ABSTRACT

The present invention provides an industrial method production of silodosin, which is useful for a therapeutic agent for dysuria associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia. The production of silodosine is characterized by mixing 3-{ 7-cyano-5-[(2R)-2-({ 2-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-phenoxy] ethyl} amino] propyl] -2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-1-yl} -propyl benzoate and oxalic acid to yield the oxalate, subsequently hydrolyzing the oxalate salt to yield 1-(3-hydroxypropyl)-5-[(2R)-2-({ 2-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethoxy)phenoxy] ethyl} amino] propyl] -2,3-dihydro-1H-indole-7-carbonitrile and hydrolyzing the same, and manufacturing intermediates used therefore.