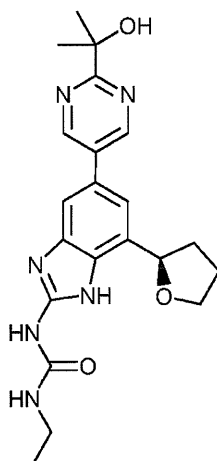


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A solid compound of formula (I):



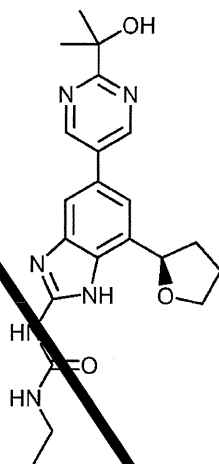
or salts thereof.

2. The solid compound of claim 1, wherein said solid is a solid Form I free base.
3. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 11.7, 12.4, 13.8, 14.6, 16.0, 16.2, 16.7, 18.6, 18.9, 19.6, 20.2, 20.5, 21.3, 21.7, 22.7, 23.9, 24.5, 24.9, 25.8, 26.7, 27.9, 28.1, 28.4, 30.4, 33.5, and 37.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
4. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 16.7, 18.6, 19.6, 21.7, and 25.8, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
5. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation, substantially similar to Figure 1.

6. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature of about 243°C as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10°C per minute.

7. A method for preparing crystal Form I of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 comprising precipitating the compound of formula (I) from a solvent system comprising methylene chloride, methanol, ethanol, or combinations thereof.

8. A hydrochloric acid salt of the compound of formula (I):



(I).

9. The hydrochloride salt of claim 8 in solid form.

10. The hydrochloride salt of claim 9, wherein said salt is a solid Form II.

11. The solid Form II of claim 10, wherein said solid Form II is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 12.3, 12.4, 13.5, 16.4, 17.2, 17.9, 18.2, 19.0, 19.5, 20.8, 20.9, 22.4, 23.0, 23.5, 24.0, 24.5, 26.0, 26.5, 27.1, 27.4, 28.5, 29.4, 30.8, 33.0, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

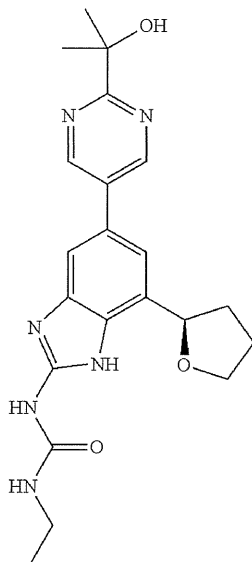
12. The solid Form II of claim 10, wherein said solid Form II is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 12.3, 12.4, 16.4, 17.9, 19.5, 24.0, and 29.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

13. The solid Form II of claim 10, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 19.5, and 24.0, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
14. The solid Form II of claim 10, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, substantially similar to Figure 4.
15. A method for preparing the solid Form II of claim 10, comprising suspending a solid free base of the benzimidazolyl urea in an acidic solvent system comprising acetonitrile or water.
16. The solid hydrochloride salt compound of claim 9, wherein said hydrochloric salt of compound of formula (I) is a solid Form III.
17. The solid Form III of claim 16, wherein said Form III is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.9, 9.1, 11.0, 11.7, 12.3, 15.8, 16.9, 18.1, 18.9, 19.8, 20.9, 22.7, 23.4, 24.1, 24.8, 25.3, 27.7, 28.5, 29.5, and 31.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
18. The solid Form III of claim 16, wherein said Form III is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.9, 9.1, 11.7, 18.1, 18.9, 19.8, 23.4, and 24.8, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
19. The solid Form III of claim 16, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, substantially similar to Figure 7.
20. A method for preparing solid Form III according to claim 16 comprising suspending a solid free base of the benzimidazolyl urea in an acidic solvent system comprising one or more ethereal solvents and water.
21. The solid compound of claim 1, wherein said solid is an amorphous mesylate salt of Form IV.

22. The solid amorphous mesylate salt Form IV of claim 21, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu K<sub>α</sub> radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.

**What is claimed is:**

1. A solid compound of formula (I):



or salts thereof.

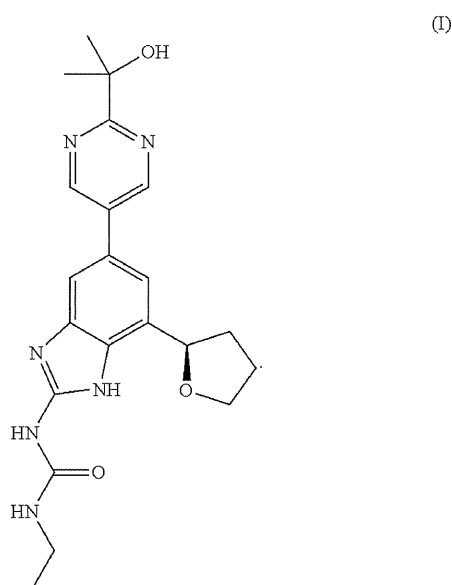
2. The solid compound of claim 1, wherein said solid is a solid Form I free base.
3. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 11.7, 12.4, 13.8, 14.6, 16.0, 16.2, 16.7, 18.6, 18.9, 19.6, 20.2, 20.5, 21.3, 21.7, 22.7, 23.9, 24.5, 24.9, 25.8, 26.7, 27.9, 28.1, 28.4, 30.4, 33.5, and 37.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .
4. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 9.3, 16.7, 18.6, 19.6, 21.7, and 25.8, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

5. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, substantially similar to FIG. 1.

6. The solid compound of claim 2, wherein said solid Form I is further characterized by an endothermic peak having an onset temperature of about 243° C. as measured by differential scanning calorimetry in which the temperature is scanned at about 10° C. per minute.

7. A method for preparing crystal Form I of the compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 comprising precipitating the compound of formula (I) from a solvent system comprising methylene chloride, methanol, ethanol, or combinations thereof.

8. A hydrochloric acid salt of the compound of formula (I):



9. The hydrochloride salt of claim 8 in solid form.

10. The hydrochloride salt of claim 9, wherein said salt is a solid Form II.

11. The solid Form II of claim 10, wherein said solid Form II is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions

(degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 12.3, 12.4, 13.5, 16.4, 17.2, 17.9, 18.2, 19.0, 19.5, 20.6, 20.9, 22.4, 23.0, 23.5, 24.0, 24.5, 26.0, 26.5, 27.1, 27.4, 28.5, 29.4, 30.8, 33.0, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

12. The solid Form II of claim 10, wherein said solid Form II is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 12.3, 12.4, 16.4, 17.9, 19.5, 24.0, and 29.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

13. The solid Form II of claim 10, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 7.0, 9.1, 11.5, 19.5, and 24.0, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

14. The solid Form II of claim 10, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, substantially similar to FIG. 4.

15. A method for preparing the solid Form II of claim 10, comprising suspending a solid free base of the benzimidazolyl urea in an acidic solvent system comprising acetonitrile or water.

16. The solid hydrochloride salt compound of claim 9, wherein said hydrochloric salt of compound of formula (I) is a solid Form III.

17. The solid Form III of claim 16, wherein said Form III is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions (degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.9, 9.1, 11.0, 11.7, 12.3, 15.8, 16.9, 18.1, 18.9, 19.8, 20.9, 22.7, 23.4, 24.1, 24.8, 25.3, 27.7, 28.5, 29.5, and 31.4, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

18. The solid Form III of claim 16, wherein said Form III is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) comprising at least three approximate peak positions

(degrees  $2\theta \pm 0.2$ ) when measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, selected from the group consisting of 6.9, 9.1, 11.7, 18.1, 18.9, 19.8, 23.4, and 24.8, when the XPRD is collected from about 5 to about 38 degrees  $2\theta$ .

19. The solid Form III of claim 16, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern, as measured using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, substantially similar to FIG. 7.

20. A method for preparing solid Form III according to claim 16 comprising suspending a solid free base of the benzimidazolyl urea in an acidic solvent system comprising one or more ethereal solvents and water.

21. The solid compound of claim 1, wherein said solid is an amorphous mesylate salt of Form IV.

22. The solid amorphous mesylate salt Form IV of claim 21, which is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XPRD) using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiation, characterized by a broad halo with no discernable diffraction peak.