

NOVEL SALTS OF 3-[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]-N-{2-[4-(HYDROXYCARBAMOYL)PHENOXY]ETHYL}-1-BENZOFURAN-2-CARBOXAMIDE, RELATED CRYSTALLINE FORMS, METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of French Patent Application Nos. 1458215 and 1458224, both filed September 3, 2014, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide or hydrates or polymorphs thereof, methods for preparing the same as well as pharmaceutical compositions and uses thereof.

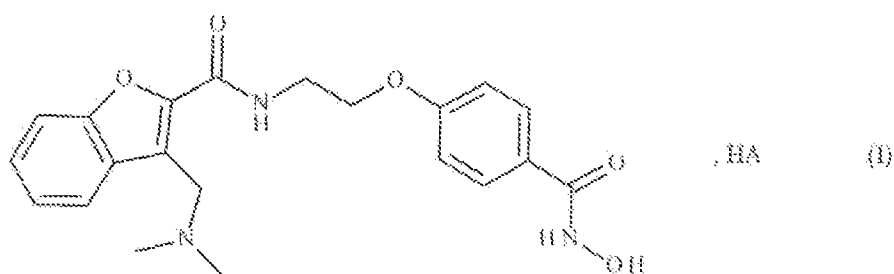
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide, also referred to as abexinostat, is a histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor which is described in the patent application WO 2004/092115. It was shown to inhibit cell growth and induce apoptosis in tumor cells cultured *in vitro*, and inhibit tumor growth *in vivo* in xenograft models (Buggy et al., *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **2006**, 5(5), 1309). Given its pharmacological profile, abexinostat is intended to be used in the treatment of cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide or hydrates or crystalline forms thereof, methods for preparing or using the same as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same.

More particularly, the invention relates to salts of 3-[(dimethylamino) methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide of formula (I):



in which HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, or sulfuric acid or hydrates thereof.

The present invention also relates to novel crystalline forms of the salts of
 5 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide of formula (I), methods for preparing the same as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, and uses thereof.

These and other aspects and embodiments are described in following detailed description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 It should be understood that the detailed description and the specific examples, while indicating specific embodiments, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the present disclosure will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description. The section headings used herein are for organizational purposes only and are not to be construed as
 15 limiting the subject matter described. All documents, or portions of documents, cited in the application including, but not limited to, patents, patent applications, articles, books, manuals, and treatises are hereby expressly incorporated by reference in their entirety for any purpose.

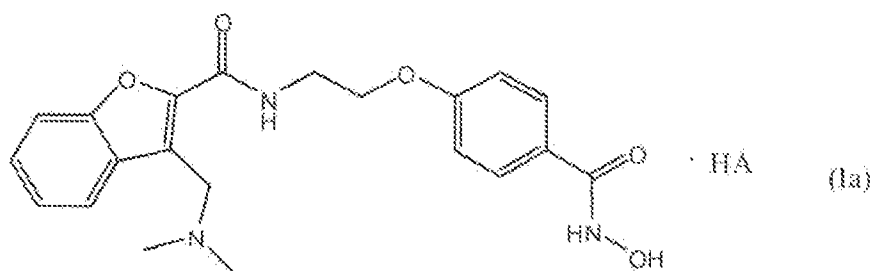
The patent application WO 2004/092115 describes two different access routes for
 20 producing 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide. In both cases, 3-methylbenzofuran-2-carboxylic acid is used as the starting material, but the functionalization of this central ring by the dimethylamino group in position 3 is carried out at different stages of the synthesis processes, before or after the coupling of the derivative of benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid with methyl 4-(2-aminoethoxy)benzoate. The application WO 2004/092115 specifically describes the
 25 production of the hydrochloride of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-

(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide. However, the use of this salt on an industrial scale is difficult because of its hygroscopic properties.

From an industrial point of view, it is important to be able to synthesize the compound with excellent purity, and in particular in a highly reproducible form, exhibiting valuable properties of dissolution, filtration, drying, ease of formulation and stability enabling the prolonged storage thereof without specific temperature, light, humidity or oxygen level conditions.

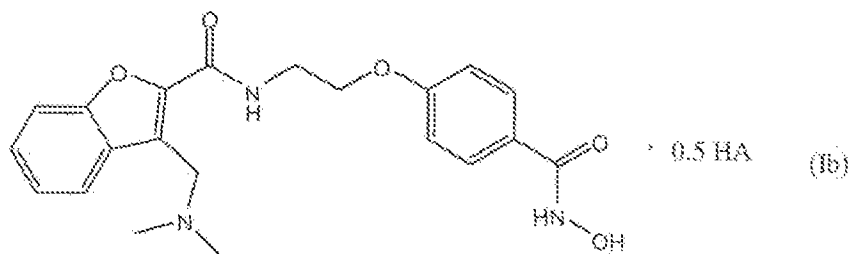
In one aspect, the present invention relates to naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, or sulfuric acid salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide or one of the hydrates thereof, a method for preparing the same as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, and uses thereof.

In one aspect, the invention relates to salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide of formula (1a):



in which HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid or benzenesulfonic acid.

In another aspect, the subject matter of the invention relates to the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide of formula (1b):



wherein HA is sulfuric acid, as well as hydrates thereof.

The present invention also describes methods for producing salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide in well-defined and reproducible crystalline forms or hydrated crystalline forms, exhibiting very good stability compatible with the industrial constraints on preparation (in particular, drying) and storage of pharmaceutical compositions.

In one aspect, provided is a crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention, which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 6.87; 10.71; 11.31; 13.97; 18.51; 21.49; 21.84; 24.56. More particularly, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the following diffraction lines: 6.87; 10.71; 11.31; 13.97; 18.51; 20.71; 21.18; 21.49; 21.84; 22.74; 24.56.

More specifically, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.87	12.861
2	10.71	8.262
3	11.31	7.821
4	13.97	6.341
5	18.51	4.794
6	20.71	4.288
7	21.18	4.194
8	21.49	4.134

9	21.84	4.069
10	22.74	3.910
11	24.56	3.625

Finally, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-
 carboxamide has also been characterized by solid state NMR spectroscopy and the ^{13}C
 CP/MAS (cross polarization/magic angle spinning) spectrum exhibits the following peaks
 5 (expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/37.8 ppm)
1	167.9	130.1
2	161.1	123.3
3	158.6	120.8
4	153.8	116.0
5	145.5	107.7
6	142.4	104.6
7	130.3	92.5
8	126.0	88.2
9	122.4	84.6
10	119.6	81.8
11	114.3	76.5
12	64.5	26.7
13	51.2	13.4
14	45.6	7.8
15	44.0	6.2
16	37.8	0.0

In one aspect, provided is a crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-
 [(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-
 carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention, which is characterized

by a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 8.92; 9.33; 10.85; 17.89; 19.79; 21.79; 26.39.

More particularly, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the following diffraction lines: 8.92; 9.33; 10.85; 11.78; 17.89; 19.79; 19.99; 21.79; 25.23; 26.39.

More specifically, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.92	9.917
2	9.33	9.476
3	10.85	8.153
4	11.78	7.515
5	17.89	4.957
6	19.79	4.484
7	19.99	4.440
8	21.79	4.078
9	25.23	3.529
10	26.39	3.376

Finally, the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide has also been characterized by solid state NMR spectroscopy and the ^{13}C CP/MAS spectrum exhibits the following peaks (expressed in ppm ± 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/41.7 ppm)
1	165.7	124.0

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/41.7 ppm)
2	154.2	112.5
3	141.1	99.4
4	139.5	97.8
5	133.2	91.5
6	128.5	86.8
7	127.6	85.9
8	126.0	84.3
9	124.6	82.9
10	122.4	80.7
11	113.1	71.4
12	64.8	23.1
13	63.2	21.5
14	50.7	9.0
15	47.2	5.5
16	45.5	3.8
17	42.8	1.1
18	41.7	0.0

In one aspect, provided is a crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention, which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°): 9.11; 9.67; 16.39; 17.73; 18.49; 18.65; 18.79; 21.96; 22.39; 23.39; 26.76; 27.92; 30.72. More particularly, the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the following diffraction lines: 9.11; 9.67; 16.39; 16.56; 17.73; 18.49; 18.65; 18.79; 20.35; 20.85; 21.00; 21.96; 22.39; 23.39; 23.91; 26.22; 26.76; 27.92; 30.72.

More specifically, the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by

the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.11	9.704
2	9.67	9.142
3	16.39	5.408
4	16.56	5.354
5	17.73	5.004
6	18.49	4.798
7	18.65	4.758
8	18.79	4.721
9	20.35	4.364
10	20.85	4.260
11	21.00	4.229
12	21.96	4.048
13	22.39	3.971
14	23.39	3.804
15	23.91	3.722
16	26.22	3.399
17	26.76	3.332
18	27.92	3.196
19	30.72	2.911

- 5 Finally, the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide has also been characterized by solid state NMR spectroscopy and the ^{13}C CP/MAS spectrum exhibits the following peaks (expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.9 ppm)
1	168.9	126.0

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.9 ppm)
2	162.6	119.7
3	153.7	110.8
4	146.1	103.2
5	130.0	87.1
6	128.7	85.8
7	127.4	84.5
8	125.8	82.9
9	124.3	81.4
10	123.2	80.3
11	119.8	76.9
12	118.5	75.6
13	114.2	71.3
14	113.5	70.6
15	111.8	68.9
16	65.8	22.9
17	50.9	8.0
18	47.3	4.4
19	42.9	0.0

In one aspect, provided is a novel crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention, which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°): 8.08; 10.03; 10.36; 13.63; 15.00; 16.19; 17.73; 17.90; 18.77; 19.77; 21.98; 22.45. More particularly, the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the following diffraction lines: 8.08; 10.03; 10.36; 11.86; 12.66; 13.63; 15.00; 16.19; 16.39; 16.52; 17.73; 17.90; 18.77; 19.77; 20.20; 20.86; 21.11; 21.98; 22.45; 23.84; 26.13; 26.74; 27.44.

- More specifically, the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and
- 5 expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.08	10.949
2	10.03	8.818
3	10.36	8.539
4	11.86	7.463
5	12.66	6.992
6	13.63	6.498
7	15.00	5.906
8	16.19	5.473
9	16.39	5.407
10	16.52	5.366
11	17.73	5.002
12	17.90	4.954
13	18.77	4.728
14	19.77	4.492
15	20.20	4.395
16	20.86	4.259
17	21.11	4.209
18	21.98	4.043
19	22.45	3.961
20	23.84	3.732
21	26.13	3.411
22	26.74	3.333
23	27.44	3.251

Finally, the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-

[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide has also been characterized by solid state NMR spectroscopy and the ^{13}C CP/MAS spectrum exhibits the following peaks (expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.0 ppm)
1	165.5	123.5
2	161.7	119.7
3	152.6	110.6
4	145.9	103.9
5	128.2	86.2
6	126.5	84.5
7	121.6	79.6
8	114.3	72.3
9	111.2	69.2
10	68.4	26.4
11	51.2	9.2
12	44.5	2.5
13	42.0	0.0

In another aspect, provided is a crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide or a hydrate thereof. In one embodiment, the hydrate is a hemipentahydrate. In another embodiment, the hydrate is a hemiheptahydrate.

In one embodiment, the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°): 6.92; 9.01; 11.04; 13.87; 14.24; 14.89; 15.06; 17.34; 18.96; 20.05; 21.49; 24.34; 24.59; 25.19; 25.89. More particularly, the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the following diffraction lines: 6.92; 9.01; 11.04; 11.82; 13.87; 14.24; 14.89; 15.06; 17.34;

18.96; 20.05; 20.84; 21.23; 21.49; 22.68; 22.85; 24.34; 24.59; 25.19; 25.89; 28.28.

More specifically, the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.92	12.782
2	9.01	9.815
3	11.04	8.015
4	11.82	7.489
5	13.87	6.386
6	14.24	6.222
7	14.89	5.949
8	15.06	5.882
9	17.34	5.114
10	18.96	4.681
11	20.05	4.429
12	20.84	4.262
13	21.23	4.185
14	21.49	4.134
15	22.68	3.920
16	22.85	3.892
17	24.34	3.657
18	24.59	3.620
19	25.19	3.535
20	25.89	3.441
21	28.28	3.156

Finally, the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide has also been characterized by solid state NMR spectroscopy and the ¹³C

CP/MAS (cross polarization/magic angle spinning) spectrum exhibits the following peaks (expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/38.4 ppm)
1	166.0	127.6
2	159.2	120.8
3	146.8	108.4
4	123.1	84.7
5	121.8	83.4
6	120.7	82.3
7	114.8	76.4
8	112.8	74.4
9	112.1	73.7
10	110.0	71.6
11	107.1	68.7
12	66.7	28.3
13	63.0	24.6
14	49.0	10.6
15	41.7	3.3
16	40.2	1.8
17	38.4	0.0

In one embodiment, the hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-
 5 [(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-
 carboxamide produced using the method according to the invention is characterized by a
 powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2
 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm$ 0.2°): 9.99; 10.67; 13.79; 13.92; 14.25; 14.67; 15.18; 16.21;
 18.44; 18.82; 20.42; 21.71; 22.47; 23.30; 24.25. More particularly, the hemiheptahydrate
 crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-
 10 (hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the
 following diffraction lines: 9.99; 10.67; 12.65; 13.79; 13.92; 14.25; 14.67; 15.18; 16.21;
 16.43; 18.44; 18.82; 20.42; 20.76; 21.09; 21.45; 21.71; 22.47; 22.92; 23.30; 23.89; 24.25;
 26.02; 26.54.

More specifically, the hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram below, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.99	8.838
2	10.67	8.284
3	12.65	6.995
4	13.79	6.418
5	13.92	6.356
6	14.25	6.211
7	14.67	6.032
8	15.18	5.831
9	16.21	5.464
10	16.43	5.389
11	18.44	4.808
12	18.82	4.712
13	20.42	4.345
14	20.76	4.276
15	21.09	4.209
16	21.45	4.140
17	21.71	4.090
18	22.47	3.953
19	22.92	3.877
20	23.30	3.814
21	23.89	3.721
22	24.25	3.667
23	26.02	3.422
24	26.54	3.355

The invention also extends to the method for preparing salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide in a well-defined crystalline form, characterized in that the 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is crystallised in a polar medium in the presence of naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid or benzenesulfonic acid. The polar medium preferably consists of one or more solvents chosen from among water, alcohols, ketones, nitriles and esters. As used herein:

- "alcohols" are understood to mean C₁-C₆ alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, isobutanol, pentanol, 2-pentanol, 3-pentanol, isopentanol, hexanol;
- "ketones" are understood to mean C₃-C₆ ketones such as acetone, methylethyl ketone, 2-pentanone, 3-pentanone, 3-methyl-2-butanone, 2-hexanone, 3-hexanone, ethylisopropylketone, methylisopropylketone, 2,2-dimethyl-3-butanone;
- "nitriles" are understood to mean acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, propanenitrile or benzonitrile;
- "esters" are understood to mean C₃-C₈ esters such as ethyl formate, isopropyl formate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, *tert*-butyl acetate, pentyl acetate, isopentyl acetate, hexyl acetate.

The preferred alcohols are ethanol and isopropanol. Among the solvents, acetone and methylethylketone are the preferred ketones, ethyl acetate is the preferred ester and acetonitrile is the preferred nitrile.

Alternatively, the polar medium is a binary mixture, one of the components of which is water. Even more preferably, the polar medium is a binary mixture selected from among: acetone/water, ethanol/water, isopropanol/water and methylethylketone/water.

In the crystallization method according to the invention, it is possible to use 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) obtained by any method.

The invention also extends to another method for preparation of the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-

benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention, in which the crystallization of the 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) is initiated by seeding of a very small quantity of crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention, this reaction being carried out in a polar medium and in the presence of the corresponding acid. In this second crystallization method according to the invention, it is also possible to use 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) obtained by any method.

- 10 Obtaining crystalline forms of the novel salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention has the advantage of enabling the preparation of pharmaceutical formulations which have a constant and reproducible composition and exhibit good characteristics of dissolution and of stability, which is particularly advantageous when the formulations are intended for oral administration. More precisely, the use of crystalline forms of the novel salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention is particularly advantageous on an industrial scale taking account of their low hygroscopicity.

The invention also extends to the process for preparation of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide in two well defined hydrated crystalline forms, characterized in that the 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is crystallised in a polar medium in the presence of sulfuric acid. The polar medium preferably consists of one or more solvents chosen from among water, ketones, nitriles and esters.

Among the preferred solvents, use will be made of acetone and methylethylketone for ketones and ethyl acetate for esters. Water is a particularly preferred solvent.

Alternatively, the polar medium is a binary mixture of which one of the components is water. Even more preferably, the polar medium is a hydro-alcoholic mixture.

- 30 Advantageously, the polar medium is a binary mixture selected from among: acetone/water, ethanol/water, isopropanol/water and methylethylketone/water.

In the crystallization process according to the invention, it is possible to use 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) obtained by any method.

The invention likewise extends to another process for preparation of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide in two well defined hydrated crystalline forms, wherein the crystallization of the 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) is initiated by seeding of a very small quantity of the hydrated crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention, this reaction being carried out in a polar medium and in the presence of sulfuric acid. In this second crystallization process according to the invention, it is also possible to use 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) obtained by any method.

Obtaining hydrated crystalline forms of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention has the advantage of being easily manipulated and enabling the preparation of pharmaceutical formulations which have a constant and reproducible composition whilst exhibiting good characteristics of dissolution and of stability, which is particularly advantageous when the formulations are intended for oral administration. More precisely, the use of hydrated crystalline forms of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention is particularly advantageous on an industrial scale.

The crystalline forms (including the hydrated crystalline forms) of the novel salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention are intended for the treatment of cancer and, more particularly, for the treatment of a carcinoma, a tumor, a neoplasm, a lymphoma, a melanoma, a glioma, a sarcoma or a blastoma.

The invention also extends to pharmaceutical compositions including as active principle a salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the formula (I) and, even more particularly, the crystalline forms (including the hydrated crystalline forms) of salts of 3-
5 [(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl) phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention, with one or more appropriate non-toxic inert carriers. Among the pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention, mention may be made more particularly of those which are suitable for oral, parenteral (intravenous or subcutaneous) or nasal administration, plain or coated tablets, granules, sublingual tablets,
10 capsules, pills, suppositories, creams, ointments, dermal gels, injectable preparations, drinkable suspensions and chewing gums.

Orally administered pharmaceutical compositions are preferred.

The useful dosage varies according to the sex, age and weight of the patient, the administration route, the nature of the cancer and any associated treatments, and the useful
15 dosage ranges between 20 mg and 480 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxy carbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide expressed in free base per day.

The examples below illustrate the invention but do not limit it in any way.

**EXAMPLE 1: Method for producing the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxy
20 carbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide**

In a 50 mL flask, an equivalent of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) (1245.0 mg; 3.133 mmol) was added, followed by a half-equivalent of naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid tetrahydrate (564.5 mg; 1.566 mmol). Then 25 mL of isopropanol were added and the
25 reaction mixture was subjected to sustained magnetic stirring at 60 °C for 1 hour. Next the reaction mixture was cooled under sustained magnetic stirring to 10 °C at a speed between 1 and 1.5 °C/min, then maintained for approximately 1 day at 10 °C. After filtration on a porosity 3 glass frit, the solid was dried in a desiccator in vacuo (100 mbar) in order to give
30 the compound of the title with an output of 96 %. The solid was characterized by the

powder X-ray diffraction diagram and the NMR spectrum detailed in the following Examples 7 and 9.

EXAMPLE 2: Method for producing the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

In a 50 mL flask, an equivalent of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) (1115.5 mg; 2.807 mmol) was added, followed by an equivalent of naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid monohydrate (635.9 mg; 2.806 mmol). Then 25 mL of acetonitrile were added and the reaction mixture was subjected to sustained magnetic stirring at 60 °C for 1 hour. Next the reaction mixture was cooled under sustained magnetic stirring to 10 °C at a speed between 1 and 1.5 °C/min, then maintained for approximately 1 day at 10 °C. After filtration on a porosity 3 glass frit, the solid was dried in a desiccator in vacuo (100 mbar) in order to give the compound of the title with an output of 96 %. The solid was characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram and the NMR spectrum detailed in the following Examples 7 and 9.

EXAMPLE 3: Method for producing the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

In a 50 mL flask, an equivalent of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) (1382.8 mg; 3.479 mmol) was added, followed by an equivalent of oxalic acid (313.1 mg; 3.477 mmol). Then 25 mL of ethanol were added and the reaction mixture was subjected to sustained magnetic stirring at 60 °C for 1 hour. Next the reaction mixture was cooled under sustained magnetic stirring to 10 °C at a speed between 1 and 1.5 °C/min, then maintained for approximately 1 day at 10 °C. After filtration on a porosity 3 glass frit, the solid was dried in a desiccator in vacuo (100 mbar) in order to give the compound of the title with an output of 95 %. The solid was characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram and the NMR spectrum detailed in the following Examples 7 and 9.

Example 4: Method for producing the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

carbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

In a 100 mL flask, an equivalent of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) (1496 mg; 3.746 mmol) was added, followed by 35 mL of isopropanol and 5 mL of water. The mixture was brought to reflux. Then an equivalent of benzenesulfonic acid (599 mg; 3.787 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was held at reflux under sustained magnetic stirring for 1 hour. Next the reaction mixture was cooled under sustained magnetic stirring to ambient temperature then maintained for approximately 1 hour at ambient temperature. After filtration on a disposable Chemrus 10 μ m frit and rinsing with 2 x 1 mL of isopropanol, the solid was dried in an oven at 40 °C in vacuo (10 mbar) for 24 hours in order to give the compound of the title with a yield of 83 %. The solid was characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram and the NMR spectrum detailed in the following Examples 7 and 9.

EXAMPLE 5: Method for producing the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

In a 50 mL flask, an equivalent of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (free base) (1512.8 mg; 3.807 mmol) was added, followed by a half-equivalent of sulfuric acid (5.302 mL of an aqueous solution at 0.359 mol.L⁻¹; 1.903 mmol). The mixture was subjected to a magnetic stirring until a clear solution is obtained. The water was then evaporated under a stream of air. The white powder was then resuspended with 25 mL of *n*-heptane and the reaction mixture was subjected to sustained magnetic stirring at 60 °C for 1 hour. Next the reaction mixture was cooled under sustained magnetic stirring to 10 °C at a speed between 1 and 1.5 °C/min, then maintained for approximately 1 day at 10 °C. After filtration on a porosity 3 glass frit, the solid was dried in a desiccator in vacuo (100 mbar) in order to give the compound of the title with an output of 96 %. The solid was characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram and the NMR spectrum detailed in the following Examples 7 and 9.

EXAMPLE 6: Method for producing the hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxy

carbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

A vial containing 100 mg of hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide, hemipentahydrate placed for 3 days in a bell jar containing a saturated saline solution of KNO₃ (90 % relative humidity) at ambient temperature led to the formation of the compound of the title with a quantitative yield. The resulting solid was characterized by the powder X-ray diffraction diagram detailed in the following Example 7.

EXAMPLE 7: Powder X-ray diffraction diagrams of the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention

The recording of the data was performed on a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector under the following conditions:

- Voltage 45 kV, current 40 mA;
- Mounting theta/theta;
- Anode: copper;
- K alpha-1 wavelength: 1.54060 Å;
- K alpha-2 wavelength: 1.54443 Å;
- K alpha-2/K alpha-1 ratio: 0.5;
- Measurement mode: continuous from 3° to 55° (Bragg angle 2 theta) with incrementation by 0.017°;
- Acquisition time: 15 min.

Crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 1 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees ± 0.2°) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.87	12.861
2	10.71	8.262
3	11.31	7.821
4	13.97	6.341
5	18.51	4.794
6	20.71	4.288
7	21.18	4.194
8	21.49	4.134
9	21.84	4.069
10	22.74	3.910
11	24.56	3.625

Crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 2 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.92	9.917
2	9.33	9.476
3	10.85	8.153
4	11.78	7.515
5	17.89	4.957
6	19.79	4.484
7	19.99	4.440
8	21.79	4.078
9	25.23	3.529

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
10	26.39	3.376

Crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 3 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.11	9.704
2	9.67	9.142
3	16.39	5.408
4	16.56	5.354
5	17.73	5.004
6	18.49	4.798
7	18.65	4.758
8	18.79	4.721
9	20.35	4.364
10	20.85	4.260
11	21.00	4.229
12	21.96	4.048
13	22.39	3.971
14	23.39	3.804
15	23.91	3.722
16	26.22	3.399
17	26.76	3.332
18	27.92	3.196
19	30.72	2.911

Crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 4 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.08	10.949
2	10.03	8.818
3	10.36	8.539
4	11.86	7.463
5	12.66	6.992
6	13.63	6.498
7	15.00	5.906
8	16.19	5.473
9	16.39	5.407
10	16.52	5.366
11	17.73	5.002
12	17.90	4.954
13	18.77	4.728
14	19.77	4.492
15	20.20	4.395
16	20.86	4.259
17	21.11	4.209
18	21.98	4.043
19	22.45	3.961
20	23.84	3.732
21	26.13	3.411
22	26.74	3.333
23	27.44	3.251

Hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide:

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 5 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.92	12.782
2	9.01	9.815
3	11.04	8.015
4	11.82	7.489
5	13.87	6.386
6	14.24	6.222
7	14.89	5.949
8	15.06	5.882
9	17.34	5.114
10	18.96	4.681
11	20.05	4.429
12	20.84	4.262
13	21.23	4.185
14	21.49	4.134
15	22.68	3.920
16	22.85	3.892
17	24.34	3.657
18	24.59	3.620
19	25.19	3.535
20	25.89	3.441
21	28.28	3.156

Hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide:

The powder X-ray diffraction diagram of the hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 6 is expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and of interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å). The significant lines are set out in the following table:

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.99	8.838
2	10.67	8.284
3	12.65	6.995
4	13.79	6.418
5	13.92	6.356
6	14.25	6.211
7	14.67	6.032
8	15.18	5.831
9	16.21	5.464
10	16.43	5.389
11	18.44	4.808
12	18.82	4.712
13	20.42	4.345
14	20.76	4.276
15	21.09	4.209
16	21.45	4.140
17	21.71	4.090
18	22.47	3.953
19	22.92	3.877
20	23.30	3.814
21	23.89	3.721
22	24.25	3.667
23	26.02	3.422

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
24	26.54	3.355

Example 8: Determination of the lattices of the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention

The crystalline structure was determined on the powders obtained in the preceding examples using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector. The following parameters were established:

Salts	Lattice parameters	Space group
Naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate (produced using the method according to Example 1)	a = 10.586 Å b = 13.897 Å c = 9.879 Å $\alpha = 93.150^\circ$ $\beta = 102.358^\circ$ $\gamma = 110.806^\circ$	P -1
Oxalate (produced using the method according to Example 3)	a = 5.594 Å b = 20.711 Å c = 20.285 Å $\beta = 107.081^\circ$	P 1 2 ₁ /c 1
Benzenesulfonate (produced using the method according to Example 4)	a = 10.816 Å b = 13.965 Å c = 19.784 Å $\beta = 117.490^\circ$	P 1 2 ₁ /c 1
Hydrogen sulfate, hemipentahydrate (produced using the method according to Example 5)	a = 13.123 Å b = 14.696 Å c = 12.967 Å $\alpha = 99.965^\circ$ $\beta = 103.304^\circ$ $\gamma = 90.348^\circ$	P -1

EXAMPLE 9: Solid state NMR spectrum of the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-[2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention

The ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using a Bruker SB Avance III HD 400 spectrometer with a probe of the 4 mm CP/MAS SB VTN type under the following conditions:

- Frequency: 100.65 MHz;
- Spectral width: 40 kHz;

- Magic angle spinning rate of sample: 10 kHz;
- Pulse sequence: CP (Cross Polarization) with SPINAL64 decoupling;
- Repetition delay: 10 s;
- Acquisition time: 46 ms;
- 5 - Contact time: 4 ms;
- Number of scans: 4096.

An apodization function ("10 Hz line broadening") was applied before the Fourier transform. The spectra thus obtained were referenced relative to a sample of adamantane as external sample (the highest-frequency peak of adamantane has a chemical shift of 38.5 ppm). The peaks observed are expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm.

$\Delta\delta$ ppm: $\Delta\delta$ corresponds to the chemical shift difference between the indexed peak and the peak with the lowest referenced chemical shift.

Crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

- 15 The crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 1 exhibits the following peaks:

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/37.8 ppm)
1	167.9	130.1
2	161.1	123.3
3	158.6	120.8
4	153.8	116.0
5	145.5	107.7
6	142.4	104.6
7	130.3	92.5
8	126.0	88.2
9	122.4	84.6
10	119.6	81.8
11	114.3	76.5
12	64.5	26.7

13	51.2	13.4
14	45.6	7.8
15	44.0	6.2
16	37.8	0.0

Crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 2 exhibits the following peaks:

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/41.7 ppm)
1	165.7	124.0
2	154.2	112.5
3	141.1	99.4
4	139.5	97.8
5	133.2	91.5
6	128.5	86.8
7	127.6	85.9
8	126.0	84.3
9	124.6	82.9
10	122.4	80.7
11	113.1	71.4
12	64.8	23.1
13	63.2	21.5
14	50.7	9.0
15	47.2	5.5
16	45.5	3.8
17	42.8	1.1
18	41.7	0.0

Crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)

phenoxy]ethyl]-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide

The crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 3 exhibits the following peaks:

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.9 ppm)
1	168.9	126.0
2	162.6	119.7
3	153.7	110.8
4	146.1	103.2
5	130.0	87.1
6	128.7	85.8
7	127.4	84.5
8	125.8	82.9
9	124.3	81.4
10	123.2	80.3
11	119.8	76.9
12	118.5	75.6
13	114.2	71.3
14	113.5	70.6
15	111.8	68.9
16	65.8	22.9
17	50.9	8.0
18	47.3	4.4
19	42.9	0.0

5 *Crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide*

The crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 4 exhibits the following peaks:

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.0 ppm)
1	165.5	123.5
2	161.7	119.7
3	152.6	110.6
4	145.9	103.9
5	128.2	86.2
6	126.5	84.5
7	121.6	79.6
8	114.3	72.3
9	111.2	69.2
10	68.4	26.4
11	51.2	9.2
12	44.5	2.5
13	42.0	0.0

The hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 5 exhibits the following peaks:

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/38.4 ppm)
1	166.0	127.6
2	159.2	120.8
3	146.8	108.4
4	123.1	84.7
5	121.8	83.4
6	120.7	82.3
7	114.8	76.4
8	112.8	74.4
9	112.1	73.7
10	110.0	71.6
11	107.1	68.7

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/38.4 ppm)
12	66.7	28.3
13	63.0	24.6
14	49.0	10.6
15	41.7	3.3
16	40.2	1.8
17	38.4	0.0

EXAMPLE 10: Hygroscopy

The hygroscopicity of the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention was evaluated by dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) using a DVS Intrinsic apparatus. A sample of 5 to 10 mg of the substance, weighed accurately, was disposed in a DVS sample pan operating at 25 °C under controlled humidity. The mass variation was recorded on the basis of a balancing bearing at 50 % relative humidity, followed by three subsequent linear phases of increasing (from 50 to 90 %), of decreasing (from 90 to 0 %) and of increasing (from 0 to 50 %) the relative humidity at a speed of 10 % per hour. The relative humidity was maintained constant when it reached either 0, or 50, or 90 % relative humidity, until the mass variation was less than 0.002 % per minute, with a time limit of 15 hours.

A mass variation of less than 1 % was detected by DVS analysis after exposure of a sample to between 0 and 90 % relative humidity at 25 °C for the crystalline form of the naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 1; the crystalline form of the naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 2; and the crystalline form of the benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 4.

A mass variation of less than 0.2 % was detected by DVS analysis after exposure of a sample to between 0 and 90 % relative humidity at 25 °C for the crystalline form of the oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 3.

5 Consequently, the crystalline forms of the salts of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the methods of Examples 1 to 4 have a low hygroscopicity enabling a particularly advantageous use thereof on an industrial scale in the preparation of pharmaceutical formulations.

10 The hygroscopicity of the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to the invention was evaluated by dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) using a DVS Intrinsic apparatus. A sample of 5 to 10 mg of the substance, weighed accurately, was disposed in a DVS sample pan operating at 25 °C under controlled
15 humidity. The mass variation was recorded on the basis of a balancing bearing at 50 % relative humidity, followed by three subsequent linear phases of increasing (from 50 to 90 %), of decreasing (from 90 to 0 %) and of increasing (from 0 to 50 %) the relative humidity at a speed of 10 % per hour. The relative humidity was maintained constant when it reached either 0, or 50, or 90 % relative humidity, until the mass variation is less than
20 0.002 % per minute, with a time limit of 15 hours.

The hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 5 was stable between 15 % relative humidity and 70 % relative humidity. Beyond 70 % relative humidity, the
25 hemipentahydrate hydrogen sulfate was converted into hemiheptahydrate hydrogen sulfate which was stable between 90 % relative humidity and 20 % relative humidity. Below 20 % relative humidity and to 0 % relative humidity, the hemiheptahydrate hydrogen sulfate dehydrated completely and retransformed into hemipentahydrate hydrogen sulfate from 15 % relative humidity.

30 Consequently the hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-

carboxamide produced using the method according to Example 5 has properties which enable it to be easily manipulated - in particular during the preparation of pharmaceutical formulations - over wide ranges of relative humidity values.

EXAMPLE 11: Pharmaceutical compositions

- 5 * Formula for preparation of 1000 tablets each containing a dose of 100 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (expressed as equivalent to the base):

	Naphthalene-2-sulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide	157.1 g
10	Lactose monohydrate.....	216.1 g
	Magnesium stearate	2.5 g
	Corn starch.....	75 g
	Maltodextrin	50 g
	Anhydrous colloidal silica.....	1 g
15	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.....	15 g

- * Formula for preparation of 1000 tablets each containing a dose of 100 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (expressed as equivalent to the base):

	Benzenesulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide	139.8 g
20	Lactose monohydrate.....	207.8 g
	Magnesium stearate	2.5 g
	Corn starch.....	75 g
	Maltodextrin	50 g
25	Anhydrous colloidal silica.....	1 g
	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.....	15 g

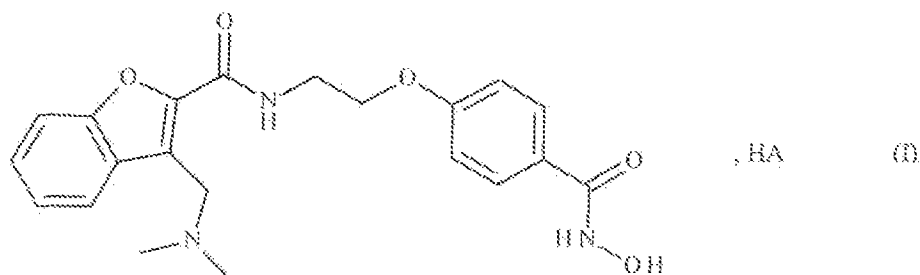
- * Formula for preparation of 1000 tablets each containing a dose of 100 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (expressed as equivalent to the base):

30	Oxalate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide.....	122.7 g
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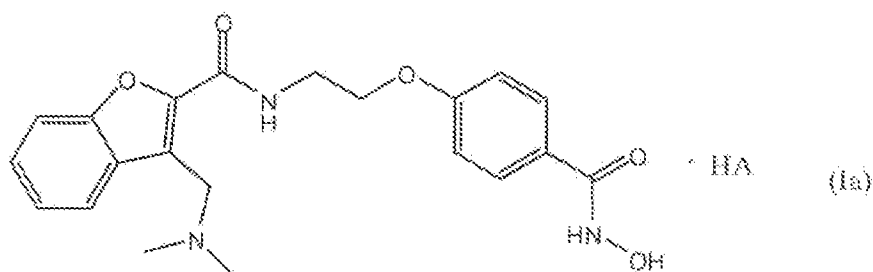
	Lactose monohydrate.....	182.3 g
	Magnesium stearate.....	2.5 g
	Corn starch.....	75 g
	Maltodextrin.....	50 g
5	Anhydrous colloidal silica.....	1 g
	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.....	15 g
* Formula for preparation of 1000 tablets each containing a dose of 100 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- <i>N</i> -(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide (expressed as equivalent to the base):		
10	Naphthalene-1,5-disulfonate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- <i>N</i> -(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide.....	145.4 g
	Lactose monohydrate.....	216.1 g
	Magnesium stearate.....	2.5 g
	Corn starch.....	75 g
15	Maltodextrin.....	50 g
	Anhydrous colloidal silica.....	1 g
	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.....	15 g
* Formula for preparation of 1000 tablets each containing a dose of 100 mg of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- <i>N</i> -(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-		
20	carboxamide (expressed as equivalent to the base):	
	Hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]- <i>N</i> -(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide.....	153.9 g
	Lactose monohydrate.....	228.7 g
	Magnesium stearate.....	2.5 g
25	Corn starch.....	75 g
	Maltodextrin.....	50 g
	Anhydrous colloidal silica.....	1 g
	Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.....	15 g

CLAIMS

1. A salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide of formula (I):



- 5 wherein HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, or sulfuric acid, or a hydrate thereof.
2. The salt of claim 1, which is a salt of formula (Ia):



- 10 wherein HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid or benzenesulfonic acid.

3. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 6.87; 10.71; 11.31; 13.97; 18.51; 21.49; 21.84; 24.56.

4. The crystalline form according to Claim 3 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 6.87; 10.71; 11.31; 13.97; 18.51; 20.71; 21.18; 21.49; 21.84; 22.74; 24.56.

5. The crystalline form according to Claim 3 or 4 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.87	12.861
2	10.71	8.262
3	11.31	7.821
4	13.97	6.341
5	18.51	4.794
6	20.71	4.288
7	21.18	4.194
8	21.49	4.134
9	21.84	4.069
10	22.74	3.910
11	24.56	3.625

6. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a solid state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum exhibiting the following peaks (expressed in ppm ± 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/37.8 ppm)
1	167.9	130.1
2	161.1	123.3
3	158.6	120.8
4	153.8	116.0
5	145.5	107.7
6	142.4	104.6
7	130.3	92.5
8	126.0	88.2

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/37.8 ppm)
9	122.4	84.6
10	119.6	81.8
11	114.3	76.5
12	64.5	26.7
13	51.2	13.4
14	45.6	7.8
15	44.0	6.2
16	37.8	0.0

7. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 8.92; 9.33; 10.85; 17.89; 19.79; 21.79; 26.39.
8. The crystalline form according to Claim 7 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 8.92; 9.33; 10.85; 11.78; 17.89; 19.79; 19.99; 21.79; 25.23; 26.39.
9. The crystalline form according to Claim 7 or 8 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.92	9.917
2	9.33	9.476
3	10.85	8.153
4	11.78	7.515
5	17.89	4.957
6	19.79	4.484

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
7	19.99	4.440
8	21.79	4.078
9	25.23	3.529
10	26.39	3.376

10. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a solid state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum exhibiting the following peaks (expressed in ppm ± 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/41.7 ppm)
1	165.7	124.0
2	154.2	112.5
3	141.1	99.4
4	139.5	97.8
5	133.2	91.5
6	128.5	86.8
7	127.6	85.9
8	126.0	84.3
9	124.6	82.9
10	122.4	80.7
11	113.1	71.4
12	64.8	23.1
13	63.2	21.5
14	50.7	9.0
15	47.2	5.5
16	45.5	3.8
17	42.8	1.1
18	41.7	0.0

11. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is oxalic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 9.11; 9.67; 16.39; 17.73; 18.49; 18.65; 18.79; 21.96; 22.39; 23.39; 26.76; 27.92; 30.72.
12. The crystalline form according to Claim 11 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 9.11; 9.67; 16.39; 16.56; 17.73; 18.49; 18.65; 18.79; 20.35; 20.85; 21.00; 21.96; 22.39; 23.39; 23.91; 26.22; 26.76; 27.92; 30.72.
13. The crystalline form according to Claim 11 or 12 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.11	9.704
2	9.67	9.142
3	16.39	5.408
4	16.56	5.354
5	17.73	5.004
6	18.49	4.798
7	18.65	4.758
8	18.79	4.721
9	20.35	4.364
10	20.85	4.260
11	21.00	4.229
12	21.96	4.048
13	22.39	3.971
14	23.39	3.804
15	23.91	3.722

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
16	26.22	3.399
17	26.76	3.332
18	27.92	3.196
19	30.72	2.911

14. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-N-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is oxalic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a solid state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum exhibiting the following peaks (expressed in ppm ± 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/42.9 ppm)
1	168.9	126.0
2	162.6	119.7
3	153.7	110.8
4	146.1	103.2
5	130.0	87.1
6	128.7	85.8
7	127.4	84.5
8	125.8	82.9
9	124.3	81.4
10	123.2	80.3
11	119.8	76.9
12	118.5	75.6
13	114.2	71.3
14	113.5	70.6
15	111.8	68.9
16	65.8	22.9
17	50.9	8.0
18	47.3	4.4
19	42.9	0.0

15. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-{2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is benzenesulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 8.08; 10.03; 10.36; 13.63; 15.00; 16.19; 17.73; 17.90; 18.77; 19.77; 21.98; 22.45.
16. The crystalline form according to Claim 15 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 8.08; 10.03; 10.36; 11.86; 12.66; 13.63; 15.00; 16.19; 16.39; 16.52; 17.73; 17.90; 18.77; 19.77; 20.20; 20.86; 21.11; 21.98; 22.45; 23.84; 26.13; 26.74; 27.44.
17. The crystalline form according to Claim 15 or 16 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured on a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

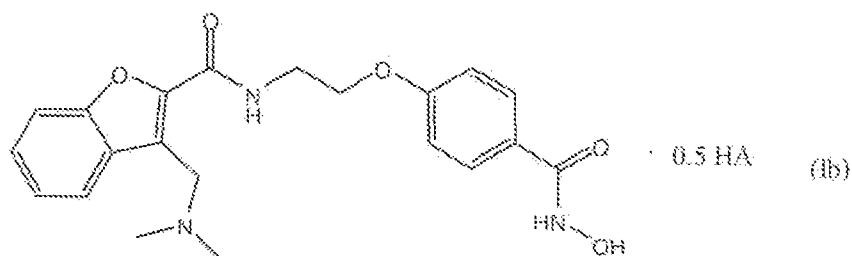
Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	8.08	10.949
2	10.03	8.818
3	10.36	8.539
4	11.86	7.463
5	12.66	6.992
6	13.63	6.498
7	15.00	5.906
8	16.19	5.473
9	16.39	5.407
10	16.52	5.366
11	17.73	5.002
12	17.90	4.954
13	18.77	4.728
14	19.77	4.492
15	20.20	4.395

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
16	20.86	4.259
17	21.11	4.209
18	21.98	4.043
19	22.45	3.961
20	23.84	3.732
21	26.13	3.411
22	26.74	3.333
23	27.44	3.251

18. A crystalline form of the salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein HA is benzenesulfonic acid and wherein the crystalline form has a solid state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum exhibiting the following peaks (expressed in $\text{ppm} \pm 0.2 \text{ ppm}$):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta \text{ ppm } (/42.0 \text{ ppm})$
1	165.5	123.5
2	161.7	119.7
3	152.6	110.6
4	145.9	103.9
5	128.2	86.2
6	126.5	84.5
7	121.6	79.6
8	114.3	72.3
9	111.2	69.2
10	68.4	26.4
11	51.2	9.2
12	44.5	2.5
13	42.0	0.0

19. The salt of claim 1, which is a salt of formula (Ib):



wherein HA is sulfuric acid, or a hydrate thereof.

20. A hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the salt according to Claim 19 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 6.92; 9.01; 11.04; 13.87; 14.24; 14.89; 15.06; 17.34; 18.96; 20.05; 21.49; 24.34; 24.59; 25.19; 25.89.
21. The hemipentahydrate crystalline form according to Claim 20 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 6.92; 9.01; 11.04; 11.82; 13.87; 14.24; 14.89; 15.06; 17.34; 18.96; 20.05; 20.84; 21.23; 21.49; 22.68; 22.85; 24.34; 24.59; 25.19; 25.89; 28.28.
22. The hemipentahydrate crystalline form according to Claim 20 or 21 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing d (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	6.92	12.782
2	9.01	9.815
3	11.04	8.015
4	11.82	7.489
5	13.87	6.386
6	14.24	6.222
7	14.89	5.949
8	15.06	5.882
9	17.34	5.114

10	18.96	4.681
11	20.05	4.429
12	20.84	4.262
13	21.23	4.185
14	21.49	4.134
15	22.68	3.920
16	22.85	3.892
17	24.34	3.657
18	24.59	3.620
19	25.19	3.535
20	25.89	3.441
21	28.28	3.156

23. A hemipentahydrate crystalline form of the salt according to Claim 19 characterized in that it has a solid state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum exhibiting the following peaks (expressed in ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm):

Peak no.	Chemical shift (ppm)	$\Delta\delta$ ppm (/38.4 ppm)
1	166.0	127.6
2	159.2	120.8
3	146.8	108.4
4	123.1	84.7
5	121.8	83.4
6	120.7	82.3
7	114.8	76.4
8	112.8	74.4
9	112.1	73.7
10	110.0	71.6
11	107.1	68.7
12	66.7	28.3
13	63.0	24.6
14	49.0	10.6

15	41.7	3.3
16	40.2	1.8
17	38.4	0.0

24. A hemiheptahydrate crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbonyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to Claim 19 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 9.99; 10.67; 13.79; 13.92; 14.25; 14.67; 15.18; 16.21; 18.44; 18.82; 20.42; 21.71; 22.47; 23.30; 24.25.

25. The hemiheptahydrate crystalline form according to Claim 24 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram exhibiting the following diffraction lines (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$): 9.99; 10.67; 12.65; 13.79; 13.92; 14.25; 14.67; 15.18; 16.21; 16.43; 18.44; 18.82; 20.42; 20.76; 21.09; 21.45; 21.71; 22.47; 22.92; 23.30; 23.89; 24.25; 26.02; 26.54.

26. The hemiheptahydrate crystalline form according to Claim 24 or 25 characterized in that it has a powder X-ray diffraction diagram, measured using a PANalytical X'Pert Pro MPD diffractometer with an X'Celerator detector, and expressed in terms of line position (Bragg angle 2 theta, expressed in degrees $\pm 0.2^\circ$) and interplanar spacing *d* (expressed in Å):

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
1	9.99	8.838
2	10.67	8.284
3	12.65	6.995
4	13.79	6.418
5	13.92	6.356
6	14.25	6.211
7	14.67	6.032
8	15.18	5.831
9	16.21	5.464
10	16.43	5.389

Line no.	Angle 2 theta (degrees)	Interplanar spacing (Å)
11	18.44	4.808
12	18.82	4.712
13	20.42	4.345
14	20.76	4.276
15	21.09	4.209
16	21.45	4.140
17	21.71	4.090
18	22.47	3.953
19	22.92	3.877
20	23.30	3.814
21	23.89	3.721
22	24.25	3.667
23	26.02	3.422
24	26.54	3.355

27. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to any one of Claims 1, 2 or 19 as an active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.
28. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a crystalline form of a salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to any one of Claims 3 to 18 or 20 to 26 as an active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.
29. The pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 27 or 28 for use in the treatment of cancer.
30. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claims 27 to 29 wherein the cancer is a carcinoma, a tumor, a neoplasm, a lymphoma, a melanoma, a glioma, a sarcoma or a blastoma.
31. A method for preparing a crystalline form of a salt of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to

any one of Claims 3 to 18, wherein the 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is crystallized in the presence of naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, oxalic acid or benzenesulfonic acid in a polar medium.

- 5 32. The method according to Claim 31, wherein the polar medium consists of one or more solvents chosen from among water, alcohols, ketones, nitriles and esters.
33. The method according to Claim 31, wherein the polar medium is a binary mixture, one of the components of which is water.
34. The method according to Claim 31, wherein the polar medium is a binary mixture
10 chosen from among: acetone/water, ethanol/water, isopropanol/water and methylethylketone/water.
35. A method for preparing a hydrated crystalline form of the hydrogen sulfate of 3-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide according to any one of Claims 20 to 26, in which the 3-
15 [(dimethylamino)methyl]-*N*-(2-[4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)phenoxy]ethyl)-1-benzofuran-2-carboxamide is crystallized in a polar medium in the presence of sulfuric acid.
36. The method according to Claim 35, wherein the polar medium consists of one or more solvents chosen from among water, ketones, nitriles and esters.
37. The method according to Claim 35, wherein the polar medium is a binary mixture, one
20 of the components of which is water.