11076	777	130(20)
	H(30A)	-645	11410	923	172
	H(30B)	535	10713	1157	172
	H(31A)	-447	12360	1424	310
15	H(31B)	46	13294	1124	310
	H(31C)	1241	12608	1355	310

EXAMPLE 2

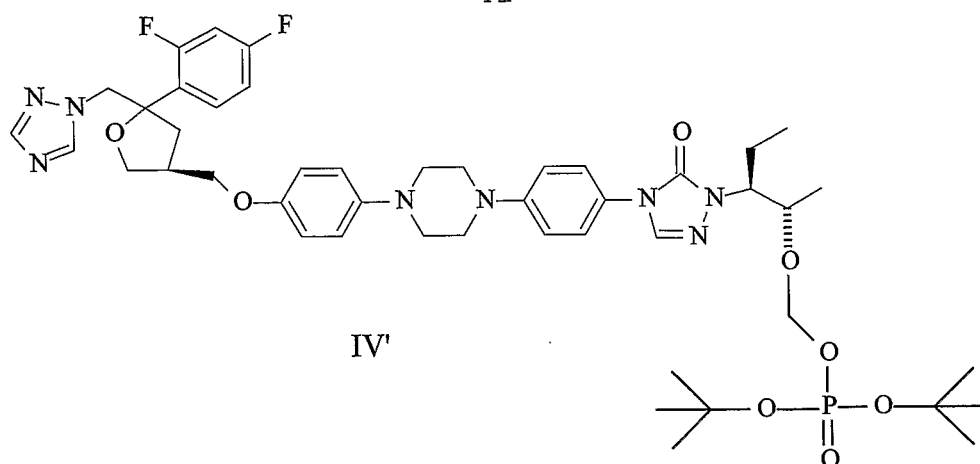
Mono-lysine salt of 1-((2*S*,3*S*)-3-(4-(4-(4-(4-((3*S*)-5-((1*H*-
 20 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-
 tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methoxy)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)phenyl)-
 5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-2-yloxy)methyl
 dihydrogen phosphate

Step A of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound
 25 below is used in place of the compound of formula B:



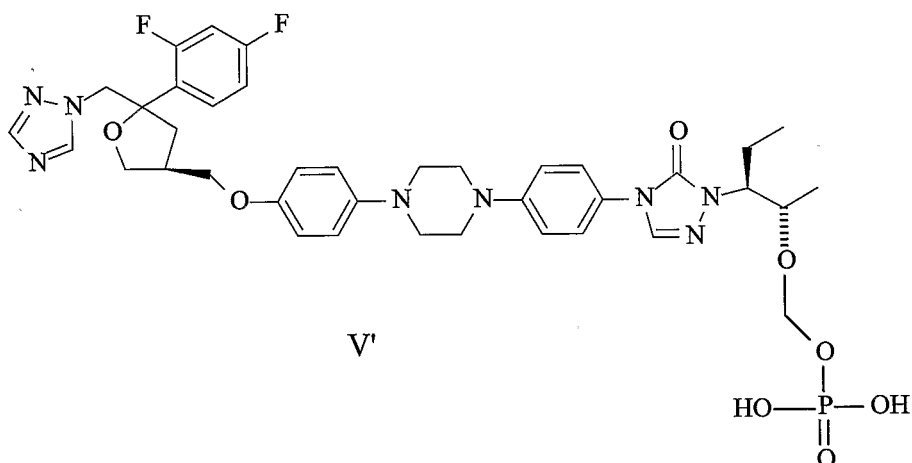
The crude product of the compound of formula IV' is
 obtained and used "as is" in Step B:

41



IV'

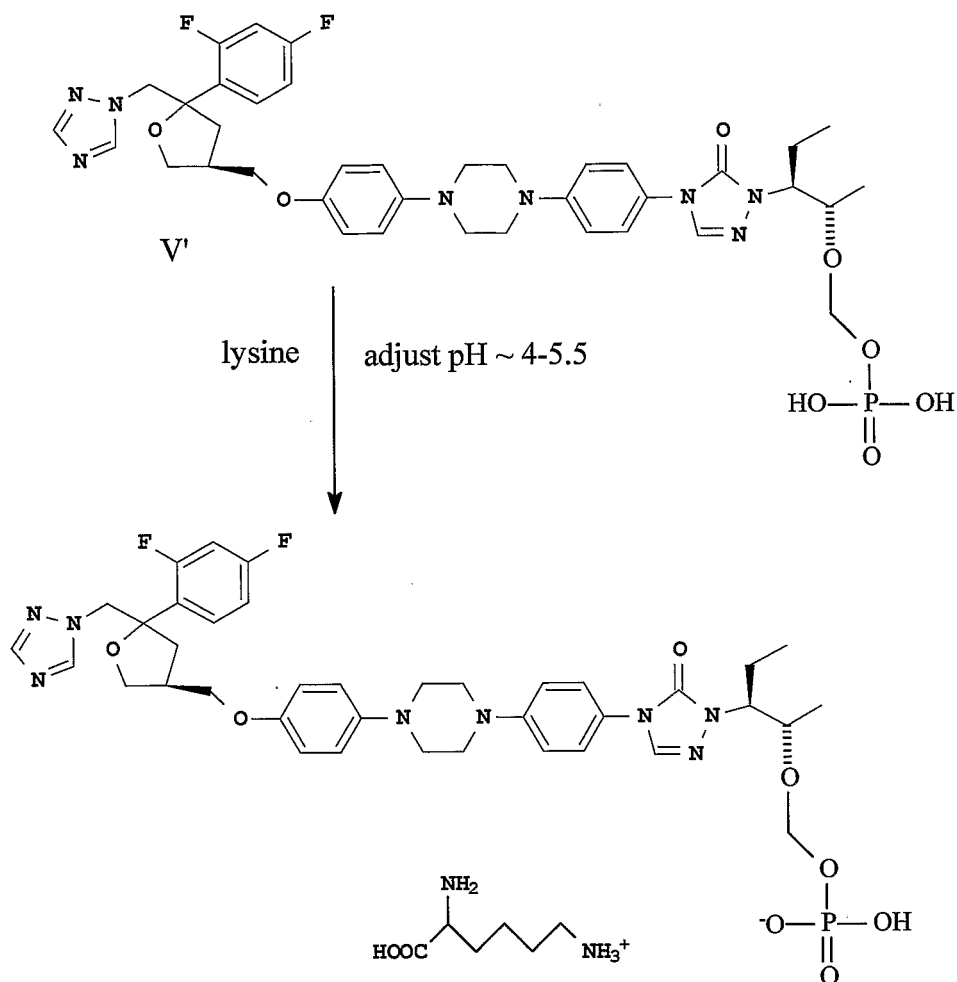
Step B of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula IV' is used in place of the compound of formula IV. Crude product V' is made:



V'

Step C of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula V' is used in place of the compound of formula V to make the mono-lysine salt compound:

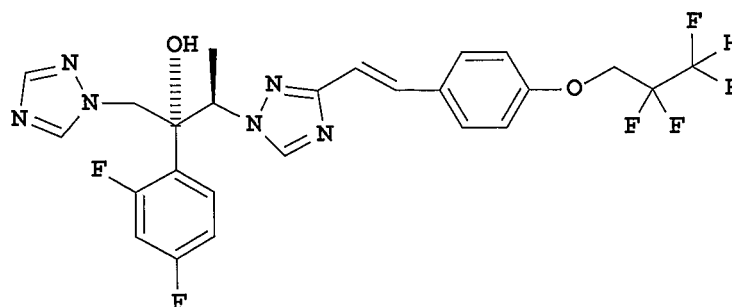
42



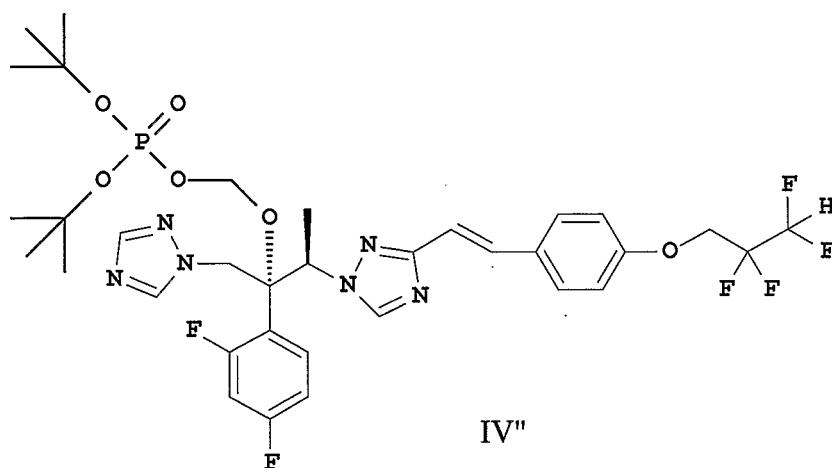
EXAMPLE 3

5 Mono-lysine salt of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(3-((*E*)-4-(2,2,3,3,-
tetrafluoropropoxy)styryl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-(2,4-
difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-
yl)oxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate

Step A of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound below is used in place of the compound of formula B:

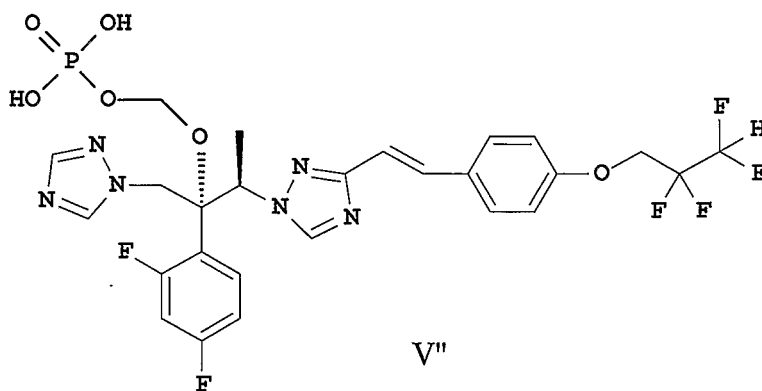


The crude product of the compound of formula IV'' is obtained and used "as is" in Step B:

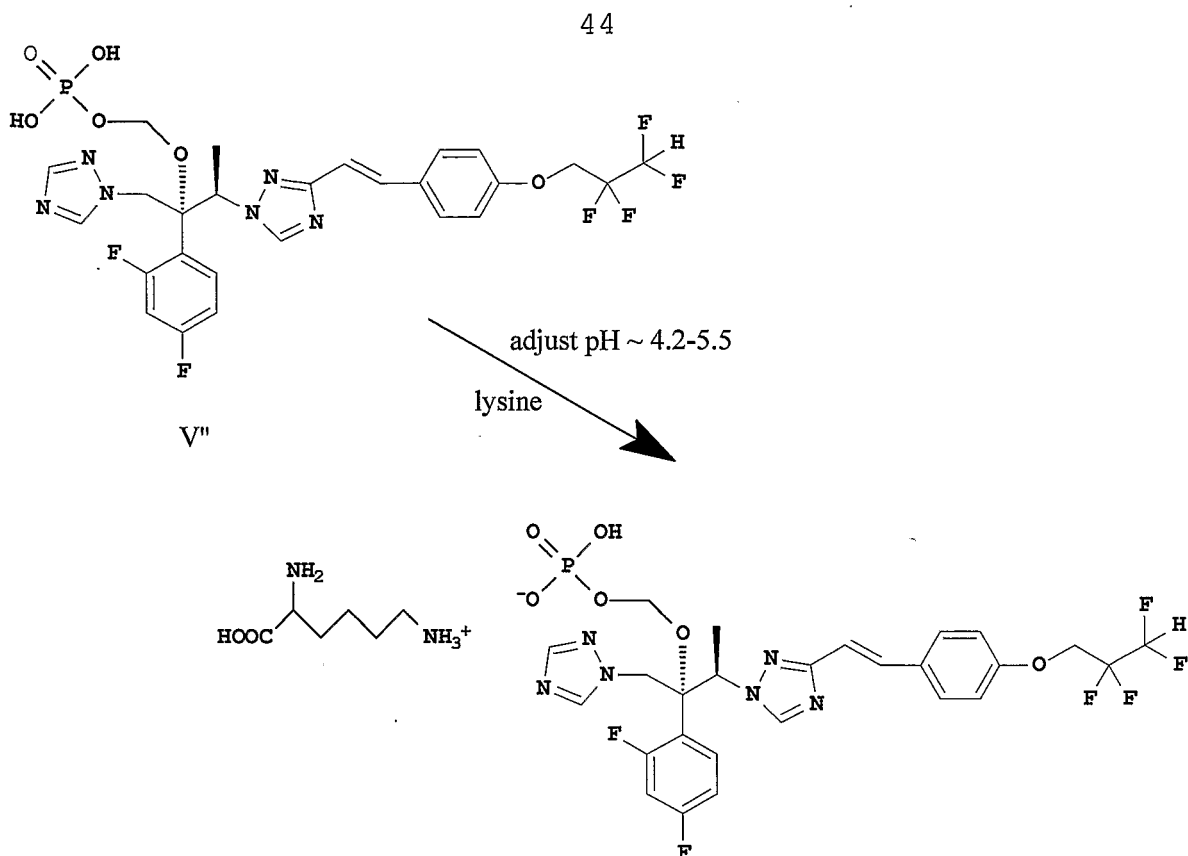


Step B of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula IV'' is used in place of the compound of formula IV.

5 Crude product V'' is made:



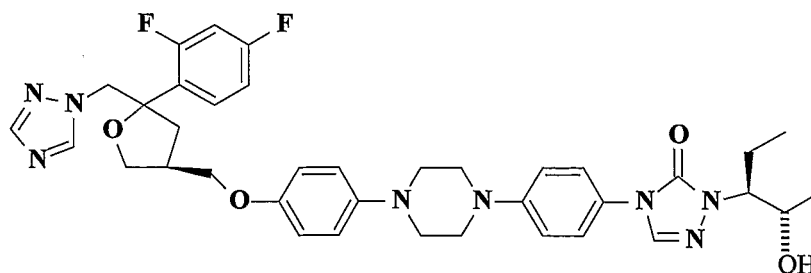
Step C of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula V'' is used in place of the compound of formula V to make the mono-lysine salt compound:



EXAMPLE 4

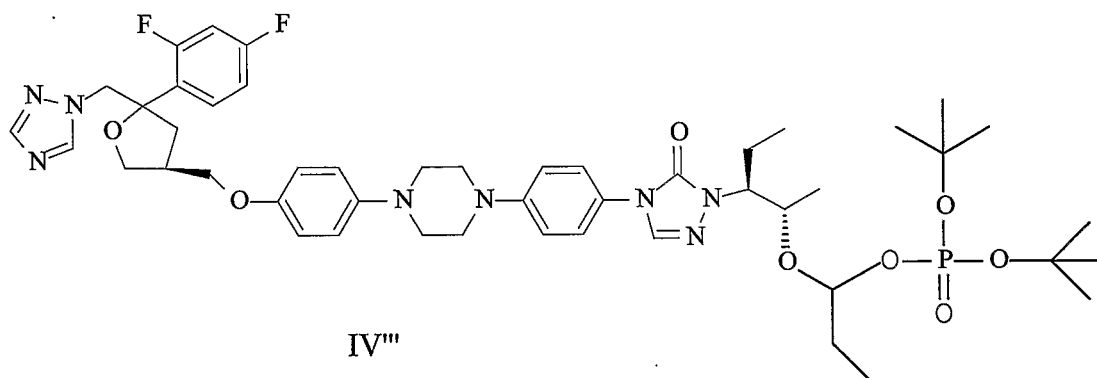
5 Mono-lysine salt of 1-((2*S*,3*S*)-3-(4-(4-(4-(4-(((3*S*)-5-((1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methoxy)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)phenyl)-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-2-yloxy)propyl dihydrogen phosphate

Step A of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound below is used in place of the compound of formula B:

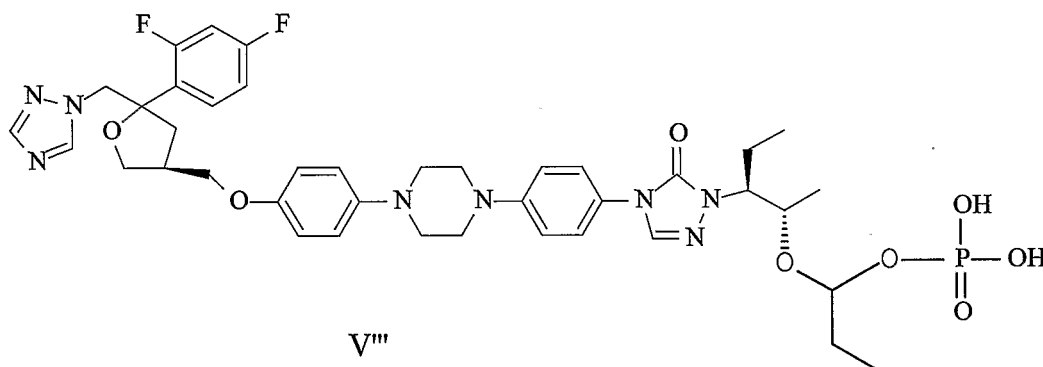


45

The crude product of the compound of formula IV''' is obtained, wherein R¹ of the chloride intermediate III is ethyl and R is hydrogen, and used "as is" in Step B:

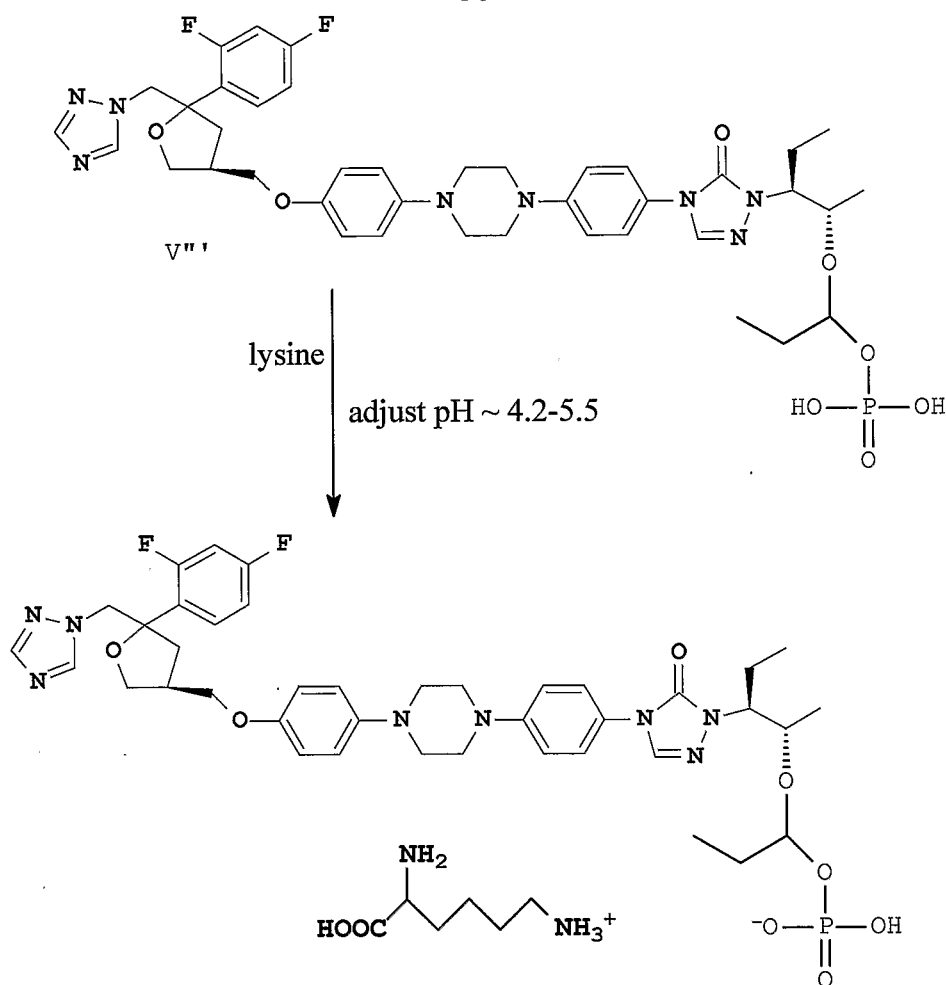


- 5 Step B of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula IV''' is used in place of the compound of formula IV. Crude product V''' is made:



- 10 Step C of Example 1 is repeated, except the compound of formula V''' is used in place of the compound of formula V to make the mono-lysine salt compound:

46



EXAMPLE 5

((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-
difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-
yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate mono-lysine salt isopropyl
 5 alcohol solvate

Steps A, B and C of Example 1 were repeated, except the filtrate in Step C was concentrated and mixed with isopropyl alcohol (100 mL) and heated to 65°C to crystallize the solvate of the mono-lysine salt. The solvate was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to obtain the title solvate compound as a crystalline solid.

47

The PXRD data (see Figure 9), X-ray crystallographic data from single crystal (Tables 3-4) was collected, and a DSC curve (Figure 10) and TGA curve (Figure 11) were obtained for Example 5.

5

Table 3: Crystal data and structure refinement for Example 5

10	Temperature	293(2) K
	Wavelength	1.54178 Å
	Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
	Unit cell dimensions	$a = 9.0716(3)\text{Å}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $b = 10.3611(3)\text{Å}$ $\beta = 90^\circ$ $c = 38.6521(11)\text{Å}$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$
15	Volume	$3632.98(19)\text{Å}^3$
	Z, Calculated density	4, 1.378 Kg/m ³
	Absorption coefficient	1.805 mm ⁻¹
	Crystal size	0.40 x 0.18 x 0.10 mm
20	θ range for data collection	2.29 to 65.29°
	Limiting indices	$-10 \leq h \leq 10$, $-12 \leq k \leq 11$, $-45 \leq l \leq 45$
	Reflections collected / unique	19302 / 5801 [R(int) = 0.0757]
	Completeness to $\theta = 65.29$	98.0 %
25	Absorption correction	SADABS
	Max. and min. transmission	1.000 and 0.631
	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2
	Data / restraints / parameters	5801 / 0 / 468
30	Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.078
	Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1 = 0.0493$, $wR2 = 0.1354$
	R indices (all data)	$R1 = 0.0522$, $wR2 = 0.1375$
	Absolute structure parameter	0.03(2)
	Largest diff. peak and hole	1.253 and -0.371 e.Å ⁻³

35

Table 4: Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{Å}^2 \times 10^3$). U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor

40		x	y	z	U(eq)
	S(1)	6247(1)	3328(1)	1114(1)	48(1)
	P(1)	4521(1)	9094(1)	613(1)	29(1)
45	O(1)	5671(2)	6364(2)	1202(1)	31(1)
	O(2)	5343(3)	8315(2)	921(1)	40(1)
	O(3)	5766(3)	10084(2)	519(1)	40(1)
	O(4)	3249(3)	9801(3)	760(1)	47(1)
	O(5)	4198(3)	8179(2)	325(1)	40(1)
50	N(1)	9942(3)	7464(3)	862(1)	41(1)
	N(2)	9831(3)	6952(4)	1425(1)	53(1)
	N(3)	8541(3)	7483(3)	1317(1)	33(1)
	N(4)	5383(3)	3368(3)	1740(1)	34(1)
	N(5)	-796(5)	-1240(5)	2303(1)	86(1)

48

	F(1)	3316(3)	5308(3)	1514(1)	66(1)
	F(2)	1871(3)	6753(3)	2596(1)	83(1)
	C(1)	8637(4)	7775(4)	984(1)	40(1)
	C(2)	10609(4)	6972(5)	1139(1)	53(1)
5	C(3)	7316(4)	7631(3)	1559(1)	34(1)
	C(4)	6229(3)	6476(3)	1550(1)	28(1)
	C(5)	5032(3)	6616(3)	1821(1)	31(1)
	C(6)	3676(4)	5989(4)	1798(1)	37(1)
	C(7)	2606(4)	6016(4)	2051(1)	49(1)
10	C(8)	2911(5)	6711(5)	2344(1)	53(1)
	C(9)	4180(4)	7359(5)	2388(1)	51(1)
	C(10)	5241(4)	7331(4)	2130(1)	45(1)
	C(11)	4637(4)	7271(3)	1085(1)	34(1)
	C(12)	7096(4)	5183(3)	1604(1)	34(1)
15	C(13)	7783(4)	5075(4)	1964(1)	48(1)
	C(14)	6207(4)	3996(3)	1520(1)	31(1)
	C(15)	5132(5)	2120(4)	1248(1)	45(1)
	C(16)	4761(4)	2293(3)	1586(1)	36(1)
	C(17)	3677(4)	1497(3)	1775(1)	36(1)
20	C(18)	2777(4)	2025(4)	2025(1)	42(1)
	C(19)	1640(5)	1323(4)	2169(1)	45(1)
	C(20)	1400(5)	69(4)	2063(1)	44(1)
	C(21)	2327(5)	-495(4)	1822(1)	49(1)
	C(22)	3453(5)	219(4)	1679(1)	46(1)
25	C(23)	170(5)	-667(4)	2200(1)	57(1)
	O(6)	8154(3)	9113(3)	240(1)	45(1)
	O(7)	8763(3)	11091(2)	58(1)	47(1)
	N(6)	10897(3)	8162(3)	162(1)	32(1)
	N(7)	16016(3)	11822(3)	-191(1)	48(1)
30	C(24)	9044(4)	9935(3)	126(1)	33(1)
	C(25)	10647(4)	9530(3)	64(1)	28(1)
	C(26)	11053(4)	9738(3)	-318(1)	34(1)
	C(27)	12697(4)	9652(3)	-396(1)	34(1)
	C(28)	13566(4)	10807(3)	-257(1)	37(1)
35	C(29)	15198(4)	10632(3)	-300(1)	39(1)
	O(8)	1614(4)	11897(3)	792(1)	83(1)
	C(30)	829(6)	11841(5)	1115(1)	75(2)
	C(31)	497(7)	13146(6)	1234(2)	91(2)
	C(32)	-444(9)	10990(7)	1078(3)	134(3)
40	H(30)	6716	9809	413	61(13)
	H(1A)	7885	8148	855	47
	H(2A)	11570	6660	1130	64
	H(3A)	6783	8416	1504	40
	H(3B)	7706	7720	1791	40
45	H(7A)	1716	5582	2024	58
	H(9A)	4345	7823	2591	62
	H(10A)	6112	7792	2160	54
	H(11A)	4065	7586	1279	40
	H(11B)	3966	6860	924	40
50	H(12A)	7918	5199	1439	41
	H(13A)	8297	4268	1984	72
	H(13B)	7021	5115	2136	72
	H(13C)	8463	5773	1999	72
	H(15A)	4819	1436	1111	54
55	H(18A)	2938	2869	2098	50
	H(19A)	1037	1693	2336	55
	H(21A)	2190	-1351	1757	59
	H(22A)	4071	-159	1515	55
	H(6NA)	10559	8028	378	20(8)

			49		
	H(6NB)	11867	7983	155	35(10)
	H(6NC)	10409	7646	14	59(13)
	H(7NA)	16843	11601	-77	42(11)
	H(7NB)	16251	12304	-377	73(16)
5	H(7NC)	15435	12288	-50	140(30)
	H(25A)	11288	10076	207	34
	H(26A)	10541	9098	-456	40
	H(26B)	10701	10581	-389	40
	H(27A)	12835	9600	-644	41
10	H(27B)	13087	8867	-295	41
	H(28A)	13259	11582	-378	44
	H(28B)	13344	10921	-13	44
	H(29A)	15524	9904	-162	47
	H(29B)	15415	10445	-541	47
15	H(8O)	2172	11183	752	95(19)
	H(30A)	1489	11449	1286	90
	H(31A)	1398	13621	1261	137
	H(31B)	-8	13106	1452	137
	H(31C)	-118	13570	1066	137
20	H(32A)	-116	10144	1012	201
	H(32B)	-1090	11326	903	201
	H(32C)	-962	10939	1294	201

25 EXAMPLE 6

((2R,3R)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate mono-lysine salt n-propyl alcohol solvate

30 Steps A, B and C of Example 1 were repeated, except the filtrate in Step C was concentrated and mixed with n-propyl alcohol (100 mL) and heated to 65°C to crystallize the solvate of the mono-lysine salt. The solvate was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to obtain the
35 title solvate compound as a crystalline solid.

The PXRD data (see Figure 12), X-ray crystallographic data from single crystal (Tables 5-6) was collected, and a DSC (Figure 13) and TGA curve (Figure 14) were obtained for
40 Example 6.

Table 5: Crystal data and structure refinement for Example 6

Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	1.54178 Å

50

	Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
	Unit cell dimensions	$a = 9.0728(1)\text{\AA}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $b = 10.3764(1)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 90^\circ$ $c = 38.7396(5)\text{\AA}$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$
5	Volume	$3647.06(7)\text{\AA}^3$
	Z, Calculated density	4, 1.373 Kg/m^3
	Absorption coefficient	1.798 mm^{-1}
	Crystal size	$0.25 \times 0.15 \times 0.10\text{ mm}$
	θ range for data collection	2.28 to 65.20°
10	Limiting indices	$-9 \leq h \leq 10$, $-11 \leq k \leq 11$, $-45 \leq l \leq 41$
	Reflections collected / unique	19537 / 6047 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0742$]
	Completeness to $\theta = 65.34$	98.0 %
	Absorption correction	SADABS
15	Max. and min. transmission	1.000 and 0.740
	Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2
	Data / restraints / parameters	6047 / 0 / 465
	Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.050
	Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1 = 0.0526$, $wR2 = 0.1449$
20	R indices (all data)	$R1 = 0.0539$, $wR2 = 0.1462$
	Absolute structure parameter	$0.04(2)$
	Largest diff. peak and hole	0.910 and $-0.312\text{ e.\AA}^{-3}$

25 Table 6: Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA} \times 10^3$). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor

		x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
30	S(1)	6078(1)	3387(1)	1093(1)	50(1)
	P(1)	4526(1)	9111(1)	606(1)	29(1)
	O(1)	5639(2)	6391(2)	1196(1)	32(1)
	O(2)	5337(3)	8336(2)	918(1)	42(1)
	O(3)	5784(3)	10080(2)	506(1)	41(1)
35	O(4)	3260(3)	9840(3)	752(1)	48(1)
	O(5)	4181(3)	8185(2)	320(1)	40(1)
	N(1)	9928(3)	7531(3)	862(1)	45(1)
	N(2)	9784(3)	6867(4)	1416(1)	56(1)
	N(3)	8526(3)	7473(3)	1314(1)	35(1)
40	N(4)	5304(3)	3359(3)	1727(1)	35(1)
	N(5)	-775(5)	-1299(4)	2310(1)	82(1)
	F(1)	3256(3)	5349(2)	1502(1)	60(1)
	F(2)	1865(3)	6725(3)	2594(1)	81(1)
	C(1)	8632(4)	7860(4)	989(1)	41(1)
45	C(2)	10577(4)	6925(5)	1128(1)	55(1)
	C(3)	7292(4)	7610(3)	1558(1)	36(1)
	C(4)	6205(3)	6466(3)	1542(1)	29(1)
	C(5)	4990(3)	6613(3)	1816(1)	33(1)
	C(6)	3635(4)	6002(3)	1790(1)	37(1)
50	C(7)	2571(4)	6012(4)	2042(1)	50(1)
	C(8)	2883(4)	6693(5)	2339(1)	54(1)
	C(9)	4161(5)	7343(5)	2388(1)	56(1)
	C(10)	5201(4)	7306(4)	2123(1)	44(1)
	C(11)	4612(4)	7294(3)	1080(1)	33(1)
55	C(12)	7030(3)	5164(3)	1592(1)	34(1)
	C(13)	7723(5)	5021(4)	1952(1)	50(1)

51

	C(14)	6101(4)	4001(3)	1506(1)	33(1)
	C(15)	4935(5)	2194(4)	1222(1)	49(1)
	C(16)	4622(4)	2330(3)	1566(1)	35(1)
	C(17)	3582(4)	1499(3)	1759(1)	36(1)
5	C(18)	2760(4)	1997(3)	2031(1)	41(1)
	C(19)	1681(4)	1265(4)	2184(1)	47(1)
	C(20)	1400(4)	8(3)	2064(1)	43(1)
	C(21)	2230(5)	-496(4)	1802(1)	51(1)
	C(22)	3313(5)	234(3)	1646(1)	49(1)
10	C(23)	203(5)	-729(4)	2209(1)	56(1)
	O(6)	8147(3)	9104(3)	230(1)	46(1)
	O(7)	8741(3)	11066(2)	42(1)	50(1)
	N(6)	10896(3)	8158(2)	159(1)	32(1)
	N(7)	15977(3)	11804(3)	-178(1)	50(1)
15	C(24)	9035(3)	9923(3)	114(1)	33(1)
	C(25)	10645(3)	9514(3)	54(1)	29(1)
	C(26)	11055(4)	9707(3)	-326(1)	36(1)
	C(27)	12704(4)	9646(3)	-403(1)	35(1)
	C(28)	13546(4)	10785(3)	-260(1)	38(1)
20	C(29)	15176(4)	10662(3)	-317(1)	40(1)
	O(8)	1348(4)	11714(3)	751(1)	81(1)
	C(30)	88(7)	11246(6)	952(2)	90(2)
	C(31)	-80(8)	11882(8)	1265(2)	105(2)
	C(32)	-1357(11)	11214(9)	1478(2)	144(4)
25	H(30)	6537	9874	388	120(30)
	H(1A)	7901	8299	869	49
	H(2A)	11516	6570	1113	66
	H(3A)	6765	8400	1507	43
	H(3B)	7682	7679	1791	43
30	H(7A)	1681	5580	2014	60
	H(9A)	4338	7796	2590	67
	H(10A)	6075	7762	2151	53
	H(11A)	4040	7610	1274	40
	H(11B)	3942	6888	918	40
35	H(12A)	7849	5167	1427	41
	H(13A)	8219	4206	1967	75
	H(13B)	6964	5064	2124	75
	H(13C)	8419	5705	1989	75
	H(15A)	4573	1543	1080	59
40	H(18A)	2941	2829	2110	49
	H(19A)	1136	1599	2366	56
	H(21A)	2061	-1335	1727	61
	H(22A)	3866	-112	1466	59
	H(6NA)	10650	8060	380	20(7)
45	H(6NB)	11844	7963	131	58(13)
	H(6NC)	10348	7637	29	41(10)
	H(7NA)	15617	12000	32	61
	H(7NB)	15847	12478	-321	61
	H(7NC)	16945	11626	-160	61
50	H(25A)	11282	10068	194	35
	H(26A)	10561	9052	-462	43
	H(26B)	10685	10538	-401	43
	H(27A)	13104	8859	-305	42
	H(27B)	12846	9612	-651	42
55	H(28A)	13196	11568	-369	45
	H(28B)	13354	10855	-14	45
	H(29A)	15533	9888	-205	48
	H(29B)	15371	10583	-562	48
	H(8O)	2096	11228	727	140(30)

			52		
	H(30A)	-804	11354	817	108
	H(30B)	213	10332	996	108
	H(31A)	-322	12780	1225	127
	H(31B)	834	11846	1395	127
5	H(32A)	-1497	11663	1692	216
	H(32B)	-1095	10334	1524	216
	H(32C)	-2253	11238	1346	216

10 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

Bis-lysine salt of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane

The above obtained product of formula V from Example 1, after Steps A and B, was dissolved in methanol (75 mL). To this, L-lysine (1.8 g) was added, the pH maintained at 7.0 to 9.0, and the mixture heated at 60°C for 4.5 h. The hot reaction mixture was filtered through a bed of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated to about 5 mL, mixed with ethanol (100 mL) and heated to 65°C to crystallize the bis lysine salt. The salt was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to afford 3.71 g of the title compound as an off white crystalline solid.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

Di-tris salt of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane

Comparative Example 1 (10 g, 11.3 mmol) was dissolved in water. 22.6 mL 1N HCl is added to pH 2.65, and 70 mL of ethyl acetate for extraction. The mixture was washed with 70 mL water. The free acid in the EtOAc layer was separated, wherein the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL X 2), the EtOAc layer was concentrated in vacuo to afford 380 mg of glassy solid. 2.596 g of tris amine salt in 3.6 mL water (70-80°C) was added. A milky suspension was obtained.

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The reaction mixture was heated to 50-55°C for 2h, cooled to rt and stirred for 18 h. Filtration and rinsing with EtOAc followed. The di-tris salt was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to afford 7.92 g of the compound as an off white crystalline solid.

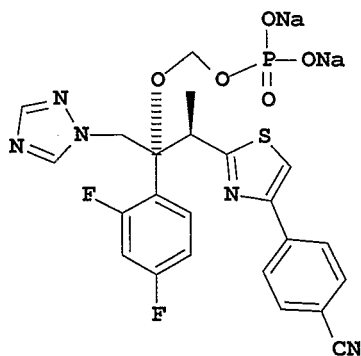
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

Tert-butyl amine salt of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen
phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane

A solution of product IV of Example 1, after Steps A and B, was dissolved in 50 mL of ethyl acetate and to this was added t-butyl amine (5.3 mL) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40°C for about 1 hour to crystallize the product. The bis t-butyl amine salt was collected on a Buchner funnel and dried under vacuum to afford 2.21 g of the compound as an off white crystalline solid.

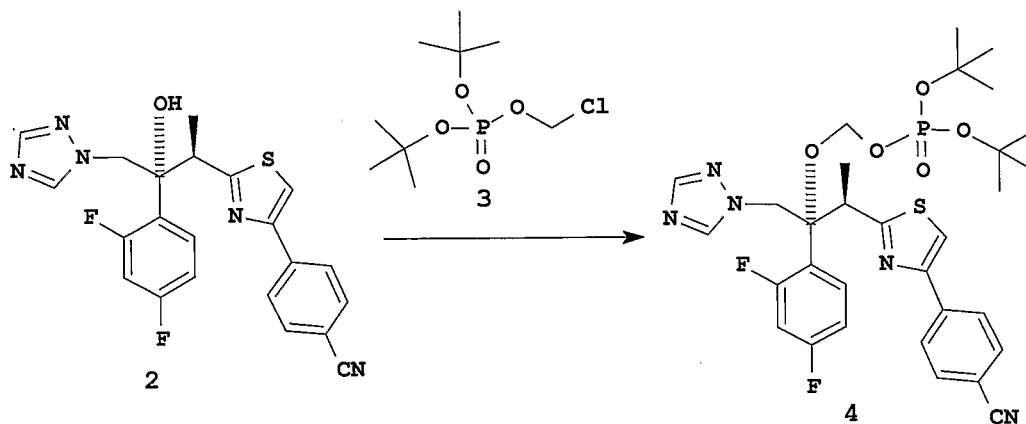
COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 4

(2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(dihydrogen
phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane, sodium salt



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Step A

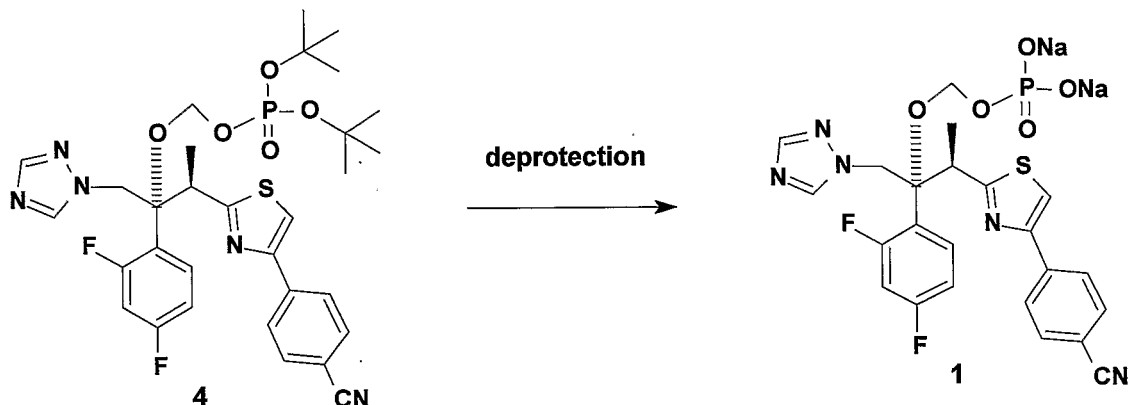


To a solution of (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, 2, (8.74 g, 20 mmol) in THF (40 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere was added sodium hydride (0.80 g, 60% in oil, 20 mmol) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at rt for 0.25 h and then di-tert-butyl chloromethyl phosphate, 3 (10.3 g, 40 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture was heated at 50°C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to rt and was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in Et₂O and is washed with H₂O and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and is concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain 17.0 g of crude compound, 4, as a gum. A small portion of this crude compound was purified by reverse phase chromatography on C-18. The column was eluted with 30% CH₃CN/H₂O, 38% CH₃CN/H₂O, 45% CH₃CN/H₂O and then 50% CH₃CN/H₂O. The product containing fractions are concentrated under reduced pressure in order to remove CH₃CN. The resulting aqueous layer was then extracted with Et₂O. The Et₂O layers are washed with brine, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford purified compound, 4, as a white solid. The spectra data is as follows: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, 2H, J=9), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, 2H, J=9), 7.63 (s,

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1H), 7.36-7.27 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.78 (m, 2H), 5.53 (dd, 1H, J=28,6), 5.53 (dd, 1H, J=9,6), 5.17 (d, 1H, J=15), 5.03 (d, 1H, J=15), 4.01 (q, 1H, J=7), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.37 (d, 3H, J=7). MS [ESI+ (M+H)+] 660.2 obs.

5 Step B



The crude (2R,3R)-3-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-[(di-tert-butyl phosphonoxy)methoxy]butane, 4, (17 g) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). To this solution was added TFA (50 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 0.25 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added H₂O (200 mL), Et₂O (100 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 7.6 by addition of solid Na₂CO₃ and then the organic and aqueous layers are separated. The aqueous layer was then subjected to reverse phase chromatography on 400 g of C-18 eluted with H₂O to 5% CH₃CN/H₂O. The product containing fractions are concentrated under reduced pressure, frozen and lyophilized to afford 1.5 g of the compound, 1, as a white solid. (1.5 g, 12% over two steps). The spectra data is as follows: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O) δ 8.91 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, 2H, J=8), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, 2H, J=8), 7.21 (dd, 1H, J=15,9), 6.99 (ddd, 1H, J=9,9,2), 6.91 (ddd, 1H, J=9,9,2), 5.35 (dd, 1H, J=6,6), 5.29 (d, 1H, J=15),

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5.21 (dd, 1H, J=6,6), 5.19 (d, 1H, J=15), 3.86 (q, 1H, J=7), and 1.35 (d, 3H, J=7); MS [(ESI- (M-H)- 546.1]; Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₈F₂N₅O₅S₁P₁/Na₂/3.5 H₂O: C, 42.21: H, 3.85: N, 10.70: Na, 7.03. Found: C, 42.32: H, 3.83: N, 10.60: Na, 7.04.

The di-tert-butyl chloromethyl phosphate, 3, may be made by any of the following methods.

Method 1

Silver di-t-butyl phosphate (6.34 g, 20 mmol), which is prepared by mixing di-t-butyl phosphate (obtained from di-t-butyl phosphite by the method of Zwierzak and Kluba, Tetrahedron, Vol. 27, 3163 (1971)) with one equivalent of silver carbonate in 50% aqueous acetonitrile and by lyophilizing to dryness, is placed together with chloriodomethane (35 g, 200 mmol) in benzene and stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is chromatographed on silica and eluted with 2:1 hexanes-ethyl acetate. Appropriate fractions are concentrated to dryness to obtain the subtitled compound 3 (3.7 g, 71% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.63 (d, 2H, J=17), 1.51 (s, 18H); MS (MH⁺ = 259).

Method 2

Tetrabutylammonium di-t-butyl phosphate is prepared by dissolving di-t-butyl phosphate [20g, 94 mmol (obtained from di-t-butyl phosphite by the method of Zwierzak and Kluba, Tetrahedron, Vol. 27, 3163 (1971))] in methanolic tetrabutylammonium hydroxide (47 mL of 1M solution, 47 mmol). The reaction mixture has a temperature of 23°C and pH of 4.33. The pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to 6.5-7.0 by addition of methanolic tetrabutylammonium hydroxide (48 mL

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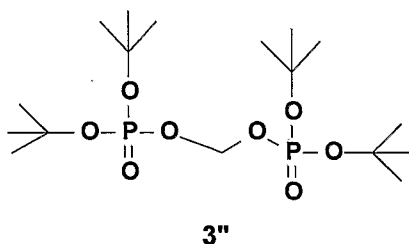
of 1M solution, 48 mmol) over 0.2 h. The reaction mixture is stirred for 0.5 h at approximately 26°C and then is concentrated under reduced pressure at a bath temperature below 40°C. The crude residue is azeotroped three times by adding toluene (3x100 mL) and then the mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue is then triturated in cold hexanes (0°C) for 1 h and then the solid is collected by filtration, washed with a minimum amount of cold hexanes and dried to give a first crop of tetrabutylammonium di-t-butyl phosphate as a white solid. (24.0 g). The mother liquor is concentrated under reduced pressure and then triturated in cold hexanes (20 mL) for 1h. The solid is collected by filtration, washed with a minimum amount of cold hexanes and dried to give a second crop of tetrabutylammonium di-t-butyl phosphate as a white solid. [(8.5g), 32.5 g total (77%)]. A solution of tetrabutylammonium di-t-butyl phosphate (218 g, 480 mmol) in benzene (200 mL) is added dropwise to stirred chloroiodomethane (800 g, 4535 mmol) over 1.5 h at rt. The reaction mixture is stirred an additional 1.5 h at rt and then is concentrated under reduced pressure. The oily residue is dissolved in Et2O and filtered to remove white solids that precipitates. The organic layer is washed with saturated NaHCO3 and H2O/brine (1/1). The organic layer is then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a red brown oil (320 g). The red brown oil is subjected to chromatography on silica gel (800 g) eluted with 20% EtOAc/Hexanes, 25% EtOAc/Hexanes then 30% EtOAc/Hexanes. The product containing fractions are concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a golden oil. The oil is diluted with CH2Cl2 (30 mL), concentrated under reduced pressure and then dried under vacuum to yield

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the compound 3 (61.3g, 49% yield). ^1H NMR (Benzene- d_6) δ 5.20 (2H, d, $J=15$), 1.22 (18H, s).

Method 3

Iodochloromethane (974 g, 402 mL, 5.53 mol) at 25°C is
5 treated with tetrabutylammonium di-*t*-butylphosphate (250 g, 0.553 mol). The phosphate is added portionwise over 10 minutes. The heterogeneous mixture becomes a clear pink solution after approximately 15 minutes. The mixture is stirred for three hours, and the iodochloromethane is then
10 removed by rotary evaporation with a bath temperature of <30°C. The residue is taken up in 1 L *t*-butyl methyl ether and stirred for 15 minutes to precipitate tetrabutylammonium iodide by-product. Tetrabutylammonium iodide is removed by vacuum filtration through a sintered glass funnel. The
15 filtrate is concentrated by rotary evaporation to an oil which contains a 5:1 mixture of 3'' and undesired dimer impurity:



The mixture can be purified by a silica gel
chromatography to obtain 3 as pure compound in ~60% yield as
20 an oil.

Crystalline Data and Physical-Chemical Properties

Single-crystals of solvate forms for the mono-lysine salts are analyzed by crystallography, and the ethanol
25 solvate and *n*-propyl alcohol solvate are found to be isomorphous with the isopropyl alcohol solvate (Table 7).

Table 7: Crystalline Data

Solvate Compound	Solvent Sites for Z'	Solvent % (w/w)	Z'	V _m	Space Group	d _{calc} g/cc	Solubility (mg/ml)
Mono-lysine salt (ethanol)	EtOH	5.9	4	896	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	1.371	>200
Mono-lysine salt (isopropyl alcohol)	iPA	7.5	4	908	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	1.378	-
Mono-lysine salt (n-propyl alcohol)	nPA	7.5	4	911	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	1.373	-

The obtained solvate of the mono-lysine salt of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate is scaled up and fully characterized. Physical-chemical properties including solubility, stability, moisture uptake, compaction, etc., are evaluated and compared to the bis-lysine salt of Comparative Example 1.

The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof demonstrates greatly improved hygroscopicity (Figures 1, 2), especially at higher RH values (50% uptake relative to the bis-lysine salt of Comparative Example 1 at 90% RH). For instance, Comparative Example 1 has about 10% change in weight at 60% RH (Fig. 1), whereas Example 1 has about 2-2.5% change in weight at the same humidity level (Fig. 2). On average, the mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof has better stability over the bis-lysine form (Fig. 4).

Moisture-uptake data for with the isopropyl alcohol solvate shows greater improvement (Figure 3). For instance, there is less than 1% change in weight at 60% RH (Fig. 3).

60

Also, Example 1 retains a high aqueous solubility (>200 mg/mL) similar to that of the bis-lysine salt of Comparative Example 1.

Crystals of mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof are grown with ease and exhibit a more desired morphology. Physicochemical studies illustrate superior solution and physical stability comparing to bis-lysine salt. Based on 2-week stability data collected with material stored under stressed stability conditions, crystalline ethanol solvate shows good stability at low relative humidity and at high temperatures (Table 8) with minimal degradation at 40°C/75% RH (open and closed). No degradation is seen under any other storage conditions.

The low hygroscopicity of the present invention in turn affords physical stability and material handling that makes the mono-lysine salts of formula I and solvates thereof suitable as oral solids as well as an intravenous dosage forms (Table 8). Another major advantage of the mono-lysine salt or solvate, in addition to its enhanced physical stability, is the reduced drug loading and consequentially better processability.

Table 8: Physical stability of Solvate of Example 1

Storage conditions	Initial	5 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks
	Area Percent (AP as phosphonoxymethyl ether derivative of ravuconazole)			
	99.56			
5° C		99.59	98.47	99.60
25° C/60% RH (Open)		99.61	99.65	99.42
25° C/60% RH (Closed)		99.59	99.66	99.21
40° C/75% RH (Open)		98.97	98.76	96.90
40° C/75% RH (Closed)		99.20	99.05	97.90
60° C		99.70	99.70	99.73
HIL/UV (Controlled)		99.60	99.64	99.68
HIL/UV (Exposed)		99.61	98.68	99.68

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EXAMPLES 7-9

Examples 1-3 are used to make pharmaceutical compositions Examples 4-6 as follows.

EXAMPLE 7

2.5 mg of the compound of Example 1 is mixed with starch, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate, wherein suitable ingredients and amounts can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, and then compacted to form a tablet.

EXAMPLE 8

2.5 mg of the compound of Example 2 is converted into lyophilized form, mixed with sterile water, vegetable oil and polyethylene glycol, wherein suitable ingredients and amounts can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, to produce a pharmaceutical solution.

EXAMPLE 9

20. 2.5 mg of the compound of Example 3 is mixed with mineral oil, propylene glycol, liquid petrolatum, emulsifying wax and water (active ingredient is about 0.01% w/w of 1% by weight of the formulation), wherein suitable ingredients and amounts can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, to produce a waxy ointment.

EXAMPLES 10-12

Examples 7-9 are administered to a subject as follows.

EXAMPLE 10

Example 7 is orally administered twice a day to a first set of mice that are systemically infected with *Candida*

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albicans for the duration of two weeks. Another set of mice also systemically infected with *Candida albicans* is treated but four times a day for two weeks. Observation of infection is carried out each day for 7 days for each group.

5

EXAMPLE 11

Example 8 is intravenously administered twice a day to mice systemically infected with *Cryptococcus neoformans* for the duration of one week. Observation of infection is carried out each day for 14 days.

10

EXAMPLE 12

The cream of Example 9 is topically administered to mice infected with *Trichophyton* species twice a day for one week. Observation of infection is carried out each day for 7 days.

15

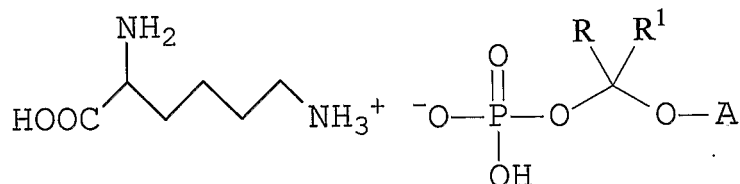
The salts and solvates thereof of the invention exhibit excellent antifungal activity whether administered orally, parenterally or topically.

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Industrial Applicability

According to the present invention, there is provided mono-lysine salts of azole compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable solvates thereof, of the formula I:

25



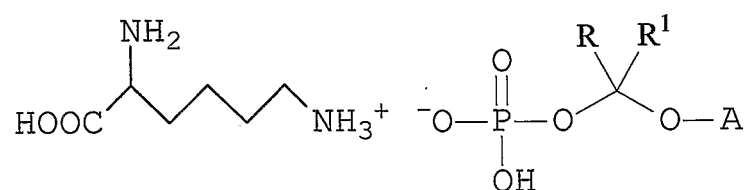
I

wherein each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen atom or a (C1-C6)alkyl group, and A represents the non-hydroxy portion of

a triazole antifungal salt compound of the type containing a secondary or tertiary hydroxyl group. These mono-lysine salts or pharmaceutically acceptable solvates thereof according to the present invention are useful for the treatment of, for instance, serious systemic fungal infections.

CLAIMS

1. A mono-lysine salt of a compound of formula I, or a solvate thereof:

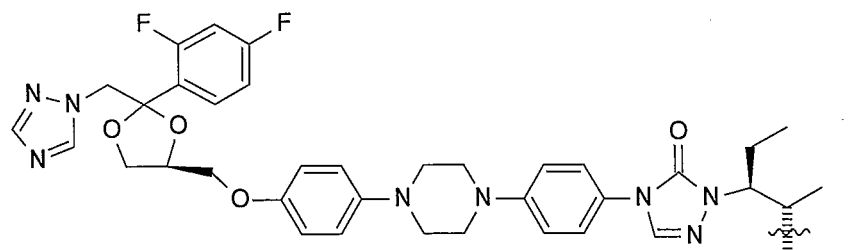
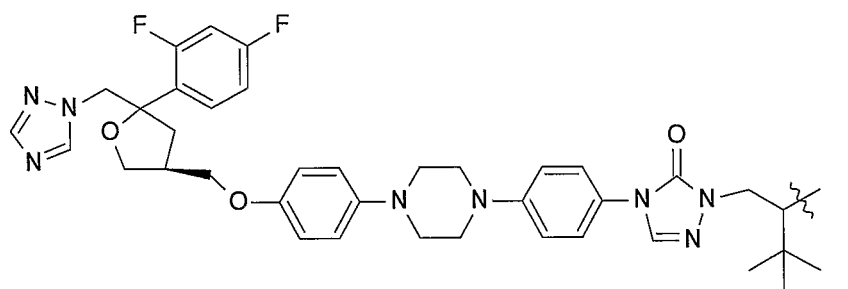
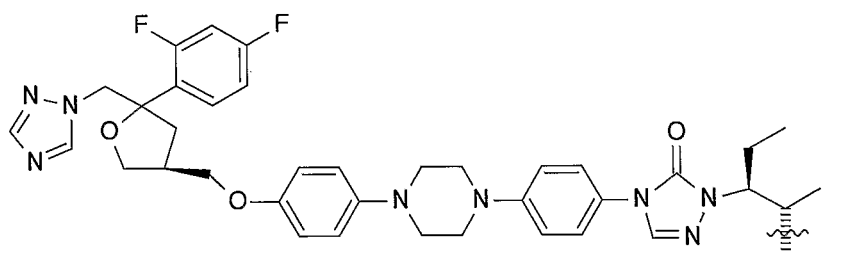


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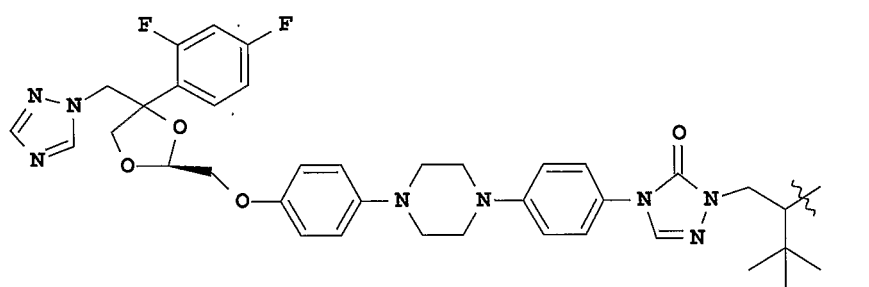
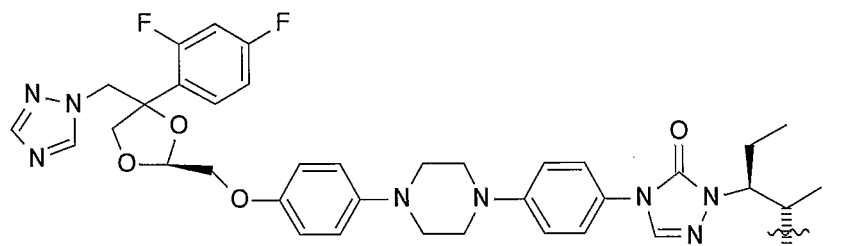
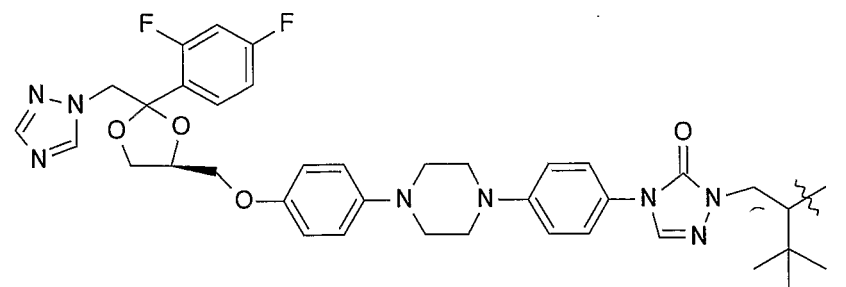
wherein each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

5 and

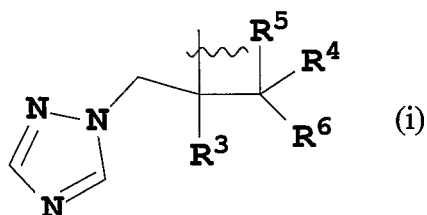
A is selected from the group consisting of:



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and a formula (i):



5 wherein in formula (i)

R^3 represents a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

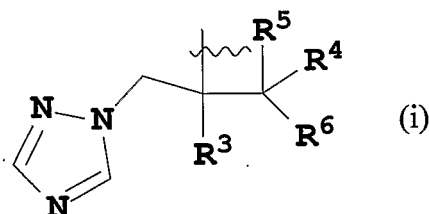
R^4 represents a hydrogen or CH_3 ;

10 R^5 represents a hydrogen, or taken together with R^4 represent $=CH_2$; and

R^6 represents a thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl or triazolyl wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or

more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen, =O, CH=CH-(C₆H₄)-OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of CN and OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen and methylpyrazolyl.

2. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 1, wherein A represents the formula (i):



10 wherein

R³ represents a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

R⁴ represents a hydrogen or CH₃;

15 R⁵ represents a hydrogen, or taken together with R⁴ represent =CH₂; and

R⁶ represents a thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl or triazolyl wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen, =O, CH=CH-(C₆H₄)-OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of CN and OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen and methylpyrazolyl.

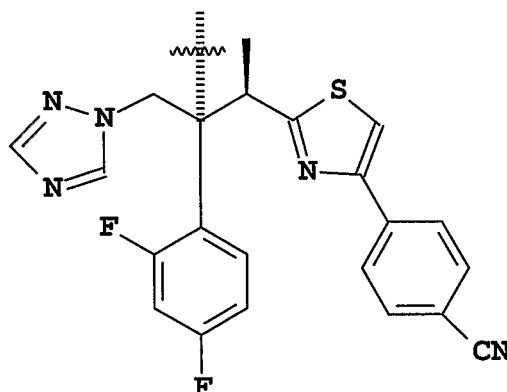
3. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R³ of formula (i) is 2,4-difluorophenyl.

4. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R^4 of formula (i) is methyl and R^5 is hydrogen.

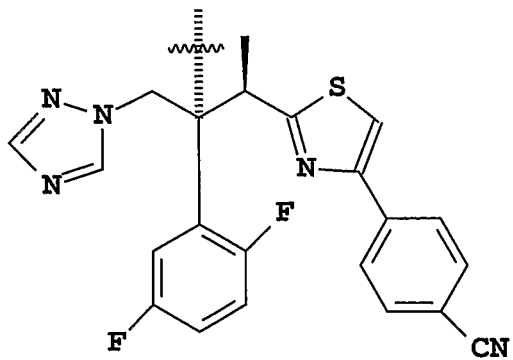
5. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^6 of formula (i) is 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-thiazol-2-yl.

6. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein each of R and R^1 of formula I is hydrogen.

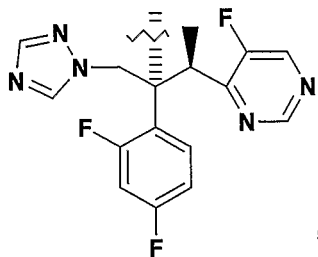
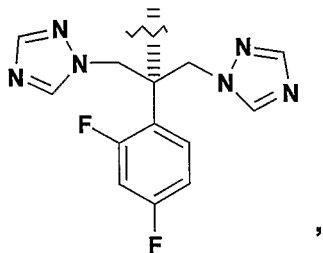
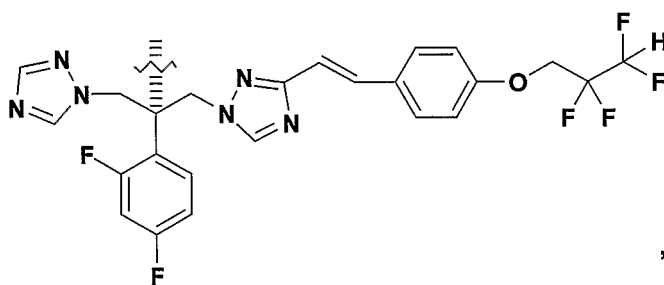
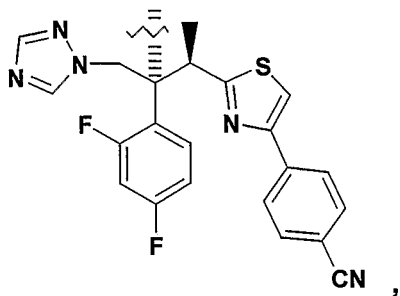
10 7. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 1 or 2, wherein A is

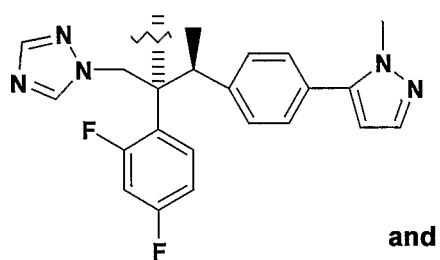
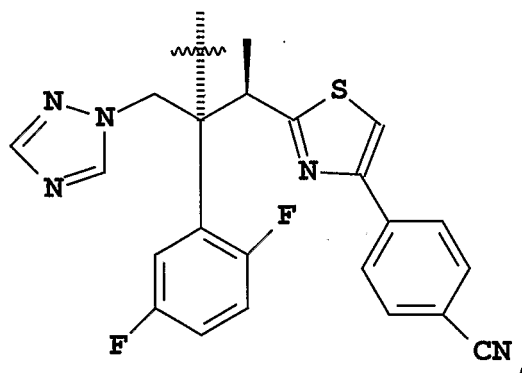
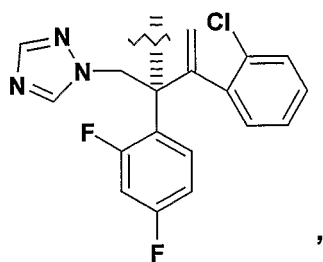


or

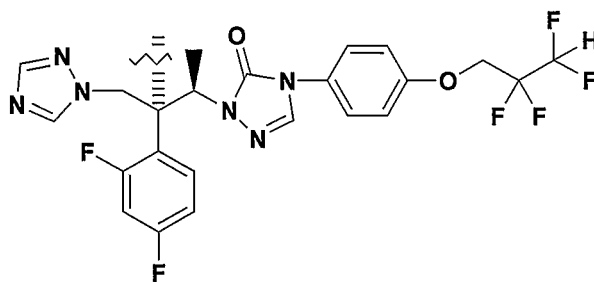


8. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 1, wherein A is selected from the group consisting of

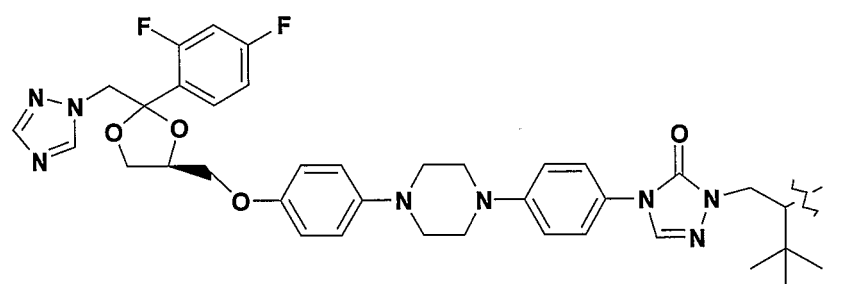
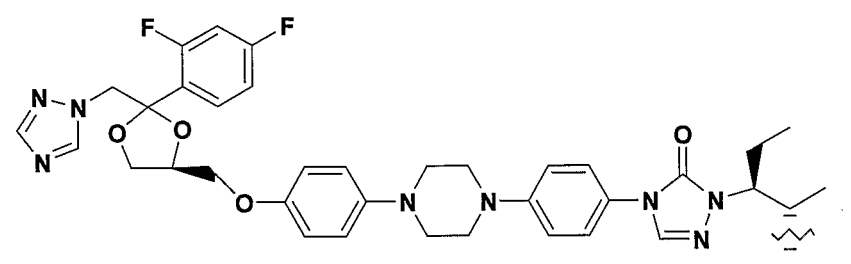
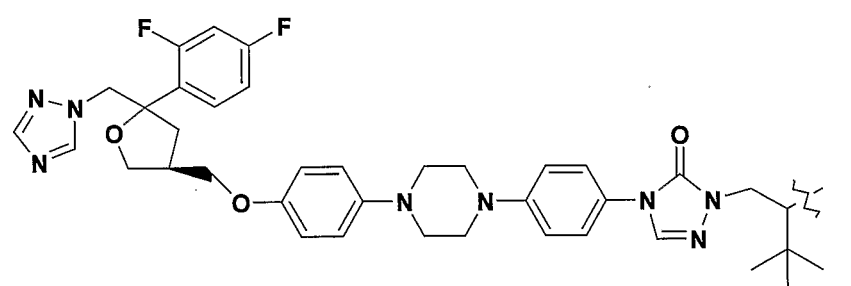
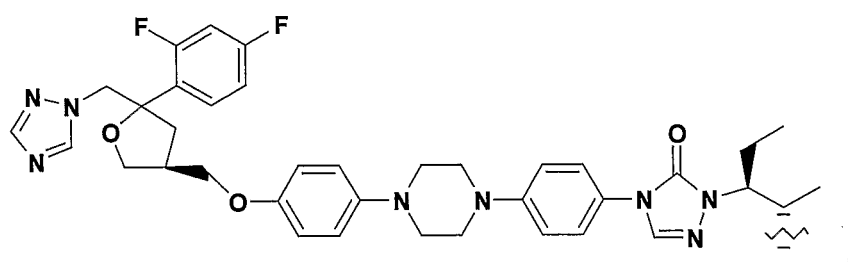


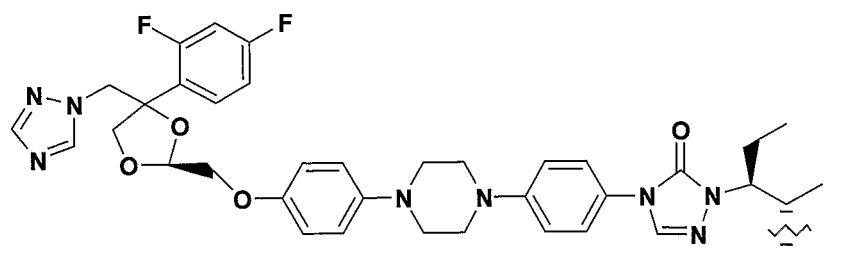


and

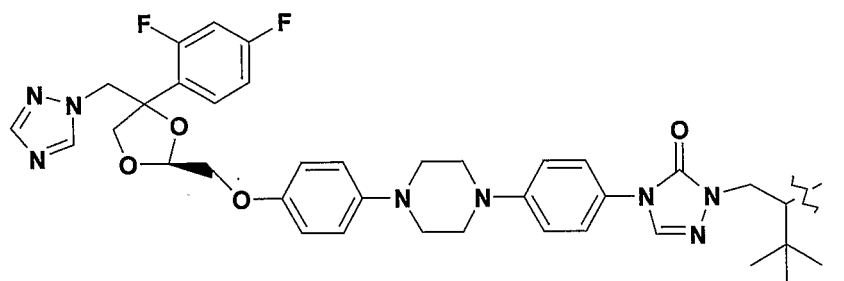


9. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 1, wherein said A is selected from the group consisting of:





and



10. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said solvate thereof is an ethanol solvate.

5

11. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said solvate thereof is an isopropyl alcohol solvate.

10

12. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said solvate thereof is a n-propyl alcohol solvate.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

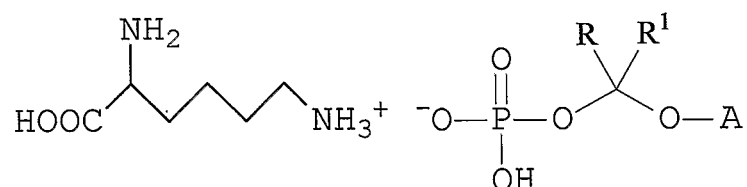
15

the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof; and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier.

14. A method for the treatment of fungal infections, said method comprising:

administering an effective antifungal amount of the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, to a mammalian host in need thereof.

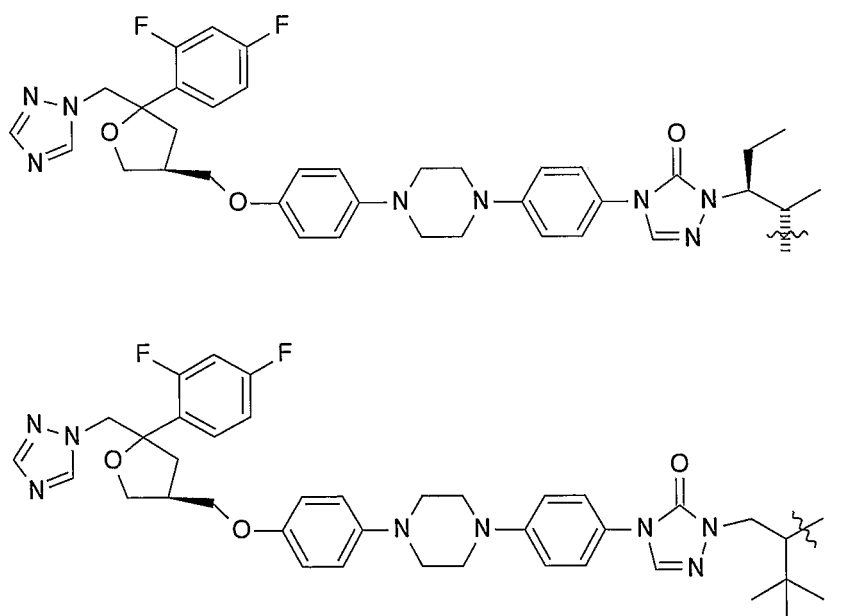
15. A process for the preparation of a water-soluble mono-lysine salt of the formula I:



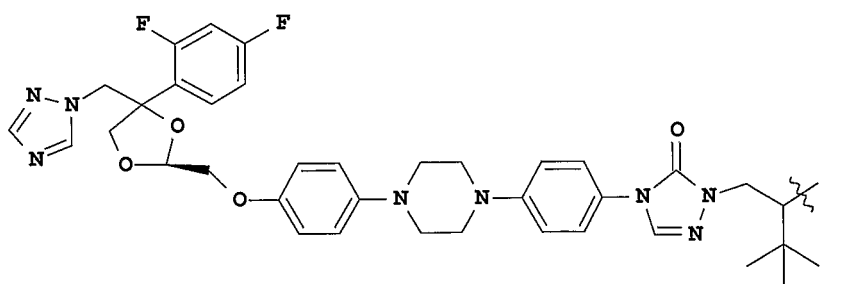
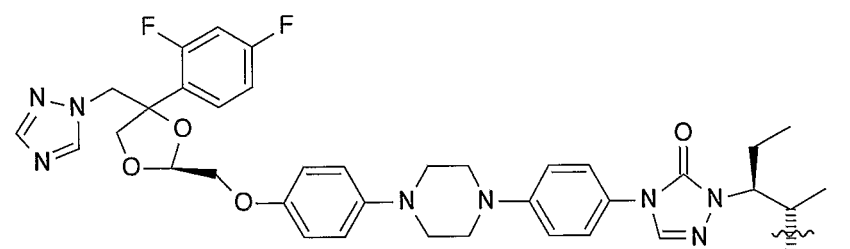
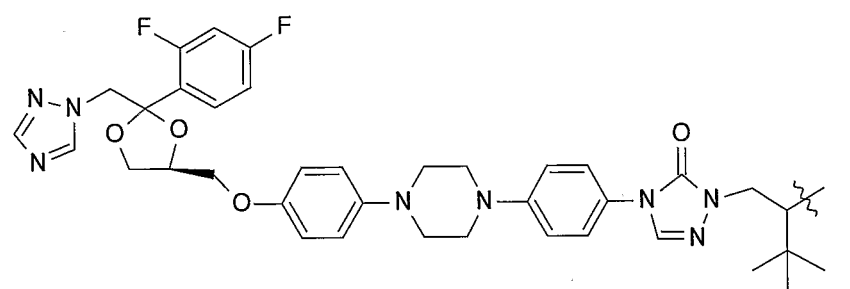
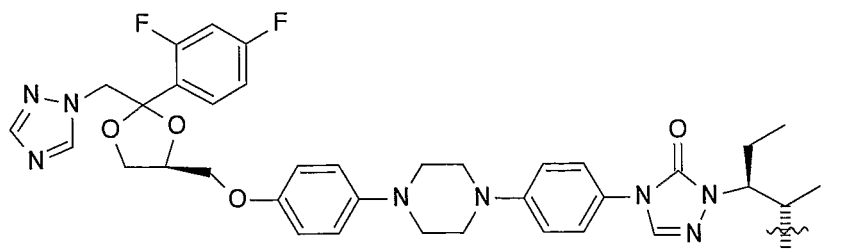
I

wherein each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

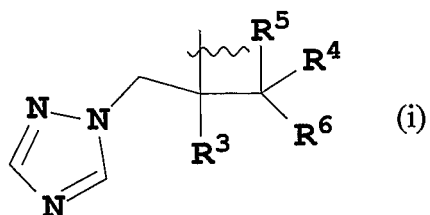
A is selected from the group consisting of:



73



and a formula (i):



wherein in formula (i)

R^3 represents a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

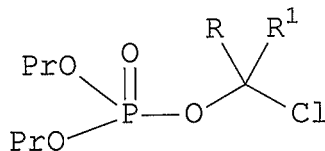
R^4 represents a hydrogen or CH_3 ;

R^5 represents a hydrogen, or taken together with R^4 represent $=CH_2$; and

R^6 represents a thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl or triazolyl wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen, $=O$, $CH=CH-(C_6H_4)-OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of CN and $OCH_2CF_2CHF_2$, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen and methylpyrazolyl;

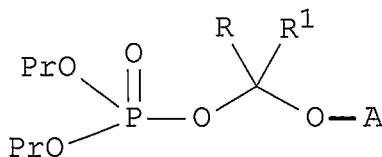
said method comprising:

(a) reacting a compound of formula A-OH wherein A is as defined above in formula I with a compound of formula III:



III

wherein R and R^1 in formula III are each independently hydrogen or (C_1-C_6) alkyl, and Pr represents a hydroxyl-protecting group; said reaction is in an inert organic solvent in the presence of base at a temperature of from about $25^\circ C$ to $50^\circ C$ to form a first intermediate of formula IV:

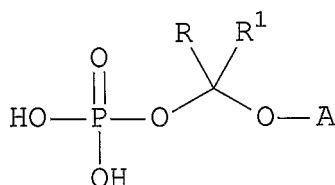


IV

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wherein R and R¹ in formula IV are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, Pr represents a hydroxyl-protecting group, and A is as defined in formula I;

- 5 (b) removing the protecting groups Pr of formula IV with an organic solvent to form a second intermediate of formula V:



V

- 10 wherein R and R¹ in formula V are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, and A is as defined in formula I; and

(c) reacting said second intermediate of formula V with lysine in a solvent at a pH in the range of 4.2-5.5 to produce said mono-lysine salt of formula I.

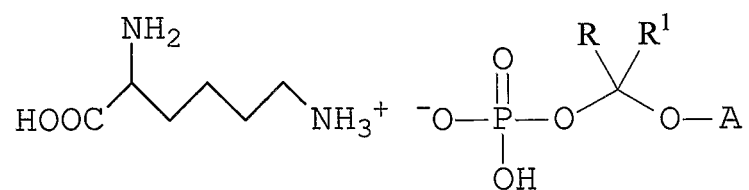
- 15 16. The process according to claim 15, wherein the protecting group of Pr is tertiary-butyl.

17. The process according to claim 15 or 16, wherein the solvent in step (a) is tetrahydrofuran.

18. The process according to any one of claims 15 to 17, wherein the base used in step (a) is sodium hydride.

- 20 19. A process for the preparation of a water-soluble solvate of a mono-lysine salt, said mono-lysine salt having the formula I:

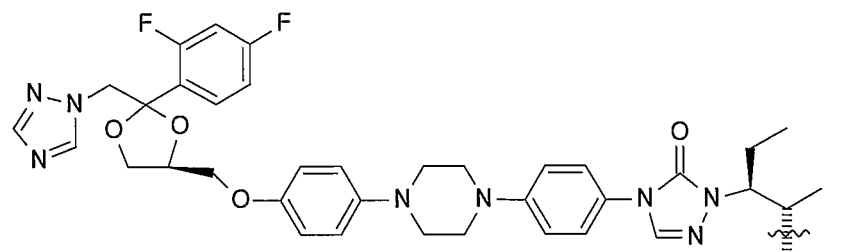
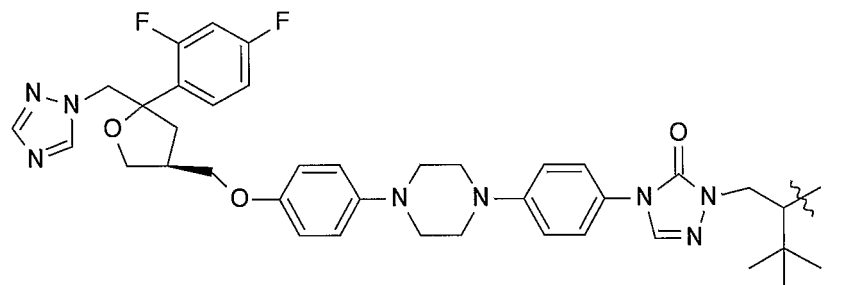
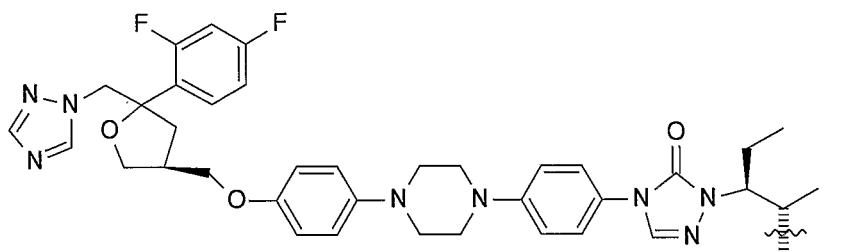
76



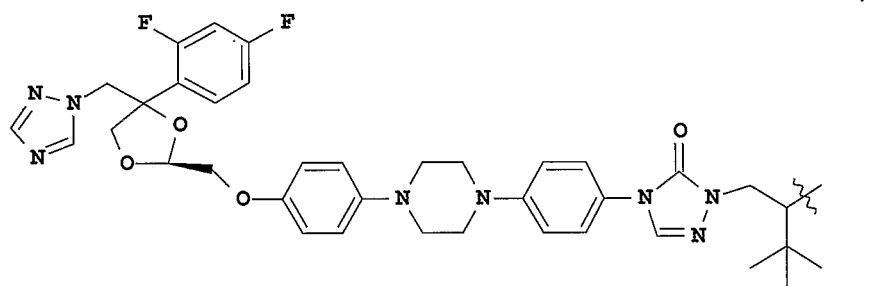
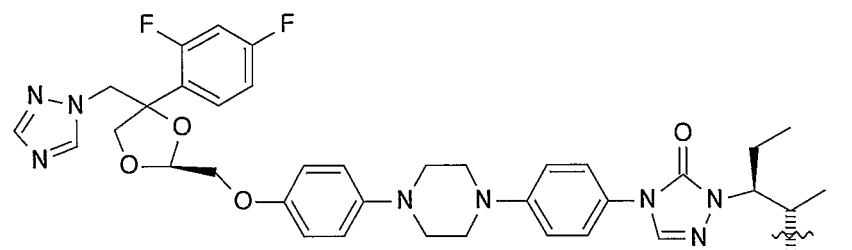
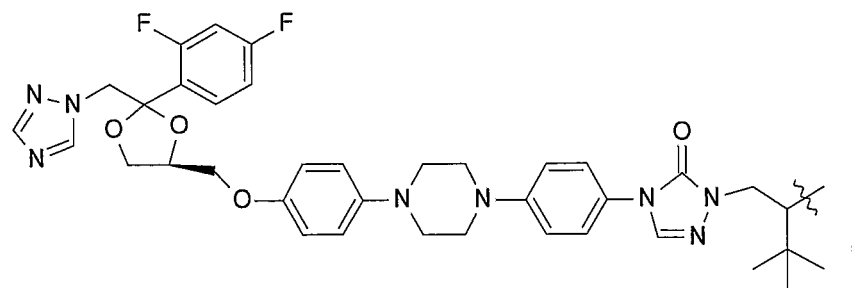
I

wherein each of R and R¹ is a hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

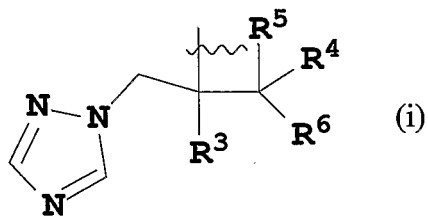
A is selected from the group consisting of:



77



and a formula (i):



wherein in formula (i)

R³ represents a phenyl group substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

R⁴ represents a hydrogen or CH₃;

R⁵ represents a hydrogen, or taken together with R⁴ represent =CH₂; and

R⁶ represents a thiazolyl, pyrimidinyl or triazolyl wherein each ring is optionally substituted by one or

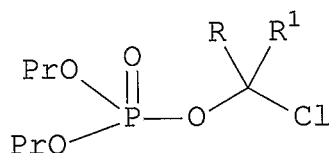
78

more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen, =O, CH=CH-(C₆H₄)-OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, and a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of CN and OCH₂CF₂CHF₂, or a phenyl substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of a halogen and methylpyrazolyl;

5 said method comprising:

(a) reacting a compound of formula A-OH wherein A is as defined above in formula I with a compound of formula

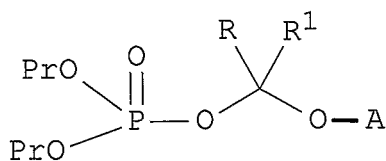
10 III:



III

wherein R and R¹ in formula III are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, and Pr represents a hydroxyl-protecting group; said reaction is in an inert organic solvent in the presence of base

15 at a temperature of from about 25°C to 50°C to form a first intermediate of formula IV:



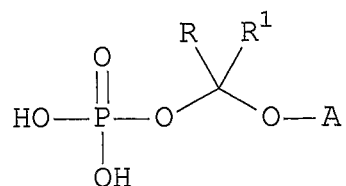
IV

wherein R and R¹ in formula IV are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, Pr represents a hydroxyl-protecting group, and A is as defined in

20 formula I;

(b) removing the protecting groups Pr of formula IV with an organic solvent to form a second intermediate of formula V:

79



V

wherein R and R¹ in formula V are each independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, and A is as defined in formula I;

(c) reacting said second intermediate of formula V
5 with lysine in a solvent at a pH in the range of 4.2-5.5 to produce said mono-lysine salt of formula I; and

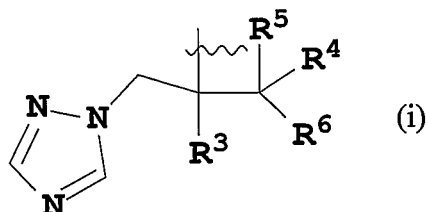
(d) crystallizing said mono-lysine salt in a solvent to produce the solvate of said mono-lysine salt.

20. The process according to claim 19, wherein the
10 solvent in step (d) is aqueous ethanol.

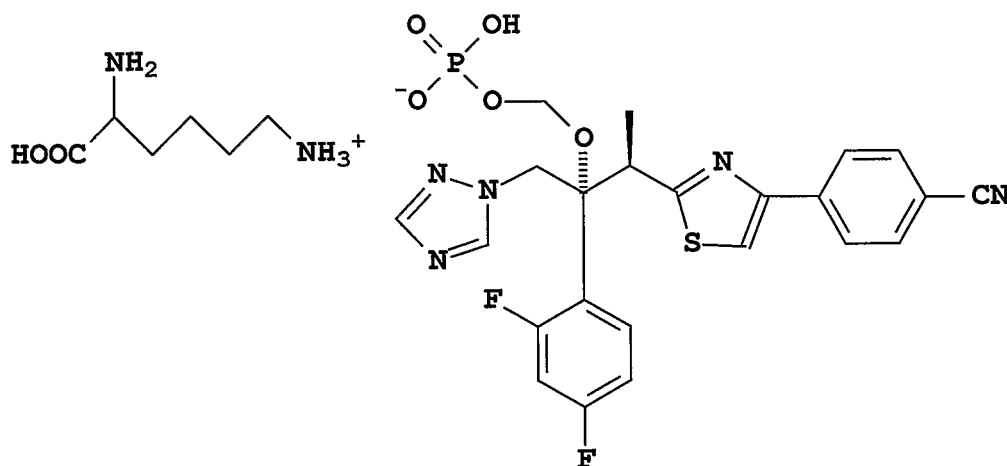
21. The process according to claim 19 or 20, wherein the solvent in step (d) is aqueous isopropyl alcohol.

22. The process according to any one of claims 19 to 21, wherein the solvent in step (d) is aqueous n-propyl
15 alcohol.

23. The process according to any one of claims 15 to 22, wherein A of starting material A-OH is the formula (i):



24. A mono-lysine salt of ((2*R*,3*R*)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-yloxy)methyl dihydrogen phosphate having the structure:



5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof.

25. The mono-lysine salt or solvate thereof according to claim 23, said salt or solvate thereof is in crystalline form.

26. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to
10 claim 24, wherein said solvate thereof is an ethanol solvate.

27. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24, wherein said solvate thereof is an isopropyl alcohol solvate.

28. A solvate of the mono-lysine salt according to
15 claim 24, wherein said solvate thereof is a n-propyl alcohol solvate.

29. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

an effective amount of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24, or the pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof; and

5 a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent, or carrier.

30. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, wherein said composition is a tablet, capsule, powder, solution, suspension, emulsion, ointment, lotion, cream or spray.

10 31. A method for the treatment of fungal infections, said method comprising:

administering an effective antifungal amount of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24, or the pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, to a mammalian
15 host in need thereof.

32. A method for the treatment of fungal infections, said method comprising:

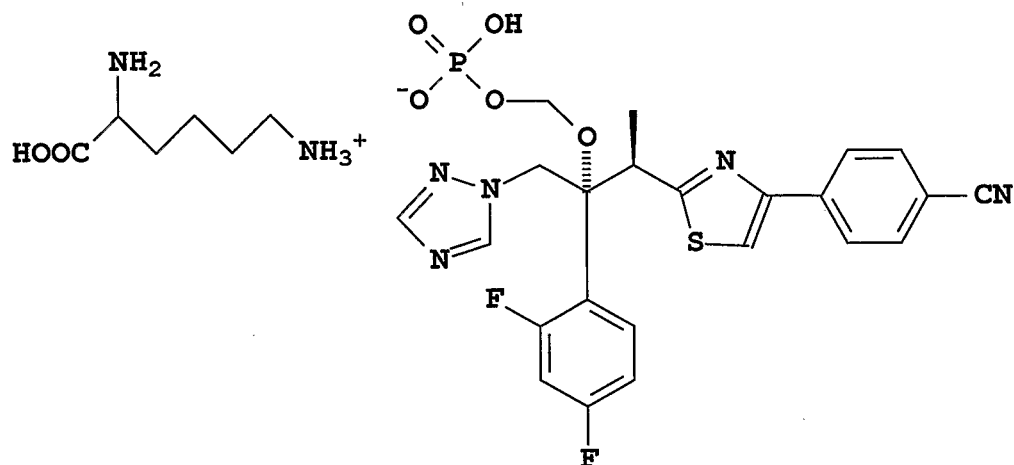
orally administering an effective antifungal amount of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24, or the
20 pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, to a mammalian host in need thereof.

33. A method for the treatment of fungal infections, said method comprising:

parenterally administering an effective antifungal
25 amount of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24, or the pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, to a mammalian host in need thereof.

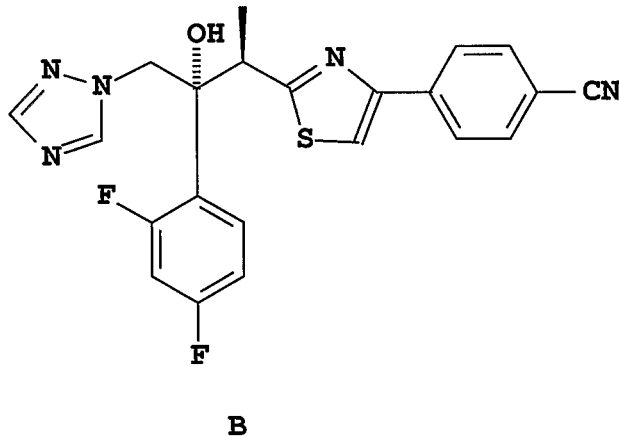
82

34. A process for the preparation of a water-soluble mono-lysine salt of the following formula:

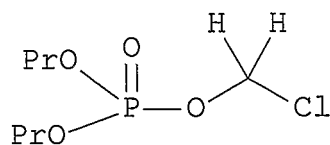


said method comprising:

- 5 (a) reacting a compound of formula B:

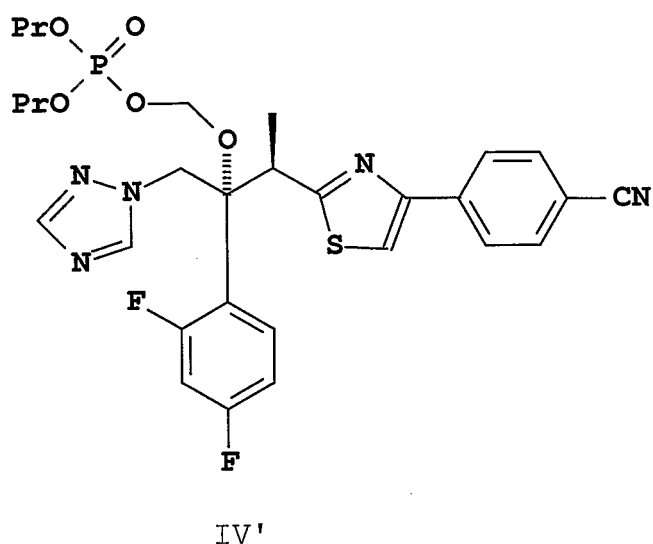


with a compound of formula III':



wherein Pr of formula III' represents a hydroxyl-protecting group;

said reaction is in an inert organic solvent in the presence of base at a temperature of from about 25°C to 50°C to form a first intermediate of formula IV':

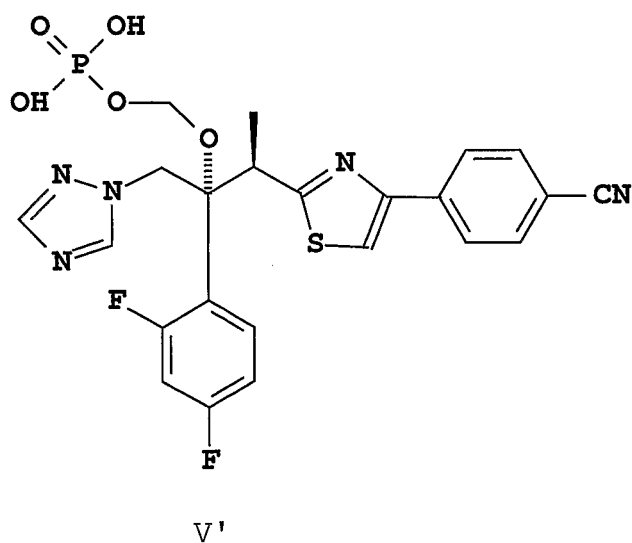


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wherein Pr of formula IV' represents a hydroxyl-protecting group;

(b) removing the protecting groups Pr of formula IV' with organic solvent to form a second intermediate of formula V':

10



; and

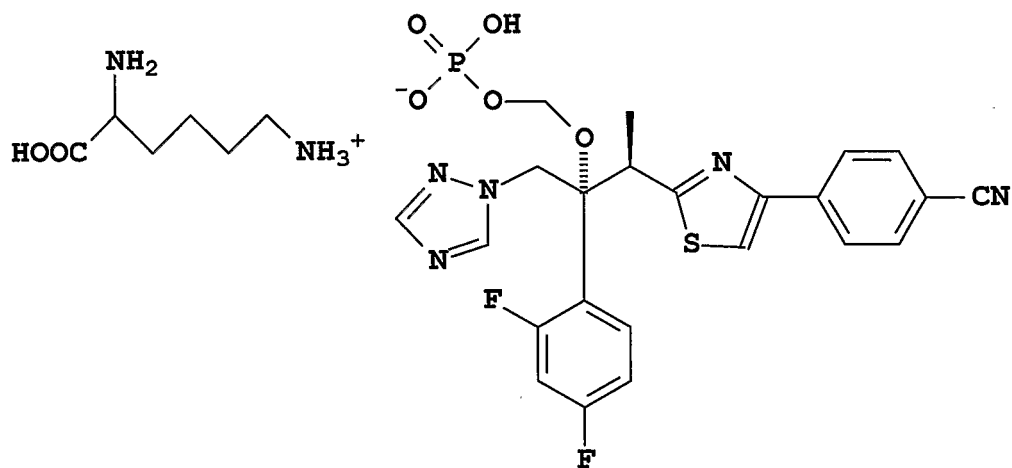
(c) reacting said second intermediate of formula V' with lysine in a solvent at a pH in the range of 4.2-5.5 to produce said mono-lysine salt.

35. The process according to claim 34, wherein the protecting group of Pr is tertiary-butyl.

36. The process according to claim 34 or 35, wherein the solvent in step (a) is tetrahydrofuran.

37. The process according to any one of claims 34 to 36, wherein the base used in step (a) is sodium hydride.

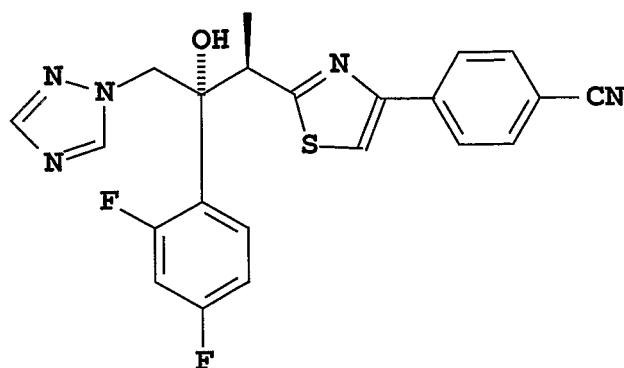
38. A process for the preparation of a water-soluble solvate of a mono-lysine salt, said mono-lysine salt having the formula:



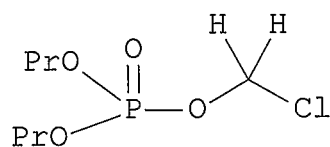
said method comprising:

(a) reacting a compound of formula B:

85

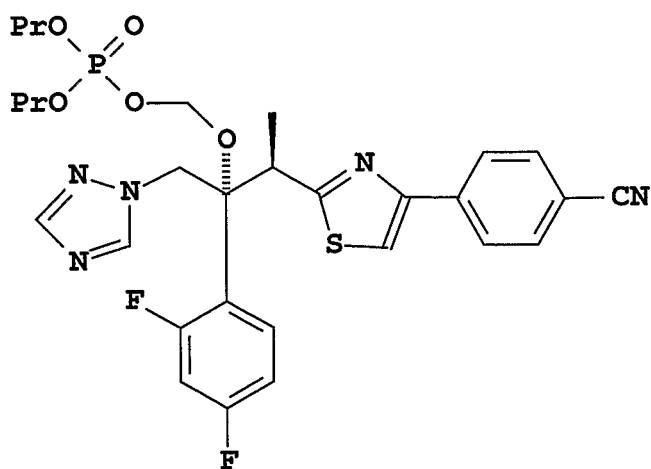
**B**

with a compound of formula III':



III'

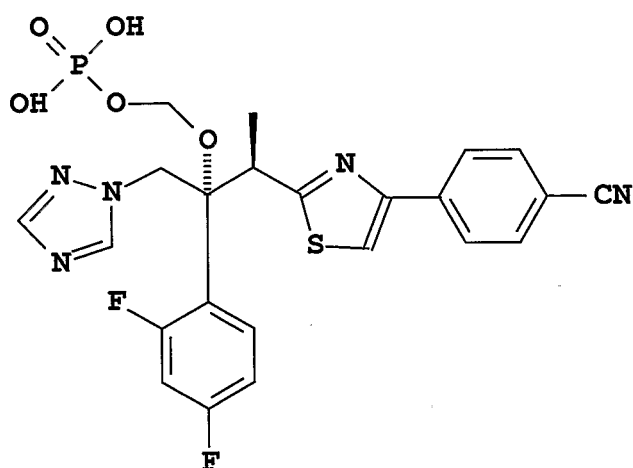
wherein Pr of formula III' represents a hydroxyl-protecting group; said reaction is in an inert organic solvent in the presence of base at a temperature of from about 25°C to 50°C to form a first intermediate of formula IV':



IV'

wherein Pr of formula IV' represents a hydroxyl-protecting group;

(b) removing the protecting groups Pr of formula IV' with organic solvent to form a second intermediate of formula V':



V'

(c) reacting said second intermediate of formula V' with lysine in a solvent at a pH in the range of 4.2-5.5 to produce the mono-lysine salt; and

(d) crystallizing said mono-lysine salt in a solvent to produce the solvate of said mono-lysine salt.

39. The process according to claim 38, wherein the solvent in step (d) is aqueous ethanol.

40. The process according to claim 38 or 39, wherein the solvent in step (d) is aqueous isopropyl alcohol.

41. The process according to any one of claims 38 to 40, wherein the solvent in step (d) is aqueous n-propyl alcohol.

42. A use of the mono-lysine salt according to any one of claims 1 to 9 for the manufacture of an agent for treating fungal infections.

5 43. A use of the mono-lysine salt according to claim 24 for the manufacture of an agent for treating fungal infections.