[0005] Compounds which inhibit SGLT, particularly SGLT2, are currently under clinical evaluation for use as antidiabetic drugs. Compounds previously described as useful for inhibiting SGLT include C-glycoside derivatives (such as those described in US6414126, US20040138439, US20050209166, US20050233988, WO2005085237, US7094763, US20060009400, US20060019948, US20060035841, US20060122126, US20060234953, WO2006108842, US20070049537 and WO2007136116), O-glycoside derivatives (such as those described in US6683056, US20050187168, US20060166899, US20060234954, US20060247179 and US20070185197), spiroketal-glycoside derivatives (described in WO2006080421), cyclohexane derivatives (such as those described in WO2006011469), and thio-glucopyranoside derivatives (such as those described in US20050209309 and WO2006073197) In addition to the agents described in the noted references, new processes are needed for their synthesis that can improve upon current yields and provide compounds in crystalline form. Surprisingly, the present invention addresses such needs.

BRIEF SUMMARY ~~OF THE INVENTION~~

[0006] The present ~~invention~~disclosure provides methods of preparing compounds having an inhibitory effect on sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter SGLT. The ~~invention~~disclosure also provides crystalline forms of the compounds and further describes pharmaceutical compositions, synthetic intermediates, and methods of using the compounds, independently or in combination with other therapeutic agents, for treating diseases and conditions which are affected by SGLT inhibition.

[0006a] In a first aspect, there is provided a crystalline form of (*2S,3R,4R,5S,6R*)-2-(4-chloro-3-(4-(2-cyclopropoxyethoxy) benzyl)phenyl)-6- (hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triol, bis(*L*-proline) complex characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern that comprises peaks at 4.08, 17.19 and 21.12 degrees 2θ (± 0.05 degrees 2θ), wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is made using $CuK_{\alpha 1}$ radiation.

[0006b] In a second aspect, there is provided a crystalline form of (*2S,3R,4R,5S,6R*)-2-(4-chloro-3-(4-(2-cyclopropoxyethoxy) benzyl)phenyl)-6- (hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triol, bis(*L*-proline) complex characterized by a melting point of about 151 °C ± 1°C, as determined by differential scanning calorimetry with heating from 50°C to 200°C at a rate of 10°C/min.

[0006c] In a third aspect, there is provided a crystalline form of (2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(4-chloro-3-(4-(2-cyclopropoxyethoxy)benzyl)phenyl)-6-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triol, bis(L-proline) complex having an X-ray powder diffraction pattern with peaks substantially in accordance with Figure 2.

[0006d] In a fourth aspect, there is provided a crystalline form of (2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(4-chloro-3-(4-(2-cyclopropoxyethoxy)benzyl)phenyl)-6-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triol, bis(L-proline) complex having an X-ray powder diffraction pattern with peaks at 4.08, 6.04,7.50, 9.88, 12.31, 14.22, 16.44, 17.18, 17.89, 18.47, 18.97, 19.85, 20.60, 21.10, 21.88, 22.72, 23.38, 24.49, 25.17, 26.43, 26.97, 28.36 and 29.23 degrees 2θ (± 0.05 degrees 2 θ).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. **1** is the general synthesis method of Scheme I for the preparation of compounds of the invention.

[0008] FIG. **2** is the X-ray powder diffraction pattern for the complex of Example 5F of the invention.

[0009] FIG. **3** is the differential scanning calorimetry spectrum for the complex of Example 6 of the invention.