MESYLATE DIHYDRATE SALTS OF 5-(2-(4-(1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3-YL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)-ETHYL)-6-CHLORO-1,3-DIHYDRO-2(1H)-INDOL-2-ONE (=ZIPRASIDONE), ITS PREPARATION AND ITS USE AS DOPAMINE D2 ANTAGONIST

Background of the Invention

The invention is directed to the mesylate dihydrate salts of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one (hereafter "ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates"), pharmaceutical compositions containing one or both of the ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates, and methods of administering the ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates to treat psychotic diseases. Ziprasidone is a potent antipsychotic agent and is therefore useful for treating various disorders including schizophrenia, anxiety and migraine pain. United States Patent 5,312,925 refers to ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate, and states that ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate is substantially hygroscopically stable, which alleviates potential problems associated with weight changes of the active ingredient during the manufacture of capsules or tablets. United States Patent 5,312,925 is herein incorporated by reference in its entirey. Ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate, however, has low aqueous solubility and, as a result, is more appropriate for capsule or tablet formulation than for injectable dosage forms.

The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates also possess hygroscopic stability. The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates have the added advantage of having significantly greater aqueous solubility than the hydrochloride monohydrate, which makes the mesylate dihydrates more suitable for injectable dosage forms than the hydrochloride monohydrate.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to the mesylate dihydrate salts of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one.

This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a psychotic disorder, such as schizophrenia, anxiety or migraine pain, comprising an amount of the mesylate dihydrate salts of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one that is effective in treating said psychotic disorder, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention also relates to a method of treating a psychotic disorder, such as schizophrenia, anxiety or migraine pain, in a mammal, including a human, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of the mesylate dihydrate salts of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-

benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one that is effective in treating said disorder.

Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 depicts the X-ray powder diffraction spectrum of ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (lath crystal) expressed as intensity (Cps) versus diffraction angle (two-theta degrees).

Fig. 2 depicts the X-ray powder diffraction spectrum of ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (needle crystal) expressed as intensity (Cps) versus diffraction angle (two-theta degrees).

Fig. 3 depicts the X-ray powder diffraction spectrum of ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous (lath crystal) expressed as intensity (Cps) versus diffraction angle (two-theta degrees).

Fig. 4 shows a photomicrograph of ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (lath crystals).

Fig. 5 shows a photomicrograph of ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (needle crystals).

Fig. 6 shows a photomicrograph of ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous (lath crystals).

Tables 1-3 below identify selected peaks from the spectra of Figures 1-3, respectively, by diffraction angle (two-theta), d-spacing, maximum intensity (max. int.), and relative intensity (rel. int.).

Table 1

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR

ZIPRASIDONE MESYLATE DIHYDRATE (LATH CRYSTALS)

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
3.080	28.6618	245.00	4.19
3.684	23.9618	210.00	3.60
7.208	12.2538	626.00	10.71
7.931	11.1377	493.00	8.44
8.429	10.4810	100.00	1.71
9.968	8.8664	386.00	6.61
12.022	7.3558	1947.00	33.33
12.721	6.9527	620.00	10.61
13.394	6.6049	548.00	9.38
13.886	6.3720	331.00	5.67
14.481	6.1116	390.00	6.68
15.152	5.8426	194.00	3.32
15.949	5.5523	2462.00	42.15
17.048	5.1967	5841.00	100.00
18.111	4.8941	493.00	8.44
18.592	4.7684	3227.00	55.25
19.520	4.5438	740.00	12.67
19.862	4.4663	1512.00	25.89
20.517	4.3253	733.00	12.55
20.883	4.2503	872.00	14.93
21.372	4.1541	412.00	7.05
21.814	4.0709	1848.00	31.64

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
22.711	3.9121	571.00	9.78
23.078	3.8507	920.00	15.75
24.263	3.6652	2218.00	37.97
24.798	3.5874	1982.00	33.93
25.665	3.4681	1778.00	30.44
26.640	3.3434	204.00	3.49
27.162	3.2803	1232.00	21.09
28.728	3.1049	347.00	5.94
29.202	3.0556	209.00	3.58
30.004	2.9758	225.00	3.85
30.721	2.9079	366.00	6.27
31.610	2.8281	407.00	6.97
32.267	2.7720	522.00	8.94
32.800	2.7282	252.00	4.31
33.202	2.6960	743.00	12.72
34.549	2.5940	373.00	6.39
34.549	2.5940	373.00	6.39
35.144	2.5514	245.00	4.19
36.738	2.4443	220.00	3.77
38.910	2.3127	124.00	2.12
39.751	2.2657	204.00	3.49

Table 2

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR

ZIPRASIDONE MESYLATE DIHYDRATE (NEEDLE CRYSTALS)

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
7.823	11.2913	33.00	1.78
10.049	8.7946	504.00	27.20
11.502	7.6872	1095.00	59.09
12.660	6.9866	148.00	7.99
13.440	6.5826	87.00	4.70
14.080	6.2848	83.00	4.48
14.958	5.9178	791.00	42.69
15.762	5.6179	446.00	24.07
16.313	5.4293	398.00	21.48
16.760	5.2854	140.00	7.56
17.261	5.1330	71.00	3.83
17.696	5.0078	125.00	6.75
18.640	4.7563	631.00	3405
19.002	4.6665	1853.00	100.00
19.976	4.4411	294.00	15.87
20.726	4.2820	115.00	6.21
22.348	3.9748	470.00	25.36
22.790	3.8987	1440.00	77.71
24.377	3.6484	884.00	47.71
25.368	3.5080	192.00	10.36
25.861	3.4423	457.00	24.66
26.640	3.3434	150.00	8.09
27.212	3.2743	329.00	17.75
28.349	3.1456	309.00	16.68
28.930	3.0837	180.00	9.71

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
29.644	3.0111	231.00	12.47
30.130	2.9636	175.00	9.44
30.601	2.9190	236.00	12.74
31.704	2.8200	95.00	5.13
32.198	2.7778	83.00	4.48
33.887	2.6431	98.00	5.29
34.830	2.5737	124.00	6.69
35.519	2.5253	106.00	5.72
36.901	2.4339	63.00	3.40
37.716	2.3831	110.00	5.94
38.331	2.3463	113.00	6.10
38.732	2.3229	146.00	7.88
39.751	2.2657	105.00	5.67

Table 3

X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION DATA FOR

ZIPRASIDONE MESYLATE ANHYDROUS (LATH CRYSTALS)

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
3.065	28.8018	120.00	9.16
6.521	13.5424	63.00	4.81
8.737	10.1124	72.00	5.50
11.860	7.4557	38.00	2.90
12.776	6.9231	528.00	40.31
13.992	6.3241	386.00	29.47
16.307	5.4311	653.00	49.85
16.847	5.2582	448.00	34.20
17.538	5.0527	608.00	46.41

Two-Theta (degrees)	D-spacing (degrees)	Max. Int. (counts/sec)	Rel. Int. (%)
18.385	4.8217	369.00	28.17
18.800	4.7162	169.00	12.90
19.712	4.5001	1310.00	100.00
20.722	4.2829	208.00	15.88
21.424	4.1441	932.00	71.15
22.600	3.9311	509.00	38.85
22.918	3.8772	658.00	50.23
23.690	3.7526	502.00	38.32
24.558	3.6219	743.00	56.72
25.792	3.4513	175.00	13.36
26.399	3.3734	612.00	46.72
28.185	3.1636	109.00	8.32
28.706	3.1073	82.00	6.26
29.652	3.0103	135.00	10.31
30.680	2.9117	104.00	7.94
31.034	2.8793	171.00	13.05
31.365	2.8497	152.00	11.60
32.983	2.7135	98.00	7.48
33.737	2.6545	101.00	7.71
35.533	2.5244	63.00	4.81
38.737	2.3226	92.00	7.02
39.608	2.2735	73.00	5.57

Detailed Description of the Invention

Ziprasidone mesylate exists in four distinct crystalline forms: ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous (lath crystal), ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (lath crystal), ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (needle crystal), and ziprasidone mesylate trihydrate. Each crystal form has distinct characteristics, such as a distinct powder X-ray diffraction pattern and a distinct crystal shape that can be observed by photomicrograph. The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate lath (Figure 4) and needle (Figure 5) crystals are relatively long and thin in contrast to the prism crystals of ziprasidone mesylate trihydrate. Ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous crystals (Figure 6) are distinct, though similar in shape to the dihydrate lath crystals. The photomicrographs of Figures 4-6 were obtained using an Olympus polarizing microscope (model BH-2) equiped with a halogen lamp, binocular eye piece, polarizing filter and Sony 3ccd video camera with Sony color printer.

The characteristic X-ray powder diffraction spectra of the ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates are depicted in Figures 1 and 2. While the ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous crystals (Figure 6) may be similar to the dihydrate lath crystals (Figure 4) in shape, the X-ray powder diffraction spectrum of ziprasidone mesylate anhydrous (Figure 3) is clearly distinct from the X-ray powder diffraction spectra of the ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates (Figures 1 and 2). The X-ray powder diffraction spectra of Figures 1-3 were taken on a Siemens R3RA/v diffractometer. The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates are further characterized by their water content which is indicated by their Karl Fischer (KF) value of 6.4 ± 1.0. Ziprasidone mesylate trihydrate is the subject of co-pending United States provisional application entitled "Mesylate Trihydrate of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-Benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one" (Pfizer docket number PC9277), filed concurrently herewith. The foregoing co-pending United States provisional application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates are significantly more soluble in an aqueous medium than ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate which has a solubility of 0.08 mg/ml in water at ambient temperature. The aqueous solubility of the four ziprasidone mesylate forms is indicated in Table 4 below.

Table 4

Aqueous Solubility Of Ziprasidone Mesylate Polymorphs

POLYMORPH	SOLUBILITY IN WATER
trihydrate	0.73 mg/mL
dihydrate (lath)	1.11 mg/mL
dihydrate (needle)	1.10 mg/mL
anhydrous	1.27 mg/mL

The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates may be prepared from the free base (ziprasidone) which is prepared as described in column 4, lines 22-43 of United States Patent 5,312,925, referred to above. The free base can also be prepared as described in United States Patent 5,338,846, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. When the intended use is as an injectable formulation, it is preferred to conduct the preparation under pyrogen-free and speck-free conditions. Speck-free solvents and reagents can be prepared by filtering them through a 0.45 μm Millipore® nylon filter.

Ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate needle crystals are prepared by mixing the free base with a mixture of water and organic solvent, adding dilute methanesulfonic acid, and heating to reflux as described above for the preparation of the trihydrate. The dihydrate needle crystals are prepared by adding a seed crystal of the needle shaped polymorph to the reaction solution after the solution has been stirred under reflux conditons for about thirty minutes. A thick "pinkish" slurry indicating crystal formation will begin to form. The reaction solution is then allowed to cool slowly with stirring. During cooling at about 50°C, water can be added to the solution to thin the slurry. The needle crystals can be filtered from the composition through a poly-cloth filter, and then. washed consecutively with appropriate volumes of a THF/water (65/35, v/v) solution and water. When allowed to dry at ambient temperature, the water content of the needle crystals has a Karl Fischer value ranging from 6.0-6.8% KF (theoretical KF for the trihydrate is 6.4 %).

Ziprasidone dihydrate lath crystals are prepared by mixing the free base with water and warming the resulting slurry to 50°C to 55°C. Concentrated methanesulfonic acid is then added and the mixture is heated to reflux. After about 1

to 6 hours, preferably 2 hours, at reflux, the solution is cooled to provide the dihydrate lath crystals. The resulting slurry is stirred for about 2 hours at ambient temperature and the crystals are then filtered from the composition and washed as described above for the needle crystals. When allowed to dry at ambient temperature, the water content of the lath crystals has a Karl Fischer value ranging from 6.0% to 6.8 % (theoretical KF for the dihydrate is 6.4%).

The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates may be administered as a psychotic agent as described in United States Patents 5,312,925, referred to above. Administration of ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate is preferably done in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents in a pharmaceutical composition, in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice and as described in United States Patent 5,312,925, referred to above. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers include solid diluents or fillers, and sterile aqueous solutions, various organic solvents and excipients known to those skilled in the art.

The ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates may be administered orally or parenterally, including intravenously or intramuscularly. For parenteral administration, it is preferred, where the use of water is called for, to use sterile water for injection (SWI). Administration through intramuscular injection is preferred. A preferred composition for intramuscular injection is ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (needle or lath, or both) in combination with sulfoxybutyl β-cyclodextrin as carrier, preferably prepared at a ratio of 1:10 (w/w) dihydrate to carrier. Compositions containing ziprasidone mesylate dihydrate (needle or lath) in combination with sulfoxy β-cyclodextrin can be prepared as described in co-pending United States provisional applications entitled "Method Of Making Inclusion Complexes" (Pfizer docket number PC 9563), filed concurrently herewith, and "Inclusion Complexes Of Aryl-Heterocyclic Compounds" (Pfizer docket number PC 8838), filed concurrently herewith. Both of the foregoing co-pending United States provisional applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The effective dosage for the ziprasidone mesylate dihydrates depends on the intended route of administration, the indication to be treated, and other factors such as age and weight of the subject. In the following dosage ranges, the term "mgA" refers milligrams of the free base (ziprasidone). A recommended range for oral dosing is 5-300 mgA/day, preferably 40-200 mgA/day, more preferably 40-80 mgA/day, in single or

divided doses. A recommended range for parenteral adiministration, such as injection, is 2.5 mgA/day to 160 mgA/day, and preferably 5-80 mgA/day.

The present invention is illustrated by the following examples, but it is not limited to the details thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, the preparations described in the following examples were conducted under speck-free and pyrogen-free conditions. As used in the following examples, THF means tetrahydrofuran and SWI means sterile water for injection.

Example 1

Purification of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one

To a clean and dry glass-lined tank, 46.8 kg of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one and 2816.4 L of THF were charged. The slurry was heated to reflux and held for forty-five minutes to form a hazy solution. The solution was filtered through a 33-inch sparkler precoated with filter aid and backed with a Fulflo® filter (manufactured by Parker Hannifin Corp., Lebanon, Indiana) to a clean, dry glass-lined tank on a lower level. The filtered solution was concentrated by vacuum distillation, cooled to 5°C, and allowed to stir for two hours. The product was collected by filtration on a centrifuge and washed with cold (0-5°C) THF. The product was collected and dried under vacuum at 45°C, to yield 40.5 kg of product. The product had a purity of 101.5% (within the typical range of 100 ± 2% vs. the standard) as determined by an HPLC assay.

Example 2

5-[2-[4-(1-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one methanesulfonate trihydrate

A slurry was produced by charging 1000 g of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one, 7500 mL of SWI, and 4000 mL of THF to a 22-liter, three-neck, round-bottom flask equipped with a heating mantle, an overhead mechanical stirrer, a condenser, and a temperature probe. The flask contents were protected from light with an aluminum foil cover. The slurry was heated to 50°C while stirring. Dilute methanesulfonic acid was prepared by combining 188 mL of methanesulfonic acid with 812 mL SWI. The dilute methanesulfonic acid was added slowly through a dropping funnel to the reaction mixture. The reaction was heated to reflux (about 65°C), and a dark red solution formed as the reaction mixture was heated.

The reaction mixture was allowed to stir under reflux conditions for approximately thirty minutes. After the thirty minute time period, the heating mantle was shut off to allow slow cooling of the reaction mixture with stirring. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool with stirring overnight (about 18 hours). As the reaction mixture cooled, the product crystallized out as large "yellowish" hexagonal prismatic crystals. The mixture was allowed to stir under ambient conditions for one hour. The product was isolated on a Buchner funnel with a poly cloth filter and was washed consecutively with 1500 mL of THF/SWI (65/35, v/v) and 1000 mL of SWI. The crystals were spread over glass trays and allowed to dry under ambient conditions to a Karl Fischer value of about 9.6%. The product was milled through a Mikro-Sampimill® (manufactured by the Pulverizing Machinery Division of Mikropul Corp., Summit, New Jersey) equipped with a 0.027 H plate at a speed of 14,000 rpm. The yield was 945 g of product.

The product's structure was confirmed as 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one methanesulfonate trihydrate by NMR. ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 177.1(0), 163.0(0), 153.0(0), 145.0(0), 132.4(0), 129.0(1), 127.8(0), 127.7(1), 127.1(0), 126.5(0), 125.6(1), 124.9 91), 122.1(1), 110.6(1), 55.9(2), 51.7(2), 47.5(2), 40.7(3), 36.2(2), 27.9(2). ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ 10.5 (s, 1H); 9.8 (br. s, 1H); 8.2 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H); 8.1 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H); 7.6 (m, 1H), 7.5 (m, 1H); 7.3 (s, 1H), 6.9 (s, 1H); 4.2 (m, 2H); 3.7 (m, 2H); 3.5 (m, 2H), 3.4 (m, 2H); 3.1 (m, 2H); 2.4 (s, 3H).

Evaluation of the product by HPLC showed a peak with a retention time corresponding to that of a standard. The HPLC conditions are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5

HPLC Conditions:	
Column:	Waters - Puresil C-18 15 cm length x 4.6 mm I.D. (Catalog No. WATO44345)
Mobile phase:	0.05 M KH_2PO_4 pH 3.0:methanol (60:40. v/v)
Flow rate:	2.0 mL/minute
Detection:	UV, 229 nm
Column temperature:	ambient
Sample volume:	10 μL

Example 3

5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one methanesulfonate anhydrous

A slurry was produced by charging 350 g of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benziosothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one and 7000 mL of isopropanol to a 12-liter three-neck, round-bottom flask equipped with a heating mantle, an overhead mechanical stirrer, a condenser, and a temperature probe. The slurry was heated to 50°C while stirring. 65.9 mL of methanesulfonic acid was added slowly through a dropping funnel to the 50°C reaction mixture. A slight exotherm to 55°C along with thickening of the slurry and lightening of the slurry color were observed. The reaction was atmospherically distilled to remove 25% of the volume (1750 mL). The slurry was cooled to ambient temperature and allowed to stir overnight. The product was isolated on a sintered glass funnel and washed with fresh isopropanol. The solids were spread over glass trays and allowed to dry under ambient conditions to a Karl Fischer value of 0.5%. The yield was 420.3 g of product. Evaluation of the product by HPLC showed a peak with a retention time corresponding to that of a standard. The purity of the product, as determined by HPLC (conditions in Table 5), was 99.8%.

Example 4

5-[2-[4-(1-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one methanesulfonate dihydrate (needle crystals)

A slurry was produced by charging 5 g of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one, 37.5 mL of water, and 20 mL of THF to a 150 mL, three-neck, round-bottom flask equipped with a heating mantle, an overhead mechanical stirrer, a condenser, and a temperature probe. The flask contents were protected from light with an aluminum foil cover. The slurry was heated to 65°C with stirring. Dilute methanesulfonic acid was prepared by combining 1 mL of methanesulfonic acid with 4 mL SWI. The dilute methanesulfonic acid was added slowly through a dropping funnel to the reaction mixture. The reaction was heated to reflux (about 65°C) and a dark red solution formed. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir under reflux conditions for approximately thirty minutes. After the thirty minute period, a seed crystal of the needle shaped polymorph was added to the reaction solution. Crystal formation started, and the heat was removed to allow slow cooling of the reaction with stirring. During cooling at 50°C, a thick "pinkish" slurry was observed

in the flask. Water (20 mL) was added to the flask to thin the slurry. The product was allowed to stir under ambient conditions for one hour. The product was isolated on a Buchner funnel with a paper filter and the solids were allowed to dry under ambient conditions to a Karl Fischer value of about 6.6%. The yield was 6.03 g of product. The purity of the product, as determined by HPLC (conditions in Table 5), was 99.8%.

Example 5

5-[2-[4-(1-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one methanesulfonate dihydrate (lath crystals)

A slurry was produced by charging 25 g of 5-[2-[4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one and 375 mL of water to a 500 mL, three-neck, round-bottom flask equipped with a heating mantle, an overhead mechanical stirrer, a condenser, and a temperature probe. The flask contents were protected from light with an aluminum foil cover. The slurry was heated to 50-55°C while stirring. Methanesulfonic acid (5 mL) was added slowly through a dropping funnel to the reaction mixture. Thickening of the slurry and lightening of the slurry color were observed. The reaction was heated to reflux (about 100°C) and allowed to stir for about one hour. The heat was removed to allow slow cooling of the reaction with stirring. The reaction solution was allowed to stir under ambient conditions for about one hour. The product was isolated on a Buchner funnel with a paper filter and the solids were allowed to dry under ambient conditions to a Karl Fischer value of about 6.2%. The yield was 32.11 g of product. The purity of the product, as determined by HPLC (conditions in Table 5), was 98.7%.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A mesylate dihydrate salt of 5-(2-(4-(1,2-benzisothiazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl)ethyl)-6-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one.

2. The compound of claim 1 in the form of lath crystals.

3. The compound of claim 1 in the form of needle crystals.

4. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a psychotic disorder comprising an amount of the compound of claim 1 that is effective in the treatment of said psychotic disorder and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5. A method of treating a psychotic disorder in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal an amount of the compound of claim 1 that is effective in the treatment of said psychotic disorder.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein said disorder is schizophrenia, anxiety or migraine pain.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein said disorder is schizophrenia.

8. The method of claim 5 wherein said administration is parenteral administration.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said parenteral administration is intramuscular injection.