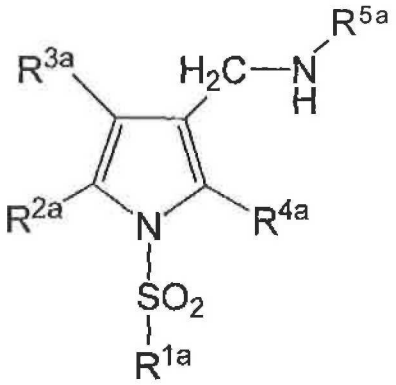
a cyano group or a nitro group. However, -NH- in the formula does not constitute a part of the amide structure.

[7-1] The liquid preparation of the above-mentioned [5], wherein the nonpeptidic compound is a compound represented by the formula (III)

[0012]



(III)

[0013]

wherein R^{1a} is

~~(i)~~ a pyridyl group optionally substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from (i) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by 1 - 5 halogen atoms and (ii) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted by 1 - 5 halogen atoms,

R^{2a} is

(1) a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from (i) a halogen atom and (ii) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by 1 - 5 halogen atoms, or

(2) a pyridyl group optionally substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected from (i) a halogen atom and (ii) lower alkyl optionally substituted by 1 - 5 halogen atoms, R^{3a} and R^{4a} are each a hydrogen atom, and R^{5a} is methyl. [8] The liquid preparation of the above-mentioned [5], wherein the nonpeptidic compound is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-

to about 1.38-fold, at % ratio.

When the pharmaceutically active ingredient is compound A, and fumaric acid is further added in addition to the fumarate compound of compound A as the material, the content of the reaction product in the liquid preparation of the present invention after treatment at 123°C in an autoclave is preferably not more than 1%, more preferably not more than 0.80% (e.g., not less than 0.02% and not more than 0.80%), further preferably not more than 0.70% (e.g., not less than 0.02% and not more than 0.70%), by the measurement at Rt:0.79 (Rt is a relative retention time when the elution time of compound A is 1). The increase ratio of the reaction product is preferably not more than about 6-fold, more preferably not more than about 5-fold, still more preferably not more than about 4.5-fold.

The percentage of the content (%) of the reaction product is the ratio ~~of~~ thereof to the total peak area of the pharmaceutically active ingredient compound ~~or~~ and an analog thereof (reaction product), ~~to~~ with the area on the chromatograph as 100%, which is detected by the HPLC method (high performance liquid chromatography method), and the increase rate is obtained by dividing the content (%) of the reaction product in the liquid preparation calculated after preservation by the content(%) of the reaction product in the liquid preparation calculated before preservation (content (%) of reaction product after preservation/content (%) of reaction product before preservation).

The content of the reaction product can be measured according to Experimental Examples 1-5, 8 and 10 to be mentioned later under the following HPLC test conditions.

[HPLC test conditions]

system: Waters 2690 Separation Module

detector: ultraviolet absorption spectrophotometer (measurement wavelength: 230 nm) (waters 2487 Dual λ Absorbance Detector)

5 mol/L aqueous sodium hydroxide solution q.s. (pH was adjusted to 4.0)

water measured up to 60 mL

[0097]

Example 1

Fumarate of compound A (80 mg) and sodium chloride (reagent special grade, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (540 mg) were measured in a glass beaker, ultrapure water (produced by "ultrapure water production system WRX10 manufactured by YAMATO SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD.", resistance value not less than 15.0 MΩcm) (50 mL) was added and they were dissolved by stirring the mixture with a stirrer. A 5 mol/L aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (for volumetric analysis, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added, and the mixture was adjusted to pH 4.0 using HORIBA pH METER F-52 and ultrapure water was added to measure up to the total amount of 60 mL, whereby a drug solution having the following composition was obtained.

[0098]

fumarate of compound A 80 mg

sodium chloride 540 mg

5 mol/L aqueous sodium hydroxide solution q.s. (pH was adjusted to 4.0)

water measured up to 60 mL

[0099]

Example 2.

Fumarate of compound A (80 mg) and calcium chloride ~~dehydrate~~ dihydrate (reagent special grade, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (1360 mg) were measured in a glass beaker, ultrapure water (produced by "ultrapure water production system WRX10 manufactured by YAMATO SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD.", resistance value not less than 15.0 MΩcm) (50 mL) was added and they were dissolved by stirring with a stirrer. A 5 mol/L aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (for volumetric analysis, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added, and the mixture was adjusted to pH

[0140]

Table 11

Reaction product after storage at 60°C for 1 week

sample	additive	concentration of additive	before storage	after storage
			reaction product (Rt: about 0.38) (%)	reaction product (Rt: about 0.38) (%)
Comp. Ex. 3	none	-	0.06	0.12
Ex. 10	sodium chloride	154 mmol/L	0.07	0.09

[0141]

Comparative Example 4

1-[4-Fluoro-~~5-phenyl~~5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine 0.5 fumarate (hereinafter to be indicated as 0.5 fumarate of compound C) (106 mg) was measured in a glass beaker, ultrapure water (produced by "ultrapure water production system WRX10 manufactured by YAMATO SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD.", resistance value not less than 15.0 MΩm) (50 mL) was added and the 0.5 fumarate was dissolved by stirring the mixture with a stirrer, whereby a drug solution having the following composition was obtained.

[0142]

0.5 fumarate of compound C	106 mg
water	50 mL

[0143]

Example 11

0.5 Fumarate of compound C (106 mg) was measured in a glass beaker, OTSUKA NORMAL SALINE (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory, Inc.) (50 mL) was added and the 0.5 fumarate was dissolved by stirring the mixture with a stirrer, whereby a drug solution having the following composition was obtained.

[0144]

0.5 fumarate of compound C	106 mg
sodium chloride	450 mg

water 50 mL

[0145]

Experimental Example 5 (measurement method of reaction product)

The drug solutions of Comparative Example 4 and Example 11 were each placed by about 5 mL in a glass vial (VIAL 17PC TOKAN, DAIWA SPECIAL GLASS Co., Ltd.), and the vial was tightly sealed, and preserved at 60°C (TABAI PERFECT OVEN-ORIGINAL PV-220, ESPEC CORP.) for 2 weeks.

Using the drug solutions of Comparative Example 4 and Example 11 before and after storage, production of the reaction product of compound C (relative retention time when elution time of compound C is 1, (Rt): about 0.8) was examined. The reaction product was measured by the HPLC method and using the drug solutions diluted with a 0.02 mol/L sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0)/acetonitrile (for high-performance liquid chromatography, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) mixed solution (2:1). The test conditions of HPLC were as follows.

system: Waters 2690 Separation Module

detector: ultraviolet absorption spectrophotometer (measurement wavelength: 230 nm) (waters 2487 Dual λ Absorbance Detector)

column: Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C18, 5 μm, 4.6 mm i.d.x150 mm (manufactured by Agilent)

column temperature: constant temperature near 25°C

mobile phase A: 0.02 mol/L sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0)/acetonitrile mixed solution (19:1)

mobile phase B: acetonitrile/0.02 mol/L sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) mixed solution (3:2)

[0146]

[Preparation method of 0.02 mol/L sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0)]

Sodium dihydrogen phosphate ~~dehydrate~~ dihydrate (reagent special grade, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (3.1 g) was dissolved in ultrapure water (produced by "ultrapure waterproduction system WRX10 manufactured by YAMATO SCIENTIFIC CO.,

manufactured by YAMATO SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD.", resistance value not less than 15.0 MΩcm) to give a total volume of 1000 mL, and the solution was diluted 2-fold. It was confirmed that the pH after the dilution was 6.8. When it was not 6.8, phosphoric acid (reagent special grade, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) or 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide solution (for volumetric analysis, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added to adjust the pH to 6.8.

The concentration gradient of the feed for the mobile lo phase was controlled by changing the mixing ratio of the mobile phase as follows.

[0171]

Table 17

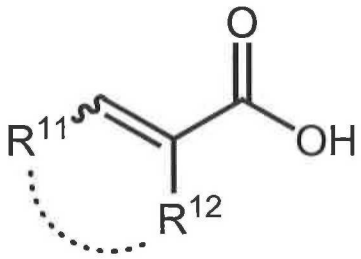
time (min)	mobile phase A (%)	mobile phase B (%)
0 (injection)	100	0
10	100	0
30	50	50
40	0	100
45	0	100
45.1	100	0
55 (injection)	100	0

[0172]

In Comparative Example 7 and Example 13, the reaction product was measured before and ~~3 hr and 6 hr~~ after the autoclave treatment for 3 hr and 6 hr. The results are shown in Table 18. An increase of the reaction product that increases by the addition of fumaric acid was suppressed by the addition of sodium chloride.

CLAIMS

1. A liquid preparation comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure~~, an organic acid and a salt,
which is substantially free of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid,
wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine,
wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and
wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group

consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

2. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, which is a solution for injection.

3. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, comprising a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid at not more than 1.8-fold % after storage at 70°C for 1 week than before the storage.

4. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, comprising a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid at not more than 1.3-fold % after storage at 60°C for 1 week than before the storage.

~~5. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is a nonpeptidic compound.~~

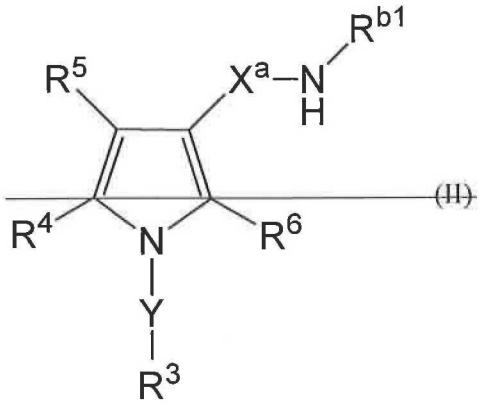
~~6. The liquid preparation according to claim 5, wherein the nonpeptidic compound is a compound represented by the formula (I)~~

~~R^1-X-NH-R^2 (I)~~

~~wherein R^1 is an organic residue, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or an organic residue, and X is a bond or a spacer having 1 to 20 atoms in the main chain, provided that -NH- in the formula does not constitute a part of the amide structure.~~

~~7. The liquid preparation according to claim 5, wherein the~~

~~nonpeptidic compound is a compound represented by the formula (II)~~

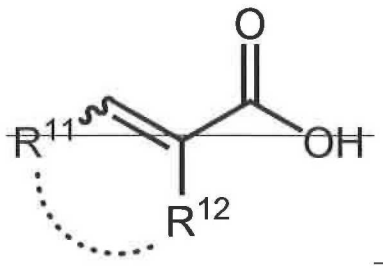


~~wherein X^a and Y are the same or different and each is a bond or a spacer having 1 to 20 atoms in the main chain, R^{b1} is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, R^3 is an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, and R^4, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an acyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group or a nitro group, provided that -NH- in the formula does not constitute a part of the amide structure.~~

~~8. The liquid preparation according to claim 5, wherein the nonpeptidic compound is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine.~~

~~9~~5. A method of producing the liquid preparation according to claim 1, comprising a step of dissolving or suspending an organic acid salt of the pharmaceutically active ingredient, and the salt in a solvent.

~~10. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):~~



~~(IV)~~

~~wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring,~~
~~or ascorbic acid.~~

~~11~~6. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the organic acid is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of ascorbic acid, benzoic acid, sorbic acid, fumaric acid and maleic acid.

~~12. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of chloride and bromide salts.~~

~~13. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the salt is a metal halide.~~

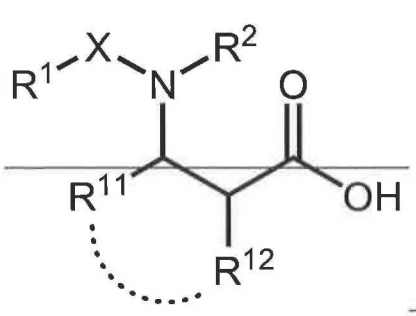
~~14. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of~~

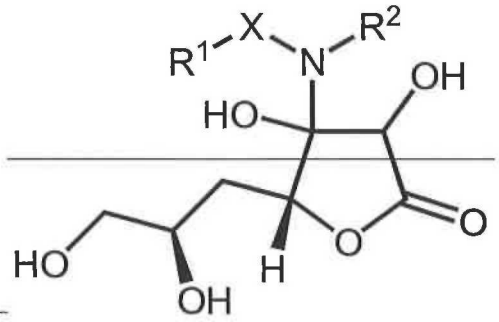
~~sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.~~

~~15~~7. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pH is a physiologically acceptable pH.

~~16~~8. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pH is about 3.0 to about 5.0.

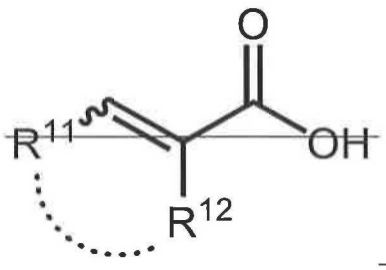
~~17. The liquid preparation according to claim 6, wherein the reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient having a primary or secondary amino group and the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (V) or (V'):~~





~~(V) or (V')~~

~~wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, which is obtained by reacting a compound represented by the formula (I) with a compound represented by the formula (IV):~~



~~(IV)~~

~~wherein each symbol is as defined above, or ascorbic acid.~~

~~18~~9. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid are contained at a molar ratio of 1:0.001 - 1:1000.

~~19~~10. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the salt are contained at a molar ratio of 1:0.001 - 1:10000.

~~20~~11. The liquid preparation according to claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient has a concentration of 0.1 - 100 mg/mL.

~~21~~12. The liquid preparation according to claim ~~7~~1, which is an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of gastric ulcer accompanied by bleeding, duodenal ulcer, acute stress ulcer or acute stomach mucosal lesion.

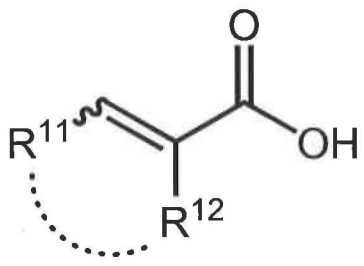
~~22~~13. A freeze-dried preparation obtained by freeze-drying the liquid preparation according to claim 1.

~~23~~14. An injection kit comprising the solution for injection according to claim 2 and an infusion in combination.

~~24~~15. An injection kit comprising the freeze-dry preparation according to claim ~~22~~13 and an infusion in combination.

~~25~~16. A method of stabilizing a liquid preparation, comprising adding a salt to a composition containing a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid,
wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-

yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and

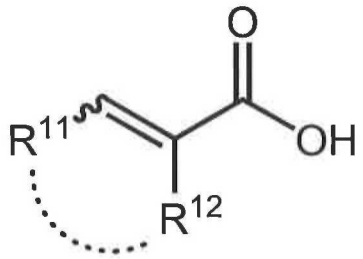
wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

~~26~~17. A method of suppressing the production of a reaction

product of a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid, comprising adding a salt to a composition containing the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid,

wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine,

wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):

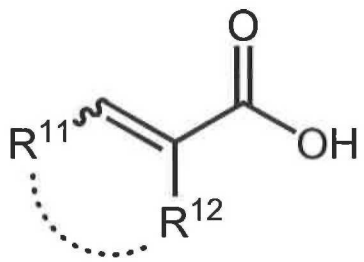


(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and

wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

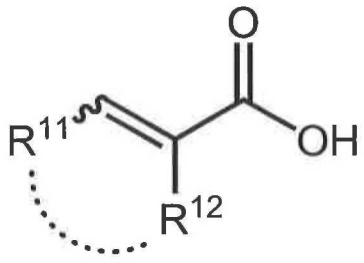
~~27~~18. A liquid preparation comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid, and a salt as a stabilizer, which is substantially free of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and
wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

~~28~~19. Use of a salt as a stabilizer in a liquid preparation comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid, which is substantially free of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid,
wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine,
wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):

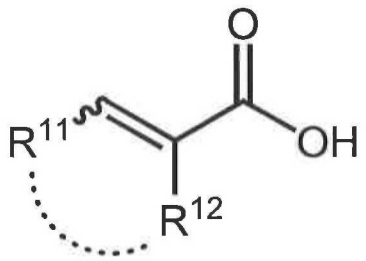


(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and
wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium

chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

~~29~~20. A salt for use as a stabilizer in a liquid preparation comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid, which is substantially free of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



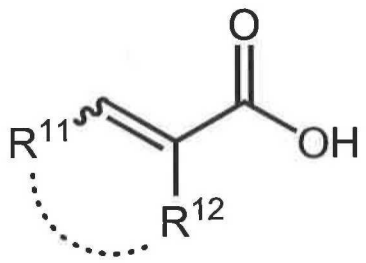
(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and

wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group

consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

~~30~~21. Use of a salt for the production of a stabilized liquid preparation comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure,~~ and an organic acid, which is substantially free of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the organic acid, wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and

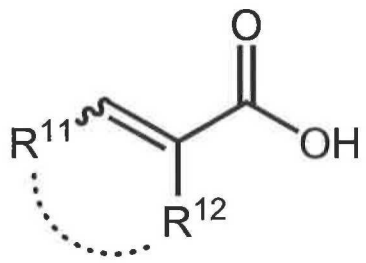
wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.

~~31~~22. A liquid preparation produced from an organic acid salt

compound of a pharmaceutically active ingredient ~~having a primary or secondary amino group, wherein the amino group does not constitute a part of an amide structure~~, and a salt as starting materials, wherein the amount of a reaction product of the pharmaceutically active ingredient and the liberated organic acid is suppressed by the salt,

wherein the pharmaceutically active ingredient is 1-{5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-[(6-methylpyridin-3-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, 1-[4-fluoro-5-phenyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(4-methyl-3-thienyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine, N-methyl-1-[5-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]methanamine, 1-{4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-[(4-methylpyridin-2-yl)sulfonyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl}-N-methylmethanamine, or 1-[4-fluoro-5-(2-fluoropyridin-3-yl)-1-(pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-N-methylmethanamine,

wherein the organic acid is a compound represented by the formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a carboxyl group, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl group or a C_{1-6} alkoxy group, or R^{11} and R^{12} jointly form an optionally substituted ring, or ascorbic acid, and

wherein the salt is one or more kinds selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium bromide and calcium bromide.