tartaric acid, dioctylsodium sulfosuccinate, zein, powdered skim milk, sorbitan trioleate, lactic acid, aluminum lactate, ascorbyl palmitate, hydroxyethylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcelluloseacetate succinate, polyoxyethylene (105) polyoxypropylene (5) glycol, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 60, polyoxyl 35 castor oil, poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate), polyvinylacetaldiethylamino acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, maleic acid, methacrylic acid copolymer S, lauromacrogol, sulfuric acid, aluminum sulfate, phosphoric acid, calcium dihydrogen phosphate, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, a vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, acetyl tryptophan, sodium methyl sulfate, sodium ethyl sulfate, sodium butyl sulfate, sodium octyl sulfate, sodium decyl sulfate, sodium tetradecyl sulfate, sodium hexadecyl sulfate and sodium octadecyl sulfate.

(1-19) The composition according to any of (1-16) to (1-18), wherein the solubilizing agent is sodium lauryl sulfate.

(1-20) The composition according to (1-17), wherein sodium lauryl sulfate is obtained by crystallization.

(1-21) The method according to any of (1-19) to (1-20), wherein the sodium lauryl sulfate is NIKKOL SLS.

(1-22) The composition according to (1-19) or (1-21), wherein sodium lauryl sulfate is a crystal of a 1/8 hydrate.

from low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, carmellose calcium, sodium hydrogen carbonate and pregelatinized starch.

(2-8) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-7), wherein the disintegrating agent (ii) is carmellose calcium.

(2-9) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-8), wherein the granule contains a disintegrating agent therein.

(2-10) The composition according to any of (2-1) to (2-9), (i) comprising a granule containing the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof and a disintegrating agent, and (ii) the disintegrating agent.
[0014]

(2-11) The formulation according to (2-10), wherein the disintegrating agent contained in the granule is selected from sodium starch glycolate, low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, carmellose calcium, sodium hydrogen carbonate, pregelatinized starch, sodium chloride, corn starch, croscarmellose sodium, crystalline cellulose, silicic anhydride and carmellose.
[0015]

(2-12) The formulation according to any of (2-9) to (2-11), wherein the disintegrating agent contained in the granule is selected from carmellose calcium, low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose and sodium starch glycolate.

(2-21) The formulation according to any of (2-14) to (2-20), wherein the weight ratio of the compound represented by formula (I) to the solubilizing agent is 100:2 to 100:30.

(2-22) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-21), wherein the granule is obtained by wet granulation.

[0016]

(2-23) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-22), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 150 μm or more.

(2-24) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-23), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 180 μm or more.

(2-25) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-24), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 200 μm or more.

(2-26) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-25), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 250 μm or more.

[0017]

(2-27) The formulation according to any of (2-1) to (2-26), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 1 mm or less.

(2-28) The composition according to any of (2-1) to (2-27), wherein the bulk density of the granule is 0.5 g/ml or more and the tapping density is 0.6 g/ml or more.

carmellose calcium, sodium hydrogen carbonate, pregelatinized starch, sodium chloride, corn starch, croscarmellose sodium, crystalline cellulose, silicic anhydride and carmellose.

(3-3) The method according to (3-1) or (3-2), wherein the volume of the disintegrating agent (ii) becomes 2.5 times or more when adding 20 ml of 1st fluid for dissolution test defined in the Japanese Pharmacopenia 16th edition to per 1.0 g of the disintegrating agent.

(3-4) The method according to any of (3-1) to (3-3), wherein the disintegrating agent (ii) is contained in an amount of 7.5 wt% or more and 30 wt% or less based on the total amount of the formulation.

(3-5) The method according to any of (3-1) to (3-4), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 150 μm or more and 1 mm or less.

(3-6) The method according to any of (3-1) to (3-5), wherein the granule has a mean particle diameter of 180 μm or more and 1 mm or less.

(3-7) The composition according to any of (3-1) to (3-6), wherein the bulk density of the granule is 0.5 g/ml or more and the tapping density is 0.6 g/ml or more.

(3-8) The method according to any of (3-1) to (3-7), wherein the granule (i) contains a disintegrating agent therein.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 1 to 4 and 7 in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 1 and 4 to 7 in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 8 and 9 in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 10 to 14 in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 10 and 15 to 10 (FIG. 6-1) and Examples 10 and 21 to 25 (FIG. 6-2) in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 7] FIG. 7 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 26 and 27 in the dissolution test by the paddle method (100 rotations/minute) according to the Japanese pharmacopeia.

[FIG. 8] FIG. 8 is a graph showing dissolution profiles of Examples 28 and 29 in the dissolution test by the

When the composition of the present invention is used as an ALK inhibitor or a therapeutic or preventive agent for a proliferative disease or depression or cognitive dysfunction, the composition is administered orally, rectally, parenterally (intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously), intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, intravesically and locally (intravenous drip, powder, ointment, gel or cream) and through inhalation (oral or nose spray). Examples of the dosage form thereof include tablet, capsule, granule, powder, pill, aqueous and nonaqueous oral solution and suspension, and parenteral solution put in small containers for a unit dose. The dosage form may be designed so as to adapt to various methods for administrating a formulation including a controlled release formulation to be subcutaneously grafted.

The dosage form is preferably oral administration by tablets, capsules, granules or powder formulation.

[0050]

When the composition of the present invention is used as an ALK inhibitor or a therapeutic or preventive agent for a proliferative disease or depression or cognitive dysfunction, the dosage of the active ingredient (a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof of the present invention) may vary depending upon the symptom, age, body weight, relative health condition, other medication, administering method, etc.

tartaric acid, dioctylsodium sulfosuccinate, zein, powdered skim milk, sorbitan trioleate, lactic acid, aluminum lactate, ascorbyl palmitate, hydroxyethylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcelluloseacetate succinate, polyoxyethylene (105) polyoxypropylene (5) glycol, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 60, polyoxyl 35 castor oil, poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate), polyvinylacetaldiethylamino acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, maleic acid, methacrylic acid copolymer S, lauromacrogol, sulfuric acid, aluminum sulfate, phosphoric acid, calcium dihydrogen phosphate, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, a vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, acetyl tryptophan, sodium methyl sulfate, sodium ethyl sulfate, sodium butyl sulfate, sodium octyl sulfate, sodium decyl sulfate, sodium tetradecyl sulfate, sodium hexadecyl sulfate and sodium octadecyl sulfate.

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[0017]

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When the composition of the present invention is used as an ALK inhibitor or a therapeutic or preventive agent for a proliferative disease or depression or a therapeutic or preventive agent for cognitive dysfunction, the dosage of the active ingredient (a compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof of the present invention) may vary depending upon the symptom,