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(54) Title: SOLID FORMS OF N-(METHOXYCARBONYL)-3-METHYL-L-VALYL-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-CYANO-2-[(3S)-2-OXOPYRROLIDIN-3-YL]ETHYL]-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-L-PROLINAMIDE AND SOLVATES THEREOF

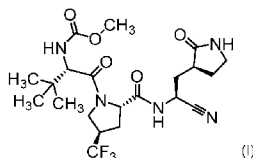
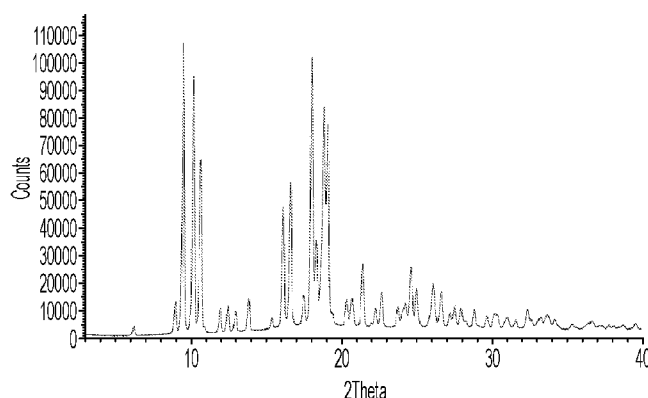


FIG. 1

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1



(57) Abstract: The present disclosure is directed to solid forms of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, I, such as anhydrous forms thereof, an amorphous form thereof, a cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate thereof, an isopropyl acetate solvate thereof, and an 5 ethyl acetate solvate thereof formula (I) and to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the solid forms and methods of treatment employing the solid forms.

DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IQ, IR, IS, IT, JM, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MU, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

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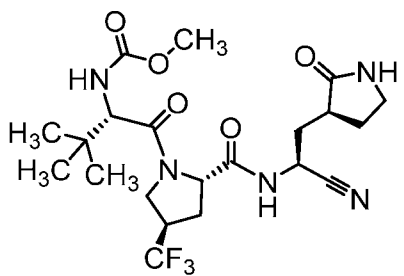
- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*
- *in black and white; the international application as filed contained color or greyscale and is available for download from PATENTSCOPE*

SOLID FORMS OF *N*-(METHOXYCARBONYL)-3-METHYL-L-VALYL-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-CYANO-2-[(3*S*)-2-OXOPYRROLIDIN-3-YL]ETHYL}-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-L-PROLINAMIDE AND SOLVATES THEREOF

5 This invention relates to solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and solvates thereof, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the solid forms, and methods of preparing and using the solid forms and pharmaceutical compositions.

10 BACKGROUND

Synthetic routes for preparing *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide which is also known by its synonym Methyl {(2*S*)-1-[(2*S*,4*R*)-2-[(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]carbonyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl}carbamate (hereinafter "the compound of Formula I") are described in
 15 U.S. Patent Nos. 11,351,149 and 11,452,711 and in International Application No. PCT/IB2021/057281, all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties for all purposes, and has the structure shown below.



20

The compound of Formula I inhibits viral proteases such as coronavirus main proteases and thereby inhibits the viral replication process. The compound of Formula I is for use in the treatment of coronavirus infections such as SARS-CoV-2 infections (COVID-19).

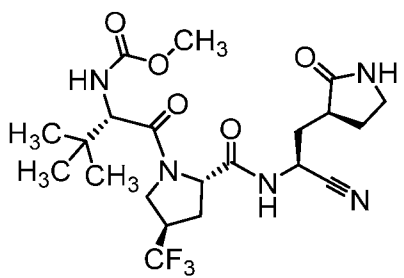
Solid forms are of interest to the pharmaceutical industry and especially to those
 25 involved in the development of suitable dosage forms. If the solid form is not held constant during clinical or stability studies, the exact dosage form used or studied may not be comparable from one lot to another. It is also desirable to have processes for producing a compound with the selected solid form in high purity when the compound is used in clinical studies or commercial products since impurities present may produce

undesired toxicological effects. Certain solid forms may also exhibit enhanced stability or may be more readily manufactured in high purity in large quantities, and thus are more suitable for inclusion in pharmaceutical formulations. Certain solid forms may display other advantageous physical properties such as lack of hygroscopic tendencies, filterability, improved solubility, and enhanced rates of dissolution due to different lattice energies.

The discussion of the background to the invention herein is included to explain the context of the present invention. This is not to be taken as an admission that any of the material referred to was published, known, or part of the common general knowledge in any country as of the priority date of the instant invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Solid forms of the compound of Formula I



and solid forms of certain solvates thereof are disclosed herein, wherein each solid form can be uniquely identified by several different analytical parameters, alone or in combination, such as, but not limited to powder X-ray diffraction pattern peaks or combinations of two or more peaks; single crystal X-ray diffraction pattern; solid state NMR ¹³C chemical shifts or combinations of two or more chemical shifts; solid state NMR ¹⁹F chemical shifts; Thermogravimetric Infra-red Analysis (TGA-IR); and Modulated differential scanning calorimetry (mDSC).

Based on the disclosure provided herein, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that various solid forms of the compound of Formula I or a specified solvate thereof (referred to herein as "Form 1", "Form 5", "Form 8", "Form 9", "Form 10", "Form 11", "Form 12", and "Form 14" as well as "Form 22") and spray dried dispersions prepared therefrom can be uniquely identified by several different spectral peaks, patterns or techniques in varying combinations. Any of the exemplary combinations of characteristic peak values that can be used to identify the solid forms of the compound of Formula I in no way should be viewed as limiting other peak value combinations disclosed herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a PXRD pattern of Form 1.

Fig. 2 is a PXRD pattern of Form 5.

Fig. 3 is a PXRD pattern of the cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9.

Fig. 4 is a PXRD pattern of amorphous free form, Form 10.

5 Fig. 5 is a PXRD of the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11.

Fig. 6 is a PXRD pattern of the 750 mg/g spray dried dispersion (SDD).

Fig. 7 is an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 1 asymmetric unit.

10 Fig. 8 is the calculated Form 1 PXRD pattern derived from the single crystal (SXR) data.

Fig. 9 is an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 5 asymmetric unit.

Fig. 10 is a calculated PXRD pattern of Form 5 anhydrous free form.

15 Fig. 11 is an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the CPME solvate, Form 8 asymmetric unit.

Fig. 12 is a calculated PXRD pattern of the CPME solvate, Form 8.

Fig. 13 is an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12 asymmetric unit.

Fig. 14 is a calculated PXRD pattern of the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12.

20 Fig. 15 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of Form 1 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 16 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of Form 1 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

25 Fig. 17 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of Form 5 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 18 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of Form 5 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 19 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of CPME solvate Form 9 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

5 Fig. 20 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of CPME solvate Form 9 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 21 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of amorphous free form, Form 10 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

10 Fig. 22 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of amorphous free form, Form 10 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 23 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of the isopropyl acetate solvate Form 11 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Fig. 24 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of the isopropyl acetate solvate Form 11 and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

15 Fig. 25 is a ^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of the 750 mg/g spray dried dispersion (SDD).

Fig. 26 is a ^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of the 750 mg/g SDD and the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

20 Fig. 27 is a thermal gravimetric infrared analysis (TGA-IR) thermogram of the CPME solvate Form 9.

Fig. 28 is a Gram-Schmidt and IR of the CPME solvate, Form 9 (TGA-IR) at 9.056 min.

Fig. 29 is an overlay of IR spectra of the CPME solvate, Form 9 (top) and cyclopentyl methyl ether solvent (bottom).

25 Fig. 30 is a thermal gravimetric infrared analysis (TGA-IR) thermogram of the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11.

Fig. 31 is a Gram-Schmidt and IR of the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 (TGA-IR) at 10.321 min.

Fig. 32 is an overlay of IR spectra of the isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 (top) and isopropyl acetate solvent (bottom).

30 Fig. 33 is modulated differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) data of Form 10 amorphous free form, showing a glass transition temperature (T_g) of about 95 °C.

Fig. 34 is modulated DSC data of the 750 mg/g spray dried dispersion (SDD), showing a T_g of about 92 °C.

Fig. 35 is partial asymmetric unit diagram with representative labeling scheme and anisotropic displacement parameters drawn at 50% probability for Form 14.

Fig. 36 is a calculated powder pattern of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14.

Figure 37 is a PXRD pattern of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22.

Figure 38 is a PXRD pattern of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 with peak picking for peaks over 3% relative intensity.

Figure 39 is an ORTEP diagram (color) drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 asymmetric unit.

Figure 40 is an overlay of powder pattern obtained for *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 (bottom) and calculated powder pattern from single crystal data (top).

Figure 41 is a ¹³C solid-state NMR spectrum of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 - the peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

Figure 42 is an ¹⁹F solid-state NMR spectrum of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure describes forms of an anhydrous crystalline form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide which are designated herein as Form 1 and Form 5, respectively. Form 1 is a particularly advantageous form of anhydrous crystalline form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide which exhibits good stability

and a lack of hygroscopicity and therefore is suitable for use in pharmaceutical compositions. Form 22 is also a particularly advantageous form of anhydrous crystalline form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide which exhibits good stability and a lack of hygroscopicity and therefore is suitable for use in pharmaceutical compositions. Both Form 1 and Form 22 are non-solvated (ansolvate) forms of the compound. The present disclosure also describes amorphous *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate and *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate. The *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate and *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate can be advantageously used as intermediates to prepare the Form 1 solid form. Also disclosed is a spray dried dispersion of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide. The following embodiments of the invention are designated as E1 to E.

E1 is a compound which is an anhydrous crystalline form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E2 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by a ¹³C solid state NMR peak at 50.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E3 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E4 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

5 (trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E5 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

10 (trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E6 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 50.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

15 E7 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

20 E8 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

25 E9 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

30 E10 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 50.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation)

selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3, and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E11 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

5 (trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E12 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-

10 methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E13 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-

15 methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of

20 peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E14 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 50.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four

25 powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E15 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at

30 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E16 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at
5 -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

E17 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at
10 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

15 E18 is *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 which is substantially pure.

E19 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction
20 pattern that is substantially the same to that in Fig. 1.

E20 is the compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by a single crystal X-ray diffraction
25 pattern (SXRD) wherein the crystal system is orthorhombic, the space group is C222₁, the unit cell dimensions are $a = 9.6317(4) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $b = 19.6368(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90^\circ$ and $c = 28.2776(11) \text{ \AA}$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, volume is $5348.3(4) \text{ \AA}^3$, Z is 8, calculated density is 1.216 Mg/m^3 , Goodness-of-fit on F^2 is 1.061, Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] are $R_1 = 0.0754$, $wR_2 = 0.2246$ and R indices (all data) are $R_1 = 0.0907$, $wR_2 = 0.2392$.

30 E21 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 1 asymmetric unit which is substantially the same to that in Fig. 7.

E22 is a solid form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, comprising Form 1 according to any one of E2 to E21 and wherein the solid form comprises less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of the compound *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E23 is the solid form of E22 wherein the solid form comprises less than 10% by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E24 is the solid form of E22 which comprises less than 5% by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E25 is the solid form of E22 which comprises less than 2% by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E26 is the solid form of E22 which comprises less than 1% by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E27 is the solid form of any one of E22 to E26 wherein the other solid form or solid forms are selected from Form 5, Form 10, and Form 5 and Form 10.

E28 is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of Form 1 according to any one of E2 to E21 or of the solid form of any one of E22 to E27 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

E29 is the pharmaceutical composition of E28 comprising 100 mg to 1000 mg of Form 1.

E30 is the pharmaceutical composition of E29 comprising 100 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 500 mg, 600 mg, 700 mg 800 mg, 900 mg or 1000 mg of Form 1.

E31 is the pharmaceutical composition of E29 comprising 300 mg to 600 mg of Form 1.

E32 is a method of treating a coronavirus infection in a patient the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-

yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 according to any one any one of claims 2 to 21 or the solid form of any one of E22 to E26 to a patient in need thereof.

E33 is a method of treating a coronavirus infection in a patient the method comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of E28 to E31.

5 E34 is the method of E32 or E33 wherein the coronavirus infection is a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

E35 is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 according to any one of E2 to E21 for use in the treatment of a coronavirus infection.

10 E36 is a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of E28 to E31 for use in the treatment of a coronavirus infection.

E37 is the use of E35 or E36 wherein the coronavirus infection is a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

E38 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E39 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹³C solid state NMR peak at 182.6 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E40 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹³C solid state NMR peak at 156.1 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E41 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹³C solid state NMR peak at 52.6 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E42 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 182.6 ppm and 156.1 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

5 E43 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 182.6 ppm and 52.6 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

10 E44 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 156.1 ppm and 52.6 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

15 E45 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 182.6 ppm, 156.1 ppm and 52.6 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

20 E46 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and -73.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 3.6, 7.1, 10.7 and 17.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

25 E47 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and -73.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group consisting of peaks at 182.6 ppm, 156.1 ppm and 52.6 ppm
30 wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 3.6, 7.1, 10.7 and 17.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E48 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-

(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by a single crystal X-ray diffraction pattern (SXRD) wherein the crystal system is monoclinic, the space group is P 2₁, the unit cell has dimensions $a = 17.8885(16) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $b = 9.2624(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 106.851(4)^\circ$ and $c = 25.291(2) \text{ \AA}$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, the volume is $4.010.5(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, Z is 6, calculated density is 1.216 Mg/m³, Goodness-of-fit on F² is 1.138, Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] are $R_1 = 0.0881$, $wR_2 = 0.2492$ and R indices (all data) are $R_1 = 0.1088$, $wR_2 = 0.2779$.

E49 is the compound of E1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 5 asymmetric unit which is substantially the same to that in Fig. 9.

E50 is *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 which is substantially pure.

E51 is a solid form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, comprising Form 5 and wherein the solid form comprises less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other solid forms of the compound *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E52 is the solid form of E51 wherein the other solid form or solid forms are selected from Form 1, Form 10, and Form 1 and Form 10.

E53 is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 according to any one of E38 to E50 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

E54 is a method of treating a coronavirus infection in a patient the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxo pyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 according to any one of E38 to E50 to a patient in need thereof.

E55 is a method of treating a coronavirus infection in a patient the method comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition according to E53.

E56 is the method of E54 or E55 wherein the coronavirus infection is a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

E57 is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 according to any one of E38 to E50 for use in the treatment of a coronavirus infection.

E58 is a pharmaceutical composition according to E53 for use in the treatment of a coronavirus infection.

E59 is the use of E57 or E58 wherein the coronavirus infection is a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

E60 is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate.

E61 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 8 characterized by a single crystal X-ray diffraction pattern (SXRD) wherein the crystal system is orthorhombic, the space group is $P2_12_12_1$, the unit cell has dimensions $a = 24.8092(16) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $b = 25.1091(13) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90^\circ$ and $c = 9.5991(6) \text{ \AA}$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, volume is $5979.6(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, Z is 8, calculated density is 1.199 g/cm^3 , Goodness-of-fit on F^2 is 1.049, Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] are $R_1 = 0.0858$, $wR_2 = 0.2270$, Final R indexes [all data] are $R_1 = 0.0892$, $wR_2 = 0.2340$.

E62 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 8 characterized by an ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 8 asymmetric unit which is substantially the same to that in Fig. 11.

E63 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E64 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state

NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from peaks at 7.1, 7.9 and 19.8 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

E65 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from peaks at 7.1, 7.9 and 19.8 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

E66 is the compound of E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from peaks at 7.1, 7.9 and 19.8 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

E67 is the compound according to E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E68 is the compound according to E60 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E69 is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11.

E70 is the compound according to E69 characterized by a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E71 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E72 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

5 E73 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E74 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to three
10 ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

E75 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5,
15 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E76 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein
20 each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E77 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks
25 (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E78 is the compound according to E69 characterized by a ^{13}C solid state NMR peak at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each
30 peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E79 is the compound according to E69 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7 and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E80 is a spray dried dispersion comprising *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

5 E81 is the spray dried dispersion according to E80 comprising amorphous *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

E82 is the spray dried dispersion according to E81 comprising hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate – M grade.

10 E83 is the spray dried dispersion according to E82 consisting of 750 mg/g of amorphous *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and 250 mg/g of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate – M grade.

E84 is a pharmaceutical composition comprising the spray dried dispersion of any one of E80 to E83.

15 E85 is a method of treating a coronavirus infection in a patient the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to E84 to a patient in need thereof.

E86 is the method of E85 wherein the coronavirus infection is a SARS-CoV-2 infection.

20 E87 is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14.

E88 is the compound according to E87 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14 characterized by a single crystal X-ray diffraction pattern (SXRD) wherein the crystal system is orthorhombic, the space group is $P2_12_12$, the unit cell has dimensions $a = 24.7926(16) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $b = 25.0341(15) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 90^\circ$ and $c = 9.6240(6) \text{ \AA}$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, volume is $5973.2(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, Z is 8, calculated density is 1.187 g/cm^3 , Goodness-of-fit on F^2 is 1.077, Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] are $R_1 = 0.0880$, $wR_2 = 0.2433$, Final R indexes [all data] are $R_1 = 0.1056$, $wR_2 = 0.2666$.

E89 is the compound according to E87 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14 characterized by an

ORTEP diagram drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for the Form 14 asymmetric unit which is substantially the same to that in Fig. 35.

E90 is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22.

E91 is the compound according to E90 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 and -71.5 ppm, each ± 0.2 ppm.

E92 is the compound according to E90 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm and 169.1 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E93 is the compound according to E90 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 and -71.5 ppm, each ± 0.2 ppm and one to four ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm, 169.1 ppm and 40.8 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

E94 is the compound according to E90 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 ppm and -71.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E95 is the compound according to E90 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm and 169.1 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

E96 is the compound according to E90 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 ppm and -71.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to four ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm, 169.1 ppm and 40.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

In a further aspect, the present invention contemplates that the individual solid forms of the compounds of the invention can exist in the presence of other solid forms of the compounds of the invention. For example, Form 1 can exist in the presence of the any other of the solid forms described herein (e.g., Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 or 22) or mixtures thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention contemplates that Form 1 can exist in the presence of the any other of the solid forms (e.g. Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 or 22) or mixtures thereof. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention provides Form 1, wherein Form 1 is present in a solid form that includes less than 95%, less than 90%,
5 less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I. For example, in one embodiment is a solid form of the compound of Formula I comprising Form 1 that has any one of the powder X-ray diffraction patterns, NMR spectra described above, wherein
10 said solid form includes less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1% by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I.

In certain embodiments, the present invention relates to Form 1, wherein said form
15 is substantially pure crystalline form.

In a further aspect, the present invention contemplates that Form 22 can exist in the presence of the any other of the solid forms (e.g. Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 or 1) or mixtures thereof. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention provides Form 1, wherein Form 1 is present in a solid form that includes less than 95%, less than 90%,
20 less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I. For example, in one embodiment is a solid form of the compound of Formula I comprising Form 1 that has any one of the powder X-ray diffraction patterns, NMR spectra described above, wherein
25 said solid form includes less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1% by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I.

In certain embodiments, the present invention relates to Form 22, wherein said
30 form is substantially pure crystalline form.

In a further aspect, the present invention contemplates that one of Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 14 can exist in the presence of any other of the solid forms of the compound of Formula I or mixtures thereof. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention

provides one of Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 14, wherein said Form is present in a solid form that includes less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I. For example, in one embodiment is a solid form of the compound of Formula I comprising Form 12 that has any one of the powder X-ray diffraction patterns, NMR spectra described above, wherein said solid form includes less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1% by weight of any other physical forms of the compound of Formula I.

In certain embodiments, the present invention relates to any one of Forms 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, wherein said form is a substantially pure form.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

In another embodiment, the invention comprises pharmaceutical compositions. For pharmaceutical composition purposes, the solid forms of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide or cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, isopropyl acetate solvate or ethyl acetate solvate as described herein (Forms 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 14) are referred to as the compounds of the invention.

A "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a mixture of one or more of the compounds of the invention and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

The term 'excipient' is used herein to describe any ingredient other than the compound(s) of the invention. The choice of excipient will to a large extent depend on factors such as the mode of administration, the effect of the excipient on solubility and stability, and the nature of the dosage form.

As used herein, "excipient" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, carriers, diluents and the like that are physiologically compatible. Examples of excipients include one or more of water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like, as well as combinations thereof, and may include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, sodium chloride, or polyalcohols such as mannitol, or sorbitol in the composition. Examples of excipients also include various organic solvents (such as hydrates and solvates). The pharmaceutical compositions may, if desired, contain additional excipients such as flavorings, binders/binding agents,

lubricating agents, disintegrants, sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matters or dyes, and the like. For example, for oral administration, tablets containing various excipients, such as citric acid may be employed together with various disintegrants such as starch, alginic acid and certain complex silicates and with binding agents such as sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Examples, without limitation, of excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars and types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils and polyethylene glycols. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc are often useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed in soft and hard filled gelatin capsules. Non-limiting examples of excipients, therefore, also include lactose or milk sugar and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions or elixirs are desired for oral administration the active compound therein may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matters or dyes and, if desired, emulsifying agents or suspending agents, together with additional excipients such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin, or combinations thereof.

Examples of excipients also include pharmaceutically acceptable substances such as wetting agents or minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, preservatives, or buffers, which enhance the shelf life or effectiveness of the compound.

The compositions of this invention may be in a variety of forms. These include, for example, liquid, semi-solid and solid dosage forms, such as liquid solutions (e.g., injectable, and infusible solutions), dispersions or suspensions, tablets, capsules, pills, powders, liposomes, and suppositories. The form depends on the intended mode of administration and therapeutic application.

Typical compositions are in the form of injectable or infusible solutions, such as compositions similar to those used for passive immunization of humans with antibodies in general. One mode of administration is parenteral (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular). In another embodiment, the compound is administered by intravenous infusion or injection. In yet another embodiment, the compound is administered by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection.

Oral administration of a solid dose form may be, for example, presented in discrete units, such as hard or soft capsules, pills, cachets, lozenges, or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of at least one compound of the invention. In

another embodiment, the oral administration may be in a powder or granule form. In another embodiment, the oral dose form is sub-lingual, such as, for example, a lozenge. In such solid dosage forms, the compounds of the invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled release
5 formulation. In the case of capsules, tablets, and pills, the dosage forms also may comprise buffering agents or may be prepared with enteric coatings.

In another embodiment, oral administration may be in a liquid dose form. Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, for example, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs containing inert diluents
10 commonly used in the art (e.g., water). Such compositions also may comprise adjuvants, such as wetting, emulsifying, suspending, flavoring (e.g., sweetening), and/or perfuming agents.

In another embodiment, the invention comprises a parenteral dose form. "Parenteral administration" includes, for example, subcutaneous injections, intravenous
15 injections, intraperitoneally, intramuscular injections, intrasternal injections, and infusion. Injectable preparations (i.e., sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions) may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing, wetting agents, and/or suspending agents.

In another embodiment, the invention comprises a topical dose form. "Topical
20 administration" includes, for example, transdermal administration, such as via transdermal patches or iontophoresis devices, intraocular administration, or intranasal or inhalation administration. Compositions for topical administration also include, for example, topical gels, sprays, ointments, and creams. A topical formulation may include a compound which enhances absorption or penetration of the active ingredient through
25 the skin or other affected areas. When the compounds of this invention are administered by a transdermal device, administration will be accomplished using a patch either of the reservoir and porous membrane type or of a solid matrix variety. Typical formulations for this purpose include gels, hydrogels, lotions, solutions, creams, ointments, dusting powders, dressings, foams, films, skin patches, wafers, implants,
30 sponges, fibers, bandages and microemulsions. Liposomes may also be used. Typical excipients include alcohol, water, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, glycerin, polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol. Penetration enhancers may be incorporated - see, for example, B. C. Finnin, and T. M. Morgan, J. Pharm. Sci., vol. 88, pp. 955-958, 1999.

Formulations suitable for topical administration to the eye include, for example, eye drops wherein the compound of this invention is dissolved or suspended in a suitable excipient. A typical formulation suitable for ocular or aural administration may be in the form of drops of a micronized suspension or solution in isotonic, pH-adjusted, sterile saline. Other formulations suitable for ocular and aural administration include ointments, biodegradable (i.e., absorbable gel sponges, collagen) and non-biodegradable (i.e., silicone) implants, wafers, lenses and particulate or vesicular systems, such as niosomes or liposomes. A polymer such as crossed linked polyacrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, hyaluronic acid, a cellulosic polymer, for example, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, or methylcellulose, or a heteropolysaccharide polymer, for example, gelatin gum, may be incorporated together with a preservative, such as benzalkonium chloride. Such formulations may also be delivered by iontophoresis.

For intranasal administration or administration by inhalation, the compounds of the invention are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump spray container that is squeezed or pumped by the patient or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant. Formulations suitable for intranasal administration are typically administered in the form of a dry powder (either alone, as a mixture, for example, in a dry blend with lactose, or as a mixed component particle, for example, mixed with phospholipids, such as phosphatidylcholine) from a dry powder inhaler or as an aerosol spray from a pressurized container, pump, spray, atomizer (preferably an atomizer using electrohydrodynamics to produce a fine mist), or nebulizer, with or without the use of a suitable propellant, such as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane. For intranasal use, the powder may comprise a bioadhesive agent, for example, chitosan or cyclodextrin.

In another embodiment, the invention comprises a rectal dose form. Such rectal dose form may be in the form of, for example, a suppository. Cocoa butter is a traditional suppository base, but various alternatives may be used as appropriate.

Other excipients and modes of administration known in the pharmaceutical art may also be used. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may be prepared by any of the well-known techniques of pharmacy, such as effective formulation and administration procedures. The above considerations in regard to effective formulations and administration procedures are well known in the art and are described in standard

textbooks. Formulation of drugs is discussed in, for example, Hoover, John E., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania, 1975; Liberman et al., Eds., Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Decker, New York, N.Y., 1980; and Kibbe et al., Eds., Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients (3rd Ed.), American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, 1999.

Acceptable excipients are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and may comprise buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; salts such as sodium chloride; antioxidants including ascorbic acid and methionine; preservatives (such as octadecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; hexamethonium chloride; benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride; phenol, butyl or benzyl alcohol; alkyl parabens, such as methyl or propyl paraben; catechol; resorcinol; cyclohexanol; 3-pentanol; and m-cresol); low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or Ig; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, histidine, arginine, or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugars such as sucrose, mannitol, trehalose or sorbitol; salt-forming counter-ions such as sodium; metal complexes (e.g., Zn-protein complexes); and/or non-ionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONICS™ or polyethylene glycol (PEG).

For oral administration, the compositions may be provided in the form of tablets or capsules containing 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 25.0, 50.0, 75.0, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 750 or 1000 milligrams of the active ingredient for the symptomatic adjustment of the dosage to the patient. A medicament typically contains from about 0.01 mg to about 500 mg of the active ingredient, or in another embodiment, from about 1 mg to about 100 mg of active ingredient or from 50 to 500 milligrams. Intravenously, doses may range from about 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg/minute during a constant rate infusion.

Liposomes containing compounds of the invention may be prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545.

Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556. Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylethanolamine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter.

Compounds of the invention may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methacrylate) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, 5 albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions. Such techniques are disclosed in Remington, The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 20th Ed., Mack Publishing (2000).

Sustained-release preparations may be used. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semi-permeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers 10 containing a compound of the invention, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or 'poly(vinylalcohol)'), polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and 7 ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic 15 acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as those used in LUPRON DEPOT™ (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and leuprolide acetate), sucrose acetate isobutyrate, and poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid.

The formulations to be used for intravenous administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by, for example, filtration through sterile filtration membranes. 20 Compounds of the invention are generally placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

Suitable emulsions may be prepared using commercially available fat emulsions, such as Intralipid™, Liposyn™, Infontrol™, Lipofundin™ and Lipiphysan™. The active 25 ingredient may be either dissolved in a pre-mixed emulsion composition or alternatively it may be dissolved in an oil (e.g., soybean oil, safflower oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, corn oil or almond oil) and an emulsion formed upon mixing with a phospholipid (e.g., egg phospholipids, soybean phospholipids or soybean lecithin) and water. It will be appreciated that other ingredients may be added, for example glycerol or glucose, to 30 adjust the tonicity of the emulsion. Suitable emulsions will typically contain up to 20% oil, for example, between 5 and 20%. The fat emulsion can comprise fat droplets between 0.1 and 1.0 µm, particularly 0.1 and 0.5 µm, and have a pH in the range of 5.5 to 8.0.

The emulsion compositions can be those prepared by mixing a compound of the invention with Intralipid™ or the components thereof (soybean oil, egg phospholipids, glycerol and water).

5 Compositions for inhalation or insufflation include solutions and suspensions in pharmaceutically acceptable, aqueous or organic solvents, or mixtures thereof, and powders. The liquid or solid compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients as set out above. In some embodiments, the compositions are administered by the oral or nasal respiratory route for local or systemic effect. Compositions in preferably sterile pharmaceutically acceptable solvents may be
10 nebulized by use of gases. Nebulized solutions may be breathed directly from the nebulizing device, or the nebulizing device may be attached to a face mask, tent or intermittent positive pressure breathing machine. Solution, suspension, or powder compositions may be administered, preferably orally or nasally, from devices which deliver the formulation in an appropriate manner.

15

Administration and Dosing

The term "treating", "treat" or "treatment" as used herein embraces both preventative, i.e., prophylactic, and palliative treatment, i.e., relieve, alleviate, or slow the progression of the patient's disease (or condition) or any tissue damage associated
20 with the disease.

As used herein, the terms, "subject", "individual" or "patient," used interchangeably, refer to any animal, including mammals. Mammals according to the invention include canine, feline, bovine, caprine, equine, ovine, porcine, rodents, lagomorphs, primates, humans and the like, and encompass mammals in utero. In an
25 embodiment, humans are suitable subjects. Human subjects may be of any gender and at any stage of development.

As used herein, the phrase "therapeutically effective amount" refers to the amount of active compound or pharmaceutical agent that elicits the biological or medicinal response in a tissue, system, animal, individual or human that is being sought by a
30 researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor, or other clinician, which may include one or more of the following:

(1) preventing the disease; for example, preventing a disease, condition or disorder in an individual that may be predisposed to the disease, condition or disorder but does not yet experience or display the pathology or symptomatology of the disease;

(2) inhibiting the disease; for example, inhibiting a disease, condition or disorder in an individual that is experiencing or displaying the pathology or symptomatology of the disease, condition, or disorder (i.e., arresting or slowing further development of the pathology and/or symptomatology); and

- 5 (3) ameliorating the disease; for example, ameliorating a disease, condition or disorder in an individual that is experiencing or displaying the pathology or symptomatology of the disease, condition, or disorder (i.e., reversing the pathology and/or symptomatology).

Typically, a compound of the invention is administered in an amount effective to
10 treat a condition as described herein. The compounds of the invention can be administered as compound per se, or alternatively, as a solvate thereof. For administration and dosing purposes, the compound per se or solvate thereof will simply be referred to as the compounds of the invention.

The compounds of the invention are administered by any suitable route in the
15 form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. The compounds of the invention may be administered orally, rectally, vaginally, parenterally, topically, intranasally, or by inhalation.

The compounds of the invention may be administered orally. Oral administration may involve swallowing, so that the compound enters the gastrointestinal tract, or
20 buccal or sublingual administration may be employed by which the compound enters the bloodstream directly from the mouth.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the invention may also be administered parenterally, for example directly into the bloodstream, into muscle, or into an internal organ. Suitable means for parenteral administration include intravenous,
25 intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intraventricular, intraurethral, intrasternal, intracranial, intramuscular, and subcutaneous. Suitable devices for parenteral administration include needle (including microneedle) injectors, needle-free injectors, and infusion techniques.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the invention may also be
30 administered topically to the skin or mucosa, that is, dermally or transdermally. In another embodiment, the compounds of the invention can also be administered intranasally or by inhalation. In another embodiment, the compounds of the invention may be administered rectally or vaginally. In another embodiment, the compounds of the invention may also be administered directly to the eye or ear.

The dosage regimen for the compounds of the invention and/or compositions containing said compounds is based on a variety of factors, including the type, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient; the severity of the condition; the route of administration; and the activity of the particular compound employed. Thus, the dosage regimen may vary widely. In one embodiment, the total daily dose of a compound of the invention is typically from about 0.01 to about 100 mg/kg (i.e., mg compound of the invention per kg body weight) for the treatment of the indicated conditions discussed herein. In another embodiment, total daily dose of the compound of the invention is from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg, and in another embodiment, from about 0.5 to about 30 mg/kg. It is not uncommon that the administration of the compounds of the invention will be repeated a plurality of times in a day (typically no greater than 4 times). Multiple doses per day typically may be used to increase the total daily dose, if desired.

15 Therapeutic Methods and Uses

The compounds of the invention inhibit viral proteases, particularly coronavirus viral proteases such as the 3CL (Mpro) protease of SARS-CoV-2 which is the causative virus of COVID-19. The compounds of the invention may inhibit the activity of the main viral protease and may be useful in the treatment, prevention, suppression, and amelioration of viral infections including coronavirus infections such as SARS-CoV-2 infections and COVID-19. The compounds of the invention may also be useful in the treatment or amelioration of sequelae of coronavirus infections such as use or treatment of long COVID.

25

Co-administration

The compounds of the invention can be used alone, or in combination with one or more other therapeutic agents. The invention provides any of the uses, methods or compositions as defined herein wherein the compound of the invention is used in combination with one or more other therapeutic agent discussed herein.

The compounds of the present invention can be used in the methods of the invention in combination with other drugs. For example, dosing a SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus-infected patient (i.e., a patient with COVID-19) with the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL protease inhibitor of the invention and an interferon, such as interferon alpha, or a pegylated interferon, such as PEG-Intron or Pegasus, may provide a greater clinical

benefit than dosing either the interferon, pegylated interferon or the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor alone. Other additional agents that can be used in the methods of the present invention include dexamethasone, azithromycin and remdesivir. Examples of greater clinical benefits could include a larger reduction in COVID-19 symptoms, a
5 faster time to alleviation of symptoms, reduced lung pathology, a larger reduction in the amount of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in the patient (viral load), and decreased mortality.

The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus infects cells which express P-glycoprotein. Some of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL protease inhibitors of the invention may be P-glycoprotein substrates. Compounds which inhibit the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus which
10 are also P-glycoprotein substrates may be dosed with a P-glycoprotein inhibitor. Examples of P-glycoprotein inhibitors are verapamil, vinblastine, ketoconazole, nelfinavir, ritonavir, or cyclosporine. The P-glycoprotein inhibitors act by inhibiting the efflux of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitors of the invention out of the cell. The inhibition of the P-glycoprotein-based efflux will prevent reduction of intracellular
15 concentrations of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor due to P-glycoprotein efflux. Inhibition of the P-glycoprotein efflux will result in larger intracellular concentrations of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitors. Dosing a SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus-infected patient with the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL protease inhibitors of the invention and a P-glycoprotein inhibitor may lower the amount of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL
20 protease inhibitor required to achieve an efficacious dose by increasing the intracellular concentration of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL protease inhibitor.

Among the agents that may be used to increase the exposure of a mammal to a compound of the present invention are those that can act as inhibitors of at least one isoform of the cytochrome P450 (CYP450) enzymes. The isoforms of CYP450 that may
25 be beneficially inhibited include, but are not limited to CYP1A2, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4. The compounds used in the methods of the invention include compounds that may be CYP3A4 substrates and are metabolized by CYP3A4. Dosing a SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus-infected patient with a SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor which is a CYP3A4 substrate, such as SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 3CL protease inhibitor,
30 and a CYP3A4 inhibitor, such as ritonavir, nelfinavir or delavirdine, will reduce the metabolism of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor by CYP3A4. This will result in reduced clearance of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor and increased SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor plasma concentrations. The reduced clearance and higher

plasma concentrations may result in a lower efficacious dose of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus inhibitor.

Additional therapeutic agents that can be used in combination with the SARS-CoV-2 inhibitors in the methods of the present invention include the following:

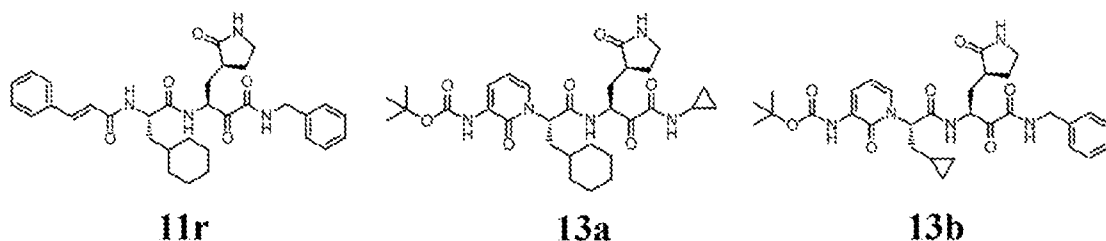
- 5 PLpro inhibitors, Apilomod, EIDD-2801, Ribavirin, Valganciclovir, β -Thymidine, Aspartame, Oxprenolol, Doxycycline, Acetophenazine, Iopromide, Riboflavin, Reproterol, 2,2'-Cyclocytidine, Chloramphenicol, Chlorphenesin carbamate, Levodropropizine, Cefamandole, Floxuridine, Tigecycline, Pemetrexed, L(+)-Ascorbic acid, Glutathione, Hesperetin, Ademetonine, Masoprocol, Isotretinoin, Dantrolene,
 - 10 Sulfasalazine Anti-bacterial, Silybin, Nicardipine, Sildenafil, Platycodin, Chrysin, Neohesperidin, Baicalin, Sugetriol-3,9-diacetate, (–)-Epigallocatechin gallate, Phaitanthrin D, 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-[[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5,7-dihydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl]oxy]-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran-3,4,5,7-tetrol, 2,2-di(3-indolyl)-3-indolone, (S)-(1S,2R,4aS,5R,8aS)-1-Formamido-1,4a-dimethyl-6-
 - 15 methylene-5-((E)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl)decahydronaphthalen-2-yl-2-amino-3-phenylpropanoate, Piceatannol, Rosmarinic acid, and Magnolol.
- 3CLpro inhibitors, Lymecycline, Chlorhexidine, Alfuzosin, Cilastatin, Famotidine, Almitrine, Progabide, Nepafenac, Carvedilol, Amprenavir, Tigecycline, Montelukast, Carminic acid, Mimosine, Flavin, Lutein, Cefpiramide, Phenethicillin, Candoxatril,
- 20 Nicardipine, Estradiol valerate, Pioglitazone, Conivaptan, Telmisartan, Doxycycline, Oxytetracycline, (1S,2R,4aS,5R,8aS)-1-Formamido-1,4a-dimethyl-6-methylene-5-((E)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl)decahydronaphthalen-2-yl-5-((R)-1,2-dithiolan-3-yl) pentanoate, Betulonal, Chrysin-7-O- β -glucuronide, Andrographiside, (1S,2R,4aS,5R,8aS)-1-Formamido-1,4a-dimethyl-6-methylene-5-((E)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-
 - 25 dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl)decahydronaphthalen-2-yl 2-nitrobenzoate, 2 β -Hydroxy-3,4-seco-friedelolactone-27-oic acid (S)-(1S,2R,4aS,5R,8aS)-1-Formamido-1,4a-dimethyl-6-methylene-5-((E)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl) decahydronaphthalen-2-yl-2-amino-3-phenylpropanoate, Isodecortinol, Cerevisterol, Hesperidin, Neohesperidin, Andrograpanin, 2-((1R,5R,6R,8aS)-6-Hydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5,8a-dimethyl-2-
 - 30 methylenedecahydronaphthalen-1-yl)ethyl benzoate, Cosmosiin, Cleistocaltone A, 2,2-Di(3-indolyl)-3-indolone, Biorobin, Gnidicin, Phyllaemblinol, Theaflavin 3,3'-di-O-gallate, Rosmarinic acid, Kouitchenside I, Oleanolic acid, Stigmast-5-en-3-ol, Deacetylcentapicrin, and Berchemol.

RdRp inhibitors, Valganciclovir, Chlorhexidine, Cefibuten, Fenoterol, Fludarabine, Itraconazole, Cefuroxime, Atovaquone, Chenodeoxycholic acid, Cromolyn, Pancuronium bromide, Cortisone, Tibolone, Novobiocin, Silybin, Idarubicin Bromocriptine, Diphenoxylate, Benzylpenicilloyl G, Dabigatran etexilate, Betulonal, 5 Gnidicin, 2 β ,3 β -Dihydroxy-3,4-seco-friedelolactone-27-lactone, 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide, Gniditrin, Theaflavin 3,3'-di-O-gallate, (*R*)-((1*R*,5*aS*,6*R*,9*aS*)-1,5*a*-Dimethyl-7-methylene-3-oxo-6-((*E*)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl)decahydro-1*H*-benzo[*c*]azepin-1-yl)methyl-2-amino-3-phenylpropanoate, 2 β -Hydroxy-3,4-seco-friedelolactone-27-oic acid, 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-[[2-(3,4-10 dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5,7-dihydroxy-2*H*-1-benzopyran-3-yl]oxy]-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1-benzopyran-3,4,5,7-tetrol, Phyllaemblicin B, 14-hydroxycyperotundone, Andrographiside, 2-((1*R*,5*R*,6*R*,8*aS*)-6-Hydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5,8*a*-dimethyl-2-methylenedeca-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro naphthalen-1-yl)ethyl benzoate, Andrographolide, Sugetriol-3,9-diacetate, Baicalin, (1*S*,2*R*,4*aS*,5*R*,8*aS*)-1-Formamido-1,4*a*-dimethyl-6-methylene-5-15 ((*E*)-2-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydrofuran-3-yl)ethenyl)decahydronaphthalen-2-yl 5-((*R*)-1,2-dithiolan-3-yl)pentanoate, 1,7-Dihydroxy-3-methoxyxanthone, 1,2,6-Trimethoxy-8-[(6-*O*- β -D-xylopyranosyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-9*H*-xanthen-9-one, and 1,8-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-2-[(6-*O*- β -D-xylopyranosyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-9*H*-xanthen-9-one, 8-(β -D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,3,5-trihydroxy-9*H*-xanthen-9-one,

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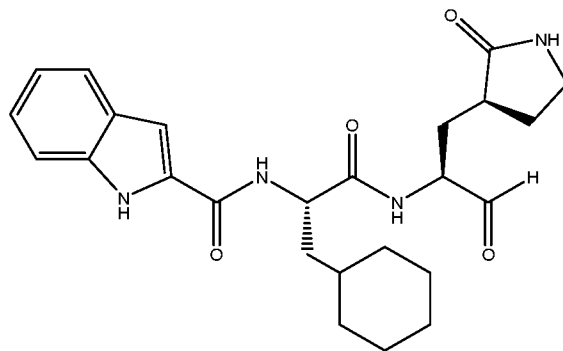
Additional therapeutic agents that can be used in the methods of the invention include Diosmin, Hesperidin, MK-3207, Venetoclax, Dihydroergocristine, Bolazine, R428, Ditercalinium, Etoposide, Teniposide, UK-432097, Irinotecan, Lumacaftor, Velpatasvir, Eluxadolone, Ledipasvir, Lopinavir / Ritonavir + Ribavirin, Alferon, and 25 prednisone. Other additional agents useful in the methods of the present invention include dexamethasone, azithromycin and remdesivir as well as boceprevir, umifenovir and favipiravir.

Other additional agents that can be used in the methods of the present invention include α -ketoamides compounds designated as 11r, 13a and 13b, shown below, as 30 described in Zhang, L.; Lin, D.; Sun, X.; Rox, K.; Hilgenfeld, R.; X-ray Structure of Main Protease of the Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Enables Design of α -Ketoamide Inhibitors; bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.17.952879>



Additional agents that can be used in the methods of the present invention include RIG 1 pathway activators such as those described in US Patent No. 9,884,876.

Other additional therapeutic agents include protease inhibitors such as those described in Dai W, Zhang B, Jiang X-M, et al. Structure-based design of antiviral drug candidates targeting the SARS-CoV-2 main protease. *Science*. 2020;368(6497):1331-1335 including compounds such as the compound shown below and a compound designated as DC402234



10

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of treating COVID-19 in a patient wherein in addition to administering a compound of the present invention (i.e. Form 1, Form 5, Form 8, Form 9, Form 10, Form 11, Form 12 or Form 14) an additional agent is administered and the additional agent is selected from antivirals such as nirmatrelvir, remdesivir, galidesivir, favilavir/avifavir, molnupiravir (MK-4482/EIDD 2801), AT-527, AT-301, BLD-2660, favipiravir, camostat, SLV213 emtricitabine/tenofovir, clevudine, dalcetrapib, boceprevir, PBI-0451, EDP-235 and ABX464, glucocorticoids such as dexamethasone and hydrocortisone, convalescent plasma, a recombinant human plasma such as gelsolin (Rhu-p65N), monoclonal antibodies such as regdanvimab (Regkirona), ravulizumab (Ultomiris), VIR-7831/VIR-7832, BR11-196/BR11-198, COVI-AMG/COVI DROPS (STI-2020), bamlanivimab (LY-CoV555), mavrilimab, leronlimab (PRO140), AZD7442, lenzilumab, infliximab, adalimumab, JS 016, STI-1499 (COVIGUARD), lanadelumab (Takhzyro), canakinumab (Ilaris), gimsilumab and otilimab, antibody cocktails such as casirivimab/imdevimab

(REGN-Cov2), recombinant fusion protein such as MK-7110 (CD24Fc/SACCOVID), anticoagulants such as heparin and apixaban, IL-6 receptor agonists such as tocilizumab (Actemra) and sarilumab (Kevzara), PIKfyve inhibitors such as apilimod dimesylate, RIPK1 inhibitors such as DNL758, DC402234, VIP receptor agonists such as PB1046, SGLT2 inhibitors such as dapagliflozin, TYK inhibitors such as abivertinib, kinase inhibitors such as ATR-002, bemcentinib, acalabrutinib, losmapimod, baricitinib and tofacitinib, H2 blockers such as famotidine, anthelmintics such as niclosamide, furin inhibitors such as diminazene.

The term "SARS-CoV-2 inhibiting agent" means any SARS-CoV-2-related coronavirus 3C-like protease inhibitor compound described herein which inhibits replication of SARS-CoV-2 in any manner.

The term "interfering with or preventing" SARS-CoV-2-related coronavirus ("SARS-CoV-2") viral replication in a cell means to reduce SARS-CoV-2 replication or production of SARS-CoV-2 components necessary for progeny virus in a cell treated with a compound of this invention as compared to a cell not being treated with a compound of this invention. Simple and convenient assays to determine if SARS-CoV-2 viral replication has been reduced include an ELISA assay for the presence, absence, or reduced presence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in the blood of the subject (Nasoff, et al., PNAS 88:5462-5466, 1991), RT-PCR (Yu, et al., in Viral Hepatitis and Liver Disease 574-577, Nishioka, Suzuki and Mishiro (Eds.); Springer-Verlag, Tokyo, 1994). Such methods are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Alternatively, total RNA from transduced and infected "control" cells can be isolated and subjected to analysis by dot blot or northern blot and probed with SARS-CoV-2-specific DNA to determine if SARS-CoV-2 replication is reduced. Alternatively, reduction of SARS-CoV-2 protein expression can also be used as an indicator of inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 replication. A greater than fifty percent reduction in SARS-CoV-2 replication as compared to control cells typically quantitates a prevention of SARS-CoV-2 replication.

The administration of two or more compounds "in combination" means that all of the compounds are administered closely enough in time to affect treatment of the subject. The two or more compounds may be administered simultaneously or sequentially, via the same or different routes of administration, on same or different administration schedules and with or without specific time limits depending on the treatment regimen. Additionally, simultaneous administration may be carried out by

mixing the compounds prior to administration or by administering the compounds at the same point in time but as separate dosage forms at the same or different site of administration.

5 The phrases "concurrent administration," "co-administration," "simultaneous administration," "sequential administration" and "administered simultaneously" mean that the compounds are administered in combination.

10 A compound of the invention and the one or more other therapeutic agents may be administered as a fixed or non-fixed combination of the active ingredients. The term "fixed combination" means a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the one or more therapeutic agents, are both administered to a subject simultaneously in a single composition or dosage. The term "non-fixed combination" means that a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the one or more therapeutic agents are formulated as separate compositions or dosages such that they may be administered to a subject in
15 need thereof simultaneously or sequentially with variable intervening time limits, wherein such administration provides effective levels of the two or more compounds in the body of the subject.

In one embodiment, the compounds of this invention are administered in combination with additional therapeutic agents useful in treatment of viral infections
20 including the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the specifically named agents and the pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of said agents and salts.

These agents and compounds of the invention can be combined with pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles such as saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, and the like. The particular dosage regimen, i.e., dose, timing and repetition,
25 will depend on the particular individual and that individual's medical history.

Kits

Another aspect of the invention provides kits comprising the compound of the invention or pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compound of the invention. A kit may include, in addition to the compound of the invention or pharmaceutical
30 composition thereof, diagnostic or therapeutic agents. A kit may also include instructions for use in a diagnostic or therapeutic method. In some embodiments, the kit

includes the compound or a pharmaceutical composition thereof and a diagnostic agent. In other embodiments, the kit includes the compound or a pharmaceutical composition thereof and one or more therapeutic agents, such as another antiviral agent such as nirmatrelvir, remdesivir or molnupiravir.

- 5 In yet another embodiment, the invention comprises kits that are suitable for use in performing the methods of treatment described herein. In one embodiment, the kit contains a first dosage form comprising one or more of the compounds of the invention in quantities sufficient to carry out the methods of the invention. In another embodiment, the kit comprises one or more compounds of the invention in quantities
- 10 sufficient to carry out the methods of the invention and a container for the dosage and a container for the dosage.

GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Powder X-Ray Diffraction (PXRD) Method

- 15 Powder X-Ray Diffraction (PXRD) was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide or solvate thereof (Forms 1, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 750 mg/g SDD) according to the method below.
- 20 Powder X-ray diffraction analysis was conducted using a Bruker AXS D8 Endeavor diffractometer equipped with a Cu radiation source ($\text{CuK}\alpha$ $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$). The divergence slit was set at 15 mm continuous illumination. Diffracted radiation was detected by a PSD-Lynx Eye detector, with the detector PSD opening set at 4.11 degrees. The X-ray tube voltage and amperage were set to 40 kV and 40 mA respectively. In addition, the
- 25 energy dispersive detector, a nickel filter was used to screen out unwanted wavelengths. Data was collected in the Theta-Theta goniometer at the Cu wavelength from 3.0 to 40.0 degrees 2-Theta using a step size of 0.01 degrees and a step time of 1.0 second. The anti-scatter screen was set to a fixed distance of 1.5 mm. Samples were rotated at 15/min during collection. Samples were prepared by placing them in a silicon low background
- 30 sample holder and rotated during collection. Data were collected using Bruker DIFFRAC Plus software and analysis was performed by EVA diffract plus software.
- The PXRD data file was not processed prior to peak searching. Using the peak search algorithm in the EVA software, peaks selected with a threshold value of 1 were used to make preliminary peak assignments. To ensure validity, adjustments were manually

made; the output of automated assignments was visually checked, and peak positions were adjusted to the peak maximum. Peaks with relative intensity of $\geq 3\%$ were generally chosen. The peaks which were not resolved or were consistent with noise were not selected. A typical error associated with the peak position from PXRD stated in USP up to $\pm 0.2^\circ$ 2-Theta (USP-941).

Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SXRD) Method

Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SXRD): Forms 1, 5, 8, 12 and 14

Samples of Forms 1, 5, 8, 12 and 14 single crystals were examined by SXRD. SXRD were performed on a Bruker D8 Quest diffractometer at 298K for Forms 1, 5 and 12. SXRD of Forms 8 and 14 were performed on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer at 100K. Data collection consisted of omega and phi scans. The structures of Forms 1, 5, 8, 12 and 14 were solved by intrinsic phasing using SHELX software suite in the space group C222₁, P2₁, P2₁2₁2, P2₁2₁2 and P2₁2₁2 respectively. The structures were subsequently refined by the full-matrix least squares method. All non-hydrogen atoms were found and refined using anisotropic displacement parameters. The final R₁ values for Forms 1, 5, 8, 12 and 14 were 7.5%, 8.8%, 8.6%, 4.1% and 8.8% respectively.

¹³C and ¹⁹F Solid State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (ssNMR) Methods

Solid-State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (ssNMR): Forms 1, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 750 mg/g SDD

Solid-state NMR (ssNMR) analysis was conducted on a CPMAS probe positioned into a Bruker-BioSpin Avance III 600 MHz (¹H frequency) NMR spectrometer. Material was packed into a ZrO₂ rotor. A magic angle spinning rate of 15 kHz was used. Spectra were collected at ambient temperature (probe temperature of 25°C.)

¹³C ssNMR spectra were collected using a proton decoupled cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CPMAS) experiment. A phase modulated proton decoupling field of 80-100 kHz was applied during spectral acquisition. The cross-polarization contact time was set to 2 ms and the recycle delay to 3.5 seconds for Form 1, Form 5, Form 9, Form 10, Form 11, and 750 mg/g SDD. The number of scans was adjusted to obtain an adequate signal to noise ratio. The ¹³C chemical shift scale was referenced using a ¹³C CPMAS experiment on an external standard of crystalline adamantane, setting its up-field resonance to 29.5 ppm.

¹⁹F ssNMR spectra were collected using a proton decoupled magic angle spinning (MAS) experiment. A phase modulated proton decoupling field of 80-100 kHz was applied during spectral acquisition. Spectra were collected with a recycle delay of 3.5 seconds for Form 1, Form 5, Form 9, Form 10, Form 11, and 750 mg/g SDD. The number of scans was
5 adjusted to obtain an adequate signal to noise ratio. The ¹⁹F chemical shift scale was referenced using a ¹⁹F MAS experiment on an external standard of trifluoroacetic acid (50%/50% v/v in H₂O), setting its resonance to -76.54 ppm.

Automatic peak picking was performed using Bruker-BioSpin TopSpin version 3.6 software. Generally, a threshold value of 5% relative intensity was used for preliminary
10 peak selection. The output of the automated peak picking was visually checked to ensure validity and adjustments were manually made if necessary. Although specific solid-state NMR peak values are reported herein there does exist a range for these peak values due to differences in instruments, samples, and sample preparation. This is common practice in the art of solid-state NMR because of the variation inherent in peak positions. A typical
15 variability for the chemical shift x-axis value is on the order of plus or minus 0.2 ppm for a crystalline solid and plus or minus 0.5 ppm for an amorphous solid. The solid-state NMR peak heights reported herein are relative intensities. Solid-state NMR intensities can vary depending on the actual setup of the experimental parameters and the thermal history of the sample.

Thermogravimetric Infra-red Analysis (TGA-IR) Methods

20 Thermogravimetric Infra-red Analysis (TGA-IR): Forms 9 and 11

A TA Instruments TGA 5500 is used for the thermal analysis portion of the instrument. Samples of approximately 5 mg to 10 mg were weighed into aluminum pans and heated from ambient temperature to 275 °C (for Form 9) or to 200 °C (for Form 11) at 10 °C/minute heating rate under nitrogen purge (10 mL/min for balance and 25 mL/min
25 for sample chamber).

A Thermo Nicolet IS20 FT-IR spectrometer equipped with a KBr beamsplitter and a DTGS KBr detector was utilized for TGA-IR analysis. The collection range was 4000 - 400 cm⁻¹ and Happ-Genzel apodization was used for data collection. Background spectra were collected at 8 cm⁻¹ resolution with 64 co-added scans. The IR background
30 is collected with the TGA furnace closed and purged for 2 to 3 minutes. The sample method is set up for a quick spectral collection, as the evolved gases are swept quickly

through the gas cell. Each sample spectral data point is a co-added spectrum of five spectra, collected with 8 cm⁻¹ resolution. The total IR collection time is adjusted based on the run length of the TGA.

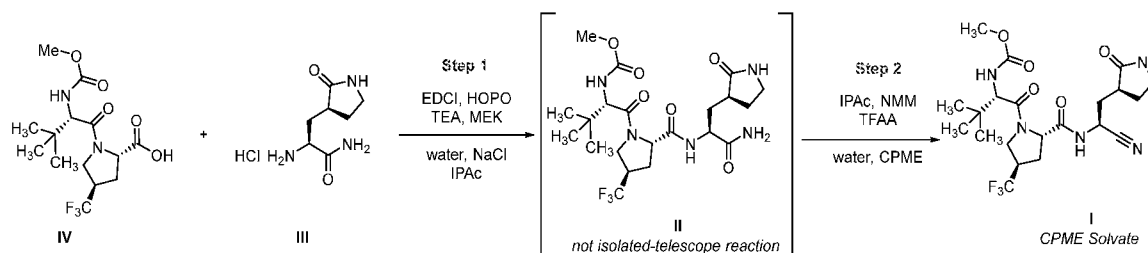
Modulated Differential Scanning Calorimetry (mDSC) Method

- 5 Modulated Differential Scanning Calorimetry: Form 10 and 750 mg/g SDD
- Modulated Differential scanning calorimetry measurement was performed with Discovery DSC 2500 (TA instruments) equipped with a refrigerated cooling accessory. All the experiments were performed in standard/Tzero aluminum pans. The cell constant was determined using indium and temperature calibration was performed using indium and
- 10 tin as standards. All the measurements were done under continuous dry nitrogen purge (50 mL/min). Approximately 1-5 mg of solid sample was weighed into a Tzero aluminum pan, sealed non-hermetically and heated with heat-cool-heat program. The heat-cool-heat program was heated from -50 to 120°C using a modulate temperature amplitude of ± 1.0°C, a modulation period of 100s, and a ramp rate of 2°C/min, then ramp to -50 °C
- 15 with a ramp rate of 10°C/min, followed second heating from -50 to 200°C using a modulate temperature amplitude of ± 1.0°C, a modulation period of 100s, and a ramp rate of 2°C/min. The experimental data were analyzed using commercially available software (TA Universal Analysis 2000/Trios software, TA Instruments).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

- 20 *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 (anhydrous free form)



- Step 1: Preparation of methyl ((*S*)-1-((2*S*,4*R*)-2-(((*S*)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-((*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl) pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate, compound II (as an organic solution)
- 25

The compound of formula IV, (2S,4R)-1-((S)-2-((methoxycarbonyl)amino)-3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid (25.4 g, 69.7 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and methyl ethyl ketone (200 mL, 8 L/kg of compound IV) were combined and stirred at 25 °C. 2-Hydroxypyridine N-oxide (7.91 g, 69.7 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and triethylamine (17.6 g, 24.3 mL, 0.174 mol, 2.50 equivalents) were added, and the resulting solution was stirred for 5 minutes. The compound of Formula III, (S)-2-amino-3-((S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)propanamide hydrochloride (17.2 g, 80.2 mmol, 1.15 equivalents) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC, 20.1 g, 0.105 mol, 1.50 equivalents) were charged, rinse with methyl ethyl ketone (50 mL, 2 L/kg of IV) and stirring was maintained at 25 °C for 16 hours. The reaction was sampled for completion (target of not more than 0.5% compound IV). [NOTE: If the reaction was not complete, the mixture was stirred for additional time]. The reaction was quenched by the addition of aqueous NaCl (100 mL of a 14 wt% brine solution, 4.0 L/kg of compound IV), stirred 15-30 minutes and phases were separated. The organic phase was washed with a second portion of aqueous NaCl (100 mL of a 14 wt% brine solution). Both aqueous phases were combined and extracted with methyl ethyl ketone (125 mL, 5 L/kg of compound IV) twice. All organic phases were combined and then concentrated by vacuum distillation at 0.3 bar (internal temperature of reaction mixture approximately 30°C) to a concentration of approximately 5L/kg of product. Isopropyl acetate (200 mL, 8 L/kg of compound IV) was then added to the mixture and distillation continued to reach approximately 5L/kg of product compound II reaction volume. A second addition of isopropyl acetate (200 mL, 8 L/kg of compound IV) was added, and the distillation process was repeated following the same protocol, ending the distillation at a concentration of 5 L/kg of product compound II. Isopropyl acetate (125 mL, 5 L/kg of compound IV) was added and stirred at 25 °C. A sample was analyzed for water content (Karl-Fischer) with a target of not more than 0.2 wt% water. The resulting organic isopropyl acetate solution of methyl ((S)-1-((2S,4R)-2-(((S)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-((S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate, compound II, was used in next step without further purification.

Step 2: The isopropyl acetate solution of methyl ((S)-1-((2S,4R)-2-(((S)-1-amino-1-oxo-3-((S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)propan-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate, compound II, prepared above (assumed

quantitative conversion, 69.7 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) was combined with N-methylmorpholine (36.7 g, 40 mL, 0.36 mol, 5.2 equivalents) and stirred at 10 °C. Trifluoroacetic anhydride (38.1 g, 25.5 mL, 0.18 mol, 2.6 equivalents) was charged over 30-60 minutes dropwise, maintaining the reaction temperature at not more than 15 °C.

5 The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 10 °C. A sample was analyzed for reaction completion (not more than 0.5% compound II present). [NOTE: If the reaction was not complete, maintain stirring for another 60 minutes, and charge additional N-methylmorpholine and trifluoroacetic anhydride (maintaining a 2:1 ratio) if needed]. The reaction was quenched by addition of aq. ammonium hydroxide (28 wt%) (10.7 mL, 76

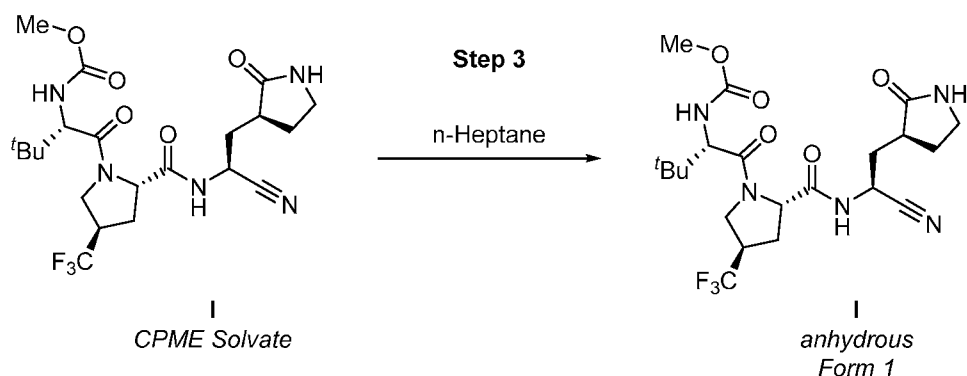
10 mmol, 1.1 equivalents) in water (74.1 mL water, 3.0 L/kg of compound IV from previous step). Mixture was stirred for 15-30 min, then stopped and the layers allowed to settle. The aqueous phase was removed, and the organic phase was sampled for internal process control (target of not more than 0.1% methyl ((S)-1-((2S,4R)-2-(((S)-1-cyano-2-((S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)carbamoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-

15 1-oxobutan-2-yl)(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)carbamate also known as Methyl {(2S)-1-[(2S,4R)-2-(((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl]carbamoyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl}(trifluoroacetyl)carbamate). [NOTE: If internal process control target was not achieved, a second basic wash was required (1.1 equiv. NH₄OH 28 wt% mixed with and 74.1 mL of water (3.0 L/kg), following the same

20 protocol]. The organic phase was washed with water (74.1 mL, 3.0 L/kg of compound IV from previous step). The organic phase was then concentrated by vacuum distillation (0.3 bar and (internal temperature ~30°C)) to a volume of 200 mL (8 L/kg of compound IV from previous step). Cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME, 375 mL, 15.0 L/kg of compound IV from previous step) was added, and the solution was concentrated by vacuum

25 distillation to a volume of 200 mL (8 L/kg of compound IV from previous step). A sample was analyzed for water content (Karl-Fischer) with a target of not more than 0.2 wt% water and isopropyl acetate content (not more than 1%). [NOTE: If target failed continue with the distillation process following the same protocol]. This solution/slurry was stirred at 40 °C for 30-60 minutes and cooled to 10 °C at a rate of 0.1 K/min and stirred at 10 °C

30 for at least 1 hour. Solids were collected by filtration, rinsed with 2.5 L/kg and 1 L/kg of CPME, and dried in a vacuum oven at 70 °C for 12 hours providing 21.1 g of compound I, CPME solvate.



Step 3: Compound I, CPME solvate (30.09 g, 51.03 mmol, 100 mass%) and Heptane (300 mL, 2047.9 mmol, 100 mass%) was added into a 1000 mL two-piece OptiMax reactor with overhead stirring at 350 rpm and baffle. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C and heated to 70 °C. The mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 12 hours then the mixture was cooled to 25 °C in 5 hours and stirred overnight. The resulting slurry was filtered and washed with Heptane (60 mL, 409.58 mmol, 100 mass%). The solids were dried at 50 °C under vacuum overnight to provide the anhydrous free form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-*N*-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1.

PXRD was determined for *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-*N*-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 and the PXRD pattern is provided in Figures 1 and 2.

Table 1-1. PXRD peak list with relative intensities for *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-*N*-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1. PXRD peaks are in degrees 2 Θ each ± 0.2 Θ .

Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) ± 0.2 $^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)	Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) ± 0.2 $^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)
6.3	3	22.3	6
9.1	11	22.8	8
9.6	100	23.8	7
10.3	88	24.3	8
10.7	60	24.7	21
12.0	8	25.1	13
12.6	9	26.2	15
13.1	7	26.7	12

13.9	11	27.3	5
15.5	4	27.6	7
16.2	43	28.0	6
16.7	51	28.9	6
17.6	11	29.8	4
18.1	93	30.2	5
18.4	30	30.4	5
18.9	76	31.1	3
19.2	70	32.4	6
20.4	9	33.3	4
20.8	10	33.7	5
21.5	22	34.2	3

Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SXRD) was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 and the data is provided in Table 1-2.

- 5 Table 1-2. Crystal structure data of crystalline N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1.

Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ F ₃ N ₅ O ₅	
Formula weight	489.50	
Temperature	298 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	C222 ₁	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.6317(4) Å	α = 90°
	b = 19.6368(8) Å	β = 90°
	c = 28.2776(11) Å	γ = 90°
Volume	5348.3(4) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.216 Mg/m ³	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.061	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0754, wR ₂ = 0.2246	
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0907, wR ₂ = 0.2392	

¹³C solid-state NMR was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-
 {(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form
 1.

Table 1-3. ¹³C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-
 5 N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide,
 Form 1. Each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
180.6	29
173.4	28
170.6	28
156.8	27
126.7	5
119.7	9
59.1	30
58.3	24
50.8	34
47.8	12
43.5	21
41.6	22
38.7	33
37.6	27
36.7	34
29.5	13
28.0	20
26.5	100

¹⁹F solid-state NMR was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-
 10 {(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form
 1.

Table 1-4. ¹⁹F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-
 N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide,
 15 Form 1.

¹⁹ F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-70.7	100

Table 1-5. Examples of characterizing identifiers for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1, using a single method or a combination of instrument methods.

Form 1	¹⁹ F ssNMR (ppm) ± 0.2 ppm	¹³ C ssNMR (ppm) ± 0.2 ppm	PXRD (°2Θ) ± 0.2 °2Θ
Single		50.8	
Single		50.8, 58.3, 43.5	
Combination	-70.7	50.8	
Combination	-70.7	50.8, 58.3, 43.5	
Combination		50.8	at least one: 9.1, 9.6, 10.3, 16.2
Combination		50.8, 58.3, 43.5	at least one: 9.1, 9.6, 10.3, 16.2
Combination	-70.7	50.8	at least one: 9.1, 9.6, 10.3, 16.2
Combination	-70.7	50.8, 58.3, 43.5	at least one: 9.1, 9.6, 10.3, 16.2

5

EXAMPLE 2

Alternative Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 (anhydrous free form)

10 150.7 mg of amorphous N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide was weighed into a one-dram vial with a small stir bar. 0.5 mL of Ethyl Acetate (EtOAc) was added, and the mixture was heated at approximately 60 °C for about 5 min to get it fully dissolved. 0.5 mL of Heptane was added slowly into the clear solution. The mixture was heated at
15 about 60 °C for about 10 min and it was a clear solution. The mixture was cooled back to room temperature (RT) and was stirred at RT for about 4 days. The resulting white solids were collected by vacuum filtration and air dried for about 30 min. 108.8 mg of white solids were collected and transferred into a one-dram vial with a small stir bar. 1.09 mL

of Heptane was added into the vial. The mixture was slurried at about 70°C overnight. Then the mixture was vacuum filtered, and the resulting white solids were air dried for about 30 min. 87.1 mg of white solids were collected and analyzed by PXRD and solution ¹H NMR. The results of the analysis were consistent with N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 (anhydrous free form).

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 anhydrous free form

Crystals were grown from a solution of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 dissolved in 1-Chlorobutane by slow evaporation of the solution at room temperature.

Alternative Preparation of Form 5

N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 (373.6 mg) was combined with 1-chlorobutane (2.5 mL) and stirred at 50°C for approximately 15 hours. During this time, the mixture became very thick and was not stirring well. Additional 1-chlorobutane (1.5 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for 6 additional days. The solid was then collected with vacuum filtration and dried in ambient air.

A single crystal was obtained, and the single crystal structure was determined. Data collection was performed on a Bruker D8 Quest diffractometer at 298K and was determined to be N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 anhydrous free form.

PXRD was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 anhydrous free form.

Table 3-1. PXRD peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 anhydrous free form. PXRD peaks are in degrees 2 Θ each $\pm$ 0.2 Θ .

Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm$ 0.2 $^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)	Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm$ 0.2 $^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)
3.6	9	20.3	44

5.1	11	21.0	6
7.1	42	21.6	15
7.6	7	22.1	12
9.9	21	22.6	12
10.1	48	22.9	19
10.7	100	23.2	19
11.9	15	23.4	22
12.1	15	24.0	7
13.7	21	25.6	8
14.3	20	25.8	9
14.6	18	26.9	3
15.2	15	27.9	7
15.5	33	29.0	7
15.8	8	29.5	7
16.2	19	30.6	10
16.4	16	31.4	6
17.1	95	32.3	7
17.4	23	33.5	4
17.8	50	34.7	4
18.2	64	35.3	5
18.8	11	36.2	4
19.3	36		

Table 3-2. SXRD crystal structure data for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5

Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ F ₃ N ₅ O ₅
Formula weight	489.50
Temperature	298 K
Wavelength	1.54178 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P 2 ₁

Unit cell dimensions	a = 17.8885(16) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$
	b = 9.2624(8) Å	$\beta = 106.851(4)^\circ$
	c = 25.291(2) Å	$\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume	4010.5(6) Å ³	
Z	6	
Density (calculated)	1.216 Mg/m ³	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.138	
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	R ₁ = 0.0881, wR ₂ = 0.2492	
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.1088, wR ₂ = 0.2779	

¹³C solid state NMR was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-
 {(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form
 5 anhydrous free form. Peaks (in ppm) are each ± 0.2 ppm.

- 5 Table 3-3. ¹³C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-
 N- $\{(1S)-1\text{-cyano-2-}[(3S)\text{-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl\}$ -4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide,
 Form 5.

¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
182.6	15
180.5	14
179.9	17
172.3	32
171.8	25
170.5	13
158.9	11
156.1	18
127.6	6
125.9	9
120.4	6
60.4	30
59.4	29

58.4	27
52.6	28
51.4	20
47.5	20
42.8	27
42.1	31
41.4	30
38.7	47
38.2	50
36.2	32
35.1	11
34.3	22
29.6	20
29.0	22
27.7	66
27.0	100
25.9	11
24.7	9

¹⁹F solid-state NMR spectrum was determined for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5. Peaks (in ppm) are each ± 0.2 ppm.

5 Table 3-4. ¹⁹F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5.

¹⁹ F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-72.6	100
-73.8	96

10 Table 3-5. Examples of characteristic identifiers for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5, using a single or a combination of instrument methods. NMR peaks are each ± 0.2 ppm and PXRD peaks are each ± 0.2 °2θ.

Form 5	¹⁹ F ssNMR (ppm)	¹³ C ssNMR (ppm)	PXRD (°2 Θ)
Single	-72.6, -73.8		
Combination	-72.6, -73.8	at least one: 182.6, 156.1, 52.6	
Combination	-72.6, -73.8		at least one: 3.6, 7.1, 10.7, 17.1
Combination	-72.6, -73.8	at least one: 182.6, 156.1, 52.6	at least one: 3.6, 7.1, 10.7, 17.1

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 8

- 5 To a 20 mL vial containing about 30-40 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1, was added 5.0 mL of cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME). The resulting solution was filtered into a clean 20 mL vial for slow evaporation at 5 °C with a needle inserted through the vial cap. A single crystal was obtained, and data collection
- 10 was performed on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer at 100K SXRD (See Fig. 11). The resulting crystalline form was designated as N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 8.
- 15 SXRD analysis of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate Form 8 shows that the structure contains residual void space of 771.6 Å³, which account for 12.9% of the unit cell volume. A solvent mask was calculated, and 142 electrons were found in a volume of 836 Å³ in 2 voids per unit cell. This is consistent with
- 20 the presence of 0.6 CPME molecules per Asymmetric Unit which account for 134 electrons per unit cell.

Table 4-1. Crystal structure data of crystalline Form 8.

Empirical formula	C ₂₄ H ₃₆ F ₃ N ₅ O _{5.5}
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Formula weight	539.58	
Temperature	100K	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 24.8092(16) Å	α = 90°
	b = 25.1091(13) Å	β = 90°
	c = 9.5991(6) Å	γ = 90°
Volume	5979.6(6) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.199 g/cm ³	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.049	
Final R indexes [I>=2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0858, wR ₂ = 0.2270	
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0892, wR ₂ = 0.2340	

EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9

259.4 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 was added into a 20 mL vial with a stir bar. To it was added 10 mL of cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) and the mixture was heated at about 60°C for about 2 hours. The resulting solution was cooled down to room temperature, and then allowed to slowly evaporate from the vial which was loosely capped. After 1 week, the resulting solids were collected by vacuum filtration and air dried at room temperature for about 3 hours. Approximately 160.9 mg of white solids were collected. The resulting solids were analyzed by PXRD (Fig. 3), ssNMR (Figs. 19-20), TGA-IR (Figs. 27-29).

Table 5-1. PXRD peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9. PXRD peaks are each $^{\circ}2\theta \pm 0.2^{\circ}2\theta$.

Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm 0.2^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)	Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm 0.2^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity (%)
5.0	12	19.8	32
7.1	100	20.5	39
7.9	77	21.1	46
9.8	40	21.9	9
10.4	12	22.5	12
11.1	8	23.2	22
13.5	13	24.1	7
14.0	38	25.4	7
14.4	43	25.7	7
15.7	23	26.6	9
17.2	21	26.9	18
17.5	14	31.8	3
18.2	34	33.0	4
18.9	78	33.9	5

Table 5-2. ^{13}C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9. ^{13}C solid-state NMR peaks are each

5 ± 0.2 ppm.

^{13}C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
180.2	35
173.0	28
170.8	28
157.0	28
128.1	6
127.2	7
119.8	9
83.4	42
59.4	40

56.0	55
52.3	30
51.6	28
47.7	16
43.2	19
41.5	39
38.1	53
36.5	33
36.1	30
32.7	100
27.5	96
26.8	97
24.2	77

Table 5-3. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peaks are each ± 0.2 ppm.

^{19}F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-70.2	100
-70.5	100

Thermogravimetric Infra-red Analysis (TGA-IR): TGA-IR data for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9 is shown in Figs. 27-29. The observed weight loss of 10.8 % is consistent with a theoretical weight loss of 10.9 % for Form 9 (0.6 equivalent CPME solvate). Analyses of the infrared spectra indicates the presence of cyclopentyl methyl ether.

For CPME solvates, it has been found that the amount of CPME can be different between different lots ranging from ~ 8 wt% (~0.4 mol eq.) to 14 wt% (~0.8 mol eq.). The PXRD patterns of CPME solvates can change slightly due to different amounts of CPME in the crystal lattice of different lots of this form.

REFERENCE EXAMPLE 6

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10

5

Approximately 2 g of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 was added to a 250 mL round bottom flask (RBF). 30 mL of acetonitrile (ACN) was added to the 250 mL RBF and sonicated for 5 min. 100 mL of water was then added to the RBF.

10 The mixture was then sonicated for 5 min to ensure there were no crystals present. The mixture was then frozen by cooling it in a dry ice/acetone bath and the resulting frozen mixture was freeze dried. The resulting solids were analyzed by PXRD, ssNMR and mDSC.

15 Table 6-1. ¹³C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10. ¹³C solid-state NMR peaks are each ± 0.2 ppm.

¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
180.0	16
171.9	35
157.7	22
127.6	14
119.7	9
59.8	60
52.4	35
47.7	24
42.4	51
40.5	56
37.9	67
35.1	35
26.7	100

Table 6-2. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

^{19}F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-71.2	100

Modulated Differential Scanning Calorimetry (mDSC): The glass transition

- 5 temperatures of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10 is approximately 95°C as determined by mDSC analysis (see Fig. 33).

EXAMPLE 7

- 10 Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11

- 565.0 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 was weighed into a 2-
15 dram vial equipped with stirring bar and 2.5 mL of isopropyl acetate was pipetted into the vial. The mixture was stirred at approximately 25°C in a heat block for approximately 2 days. The mixture was vacuum filtered, and the solids were allowed to sit in ambient air for 3 days. 280.7 mg of white solids, N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl
20 acetate solvate, Form 11, were collected. The solids were analyzed by PXRD, solid-state ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR and thermogravimetric infrared analysis (TGA-IR).

Table 7-1. PXRD peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl
25 acetate solvate, Form 11. PXRD peaks are each $2\theta \pm 0.2^\circ$.

Angle (2θ) $\pm 0.2^\circ$	Relative Intensity (%)	Angle (2θ) $\pm 0.2^\circ$	Relative Intensity (%)
4.4	3	19.8	24
5.2	9	20.7	45

6.3	39	21.2	30
7.5	5	21.6	32
8.5	32	22.9	59
10.0	20	23.6	25
10.4	62	24.3	6
10.7	92	24.7	10
11.3	17	25.2	6
11.7	22	25.9	5
12.0	12	26.7	10
13.0	7	27.1	8
14.0	50	27.8	6
14.3	37	28.2	4
14.9	15	28.8	5
15.5	20	29.4	5
15.9	26	30.3	10
16.6	36	31.4	8
17.0	35	32.2	5
17.6	79	32.7	5
18.2	67	33.6	3
18.5	68	35.3	5
19.1	100	37.2	4

Table 7-2. ¹³C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-
{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide,
isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11. ¹³C solid-state NMR peaks are each ± 0.2 ppm.

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¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
182.4	11
180.5	14
179.7	13
173.5	13
172.9	16
172.0	15
171.4	15
170.8	24

170.1	5
158.4	8
156.9	11
156.7	11
156.3	12
128.4	8
126.6	8
120.0	8
67.1	15
59.9	24
59.5	22
58.6	18
52.0	41
48.0	14
42.6	29
42.0	28
38.7	33
38.0	42
36.2	34
34.2	18
27.8	100
26.6	52
22.1	14
20.9	19

Table 7-3. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11. ^{19}F solid-state NMR peaks are each ± 0.2 ppm.

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^{19}F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-69.8	73
-71.9	88
-72.4	100

Thermogravimetric Infra-red Analysis (TGA-IR): TGA-IR data for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 is shown in Figures 30-32. The observed weight loss of 5.8 % is consistent with a theoretical weight loss of 5.9 % for 0.3 equivalent isopropyl acetate solvate. Analyses of the infrared spectra indicates the presence of isopropyl acetate.

EXAMPLE 8

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12

To a one-dram vial containing 5 mg to 10 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1, was added approximately 0.5 mL to 1.0 mL of isopropyl acetate / heptane (1:1, v:v). It was fully dissolved and the resulting solution was filtered into a clean 20 mL vial for slow evaporation at room temperature with the vial loosely capped. A resulting single crystal of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12 was obtained, and the single crystal structure determination and data collection was performed on a Bruker D8 Quest diffractometer at 298K.

SXRD analysis of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12 shows that the structure contains residual void space of 1666 Å³, which account for 26.9% of the unit cell volume. A solvent mask was calculated, and 420 electrons were found in a volume of 1772 Å³ in 1 void per unit cell. This is consistent with the presence of 1[C₅H₁₀O₂] per Asymmetric Unit which account for 448 electrons per unit cell.

Table 8-1. Crystal structure data of crystalline N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12.

Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ F ₃ N ₅ O ₅
Formula weight	489.50
Temperature	298 K

Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 25.199(4) Å	α = 90°
	b = 25.381(4) Å	β = 90°
	c = 9.6798(14) Å	γ = 90°
Volume	6191.0(15) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.050 Mg/m ³	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.049	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0405, wR ₂ = 0.1108	
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0462, wR ₂ = 0.1156	

EXAMPLE 9

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide / HPMAS-MG 750 mg/g spray dried dispersion (SDD)

N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide 750 mg/g spray dried dispersion (SDD) was prepared by dissolving the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and HPMCAS-MG polymer [75/25 N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide / hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate – M grade] in acetone. The resulting solution which has a weight percent of API / polymer / acetone 7.5/2.5/90 was atomized into a co-current stream of heated nitrogen, during which the solvent was removed to form SDD particles. The SDD particles were subjected to a secondary drying step in a vacuum tray dryer to remove residual acetone solvent from the SDD to an acceptable level (acceptable level is < 5000 ppm (acetone) by guidance, Test per USBD-334 which is usually below 0.05%).

The N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide/HPMCAS-MG SDD was

characterized by PXRD (Fig. 6), ^{13}C and ^{19}F solid state NMR (Figs. 25-26) and modulated differential scanning calorimetry (mDSC) (Fig. 34).

EXAMPLE 10

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14

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210.4 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 was weighed into a 2-dram vial equipped with stirring bar and 4.0 mL of ethyl acetate / heptane (3/2, v/v) was added into the vial. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for approximately 4

10 hours.

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SXRD analysis of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14 shows that the asymmetric unit is comprised of two molecules of N-

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(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, one ordered ethyl acetate molecule, and an additional disordered ethyl acetate molecule identified using a solvent mask ($Z'=2$). This gives an overall API : solvent ratio of 1:1.

Table 10. Crystal structure data of crystalline Form 14 of PF-07817883-00.

Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{34}\text{F}_3\text{N}_5\text{O}_6$	
Formula weight	533.55	
Temperature	100 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 24.7926(16) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$
	b = 25.0341(15) Å	$\beta = 90^\circ$
	c = 9.6240(6) Å	$\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume	5973.2(6) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.187 Mg/m ³	

Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.077
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0880$, $wR_2 = 0.2433$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1056$, $wR_2 = 0.2666$

EXAMPLE 11

Preparation of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22

5

98.9 mg of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 and 1 mL of isopropanol (IPA) was slurred at room temperature (RT) for ~ 1 hour (98.9 mg/mL). The mixture was in clear solution. 0.5 mL of the mixture was pipetted and filtered by syringe with Acrodisc 0.2 μ m syringe filter into a 2-dram vial. 2.83 mL of Heptane was slowly charged by syringe into the vial in ~ 7.5 minutes. The mixture was heated up to 60°C overnight then cooled down to RT and slurred at RT for ~ 3 hours. The solid was then collected with vacuum filtration and analyzed by PXRD and solution ^1H NMR. 26.4 mg of white solid was collected (yield: ~53.4 %).

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Instrumentation

Powder X-Ray Diffraction (PXRD):

Powder X-ray diffraction analysis was conducted using a Bruker AXS D8 Endeavor diffractometer equipped with a Cu radiation source (K- α average). The divergence slit was set at 15 mm continuous illumination. Diffracted radiation was detected by a PSD-Lynx Eye detector, with the detector PSD opening set at 4.10 degrees. The X-ray tube voltage and amperage were set to 40 kV and 40 mA respectively. Data was collected in the Theta-Theta goniometer at the Cu wavelength from 3.0 to 40.0 degrees 2-Theta using a step size of 0.01 degrees and a step time of 1.0 second. The antiscatter screen was set to a fixed distance of 3.0 mm. Samples were rotated at 15/min during collection.

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Samples were prepared by placing them in a silicon low background sample holder and rotated during collection. Data were collected using Bruker DIFFRAC Plus software and analysis was performed by EVA diffract plus software.

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The PXRD data file was not processed prior to peak searching. Using the peak search algorithm in the EVA software, peaks selected with a threshold value of 1 were used to make preliminary peak assignments. To ensure validity, adjustments were manually

made; the output of automated assignments was visually checked and peak positions were adjusted to the peak maximum. Peaks with relative intensity of $\geq 3\%$ were generally chosen. The peaks which were not resolved or were consistent with noise were not selected. A typical error associated with the peak position from PXRD stated in USP up to $\pm 0.2^\circ$ 2-Theta (USP-941).

Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SXRD):

A sample of Form 22 single crystal was examined by SXRD. SXRD was performed on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer at 298K. Data collection consisted of omega and phi scans. The structure was solved by intrinsic phasing using SHELX software suite in the monoclinic space group $P2_1$. The structure was subsequently refined by the full-matrix least squares method. All non-hydrogen atoms were found and refined using anisotropic displacement parameters. The final R-index was 4.8 %.

Table 2 contains structural data from the SXRD analysis of Form 22. The ORTEP diagram for the asymmetric unit for Form 22 is presented in Figure 3, with displacement parameters at 50% probability.

Solid-State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (ssNMR):

^{13}C solid-state NMR (ssNMR) analysis was conducted on a CPMAS probe positioned into a Bruker-BioSpin Avance NEO 500 MHz (^1H frequency) NMR spectrometer. ^{19}F solid-state NMR (ssNMR) analysis was conducted on a CPMAS probe positioned into a Bruker-BioSpin Avance III 600 MHz (^1H frequency) NMR spectrometer. Material was packed into a ZrO_2 rotor. A magic angle spinning rate of 15 kHz was used. Spectra were collected at ambient temperature (probe temperature of 25°C .)

^{13}C ssNMR spectra were collected using a proton decoupled cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CPMAS) experiment. A phase modulated proton decoupling field of 80-100 kHz was applied during spectral acquisition. The cross-polarization contact time was set to 2 ms and the recycle delay to 3.5 seconds. The number of scans was adjusted to obtain an adequate signal to noise ratio. The ^{13}C chemical shift scale was referenced using a ^{13}C CPMAS experiment on an external standard of crystalline adamantane, setting its up-field resonance to 29.5 ppm.

^{19}F ssNMR spectra were collected using a proton decoupled magic angle spinning (MAS) experiment. A phase modulated proton decoupling field of 80-100 kHz was applied during

spectral acquisition. Spectra were collected with a recycle delay of 3.5 seconds. The number of scans was adjusted to obtain an adequate signal to noise ratio. The ^{19}F chemical shift scale was referenced using a ^{19}F MAS experiment on an external standard of trifluoroacetic acid (50%/50% v/v in H_2O), setting its resonance to -76.54 ppm.

- 5 Automatic peak picking was performed using Bruker-BioSpin TopSpin version 4.1 software. Generally, a threshold value of 5% relative intensity was used for preliminary peak selection. The output of the automated peak picking was visually checked to ensure validity and adjustments were manually made if necessary. Although specific solid-state NMR peak values are reported herein there does exist a range for these peak values due to differences in instruments, samples, and sample preparation. This is common practice in the art of solid-state NMR because of the variation inherent in peak positions. A typical variability for the chemical shift x-axis value is on the order of plus or minus 0.2 ppm for a crystalline solid. The solid-state NMR peak heights reported herein are relative intensities. Solid-state NMR intensities can vary depending on the actual setup of the experimental parameters and the thermal history of the sample.

Table 11-1. PXRD peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22

Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm 0.2^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity	Angle ($^{\circ}2\Theta$) $\pm 0.2^{\circ}2\Theta$	Relative Intensity
3.5	8%	22.9	15%
8.2	9%	23.3	24%
9.7	75%	23.9	24%
10.4	14%	24.2	17%
10.9	46%	24.6	24%
11.6	98%	25.3	32%
12.2	21%	26.0	23%
12.7	38%	26.2	11%
13.8	21%	26.6	22%
14.3	18%	27.0	8%
14.6	98%	27.4	5%
15.4	8%	27.7	5%
15.6	10%	28.1	7%
16.1	7%	28.6	10%
16.5	37%	29.0	18%
16.6	42%	29.4	26%
16.8	22%	29.6	25%
17.4	73%	30.2	22%
18.2	35%	31.2	17%

18.5	93%	32.2	8%
18.7	67%	32.5	11%
19.3	88%	33.2	5%
19.5	100%	33.7	7%
19.7	95%	34.3	9%
20.6	26%	34.6	11%
20.8	26%	35.4	9%
21.0	27%	36.0	8%
21.2	36%	36.6	6%
21.5	22%	36.9	6%
21.6	21%	37.2	7%
22.0	47%	37.8	11%
22.2	35%	38.2	6%
22.7	21%	39.0	7%

Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction (SXRD)

Table 11-2 contains structural data from the SXRD analysis of Form 22. The ORTEP diagram for the asymmetric unit for Form 22 is presented in Figure 39, with displacement parameters at 50% probability.

Table 11-2. Crystal structure data of crystalline Form 22 of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ F ₃ N ₅ O ₅	
Formula weight	489.50	
Temperature	298 K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P 2 ₁	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 15.461(3) Å	α = 90°
	b = 9.7458(13) Å	β = 100.122(7)°
	c = 25.786(4) Å	γ = 90°
Volume	3824.9(11) Å ³	
Z	6	
Density (calculated)	1.275 Mg/m ³	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.951	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0480, wR ₂ = 0.0987	
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0874, wR ₂ = 0.1148	

10 Solid-State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (ssNMR):

The ¹³C and ¹⁹F ssNMR spectra for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22 are shown in Figures 41 and 42, and the corresponding peak lists (in ppm) are shown in Tables 11-3 and 11-4 with each peak ± 0.2 ppm. Selected characteristic peaks for Form 22 are shown in Table 11-5.

Table 11-3. ¹³C solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22 (in ppm ± 0.2 ppm).

¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)	¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
181.3	18	43.1	29
180.8	25	42.2	29
172.8	17	41.7	19
170.5	26	40.8	29
169.1	12	39.8	23
158.9	8	39.0	41
157.0	9	38.5	20
156.0	9	37.9	30
127.4	5	36.4	31
120.5	5	35.4	22
119.4	8	34.5	17
119.1	6	30.6	14
60.1	16	29.9	17
59.3	24	29.0	31
58.6	30	28.7	20
53.3	27	27.5	100
52.5	23	26.7	10
48.5	13	25.5	17
47.7	19		

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Table 11-4. ¹⁹F solid-state NMR peak list for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22 (in ppm ± 0.2 ppm).

¹⁹ F Chemical Shift (ppm)	Relative Intensity (%)
-71.0	100
-71.5	62

Table 11-5. Characteristic peaks for Form 22. An asterisk indicates that the peak is characteristic for Form 22 in combination with the ¹⁹F peaks at -71.0 and -71.5 ppm and/or the ¹³C peaks at 53.3 and/or 39.8 and/or 169.1 ppm.

5

¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)	¹⁹ F Chemical Shift (ppm)
53.3	-71.0 & -71.5
39.8	
169.1	
40.8*	

Table 11-6. Examples of key characterization identifiers for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-{(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22, using a single or a combination of instrument methods.

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Form 22	¹⁹ F ssNMR (ppm)	¹³ C ssNMR (ppm)	PXRD (°2Θ) ± 0.2 °2Θ
Single	-71.0 & -71.5		
Single		at least one: 53.3, 39.8, 169.1	
Combination	-71.0 & -71.5	at least one: 53.3, 39.8, 169.1, 40.8	
Combination	-71.0 & -71.5		at least one: 11.6, 14.6
Combination		at least one: 53.3, 39.8, 169.1	at least one: 11.6, 14.6
Combination	-71.0 & -71.5	at least one: 53.3, 39.8, 169.1, 40.8	at least one: 11.6, 14.6

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound which is an anhydrous crystalline form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.
2. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.
3. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.
4. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.
5. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.
6. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks

at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

7. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

8. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

9. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 58.3 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

10. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ^{19}F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

11. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 characterized by ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 50.8 ppm, 58.3 ppm and 43.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, a ¹⁹F solid state NMR peak at -70.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu Kα radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 9.1, 9.6, 10.3 and 16.2 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ.

12. *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1 according to any one of claims 2 to 11 which is substantially pure.

13. A solid form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, comprising Form 1 according to any one of claims 2 to 11 and wherein the solid form comprises less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other solid form or solid forms of the compound *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of Form 1 according to any one of claims 2 to 12 or of the solid form of claim 13 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm and -73.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and ¹³C solid state NMR peaks at 182.6 ppm, 156.1 ppm and 52.6 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

16. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and -73.8 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction

peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 3.6, 7.1, 10.7 and 17.1 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is $\pm$ 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

17. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 characterized by ¹⁹F solid state NMR peaks at -72.6 ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm and -73.8 ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm, one to three ¹³C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group consisting of peaks at 182.6 ppm, 156.1 ppm and 52.6 ppm wherein each peak is $\pm$ 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group consisting of peaks at 3.6, 7.1, 10.7 and 17.1 degrees 2 θ wherein each peak is $\pm$ 0.2 degrees 2 θ .

18. *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 which is substantially pure.

19. A solid form of *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, comprising Form 5 and wherein the solid form comprises less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, or less than 1 % by weight of any other solid forms of the compound *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide.

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 according to any one of claims 15 to 19 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. Crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate.

22. The compound of claim 21 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-

prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.

23. The compound of claim 21 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 7.1, 7.9 and 19.8 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

24. The compound of claim 21 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -70.2 ppm and -70.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 32.7 ppm, 24.2 ppm and 56.0 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm and one to three powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 7.1, 7.9 and 19.8 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

25. Crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11.

26. The compound according to claim 25 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

27. The compound according to claim 25 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

28. The compound according to claim 25 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -69.8 ppm, -71.9 ppm and -72.4 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 20.9 ppm ± 0.2 ppm, 38.7 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and 52.0 ppm ± 0.2 ppm and one to four powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu K α radiation) selected from the group of peaks at 8.5, 6.3, 10.7, and 19.1 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

29. A spray dried dispersion comprising *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

30. The spray dried dispersion according to claim 29 comprising hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate – M grade.

31. The spray dried dispersion according to claim 30 consisting of 750 mg/g of amorphous *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide and 250 mg/g of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate – M grade.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the spray dried dispersion of any one of claims 29 to 31.

33. Crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate.

34. The compound according to claim 33 which is crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14 characterized by a single crystal X-ray diffraction pattern (SXRD) wherein the crystal system is orthorhombic, the space group is $P2_12_12$, the unit cell has dimensions $a = 24.7926(16)$ Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $b = 25.0341(15)$ Å, $\beta = 90^\circ$ and $c = 9.6240(6)$ Å, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, volume is $5973.2(6)$ Å ^{3} , Z is 8, calculated density is 1.187 g/cm ^{3} , Goodness-of-fit on F^2 is 1.077, Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] are $R_1 = 0.0880$, $wR_2 = 0.2433$, Final R indexes [all data] are $R_1 = 0.1056$, $wR_2 = 0.2666$.

35. The compound of claim 1 which is anhydrous crystalline *N*-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4*R*)-*N*-{(1*S*)-1-cyano-2-[(3*S*)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22.
36. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 and -71.5 ppm, each ± 0.2 ppm.
37. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm and 169.1 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.
38. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 and -71.5 ppm, each ± 0.2 ppm and one to four ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm, 169.1 ppm and 40.8 ppm, wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm.
39. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 ppm and -71.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .
40. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by one to three ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm and 169.1 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .
41. The compound according to claim 35 characterized by ^{19}F solid state NMR peaks at -71.0 ppm and -71.5 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, one to four ^{13}C solid state NMR peaks selected from the group of peaks at 53.3 ppm, 39.8 ppm, 169.1 ppm and 40.8 ppm wherein each peak is ± 0.2 ppm, and one to two powder X-ray diffraction peaks (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) selected from peaks at 11.6 and 14.6 degrees 2θ wherein each peak is ± 0.2 degrees 2θ .

FIG. 1

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1

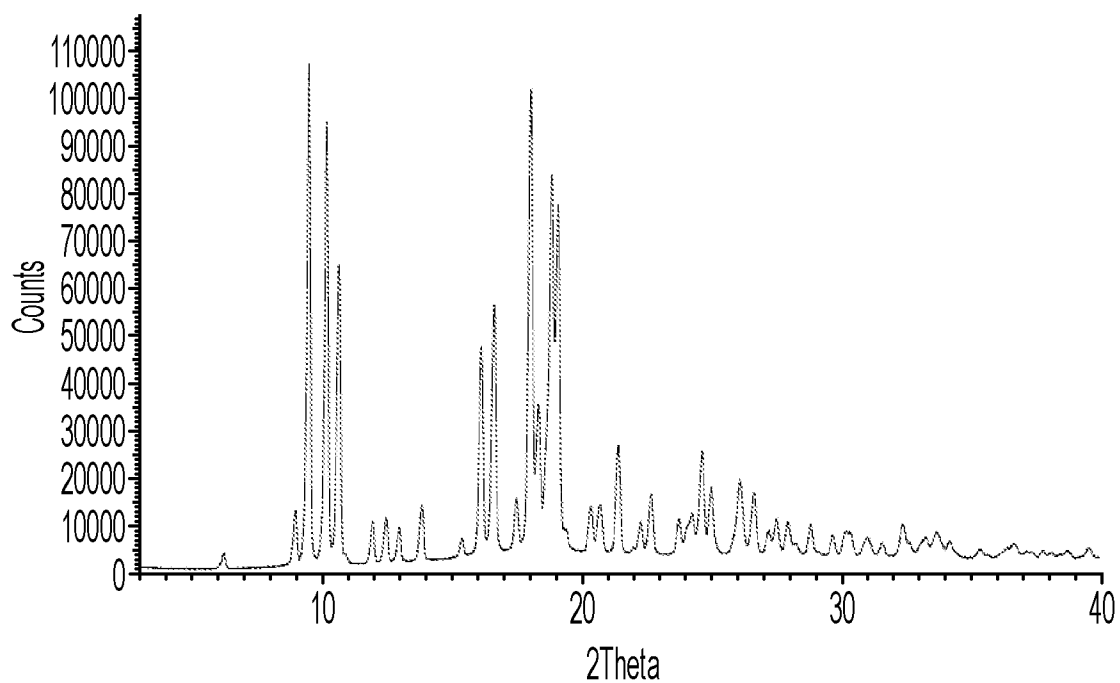


FIG. 2

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5

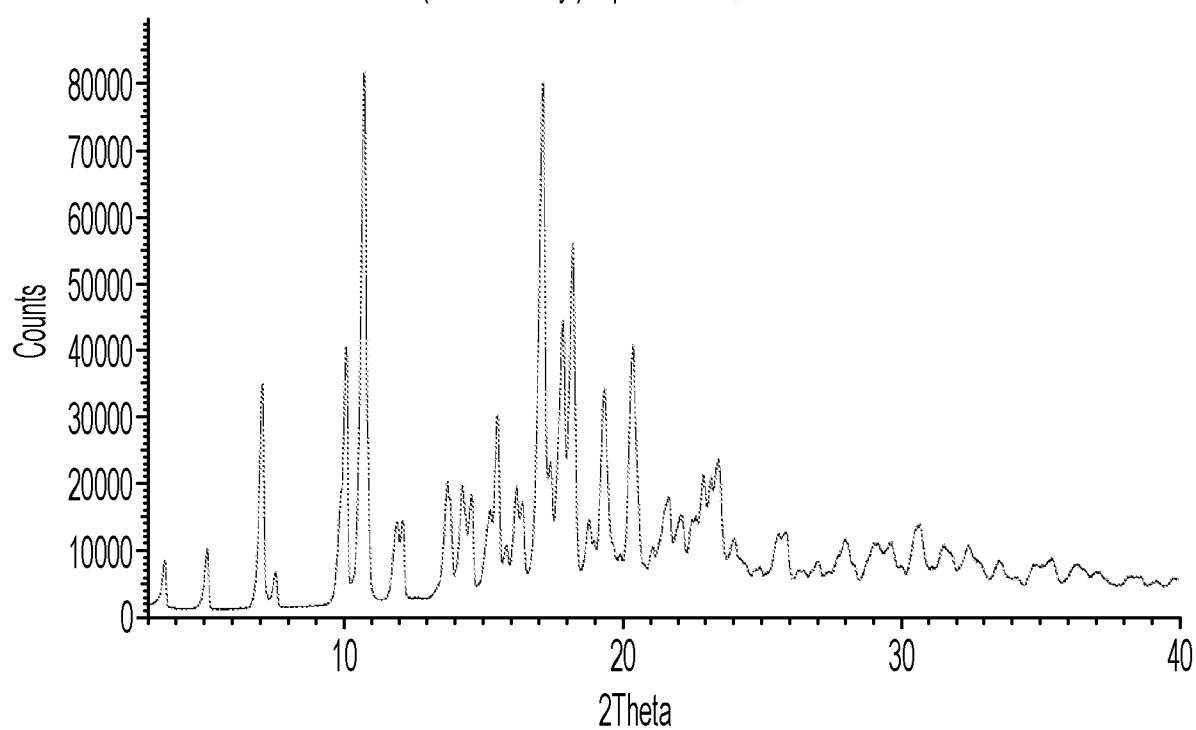


FIG. 3

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME) solvate, Form 9

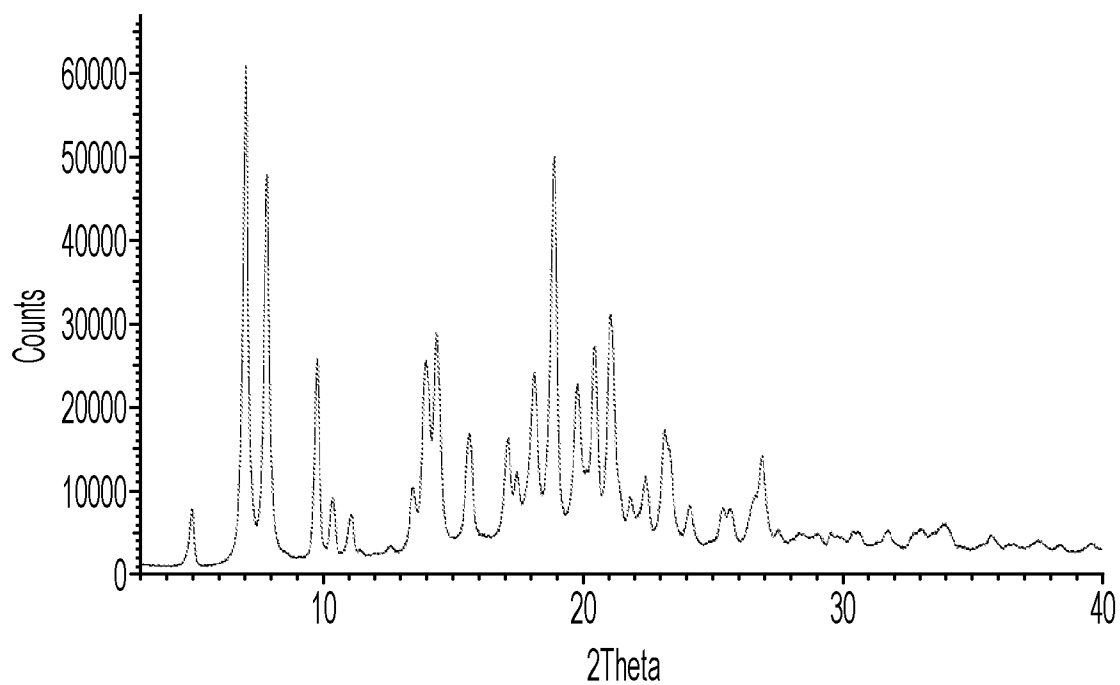


FIG. 4

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10

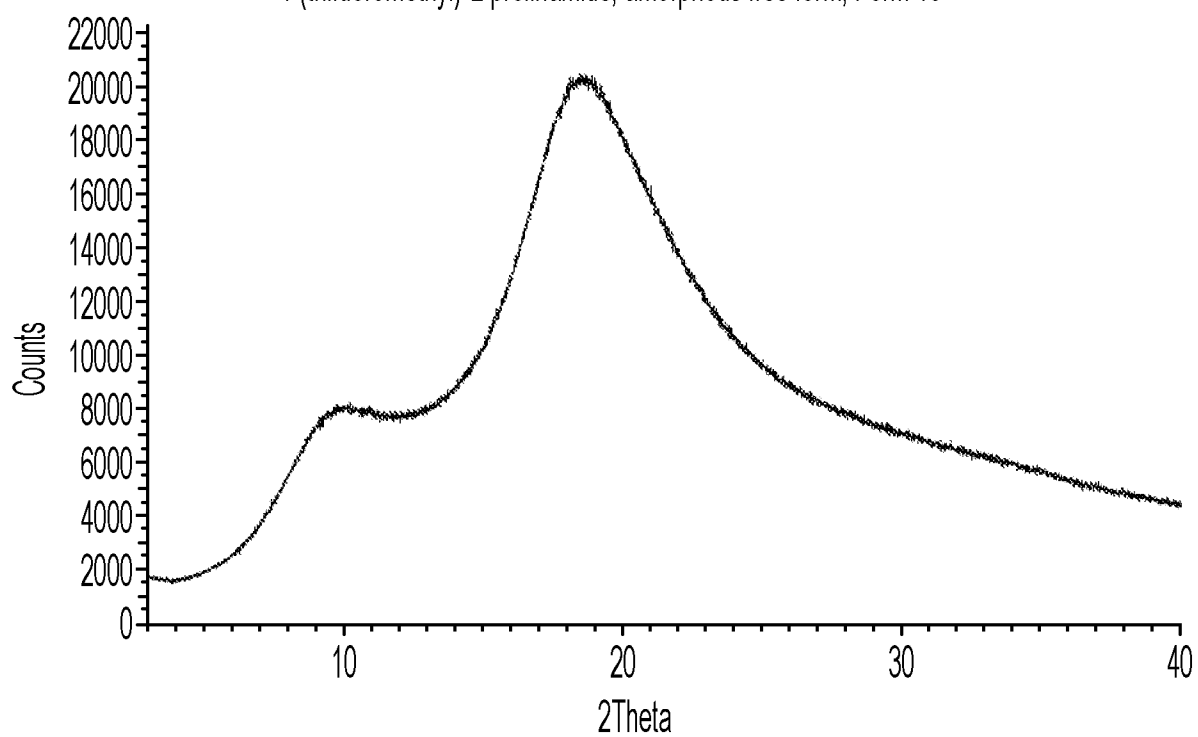


FIG. 5

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11

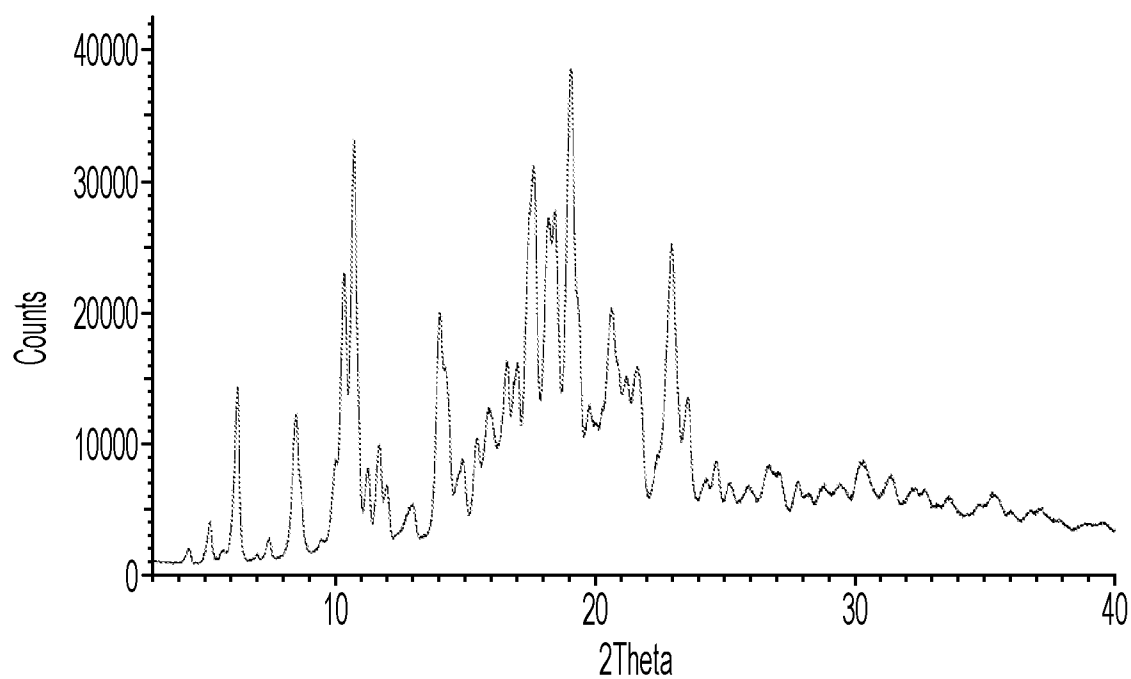


FIG. 6

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, 750mg/g SDD

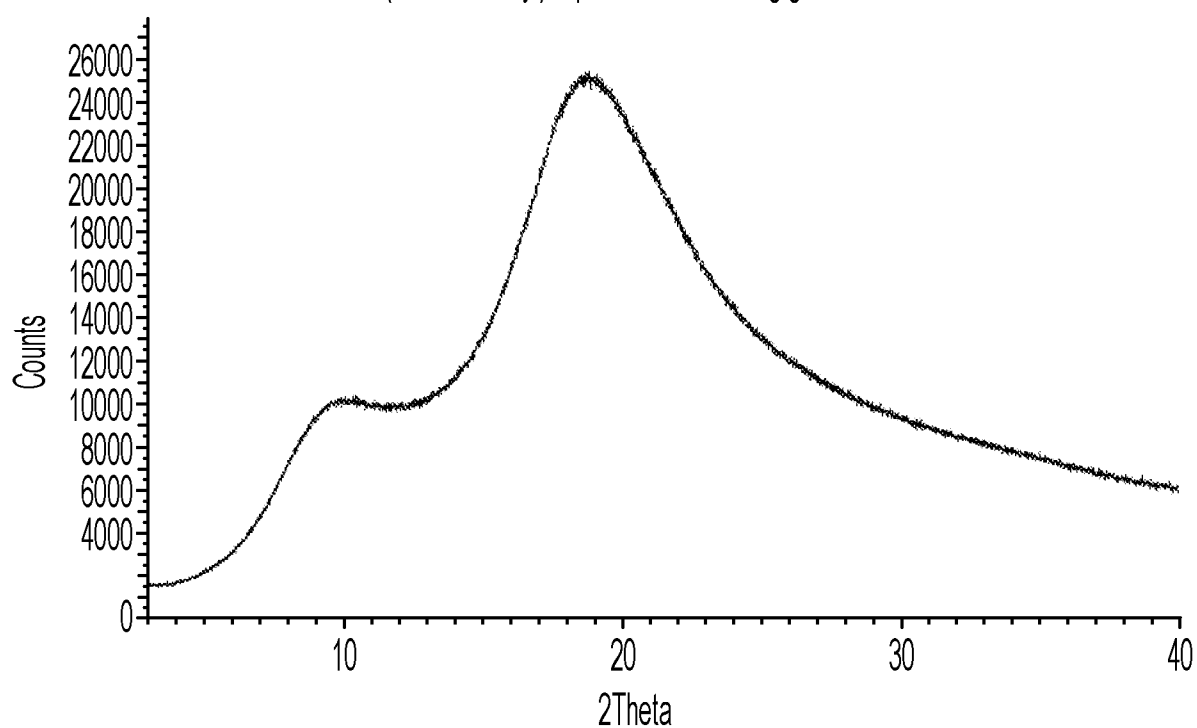


FIG. 7

ORTEP diagram (color) drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 1 asymmetric unit

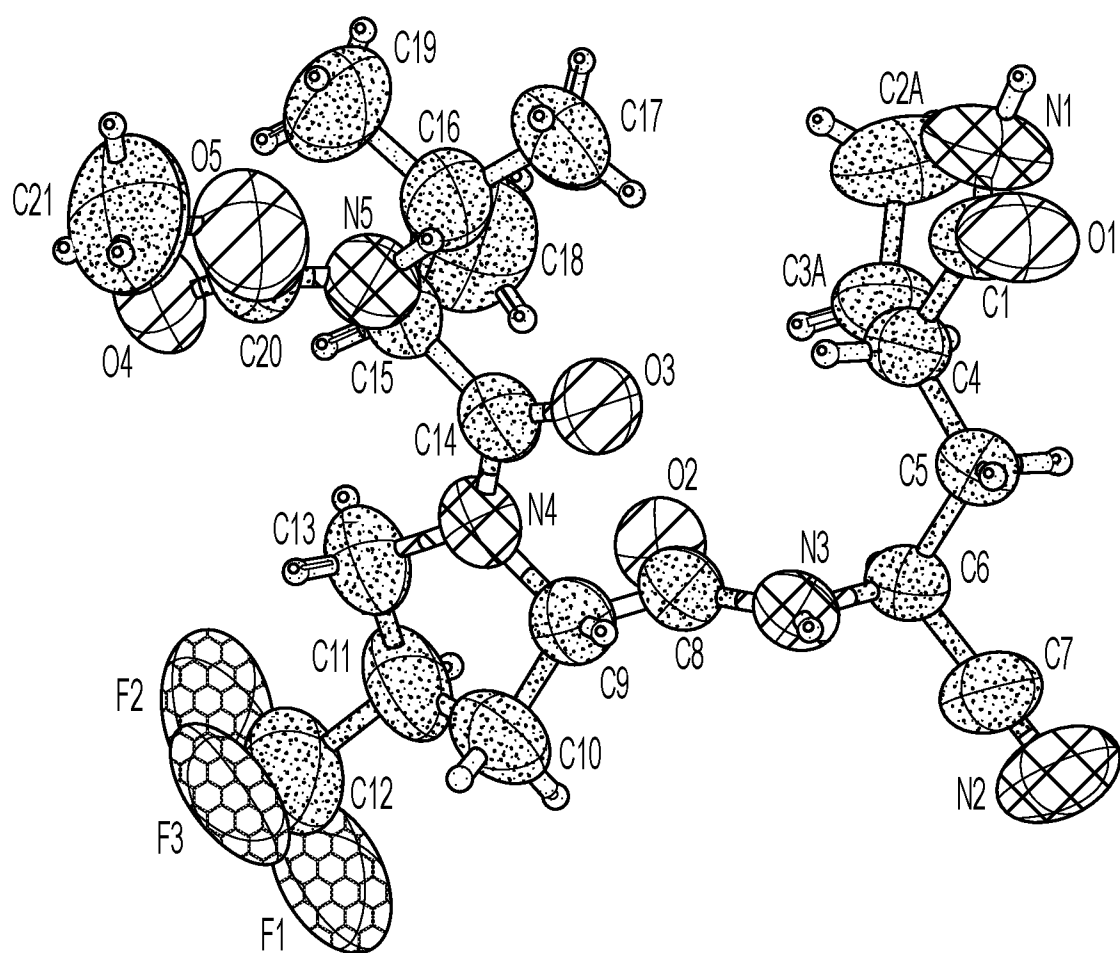


FIG. 8

Calculated powder pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 1

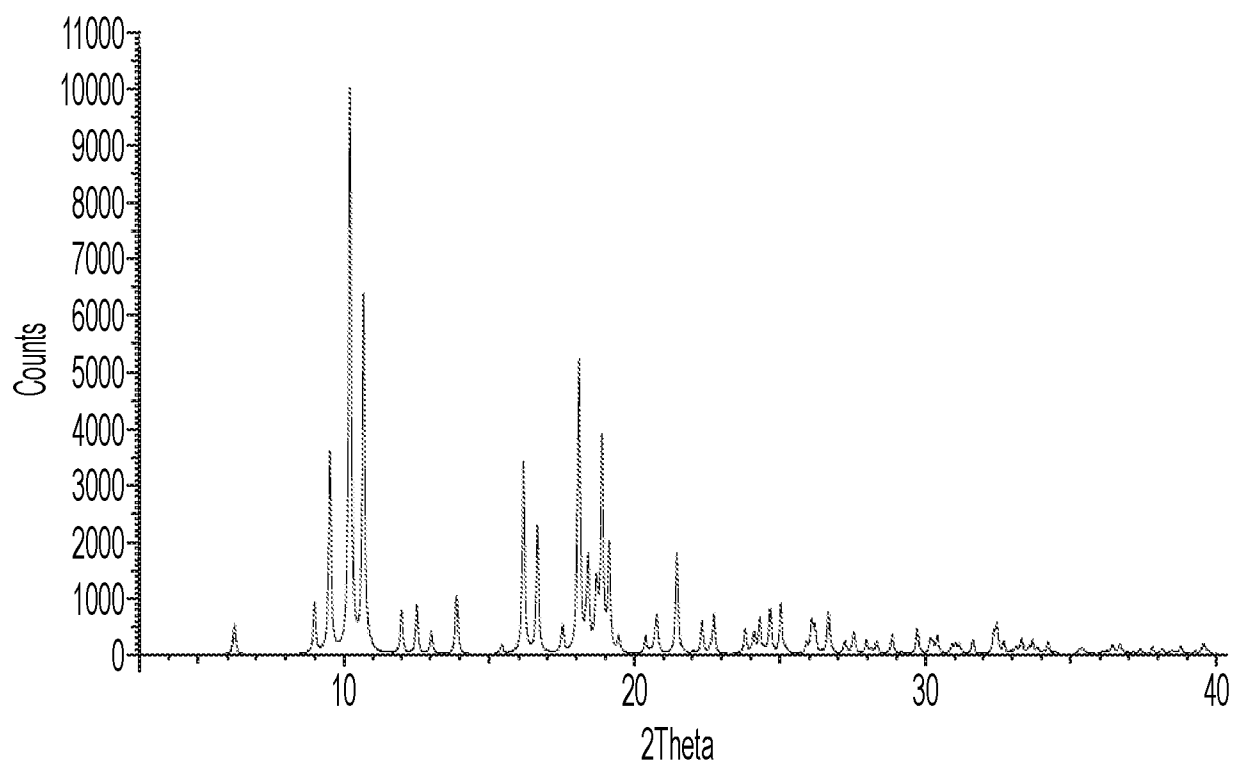


FIG. 9

ORTEP diagram (color) drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for Form 5 asymmetric unit

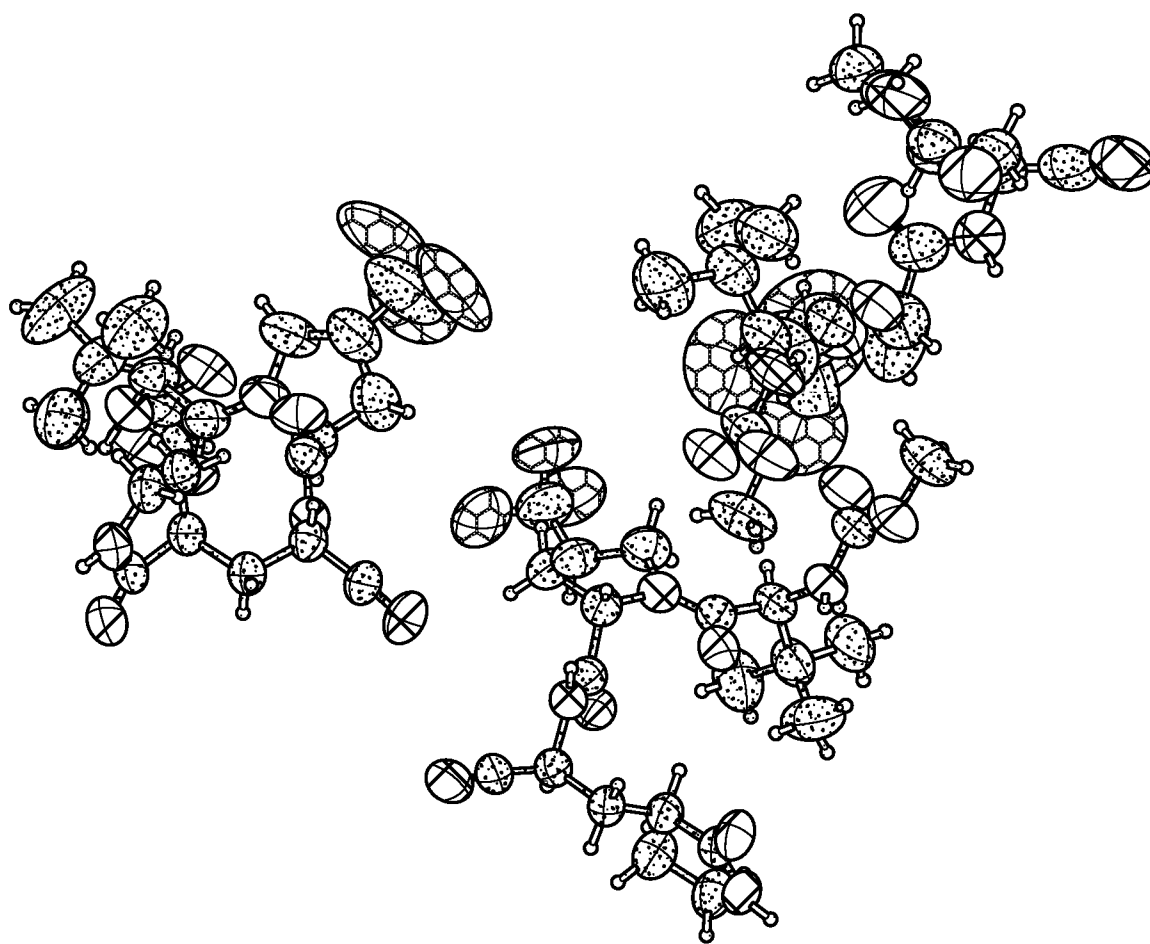


FIG. 10

Calculated powder pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5 anhydrous free form

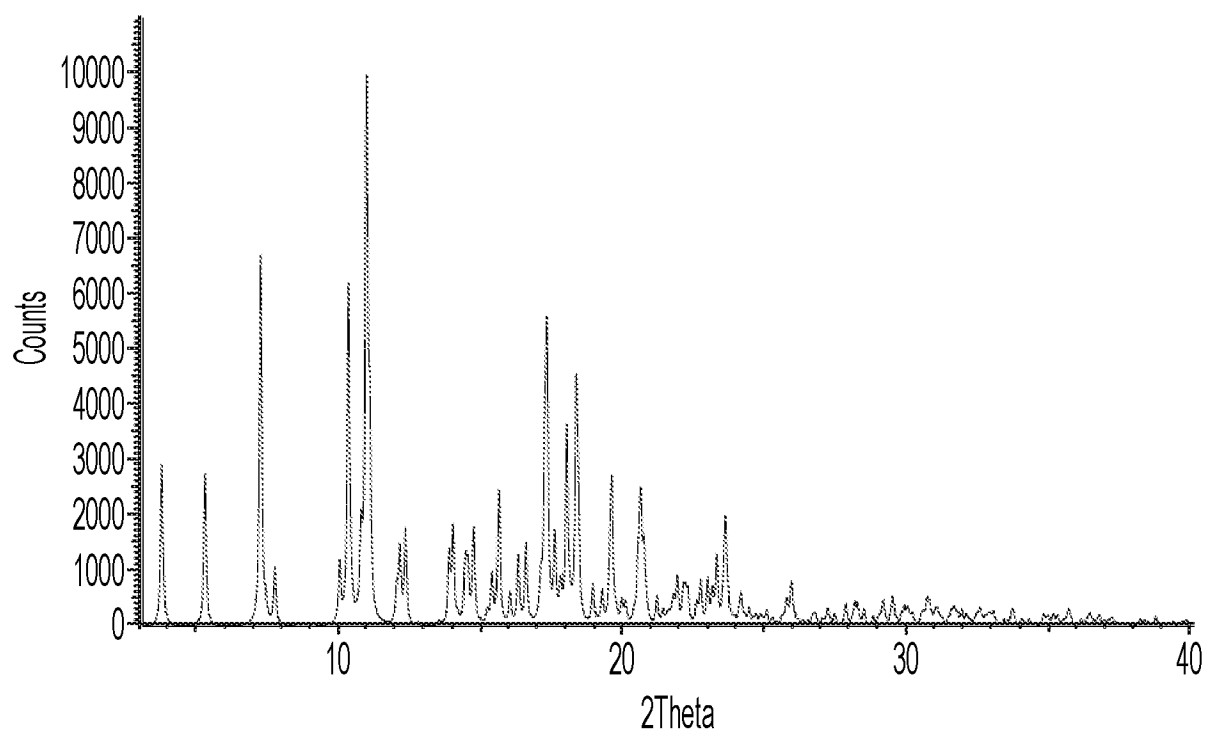


FIG. 11

ORTEP diagram (color) drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 8 asymmetric unit

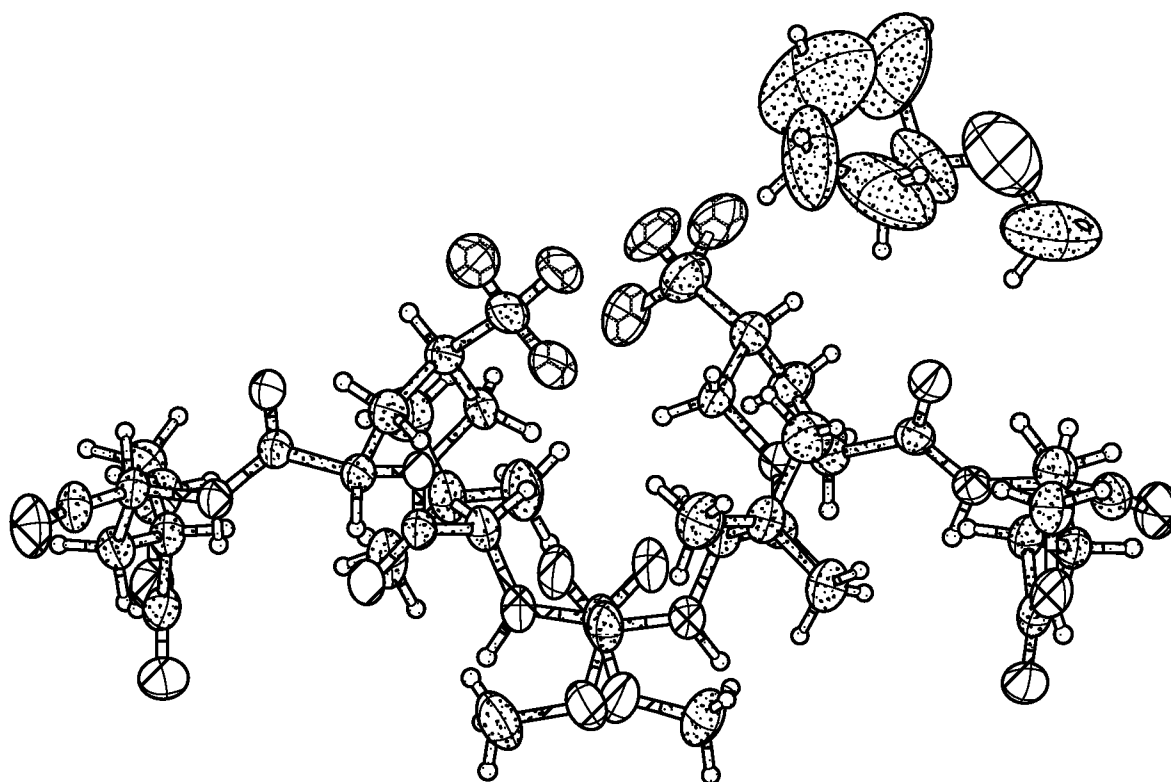


FIG. 12

Calculated powder pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 8

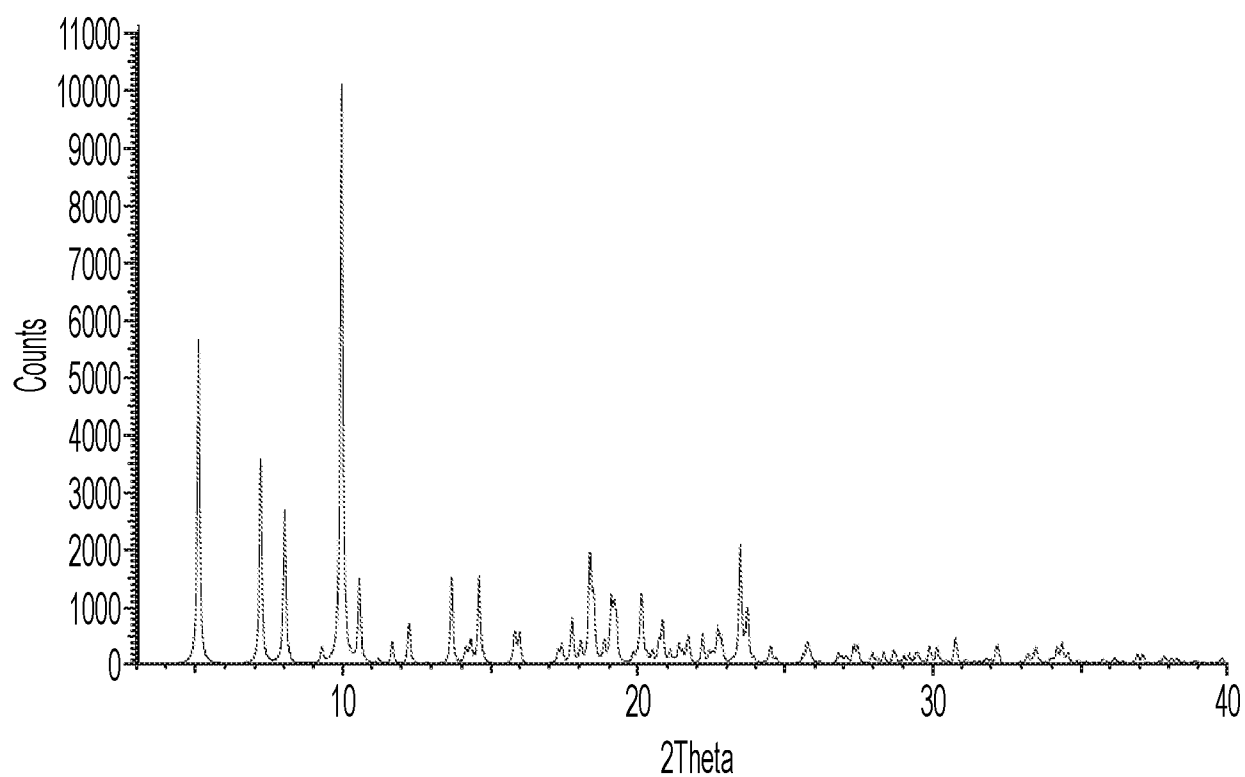


FIG. 13

Representative molecule N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12 from the asymmetric unit with anisotropic displacement parameters drawn at 50% probability and absolute configuration assignments calculated in PLATON. The other molecule in the asymmetric unit is labeled with analogous naming scheme

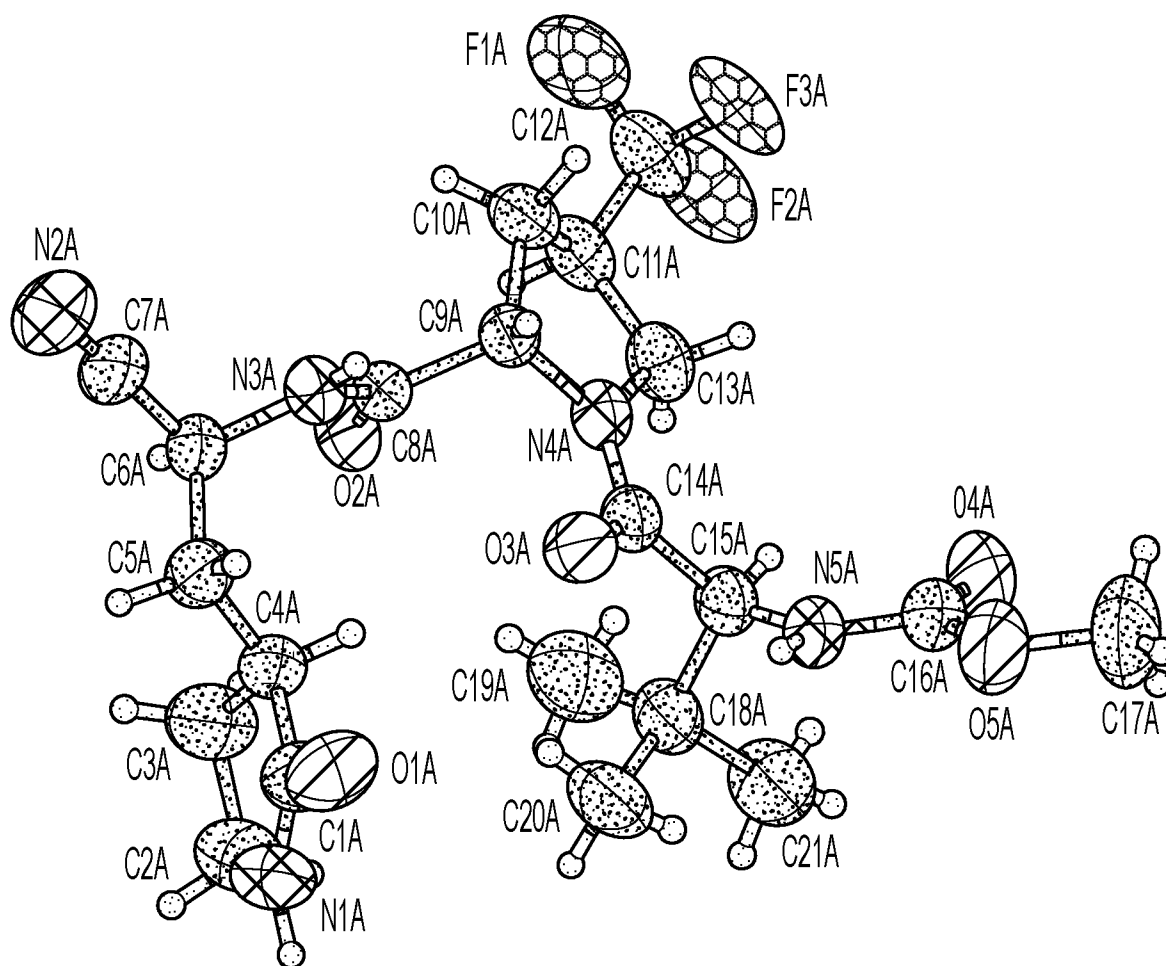


FIG. 14

Calculated powder pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 12

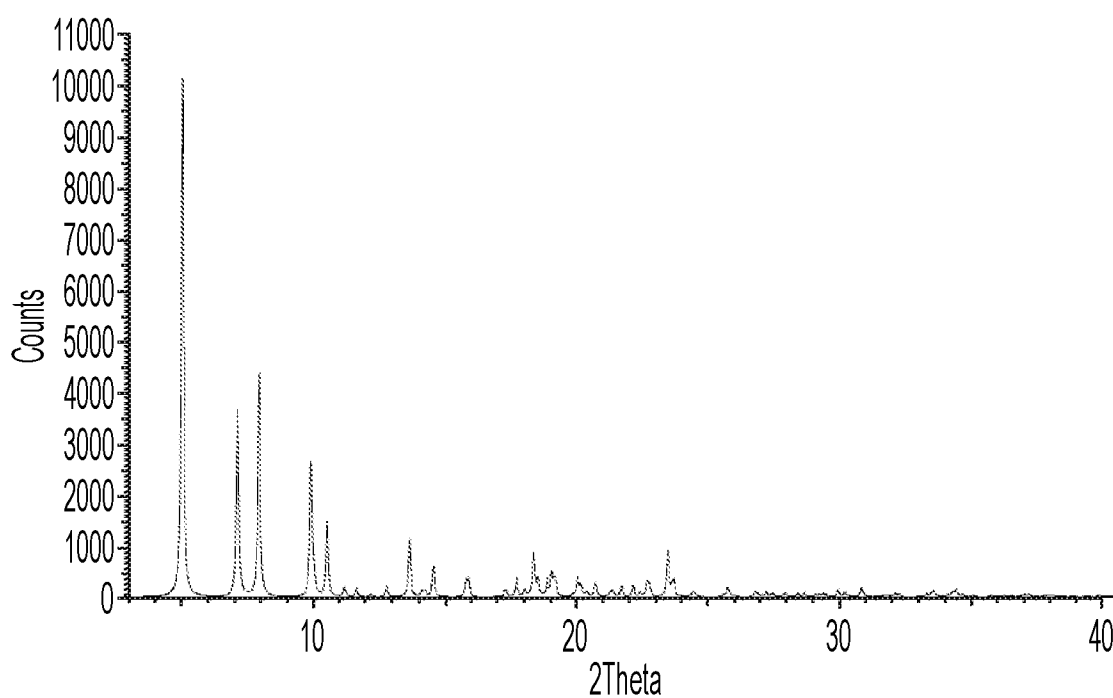


FIG. 15

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 1. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

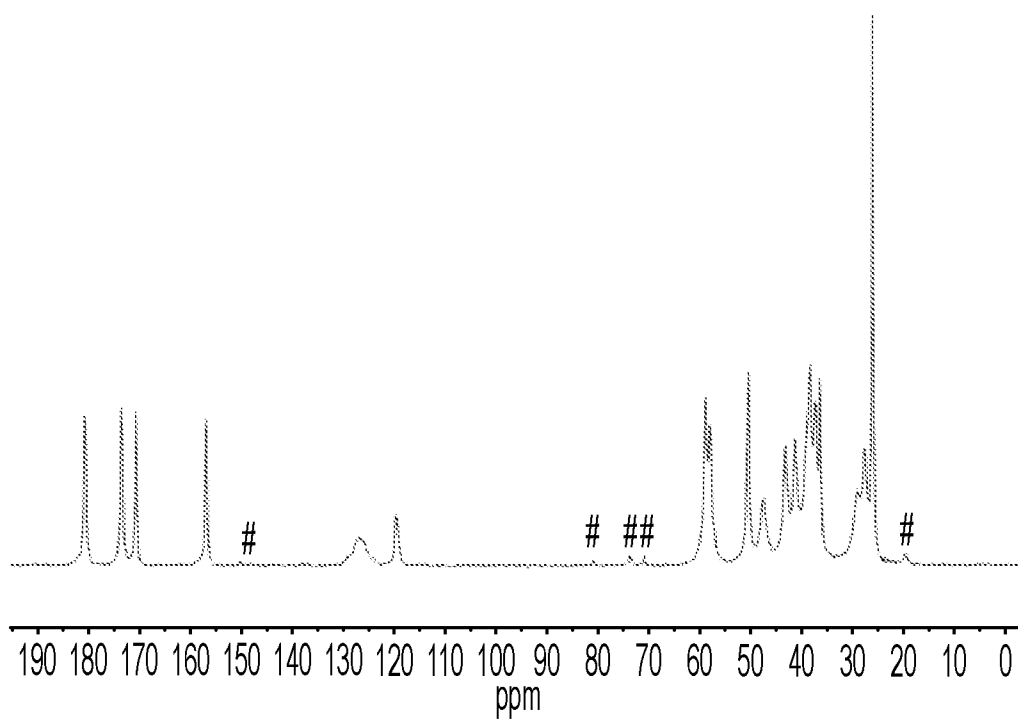


FIG. 16

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 1. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

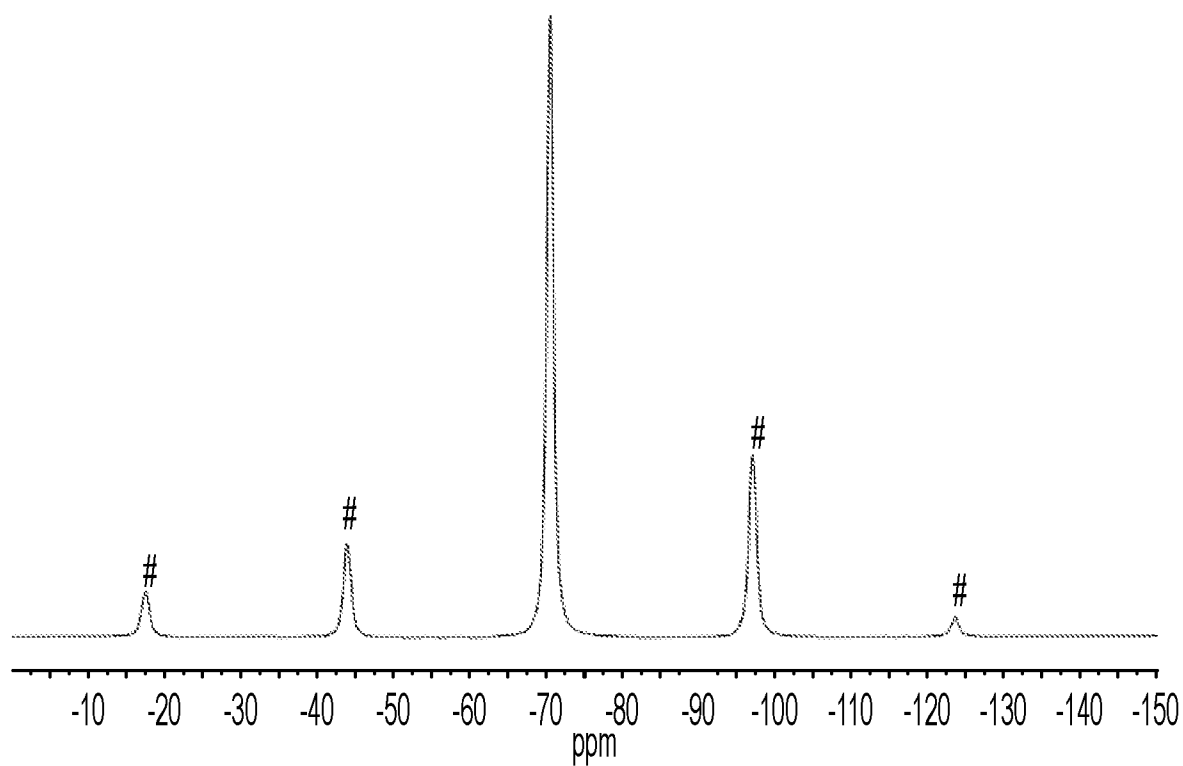


FIG. 17

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

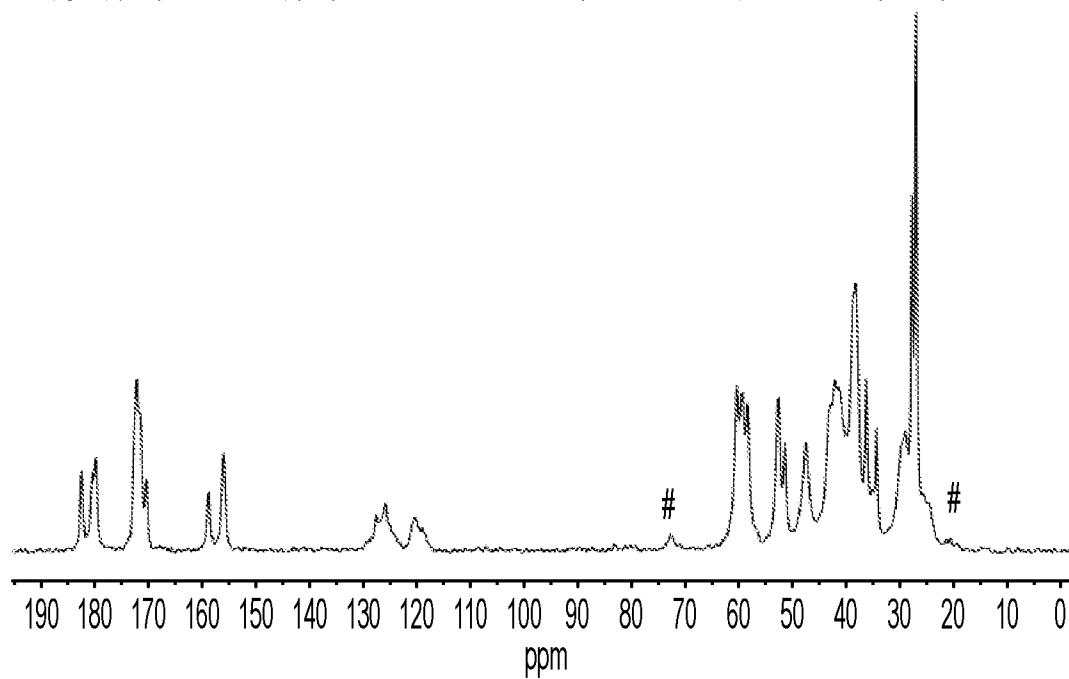


FIG. 18

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 5.

The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

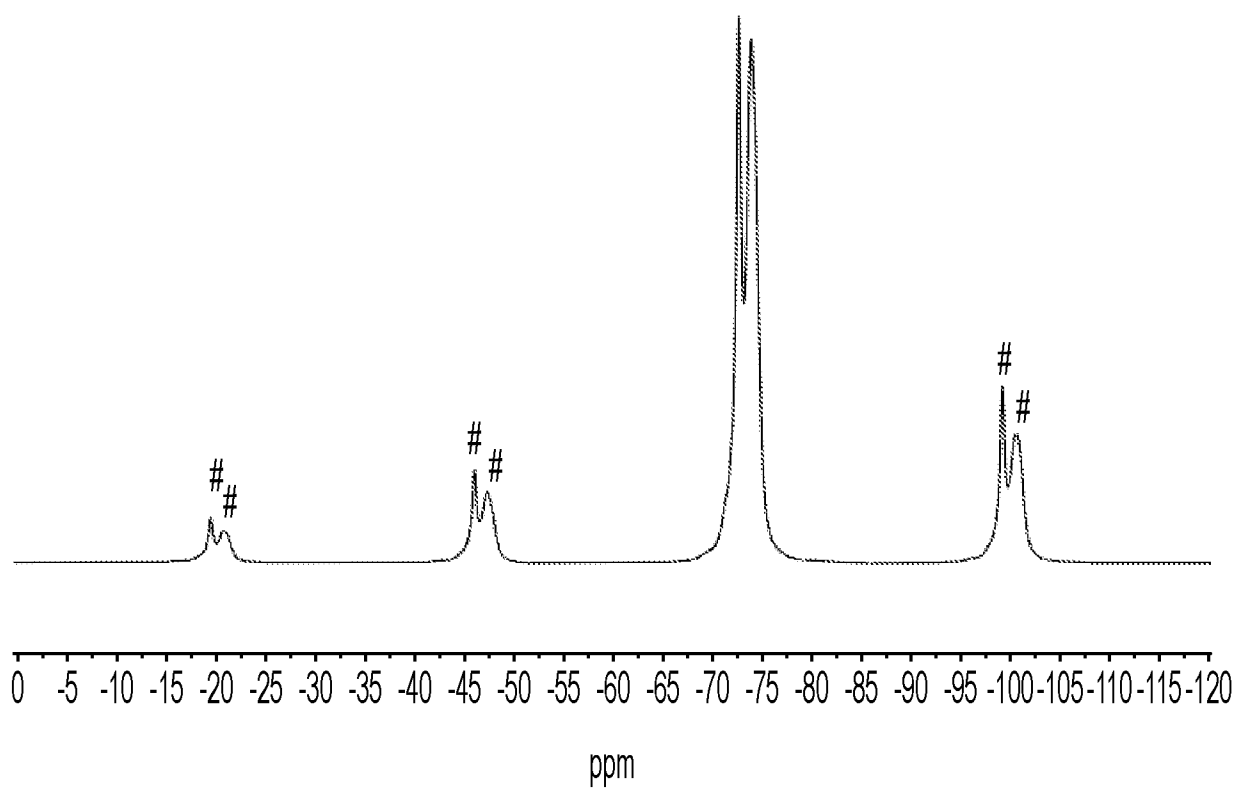


FIG. 19

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate Form 9. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

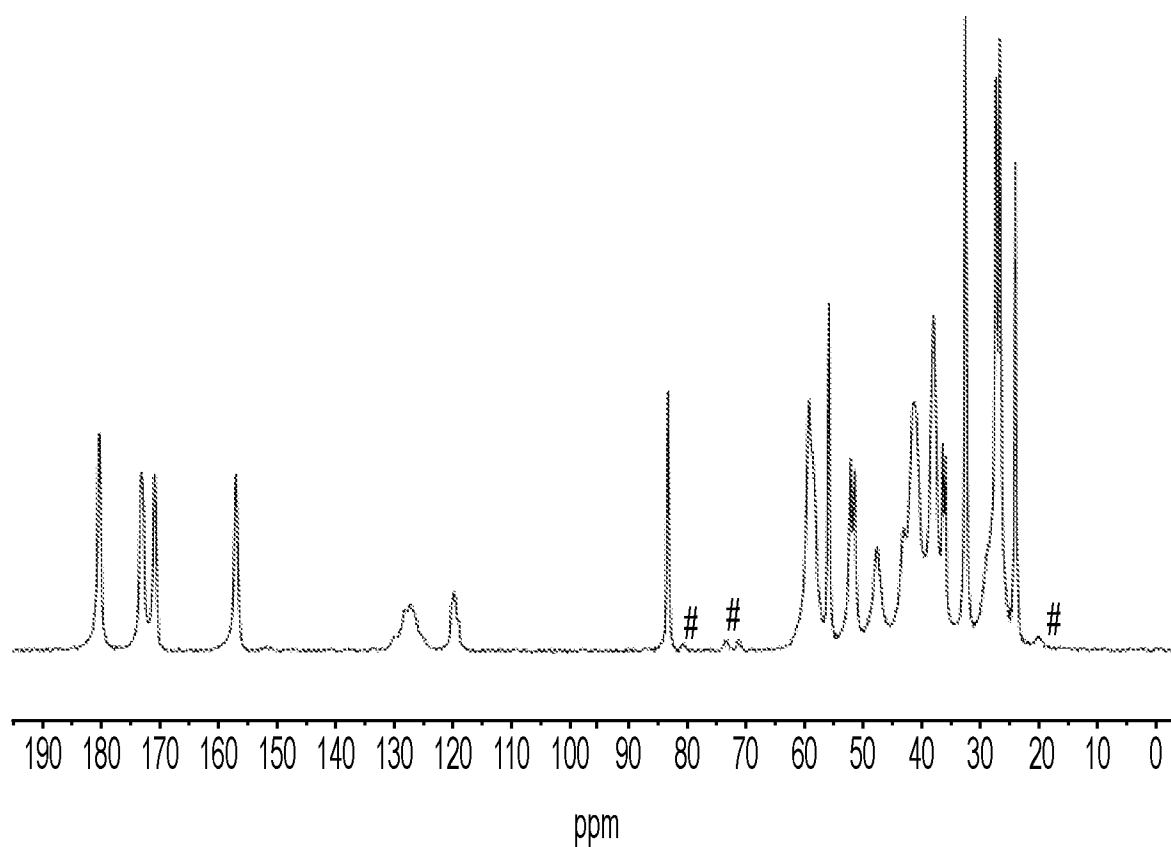


FIG. 20

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

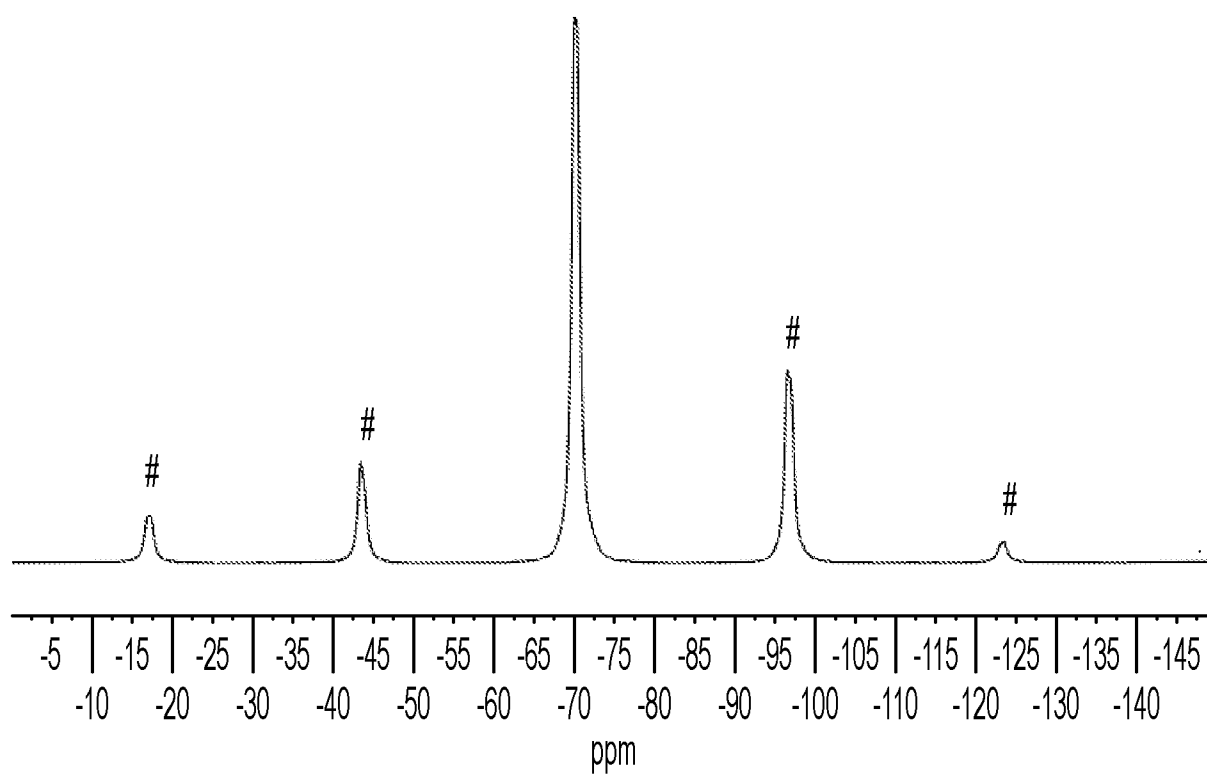


FIG. 21

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 10. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

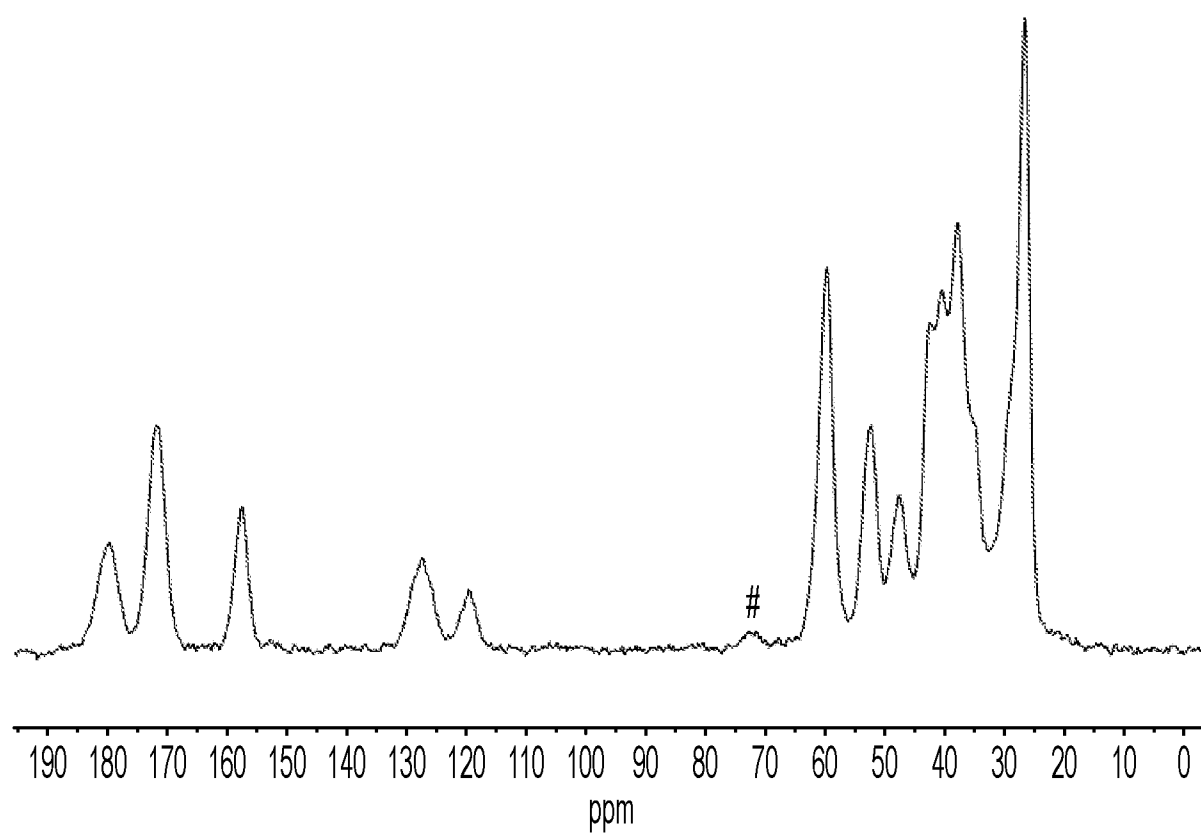


FIG. 22

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, amorphous free form, Form 10. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

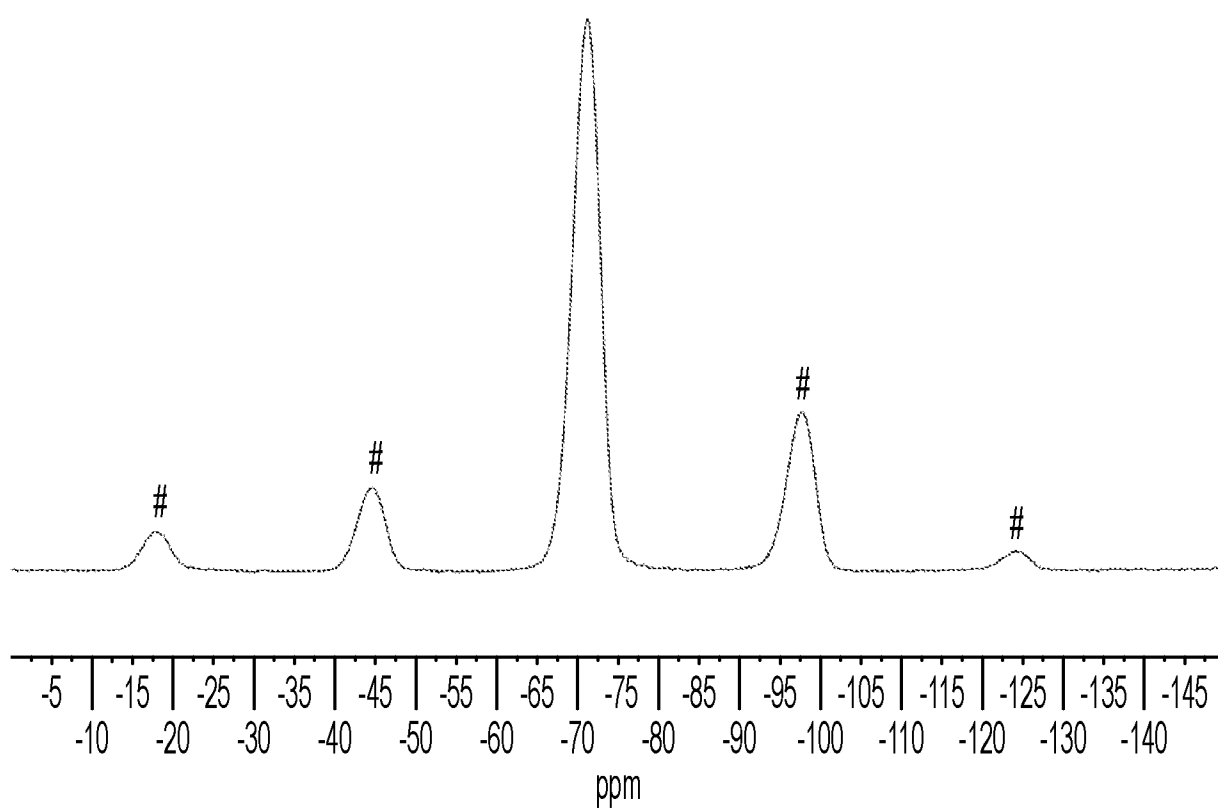


FIG. 23

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11.
The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

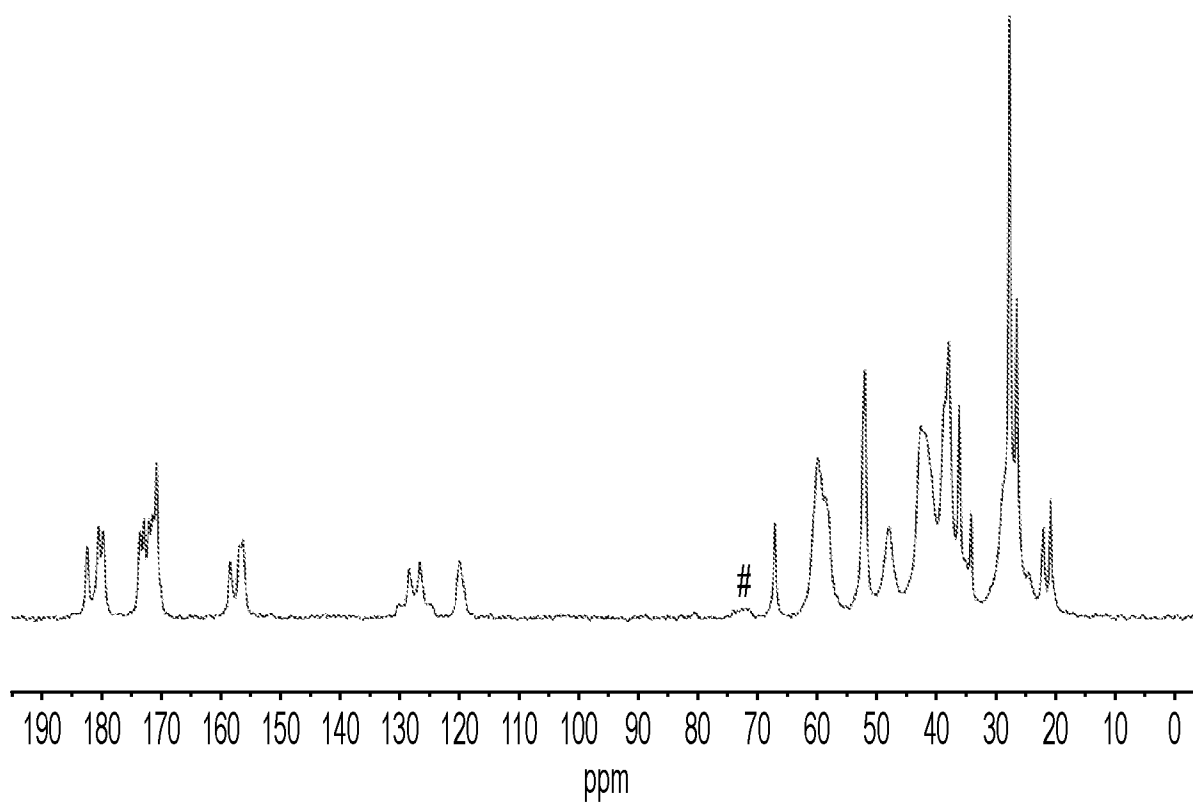


FIG. 24

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

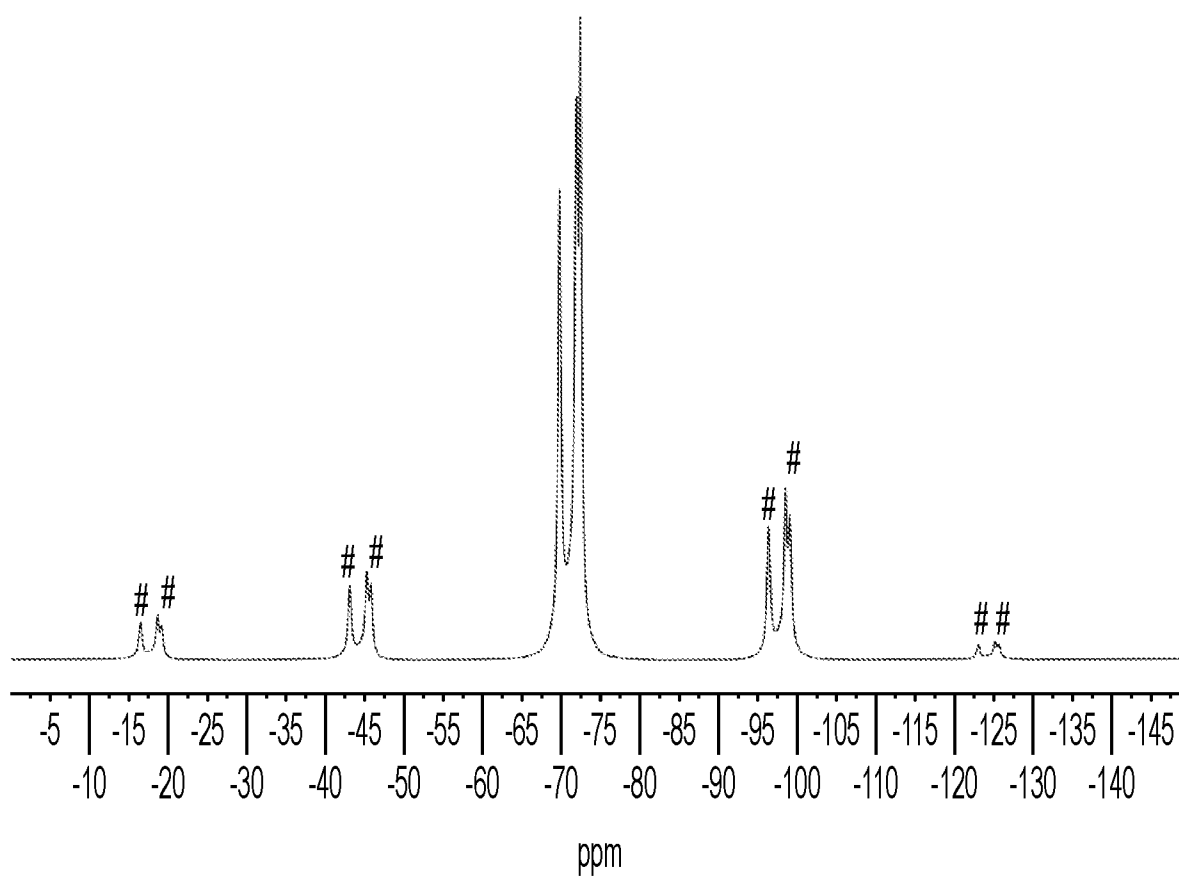


FIG. 25

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of 750 mg/g SDD

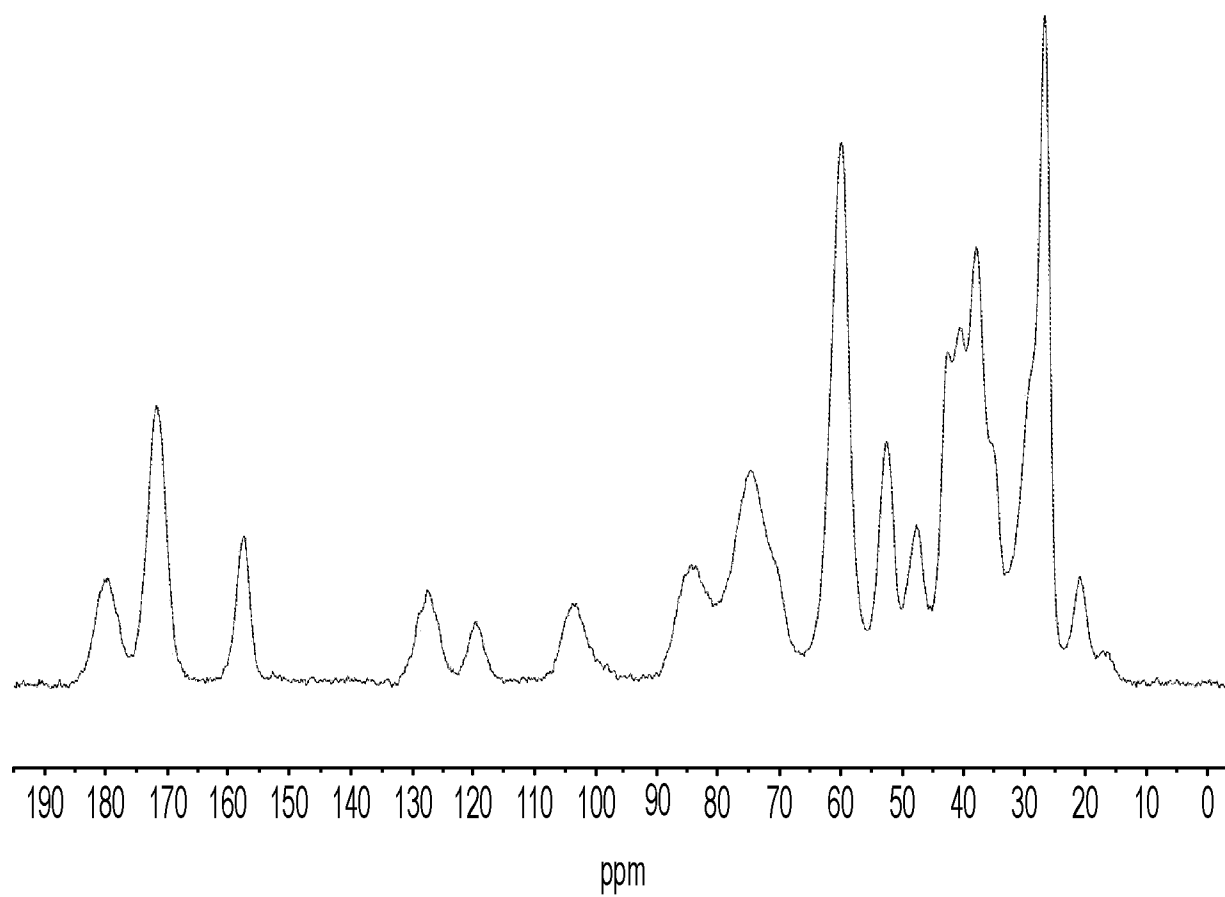


FIG. 26

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of 750 mg/g SDD. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

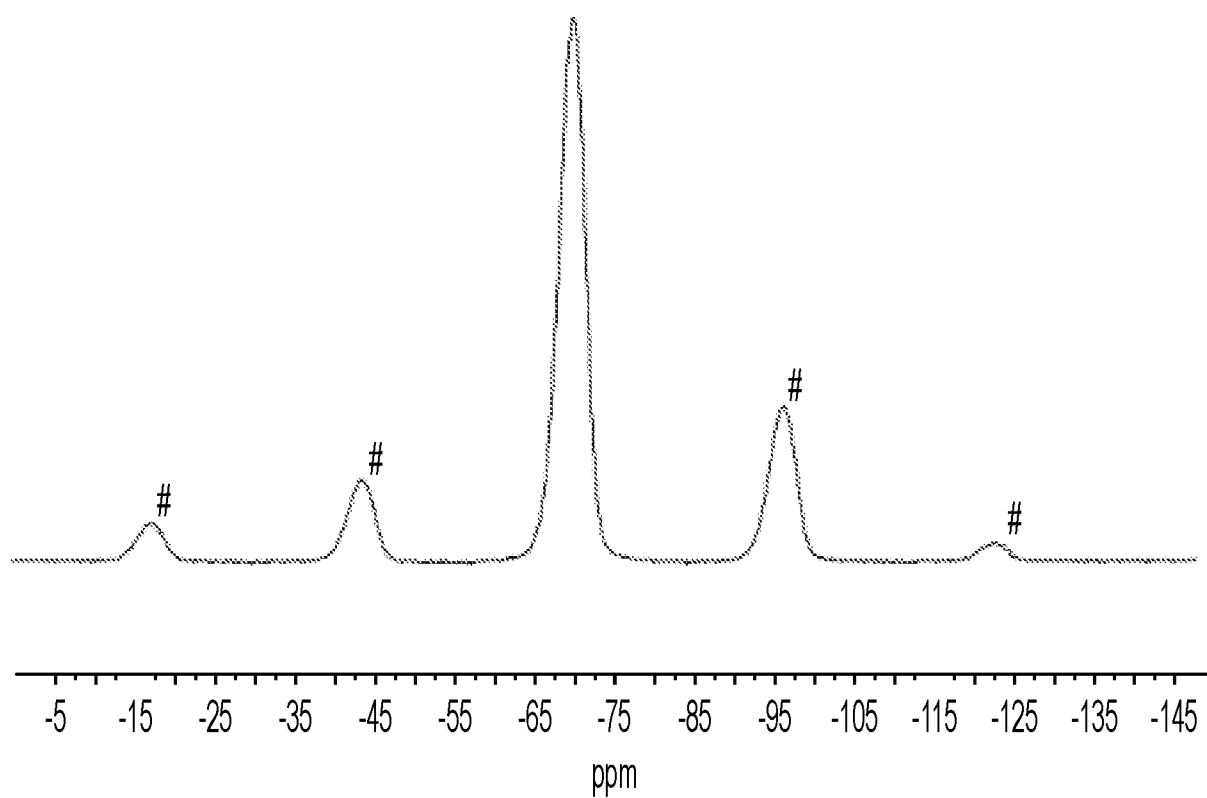


FIG. 27

TGA of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 (TGA-IR)

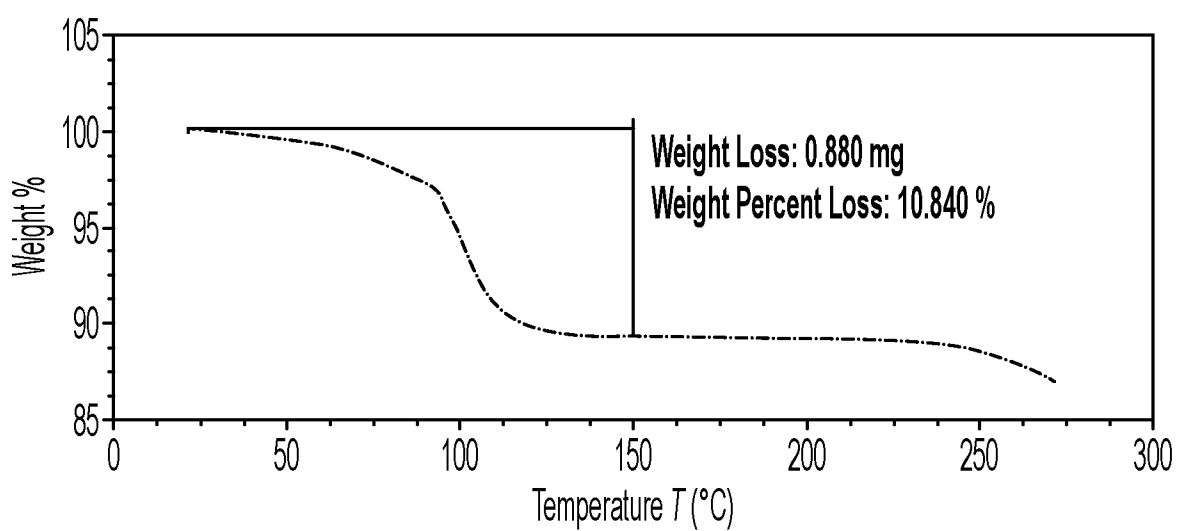


FIG. 28

Gram-Schmidt and IR of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 (TGA-IR) at 9.056 min

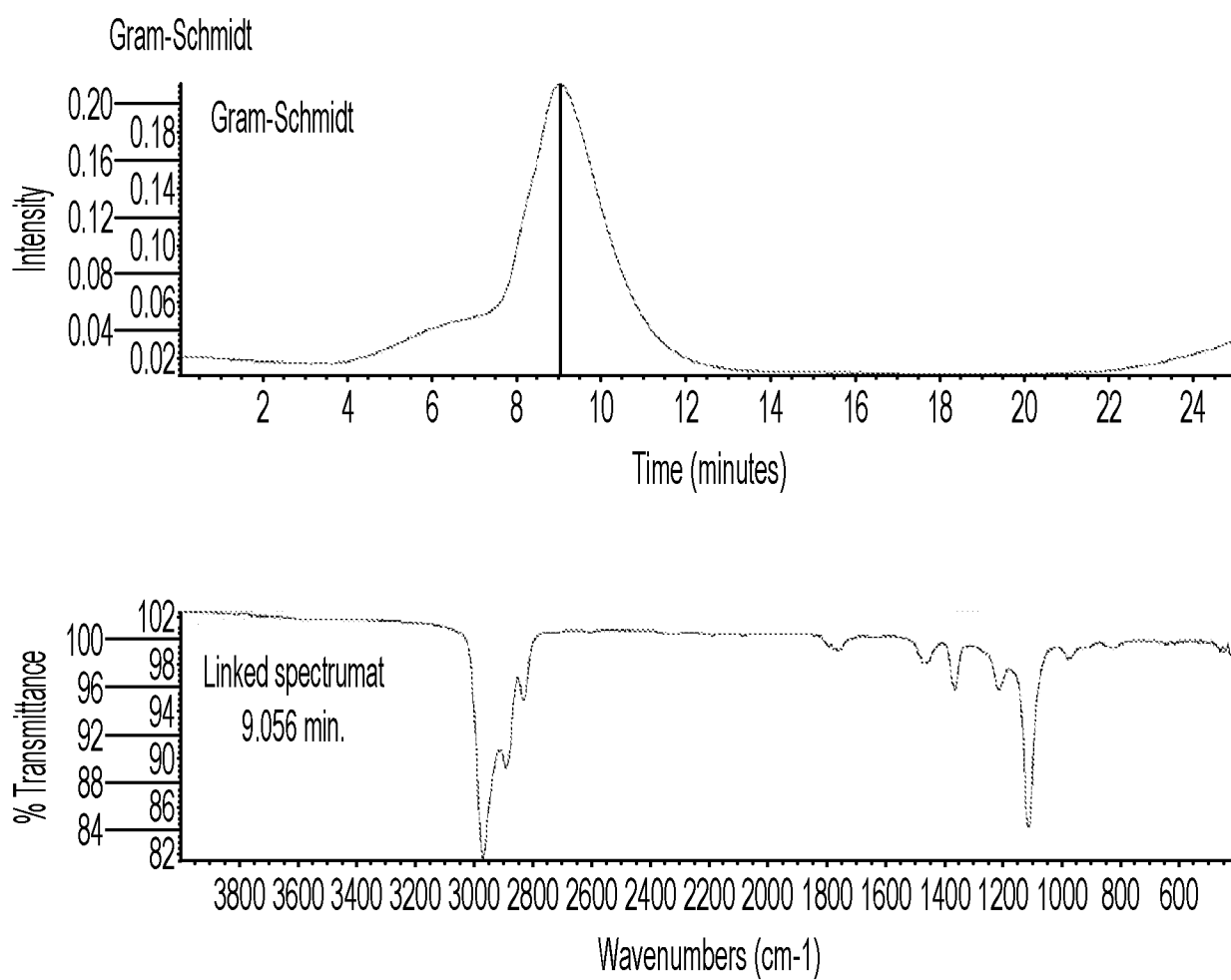


FIG. 29

Overlay IR spectra of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, cyclopentyl methyl ether solvate, Form 9 (top) and cyclopentyl methyl ether solvent (bottom)

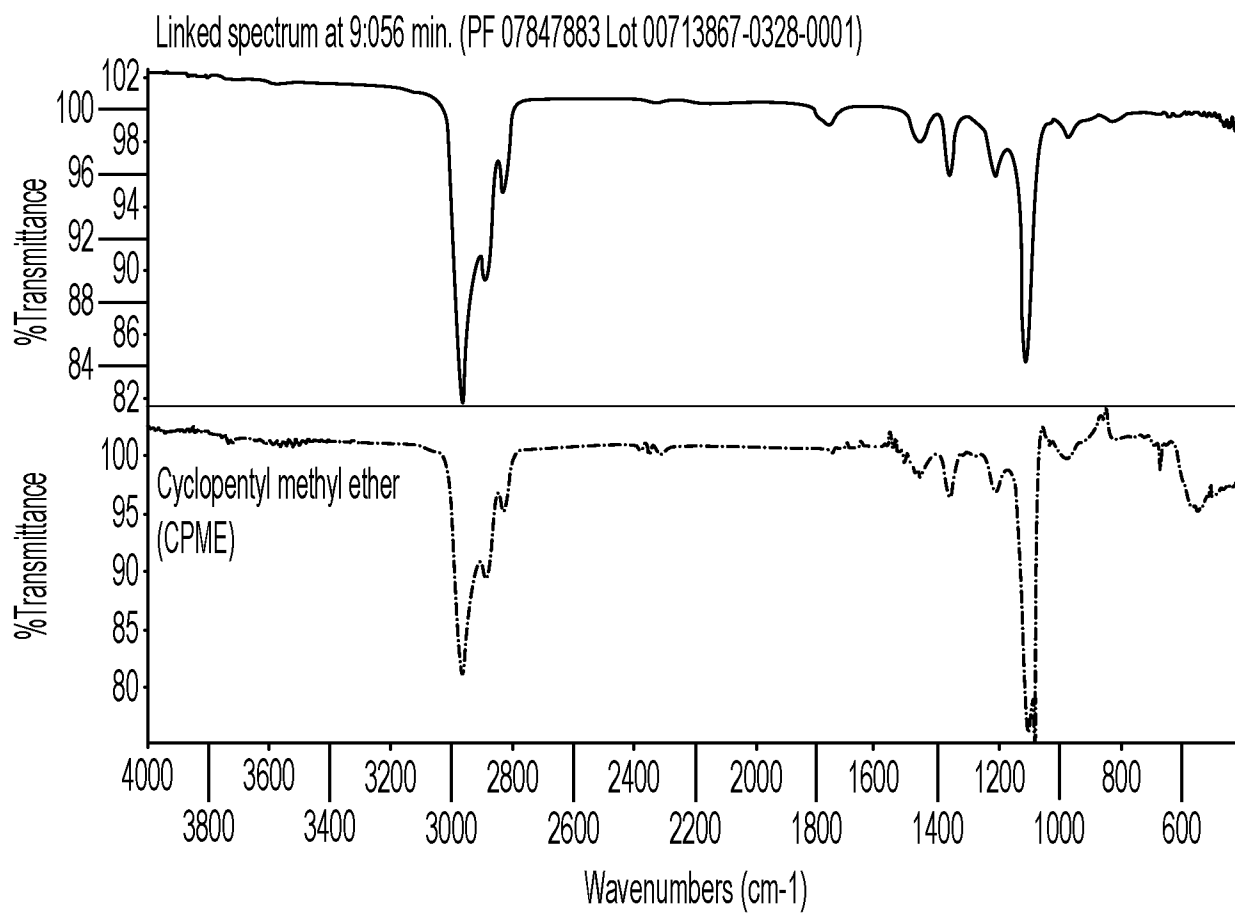


FIG. 30

TGA of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 (TGA-IR)

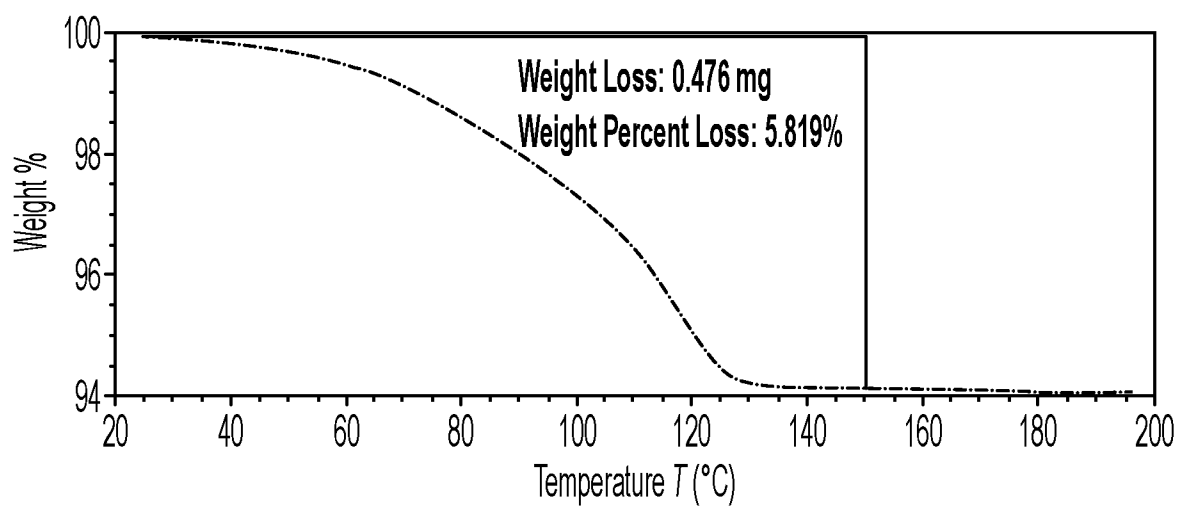


FIG. 31

Gram-Schmidt and IR of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 (TGA-IR) at 10.321 min

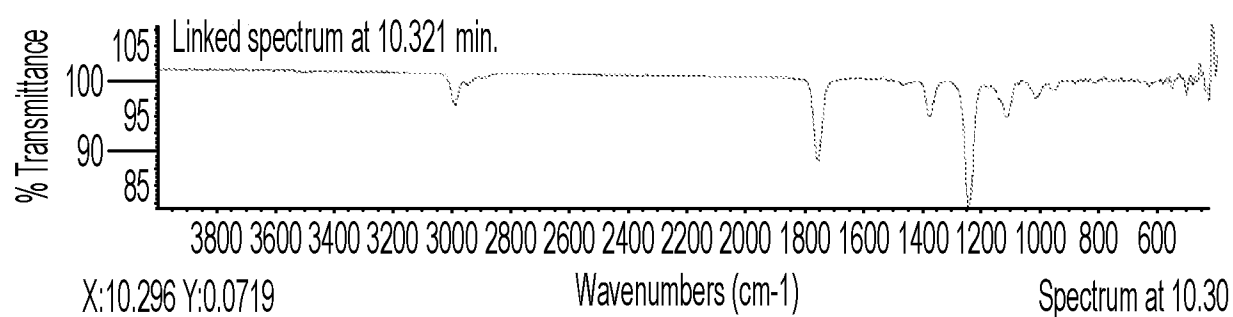
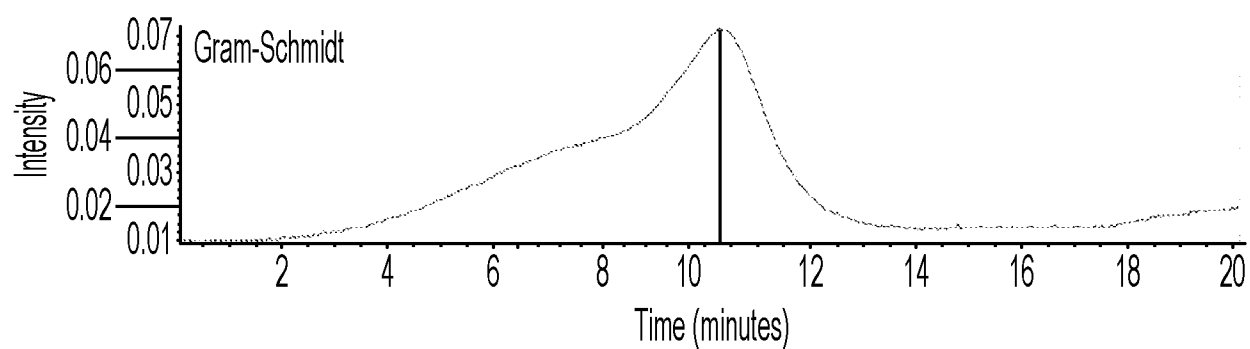


FIG. 32

Overlay of IR spectra of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, isopropyl acetate solvate, Form 11 at 10.321 min (top) and isopropyl acetate (bottom)

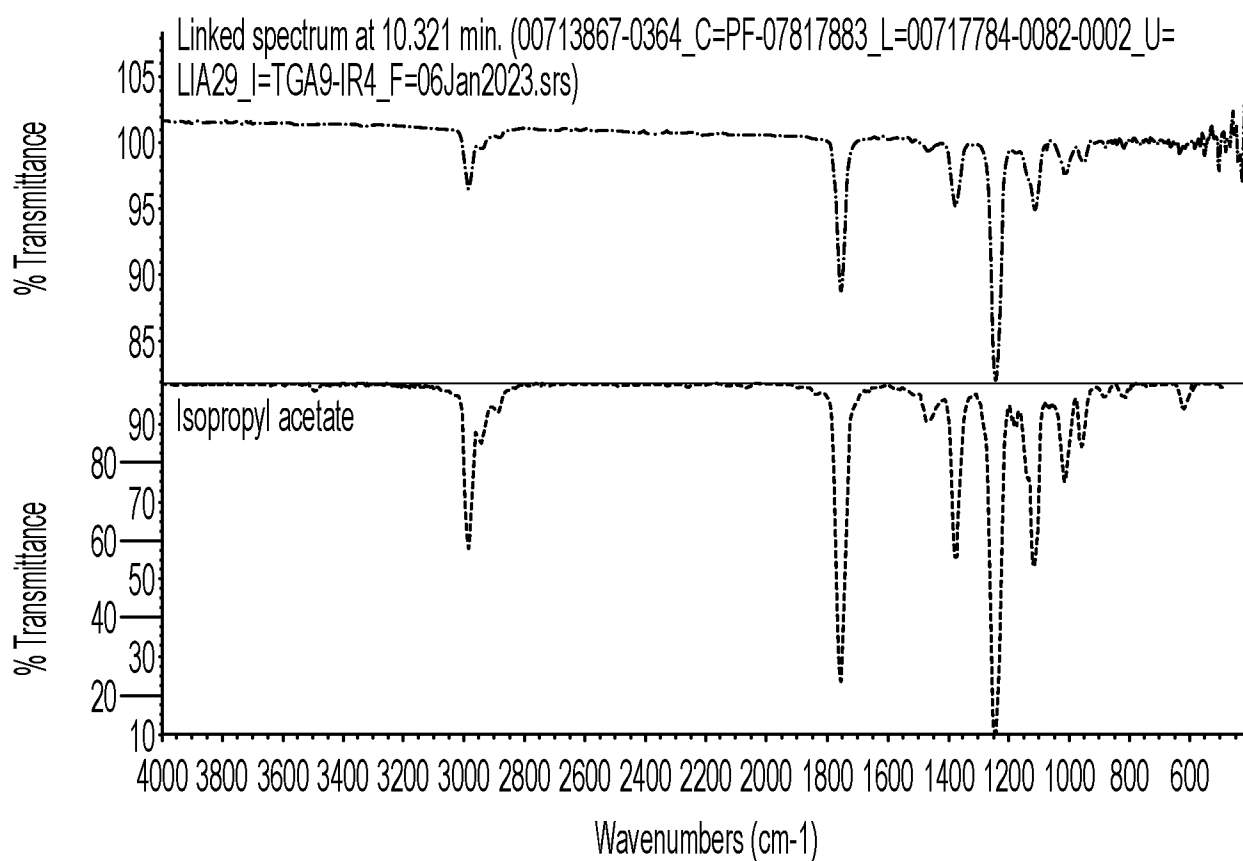


FIG. 33

Modulated DSC data of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 10 amorphous free form, showing a T_g of ~ 95 °C

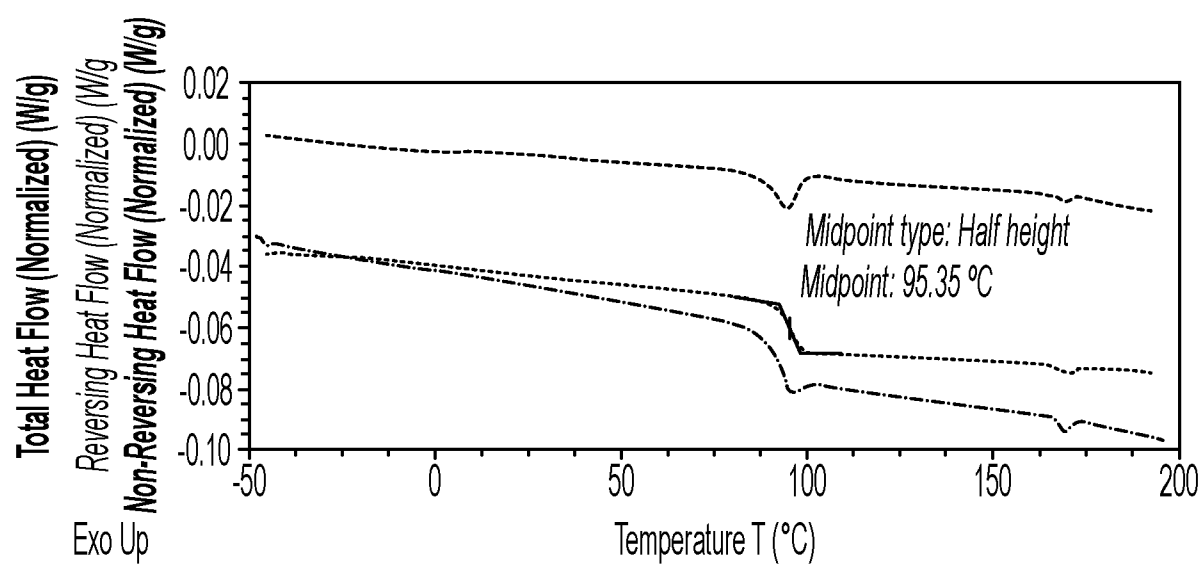


FIG. 34

Modulated DSC data of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide 750 mg/g SDD, showing a T_g of ~92 °C

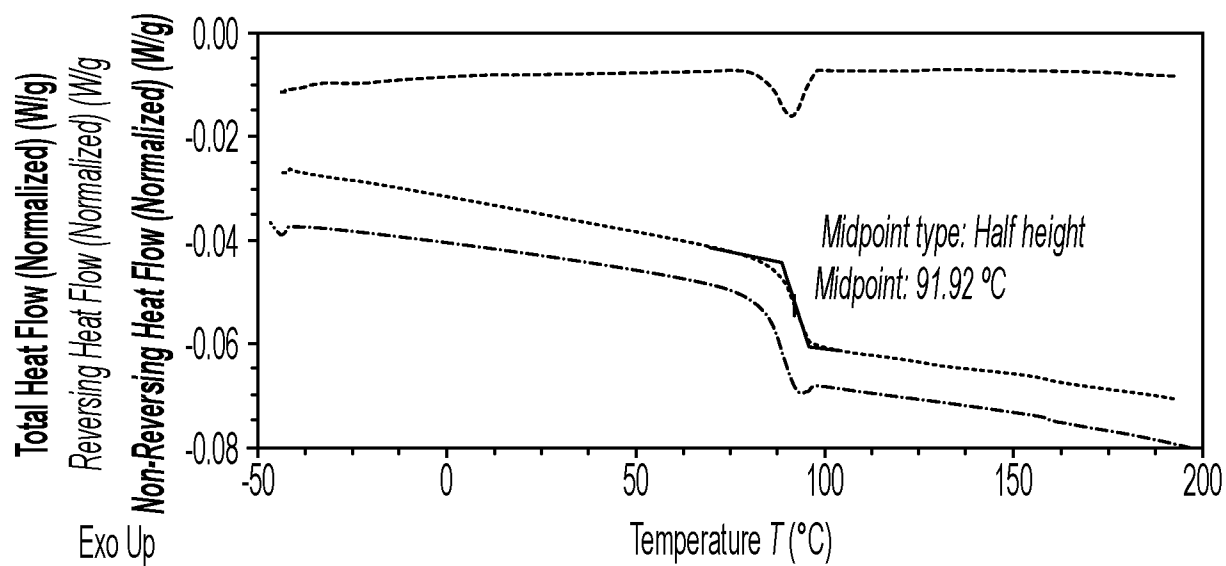


FIG. 35

Partial asymmetric unit diagram with representative labeling scheme and anisotropic displacement parameters drawn at 50% probability for Form 14. Absolute configuration assignments are given as calculated in PLATON

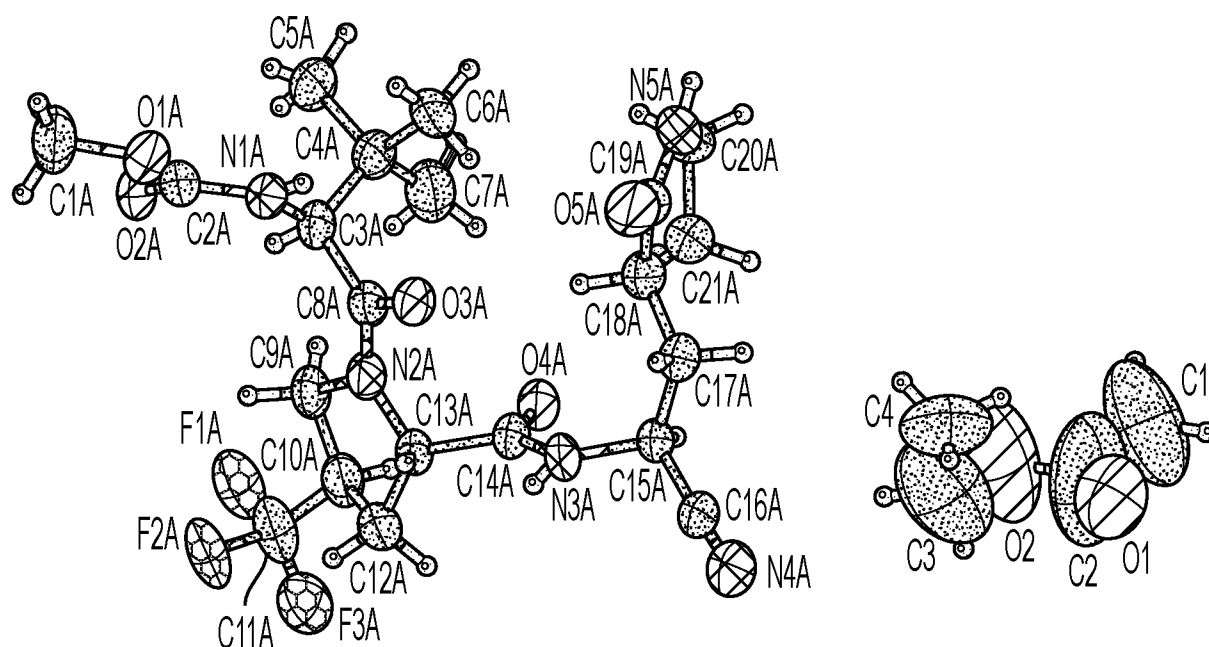


FIG. 36

Calculated powder pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N- {(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, ethyl acetate solvate, Form 14

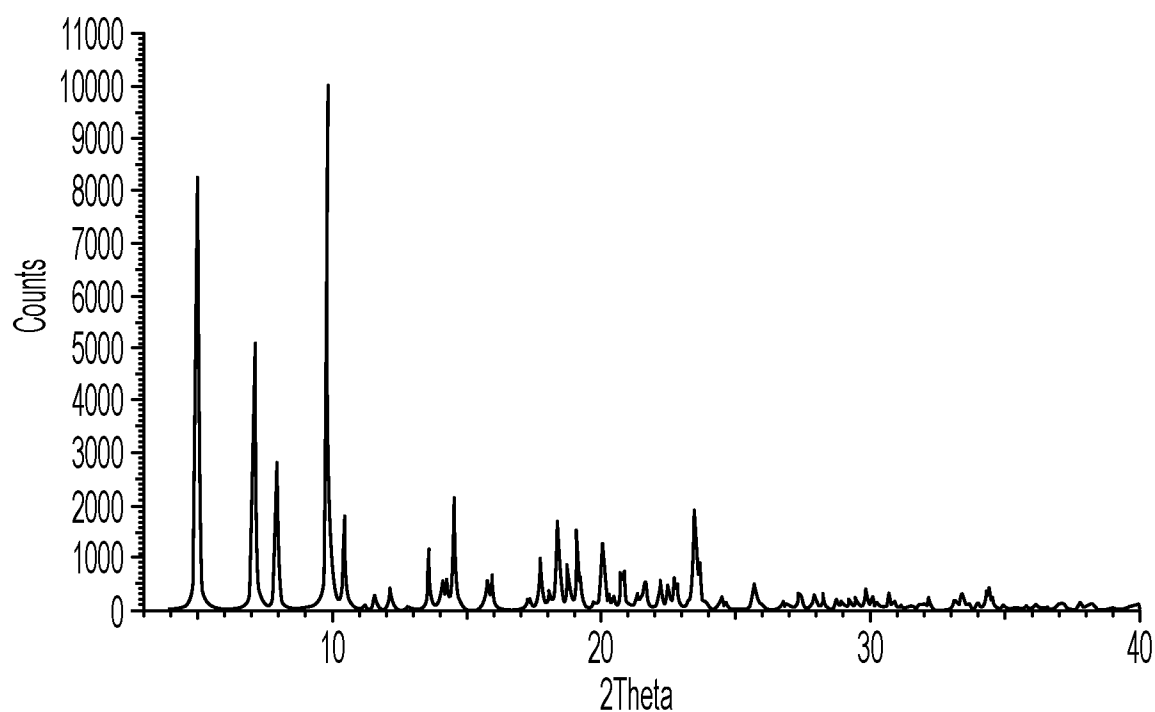
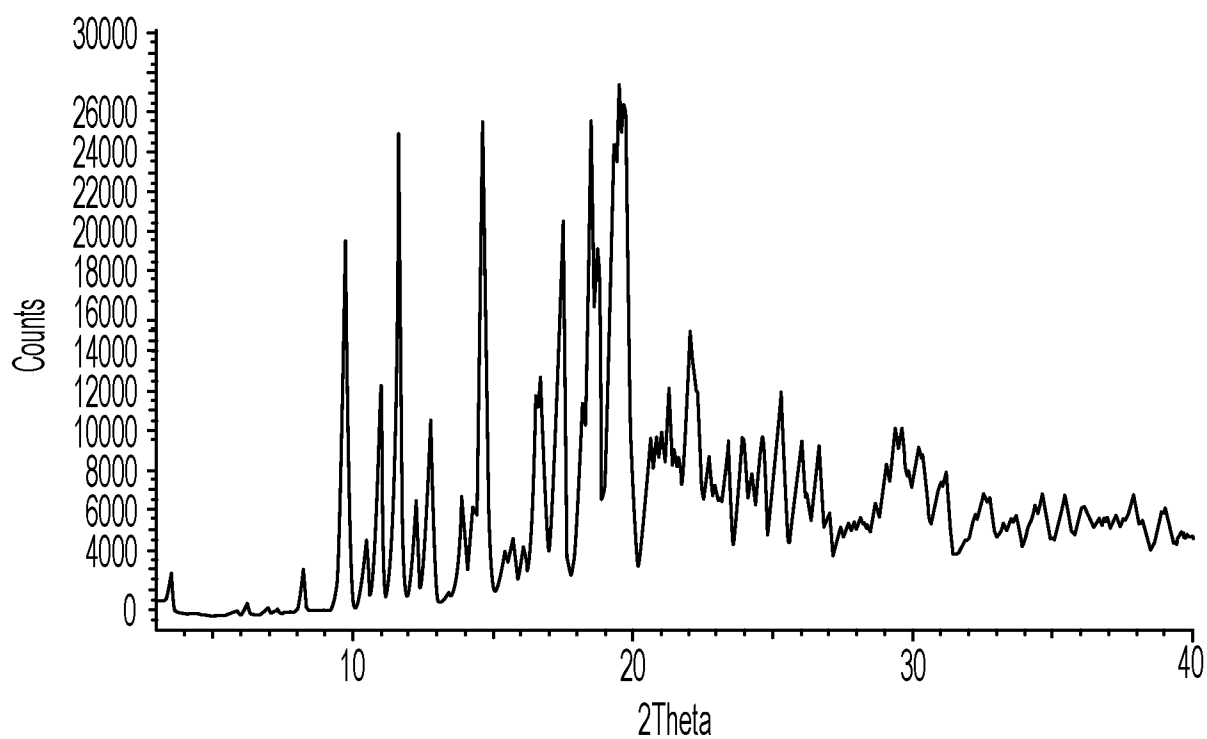


FIG. 37

PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-[(1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22



PXRD pattern of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 with peak picking for peaks

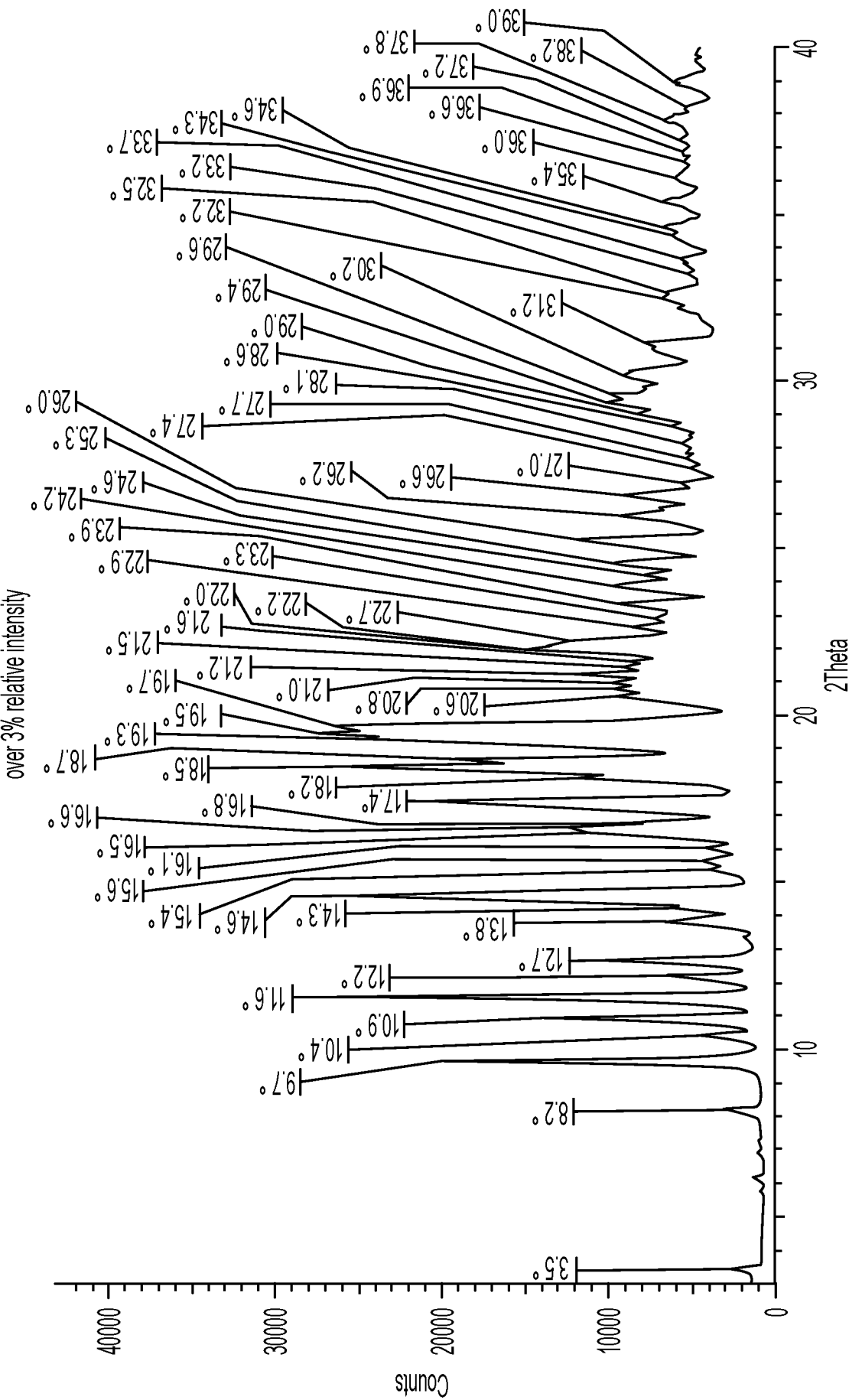


FIG. 38

FIG. 39

ORTEP diagram (color) drawn with displacement parameters at 50% for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 asymmetric unit

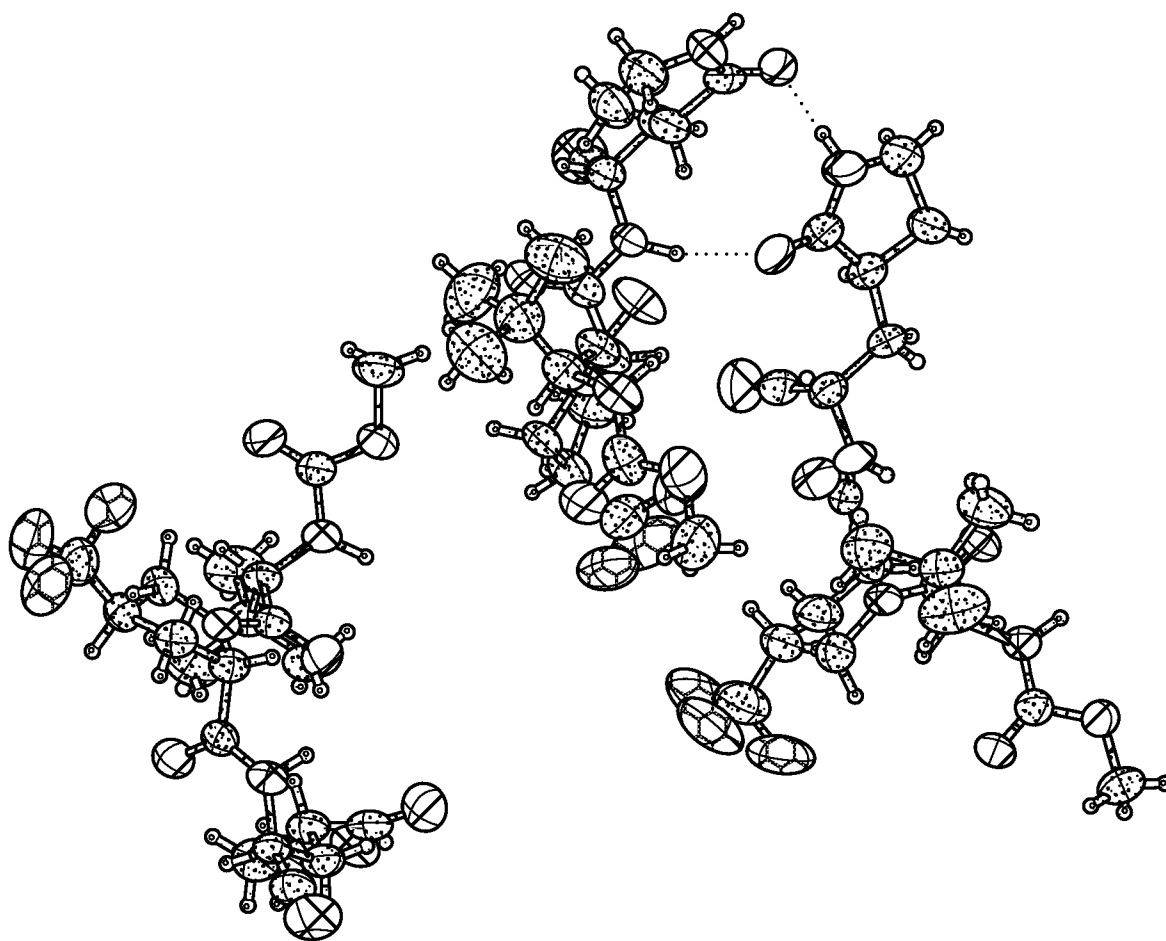


FIG. 40

Overlay of powder pattern obtained for N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-[(3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22 (bottom) and calculated powder pattern from single crystal data (top)

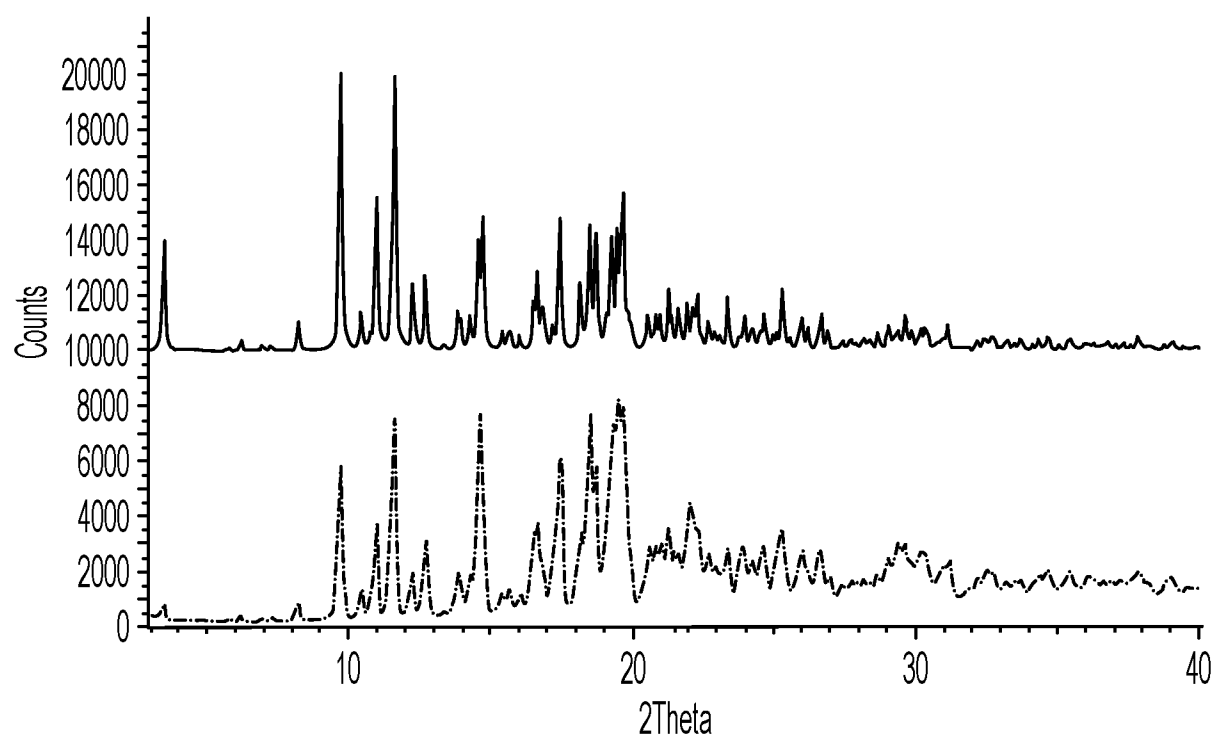


FIG. 41

^{13}C solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide, Form 22. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands

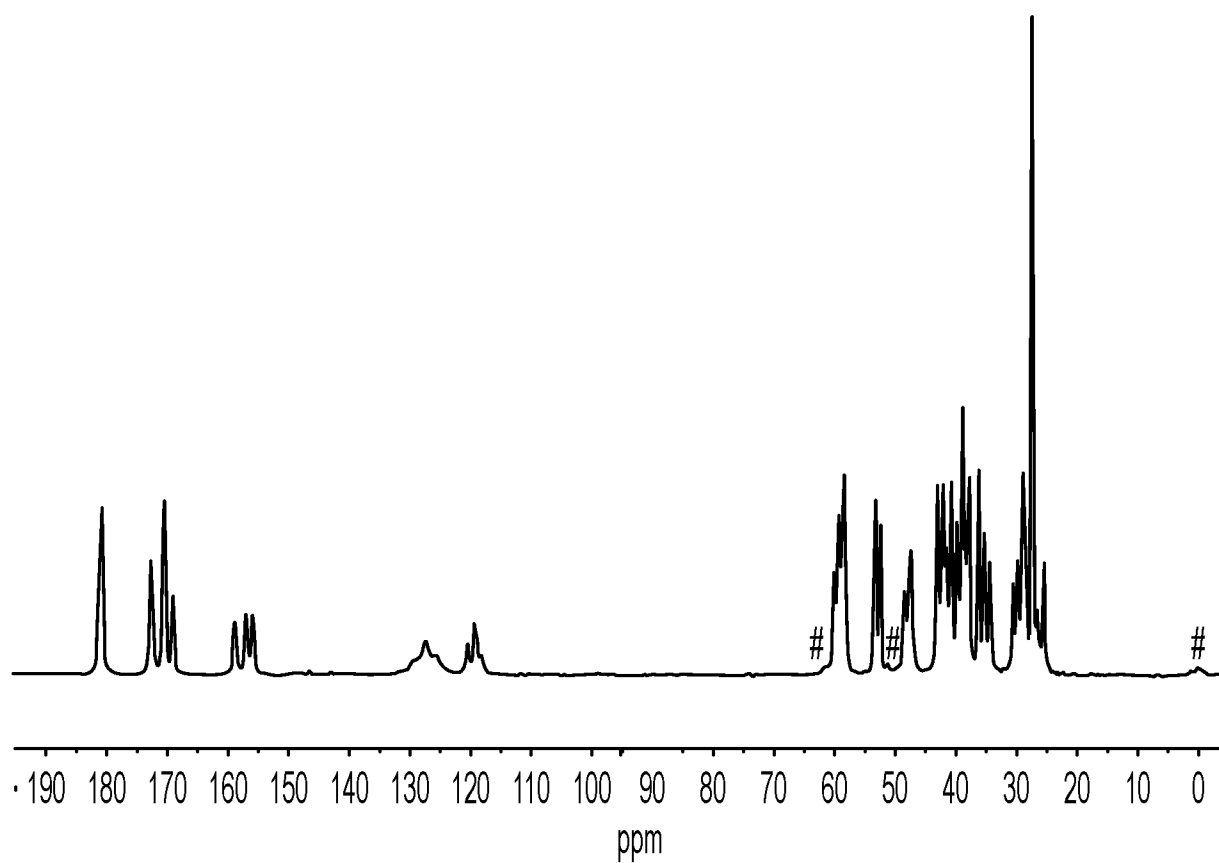
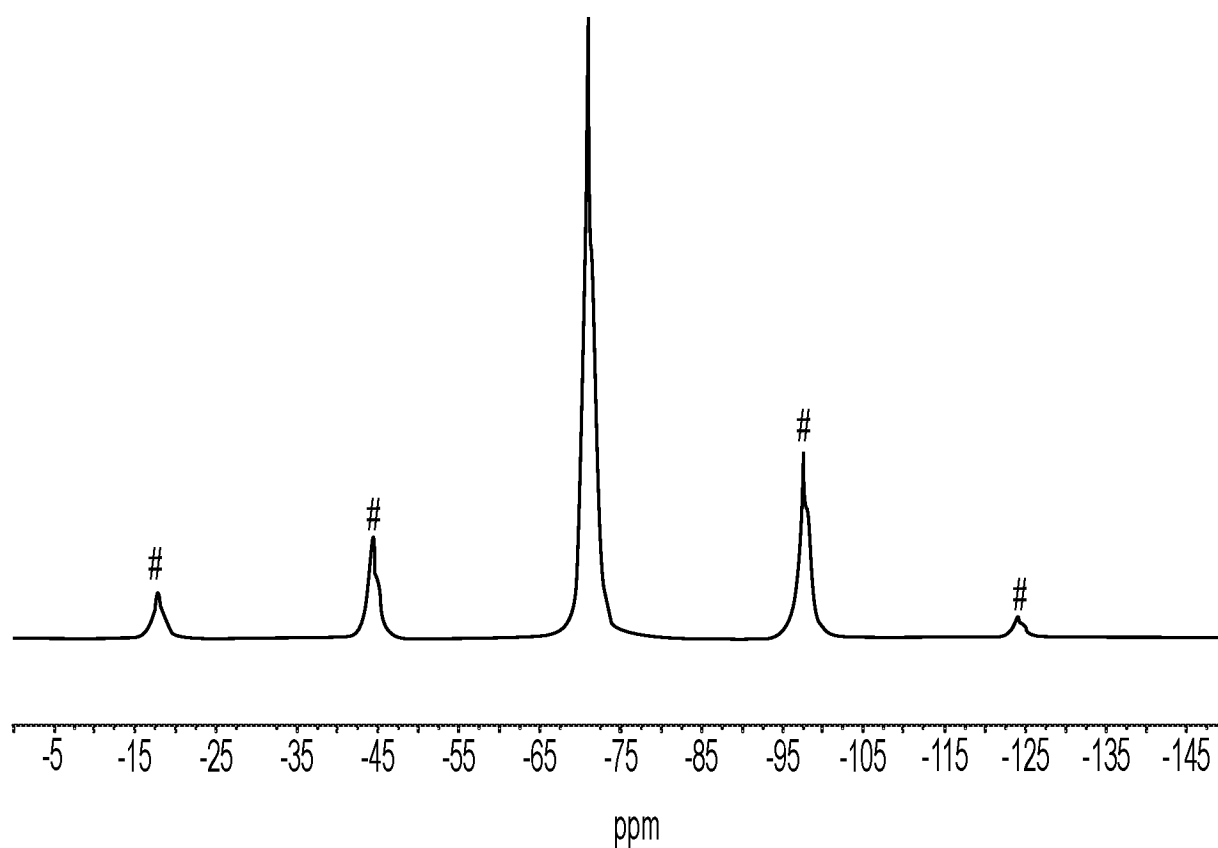


FIG. 42

^{19}F solid-state NMR spectrum of N-(Methoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-L-valyl-(4R)-N-((1S)-1-cyano-2-((3S)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)ethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-prolinamide Form 22. The peaks marked by hashes are spinning side bands



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/IB2024/055548

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07D207/24 C07D403/12 A61P31/14 A61K31/401
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D A61P A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 2021/250648 A1 (PFIZER [US]) 16 December 2021 (2021-12-16) cited in the application	18-20
Y	page 44 - 45, E82-E92; pages 209-211; page 303, table entry 77;; example 77	1-17, 21-41
Y	HILFIKER R (EDITOR) ED - HILFIKER R: "Polymorphism in the Pharmaceutical Industry", 1 January 2006 (2006-01-01), 20060101, PAGE(S) 1 - 19, XP002528052, ISBN: 978-3-527-31146-0 paragraphs 1.1 - 1.6	1-17, 21-41



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 July 2024

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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