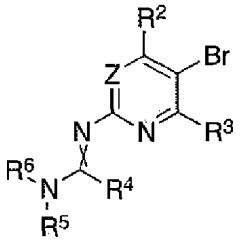
In another aspect, there is provided a compound of formula (V)



(V)

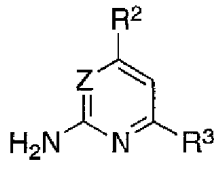
wherein Z is CR^Z, wherein R^Z is hydrogen; R^2 is trifluoromethyl; R^3 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; R^5 and R^6 are methyl;

and the crossed double bond between N and $C(R^4)N$ indicates a cis and/or trans double bond.

In one example the disclosure provides compounds of formula (V) as such, wherein the substituents have the meaning as mentioned above.

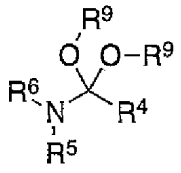
In yet another aspect the invention relates to a method of manufacturing a compound of formula (V), wherein the substituents have the meaning as mentioned above,

characterized in that a compound of formula (VII)



(VII)

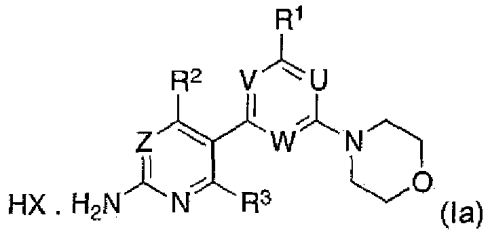
in which the groups R^2, R^3 and Z are defined as above, is halogenated by bromine, copper(II)bromide, bromoxone or a N-haloimide, in an inert organic solvent, extracted with an aqueous base, and reacted with a compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

wherein R^4, R^5 and R^6 in formula (VIII) are defined as above, and R^9 is C_1-C_4-alkyl or C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, preferably methyl, ethyl or t-butyl.

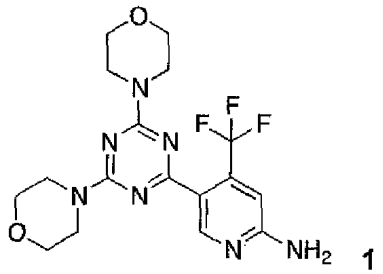
In another example, the disclosure provices a method of manufacture of an acid addition salt of formula (Ia)



(Ia)

wherein

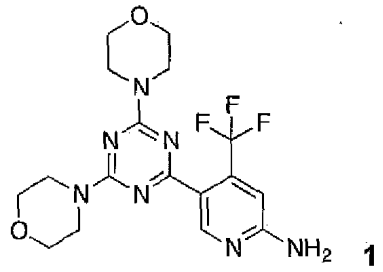
U, V, W, Z and R^1 to R^3 are as defined for a compound of formula (I), and HX is a protonic acid, characterized in that a free base of formula (I), wherein the substituents are defined as indicated for formula (Ia), is treated with protonic acid HX, optionally in a suitable solvent, and the resulting acid addition salt is purified by precipitation from a solvent or recrystallization. In a further aspect, there is provided 5-(4,6-dimorpholino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine **1**



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in solid form.

Furthermore, the disclosure provides the compound 5-(4,6-dimorpholino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine **1**

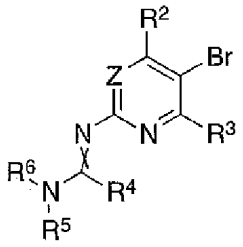


1

as a highly pure, preferably crystalline solid, its hydrates, salts and hydrates and solvates of its salts, and processes for the formation of such specific solid, preferably crystalline, forms.

In other examples, the disclosure also provides the hydrochloride salt, the hydrochloride monohydrate salt and the methanesulfonate salt of compound 1 as defined above.

In one example, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a solid form of compound **1**, its hydrates or solvates, its salts, or hydrates or solvates of its salts as defined above and optionally at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



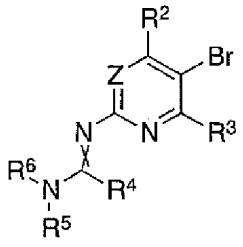
(V)

in which the groups R^2 to R^6 and the group Z are defined as for compound (II) according to claim 6, is treated with an organometallic compound in an organic solvent at temperatures between -80°C to the boiling point of the solvent and, after completion of the bromine-metal exchange reaction, is further reacted with an organoboron reagent of formula (VI)

R^8-BY_2 (VI)

wherein R^8 is a leaving group and Y is as defined for compound (II) according to claim 6.

8. A compound of formula (V)



(V)

wherein

Z is CR^Z, wherein R^Z is hydrogen;

R^2 is trifluoromethyl;

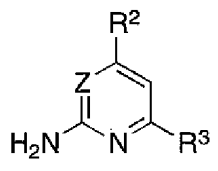
R^3 is hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen;

R^5 and R^6 are methyl;

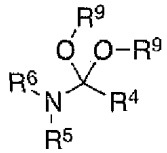
and the crossed double bond between N and $C(R^4)N$ indicates a cis and/or trans double bond.

9. A method of manufacturing a compound of formula (V) according to claim 8, characterized in that a compound of formula (VII)



(VII)

in which the groups R^2, R^3 and Z are defined as for compound (V) according to claim 8, is halogenated by bromine, copper(II)bromide, bromoxone or a N-haloimide, in an inert organic solvent, extracted with an aqueous base, and reacted with a compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

wherein R^4, R^5 and R^6 in formula (VIII) are defined as for compound (V) according to claim 8, and R^9 is C_1-C_4-alkyl or C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl.