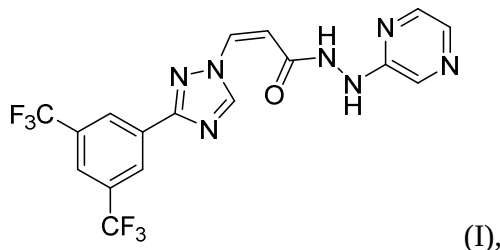


CLAIMS

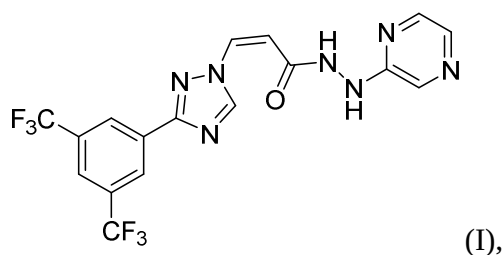
1. A composition, comprising particles of a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



- wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2 θ angles selected from 4.4°, 19.9°, 21.3° and 22.0°; and
- the particles have a unimodal particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9) of 100 microns or less.
2. The composition of claim 1, where the a unimodal particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9) of 70 microns or less.
 3. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the crystalline form is characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2 θ angles of 4.4°, 19.9°, 21.3° and 22.0°.
 4. The composition of claim 3, wherein the crystalline form is characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2 θ angles of 4.4°, 19.9°, 20.3°, 21.3°, 22.0°, 23.5° and 25.0°.
 5. The composition of claim 4, wherein the crystalline form is characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2 θ angles of 4.4°, 13.1°, 15.8°, 18.2°, 19.9°, 20.3°, 21.3°, 22.0°, 23.5°, 23.7°, 25.0°, 27.0°, 28.3° and 28.5°.
 6. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the crystalline form is characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern substantially in accordance with that depicted in FIG. 1A.

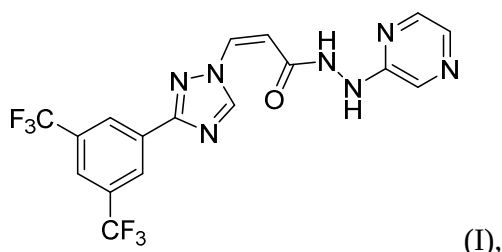
7. The composition of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the crystalline form is further characterized by a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram comprising an endothermic peak at 179 °C.
8. The compositions of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9) of from 10 microns to 100 microns.
9. The compositions of claims 1-7, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9) of from 10 microns to 70 microns.
10. The composition of any one of claims 1-9, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.5) of from 10 microns to 35 microns.
11. The composition of any one of claims 1-10, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.1) of from 5 microns to 15 microns.
12. The composition of any one of claims 1-11, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9):d(0.1) ratio of from 2 to 10.
13. The composition of any one of claims 1-12, wherein the particles have a particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9):d(0.5) ratio of from 1.5 to 4.5.
14. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a composition of any one of claims 1-13 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
15. The composition of Claim 1 for use in the treatment of a disorder associated with CRM1 activity, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 14.
16. The composition for use according to claim 15, wherein the disorder is a proliferative disorder, cancer, an inflammatory disorder, an autoimmune disorder, a viral infection, an ophthalmological disorder, a neurodegenerative disorder, a disorder of abnormal tissue growth, a disorder related to food intake, an allergic disorder, or a respiratory disorder.

17. The composition for use according to claim 16, wherein the disorder is cancer.
18. The composition for use according to Claim 1 for use in promoting wound healing in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 14.
19. A single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



- wherein the single crystalline form is Form D and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 7.3° , 10.9° , 18.3° and 21.9° .
20. The single crystalline form of claim 19, characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles of 3.7° , 7.3° , 10.9° , 18.3° and 21.9° .
 21. The single crystalline form of claim 20, characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles of 3.7° , 7.3° , 9.7° , 10.9° , 18.3° , 19.2° and 21.9° .
 22. The single crystalline form of claim 21, characterized by X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles of 3.7° , 7.3° , 9.7° , 10.9° , 11.1° , 18.3° , 19.2° , 19.5° , 20.6° and 21.9° .
 23. The single crystalline form of claim 19, characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern substantially in accordance with that depicted in FIG. 2A.
 24. The single crystalline form of any one of claims 19-23, wherein the compound of Structural Formula I is in the form of a solvate.
 25. The single crystalline form of claim 24, wherein the solvate is an acetonitrile solvate.

26. The single crystalline form of claim 24 or 25, wherein the solvate comprises from about 0.5 to about 1.5 molar equivalents of solute per molar equivalent of the compound of Structural Formula I.
27. The single crystalline form of claim 26, wherein the solvate comprises about one molar equivalent of solute per molar equivalent of the compound of Structural Formula I.
28. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



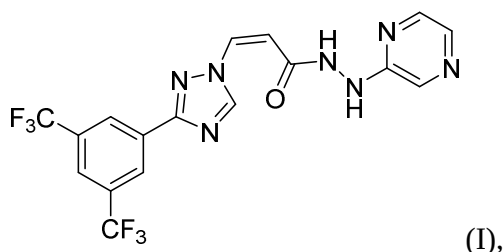
wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 4.4° , 19.9° , 21.3° and 22.0° , the method comprising:

- (a) suspending single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, in isopropanol or a mixture of isopropanol and water to form a slurry, wherein single crystalline Form D is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 7.3° , 10.9° , 18.3° and 21.9° , single crystalline Form B is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 9.4° , 11.1° , 16.5° , 18.3° and 18.8° and single crystalline Form C is characterized by at least three X-ray diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 11.2° , 12.1° and 18.6° ;
- (b) heating the slurry to a temperature less than or equal to about 70°C to form a second slurry or a solution;

- (c) cooling the second slurry or the solution and adding water to the second slurry or the solution, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I; and
- (d) isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form A,

thereby preparing a composition comprising particles of single crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I.

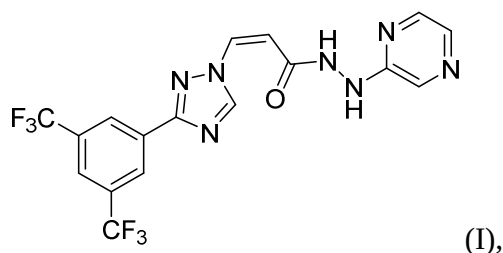
29. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 4.4° , 19.9° , 21.3° and 22.0° , the method comprising:

- (a) suspending single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, in isopropanol or a mixture of isopropanol and water to form a slurry, wherein single crystalline Form D is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 7.3° , 10.9° , 18.3° and 21.9° , single crystalline Form B is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 9.4° , 11.1° , 16.5° , 18.3° and 18.8° and single crystalline Form C is characterized by at least three X-ray diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 11.2° , 12.1° and 18.6° ;
- (b) heating the slurry to a temperature less than or equal to about 70°C to form a second slurry or a solution;
- (c) adding water to the second slurry or the solution and cooling the second slurry or the solution, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I; and

- (d) isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form A, thereby preparing a composition comprising particles of single crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I.
30. The method of claim 28 or 29 wherein the solid particles have a unimodal particle size distribution characterized by a d(0.9) of 100 microns or less.
31. The method of any one of claims 28-30, wherein the ratio of isopropanol to water by volume in the mixture of isopropanol and water is from about 0.1 to about 4.
32. The method of any one of claims 28-31, wherein single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, is suspended in an amount of isopropanol or mixture of isopropanol and water of from about 5 to about 10 parts by weight with respect to single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I.
33. The method of any one of claims 28-32, wherein the slurry is heated to a temperature of from about 35 °C to about 70 °C.
34. The method of any one of claims 28-33, wherein the second slurry or the solution is cooled to from about 0 °C to about 55 °C.
35. The method of any one of claims 28-34, wherein water is added to the second slurry or the solution in an amount of from about 5 parts by weight to about 15 parts by weight with respect to single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I.
36. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 4.4° , 19.9° , 21.3° and 22.0° , the method comprising:

heating single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or

maturing single crystalline Form B, C or D or the compound of Structural Formula I, or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or

drying single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A; or

any combination of the foregoing; and

isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form A,

thereby preparing single crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I.

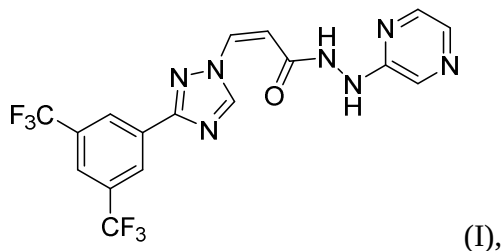
37. The method of claim 36, comprising:

heating a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or

maturing a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or

drying a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A; or any combination of the foregoing.

38. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



wherein the single crystalline form is Form D and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7° , 7.3° , 10.9° , 18.3° and 21.9° , the method comprising:

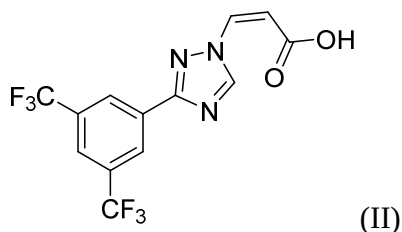
dissolving the compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system comprising acetonitrile;

inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I; and

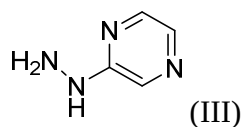
isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form D,
thereby preparing single crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein single crystalline Form D is in the form of a solvate.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the solvate is an acetonitrile solvate.
41. The method of any one of claims 38-39, wherein the solvent system comprises greater than 20% by volume acetonitrile.
42. The method of any one of claims 38-41, wherein inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form D comprises cooling the solution formed by dissolving the compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system comprising acetonitrile.

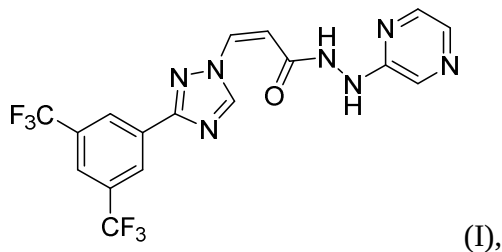
43. A method of preparing a compound of Structural Formula I, comprising:
combining a trialkylamine, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, a compound of Structural Formula II:



and a compound of Structural Formula III:



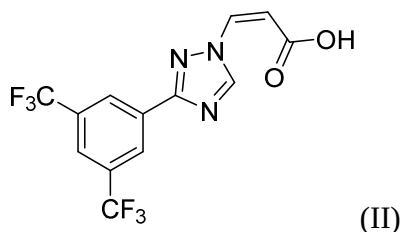
- to form a reaction mixture;
cooling the reaction mixture to from about -80 °C to about 0 °C;
treating the reaction mixture with propylphosphonic anhydride to provide a mixture comprising the compound of Structural Formula I; and
isolating the compound of Structural Formula I from the mixture.
44. The method of claim 43, wherein the trialkylamine is diisopropylethylamine.
45. The method of claim 43 or 44, comprising cooling the reaction mixture to from about -50 °C to about -15 °C.
46. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:



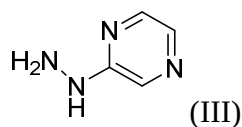
wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 4.4°, 19.9°, 21.3° and 22.0°,

the method comprising:

- (a) combining a trialkylamine, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, a compound of Structural Formula II:



and a compound of Structural Formula III:



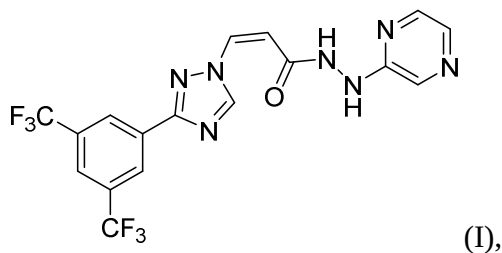
to form a reaction mixture;

- (b) cooling the reaction mixture to from about -80 °C to about 0 °C;
- (c) treating the reaction mixture with propylphosphonic anhydride to provide a mixture comprising the compound of Structural Formula I;
- (d) isolating the compound of Structural Formula I from the mixture;
- (e) dissolving the isolated compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system comprising acetonitrile;
- (f) inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I and isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form D to obtain single crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, wherein single crystalline Form D is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7°, 7.3°, 10.9°, 18.3° and 21.9°;
- (g) heating single crystalline Form D, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or maturing single crystalline

Form D, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, in a solvent system and inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form A; or drying single crystalline Form D, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A; or any combination of the foregoing; and

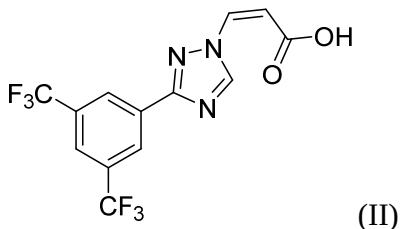
(h) isolating the particles of crystalline Form A, thereby preparing single crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I.

47. A method of preparing a single crystalline form of a compound represented by Structural Formula I:

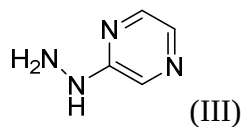


wherein the single crystalline form is Form A and is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 4.4° , 19.9° , 21.3° and 22.0° , the method comprising:

- (a) combining a trialkylamine, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, a compound of Structural Formula II:



and a compound of Structural Formula III:



- to form a reaction mixture;
- (b) cooling the reaction mixture to from about -80 °C to about 0 °C;
 - (c) treating the reaction mixture with propylphosphonic anhydride to provide a mixture comprising the compound of Structural Formula I;
 - (d) isolating the compound of Structural Formula I from the mixture;
 - (e) dissolving the isolated compound of Structural Formula I in a solvent system comprising acetonitrile;
 - (f) inducing formation of solid particles of crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I and isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form D, or solid particles of single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, to obtain single crystalline Form D of the compound of Structural Formula I, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I, wherein single crystalline Form D is characterized by at least three X-ray powder diffraction peaks at 2θ angles selected from 3.7°, 7.3°, 10.9°, 18.3° and 21.9°;
 - (g) suspending single crystalline Form D, or single crystalline Form B or C of the compound of Structural Formula I or a mixture comprising two or more of single crystalline Form B, C or D of the compound of Structural Formula I in isopropanol or a mixture of isopropanol and water to form a slurry;
 - (h) heating the slurry to a temperature less than or equal to about 70 °C to form a second slurry or a solution;
 - (i) cooling the second slurry or the solution and adding water to the second slurry or the solution, thereby forming solid particles of crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I; and
 - (j) isolating the solid particles of crystalline Form A,
- thereby preparing single crystalline Form A of the compound of Structural Formula I.