

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

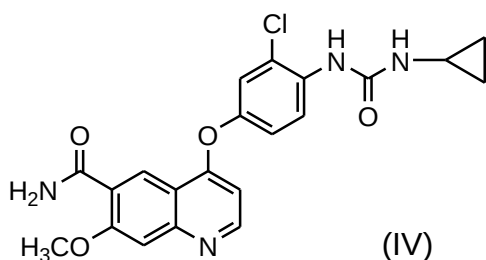
HIGH-PURITY QUINOLINE DERIVATIVE AND METHOD FOR
MANUFACTURING SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a quinoline derivative and a method for producing the same. More specifically, the present invention relates to a highly pure quinoline derivative and a production method for efficiently obtaining the quinoline derivative.

RELATED BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Quinoline derivatives represented by compound (IV):



are known to exhibit excellent antitumor activity (PTL 1).

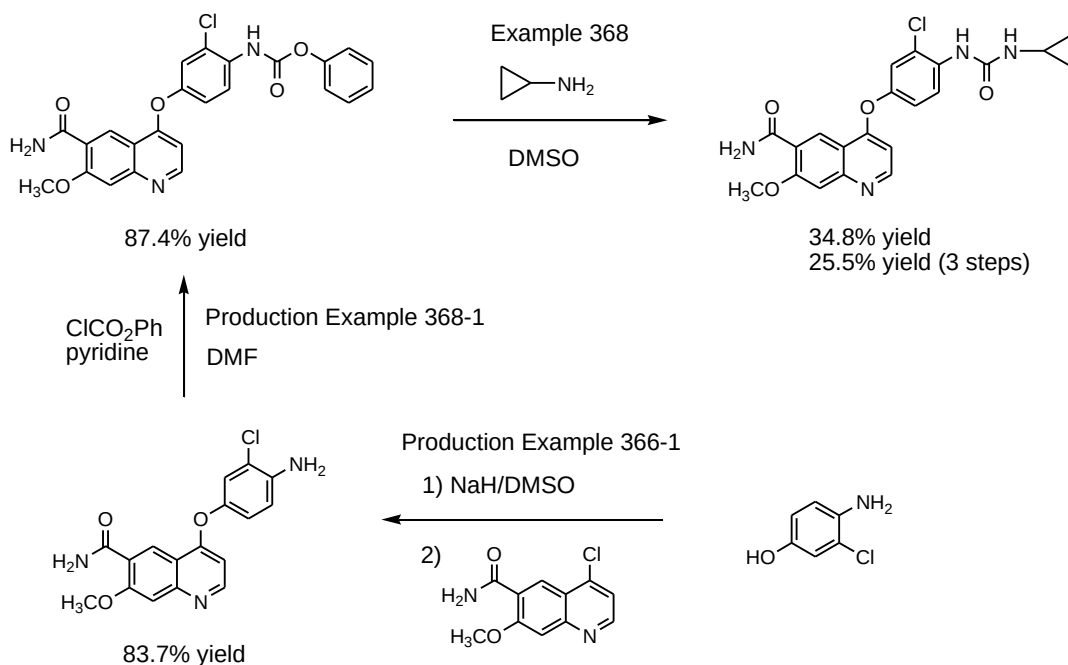
[0003] PTLs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 disclose methods for producing these quinoline derivatives. Specifically, in the production method of PTL 1 (such as described in Example 368), 4-amino-3-chlorophenol hydrochloride is reacted with 4-chloro-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide (step A), phenyl chloroformate is reacted with the obtained 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide and the resulting phenyl N-{4-(6-carbamoyl-7-methoxy-4-quinolyl)oxy-2-chlorophenyl}carbamate is isolated (step B), and then cyclopropylamine is further reacted with the carbamate (step C) to obtain the target compound, 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide (hereunder referred to as "compound (IV)"), with a total yield of 25.5% for the three steps.

[0004] In the production methods described in PTL 2 (Reference Example 1) and PTL 4 (Production Example 1), cyclopropylamine is

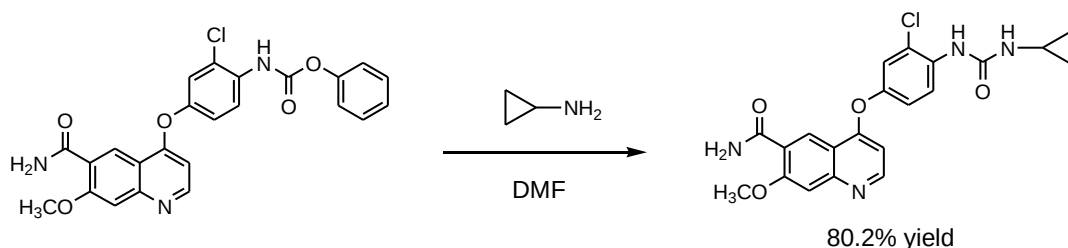
reacted with phenyl N-{4-(6-carbamoyl-7-methoxy-4-quinolyl)oxy-2-chlorophenyl}carbamate to obtain compound (IV), with a yield of 80.2%.

[0005] In the production methods described in PTL 2 (Reference Example 3), PTL 3 (Example 4), PTL 4 (Production Example 3) and PTL 5 (Example 1a), the target compound (IV) is obtained by a single step from 4-chloro-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide, with a yield of 86.3% in PTLs 2 to 4 and a yield of 91.4% in PTL 5.

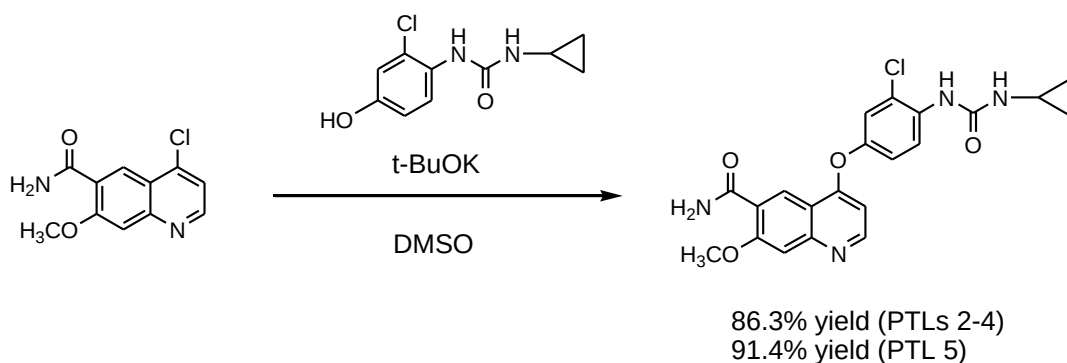
[0006] Subsequently, the production methods described in PTLs 1 to 5 will be specifically described. The production method described in PTL 1 (Example 368 and the like) is as the following formulas.



[0007] The reaction scheme for the production method in PTL 2 (Reference Example 1) and PTL 4 (Production Example 1) is as follows.



[0008] The production methods in PTL 2 (Reference Example 3), PTL 3 (Example 4), PTL 4 (Production Example 3) and PTL 5 (Example 1a) have the following reaction scheme.



CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0009] [PTL 1] US2004/0053908

5 [PTL 2] US2007/0004773

[PTL 3] US2007/0037849

[PTL 4] US2007/0078159

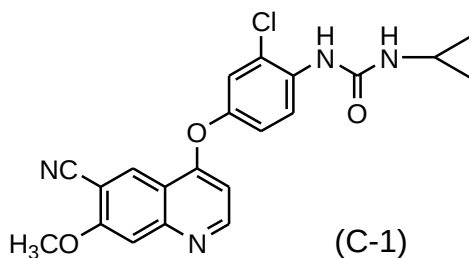
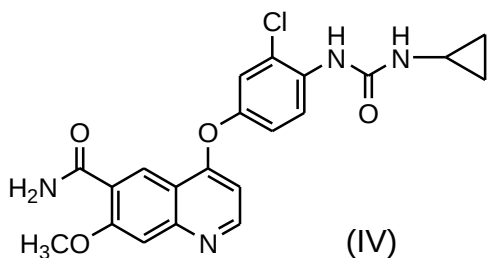
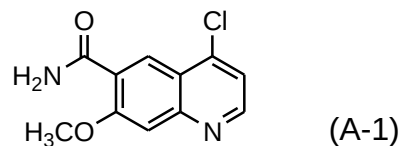
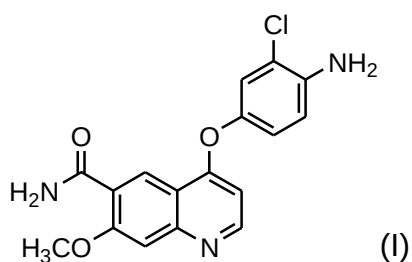
[PTL 5] US2007/0117842

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

10 TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0010] The present inventors have found that, in the case where a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is produced by use of the production methods described PTLs 1 to 5, the product contains a compound represented by formula (I), a compound represented by formula (A-1), a compound represented by formula (C-1), and the like as impurities and that it is difficult to remove such impurities by a common purification method such as chromatography and crystallization.

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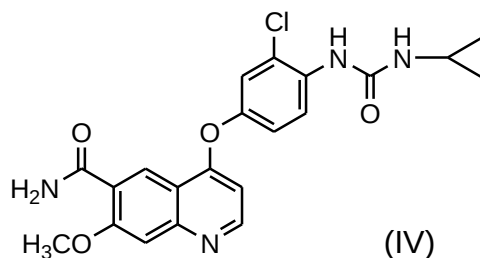
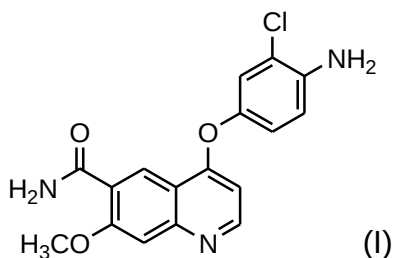


[0011] Thus an object of the present invention is to provide a highly pure quinoline derivative with a small amount of impurities. Another object of the present invention is to provide a production method suitable for large-scale production in order to obtain a highly pure quinoline derivative in a high yield.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

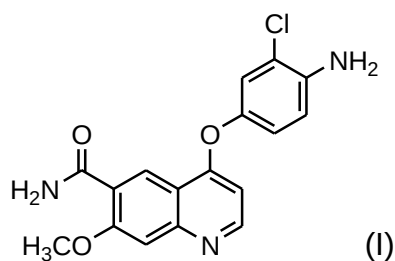
[0012] The present inventors, as a result of intensive studies in consideration of the situation described above, have found a novel method for producing the quinoline derivative described above, thereby having completed the present invention. Thus, the present invention provides the following [1] to [27]:

[1] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 350 ppm by mass or less.

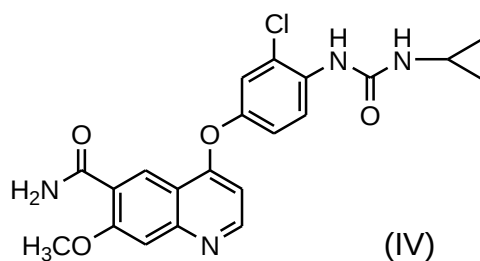


[2] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 183 ppm by mass or

less.

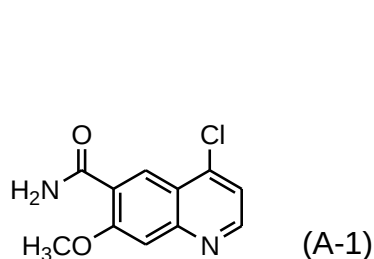


(I)

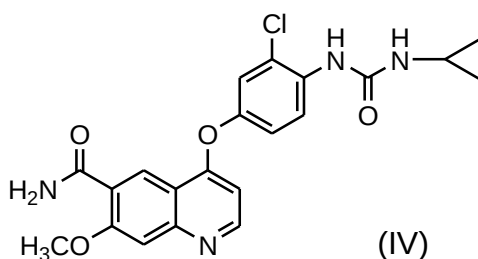


(IV)

[3] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.

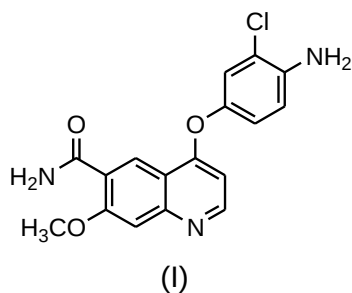


(A-1)

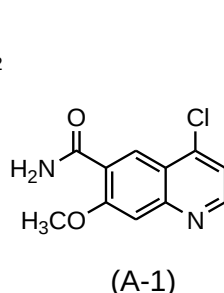


(IV)

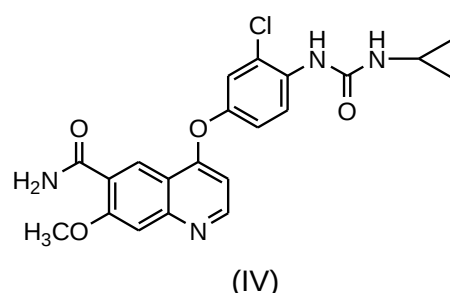
[4] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 350 ppm by mass or less, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.



(I)

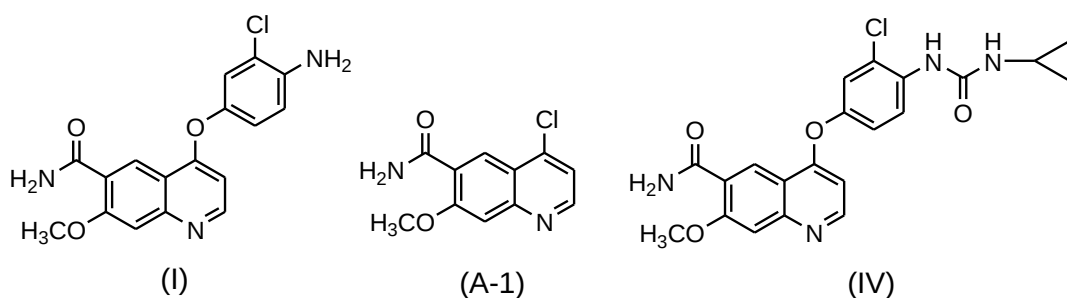


(A-1)

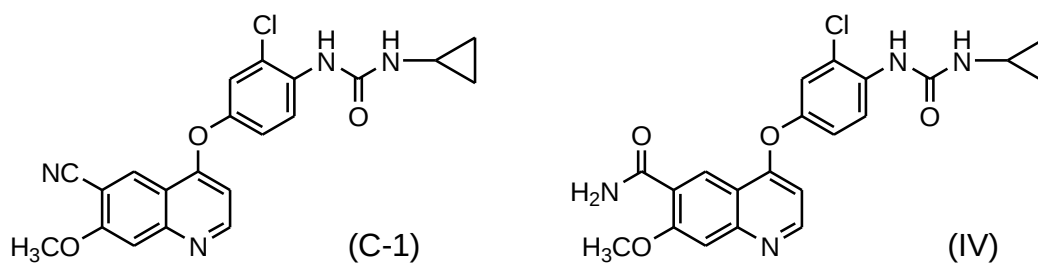


(IV)

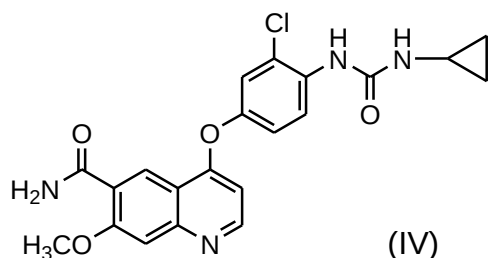
[5] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 183 ppm by mass or less, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.



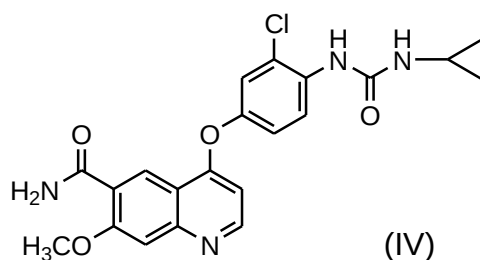
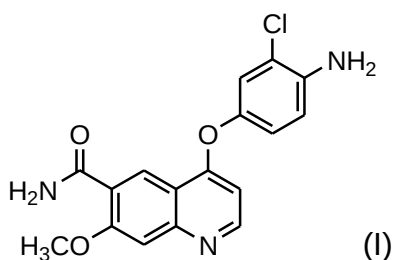
[6] A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (C-1) is 0.10% by mass or less.



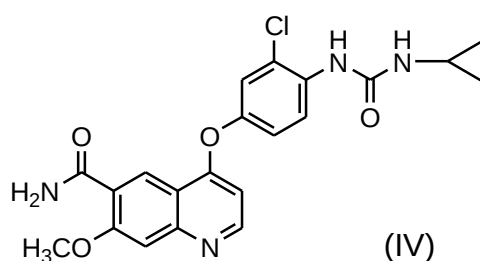
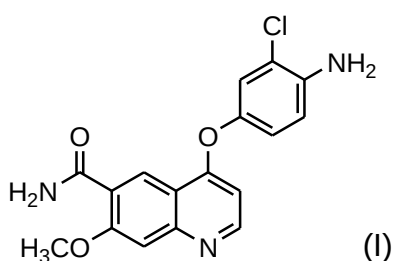
[7] The compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof according to any one of [1] to [6], wherein the content of the compound represented by formula (IV) is 98.0% by mass or more.



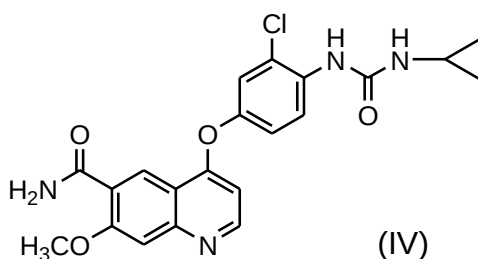
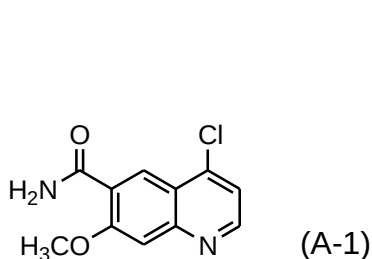
[8] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, and the content of a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof is 350 ppm by mass or less.



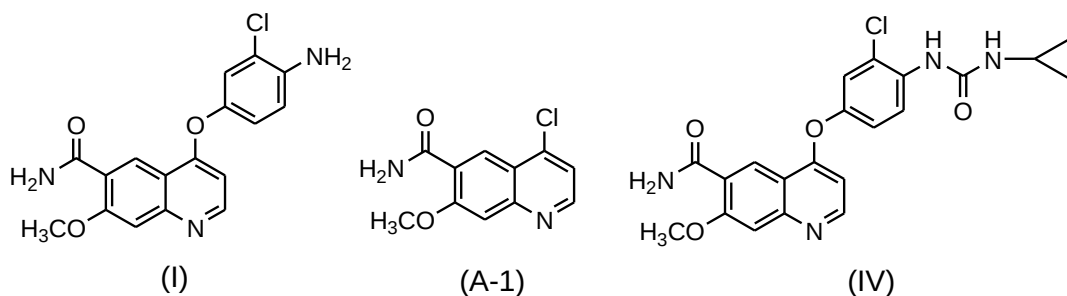
[9] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, and the content of a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof is 183 ppm by mass or less.



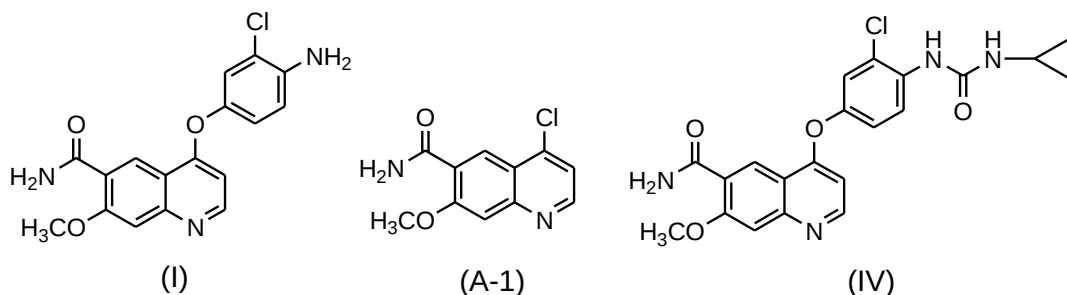
[10] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) or a salt thereof is 60 ppm by mass or less.



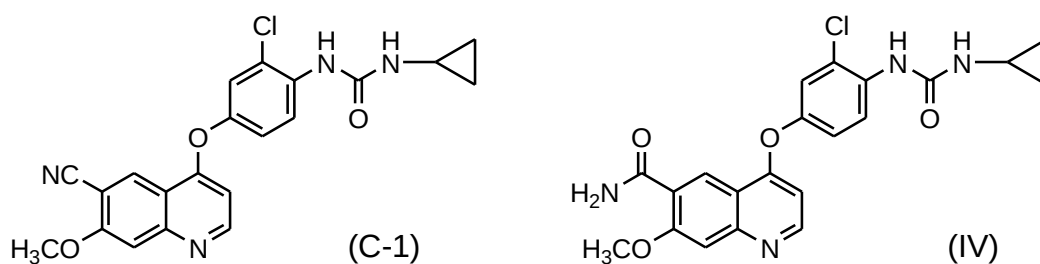
[11] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, the content of a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof is 350 ppm by mass or less, and a content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) or a salt thereof is 60 ppm by mass or less.



[12] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, the content of a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof is 183 ppm by mass or less, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) or a salt thereof is 60 ppm by mass or less.



[13] A composition wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof is 98.0% by mass or more, and the content of a compound represented by formula (C-1) or a salt thereof is 0.10% by mass or less.



[14] A pharmaceutical comprising the compound according to any one of [1] to [7] or a salt thereof as an active ingredient.

[15] A pharmaceutical comprising the composition according to any one of [8] to [13] as an active ingredient.

[16] A pharmaceutical composition using the compound or a salt thereof according to any one of [1] to [7] as an active ingredient, wherein the

pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[17] A pharmaceutical composition comprising the composition according to any one of [8] to [13] as an active ingredient, wherein the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

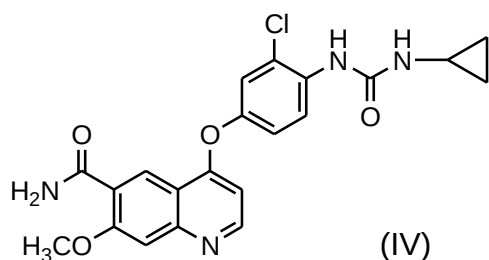
[18] An oral solid formulation comprising the compound or salt thereof according to [4] as an active ingredient, wherein the oral solid formulation further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and the content of the compound represented by formula (I) is 0.06% by mass or less.

[19] An oral solid formulation comprising the composition according to [8] or [11] as an active ingredient, wherein the oral solid formulation further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and the content of the compound represented by formula (I) is 0.06% by mass or less.

[20] An oral solid formulation comprising the compound or salt thereof according to [5] as an active ingredient, wherein the oral solid formulation further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and the content of the compound represented by formula (I) is 0.040% by mass or less.

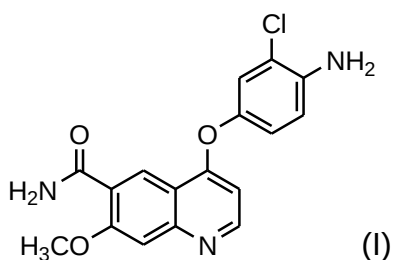
[21] An oral solid formulation comprising the composition according to [9] or [12] as an active ingredient, wherein the oral solid formulation further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and the content of the compound represented by formula (I) is 0.040% by mass or less.

[22] A method for producing a compound represented by formula (IV)

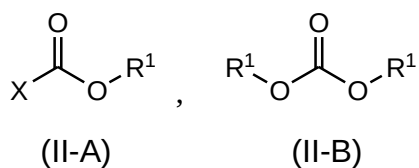


or a salt thereof, comprising:

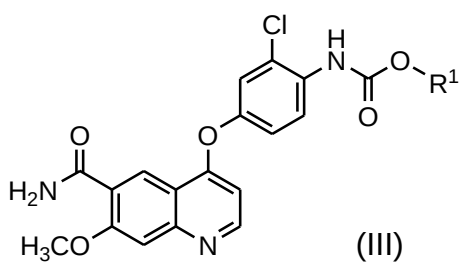
a step B of allowing a compound represented by formula (I)



or a salt thereof to react with a compound represented by formula (II-A) or formula (II-B)

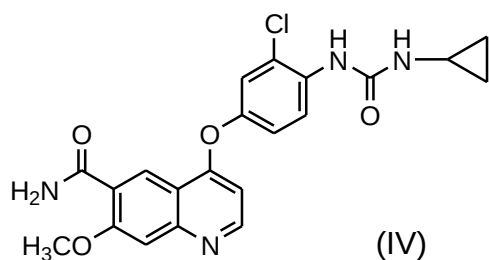


5 wherein R¹ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group, a C₆₋₁₀ aryl group, or a C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group, wherein the C₁₋₆ alkyl group or the C₂₋₆ alkenyl group may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom and a methoxy group, and wherein the C₆₋₁₀ aryl group or the C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group may have
 10 one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom, in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by formula (III)



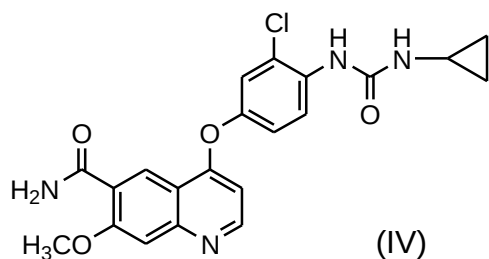
15 wherein R¹ is the same group as above, and

a step C of, after allowing the compound represented by formula (III) obtained in the step B to react without isolation with cyclopropylamine, precipitating and isolating a compound represented by formula (IV)



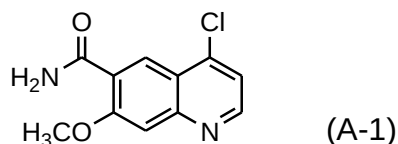
or a salt thereof by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to a reaction solution.

[23] A method for producing a compound represented by formula (IV)

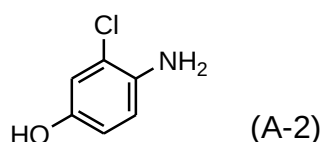


or a salt thereof, comprising:

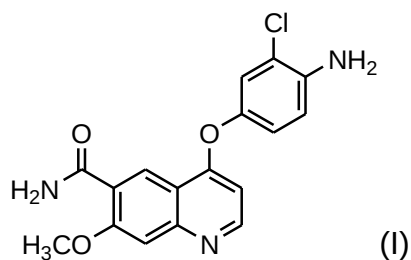
a step A of, after allowing a compound represented by formula (A-1)



to react with a compound represented by formula (A-2)



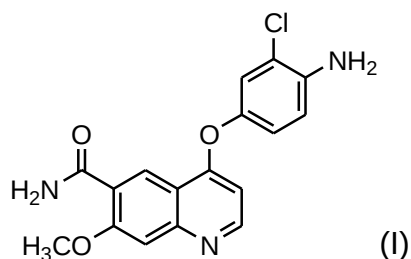
or a salt thereof in the presence of a base, precipitating and isolating a compound presented by formula (I)



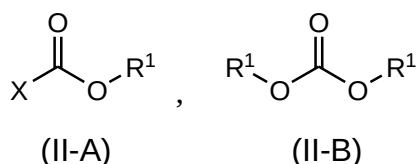
or a salt thereof from a reaction solution by introducing a hydrous organic

solvent to the reaction solution,

a step B of allowing the compound represented by formula (I)

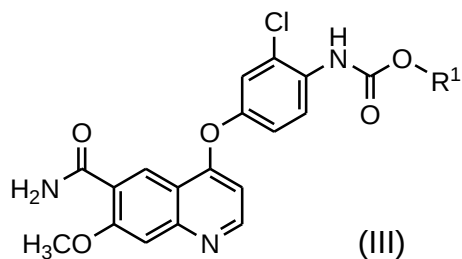


or a salt thereof obtained in the step A to react with a compound represented by formula (II-A) or formula (II-B)



wherein R^1 is a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{6-10} aryl group, or a C_{7-11} aralkyl group, wherein the C_{1-6} alkyl group or the C_{2-6} alkenyl group may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom and a methoxy group, and wherein the C_{6-10} aryl group or the C_{7-11} aralkyl group may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom,

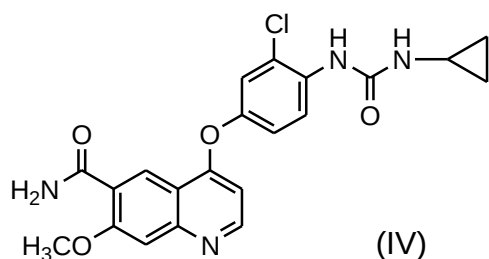
in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by formula (III)



wherein R^1 is the same group as above, and

a step C of, after allowing the compound represented by formula (III) obtained in the step B to react without isolation with cyclopropylamine,

precipitating and isolating a compound represented by formula (IV)

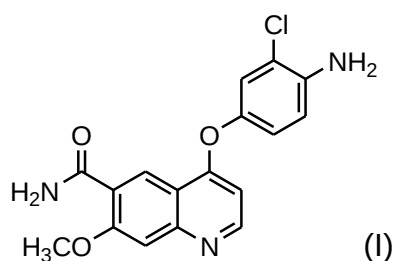


or a salt thereof by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to a reaction solution.

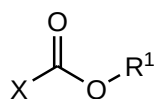
5 [24] The method according to [22] or [23] further comprising a step D of converting the compound represented by formula (IV) obtained in the step C into a salt of the compound represented by formula (IV).

[25] The method according to [24], wherein the salt obtained in the step D is a methanesulfonate.

10 [26] The method according to any one of [22] to [25], wherein the step B is a step of allowing the compound represented by formula (I)

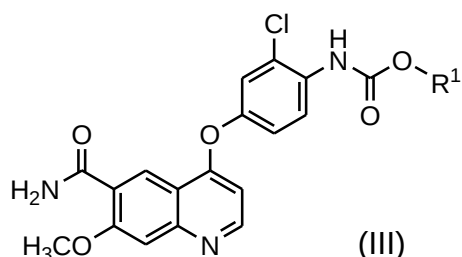


or a salt thereof to react with the compound represented by formula (II-A)



(II-A)

15 wherein R^1 is a C_{6-10} aryl group that may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom,
in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by
20 formula(III)



wherein R¹ is the same group as above.

[27] The method according to any one of [22] to [26], wherein the compound represented by formula (II-A) is phenyl chloroformate.

5 **ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION**

[0013] According to the present invention, a high-yield and highly pure compound (IV) can be provided.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

10 [0014] The symbols and terms used throughout the present specification will now be explained.

[0015] In the present specification, anhydrides, hydrates, and solvates are included by "a compound". Also in the present specification, descriptions of "a compound (I)" and the like each mean a compound same as "a compound represented by formula (I)" and the like.

15 [0016] In the present specification, "a compound or a salt thereof" refers to a compound or a salt thereof that comprises 90% by mass or more of the compound and may comprise a starting material or a byproduct that may be formed as impurities. For example, "a compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof" comprises 90% by mass or more of the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and may comprises a starting material such as a compound (I), a compound (A-1), and a byproduct such as a compound (C-1) that may be formed in each production step. Accordingly, "a compound or a salt thereof" in the present specification, which may comprise a byproduct and the like as impurities, has an aspect of "a composition". In the case of expressing the content of impurities such as the compound (I), the compound (A-1), and the compound (C-1) herein, the content is based on the total mass of the compound (IV) or a salt thereof.

20 [0017] In the present specification, "a pharmaceutical composition"

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refers to a composition comprising a compound having a pharmacological effect or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. An example of the compound having a pharmacological effect or a salt thereof is a compound (IV) or a salt thereof. Alternatively, "a formulation" means those that have been subjected to a treatment (such as sterilization and tableting) bringing them into a state in which they can be administered to a subject in need thereof, as required, relative to pharmaceutical compositions. Alternatively, "a pharmaceutical" is one used for therapy or prophylaxis of a disease and includes any optional forms.

[0018] Also, the term "C₁₋₆ alkyl group" as used herein means a monovalent group derived by removing any one hydrogen from a C₁₋₆ aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon, and it is a C₁₋₆ straight-chain or branched-chain substituent. Examples of C₁₋₆ alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, 2-propyl, 2-methyl-1-propyl, 2-methyl-2-propyl, 1-butyl, 2-butyl, 1-pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 1-hexyl, 2-hexyl and 3-hexyl groups, with methyl, ethyl and 1-propyl groups being preferred.

[0019] The term "C₁₋₆ alkenyl group" as used herein means a monovalent group derived by removing any one hydrogen from a C₁₋₆ aliphatic hydrocarbon with an unsaturated bond, and it is a C₁₋₆ straight-chain or branched-chain substituent. Examples of C₁₋₆ alkenyl groups include 2-propenyl, 2-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl and 4-hexenyl groups, with 2-propenyl group being preferred.

[0020] The term "C₆₋₁₀ aryl group" as used herein refers to a C₆₋₁₀ aromatic cyclic hydrocarbon group. Examples of C₆₋₁₀ aryl groups include phenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl groups, with phenyl group being preferred.

[0021] The term "C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group" as used herein refers to a C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group. Examples of C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl groups include benzyl and naphthylmethyl groups, with benzyl group being preferred.

[0022] The term "halogen atom" as used herein refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, and preferably a chlorine atom.

[0023] The term "base" as used herein may refer to an inorganic base such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium

carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium tert-butoxide, sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate or cesium carbonate; an organometallic reagent such as butyllithium, methyllithium, lithium bistrimethylsilylamide, sodium bistrimethylsilylamide or potassium bistrimethylsilylamide; a hydride such as lithium hydride, sodium hydride or potassium hydride; a heterocyclic compound such as imidazole, pyridine, dimethylpyridine, trimethylpyridine or 4-dimethylaminopyridine; or an organic amine such as triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine or diazabicycloundecene.

[0024] Compound (I) or a salt thereof may be an anhydrate, a hydrate or a solvate, an example of a solvate being dimethyl sulfoxide solvate.

[0025] There are no particular restrictions on the salts of compound (I), and examples of salts of compound (I) include inorganic acid salts, organic acid salts and acidic amino acid salts.

[0026] There are also no particular restrictions on salts of compound (IV), and examples of salts of compound (IV) include inorganic acid salts, organic acid salts and acidic amino acid salts.

[0027] Preferred examples of inorganic acid salts include salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and phosphoric acid.

[0028] Preferred examples of salts of organic acids include salts of acetic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, stearic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid and p-toluenesulfonic acid, with methanesulfonic acid salts being preferred.

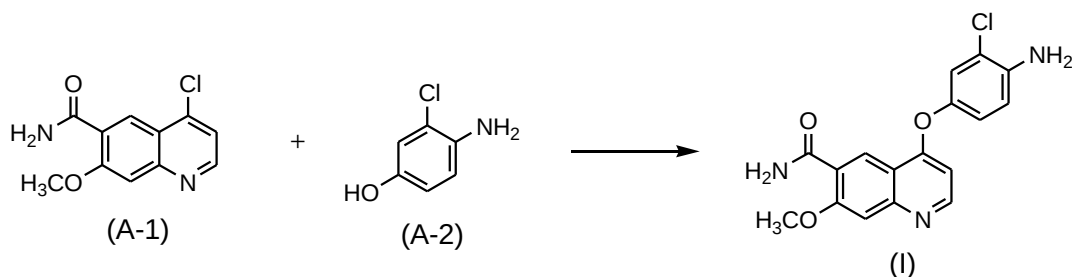
[0029] Preferred examples of acidic amino acid salts include salts of aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

[0030] There are no particular restrictions on salts of compounds represented by formula (A-2), and examples include salts of inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid and hydrobromic acid.

[0031] The production method of the invention will now be explained in greater detail.

[0032]

Production method 1: Method for producing compound (I) or its salt (step A)



[0033] Step A is a step in which compound (A-2) or a salt thereof is reacted with compound (A-1) to obtain compound (I) or a salt thereof.

[0034] The reaction solvent is not particularly restricted so long as it dissolves the starting material and does not interfere with the reaction, and for example, it may be dimethyl sulfoxide, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone or the like, with dimethyl sulfoxide being preferred.

[0035] Compound (A-2) or a salt thereof may be used at 1.0 to 2.0 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of compound (A-1).

[0036] The base is not particularly restricted, and for example, it may be a base such as cesium carbonate, potassium t-butoxide or potassium hydroxide, with potassium hydroxide being preferred. The base may be used at 1.5 to 2.0 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of the compound (A-2) or a salt thereof used in the reaction.

[0037] The reaction time will also, in general, differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the reaction, but it is preferably 5 to 100 hours and more preferably 10 to 30 hours.

[0038] The reaction temperature will likewise generally differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the reaction, but it is preferably from room temperature to the solvent reflux temperature, more preferably 60°C to 80°C and even more preferably 65°C to 75°C.

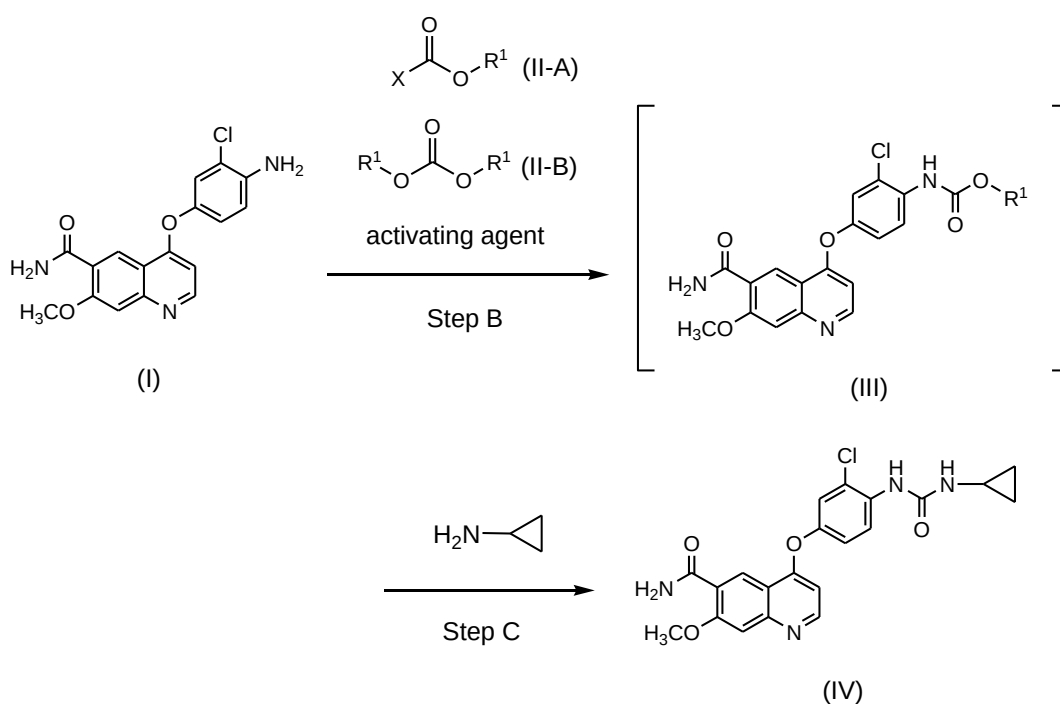
[0039] Upon completion of the reaction, a water-containing organic solvent may be introduced into the reaction mixture to precipitate and isolate compound (I) or a salt thereof. The amount of water-containing organic solvent introduced may be a 10 to 20-fold (v/w) volume with

respect to the mass of compound (A-1). Also, the water-containing organic solvent used may be, for example, water/acetone (volume ratio: 50/50 to 80/20).

[0040] The compound (I) or a salt thereof can be obtained as an anhydrate, a hydrate, or a solvate by changing drying conditions, i.e., conditions such as temperature and the degree of pressure reduction.

[0041]

Production method 2: Method for producing compound (IV) or a salt thereof (steps B and C)

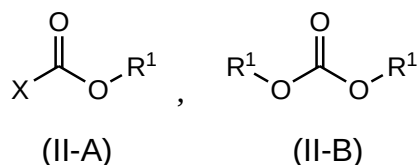


[0042] This method comprises a step in which compound (I) or a salt thereof obtained in production method 1 described above is reacted with compound (II) to obtain compound (III) (step B), and a step in which compound (III), as the activated form of compound (I), is reacted with cyclopropylamine without being isolated, to obtain compound (IV) or a salt thereof (step C). The term "compound (II)" is a general term referring to the reagent for conversion of compound (I) to compound (III) as its activated form, and it is compound (II-A), compound (II-B) or another activating reagent.

[0043] The reaction solvent is not particularly restricted so long as it

does not inhibit the reaction, and for example, N,N-dimethylformamide, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or the like may be used, with N,N-dimethylformamide being preferred.

[0044] In a compound represented by formula (II-A) or formula (II-B):



R¹ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkenyl, C₆₋₁₀ aryl or C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group, the C₁₋₆ alkyl group or C₁₋₆ alkenyl group optionally having 1 to 3 identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms and methoxy groups and the C₆₋₁₀ aryl group or C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group optionally having 1 to 3 identical or different substituents selected from among halogen atoms, methyl, methoxy and nitro groups, and X is a halogen atom. Also, the two R¹ groups in formula (II-B) may together constitute a cyclic carbonic acid ester with an alkylene group such as an ethylene group.

[0045] Examples for compound (II-A) include methyl chloroformate, ethyl chloroformate, isopropyl chloroformate, 2-methoxyethyl chloroformate, 1-chloroethyl chloroformate, isobutyl chloroformate, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl chloroformate, propyl chloroformate, 2-chloroethyl chloroformate, phenyl chloroformate, 2-naphthyl chloroformate, benzyl chloroformate, 4-chlorophenyl chloroformate and 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate, and examples for compound (II-B) include dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, triphosgene, bis(2-chloroethyl) carbonate, diallyl carbonate, diphenyl carbonate, dibenzyl carbonate and ethylene carbonate. As other activated reagents there may be used instead of compound (II-A) or compound (II-B), dicarbonic acid esters such as di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate, or 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. Compound (II) is preferably phenyl chloroformate.

[0046] Compound (II) may be used at 1.0 to 3.0 equivalents with

respect to the number of moles of compound (I).

[0047] There are no particular restrictions on the base, and for example, pyridine, trimethylpyridine, dimethylpyridine, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine or the like may be used, with pyridine being preferred.

[0048] The base may be used at 1.0 to 3.0 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of compound (I).

[0049] To the reaction solvent, preferably 0.5 to 2.0 equivalents of, more preferably 1.0 to 1.5 equivalents of, and particularly preferably 1.0 equivalent of water may be added relative to the molar number of the compound (I).

[0050] The reaction time for step B will also, in general, differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the reaction, but it is preferably from 15 minutes to 24 hours.

[0051] The reaction temperature for step B will also, in general, differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the reaction, but it is preferably from -50°C to room temperature, and more preferably from -30°C to 0°C.

[0052] Compound (III) is supplied to step C without isolation from the reaction mixture in step B. Cyclopropylamine is used at 1.0 to 7.2 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of compound (II).

[0053] The reaction in step C will proceed with cyclopropylamine alone, but it will also proceed in the co-presence of both cyclopropylamine and another base. There are no particular restrictions on other bases, which may be tertiary amines such as triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine or tributylamine, or heterocyclic compounds such as pyridine. Here, cyclopropylamine may be used at 1.0 to 5.0 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of compound (II), and other bases may be used at 1.0 to 5.0 equivalents with respect to the number of moles of compound (II).

[0054] The reaction time for step C will also, in general, differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the

reaction, but it is preferably from 30 minutes to 90 hours.

[0055] The reaction temperature for step C will also, in general, differ depending on the starting materials, solvent and other reagents used in the reaction, but it is preferably from -20°C to 40°C, and more preferably from 0°C to 20°C.

[0056] After the reaction is finished, the compound (IV) or a salt thereof can be precipitated and isolated by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to the reaction solution. The amount of the hydrous organic solvent to be introduced can be set at a volume of 10- to 20-fold amount (v/w) relative to the mass of the compound (I). Examples of an organic solvent that can be used as the hydrous organic solvent include, but are not particularly limited to, acetone, isopropyl acetate, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, and N,N-dimethylformamide. Examples of the hydrous organic solvent are preferably water/acetone (volume ratio 3/100 to 1/20), water/isopropyl acetate (volume ratio 1/20), and water/ethanol (volume ratio 1/1), and more preferably water/acetone (volume ratio 1/20). It should be noted that seed crystals may be added as required in the case of introducing a hydrous organic solvent. Alternatively, the compound (IV) or a salt thereof can be also precipitated and isolated by introducing water to the reaction solution after the reaction is finished.

[0057] The obtained crystals may be rinsed using a solvent such as water or acetone to obtain compound (IV) crystals (crude product). The crystals (crude product) may then be crystallized using a solvent such as 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, 2-propanol or isopropyl acetate, for purification.

[0058] Step D is a step in which compound (IV) obtained in step C is converted to a salt. The salt of compound (IV) is preferably a methanesulfonic acid salt.

[0059] Crystals of a salt such as 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide methanesulfonate can be produced by the method described in PTL 4.

[0060] More specifically, in the case of producing 4-[3-chloro-4-

(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide methanesulfonate, for example, a methanesulfonate (the crystals (C) described in Patent Literature 4) can be produced by, after 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide, acetic acid, and methanesulfonic acid are mixed to dissolve the 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide, adding 1-propanol as a poor solvent and gradually cooling this solution. It should be noted that it is preferred that the methanesulfonate crystals (C) as seed crystals be added together with a poor solvent and that isopropyl acetate be added to facilitate precipitation. As the seed crystals, the methanesulfonate crystals (C) produced according to the method described in Patent Literature 4 or to the method disclosed in the present specification can be used.

[0061] The amount of acetic acid added is not particularly limited, but preferably a 5 to 10-fold amount and more preferably a 6 to 8-fold amount relative to the mass of the compound (IV) can be used.

[0062] As the amount of methanesulfonic acid added, 1.00 to 1.50 equivalents, preferably 1.05 to 1.30 equivalents, more preferably 1.05 to 1.22 equivalents, and particularly preferably 1.20 equivalents relative to the molar number of the compound (IV) can be used.

[0063] Methanesulfonic acid can be mixed with the compound (IV) at once or in portions, and after preferably 1.00 equivalent to 1.10 equivalents and more preferably 1.05 equivalents are used, it is preferred that preferably additional 0.10 equivalents to 0.20 equivalents and more preferably additional 0.15 equivalents be used relative to the molar number of the compound (IV).

[0064] In the case where a salt of 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide and other acid is produced, a desired acid may be used instead of methanesulfonic acid. The amount of the acid added should be adjusted as appropriate by referring the amount of methanesulfonic acid added.

[0065] The reaction temperature in the step D usually differs on starting materials, solvents, and other reagents used in the reaction, and is

preferably 20 to 40°C and more preferably 25 to 35°C.

[0066] As the poor solvent, methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol and the like, preferably 1-propanol can be used.

[0067] The amount of the poor solvent is not particularly limited, but preferably a 2 to 15-fold amount and more preferably a 8 to 10-fold amount is used relative to the mass of the compound (IV).

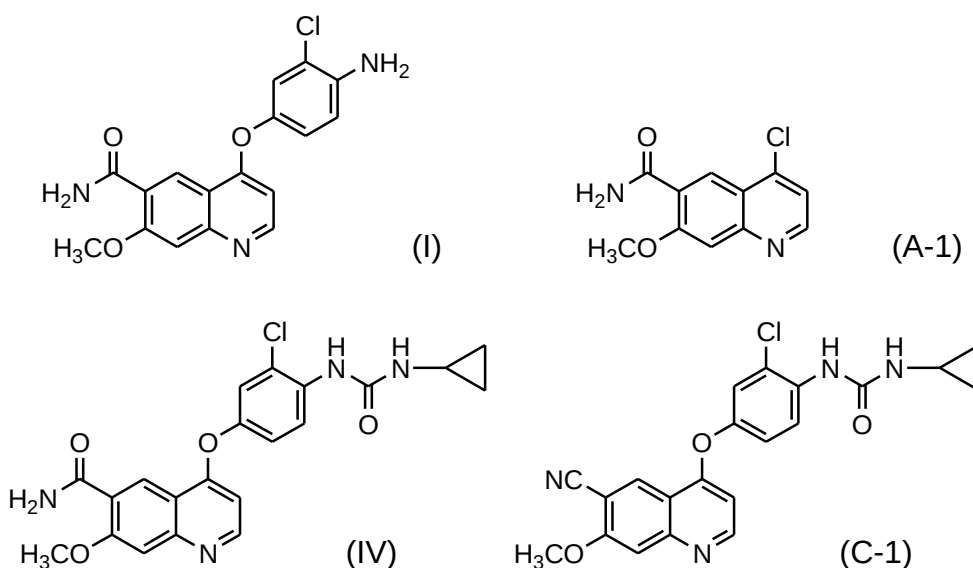
[0068] In the case where isopropyl acetate is added, the amount is not particularly limited, preferably a 2 to 10-fold amount and more preferably a 5-fold amount is used relative to the mass of the compound (IV).

[0069] The cooling temperature is not particularly limited, but it is preferably 15 to 25°C.

[0070] The crystals obtained by filtration are stirred in ethanol. The amount of ethanol to be used is not particularly limited, but preferably a 5 to 10-fold amount and more preferably a 7.5-fold amount is used relative to the mass of the compound (IV).

[0071] The crystals obtained are stirred in ethanol preferably at 20 to 60°C for 2 to 5 hours, and preferably for 3 hours.

[0072] According to the above production method, in the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV), the contents of the compound (A-1), the compound (I), and the compound (C-1) can be set to 60 ppm by mass or less, 350 ppm by mass or less, and 0.10% by mass or less, respectively.



[0073] In particular, the content of the compound (I) in the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) can be reduced to 183 ppm by mass or less by using cyclopropylamine excessively in the step C, or by performing recrystallization of the compound (IV) before the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) is synthesized.

[0074] The compound (A-1) is the starting material of the step A, but its solubility in organic solvents is low. Accordingly, it is difficult to remove the compound (A-1) from the compound (IV) or a salt thereof by recrystallization. However, in accordance with the production method according to the present invention, the content of compound (A-1) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof can be reduced by undergoing multiple stages synthetic route from the step A through the step B to the step C. In particular, according to the consideration of the present inventors, since there is a possibility that the compound (A-1) exhibits genotoxicity, it is important to reduce the content of the compound (A-1) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof.

[0075] It is preferred that the content of the compound (A-1) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof be 60 ppm by mass or less based on Thresholds of Toxicological Concern (TTC) specified in "Guideline on the Limits of Genotoxic Impurities" issued by the European Medicines Agency.

[Expression 1]

$$\text{Threshold of toxicological concern} = \frac{1.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g/person/day}}{\text{Maximum tolerated dose} = 0.025 \text{ g/day}} = 60 \text{ ppm by mass}$$

[0076] The compound (I) is the starting material of the step B, and the unreacted compound (I) remains as an impurity in the compound (III) or is formed by decomposition of the compound (III) or the compound (IV) or a salt thereof in the step B. In particular, when the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) heated after dissolved in a solvent, the compound (I) is formed as a decomposition product of the compound (IV) and the like. In accordance with the production method according to the present invention, the content of compound (I) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof can be further reduced by using cyclopropylamine excessively in the step C, or by dividing a minimum necessary amount of methanesulfonic acid and mixing

the amount with the compound (IV) when a salt of the compound (IV) is synthesized in the step D. Additionally, the content of the compound (I) in a salt of the compound (IV) can be further reduced by performing recrystallization of the compound (IV) to reduce the content of the compound (I) in the compound (IV) before the salt of the compound (IV) is synthesized. In particular, the compound (I) is a chemical substance posted on the Workplace Safety Site "Chemical substances on which strong mutagenicity was recognized" of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (Public Notice No. 166 of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of March 27, 2012), and it is important to reduce the content of the compound (I) in the compound (IV).

[0077] Since it is difficult to constantly control the content of the compound (I) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof to be equal to or below TTC, it is preferred that the content be in the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) level, i.e., be 350 ppm by mass or less based on the average of the measured values of production lots 1 to 8 and the upper limit of the confidence interval. According to one embodiment of the production method of the present invention, as shown in Table 1, the content of the compound (I) contained in the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) can be reduced to 350 ppm by mass or less. In particular, the content of the compound (I) can be reduced to 350 ppm by mass or less by appropriately combining using potassium hydroxide as the base in the step A in the lots 5 to 8, additionally isolating the compound (I) as crystals of its anhydrate after the step A and adding water to the reaction solution in the step B in the lots 6 to 8, using cyclopropylamine excessively in the step C and carrying out recrystallization of the compound (IV) before the step D in the lots 5 to 8, and the like.

[Table 1]

Lot	Compound (I) ^a
1	280
2	180
3	171
4	173
5	61

6	120
7	118
8	114
Average	152.1
Standard deviation	65.3
Average + Upper limit of the confidence interval ^b	348
acceptance criterion	≤350

Unit: ppm by mass

^aThe quantitation limit (lower limit) is 7 ppm by mass.

^bThe upper limit of the confidence interval = three times standard deviation of the batch analysis data

[0078] Since it is difficult to constantly control the content of the compound (I) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof to be equal to or below TTC, it is preferred that the content be in the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) level, i.e., be 183 ppm by mass or less based on the average of the measured value of the production lots 5 to 10 and the upper limit of the confidence interval. In particular, the content of the compound (I) contained in the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) can be further reduced to 183 ppm by mass or less as shown in Table 2 by appropriately combining using potassium hydroxide as the base in the step A in lots 5 to 10, additionally isolating the compound (I) as crystals of its anhydrate after the step A and adding water to the reaction solution in the step B in lots 6 to 10, using an excessive amount of cyclopropylamine in the step C and carrying out recrystallization of the compound (IV) before the step D in lots 5 to 10, and dividing methanesulfonic acid and mixing it with the compound (IV) in the step D in lots 9 to 10, and the like.

[Table 2]

Lot	Compound (I) ^a
5	61
6	120
7	118
8	114
9	93
10	52
Average	93.0
Standard deviation	30
Average + Upper limit of the confidence interval ^b	183

acceptance criterion	≤183
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Unit: ppm by mass

^aThe quantitation limit (lower limit) is 7 ppm by mass.

^bThe upper limit of the confidence interval = three times standard deviation of the batch analysis data

[0079] The compound (C-1) is a byproduct formed mainly in the step B. In the step B, formation of the compound (C-1) can be suppressed more effectively by further adding one equivalent of water to the reaction solution. It should be noted that, in the case where the compound (I)·monohydrate is used as the starting material, the formation of the compound (C-1) can be suppressed without addition of one equivalent of water.

[0080] It is preferred that the content of the compound (C-1) in the compound (IV) or a salt thereof be 0.10% by mass or less in accordance with the guidelines of ICH Q3A.

[0081] It is preferred that the purity of the compound (IV) or a salt thereof be 98.0% by mass or more considering the batch analysis data, stability test, and analytical variability.

[0082] In the case where the compound (IV) or a salt thereof is formulated, a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and an appropriate additive as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is usually used. However, the above description is not intended to deny that formulation is carried out by using only the compound (IV) or a salt thereof.

[0083] As the above additive, an excipient, a binder, a lubricant, a disintegrating agent, and the like that may be generally used in the pharmaceutical field can be used. As the above additive, these in combination as appropriate can be also used.

[0084] Examples of the above excipient include lactose, saccharose, glucose, mannitol, pregelatinized starch, and crystalline cellulose.

[0085] Examples of the above binder include methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, and hydroxypropyl cellulose.

[0086] Examples of the above lubricant include magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol, and colloidal silica.

[0087] Examples of the above disintegrating agent include crystalline cellulose, agar, gelatin, calcium carbonate, and sodium hydrogen carbonate.

[0088] Additionally, examples of the above formulation include oral solid formulations such as tablets, powders, granules, capsules, syrups, troches, and inhalants. The formulations obtained by formulating the compound (IV) or a salt thereof or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same are usually accommodated in appropriate primary packaging (a container or packet) and handled as a pharmaceutical. As the primary packaging, packaging in a shape suitable for each formulation application can be used.

[0089] The above oral solid formulation is formulated by combining the above additives as appropriate. It should be noted that coating may be applied on the surface of the oral solid formulation as required.

[0090] The oral solid formulation can be produced in accordance with the description of, for example, WO 2006/030826 or WO 2011/021597. In the case where a 5% aqueous solution (W/W) is prepared to stabilize the compound (IV) or a salt thereof, it is preferred to use a compound of which pH becomes 8 or more as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Alternatively, for stabilization of the compound (IV) or a salt thereof, a carbonate of an alkaline earth metal may be used as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0091] The primary packaging for the oral solid formulation is, for example, a glass or plastic bottle or jar. The plastic herein means polymers such as high-density polyethylene (HDPE). Additionally, in the case of accommodating the oral solid formulation in a bottle, a drying agent, such as silica gel, can be encapsulated with the above formulation.

[0092] One embodiment of the above pharmaceutical is an HDPE bottle in which tablets or capsules comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and silica gel are encapsulated. Specifically, an example is an HDPE bottle in which about 30 capsules comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and about 2 g of silica gel are encapsulated.

[0093] Another example of the primary packaging for the oral solid formulation is blister packaging. An example of the blister packaging is

press through packaging (PTP). The PTP is composed of molding materials, lid materials, and the like.

[0094] Examples of components of the above molding materials include metals such as aluminum, and plastics such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), cyclic polyolefins, polyamides, and polypropylene (PP). The molding material may be a monolayer material of a single component, or may be a laminate material of a plurality of components, such as an aluminum laminate film. The lid material is composed of a supporting material such as aluminum or plastic, and, as required, a heat-seal agent and the like.

[0095] An embodiment of the PTP is, for example, PTP composed of a molding material of an aluminum laminate film and a lid material of aluminum, or PTP composed of a molding material made of plastic and a lid material of aluminum. To such PTP, secondary packaging (pillow packaging) may be applied using polyethylene or aluminum as required. Additionally, a drying agent may be used with PTP in the pillow packaging.

[0096] One embodiment of the above pharmaceutical is PTP in which tablets or capsules comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof are accommodated, wherein the PTP is composed of an aluminum laminate film and aluminum.

[0097] The above bottle or the above PTP may be accommodated with a package insert of the pharmaceutical in a box and the like, as a final packaging form.

[0098] In the oral solid formulation comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof, the compound (I) increases by 0.02% at most during storage in acceleration test, as shown in examples described below. In other words, as shown in Table 1, when the oral solid formulation comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof in which the content of the compound (I) is 350 ppm by mass or less, is stored under storage conditions of the acceleration test described below or during storage at room temperature for three years, the content of the compound (I) could be kept 0.06% by mass or less in the oral solid formulation.

[0099] Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention is an oral

solid formulation which comprises the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and in which the content of the compound (I) is 0.06% by mass or less.

[0100] Alternatively, as shown in Table 2, when the oral solid formulation comprising the compound (IV) or a salt thereof in which the content of the compound (I) is 183 ppm by mass or less, is stored under storage conditions of the acceleration test described below or during storage at room temperature for three years, the content of compound (I) could be kept 0.04% by mass or less or 0.040% by mass or less in the oral solid formulation.

[0101] Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention is an oral solid formulation which comprises the compound (IV) or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and in which the content of the compound (I) is 0.04% by mass or less or 0.040% by mass or less.

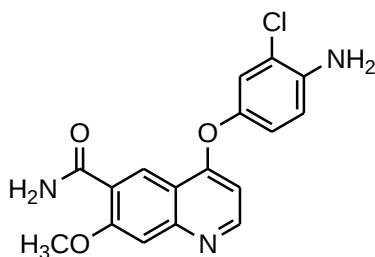
[0102] In the case of using the compound (IV) or a salt thereof for production of a pharmaceutical, the amount used differs on symptoms, ages, and administer forms, but usually for an adult, 100 µg to 10 g is administered once a day, or used in portions several times a day.

EXAMPLES

[0103] The invention will now be further explained by examples, with the understanding that the invention is not limited to these examples.

[0104]

Example 1: 4-(4-Amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide

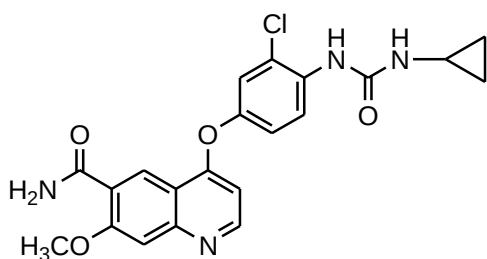


A mixture of 43.5 kg of 4-amino-3-chlorophenol hydrochloride, 53.8 kg of a 48.5 w/w% potassium hydroxide aqueous solution, 44.0 kg of 4-chloro-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide and 396 L of dimethyl sulfoxide was

stirred at 70°C for 20 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After adding water-containing acetone (acetone: 220 L, purified water: 440 L) to the reaction mixture at 55°C, the mixture was cooled to 8°C and the deposited precipitate was filtered. The precipitate was rinsed with an aqueous acetone solution, and the obtained solid was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 59.3 kg of 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide (yield: 93%).

[0105]

Example 2: 4-[3-Chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide



To a mixture of 26.0 kg of 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide, 13.2 kg of pyridine, 1.36 kg of water and 196.0 L of N,N-dimethylformamide there was added 26.6 kg of phenyl chloroformate at -20°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours. Next, 19.4 kg of cyclopropylamine was further added at 8°C and the mixture was stirred for 15 hours. After adding 13.0 L of water and 261.0 L of acetone to the reaction mixture, the deposited precipitate was filtered. The precipitate was rinsed with acetone, and the obtained solid was dried under reduced pressure to obtain 28.7 kg of a crude product of the title compound (89% yield). This was crystallized from 359.6 L of 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone and 575.0 L of 2-propanol, to obtain 25.7 kg of compound (IV) (90% yield).

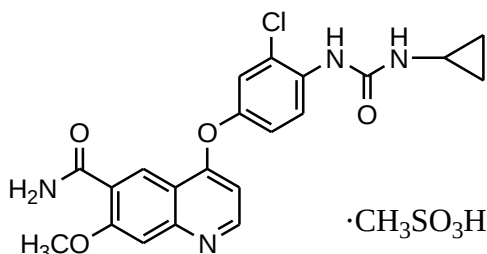
[0106]

In Examples 1 and 2, the total yield was 83% through the two steps up to obtaining the crude product of compound (IV), in terms of the starting material of compound (I), and this was a high yield compared to the yield in the production method of PTL 1 (three steps, 25.5%). Also, crystallization of compound (IV) allowed a higher purity compound (IV) to

be obtained at a yield of 90%.

[0107]

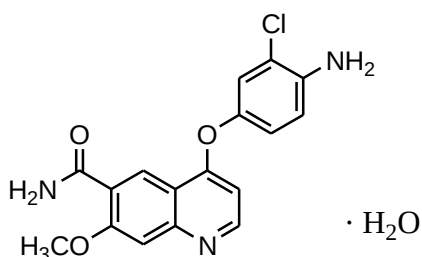
Example 3: 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide methanesulfonate



In a mixed solution of methanesulfonic acid (5.44 kg) and acetic acid (150 L) was dissolved 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide (23.0 kg) at 20°C to 35°C. Methanesulfonic acid (777 g) was further added, the solution was filtered at a temperature of 35°C or less, and the filter paper was washed with acetic acid (11.5 L). To the filtrate, 1-propanol (46.0 L) and seed crystals (230 g) were added at 25°C to 45°C, and 1-propanol (161 L) and isopropyl acetate (115 L) was further added dropwise at 25°C to 45°C. The mixed solution was cooled to 15°C to 25°C, and subsequently, the deposited crystals were filtered and washed with a mixed solution of 1-propanol and isopropyl acetate (1-propanol concentration: 33 v/v%). To the resulting wet crystals, ethanol (173 L) was added and stirred at 20°C to 60°C for three hours. After the crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ethanol, the crystals were dried under reduced pressure at a temperature of 80°C or less to thereby obtain 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide methanesulfonate (27.5 kg, yield: 94%).

[0108]

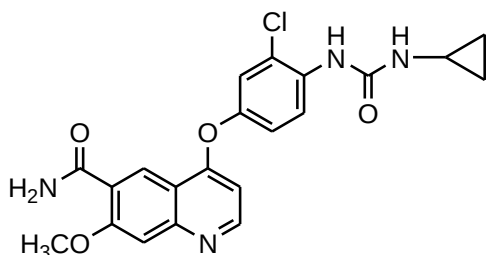
Example 4: 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxyquinoline-6-carboxamide monohydrate



A mixture of 4-amino-3-chlorophenol hydrochloride (593.4 g), a 48.7 w/w% potassium hydroxide aqueous solution (730.6 g), 4-chloro-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide (600.0 g), and dimethylsulfoxide (5.4 L) was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere at 70°C for 21 hours. After 3.0 g of seed crystals was introduced into the reaction solution, hydrous acetone (acetone: 3 L, purified water: 6 L) was added at 55°C and cooled to 8°C, and the precipitated deposit was filtered. The deposit was washed with hydrous acetone, and the solid obtained using a rotary evaporator was dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to thereby obtain 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide monohydrate (862.7 g, yield: 94%).

[0109]

Example 5: 4-[3-chloro-4-(cyclopropylaminocarbonyl)aminophenoxy]-7-methoxy-6-quinoline-carboxamide



To a mixture of 4-(4-amino-3-chlorophenoxy)-7-methoxy-quinoline-6-carboxamide monohydrate (800 g), pyridine (524.8 g), and N,N-dimethylformamide (8 L), phenyl chloroformate (865.6 g) was added under nitrogen atmosphere at -20°C and stirred for one hour. Additionally, cyclopropylamine (757.6 g) was added and stirred at 8°C for 18 hours. To the reaction solution, water (8 L) was added, and the precipitated deposit was filtered. The deposit was washed with hydrous N,N-

dimethylformamide and ethanol, and the resulting solid was dried under reduced pressure to thereby obtain a crude product of the title compound (910 g, yield: 96%). Five hundred grams of the crude product was crystallized from 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (6250 mL) and 2-propanol (10 L) to thereby obtain the compound (IV) (450 g, yield: 90%).

[0110] Purity test 1

As for the precipitated crude product of the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2, the compound (IV) obtained in accordance with the production method described in Patent Literatures 1, and the precipitated crude product of the compound (IV) obtained in accordance with the production methods described in Patent Literatures 2, 3, 4, and 5, their purities were analyzed by liquid chromatography and each compared. As shown in Table 3, the content of the compound (IV) produced in Example 2 was higher than the content of the compound (IV) obtained in accordance with the production methods described in Patent Literatures 1 to 5 was higher, and the total content of impurities was lower.

[0111] The results are shown in Table 3.

[Table 3]

Content		Production method		
		Example 2 ^a	Production method described in Patent Literature 1 ^b	Production methods described in Patent Literatures 2, 3, 4, and 5 ^c
Area %	Total impurities	0.355	5.39	1.702
	Compound (IV)	99.645	94.61	98.298
% by mass	Total impurities	0.17	4.5	1.3
	Compound (IV)	98.5	91.9	96.3

^aMeasured by use of the precipitated crude product of the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2

^bMeasured by use of the compound (IV) obtained by the production method described in Patent Literature 1 (Example 368)

^cMeasured by use of the precipitated crude product of the compounds (IV) obtained by the production methods described in Patent Literature 2 (Reference Example 3), Patent Literature 3 (Example 4), Patent Literature 4

(Production Example 3) and Patent Literature 5 (Example 1a)

[0112] Calculation of the area% in Table 3 was performed as follows. The peak area of the peaks derived from the sample on the chromatogram obtained under the following measurement conditions was calculated, the peak area of each peak was divided by the total to thereby take the total of the figures of the peaks corresponding to impurities as the total content of the impurities and the figure corresponding to the compound (IV) as the content of the compound (IV).

[0113] Additionally, calculation of % by mass in Table 3 was performed as follows. First, as for the content of the compound (IV), by using a standard of the compound (IV) obtained by crystallization as an external control and comparing the peak area of the peaks each corresponding to the compound (IV) in the standard and in the sample, the content of the compound (IV) in the sample was calculated. Subsequently, in order to compensate the difference in the absorbance of each impurity per unit mass, after each impurity was identified in accordance with the procedure described in Purity test 2 and a sample of each impurity was synthesized, the absorbance (sensitivity coefficient) of each impurity was determined when the absorbance of the compound (IV) was set to 1. Then, by use of the peak areas and sensitivity coefficients of the impurities in the sample, the mass of each impurity (%) was calculated, and the total of the impurities detected to exceed 0.05% by mass was taken as the total content of impurities.

[0114]

Liquid chromatography measuring conditions

Detector: Ultraviolet absorptiometer (measuring wavelength: 252 nm).

Column: YMC-Pack ProC18 (YMC Inc.), inner diameter: 4.6 mm, length: 15 cm, filler particle diameter: 3 μ m

Column temperature: Constant temperature near 25°C

Mobile phase: Solution A and solution B having the following compositions were eluted with the linear gradient shown in Table 2.

Solution A: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (990:10:1, v/v/v)

Solution B: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (100:900:1, v/v/v)

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Injection rate: 10 µL

5 Sample rack temperature: Constant temperature near 15°C

Area measurement range: 45 minutes

[0115] [Table 4]

Time (min)	Proportion of solution B in mobile phase (vol%)
0	15
35	40
42	100
45	100
45.01	15
55	STOP

10 [0116] It should be noted that the quantitation limits (lower limits) of the compound (A-1), the compound (I), and the compound (C-1) under the measurement conditions of Purity test 1 are each 0.0020% by mass (20 ppm by mass), 0.0020% by mass (20 ppm by mass), and 0.0022% by mass (22 ppm by mass).

[0117] Purity test 2

15 Under the measurement conditions of Purity test 1, each retention time of the compound (A-1), the compound (I), the compound (C-1), and the compound (IV) was compared. The "relative retention time" shown in Table 5 means the relative retention time of the compound (A-1), the compound (I), and the compound (C-1) relative to the compound (IV). That is, the value obtained from dividing the retention time of the peak
20 derived from each compound on the chromatogram obtained under the measurement conditions of Purity test 1 by the retention time of the peak obtained by injecting the compound (IV) was described as the "relative retention time".

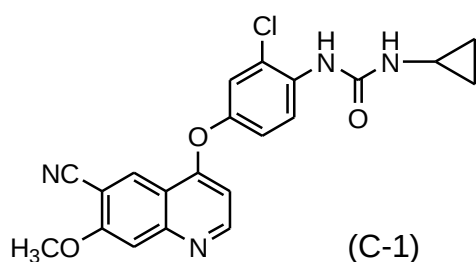
[0118] [Table 5]

Compound	Relative retention time
Compound (I)	0.74
Compound (A-1)	0.26
Compound (C-1)	1.86

[0119] Under the above measurement conditions, each compound was identified by the fact that its elution time in HPLC corresponded with the elution time of the sample. It should be noted that the samples of each compound were separately synthesized and the chemical structures were each determined based on their ¹H-NMR and MS spectra.

[0120]

Compound (C-1): 1-{2-Chloro-4-[(6-cyano-7-methoxy-quinolin-4-yl)oxy]phenyl}-3-cyclopropylurea



¹H-NMR (600MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 0.42 (2H,m), 0.66 (2H,m), 2.57 (1H,dt, J=3,4,7Hz), 4.05 (3H,s), 6.58 (1H,d, J=5Hz), 7.20 (1H,d, J=3Hz), 7.25 (1H,dd, J=3,9Hz), 7.49 (1H,d, J=3Hz), 7.58 (1H,s), 7.98 (1H,s), 8.28 (1H,d, J=9Hz), 8.72 (1H,s), 8.73 (1H,d, J=5Hz).

[0121] Subsequently, as for the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2 and the compound (IV) obtained by Patent Literatures 2, 3, 4, and 5, the content of the compound (A-1) was measured by liquid chromatography. Consequently, as shown in Table 6, the content of the compound (A-1) was 1311 ppm by mass in the compound (IV) obtained by the production methods described in Patent Literatures 2, 3, 4, and 5, whereas the content decreased to 20 ppm by mass or less in the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2.

[0122] [Table 6]

	Production method	
	Example 2	Production methods described in Patent Literatures 2, 3, 4, and 5**
Content of the compound (A-1)	≤ 20 ppm by mass	1311 ppm by mass

*Each measured by use of the precipitated crude product from the reaction solution

**Production methods described in Patent Literature 2 (Reference Example 3), Patent Literature 3 (Example 4), Patent Literature 4 (Production Example 3) and Patent Literature 5 (Example 1a)

[0123] As for the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2 and the compound (IV) obtained by the production method described in Patent Literature 1, the content of the compound (C-1) was measured by liquid chromatography. Consequently, as shown in Table 7, the content of the compound (C-1) was 3.37% by mass in the compound (IV) obtained by the production method described in Patent Literature 1, whereas the content of the compound (C-1) decreased to 0.05% by mass or less in the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2.

[0124] [Table 7]

	Production method	
	Example 2*	Production method described in Patent Literature 1**
Content of the compound (C-1)	≤ 0.05% by mass	3.37% by mass

*Measured by use of the precipitated crude product of the compound (IV) obtained in Example 2

**Measured by use of the compound (IV) obtained by the production method described in Patent Literature 1 (Example 368)

[0125] Purity test 3

As for the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) obtained in Example 3, the compound (C-1) under the following measurement conditions A and the compound (A-1) and compound (I) under the following measurement conditions B were each detected. In particular, as for the compound (A-1) and compound (I), measurement was able to be performed with good sensitivity by an external standard method in which standard solutions prepared from those standards were used, under the following conditions. It should be noted that the purity of the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) obtained in Example 3 was 99.3% by mass.

[0126]

Liquid chromatography measuring conditions

Detector: Ultraviolet absorptiometer (measuring wavelength: 252 nm).

Column: YMC-Pack ProC18 (YMC Inc.), inner diameter: 4.6 mm, length: 7.5 cm, filler particle diameter: 3 µm

Column temperature: Constant temperature near 40°C

Mobile phase: Solution A and solution B having the following compositions were eluted with the linear gradient shown in Table 8.

Solution A: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (990:10:1, v/v/v)

Solution B: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (100:900:1, v/v/v)

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Injection rate: 10 µL

Sample rack temperature: Constant temperature near 15°C

Area measurement range: 30 minutes

[0127] [Table 8]

Time (min)	Proportion of solution B in mobile phase (vol%)
0	5
25	55
30	100
35	100
35.01	5
45	STOP

[0128] It should be noted that the quantitation limit (lower limit) of the compound (C-1) under the above measurement conditions A in Purity test 3 is 0.01% by mass.

[0129]

Liquid chromatography measuring conditions

Detector: Ultraviolet absorptiometer (measuring wavelength: 252 nm).

Column: YMC-Pack ProC18 (YMC Inc.), inner diameter: 4.6 mm, length: 7.5 cm, filler particle diameter: 3 µm

Column temperature: Constant temperature near 40°C

Mobile phase: Solution A and solution B having the following compositions were eluted with the linear gradient shown in Table 9.

Solution A: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (990:10:1, v/v/v)

Solution B: Water/acetonitrile/70% perchloric acid mixture (100:900:1, v/v/v)

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Injection rate: 5 µL

5 Sample rack temperature: Constant temperature near 15°C

Area measurement range: 13 minutes

[Table 9]

Time (min)	Proportion of solution B in mobile phase (vol%)
0	5
15	35
15.01	100
20	100
20.01	5
30	STOP

10 [0130] It should be noted that the quantitation limits (lower limits) of the compound (I) and compound (A-1) are 7 ppm by mass and 12 ppm by mass respectively under the measurement conditions B.

[0131] The contents of each compound obtained are shown in Table 10.

[Table 10]

Impurity	Content
Compound (I)	52 ppm by mass
Compound (A-1)	12 ppm by mass ≥
Compound (C-1)	0.05% by mass ≥

[0132] Example 6

15 Capsules of 4-mg capsules and 10-mg capsules were produced by using the methanesulfonate of the compound (IV) shown in Table 1 or Table 2 and using D-mannitol, precipitated calcium carbonate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, talc, and the like. It should be noted that "a 4-mg capsule" means a capsule comprising 4 mg of the compound (IV) in the capsule. The mass of the granules which is the content of the capsule is 100 mg per capsule. The contents of the compound (I) (% by mass) relative to the total mass of the capsule at the time of producing a capsule (also referred to as "the initial content") are shown in Table 11.

20

[Table 11]

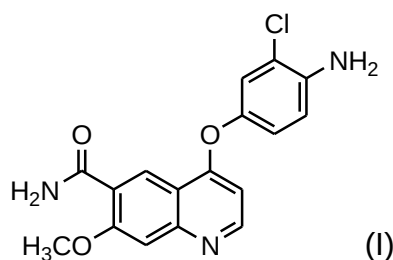
Lot	Content of the compound (I) (% by mass)	
	10mg Capsule	4mg Capsule
1	0.03	0.03
3	0.02	0.02
5	0.00	0.00
6	0.01	0.01
7	0.01	0.01
8	0.02	-

[0133] By using 4-mg and 10-mg capsules of the compound (IV) produced with the mesylate of the compound (IV) in the lot 5, 6, or 7 (the mass of the granules which is the content of the capsule is 100 mg per capsule), acceleration test (40°C/75%RH, PTP (molding material: aluminum laminate film (polyamide/aluminum/polyvinyl chloride), lid material: aluminum foil)) and long-term storage test (25°C/60%RH, PTP (molding material: aluminum laminate film (polyamide/aluminum/polyvinyl chloride), lid material: aluminum foil)) were performed.

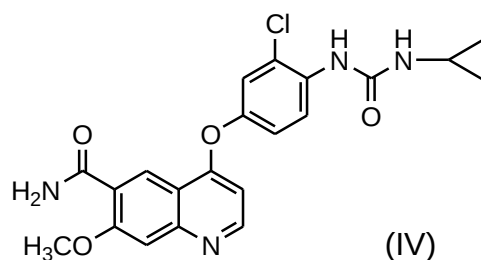
[0134] In the acceleration test on 4-mg and 10-mg capsules, the contents of the compound (I) increased by 0.02% by mass and 0.01% by mass respectively at most compared with the initial content. Additionally the content of the compound (I) in the long-term storage test for 24 month slightly increased compared with the initial content. The increase in the content of the compound (I) in the long-term storage test was smaller than the effective figure of the quantitation limit, and was specifically 0.003% by mass to 0.004% by mass. The measurement of the contents of the compound (I) in these capsules were performed by liquid chromatography (detection limit (lower limit): 0.0020% by mass), and the quantitation limit (lower limit) was 0.01% by mass.

CLAIMS

1. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 350 ppm by mass or less.

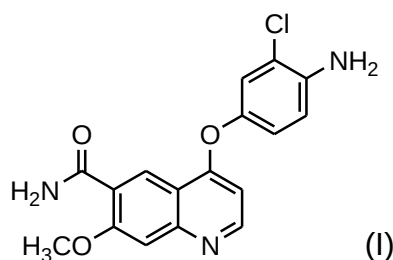


(I)

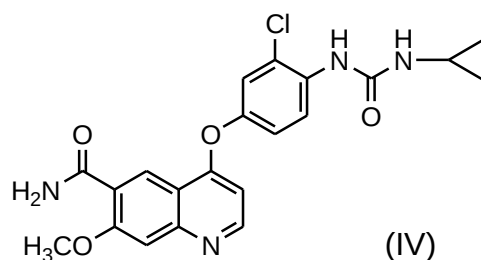


(IV)

2. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 183 ppm by mass or less.

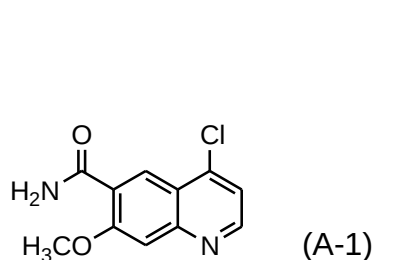


(I)

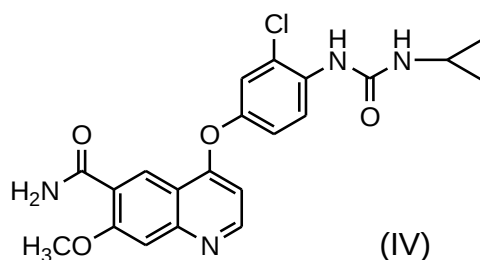


(IV)

3. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.

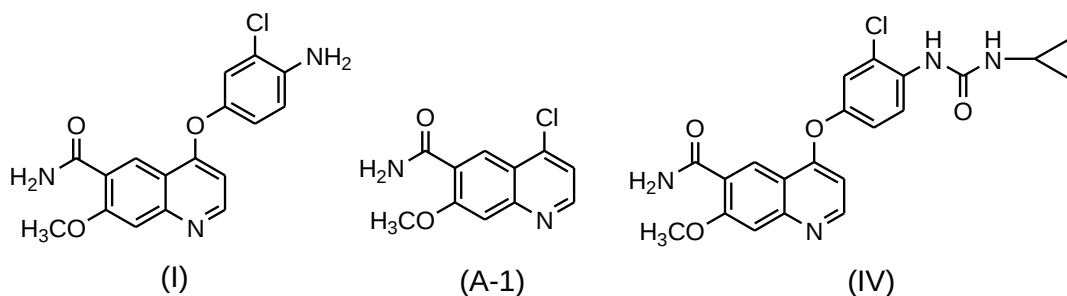


(A-1)

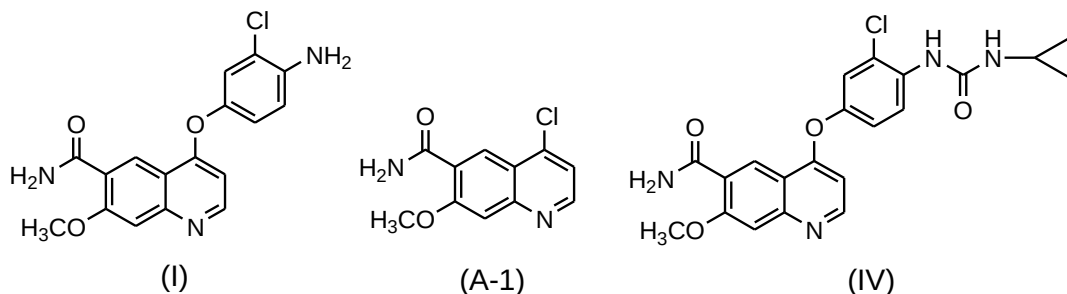


(IV)

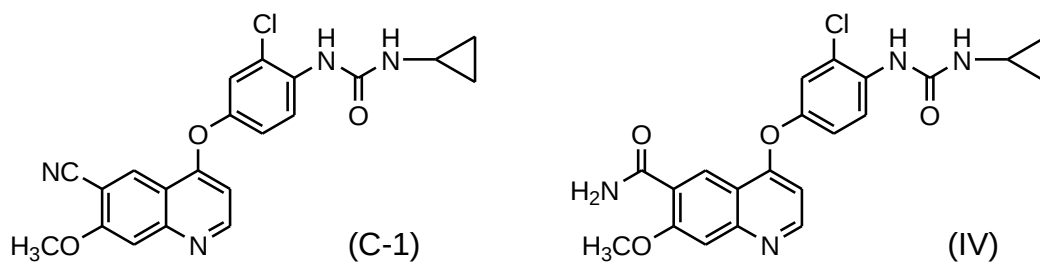
4. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 350 ppm by mass or less, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.



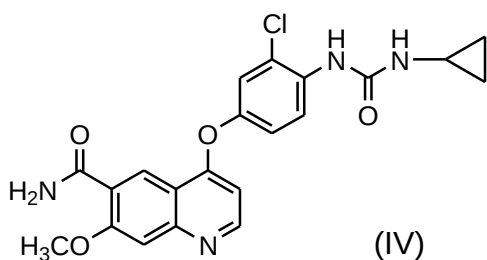
5. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (I) is 183 ppm by mass or less, and the content of a compound represented by formula (A-1) is 60 ppm by mass or less.



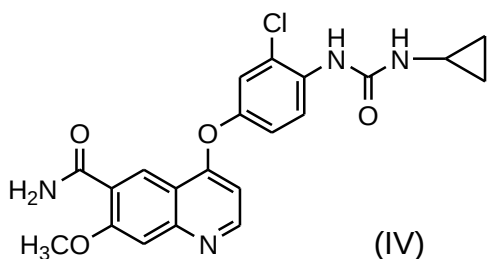
6. A compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof, wherein the content of a compound represented by formula (C-1) is 0.10% by mass or less.



7. The compound represented by formula (IV) or a salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the content of the compound represented by formula (IV) is 98.0% by mass or more.

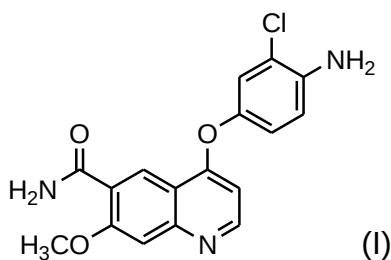


8. A method for producing a compound represented by formula (IV)

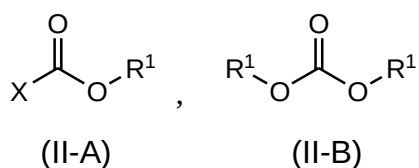


or a salt thereof, comprising:

5 a step B of allowing a compound represented by formula (I)

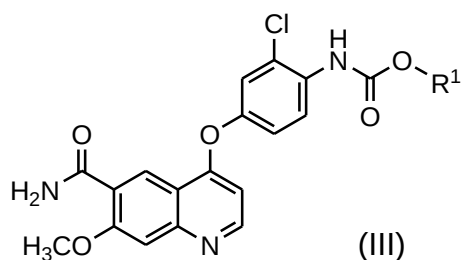


or a salt thereof to react with a compound represented by formula (II-A) or formula (II-B)



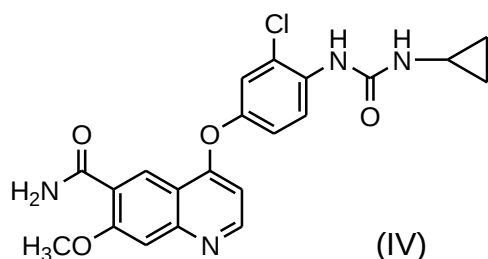
10 wherein R¹ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group, a C₆₋₁₀ aryl group, or
a C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group, wherein the C₁₋₆ alkyl group or the C₂₋₆ alkenyl group
may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and
are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom and a methoxy
15 group, and wherein the C₆₋₁₀ aryl group or the C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group may have
one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected

from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom, in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by formula (III)



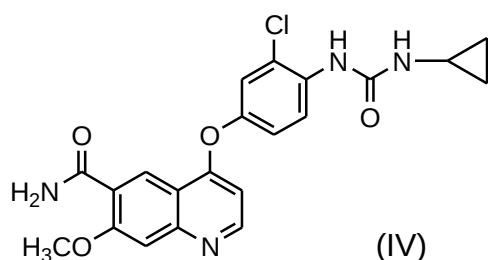
wherein R¹ is the same group as above, and

a step C of, after allowing the compound represented by formula (III) obtained in the step B to react without isolation with cyclopropylamine, precipitating and isolating a compound represented by formula (IV)



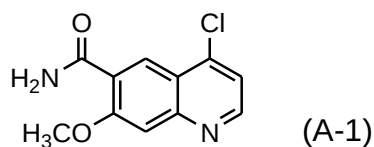
or a salt thereof by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to a reaction solution.

9. A method for producing a compound represented by formula (IV)

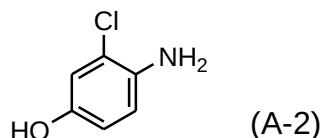


or a salt thereof, comprising:

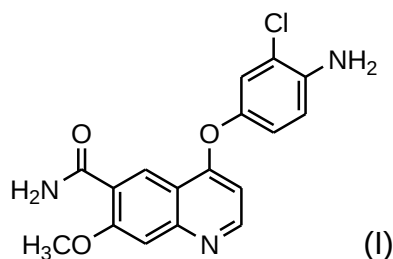
a step A of, after allowing a compound represented by formula (A-1)



to react with a compound represented by formula (A-2)

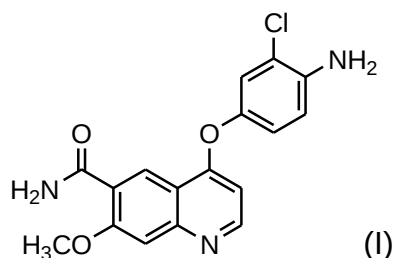


or a salt thereof in the presence of a base, precipitating and isolating a compound presented by formula (I)

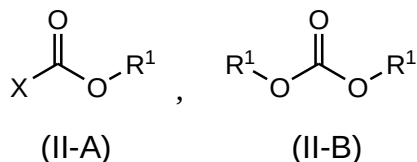


or a salt thereof from a reaction solution by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to the reaction solution,

a step B of allowing the compound represented by formula (I)

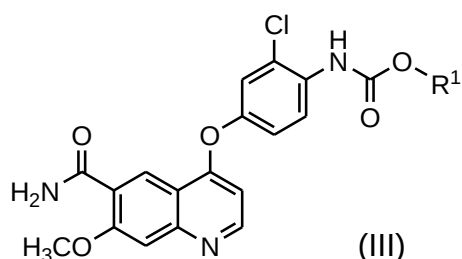


or a salt thereof obtained in the step A to react with a compound represented by formula (II-A) or formula (II-B)



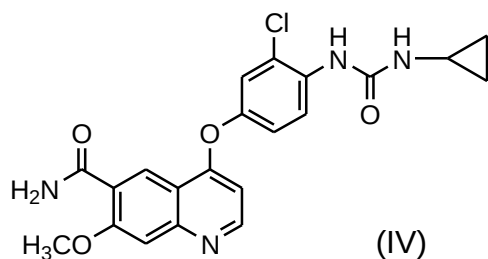
wherein R¹ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group, a C₆₋₁₀ aryl group, or a C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group, wherein the C₁₋₆ alkyl group or the C₂₋₆ alkenyl group may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and

are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom and a methoxy group, and wherein the C₆₋₁₀ aryl group or the C₇₋₁₁ aralkyl group may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom,
 5 in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by formula (III)



wherein R¹ is the same group as above, and

10 a step C of, after allowing the compound represented by formula (III) obtained in the step B to react without isolation with cyclopropylamine, precipitating and isolating a compound represented by formula (IV)

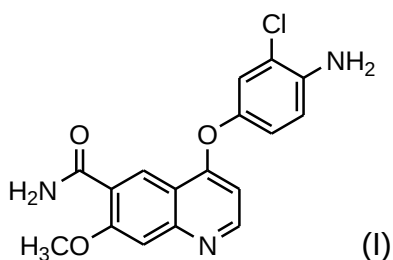


or a salt thereof by introducing a hydrous organic solvent to a reaction solution.

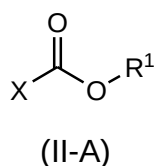
15 10. The method according to claim 8 or 9, further comprising a step D of converting the compound represented by formula (IV) obtained in the step C into a salt of the compound represented by formula (IV).

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the salt obtained in the step D is a methanesulfonate.

20 12. The method according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the step B is a step of allowing the compound represented by formula (I)

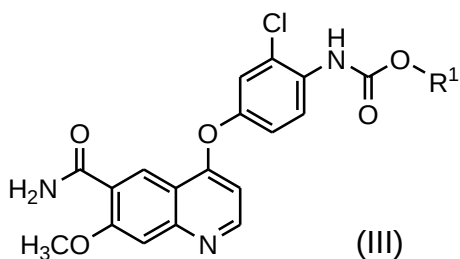


or a salt thereof to react with the compound represented by formula (II-A)



wherein R¹ is a C₆₋₁₀ aryl group that may have one to three substituents that may be the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a methyl group, a methoxy group, and a nitro group; and X is a halogen atom,

in the presence of a base to thereby obtain a compound represented by formula(III)



wherein R¹ is the same group as above.

13. The method according to any one of claims 8 to 12, wherein the compound represented by formula (II-A) is phenyl chloroformate.