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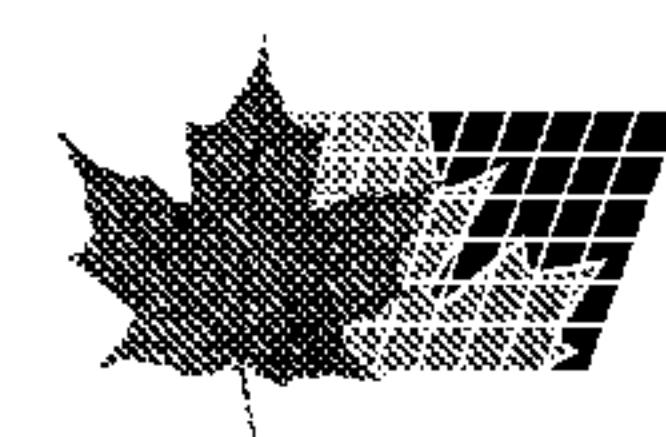
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(54) Titre : PROCEDE SERVANT A FABRIQUER DU DOCETAXEL ANHYDRE CRISTALLIN

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR MAKING CRYSTALLINE ANHYDROUS DOCETAXEL

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

New anhydrous crystalline form of docetaxel and process of making anhydrous docetaxel and docetaxel trihydrate are provided.



ABSTRACT

New anhydrous crystalline form of docetaxel and process of making anhydrous docetaxel and docetaxel trihydrate are provided.

PROCESS FOR MAKING CRYSTALLINE ANHYDROUS DOCETAXEL ✓

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel crystalline forms of docetaxel and process for the preparation thereof.

2. Description of the Related Art

Docetaxel is a compound found to exhibit anti-tumor activity. It is presently sold under the trademark TAXOTERE®. While there are known techniques for synthesizing docetaxel, there is still a need for improved chemical processes which can produce this anti- cancer compound and in a form where the compound is chemically stable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the first aspect of the present invention, a novel crystalline anhydrous docetaxel characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction with peaks at about 8.0, 12.4, and 16.8 ± 0.2 degrees two-theta is found.

Preferably, the novel crystalline anhydrous docetaxel is further characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction pattern with peaks at about 11.3, 13.8, 15.4, 20.3, and 23.3 ± 0.2 degrees two-theta. More

preferably, crystalline anhydrous docetaxel is further characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction pattern with peaks at about 4.6, 9.2, 18.1, 18.4, 19.5, 20.8, 22.5, 23.7, 24.1, 28.3, and 30.6 and \pm 0.2 degrees two-theta. The novel crystalline anhydrous docetaxel is preferably characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction pattern as substantially depicted in Figure 3 or Figure 4.

5 It is surprisingly found that the crystalline anhydrous form of docetaxel in accordance with the present invention is more stable than trihydrated form (see Figure 1). The crystalline anhydrous form of docetaxel in accordance with the present invention in a therapeutically effective amount may be formulated with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient to form a pharmaceutical composition. Such a composition may be administered to a
10 mammal, such as human, to treat a proliferative disorder.

In accordance with the second aspect of the present invention, a process of producing a crystalline anhydrous docetaxel is provided. The process comprises (a) combining docetaxel and halohydrocarbon to form a solution; and (b) adding an antisolvent to the solution to precipitate the crystalline. The halohydrocarbon is preferably
15 chlorohydrocarbon, more preferably, dichloromethane . The antisolvent may be C3-C8 linear or branched alkanes, preferably, n-heptane.

In accordance with the third aspect of the present invention, a process of producing docetaxel trihydrate is provided. The process comprises a) combining anhydrous docetaxel, and acetonitrile; b) heating the mixture of step a) to about 30-60°C; c) adding water to the
20 mixture of the heated mixture of step d); cooling the

mixture of c) to about 10-30°C to obtain a slurry; and e) filtering, washing, and drying the slurry of step d) to obtain docetaxel trihydrate.

The present application also provides a new process of synthesizing docetaxel and new crystalline docetaxel trihydrate as explained in detail below.

The various features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of the disclosure. For a better understanding of the invention, its operating advantages, and specific objects attained by its use, reference should be had to the drawing and descriptive matter in which there are illustrated and described preferred embodiments of the invention.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates the stability of crystalline anhydrous docetaxel and docetaxel trihydrate.

Figure 2 shows a semisynthetic process of making docetaxel.

Figure 3 shows an X-ray powder diffraction pattern of crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

Figure 4 lists x-ray diffraction peaks for crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

Figure 5 also shows a semisynthetic process of making docetaxel.

Figures 6-7 shows an X-ray powder diffraction pattern of crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in

5 accordance with the process described in the present application.

Figure 8 lists x-ray diffraction peaks for crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

10 Figure 9 shows DSC pattern of crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

15 Figures 10-13 show IR pattern of crystalline anhydrous docetaxel prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

Figures 14-15 shows an X-ray powder diffraction pattern of crystalline docetaxel trihydrate prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

20 Figure 16 lists x-ray diffraction peaks for crystalline docetaxel trihydrate prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

25 Figure 17 shows DSC pattern of crystalline docetaxel trihydrate prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

Figures 18-21 show IR pattern of crystalline docetaxel trihydrate prepared in accordance with the process described in the present application.

30 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS

As an example, the semisynthetic process used to make docetaxel is outlined in the Figure 1. This process comprise the synthesis of a certain oxazolidine 35 (A-5) from (2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine HCl as the starting material. 10-deacetyl-baccatin III that has 2,2,2-tri-

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- 5 chloroethoxy-carbonyl protecting groups in both the 7 and 10 positions (SPT1141-M1) is then esterified with the oxazolidine (A-5) in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in toluene to produce an ester intermediate (SPT1141-M2).
- 10 The ester intermediate is converted to docetaxel by a five-step procedure. Hydrochloric acid hydrolysis produces the β -amino ester (SPT1141-M3). T-butoxycarbonyl is attached to produce SPT1141-M4. The 2,2,2-tri-chloroethoxy-carbonyl protecting groups are
- 15 removed by reacting SPT1141-M4 with zinc and acetic acid to produce SPT1141-M5. Further removal of protecting groups by reaction with ozone in methanol and subsequently by reaction with o-phenylenediamine and acetic acid in tetrahydrofuran produces crude docetaxel.
- 20 In the step described as Step 8a, Purification, the crude docetaxel is dissolved in ethyl acetate, filtered, concentrated under vacuum to produce a residue, dichloromethane is added to dissolve the residue and the solution is purified by chromatography with acetone and
- 25 n-heptane as the eluant. The purified solution is concentrated under vacuum and the docetaxel is obtained by filtering.
- In Step 8b, recrystallization - anhydrous, the purified docetaxel is dissolved in dichloromethane, n-
- 30 heptane is added and the solution is seeded with docetaxel seed. The solution is cooled and the resulting slurry is filtered and the wet cake is dried to provide anhydrous docetaxel. The resulting anhydrous docetaxel can be further converted to the trihydrate
- 35 form in Step 8c, recrystallization (trihydrate form) by mixing the anhydrous docetaxel with acetonitrile and

glacial acetic acid, adding water at a temperature between 30 to 50 0C, then adding more water and seeding with docetaxel seed. The resulting slurry is then filtered and washed with water and the wet cake is dried under vacuum at 60 0C to provide docetaxel trihydrate.

We surprisingly found that the anhydrous form of docetaxel is more stable (2168-115-16) than trihydrated form (1883-12-11, 1883-12-21, 2016-109-05) in acetonitrile .
5 See Figure 1. Also, the anhydrous form is more stable in acetonitrile than in acetonitrile/water (9/1). These data showed that docetaxel is less stable in co-water solvent. Docetaxel is more stable in non-water solvent than co-water solvent (ACN/water/acetic acid) . Further more, an impurity of docetaxel, 7-epi-docetaxel, is generated more rapidly in co-water solvent than in non-water solvent. The growth of 7-epi-docetaxel can be suppressed by the addition of acetic
10 acid.

More detailed description of each step of the process shown in Figure 2 is provided below.

Step 1 : Protection

15 10-Deacetyl baccatin 111 (approx. 14 Kg), pyridine (approx. 137 Kg), and 2, 2,
2-trichloroethyl chloroformate (approx. 14 Kg) are charged into a suitable vessel. The
resulting mixture is stirred at not more than (NMT) 10°C. After the reaction is complete, the
solution is quenched with water followed by extraction with dichloromethane; the organic
layer is separated and washed with water. The organic layer is concentrated at NMT 60°C,
20 and water is added for precipitation. The solids are collected and washed with water. The wet
cake

5 is then suspended in ethyl acetate and heptanes are added. The solids are isolated, washed, and dried under vacuum at NMT 60°C to provide SPT1141 M1 (approx. 22 Kg).

Step 2-1: Hydrolysis

10 SPT2039 A4 (approx. 2.7 Kg), tetrahydrofuran (approx. 11 Kg), and about 1 N lithium hydroxide solution (approx. 6.6 Kg) are charged into a suitable vessel. The mixture is stirred. After the reaction is complete, toluene and hydrochloric acid are added to
15 adjust the mixture to pH < 3. The organic layer is washed with sodium chloride solution, and magnesium sulfate is added to remove water. The filtrate is concentrated to provide SPT2039 A5 in toluene solution, and the mixture is used directly in the next step.

20

Step 2-2: Coupling Reaction

SPT1141 M1 (approx. 3.8 Kg), toluene (approx. 11 Kg), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (approx. 114 g), and 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (approx. 1.3 Kg) are added to
25 the mixture from step 2-1. The reaction mixture is stirred. After the reaction is complete, the reaction mixture is quenched with hydrochloric acid. The slurry is filtered, and the filtrate is collected and separated. The organic layer is washed with sodium
30 bicarbonate solution followed by water. The organic phase is concentrated to provide SPT1141 M2 in toluene solution, and the mixture is used directly in the next step.

Step 3: Deprotection

35 Tetrahydrofuran (approx. 21 Kg) is added to the above mixture. The solution is cooled to NMT 10°C, and a

5 solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol is slowly added. The mixture is stirred at below 40°C until the reaction is complete. Ethyl acetate and sodium bicarbonate solution are then added to the resulting mixture. The organic layer is collected and washed with
10 sodium chloride solution. After concentration, SPT1141 M3 is dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the solution is used directly in the next step.

Step 4: BOC protection

Dl-tert-butyl dicarbonate (approx. 1 Kg) is charged
15 into a suitable vessel containing a solution of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (approx. 15 g) in SPT1141 M3 solution. After the reaction is complete, the solution is quenched with diluted hydrochloric acid, and sodium chloride solution is added. The organic layer is
20 concentrated, and tetrahydrofuran is added to provide SPT1141 M4 solution. The solution is used directly in the next step.

Step 5: Deprotection

Zinc (approx. 2.7 Kg), glacial acetic acid (approx.
25 10.8 Kg), tetrahydrofuran, and SPT1141 M4 solution are charged into a suitable vessel. After the reaction is complete, the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is solvent swapped with isopropanol. Water is added to the resulting solution. The solids are filtered and washed
30 to provide crude SPT1141 M5 (approx. 4Kg).

Crude SPT1141 M5 (approx. 4 Kg) and dichloromethane (approx. 54 Kg) are charged into a suitable vessel. The solution is extracted with sodium chloride solution. Glacial acetic acid is added to the organic layer. The
35 mixture is then concentrated and heptanes is added for

5 crystallization. The solids are filtered, washed and dried to provide SPT1141 M5 (approx. 3.3 Kg).

Step 6: Ozonolysis

Ozone is added at NMT -40°C to a suitable vessel containing a mixture of SPT1141 M5 (approx. 5.5 Kg), 10 methanol (approx. 88 Kg), and glacial acetic acid (approx. 55 g) while maintaining the temperature at NMT -40°C. After the reaction is complete, dimethyl sulfide are added while maintaining the temperature at NMT -40°C, and the mixture is warmed to 20 to 30°C. The 15 mixture is concentrated, and water is added for precipitation. The solids are filtered, washed, and dried to provide SPT1141 M6 (approx. 4.6 Kg).

Step 7: Condensation

Glacial acetic acid (approx. 5 Kg) is charged into 20 a suitable vessel containing a solution of SPT1141 M6 (approx. 4.6 Kg) and 1 ,2-phenylenediamine (approx. 1.8 Kg) in tetrahydrofuran (approx. 110 Kg). The mixture is then reacted under air at NMT 60°C, and 1 ,2-phenylenediamine is added. After the reaction is 25 complete,° the reaction mixture is concentrated and solvent swapped with methanol at NMT 60°C. The solid by-products are removed, and the filtrate is mixed with a solution of hydrochloric acid. The solids are isolated, washed, and dried to provide crude docetaxel" (approx. 4 30 Kg).

Step 8a: Purification

Crude docetaxel (approx. 3 Kg) arid ethyl acetate (approx. 41 Kg) are charged into a suitable vessel. The mixture is stirred at NMT 60°C and is filtered through a 35 filter bed pie-coated with Celite, activated carbon, and activated acidic day. The filter bed is washed with

5 ethyl acetate, and the filtrate is collected and concentrated under vacuum at NMT 60°C until the volume of residue is approx. 9 L Dichloromethane is then charged to the residue to provide crude docetaxel solution (for column chromatography).

10 **Step 8b: Recrystallization -Anhydrous Form**

Docetaxel for crystallization (about 1 Kg) and dichloromethane are charge into a suitable vessel. The mixture is stirred at NMT 45°C until the solid is dissolved, and n-heptane is added for crystallization.

15 The slurry is filtered, washed, and dried to provide approx. 0.8kg of docetaxel anhydrous. The solid" is then used for the trihydrate formation.

Step 8c: Recrystallization (Docetaxel Trihydrate)

Docetaxel anhydrous (about 0.8 Kg), acetonitrile (about 3.8 Kg) and glacial acetic acid (about 7.6 g) are charged into a suitable vessel. The mixture is heated to NMT 45°C, and purified process water (about 9.6 Kg) is added for precipitation. The slurry is filtered, washed and dried under a moist environment to provide docetaxel

25 trihydrate (about 0.7 Kg).

Figure 5 also illustrates a semisynthetic process used to make docetaxel.

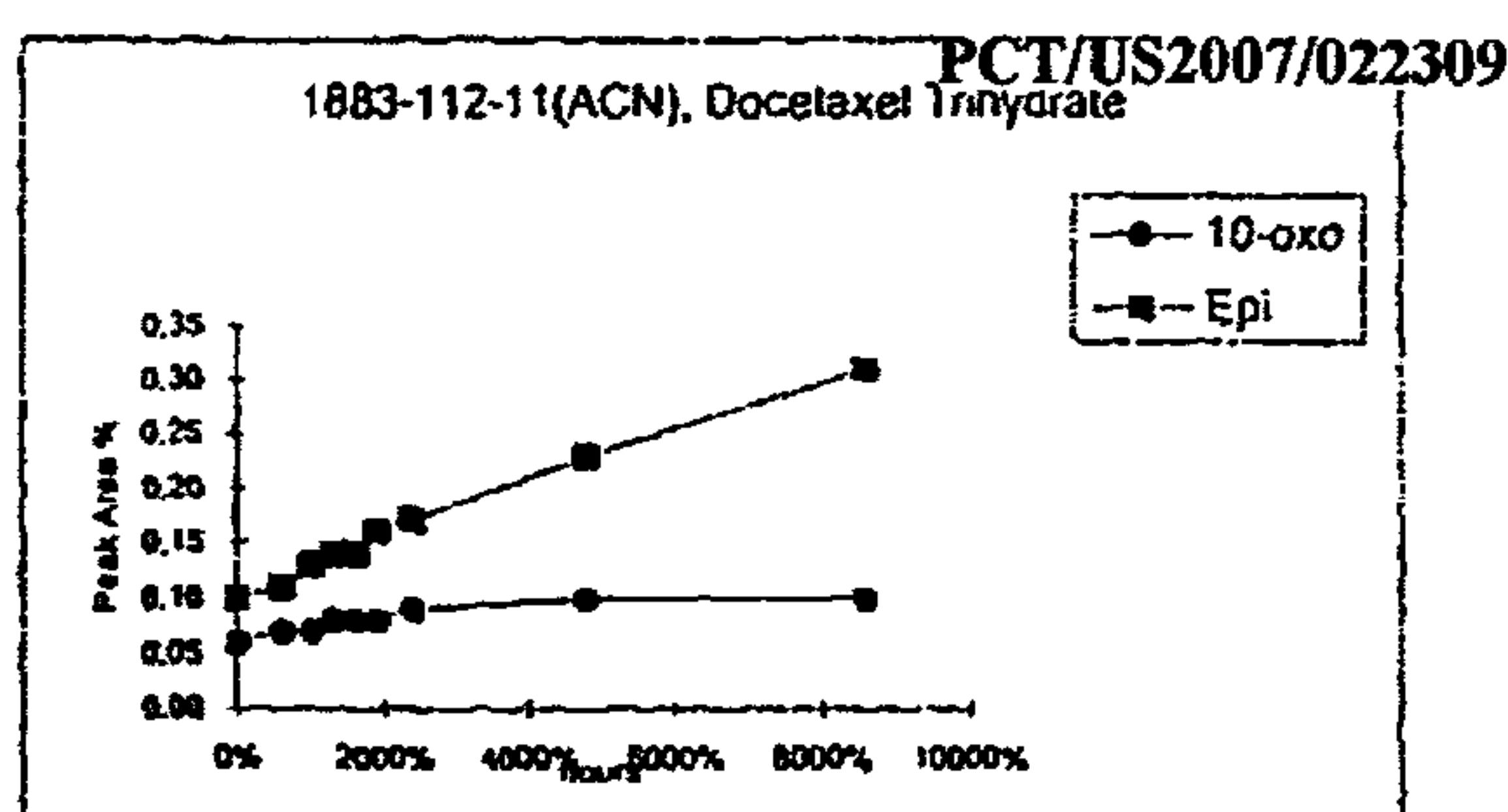
The invention is not limited by the embodiments described above which are presented as examples only but

30 can be modified in various ways within the scope of protection defined by the appended patent claims.

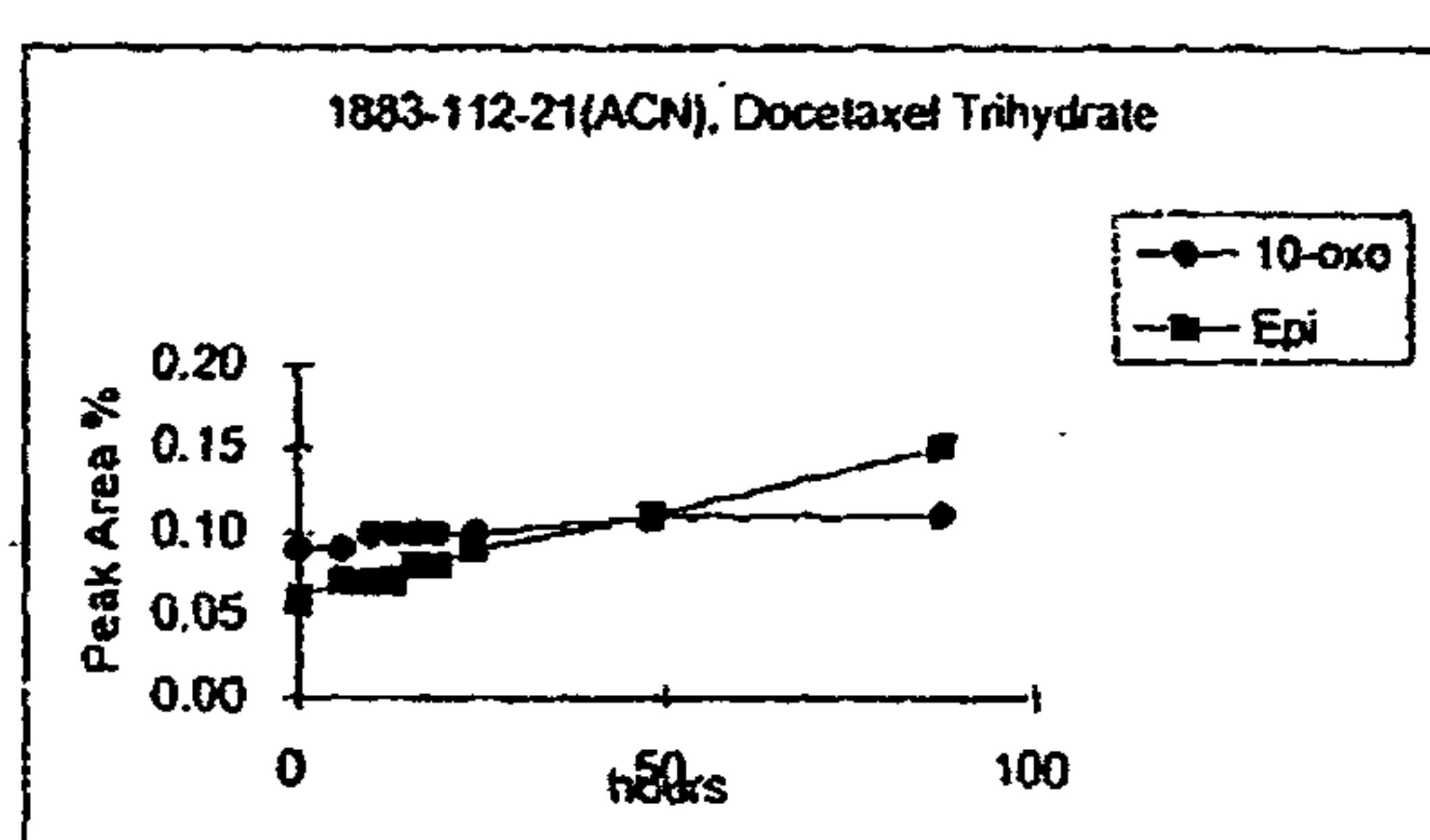
Claims:

1. Crystalline N-debenzoyl-N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-10-deacetyl taxol trihydrate characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction pattern with peaks at about 8.8, 13.9, and 17.7 ± 0.2 degrees two-theta.
- 2 . The crystalline N-debenzoyl-N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-10-deacetyl taxol trihydrate of claim 1 further characterized by a powder x-ray diffraction pattern with peaks at about 4.4, 11.0, and 22.2 ± 0.2 degrees two-theta.
- 3 . The crystalline N-debenzoyl-N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-10-deacetyl taxol trihydrate of claim 1 further characterized by an infrared spectrum having bands at about 710, 1268, 1737, 2981, and 3374 (cm^{-1}).
- 4 . A process of producing docetaxel trihydrate comprising:
 - a) combining docetaxel and acetonitrile;
 - b) heating the mixture of step (a) to about 30-45°C;
 - c) adding water to the mixture of the heated mixture of step b);
 - d) cooling the mixture of c) to about 10-30°C to obtain a slurry; and
 - e) filtering, washing, and drying the slurry of step (d) to obtain docetaxel trihydrate.

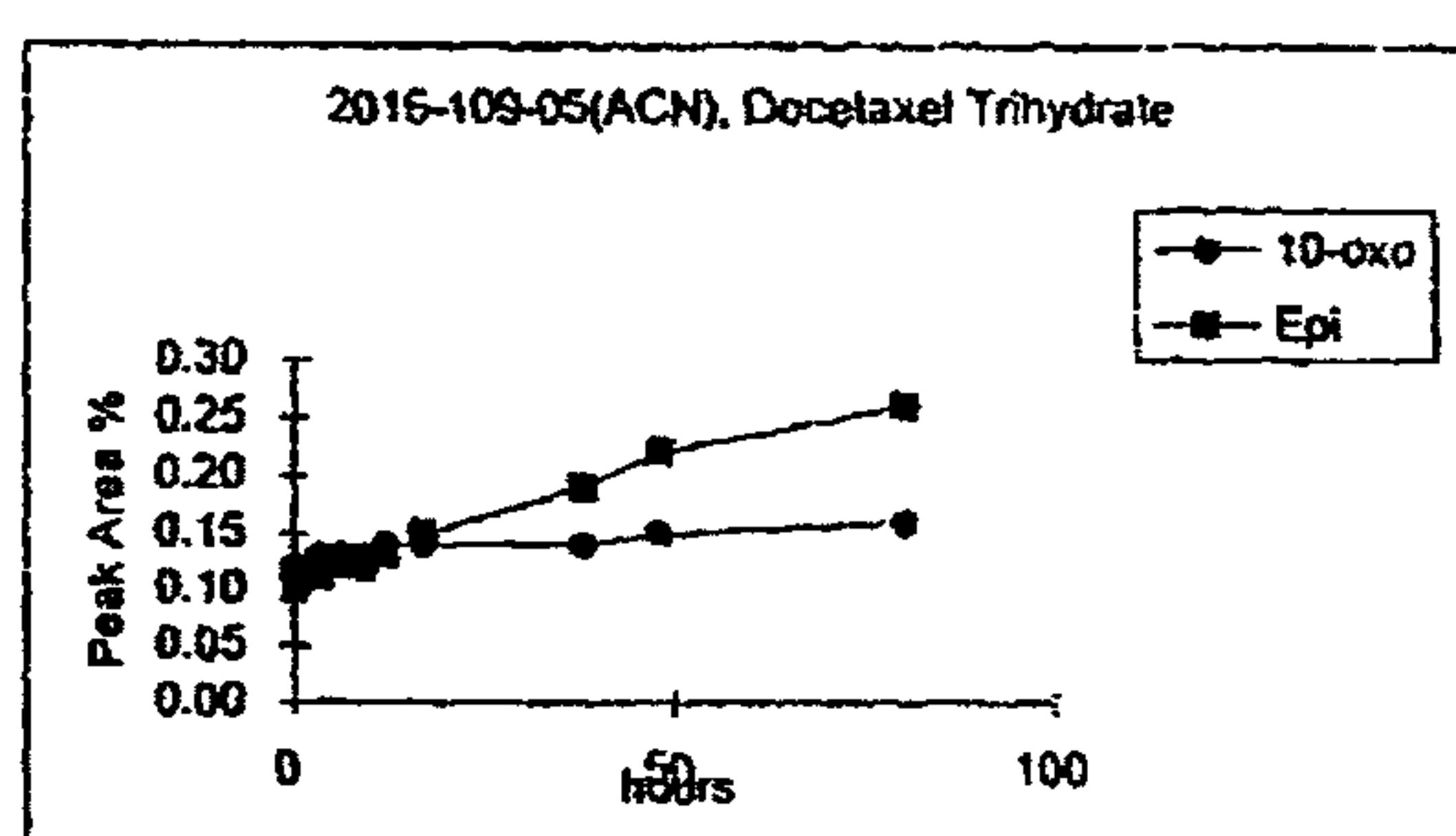
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6	0.07	0.11
10	0.07	0.13
13	0.08	0.14
16	0.08	0.14
19	0.08	0.16
24	0.09	0.17
48	0.10	0.23
86	0.10	0.31



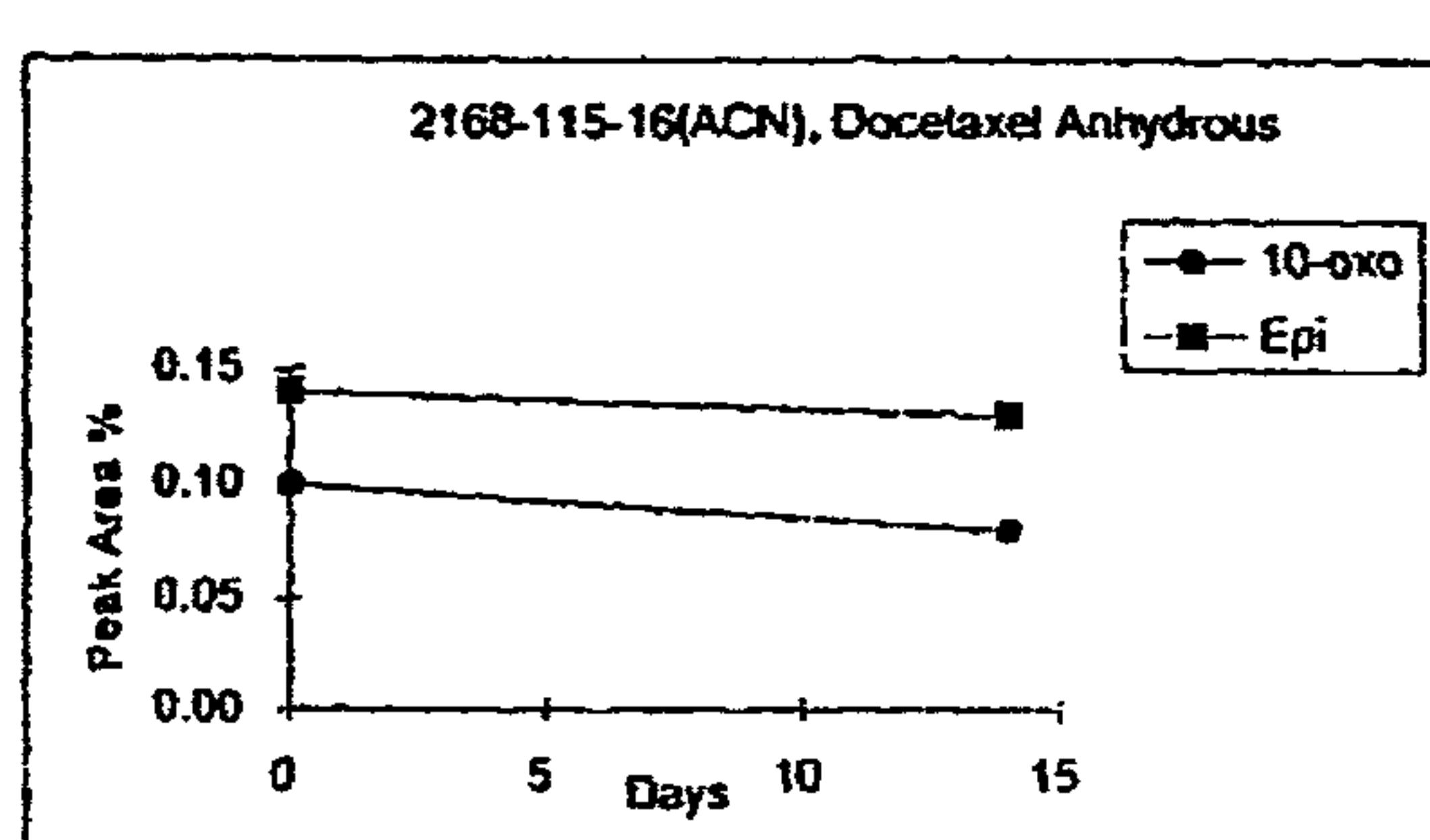
Hours	10-oxo(%)	Epi(%)
0	0.09	0.06
6	0.09	0.07
10	0.10	0.07
13	0.10	0.07
16	0.10	0.08
19	0.10	0.08
24	0.10	0.09
48	0.11	0.11
87	0.11	0.15



Hours	10-oxo(%)	Epi(%)
0	0.12	0.10
3	0.13	0.11
6	0.13	0.12
9	0.13	0.12
12	0.14	0.13
17	0.14	0.15
38	0.14	0.19
48	0.15	0.22
80	0.16	0.26



Days	10-oxo(%)	Epi(%)
0	0.10	0.14
14	0.08	0.13



Hours	10-oxo(%)	Epi(%)
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5	0.08	0.11
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43	0.07	0.19

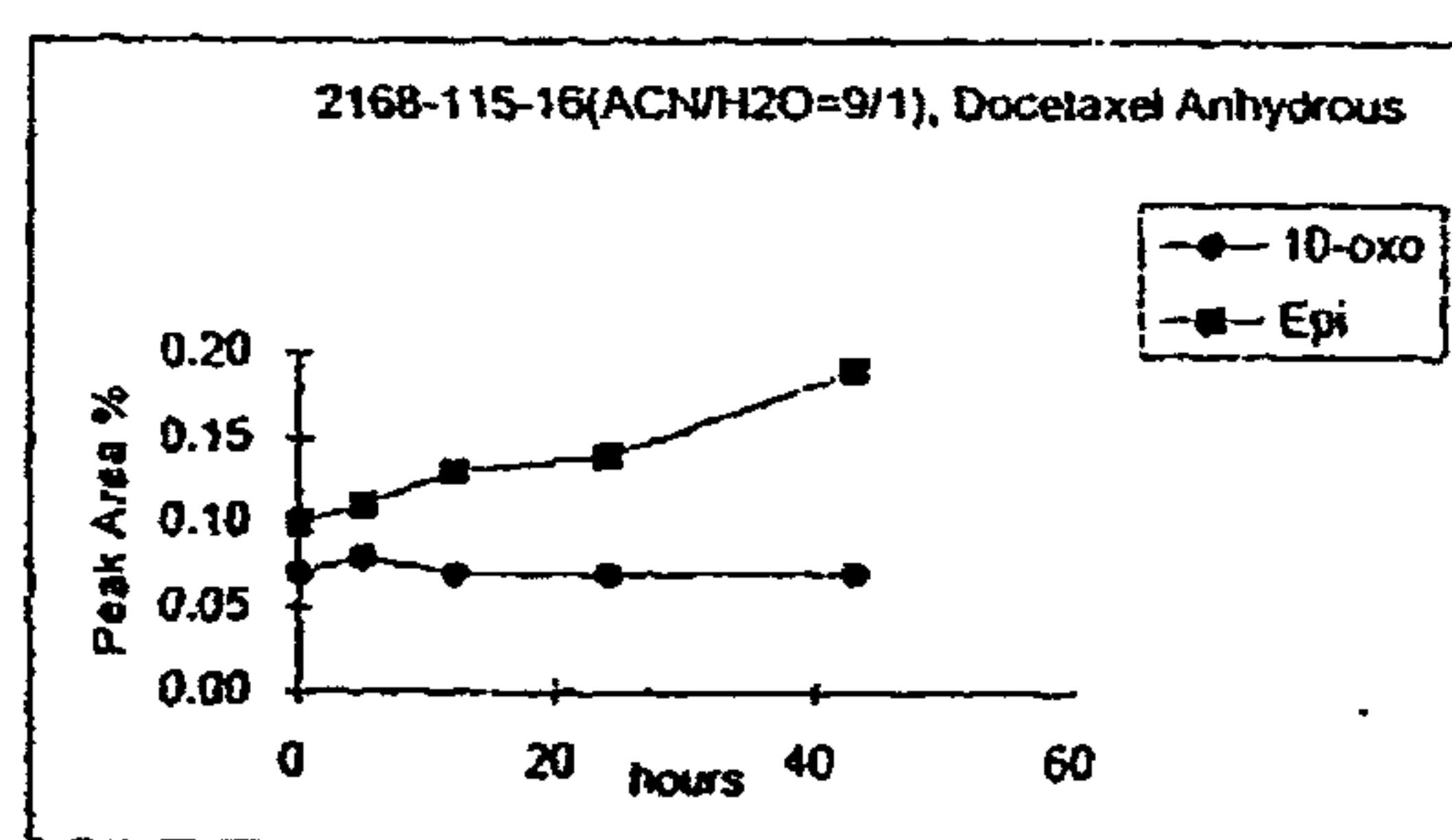


Figure 1

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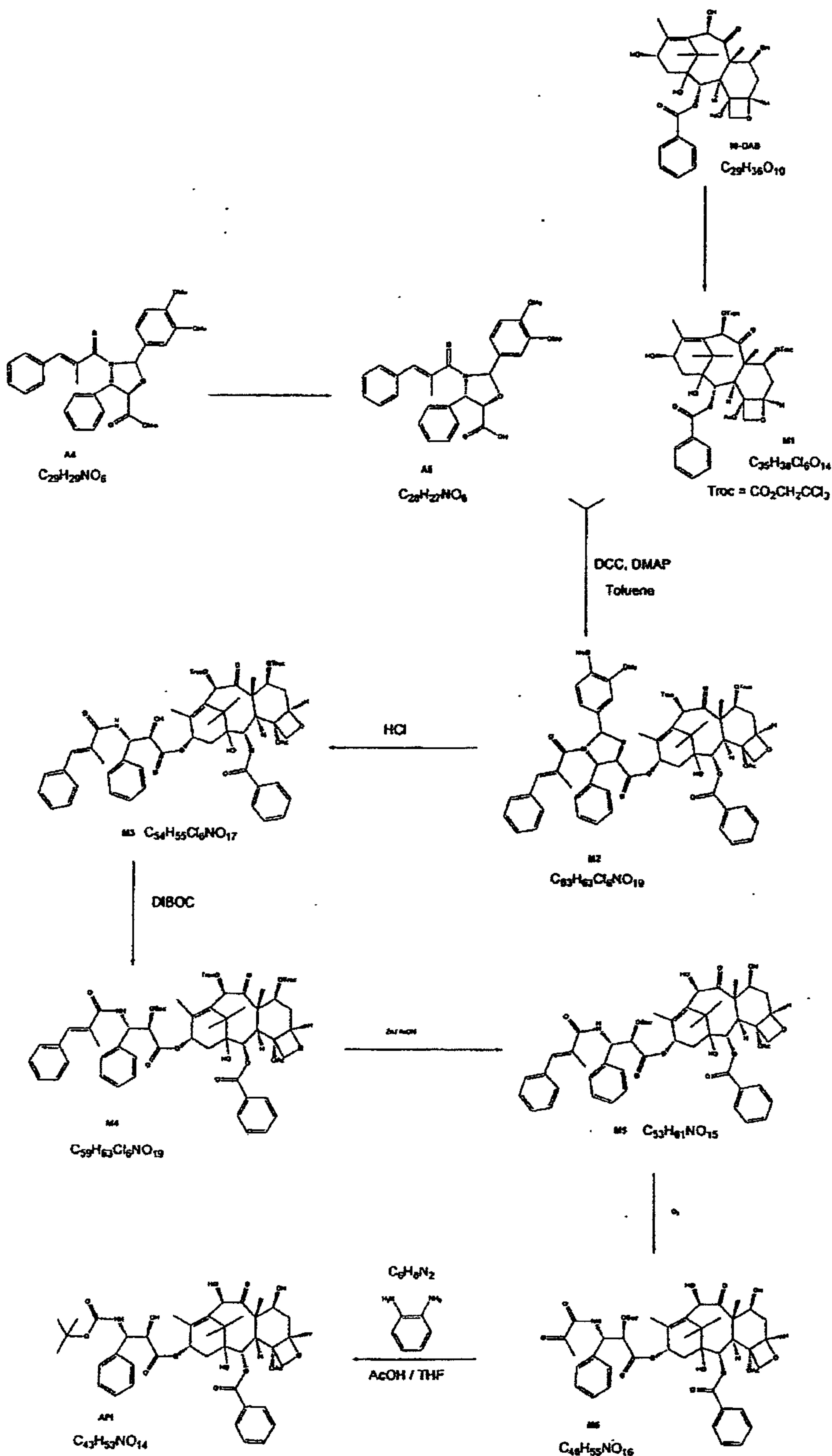


FIGURE 2

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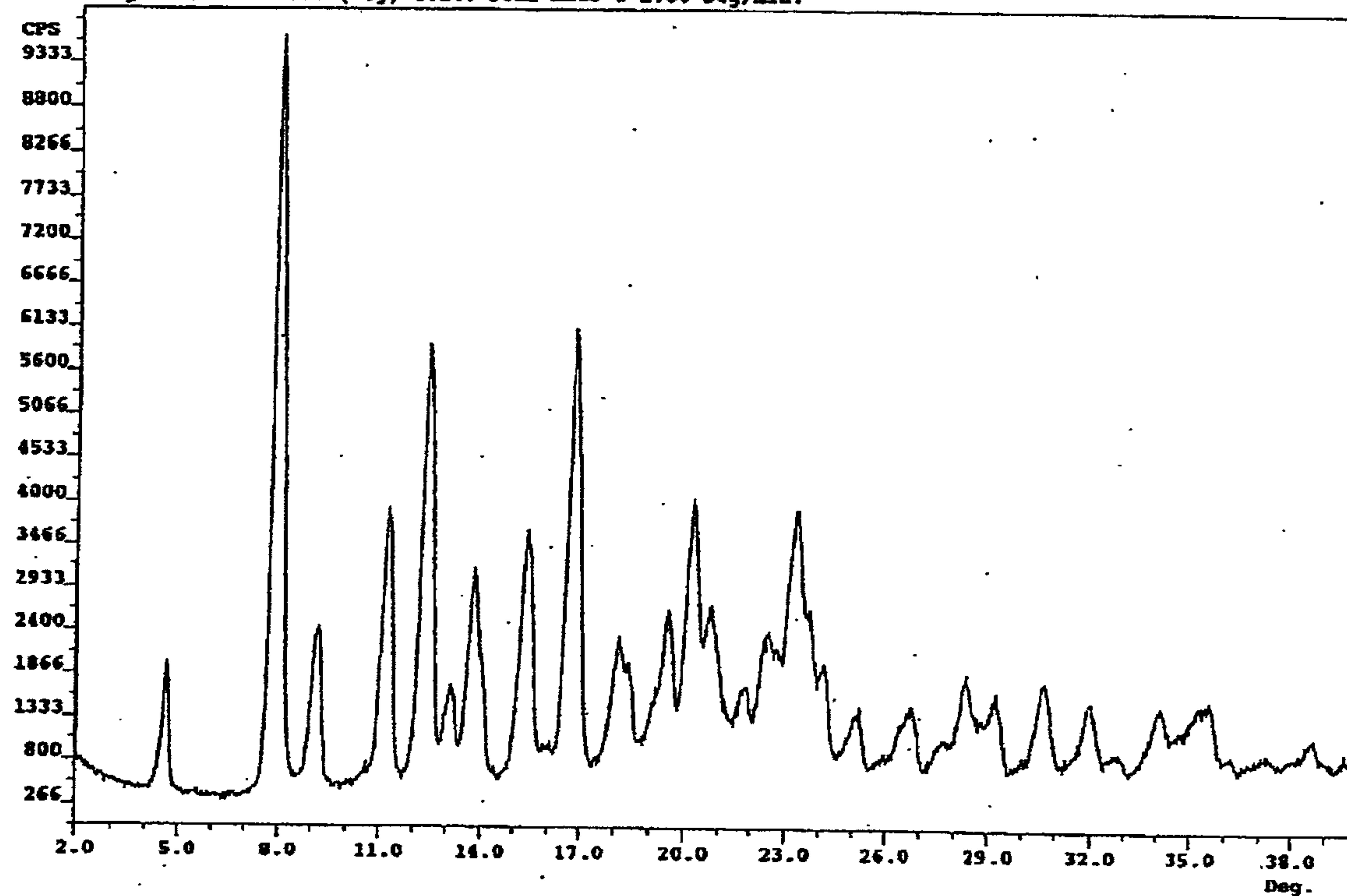


FIGURE 3

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	20.3094	0.0000	0.0000	1734.52	28.34	0.1600	277.5	TPFLnd None	0.00
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Page 1

Figure 4

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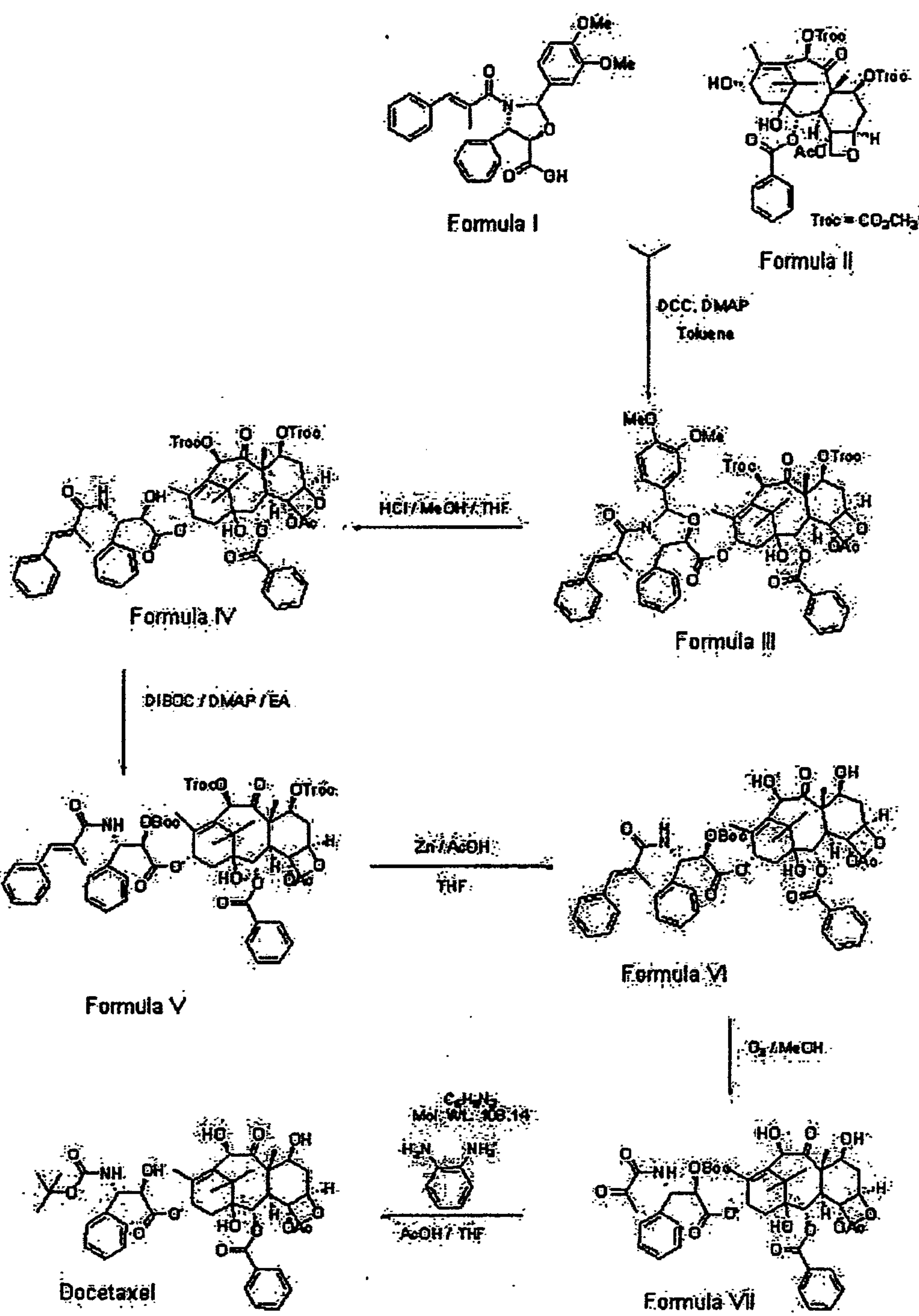


Figure 5

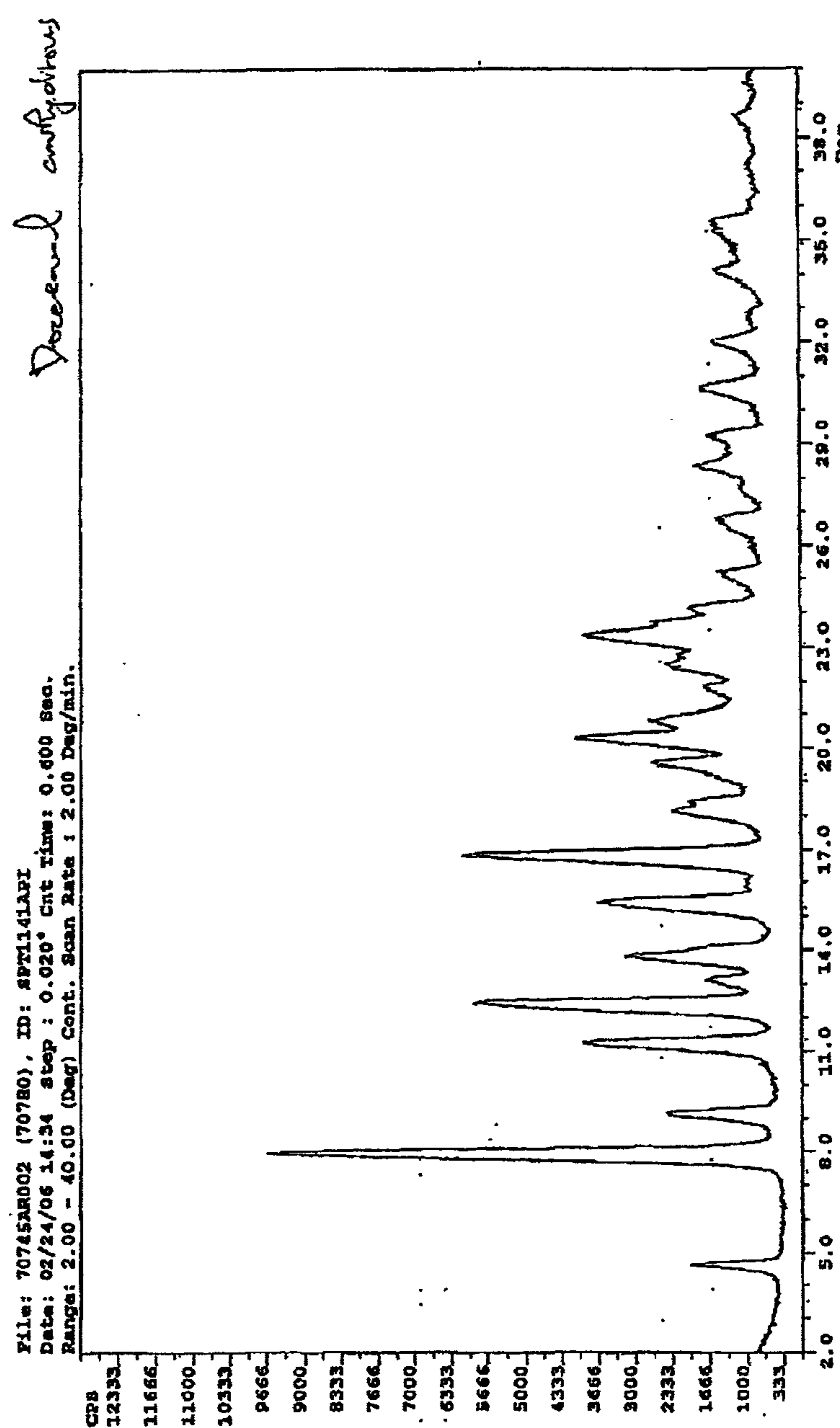


Figure 6

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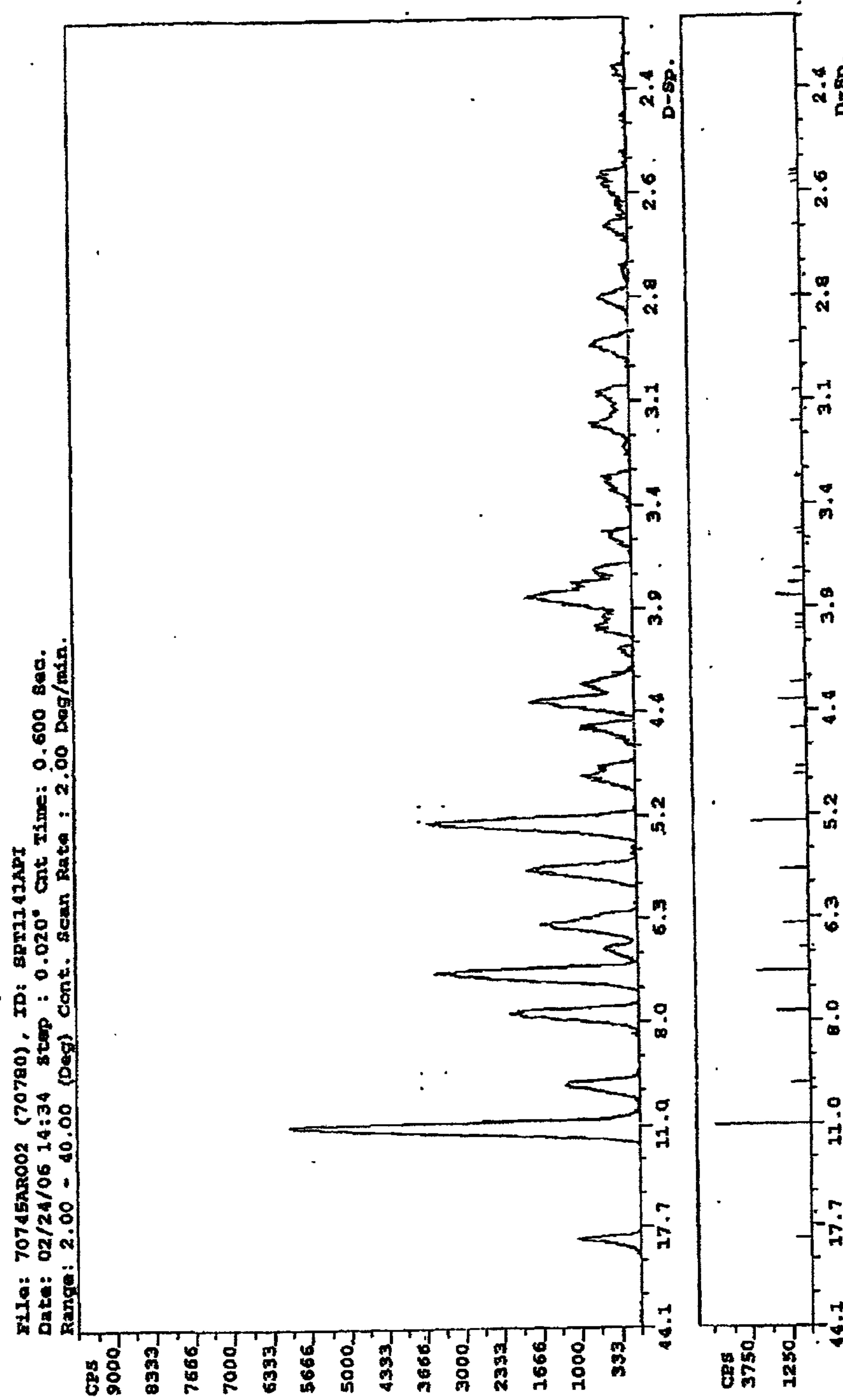


Figure 7

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13.1044	6.7804	0.0000	535.93	8.77	0.0800	0.0000	15.9	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
13.4138	6.4053	0.0000	1560.50	25.50	0.1600	0.0000	249.7	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
15.3800	5.7584	0.0000	1796.73	28.70	0.1600	0.0000	261.1	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
16.8244	5.2653	0.0000	3510.27	57.35	0.1600	0.0000	561.6	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
16.1375	4.8870	0.0000	630.97	13.56	0.1600	0.0000	131.0	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
16.3600	4.8292	0.0000	649.52	10.60	0.1600	0.0000	103.8	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
19.4800	4.5531	0.0000	320.00	15.03	0.1200	0.0000	110.4	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
20.3008	4.3709	0.0000	1734.52	23.34	0.1600	0.0000	217.5	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
20.4137	4.2642	0.0000	820.57	13.41	0.1600	0.0000	111.3	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
22.4000	3.9457	0.0000	957.53	9.11	0.1400	0.0000	99.2	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
22.5139	3.9459	0.0000	609.77	8.96	0.1600	0.0000	97.6	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
22.7460	3.3972	0.0000	516.67	8.44	0.1600	0.0000	82.7	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
23.3461	3.4668	0.0000	1735.32	28.32	0.1600	0.0000	277.3	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
23.7044	3.7504	0.0000	960.75	15.70	0.1600	0.0000	193.7	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
24.1187	3.4869	0.0000	658.47	10.76	0.1600	0.0000	105.4	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
25.1138	3.5430	0.0000	361.60	5.91	0.1600	0.0000	57.8	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
25.2260	3.5263	0.0000	503.33	8.22	0.1400	0.0000	40.3	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
26.7200	3.3336	0.0000	493.33	7.41	0.1600	0.0000	72.5	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
26.7725	3.3271	0.0000	432.43	7.07	0.1600	0.0000	40.5	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
26.8444	3.1441	0.0000	434.00	10.36	0.1600	0.0000	101.4	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
29.2225	2.0525	0.0000	538.18	8.75	0.1600	0.0000	86.1	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
30.6200	2.9173	0.0000	610.17	10.46	0.1600	0.0000	102.4	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
31.9831	2.7980	0.0000	450.47	8.14	0.1600	0.0000	79.8	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
34.0412	2.4315	0.0000	359.70	5.61	0.1400	0.0000	56.3	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
35.2350	2.5450	0.0000	420.27	6.87	0.1600	0.0000	67.2	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
35.4331	2.5313	0.0000	427.00	6.98	0.1600	0.0000	68.3	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None
35.5788	2.5212	0.0000	455.28	7.41	0.1600	0.0000	63.5	PFLnd	None	0.00	0.00	0.00	None

Figure 8

Sample: SPT1141API,B#70745AR002,T0
Size: 1.1400 mg
Method: M0000031_300C
Comment: Equilibrate at 30°C,Ramp 10°C/min to 200°C,

DSC

File: C:\...\Test\6PT1141T0-060410
Operator: King
Run Date: 10-Apr-06 12:04

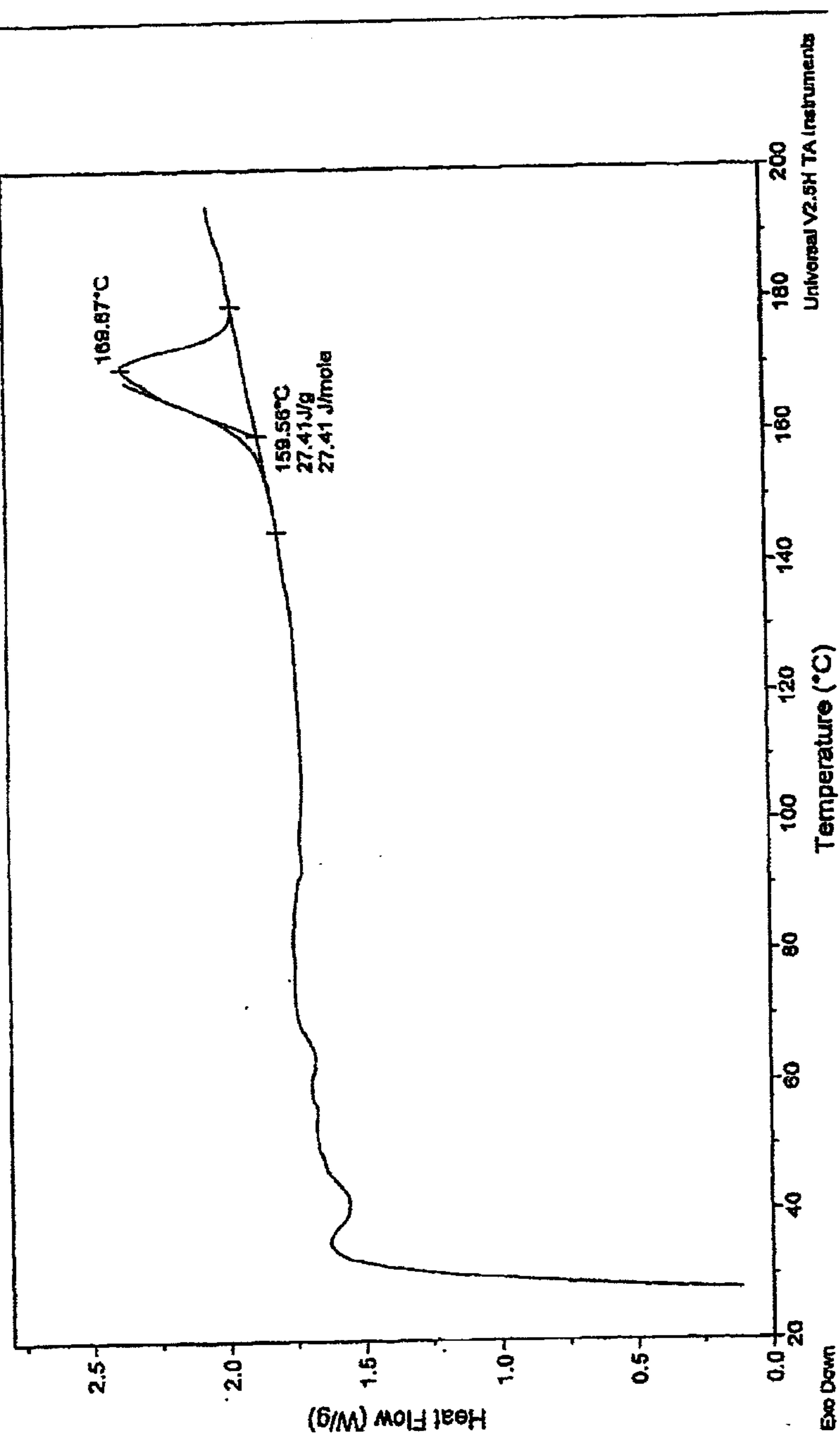


Figure 9

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PCT/US2007/022309

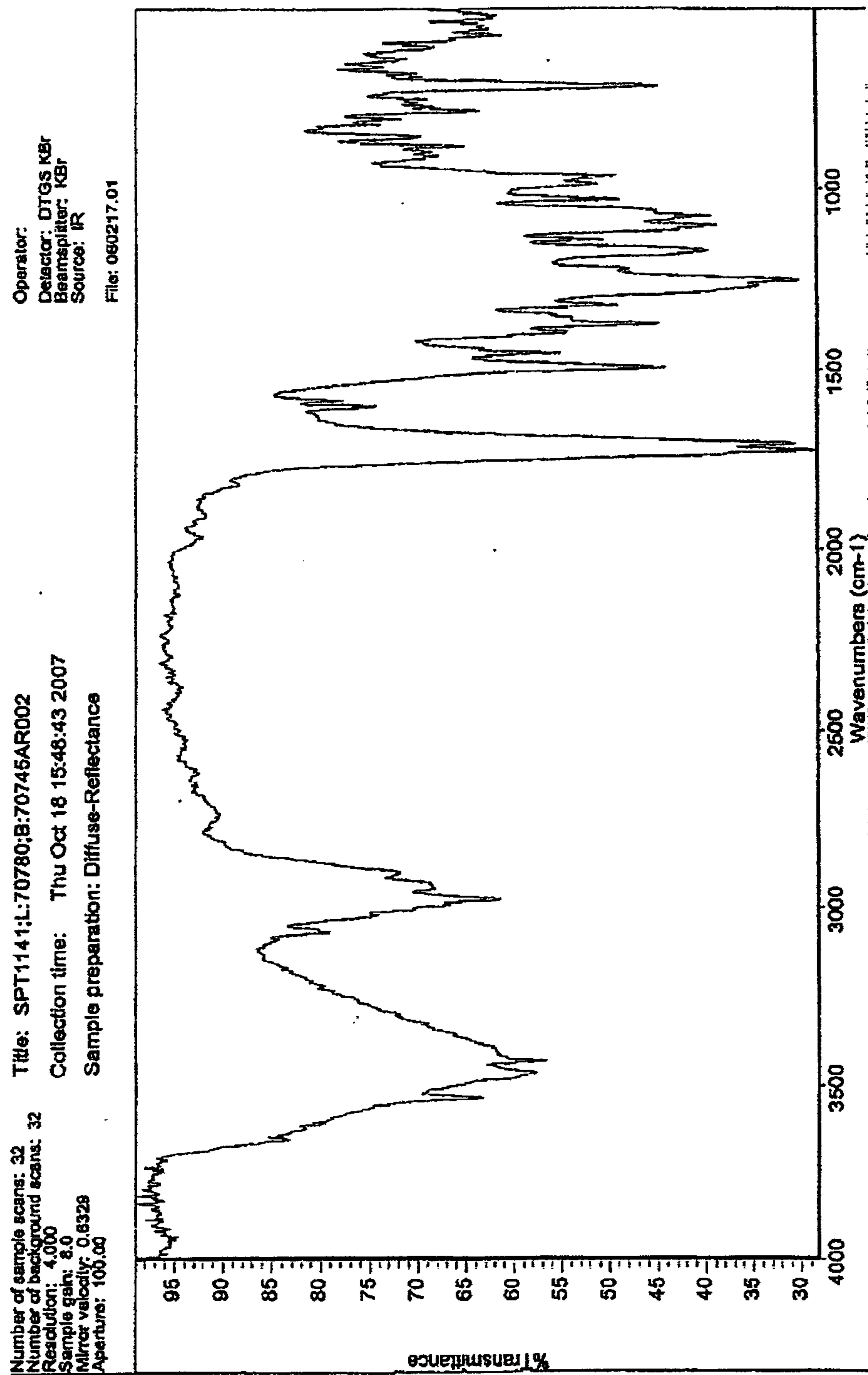


Figure 10

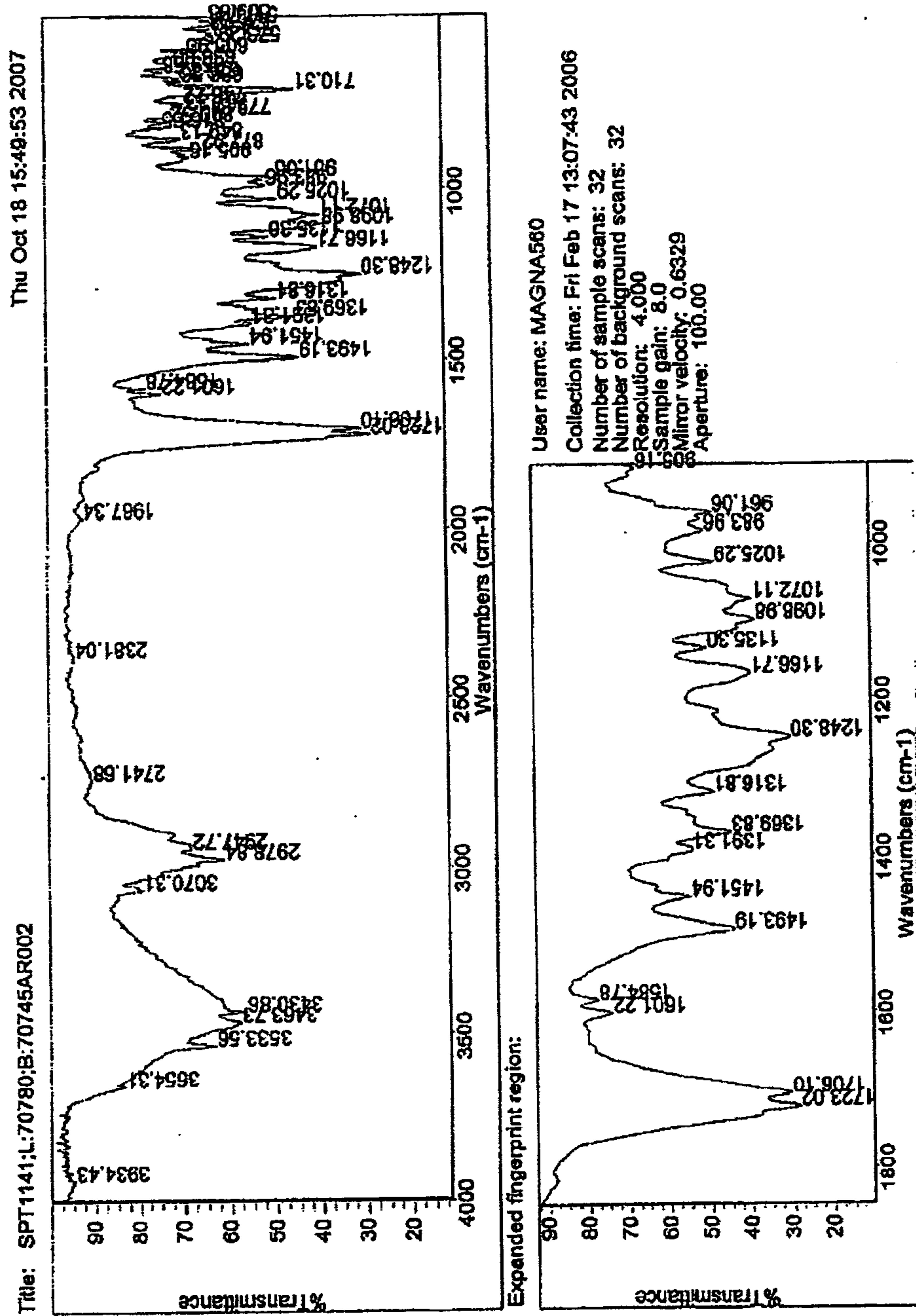


Figure 11

WO 2008/051465

PCT/US2007/022309

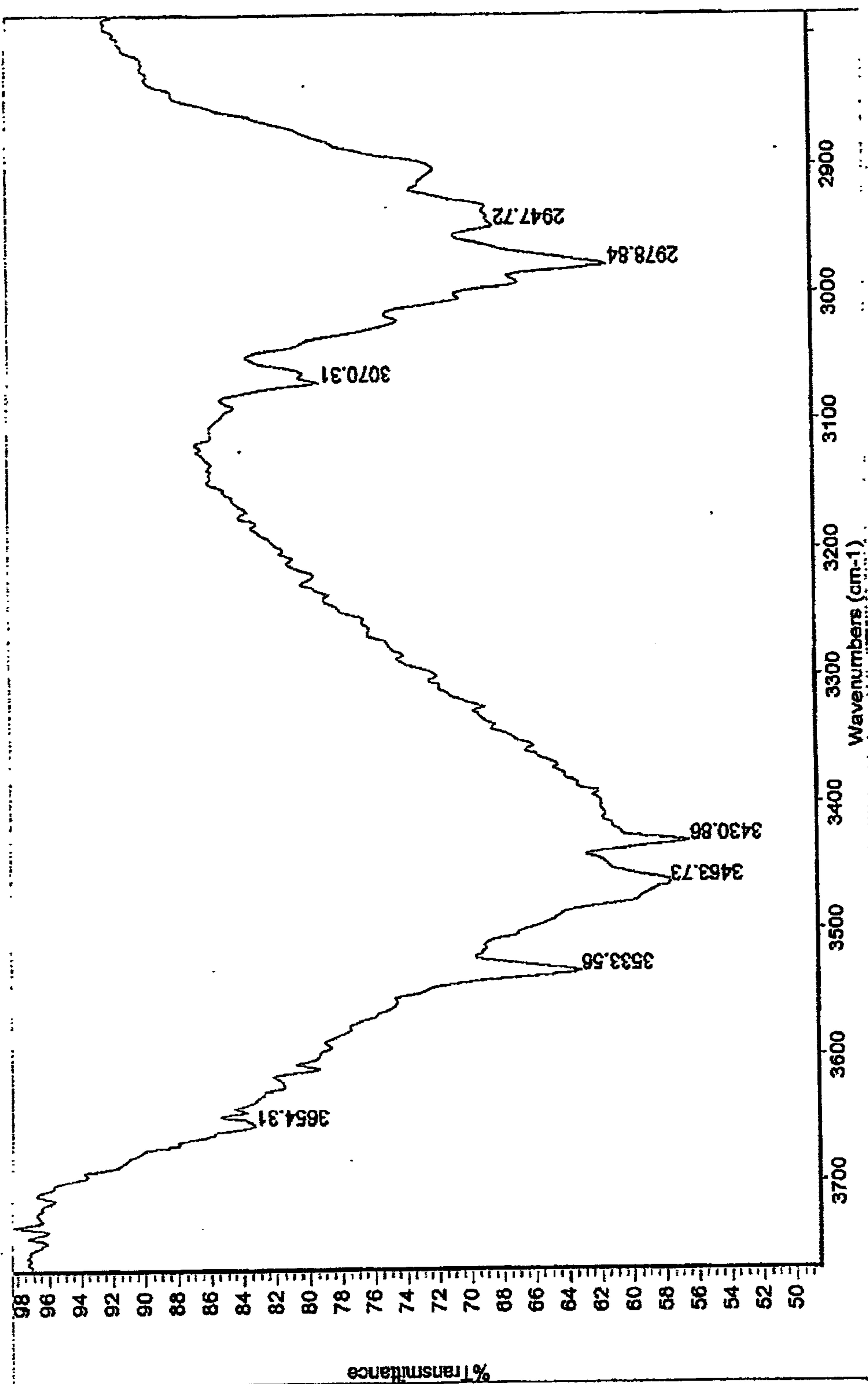


Figure 12

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PCT/US2007/022309

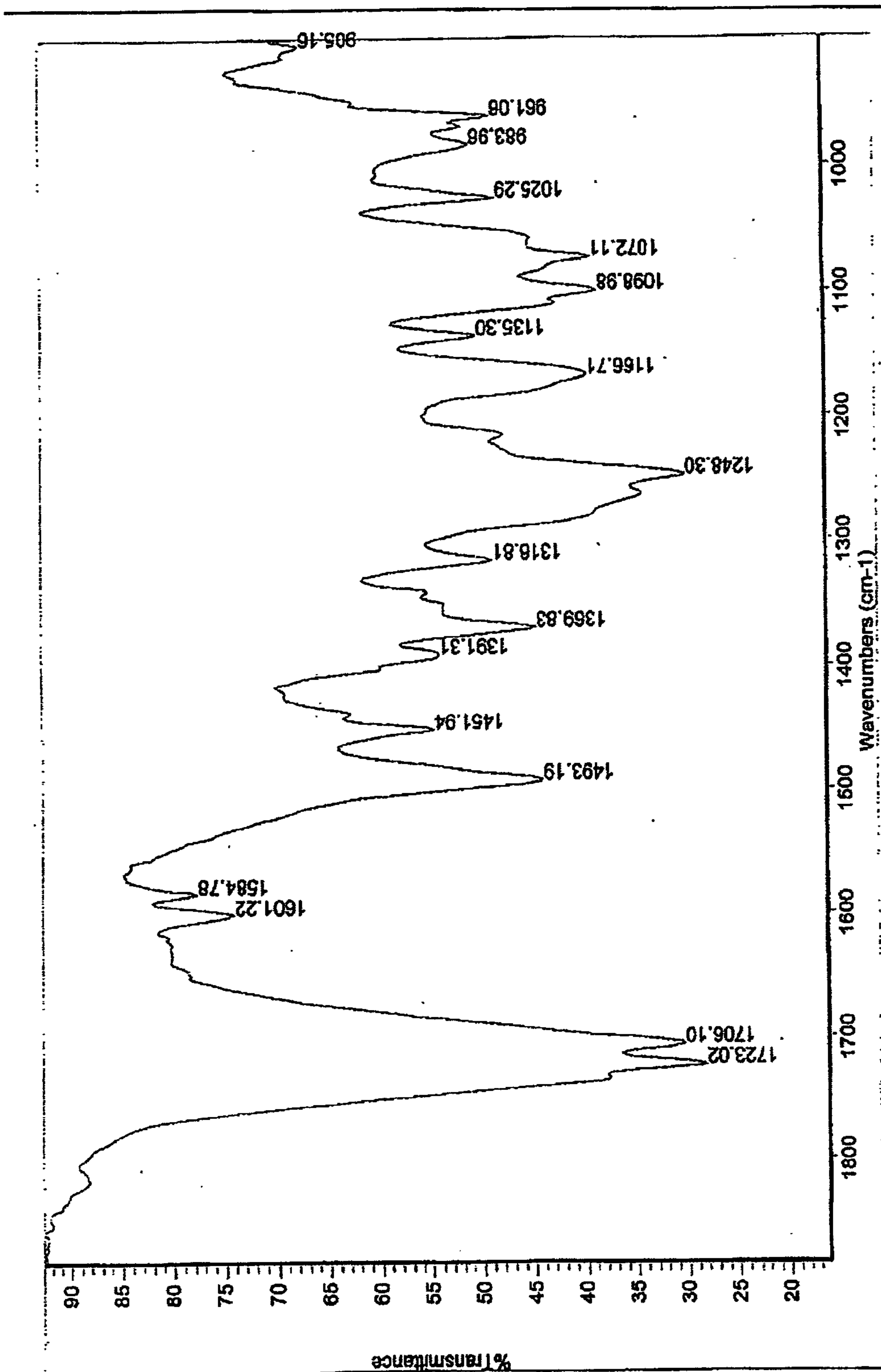


Figure 13

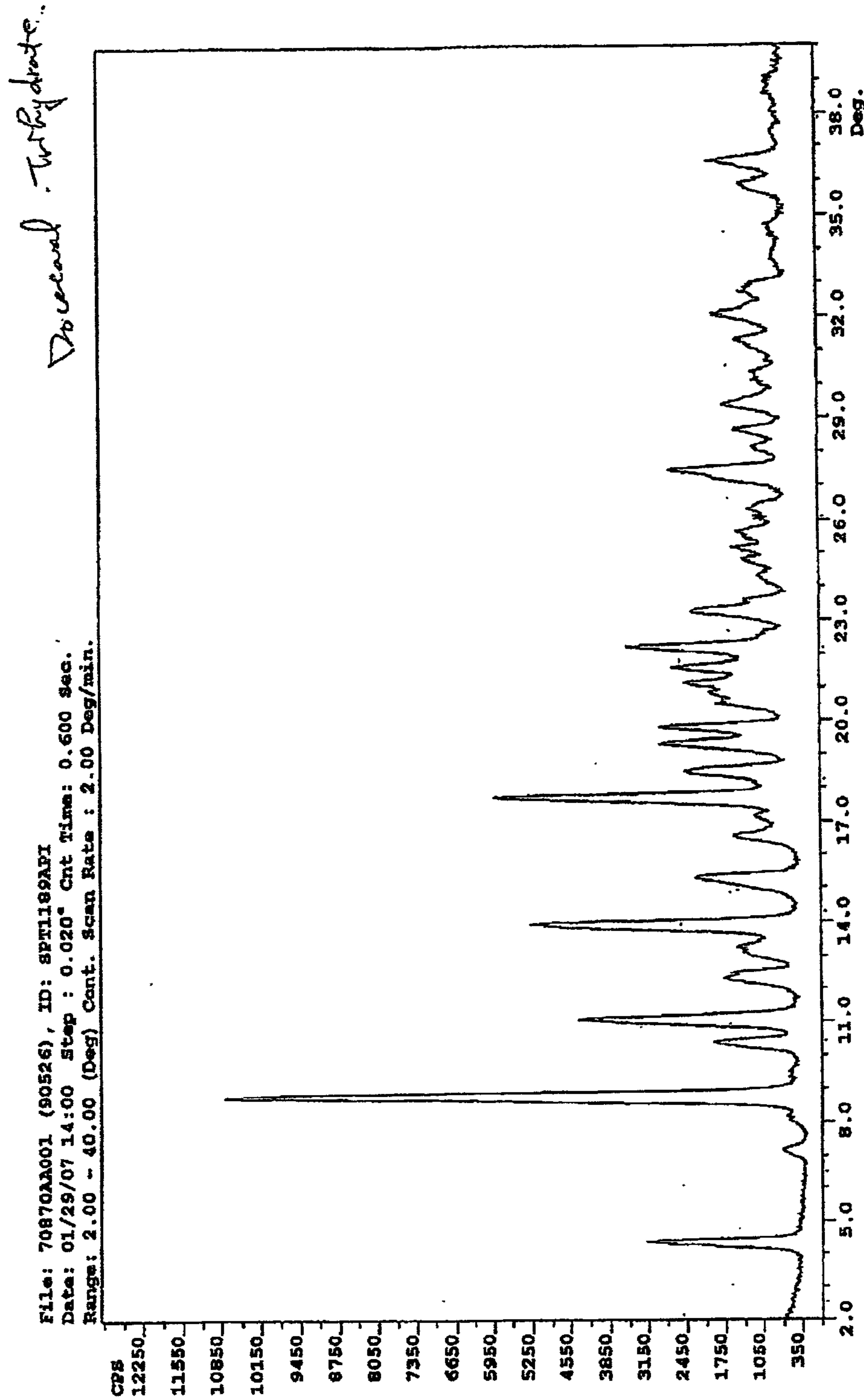


Figure 14

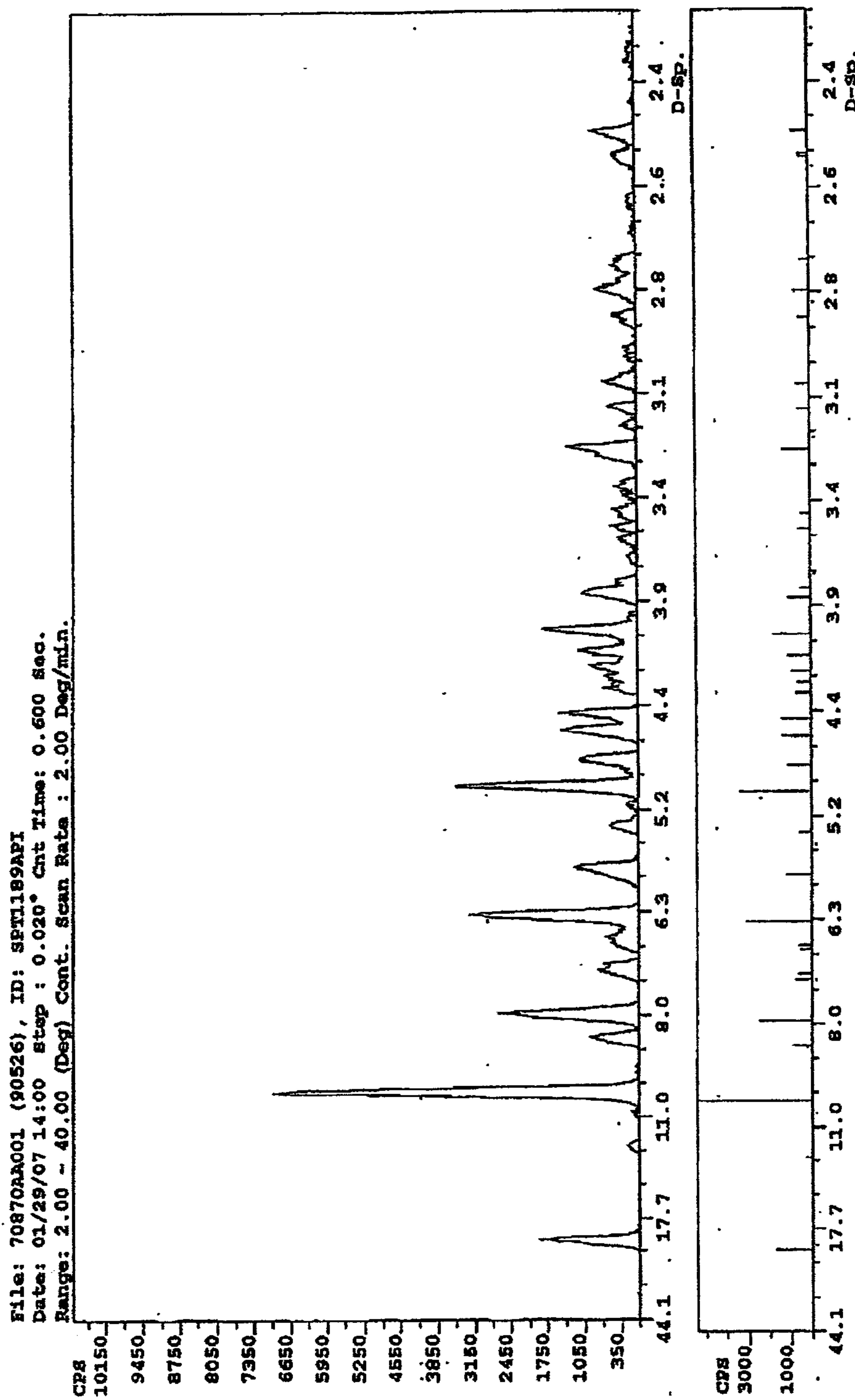


Figure 15

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PCT/US2007/022309

Diffractometer Optics:		Detector:		XRD		CSIZE		CSIZE SOURCE			
	Position (Deg.)	ESD (Deg.)	Corr. Fact.	Intensity (cps)	Rel. Int. (%)	ESD (L)	(deg.)	Area	Source Curve	Strain	CSIZE
	4.3719	20.1948	0.0000	0.0000	1780.00	25.60	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	7.1075	12.4269	0.0000	0.0000	265.14	3.81	0.0000	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	9.7675	10.0774	0.0000	0.0000	892.43	100.00	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	10.3594	8.9322	0.0000	0.0000	911.70	13.11	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	11.0700	7.9860	0.0000	0.0000	2525.17	36.32	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	12.2819	7.2006	0.0000	0.0000	725.77	10.44	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	12.4456	7.1062	0.0000	0.0000	602.23	8.68	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	13.1150	6.7450	0.0000	0.0000	497.47	7.16	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	13.2463	6.6785	0.0000	0.0000	565.42	8.13	0.1000	0.1000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	13.9275	6.3533	0.0000	0.0000	3111.03	44.75	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	15.2775	5.7948	0.0000	0.0000	1165.85	16.77	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	16.5294	5.3596	0.0000	0.0000	518.88	7.46	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	17.6875	5.0075	0.0000	0.0000	3406.78	49.00	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	18.4604	4.8621	0.0000	0.0000	1104.02	15.98	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	19.3144	4.5918	0.0000	0.0000	1370.93	19.72	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	19.7819	4.4843	0.0000	0.0000	1413.98	20.34	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	20.5200	4.3246	0.0000	0.0000	673.33	9.68	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	21.1300	4.2577	0.0000	0.0000	394.72	8.41	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	21.5963	4.1115	0.0000	0.0000	872.03	12.51	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	22.1894	4.0029	0.0000	0.0000	1069.35	15.38	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	23.2486	3.8228	0.0000	0.0000	1760.90	25.33	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	23.5000	3.7822	0.0000	0.0000	1043.55	15.01	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	25.2075	3.5300	0.0000	0.0000	430.00	6.18	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	25.6388	3.4716	0.0000	0.0000	515.00	7.41	0.1400	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	27.4405	3.2976	0.0000	0.0000	450.63	6.48	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	28.6437	3.1139	0.0000	0.0000	1310.91	19.14	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	29.3758	3.0391	0.0000	0.0000	508.95	7.32	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	31.2600	2.8572	0.0000	0.0000	592.17	8.37	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	32.0211	2.7226	0.0000	0.0000	732.08	10.93	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	32.3000	2.7291	0.0000	0.0000	411.67	5.92	0.1600	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	35.8000	2.5921	0.0000	0.0000	425.17	6.17	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	35.9400	2.4967	0.0000	0.0000	423.57	6.09	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00
	36.5144	2.4548	0.0000	0.0000	782.05	11.25	0.1200	0.0000	PRIND None	0.00	0.00

Figure 16

File: C:\DSC\1141120071018.01
DSC
Operator: gerry
Run Date: 18-Oct-07 16:07
Sample: SPT1189,B:70870AA001L:90526
Size: 2.4930 mg
Method: test
Comment: Equalibrate at 30°C, Ramp 10°C/min to 200°C

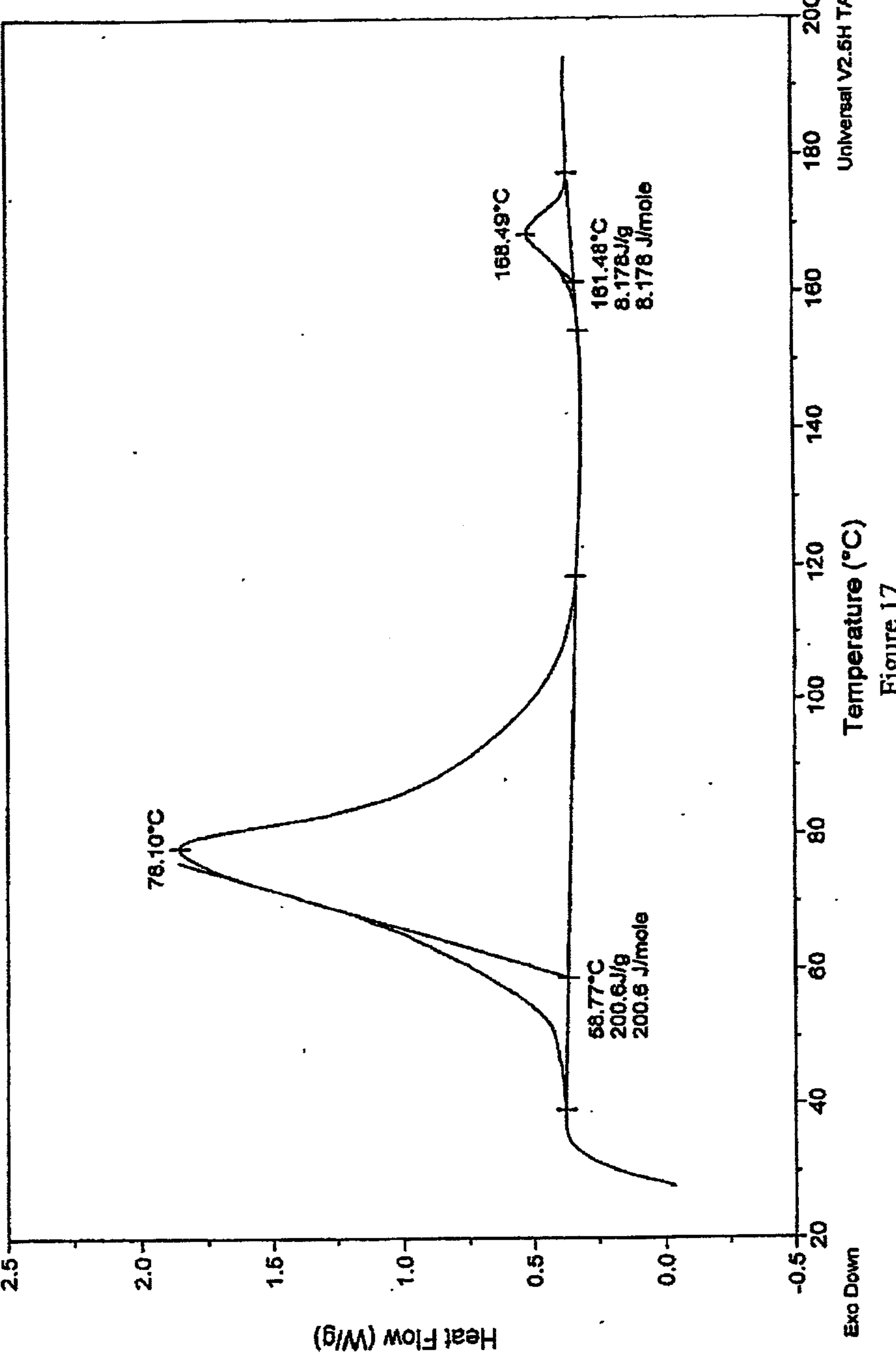


Figure 17

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PCT/US2007/022309

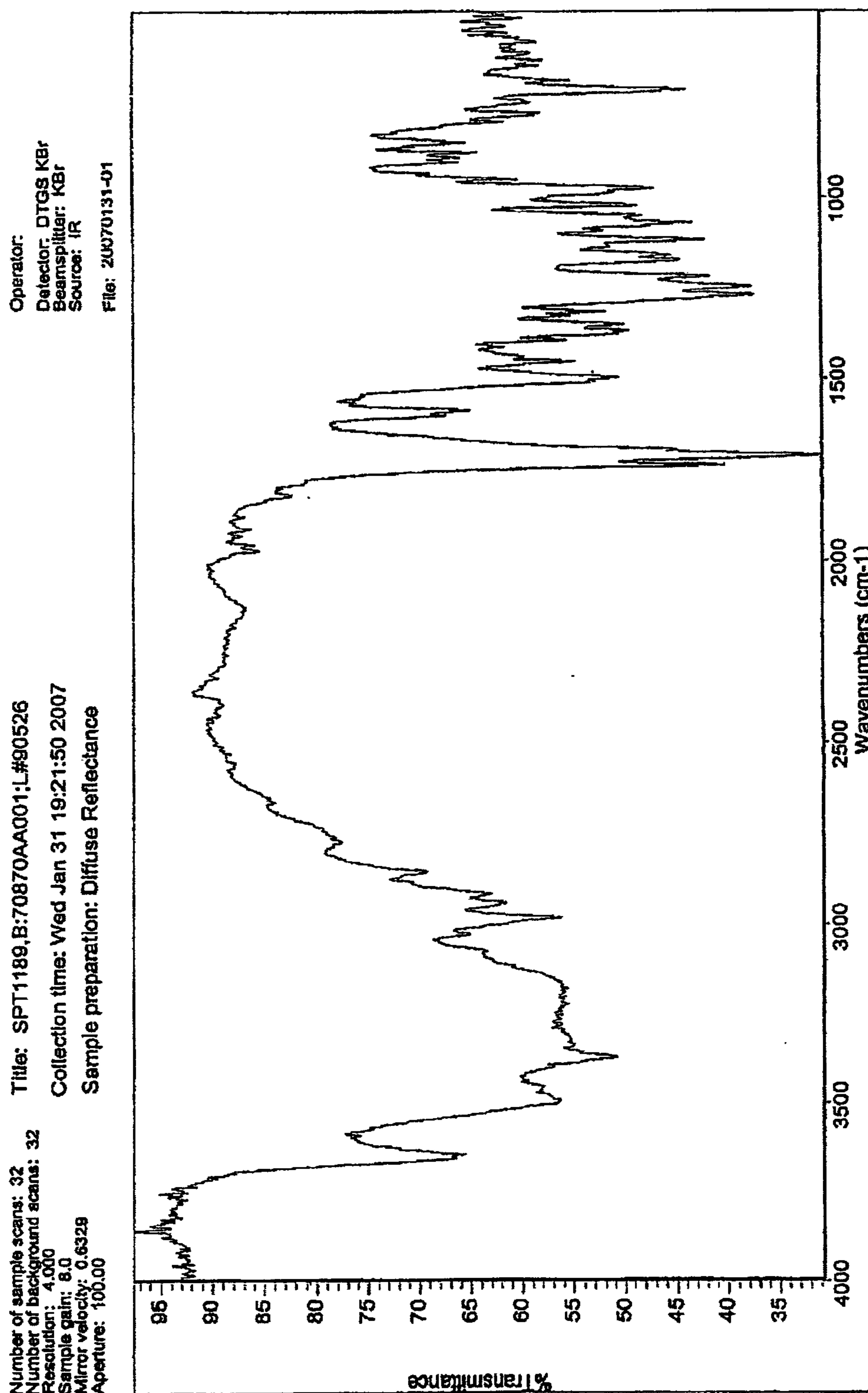


Figure 18

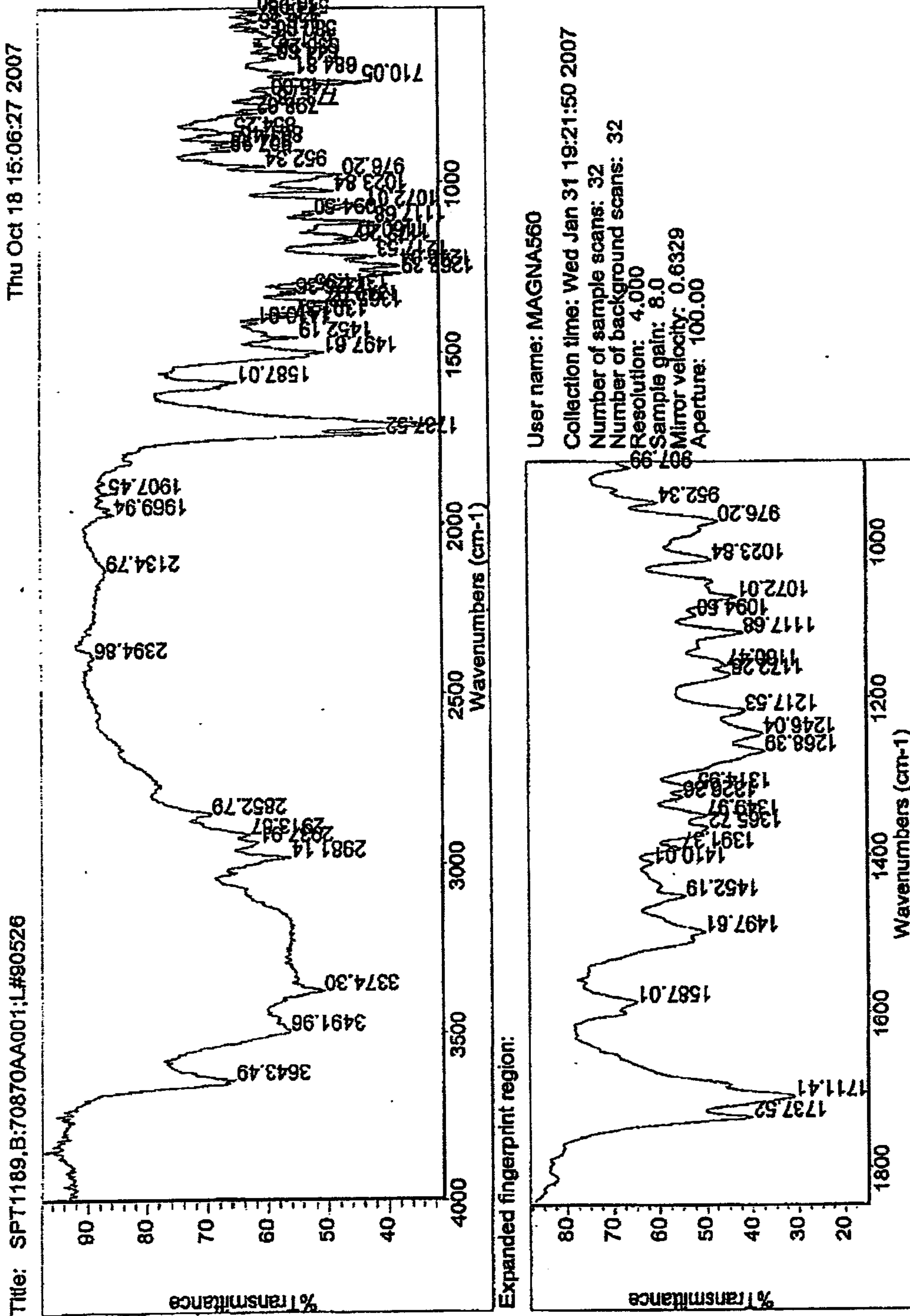


Figure 19

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PCT/US2007/022309

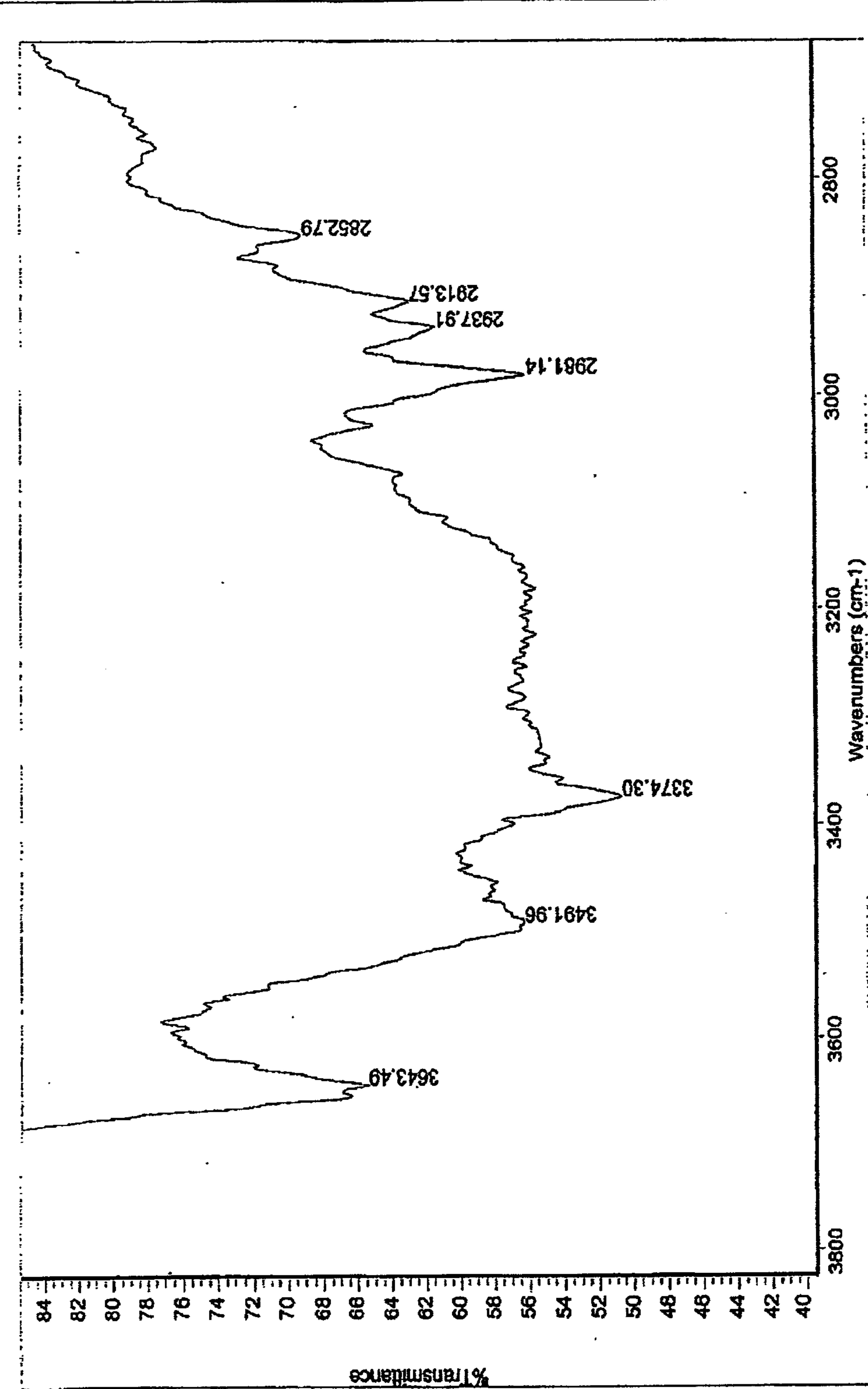


Figure 20

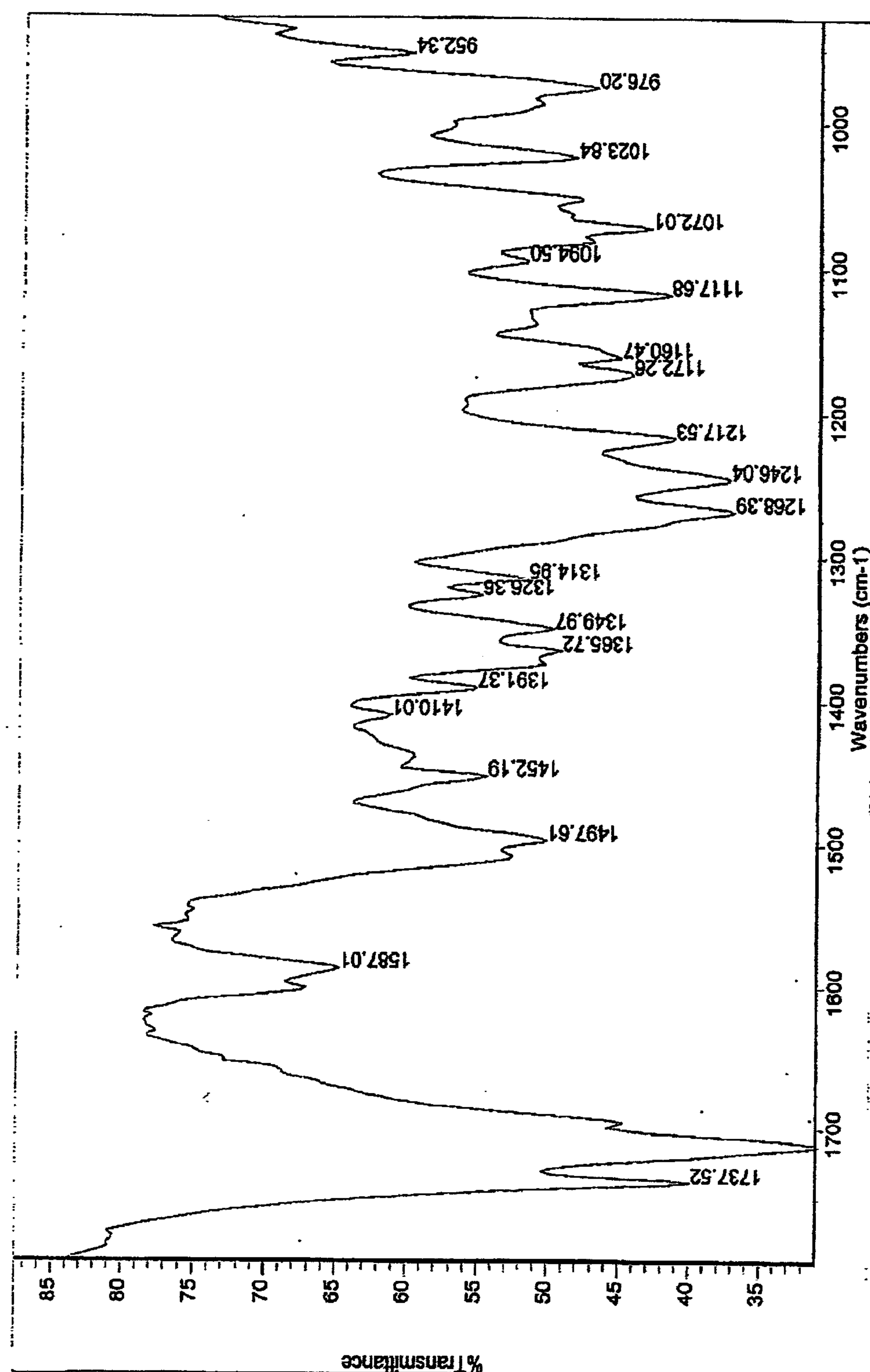


Figure 21