

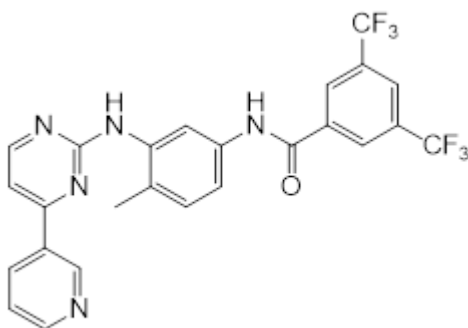
COMPOSICIONES FARMACÉUTICAS QUE COMPRENDEN DERIVADOS DE FENILAMINOPIRIMIDINA

CAMPO DE LA INVENCION

La presente invención hace referencia a una formulación oral de una nueva entidad química que contiene un derivado de fenilaminopirimidina designado como un código de desarrollo NRC-AN-019, que incluye sus sales y polimorfos farmacéuticamente aceptables. La invención también hace referencia a procesos para la preparación de tales composiciones y a la aplicación de las composiciones para el tratamiento de trastornos hiperproliferativos tales como el cáncer.

ANTECEDENTES Y ARTE PREVIO DE LA INVENCION

El NRC-AN-019, conocido químicamente como (3,5-bis trifluorometil)-N-[4-metil-3- (4-piridin-3-il-pirimidin-2-il-amino)fenilo]benzamida, es un derivado de fenilaminopirimidina y tiene la siguiente fórmula estructural:



El NRC-AN-019 se incorpora aquí por referencia en su totalidad, el cual exhibe un rango de punto de fusión entre 248-252°C. Muestra baja solubilidad acuosa a pH fisiológico (0,0066 mg/mL a pH 1,2, 0.0002 mg/mL a pH 2,0 y por debajo del límite de detección a pH 3,0, 4,0, 5,0, 6,0, 6,8, 7,0, 7,5, 8,0 y agua) y, por consiguiente da como resultado una absorción oral muy baja. Su fórmula molecular es C₂₅H₁₇F₆N₅O y su masa molecular relativa es 517,44.

Ha recibido la “designación de medicamento huérfano” por parte de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los Estados Unidos (USFDA, por sus siglas en inglés) por tres indicaciones: glioma (tumor cerebral), cáncer de páncreas y leucemia mielógena crónica (LMC). El NRC-AN-019 es un inhibidor de la proteína tirosina quinasa; inhibe el funcionamiento anormal de la tirosina quinasa BCR-ABL, el gen de la tirosina quinasa Abelson (ABL) en el cromosoma 9 y el gen BCR en el cromosoma 22, que se produce por la anomalía del cromosoma Filadelfia que se encuentra en la LMC. EL NRC-AN-019 inhibe la proliferación celular e induce la apoptosis (muerte celular programada) en las líneas celulares BCR-ABL y en las células leucémicas generadas por LMC. Ha habido un gran interés en comprender el papel de las quinasas de proteínas específicas de tirosina codificadas por los virus transformantes y sus homólogos celulares normales y explorar su potencial como dianas terapéuticas. Por lo tanto, los inhibidores de la tirosina quinasa BCR-ABL han comenzado la era de la terapia molecular dirigida y han marcado un gran hito en el descubrimiento de medicamentos contra el cáncer.

Se han divulgado derivados novedosos de fenilaminopirimidina como inhibidores de quinasa BCR-ABL para la terapia de la LMC en US2007/0232633. De igual manera, en la solicitud de patente mencionada

anteriormente, se han divulgado nuevos productos intermedios que son útiles para la preparación de derivados novedosos de fenilaminopirimidina. Esta solicitud de patente de Estados Unidos describe particularmente derivados novedosos de fenilaminopirimidina que se pueden usar en la terapia de la LMC con portadores farmacéuticamente aceptables que son adecuados para administración tópica, enteral, por ejemplo oral o rectal, o parenteral y pueden ser inorgánicos u orgánicos, sólidos o líquidos. Además de los ingredientes activos, las composiciones farmacéuticas de la invención mencionada pueden contener uno o más excipientes o adyuvantes. El Ejemplo 14 de dicha solicitud de patente divulga formulaciones de cápsulas, que comprende compuestos activos que se preparan mediante el procedimiento descrito en los ejemplos 1 y 3 con el uso de lactosa, polivinilpirrolidona, talco, lauril sulfato sódico, crospovidona y estearato de magnesio como excipientes. Se encontró que la formulación de cápsula que se divulga en dicha solicitud de patente tenía características de absorción muy pobres. Las formas polimórficas del NRC-AN-019 se divulgan en los documentos US2008/0306100 y US2009/0227611.

La solicitud de patente de Estados Unidos No. US2013/0338180 divulga una solución oral que comprende una cantidad efectiva de NRC-AN-019 que incluye sus sales y polimorfos farmacéuticamente aceptables, que busca la autoemulsión tras su contacto con el fluido gastrointestinal. De acuerdo con la solución oral antes mencionada, se logró una mejora en la biodisponibilidad.

En general, las formas de dosificación sólidas orales proporcionan una menor absorción oral que la solución oral, pero, contrariamente a ello, en vista del cumplimiento por parte del paciente, se prefieren generalmente las formas de dosificación sólidas. Por lo tanto, se han contemplado formas de dosificación sólidas adecuadas para obtener una absorción oral de NRC-AN-019 que sea lo más cercana posible a la biodisponibilidad obtenida de la solución oral. Debido al incumplimiento del paciente, surgió la necesidad de desarrollar una formulación administrable por vía oral para aumentar la biodisponibilidad de este derivado novedoso de fenilaminopirimidina con una mejor aceptación por parte del paciente.

La administración oral de medicamentos es generalmente la vía de administración más aceptada para tratar enfermedades. Los medicamentos hidrófobos exhiben una baja solubilidad y velocidad de liberación cuando se administran en forma de tabletas o cápsulas convencionales y, por lo tanto, muestran una menor biodisponibilidad.

El NRC-AN-019 es prácticamente insoluble en agua. Es soluble en dimetilformamida, dimetilacetamida y dimetilsulfóxido. El NRC-AN-019 presenta dificultades específicas en relación con la solubilidad y el desarrollo de su formulación. La absorción oral de tales medicamentos insolubles es el punto clave a considerar para resolver el problema de la baja biodisponibilidad.

Los problemas mencionados anteriormente se han resuelto mediante la preparación de una composición farmacéutica que comprende NRC-AN-019 y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida, en la que dicha dispersión sólida se puede utilizar directamente en el proceso de preparación de la composición farmacéutica.

OBJETIVO DE LA INVENCION

La invención tiene como objetivo proporcionar una composición farmacéutica oral que comprende NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar composiciones orales sólidas que comprendan NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar una composición farmacéutica oral que comprenda NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida, en la que el NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica están presentes en una mezcla molecularmente dispersa y homogénea.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar un método para el tratamiento de la LMC y algunos otros tumores tales como el cáncer de cabeza y cuello, el cáncer de próstata y similares en pacientes mediante la administración a dicho sujeto de una composición farmacéutica oral que comprende NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar una composición farmacéutica oral que comprende NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida, en la que dicha composición farmacéutica oral es estable en toda la duración en términos de atributos fisicoquímicos.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar procedimientos que estabilicen la forma amorfa del NRC-AN-019.

Otro objetivo de la invención es el de proporcionar una composición farmacéutica con el cumplimiento mejorado del paciente que comprenda NRC-AN-019 o sus sales o polimorfos y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida.

Las modalidades de la presente invención pueden incluir una o más de las siguientes características, por ejemplo, la composición farmacéutica puede incluir además uno o más excipientes farmacéuticamente aceptables. Los excipientes farmacéuticamente aceptables pueden incluir diluyentes, disgregantes, tensioactivos, aglutinantes, lubricantes, deslizantes, plastificantes, agentes antiadherentes, polímeros, agentes opacificantes, endulzantes/agentes de enmascaramiento del sabor, colorantes, aromatizantes y similares.

DECLARACIÓN DE LA INVENCION

Por consiguiente, la presente invención proporciona una formulación farmacéutica oral que contiene NRC-AN-019 que incluye sus sales farmacéuticamente aceptables y sus polimorfos y un proceso para su preparación de dispersión sólida para lograr una terapia eficaz contra la LMC y otros tumores tales como el cáncer de cabeza y cuello, el cáncer de próstata y similares.

BREVE DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS DIBUJOS

La Fig. 1 ilustra el área bajo la curva en ratas albinas Wistar después de la administración oral de NRC-AN-019 (tal cual) y diferentes dispersiones sólidas de acuerdo con la invención.

La Fig. 2 es una comparación del patrón de difracción de rayos X de polvos de NRC-AN-019 (tal cual) (a) y dispersiones sólidas del ejemplo 81 (b), ejemplo 82 (c), ejemplo 83 (d) y ejemplo 84 (e).

La Fig. 3 ilustra la estabilidad de la dispersión sólida correspondiente al ejemplo 81 en el gráfico de la difracción de rayos X de polvos en Inicial (a); 1 mes a 25°C 60% RH (b); 3 meses a 25°C 60% RH (c); 1 mes a 40°C 75% RH (d); y 3 meses a 40°C 75% RH (e).

La Fig. 4 ilustra la estabilidad de la dispersión sólida correspondiente al ejemplo 82 en un gráfico de la difracción de rayos X de polvos en Inicial (a); 3 meses a 25°C 60% (b); 1 mes a 40°C 75% RH (c); 2 meses a 40°C 75% RH (d); 3 meses a 40°C 75% RH (e).

La Fig. 5 ilustra la estabilidad de la dispersión sólida correspondiente al ejemplo 83 en el gráfico de la difracción de rayos X de polvos en Inicial (a); 3 meses a 25°C 60% RH (b); 6 meses a 25°C 60% RH (c); 3 meses a 40°C 75% RH (d) y 6 meses a 40°C 75% RH (e).

La Fig. 6 ilustra la estabilidad de la dispersión sólida correspondiente al ejemplo 84 en el gráfico de la difracción de rayos X de polvos en Inicial (a); 3 meses a 25°C 60% RH (b), 6 meses a 25°C 60% RH (c); 3 meses a 40°C 75% RH (d); y 6 meses a 40°C 75% RH (e).

DESCRIPCIÓN DETALLADA DE LA INVENCION

Los inventores de la presente invención han encontrado que la solubilidad y la biodisponibilidad del NRC-AN-019 se pueden mejorar mediante la presente invención. La presente invención proporciona una composición farmacéutica oral que comprende una cantidad terapéuticamente eficaz del derivado de fenilaminopirimidina, es decir, (3,5-bis trifluorometil)-N-[4-metil-3- (4-piridin-3-il-pirimidin-2-il-amino)fenil]benzamida (NRC-AN-019) que incluye sus sales y polimorfos farmacéuticamente aceptables y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida. El término “NRC-AN-019” se usa en sentido amplio para incluir no solo el NRC-AN-019 per se sino también sus sales, solvatos, hidratos, enantiómeros, derivados, polimorfos y promedicamentos farmacéuticamente aceptables y sus formas cristalinas y amorfas. El término “farmacéuticamente aceptable” se refiere a aquellos compuestos, materiales, composiciones y/o formas de dosificación, que están dentro del alcance del buen juicio médico, adecuados para el contacto con los tejidos de mamíferos, especialmente humanos, sin excesiva toxicidad, irritación, respuesta alérgica y otras complicaciones problemáticas acordes con una relación beneficio/riesgo razonable.

La dispersión sólida de NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica pueden contener excipientes farmacéuticamente aceptables adicionales tales como portadores, rellenos, tensioactivos, inhibidores de cristalización, agentes espesantes, disgregantes, plastificantes, antiespumantes, antioxidantes, estabilizadores, deslizantes y lubricantes. En una modalidad, el agente de matriz polimérica es un polímero iónico o un polímero no iónico o sus combinaciones. El polímero iónico incluye copolímeros de ácido metacrílico, polímeros celulósicos, polímeros de carboxivinilo, polímeros de acetato de vinilo o sus combinaciones.

En ciertas modalidades, los copolímeros de ácido metacrílico pueden ser Eudragit® L 100, Eudragit® L 12,5, Eudragit® 12,5 P (comúnmente conocidos como ácido poli(metacrílico, metacrilato de metilo)); Eudragit® S 100, Eudragit® S 12,5, Eudragit® S 12,5 P (comúnmente conocidos como ácido poli(metacrílico, metacrilato de metilo)); Eudragit® L 100-55, Acryl-EZE® 93 A, Acryl-EZE® MP, Eudragit® L 30 D-55, Eudragit® L 100-55, Eastacryl® 30 D, Kollicoat® MAE 30 DP, Kollicoat® MAE 100 P (comúnmente conocidos como ácido poli(metacrílico, acrilato de etilo)); Eudragit® E 100, Eudragit® E 12,5, Eudragit® E PO (comúnmente

conocidos como metacrilato de poli(butilo), metacrilato de (2-dimetilaminoetil) , metacrilato de metilo)); Eudragit® FS 30 D (comúnmente conocidos como acrilato de poli(metilo, metacrilato de metilo, ácido metacrílico)); Eudragit® RL 100, Eudragit® RL PO, Eudragit® RL 30 D, Eudragit® RL 12,5 (comúnmente conocidos como acrilato de poli(etilo, metacrilato de metilo, cloruro de metacrilato de trimetilamonioetilo)); Eudragit® RS 100, Eudragit® RS PO, Eudragit®RS 30 D, Eudragit® RS 12,5 (comúnmente conocidos como acrilato de poli(etilo, metacrilato de metilo, cloruro de metacrilato de trimetilamonioetilo)) y sus combinaciones. Preferiblemente, el copolímero de ácido metacrílico es ácido poli(metacrílico, metacrilato de metilo) y ácido poli(metacrílico, acrilato de etilo).

En ciertas modalidades, los polímeros celulósicos pueden ser acetato ftalato de celulosa (CAP), acetato butirato de celulosa, acetato succinato de hipromelosa (HPMCAS), ftalato de hipromelosa (HPMCP), carboximetil celulosa o su sal (por ejemplo, una sal de sodio tal como carboximetil celulosa de sodio), acetato trimelitato de celulosa, acetato ftalato de hidroxipropil celulosa, acetato ftalato de hidroxipropil metil celulosa y acetato ftalato de metilcelulosa.

En una modalidad, el polímero entérico dependiente del pH es un polímero aniónico que es soluble a un pH superior a 5,2 y prácticamente insoluble a un pH inferior a 5,2.

El polímero no iónico incluye, pero no se limita a, éter 2-hidroxipropílico, éter hidroxipropil metil de celulosa, alcohol de polivinilo, a-Hidro-o-hidroxipoli(oxi-2-etanodiilo), polivinilpirrolidona, copolímero de vinilpirrolidona/acetato de vinilo, polialquilenglicol (es decir, polietilenglicol), hidroxialquil celulosa (es decir, hidroxipropil celulosa, hidroxietil celulosa), hidroxialquil metil celulosa (es decir, hidroxipropil metil celulosa), etil celulosa, polivinil celulosa, acetato de polivinilo, copolímero de alcohol de vinilo/acetato de vinilo, glicéridos poliglicolizados, polidextrina, dextrina, proteínas, poliacrilamidas, N-(2-Hidroxipropil) metacrilamida, polioxazolina, polifosfatos, polifosfazenos, polímeros solubles en agua natural como pectinas, goma de xantano, derivados de quitosano, quitina, dextrano, carragenano, goma guar, ácido algínico, óxido de polietileno, policarbofilo, homopolímero de 1-Eteno-2-pirrolidinona, ácido hialurónico, albúmina, almidón o derivados a base de almidón, azúcar y/o alcohol de azúcar y/o ciclodextrina, por ejemplo, sacarosa, lactosa, fructosa, maltosa, rafinosa, sorbitol, lactitol, manitol, maltitol, eritritol, inositol, trehalosa, isomalt, inulina, maltodextrina, P-ciclodextrina, hidroxipropil-P-ciclodextrina, sulfobutil éter P-ciclodextrina (sodio) o sus combinaciones.

La composición farmacéutica de la presente invención comprende NRC-AN-019 en una cantidad de aproximadamente 0,1% en peso a aproximadamente 99,9% en peso, preferiblemente en una cantidad de aproximadamente 0,5% en peso a aproximadamente 30% en peso y más preferiblemente en una cantidad de aproximadamente 0,75% en peso a aproximadamente 20% en peso, con relación al peso total de la composición.

El agente de matriz polimérica en la composición farmacéutica de la presente invención comprende en una cantidad de aproximadamente 0,1% en peso a aproximadamente 99,9% en peso, preferiblemente de aproximadamente 5% en peso a aproximadamente 95% en peso y más preferiblemente de aproximadamente 10% en peso a aproximadamente 90% en peso con base en el peso total de la composición.

En una modalidad, la relación del NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica en la dispersión sólida es de aproximadamente 1:0,1 a aproximadamente 1:10, preferiblemente de aproximadamente 1:0,5 a aproximadamente 1:9, más preferiblemente, de aproximadamente 1:1 a aproximadamente 1:8.

En algunas modalidades, el NRC-AN-019 está presente en el complejo en forma de una sal de tosilato, una sal de mesilato, una sal de sulfosuccinato, una sal de clorhidrato y similares con la inclusión adicional de un portador farmacéuticamente aceptable. Las sales se generan in situ en forma de un complejo polimérico de medicamento para formular la sal en forma de dispersiones sólidas cristalinas, amorfas o parcialmente amorfas.

En una modalidad, el NRC-AN-019 en la presente invención está en forma de cristalino o amorfo o sus combinaciones. Preferiblemente en forma amorfa.

En el desarrollo de dispersiones sólidas amorfas, el proceso de fabricación puede producir pequeños gérmenes cristalinos que pueden dar lugar además a que el proceso de nucleación afecte la disolución y la biodisponibilidad. Por lo tanto, la inhibición de esta nucleación es esencial para cualquier dispersión sólida amorfa y depende en gran medida de los aspectos de estabilización de la formulación. Las dispersiones sólidas son formulaciones de alta energía y poseen un alto riesgo de recristalización. La lógica surge en la comprensión de las interacciones específicas involucradas en la formulación de dispersiones sólidas. La mejora con respecto a la solubilidad y la biodisponibilidad durante el tiempo de duración se puede lograr con el desarrollo de dispersiones sólidas amorfas o parcialmente amorfas o cristalinas estables. La inclusión de los inhibidores de la cristalización en la dispersión sólida da como resultado la detención o la prolongación del inicio de la cristalización. En algunas modalidades, el polímero no iónico usado, funciona como un agente de anti-cristalización que previene el comportamiento de cristalización del NRC-AN-019.

La dispersión sólida de la presente invención se prepara de acuerdo con los métodos conocidos en el arte para la preparación de dispersiones sólidas tales como tecnología de precipitación controlada con solvente, evaporación de solvente, liofilización, precipitación controlada por pH, extrusión por fusión en caliente y fluido supercrítico.

Preferiblemente, la dispersión sólida de la presente invención se prepara mediante coprecipitación controlada con solvente.

Preferiblemente, la dispersión sólida se puede obtener mediante coprecipitación controlada con solvente, que comprende disolver el NRC-AN-019 y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en un solvente orgánico adecuado, seguido de pulverizar la solución resultante en el antisolvente. El NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica se precipitan simultáneamente para formar una dispersión sólida molecular que contiene NRC-AN-019 incrustado en el sistema polimérico. El coprecipitado que se obtiene se puede aislar con el uso de métodos tradicionales tales como centrifugación, filtración, lavado, separación y secado. El secado se puede hacer en un secador de bandejas, un secador de lecho fluido, un horno o una máquina de vacío. La masa sólida resultante se muele, pulveriza o microniza a un polvo muy fino.

Un solvente adecuado para disolver el NRC-AN-019 y un agente de matriz polimérica en la evaporación de solvente y la coprecipitación controlada con solvente incluyen alcoholes (por ejemplo, metanol, etanol, n-

propanol, isopropanol y butanol), cetonas (por ejemplo, acetona, metil etil cetona y metilisobutilcetona), ésteres (por ejemplo, acetato de etilo y acetato de propilo), dimetilformamida, dimetilacetamida, dimetilsulfóxido, acetonitrilo, cloruro de metileno, cloroformo, hexano, tolueno, tetrahidrofurano, éteres cíclicos y 1,1,1-tricloroetano o sus mezclas.

El antisolvente incluye, pero no se limita a, agua, tampones acuosos, ácido clorhídrico, acetato de etilo, tolueno, cloruro de metileno, acetonitrilo y sus combinaciones. Preferiblemente, el antisolvente usado en el proceso es ácido clorhídrico diluido.

Las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 también se prepararon empleando diferentes tecnologías para evaluar su aplicación en el desarrollo de la formulación de las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019.

La precipitación controlada por pH implica la microprecipitación de NRC-AN-019 en una matriz de polímero que o bien se disuelve a pH alto y precipita a pH bajo o se disuelve a pH bajo y precipita a pH alto. El proceso en la presente invención implica la disolución de NRC-AN-019 y el sistema polimérico en la fase orgánica tal como dimetilformamida, dimetilacetamida (DMA), dimetilsulfóxido, N-metil-2-pirrolidona, acetona, etanol o sus combinaciones. El pH de la solución se reduce luego mediante la adición de un ácido para disolver el NRC-AN-019 en la fase de solvente. La precipitación del complejo de medicamento-polímero resulta en el aumento del pH de la solución. Esto da como resultado la formación de una dispersión sólida de NRC-AN-019 en la matriz polimérica.

La extrusión por fusión en caliente implica el proceso de uso de calor para transformar el NRC-AN-019 junto con los polímeros en una masa homogéneamente mezclada, es decir, dispersión sólida. La masa homogénea transformada en “estado fluídico” permite una mezcla profunda y homogénea mediante el alto cizallamiento de los tornillos de la extrusora. La masa caliente profundamente mezclada, es decir, la dispersión sólida, se extruye a través de la abertura de la matriz. Las hebras calientes extruidas se moldearon y cortaron con precisión en formas de dosificación unitarias con el uso de accesorios adicionales. Alternativamente, se enfrían, dimensionan y encapsulan o comprimen en tabletas.

La tecnología de fluido supercrítico implica la rápida expansión de soluciones supercríticas durante las cuales el fluido supercrítico se difunde a través de un lecho de soluto sólido (es decir, extractor) y el soluto sólido se disuelve en él. El NRC-AN-019 y los polímeros se disuelven en nitrógeno líquido o dióxido de carbono líquido. El fluido supercrítico se eliminó luego por evaporación, dejando el NRC-AN-019 microprecipitado en la matriz formada por el polímero.

Las dispersiones sólidas descritas en la presente patente se mezclan adicionalmente con diferentes excipientes como diluyentes, aglutinantes, estabilizadores de medicamentos, disgregantes, deslizantes, lubricantes, modificadores de la velocidad de liberación, antioxidantes, rellenos, agentes tensioactivos, agentes complejantes de medicamentos, solubilizantes y modificadores del pH (por ejemplo, ácidos, bases o tampones), revestimientos, colorantes, edulcorantes, agentes aromatizantes para convertir en formas de dosificación adecuadas como polvos o gránulos, tabletas, cápsulas o píldoras que pueden tomarse por vía oral, ya sea en seco o reconstituidas mediante la adición de agua para formar una pasta, compuesto acuoso, suspensión o solución.

Ejemplos de otros materiales de matriz, rellenos o diluyentes incluyen almidones, lactosa, derivados de celulosa, lactosa, manitol, xilitol, celulosa microcristalina, sales de calcio, potasio sódico, azúcar de confitería de magnesio y almidones similares incluyen, pero no se limitan a, almidón de maíz, almidón de papa, almidón de arroz, almidón de trigo, almidón pregelatinizado y otros. Las diferentes celulosas que se pueden usar incluyen celulosas cristalinas, tales como celulosa microcristalina y celulosas en polvo. Los aglutinantes de acuerdo con la presente solicitud incluyen, pero no se limitan a, hidroxipropilcelulosas en diferentes grados, hidroxipropilmetilcelulosas en diferentes grados, polivinilpirrolidona en diferentes grados, copovidonas, acacia en polvo, gelatina, goma guar, carbómeros, metilcelulosas, polimetacrilatos y almidones. Los diferentes desintegrantes útiles incluyen, pero no se limitan a, carmelosa cálcica, carboximetilalmidón sódico, croscarmelosa sódica, crospovidona (homopolímero reticulado de N-vinil-2-pirrolidona) e hidroxipropil celulosas con baja sustitución. Otros desintegrantes útiles incluyen glicolato sódico de almidón, dióxido de silicio coloidal, ácido alginico y alginatos, derivados de ácido acrílico y diferentes almidones.

La formulación de la presente invención puede consistir en un agente potenciador de disolución que incluye, pero no se limita a, ésteres de ácidos grasos de polioxietilensorbitán, por ejemplo, ésteres de mono- y tri-laurilo, palmilo, estearilo y oleilo, por ejemplo, del tipo conocido y disponible comercialmente con el nombre comercial Tween®, que incluye los productos: Tween® 20 [monolaurato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 21 [monolaurato de sorbitano polioxietileno (4)], Tween® 40 [monopalmitato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 60 [monoestearato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 61 [monoestearato de sorbitano polioxietileno (4)], Tween® 65 [triestearato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 80 [monooleato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 81 [monooleato de sorbitano polioxietileno (5)], Tween® 85 [trioleato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20], Tween® 120 [monoisoestearato de sorbitano polioxietileno 20]. Opcionalmente, muchos otros tensioactivos hidrófilos que se pueden utilizar son ésteres de ácidos grasos de polioxietileno, polioxiglicéridos, copolímeros de polioxietileno - polioxipropileno, dioctilsuccinato, dioctilsulfosuccinato sódico o lauril sulfato sódico, succinato de tocoferol - PEG, fosfolípidos (en particular lecitina), ésteres de ácidos mono- y di-grasos de propilenglicol, sales biliares y similares se pueden usar como agentes potenciadores de la disolución.

Los potenciadores de la disolución también pueden consistir en diferentes agentes complejantes que incluyen, pero no se limitan a, ciclodextrinas (a-ciclodextrina, P-ciclodextrina, y-ciclodextrina), povidona (Kollidon®, Plasdone®), polietilenglicoles, cafeína, xanteno, ácido genético y similares. El antioxidante y el protector de humedad pueden estar presentes como parte de una formulación o como un componente de encapsidación. Los antioxidantes pueden estar presentes en cantidades efectivas para retardar la descomposición de un medicamento que es susceptible a la oxidación.

Los lubricantes incluyen, pero no se limitan a, estearato de magnesio, monoestearatos de glicerilo, ácido palmítico, talco, cera de carnauba, estearato de calcio sódico, lauril sulfato sódico o magnesio, estearil fumarato sódico, jabones de calcio, estearato de zinc, monoestearatos de polioxietileno, silicato de calcio, dióxido de silicio, aceites y grasas vegetales hidrogenados, ácido esteárico y cualquiera de sus combinaciones.

Se pueden usar los materiales deslizantes, que mejoran el flujo de mezclas de polvos, gránulos, etc. y ayudan a minimizar las variaciones en el peso de la forma de dosificación. Los deslizantes útiles incluyen, pero no se limitan a, dióxido de silicio, talco, caolín y cualquiera de sus combinaciones.

Los edulcorantes que se pueden usar incluyen sacarosa, sucralosa, aspartamo, manitol, sacarina sódica, propilenglicol, acesulfamo de potasio, sucralosa, neotamo y aspartamo.

Los agentes aromatizantes incluyen aceites naturales farmacéuticamente aceptables, sabores naturales y sabores artificiales. Entre ellos se incluyen, sin limitación, mentol, hierbabuena, gaulteria, naranja, cereza y otras frutas, vainilla, almendra y otras nueces y sus mezclas.

Las listas anteriores de excipientes y coadyuvantes de procesamiento no pretenden ser exhaustivas, sino que son meramente representativas de los miembros de las diferentes categorías. Los versados en la materia conocerán muchas otras sustancias útiles, y su uso se contempla específicamente en este documento. Es bien sabido que algunos de los excipientes pueden servir para más de una función en formulaciones farmacéuticas.

Los diferentes aditivos se pueden mezclar, triturar o granular con la dispersión sólida como se divulga en este documento para formar un material adecuado para las diferentes formas de dosificación. La mezcla obtenida se puede lavar y granular adecuadamente en seco con el uso de un rodillo compactador para convertir en formas de dosificación adecuadas. Los aditivos potencialmente beneficiosos preferibles incluyen, pero no se limitan a, agentes tensioactivos (como lauril sulfato sódico, poloxámeros, polisorbato, etc.), agentes complejantes de medicamentos o solubilizantes (polietilenglicoles, cafeína, xanteno, ácido gálico, ciclodextrinas, etc.), desintegrantes (glicolato sódico de almidón, alginato sódico, carboximetilcelulosa, metilcelulosa, croscarmelosa sódica, etc.), aglutinantes (metilcelulosa, microcristalincelulosa, almidón, gomas, tales como goma guar, tragacanto, etc.), lubricantes (estearato de magnesio y estearato de calcio), modificadores del pH (ácido acético, ácido ascórbico, ácido fosfórico, bases tales como acetato sódico, acetato de potasio, óxido de calcio, óxido de magnesio, fosfato trisódico, hidróxido sódico, hidróxido cálcico, hidróxido de aluminio, tampones que generalmente se componen de mezclas de ácidos y sales de ácidos).

Resultará evidente para los versados en la materia que pueden realizarse diversas modificaciones y variaciones en la práctica de la presente invención sin apartarse del espíritu y alcance de la invención. También se pretende que la especificación y los ejemplos se consideren como ilustrativos y que las variaciones que no se desvíen de la esencia de la invención se entiendan como dentro del alcance de la invención.

La presente invención puede incorporarse en otras formas específicas sin apartarse de su espíritu o características esenciales. Las modalidades que se describen deben considerarse en todos los aspectos solo como ilustrativas y no como restrictivas. Por tanto, el alcance de la invención se indica mediante las reivindicaciones adjuntas más que por la descripción anterior. Todos los cambios que se encuentren dentro del significado y el rango de equivalencia de las reivindicaciones deben incluirse dentro de su alcance. La invención se ha descrito con referencia a diversas modalidades y técnicas específicas y preferidas. Sin embargo, se debe entender que se pueden realizar muchas variaciones y modificaciones sin dejar de estar dentro de la base y el alcance de la invención. La Figura 1 muestra la comparación del estudio de biodisponibilidad de la formulación de la presente invención con respecto a NRC-AN-019 (tal cual). El estudio divulga mejores características de biodisponibilidad del NRC-AN-019 en la formulación de la presente invención que en el NRC-AN-019 en sí. Por lo tanto, se puede lograr la biodisponibilidad óptima para la eficacia terapéutica del NRC-AN-019. La concentración máxima y el AUC de la formulación de la presente invención son sustancialmente más altos que los del NRC-AN-019 (tal cual) debido a las mejores

características de absorción de la dispersión sólida del NRC-AN-019 en su forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina. Los detalles del proceso de la invención se proporcionan en los ejemplos a continuación, que se proporcionan a modo de ilustración solamente y, por lo tanto, no deben interpretarse como limitantes del alcance de la invención. La preparación de la presente invención que se puede administrar por vía oral se lleva a cabo de acuerdo con el siguiente proceso.

EJEMPLOS

La descripción de las características particulares de la presente invención que pertenecen a la preparación y a las composiciones de las dispersiones sólidas que comprenden NRC-AN-019 que se dispersa dentro de la matriz polimérica en forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina figuran en los ejemplos que se mencionan a continuación, los cuales se caracterizan por su cristalinidad, estabilidad y biodisponibilidad. La biodisponibilidad de estas dispersiones sólidas se compara con el NRC-AN-019 (tal cual) sin el beneficio de la matriz polimérica. Los ejemplos que se mencionan a continuación buscan ser modalidades ilustrativas de la invención, las cuales son únicamente de ejemplo y no limitan o restringen el alcance de la invención. Una persona versada en la materia puede hacer variaciones y modificaciones sin desviarse del espíritu del alcance de la invención. Todas estas modificaciones y variaciones pretenden incluirse dentro del alcance de la invención.

Ejemplos del 1 al 13

Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN-019 en un sistema monopolimérico que comprende los ingredientes que se muestran en la Tabla 1 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y polímeros celulósicos en el sistema polimérico respectivo.

TABLA 1

	Medicamento	Polímeros de celulosa				
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	HPMCP HP-55	HPMCAS	Acetato ftalato de celulosa	Acetato de celulosa	Etilo Celulosa
1	1	0	4	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	1	4	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	4	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	2
6	1	0	0	0	4	0

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 1 al 6 se prepararon con la disolución del NRC-AN-019 y el sistema monopolimérico (como partes de la dispersión total) en DMA para formar la fase de solvente. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) con agitación. Esta adición dio como resultado la precipitación del NRC-AN-019 en el sistema polimérico en estado subdividido. La relación de masa sólida (NRC-AN-019 y sistema polimérico) a DMA estaba en el rango de 1:3 a 1:6, mientras que la relación de DMA a fase ácida acuosa variaba en el rango de 1:5 a 1:12. De este modo, el coprecipitado formado se lavó luego con una fase ácida acuosa, es decir, 0,01 N HCl y 0,001 N HCl para eliminar la DMA. La masa húmeda se filtró, secó, molió y tamizó para lograr una distribución uniforme del tamaño de la partícula.

Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN- -019 en un sistema monopolimérico que comprende los ingredientes que se muestran en la Tabla 2 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y polímeros de polimetacrilato en el sistema polimérico respectivo.

TABLA 2

	Medicamento				
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® L 100	Eudragit® S 100	Eudragit® EPO
7	1	3	0	0	0
8	1	4	0	0	0
9	1	6	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	8	0
11	1	0	4	0	0
12	1	0	0	0	2
13	1	0	0	0	4

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 7 al 13 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 6, excepto que el sistema monopolimérico que contenía polímeros celulósicos se reemplazó por polímeros de polimetacrilato (como partes de la dispersión total).

Ejemplos del 14 al 45

Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN-019 en un sistema polimérico binario que comprende los ingredientes que se muestran en la Tabla 3 y 4 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y diferentes rangos de polímeros en el sistema polimérico respectivo.

TABLA 3

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCAS
14	1	2	4	0
15	1	2,5	2,5	0
16	1	3	3	0
17	1	3,5	1,5	0
18	1	3,5	3,5	0
19	1	4	2	0
20	1	4,5	2,5	0
21	1	3	1	0
22	1	1,5	3,5	0
23	1	3,5	0	3,5
24	1	2,5	0	4,5

TABLA 4

	Medicament o	Polímeros de polimetacrilato	Polímeros celulósicos			
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN- 019	Eudragit® L 100 55	HPMCAS	HPMCP HP- 55	Acetato ftalato de celulosa	Etil celulosa
25	1	2,5	0	0	4,5	0
26	1	3	0	0	3	0
27	1	3,5	0	0	1,5	0
28	1	4,5	0	0	2,5	0
29	1	4	0	0	2	0

30	1	5	0	0	2	0
31	1	4	0	0	0	1
32	1	5	0	0	0	1
33	1	0	4	0	2	0
34	1	2	0	2	0	0
35	1	2	0	3	0	0
36	1	2,5	0	4,5	0	0
37	1	3	0	1	0	0
38	1	3,5	0	3,5	0	0
39	1	4	0	1	0	0
40	1	4,5	0	2,5	0	0
41	1	5	0	1	0	0
42	1	6	0	2	0	0
43	1	0	0	6	0	1
44	1	0	0	6	0	1,5
45	1	0	0	6	0	2

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 14 al 45 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que el sistema monopolimérico se reemplazó por un sistema polimérico binario (como partes de la dispersión total).

Ejemplos del 46 al 55

Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN-019 en un sistema polimérico terciario que comprende los ingredientes que se muestran en la Tabla 5 y 6 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y diferentes rangos de polímeros en el sistema polimérico respectivo.

TABLA 5

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos			
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCP HP-55	HPMCAS	Acetato ftalato de celulosa	Etil celulosa
46	1	3	0	3	0	0	1
47	1	3	0	3	0	0	2
48	1	5	0	1	0	0	1,5
49	1	5	1	1	0	0	0
50	1	5	1	0	1	0	0
51	1	4	2	0	0	2	0

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 46 al 51 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que el sistema monopolimérico se reemplazó por un sistema polimérico terciario (como partes de la dispersión total) y en las composiciones de los ejemplos del 52 al 55 se añadió adicionalmente carbopol® (comunmente conocido como ácido poliacrílico) a la fase de solvente en la forma de una dispersión en agua.

TABLA 6

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos	Ácido poliacrílico
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCAS	Carbopol® 974
52	1	2,5	0	4,5	0,05
53	1	2	1	0	0,05
54	1	2	1	0	0,1
55	1	4	2	0	0,08

Ejemplos del 56 al 61

Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN- -019 en un sistema polimérico cuaternario que comprende los ingredientes que se muestran en la Tabla 7 y 8 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y diferentes rangos de polímeros en el sistema polimérico respectivo.

TABLA 7

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato				
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCP HP-55	Acetato ftalato de celulosa	Etil celulosa
56	1	2	1	4	0	0,5
57	1	2	1	0	4	0,5
58	1	5	1	1	0	0,5

TABLA 8

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Ácido poliacrílico	Polímeros celulósicos	
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	Carbopol® 974	HPMCAS	Etilcelulosa
59	1	2	1	0,10	0	0,5
60	1	2	1	0	4	0,5
61	1	5	1	0	1	0,5

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 56 al 61 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que el sistema monopolimérico se reemplazó por un sistema polimérico cuaternario (como partes de la dispersión total) y en las composiciones del ejemplo 59 se añadió adicionalmente carbopol® (comunmente conocido como ácido poliacrílico) a la fase de solvente en la forma de una dispersión en agua.

Ejemplos del 62 al 68

TABLA 9

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato	Polímeros celulósicos	lípidos		Tensoactivos
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	HPMCP HP-55	Behenato de glicerilo	Imwitor® 491	Tocoferol PEG succinato
62	1	0	6	2	0	0
63	1	0	6	1	0	0
64	1	0	6	1,5	0	0
65	1	3	3	1	0	0
66	1	3	3	2	0	0
67	1	5	1	1,5	0	0
68	1	0	5	0	2	1

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 62 al 68 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que con la adición de un lípido y tensioactivo. Se prepararon las dispersiones sólidas de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de NRC-AN-019 en un sistema polimérico mono y binario con las composiciones que se muestran en la Tabla 9 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que comprenden NRC-AN -019 y diferentes rangos de polímeros con la inclusión de lípidos como behenato de glicerilo e Imwitor 491® (comúnmente conocido como monoestearato de glicerol). La composición del ejemplo 68 contiene un tensioactivo hidrófilo (succinato de PEG de tocoferol) además del Imwitor® 491.

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 62 al 67 se prepararon con la disolución del NRC-AN-019 y el polímero respectivo en DMA para obtener una solución transparente. Se añadió behenato de glicerilo a la solución con agitación mediante la aplicación de calor a 70°C para obtener una solución homogénea de fase única. Luego, se añadió la solución resultante con agitación y aplicación de calor a 70°C a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) para evitar la solidificación del behenato de glicerilo a temperatura ambiente. Esta etapa implica una mezcla de alto cizallamiento de la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) dando como resultado la coprecipitación de NRC-AN-019 en la matriz del sistema de polímeros y lípidos en estado subdividido. Se reemplazó el behenato de glicerilo con Imwitor® 491 en la composición del ejemplo 68 sin la aplicación de calor. Adicionalmente, se añadió succinato de PEG de tocoferol en la composición del ejemplo 68.

Ejemplos del 69 al 74

TABLA 10

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos	Ácido poliacrílico	Ácido	Tensoactivos
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCP HP-55	Carbopol® 974	Ácido fumárico	Poloxamer® 188
69	1	4	0	1	0	0	1
70	1	2	1	0	0,05	0	0,5
71	1	2	1	0	0,05	1	0,5
72	1	2	1	0	0,1	0,5	0,0
73	1	2	1	1	0,05	1	0,5
74	1	4	2	1	0,1	0,5	0,5

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 69 al 74 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que el sistema de monopolimérico se reemplazó por un sistema polimérico múltiple (binario, terciario y cuaternario). La composición que comprende los ingredientes que figuran en la Tabla 10 (los valores de contenido se proporcionan como partes de la dispersión total) que contiene NRC-AN-019 y diferentes rangos de polímeros, poloxamer® 188 y ácido fumárico en el sistema. Las composiciones se prepararon con la disolución del NRC-AN-019 junto con polímeros, ácido fumárico y poloxamer® 188 respectivos en DMA. Se añadió Carbopol® a la fase de solvente en forma de dispersión en agua. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) que contenía 0,1% p/v de poloxamer® 188 con agitación.

Ejemplos del 75 al 80

TABLA 11

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato	Ácido poliacrílico	Polímeros solubles en agua	
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Carbopol® 974	Copovidone®	Polivinilpirrolidona
75	1	2	0,05	0	0,5
76	1	2	0,05	0,5	0

Las composiciones de los ejemplos 75 y 76 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13. En la composición del ejemplo 75, se añadió polivinilpirrolidona a la fase de solvente como polímero hidrofílico. Se añadió Carbopol® a la fase de solvente en forma de dispersión en agua. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) que contenía 0,1% p/v de polivinilpirrolidona con agitación. Se reemplazó la polivinilpirrolidona con copovidona en el ejemplo 76.

TABLA 12

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos	Ácido poliacrílico	Ácido	Polímeros solubles en agua	
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCP HP-55	Carbopol® 974	Ácido fumárico	HPBC D	Soluplus®
77	1	4	2	1	0,1	0,5	0,5	0
78	1	2	1	1	0,05	1	0	0,5

Las composiciones de los ejemplos 77 y 78 que se muestran en la Tabla 12 se prepararon de manera análoga a las del ejemplo 71. En la composición del ejemplo 77, se añadió hidroxipropil-P-ciclodextrina (HPPCD) a la fase de solvente como polímero hidrofílico. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) que contenía 0,1% p/v de HPPCD con agitación. Se reemplazó el HP-P-CD con soluplus® en el ejemplo 78 y se añadió a una fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) que contenía 0,1% p/v de soluplus® con agitación.

TABLA 13

	Medicamento	Polímeros de polimetacrilato		Polímeros celulósicos	Ácido poliacrílico	Ácido	Polímeros solubles en agua	
Dispersiones / Ejemplos	NRC-AN-019	Eudragit® L 100 55	Eudragit® S 100	HPMCP HP-55	Carbopol® 974	Ácido fumárico	Copovidona	Hidroxipropilcelulosa
79	1	4	2	1	0,1	0,5	0	0,5
80	1	4	2	1	0,1	0,5	0,1	0

Las composiciones de los ejemplos 79 y 80 que figuran en la Tabla 13 se prepararon de manera análoga a las del ejemplo 77. En la composición del ejemplo 79, se añadió hidroxipropilcelulosa a la fase de solvente. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase ácida acuosa (0,01 N HCl) con agitación. Se reemplazó la hidroxipropilcelulosa con copovidona en el ejemplo 80.

Ejemplos del 81 al 88

Los componentes ilustrados por los ejemplos del 81 al 88 se expresan en partes en peso en función de cada composición.

TABLA 14

Ingredientes	Ejemplo 81	Ejemplo 82	Ejemplo 83	Ejemplo 84	Ejemplo 85	Ejemplo 86	Ejemplo 87	Ejemplo 88
NRC-AN-019	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eudragit® L 100 55	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	3
CAP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eudragit® S 100	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0,75
HPMCAS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HPMCP	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	0

HP-55								
Etilcelulosa	0	0,5	0	0	1,5	0,5	0	0,75

Las composiciones de los ejemplos del 81 al 88 que figuran en la Tabla 14 se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que el sistema monopolimérico se reemplazó por un sistema polimérico múltiple (como partes de la dispersión total).

Ejemplo 89

Este ejemplo ilustra el método general de preparación de los complejos poliméricos sólidos de NRC-AN-019 en la mezcla de diferentes polímeros.

Etapas: Etapa 1: Preparación de la fase de solvente

Se disolvieron el NRC-AN-019 y el sistema polimérico en la relación respectiva en dimetilacetamida a temperatura ambiente con agitación lo que dio como resultado una solución homogénea.

Etapas: Etapa 2: Preparación de la fase ácida acuosa

La fase ácida acuosa, 0,01 N HCl se preparó a temperatura ambiente como antisolvente y solvente para el lavado.

Etapas: Etapa 3: Coprecipitación

Homogeneización de alto cizallamiento: La velocidad de punta del rotor en el homogeneizador de alto cizallamiento se introdujo en la fase acuosa.

Dosificación de fase de solvente: La solución del polímero del medicamento que se preparó en la etapa 1 se dosificó con una bomba peristáltica y una boquilla de inyector apuntando hacia la fase acuosa con la homogeneización simultánea de alto cizallamiento para formar una masa precipitada.

Etapas: Etapa 4: Aislamiento y lavado

La etapa posterior a la coprecipitación es la dispersión de los precipitados bajo la homogeneización durante un tiempo adicional. La suspensión obtenida se separó con el uso de un filtro de succión. Las dispersiones sólidas aisladas se lavaron con 0,01 N HCl seguido de 0,001 N HCl con el fin de eliminar la DMA. La masa húmeda se secó y tamizó para lograr una distribución uniforme del tamaño de la partícula.

Las variaciones con respecto a las composiciones y el procedimiento descritos en la presente patente se incorporan como ejemplos, pero no como limitaciones de los alcances de la invención.

Ejemplo 90

Formación de sal in situ

El NRC-AN-019, conocido químicamente como (3,5-bis trifluorometil)-N-[4-metil-3- (4-piridin-3-il-pirimidin-2-il-amino)fenilo]benzamida, que tiene funcionalidades de centros débilmente básicos que forman complejos de sales orgánicas con diferentes ácidos tales como ácido benceno sulfónico, ácido P-tolueno

sulfónico, ácido sulfosuccínico, ácido metanosulfónico y ácido laurilsulfosuccínico junto con el polímero respectivo in situ durante el procesamiento. La selección del ácido orgánico y los polímeros es evidente para los eversados en la materia. Tales sales proporcionan una ventaja sobre la base libre tal como solubilidad mejorada, punto de fusión más bajo y absorción oral mejorada. La formación de sal in situ puede intentarse mediante el proceso de secado por pulverización, precipitación controlada por pH, precipitación controlada con solvente o evaporación de solvente. El sólido resultante puede ser de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina.

Ejemplo 91

Las composiciones de los ejemplos anteriores se prepararon de manera análoga a las de los ejemplos del 1 al 13, excepto que la fase antisolvente tomada para pulverizar la fase de solvente se selecciona de diferentes solventes que no están destinados a ser exhaustivos sino que son meramente representativos. La lista incluye cloruro de metileno, tolueno, acetonitrilo, acetato de etilo, agua o sus mezclas. Las composiciones se prepararon con la disolución del NRC-AN-019 junto con los polímeros respectivos y el excipiente hidrófilo en dimetilacetamida. La solución homogénea resultante se añadió después a la fase antisolvente.

Ejemplo 92

El patrón de difractograma de rayos X de polvos para NRC-AN-019 (tal cual) y como complejo molecular sólido que figura en los ejemplos del 81 al 84 después de la coprecipitación de acuerdo con la invención se describe en la Figura 2. Se divulgó la presencia de una nueva fase cristalina sólida en el caso de los complejos mediante la aparición de un nuevo pico y con la alusión a la diferencia del patrón de difracción de NRC-AN-019 (tal cual). Los cambios en los picos fueron en términos de apariencia, desaparición o disminución de la altura. La dispersión completa del medicamento y los polímeros reduce el número de estructuras cristalinas o la aparición de halo en la línea de base que indica la forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina del medicamento en la muestra específica. Se encontró que los difractogramas eran más difusos en comparación con el medicamento (tal cual) sin picos característicos que indiquen la formación de un estado sólido amorfo o parcialmente amorfo o cristalino. Por lo tanto, la muestra del producto final (complejos de polímero de medicamento como masa coprecipitada) mostró picos menos difusos. Los difractogramas de todos los sistemas preparados (complejos de polímero de medicamento) mostraron picos similares a los polímeros y ausencia de picos de difracción principales correspondientes a NRC-AN-019.

Ejemplo 93

Con la muestra inicial, se compararon el patrón de difractograma de rayos X de polvos representado en las figuras del 3 al 6 para NRC-AN-019 y los complejos de polímero de los ejemplos del 81 al 84 expuestos a condiciones de estudio a largo plazo y aceleradas a $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} / 60\% \pm 5\% \text{ RH}$ y $40^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C} / 75\% \pm 5\% \text{ RH}$. Se observó que los complejos no mostraron picos cristalinos adicionales y ningún cambio con respecto a los picos existentes durante diferentes puntos de tiempo del estudio de estabilidad.

Ejemplo 94

También se ilustra a partir de la modalidad que la mezcla física de NRC-AN-019 con los polímeros correspondientes no afecta a la naturaleza cristalina del NRC-AN-019. La altura de los picos cristalinos disminuyó debido a la dilución del medicamento con los excipientes, sin embargo, los picos permanecen en la misma posición. La dispersión completa del medicamento y los polímeros reduce el número de picos cristalinos que se asemejan a la naturaleza amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina del medicamento en los

complejos. El producto final demostró menos y difusos picos. Los difractogramas de diferentes sistemas preparados mostraron picos similares a los polímeros y ausencia de picos de difracción principales correspondientes a NRC-AN-019.

Ejemplo 95

El NRC-AN-019 se inmoviliza dentro de la matriz polimérica para formar una dispersión sólida homogénea de forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina. La temperatura de transición vítrea más alta de los polímeros da como resultado la inmovilización del NRC-AN-019. Se postula que la interacción del polímero del medicamento se produce por enlaces de hidrógeno que tiene lugar en la DMA. La mezcla física del NRC-AN-019 y los polímeros exhibieron diferentes temperaturas de transición vítrea debido a las fases separadas. La forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina de los complejos de polímero de NRC-AN-019 presenta una temperatura de transición vítrea única. La homogeneidad del complejo polimérico de NRC-AN-019 amorfo o parcialmente amorfo o cristalino se confirma mediante el difractograma y los termogramas.

Ejemplo 96

Las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 de cualquiera de los ejemplos enumerados pueden mezclarse con granulado de mezcla inmediata (avicel PH 101, hidroxipropil celulosa, glicolato sódico de almidón, dióxido de silicio coloidal, lauril sulfato sódico, estearil fumarato sódico) y las tabletas pueden prepararse mediante compresión de la mezcla resultante.

Ejemplo 97

Las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 de cualquiera de los ejemplos enumerados se pueden mezclar adecuadamente con diferentes excipientes farmacéuticamente aceptables para ser finalmente rellenos en cápsulas y/o pueden estar disponibles en bolsitas para dispersarse fácilmente en fluido para administración directa. La composición farmacéutica con respecto al polvo para la suspensión que se menciona en el ejemplo 97 como se muestra en la Tabla 15, se prepara mediante el siguiente procedimiento.

Mezcla: Se pasaron dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 a través de un tamiz de apertura de 180 micrómetros. Los otros constituyentes se tamizaron adecuadamente a través de la mismo tamiz de apertura y se mezclaron con las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019. La mezcla se cargó en un mezclador adecuado y se mezcló durante 10 minutos hasta uniformidad.

Embalaje: El producto se cargó en bolsitas adecuadas de aproximadamente 3,25 x 4 pulgadas revestidas de polietileno. El peso teórico de relleno fue de 12 gramos en cada sobre. Con el fin de la reconstitución, los contenidos se añadieron a 50 ml de agua purificada y se agitó bien.

TABLA 15

Ingredientes de la Parte A	% p/p
Dispersiones sólidas NRC-AN-019	33,20
Ácido cítrico anhidro	0,75
Citrato de trisodio	0,50
Lauril sulfato sódico	0,38
Cloruro sódico	1,50
Crospovidona	1,25
Hipromelosa	1,25

Goma de xantato	1,50
Sucralosa	0,50
Aspartame	0,50
Benzonato sódico	0,05
Dióxido de titanio	1,00
Maltodextrina	54,80
Dióxido de silicio coloidal	1,25
Mentol	0,08
Sabor de limón	1,50
Ingredientes de la Parte B	
Agua purificada	Reconstitución: El contenido se añadió a agua purificada y se agitó bien, lo que dio como resultado un volumen total de aproximadamente 50 ml con una concentración de NRC-AN-019 de aproximadamente 50 mg/7,5 ml.

Ejemplos del 98 al 105

Las composiciones farmacéuticas de los ejemplos del 98 al 105 (Tabla 16 y 17) de acuerdo con la presente invención se prepararon con la mezcla de las respectivas dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 con celulosa microcristalina tamizada previamente, glicolato sódico de almidón, hidroxipropil celulosa (excepto el ejemplo 98) y dióxido de silicio coloidal. Las mezclas obtenidas se mezclaron, molieron y tamizaron para obtener una distribución uniforme del tamaño de la partícula y se mezclaron adicionalmente con la cantidad restante de hidroxipropilcelulosa y glicolato sódico de almidón. Las mezclas así obtenidas se lubricaron con lauril sulfato sódico previamente tamizado y estearil fumarato sódico y se comprimieron tabletas. Con el fin de mantener la tableta intacta durante la manipulación y proporcionar mayor frecuencia y evitar la absorción de humedad, se aplicó un revestimiento de película delgada con opadria blanca hasta que el aumento de peso alcanzó un 3,0% sobre el peso de la tableta.

TABLA 16

Ejemplo	Ejemplo 98	Ejemplo 99	Ejemplo 100	Ejemplo 101
Componentes	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)
Prelubricación				
Dispersiones sólidas NRC-AN-019	72,34	72,78	58,73	67,55
Celulosa microcristalina	13,08	3,18	19,86	11,03
Glicolato sódico de almidón	10,83	8,33	8,33	8,33
Dióxido de silicio coloidal	0,83	0,21	0,17	0,17
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	0,00	5,83	5,83	5,83
Lubricación				
Glicolato sódico de almidón	0,00	4,17	4,17	4,17
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	0,00	2,58	0,00	0,00
Lauril sulfato sódico	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50

Estearil fumarato sódico	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42
--------------------------	------	------	------	------

TABLA 17

Ejemplo	Ejemplo 102	Ejemplo 103	Ejemplo 104	Ejemplo 105
Componentes	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)
Prelubricación				
Dispersiones sólidas NRC-AN-019	71,96	70,86	67,75	59,20
Celulosa microcristalina	4,00	5,10	10,63	13,49
Glicolato sódico de almidón	8,33	8,33	8,33	9,47
Dióxido de silicio coloidal	0,21	0,21	0,17	0,21
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	5,83	5,83	5,83	7,37
Estearil fumarato sódico	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,26
Lubricación				
Glicolato sódico de almidón	4,17	4,17	4,17	4,21
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	2,58	2,58	0,00	2,11
Lauril sulfato sódico	2,50	2,50	2,5	3,16
Estearil fumarato sódico	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,53

Ejemplos del 106 al 107

Las composiciones farmacéuticas de los ejemplos 106 y 107 como se muestran en la Tabla 18 de acuerdo con la presente invención se prepararon de manera análoga a las del ejemplo 101, la celulosa microcristalina se reemplazó con SmartEx® QD-100 (un diluyente coprocesado que comprende manitol, hidroxipropilcelulosa y alcohol polivinílico con baja sustitución) en el ejemplo 106 y con fosfato cálcico dibásico: manitol (7,5: 92,5) en el ejemplo 107.

TABLA 18

Ejemplos	Ejemplo 106	Ejemplo 107
Componentes	% p/p)	% p/p)
Mezcla		
Dispersiones sólidas NRC-AN-019	67,75	67,75
SmartEx® QD-100	16,46	0,00
Fosfato cálcico dibásico	0,00	0,80
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	0,00	5,83
Manitol	0,00	9,83
Glicolato sódico de almidón	7,50	7,50
Dióxido de silicio coloidal	0,17	0,17

Estearil fumarato sódico	0,21	0,21
Prelubricación		
Glicolato sódico de almidón	3,75	3,33
Hidroxipropilcelulosa	1,25	1,67
Lauril sulfato sódico	2,50	2,5
Lubricación		
Estearil fumarato sódico	0,42	0,42

Ejemplo 108

ESTUDIO DE BIODISPONIBILIDAD EN PERROS BEAGLE PARA LAS COMPOSICIONES DE ACUERDO CON LA INVENCIÓN

- a)

Se realizó un estudio de biodisponibilidad comparativa de dosis múltiples de NRC-AN-019 en perros Beagle por vía oral mediante un diseño de estudio de etiqueta abierta, aleatorizado, equilibrado y cruzado de tres vías. Las tabletas de NRC-AN-019 correspondientes a los ejemplos 100, 101 y 103 se administraron por vía oral. Se dividieron un total de doce perros Beagle adultos sanos en 3 grupos que constaban de cuatro animales (2 machos y 2 hembras) por grupo. Todos los animales se dejaron en ayunas durante la noche antes de la administración oral, pero se les permitió agua ad libitum. En tres períodos de estudio para cada animal, se administró una dosis repetida de la formulación asignada a temperatura ambiente. Las formulaciones se administraron por vía oral a los niveles de dosis de 28 mg/kg de peso corporal. Se administraron 10 ml de agua por vía oral después de la administración de las tabletas. A los perros se les permitió comida y agua después de 2 horas de dosificación.
- b)

Se recogió un total de 26 muestras de sangre de cada período y cada animal de la vena de la pata delantera en 2 ml de vacutaineros de ácido etilendiaminotetraacético K2. La muestra de sangre previa a la dosis de 1,0 ml (0,0 h) se recogió antes de la dosificación en el día 1 de todos los animales. Las muestras de sangre posteriores a la dosis (1mL cada una) se recogieron el día 1 y el día 3 a las 0,5, 1,0, 2,0, 3,0, 4,0, 5,0, 6,0, 7,0, 8,0, 10,0, 12,0 horas en cada período. Se administró un período de lavado de al menos 7 días entre los tratamientos.
- c)

Las muestras de sangre se centrifugaron a 3000 rpm durante 10 minutos a 4°C y el plasma se separó, se transfirió inmediatamente y almacenó a -20 ± 3°C. Luego, se siguió el procedimiento analítico posterior con el uso de la técnica de espectrometría de masas por cromatografía líquida. Las áreas bajo las curvas de concentración del medicamento en sangre frente al tiempo se calculan mediante la regla trapezoidal. El análisis se realizó con respecto al AUC (área bajo curva), Cmax (concentración máxima) y Tmax (tiempo de concentración máxima).

Los valores promedio de AUC (ng.hr/mL) y Cmax (en ng/ml) de las ejecuciones de prueba típicas se muestran en la siguiente tabla.

Los datos resumidos en la Tabla 19 indican que, las tabletas preparadas a partir de la dispersión sólida de NRC-AN-019 han mostrado potenciación de la biodisponibilidad. El rendimiento farmacocinético superior se puede explicar en función de las propiedades del estado sólido.

TABLA 19

Ejemplo	Ejemplo 100	Ejemplo 101	Ejemplo 103
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------

AUC0-∞ (ng.hr/mL)	18289,17 ± 11792,97	12208,38 ± 6259,13	11146,89 ± 5881,182
AUC0-t (ng.hr/mL)	14936,53 ± 8580,26	10734,07 ± 5382,39	10012,202 ± 5356,43
C _{max} (ng/mL)	593,92 ± 204,21	485,1166 ± 218,84	455,483 ± 137,87
T _{max} (hrs)	4,25 ± 1,912	3,25 ± 1,484	3,5 ± 1,381

Ejemplo 109

El ingrediente farmacéutico activo de NRC-AN-019 (API) y las composiciones de la presente invención se administraron mediante sonda nasogástrica a 40 mg/kg.bw en forma de una suspensión en ratas albinas Wistar. La Cmax promedio y el AUC0-∞ de API son 33.7 ng/mL y 453 ng.hr/mL, respectivamente. La Cmax y AUC0-∞ para las composiciones de la presente invención varían entre 900 ng/ml y 2000 ng/ml y 7500 ng.hr/mL a 16000 ng.hr/mL, respectivamente.

Ejemplos del 110 al 112

Las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 también se prepararon mediante tecnología de extrusión por fusión en caliente. Los datos resumidos en la Tabla 20 indican detalles de composición de dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 en forma amorfa o parcialmente amorfa o cristalina preparada mediante tecnología de extrusión de fusión en caliente.

TABLA 20

Ejemplos	Ejemplo 110	Ejemplo 111	Ejemplo 112
Componentes	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)
NRC-AN-019	11,11	10,00	10,00
Eudragit® L 100 55	0,00	0,00	40,01
HPMCAS	44,45	40,01	0,00
Soluplus®	0,00	10,00	10,00
Poloxamer® 188	11,11	10,00	10,00
Docusato sódico	0,56	0,50	0,50
Lauril sulfato sódico	1,67	1,50	1,50
Crospovidona	3,33	3,00	3,00
Ácido fumárico	12,89	11,60	11,60
Povidona	4,59	4,13	4,13
Polietilenglicol 1000	3,33	3,00	3,00
Fosfato cálcico dibásico	5,56	5,00	5,00
Estearil fumarato sódico	1,39	1,25	1,25

Las composiciones farmacéuticas de los ejemplos del 110 al 112 de acuerdo con la presente invención se prepararon mediante cribado de ingredientes individuales a través de un tamiz adecuado y mezclándolos con una mezcla de alto cizallamiento. El ejemplo 110 implica la mezcla de NRC-AN-019 con HPMCAS como el polímero primario seguido de la adición de coadyuvantes de procesamiento como povidona como aglutinante, poloxamer® 188, lauril sulfato sódico y docusato sódico como surfactantes, crospovidona como disgregante, PEG 1000 como plastificante, fosfato cálcico dibásico como diluyente, estearil fumarato sódico como lubricante y ácido fumárico como acidificante.

Las mezclas homogéneas de NRC-AN-019 y otros ingredientes se alimentaron al alimentador en la extrusora de fusión a una velocidad controlada. El proceso implica la aplicación de calor a la masa homogéneamente mezclada para formar una dispersión sólida. Se amasó al cañón calentado que consiste en tornillos de la extrusora para transportar y mezclar los materiales alimentados y un puerto de salida, que consiste en una matriz opcional para dar forma a la masa de extrusión. A medida que la mezcla física se transporta a través de tornillos calentados, se transforma en su “estado fluido”, lo que permite una mezcla profunda y homogénea mediante el alto cizallamiento de los tornillos de la extrusora. La masa caliente profundamente mezclada, es decir, la dispersión sólida, se extruye a través de la abertura de la matriz. Las hebras extruidas se sometieron a un enfriamiento repentino y se cortaron y dimensionaron con precisión en polvos.

Las composiciones farmacéuticas de los ejemplos 111 y 112 de acuerdo con la presente invención se prepararon de manera análoga a las del ejemplo 110, se añadió HPMCAS adicionalmente con Soluplus® en el ejemplo 111 y se reemplazó HPMCAS con Eudragit® L 100 55 y Soluplus® en el ejemplo 112 como el (los) polímero (s) primario (s).

Ejemplos del 113 al 115

Las dispersiones sólidas de NRC-AN-019 también se prepararon mediante el método de evaporación del solvente. Las composiciones farmacéuticas de los ejemplos 113 a 115 como se muestran en la Tabla 21 de acuerdo con la presente invención se prepararon con la disolución de NRC-AN-019 y los polímeros en una mezcla 1: 1 (rv/rv) de acetona: etanol. Adicionalmente, se añadió una cantidad adecuada (relación molar) de HCl concentrado para formar sal de clorhidrato in situ de NRC-AN-019. En el contexto del sistema polimérico, la composición correspondiente al ejemplo 113 contiene Eudragit® L100 55 y HPMCP HP-55, el ejemplo 114 contiene Eudragit® L100 55, Eudragit® S100, HPMCAS y etil celulosa, mientras que el ejemplo 115 contiene Eudragit® L100 55, etil celulosa y povidona.

Las mezclas se inspeccionaron visualmente para confirmar que el NRC-AN-019 y los polímeros se disolvieron por completo y se formaron soluciones de una fase. Después de la confirmación de la solución transparente de una fase, estos se sometieron a la adición adecuada de coadyuvantes de procesamiento como estearato de magnesio, dióxido de silicio coloidal y celulosa microcristalina. Se añadió Poloxamer® 188 como agente tensioactivo a cada composición.

TABLA 21

Ejemplos	Ejemplo 113	Ejemplo 114	Ejemplo 115
Componentes	% p/p)	% p/p)	% p/p)
NRC-AN-019	13,97	10,05	11,17
Eudragit® L 100 55	69,83	50,25	55,87
Eudragit® S 100	0,00	10,05	0,00
HPMCAS	0,00	10,05	0,00
HPMCP HP-55	13,97	0,00	0,00
Etil celulosa	0,00	5,03	5,59
Povidona	0,00	0,00	11,17
Estearato de magnesio	0,82	1,01	1,12
Dióxido de silicio coloidal	0,00	2,51	2,79

Celulosa microcristalina	0,00	10,05	11,17
Poloxamer® 188	1,40	1,01	1,12

Esta solución se mezcló para obtener una suspensión de color amarillo claro y el solvente se evaporó con el uso del rotavapor de la fuerza centrífuga y la fuerza de fricción entre la pared del matraz rotatorio y, la muestra dio como resultado la formación de una película delgada de solvente tibio que se esparció sobre un gran superficie y el solvente se evaporó con la ayuda de la presión de vacío (400 mbar). El solvente residual se eliminó después a 60°C durante 14 horas.

Las diversas modificaciones de la invención, además de las mencionadas en este documento, son evidentes para los versada en la materia a partir de la descripción anterior. Dichas modificaciones también pretenden estar dentro del alcance de las reivindicaciones adjuntas. Aunque se han descrito modalidades particulares de la presente invención, será obvio para los versados en la materia que se puedan llevar a cabo diversas modificaciones en la invención sin que se aparte del espíritu y alcance de la invención.

Lo que reivindicamos:

1. Una formulación para administración oral que comprende la cantidad terapéuticamente efectiva del derivado de fenilaminopirimidina, es decir (3,5-bis trifluorometil)-N-[4-metil-3- (4-piridin-3-il-pirimidin-2-il-amino)fenil]benzamida (NRC-AN-019) o sus sales, y al menos un agente de matriz polimérica en forma de dispersión sólida.
2. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que NRC-AN-019 se encuentra en forma cristalina o amorfa o en sus combinaciones.
3. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que NRC-AN-019 se encuentra en forma cristalina I, II, III o sus combinaciones.
4. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que dicho NRC-AN-019 está presente en una cantidad de 0,1% a 99,9% en peso con relación al peso total de la composición.
5. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que la relación de NRC-AN-019 a un agente de matriz polimérica es de 1: 1 a aproximadamente 1: 8 en peso total de la composición.
6. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que el agente de matriz polimérica es un polímero iónico o polímero no iónico o sus combinaciones.
7. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 11, en la que el polímero iónico son polímeros celulósicos o copolímeros de ácido metacrílico o sus combinaciones.
8. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 11, en la que dicho polímero no iónico son polímeros celulósicos y/u otros copolímeros como polivinilpirrolidona, copolímero de vinilpirrolidona/acetato de vinilo, polialquilenglicol.
9. La formulación de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, en la que la dispersión sólida se obtiene mediante tecnología de precipitación controlada con solvente, evaporación de solvente, liofilización, precipitación controlada por pH, extrusión por fusión en caliente y fluido supercrítico.
10. Un procedimiento para obtener una dispersión sólida de acuerdo con la reivindicación 9, en el que el proceso comprende mezclar NRC-AN-019 y un agente de matriz polimérica para formar una mezcla molecularmente dispersa y homogénea.

11. El procedimiento de acuerdo con la reivindicación 10, en el que la mezcla se lleva a cabo con la disolución de NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica en un solvente orgánico, seguido de la pulverización en antisolvente y la obtención del coprecipitado de NRC-AN-019 y el agente de matriz polimérica.
12. El procedimiento de acuerdo con la reivindicación 11, en el que el solvente es dimetilformamida, dimetilacetamida, dimetilsulfóxido y N-metil-2-pirrolidona o sus mezclas.
13. El procedimiento de acuerdo con la reivindicación 11, en el que el antisolvente es agua, ácido clorhídrico, acetato de etilo, tolueno, cloruro de metileno, acetonitrilo o sus mezclas.



US 20080306100A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
KOMPELLA et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0306100 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 11, 2008**(54) **PHENYLAMINOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES
AS INHIBITORS OF BCR-ABL KINASE**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 9, 2004 (IN) 908/CHE/2004

(75) Inventors: **Amala Kishan KOMPELLA**,
Hyderabad (IN); **Bhujanga Rao
ADIBHATLA KALI SATYA**,
Hyderabad (IN); **Sreenivas
RACHAKONDA**, Hyderabad (IN);
**Nannapaneni VENKAIAH
CHOWDARY**, Hyderabad (IN)**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
C07D 401/04 (2006.01)
A61K 31/506 (2006.01)
C07C 381/00 (2006.01)
A61P 35/00 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **514/275**; 544/297; 564/162(57) **ABSTRACT**

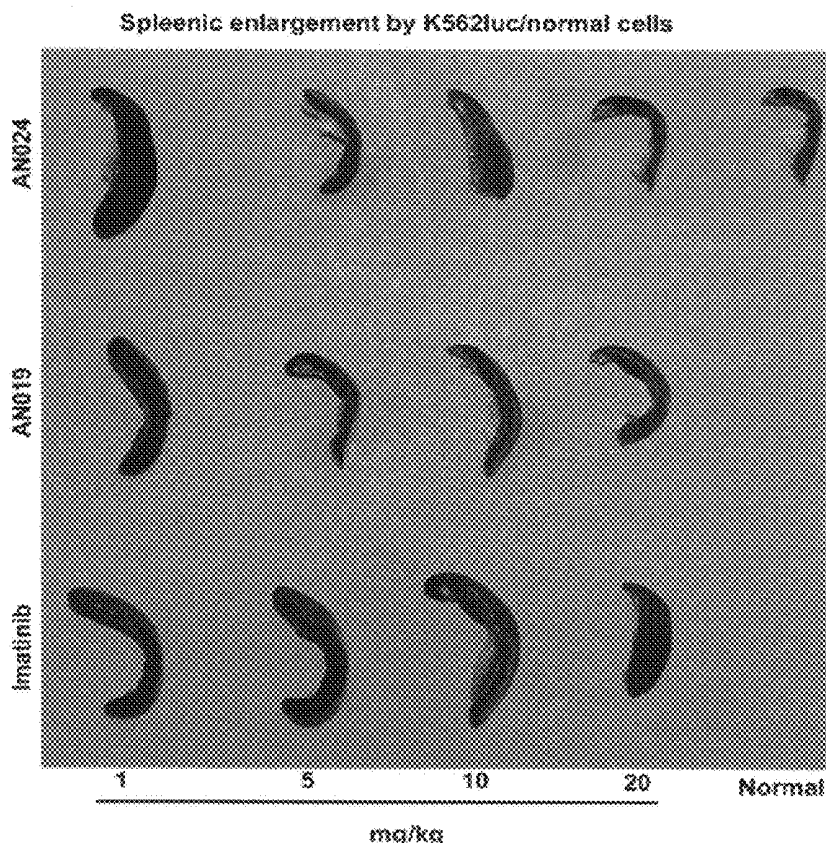
The present invention relates to novel intermediates useful for the preparation of novel phenylaminopyrimidine derivatives, novel phenylaminopyrimidine derivatives. Pharmaceutical composition containing the novel phenylaminopyrimidine derivatives and processes for their preparation. The invention particularly relates to novel Phenyl pyrimidine amine derivatives of the general formula (I). The novel compounds of the formula 1 can be used in the therapy of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML). Since the IC_{50} ; 191 values of these molecules are in the range 0.1 to 10.0 nm, these novel compounds are potentially useful for the treatment of CML.

The present invention relates to a particular form of the (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3yl-pyrimidin-2ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), processes for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions containing this crystal form, and their use as anti tumor agent in humans. The compound of formula I, also known as AN-019, is:

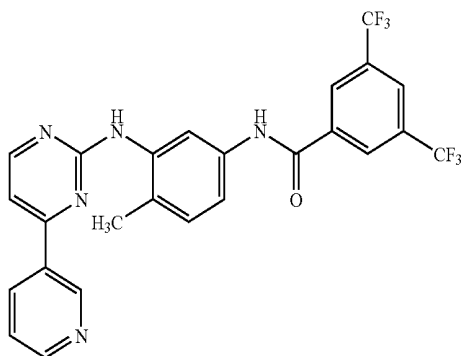
Correspondence Address:

MERCHANT & GOULD PC**P.O. BOX 2903****MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903 (US)**(73) Assignee: **Natco Pharma Limited**,
Hyderabad (IN)(21) Appl. No.: **12/042,235**(22) Filed: **Mar. 4, 2008****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/714,565, filed on Mar. 5, 2007, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. PCT/IN2005/000243, filed on Jul. 19, 2005.



Formula-I

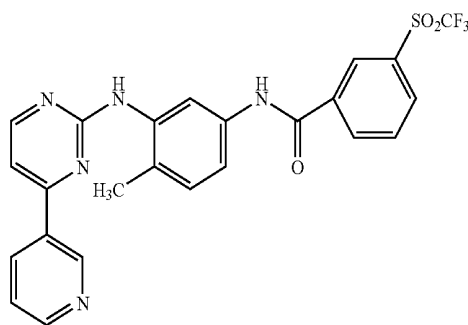


Development code: AN-019

This invention relates to a process for the preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula (I)) starting from 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) through intermediates (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-

nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III)), (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV)) and (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (V)). This invention also relates to processes for the preparation of these intermediates. The compound of formula (I), also known as AN-024, is:

Formula I



Development code: AN-024

FIG. 1

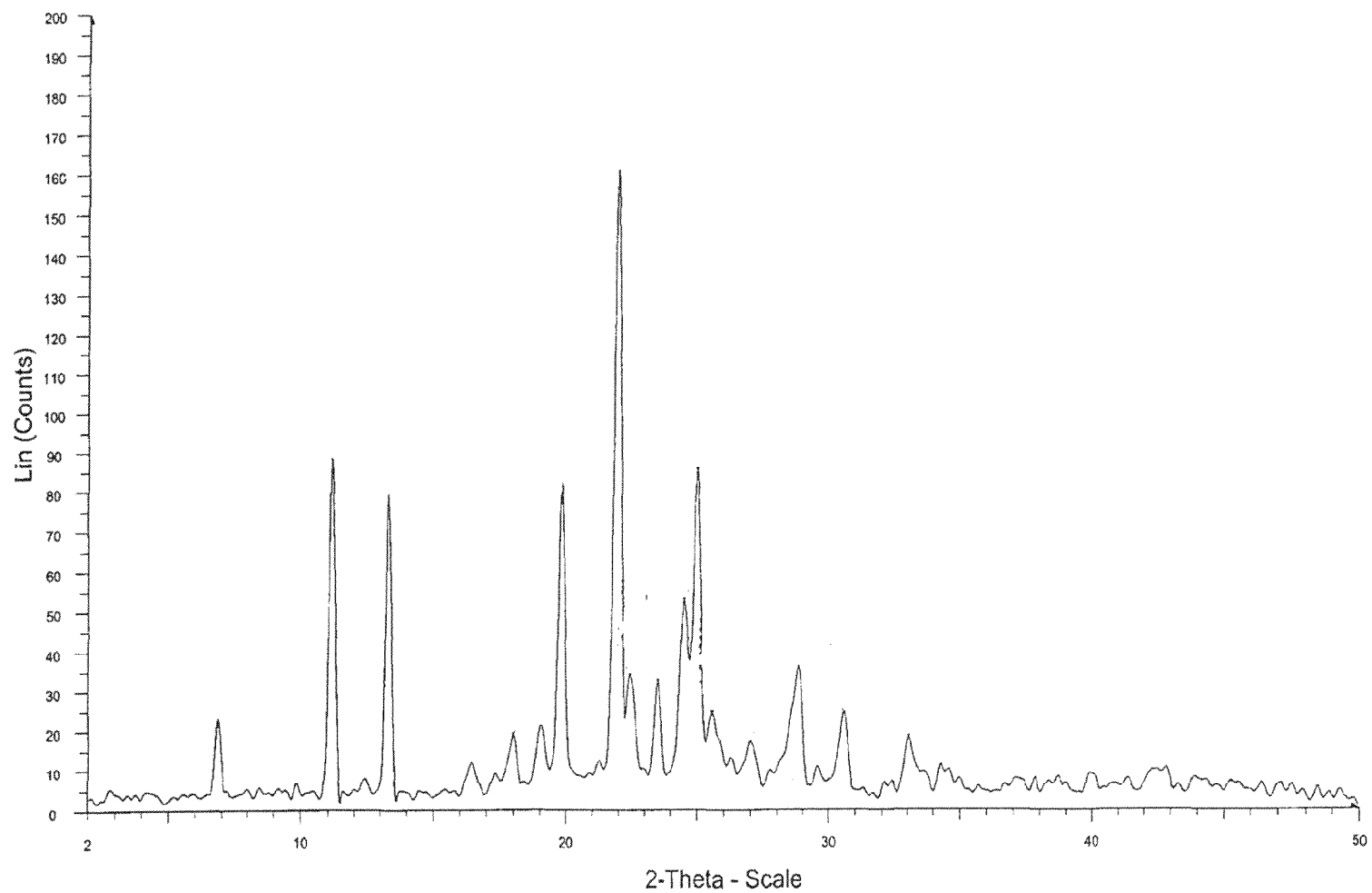


FIG. 2

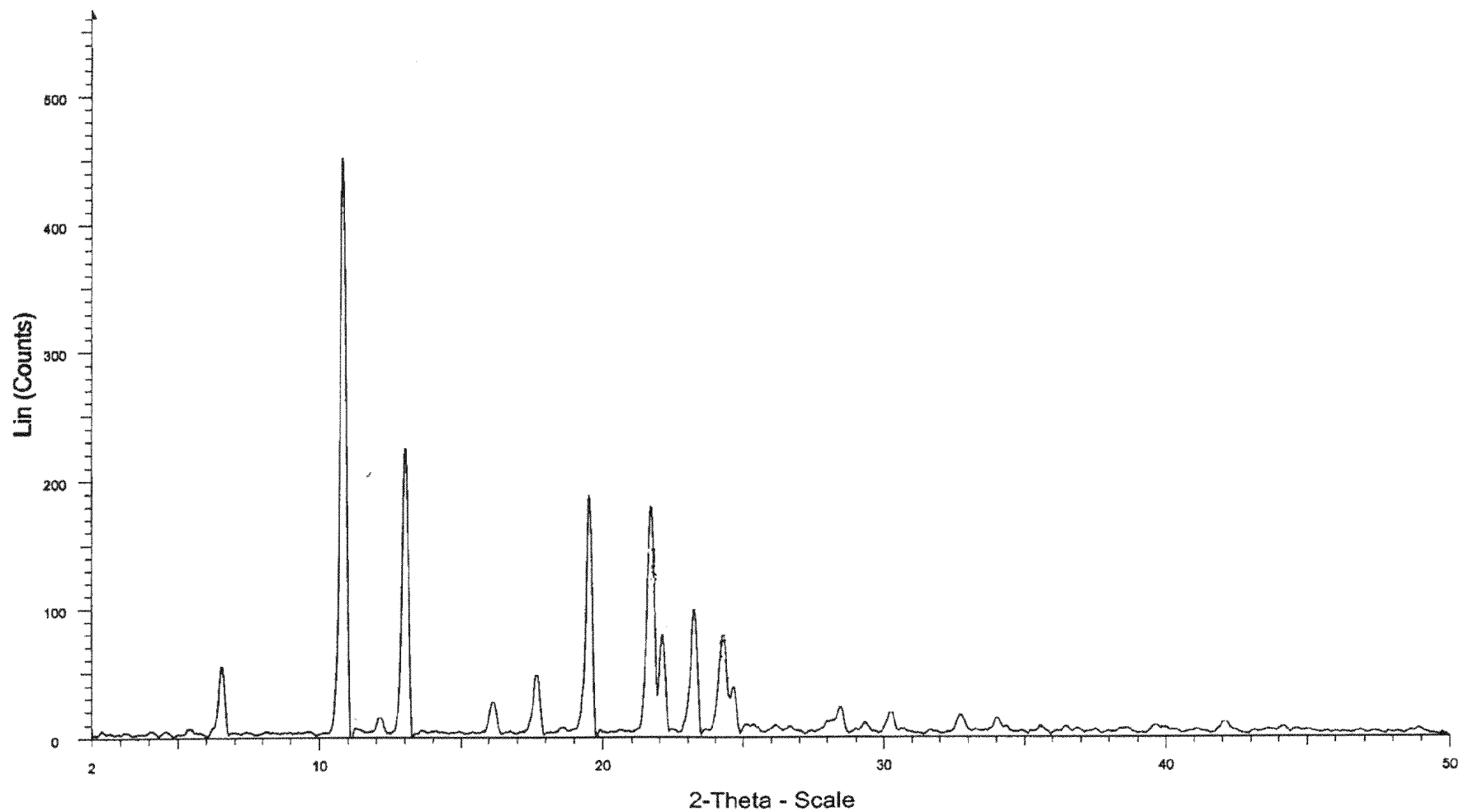


FIG. 3

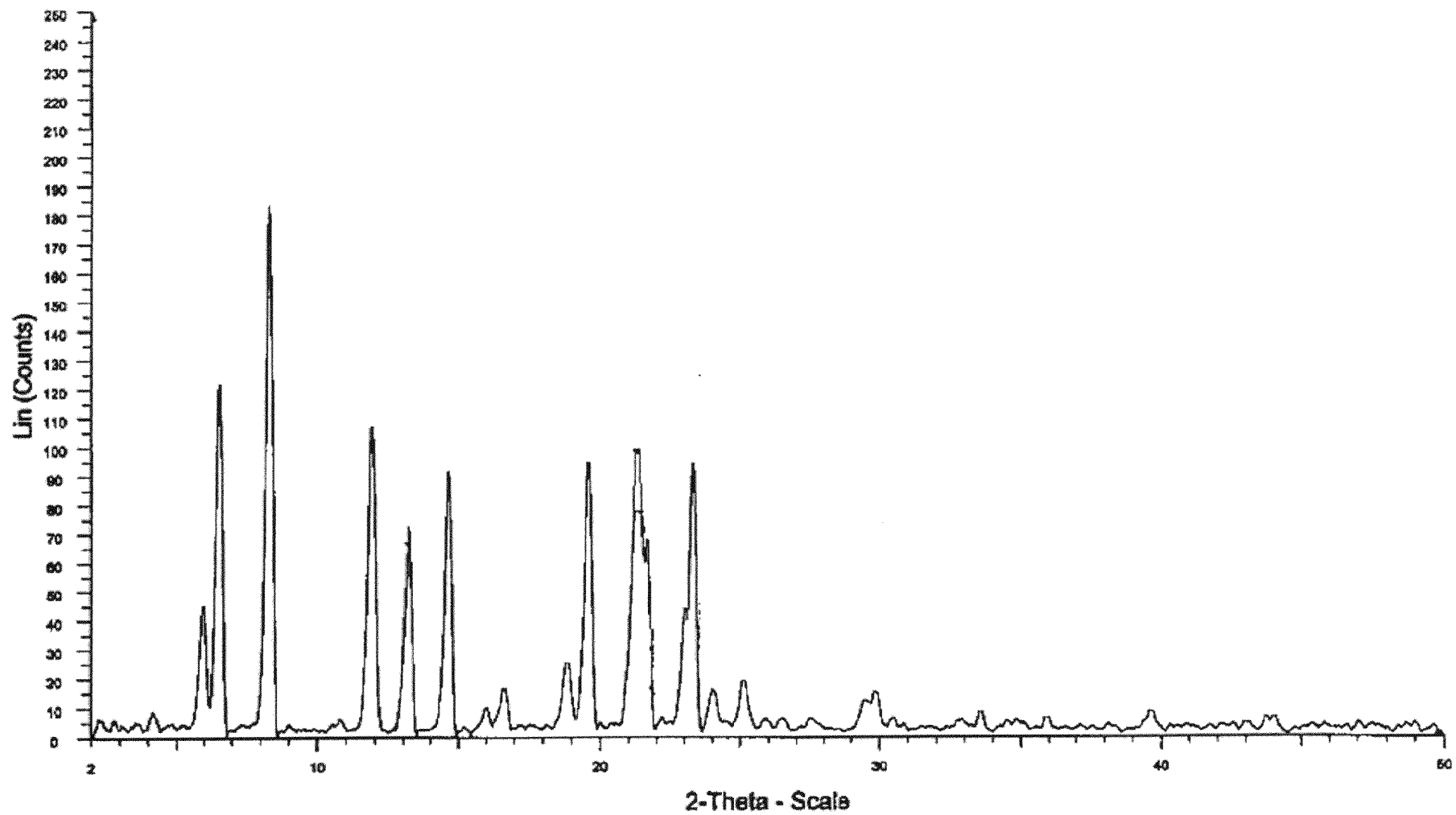


FIG. 4

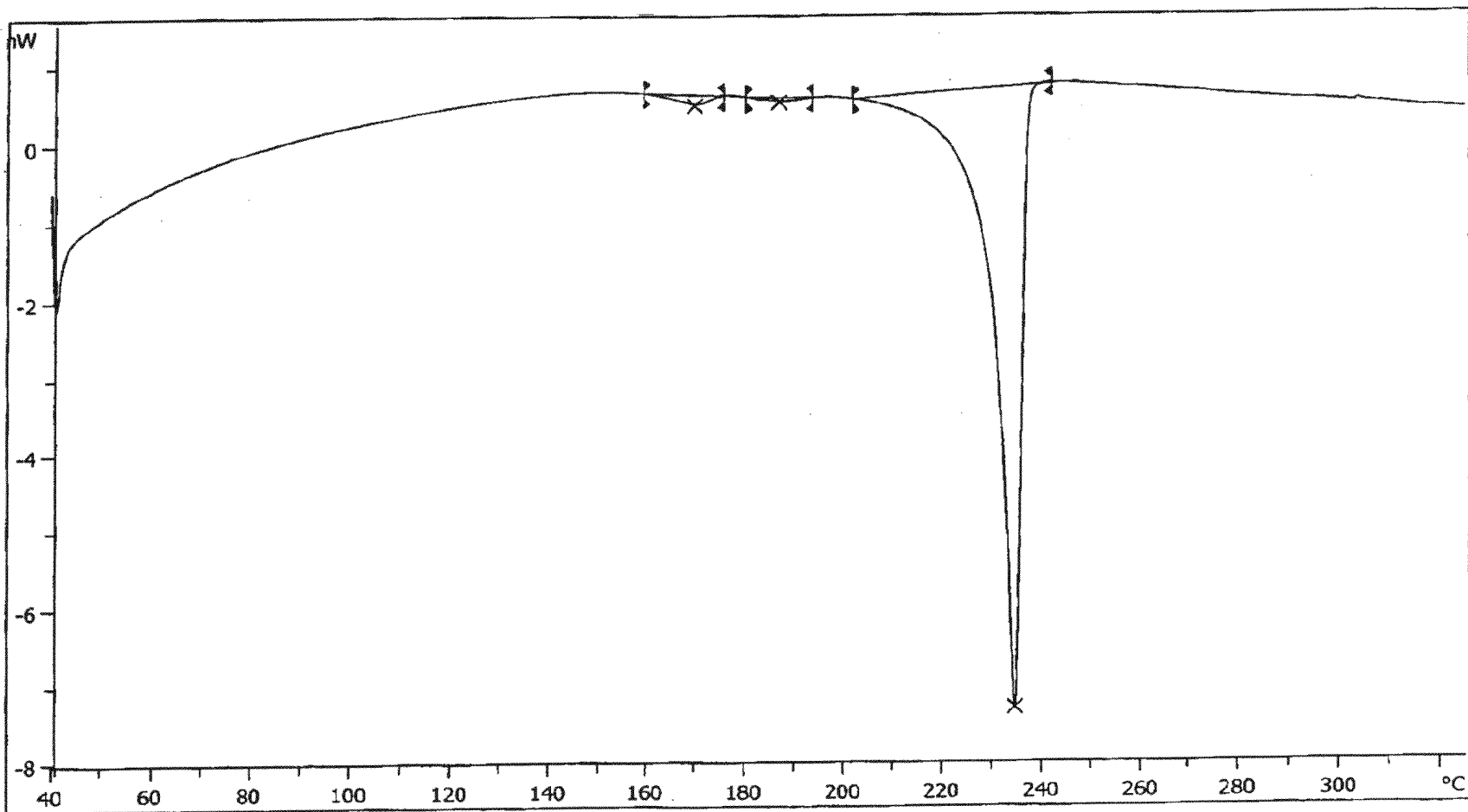


FIG. 5

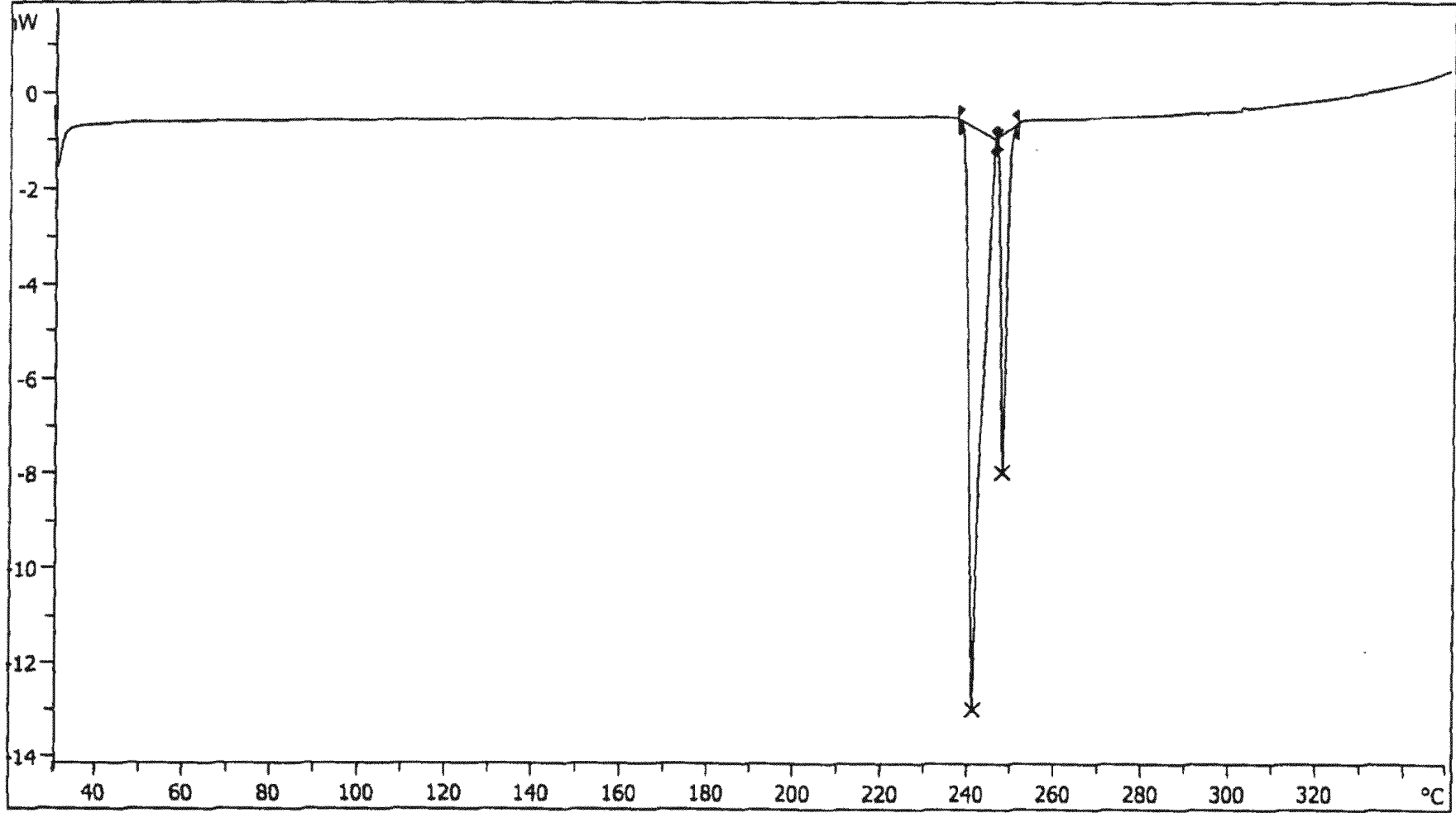


FIG. 6

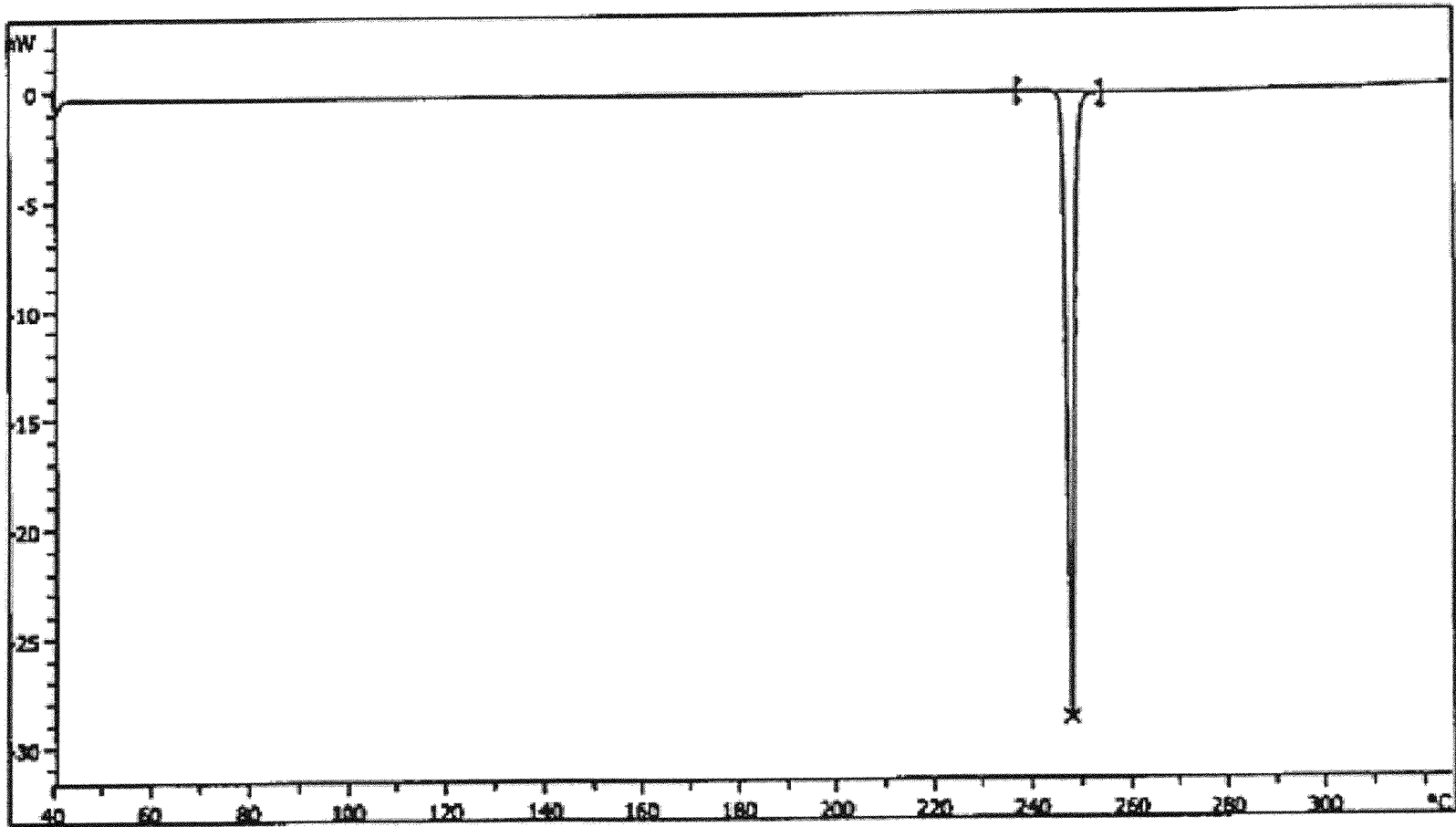


FIG. 7

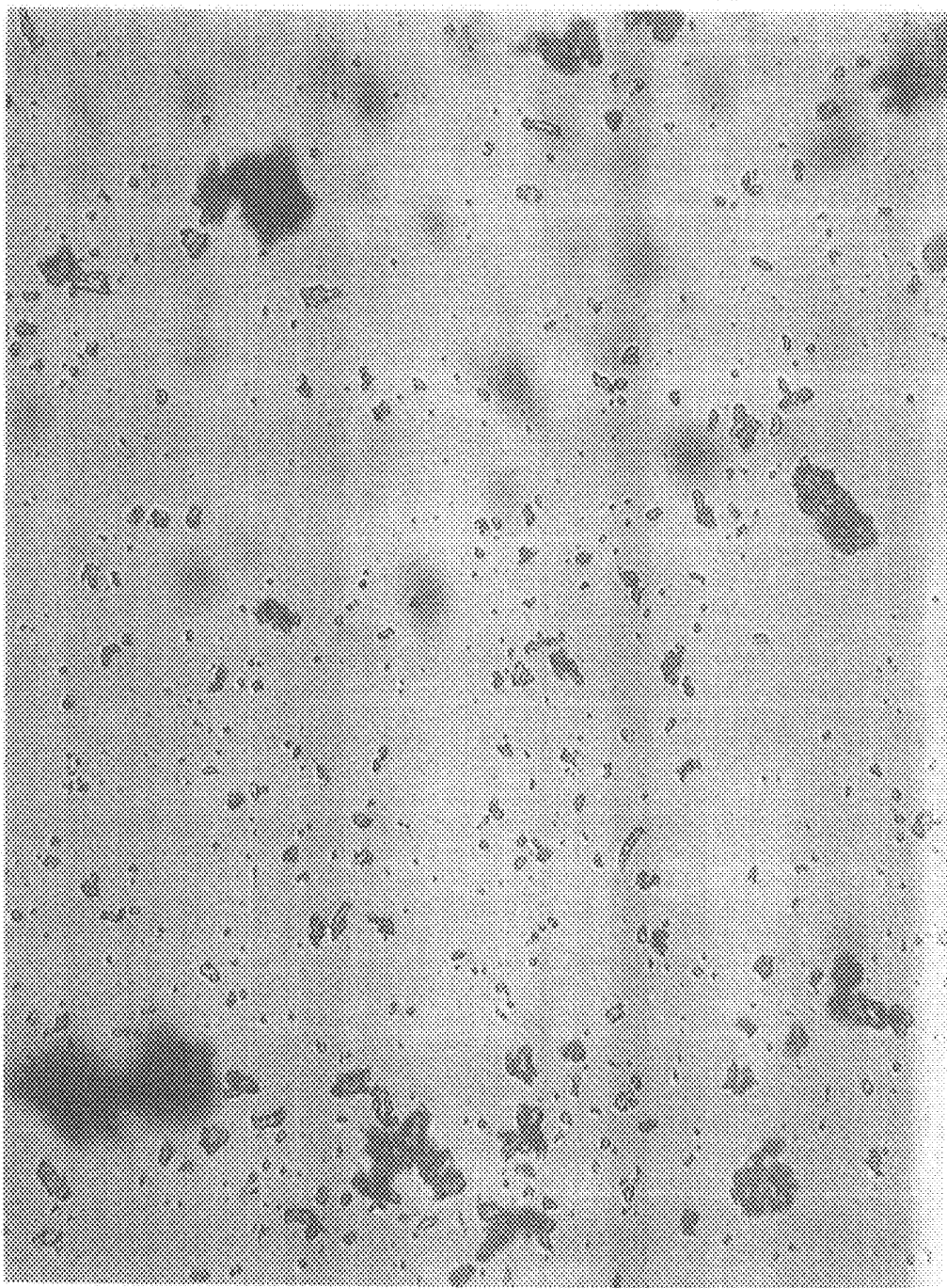


FIG. 8

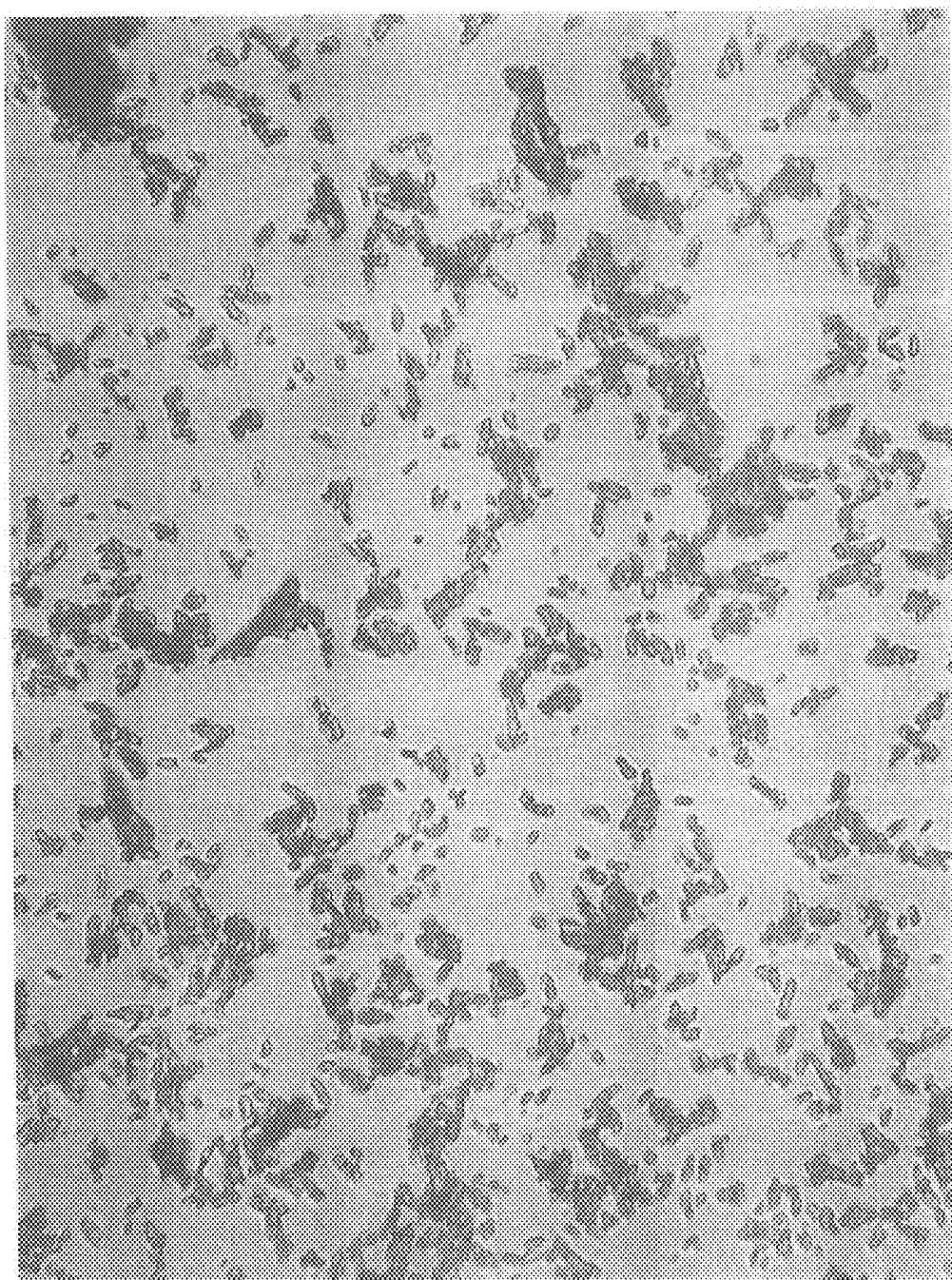


FIG. 9

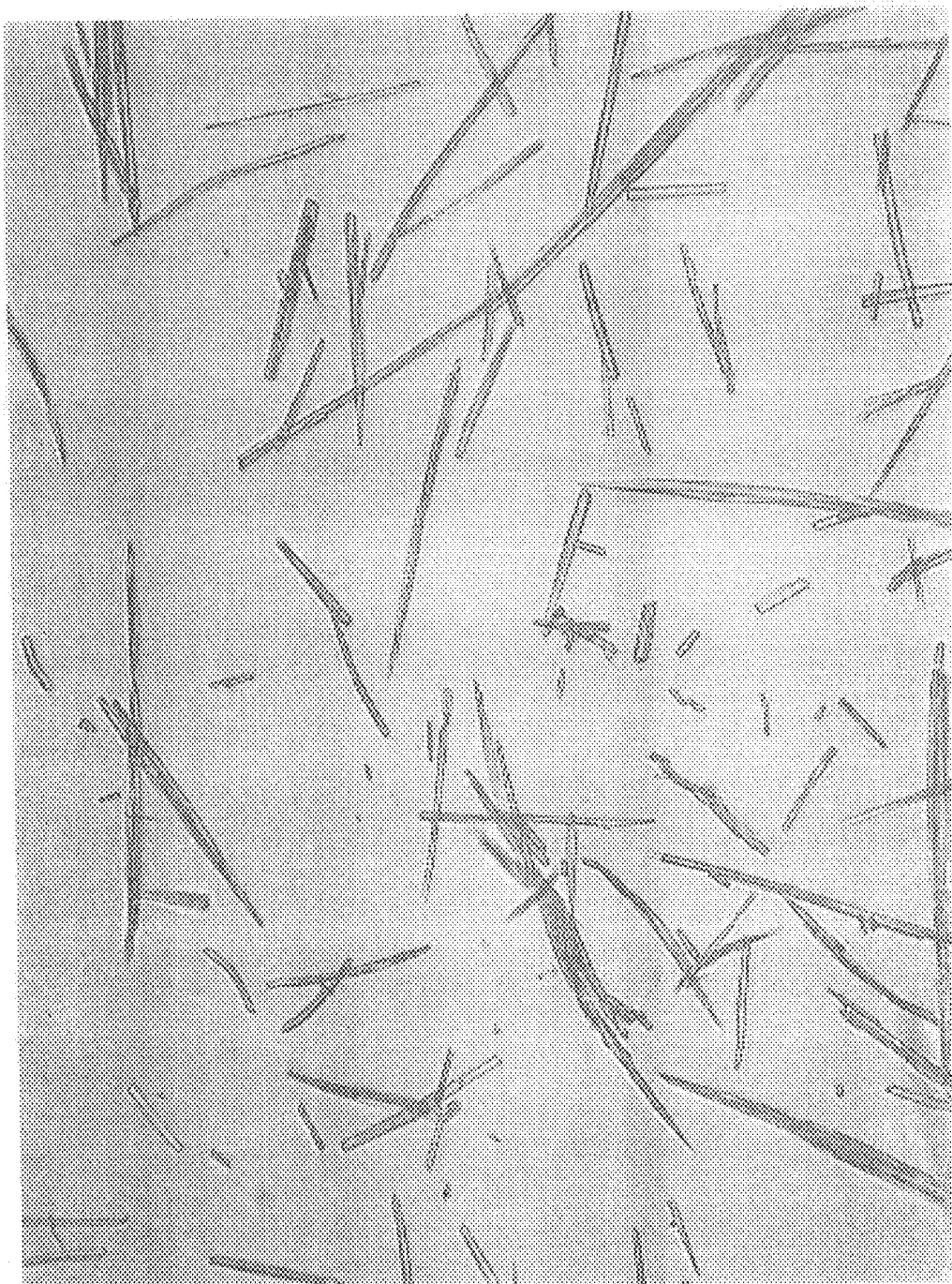


FIG. 10A

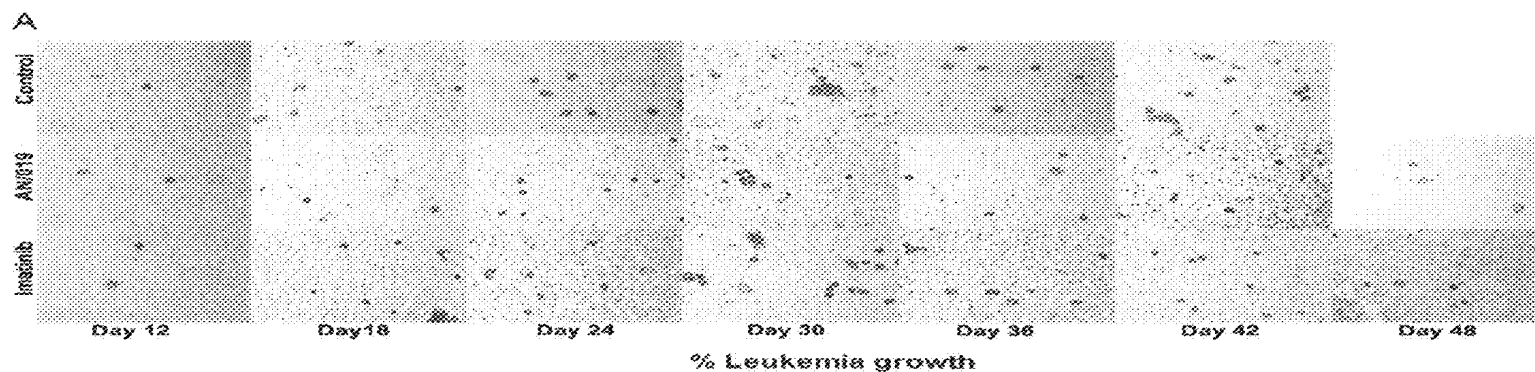


FIG. 10B

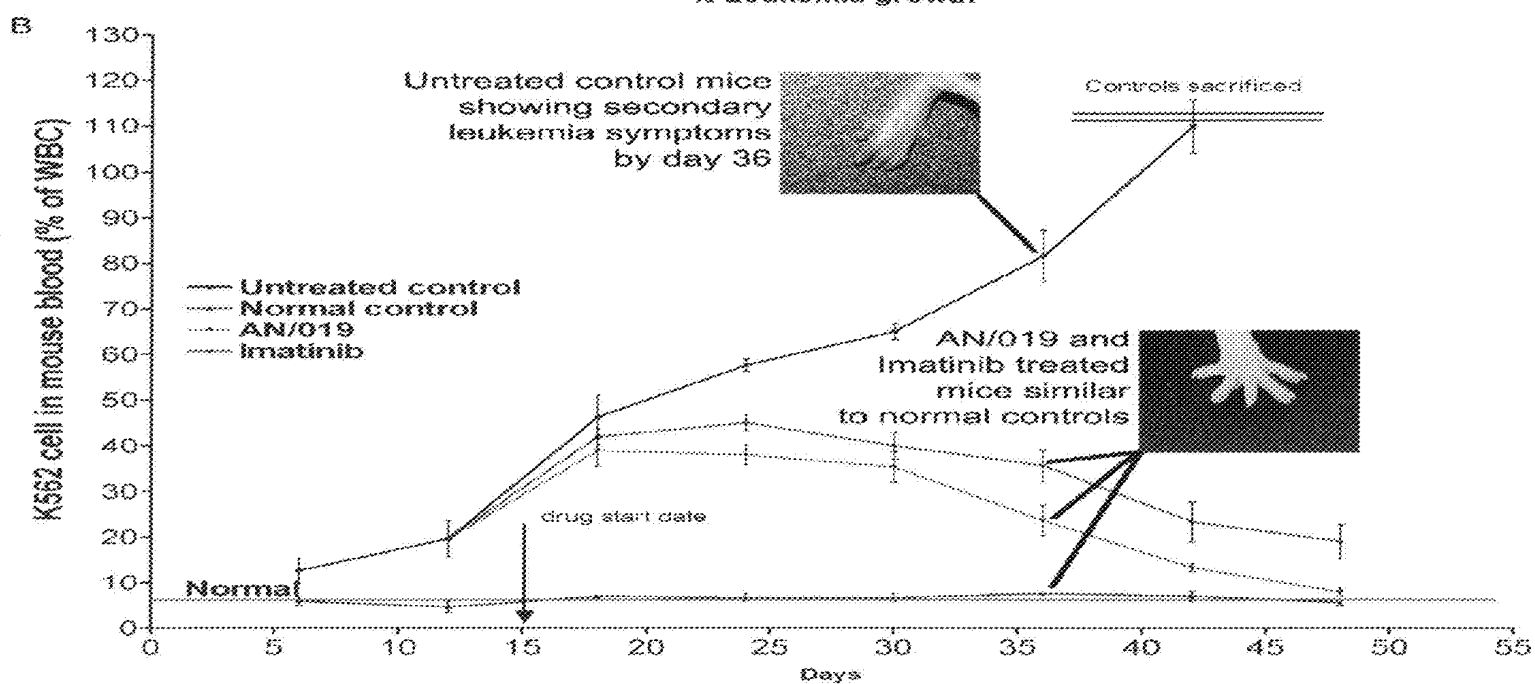


FIG. 11

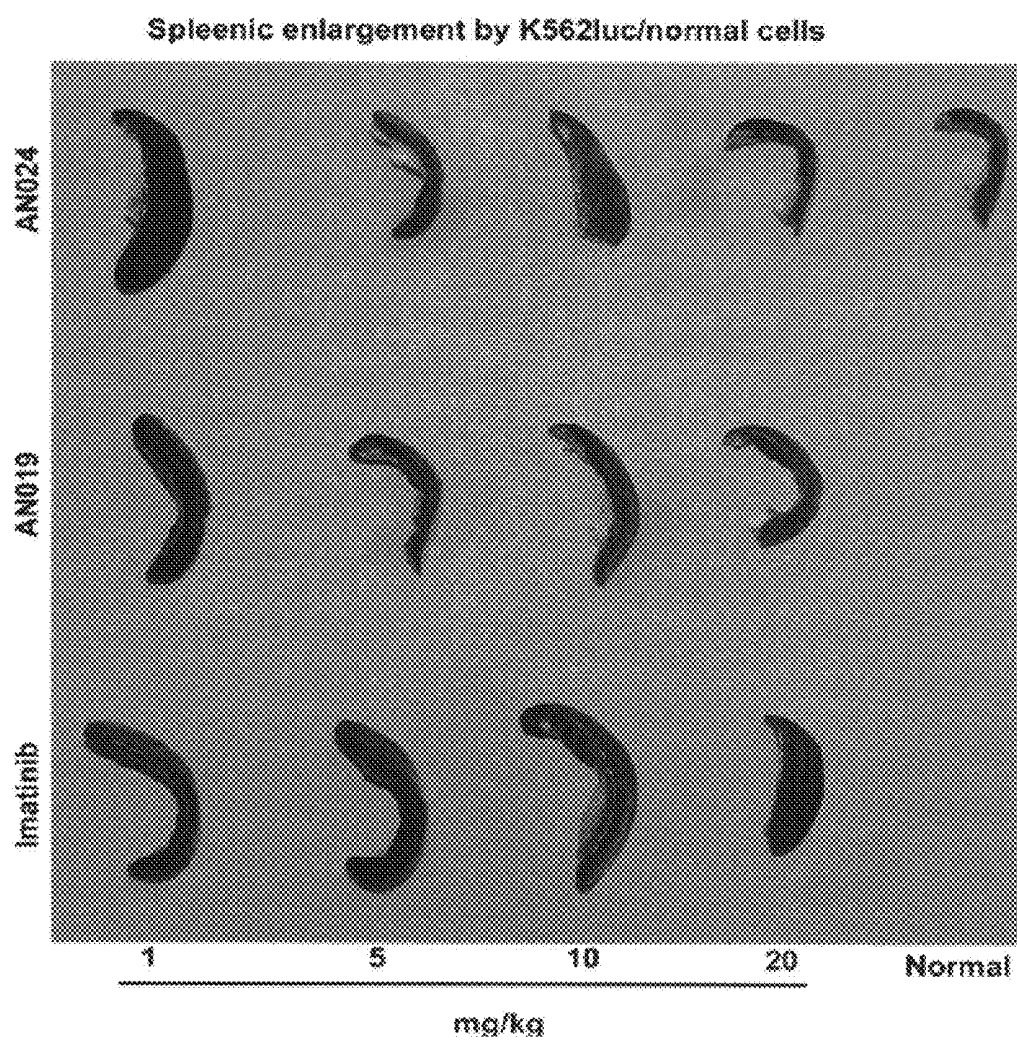
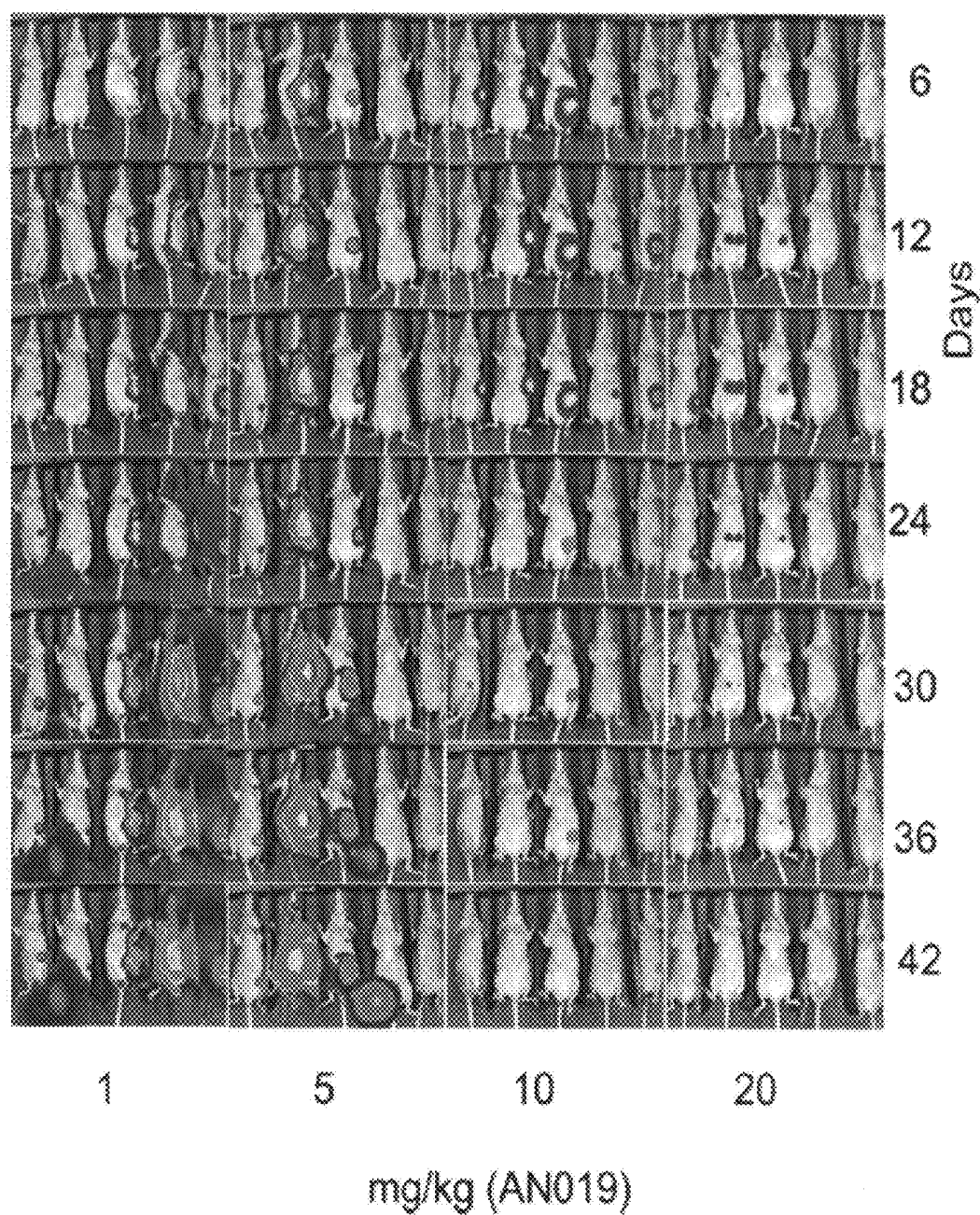


FIG. 12



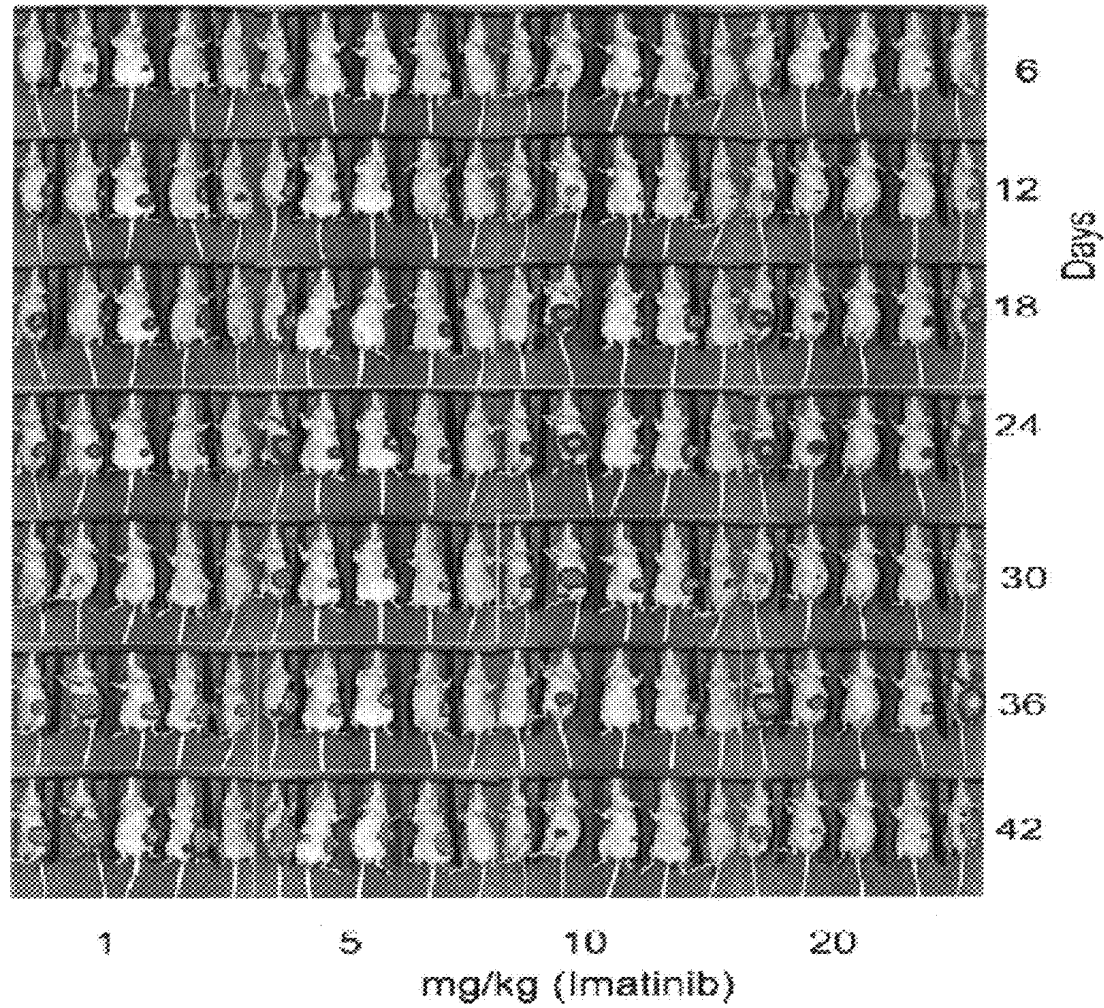


FIG. 13

FIG. 14A

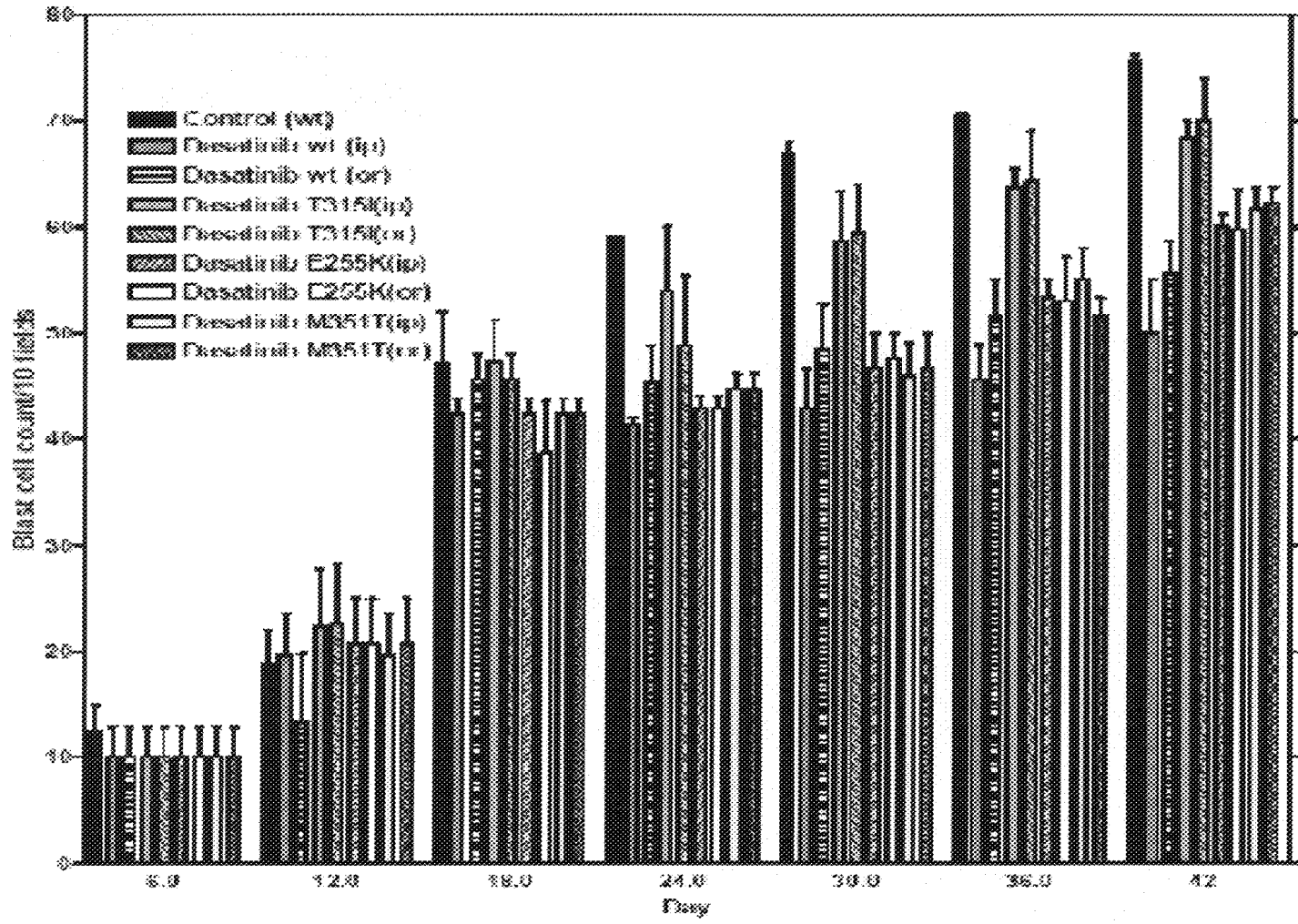


FIG. 14B

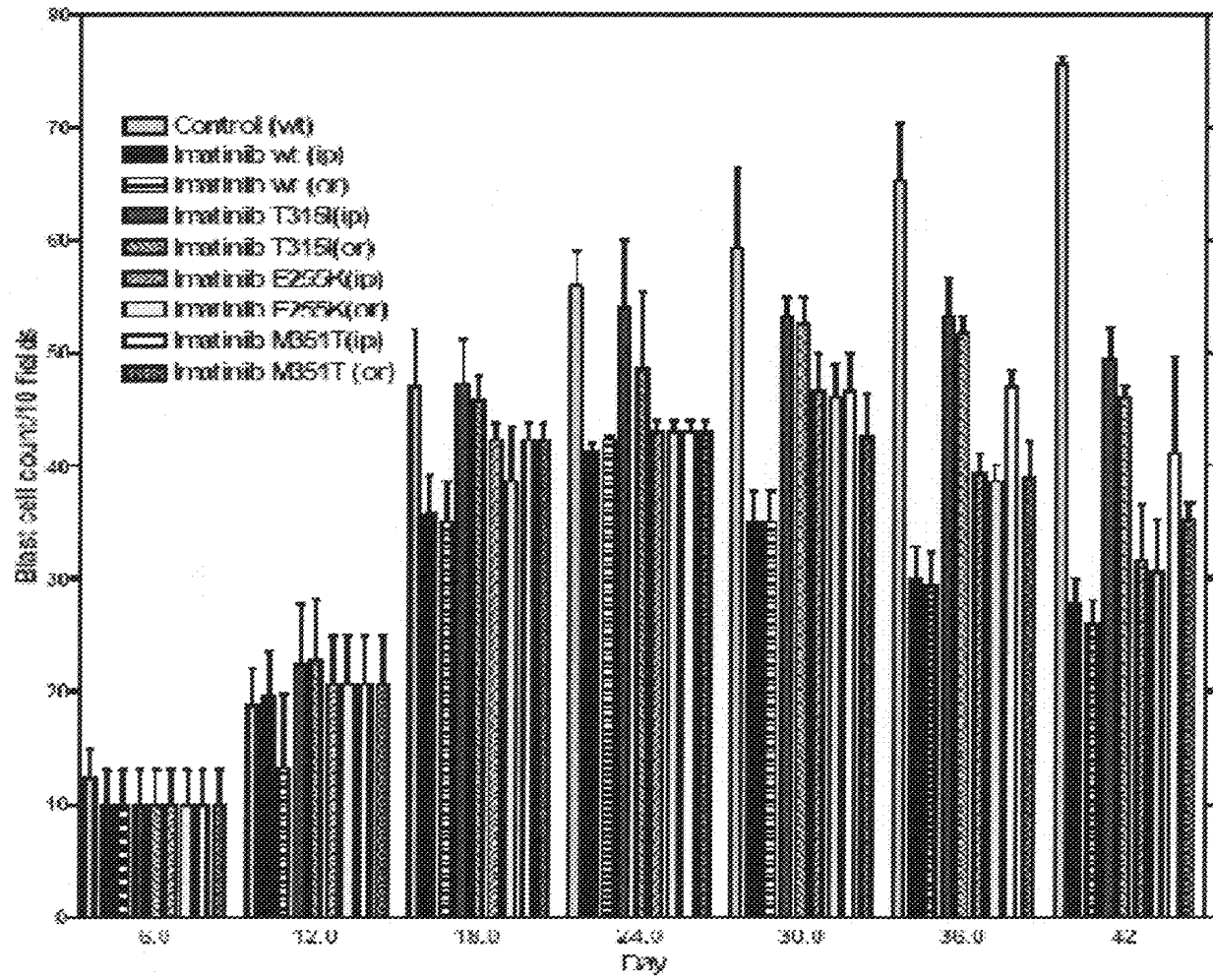


FIG. 14C

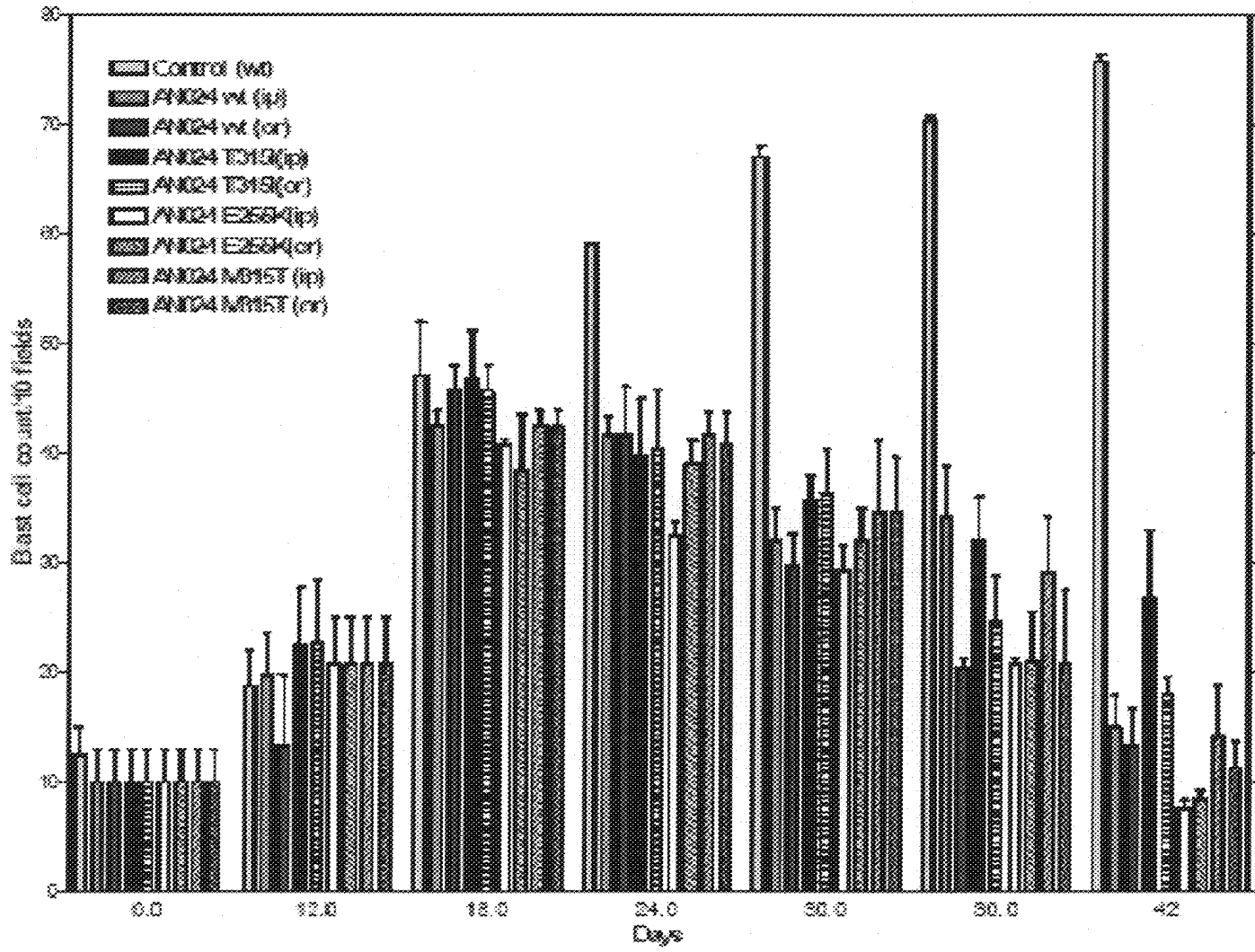


FIG. 15

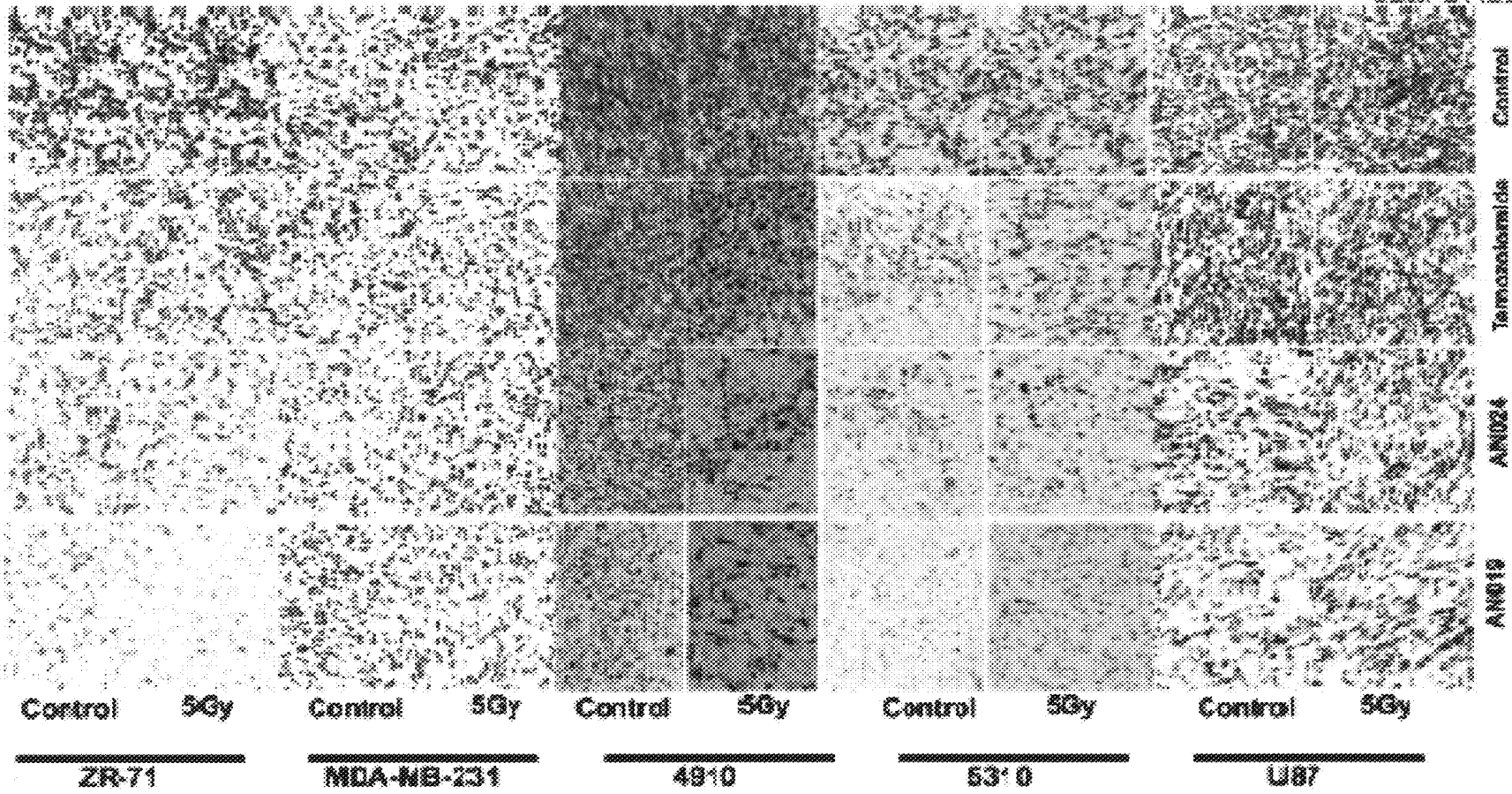


FIG. 16

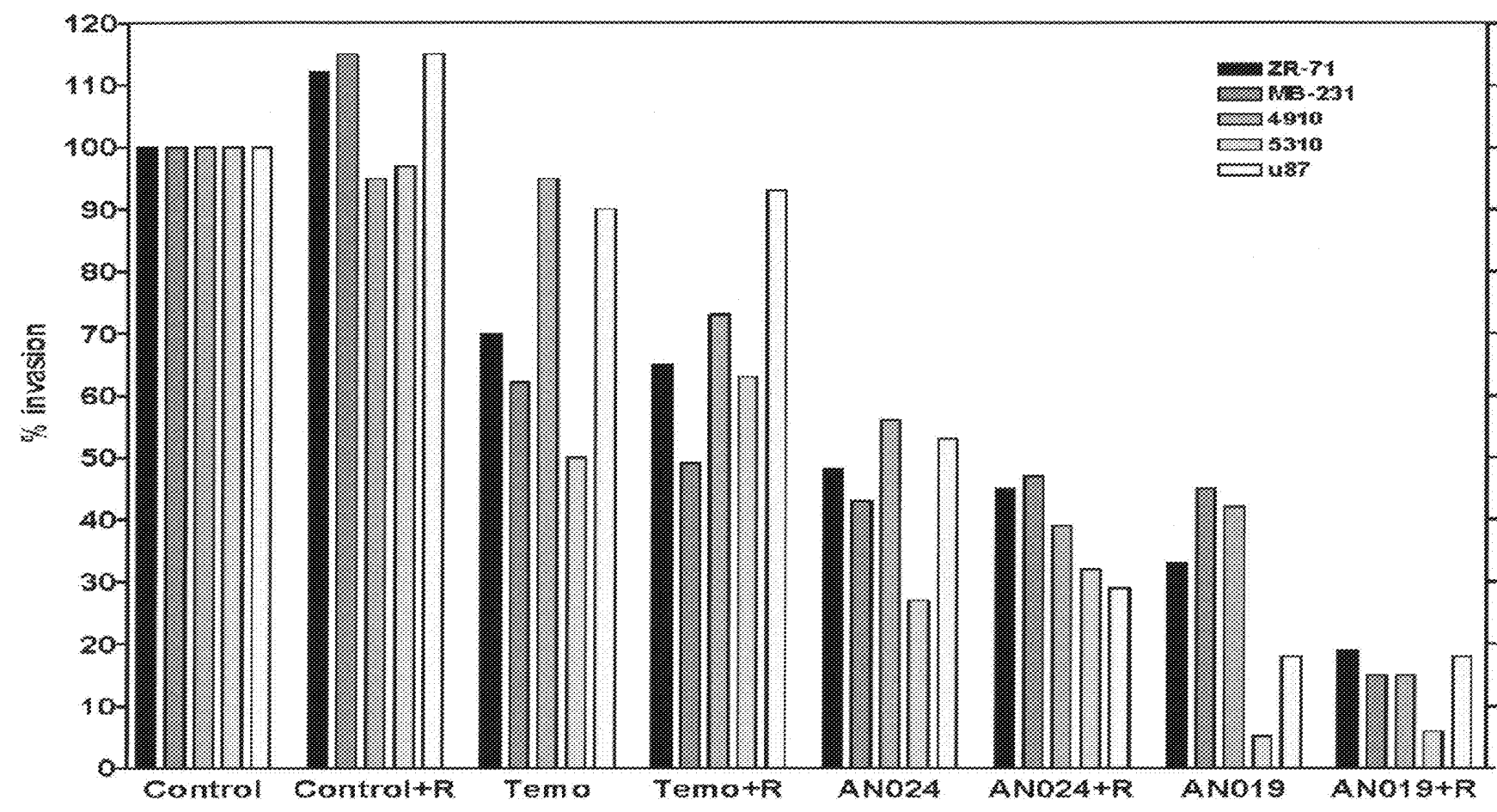
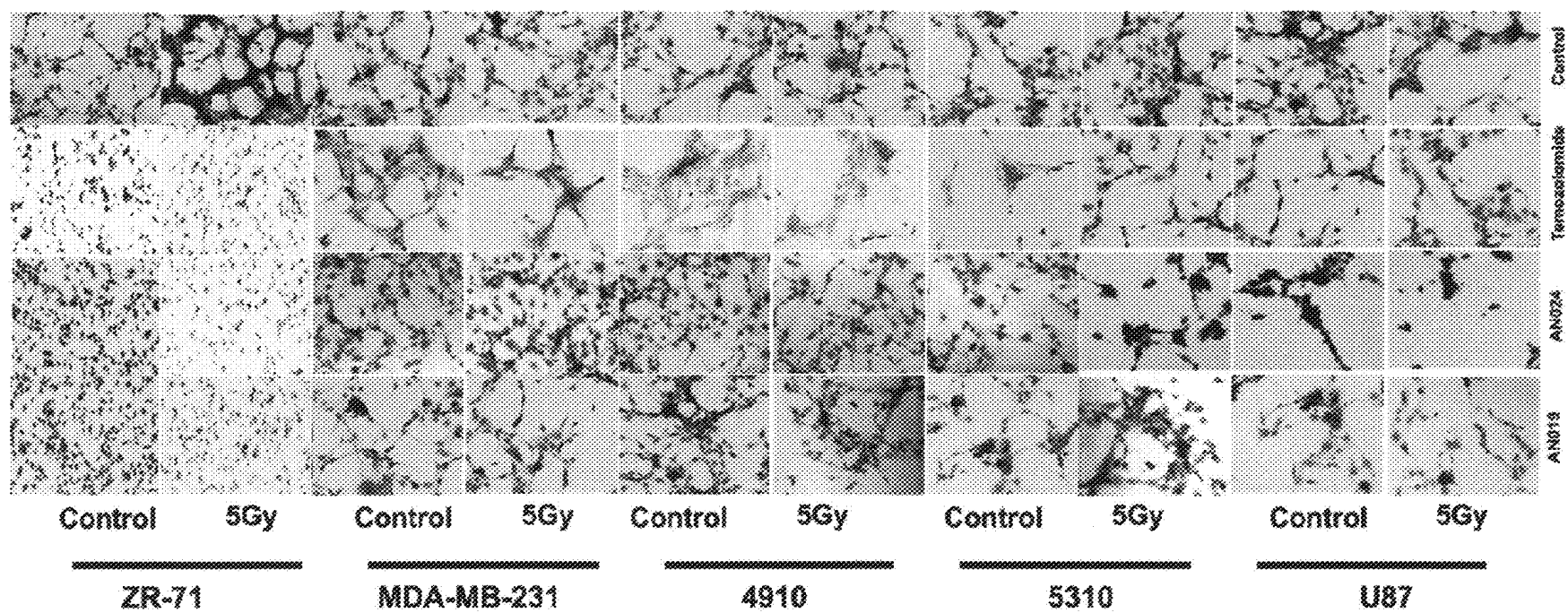


FIG. 17



Western blot analysis

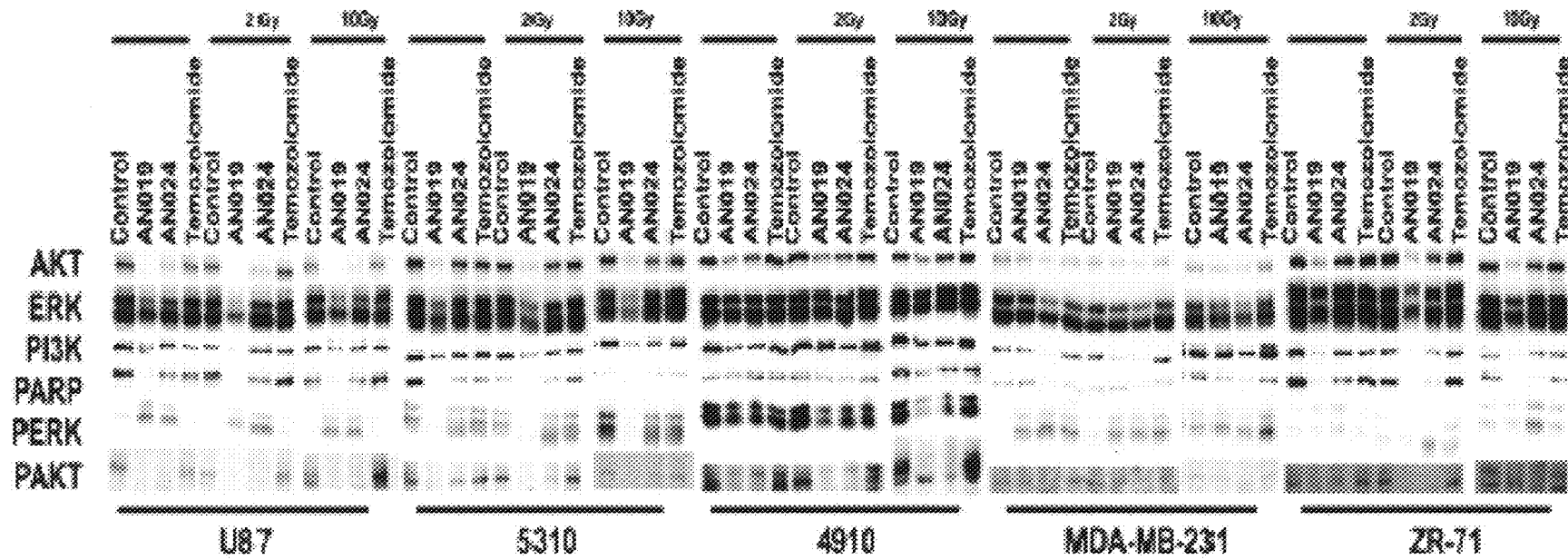


FIG. 19

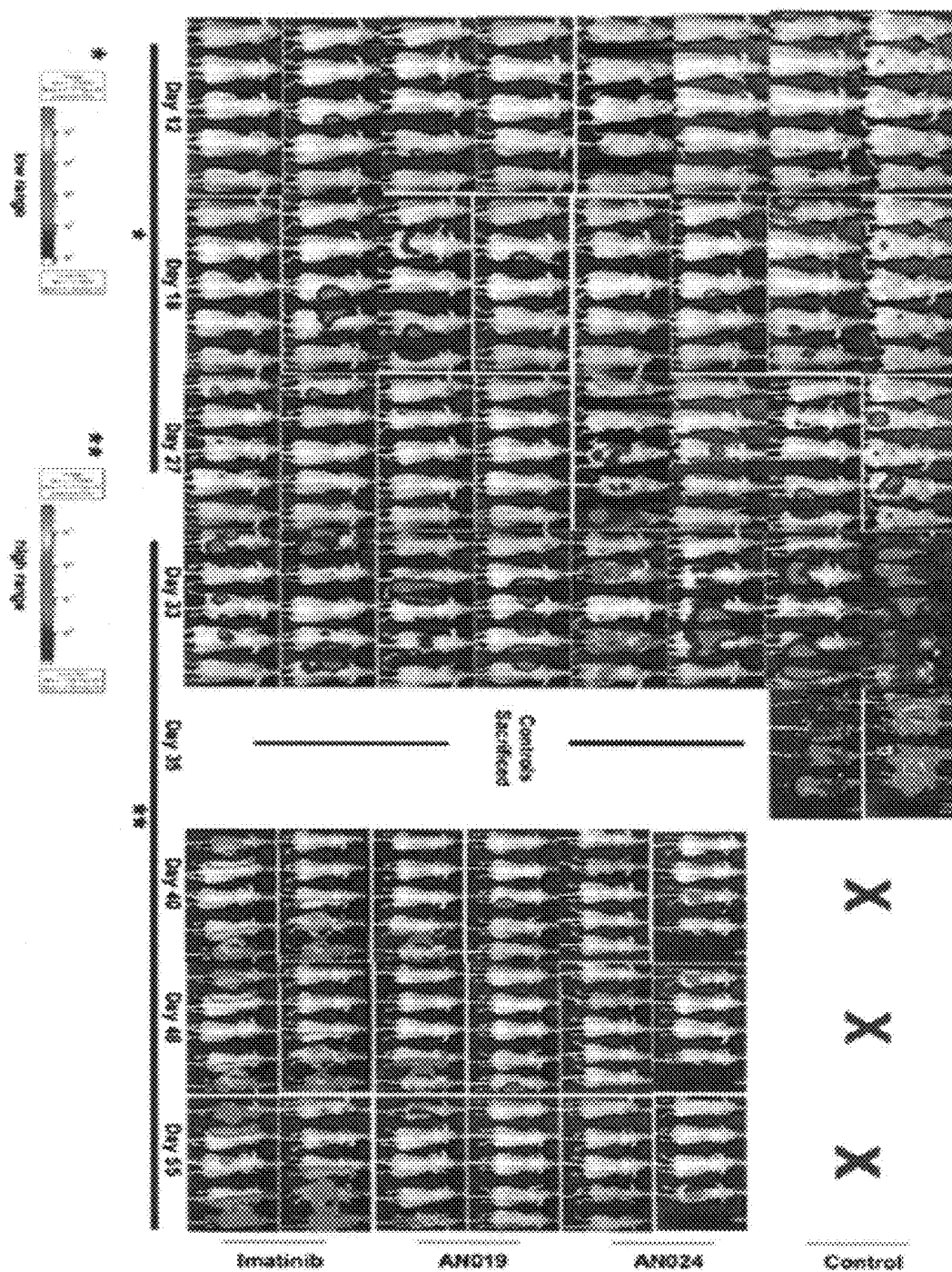


FIG. 20

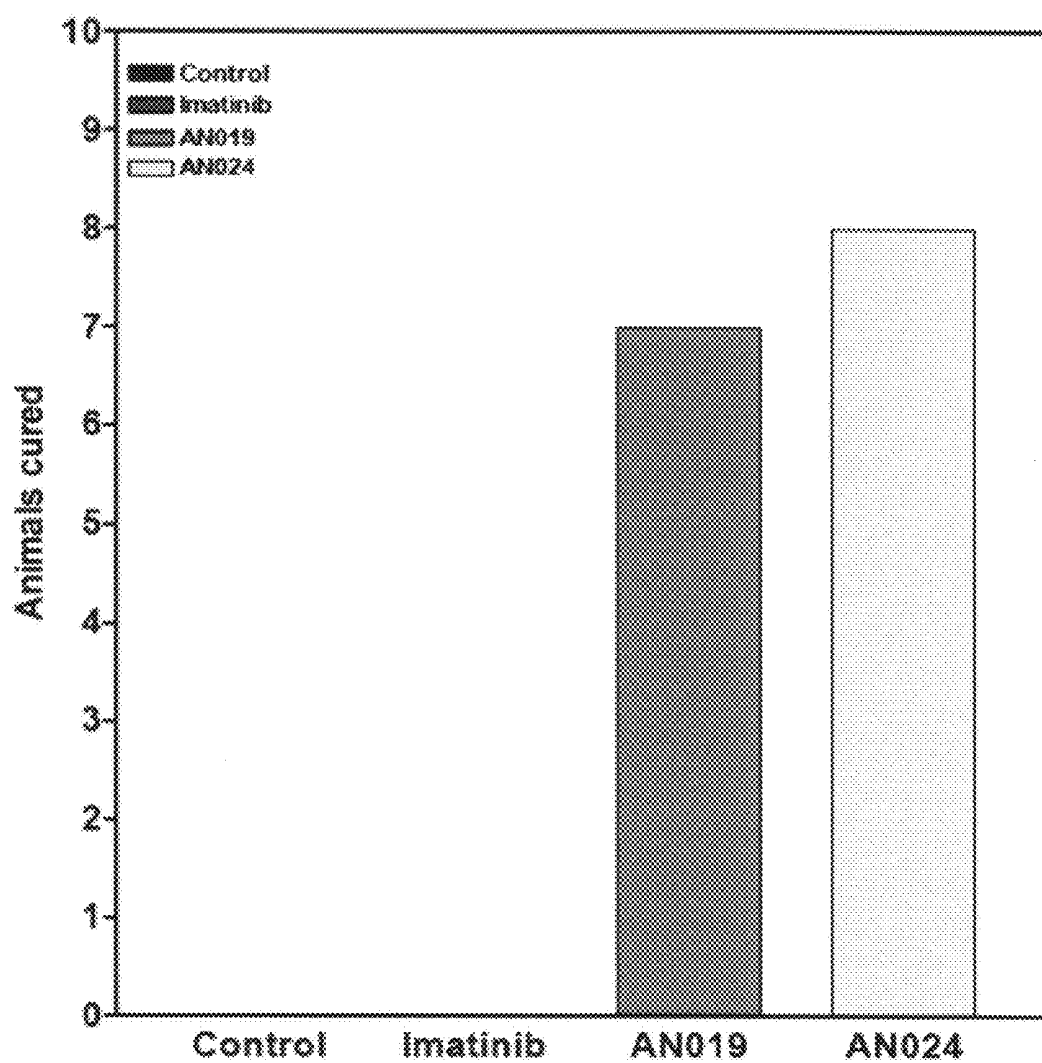


FIG. 21

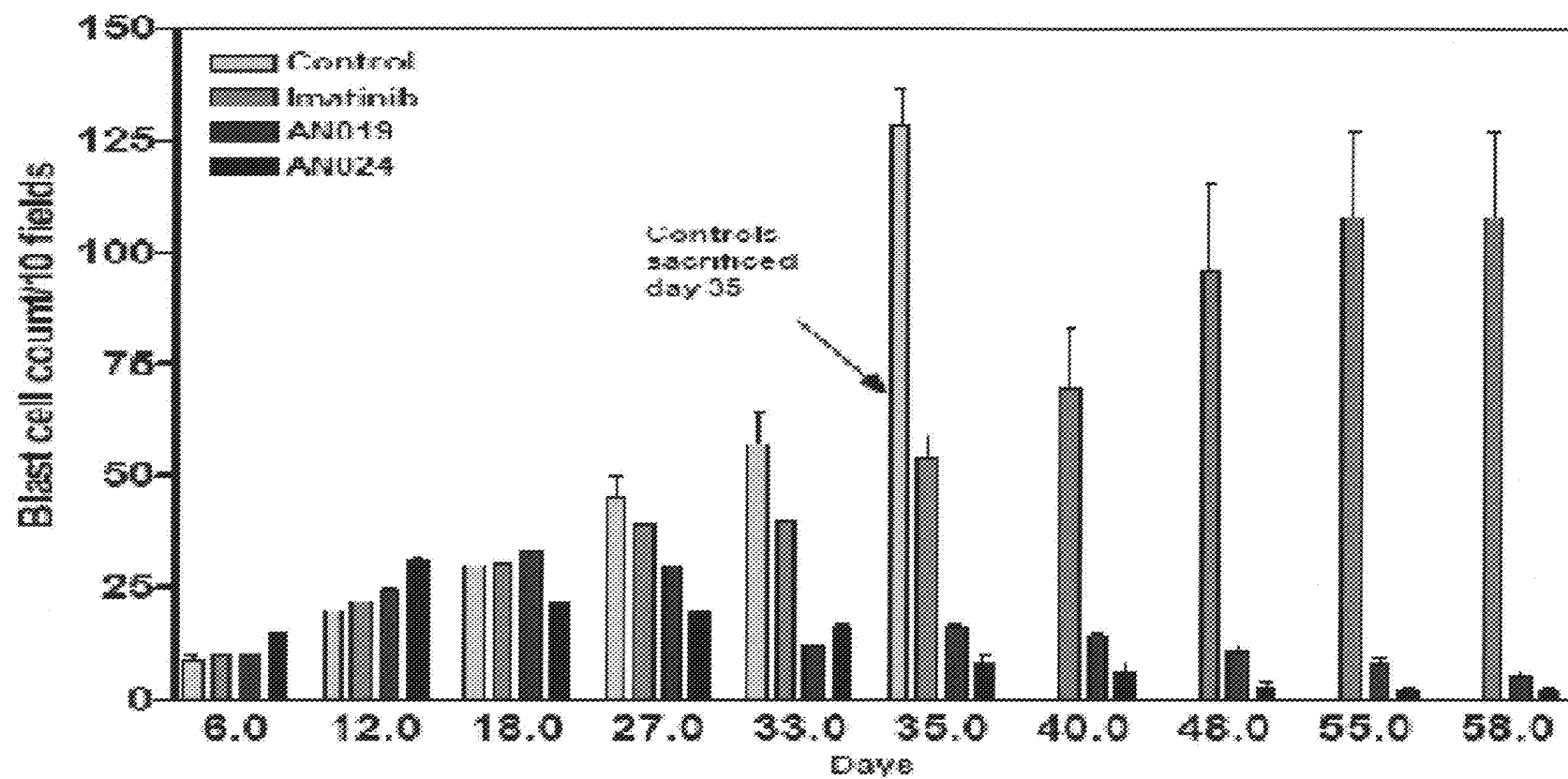


FIG. 22

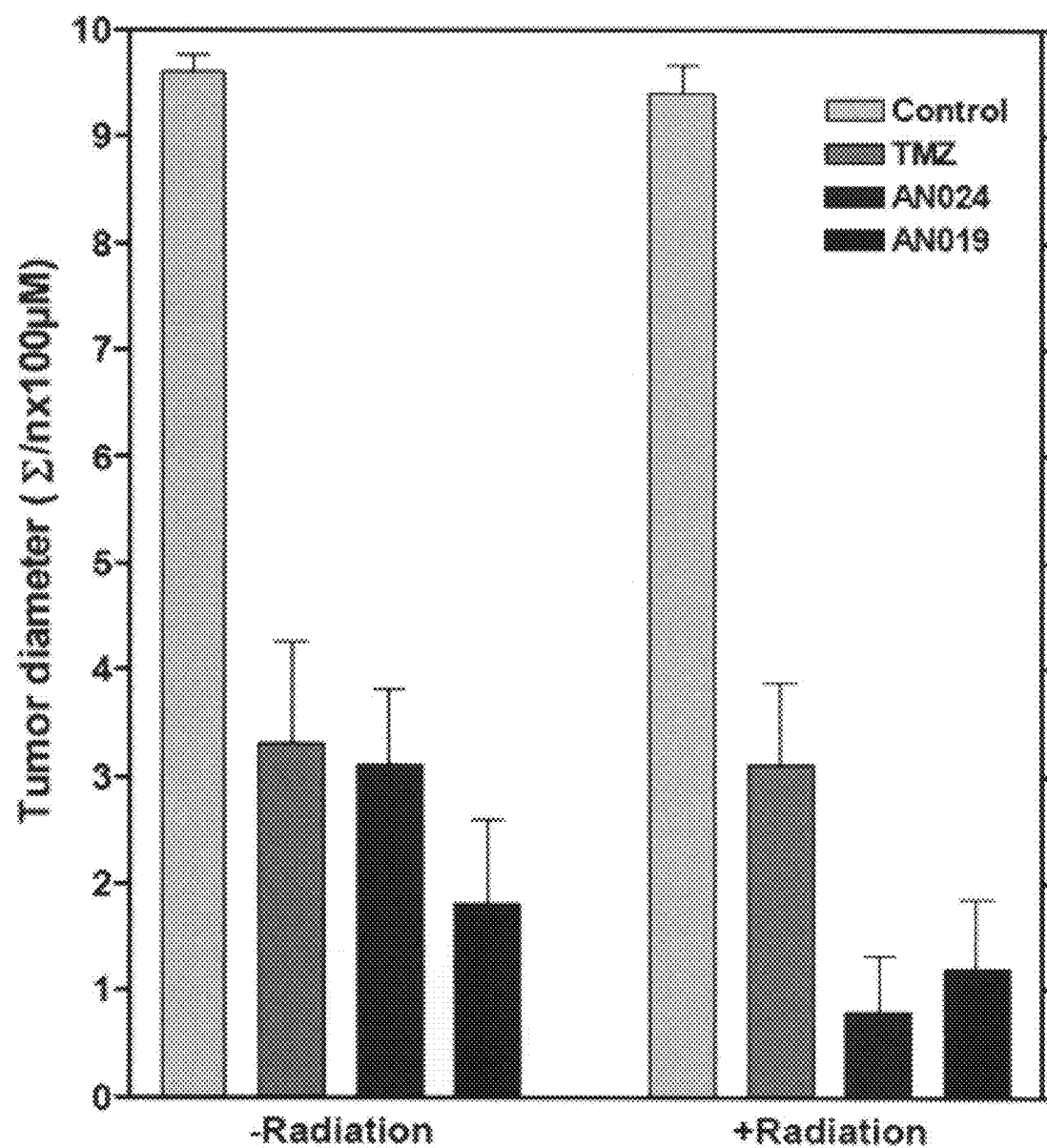


FIG. 23

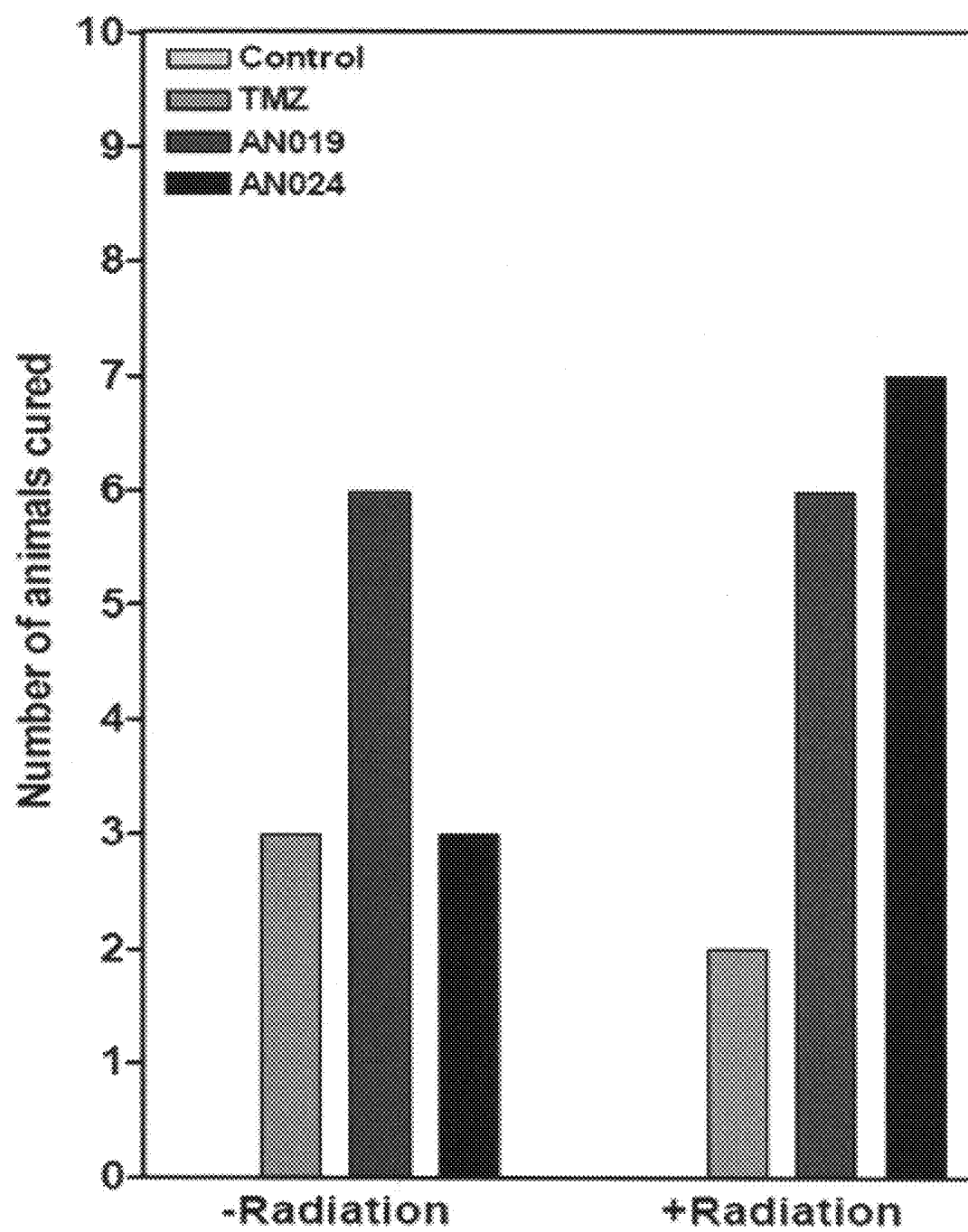


FIG. 24

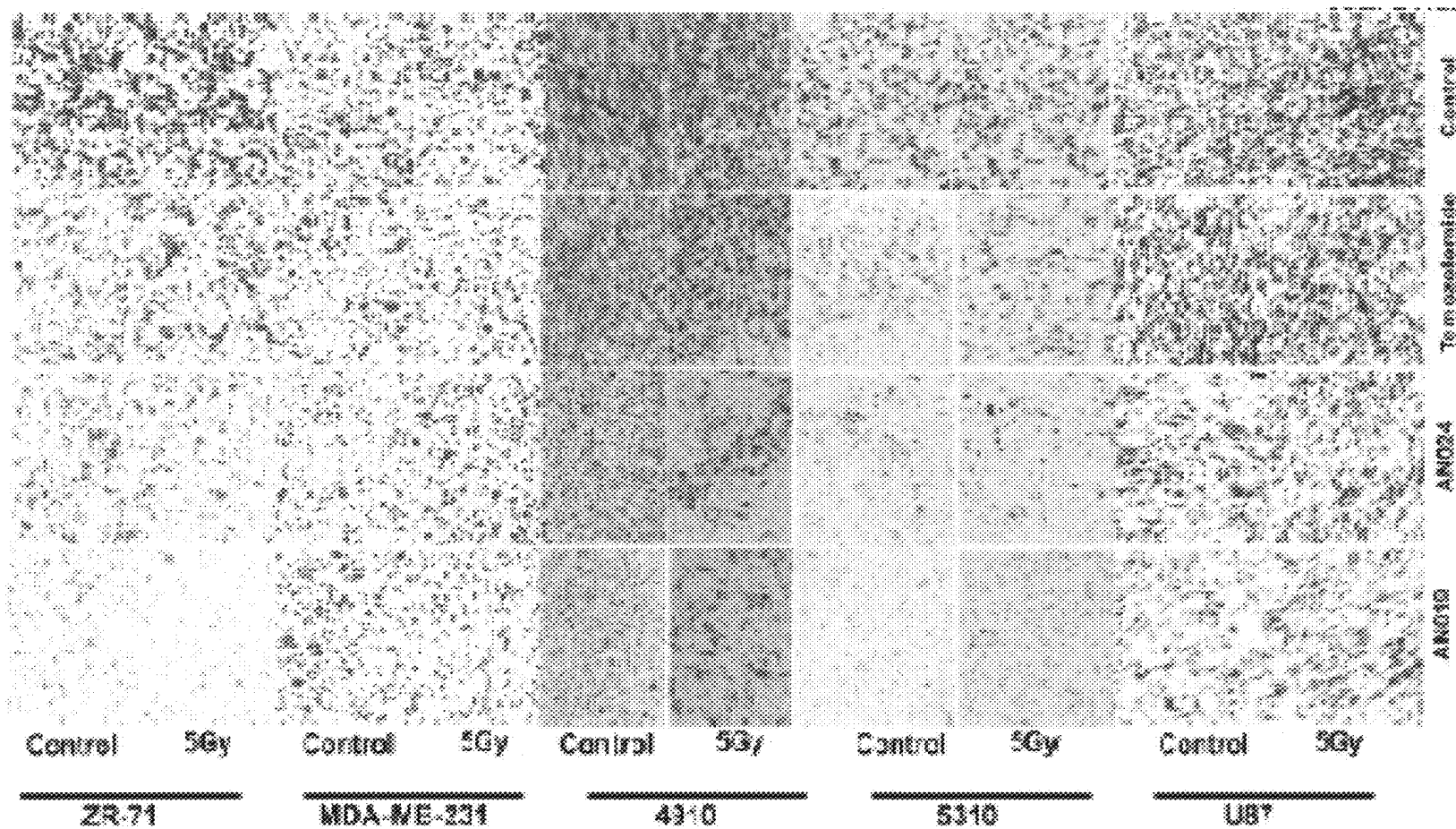


FIG. 25

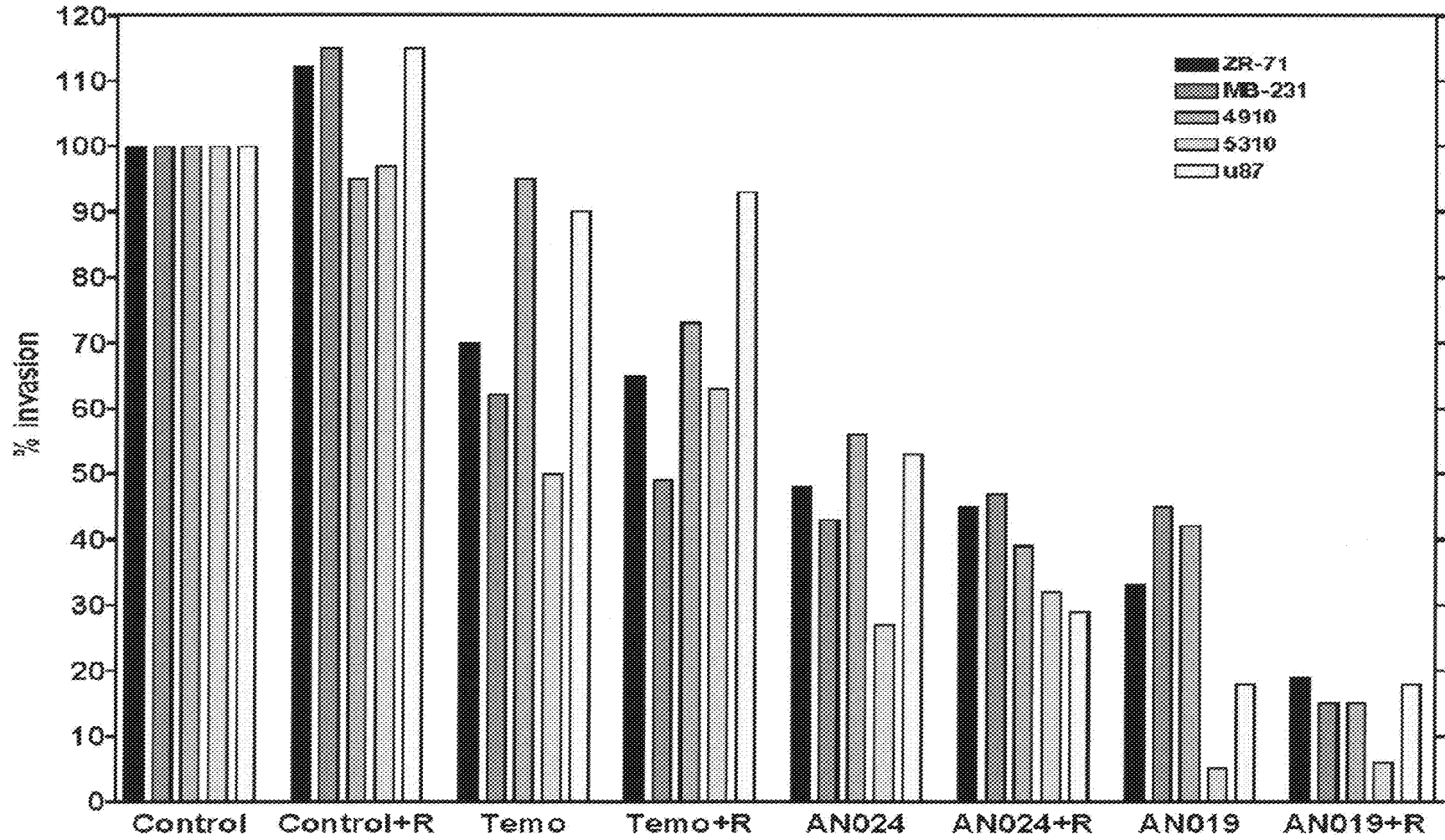


FIG. 26

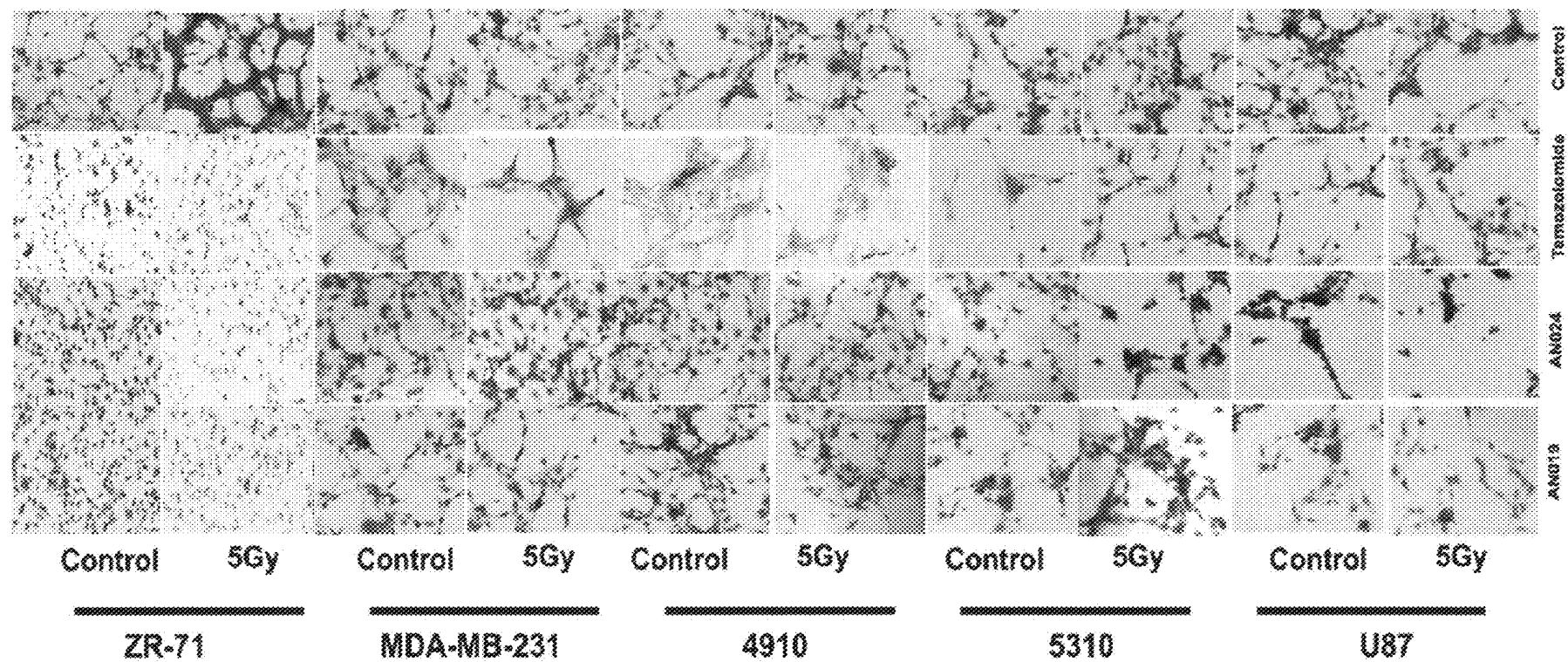


FIG. 27

Western blot analysis

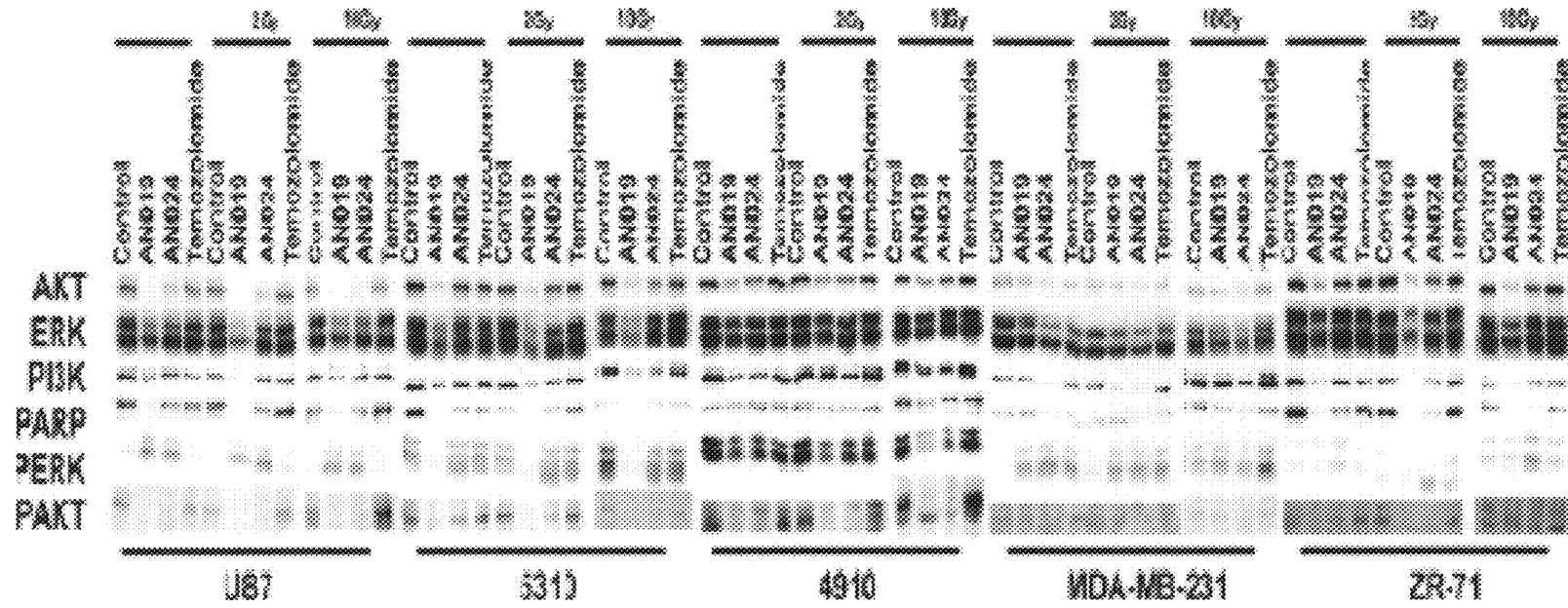


FIG. 28

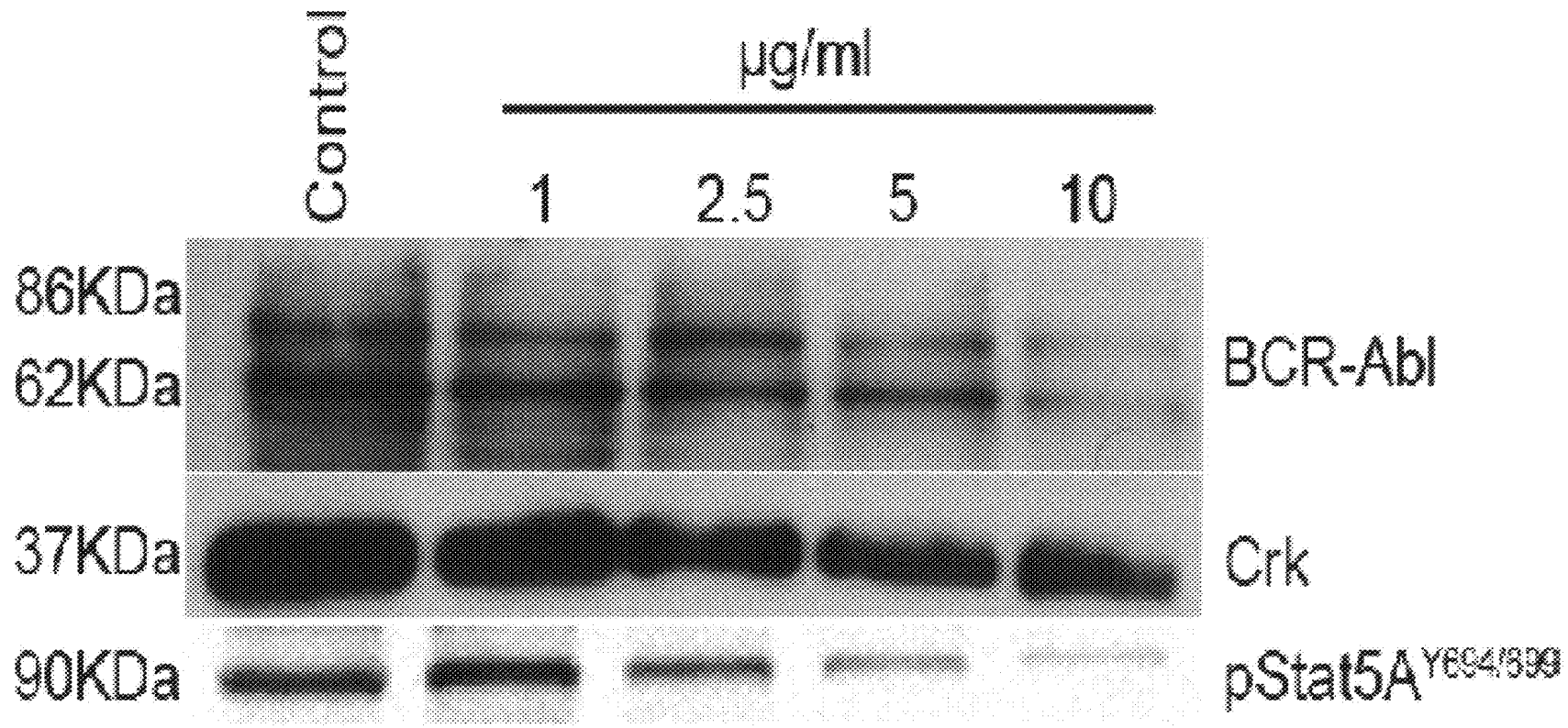


FIG. 29

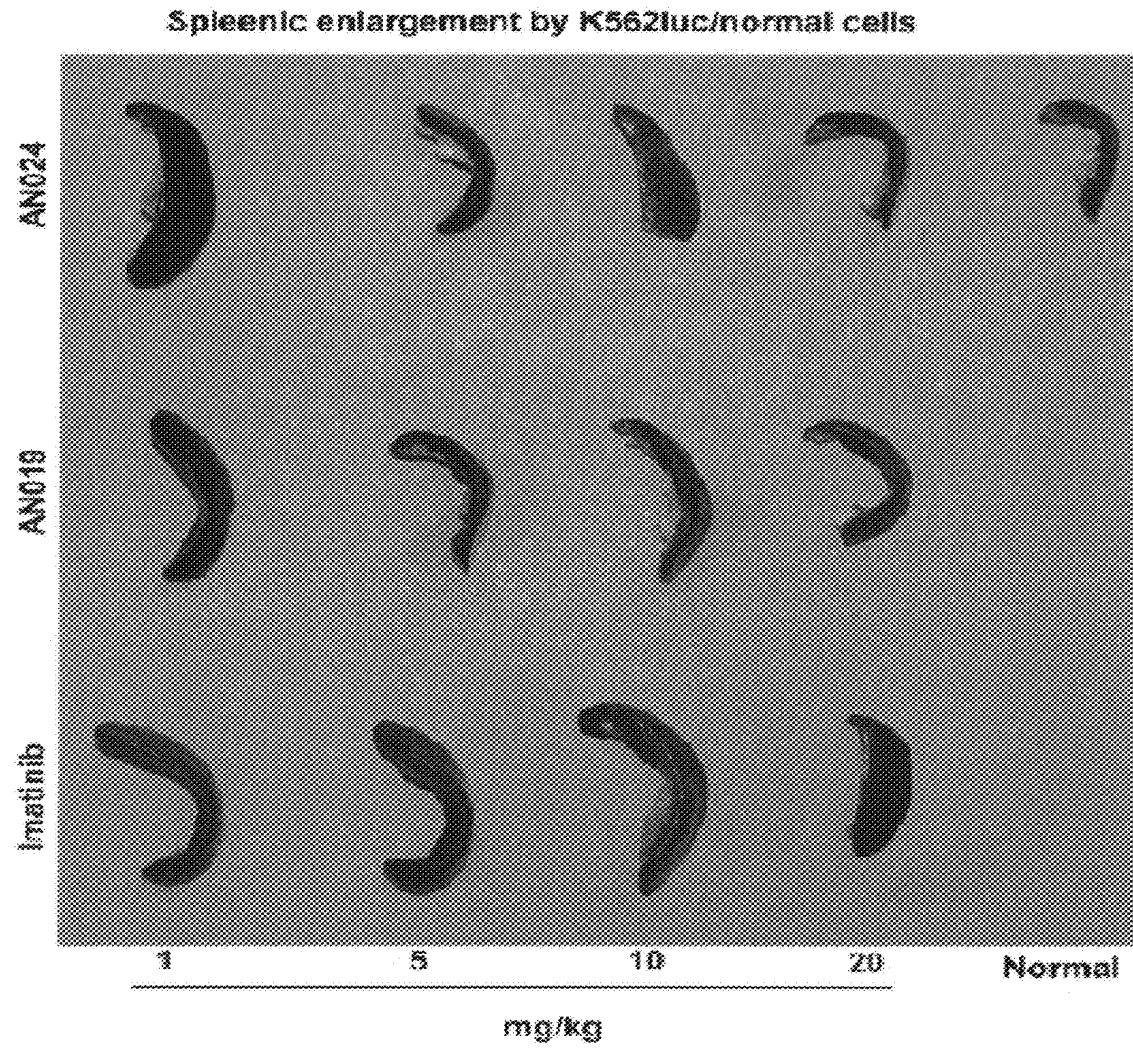


FIG. 30

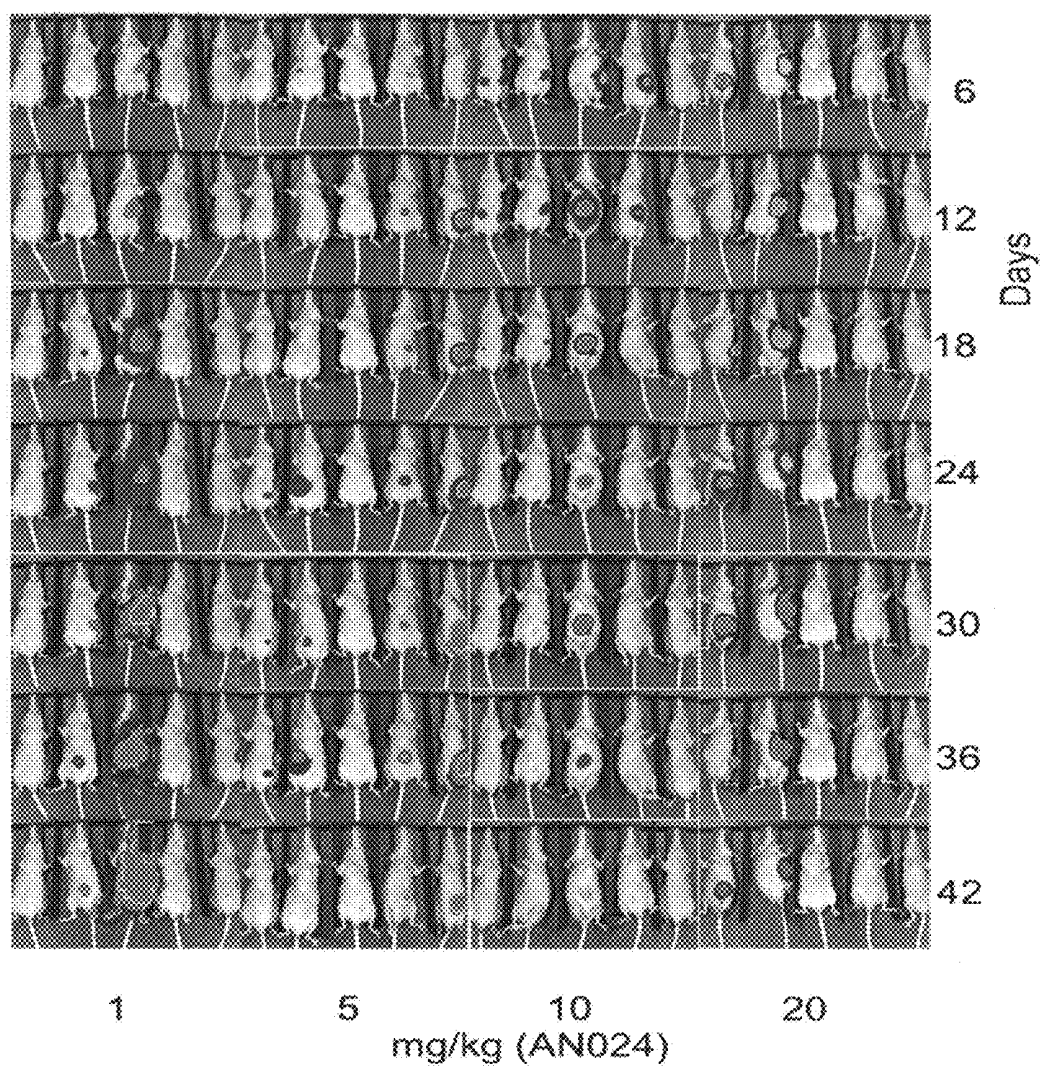


FIG. 31

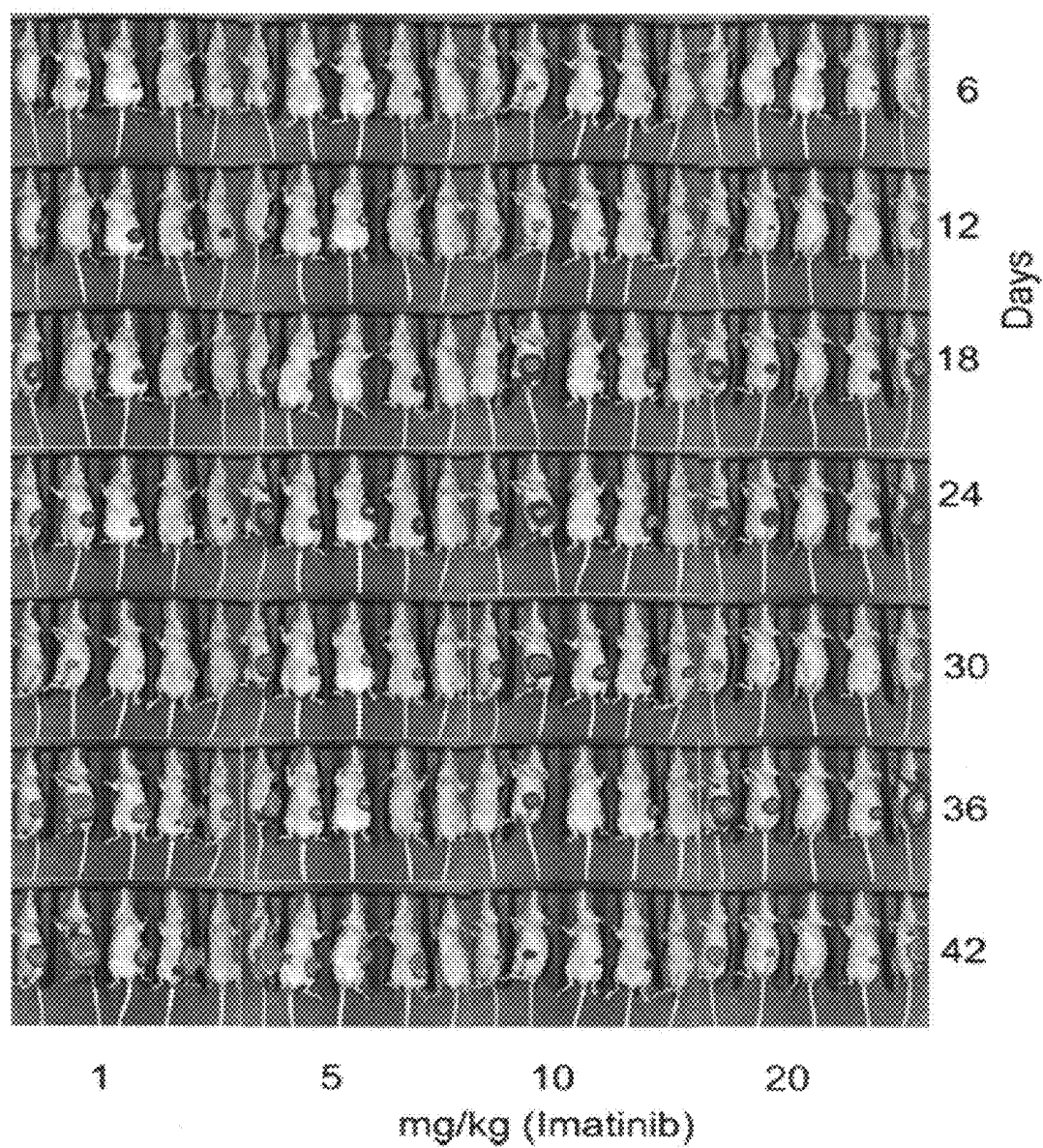


FIG. 32

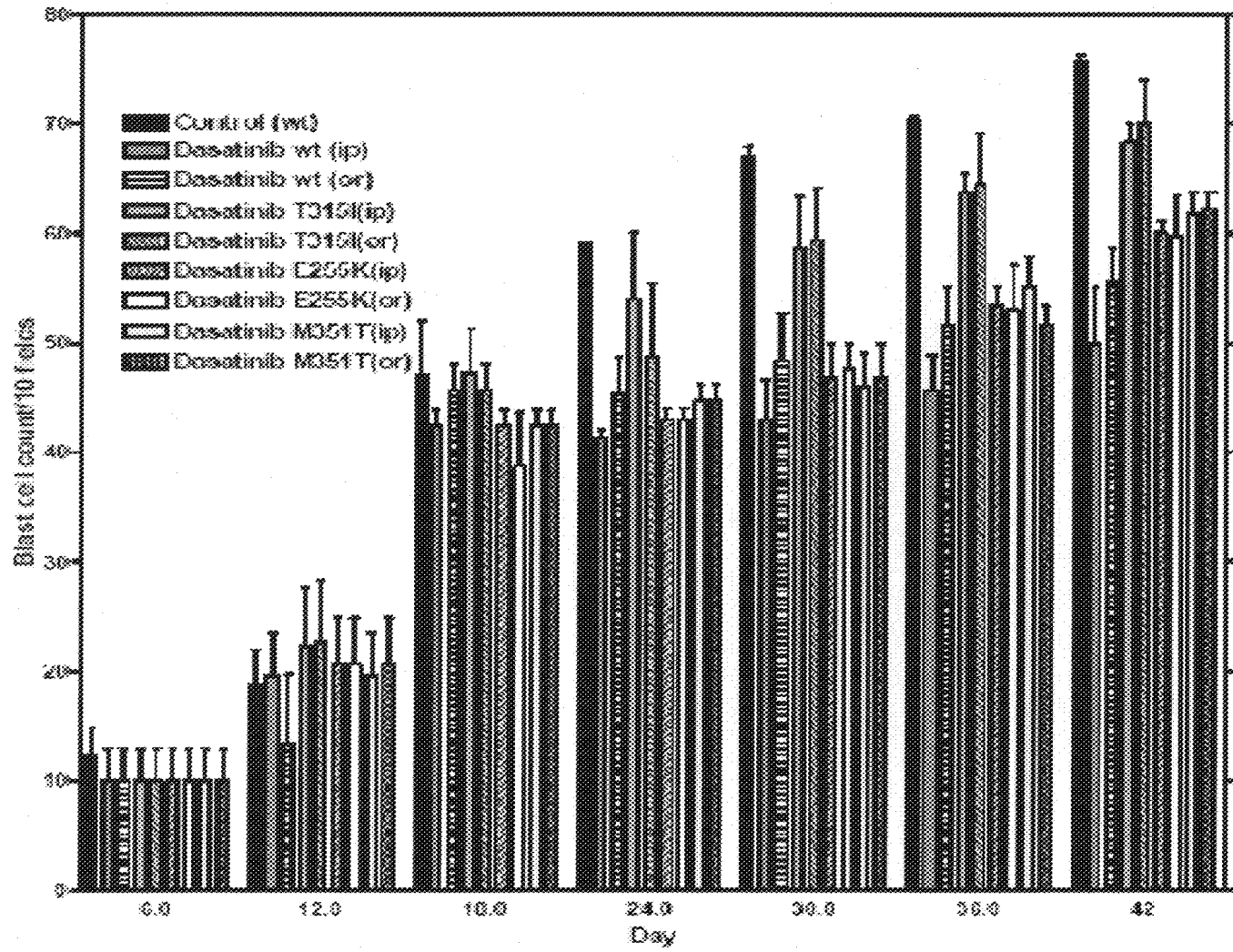


FIG. 33

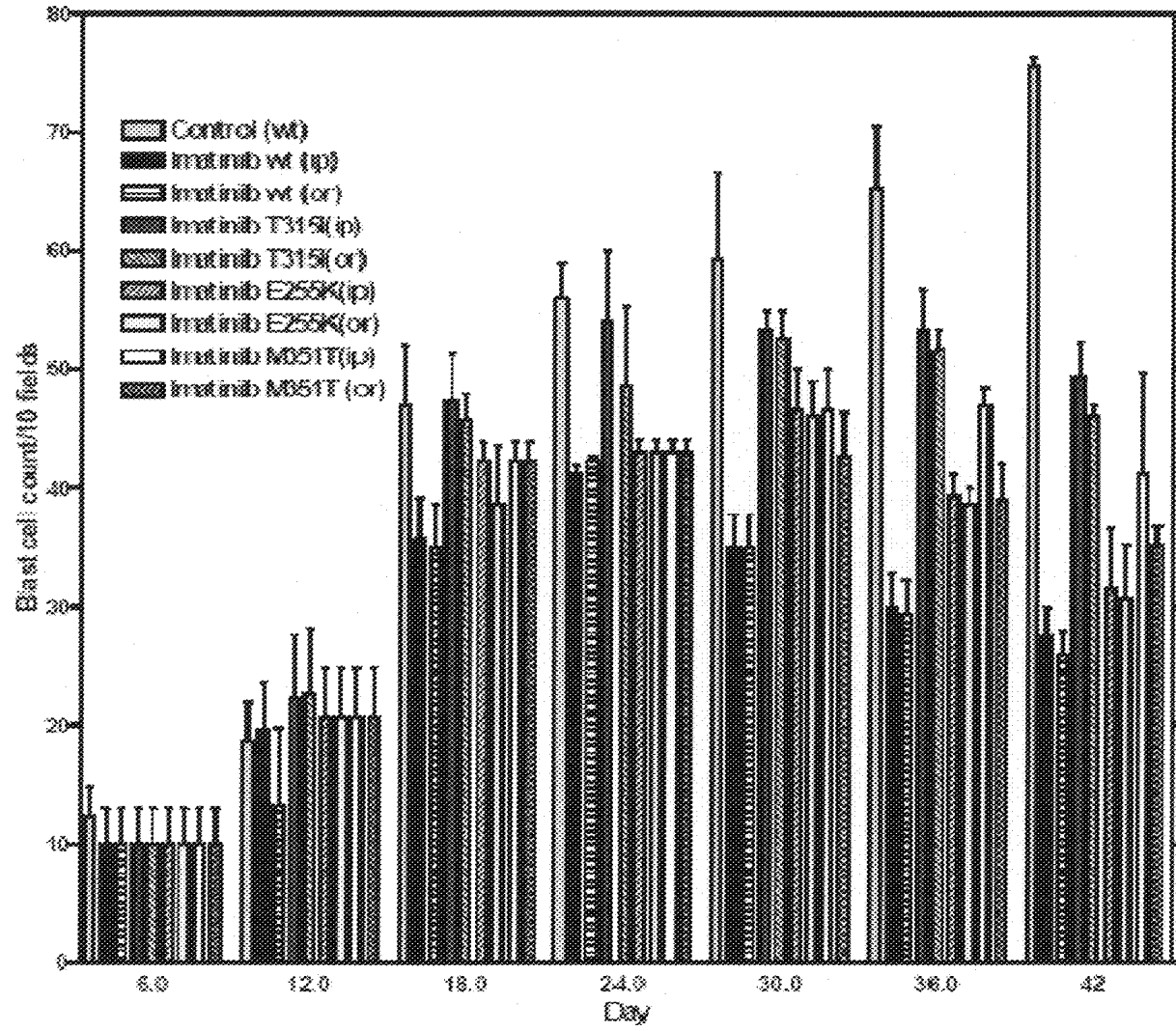


FIG. 34

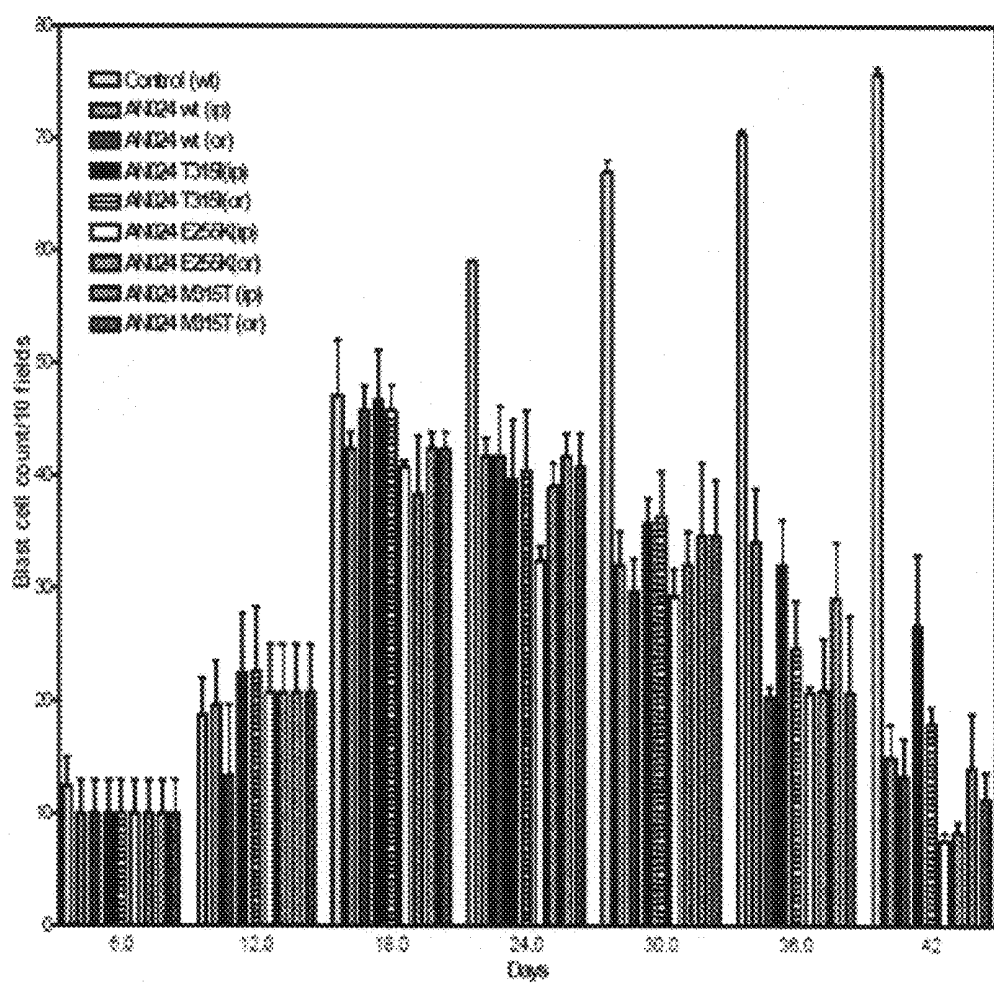


FIGURE 35

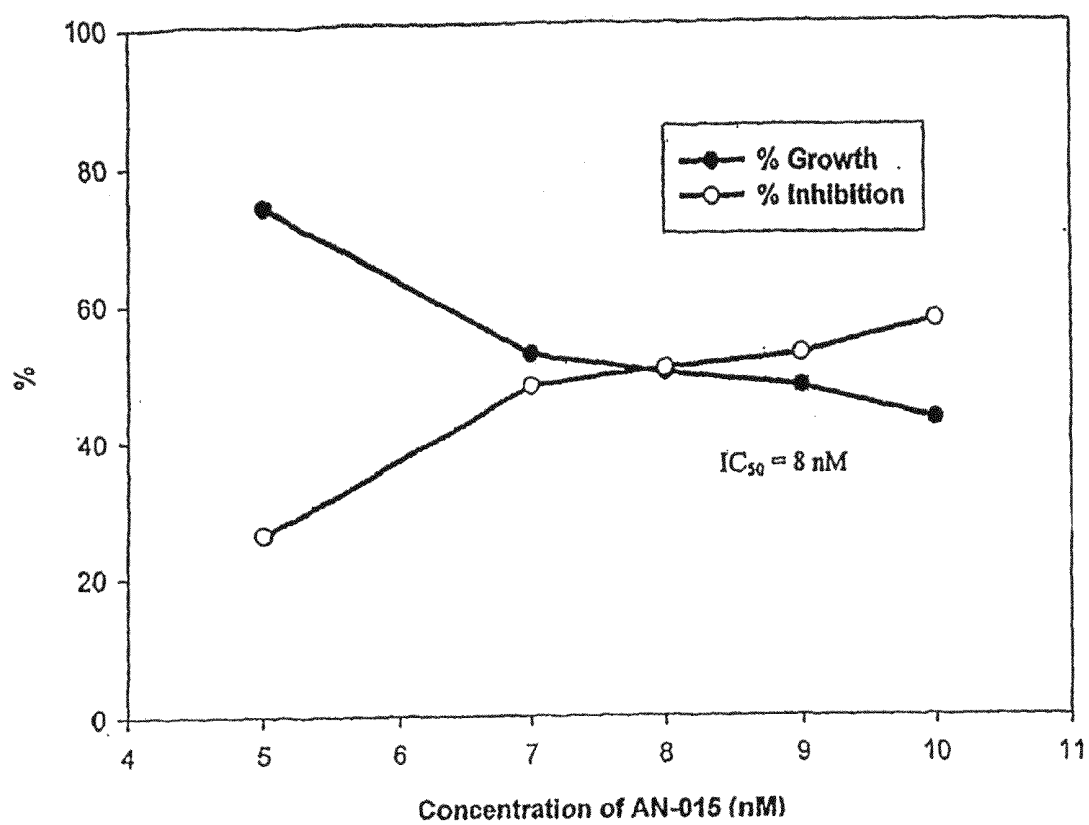


FIGURE 36

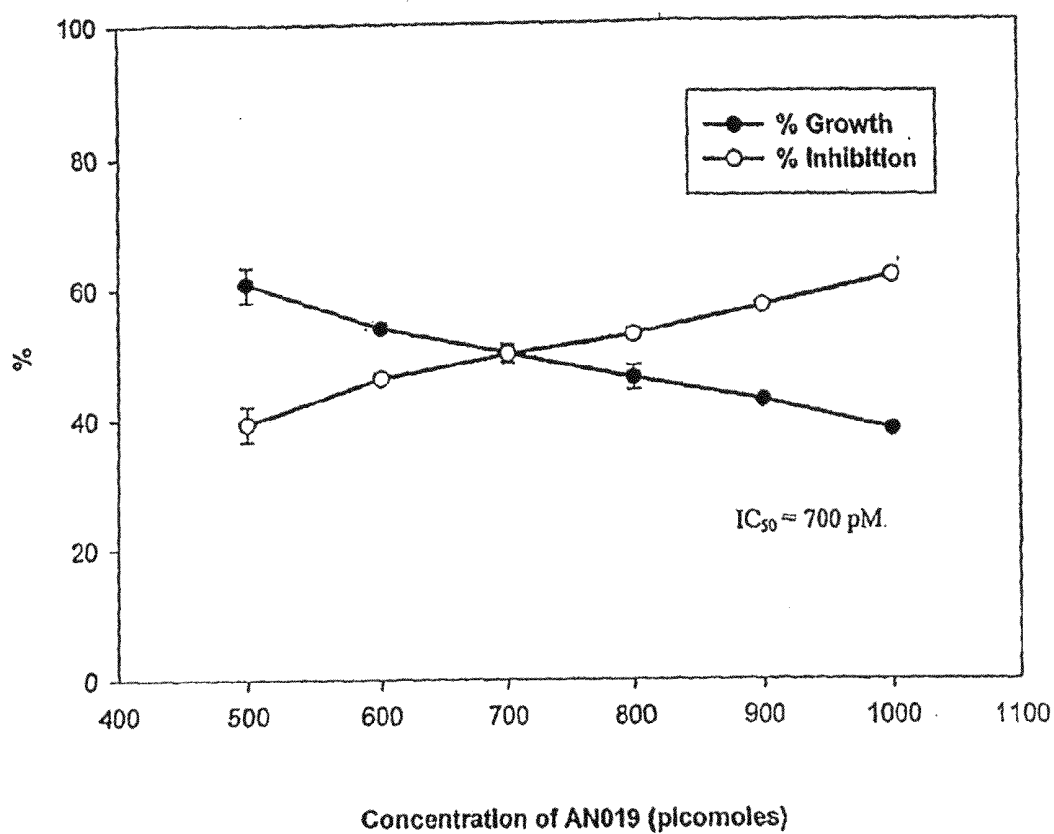


FIGURE 37

1 2 3



FIGURE 38

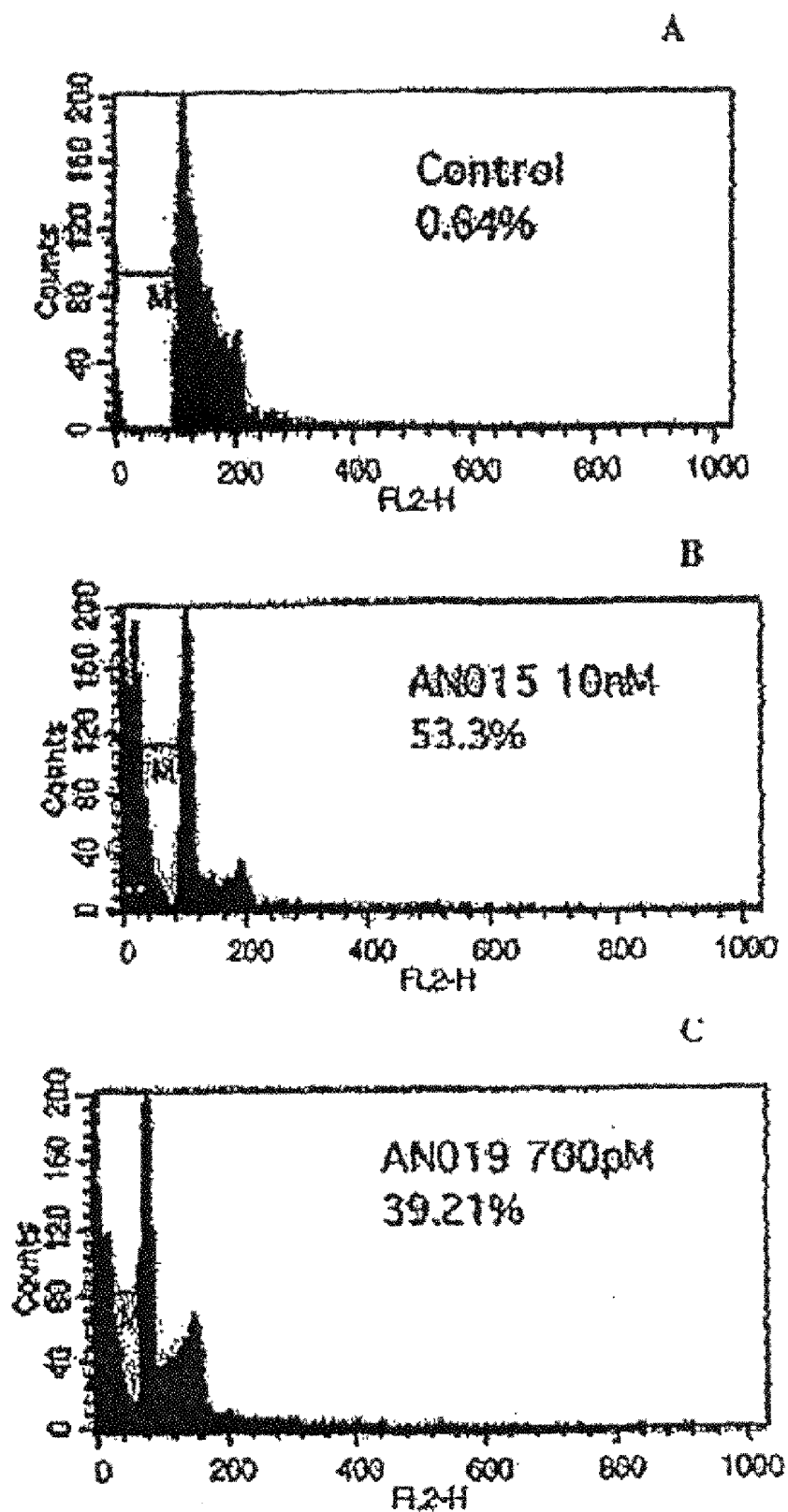
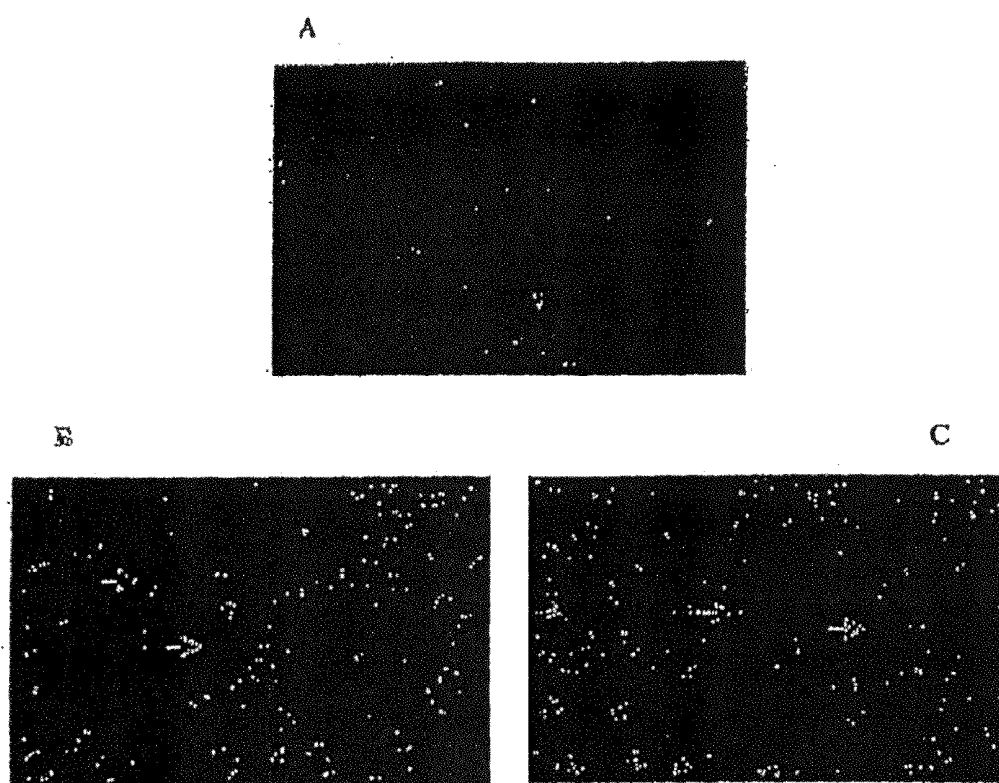


FIGURE 39

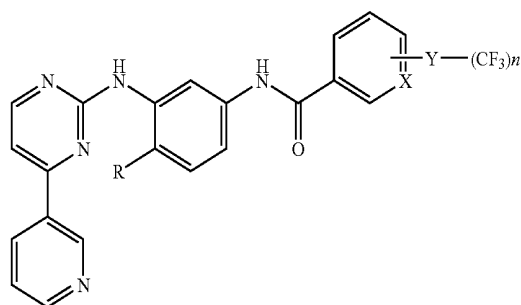


PHENYLAMINOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS INHIBITORS OF BCR-ABL KINASE

[0001] This application is a Continuation-in-Part of application Ser. No. 11/714,565, filed 5 Mar. 2007, which is the Continuation-in-Part of International Application No. PCT/IN2005/00243, filed 19 Jul. 2005, and which application(s) are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to intermediates useful for the preparation of phenylaminopyrimidine derivatives, pharmaceutical composition containing the phenylaminopyrimidine derivatives and processes for their preparation. The invention also relates to phenyl pyrimidine amine derivatives of formula I:



(I)

In formula the symbols have the following meanings:

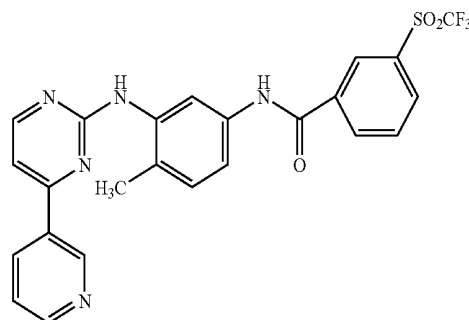
Series A	Series B
X is CH	X is N
n = 1, 2	n = 1
R is H or Me	R is H or Me
Y is absent, S, SO, SO ₂	Y is absent, S, SO, SO ₂

[0003] The invention also provides the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compound of formula I. Further, the present invention also provides a process for the preparation of these compounds and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a process for its preparation.

[0004] The compounds of formula I can be used in the therapy of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML). Since the IC₅₀ values of these molecules are in the range 0.1 to 10.0 nm, these compounds are potentially useful for the treatment of CML.

[0005] This invention relates to a process for the preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula (I)) starting from 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) through intermediates (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III)), (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV)) and (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guani-

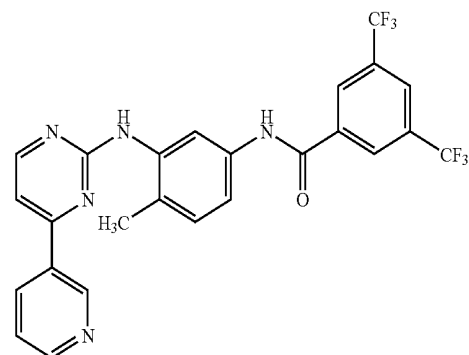
dino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (V)). This invention also relates to processes for the preparation of these intermediates. The compound of formula (I), also known as AN-024, is:



(I)

[0006] The present invention: Formula-1 Development code AN-024 the (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), processes for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions containing this crystal form, and their use as anti tumor agent in humans. The compound of formula I, also known as AN-019, is:

Formula I



Development code: AN-019

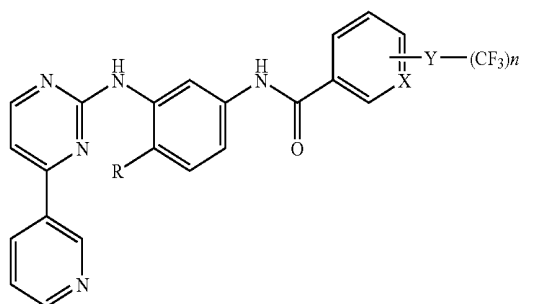
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Certain phenyl pyrimidine amine derivatives are known as effective compounds for treatment of tumors. See, for example, patent documents such as WO 9509851, WO 9509853, EP0588762, WO 9509847, WO 9903854, U.S. Pat. No. 5,516,775, WO 0222597, and EP-B-0-564 409. They are useful for the treatment of Bcr-abl positive cancer and tumor diseases, such as leukemias [e.g., Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, where apoptotic mechanisms of action are found].

[0008] There remains a need for additional phenyl pyrimidine amines for treating proliferative disorders.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention includes phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidines of formula (I)



wherein the symbols have the following meanings:

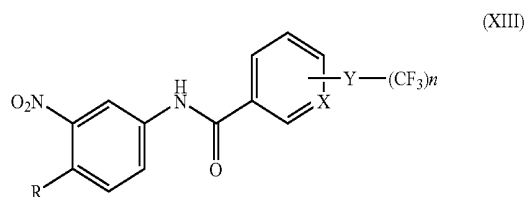
Series A	Series B
X = CH	X = N
n = 1, 2	n = 1
R = H, Me	R = H, Me
Y = 0 (zero), S, SO, SO ₂	Y = 0 (zero), S, SO, SO ₂

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

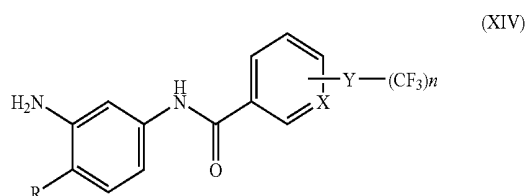
[0010] The present invention also includes a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula (I) or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt. The pharmaceutical composition can be useful for reducing cell proliferation or treating CML.

[0011] The present invention also includes methods employing the present compound of formula I. In an embodiment, the present invention includes a method of reducing cell proliferation. This method includes contacting the cell with the present compound of formula I. In an embodiment, the present invention includes a method of reducing cell proliferation in a subject in need thereof. This method includes administering to the subject the present compound of formula I. In an embodiment, the present invention includes a method of reducing growth of a tumor in a subject in need thereof. This method includes administering to the subject the present compound of formula I. In an embodiment, the present invention includes a method of treating cancer in a subject in need thereof. This method includes administering to the subject the present compound of formula I.

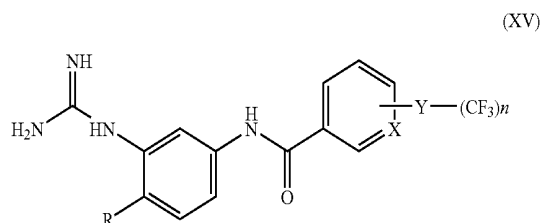
[0012] The present invention includes the following compounds that are useful as intermediates for preparing the present compound of formula I. In an embodiment, the intermediate is a nitro trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XIII):



where R & n have the meanings given above. In an embodiment, the intermediate is an amino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XIV)

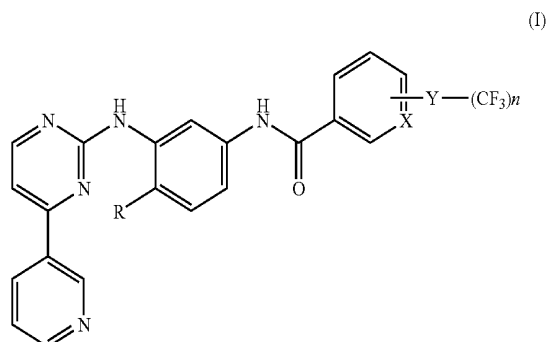


where R & n have the meanings given above. In an embodiment, the intermediate is a salt of a guanidino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XV)



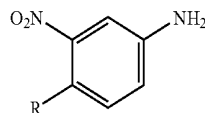
where R and n have the meanings given above.

[0013] The present invention includes a method for preparing a phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



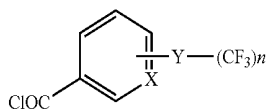
where the symbols have the meanings given below. This method includes:

i) Condensing 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline of formula (XI)



XI

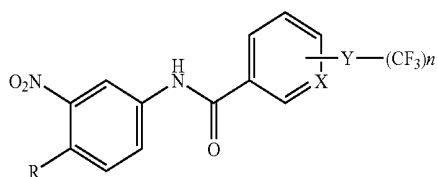
wherein R is hydrogen or methyl,
with trifluoro methyl aryl chlorides of formula (XII),



(XII)

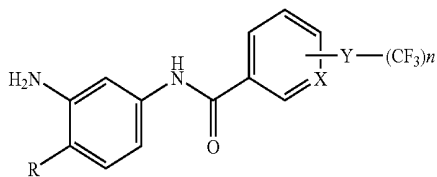
wherein n is 1 or 2 and x is N or H,
in the presence of chloro hydrocarbon solvent and a base at a
temperature in the range of 30 to 40° C. to yield an interme-
diate nitro trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XIII)

(XIII)



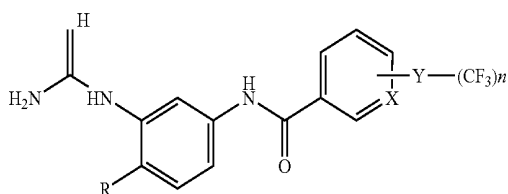
where R and n have the meanings given above;
ii) Reducing the resulting compounds of formula (XIII) using
a metal-acid reducing agent at a temperature of about 0 to
about 5° C. to yield an amino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of
formula (XIV)

(XIV)



where R & n have the meanings given above;
(iii) Condensing the compounds of formula (XIV) with
cyanamide (CNH₂) at a temperature of about 60 to about
95° C. in the presence of polar solvent and an inorganic acid
to yield an intermediate salt of guanidino trifluoromethyl
aryl amide of formula (XV)

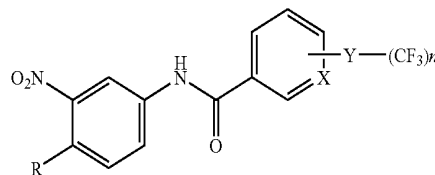
(XV)



where R and n have the meanings given above;
(iv) Condensing the compound of formula (XV) with a com-
pound of formula (XVI) in the presence of a base and at a
temperature in the range of about 30 to about 40° C. to yield
the compound of formula (I) where R, n, and X are as defined
above; and optionally, converting the compounds of formula
I into pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which can be done
by conventional methods.

[0014] The present invention includes a method for prepar-
ing a nitro trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XIII):

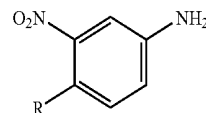
(XIII)



where R & n have the meanings given above. A compound of
formula XIII can be useful as an intermediate for the prepa-
ration of compound of formula I. This method includes:

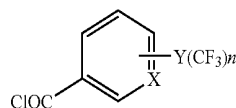
i) Condensing 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline of formula (XI)

XI



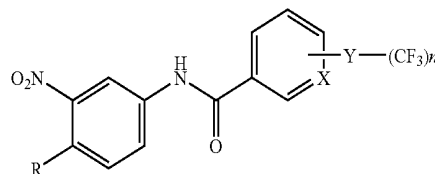
wherein R is hydrogen or methyl,
with trifluoro methyl aryl chlorides of formula (XII),

(XII)



wherein n is 1 or 2 and x is N or H,
in the presence of chloro hydrocarbon solvent and a base at a
temperature in the range of 30 to 40° C. to yield an interme-
diate nitro trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XIII)

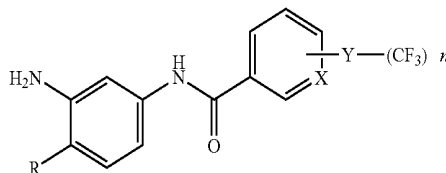
(XIII)



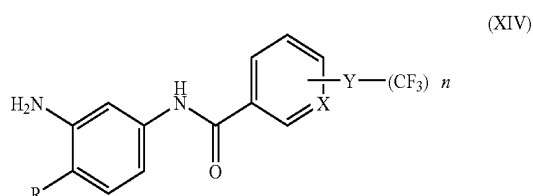
where R and n have the meanings given above.

[0015] The present invention includes a method for prepar-
ing an amino trifluoromethyl aryl amides of formula (XIV)

(XIV)

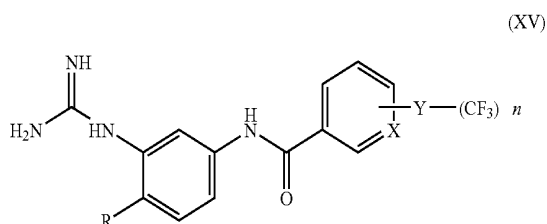


where R & n have the meanings given above. A compound of formula XIV can be useful as an intermediate for the preparation of compound of formula I. This method includes reducing a compound of formula (XIII) using a metal-acid reducing agent at a temperature of about 0 to about 5° C. to yield the intermediate amino trifluoromethyl aryl amides of formula (XIV)



where R & n have the meanings given above.

[0016] The present invention includes a method for preparing a salt of a guanidino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula (XV)



where R and n have the meanings given above. A compound of formula XIV can be useful as an intermediate for the preparation of compound of formula I. This method includes, condensing the compounds of formula (XIV) with cyanamide (CNNH₂) at about 60 to about 95° C. in the presence of polar solvent and an inorganic acid to yield the compound of formula (XV).

[0017] The present invention relates to the preparation of intermediates and a process for the preparation of 3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) employing the intermediates. (3-Trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I), is an antiproliferative (e.g., anti-tumor) agent.

[0018] Accordingly the present invention provides a process for the preparation of an embodiment of the compound of formula (I) which includes (as shown in Scheme I below):

[0019] (a) Providing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride (formula (VI)) or preparing it by conventional methods;

[0020] (b) Condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) with a compound of formula (XI) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III))

[0021] (c) Reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV));

[0022] (d) Condensing the compound of formula (IV) with cyanamide solution at about 90 to about 95° C. in n-butanol

solvent to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guandino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (V));

[0023] (e) Condensing the compound of formula (V) with a compound of formula (VII) in presence of base at reflux temperature to obtain the compound of formula (I).

[0024] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (III) which includes:

[0025] (a) Providing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride (formula (VI)); or preparing it by conventional methods;

[0026] (b) Condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) with the compound of formula (VI) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III)).

[0027] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV)) which includes:

[0028] a) Providing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride (formula (VI)); or preparing it by conventional methods;

[0029] b) Condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) with the compound of formula (VI) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III));

[0030] c) Reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV)).

[0031] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of N-{2-(4-methylpiperazinomethyl)benzoylamido]-5-methyl} guanidine hydrochloride (formula (V)) which includes:

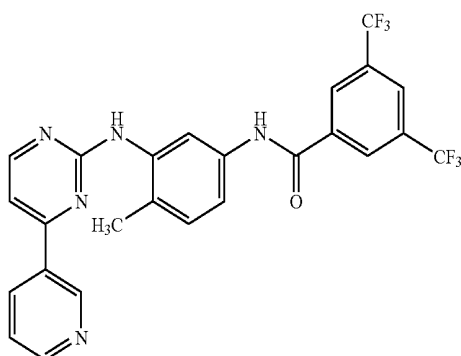
[0032] (a) Providing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride (formula (VI)); or preparing it by conventional methods;

[0033] (b) Condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline (formula (II)) with the compound of formula (VI) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III));

[0034] (c) Reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV));

[0035] (d) Condensing the compound of formula (IV) with aqueous cyanamide at about 90 to about 95° C. in n-butanol solvent to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guandino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (V)).

[0036] The present invention relates to a particular form of the (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (an embodiment of the compound of formula I), processes for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions containing this crystal form, and their use as anti tumor agent in humans. The embodiment of the compound of formula I, also known as AN-019, is:



In an embodiment, the present invention relates to a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide, wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 3, below. This crystal form can have a melting point at or above 240° C. The crystal form can be essentially pure.

[0037] In an embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of treating a subject in need of anti-proliferative therapy. This embodiment of the method can include administering to the subject a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 3, below.

[0038] The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition. The pharmaceutical composition includes a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 3, below.

[0039] The present invention also relates to a use of a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 1 below for producing an anti-proliferative medicament for treating a tumor disorder.

[0040] The present invention relates to a process for preparing a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 3, below. This process includes treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with acetic acid or a mixture of dimethyl formamide and acetone, hexane, or toluene. This process can also include subsequently treating the once treated compound with acetic acid, acetone, hexane, or toluene.

[0041] In another aspect, the present invention relates to a Form-I crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-I crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 1, below.

[0042] In another aspect, the present invention relates to a Form-II crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-ben-

zamide (formula I), wherein the Form-II crystal form has the XRPD characteristics listed in Table 2, below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0043] FIG. 1 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of the Form-I crystal form of the compound of formula I. The 20 values and intensities are tabulated in Table 1.

[0044] FIG. 2 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of the Form-II crystal form of the compound of formula I. The 20 values and intensities are tabulated in Table 2.

[0045] FIG. 3 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I. The 20 values and intensities are tabulated in Table 3.

[0046] FIG. 4 shows a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of Form-I crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0047] FIG. 5 shows a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of Form-II crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0048] FIG. 6 shows a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0049] FIG. 7 shows morphology of Form-I crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0050] FIG. 8 shows morphology of Form-II crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0051] FIG. 9 shows morphology of Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0052] FIGS. 10A and 10B illustrate that intraperitoneal injections of the compound of formula I caused regression of leukemia in nude mice. Tail vein drawn blood smears revealed an increase in LGI in controls and a progressive decrease in LGI in Imatinib- and AN019-treated mice (FIG. 10A). On day 48 LGI of Imatinib-treated mice was determined to be 20±5, whereas LGI of AN019-treated mice was found to be 10±2 with an almost normal cell count (FIG. 10B).

[0053] FIG. 11 illustrates that AN019-treated cells did not show any splenic enlargement whereas Imatinib-treated mice showed splenic enlargement.

[0054] FIG. 12 illustrates that AN019 concentration at 1 mg/kg did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 5 mg/kg caused fixation of leukemia cells at constant expression levels, and 10 and 20 mg/kg concentrations caused a decrease in luciferase expression.

[0055] FIG. 13 illustrates that oral administration of Imatinib (1, 5, 10 and 20 mg/kg) in nude mice implanted with K562 luc human leukemia cells resulted in leukemia regression at higher concentrations. Imatinib administration at 1 mg/kg concentration did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg did show a retardation of luciferase expression.

[0056] FIGS. 14A, 14B, and 14C. These figures illustrate the results of studies analogous to those illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13 but employing the control drug Dasatinib.

[0057] FIGS. 15 and 16. In vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-019, AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0058] FIG. 17. In vitro angiogenic assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-019, AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0059] FIG. 18. Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-019, AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0060] FIG. 19. Luciferase expression of K562 luc implanted mice after treatment with AN024, AN019 or imatinib.

[0061] FIG. 20. Number of animals cured after treatment with AN024 or AN019 at day 58. Drug treatment was stopped at day 42, animals continued to show curative effect after treatment with AN024 and AN019 after withdrawal of drug treatment.

[0062] FIG. 21. Blast cell count from blood smears taken from animals at the day indicated. Drug treatment was withdrawn on day 42. AN024 and AN019 showed effectiveness after withdrawal of drug treatment. Imatinib was found to be ineffective.

[0063] FIG. 22. Semiquantitative analysis of intracranial tumours in nude mice after treatment with TMZ, AN024 or AN019 with or without radiation (5Gly).

[0064] FIG. 23. Graphical representations of nude mice showing absence of intracranial tumours after drug treatment with AN-019, AN-024 and without radiation treatments.

[0065] FIGS. 24 and 25. In vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0066] FIG. 26. In vitro angiogenic assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0067] FIG. 27. Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0068] FIG. 28. K562 cells were treated with various concentrations of AN024 (1-10 μ g/ml). Cell lysates were collected and western blot analysis was performed per standard protocols. Expression levels of BCR-Abl, Crk and Stat5A^{Y694/699} were determined.

[0069] FIG. 29. Splenic enlargement was determined by visual inspection and it was determined that control mice showed enlarged spleen indicative of K562 cellular localization. AN024-treated cells did not show any splenic enlargement whereas Imatinib-treated mice showed slight splenic enlargement.

[0070] FIGS. 30 and 31. Decreased luciferase expression in nude mice implanted with K562 luc human leukemia cells and treated with AN024 or Imatinib. AN024 at a concentration of 1 mg/kg did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 5 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, and 20 mg/kg concentrations caused a decrease in luciferase expression. Imatinib administration at 1 mg/kg concentration did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg did show a retardation of luciferase expression.

[0071] FIGS. 32, 33, and 34. These figures illustrate the results of studies analogous to those illustrated in FIGS. 30 and 31 but employing the control drug Dasatinib.

[0072] FIG. 35—D32p210 cells were grown in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FBS in humidified air at 5% CO₂ and 37° C. For MTT assay, 5×10³ cells/well were seeded in a 96-well plate and required drug (AN015) concentration ranging from mM to 10 $\pm$ 7M was added incubated for 24 hrs. Cell proliferation was assessed by incubating the cells with

20 $\square$ l of MTT (5 mg/ml stock) for additional 3 hrs followed by addition of lysis buffer to dissolve the formazan crystals. After overnight incubation, the absorbance was recorded using ELISA reader at a dual wavelength of 570-630 nm. After a series of such experiments, a narrower range of concentrations (5 nM to 10 nM) was selected and MTT assay was repeated to determine the IC₅₀ value.

[0073] FIG. 36—D32p210 cells were grown in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FBS in humidified air at 5% CO₂ and 37° C. For MTT assay, 5×10³ cells/well were seeded in a 96-well plate and required drug (AN019) concentration ranging from 100 pM to 10 $\square$ M was added incubated for 24 hrs. Cell proliferation was assessed by incubating the cells with 20 $\square$ l of MTT (5 mg/ml stock) for additional 3 hrs followed by addition of lysis buffer to dissolve the formazan crystals. After overnight incubation, the absorbance was recorded using ELISA reader at a dual wavelength of 570-630 nm. After a series of such experiments, a narrower range of concentrations (500 pM to 1 nM) was selected and MTT assay was repeated to determine the IC₅₀ value.

[0074] FIG. 37—After treatment cells were lysed and total cellular DNA was extracted and electrophoresed on 1% agarose gel containing 0.05 mg/ml ethidium bromide at 5 V/cm. The gels were then photographed under UV illumination. Lane 1: Control cells; lane 2: Cells treated with 10 nM, AN-015; lane 3: Cells treated with 700 pM, AN-019.

[0075] FIG. 38—Cells exposed to 10 nM of AN-015 and 700 pM of AN-019 for 24 h were fixed, and stained with propidium iodide and the DNA content was quantified by FACS. The number of bypodiploid (sub-G0/G1 phase) cells is expressed as a percentage of the total number of cells. (A) Control cells, (B) AN-015, 10 nM, and (C) AN-019, 700 pM.

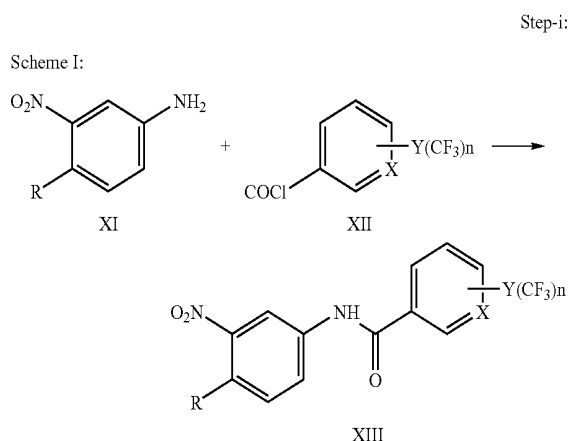
[0076] FIG. 39—Cells were photographed under phase contrast microscopy (Magnification 400 $\times$). Arrows indicate a typical apoptotic cell with apoptotic bodies. (A) Control cells, (B) AN-015, 10 nM, and (C) AN-019, 700 pM.

[0077] FIG. 40—The percentage inhibition in cell proliferation obtained from the MTT assay is tabulated in the table.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

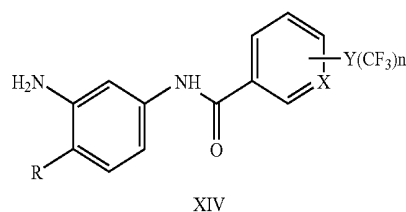
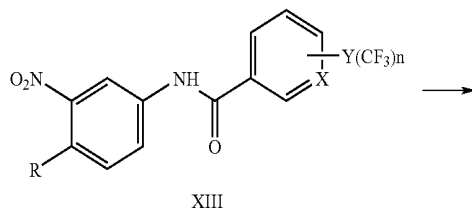
Methods of Preparing the Present Compound of Formula I and the Present Intermediates

[0078] An embodiment of the method for preparing the present compound of formula I is illustrated in Scheme 1. This scheme also illustrates making intermediates.

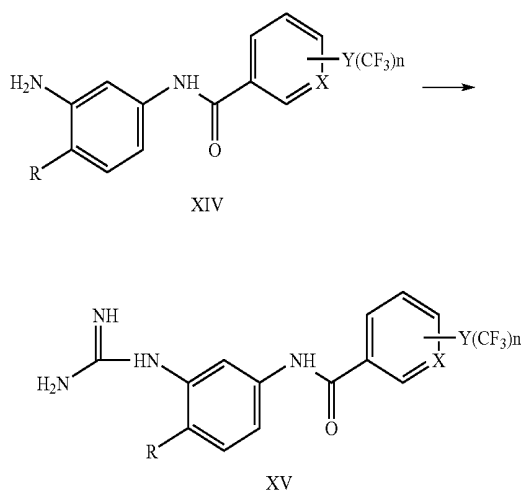


-continued

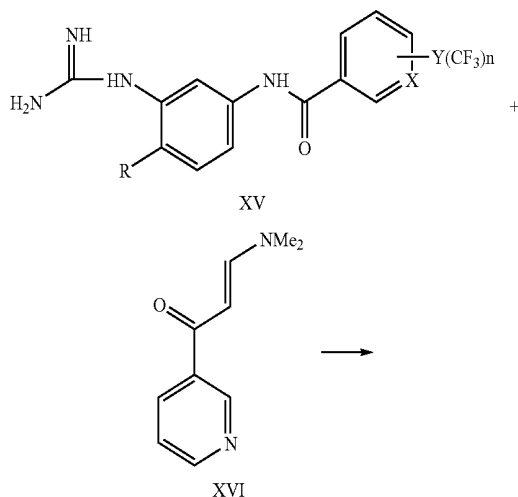
Step-ii:



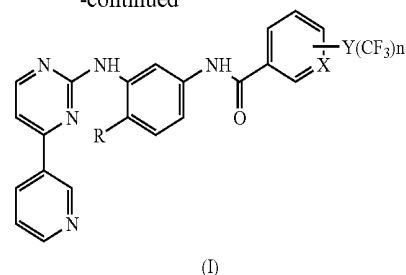
Step-iii:



Step-iv:



-continued



[0079] In an embodiment of the method, the chloro hydrocarbon solvent used in step (i) includes or is chloroform, methylene chloride or ethylene chloride. In an embodiment the solvent includes or is chloroform.

[0080] In an embodiment of the method, the base includes or is triethyl amine, dipropyl amine, or diisopropyl amine. In an embodiment the base includes or is triethyl amine. In an embodiment of the method, the reaction with the base can be conducted at about 30 to about 40° C.

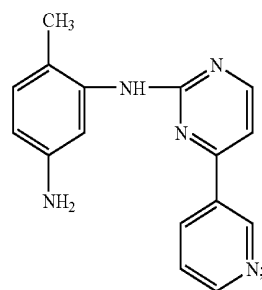
[0081] In an embodiment of the method, the metal-acid reducing agent used in step (ii) for reducing the compound of formula XII includes or is stannous chloride/conc. HCl, iron/conc. HCl, or zinc/conc. HCl. In an embodiment of the method, the metal-acid reducing agent includes or is stannous chloride/conc. HCl.

[0082] In an embodiment of the method, the polar solvent used in step (iii) includes or is n-propanol, isopropanol, ethanol, n-butanol, or a mixture thereof. In an embodiment of the method, the polar solvent includes or is n-butanol.

[0083] In an embodiment of the method, the method includes using a base (e.g., potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide) in step (iv). In an embodiment, this reaction can be conducted at temperature of about 90 to about 95° C.

[0084] According to yet another embodiment of the present invention there is provided an alternative process for the preparation of the present compounds of formula I. Such an alternative method can include:

(i) Providing N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII)

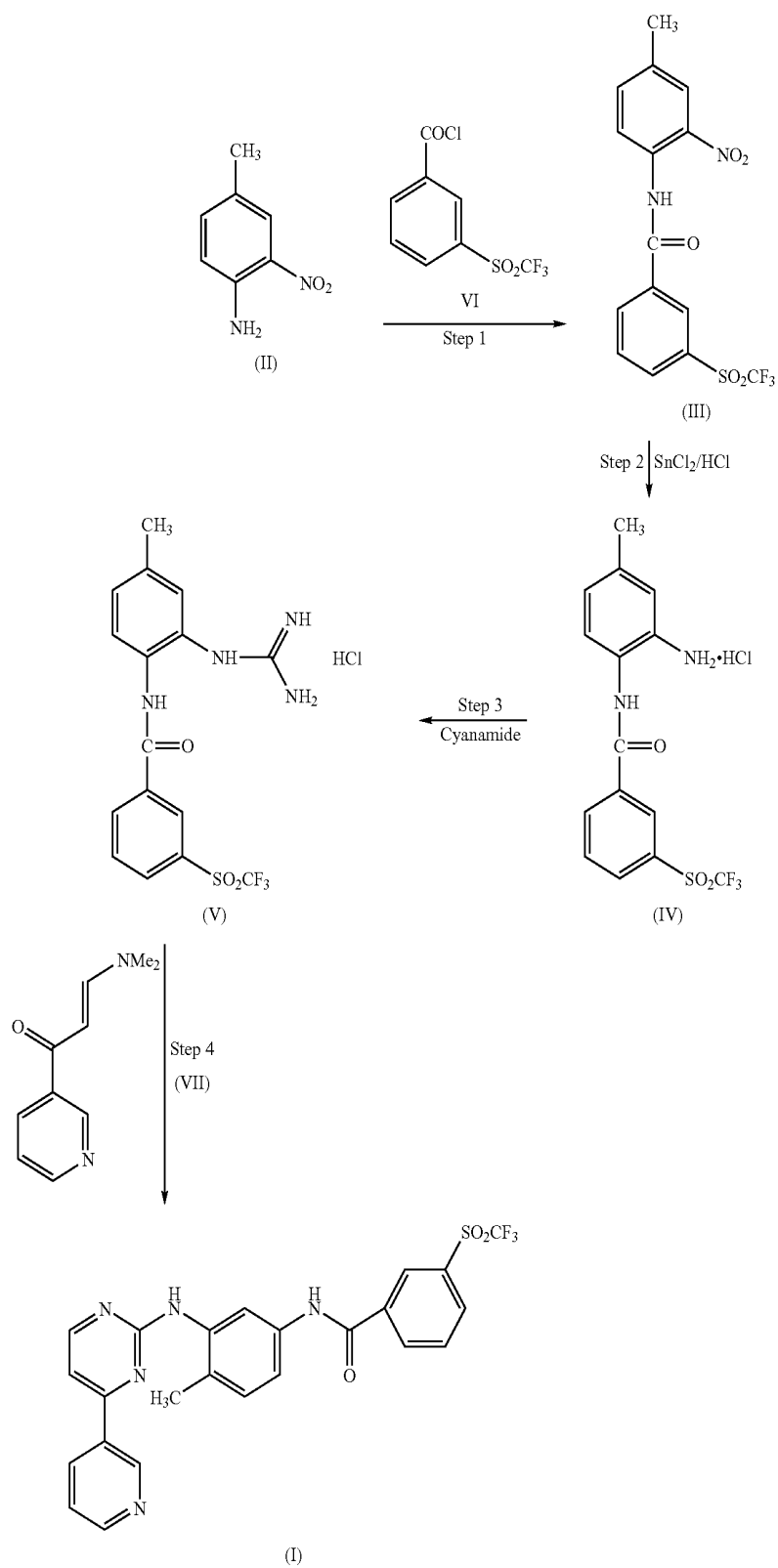


or preparing it by conventional methods;

(ii) Condensing N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of the formula (XVII) with trifluoro methyl aroyl chlorides of formula (XII) to yield a compound of formula (I) where Y, n, and X are as defined above.

[0085] A reaction scheme for the preparation of an embodiment of the compound of formula (I) according to the present invention is shown in scheme 2.

SCHEME 2



[0086] In an embodiment of the reaction of Scheme 2, in step 1, the alkali can be sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, for example, potassium hydroxide. This reaction can be conducted in a chlorinated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride or chloroform, for example, chloroform. The temperature can be in the range about 30 to about 40° C.

[0087] In an embodiment, the reduction in step 2 can be effected by employing 6 moles of stannous chloride in conc. HCl medium. In an embodiment, the solvent used in step 3 can be n-butanol. In an embodiment, step 4 of the scheme 2 can be carried out employing sodium hydroxide in the presence of n-butanol.

Crystalline Forms of the Compound of the Present Invention

[0088] Table 1 shows 2 θ values and intensities of the Form-I crystal form of the compound of formula I from the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of FIG. 1.

(Form-I)		
Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
6.793	13.00131	13.9
9.823	8.99680	3.9
11.106	7.96069	54.2
13.267	6.66829	48.5
16.386	5.40523	7.0
17.941	4.94015	11.3
18.997	4.66785	13.0
19.778	4.48530	50.5
21.894	4.05635	100.0
22.396	3.96650	20.5
23.469	3.78750	19.7
24.466	3.63545	32.4
24.939	3.56759	52.6
25.525	3.48695	14.6
26.968	3.30351	10.3
28.777	3.09991	22.0
30.545	2.92436	14.8
33.011	2.71129	11.0

[0089] Table 2 shows 2 θ values and intensities of the Form-II crystal form of the compound of formula I from the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of FIG. 2.

(Form-II)		
Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
6.500	13.58651	12.2
10.816	8.17295	100.0
12.094	7.31197	3.4
12.988	6.81061	49.7
16.120	5.49381	6.0
17.669	5.01562	10.9
19.521	4.54367	41.7
21.675	4.09687	39.9
22.083	4.02198	17.1
23.230	3.82602	21.9
24.264	3.66523	17.8
24.639	3.61023	8.5
28.460	3.13371	4.8
29.328	3.04290	2.3
30.256	2.95165	4.1
32.746	2.73261	3.5
34.035	2.63201	3.1
35.590	2.52050	1.5
39.660	2.27072	1.9

TABLE 2-continued

(Form-II)		
Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
42.123	2.14346	2.5
44.193	2.04777	1.7

[0090] Table 3 shows 2 θ values and intensities of the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I from the X-ray diffraction (XRD) diagram of FIG. 3.

TABLE 3

(Form-III)		
Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9

[0091] The Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I is characterized by needle-shaped crystals. The Form-I and Form-III crystal forms of the compound of formula I are characterized by non-needle shaped crystals

[0092] The Form-I and Form-II crystal forms of the compound of formula I are metastable at room temperature. However, the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I is the thermodynamically stable form at room temperature. This is indicative of the greater stability of the Form-III crystal form.

[0093] Accordingly, in an embodiment the present invention provides a Form-III crystalline form of the compound of formula I which is stable at room temperature and even at higher temperatures (e.g., 120° C.) and accelerated stress conditions, and having the characteristics given in Table 3 (above).

[0094] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I which is stable and has the characteristics given in Table 3.

[0095] Table 4 shows the heat stability of Form-III crystal form at temperatures of 110-140° C. The Form-III was shown to be non-metastable and stable when heated at 130° C. for 6 hours.

[0096] Pure Form-III crystal form (1 gm) prepared by the present process was placed in a boiling tube and heated gradually in oil bath. Then the substance was examined by XRPD. The results are tabulated in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Polymorph content* before heating	Temperature	Time of heating (hours)	Polymorph form detected* after heating
Form-III	110° C.	6	Form-III
Form-III	120° C.	6	Form-III
Form-III	130° C.	6	Form-III

*The presence of form-I and Form-II was below the detection level in these examples.

[0097] This data demonstrates that the Form-III crystal form was not metastable. The Form-III crystal form was stable to heat even at 130° C. for 6 hours.

[0098] Table 5 shows the stability of Form-III crystal form under accelerated stress conditions (45±2° C., 75±5% RH, 6 months) in the bulk and capsule formulation.

TABLE 5

Stability of Form-III crystal form in bulk and formulated capsule		
Polymorph content* of Formula I in formulated capsule	Polymorph content* of bulk compound of formula I	Duration of storage (months) at 40 ± 2° C./75 ± 5% RH
Polymorph form detected	Polymorph form detected	
Form-III	Form-III	0 Month
Form-III	Form-III	1 Month
Form-III	Form-III	2 Months
Form-III	Form-III	3 Months
Form-III	Form-III	6 Months

*The presence of form-I and form-II was below the detection level in these examples.

[0099] This data demonstrates that form-III is not converted to other forms over a time period. The stability of form III in bulk and in the formulated capsule was thus established.

[0100] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition useful for the tumor therapy containing the stable Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0101] The dosage form of the formulation containing the stable Form-III crystal form, which can be prepared by the process of the present invention, for example, an oral dosage form, may be a capsule containing the composition, e.g., a powdered or granulated solid composition, within either a hard or soft shell. The shell may be made from gelatin that optionally contains a plasticizer, such as glycerin or sorbitol, and an opacifying agent or colorant.

[0102] Methods known in the art may be used to prepare the pharmaceutical composition containing Form-III crystal form in the form of capsules. The excipients which may be employed include micro crystalline cellulose, poloxamer 407, crospovidone XL, Aerosil, SLS, magnesium stearate, or mixture thereof.

[0103] Table-6 shows suitable amounts of active ingredients and excipients (weight %) for the present pharmaceutical formulations.

TABLE 6

An embodiment of a pharmaceutical composition containing the Form-III crystal form		
S. No.	Material	composition (w/w) mg/capsule
1.	Compound of Formula I, Form-III	25.0
2.	Micro crystalline cellulose	8.0
3.	Poloxamer 407	12.5
4.	Crospovidone XL	12.5
5.	Magnesium stearate	0.5
6.	SLS	4.0
7.	Aerosil	0.25

[0104] In an embodiment, the invention relates to a particular, essentially pure Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I). The term “essentially pure” is understood in the context of the present invention to mean that about 90 to 100 wt-%, about 95 to 100 wt-%, or, for example, about 99 to 100 wt-% of the crystals of formula I are present in the crystal form according to the invention, e.g., the Form-III crystal form.

[0105] In the context of stating that the Form-III crystal form of formula I exhibits an X-ray diffraction diagram essentially as in FIG. 3, the term “essentially” means that at least the major lines of the diagram depicted in FIG. 3, i.e. those having a relative line intensity of more than 10%, especially more than 20%, as compared to the most intense line in the diagram, are present.

[0106] The crystal forms have the following properties:

[0107] The melting point in the DSC thermogram of the Form-III crystal form is 246.7° C. The melting point in the DSC thermogram of the Form-I crystal form is 234° C. and Form-II crystal form is 240.47° C., 249.2° C. (peak).

[0108] The X-ray diffraction diagrams also show other marked differences. In an embodiment, the essentially pure Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I shows the X-ray diffraction diagram indicated in FIG. 3.

[0109] In an embodiment, the invention relates to the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I which is characterized by the presence of crystals displaying the form shown in FIG. 9, for example, the Form-III crystal form in essentially pure form.

[0110] In an embodiment, the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I has a melting point of higher than 240° C., e.g., between 245 and 250° C.

[0111] The (for example, essentially pure) Form-III crystal form is obtainable by the following method: Treating another crystal form, e.g., the Form-I or Form-II crystal form, of the compound of formula I, with a suitable polar solvent, e.g., N,N-di-lower alkyl-lower alkanecarboxamide, such as N,N-dimethylformamide or N,N-dimethylacetamide, or, e.g., an aliphatic carboxylic acid such as acetic acid, or a mixture of the above with a ketone, such as acetone, or a hydrophobic hydrocarbon, e.g., toluene or hexane, or a mixture thereof, at a suitable temperature.

[0112] In an embodiment, the compound of formula I is treated with a mixture of dimethyl formamide and acetone followed by treatment in acetone. In an embodiment, the compound of formula I is treated with a mixture of dimethyl

formamide and hexane followed by treatment in hexane. In an embodiment, the compound of formula I is treated with a mixture of dimethyl formamide and toluene followed by treatment in toluene. In an embodiment, the compound of formula I is treated one or more times with acetic acid. In this context, treating or treatment refers to heating, cooling, refluxing, washing, suspending, or the like in the solvent or mixture of solvents. These embodiments each yield the Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I.

[0113] In certain embodiments, the present method of producing the Form-III crystal form of does not include treating another crystal form of the compound of formula I with chloroform, methanol, dichloromethane, ether (e.g., diethyl ether), water, ethyl acetate, or mixture thereof. In certain embodiments, the Form-III crystal form was not produced by treating another crystal form of the compound of formula I with chloroform, methanol, dichloromethane, ether (e.g., diethyl ether), water, ethyl acetate, or mixture thereof.

[0114] Form-III crystal form of the compound of formula I as well as other forms possess useful pharmacological properties and may, for example, be used as anti-tumour agents.

Embodiments of Methods Employing the Present Compound of Formula I

[0115] In an embodiment, the present phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula (I) defined or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt has an IC₅₀ against cell proliferation of about 0.1 to about 10.0 nM.

[0116] In an embodiment, the present phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula (I) defined or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt is useful for the treatment of CML.

[0117] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition containing a phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0118] In an embodiment, the present invention provides an intermediate useful for the preparation of the present compound of formula I.

[0119] In certain embodiments, the present compounds of formula (I) inhibit Bcr-abl kinase. Such inhibitors are useful for the treatment of Bcr-abl positive cancer and tumor diseases, such as leukemias (especially Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, where especially apoptotic mechanisms of action are found).

Embodiments of Compounds and Compositions

[0120] In an embodiment, the trifluoro methyl group in the compound of formula (I) is bonded to the phenyl/pyridinyl at position 3. In an embodiment, when two such groups are present, they are bonded at positions 3 and 5.

[0121] In an embodiment of the compound of formula (I), R is methyl and the trifluoromethyl group is present at position 3 of the phenyl/pyridinyl ring (n=1, Series-A, Series-B). In an embodiment of the compound of formula (I), R is methyl and trifluoromethyl groups are present at positions 3 and 5 of the phenyl/pyridinyl ring (n=2, Series A). In an embodiment of the compound of formula (I), the ring is a phenyl ring (n=1 and 2, Series-A).

[0122] The compounds of formula (I) form pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The salt can include: an inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid; a suitable organic carboxylic or sulfonic acids, for example, aliphatic mono- or dicarboxylic acids, such as trifluoro acetic

acid acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, hydroxymaleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, or oxalic acid, an amino acid (e.g., arginine or lysine), an aromatic carboxylic acid (e.g., benzoic acid, 2-phenoxy benzoic acid, 2-acetoxy benzoic acid, or salicylic acid), an aromatic aliphatic carboxylic acids (e.g., nicotinic acid), an aliphatic sulfonic acids (e.g., methane sulfonic acid) or an aromatic sulfonic acid (e.g., benzene and 4-toluene sulfonic acids). In an embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is nontoxic.

[0123] The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions including an effective amount, especially an amount effective in the prevention or therapy of one of the abovementioned diseases, of the active ingredient together with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that are suitable for topical, enteral, for example oral or rectal, or parental administration, and may be inorganic or organic, solid or liquid. In addition to the active ingredient(s), the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may contain one or more excipients or adjuvants. Selection of excipients and the amounts to use may be readily determined by formulation scientist based upon experience and consideration of standard procedures and reference works in the field.

[0124] Diluents increase the bulk of a solid pharmaceutical composition, and may make a pharmaceutical dosage form containing the composition easier for the patient and care giver to handle. Diluents for solid compositions include, for example, microcrystalline cellulose (e.g. Avicel®), microfine cellulose, lactose, starch, pregelatinized starch, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, sugar, dextrates, dextrin, dextrose, dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, tribasic calcium phosphate, kaolin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, maltodextrin, mannitol, polymethacrylates (e.g. Eudragit®), potassium chloride, powdered cellulose, sodium chloride, sorbitol and talc.

[0125] Solid pharmaceutical compositions that are compacted into a dosage form, such as capsules may include excipients whose functions include helping to bind the active ingredient and other excipients together after compression. Binders for solid pharmaceutical compositions include acacia, alginic acid, carbomer (e.g. carbopol), carboxymethylcellulose sodium, dextrin, ethyl cellulose, gelatin, guar gum, hydrogenated vegetable oil, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose (e.g. Klucel®), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (e.g. Methocel®), liquid glucose, magnesium aluminum silicate, maltodextrin, methylcellulose, polymethacrylates, povidone (e.g. Kollidon®, Plasdone®), pregelatinized starch, sodium alginate and starch.

[0126] The dissolution rate of a compacted solid pharmaceutical composition in the patient's stomach may be increased by the addition of a disintegrant to the composition. Disintegrants include alginic acid, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, carboxymethylcellulose sodium (e.g. Ac-Di-Sol®, Primellose®), colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidone (e.g. Kollidon®, Polyplasdone®), guar gum, magnesium aluminum silicate, methyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, polacrillin potassium, powdered cellulose, pregelatinized starch, sodium alginate, sodium starch glycolate (e.g. Explotab®) and starch.

[0127] Glidants can be added to improve the flowability of a non-compacted solid composition and to improve the accuracy of dosing. Excipients that may function as glidants include colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium trisilicate, powdered cellulose, starch, talc and tribasic calcium phosphate.

[0128] When a dosage form such as a capsule is made by the compaction of a powdered composition, the composition is subjected to pressure from a punch and dye. Some excipients and active ingredients have a tendency to adhere to the surfaces of the punch and dye, which can cause the product to have pitting and other surface irregularities. A lubricant can be added to the composition to reduce adhesion and ease the release of the product from the dye. Lubricants include magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl palmitostearate, hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil, mineral oil, polyethylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearic acid, talc and zinc stearate.

[0129] Flavoring agents and flavor enhancers make the dosage form more palatable to the patient. Common flavoring agents and flavor enhancers for pharmaceutical products that may be included in the composition of the present invention include maltol, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, menthol, citric acid, fumaric acid, ethyl maltol, and tartaric acid.

[0130] Solid compositions may also be dyed using any pharmaceutically acceptable colorant to improve their appearance and/or facilitate patient identification.

[0131] The disclosures of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/714,565, filed Mar. 5, 2007 (U.S. Publication No. US 2007/0232633, published on Oct. 4, 2007) and of PCT Application No. PCT/IN 2005/000243, filed Jul. 19, 2005 (PCT Publication No. WO2006/027795, published on Mar. 16, 2006) are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

[0132] Embodiments of the present invention are described in the examples given below, which are provided to illustrate the invention only and therefore they should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

[0133] The bio-efficacy and activity of the compounds of this invention have been compared with the approved drugs like Imatinib mesylate and Dasatinib to serve as positive controls in this study. 'Imatinib mesylate' has been abbreviated as referred to as 'Imatinib' in this study.

General Note

[0134] An embodiment of the compound of this invention of formula I (indicated by development code AN-019) is found to exhibit useful anti-tumor activity superior to some of the existing approved drugs of this class. This compound is found to exhibit in three distinct polymorphic forms I, II and III as discussed above. Although all the forms exhibit valuable pharmacological properties and may be used as anti-tumor agents Form III was chosen for the biological activity evaluation based on its thermodynamic stability.

[0135] A compound of this invention of formula I (indicated by development code (AN-024)) was found to exhibit effective anti-proliferative (e.g., anti-tumor) activity. This anti-proliferative activity is superior to some of the existing approved drugs of this class.

[0136] The bio-efficacy and activity of the compounds of this invention have been compared with the approved drugs like Imatinib mesylate and Dasatinib to serve as positive controls in this study. 'Imatinib mesylate' has been abbreviated and referred to as 'Imatinib' in this study.

Example 1

Establishment of Anti-CML Activity of AN-019 in Nude Mice Implanted with k562 Cells (FIGS. 10A and 10B)

[0137] To determine anti-CML activity of compounds of this invention K562 cells were obtained from ATCC and nude

mice were implanted with these cells. As control, Imatinib was used at the same concentration per kg body weight for comparison. Drug treatment was initiated 15 days post implantation and for 48 days with daily ip injections of 10 mg/kg. Blood was drawn from the tail vein every 6th day, percent K562 cells determined and percent leukemia growth index (LGI) calculated.

[0138] AN019-treated mice showed a steady decline in LGI after initiation of drug treatment. LGI for Imatinib-treated mice also showed a decline but significantly lagged AN019 treated mice. Forty-eight days after continuous ip injections, AN019-treated mice were comparable to normal control mice, and Imatinib-treated mice showed an LGI of 20 ± 5 when compared to controls. Spleen immunohistochemistry for Crk protein revealed localization of K562 cells in the spleen in control mice. AN019-treated mice showed basal levels of Crk expression, whereas Imatinib treated mice showed few colonies with low to undetectable expression levels of Crk.

Methods

K562 Implantation

[0139] Nude mice (nu/nu) were implanted with K562 cells (1×10^6) via tail vein. Four mice were used per group and divided into 4 groups. Three groups were implanted with K562 cells and one group was used as normal controls. Group 2 was inoculated with K562 cells and served as untreated positive controls. Two other groups implanted with K562 cells were treated with either Imatinib, AN019, or AN024. IP injection of AN019, AN024 and Imatinib

[0140] K562 implanted mice were treated with either Imatinib, AN019, or AN024 (10 mg/Kg body wt) via intraperitoneal injections. Stock solutions of Imatinib and AN019 were made at a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ in DMSO. Mice were injected via an intraperitoneal route at the above-mentioned dosage. Average weight of nude mice was determined to be 30 ± 3 g, and the dosage per mouse was calculated to be 300 ± 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$. Three micro liters of the stock solutions was diluted to 100 μl with sterile water just prior to ip injections. Ip injections were carried out daily from day 15 post implantation to day 48 with a total of 33 injections.

Determination of Leukemia Growth Index (LGI)

[0141] Leukemia growth index was determined using the formula $\text{LGI (\%)} = (V_c - V_t) / V_c \times 100\%$. V_c is mean blast cell number (K562) per ml of blood in control animals at a certain time of measurement, and V_t is mean blast cell number per ml of blood in test animals at a certain time of measurement. Blood was drawn from the mice (treated and untreated) on the sixth day post-K562 cell implantation and followed by an every six-day interval for 48 days. Blood was drawn via the tail vein. Quantitative analysis of LGI was graphically represented.

Immunocytochemistry

[0142] Control mice were sacrificed on day 42 when secondary leukemia symptoms were observed, such as abdominal swelling and lack of circulation in the peripherals causing loss of digits with red spots under the skin surface. Spleen and any secondary tumors were harvested, fixed in formaldehyde and paraffin embedded as per standard protocols. Paraffin section were obtained and processed for immunocytochem-

istry. The rehydrated sections were treated with 0.3% H₂O₂ to inactivate any native peroxidases prior to immuno-probing. The sections were blocked with filter sterilized (0.22 µm) 1% BSA-PBS at room temperature for 1 h. Following blocking, the sections were immuno-probed with a human specific anti-Crk monoclonal primary antibody raised in rabbit against a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the SH2 domain, near the N-term of human CrkL protein (Abcam, Cambridge, Mass., USA) in 1% BSA-PBS overnight. Secondary antibody (anti-rabbit) conjugated to HRP was used to detect the presence of primary antibody. The sections were briefly rinsed three times in PBS solution after immuno-probing with secondary antibody, and DAB HRP substrate was added per manufacture's instructions (Sigma St Louis Mo. USA). The reaction was allowed to proceed until sharp contrast between positive and negative controls was observed. For negative controls primary antibody were eliminated. Leukemic mice spleen served as positive controls.

Results

[0143] Intraperitoneal injections of AN019 caused regression of leukemia in nude mice. Blood smears taken every sixth day post-implantation indicated an increase in LGI in controls when compared to untreated mice. Tail vein drawn blood smears revealed an increase in LGI in controls and a progressive decrease in LGI in Imatinib- and AN019-treated mice (FIG. 10A). From the fifteenth day post-implantation, mice were given intraperitoneal injections of AN019 or Imatinib at a dosage of 10 mg/kg body weight. Imatinib-treated mice lagged AN019-treated mice at every data point. On day 48 LGI of Imatinib-treated mice was determined to be 20±5, whereas LGI of AN019-treated mice was found to be 10±2 with an almost normal cell count (FIG. 10B).

Example 2

AN019 Injections of Nude Mice Implanted with K562 Cells did not Show Splenic Enlargement and No Crk Expression (FIG. 11)

[0144] Nude mice implanted with K562 cells were treated with Imatinib or AN019 via ip injections. Mice were sacrificed after a decrease in LGI was observed and spleen harvested. Splenic enlargement was observed by gross observation and it was determined that control mice showed enlarged spleen indicative of K562 cellular localization. AN019-treated cells did not show any splenic enlargement whereas Imatinib-treated mice showed slight splenic enlargement (FIG. 11). Paraffin sections of spleen immuno-probed for the presence of Crk protein showed strong localization of Crk expression accompanied with increased cellular density indicative of K562 localization in control mice. Mice treated with AN019 showed only basal level expression of Crk expression comparable to negative control. Mice treated with Imatinib indicated localized expression regions of Crk expression, indicative of K562 cells in the spleen. Control mice also developed random subcutaneous tumors showing Crk expression, indicative of the presence of K562 cells.

[0145] From these results it is evident that AN019 treatment caused the regression of LGI in nude mice. Imatinib-treated mice also showed significant reduction in LGI but lagged AN019-treated mice. Both AN019- and Imatinib-treated mice showed no abnormal physiological, phenotypic or behavioral abnormality. Control mice showed the presence of

random subcutaneous tumors with loss of digits accompanied with reddish spots under the skin and a slight enlargement of the abdomen. From these results, it is evident that AN019 provides a promising therapeutic drug for the treatment of leukemia.

Example 3

In Vivo Studies Using Baf3 Imatinib Resistant Murine CML Cell Lines

[0146] To determine the in vivo anti-leukemic activity of AN019 and AN024, nude mice were implanted intraperitoneally with Baf3 murine leukemia cells (Wt, T315I, M351T and E225K), and 15 days after implantation the mice were treated with Imatinib (10 mg/kg), AN019 (20 mg/kg) and AN024 (20 mg/kg) by oral gavage or ip injections. Blood smears were obtained via the tail vein or via the femoral vein every 6th day and blast cells counted and graphically represented.

[0147] Blood smears of Baf3Wt implanted mice treated with Imatinib (10 mg/kg), AN019 (20 mg/kg) or AN024 (20 mg/kg) were similar to normal controls after 42 days.

[0148] Blood smears of Baf3T315I implanted mice treated with Imatinib (10 mg/kg), AN019 (20 mg/kg) or AN024 (20 mg/kg) showed a significant decrease in blast cell count in AN024 and AN019 treated mice. Mice treated with oral dosage of Imatinib did not show a decrease in blast cell count and were similar to untreated controls and Baf3M351T implanted mice.

[0149] Mice implanted with Baf3E225K also behaved similarly to Baf3M351T and Baf3T315I implanted mice.

[0150] Nude mice were implanted with Baf3 mutant cells Wt, E225K, T315I, and M351T were treated with Imatinib, AN019 and AN024 (orally and ip). Briefly, mice were treated with Imatinib (10 mg/kg), AN019 (20 mg/kg) and AN024 (20 mg/kg) by oral gavage or ip injections 15 days post-implantation. Abdominal swelling and decrease in activity was monitored daily, blood smear taken via the tail vein or the femoral vein every 6th day and H&E stained as per standard protocols. 42 days after implantation, mice were sacrificed and spleens harvested. Splenic enlargement was determined and correlated with blood smear blast cell count.

Results

Microscopic Determination of Blast Cell Count

[0151] Blood from tail vein or the femoral vein was taken every 6th day from Baf3 cell implanted mice until day 42. On the 15th day post-implantation, the mice were given treatments with Imatinib, AN019 and AN024 (orally and ip) as described earlier. It was observed that in Baf3Wt implanted mice, progressive decrease in blast cell count was observed in all treatment conditions. Baf3M351T, T315I and E225K did not respond well to Imatinib treatments. Oral administration of Imatinib had no significant effect in Baf3M351T, T315I and E225K implanted mice. Overall intraperitoneal treatments AN024 and AN019 were significantly better at decreasing blast cell count in all Baf3 implanted mice.

[0152] AN019 treatment in Baf3Wt implanted mice induced a complete regression of leukemic blast cells and was comparable to untreated controls. Intraperitoneal treatments were superior to oral treatments. AN019 treatment in Baf3 M351T, T315I and E225K implanted mice showed a significant decrease in blast cell count and was comparable to 12th

day post-implant in ip-treated mice at day 42; ip-treated mice showed greater regression of blast cells than oral treated mice. AN024 treatment in Baf3 M351T, T315I and E225K implanted mice showed a significant decrease in blast cell count and was superior to AN019 treatment at day 42; ip-treated mice showed greater regression of blast cells than orally treated mice.

Example 4

Response of Nude Mice Implanted with k562 Normal/luc Human Leukemic Cells with Low Dose of AN024, AN019 and Imatinib (FIGS. 12 & 13)

Oral Administration of AN019, AN024 and Imatinib

[0153]

mg/kg	K562 luc			K562 normal		
	AN024	AN019	Imatinib	AN024	AN019	Imatinib
1	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	5	5	5	5	5	5
20	5	5	5	5	5	5

Total = 120 animals

[0154] Drugs were administered by oral gavage as previously suggested (2% gum acacia and 2% SLS in an aqueous suspension).

[0155] Nude mice (nu/nu) were implanted with K562 cells (1×10⁶) normal/luc via tail vein. Five mice were used per group and divided into 24 groups+2 control. All groups were implanted with K562 normal/luc cells. Of the 24 groups, 12 were used for luciferase studies whereas the other 12 were used for blood smear count studies.

Oral Administration of AN019, AN024 and Imatinib

[0156] Drugs were administered by oral gavage (2% gum acacia and 2% SLS in an aqueous suspension).

Results

[0157] Oral administration of AN019 (1, 5, 10 and 20 mg/kg) in nude mice implanted with K562 luc human leukemia cells resulted in leukemia regression at higher concentrations. AN019 concentration at 1 mg/kg did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 5 mg/kg caused fixation of leukemia cells at constant expression levels, and 10 and 20 mg/kg concentrations caused a decrease in luciferase expression (FIG. 12). Oral administration of Imatinib (1, 5, 10 and 20 mg/kg) in nude mice implanted with K562 luc human leukemia cells resulted in leukemia regression at higher concentrations. Imatinib administration at 1 mg/kg concentration did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg did show a retardation of luciferase expression (FIG. 13).

[0158] The study shows the superiority of AN-019 over Imatinib in leukemic regression, particularly after 24 days of treatment.

[0159] Oral administration of AN024 (1, 5, 10 and 20 mg/kg) in nude mice implanted with K562 luc human leukemia cells resulted in leukemia regression at higher concentrations. AN024 concentration at 1 mg/kg did not induce a decrease in luciferase expression, whereas 5 mg/kg, 10

mg/kg, and 20 mg/kg concentrations caused a decrease in luciferase expression. Leukemia regression was very pronounced in the animals treated with AN-024 and better than Imatinib. These results are illustrated in FIGS. 30 and 31.

Example 5

Determination of Drug Effectiveness (D_e) and Drug Temporal Penetration Determination of Drug Effectiveness (D_e)

[0160] Drug effectiveness was determined using the equation, D_e=

$$\left[\frac{\sum_{\text{alive}}}{\sum_{\text{luc}}} - \frac{\sum_{\text{c}}^{\text{alive}}}{\sum_{\text{luc}}^{\text{c}}} \right] \div \sum_{\text{c-initial}}^{\text{alive}} \times 100$$

Where:

[0161] $\sum_{\text{alive}}$ =total number of mice alive per concentration at the end of experiment times photon count, $\sum_{\text{luc}}$ =total number of mice alive showing luciferase expression per concentration at end of experiment and c represents control untreated animals times photon count and $\sum_{\text{c-initial}}$ represents the initial number of animals in control at start of experiment times photon count. The results were represented graphically as percent drug effectiveness (Table 7).

Results

[0162] Table 7 shows the drug effectiveness at various concentrations of Imatinib, AN019 and AN024 as determined from the in vivo studies. From Table 7 it is evident that AN019 behaved in a dose dependent manner, whereas Imatinib and AN024 do not, and were effective at low concentrations.

TABLE 7

Drug	5 mg/kg	10 mg/kg	20 mg/kg	40 mg/kg
Imatinib D _e	10.00	32.00	13.33	8.00
AN019 D _e	25.82	78.20	83.40	85.20
AN024 D _e	30.00	85.00	87.00	90.00

Determination of Drug Temporal Penetrance (T_p)

[0163] The temporal penetrance was calculated applying the following equation, T_p=

$$\frac{\left(\frac{P}{n} \right)_a - \left(\frac{P}{n} \right)_{\text{ter}}}{\left(\frac{P}{n} \right)_a - \left(\frac{P}{n} \right)_b}$$

Where:

[0164] P=photon counts at day 'a', day 'ter', or day 'b' where 'a' is the day when drug treatment was stopped and 'ter' is the day when the experiment was terminated and 'b' is the day where P is minimum after day a but before day 'ter'. n=number of animals alive when P was measured.

[0165] The larger the value indicates greater effectiveness of the drug after stopping drug treatment, i.e. the penetrance of the drug over time.

Results

[0166] To determine the temporal penetrance of AN019, AN024 and Imatinib, nude mice were implanted with K562luc cells. The animals were imaged at 6 day intervals post transplantation. Drug treatment (AN019 20 mg/kg, AN024 20 mg/kg and Imatinib 10 mg/kg) was initiated 15 days post implantation by daily ip injections. Drug treatment was stopped on day 35 and animals were imaged till day 45, and calculated as described in methods.

[0167] By applying the equation for temporal penetrance, T_p values were determined as:

[0168] AN019=2.0

[0169] AN024=2.4

[0170] Imatinib=0.8

These values of T_p indicate that AN024 had activity over untreated controls and fared better than AN019 for activity over time after withdrawal of drug treatment.

Example 6

Effect of Dasatinib on Baf3 Implanted Nude Mice when Compared to AN024, AN019 and Imatinib (FIGS. 14A, 14B, and 14C)

[0171] Example 3 demonstrated the effectiveness of AN024 and AN019 in the treatment of leukemia when compared to Imatinib by using Baf3 (wt, T315I, M351T and E255K) mutant cell lines. Here, we have used Dasatinib as a control drug to determine the response of Baf3 mutant cells to treatment when compared to AN019, AN024 and Imatinib.

Method

[0172] The experimental layout is given in the tabular form as follows:

	Treatment	cell line implanted			
		Wt	T315I	M351T	E255K
Controls	oral	5	5	5	5
(previously done)	ip	5	5	5	5
Dasatinib (10 mg/kg)					

[0173] Nude mice were intraperitoneally implanted with Baf3 mutant cells (wt, T315I, M351T or E255K). 15 days following implantation, the mice were treated either orally or intraperitoneally with 10 mg/kg Dasatinib for 27 days. Blood was drawn from the femoral vein or tail vein every 6th day and blast cell count determined and graphically represented.

Results

[0174] On the 6th day, blood smears of nude mice implanted with Baf3 mutant cells (wt, T315I, M351T or E255K) showed normal blast cell count, and blast cell count progressively increased as observed on day 12. Dasatinib treatment was started on day 15 post implantation. Dasatinib treatments fared no better than Imatinib. On day 42, the termination of the experiment, mice implanted with wt cells showed signifi-

cant response to Dasatinib, indicating that ip treatments were superior to oral. Mice implanted with T315I and M351T cells behaved similar to controls with no significant decrease in blast cell count. Mice implanted with E255K fared only a little better than T315I implanted cells in response to Dasatinib treatment. Overall Dasatinib treatment only caused retardation in leukemic progress with no significant curative effect.

[0175] Blast cell count was significantly lower in the group treated with AN019. These results are illustrated in FIGS. 14A, 14B, and 14C.

[0176] Blast cell count was much lower in the group treated with AN-024. These results are illustrated in FIGS. 32, 32, and 33.

Example 7

In Vitro Studies on Glioma and Breast Cell Lines (FIGS. 15-18)

Material and Methods

[0177] To determine the effect of AN019, AN024 and Temozolomide with or without radiation on glioma and breast cancer cells, cells were treated at the specified doses and determined invasion, angiogenesis and changes in certain signaling molecules.

Matrigel Invasion Assay

[0178] The in vitro invasiveness of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds were assessed using a modified Boyden chamber assay. Cells were treated with these compounds for 48 h. 1×10^6 cells were suspended in 600 μ l of serum-free medium supplemented with 0.2% BSA and placed in the upper compartment of the transwell chambers (Corning Costar Fischer Scientific Cat #07-200-158, Pittsburgh Pa.) coated with Matrigel (0.7 mg/ml). The lower compartment of the chamber was filled with 200 μ l of serum medium and the cells were allowed to migrate for 24 h. After incubation, the cells were fixed and stained with Hema-3 and quantified as previously described (Mohanam et al. 1993). The migrated cells were imaged microscopically to determine the reduction in invasiveness induced by the compounds of this invention.

Angiogenic Assay

[0179] The in vitro angiogenesis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds were determined as follows, cells (2×10^4 /well) were seeded in 8-well chamber slides and were treated with various concentrations of test compounds. After a 24 h incubation period, the conditioned media was removed and added to a 4×10^4 human dermal endothelial cell (monolayer in 8-well chamber slides) and the human dermal endothelial cells were allowed to grow for 72 h. Cells were then fixed in 3.7% formaldehyde and stained with H&E and photographed.

Western Blot Analysis

[0180] Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds were assessed as per standard protocols. Cells were treated with AN019, AN024 or Temozolomide at the specified concentra-

tions. 24 h after treatment, cells were collected and cell lysates extracted. Equal quantities of proteins were fractionated by SDS-PAGE. The fractionated proteins were blotted on to nylon membranes and immunoprobed for AKT, ERK and PI3k. Breast cancer cell protein isolates were additionally immunoprobed for EGFR, ErbB1, ErbB2 and ErbB3.

Results

Matrigel Invasion Assay

[0181] The in vitro invasiveness of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds were assessed using a modified Boyden chamber assay. Cells were treated with these compounds for 48 h. Table 2 shows the results from the studies of in vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds, with and without radiation.

[0182] Change in the invasiveness of various cell lines is given in Table 8. From the invasion assay it is evident that AN019 and AN024 were the most effective at inhibiting invasion in a majority of the cells, both with and without radiation.

TABLE 8

Cell line	Drug	-Radiation % Invasion	+Radiation % Invasion	±Change in invasion after radiation
ZR-71	Temozolomide	70%	65%	-5%
	AN024	48%	45%	-3%
	AN019	33%	19%	-14%
MDA-MB-231	Temozolomide	62%	49%	-13%
	AN024	43%	47%	+4%
	AN019	45%	15%	-30%
4910	Temozolomide	95%	73%	-22%
	AN024	56%	39%	-17%
	AN019	42%	15%	-27%
5310	Temozolomide	50%	63%	+13%
	AN024	27%	32%	+5%
	AN019	5%	6%	+1%
U87	Temozolomide	90%	93%	+3%
	AN024	53%	29%	-24%
	AN019	18%	18%	0%

[0183] FIGS. 15 and 16 illustrate the results of the in vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-019, with and without radiation.

[0184] FIG. 24 illustrates the results of the in vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0185] FIG. 25 illustrates the results of the in vitro matrigel invasion assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

Angiogenic Assay

[0186] From the angiogenesis assay experiments it is observed that AN019 was the most effective at inhibiting angiogenesis.

[0187] Temozolomide treatment caused complete inhibition of angiogenesis in ZR-71 cells, whereas in MDA-MB-231 cells only a slight inhibition was observed in control condition with an increase in inhibition after radiation. Glioma xenograft cells 4910 showed significant inhibition of angiogenesis both with and without radiation. In the case of 5310 cells inhibition of angiogenesis was seen in control conditions, whereas angiogenesis was promoted after radiation treatment. U87 glioma cells showed similar inhibition patterns both with and without radiation.

[0188] AN024 treatment caused complete inhibition of angiogenesis in ZR-71 cells, whereas in MDA-MB-231 cells only a slight inhibition was observed in control and radiation treatments. Glioma xenograft cells 4910 showed significant inhibition of angiogenesis both with and without radiation. In the case of 5310 cells inhibition of angiogenesis was seen in control conditions, whereas angiogenesis further inhibited after radiation treatment. U87 glioma cells showed significant retardation in angiogenesis with an increase in inhibition after radiation.

[0189] AN019 treatment caused complete inhibition of angiogenesis in ZR-71 cells, whereas in MDA-MB-231 cells a slight inhibition was observed in both control and radiation treatments. Glioma xenograft cells 4910 showed inhibition of angiogenesis similar to MDA-MB-231 cells with an increase in angiogenic inhibition after radiation. In the case of 5310 cells inhibition of angiogenesis was greater in control conditions than after radiation treatment. U87 glioma cells showed similar significant retardation in angiogenesis both with and without radiation.

[0190] FIG. 17 illustrates results obtained from the in vitro angiogenic assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-019, with and without radiation.

[0191] FIG. 26 illustrates results obtained from the in vitro angiogenic assay of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

Western Blot Analysis

[0192] Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of compounds of this invention revealed that U87 cells did not show significant change in AKT or PI3k levels both with and without radiation, whereas a slight decrease in ERK levels was observed in AN024 treated cells and decrease was enhanced after radiation. 4910 cells behaved similar to U87 cells with a decrease in AKT levels in after AN024 treatment and the decrease in AKT levels was enhanced after radiation. In case of 5310 cells no significant observable difference was seen in ERK expression whereas AN019 treatment caused a decrease in AKT expression levels. Levels of PI3k were almost undetectable in AN019 treated cells without radiation but reappeared after radiation treatment. In case of breast cancer cells MDA-MB-231 no significant change in AKT, ERK or PI3k was observed, whereas in case of ZR71 AN019 treatment caused a decrease in AKT levels, which was enhanced after radiation. AN024 treatment did not show any significant change under unirradiated conditions, whereas after radiation AN024 treated cells showed a decrease in AKT expression. PI3k levels were absent in AN019 treatments both with and with-

out radiation. AN024 treatment caused decrease in P13k levels after radiation. Levels of pAKT did not change significantly in any of the treatments with or without radiation, whereas levels of pERK reduced significantly especially in cell treated with AN019 both with and without radiation, AN024 also showed reduction on pERK levels but to a lesser extent than AN019. Temozolomide treatments both with and without radiation did not show any significant change in pAKT of perk levels.

[0193] FIG. 18 illustrates the results of Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

[0194] FIG. 27 illustrates the results of Western blot analysis of 4910, 5310 and U87 glioma cells and MDAMB231 and ZR71 breast cancer cells in the presence of specified concentrations of AN-024, with and without radiation.

Example 8

Leukemic Survival Study (FIGS. 19-21)

[0195] K562 luciferase expressing cells were implanted intraperitoneally into nude mice; the mice were scanned using the xenogeny IVIS image station after ip injections of luciferin does determine implantations. Drug treatment was started as in previous studies day 15 after implantation. The animals were given treatment till day 42, after which drug treatment was stopped and survival of the animals determined as per the animal care regulations. It was observed that control animals developed leukemia and mortality had occurred on day 34 and 35, as per regulations we were advised to sacrifice the remaining 8 animals on day 35. Drug treatment was withdrawn on day 42 post implantation and survival of animals determined.

[0196] Animals treated with AN024 showed mortality on day 38, the dead animals on further inspection did not reveal splenic enlargement and cause of death was determined to be other than leukemia, blood smears could not be taken from the dead animal. Of the 10 animals used 8 animals showed no signs of leukemia on day 55.

[0197] Animals treated with AN019 did not show any mortality and 7 of the 10 animals showed complete absence of leukemic symptoms.

[0198] Animals treated with Imatinib showed reoccurrences of leukemic symptoms after treatment withdrawal and showed mortality on day 55, 56, 57 and 58. The surviving animals did show presence of leukemic symptoms.

[0199] FIG. 19 illustrates the amount of luciferase expression of K562luc obtained from implanted mice after treatment with AN024, AN019 or imatinib.

[0200] FIG. 20 illustrates the number of animals cured after treatment with AN024 or AN019 at day 58. Drug treatment was stopped at day 42, animals continued to show curative effect after treatment with AN024 and AN019 after withdrawal of drug treatment.

[0201] FIG. 21 illustrates blast cell count from blood smears taken from animals at the day indicated. Drug treatment was withdrawn on day 42. AN024 and AN019 showed effectiveness after withdrawal of drug treatment. Imatinib was found to be ineffective.

Example 8A

Studies on ED₅₀, LD₅₀, MTD and Therapeutic Index

[0202] The following table summarizes ED₅₀, LD₅₀, early cited MTD (Maximum Tolerated Dose) and therapeutic index

of the compounds of the present invention in comparison with Imatinib. Methods employed as per J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., (1949), 96: 96-113.

Experimental substance	LD ₅₀ (po) Mice (mg/Kg)	ED ₅₀ (po) Mice (mg/Kg)	MTD Mice (mg/Kg)	Therapeutic* index - LD ₅₀ /ED ₅₀
Imatinib mesylate	949	12	250	78.9
AN-019	1133	11.5	500	98.5
AN-024	1440	10	500	144

*Leukemic mice (K562)

Example 9

Glioma Radiation Studies (FIGS. 22 and 23)

[0203] Nude mice were intracranially implanted with 4910 human glioma xenograft cells (1×10⁶ cells). Ten days after implantation mice were treated with AN019, AN024 or temozolomide with or without radiation (5Gy/week). The experiment was terminated at day 40 post implantation.

[0204] From the results it was observed that 100% of control animals developed intracranial tumours and radiation alone had very little effect on tumor size reduction. Animals treated with TMZ alone showed reduction in intracranial tumours with 3 of 10 animals showing complete absence of tumours. Radiation treatment combined with TMZ administration caused a further regression in tumor size with animals showing less symptoms of intracranial pressure (arched back), in this case 2 of the 10 animals showed no observable intracranial tumor.

[0205] Animals treated with AN024 without radiation showed presence of intracranial tumours but the tumours were well defined and not showing diffuse edges as seen in controls or TMZ treatments, 3 of 10 animals were cured. After radiation treatment 7 of 10 animals were cured, the animals that showed presence of tumours showed well defined surgically respectable tumours.

[0206] Animals treated with AN019 alone showed tumours similar to AN024 treated animals and in this case both with and without radiation 6 of 10 animals were cured. It was observed that after radiation the tumor size was significantly reduced.

[0207] FIG. 22 illustrates results obtained from semiquantitative analysis of intracranial tumours in nude mice after treatment with TMZ, AN024 or AN019 with or without radiation (5Gly).

[0208] FIG. 23 shows graphical representations of nude mice showing absence of intracranial tumours after drug treatment with AN-019, AN-024 and without radiation treatments.

Example 10

Preparation of Form-I

[0209] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula-I, was prepared as per the step-IV process of Example-3 in WO2006/027795 (US 2007/0232633) as follows:

Preparation of (3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I)

Step (I): Preparation of novel (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-benzamide

[0210] In the first instance, 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which was used as one of the starting materials was prepared as follows

[0211] Thionyl chloride (576.0 g, 4.8 mol) was added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (Lancaster) (250.0 g, 0.97 mol) in chloroform (2.5 L) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride was removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride was cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 400 ml chloroform. A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (92.0 g, 0.60 mol) in chloroform (1.2 L) was cooled to -5°C . and triethyl amine (304.8 g, 3.0 mol) was added. 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform was added drop wise at -5°C . over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 hr at -5°C . The suspension was distilled to a residual volume of 800 ml and filtered, washed with chilled chloroform (200 ml) and dried in vacuum to give 160.0 g of novel (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-benzamide (68%) as cream colored crystals (98.2% purity by HPLC) MR-123-130 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Step (II): Preparation of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide

[0212] A suspension of novel (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-benzamide (160 g, 0.41 moles) and stannous chloride (460.8 g, 2.0 moles) in absolute ethanol (850 ml) was heated to reflux temperature for 40 min. The resulting suspension was then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 5 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture pH was adjusted to 8.0 with 4.3 L of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2x2 L of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was distilled completely and 500 ml of hexane was added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake was dried at high vacuum at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. to give 96.0 g of novel (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide (65%) as yellow crystals. (98.5% purity by HPLC) MR-153-156 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Step (III): Preparation of (3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide

[0213] A suspension of (3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide (90 g, 0.20 mol) in n-butanol (500 ml) was treated sequentially with concentrated Nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (15.9 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (15.7 g, 0.37 mol) in water (15 ml) over a period of 30 min. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at reflux temperature for 6 hrs. The reaction mixture was then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue was allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 180 ml of methanol and 180 ml of IPE was added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product was filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3x50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. to give

72 g of the nitrate salt of novel (3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide of the formula 62% of theory (99.2% purity by HPLC), MR-285-287 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Step (IV): Preparation of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)phenyl]-benzamide(I)

[0214] A suspension of (3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide nitrate (70 g, 0.15 mol) in n-butanol (470 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (7.0 g, 0.18 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (28.0 g, 0.16 mol). The resulting suspension was heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixtures became a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine was removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass was cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (300 ml+300 ml) was added and chloroform layer was separated out. The chloroform layer was washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 70 ml. Ethyl acetate (350 ml) was added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid was washed with ethyl acetate (2x50 ml) and water (2x50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

[0215] Yield: 48.0 g of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)phenyl]-benzamide of the formula I.

[0216] The compound of formula-I obtained by Step-IV process was suspended in 480 ml Chloroform and heated to 50-55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The reaction mass was cooled to room temperature and then cooled further to $-5-0^{\circ}\text{C}$. The product was filtered and washed with Chloroform (250 ml). The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The yield was 40 gms.

[0217] Melting range $-230-237^{\circ}\text{C}$. (DSC).

[0218] FIG. 1 of the drawings accompanying this specification shows the X-Ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) pattern which substantially depicts a typically pure sample of form-I prepared as per the process disclosed in this Example The 2 θ values and intensities are tabulated in Table 1.

[0219] FIG. 4 shows the DSC thermogram of form-I crystal modification prepared by the process described in this Example

[0220] FIG. 7 shows crystals of Form-I crystal modification of compound of formula (I)

Example 11

Preparation of Form-II

[0221] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)phenyl]-benzamide of formula I, was prepared as per the process of Example 4 in WO2006/027795 (US 2007/0232633) as follows:

Alternative process for the Preparation of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide

[0222] In the first instance, 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which was used as one of the starting material was prepared as follows:

[0223] Thionyl chloride (2.04 kg, 17.2 mol) was added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (855.0 g, 3.3 mol) and D.M.F. (9 ml) in chloroform (9 L) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl

chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 3,5-bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride was cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 700 ml chloroform.

[0224] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine (0.73 kgs, 2.64 mol) in chloroform (9 L) was cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (1.03 kg, 10.2 mol) was added. 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform was added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension was filtered, washed with D.M. water and methanol vacuum to give 1.3 kg of wet crude title compound which on recrystallization from methanol yielded 0.82 Kgs (60%) of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I)

[0225] The compound of formula-I obtained by the above process was suspended in 5 L methanol and heated to reflux temperature. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooled slowly to 40-45° C. and held at this temperature for 60 minutes. The product was filtered and washed with 0.5 L methanol at 40-45° C. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 650 gms

[0226] FIG. 2 of the drawings accompanying this specification shows the X-Ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) pattern which substantially depicts a typically pure sample of Form-II prepared as per the process disclosed in this Example The 2θ values and intensities are tabulated in Table-2.

[0227] FIG. 5 shows the DSC thermogram of form-II crystal modification prepared by the process described in this Example.

[0228] FIG. 8 shows crystals of Form-II crystal modification of compound of formula (I).

Example 12

Preparation of Form-III

[0229] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula I, was prepared as per the process of Example 4 in WO2006/027795 as mentioned in the above Example-11.

[0230] The compound of formula-I obtained by the above process was suspended in a mixture of 2.5 L Dimethyl formamide and 4.1 L acetone and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, then cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and held at the same temperature for 60 minutes. The product slurry was further cooled to -5° C. and filtered and washed with 0.8 L Acetone. The wet cake was suspended in 0.4 L acetone and heated to reflux temperature. The cooled slurry was filtered and washed with 0.4 L acetone. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 500 gms.

[0231] FIG. 3 of the drawings accompanying this specification shows the X-Ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD) pattern which substantially depicts a typically pure sample of form-III prepared as per the process disclosed in this Example The 2θ values and intensities are tabulated in Table 3.

[0232] FIG. 6 shows the DSC thermogram of form-III crystal modification prepared by the process described in this Example.

[0233] FIG. 9 shows crystals of Form-III crystal modification of compound of formula (I).

Example-13

Preparation of Form-III

[0234] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula I, was prepared as per the process of example-4 in WO2006/027795 as mentioned in the above example-11.

[0235] The compound of formula-I obtained by the above process was suspended in a mixture of 2.5 L dimethyl formamide and 4.1 L Hexane and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and held at the same temperature for 12 hours. The product slurry was further cooled to -5° C., filtered and washed with 0.8 L Hexane. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 400 gms; DSC: 248.2 (peak).

Example 14

Preparation of Form-III

[0236] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula I, was prepared as per the process of Example 4 in WO2006/027795 as mentioned in the above Example 11.

[0237] The compound of formula-I obtained by the above process was suspended in a mixture of 2.5 L dimethyl formamide and 4.1 L toluene and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and held at the same temperature for 12 hours. The slurry was cooled further to -5° C., filtered and washed with 0.8 L Toluene. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 450 gms; DSC: 246.7 (peak).

Example 15

Preparation of Form-III

[0238] (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula I, was prepared as per the process of example-4 in WO2006/027795 as mentioned in the above example-11

[0239] The compound of formula-I obtained by the above process was suspended in a mixture of 2.5 L Acetic acid and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and held at the same temperature for 96 hours. The product was filtered and washed with 0.4 L chilled Acetic acid. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 650 gms; DSC: 246.3 (peak).

Example 16

Preparation of Form-III

[0240] The Form-I prepared by Example-10 (40 g) was suspended in a mixture of 120 ml dimethyl formamide and 200 ml acetone and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and held at the same temperature for 60 minutes. The slurry was cooled -5° C., filtered and washed with 40 ml Acetone. The wet cake was suspended in 200 ml acetone and heated to reflux temperature and maintained for 60 minutes at reflux temperature. The slurry was cooled to 25°

C., filtered and washed with 40 ml acetone. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 25 gms; DSC: 247.0° C. (Peak).

Example 17

Preparation of Form-III

[0241] The Form-II prepared by Example-11 (650 g) was suspended in a mixture of 1.95 L dimethyl formamide and 3.25 L acetone and heated to 50° C. The reaction mass was maintained at the same temperature for 30-40 minutes. The reaction mass was cooled slowly to 25-30° C. and maintained at the same temperature for 60 minutes. The product was filtered and washed with 0.7 L Acetone. The wet cake was suspended in 3.5 L acetone and heated to reflux temperature. The slurry was cooled to 25° C., filtered and washed with 0.7 L acetone. The wet cake was dried for 6 hours at 60° C. Yield: 395 gms; DSC: 246.5° C. (Peak).

Example 18

Establishment of Anti-CML Activity of AN-024 in Nude Mice Implanted with k562 Cells (FIG. 1)

[0242] In Vitro Studies with AN-024

[0243] Expression levels of BCR-Abl, Crk and phospho Stat5AY^{694/699} were determined by western blot analysis in K562 cells treated with various concentrations of AN024 (1, 2.5, 5 or 10 µg/ml) for 12 h. It was observed that BCR-Abl, Crk and phospho Stat5AY^{694/699} protein levels decreased in a dose dependent manner.

Western Blot Analysis

[0244] K562 cells were treated with 1, 2.5, 5, or 10 µg/ml of AN024. After 12 h, cells were collected and total cell lysates were prepared in extraction buffer containing Tris [0.1 M, pH 7.5], Triton-X114 (1.0%), EDTA (10 mM), aprotinin, and phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride. 10 µg of protein from these samples were separated under non-reducing conditions by 12% SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, N.H.). The membranes were probed for 2 h with antibodies against BCR-Abl, Crk and phospho Stat5AY^{694/699} per standard protocols. The membranes were subsequently washed three times with PBS to remove excess primary antibodies, incubated with appropriate HRP conjugated secondary antibodies as required, and then developed according to enhanced chemiluminescence protocol (Amersham, Arlington Heights, Ill.).

MTT Cell Growth Assay

[0245] K562 cells were treated with various concentrations of AN024 (1, 2.5, 5, or 10 µg/ml) for 24 h, following which MTT assay was performed to determine the proliferative index of the treated cells. The assay was performed per standard protocols according to manufacturer's instructions (Chemicon Temecula, Calif.). Optical density was measured at 570 nm and graphically represented. Absorbance was directly proportional to the number of cells present and the number of viable cells determined.

[0246] AN024 inhibited BCR-Abl kinase activity in a dose dependent manner.

[0247] FIG. 28 illustrates results of this testing. K562 cells were treated with various concentrations of AN024 (1-10 µg/ml). Cell lysates were collected and western blot analysis

was performed per standard protocols. Expression levels of BCR-Abl, Crk and Stat5AY^{694/699} were determined.

Example 19

AN024 Injections of Nude Mice Implanted with K562 Cells did not Show Splenic Enlargement and No Crk Expression (FIG. 2)

[0248] Nude mice implanted with K562 cells were treated with Imatinib or AN024 via ip injections. Mice were sacrificed after a decrease in percent leukemia growth index (LGI) was observed and spleen harvested. Splenic enlargement was determined by visual inspection and it was determined that control mice showed enlarged spleen indicative of K562 cellular localization. AN024-treated cells did not show any splenic enlargement whereas Imatinib-treated mice showed slight splenic enlargement. These results are shown in FIG. 29.

[0249] Paraffin sections of spleen immuno-probed for the presence of Crk protein showed strong localization of Crk expression accompanied with increased cellular density indicative of K562 localization in control mice. Mice treated with AN-024 showed only basal level expression of Crk expression comparable to negative control. Mice treated with Imatinib indicated localized expression regions of Crk expression, indicative of K562 cells in the spleen. Control mice also developed random subcutaneous tumors showing Crk expression, indicative of the presence of K562 cells.

[0250] From these results it is evident that AN024 treatment caused the regression of LGI in nude mice. Imatinib-treated mice also showed significant reduction in LGI but lagged AN-024 treated mice. Both AN024- and Imatinib-treated mice showed no abnormal physiological, phenotypic or behavioral abnormality. Control mice showed the presence of random subcutaneous tumors with loss of digits accompanied with reddish spots under the skin and a slight enlargement of the abdomen. From these results, it is evident that AN-024 has promise as a therapeutic drug for the treatment of leukemia.

Example-20

(a) Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide (formula (III))

[0251] A solution of 336 gms (6 moles) of potassium hydroxide in 1040 ml of water was slowly added to a suspension of 22.8 gms (0.15 moles) of 4-methyl-2-nitro aniline of formula (II) and 163.5 gms (0.6 moles) of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride of formula (VI) in 380 ml chloroform at 30 to 40° C. for 3 to 4 hours. Then the chloroform layer was separated and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and solvent was removed under vacuum to obtain compound of formula (III) 180 ml isopropylether was added to the residue and filtered

[0252] Yield: 42 gms (90.6%)

[0253] Purity: 98.5% (by HPLC)

[0254] IR and NMR were consistent with the proposed structure.

(b) Preparation of the (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide (formula (IV))

[0255] A suspension of 42.6 gms (0.11 moles) of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide of formula (III) obtained from step (a) in 100 ml conc.

hydrochloric acid slowly to solution of 145.9 gms (0.65 moles) stannous chloride in 390 ml conc. hydrochloric acid at 0 to 5° C. for a period of 30 minutes. The reaction mass was brought to room temperature and maintained for 2 hours. Aqueous 50% sodium hydroxide solution was slowly added to the reaction mass to 30 to 40° C. extracted the product into chloroform (2x500 ml) washed with water (2x500 ml). The chloroform layer was given activated carbon (4 gms) treatment, filtered and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation and the residue was dissolved in 250 ml acetone treated with isopropylalcoholic hydrochloride and stirred at room temperature for 3 to 4 hours. The hydrochloride salt of formula (IV) was filtered and washed with acetone dried at 50-60° C. under vacuum

[0256] Yield: 25 gms (61%)

[0257] IR and NMR were consistent with the proposed structure.

(c) Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide HCl (formula (V))

[0258] A solution of 2.2 gms (0.52 moles) of cyanamide in 2 ml water was added to a suspension of 10.25 gms (0.026 moles) of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide of formula (IV) obtained from step b in 65 ml n-butanol at 90° C. for 10 minutes. The reaction was maintained at 90-92° C. for 1 hour and filtered. It was dried at 60-70° C. under vacuum.

[0259] Yield: 6.1 gms (6.1%)

[0260] IR and NMR were consistent with the proposed structure.

(d) Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula (I))

[0261] A mixture of 7.8 gms (0.018 moles) of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide hydrochloride of formula (V) from step (c) 3.1 gms (0.018 moles) of 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (formula VII) and 0.7 gms (0.018 moles) of sodium hydroxide flakes in 60 ml n-butanol was heated at 110° C. for 7 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation and the residue was treated with 75 ml water and filtered. The filtered compound was dissolve in 75 ml chloroform and carbon treatment was given. Chloroform layer was washed with 5% sodium hydro sulfite solution (50 ml) and then with water. The solvent was removed by distillation and the compound of formula (I) was precipitated by adding a mixture of 10 ml chloroform and 50 ml ethyl acetate to the residue. The solid was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate dried at 50-60° C. under vacuum

[0262] Yield: 5 gms (56%)

[0263] MR: 214-218° C.

[0264] IR and NMR were consistent with the proposed structure.

Example-21

Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

Step I: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0265] In the first instance, 3-trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0266] Thionyl chloride (312.0 g, 2.63 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3-trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (100.0 g, 0.53 mol) in chloroform (1000 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 100 ml chloroform.

[0267] A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (49.0 g, 0.32 mol) in chloroform (600 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (161.0 g, 1.59 mol) of is added. Trifluoromethyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is distilled to a residual volume of 800 ml and filtered, washed with chilled chloroform (250 ml) and dried in vacuum to give 85.0 g of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (IV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 (83%) as pale yellow crystals (98.0% purity by HPLC) MR-162-164° C.

Step II: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0268] A suspension of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) (85 g, 0.26 moles) prepared by the process described in step 1 and stannous chloride (297.5 g, 1.3 moles) in absolute ethanol (490 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 30 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 4 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture P^H is adjusted to 8.0 with 2.4 L of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2x2 L of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely and 500 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 60.0 g of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 (80%) as yellow crystals (98.2% purity by HPLC) MR-145-149° C.

Step III: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0269] A suspension of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) prepared by the process described in step (II) (60 g, 0.20 mol) in n-butanol (400 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (13 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (12.6 g, 0.3 mol) in water (13 ml) over a period of 30 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 6 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 240 ml of methanol and 240 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3x50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 43.2 g of the nitrate salt of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phe-

nyl)-benzamide of formula (XV), where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 53% of theory (99% area by HPLC) MR-243-245° C.

Step (IV): Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0270] A suspension of nitrate salt of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide nitrate prepared by the process described in step (XV) (43 g, 0.11 mol) in n-butanol (290 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (6.9 g, 0.17 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (18.6 g, 0.1 μ mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture becomes a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (250 ml+250 ml) is added and chloroform layer is separated out. The chloroform layer is washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 40 ml. Ethyl acetate (200 ml) is added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid is washed with ethyl acetate (2 $\times$ 50 ml) and water (2 $\times$ 50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. Yield: 29.0 g of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 60% based on theory, as pale yellow crystals. (99.89% purity by HPLC). MR-211-213° C. IC₅₀-8 nms (FIG. 1); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, δ): 2.23 (s, 3H); 7.20-9.28 (Aryl, 13H); 10.42 (s, 1H);

Analysis	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ F ₃ N ₅ O
Molecular weight	449.0
IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3445 cm ⁻¹
—NH—C=O	At 1648 cm ⁻¹

Example-22

Alternative process for the Preparation of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0271] In the first instance, 3-Trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0272] Thionyl chloride (2.65 kg, 3.72 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3-trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (0.848 kg, 4.46 mol) and D.M.F. (8.5 ml) in chloroform (9 L) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 3-trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 600 ml chloroform.

[0273] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (1.03 kg, 3.72 mol) in chloroform (9 L) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (1.35 kg, 13.37 mol) is added. Trifluoromethyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added

drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is distilled to a residual volume of 6 L and filtered, washed with D.M. water and methanol (2.5 L) and dried in vacuum to give 1 kg of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 (60%) as pale yellow crystals (95.0% area by HPLC). This product is further purified by refluxing with 3 volumes of ethylacetate and filtering at 40° C. [0.85 kg, 50.9%] (98.5% purity by HPLC) MR-MR-210-213° C.

Example-23

Preparation of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide(I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

Step I: Preparation of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide(XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

[0274] In the first instance, 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting materials is prepared as follows.

[0275] Thionyl chloride (576.0 g, 4.8 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (Lancaster) (250.0 g, 0.97 mol) in chloroform (2.5 L) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 400 ml chloroform. A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (92.0 g, 0.60 mol) in chloroform (1.2 L) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (304.8 g, 3.0 mol) of is added. 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is distilled to a residual volume of 800 ml and filtered, washed with chilled chloroform (200 ml) and dried in vacuum to give 160.0 g of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide(XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=2 (68%) as cream colored crystals (98.2% purity by HPLC) MR-123-130° C.

Step (II): Preparation of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide(XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

[0276] A suspension of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide(XIII) (160 g, 0.41 moles) and stannous chloride (460.8 g, 2.0 moles) in absolute ethanol (850 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 40 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 5 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture ^{pH} is adjusted to 8.0 with 4.3 L of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2 $\times$ 2 L of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely and 500 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 96.0 g of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-

benzamide(XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=2 of formula (V) (65%) as yellow crystals.

[0277] (98.5% purity by HPLC) MR-153-156° C.

Step (III): Preparation of (3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide(XV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

[0278] A suspension of (3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide (90 g, 0.20 mol) in n-butanol (500 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (15.9 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (15.7 g, 0.37 mol) in water (15 ml) over a period of 30 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 6 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 180 ml of methanol and 180 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3×50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 72.0 g of the nitrate salt of (3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=2 62% of theory (99.2% purity by HPLC), MR-285-287° C.

Step (IV): Preparation of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide(I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

[0279] A suspension of (3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide nitrate (70 g, 0.15 mol) in n-butanol (470 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (7.0 g, 0.18 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (28.0 g, 0.16 mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixtures becomes a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (300 ml+300 ml) is added and chloroform layer is separated out. The chloroform layer is washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 70 ml. Ethyl acetate (350 ml) is added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid is washed with ethyl acetate (2×50 ml) and water (2×50 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. Yield: 48.0 g of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula I where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=2 62% based on theory, as pale yellow crystals. (99.9% purity by HPLC)

[0280] MR-248-250° C., IC_{50} -0.7 nms (FIG. 2)

[0281] ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ):

[0282] 2.24 (s, 3H); 7.22-9.28 (Aryl, 12H); 10.61 (s, 1H)

Example-24

Alternative process for the Preparation of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide(I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=2

[0283] In the first instance, 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows:

[0284] Thionyl chloride (2.04 kg, 17.2 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (855.0 g, 3.3 mol) and D.M.F. (9 ml) in chloroform (9 L) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 700 ml chloroform.

[0285] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (0.73 kgs, 2.64 mol) in chloroform (9 L) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (1.03 kg, 10.2 mol) of is added. 3,5-Bis trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 60-75 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with D.M. water and methanol vacuum to give 1.3 kg of wet crude title compound which on recrystallization from methanol yielded 0.82 kgs (60%) of (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=2 as cream colored crystals (99.9% purity by HPLC) MR-248-250° C.

Example-25

Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

Step I: Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0286] In the first instance, trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows:

[0287] Thionyl chloride (62.4 g, 0.53 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 2-trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (Aldrich) (20.0 g, 0.106 mol) in chloroform (200 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 100 ml chloroform. A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (9.80 g, 0.06 mol) in chloroform (120 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (32.2 g, 0.32 mol) of is added. Trifluoromethyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30-45 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is distilled to a residual volume of 150 ml and filtered, washed with chilled

Analysis	C ₂₅ H ₁₇ F ₆ N ₅ O
Molecular weight	517.0
IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3445.3 cm ⁻¹
—NH—C=O	At 1651.6 cm ⁻¹

chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 19.0 g of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 (92%) as pale yellow crystals (97.50% purity by HPLC) MR-120-130° C.

Step II: Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl))-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0288] A suspension of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) (19 g, 0.058 moles) prepared by the process described in step 1 and stannous chloride (59.5 g, 0.26 moles) in absolute ethanol (100 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 30 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 1 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture P^{H} is adjusted to 8.0 with 0.5 L of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2×0.5 L of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely and 100 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 14.0 g of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 (83%) as yellow crystals (98.4% purity by HPLC) MR-128-135° C.

Step III: Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0289] A suspension of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) prepared by the process described in step (II) (14 g, 0.047 mol) in n-butanol (100 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (2.6 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (2.5 g, 0.06 mol) in water (3 ml) over a period of 10 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 4-6 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 50 ml of methanol and 50 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3×20 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 8.6 g of the nitrate salt of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV), where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 52% of theory (99.1% purity by HPLC) MR-160-165° C.

Step (IV): Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0290] A suspension of nitrate salt of N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-(2-trifluoromethyl)-benzamide nitrate prepared by the process described in step (XV) (8.6 g, 0.02 mol) in n-butanol (60 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (1.4 g, 0.03 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (3.72 g, 0.02 mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture becomes a

homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (50 ml+50 ml) is added and chloroform layer is separated out. The chloroform layer is washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 10 ml. Ethyl acetate (40 ml) is added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid is washed with ethyl acetate (2×10 ml) and water (2×10 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. Yield: 6.2 g of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 64% based on theory, as off white crystals. MR-206-207° C.

[0291] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ):

[0292] 2.2 (s, 3H); 7.20-9.28 (Aryl, 13H); 10.4 (s, 1H)

Analysis	$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_3\text{N}_5\text{O}$
Molecular weight	449.0
IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3431.2 cm^{-1}
—NH—C=O	at 1655.9 cm^{-1}

Example-26

Alternative process for the Preparation of (2-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents zero and n=1

[0293] In the first instance, 2-trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows:

[0294] Thionyl chloride (156 g, 1.3 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 2-trifluoro methyl benzoic acid (50.0 g, 0.26 mol) in chloroform (250 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting trifluoro methyl benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 100 ml chloroform.

[0295] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (55 g, 0.20) in chloroform (440 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (79.6 g, 0.788 mol) is added. Trifluoromethyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30-45 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with D.M. water and methanol and dried in vacuum to give 51.9 g (58%) of 4-(2-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH and n=1 as pale yellow crystals (99.50% purity by HPLC)

Example-27

Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

Step I: Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0296] In the first instance, 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0297] Thionyl chloride (15.6 g, 0.13 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinic acid (GEORGANICS, consortium, slovak Republic) (5.0 g, 0.026 mol) in chloroform (100 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 10 ml chloroform. A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (2.4 g, 0.016 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (8.0 g, 0.08 mol) of is added. 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with chilled chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 3.6 g of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents N and n=1 (70%) as pale yellow crystals (98.0% purity by HPLC)

[0298] MR-167-171° C.

Step II: Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl) Nicotinamide—of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0299] A suspension of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-nicotinamide of formula (XIII) (3.6 g, 0.011 moles) prepared by the process described in step 1 and stannous chloride (12.4 g, 0.055 moles) in absolute ethanol (25 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 30 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 0.28 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture P^H is adjusted to 8.0 with of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2x50 ml of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely and 10 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 3.0 g of (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents N and n=1 (92%) as yellow crystals. (98% purity by HPLC) MR-174-180.5 Deg C.

Step III: Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0300] A suspension of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XIV) prepared by the process described in step (II) (3.0 g, 0.01 mol) in n-butanol (20 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (0.65 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (0.64 g, 0.015 mol) in water (1 ml) over a period of 5 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 5 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 12 ml of methanol and 12 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3x10 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 1.70 g of the nitrate salt of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XV), where R represents methyl, X represents N and n=1 50% of theory (99.1% purity by HPLC) MR-287.6-292.4° C.

Step (IV): Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-yl amino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0301] A suspension of nitrate salt of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-nicotinamide nitrate prepared by the process described in step (XV) (1.7 g, 0.005 mol) in n-butanol (12 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (0.22 g, 0.005 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (0.85 g, 0.005 mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture becomes a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (50 ml+50 ml) is added and chloroform layer is separated out. The chloroform layer is washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 5 ml. Ethyl acetate (25 ml) is added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid is washed with ethyl acetate and water and dried in vacuum at 60° C. Yield: 1.4 g of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-yl amino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N and n=1 62% based on theory, as pale yellow crystals.

[0302] (99.9% purity by HPLC). MR-243-244° C.

[0303] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ):

[0304] 2.2 (s, 3H); 7.20-9.28 (Aryl, 12); 10.7 (s, 1H)

Analysis	$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_6\text{O}$
Molecular weight	450.0
IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3444 cm^{-1}
—NH—C=O	At 1648 cm^{-1}

Example-28

Alternative process for the Preparation of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0305] In the first instance, 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0306] Thionyl chloride (15.6 g, 0.13 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinic acid (GEORGANICS, consortium, slovak Republic) (5.0 g, 0.026 mol) in chloroform (100 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 10 ml chloroform. A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (4.8 g, 0.016 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (8.0 g, 0.08 mol) of is added.

6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5°C . over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5°C . The suspension is filtered, washed with D. M. water and methanol and dried in vacuum to give 4.3 g of (6-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N and $n=1$ (60%) as cream coloured crystals

[0307] (98.0% purity by HPLC)

[0308] MR-242-244 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Example-29

Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and $n=1$

Step I: Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and $n=1$

[0309] In the first instance, 5-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0310] Thionyl chloride (15.6 g, 0.13 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 5-trifluoromethyl Nicotinic acid (GEORGANICS, consortinum, slovak Republic) (5.0 g, 0.026 mol) in chloroform (100 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40°C . After the end of the distillation, the resulting 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 10 ml chloroform. A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (2.4 g, 0.016 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) is cooled to -5°C . and triethyl amine (8.0 g, 0.08 mol) of is added. 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5°C . over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5°C . The suspension is filtered, washed with chilled chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 3.6 g of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents N and $n=1$ (70%) as pale yellow crystals

[0311] (98.0% purity by HPLC)

[0312] MR-167-171 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Step II: Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide—of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and $n=1$

[0313] A suspension of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-nicotinamide of formula (XIII) (3.6 g, 0.011 moles) prepared by the process described in step 1 and stannous chloride (12.4 g, 0.055 moles) in absolute ethanol (25 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 30 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 0.28 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture pH is adjusted to 8.0 with of 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2x50 ml of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely

and 10 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60°C . to give 3.0 g of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-nicotinamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents N and $n=1$ (92%) as yellow crystals. (98% purity by HPLC) MR-174-180.5 Deg C.

Step III: Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and $n=1$

[0314] A suspension of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XIV) prepared by the process described in step (II) (3.0 g, 0.01 mol) in n-butanol (20 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (0.65 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (0.64 g, 0.015 mol) in water (1 ml) over a period of 5 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 5 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 12 ml of methanol and 12 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with a mixture of methanol and IPE (3x10 ml) and dried in vacuum at 60°C . to give 1.70 g of the nitrate salt of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-Nicotinamide of formula (XV), where R represents methyl, X represents N and $n=1$ 50% of theory (99.1% purity by HPLC) MR-287.6-292.4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Step (IV): Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-yl amino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and $n=1$

[0315] A suspension of nitrate salt of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-nicotinamide nitrate prepared by the process described in step (XV) (1.7 g, 0.005 mol) in n-butanol (12 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (0.22 g, 0.005 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (0.85 g, 0.005 mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture becomes a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform (50 ml+50 ml) is added and chloroform layer is separated out. The chloroform layer is washed with water and distilled to a residual volume of 5 ml. Ethyl acetate (25 ml) is added to the reaction mass and filtered off with suction, the isolated solid is washed with ethyl acetate and water and dried in vacuum at 60°C . Yield: 1.4 g of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-yl amino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N and $n=1$ 62% based on theory, as pale yellow crystals.

[0316] (99.9% purity by HPLC). MR-243-244 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

[0317] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ):

[0318] 2.2 (s, 3H); 7.20-9.28 (Aryl, 12); 10.7 (s, 1H)

-continued

IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3444 cm ⁻¹
—NH—C=O	At 1648 cm ⁻¹

Example-30

Alternative process for the Preparation of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N, Y represents zero and n=1

[0319] In the first instance, 5-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0320] Thionyl chloride (15.6 g, 0.13 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 5-trifluoromethyl Nicotinic acid (5.0 g, 0.026 mol) in chloroform (100 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 10 ml chloroform.

[0321] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (4.8 g, 0.016 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (8.0 g, 0.08 mol) of is added. 6-trifluoromethyl Nicotinoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with D.M. water and methanol and dried in vacuum to give 4.3 g of (5-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-Nicotinamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents N and n=1 (60%) as cream coloured crystals (98.0% purity by HPLC)

[0322] MR-242-244° C.

Example-31

Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

Step I: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

[0323] In the first instance, (3-trifluoromethylthio) benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows:

[0324] Thionyl chloride (40.0 g, 0.33 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of (3-trifluoromethylthio)benzoic acid (15.0 g, 0.0675 mol) in chloroform (150 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting (3-trifluoromethylthio) benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 15 ml chloroform.

[0325] A solution of 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline (6.8 g, 0.045 mol) in chloroform (80 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (22.77 g, 0.23 mol) of is added. (3-Trifluoromethylthio) benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 15-20 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is distilled to a residual volume of 20 ml and filtered, washed with chilled chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 12.0 g of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (IV) where R represents methyl, X represents thio and n=1 (75%) as pale yellow crystals (98.0% purity by HPLC)

Step II: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

[0326] A suspension of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (IV) (10 g, 0.028 moles) prepared by the process described in step 1 and stannous chloride (31.7 g, 0.14 moles) in absolute ethanol (70 ml) is heated to reflux temperature for 30 min. The resulting suspension is then cooled to room temperature and quenched into 4 L of ice cold water. The reaction mixture P²⁷ is adjusted to 8.0 with 5% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with 2x250 ml. of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer is washed successively with water and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate is distilled completely and 500 ml of hexane is added to the residue and filtered. The filtered cake is dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 7.2 g of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1 (76%) as yellow crystals

Step III: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

[0327] A suspension of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIV) prepared by the process described in step (II) (7 g, 0.021 mol) in n-butanol (50 ml) is treated sequentially with concentrated nitric acid until the pH reaches 2.5 (1.3 g) and with a solution of cyanamide (1.3 g, 0.032 mol) in water (1.3 ml) over a period of 10 min. The resulting reaction mixture is stirred at reflux temperature for 6 hrs. The reaction mixture is then distilled off completely under vacuum and the residue is allowed to cool down to room temperature. A mixture of 10 ml of methanol and 10 ml of IPE is added to the reaction mass and stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. The product is filtered off with suction, washed with IPE and dried in vacuum at 60° C. to give 3.9 g of the nitrate salt of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XV), where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1 50% of theory (99% area by HPLC)

Step (IV): Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

[0328] A suspension of nitrate salt of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methyl-phenyl)-benzamide nitrate

prepared by the process described in step (iv) (3.5 g, 0.0095 mol) in n-butanol (20 ml) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is treated successively with sodium hydroxide flakes (0.38 g, 0.0095 mol) and 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone (1.66 g, 0.0095 mol). The resulting suspension is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture becomes a homogeneous deep orange solution and dimethylamine is removed by the distillation of n-butanol. Reaction mass is cooled down to RT and a mixture of water and chloroform is added. The chloroform layer is separated out and distilled to yield: 2.7 g of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1. 60% based on theory, as pale yellow crystals. (99.7% purity by HPLC).

[0329] MR-224.5-226.5° C.

[0330] IC_{50} -8 nms (FIG. 1), N^1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ):

[0331] 2.23 (s, 3H); 7.20-9.28 (Aryl, 13H); 10.42 (s, 1H)

Analysis	$C_{24}H_{18}F_3N_5O$
Molecular weight	449.0
IR	KBR Disc
—NH—C=O	at 3445 cm^{-1}
—NH—C=O	At 1648 cm^{-1}

Example-32

Alternative Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents thio and n=1

[0332] In the first instance, (3-trifluoromethylthio) benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0333] Thionyl chloride (8.0 g, 0.067 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3-(trifluoromethylthio) benzoic acid (3.0 g, 0.0135 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting (3-trifluoromethylthio) benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 5 ml chloroform.

[0334] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (3.1 g, 0.011 mol) in chloroform (25 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (4.0 g, 0.04 mol) of is added. 3-trifluoromethylthio benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 3.5 g of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents

thio and n=1 (53%) as cream coloured crystals (99.8% purity by HPLC)

[0335] MR-224-227° C.

Example-33

Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide of formula (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents sulfonyl and n=1

Step I: Preparation of (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitro-phenyl)-benzamide of formula (XIII) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents sulfonyl and n=1

[0336] In the first instance, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl) benzoyl chloride which is used as one of the starting material is prepared as follows.

[0337] Thionyl chloride (8.1 g, 0.068 mol) is added over a period of 15 min to a solution of 3-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl) benzoic acid (3.5 g, 0.0137 mol) in chloroform (50 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 1 hour. The excess of thionyl chloride is removed by co-distillation with chloroform under reduced pressure at 40° C. After the end of the distillation, the resulting (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl) benzoyl chloride is cooled down to room temperature and dissolved in 5 ml chloroform.

[0338] A solution of N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula (XVII) (3.1 g, 0.011 mol) in chloroform (25 ml) is cooled to -5° C. and triethyl amine (4.0 g, 0.04 mol) of is added. 3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl benzoyl chloride in chloroform prepared as described above is added drop wise at -5° C. over a period of 30 min. The resulting suspension is stirred for 1 hr at -5° C. The suspension is filtered, washed with chloroform and dried in vacuum to give 3.5 g (61% of theory) of (3-trifluoromethylthio)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (I) where R represents methyl, X represents CH, Y represents sulfonyl and n=1 as light yellow colored crystals (99.4% purity by HPLC)

[0339] MR-215-218° C.

Example-34

[0340] Capsules containing 25 mg and 50 mg of the compounds prepared by the process described in the Example-1 (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide and Example-3 (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide having the following composition are prepared in customary manner

Ingredient	Compound of formula-I (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide mg/capsule*	Compound of formula-I (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide mg/capsule*
PVP	25.0	50.0
Lactose	25.0	50.0
Talc	127.0	77.0
	0.5	0.5

-continued

Ingredient	Compound of formula-I (3,5-Bis trifluoromethyl)-N- [4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl- pyrimidin-2-ylamino)- phenyl]-benzamide mg/capsule*	Compound of formula-I (3-trifluoromethyl)-N-[4- methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl- pyrimidin-2-ylamino)- phenyl]-benzamide mg/capsule*
Crospovidone	20.0	20.0
Magnesium stearate	0.5	0.5
SLS	2.0	2.0

In Vitro Studies:

[0341] Compounds of formula-I prepared by the process described in (Example-1 and Example-3) are dissolved in cell culture medium DMSO at a concentration of 10 nM for in vitro studies. The stock solution is further diluted with the same cell culture medium and used in concentrations of 0.1-10 μ M for the experiments.

[0342] For the study the results of which are disclosed here the BCR-abl positive cell line K562 (the continuous cell line established by Lozzio and Lozzio (1975) from the pleural effusion of a 53 year old female with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in terminal blast crisis) and D32p210 cell line (a BCR-abl transfected cell line) were used. The K562 and D32p210 cells were grown in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum at 37° C. and 5% CO₂ and 95% air. The cells were sub-cultured for every 24 hours. Cell proliferation by MTT assay was done as follows 5×10³ cells were seeded per well in 96-well plate and different concentrations of the compounds of formula (I) ranging from 1 nM to 100 μ M were added in quadruplets. After incubating the cells with the compounds for the required time period (24 hrs), 20 μ l of 5 mg/ml MTT was added (final concentration 100 μ g/ml) and incubated for additional 3 hrs at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. After 3 hrs, formazan crystals were dissolved in lysis buffer (10% SDS, 5% Isobutanol, 12 mmol/L HCl) over night at 37° C. Absorbance was measured on ELISA reader at dual wavelength of 570-630 nm. By MTT assay the IC₅₀ values of the compounds of formula (I) are computed. The observed values are 8 nms and 0.7 nms respectively as shown in FIG. 34 & FIG. 35 of the drawings accompanying this specification

[0343] DNA fragmentation assay was done as follows. Cells were treated with compounds of formula (I) for 24 hrs and the fragmented DNA was isolated using SDS/Proteinase K/Rnase A extraction method, which allows the isolation of only fragmented DNA without contaminating genomic DNA (Nucleic acids Res—22: 5506-5507, 1994). The cells were washed in cold Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) and lysed in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA, 0.2% triton X-100 for 20 min at 4° C. After centrifugation at 14,000 g for 15 minutes, the supernatant was treated with proteinase K (0.5 mg/ml) and 1% Sodium Dodecyl sulphate (SDS) for 1 hour at 50° C. DNA was extracted twice with buffered phenol and precipitated with 140 mM NaCl and 2 volumes of ethanol at -20° C. overnight. DNA precipitates were washed twice in 70% ethanol, dissolved in Tris-EDTA (TE) and treated for 1 hr at 37° C. with Rnase. Protein microlitres (μ l) of DNA was mixed with 3 μ l of DNA sample buffer 0.25% bromophenol blue, 0.25% xylene cyanol and 30% glycerol) and was resolved in 1% agarose gel in TBE (44.6

mM Tris, 445 mM, boric acid and 1 mM EDTA) DNA fragmentation was visualized upon staining gel with ethidium bromide (0.5 mg/ml) and exposed to UV light. The presence of apoptosis was indicated by the appearance of ladder of oligonucleosomal DNA fragments that are approximately 180-200 bp multiples. The DNA fragments in the gel clearly indicated that compounds of formula (I) as specified above induce apoptosis in Bcr-Abl positive cell line K562 as shown in FIG. 36.

FACS Analysis:

[0344] The Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorter (FACS) analysis was done as follows:

[0345] To quantitate apoptosis in D32p210 cells, treated with compounds of formula (I) prepared by the process described in (Example-1-Example-3) a flow cytometric analysis using Propidium Iodide (PI) was performed. D32p210 cells were treated with compounds of formula (I) for 24 hrs. After treatment, the cells were washed twice with ice cold PBS and were fixed with 1 ml of ice-cold 70% ethanol gradually and maintained at 4° C. overnight. The cells were harvested by centrifugation at 500×g for 10 min, washed with PBS twice and re-suspended in 1 ml of DNA staining solution containing 0.1% triton X-100, 0.1 mM EDTA, RNase A (50 μ g/ml) and 50 μ g/ml Propidium Iodide (PI) and incubated for 1 hr in dark at room temperature. The red fluorescence of individual cells was measured with a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, san Jose, Calif. USA). Minimums of 10,000 events were collected per sample. The relative DNA count per cell was obtained by measuring the fluorescence of PI that bound stoichiometrically to DNA as shown in FIG. 37.

[0346] Inhibition constants K_i (binding constant of the inhibitor to enzyme) or IC₅₀ (Inhibiting concentration at which growth or activity is inhibition by 50%) values derived from the above mentioned in vitro assays and studies provide a measure of the inhibition capacity of the compounds of formula (I) as specified above is shown in FIG. 38.

[0347] The In Vitro Kinase assay was done as follows:

[0348] The inhibition of the kinase activity of the bcr-abl tyrosine kinase by the compounds of formula-I (Example-1) was quantified by western blot and densitometric analysis. Briefly, 5×10⁶ 32Dp210 cells were treated with different concentrations of compounds of formula-I (Example-1, Stage-IV) for 30 min. At the end of the incubation, cells were pelleted, washed with PBS and lysed in 50 μ l of lysis buffer containing 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% Na-deoxycholate, 0.1 mM Na-orthovanadate, 50 mM β -glycerophosphate, 50 mM NAF, 1 mM PMSF, 10 μ g/ml leupeptin and 10 μ g/ml pepstatin. Control was cells without the drug. Equal amount of proteins were resolved on 6% SDS gel and transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane. After blocking with 5% nonfat milk powder, primary antibody (anti-phosphotyrosine antibody) was added. Blot was developed using secondary antibody conjugated to alkaline phosphatase. The band intensity of the bcr-abl kinase was quantified by Densitometric analysis.

[0349] The apoptosis induced by compounds of formula-I (Example-1, Stage-IV) was observed through the phase contrast microscopy. The percentage of apoptosis was 53.3%. compounds of formula-I prepared by the process described in Example-1 inhibited kinase activity of bcr-abl kinase in 32Dp210 cells in a dose dependent manner and the IC₅₀ value was 4 nM as calculated by densitometric analysis.

[0350] The Ex-vivo study was done as follows:

[0351] Lymphocytes were extracted from the peripheral blood collected from CML patients and normal persons using Ficoll Histopaque. Briefly, the blood was diluted with 1:1 ratio with 0.96% NaCl (saline) and was overlaid on Ficoll histopaque gradient carefully. The buffy coat of lymphocytes was extracted by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 20 min at room temperature. The lymphocytes were carefully taken out from the interface using Pasteur pipette and were washed once with RPMI medium.

[0352] The lymphocytes isolated as above were cultured in RPMI medium containing 10% FBS at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. The cells were subcultured for every 48 hours.

[0353] After 48 hrs of the culture, the cells (from CML patients and normal persons) were seeded into 96-well plate at a density of 5×10^3 cells/well. The compounds of formula (I) prepared by the process described in (Example-1 and Example-3) were added at different concentrations to the cells and were incubated for 24 hrs. After the incubation period, MTT was added to the cells and incubated for additional 3 hrs. The formazan crystals formed were dissolved in lysis buffer and the absorbance was read at a dual wavelength of 570-630 nm. The percent inhibition of cell proliferation was calculated in relation to unreacted cells. The percentage inhibition in cell proliferation obtained from the MTT assay is tabulated in the table (FIG. 39)

[0354] As used herein, the term “about” refers to the variation in an amount or range that is conventional for the field of organic chemistry, for example, the typical variation that occurs in temperatures or times as measured in real world situations in the organic chemistry laboratory, scale-up, or production facility, or in evaluating anti-proliferative agents. Any range or amount used in the description of the present invention that is modified by the term “about” is also a part of the invention if not modified by the term about. For example, recitation of “about 10 to about 20” also includes recitation of “10 to 20”.

[0355] It should be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to a composition containing “a compound” includes a mixture of two or more compounds. It should also be noted that the term “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

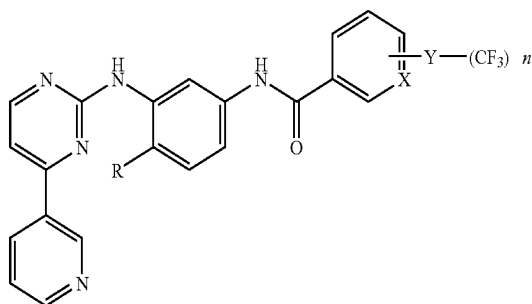
[0356] All publications and patent applications in this specification are indicative of the level of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains.

[0357] The invention has been described with reference to various specific and preferred embodiments and techniques. However, it should be understood that many variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention.

We claim:

1. A phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula I

(I)



where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of claim 1, where X is N, n=1, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound of claim 1, where X is CH, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein:

when n=1, the trifluoromethyl group is bonded to the aromatic ring at position 3; and

when n=2, the first trifluoromethyl group is bonded to the aromatic ring at position 3 and the second trifluoromethyl group is bonded to the aromatic ring at position 5.

5. The compound of claim 4, where R is CH₃.

6. The compound of claim 1:

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1;

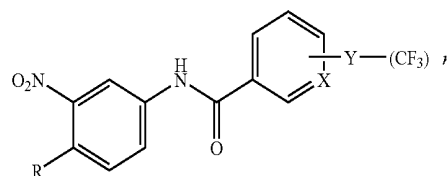
where R is methyl, X is N, Y is S, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is SO, and n=1; or

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is SO₂, and n=1.

7. A compound of Formula XIII

(XIII)



where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. The compound of claim 7:

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=2;

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1;

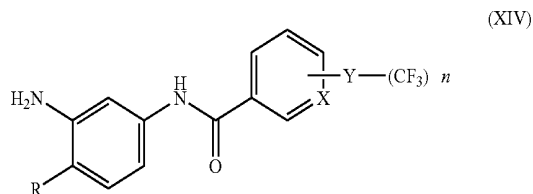
where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is S, and n=1;

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is SO, and n=1; or

where R is methyl, X is N, Y is SO₂, and n=1.

9. A compound of Formula XIV

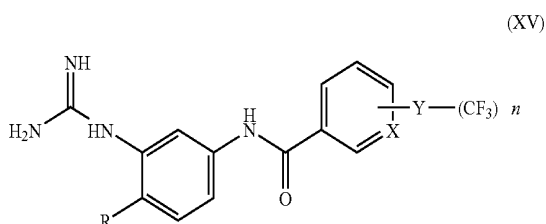


where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. The compound of claim 9:

where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=2;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S, and n=2;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO, and n=2;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂, and n=2;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1; or
 where R is methyl, X is N, Y is absent, and n=1.

11. A compound of Formula XV

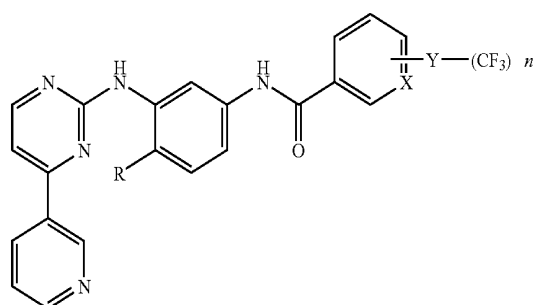


where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. The compound of claim 11:

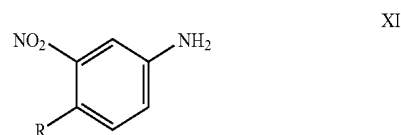
where R is methyl, X is CH and n=2;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is S and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH, Y is SO₂ and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is CH and n=1;
 where R is methyl, X is N and n=1; or
 where R is methyl, X is N and n=1.

13. A process of preparing a phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula I



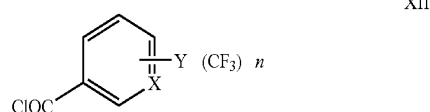
where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
 the method comprising:

condensing a 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline of formula XI



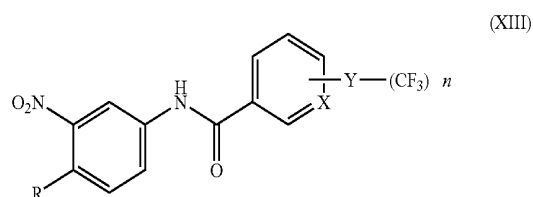
where R is as above;

with a trifluoromethyl aryl chloride of formula XII;



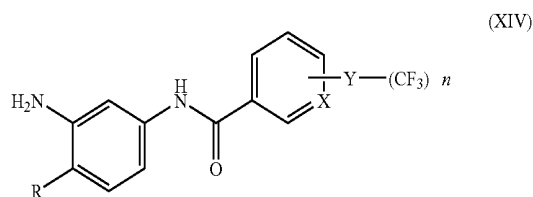
where X, n, and Y are as above;

in the presence of a chloro hydrocarbon solvent and a base at a temperature of 30 to 40° C. to yield an intermediate nitro trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula XIII



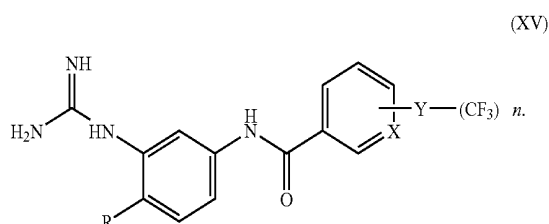
where X, n, R, and Y are as above;

reducing the compound of formula XIII using a metal-acid reducing agent at a temperature of 0-5° C. to yield an intermediate amino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula

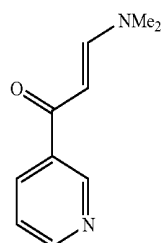


where X, n, R, and Y are as above;

condensing the compound of formula XIV with cyanamide (CNNH₂) at a temperature of 60 to 95° C. in the presence of polar solvent and an inorganic acid to yield an intermediate salt of a guanidino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula XV



where X, n, R, and Y are as above; and
condensing the compound of formula XV with a com-
pound of formula XVI



XVI

in the presence of a base and at a temperature of 30 to 40° C. to yield the compound of formula I; and

optionally, forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt the compound of formula I.

14. The process of claim 13, wherein the base employed in condensing the compound of formula XV with the compound of formula XVI comprises potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide;

15. The process of claim 13, wherein:

the chloro hydrocarbon solvent comprises chloroform, methylene chloride, or ethylene chloride; or

the base employed in converting the compound of formula XII to the compound of formula XIII comprises triethyl amine, dipropyl amine, or diisopropyl amine.

16. The process of claim **15**, wherein:

the chloro hydrocarbon solvent comprises chloroform; or
the base employed in converting the compound of formula
XII to the compound of formula XIII comprises triethyl
amine.

17. The process of claim 13, wherein the metal-acid reducing agent comprises stannous chloride/conc. HCl, iron/conc. HCl, zinc/conc. HCl.

18. The process of claim 17, wherein the metal-acid reducing agent comprises stannous chloride/conc. HCl.

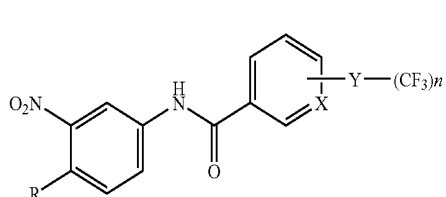
19. The process of claim **13** wherein:

the polar solvent comprises n-propanol, isopropanol, ethanol, n-butanol, or a mixture thereof; or

the temperature employed for condensing the compound of formula XIV with cyanamide is 90 to 95° C.

20. The process of claim **19**, wherein the polar solvent comprises n-butanol.

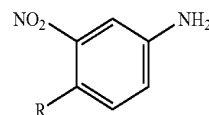
21. A process of preparing a nitro trifluoromethyl aroyl amide of formula XIII



(XIII)

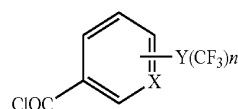
where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂;

the method comprising:
condensing a 4-methyl-3-nitroaniline of formula XI



XII

where R is as above;
with a trifluoromethyl aroyl chloride of formula XII;



XII

where X, n, and Y are as above;
in the presence of chloro hydrocarbon solvent and a base at a
temperature of 30 to 40° C. to yield the nitro trifluoromethyl
aroyl amide of formula XIII.

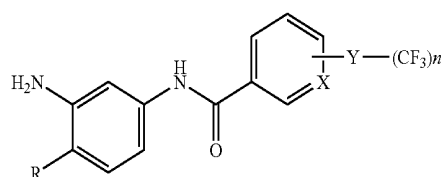
22. The process of claim **21**, wherein:

the chloro hydrocarbon solvent comprises chloroform, methylene chloride, or ethylene chloride; or the base employed in converting the compound of formula XII to the compound of formula XIII comprises triethyl amine, dipropyl amine, or diisopropyl amine.

23. The process of claim 22, wherein:
the chloro hydrocarbon solvent comprises chloroform; or
the base employed in converting the compound of formula XII to the compound of formula XIII comprises triethylamine.

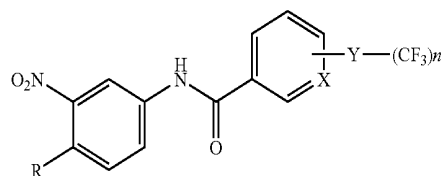
24. The process of claim **21**, wherein R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1.

25. A process of preparing an amino trifluoromethyl aroyl amide of formula XIV



(XIV)

where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
the method comprising:
reducing a compound of formula XIII



(XIII)

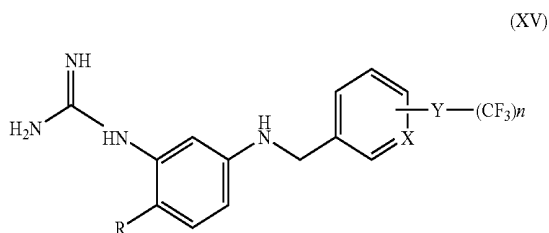
where X, n, R, and Y are as above;
using a metal-acid reducing agent at a temperature of 0-5° C.
to yield the amino trifluoromethyl aryl amide of formula
XIV.

26. The process of claim 25, wherein R is methyl, X is CH, Y is absent, and n=1.

27. The process of claim 25, wherein the metal-acid reducing agent comprises stannous chloride/conc. HCl, iron/conc. HCl, zinc/conc. HCl.

28. The process of claim 27, wherein the metal-acid reducing agent comprises stannous chloride/conc. HCl.

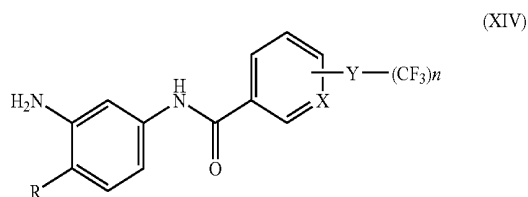
29. A process of preparing a salt of a guanidino trifluoromethyl aroyl amide of formula XV



where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is H or CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂;

the method comprising:

condensing a compound of formula XIV



where X n, R, and Y are as above;

with cyanamide (CNNH₂) at a temperature of 60 to 95° C. in the presence of polar solvent and an inorganic acid to yield the intermediate salts of a guanidino trifluoromethyl aroyl amide of formula XV.

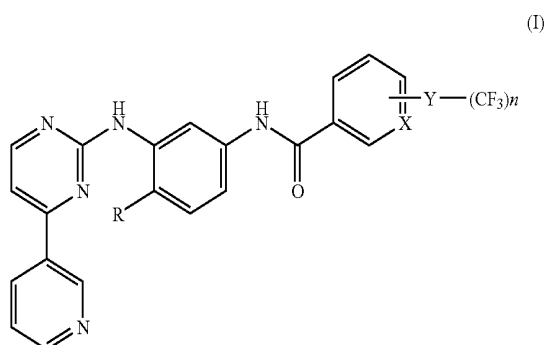
30. The process of claim 29, wherein:

the polar solvent comprises n-propanol, isopropanol, ethanol, n-butanol, or a mixture thereof; or

the temperature employed for condensing the compound of formula XIV with cyanamide is 90 to 95° C.

31. The process of claim 30, wherein the polar solvent comprises n-butanol.

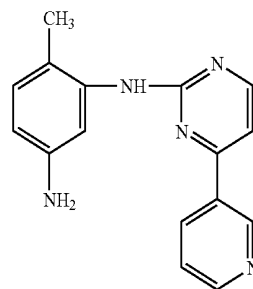
32. A process of preparing a phenyl amino pyrido pyrimidine of formula I



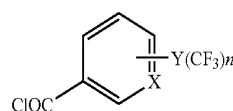
where X is CH or N, n=1 or 2, R is CH₃, and Y is absent, S, SO, or SO₂; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

the method comprising:

condensing an N-(5-amino-2-methylphenyl)-4-(3-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidine amine of formula XVII



with a trifluoro methyl aroyl chloride of formula XII



to yield the compound of formula I.

33. A pharmaceutical composition for treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia, the composition comprising:

a compound of formula I; and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 33, wherein: the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for topical, parenteral, or enteral administration; or

the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is inorganic, organic, solid, liquid, or combination thereof.

35. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 33, further comprising an excipient, an adjuvant, a diluent, a binder, a flavoring agent, a flavor enhancer, a pharmaceutically acceptable colorant, or a mixture thereof.

36. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 35, wherein the diluent comprises microcrystalline cellulose, microfine cellulose, lactose, starch, pregelatinized starch, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, sugar, dextrate, dextrin, dextrose, dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, tribasic calcium phosphate, kaolin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, maltodextrin, mannitol, polymethacrylate, potassium chloride, powdered cellulose, sodium chloride, sorbitol, talc, or mixture thereof.

37. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 35, wherein the binder comprises acacia, alginate acid, carbomer, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, dextrin, ethyl cellulose, gelatin, guar gum, hydrogenated vegetable oil, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, liquid glucose, magnesium aluminum silicate, maltodextrin, methylcellulose, polymethacrylate, povidone (e.g. KOLLIDON® or PLASDONE®), pregelatinized starch, sodium alginate, starch, or mixture thereof.

38. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 35, wherein the flavoring agent or the flavor enhancer comprises maltol, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, menthol, citric acid, fumaric acid, ethyl maltol, tartaric acid, or mixture thereof.

39. The pharmaceutical composition of claim **35**, comprising compound of formula I, polyvinylpyrrolidone, lactose, talc, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, and sodium lauryl sulfate.

40. A Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I).

41. The Form-III crystal form of claim **40**, wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9.

42. The Form-III crystal form of claim **40**, wherein the crystal form has melting point at or above 240° C.

43. The Form-III crystal form of claim **40**, wherein the crystal form is essentially pure.

44. A method of treating a subject in need of anti-proliferative therapy, the method comprising:

administering to the subject a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I).

45. The method of claim **44**, wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1

-continued

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9.

46. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I).

47. The pharmaceutical composition of claim **46**, wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9.

48. Use of a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I), wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9

for producing an anti-proliferative medicament for treating a tumor disorder.

49. A process for preparing a Form-III crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I) the process comprising:

treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with acetic acid or a mixture of dimethyl formamide and acetone, hexane, or toluene; and, subsequently treating the once treated compound with acetic acid, acetone, hexane, or toluene.

50. The process of claim 49, comprising:

treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with acetic acid; and, subsequently treating the once treated compound with acetic acid.

51. The process of claim 49, comprising:

treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with a mixture of dimethyl formamide and acetone; and, subsequently treating the once treated compound with acetone.

52. The process of claim 49, comprising:

treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with a mixture of dimethyl formamide and hexane; and, subsequently treating the once treated compound with hexane.

53. The process of claim 49, comprising:

treating the compound of formula I in a Form-I or Form-II crystal form with a mixture of dimethyl formamide and toluene; and, subsequently treating the once treated compound with toluene.

54. The process of claim 49, wherein the Form-III crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
5.909	14.94417	24.9
6.491	13.60517	66.4
8.267	10.68690	100.0
11.854	7.45967	58.2
13.181	6.71147	40.0
14.609	6.05866	50.0
15.960	5.54851	5.8
16.612	5.33224	9.5
18.826	4.70995	14.4
19.571	4.53226	52.1
21.302	4.16774	54.0
21.612	4.10861	37.7
22.160	4.00828	3.5
22.970	3.86869	23.8
23.278	3.81812	51.6
24.000	3.70491	8.7
25.112	3.54329	11.1
25.887	3.43895	3.1
26.500	3.36079	3.3
27.517	3.23887	3.4
29.476	3.02788	6.8
29.857	2.99011	8.6
30.474	2.93102	3.5
32.886	2.72133	3.2
33.559	2.66829	5.0
35.916	2.49836	3.8
39.645	2.27157	4.9
43.061	2.09893	2.6
43.748	2.06753	3.8
44.055	2.05383	3.9

55. A Form-I crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I).

56. The Form-I crystal form of claim 55, wherein the Form-I crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

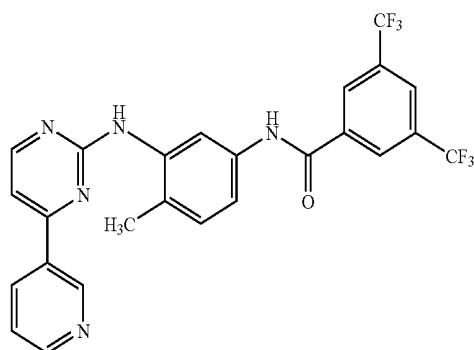
Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
6.793	13.00131	13.9
9.823	8.99680	3.9
11.106	7.96069	54.2
13.267	6.66829	48.5
16.386	5.40523	7.0
17.941	4.94015	11.3
18.997	4.66785	13.0
19.778	4.48530	50.5
21.894	4.05635	100.0
22.396	3.96650	20.5
23.469	3.78750	19.7
24.466	3.63545	32.4
24.939	3.56759	52.6
25.525	3.48695	14.6
26.968	3.30351	10.3
28.777	3.09991	22.0
30.545	2.92436	14.8
33.011	2.71129	11.0

57. A Form-II crystal form of (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-benzamide (formula I).

58. The Form-II crystal form of claim **57**, wherein the Form-II crystal form has the XRPD characteristics:

Angle [2-Theta]	d-value Angstrom	Intensity %
6.500	13.58651	12.2
10.816	8.17295	100.0
12.094	7.31197	3.4
12.988	6.81061	49.7
16.120	5.49381	6.0
17.669	5.01562	10.9
19.521	4.54367	41.7
21.675	4.09687	39.9
22.083	4.02198	17.1
23.230	3.82602	21.9
24.264	3.66523	17.8
24.639	3.61023	8.5
28.460	3.13371	4.8
29.328	3.04290	2.3
30.256	2.95165	4.1
32.746	2.73261	3.5
34.035	2.63201	3.1
35.590	2.52050	1.5
39.660	2.27072	1.9
42.123	2.14346	2.5
44.193	2.04777	1.7

59. A method of preparing compound of formula I:



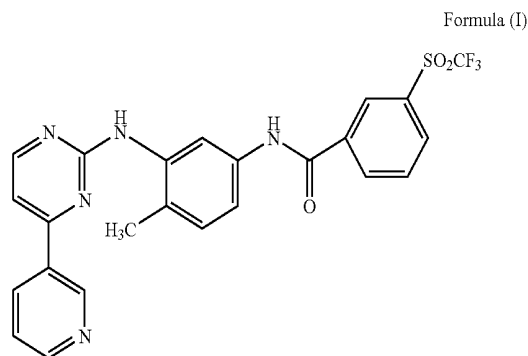
Formula I
Development code: AN-019

the method comprising:

- providing a compound of formula VI, 3,5-bis trifluoromethyl benzoyl chloride;
- condensing 4-methyl-3-nitro-aniline with the compound of formula (IV) at about 0 to about -10° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with addition of a basic compound to obtain a compound of formula III, ((3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-)-benzamide;
- reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at reflux temperature for about 0.5 to about 1 hour to obtain a compound of formula IV, (3,5-bis trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-amino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide;
- condensing the compound of formula IV with aqueous cyanamide at reflux temperature in n-butanol solvent to

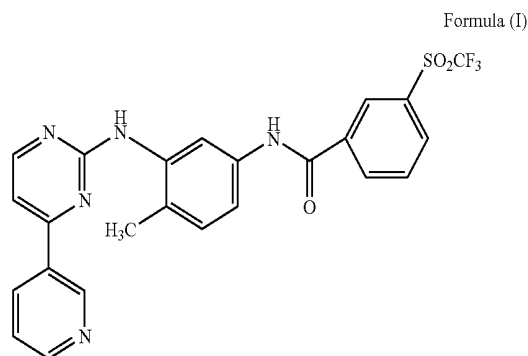
obtain a compound of formula V, (3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl)-N-(3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl)-benzamide; condensing the compound of formula (V) with 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone in presence of base at reflux temperature to obtain the compound of formula (I).

60. A compound of formula I:



(Development code AN-024)

61. A method of treating a proliferative disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need of treatment for a proliferative disorder, an antiproliferative compound of formula:



(Development code AN-024)

62. A compound (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide.

63. A method of preparing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide, the method comprising:

- providing a compound of formula VI, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride;
- condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline with the compound of formula (VI) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent to

drocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide.

64. A compound (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide.

65. A method of preparing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide, the method comprising:

providing a compound of formula VI, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride;

condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline with the compound of formula (IV) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain a compound of formula III, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide;

reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide.

66. A compound (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide.

67. A method of preparing (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide, the method comprising:

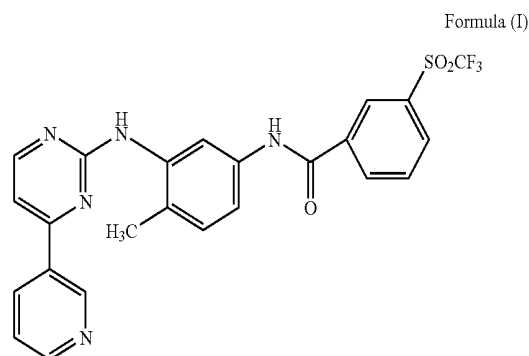
providing a compound of formula VI, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride;

condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline with the compound of formula (IV) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain a compound of formula III, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide;

reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain a compound of formula IV, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide;

condensing the compound of formula (IV) with aqueous cyanamide at about 90 to about 95° C. in n-butanol solvent to obtain (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide.

68. A method of preparing compound of formula I:



(Development code AN-024)

the method comprising:

providing a compound of formula VI, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoyl chloride;

condensing 4-methyl-2-nitro-aniline with the compound of formula (IV) at about 30 to about 40° C. in chlorohydrocarbon solvent with aqueous alkali addition to obtain a compound of formula III, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl]-benzamide;

reducing the compound of formula (III) with stannous chloride/conc. HCl at about 0 to about 5° C. for about 3 to about 4 hours to obtain a compound of formula IV, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide;

condensing the compound of formula IV with aqueous cyanamide at about 90 to about 95° C. in n-butanol solvent to obtain a compound of formula V, (3-trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-N-[3-guanidino-4-methylphenyl]-benzamide;

condensing the compound of formula (V) with 3-dimethylamino-1-pyridin-3-yl-propenone in presence of base at reflux temperature to obtain the compound of formula (I).

* * * * *