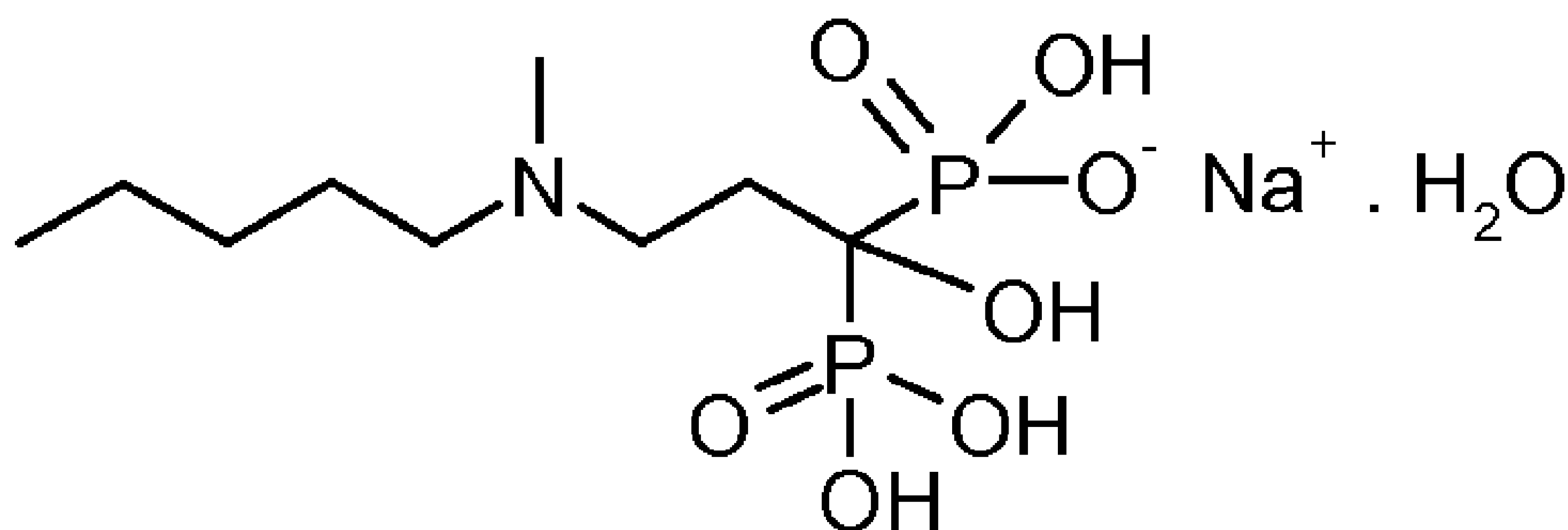




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2008/04/01
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2008/10/23
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2009/10/08
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2008/053876
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2008/125483
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2007/04/11 (EP07105915.8)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C07F 9/38* (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : PROCEDE DE FABRICATION D'IBANDRONATE
(54) Title: IBANDRONATE PROCESS



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to a novel multi step synthesis of 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1- hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate, of the Formula (I).



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
23 October 2008 (23.10.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/125483 A3

(51) International Patent Classification:
C07F 9/38 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2008/053876

(22) International Filing Date: 1 April 2008 (01.04.2008)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
07105915.8 11 April 2007 (11.04.2007) EP

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

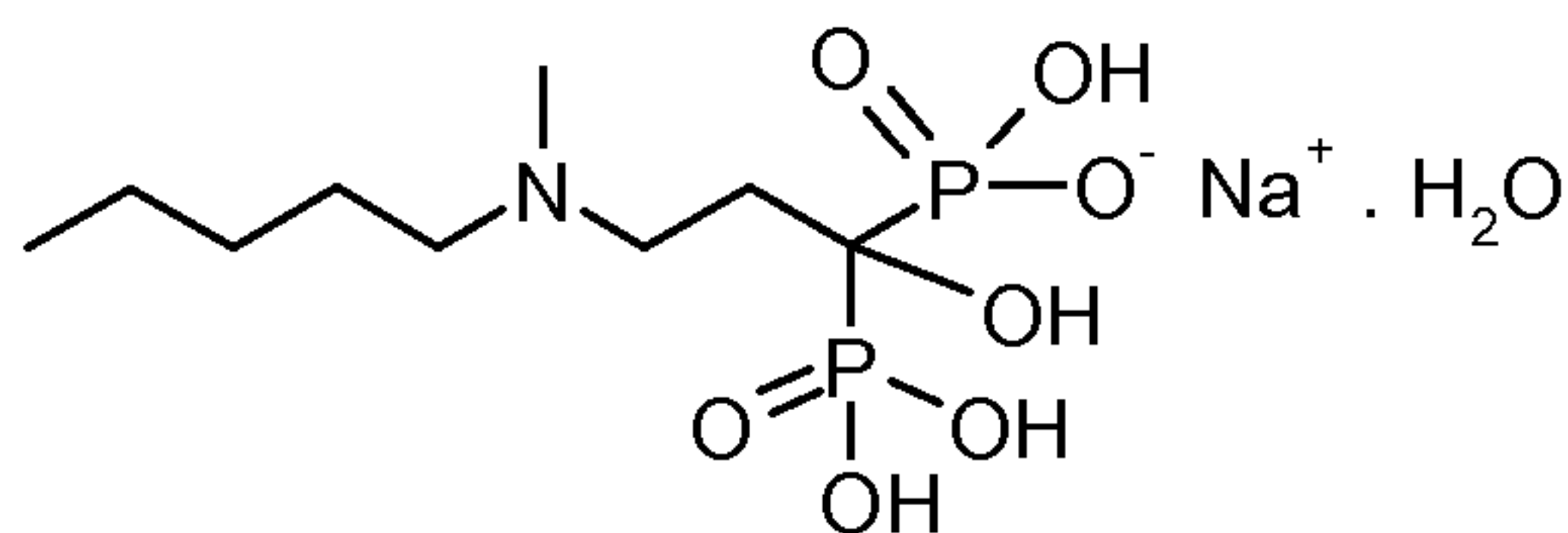
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
18 December 2008

(54) Title: MULTI STEP SYNTHESIS OF IBANDRONATE



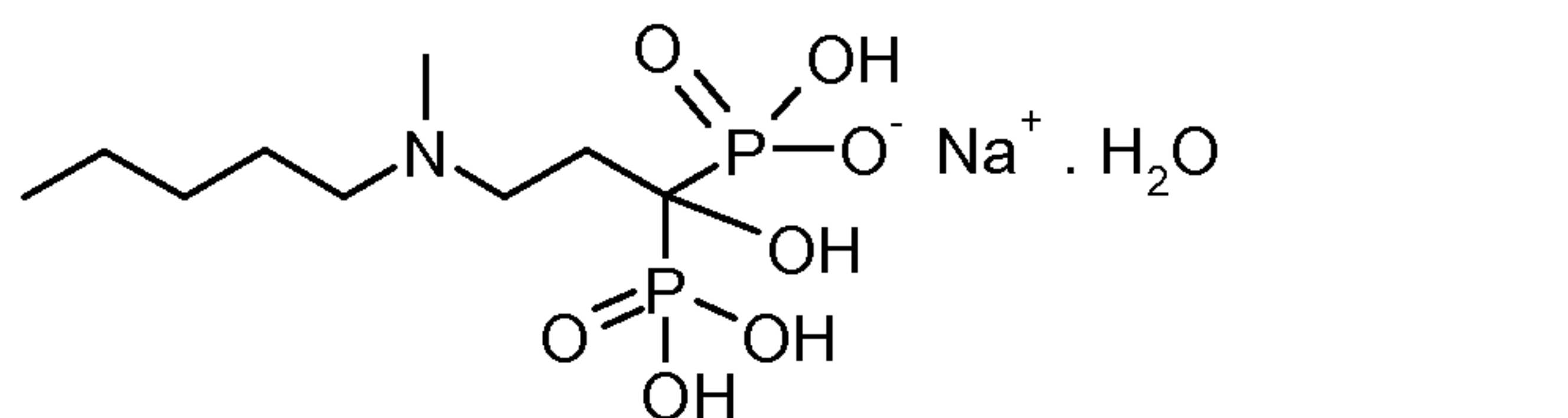
(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a novel multi step synthesis of 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate, of the Formula (I).

WO 2008/125483 A3

IBANDRONATE PROCESS

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate (Ibandronate) with the following formula



- 5 Ibandronate is one of the most potent antiresorptive drugs that directly inhibit osteoclast activity and present an effective pharmacologic alternative for controlling hypercalcemia. Ibandronate binds to hydroxyapatite in calcified bone, rendering it resistant to hydrolytic dissolution by phosphatases, thereby inhibiting both normal and abnormal bone resorption. This drug increases bone mass and decreases the risk of fractures and is
- 10 therefore particularly well adapted to bone and calcium metabolic diseases such as for instance osteoporosis or Paget's disease (EP-A 0252504).

A number of processes for the preparation of Ibandronate are known in the art.

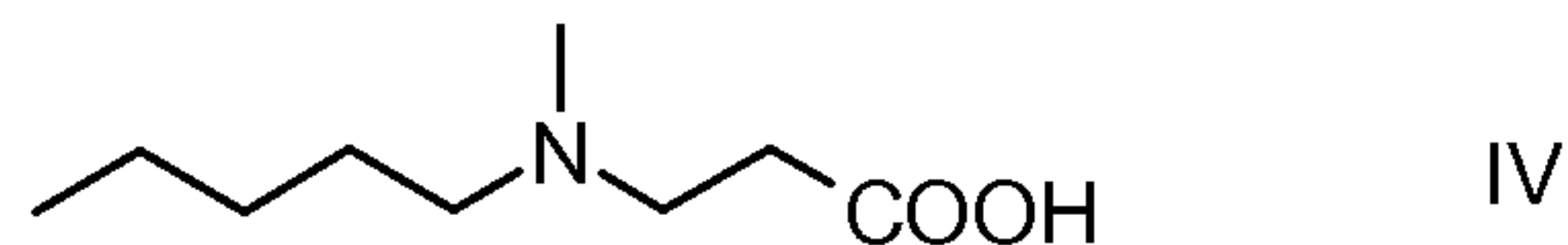
- The WO 2006/045578 discloses a multistep process for the preparation of Ibandronate which requires the formation of the hydrohalogenide after the hydrolysis of
- 15 the N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester before the bisphosphorylation can be effected. It was found that the hydrohalogenide formation lowers the overall effectiveness and the yield of the process.

Object of the present invention therefore was to further improve effectiveness and yield of the process known in the art.

- 20 The object could be achieved with the process of the present invention as outlined below.

- 2 -

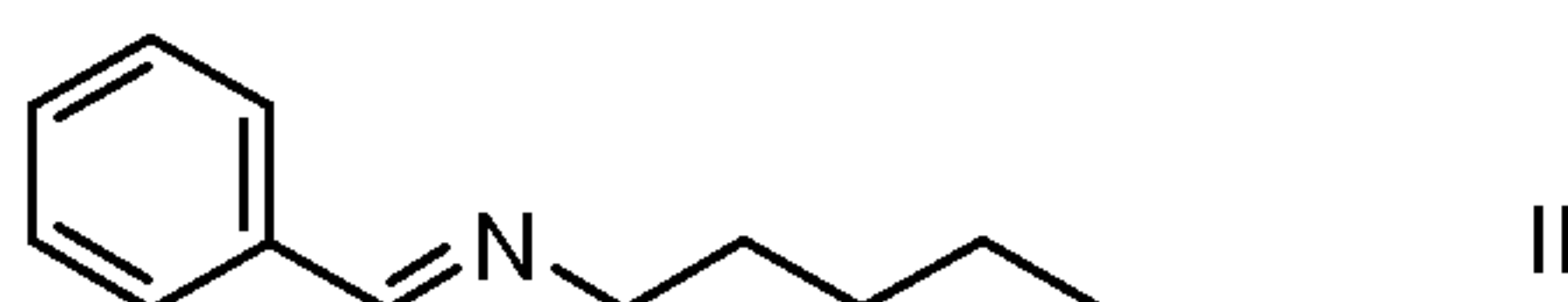
In one embodiment the process of the present invention comprises the hydrolysis of N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester to produce N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine of the formula IV



5 and subsequent bisphosphorylation of the compound of formula IV by means of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid and the formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate.

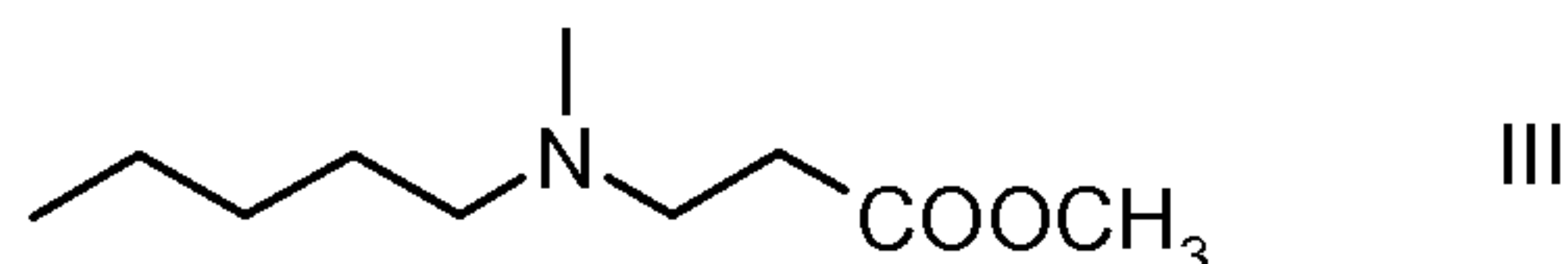
In a further embodiment the process of the present invention comprises:

(a) condensation of N-pentylamine with benzaldehyde to produce the N-
10 benzylidene-N-pentylamine of formula II

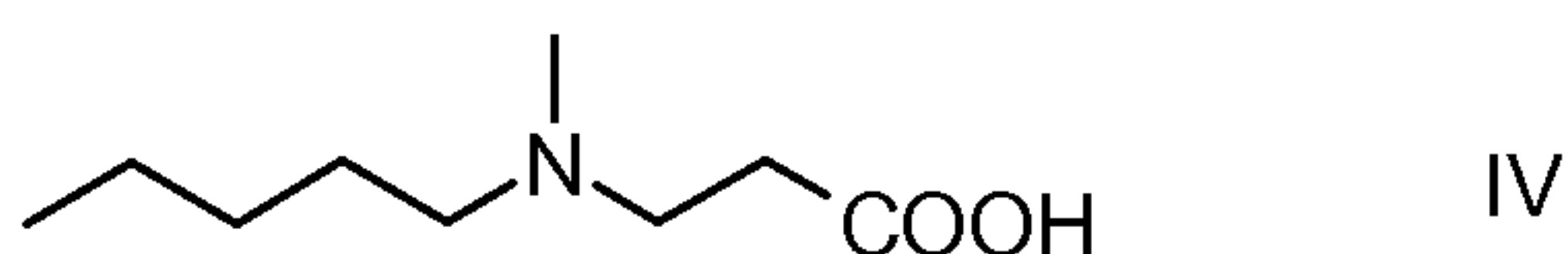


(b) transformation of the N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine into the N-methyl-N-pentylamine with a methylating agent

(c) conversion of the N-methyl-N-pentylamine with methyl acrylate into the N-
15 methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methylester of the formula III



(d) hydrolysis of N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester to produce the N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine of the formula IV



20 (e) bisphosphorylation of the compound of formula IV by means of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid and after addition of sodium hydroxide formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate.

The first step a) of the process of the present invention comprises the condensation of N-pentylamine with benzaldehyde to produce the N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine of
25 formula II.

This condensation can be carried out in a suitable solvent such as aliphatic alcohols, at a reaction temperature of 40°C to 90°C, preferably in methanol at 70°C to 75°C.

The second step b) of the process of the present invention comprises transformation of the N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine into the N-methyl-N-pentylamine with a
5 methylating agent.

Methylating agents such as methyl halogenides or dimethyl sulfate, but preferably dimethyl sulfate is used. The reaction as a rule takes place at a temperature of 80°C to 110°C, preferably at 90°C to 100°C. The generated benzaldehyde can optionally be removed by steam distillation and the resulting N-methyl-N-pentylamine can be isolated
10 from the aqueous phase by any means known to the skilled in the art such as by addition of a base and extraction of the basic solution with a suitable organic solvent such as aliphatic ethers, but preferably with diisopropylether. The product can be further purified for instance by distillation.

In the third step (c) of the process of the present invention the N-methyl-N-
15 pentylamine is converted with methyl acrylate into the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine methylester of the formula III.

This conversion can be carried out in a suitable solvent such as aliphatic alcohols, aliphatic ethers or ether/alcohol mixtures, but preferably in methanol at a reaction temperature of 10°C to 65°C, preferably at 15°C to 25°C. Isolation of the N-methyl-N-
20 pentyl- β -alanine methyl ester can be performed by techniques known to the skilled in the art such as distillation.

Step (d) of the process of the present invention requires the hydrolysis of N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine methyl ester to produce the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine of the formula IV.

The hydrolysis is usually performed by reacting the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine methyl ester in diluted mineral acids, but preferably in water at temperatures from 90°C to 100°C at least until no educt ester can be detected. The free base can be isolated either by removing water by distillation, addition of a suitable solvent, preferably diethylcarbonate, and azeotropic distillation to remove residual water or by way of extracting the reaction
30 mixture with a suitable solvent such as with diethylcarbonate and subsequent azeotropic distillation to remove residual water.

The solution of N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine so obtained can directly be used for the subsequent bisphosphorylation step.

Step (e) of the present invention comprises the bisphosphorylation of the compound of formula IV by means of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid and the formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate.

5 The bisphosphorylation of the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine may take place either without the presence of a non aromatic solvent or in the presence of a suitable solvent. It is preferred to use a solvent.

Suitable non aromatic solvents are phosphoric acid esters, phosphonic acid esters or carbonic acid esters, preferred solvent is diethylcarbonate.

10 As phosphorylating agent a mixture of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid is used. The molar ratio N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine / phosphoryl chloride / phosphorous acid is a rule selected from 1,0 : 3,0 : 3,0 to 1,0 : 1,4 : 2,4, preferably 1,0 : 1,6 : 2,4 to 1: 1,4 : 2,4

During the bisphosphorylation the reaction temperature is expediently maintained in a range of from 60°C to 100°C, preferably 80°C to 90°C.

15 After hydrolysis of the reaction mixture in case a non aromatic solvent is used it is ideally removed by separation from the aqueous phase.

In order to isolate the monosodium salt, monohydrate of the 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid the pH of the remaining aqueous reaction mixture is adjusted to a pH from 3,5 to 6,0, preferably from 4,4 to 4,5 with an
20 aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide at a temperature in range of 20°C to 25°C.

The Ibandronate so obtained can be crystallized in suitable solvents such as aliphatic alcohols/water or aliphatic ketones/water, preferably in ethanol/water and acetone/water.

Examples:

a) Preparation of N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine

100 g (1, 15 mol) N-pentylamine was added to 200 ml methanol at a temperature of 22°C. 121, 8 g (1, 15 mol) benzaldehyde was added. The mixture was refluxed and
5 subsequently, methanol was distilled off. The residual N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine 199,8 g (99, 4 %) was used in the next step.

b) Preparation of N-methyl-N-pentylamine

60 g (475,7 mmol) dimethyl sulfate and 67 g (382,2 mmol) N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine were stirred at a temperature of 90-100°C and 117 ml purified water was
10 added to the mixture. The generated benzaldehyde was removed by steam distillation. 133 ml diisopropyl ether and 54 ml sodium hydroxide solution (50 %) were added. The aqueous layer was separated. Diisopropyl ether was distilled off. 3, 3 g sodium hydroxide flakes are added to the residue to bind residual water. The residue, crude N-methyl-N-pentylamine was purified by distillation (29, 4 g; 76 %).

15 c) Preparation of N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester

106 g (1, 05 mol) N-methyl-N-pentylamine was added to cooled methanol of a temperature of 0-5°C. 108 g (1, 25 mol) methyl acrylate was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 hours. Then methanol was distilled off in vacuo and the residue was purified by distillation to obtain 188, 6 g N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester (96, 1 %)
20

d1) Preparation of N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine (distillation method)

68, 8 g (367, 4 mmol) N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester was hydrolyzed by refluxing with 138 ml water. Water was distilled off and 300 ml diethyl carbonate were added, followed by azeotropic distillation of diethyl carbonate / water (30 ml) to remove
25 residual water. About 290 ml of a diethyl carbonate solution containing 63 g N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine was obtained which could directly be used for the subsequent bisphosphorylation step.

d2) Preparation of N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine (extraction method)

68, 8 g (367, 4 mmol) N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester was hydrolyzed by
30 refluxing with 138 ml water. The aqueous reaction mixture was extracted with 3 x 100 ml diethyl carbonate, followed by azeotropic distillation of diethyl carbonate / water (30 ml) to remove residual water. About 290 ml of a diethyl carbonate solution containing 60 g N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine was obtained which could directly be used for the subsequent bisphosphorylation step.

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e) Preparation of 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate

60 g *N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl-β-alanine, dissolved in 290 ml diethylcarbonate, 68 g phosphorous acid and 45,6 ml phosphorus oxychloride were heated stepwise to 80 °C.

- 5 After 2 hours reaction time under continued heating the mixture was cooled to 60 °C and 600 ml purified water were added, followed by separation of the aqueous phase. 20 ml of water/residual diethylcarbonate were distilled off. The solution was cooled to 24 °C. The pH was adjusted with sodium hydroxide solution (50 %) to 4.4 at 23 °C. Thereafter, 320 ml ethanol were added to start crystallization. The suspension was stirred for 8 hours
- 10 at 21-22 °C. Then crude 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-di-phosphonic acid, monosodium salt monohydrate was separated, washed with 100 ml cold ethanol/purified water (7/5), subsequently with 100 ml acetone/purified water (5/2) and dried at 60 °C.

- Yield: 97 g 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid,
- 15 monosodium salt crude (78 %)

Purification

- 97 g 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt monohydrate crude were dissolved in 425 ml purified water. 130 ml water were distilled off. The solution was cooled to 49 °C and filtered. 340 ml acetone were
- 20 added to the filtrate, followed by cooling to 20 °C and stirring for 8 hours. The crystallized 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt monohydrate pure was separated and washed with 120 ml acetone/purified water (1/1). Subsequently, it was dried in vacuo first 12 hours at 40 °C, then 46 hours at 60 °C, sieved and blended.

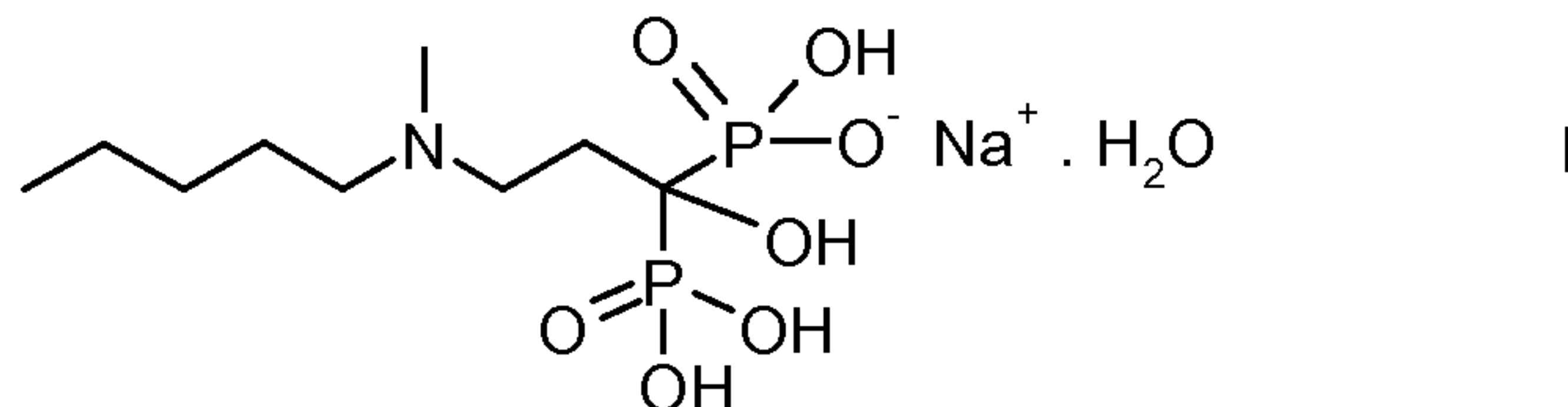
- 25 Yield: 77,6 g 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt monohydrate (80 %)

Assay (complexometric titration): 100,7 %

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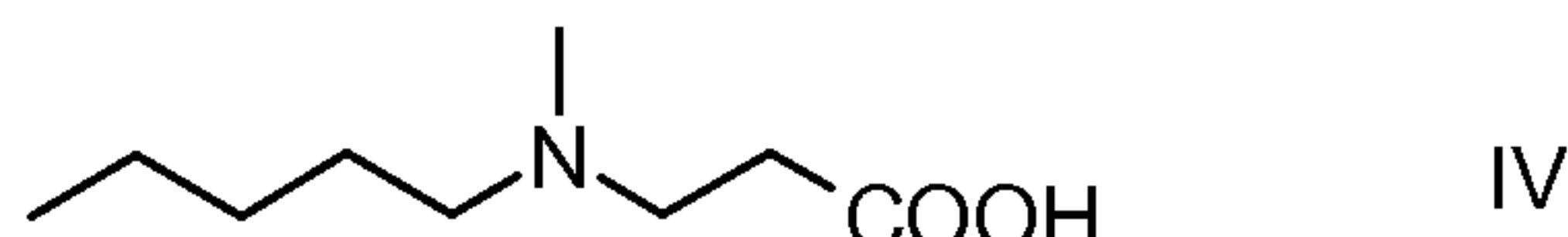
Claims

1. A process for the preparation of 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate of the formula I



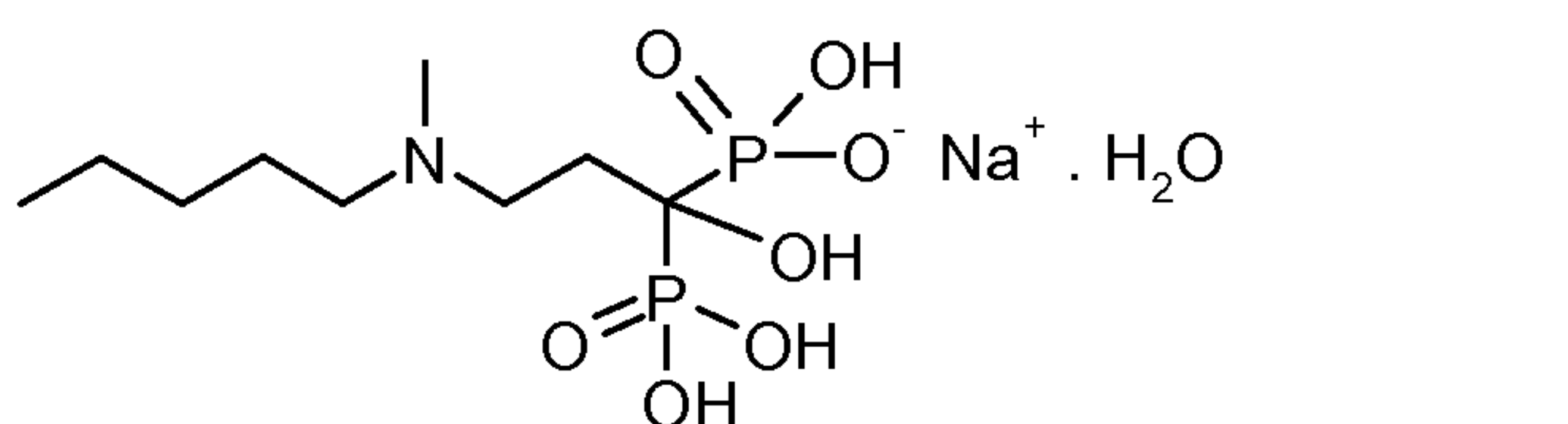
5 said process comprising:

the hydrolysis of the N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine methyl ester to produce the N-methyl-N-pentyl-β-alanine of the formula IV



10 and subsequent bisphosphorylation of the compound of formula IV by means of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid and the formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate.

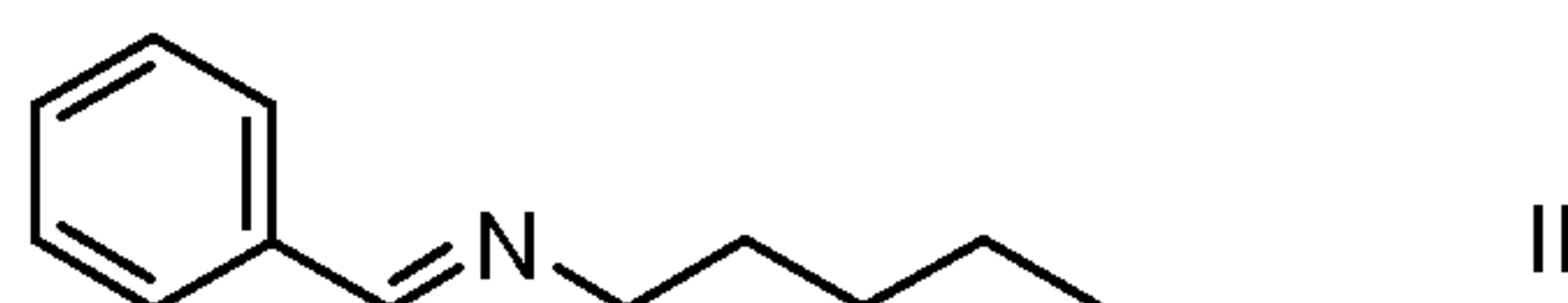
2. A process for the preparation of 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, monosodium salt, monohydrate of the formula I



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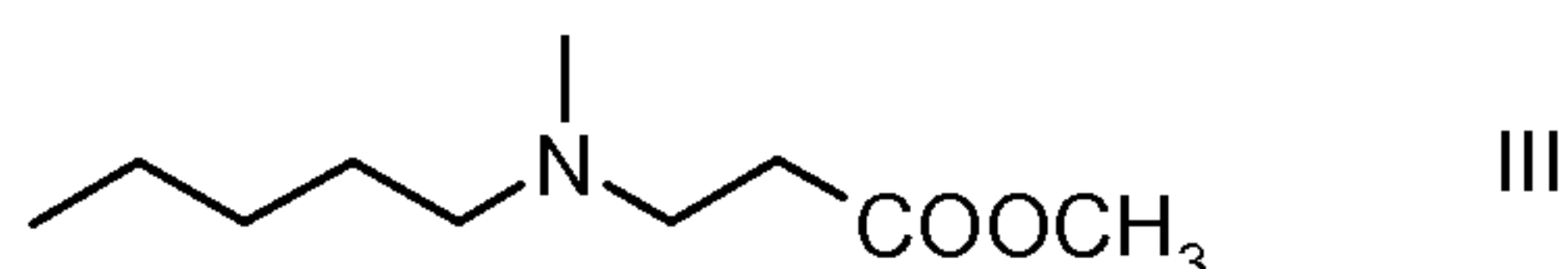
said process comprising:

(a) condensation of N-pentylamine with benzaldehyde to produce the N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine of formula II

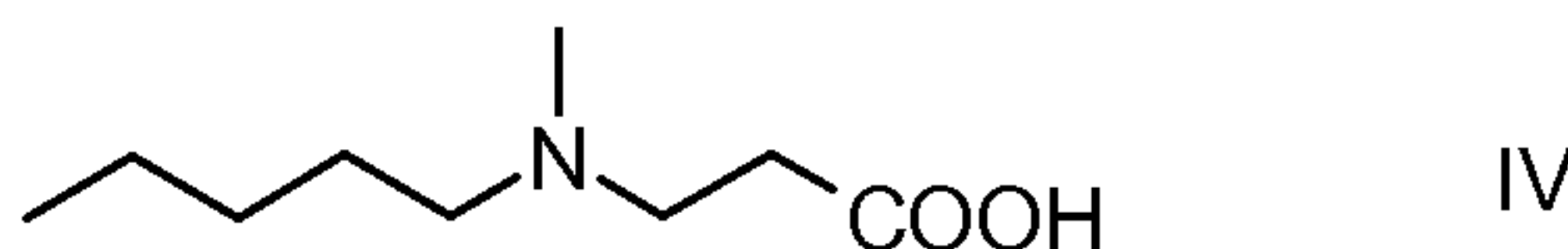


20 (b) transformation of the N-benzylidene-N-pentylamine into the N-methyl-N-pentylamine with a methylating agent

(c) conversion of the N-methyl-N-pentylamine with methyl acrylate into the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine methylester of the formula III



(d) hydrolysis of N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine methyl ester to produce the N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine of the formula IV



(e) bisphosphorylation of the compound of formula IV by means of phosphoryl chloride and phosphorous acid and the formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate.

3. Process according to claim 2, characterized in that the condensation in step a) is performed in a suitable solvent at a temperature of 40°C to 90°C.

4. Process according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the transformation in step b) is performed at a temperature of 80°C to 110°C.

5. Process according to claims 2 to 4, characterized in that the transformation in step b) is performed with dimethyl sulfate as methylating agent.

6. Process according to claims 2 to 5, characterized in that the conversion in step c) is performed in a suitable solvent at a reaction temperature of 10°C to 65°C.

7. Process according to claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the hydrolysis in step d) is performed in water at a temperature of 90°C to 100°C.

8. Process according to claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the bisphosphorylation in step e) is performed without solvent.

9. Process according to claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the bisphosphorylation in step e) is performed in the presence of a non aromatic solvent.

10. Process according to claim 9, characterized in that the solvent is diethyl carbonate.

11. Process according to claims 1 to 10, characterized in that for the bisphosphorylation in step e) the molar ratio N-methyl-N-pentyl- β -alanine / phosphoryl chloride / phosphorous acid is selected from 1,0 : 3,0 : 3,0 to 1,0 : 1,4 : 2,4.

12. Process according to claims 1 to 11, characterized in that for the bisphosphorylation in step e) the reaction temperature is selected from 60°C to 100°C.

13. Process according to claims 1 to 12, characterized in that the formation of the monosodium salt, monohydrate is effected by adjusting the pH of the aqueous reaction
5 mixture from 3.5 to 6,0, with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide.

14. The invention as hereinbefore described.

