



- (51) International Patent Classification:
C07D 305/14 (2006.01)
- (21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2013/029664
- (22) International Filing Date:
7 March 2013 (07.03.2013)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
61/608,471 8 March 2012 (08.03.2012) US
61/650,197 22 May 2012 (22.05.2012) US
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

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

Published:

- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report (Rule 48.2(g))

(54) Title: SOLID STATE FORMS OF CABAZITAXEL AND PROCESSES FOR PREPARATION THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to solid state forms of Cabazitaxel and processes for preparing the solid state forms. The invention further relates to pharmaceutical compositions and formulations comprising one or more of the solid state forms.



SOLID STATE FORMS OF CABAZITAXEL AND PROCESSES FOR PREPARATION THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

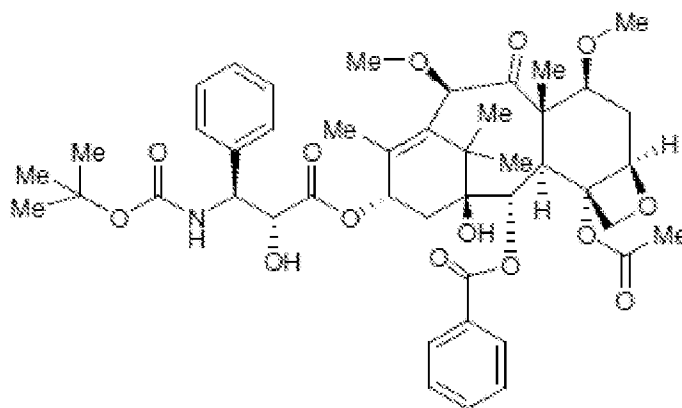
5 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. Nos. 61/608,471, filed March 8, 2012; and 61/650,197, filed May 22, 2012, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to solid state forms of Cabazitaxel, processes for preparing the solid state forms as well as pharmaceutical compositions and formulations comprising one or more of the solid state forms.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Cabazitaxel, (α R, β S)- α -hydroxy- β -[[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy) carbonyl]amino]benzene-propanoic acid (2aR,4S,4aS,6R,9S,11S,12S,12aR,12bS)-12b-(acetyloxy)-12-(benzoyloxy)-2a,3,4,4a,5,6,9,10,11,12,12a,12b-dodecahydro-11-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-4a,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5-oxo-7,11-methano-1H-cyclodeca[3,4]benz[1,2-b]oxet-9-yl ester, has the following chemical structure:



Cabazitaxel and a process for its preparation are disclosed in US 5,847,170. Cabazitaxel acetone solvate is disclosed in US 7,241,907. Several solid state forms of Cabazitaxel are furthermore disclosed in WO2009/115655 and in WO2012/142117.

Polymorphism, the occurrence of different crystal forms, is a property of some molecules and molecular complexes. A single molecule, like Cabazitaxel, may give rise to a variety of polymorphs having distinct crystal structures and physical properties like melting point, thermal behaviors (e.g. measured by thermogravimetric analysis – “TGA”, or differential scanning calorimetry – “DSC”), powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) pattern, infrared absorption fingerprint, and solid state NMR spectrum. One or more of these techniques may be used to characterize a particular polymorph and to distinguish different polymorphic forms of a compound.

Different solid state forms (including solvated forms) of an active pharmaceutical ingredient may possess different properties. Such variations in the properties of different solid state forms and solvates may provide a basis for improving formulation, for example, by facilitating better processing or handling characteristics, changing the dissolution profile in a favorable direction, or improving stability (polymorph as well as chemical stability) and shelf-life. These variations in the properties of different solid state forms may also offer improvements to the final dosage form, for instance, if they serve to improve bioavailability. Different solid state forms and solvates of an active pharmaceutical ingredient may also give rise to a variety of polymorphs or crystalline forms, which may in turn provide additional opportunities to assess variations in the properties and characteristics of a solid active pharmaceutical ingredient.

Discovering new polymorphic forms and solvates of a pharmaceutical product can provide materials having, inter alia, desirable processing properties, such as ease of handling, ease of processing, chemical and polymorphic stability upon storage and processing, and ease of purification or are useful as advantageous intermediate crystal forms that facilitate conversion to other solid state forms (including other solvates) of said pharmaceutical product. New polymorphic forms and solvates of a pharmaceutically useful compound can also provide an opportunity to improve the performance characteristics of a pharmaceutical product. It enlarges the repertoire of materials that a formulation scientist has available for formulation optimization, for example by providing a product with different properties, e.g., better processing or handling characteristics, improved dissolution profile, or improved shelf-

life. Lastly, new polymorphic forms may be prepared with improved reliability and reproducibility compared to other forms, for example in terms of crystallinity or polymorphic purity.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides solid state forms of Cabazitaxel, processes for preparing these solid state forms, pharmaceutical compositions and formulations comprising one or more of the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel, and processes for the preparation thereof.

10 The present invention also provides the use of said solid state forms of Cabazitaxel the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and formulations. The present invention thus further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel of the present invention. This pharmaceutical composition may additionally comprise at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, thereby forming a pharmaceutical formulation that can, for example, be administered to patients in need of such
15 treatment.

The present invention comprises a process for preparing the above-mentioned pharmaceutical compositions. The process comprises combining the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

20 The solid state forms as defined herein as well as the pharmaceutical compositions of Cabazitaxel can be used as medicaments, particularly for the treatment of prostate cancer, particularly hormone-refractory prostate cancer. The present invention also provides a method of treating hormone-refractory prostate cancer comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel of the present invention, or a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the pharmaceutical compositions of the
25 present invention comprising one or more of the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel of the present invention to a patient in need thereof.

The present invention also provides the use of the solid state forms of Cabazitaxel of the present invention, or at least one of the above pharmaceutical compositions for the manufacture of a medicament for treating of prostate cancer, particularly hormone-refractory
30 prostate cancer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII.

Figure 2 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII.

5 Figure 3 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII.

Figure 4 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII.

Figure 5 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII.

Figure 6 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII.

Figure 7 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX.

10 Figure 8 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX.

Figure 9 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX.

Figure 10 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X.

Figure 11 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X.

Figure 12 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X.

15 Figure 13 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI.

Figure 14 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI.

Figure 15 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI.

Figure 16 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII.

Figure 17 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII.

20 Figure 18 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII.

Figure 19 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII.

Figure 20 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII.

Figure 21 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII.

Figure 22 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

Figure 23 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

Figure 24 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

Figure 25 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

5 Figure 26 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

Figure 27 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

Figure 28 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

Figure 29 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

Figure 30 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

10 Figure 31 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III. The peak marked "Si" corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

Figure 32 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

Figure 33 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

15 Figure 34 shows a full-width solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

Figure 35 shows an expanded solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III in the range 200 – 100 ppm.

Figure 36 shows an expanded solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III in the range 100 – 0 ppm.

20 Figure 37 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII.

Figure 38 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII.

Figure 39 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII.

Figure 40 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII.

Figure 41 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII.

Figure 42 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII.

Figure 43 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX.

Figure 44 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX.

Figure 45 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX.

5 Figure 46 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX.

Figure 47 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX.

Figure 48 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX.

Figure 49 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI.

Figure 50 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI.

10 Figure 51 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI.

Figure 52 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

Figure 53 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

Figure 54 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention provides solid state forms of Cabazitaxel, processes for preparing the solid state forms, as well as pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more of the solid state forms.

Depending on which other solid state form they are compared with, the solid state forms of the present invention may have advantageous properties selected from at least one
20 of: chemical or polymorphic purity, increased crystallinity, flowability, solubility, dissolution rate, bioavailability, morphology or crystal habit, specific surface and pycnometric density, bulk/tap density, stability – such as chemical stability as well as thermal and mechanical stability with respect to polymorphic conversion, stability towards dehydration and/or storage stability, a lower degree of hygroscopicity, low content of residual solvents and advantageous
25 processing and handling characteristics such as compressibility, and bulk density..

Solid state forms of Cabazitaxel comprise crystal forms, or crystalline forms, of Cabazitaxel. As used herein, solid state forms, crystal forms, crystalline forms, polymorphs and polymorphic forms are used interchangeably.

A crystal form may be referred to herein as being characterized by graphical data “substantially as depicted in” a Figure. Such data include, for example, powder X-ray diffractograms and solid state NMR spectra. The graphical data potentially provides additional technical information to further define the respective solid state form which can not necessarily or easily be described by reference to numerical values for peak positions and/or relative intensities. In any event, the skilled person will understand that such graphical representations of data may be subject to small variations, *e.g.*, in peak relative intensities and peak positions due to factors such as variations in instrument response and variations in sample concentration and purity, which are well known to the skilled person. Nonetheless, the skilled person would readily be capable of comparing the graphical data in the Figures herein with graphical data generated for an unknown crystal form and confirm whether the two sets of graphical data are characterizing the same crystal form or two different crystal forms.

As used herein, the expression “chemical shift difference” refers to the difference in chemical shifts between a reference signal and another signal in the same NMR spectrum. These chemical shift differences serve to provide an additional analytical measurement for a substance, for example a Cabazitaxel crystal form of the present invention, which will compensate for a phenomenon that may occur in NMR spectroscopy wherein a shift in the solid-state NMR “fingerprint” is observed. Such a shift in the NMR peaks may occur, for example as a result of variations in the instrumentation, the temperature, or the calibration method used in the NMR analysis. This shift in the solid-state NMR “fingerprint”, having chemical shift resonances at a certain positions, is such that even though the individual chemical shifts of signals have moved, all the peaks in the spectrum are moved by the same amount, such that the difference between chemical shifts of each signal and another is retained. Thus, this shift may be used as a reliable characterization of the material being analyzed.

In the present patent application the chemical shift differences were calculated by subtracting the chemical shift value of the signal exhibiting the lowest chemical shift (reference signal) in the solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum in the range of 0 to 180 ppm from

chemical shift value of another (observed) signal in the same ^{13}C NMR spectrum in the range of 100 to 180 ppm.

A crystal form (or polymorph) may be referred to herein as substantially free of any other crystalline (or polymorphic) forms. As used herein in this context, the expression “substantially free of any other forms” will be understood to mean that the crystalline form contains 20% or less, 10% or less, 5% or less, 2% or less, or 1% or less of any other forms of the subject compound as measured, for example, by PXRD. Thus, polymorphs of Cabazitaxel described herein as substantially free of any other polymorphic forms would be understood to contain greater than 80% (w/w), greater than 90% (w/w), greater than 95% (w/w), greater than 98% (w/w), or greater than 99% (w/w) of the subject polymorphic form of Cabazitaxel. Accordingly, in some embodiments of the invention, the described polymorphs of Cabazitaxel may contain from 1% to 20% (w/w), from 5% to 20% (w/w), or from 5% to 10% (w/w) of one or more other crystal forms of Cabazitaxel.

As used herein, the expression "room temperature" refers to a temperature between about 20 °C and about 30 °C. Usually, room temperature ranges from about 20°C to about 25 °C.

As used herein, the term “overnight” refers to a period of between about 15 and about 20 hours, typically between about 16 to about 20 hours.

As used herein, the expression “wet crystalline form” refers to a polymorph that was not dried using any conventional techniques to remove residual solvent. Such conventional techniques include, but are not limited to, evaporation, vacuum drying, oven drying, drying under nitrogen flow etc.

As used herein, the expression “dry crystalline form” refers to a polymorph that was dried using any conventional techniques to remove residual solvent. Such conventional techniques include, but are not limited to, evaporation, vacuum drying, oven drying, drying under nitrogen flow, etc.

As used herein, and unless stated otherwise, the term “anhydrous” in relation to crystalline Cabazitaxel relates to a crystalline Cabazitaxel which contains not more than 1% (w/w) of either water or organic solvents as measured by TGA. An anhydrous form of the solid states of Cabazitaxel of the present invention refers to a form that does not contain crystalline water (or other solvents) in a defined, stoichiometric amount within the crystal.

The term "solvate," as used herein and unless indicated otherwise, refers to a crystal form that incorporates a solvent in the crystal structure. When the solvent is water, the solvate is often referred to as a "hydrate." The solvent in a solvate may be present in either a stoichiometric or in a non-stoichiometric amount.

5 As used herein, and unless stated otherwise, the terms "powder" or "powdery" refer to a solid compound in the forms of particles or granules, wherein the particles or granules can be poured. Preferably, the powders are solid, loose and dry particles.

As used herein, and unless indicated otherwise, the term "polymorphic stability" in relation to the crystalline forms of Cabazitaxel means that there is less than 20%, 10%, 5%,
10 1%, 0.5% or 0.1% conversion of crystalline Cabazitaxel to any other solid state form of Cabazitaxel under the specified conditions, as measured by PXRD. In some embodiments, the conversion is 0.5%-20%, 0.5%-10% or 0.5%-5% or 0.5%-1% or 0.1%-1%, or 0.1%-0.5%.

As used herein, the term crystalline Cabazitaxel isopropanol solvate form III refers to crystalline Cabazitaxel isopropanol solvate characterized by data selected from: a powder X-
15 ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.4, 9.0, 10.3, 13.3 and 13.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 31; and by a combination of these data. Form III can be further characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.4, 9.0, 10.3, 13.3 and 13.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and
20 having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and also having an additional one, two, three, four or five peaks selected from 7.9, 12.9, 15.2, 15.3 and 19.5 degrees 2-theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees 2-theta. Crystalline Cabazitaxel isopropanol solvate is described in WO2012142117 which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The present invention encompasses alkyl acetate solvates of Cabazitaxel. The present
25 invention further encompasses an ethyl acetate solvate of Cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel ethyl acetate solvate, designated as Form VII.

Form VII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 15.8 degrees two
30 theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees

two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 1; and by combinations of these data.

Form VII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 15.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 13.8, 14.1, 15.0 and 18.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form VII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 2; a DSC melting peak at about 162.0 ± 4 °C and DSC melting onset at about 157.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 3; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of ethyl acetate for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 9.5 % w/w. For example, the content of the ethyl acetate can be about $8.1 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form VII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

As discussed above, Cabazitaxel Form VII has advantageous properties. In particular, the crystalline Cabazitaxel Form VII of the present invention is a low-hygroscopicity form, and it does not convert to any other form of Cabazitaxel in various relative humidity (RH) conditions, such as normal atmospheric humidity, 60%, 80% and 100% RH and at a temperature of about room temperature, when compared to the acetone solvate (as disclosed in WO2005/028462) that already transform to the anhydrous form B (as disclosed in WO2009/115655) after two days.

In another embodiment the present invention encompasses an isopropyl acetate solvate of cabazitaxel. Specifically, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel isopropyl acetate solvate, designated as Form VIII.

Form VIII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 16.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; and by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 4; and by a combination of these data.

Form VIII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 16.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 12.6, 14.0, 14.9 and 15.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form VIII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially d from 7 as depicted in Figure 5; DSC melting peak at about 159.1 ± 4 °C and DSC melting onset at about 155.7 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 6; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of isopropyl acetate for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 10.9 % w/w. For example, the content of the isopropyl acetate can be about $9.5 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form VIII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention encompasses ketone solvates of Cabazitaxel. In one embodiment, the present invention encompasses methyl ethyl ketone ("MEK") solvate. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl ethyl ketone solvate, designated as Form IX.

Form IX can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.8, 10.2, 13.5 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 7; and by a combination of these data.

Form IX, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.8, 10.2, 13.5 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by data selected from: an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 12.6, 12.9, 15.2 and 17.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form IX can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 8; a DSC melting peak at about 162.1 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 154.6 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 9; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical

content of methyl ethyl ketone for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 7.9 % w/w. For example, the content of the methyl ethyl ketone can be about $6.4 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form IX can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

5 The present invention further encompasses a methyl isobutyl ketone ("MIBK") solvate of cabazitaxel. In particular, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl isobutyl ketone solvate, designated as Form X.

10 Form X can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.7, 8.7, 13.4, 14.2 and 15.6 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 10; and by a combination of these data.

15 Form X, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.7, 8.7, 13.4, 14.2 and 15.6 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 10.2, 12.6, 12.8 and 18.9 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta.

20 Form X can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 11; a DSC double peak having maxima at about 158.4 ± 4 °C and 162.1 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 154.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 12; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of methyl isobutyl ketone for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 10.7 % w/w. For example, the content of the methyl isobutyl ketone can be about $7.6 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

25 Form X can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

As discussed above, Cabazitaxel Form X has advantageous properties. In particular, the crystalline Cabazitaxel Form X of the present invention is a low-hygroscopicity form, and it does not convert to any other forms of Cabazitaxel in various relative humidity (RH) conditions, such as normal atmospheric humidity, 60%, 80% and 100% RH and at a

temperature of about room temperature, when compared to the acetone solvate that already transform to the anhydrous form B after two days.

The present invention encompasses alcohol solvates of Cabazitaxel. In one embodiment, the present invention encompasses a 2-butanol solvate of cabazitaxel.

- 5 Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel 2-butanol solvate, designated as Form XI.

Form XI can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 10.2, 10.4, 12.6 and 16.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 13; and
10 by a combination of these data.

Form XI, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 10.2, 10.4, 12.6 and 16.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional
15 one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 9.0, 12.2, 13.3 and 14.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta

Form XI can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 14; a DSC double peak having maxima at about 170.1 ± 4 °C and 179.6 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about
20 160.4 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 15; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of 2-butanol for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 8.1 % w/w. For example, the content of the methyl isobutyl ketone can be about $9.2 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XI can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

25 In yet another embodiment the present invention encompasses an isobutanol solvate of cabazitaxel. Specifically, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel isobutanol solvate, designated as Form XII. Form XII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 13.3, 14.5 and 17.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak
30 in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 16; and by combinations of these data.

Form XII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 13.3, 14.5 and 17.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 9.0, 12.2, 12.6 and 19.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 17; a DSC double peak having maxima at about $169.5 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$ and $182.7 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$ and a DSC melting onset at about $159.8 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 18; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of isobutanol for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 8.1 % w/w. For example, the content of the isobutanol can be about $7.8 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention encompasses an amyl alcohol solvate of cabazitaxel.

Particularly, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel amyl alcohol solvate, designated as Form XIII. Form XIII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 10.2, 13.4 and 14.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 19; and by a combination of these data.

Form XIII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 10.2, 13.4 and 14.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 8.7, 12.6, 15.6 and 19.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1) degrees two theta.

Form XIII can be further characterized by additional data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 20; a DSC double peak having maxima at about $154.8 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$ and $164.7 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$ and a DSC melting onset at about $147.3 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 21; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of amyl alcohol for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 9.5 % w/w.

Form XIII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses a dioxolane solvate of cabazitaxel.

Particularly, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel dioxolane solvate, designated as Form XIV. Form XIV can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 12.6, 13.4 and 17.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 22; and by a combination of these data.

Form XIV, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 12.6, 13.4 and 17.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 8.9, 12.8, 17.7 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta

Form XIV can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 23; a DSC melting peak at about 153.7 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 144.0 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 24; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of dioxolane for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 8.1 % w/w. For example, the content of the isobutanol can be about $6.9 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XIV can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses a 1, 4-dioxane solvate of cabazitaxel.

Particularly, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel 1, 4-dioxane designated as Form XV. Form XV can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 12.6, 13.5 and 14.3 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 25, and by a combination of these data.

Form XV, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 12.6, 13.5 and 14.3 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional

one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 8.8, 12.8, 14.9 and 15.2 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XV can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 26; a DSC melting peak at about 195.4 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 191.8 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 27; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of 1,4-dioxane for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 9.5 % w/w. For example, the content of the 1,4-dioxane can be about $8.1 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XV can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

In another embodiment the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel designated as Form XVI. Form XVI can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 4.0, 4.4, 9.3, 11.6 and 14.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 28; and by a combination of these data.

Form XVI, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 4.0, 4.4, 9.3, 11.6 and 14.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 7.7, 12.6, 12.8 and 13.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XVI can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 29; a DSC melting peak at about 189.7 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 183.0 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 30; and by combinations of these data.

Form XVI can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The above form XVI can be anhydrous form.

The present invention also encompasses a methyl acetate solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses a crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl acetate designated as Form XVII. Form XVII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.0, 8.7, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 37, and by a combination of these data.

Form XVII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.0, 8.7, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta.

5 Form XVII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.0, 8.7, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 10.1, 12.6, 12.9 and 20.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

10 Form XVII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 38; a DSC melting double peak at about 154.9 ± 4 °C and 163.1 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 143.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 39; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of methyl acetate for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 8.1 % w/w. For example, the content of the methyl acetate can be about $7.1 \% \pm 2$ w/w as
15 determined by TGA.

Form XVII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses a butyl acetate solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel butyl acetate designated as Form XVIII. Form XVIII can be characterized by data selected from one or
20 more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 13.6, 14.0, 19.2 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 40, and by a combination of these data.

Form XVIII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 13.6, 14.0, 19.2 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further
25 characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta.

Form XVIII, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 13.6, 14.0, 19.2 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5,
30 7.8, 10.2, 14.9 and 15.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XVIII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 41; a DSC melting peak at about 136.6 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 130.1 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 42; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of butyl acetate for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 12.2 % w/w. For example, the content of the butyl acetate can be about $5.5 \% \pm 2$ w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XVIII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses a 1,2-propanediol solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel 1,2-propanediol designated as Form XIX. Form XIX can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 9.0, 14.5, 15.2, 15.7 and 16.5 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 43, and by a combination of these data.

Form XIX, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 9.0, 14.5, 15.2, 15.7 and 16.5 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta.

Form XIX, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 9.0, 14.5, 15.2, 15.7 and 16.5 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 7.9, 10.3, 12.9 and 13.3 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XIX can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 44; a DSC melting peak at about 186.0 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 183.5 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 45; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of 1,2-propanediol for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 8.3 % w/w.

Form XIX can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses a glycerol formal solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel glycerol formal designated as Form XX. Form XX can be characterized by data selected from one or more of

the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.9, 13.3, 14.5, 16.3 and 18.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 46, and by a combination of these data.

Form XX, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.9, 13.3, 14.5, 16.3 and 18.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta.

Form XX, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.9, 13.3, 14.5, 16.3 and 18.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 7.8, 10.2, 12.2 and 19.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XX can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 47; a DSC melting peak at about 196.2 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 193.7 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 48; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of glycerol formal for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 11.1 % w/w.

Form XX can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses an isobutyl acetate solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel isobutyl acetate designated as Form XXI. Form XXI can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 14.0, 15.6, 16.3 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 49, and by a combination of these data.

Form XXI, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 14.0, 15.6, 16.3 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta.

Form XXI, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 14.0, 15.6, 16.3 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, can be further

characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 7.8, 10.2, 12.6 and 13.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

Form XXI can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 50; a DSC melting peak at about 142.8 $\pm$ 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 136.9 $\pm$ 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 51; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of isobutyl acetate for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 12.2 % w/w. For example, the content of the isobutyl acetate can be about 6.5 % $\pm$ 2 w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XXI can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The present invention also encompasses an DMI (1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone) solvate of cabazitaxel. Particularly, the present invention encompasses crystalline Cabazitaxel DMI (1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone) solvate designated as Form XXII. Form XXII can be characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.6, 8.0, 8.7, 10.1, 12.6, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.9, 17.4 and 20.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 52, and by a combination of these data.

Form XXII can be further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 53; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 54; and by combinations of these data. The theoretical content of DMI (1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone) for a monosolvate of cabazitaxel is about 12.0 % w/w. For example, the content of the DMI (1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone) can be about 8.8 % $\pm$ 2 w/w as determined by TGA.

Form XXII can be characterized by any combination of the above data.

The above solid state forms can be used to prepare pharmaceutical compositions and pharmaceutical formulations.

The present invention hence further encompasses 1) a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of the solid state forms described herein; 2) a pharmaceutical formulation comprising one or more of the solid state forms described herein, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; 3) a process to prepare such formulations comprising

combining the above-described solid state forms and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; 4) the use of one or more of the above-described solid state forms, in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition, and 4) a method of treating prostate cancer, e.g., hormone refractory prostate cancer comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the solid state forms described herein, optionally in the form of a pharmaceutical composition or formulation. The pharmaceutical composition can be used for preparing a medicament. The present invention also provides crystalline forms as described above for use as a medicament. The present invention also encompasses a formulation comprising a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention.

Having described the invention with reference to certain preferred embodiments, other embodiments will become apparent to one skilled in the art from consideration of the specification. The invention is further defined by reference to the following examples describing in detail the preparation of the composition and methods of use of the invention. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many modifications, both to materials and methods, may be practiced without departing from the scope of the invention.

Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) method

Powder X-ray Diffraction was performed on an X-Ray powder diffractometer: PanAlytical X'pert Pro; CuK α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$); X'Celerator detector with active length 2.122 degrees 2-theta; laboratory temperature 22-25 °C; zero background sample holders. Prior to analysis, the samples were gently ground using a mortar and pestle to obtain a fine powder. The ground sample was adjusted into a cavity of the sample holder and the surface of the sample was smoothed using a cover glass.

A silicon powder internal standard was used to calibrate the peak positions and to eliminate an effect of the sample preparation. The internal standard possesses a diffraction pattern with defined position at 28.44 degrees 2-theta. The internal standard powder can be mixed with a sample. The PXRD diffractogram is then acquired and the current position of the aforementioned internal standard diffraction peak is determined. The difference between the current position of the diffraction and its nominal value of 28.44 degrees 2-theta is calculated. The current positions of all relevant sample peaks are then corrected using the above difference to obtain the true positions of the sample diffractions. The confidence interval for the peak positions was determined to be ± 0.1 degrees 2-theta.

Measurement parameters:

- 5 Scan range: 3 – 40 degrees 2-theta;
Scan mode: continuous;
Step size: 0.0167 degrees;
Time per step: 42 s;
Sample spin: 16 rpm;
Sample holder: zero background silicon plate.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) method

- 10 DSC measurements were performed on a Differential Scanning Calorimeter DSC823e (Mettler Toledo). Aluminum crucibles 40 µl with pin-holed lids were used for sample preparation. Typical sample weight was between 1 and 5 mg.

Program parameters: temperature range at least 30 – 250°C; heating rate 10°C/min; nitrogen flow 50 ml/min.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) method

- 15 TGA measurements were performed on a Thermogravimetric analyzer TGA851e (Mettler Toledo). Alumina crucibles 70 µl were used for sample preparation. Usual weight of sample was between 7 and 13 mg.

Program parameters: temperature range at least 30 – 250°C; heating rate 10°C/min; nitrogen flow 50°C/min.

20 Gas chromatography (GC) method

Residual solvents were determined by gas chromatography using head-space sampling. Head-space instrument HP7694 coupled with gas chromatograph A6890 equipped with FID detector (Agilent technologies) were used for the analyses.

¹³C Solid-state NMR

- 25 Solid-state ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with variable amplitude cross polarization, magic angle spinning and high power proton decoupling using a BRUKER Avance II+ spectrometer operating at 125 MHz and ambient temperature (about 25°C – not controlled). A probe using 4 mm o.d. zirconia rotors was employed. The operation conditions were: contact time: 2 ms; acquisition time, recycle delay: 2s, 2048 scans; spin rate:

11 kHz. Chemical shifts were referenced via a replacement sample of glycine (carboxyl carbon chemical shift assigned as 176.03 ppm relative to the signal of tetramethylsilane).

Single crystal analysis

5 Data was collected on Xcalibur PX, Cu K α using combined ϕ and ω scans, data collection runs were optimized for absolute configuration analysis. Positional and anisotropical thermal parameters of all non-hydrogen atoms were refined.

Hygroscopicity test procedure:

About 150 mg of a sample was placed to a cell with controlled relative humidity. The samples were exposed to 60%, 80% and 100% relative humidity for a period of two days.
10 XRPD analysis and water content by coulometric Karl-Fischer titration were carried out before and after the exposure to the defined relative humidity.

Coulometric Karl-Fischer titration:

Water was determined by KF Oven method (832 KF Thermoprep connected to 831 KF Coulometer). Water from the sample (50 mg of cabazitaxel) was released by nitrogen stream
15 at 130°C. Extraction time was 10 minutes.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: General procedure for the preparation of crude Cabazitaxel

A solution of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (LHMDS, 23% in THF, 8.73 g, 12
20 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of 7,10-dimethoxy-10-DAB (5.73 g, 10 mmol) and N-Boc-O-EE-beta-lactam (4.02 g, 12 mmol) in dry THF (30 ml) at room temperature over 20 min. When the reaction was complete (about 3 h), formic acid (20 ml) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (80 ml) and water (100 ml). The separated organic phase
25 was extracted with water (2x50 ml), separated, and concentrated to provide a syrup.

Example 2: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form III

Cabazitaxel (toluene solvate form I prepared as described in example 20, 1.2 g) was dissolved in isopropanol ("i-PrOH") (20 ml) at reflux, and the solution was then allowed to

cool. The product started to precipitate at 35-40°C. The mixture was cooled to 22°C and was maintained for 20 h. The product was then separated by filtering, washed with i-PrOH and dried on filter.

Solid state NMR peaks: 173.51, 171.14, 166.09, 155.63, 139.84, 138.27, 135.20, 133.59, 129.31, 127.84, 125.08, 85.68, 83.52, 82.53, 82.11, 79.53, 79.06, 75.99, 73.79, 73.5, 70.18, 63.39, 57.80, 57.19, 56.4, 53.72, 48.83, 42.92, 34.30, 29.13, 28.57, 27.93, 25.44, 23.53, 22.12, 20.23, 15.44 and 11.54 ppm $\pm$ 0.2 ppm.

Example 3: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form V

Cabazitaxel (form I prepared as described in WO2012142117, toluene solvate, 1 g) was dissolved in 1-propanol (15 ml) at reflux and the solution was allowed to cool to room temperature. The product started to precipitate after 2 hrs of stirring at 22°C. The mixture was stirred for 3 more hours at 22°C. The product was then separated by filtering, washed with 1-propanol and dried on the filter.

Example 4: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form VII

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg) (isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of ethyl acetate, heated up to 75 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 5: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form VIII

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg) (isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of isopropyl acetate, heated up to 75 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 6: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form IX

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of methyl ethyl ketone, heated up to 75 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 7: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form X

80 mg Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of methyl isobutyl ketone, heated up to 75 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

5 **Example 8: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XI**

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of 2-butanol, heated up to 95 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

10 **Example 9: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XII**

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of isobutanol, heated up to 95 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

15 **Example 10: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XIII**

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of 1-pentanol, heated up to 95 °C during 60 min, stirred at 75°C for additional 30 min and then cooled down to (-5)°C. The suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

20 **Example 11: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XIV**

Cabazitaxel (450 mg, isopropanol solvate form III) was dissolved in dioxolane (1.5 ml) and the solution was added slowly to vigorously stirred n-heptane 60 ml at 20 °C. The suspension was stirred for additional 10 min and the solid matter was recovered by filtration, then washed with petroleum ether (10 ml) and dried in a nitrogen stream.

25 **Example 12: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XV**

Cabazitaxel (230 mg, isopropanol solvate form III) was dissolved in dioxane (5 ml) by heating for 5 min to 50 °C and n-heptane (8 ml) was added with stirring. The resulting clear solution was allowed to cool spontaneously and then crystallized at 15 °C for 24 hours.

Well developed white crystals were recovered by filtration, washed with petroleum ether (10 ml) and dried on air.

Example 13: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XVI

Cabazitaxel (600 mg, form III IPA solvate) was dissolved in ethanol (10 ml), polysorbate was added (10 ml, Tween 20) and water (20 ml) was added to this mixture with stirring providing thus viscous solution. The solution was allowed to stand 1 week at 20 °C, but crystallization was not observed. Additional amount of water (20 ml) was then added with stirring and the solution was allowed to stand again for 1 week. Additional portion of water (30 ml) was added with stirring and solution was allowed to stand again. After 1 week, few white crystals were observed at the bottom of flask and within about 3 days the amount of crystals grew exponentially. The crystals were recovered by filtration, washed 10 times with about 50 ml of water and dried in an air stream for 2 h. Yield 421 mg.

Example 14: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XVII

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of methyl acetate. The suspension was heated to 95 °C over 60 min, and then stirred at 75°C for an additional 30 min, and then cooled to (-5)°C. The cooled suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter which precipitated was filtered off and dried in a nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 15: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XVIII

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of butyl acetate. The suspension was heated to 95 °C during 60 min, and then stirred at 75°C for an additional 30 min, and then cooled to (-5)°C. The cooled suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter that precipitated was filtered off and dried in a nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 16: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XIX

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of 1,2-propanediol. The suspension was heated to 95 °C over 60 min, then stirred at 75°C for an additional 30 min, and then cooled to (-5)°C. The cooled suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter that precipitated was filtered off and dried in a nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 17: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XX

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of glycerol formal. The suspension was heated to 95 °C over 60 min, then stirred at 75°C for an additional 30 min, and then cooled to (-5)°C. The cooled suspension was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter that precipitated was filtered off and dried in nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 18: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XXI

Cabazitaxel form III (80 mg, isopropanol solvate) was suspended in 0.5 ml of isobutyl acetate. The suspension was heated to 95 °C over 60 min, then stirred at 75°C for an additional 30 min, and then cooled to (-5)°C. The cooled suspension was then stirred for an additional 2 hours. The solid matter that precipitated was filtered off and dried in a nitrogen stream at about room temperature.

Example 19: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form XXII

Cabazitaxel (2 g isopropanol solvate form III) was suspended in 5 ml of DMI (1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone). The solid dissolved at room temperature. It was stirred in a 100 ml glass reactor (magnetic stirring) at 20°C for 10 min. Then 10 ml of water was added. A white precipitate appeared. The suspension was stirred with water for 15 min, then it was filtered off and dried for 2 hours in a drier at 50°C under N₂. Rubber-like material was obtained.

Example 20: Preparation of Cabazitaxel form I

Cabazitaxel (8 g, prepared as described in example 1) was dissolved in a mixture containing 10% MTBE in toluene (150 ml) and slowly concentrated under slightly reduced pressure at 45-50°C. When the product started to precipitate, the vacuum was disconnected, and the mixture was stirred at 45-50°C for 1 h, then cooled to 22°C, and stirred for 3 h and then filtered. The collected product was washed twice with toluene and dried on the filter.

Solid state NMR peaks: 173.50, 171.23, 166.98, 156.23, 140.08, 139.25, 138.67, 136.35, 135.31, 131.05, 130.18, 129.37, 126.17, 85.63, 84.38, 82.95, 82.10, 80.73, 75.98, 74.82, 71.79, 59.05, 57.37, 55.38, 50.16, 44.21, 35.51, 30.86, 28.72, 22.85, 21.42, 16.47, and 12.58 ppm ± 0.2 ppm.

What is claimed is:

1. A crystalline Cabazitaxel alkyl acetate solvate selected from:

a) Crystalline Cabazitaxel ethyl acetate solvate, designated as Form VII, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 15.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 1; and by combinations of these data;

b) Crystalline isopropyl acetate solvate of cabazitaxel, designated as Form VIII, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 16.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; and by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 4; and by a combination of these data;

c) Crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl acetate solvate, designated as Form XVII, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.0, 8.7, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 37, and by a combination of these data;

d) Crystalline Cabazitaxel butyl acetate solvate, designated as Form XVIII, characterized by data selected from: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 13.6, 14.0, 19.2 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 40, and by a combination of these data; and

e) Crystalline Cabazitaxel isobutyl acetate, designated as Form XXI, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 14.0, 15.6, 16.3 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 49, and by a combination of these data.

2. A crystalline Cabazitaxel ketone solvate selected from:

a) Crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl ethyl ketone ("MEK") solvate, designated as Form IX, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.8, 10.2, 13.5 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 7; and by a combination of these data; and

b) Crystalline Cabazitaxel methyl isobutyl ketone solvate, designated as Form X, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.7, 8.7, 13.4, 14.2 and 15.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 10; and by a combination of these data.

3. A crystalline Cabazitaxel alcohol solvate selected from:

a) Crystalline Cabazitaxel 2-butanol solvate, designated as Form XI, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 10.2, 10.4, 12.6 and 16.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 13; and by a combination of these data;

b) crystalline Cabazitaxel isobutanol solvate, designated as Form XII, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 13.3, 14.5 and 17.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 16; and by combinations of these data; and

c) crystalline Cabazitaxel amyl alcohol solvate, designated as Form XIII, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 10.2, 13.4 and 14.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 19; and by a combination of these data.

4. The crystalline Form VII of claim 1, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 15.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 13.8, 14.1, 15.0 and 18.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.
5. The crystalline Form VII of claim 1, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 2; a DSC melting peak at about 162.0 ± 4 °C and DSC melting onset at about 157.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 3; and by combinations of these data.
6. The crystalline Form VIII of claim 1, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.6, 10.0, 10.2 and 16.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 12.6, 14.0, 14.9 and 15.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.
7. The crystalline Form VIII of claim 1, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 5; DSC melting peak at about 159.1 ± 4 °C and DSC melting onset at about 155.7 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 6; and by combinations of these data.
8. The crystalline Form IX of claim 2, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 8.8, 10.2, 13.5 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by data selected from: an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 12.6, 12.9, 15.2 and 17.0 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.
9. The crystalline Form IX of claim 2, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 8; a DSC melting peak at about 162.1 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 154.6 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 9; and by combinations of these data.
10. The crystalline Form X of claim 2, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.7, 8.7, 13.4, 14.2 and 15.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized

by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 10.2, 12.6, 12.8 and 18.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

11. The crystalline Form X of claim 2, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 11; a DSC

5 double peak having maxima at about 158.4 ± 4 °C and 162.1 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 154.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 12; and by combinations of these data.

12. The crystalline Form XI of claim 3, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.9, 10.2, 10.4, 12.6 and 16.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and

10 also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 9.0, 12.2, 13.3 and 14.5 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

13. The crystalline Form XI of claim 3, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 14; a DSC

15 double peak having maxima at about 170.1 ± 4 °C and 179.6 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 160.4 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 15; and by combinations of these data.

14. The crystalline Form XII of claim 3, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.2, 13.3, 14.5 and 17.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and

20 also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 9.0, 12.2, 12.6 and 19.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

15. The crystalline Form XII of claim 3, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 17; a DSC

25 double peak having maxima at about 169.5 ± 4 °C and 182.7 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 159.8 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 18; and by combinations of these data.

16. The crystalline Form XIII of claim 3, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 7.8, 10.1, 10.2, 13.4 and 14.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta and

30 also having no peak in the area from 10.5 to 12.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized

by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.4, 8.7, 12.6, 15.6 and 19.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1) degrees two theta.

17. The crystalline Form XIII of claim 3, further characterized by additional data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 20;
5 a DSC double peak having maxima at about 154.8 ± 4 °C and 164.7 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 147.3 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 21; and by combinations of these data.

18. The crystalline Form XVII of claim 1, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.0, 8.7, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two
10 theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 10.1, 12.6, 12.9 and 20.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

19. The crystalline Form XVII of claim 1, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 38; a DSC melting double peak at about 154.9 ± 4 °C and 163.1 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about
15 143.2 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 39; and by combinations of these data.

20. The crystalline Form XVIII of claim 1, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 13.6, 14.0, 19.2 and 19.8 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta , and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks
20 selected from 7.5, 7.8, 10.2, 14.9 and 15.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

21. The crystalline Form XVIII of claim 1, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 41; a DSC melting peak at about 136.6 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 130.1 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 42; and by combinations of these data.

22. The crystalline Form XXI of claim 1, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 8.6, 14.0, 15.6, 16.3 and 19.6 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from
25 7.4, 7.8, 10.2, 12.6 and 13.4 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.1 degrees two theta.

23. The crystalline Form XXI of claim 1, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 50; a DSC melting peak at about 142.8 ± 4 °C; a DSC melting onset at about 136.9 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 51; and by combinations of these data.
- 5 24. Crystalline Cabazitaxel designated as Form XVI, characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 4.0, 4.4, 9.3, 11.6 and 14.7 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta; by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 28; and by a combination of these data.
- 10 25. The crystalline Form XVI of claim 24, characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern having peaks at 4.0, 4.4, 9.3, 11.6 and 14.7 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta, and further characterized by an additional one, two, three, four or five PXRD peaks selected from 7.5, 7.7, 12.6, 12.8 and 13.7 degrees two theta ± 0.1 degrees two theta.
- 15 26. The crystalline Form XVI of claim 24, further characterized by data selected from one or more of the following: a DSC thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 29; a DSC melting peak at about 189.7 ± 4 °C and a DSC melting onset at about 183.0 ± 4 °C; a TGA thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 30; and by combinations of these data.
27. The crystalline Form XVI of claim 24, wherein said form is an anhydrous form.
28. Use of the crystalline cabazitaxel according to any one of the claims 1 to 27 in the preparation of cabazitaxel, and their solid state forms.
- 20 29. A process for preparing cabazitaxel, or their solid state forms, comprising preparing any one of the crystalline form of cabazitaxel according to any one of claims 1 to 27, and converting said form to cabazitaxel, or their solid state forms.
30. Use of a crystalline cabazitaxel according to any one of claims 1 to 27 in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition.
- 25 31. A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more crystalline cabazitaxel according to any one of claims 1 to 27.

32. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising one or more crystalline cabazitaxel forms according to any one of claims 1 to 27, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

5 33. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical formulation comprising combining one or more crystalline cabazitaxel forms according to any one of claims 1 to 27 and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

34. A crystalline cabazitaxel form according to any one of claims 1 to 27 for use in treating prostate cancer.

10 35. A method of treating a person suffering from prostate cancer, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a crystalline cabazitaxel form according to any one of claims 1 to 27 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 31.

FIGURES

Figure 1 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

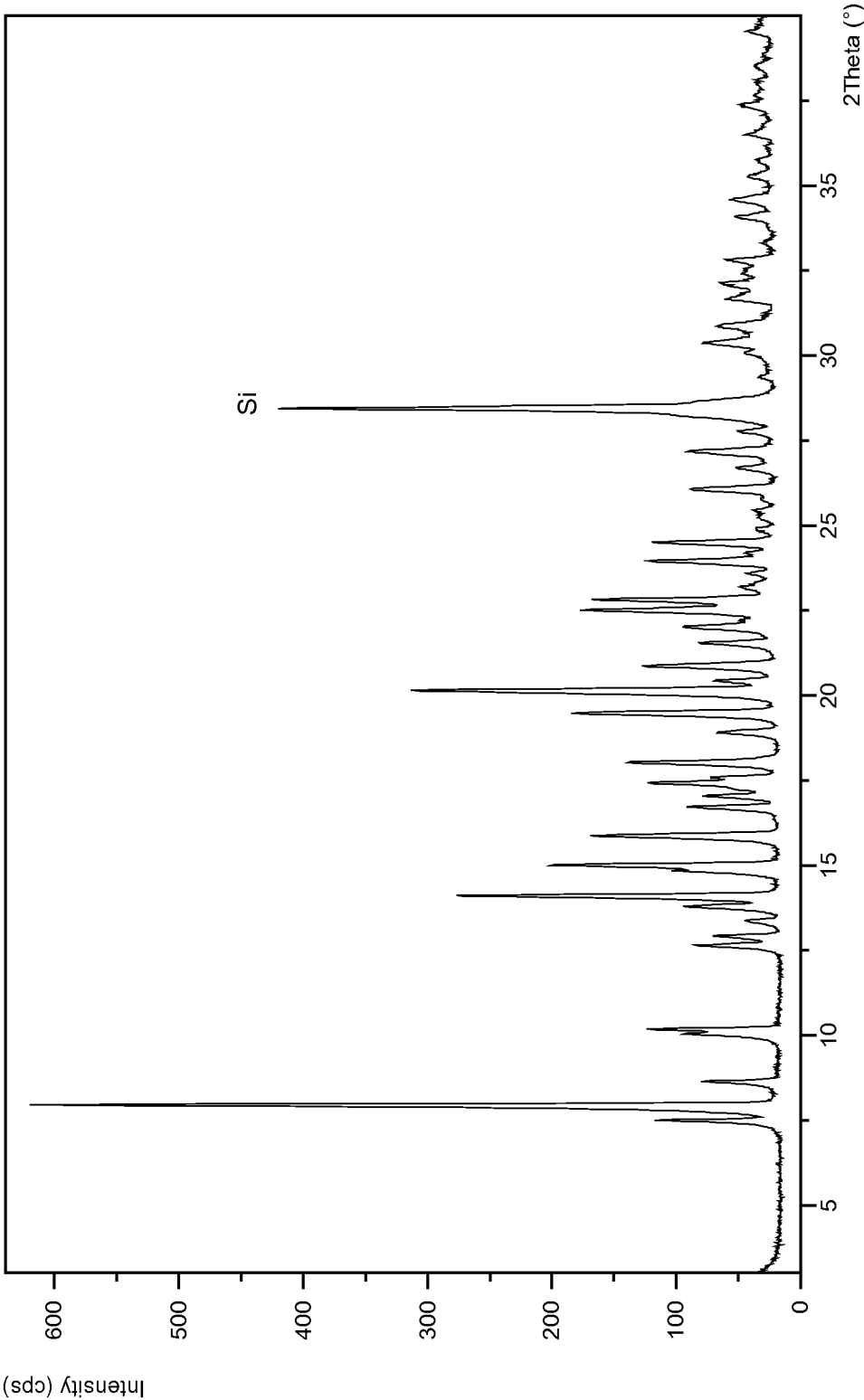


Figure 2 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII.

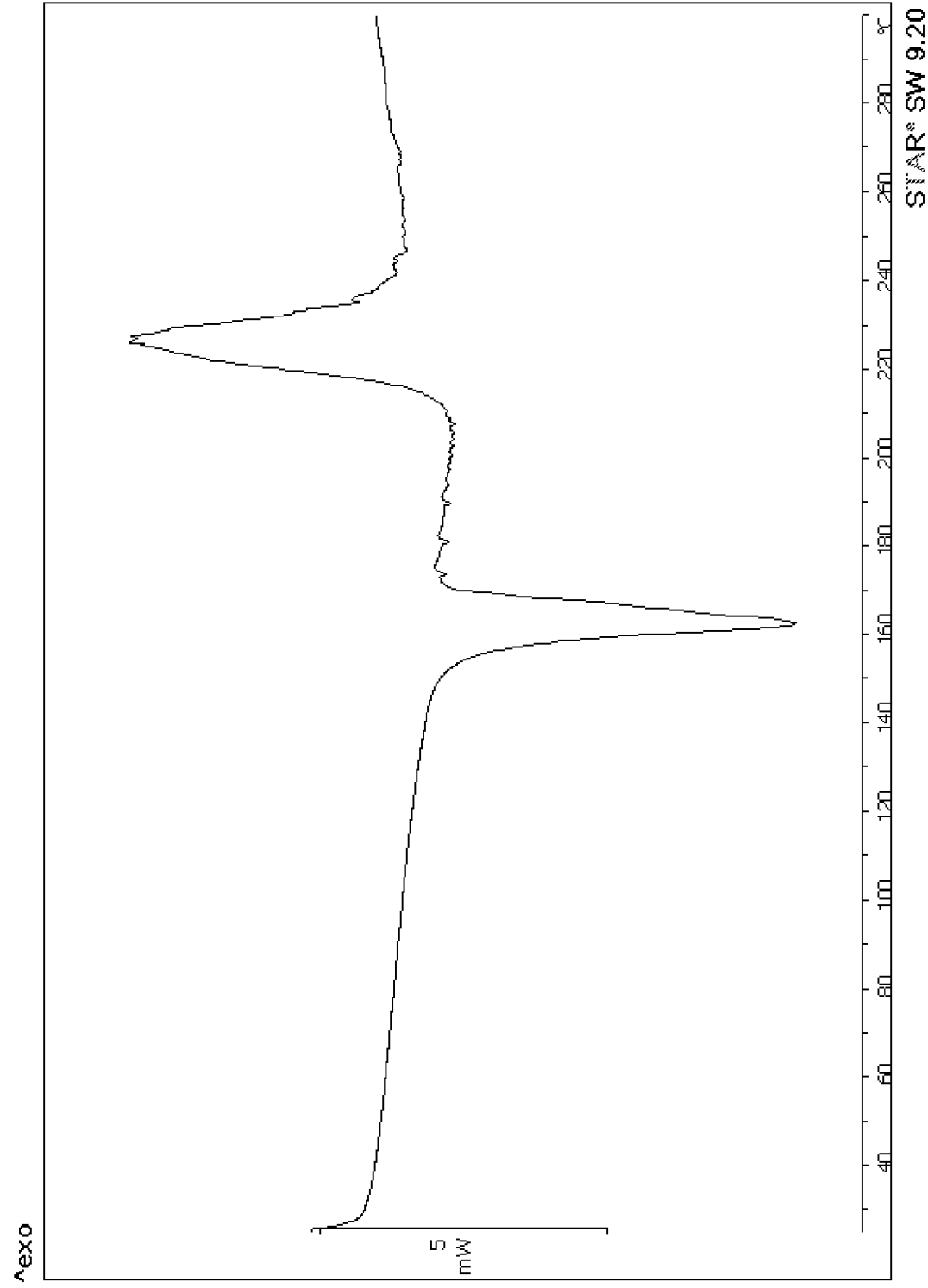


Figure 3 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VII.

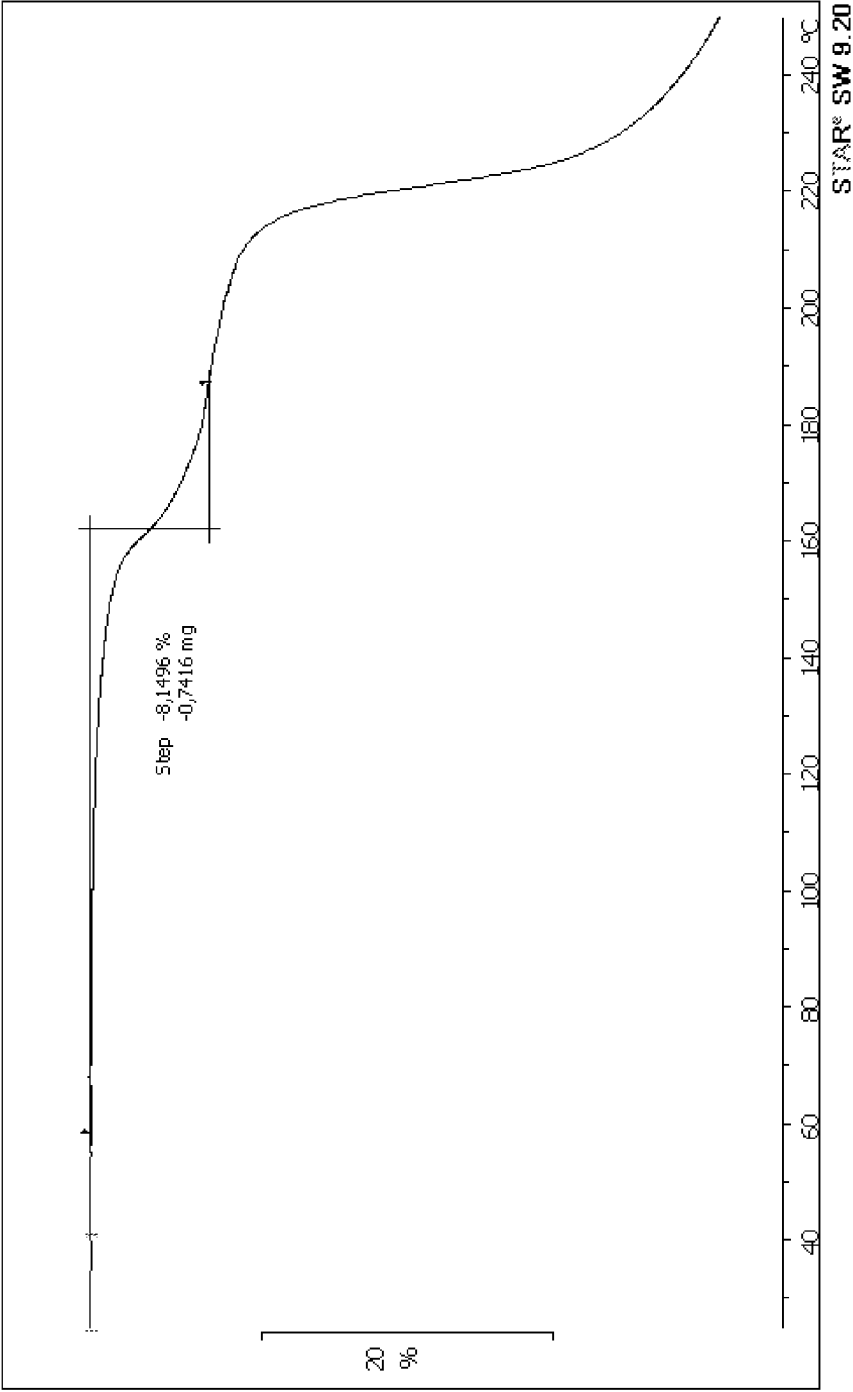


Figure 4 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII. The peak marked "Si" corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

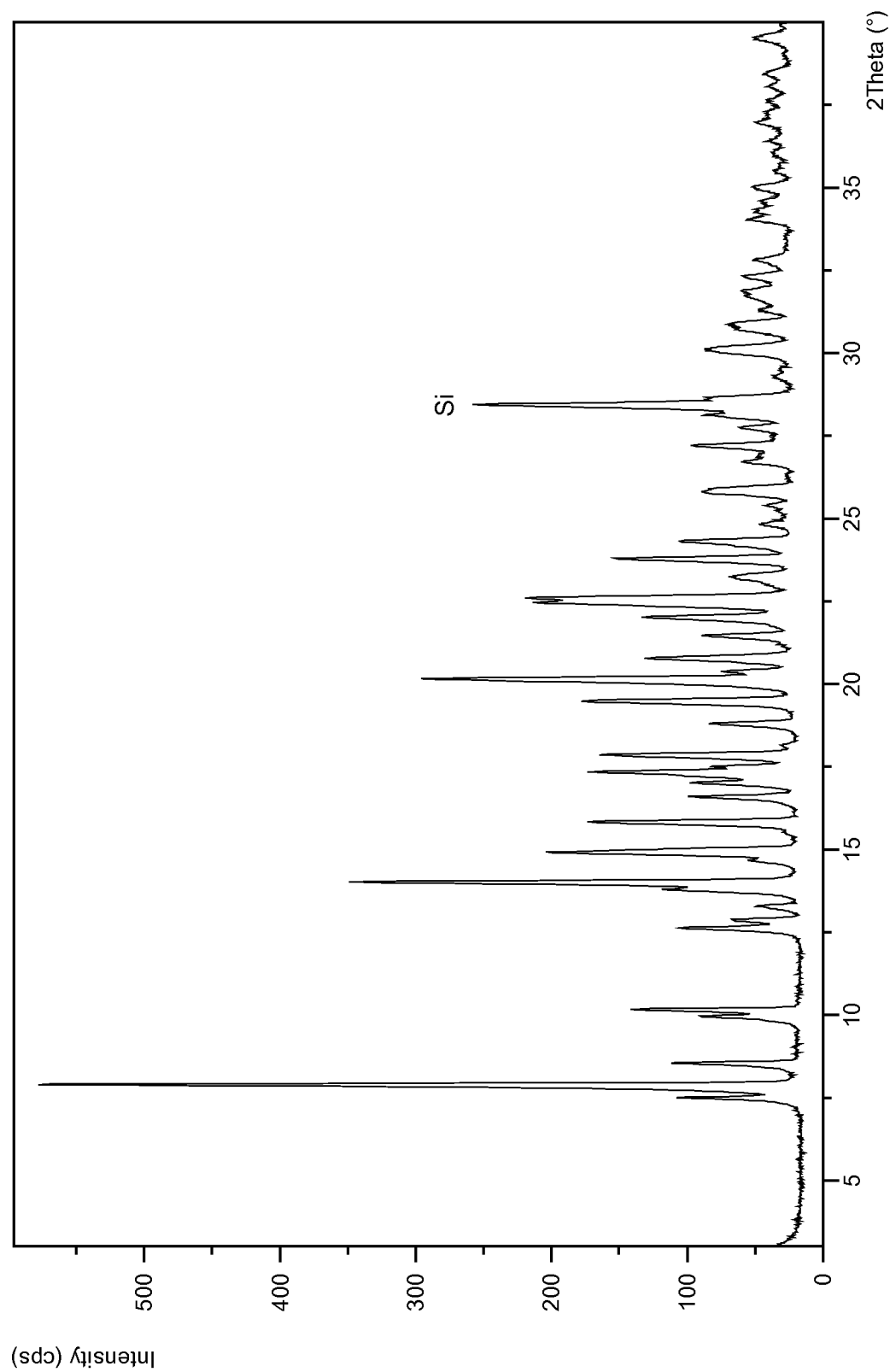


Figure 5 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII.

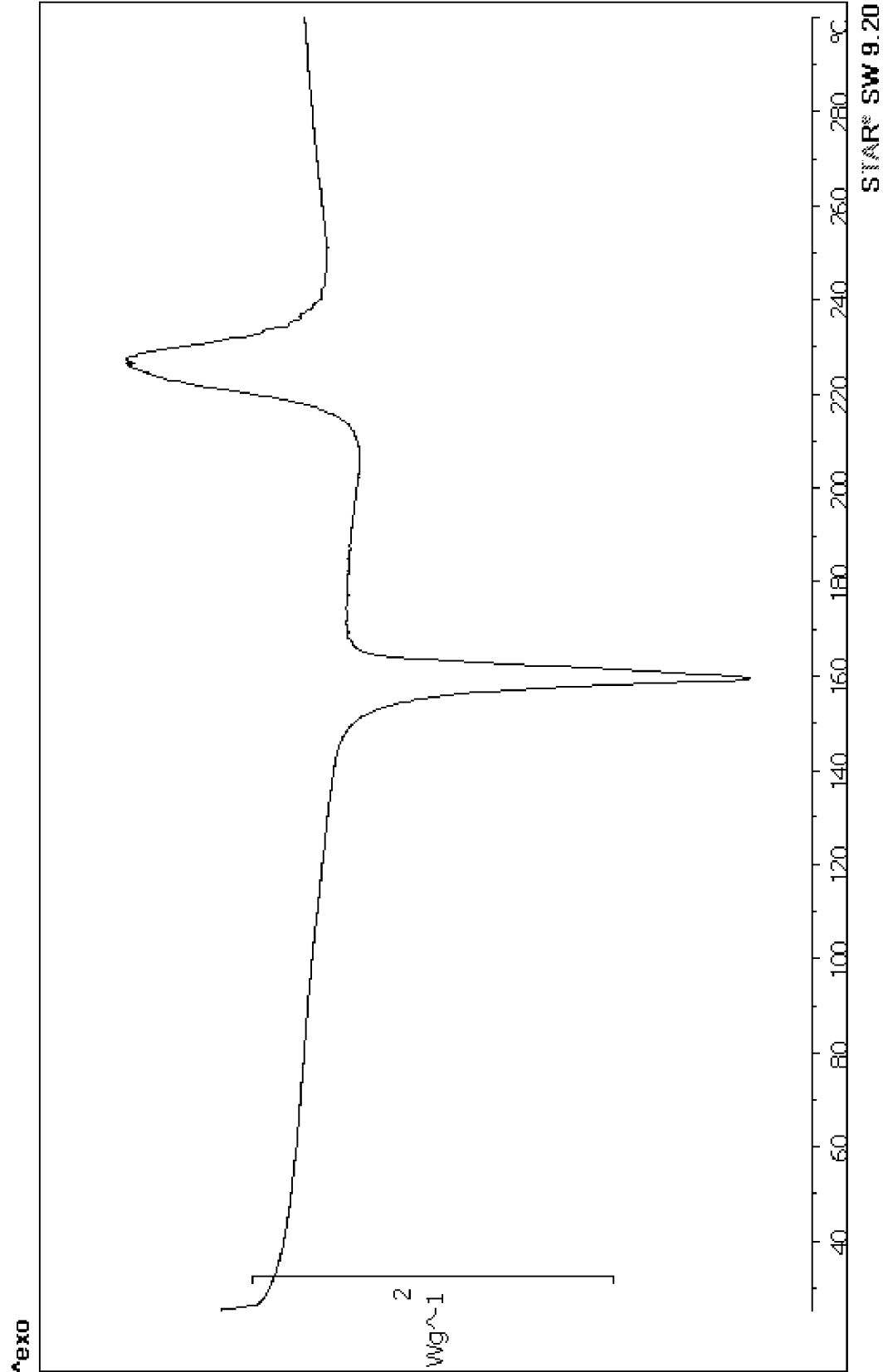


Figure 6 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form VIII.

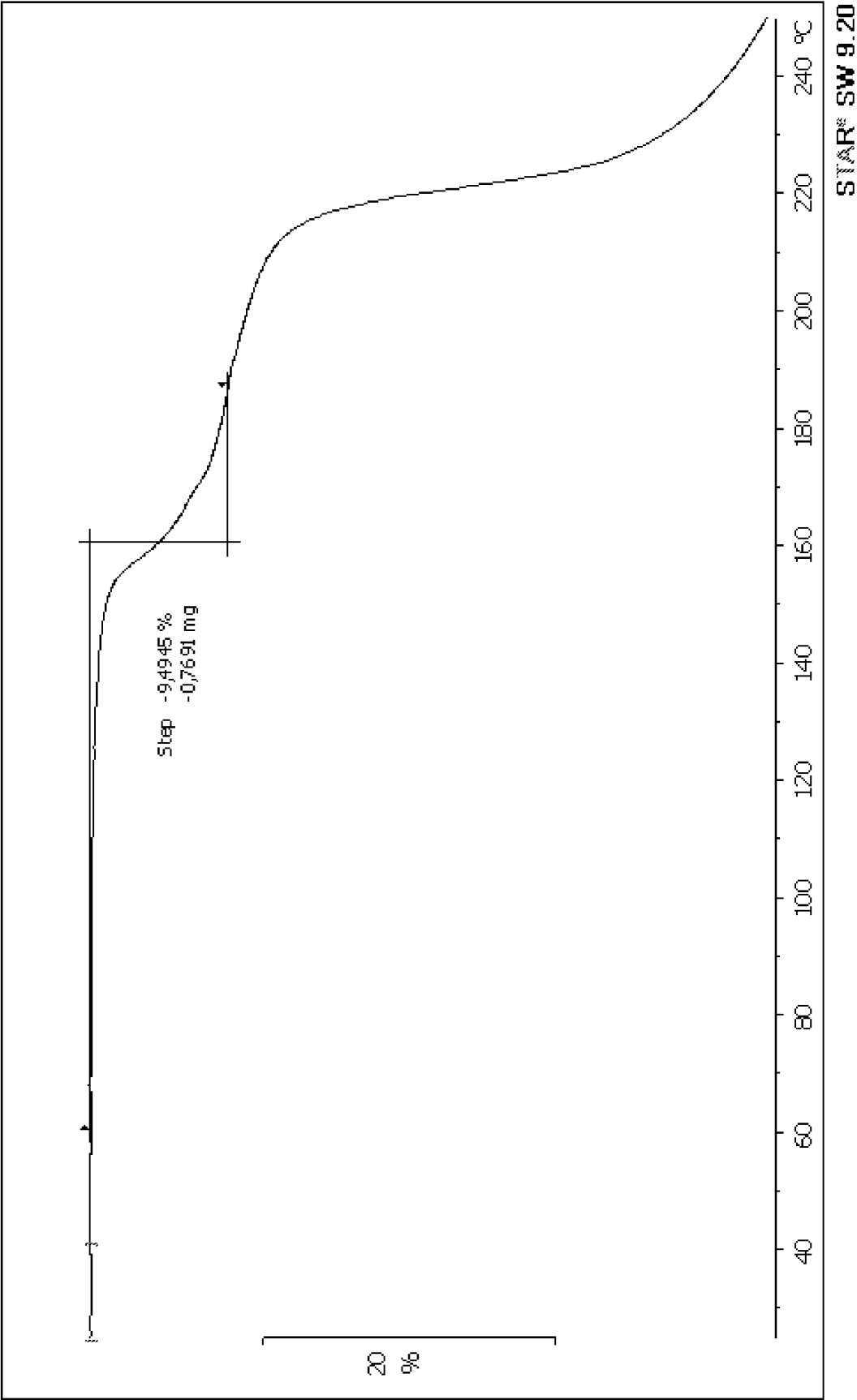


Figure 7 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

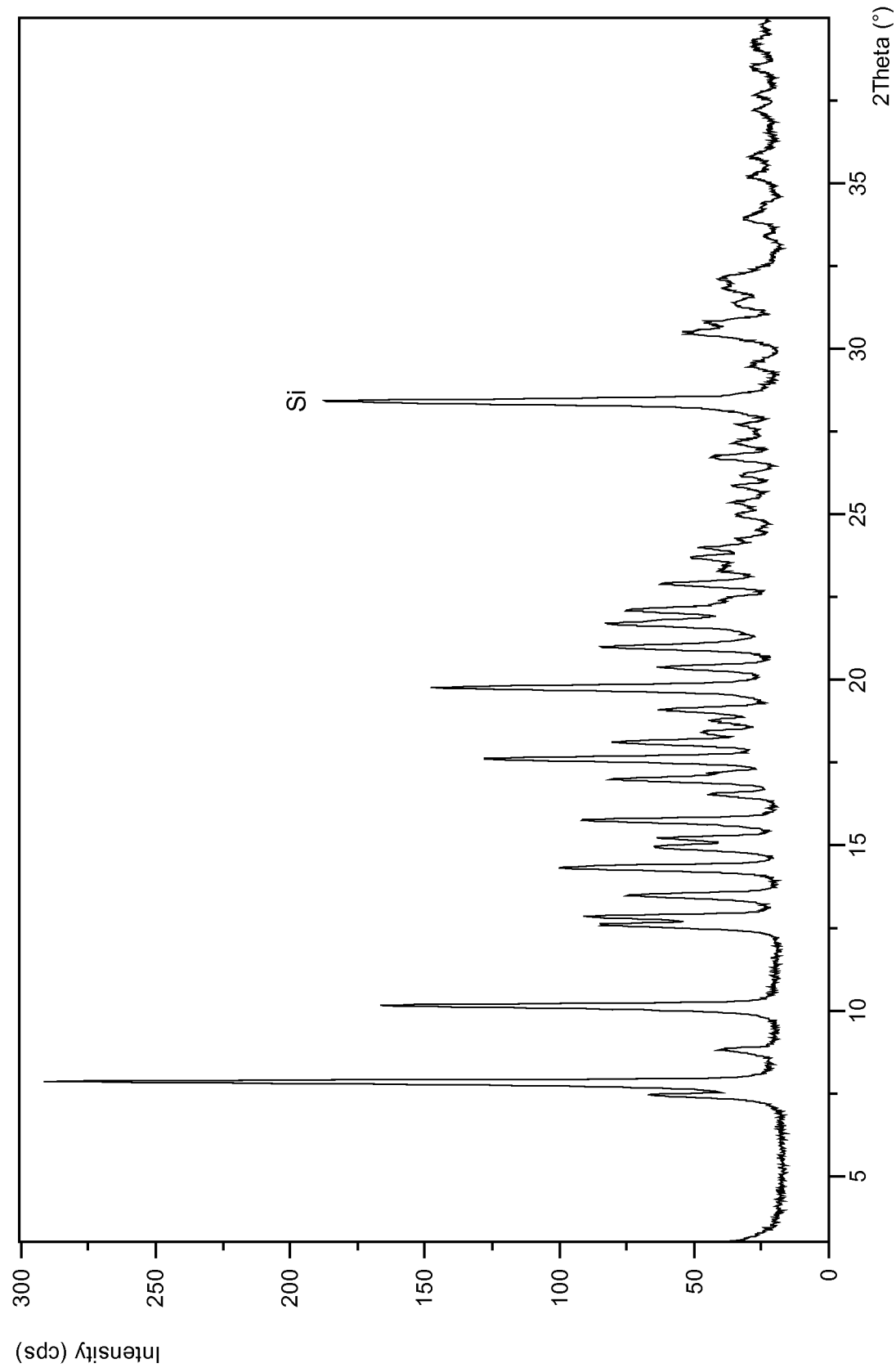


Figure 8 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX.

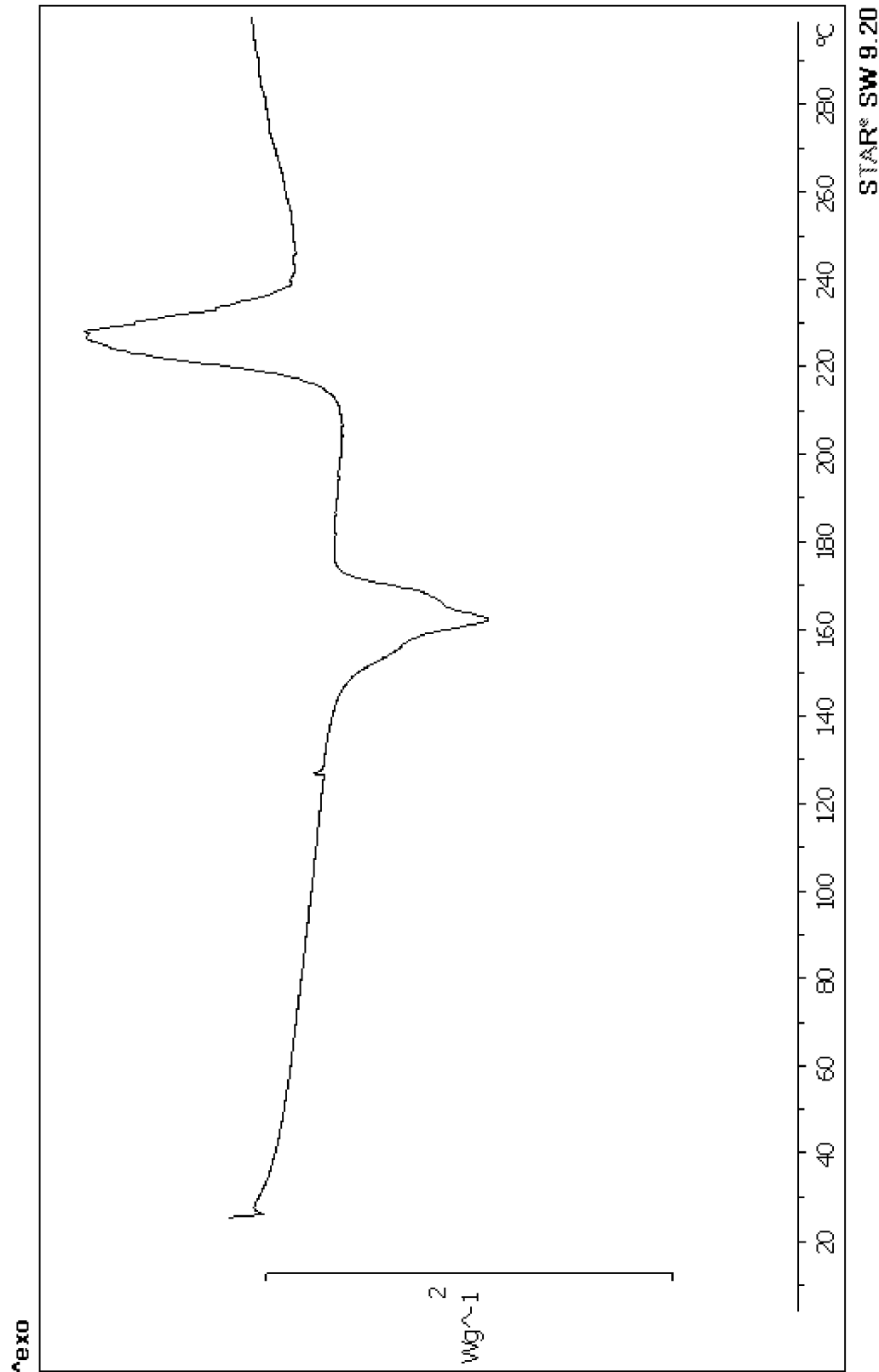


Figure 9 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form IX.

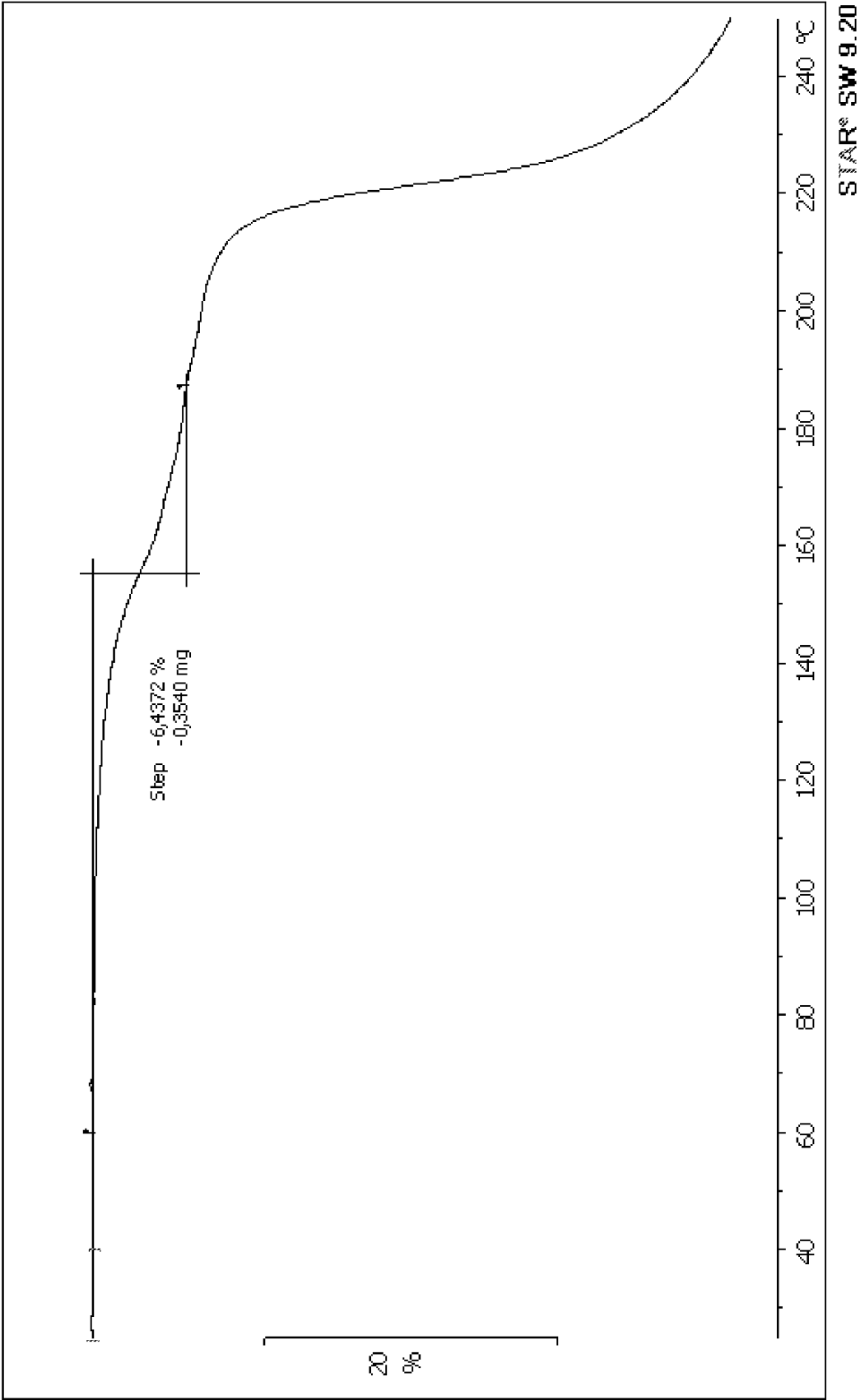


Figure 10 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

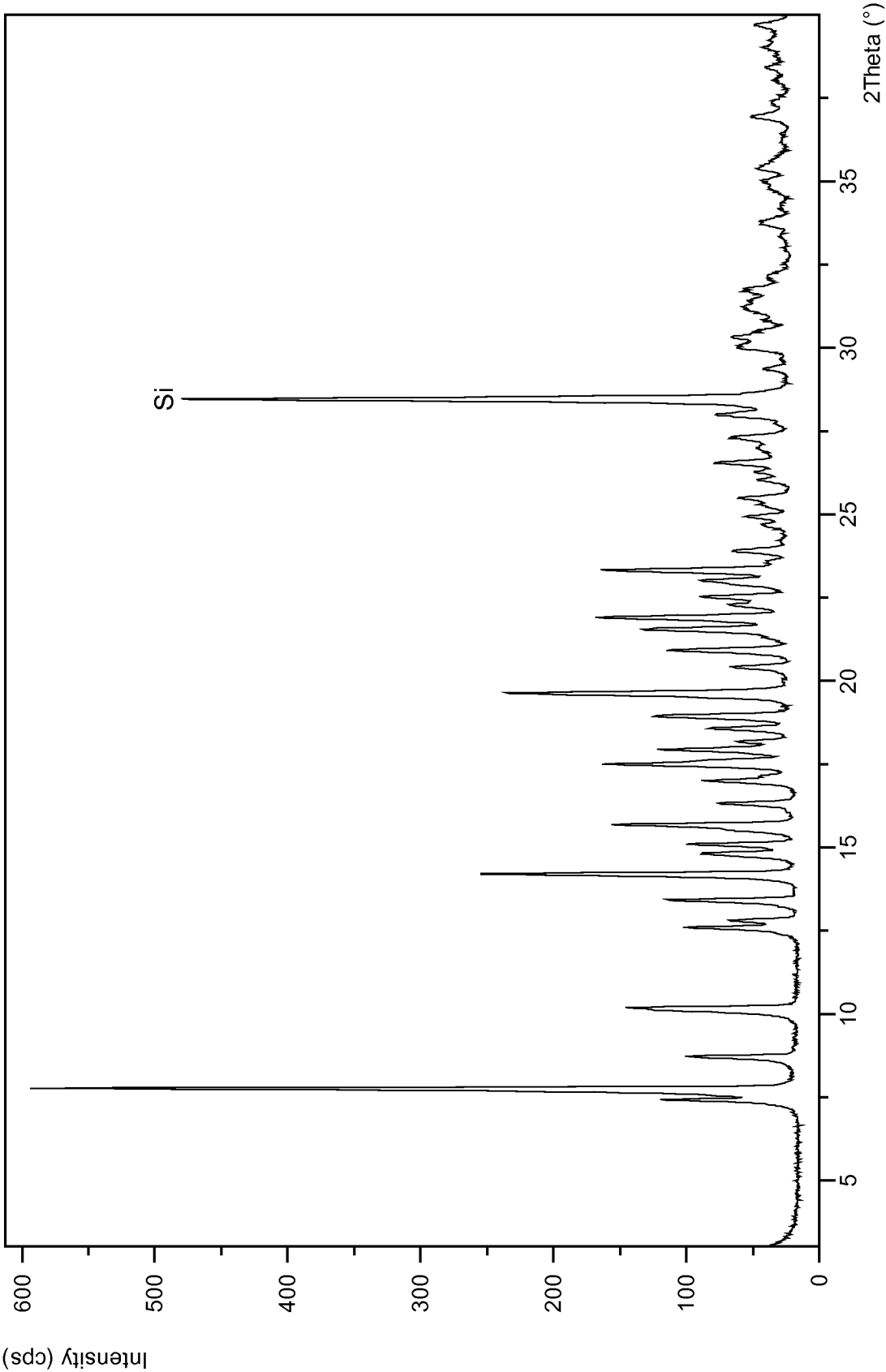


Figure 11 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X.

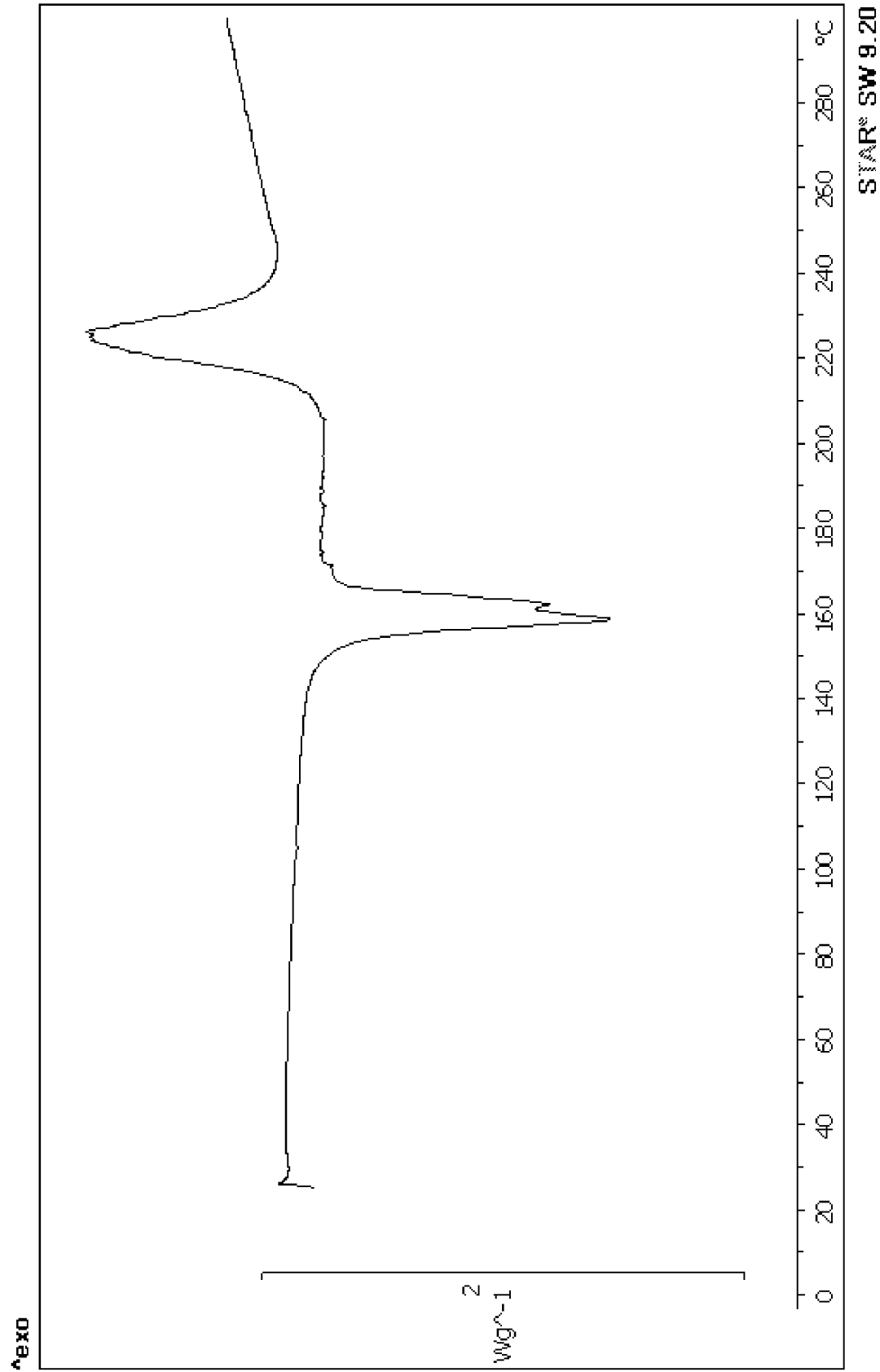


Figure 12 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form X.

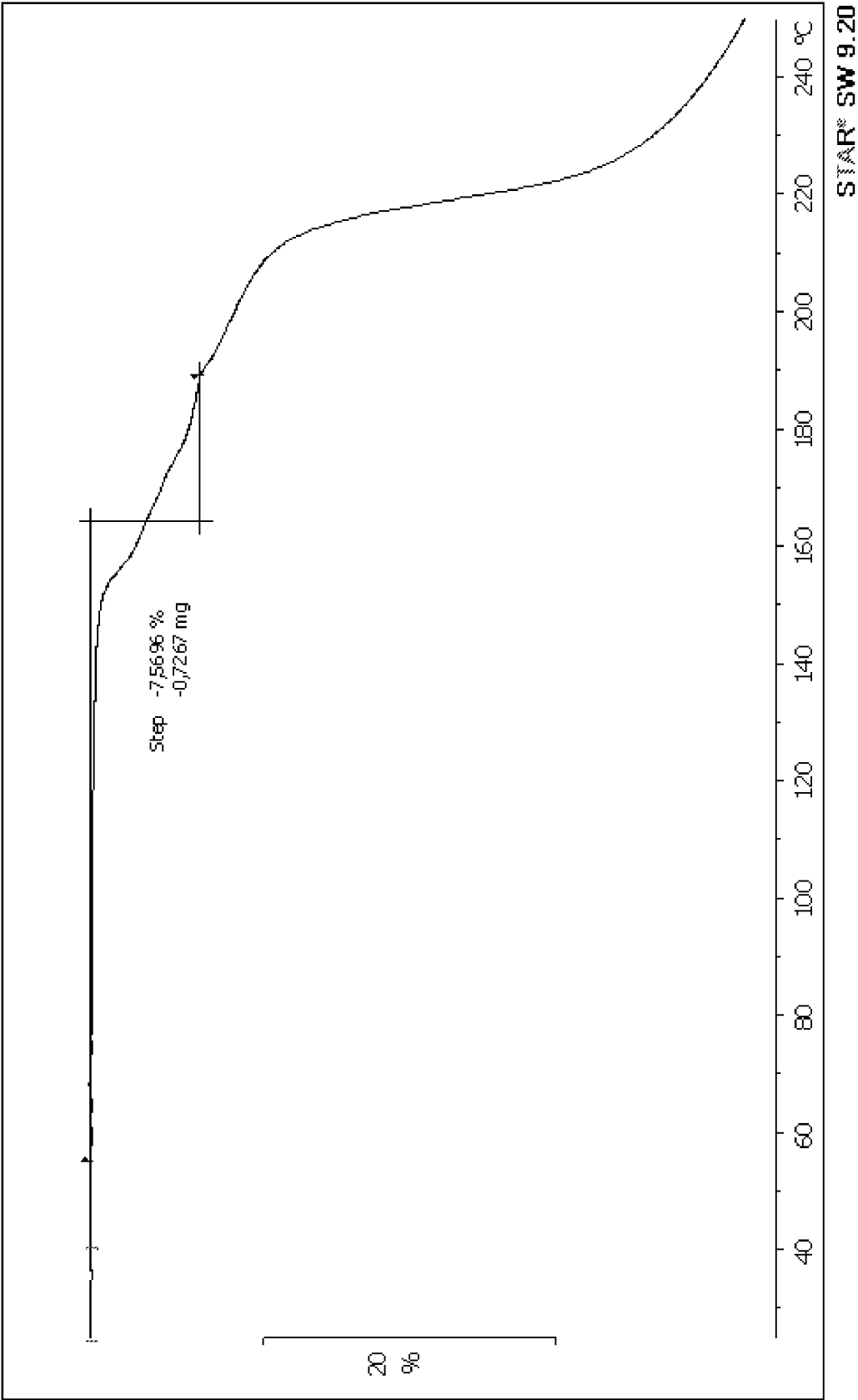


Figure 13 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

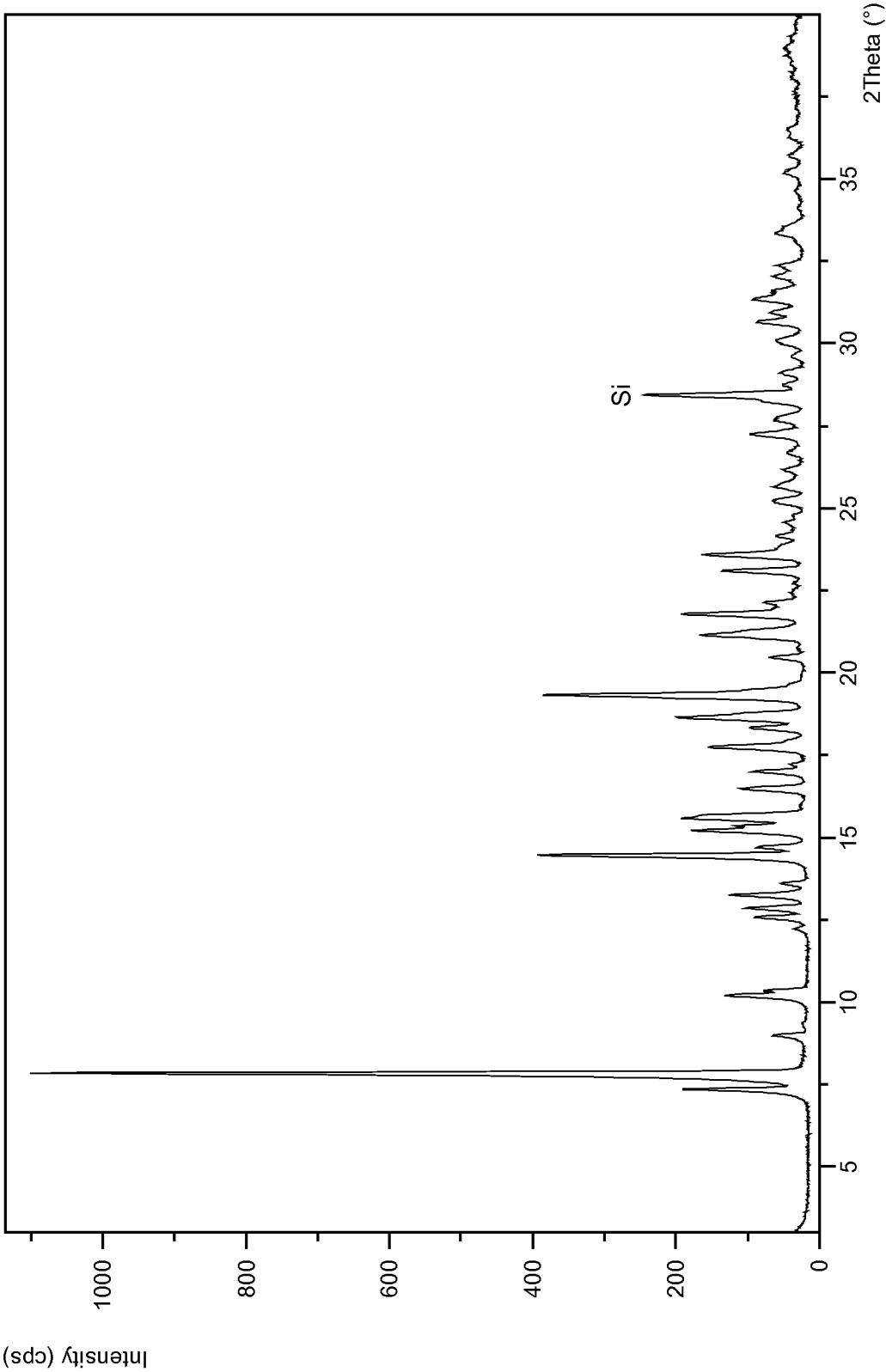


Figure 14 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI.

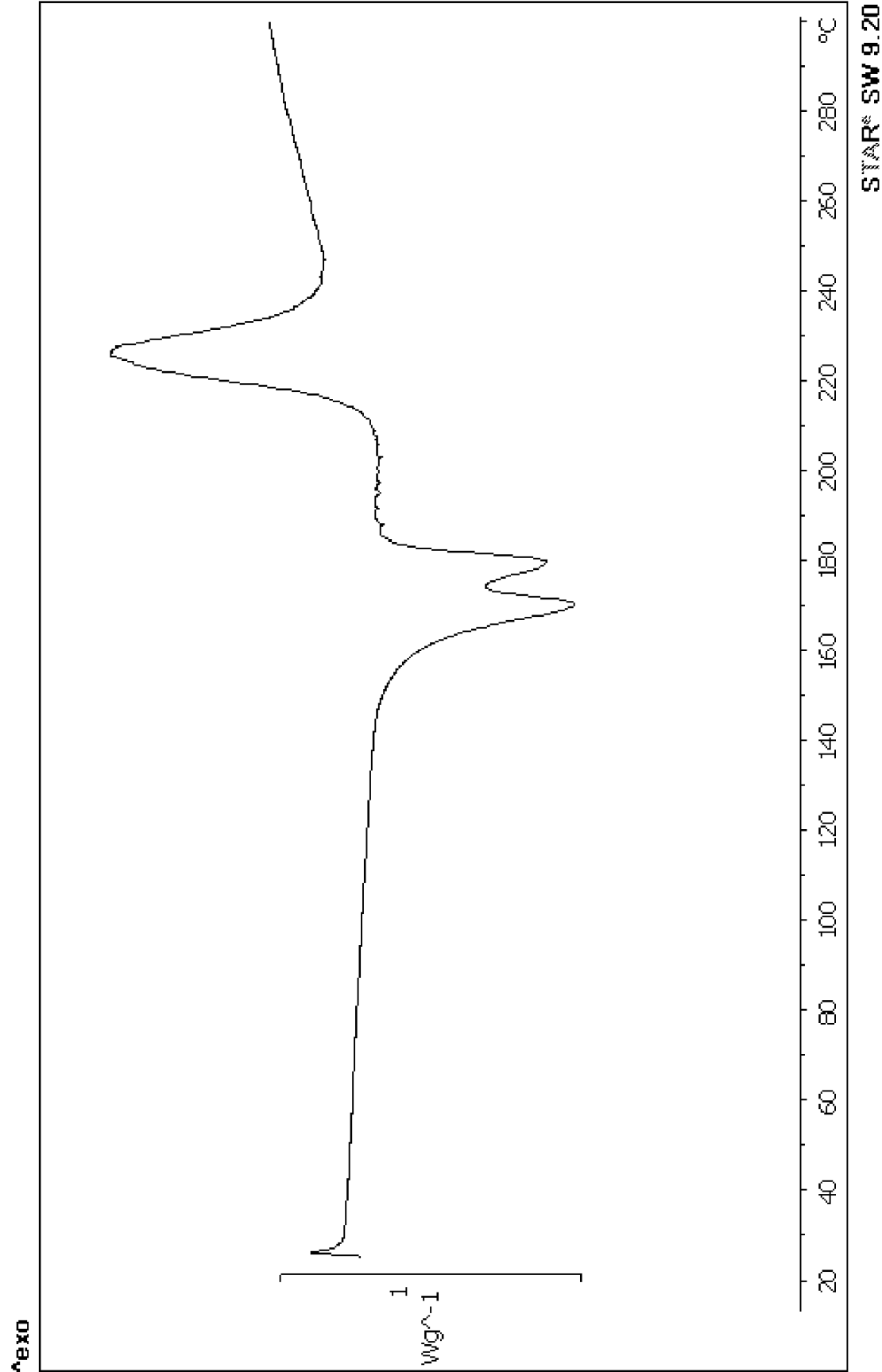


Figure 15 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XI.

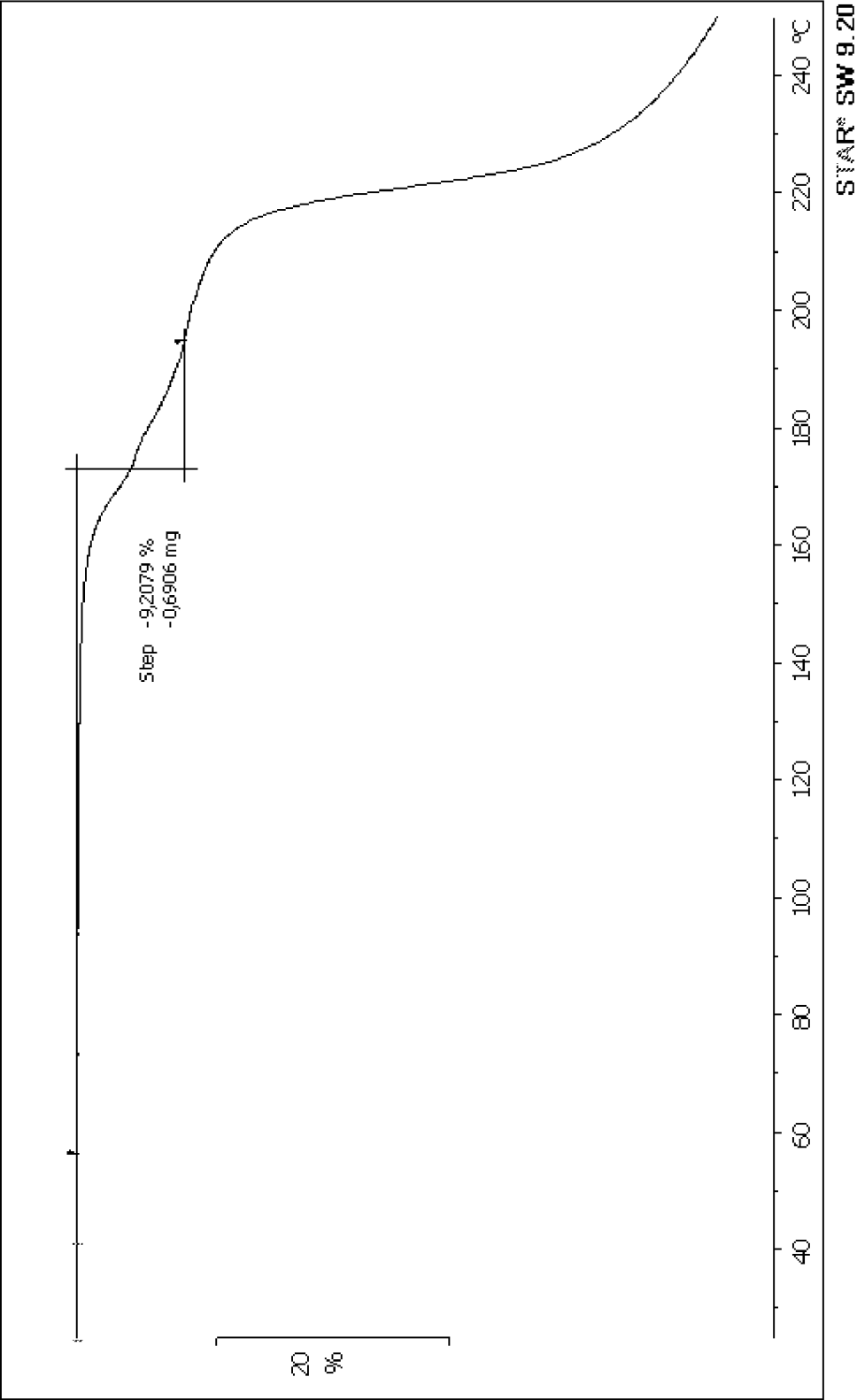


Figure 16 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

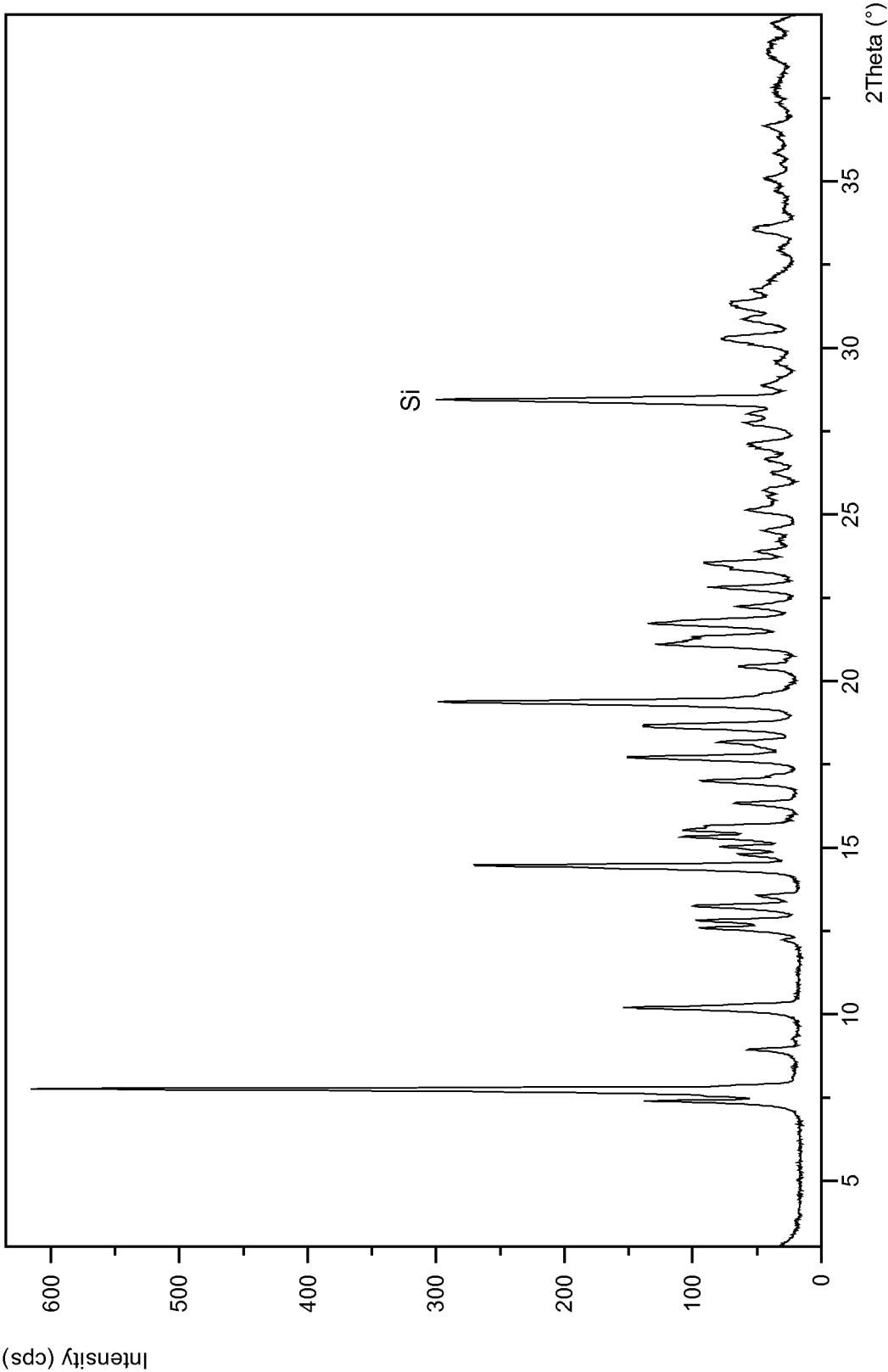


Figure 17 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII.

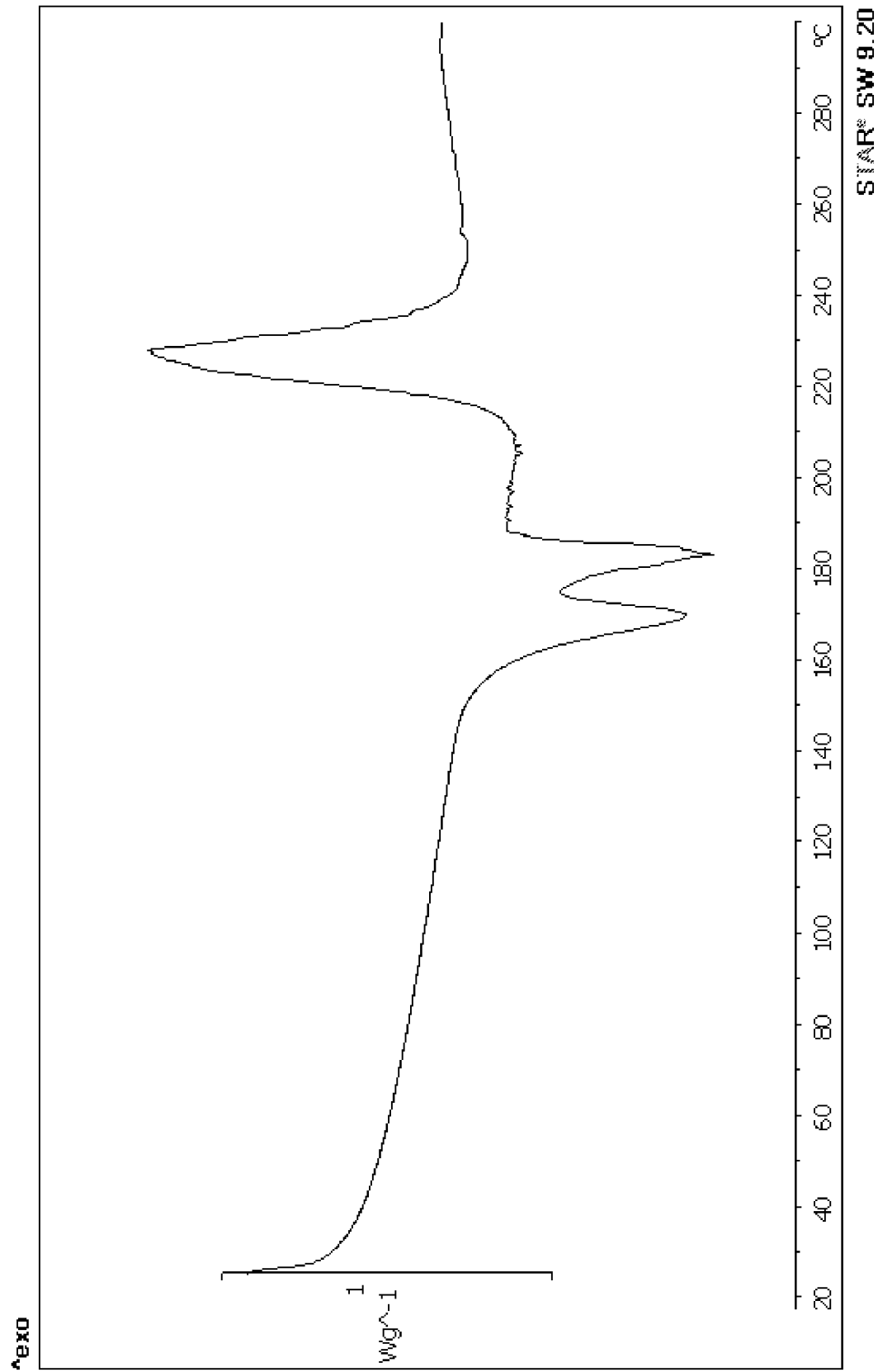


Figure 18 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XII.

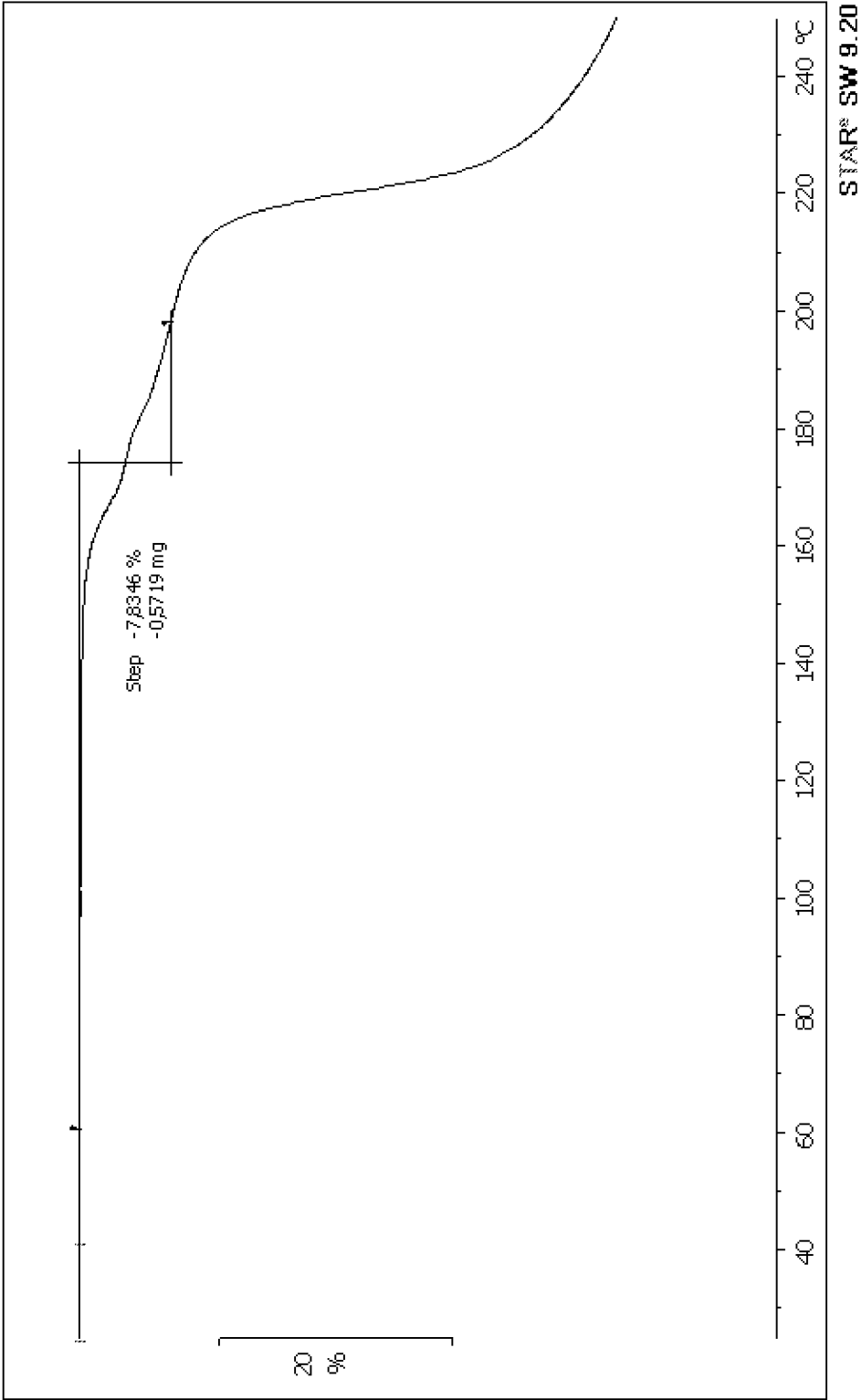


Figure 19 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

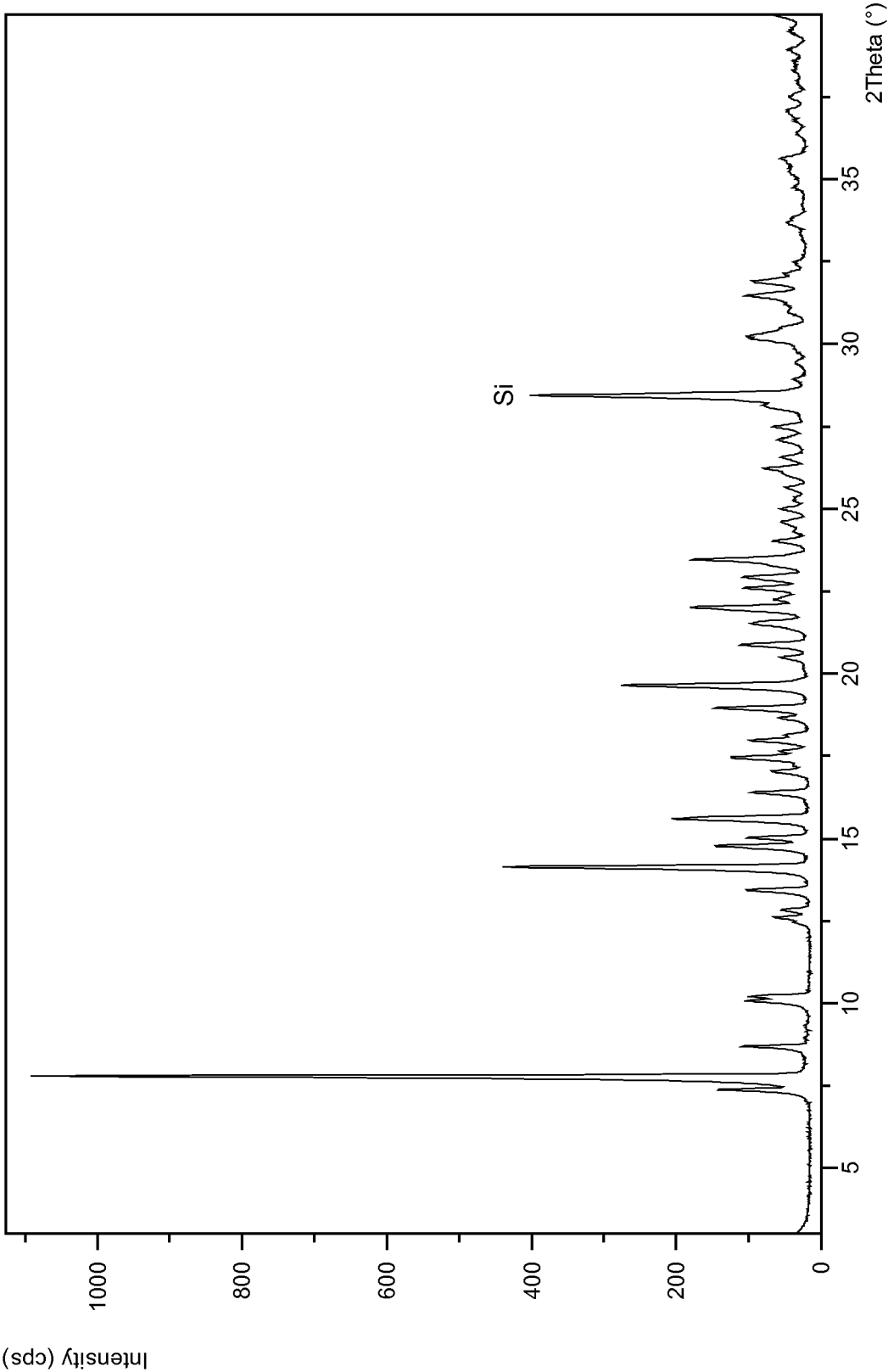


Figure 20 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII.

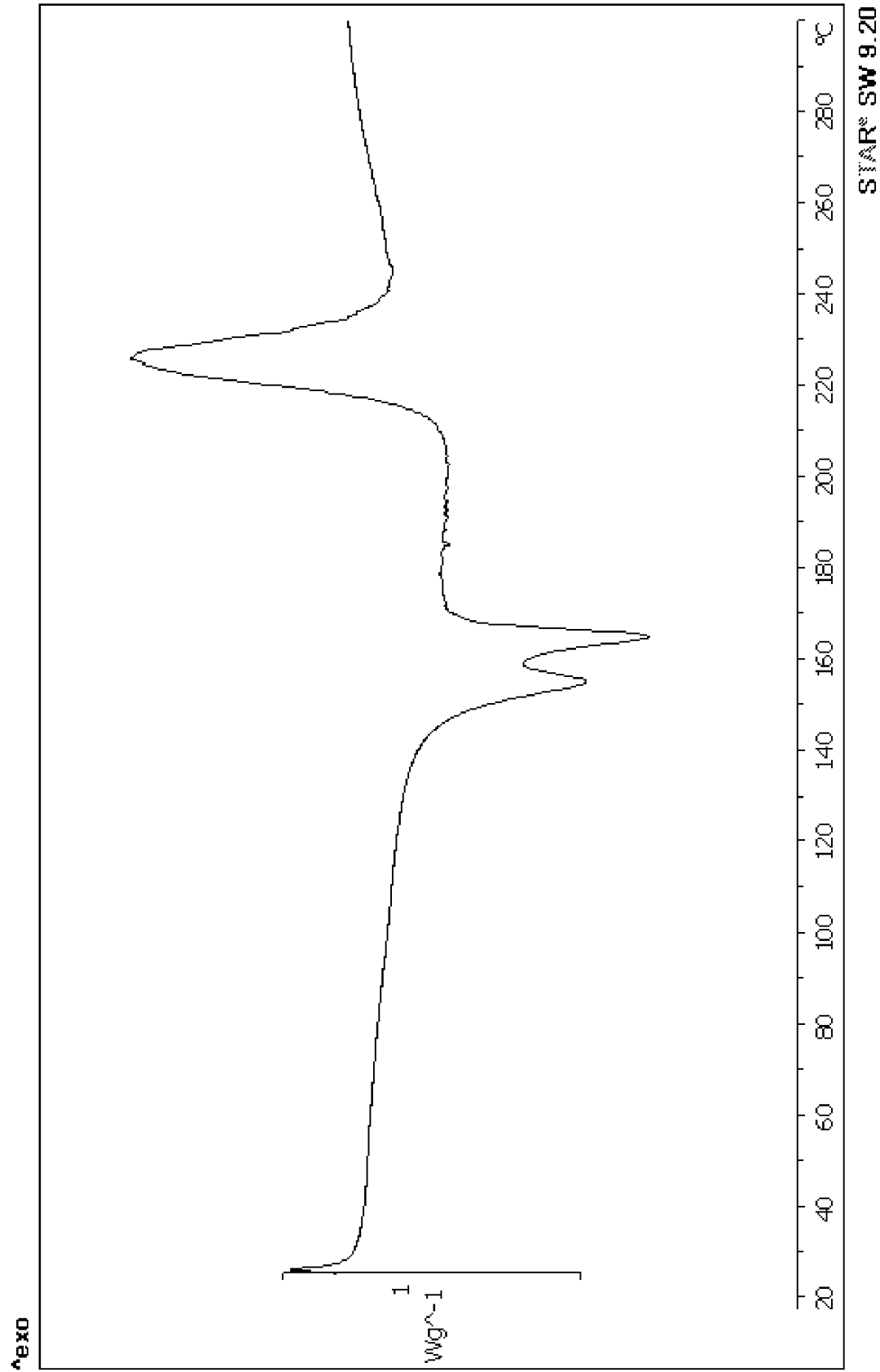


Figure 21 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIII.

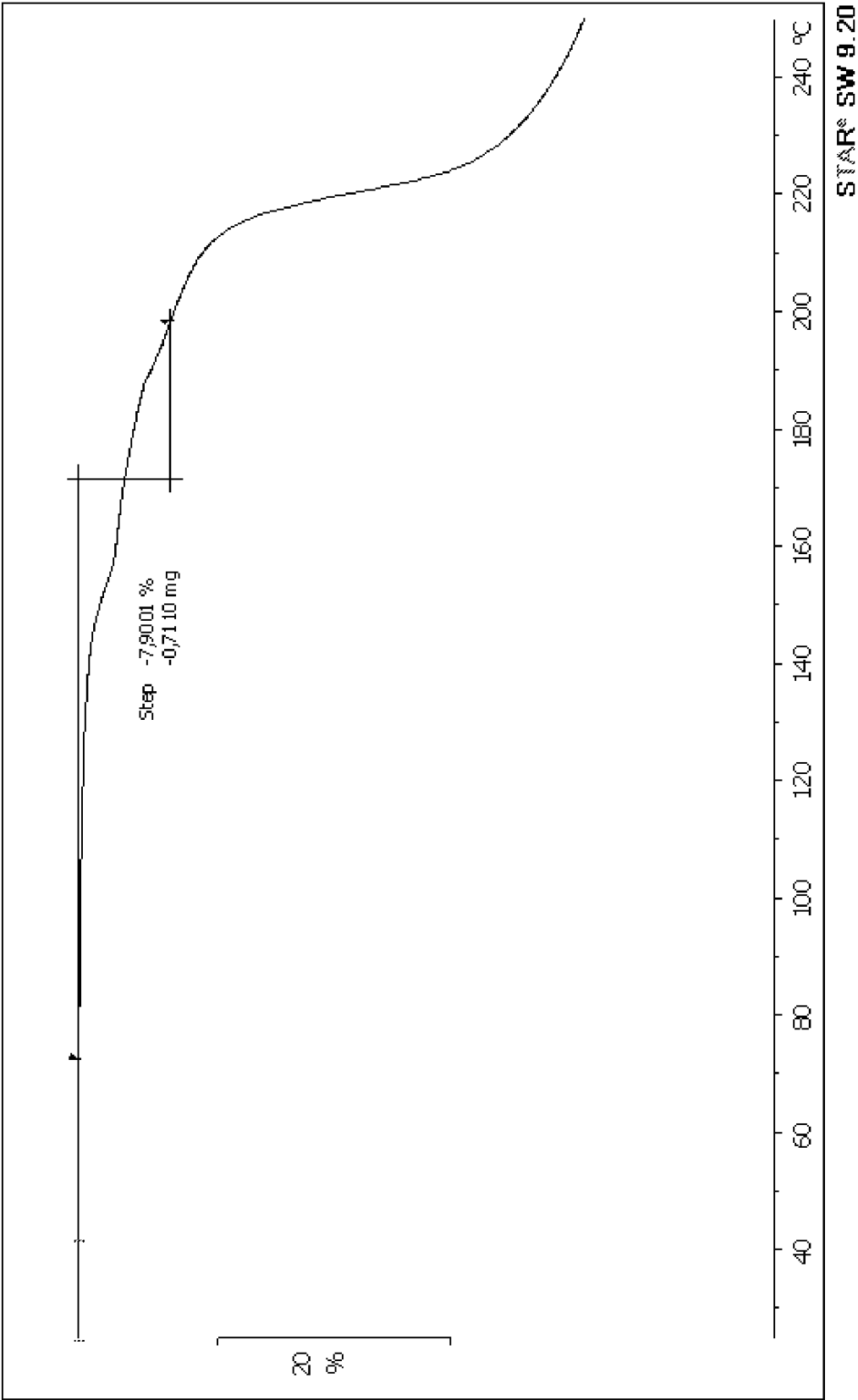


Figure 22 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

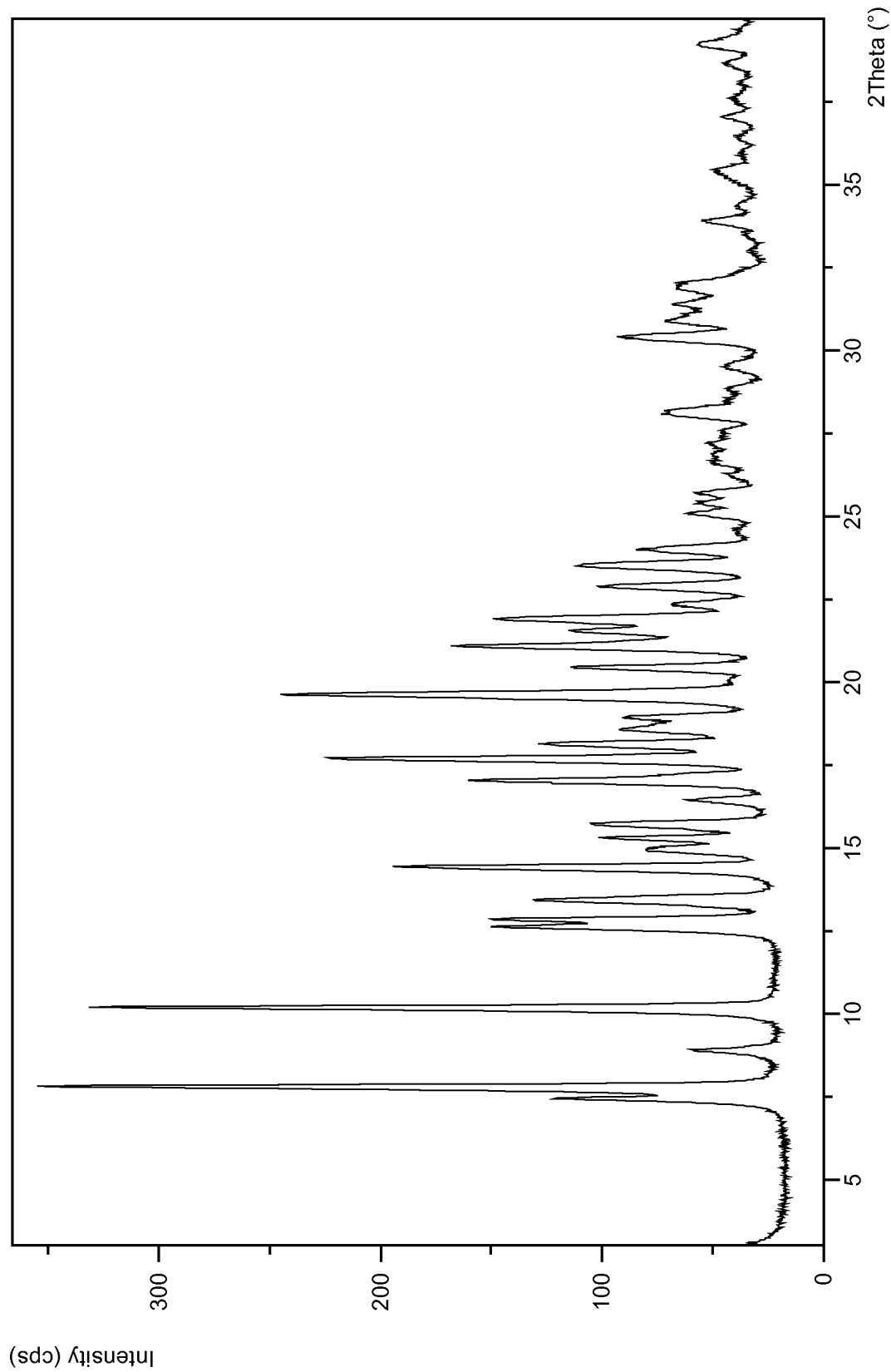


Figure 23 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

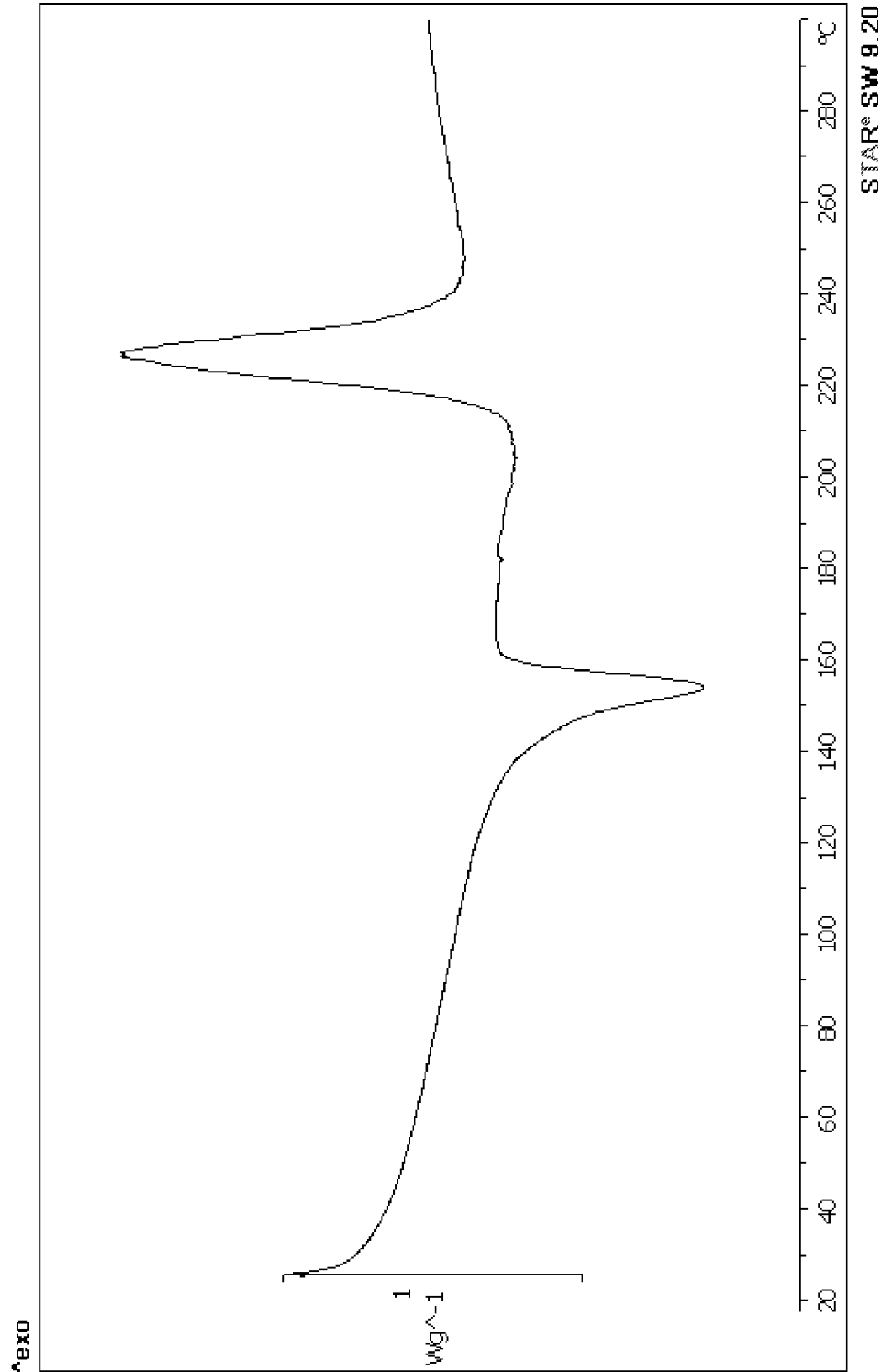


Figure 24 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIV.

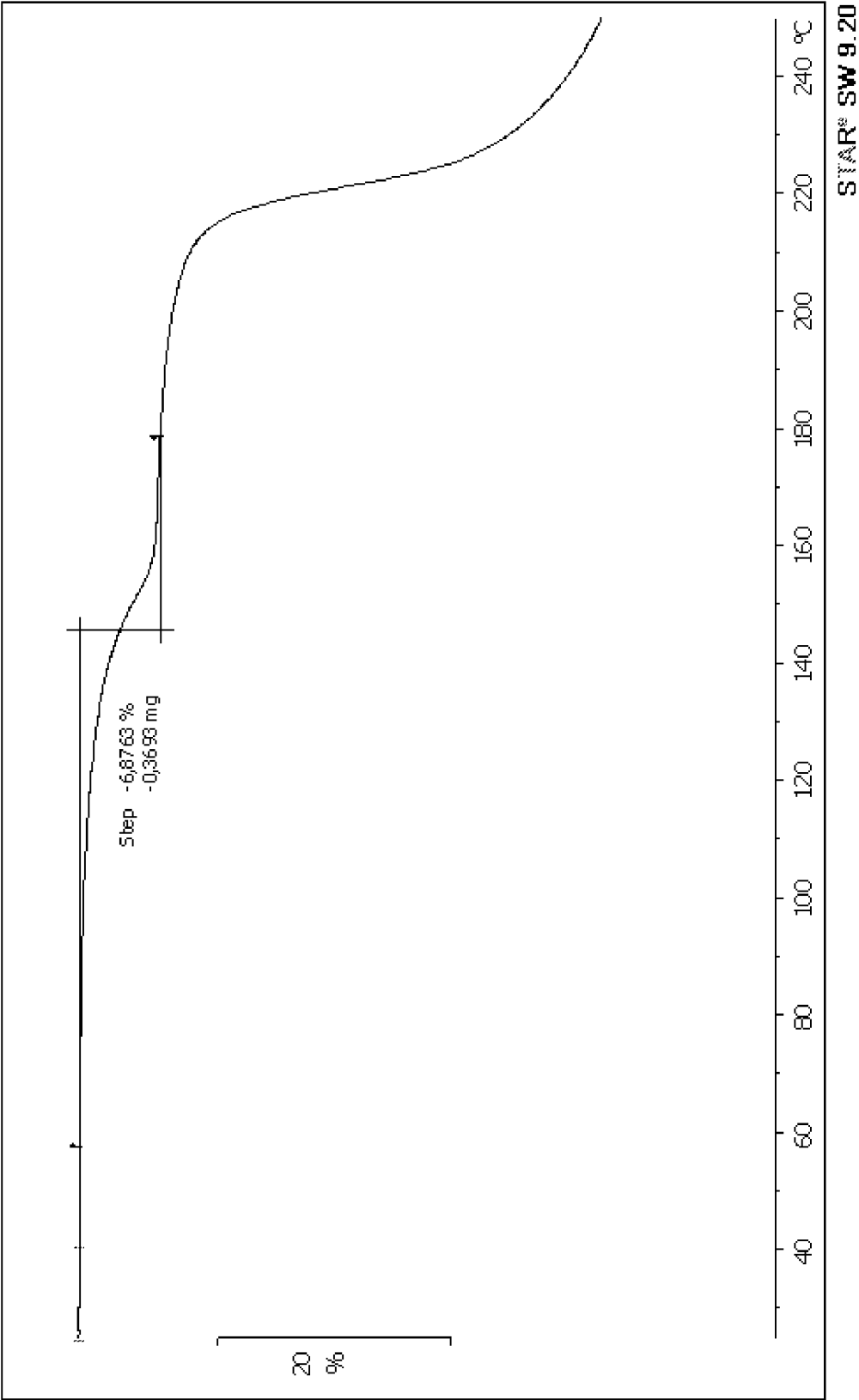


Figure 25 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

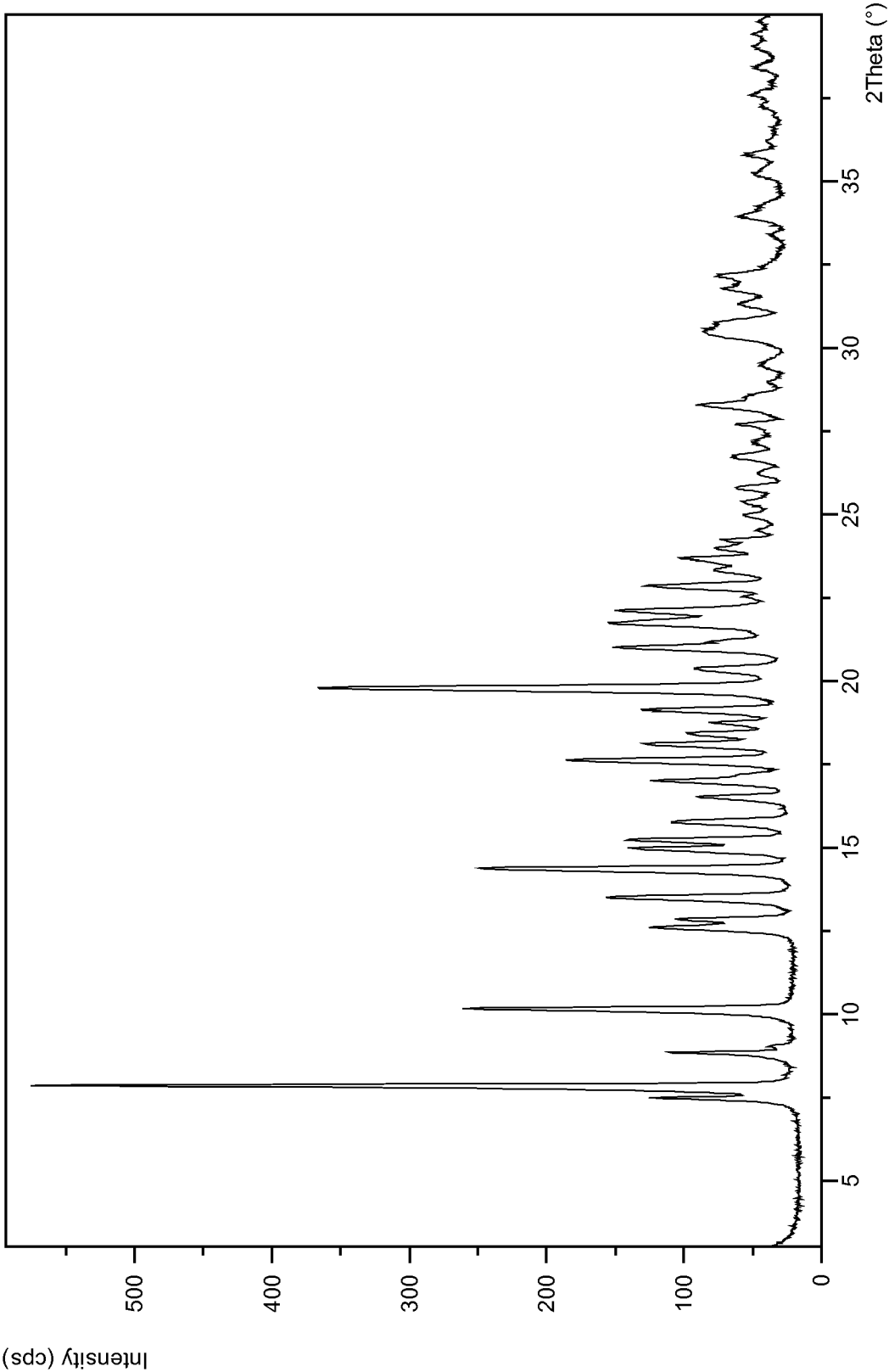


Figure 26 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

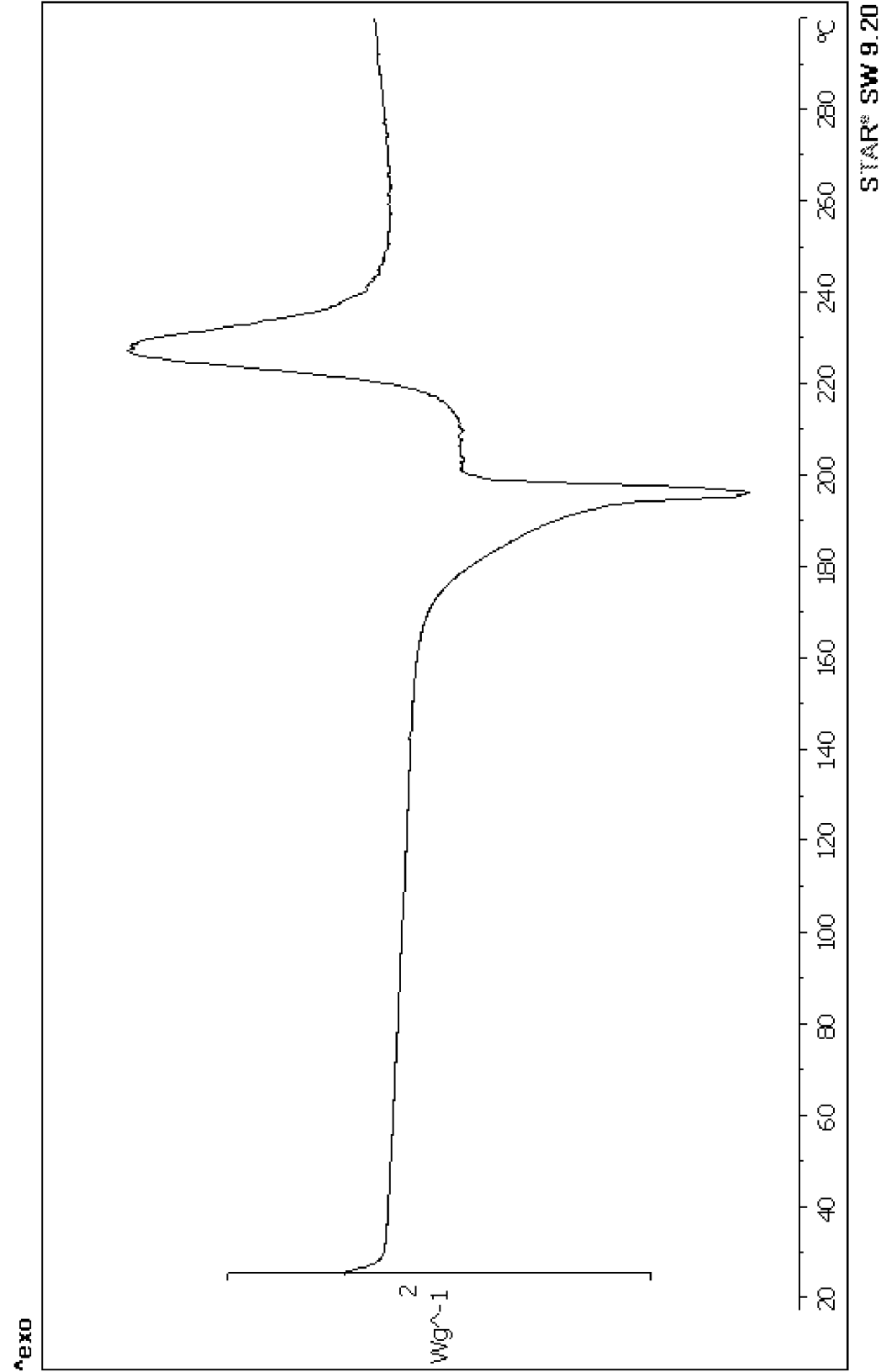


Figure 27 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XV.

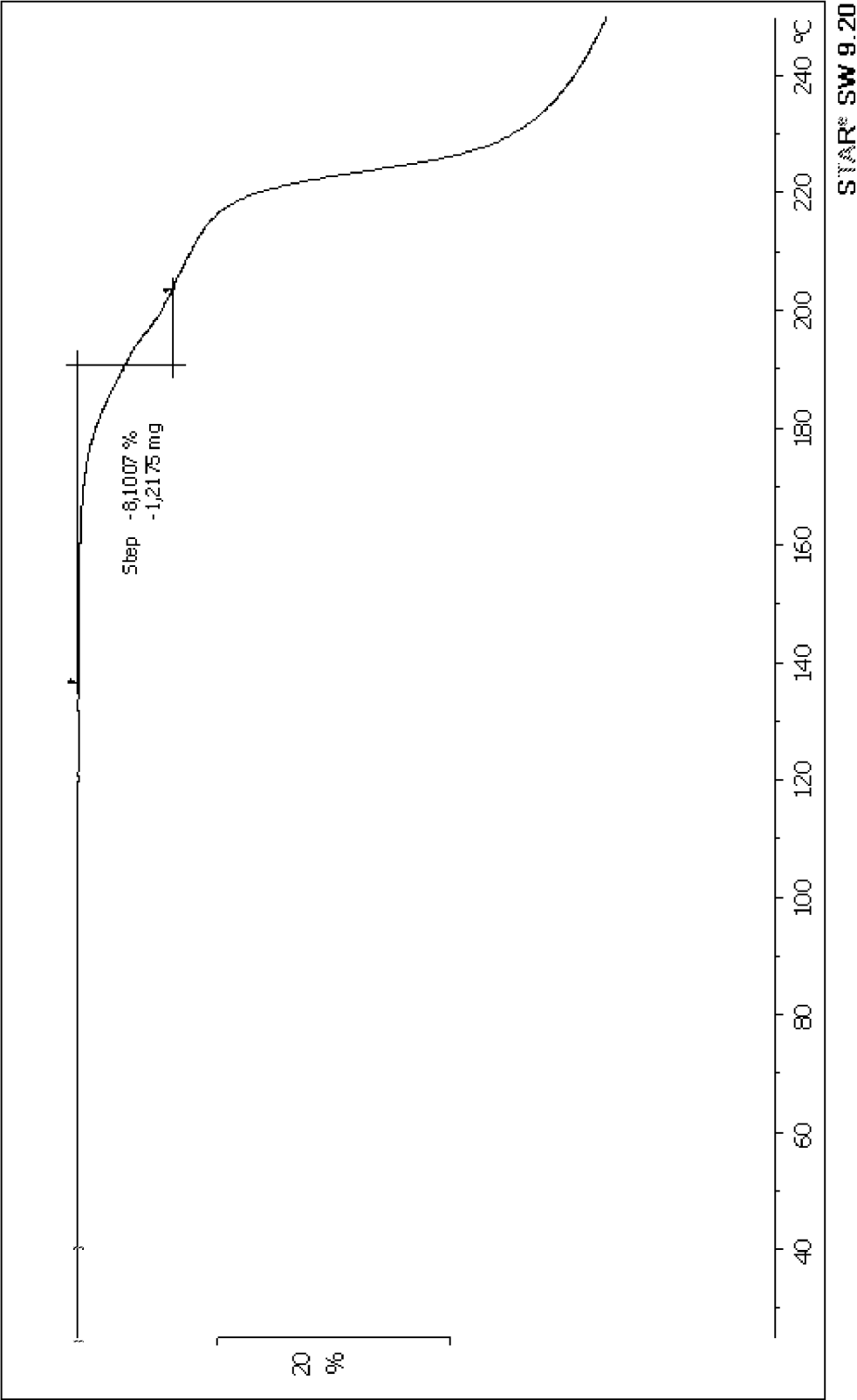


Figure 28 shows a PXRD pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

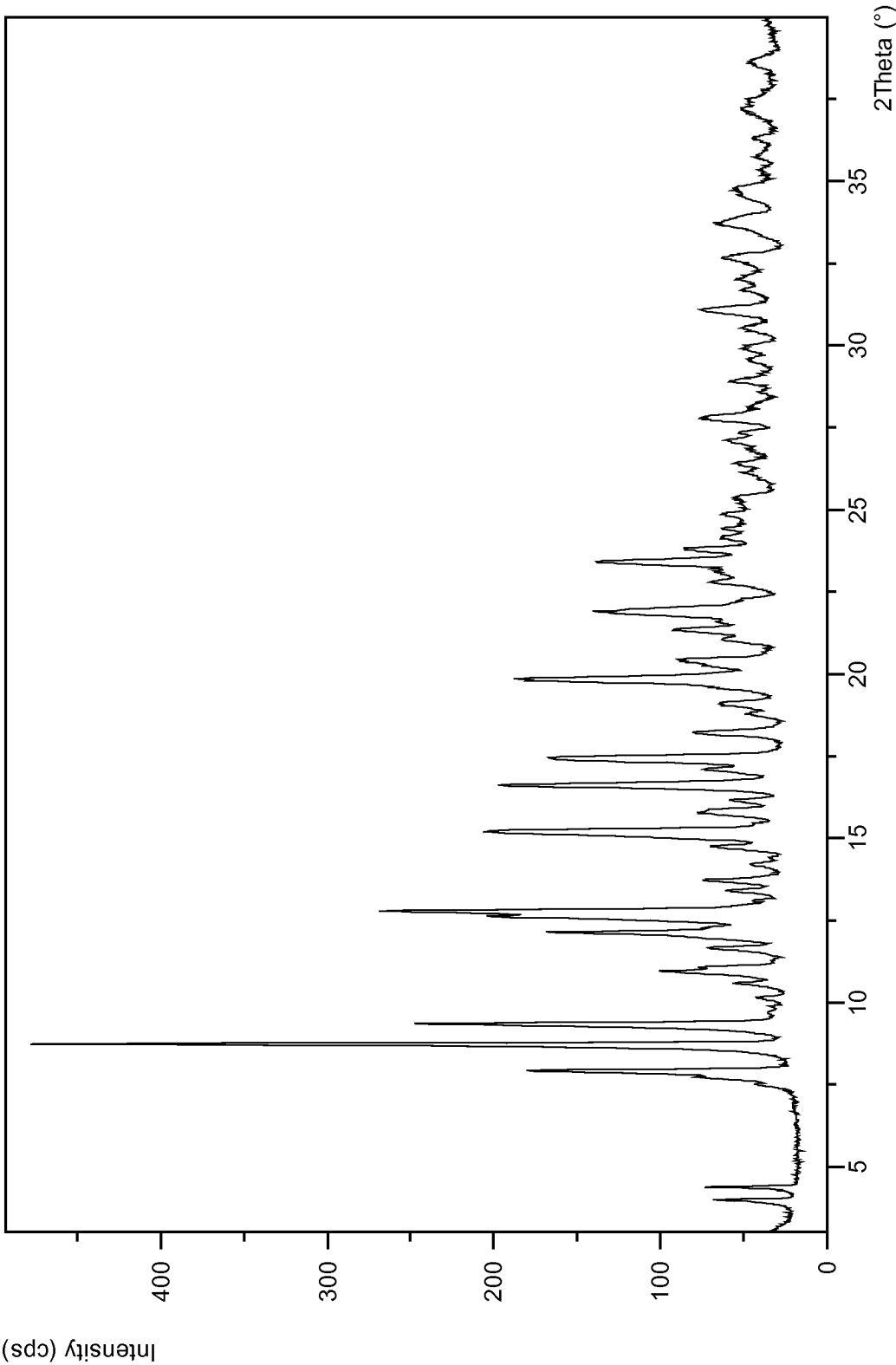


Figure 29 shows a DSC thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

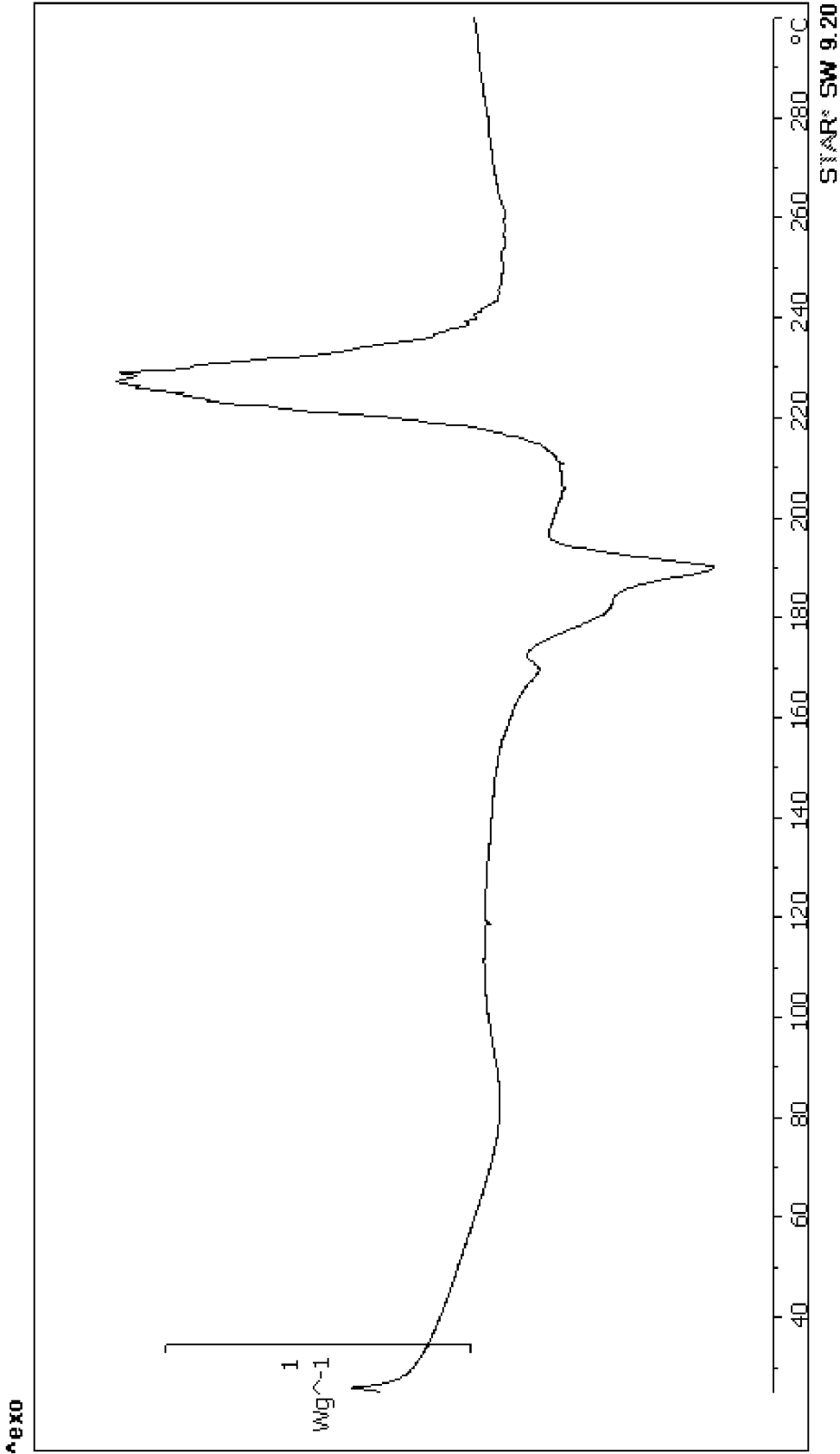


Figure 30 shows a TGA thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVI.

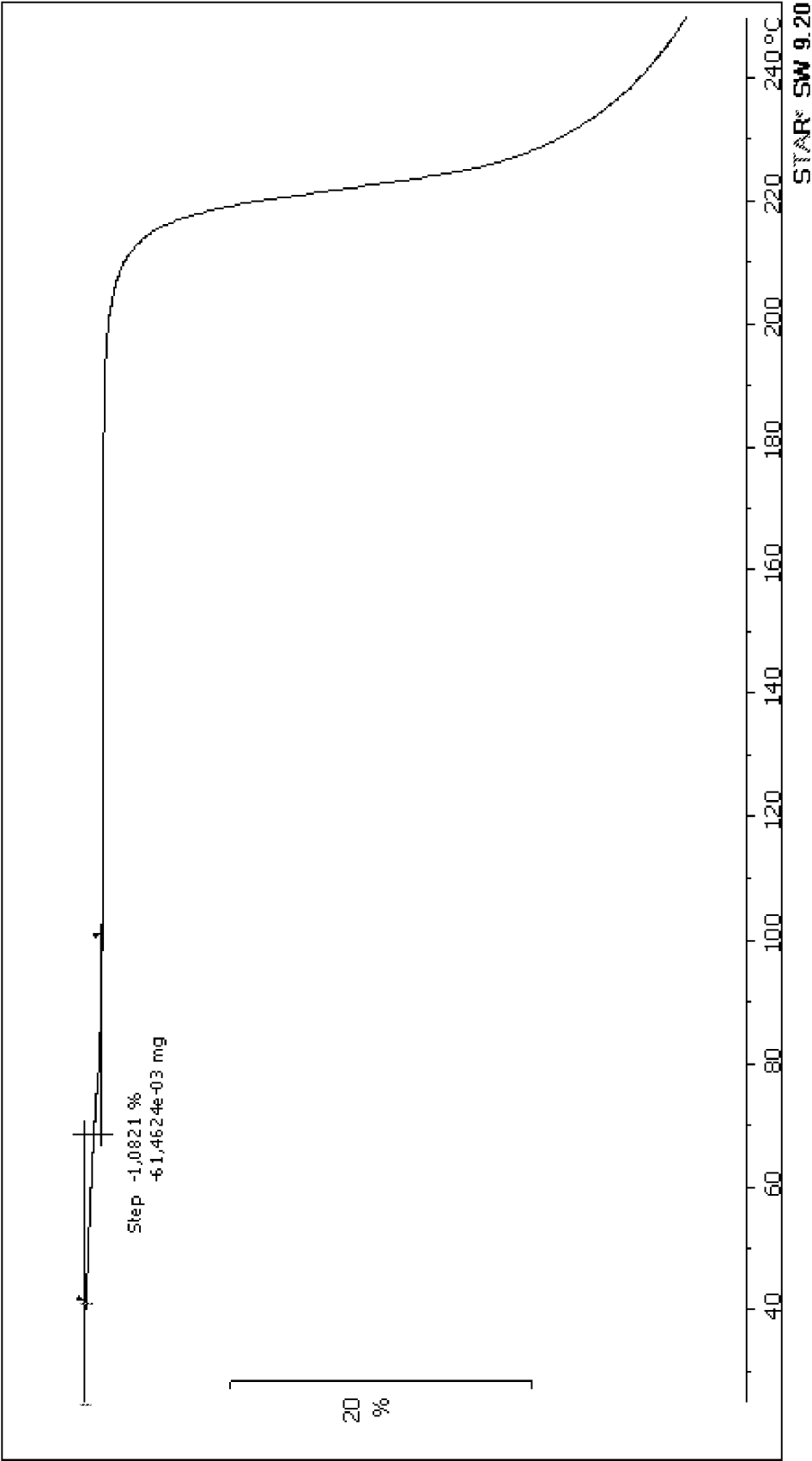


Figure 31 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III. The peak marked "Si" corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

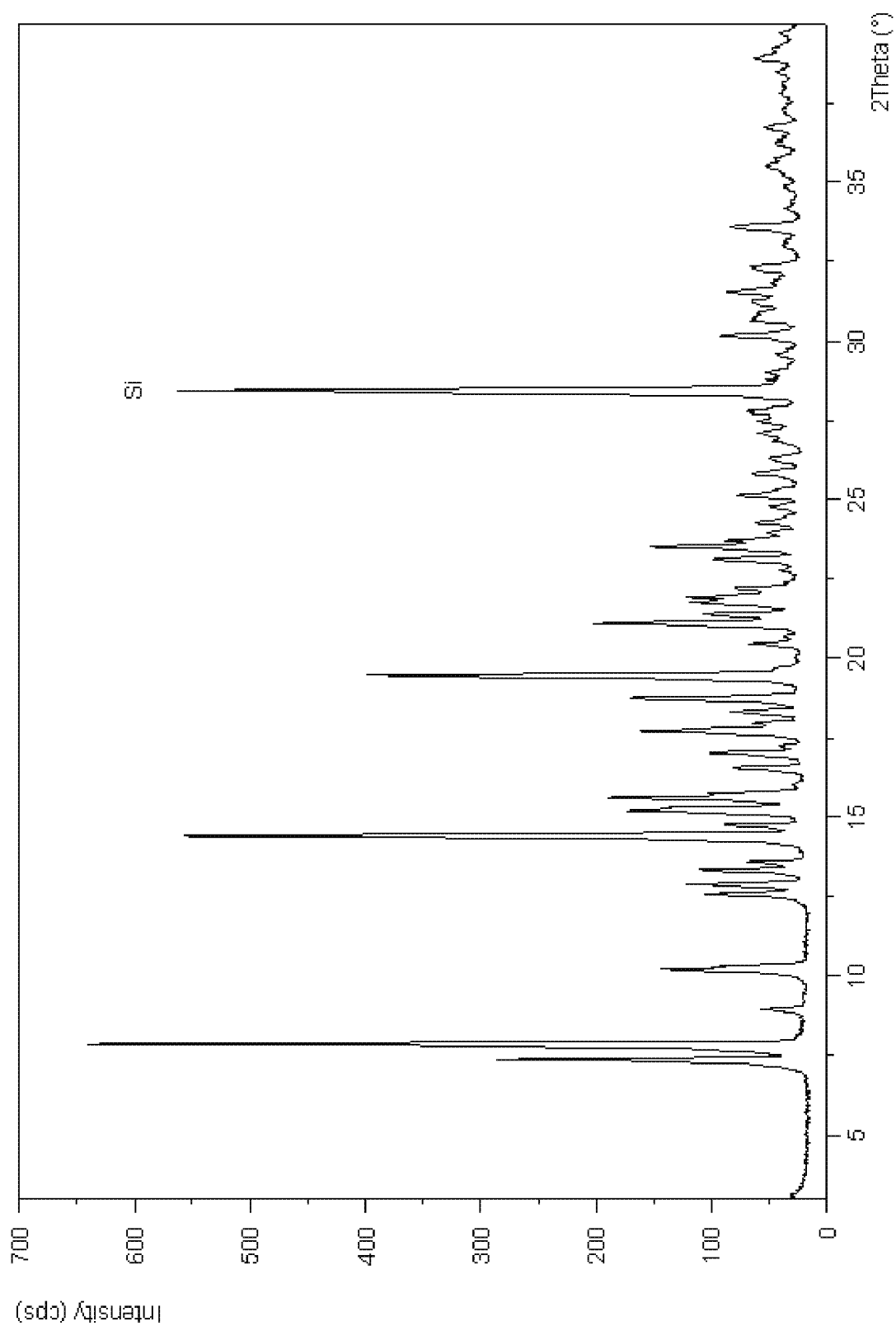


Figure 32 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

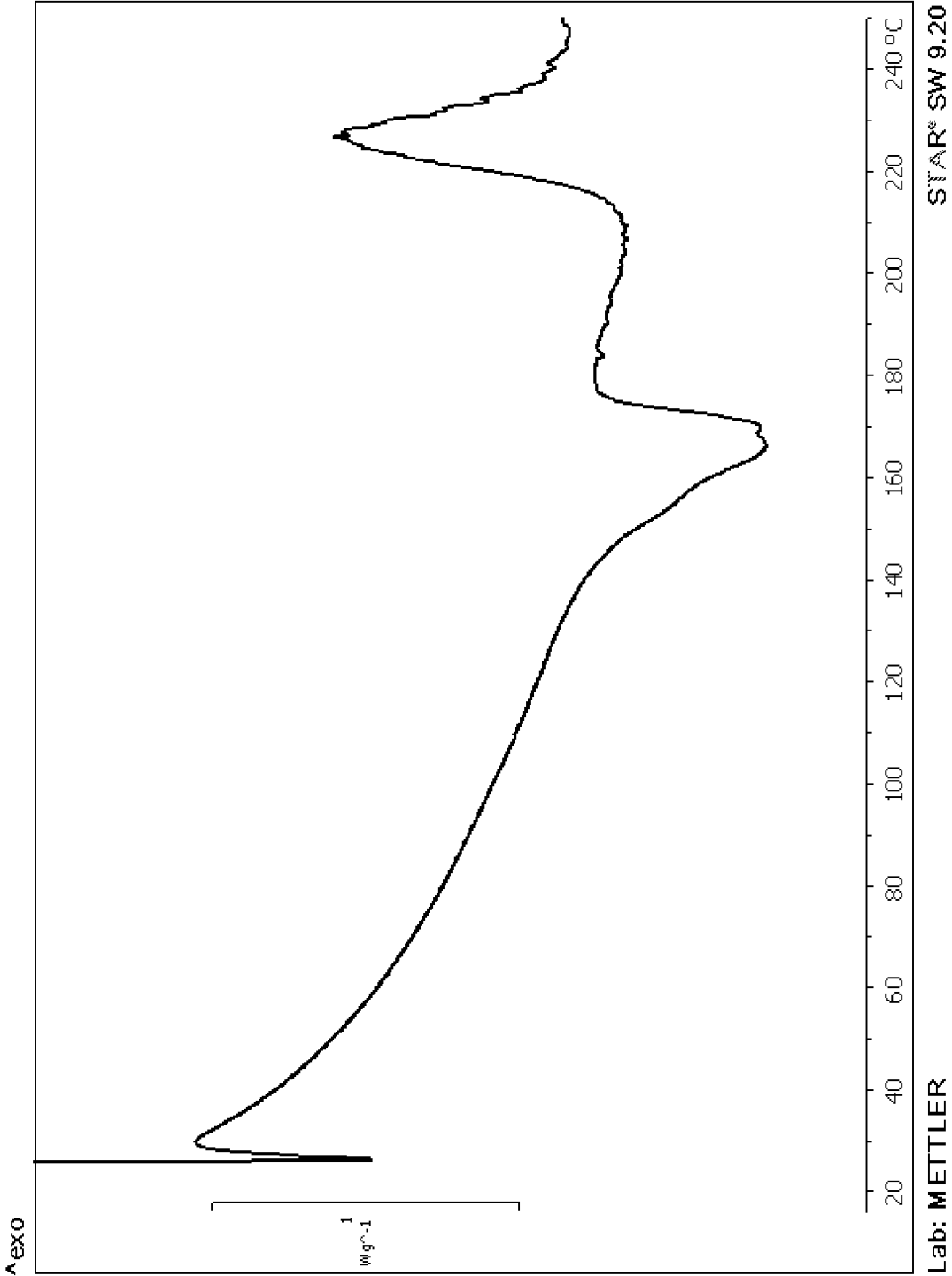


Figure 33 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

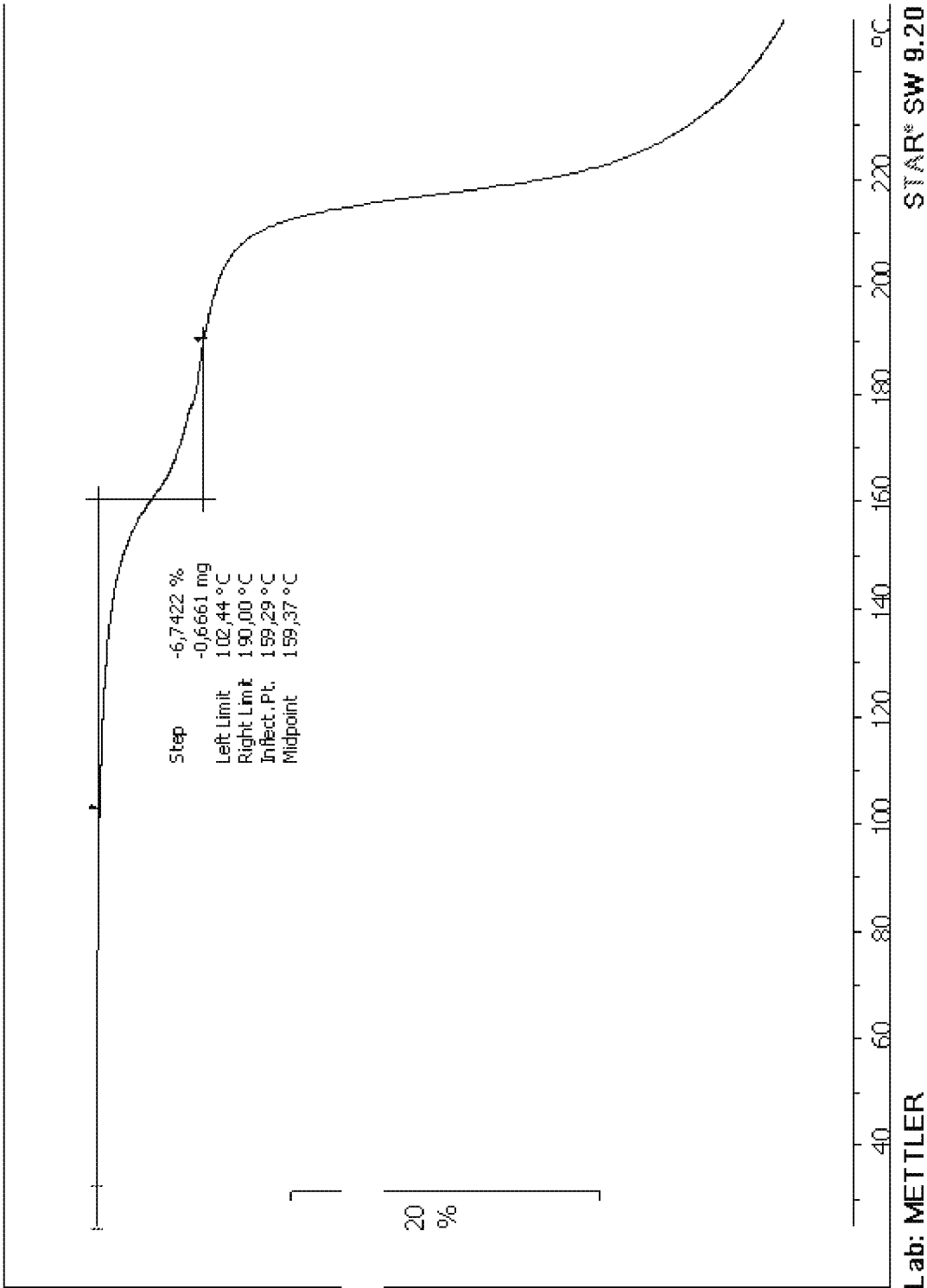


Figure 34 shows a full-width solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III.

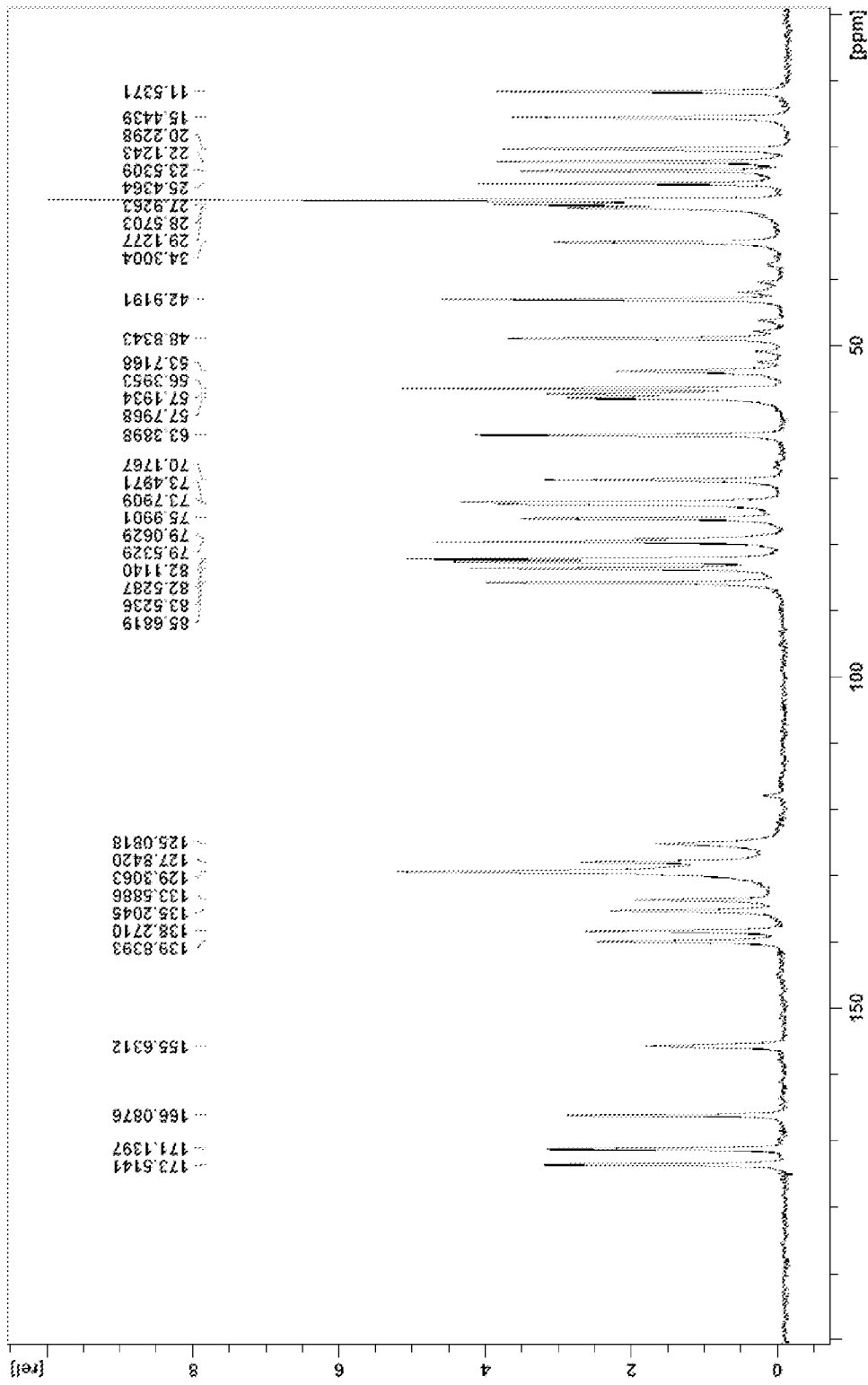


Figure 35 shows a detailed solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III in range 200 – 100 ppm.

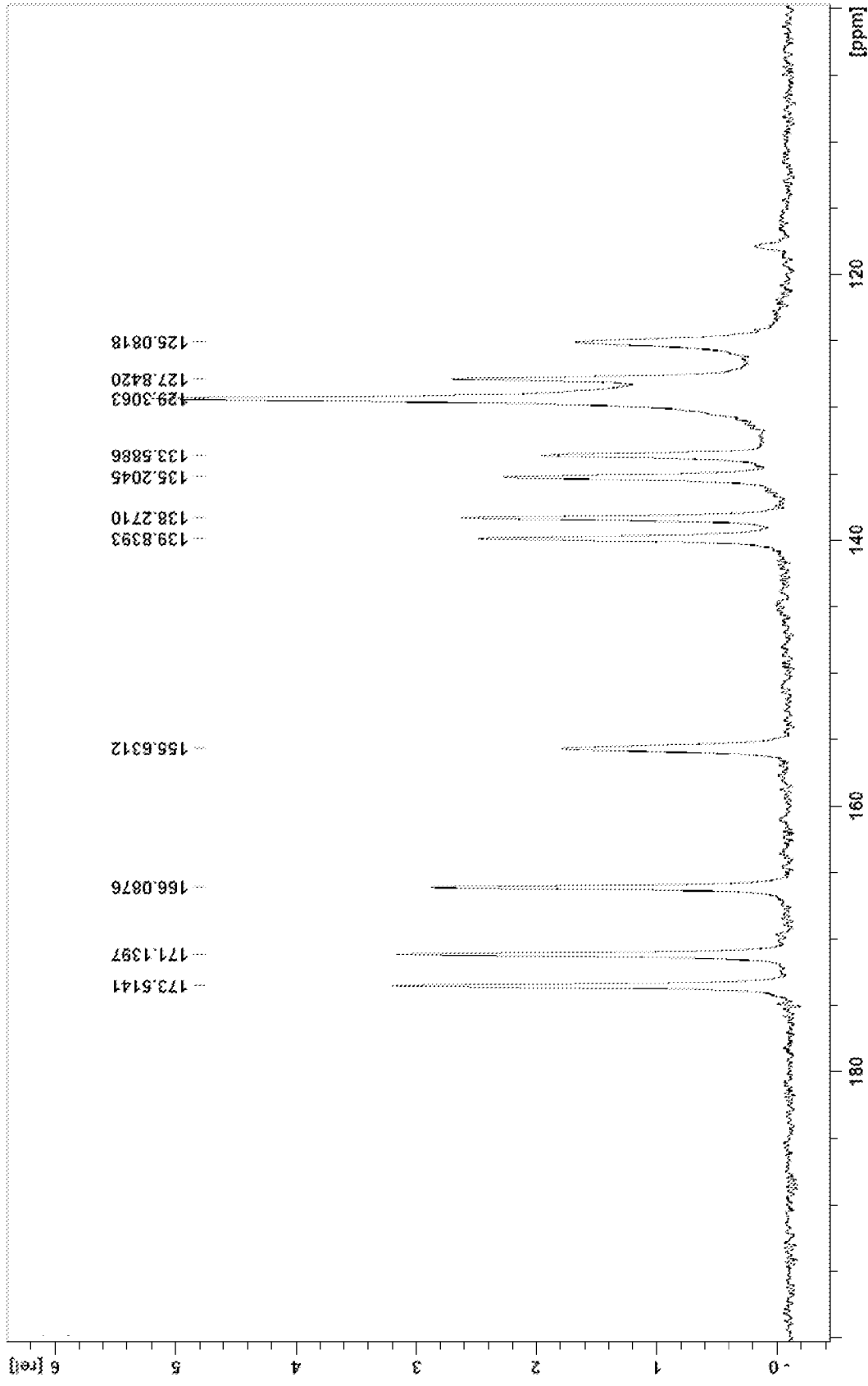


Figure 36 shows a detailed solid state ^{13}C NMR spectrum for crystalline Cabazitaxel form III in range 100 – 0 ppm.

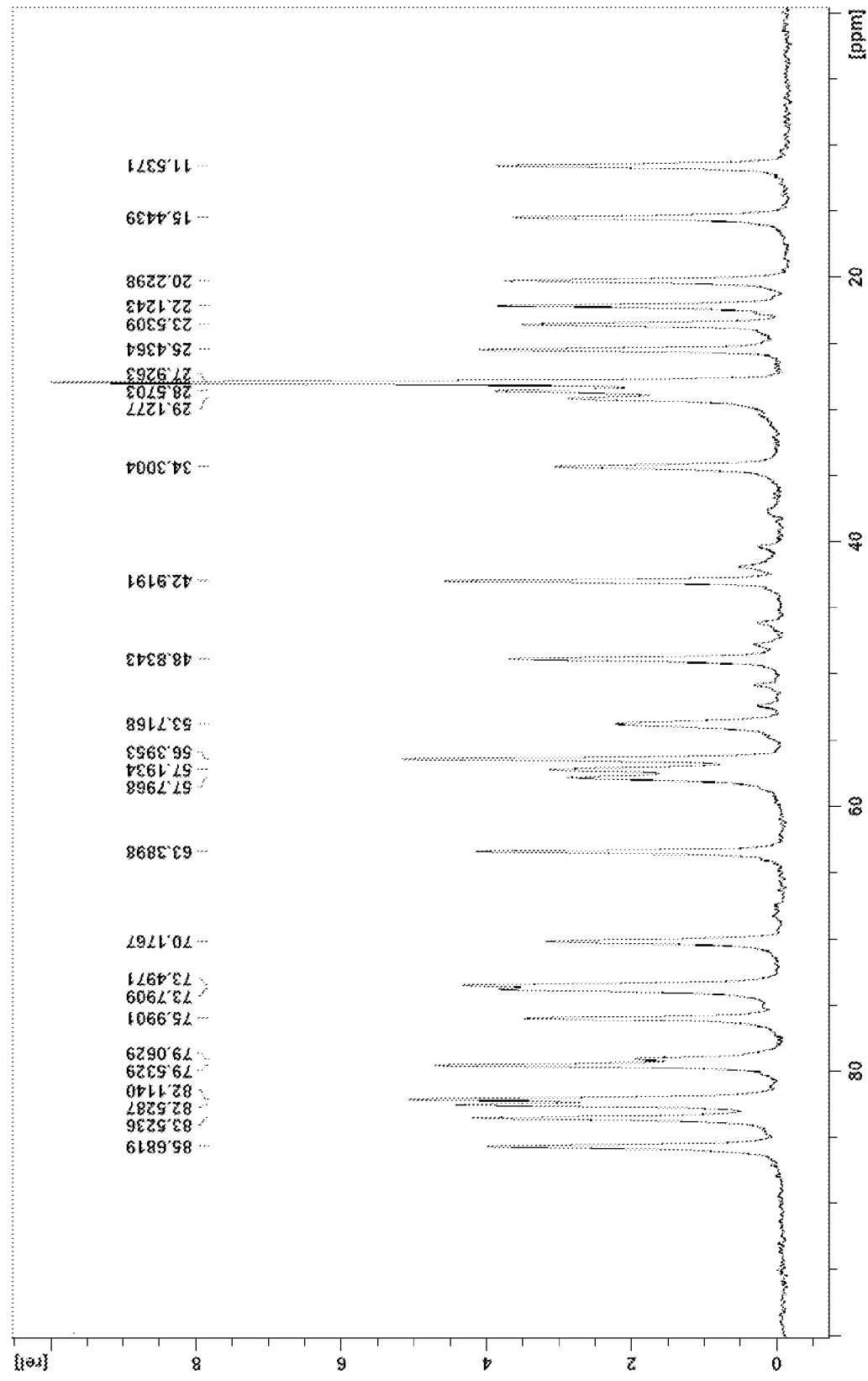


Figure 37 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

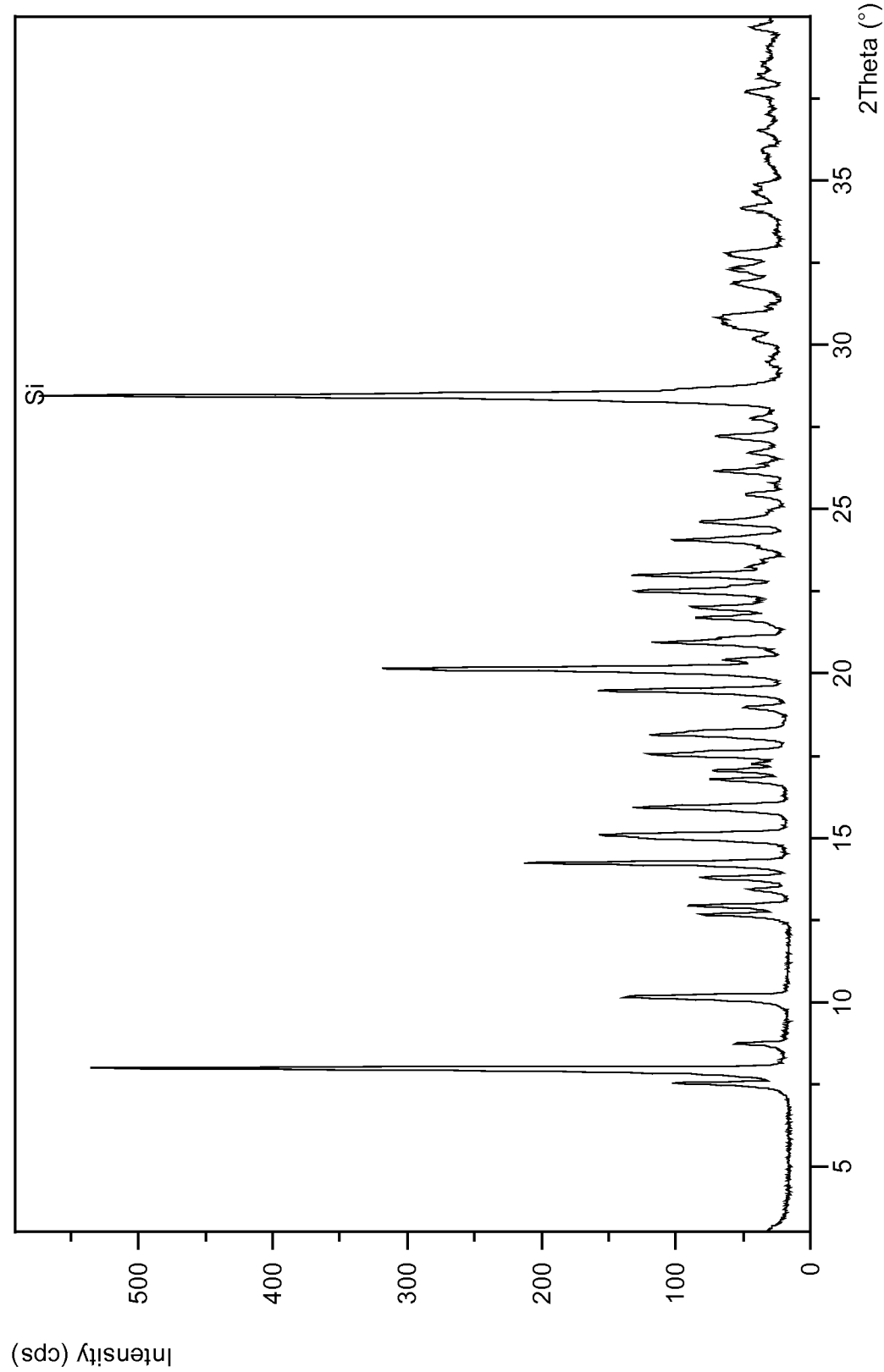


Figure 38 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII.

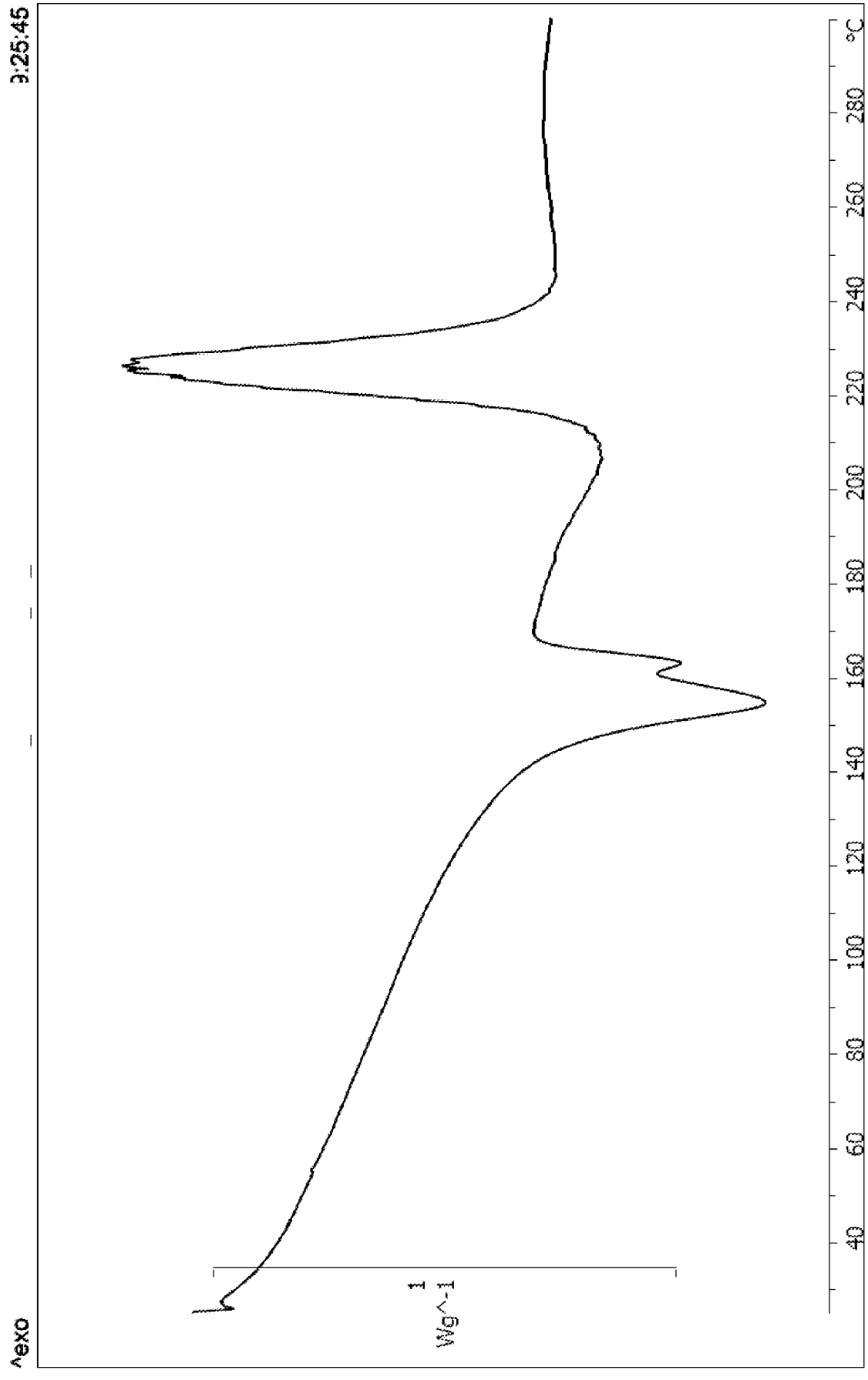


Figure 39 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVII.

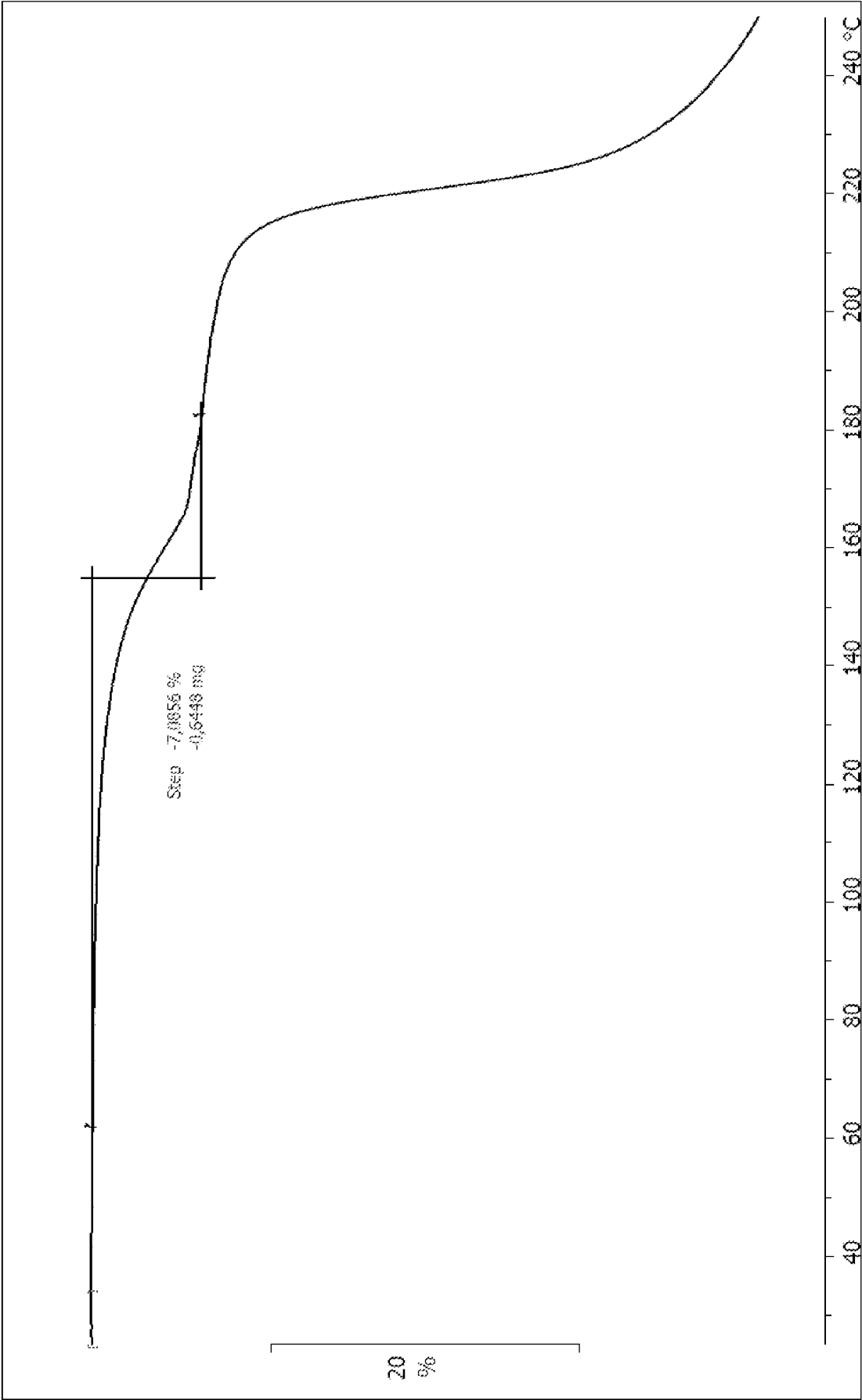


Figure 40 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

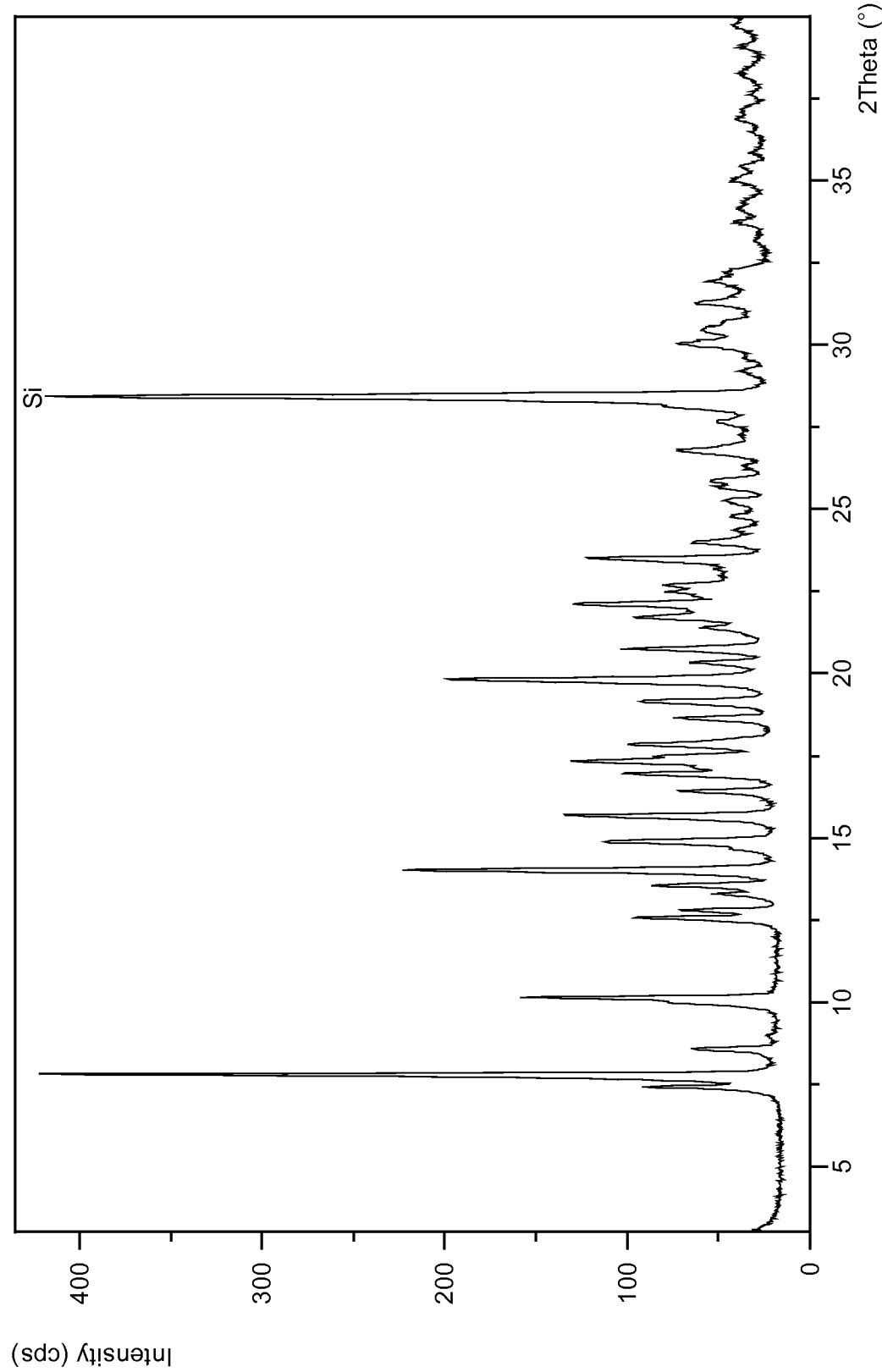


Figure 41 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII.

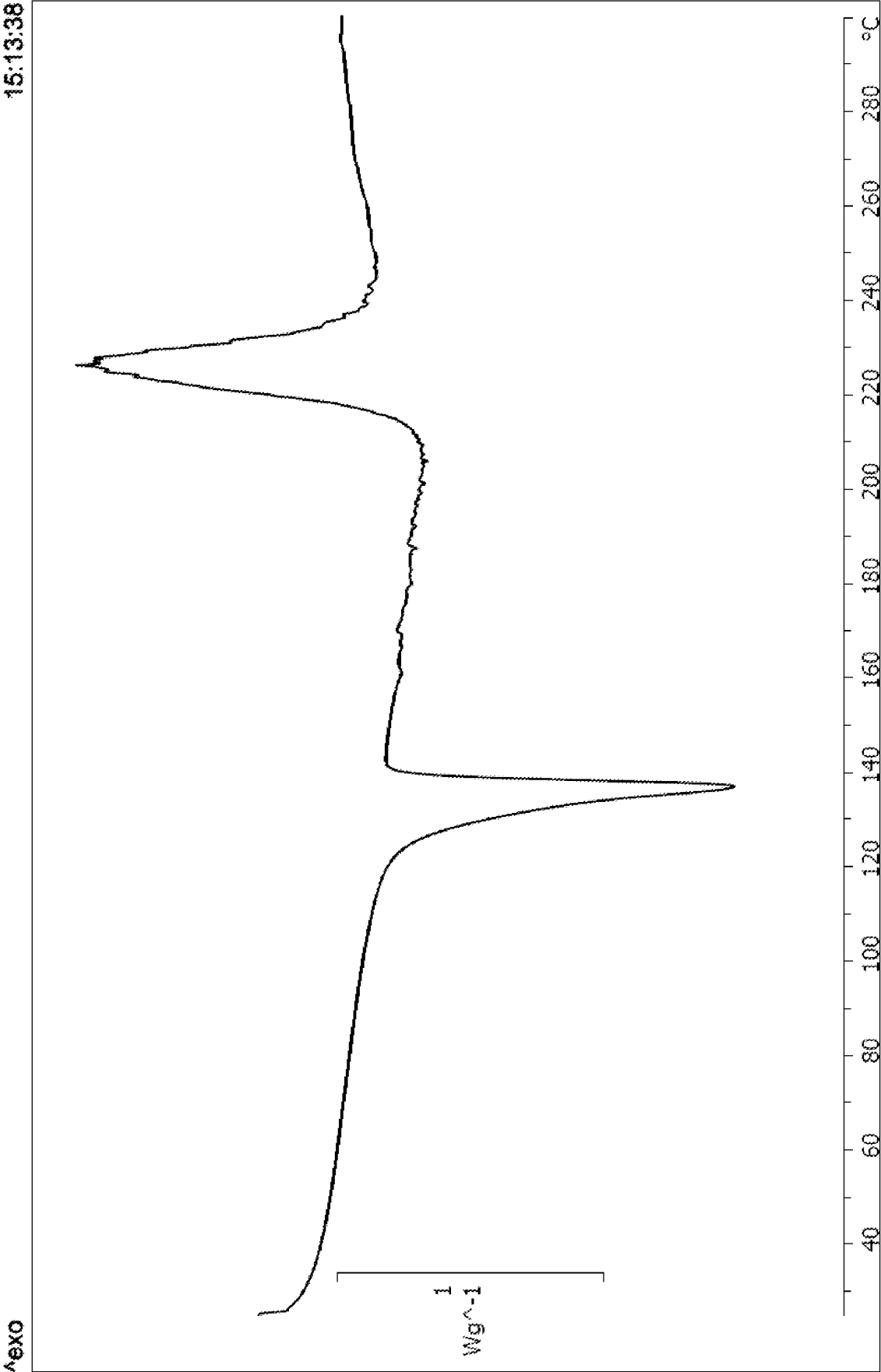


Figure 42 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XVIII.

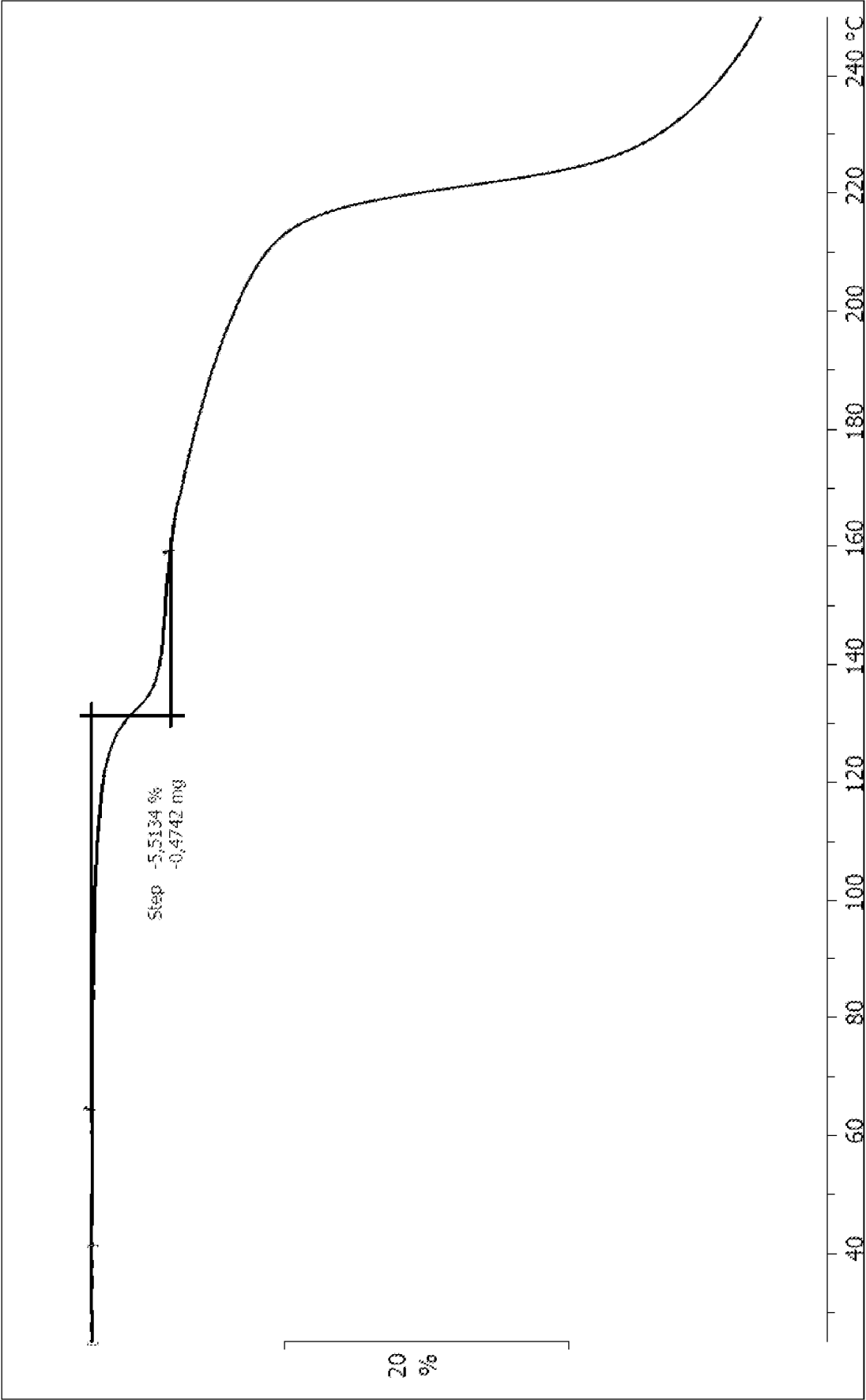


Figure 43 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

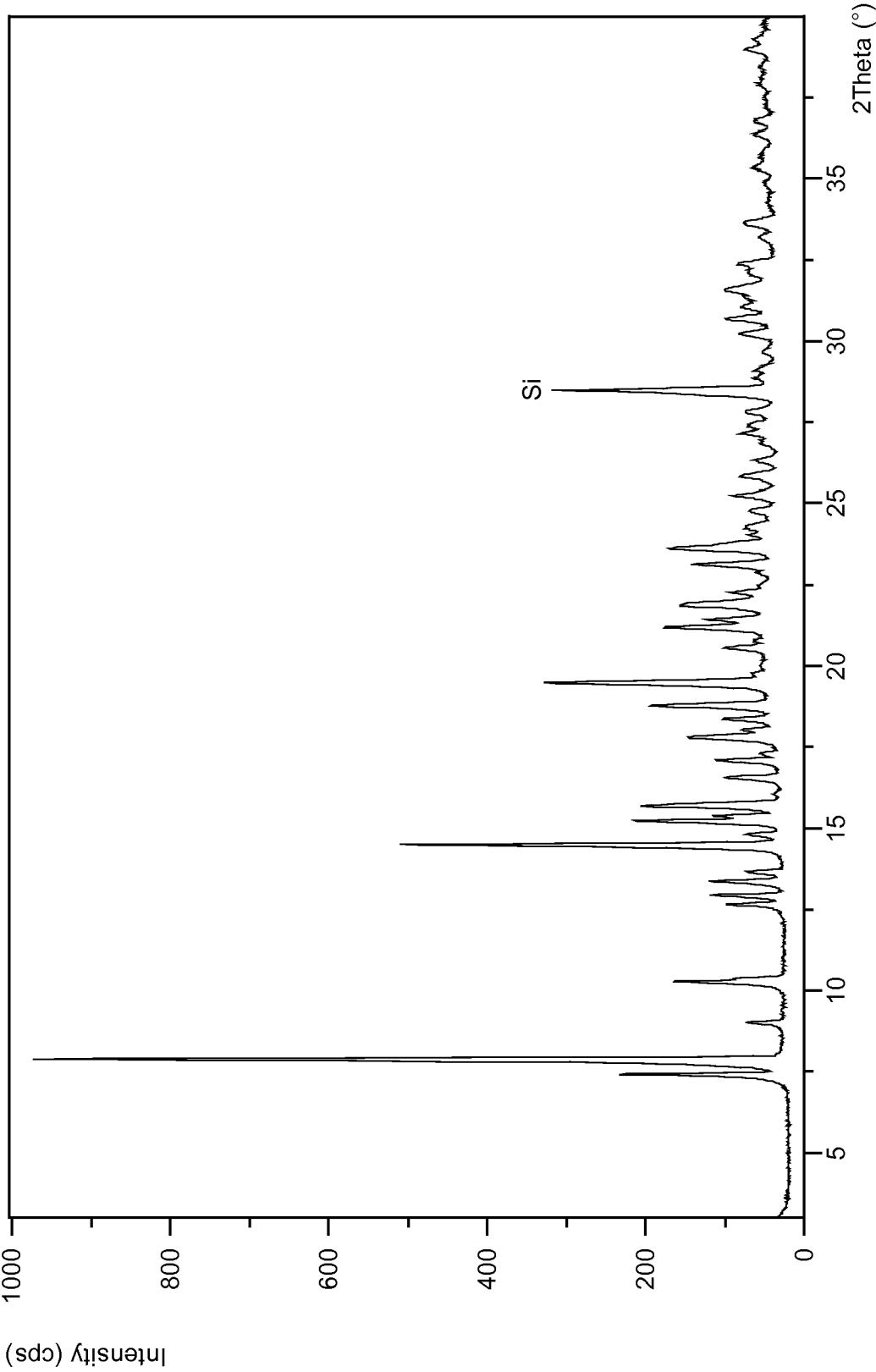


Figure 44 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX.

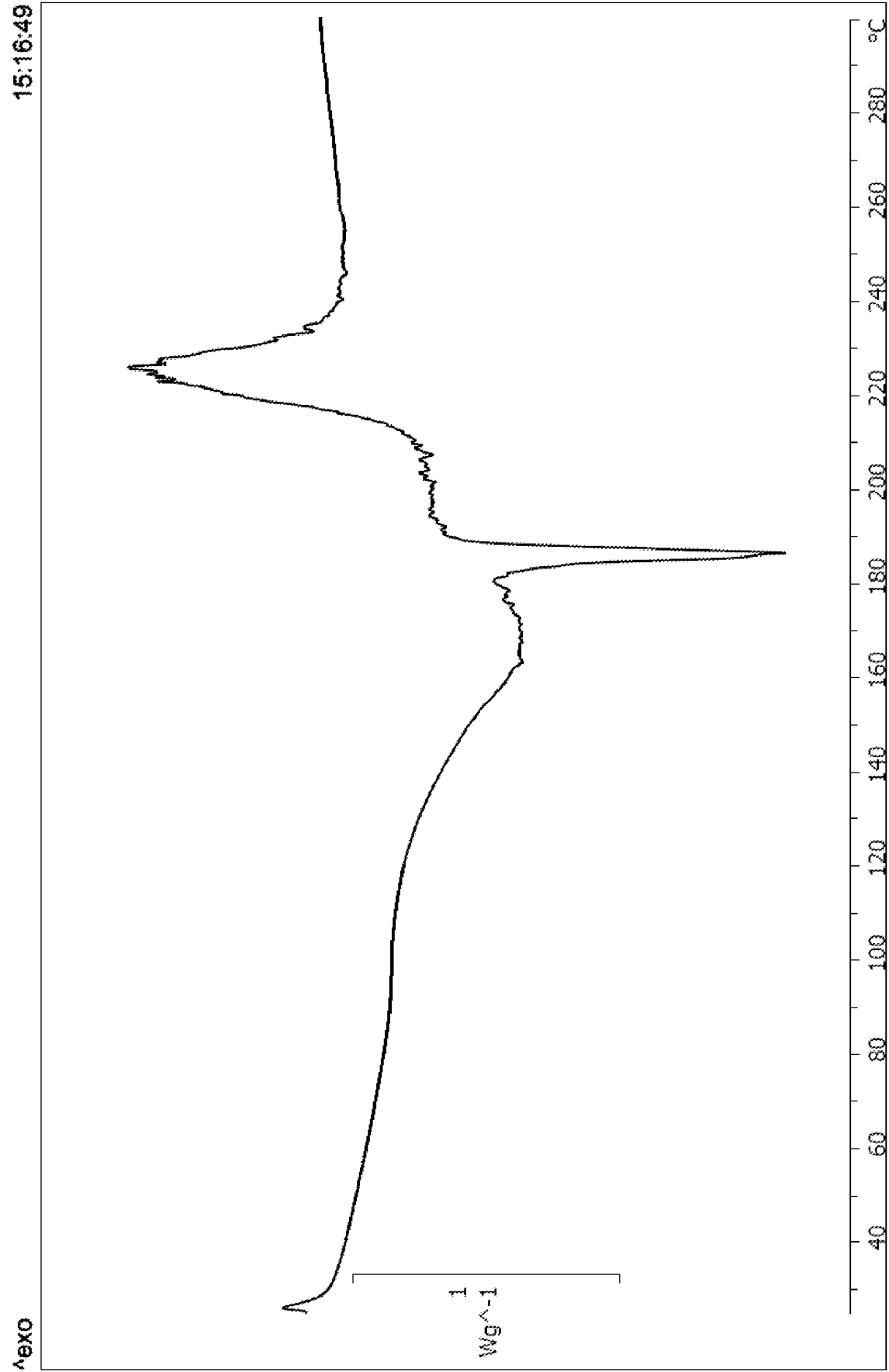


Figure 45 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XIX.

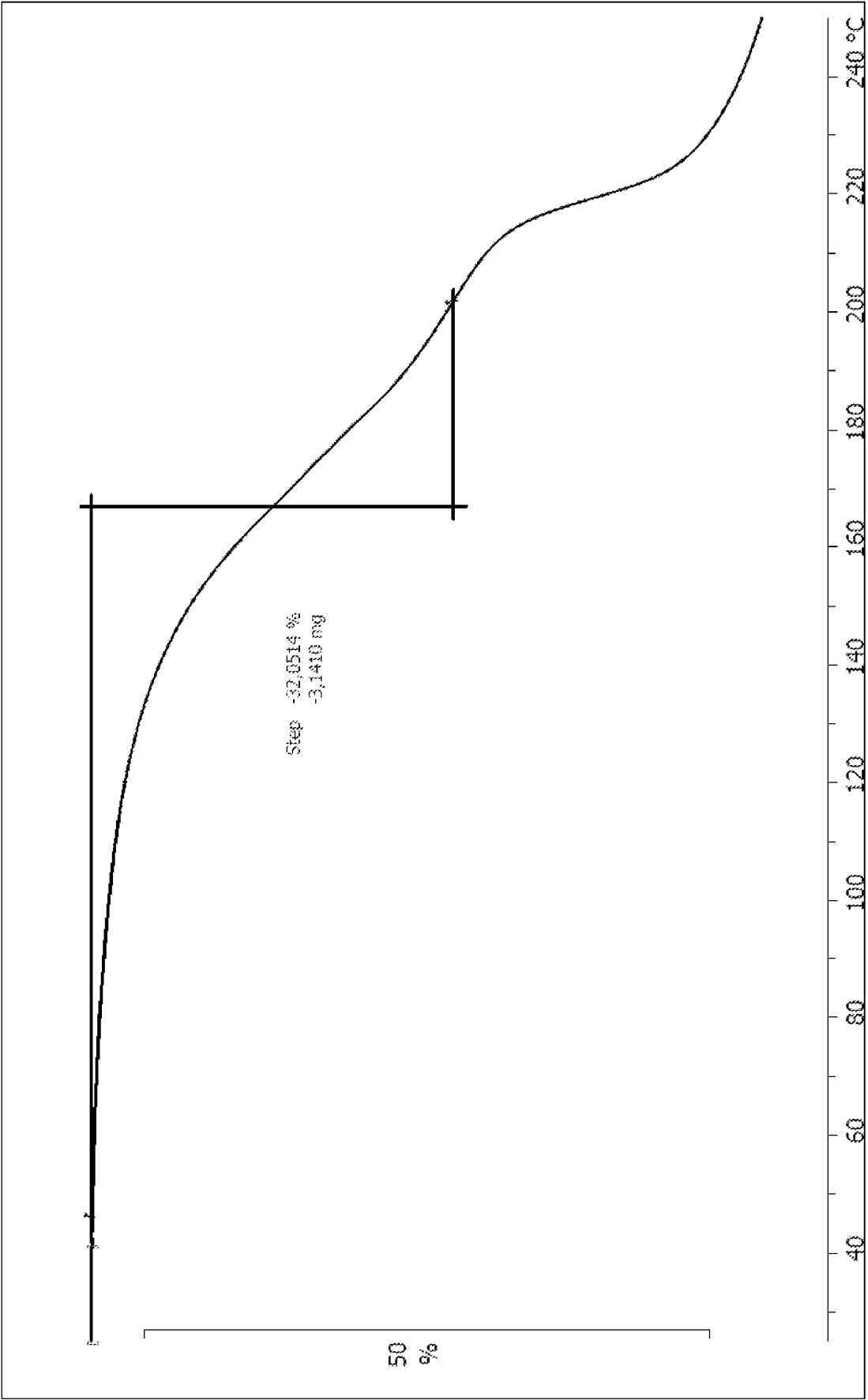


Figure 46 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

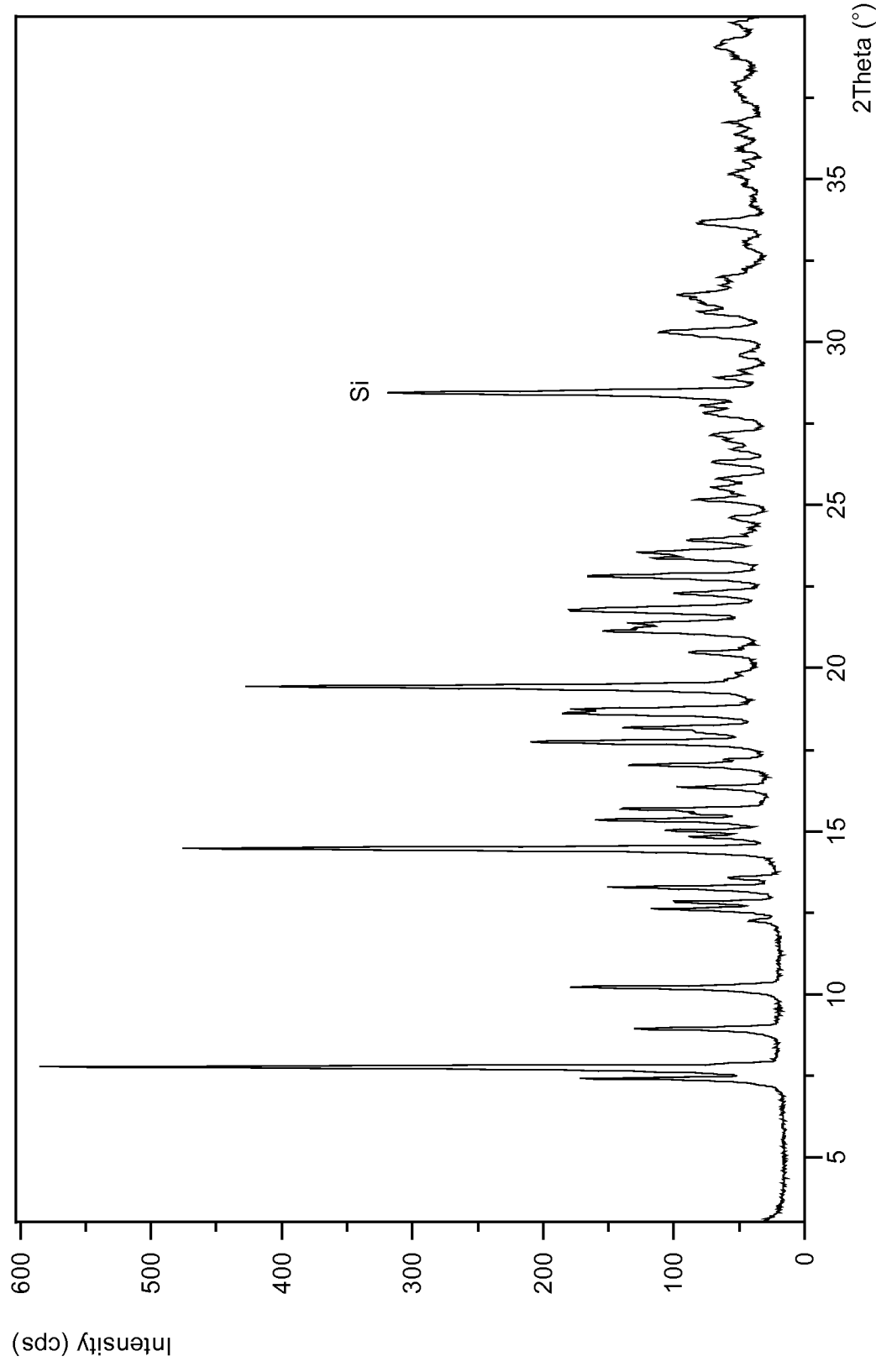


Figure 47 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX.

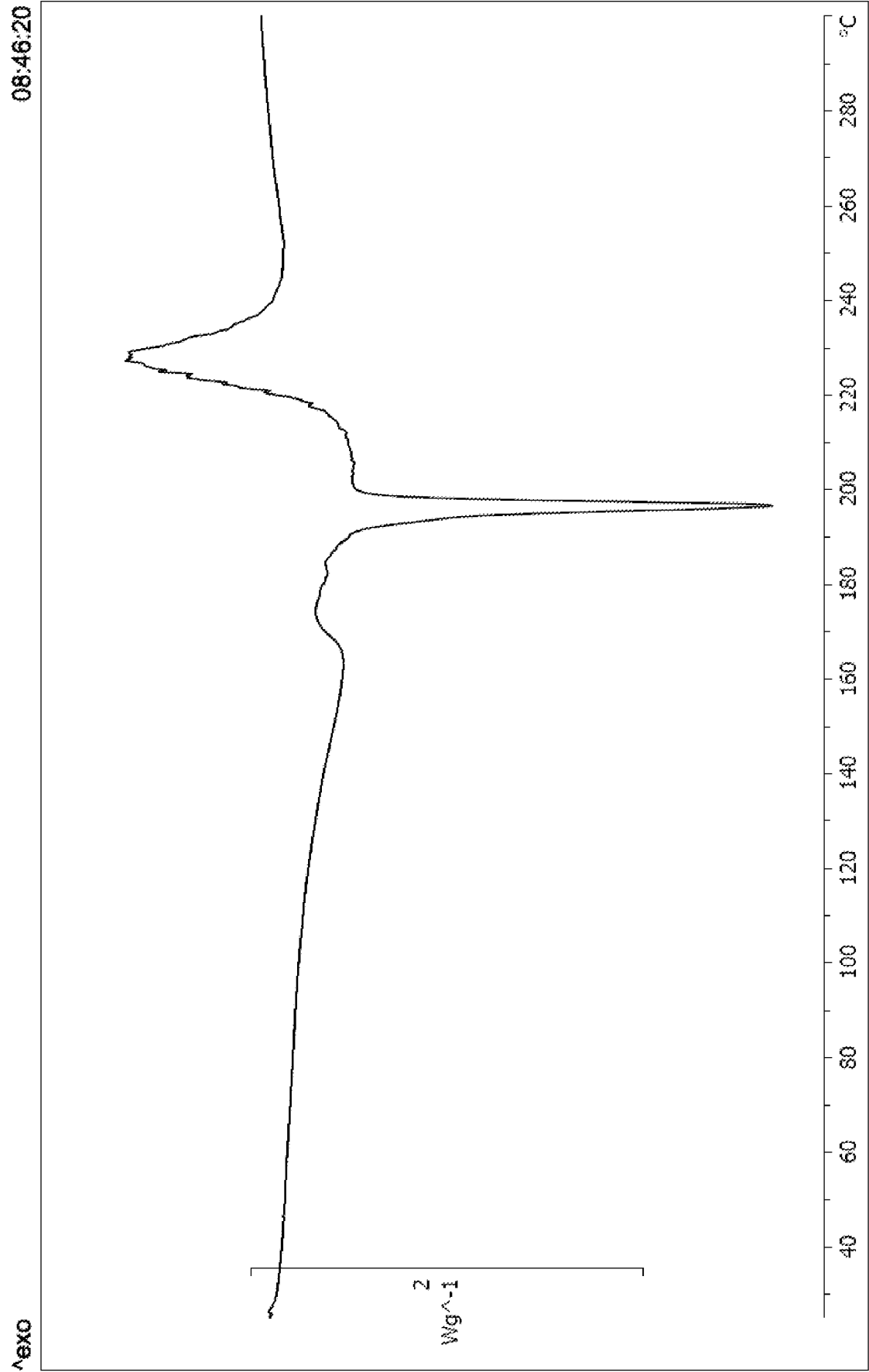


Figure 48 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XX.

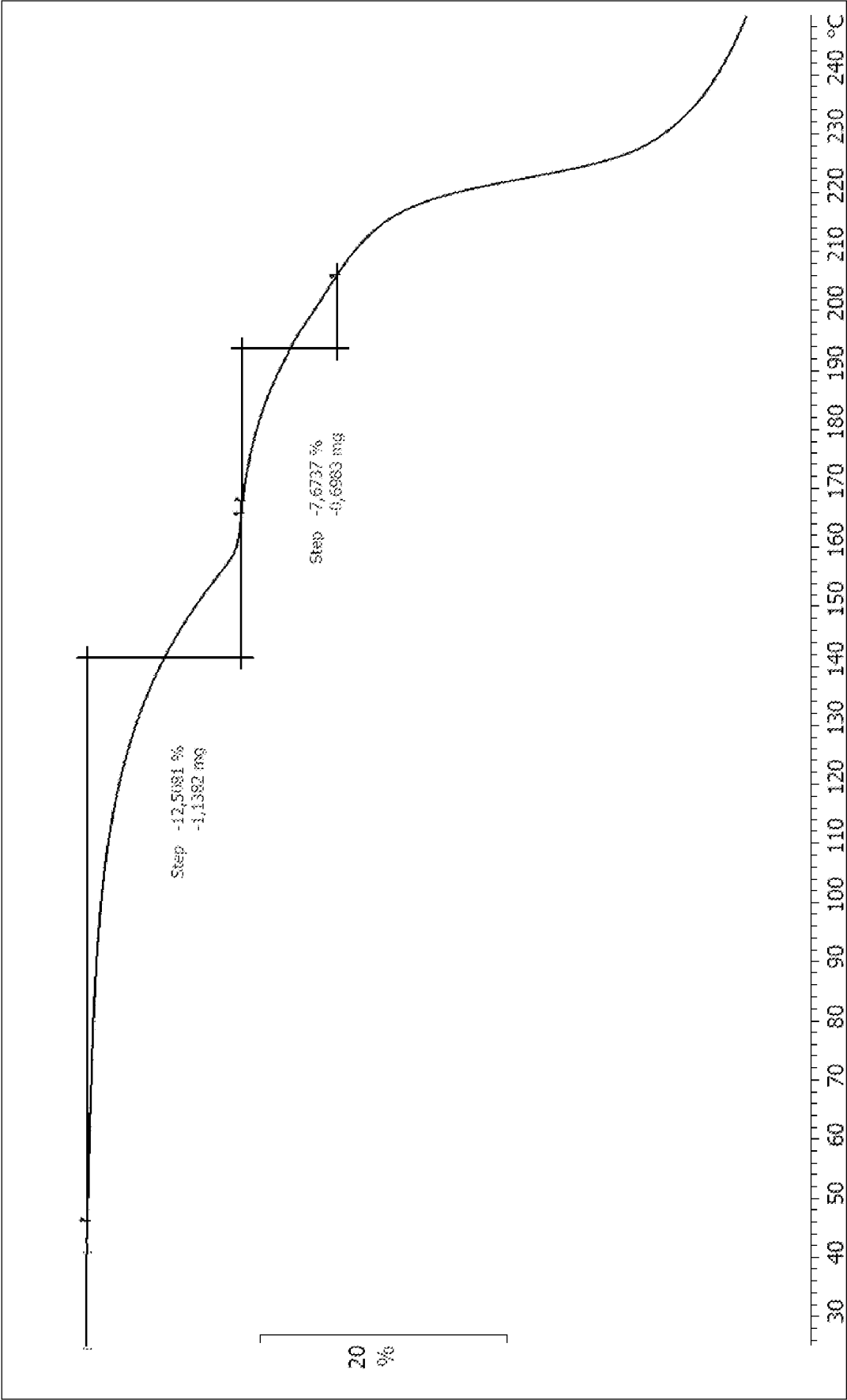


Figure 49 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI. The peak marked “Si” corresponds to the silicon internal standard.

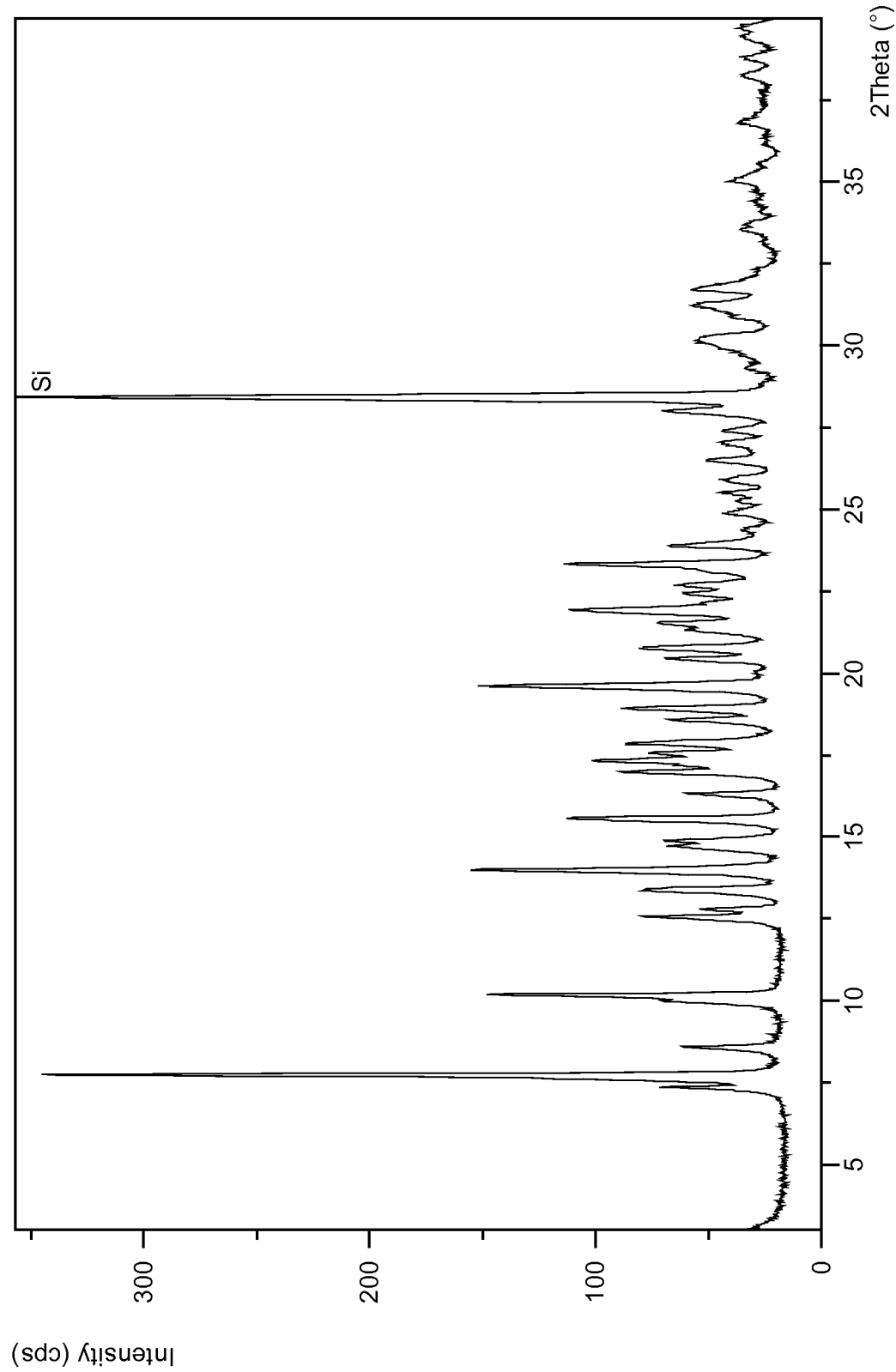


Figure 50 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI.

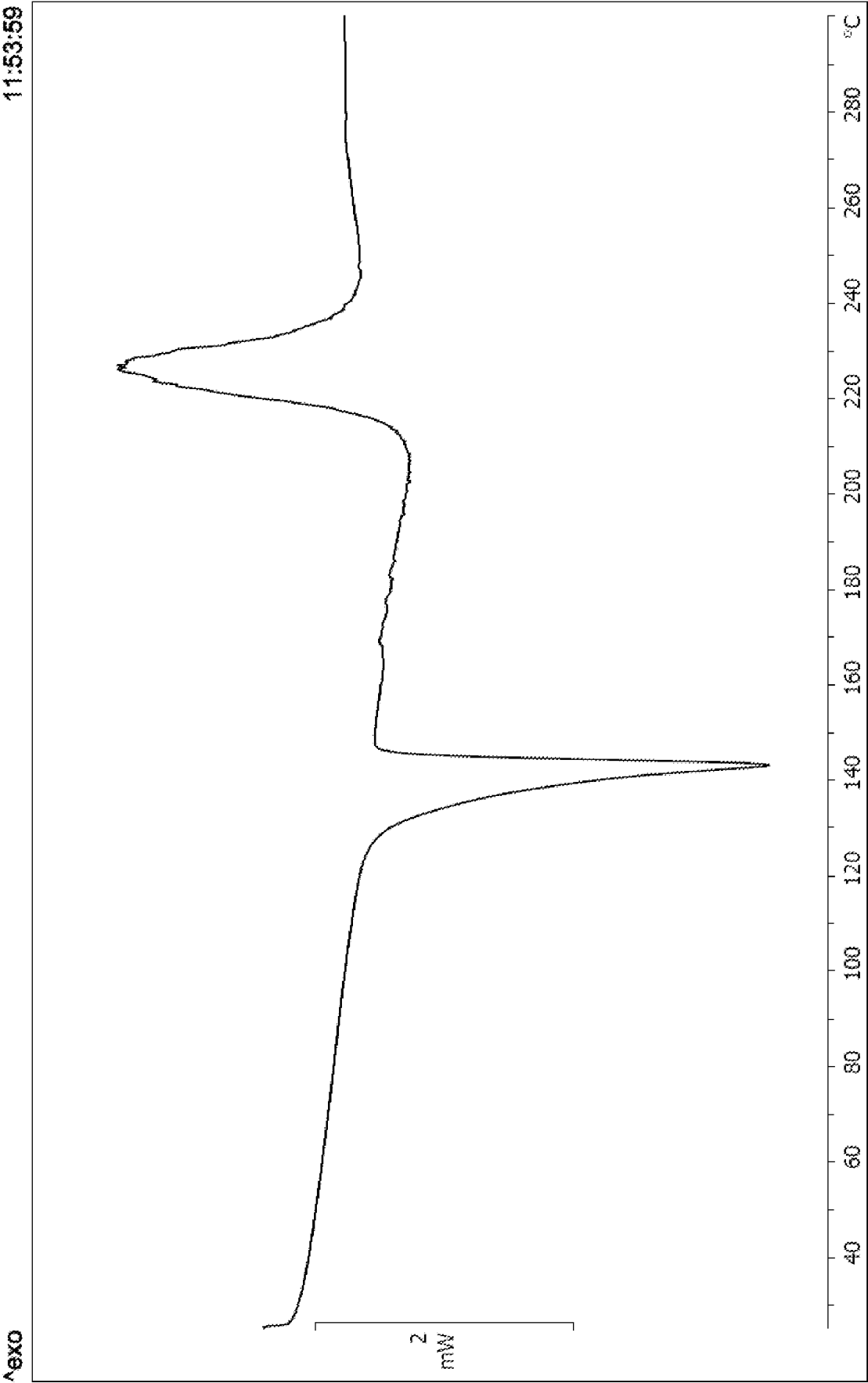


Figure 51 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXI.

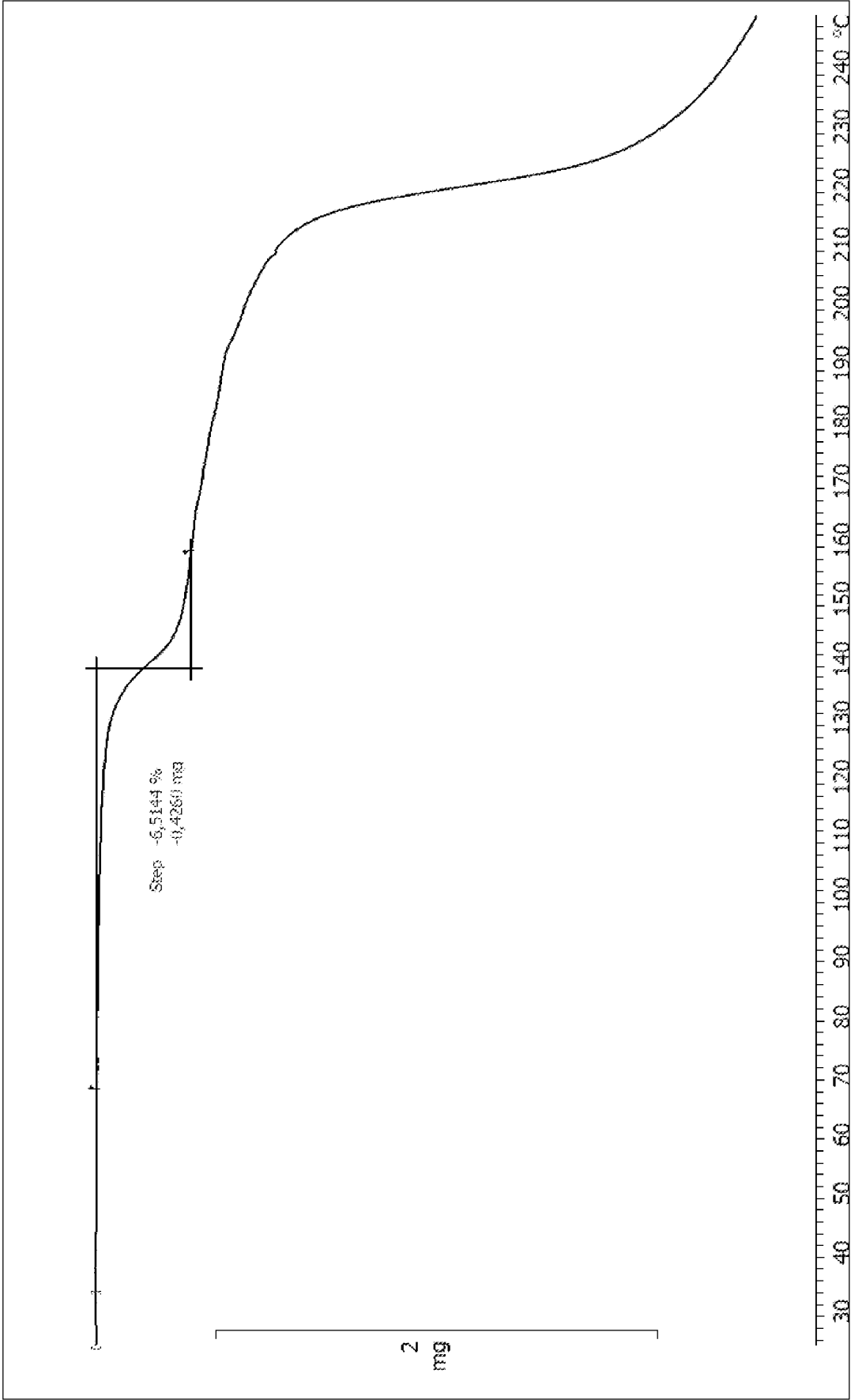


Figure 52 shows a powder X-ray diffraction pattern for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

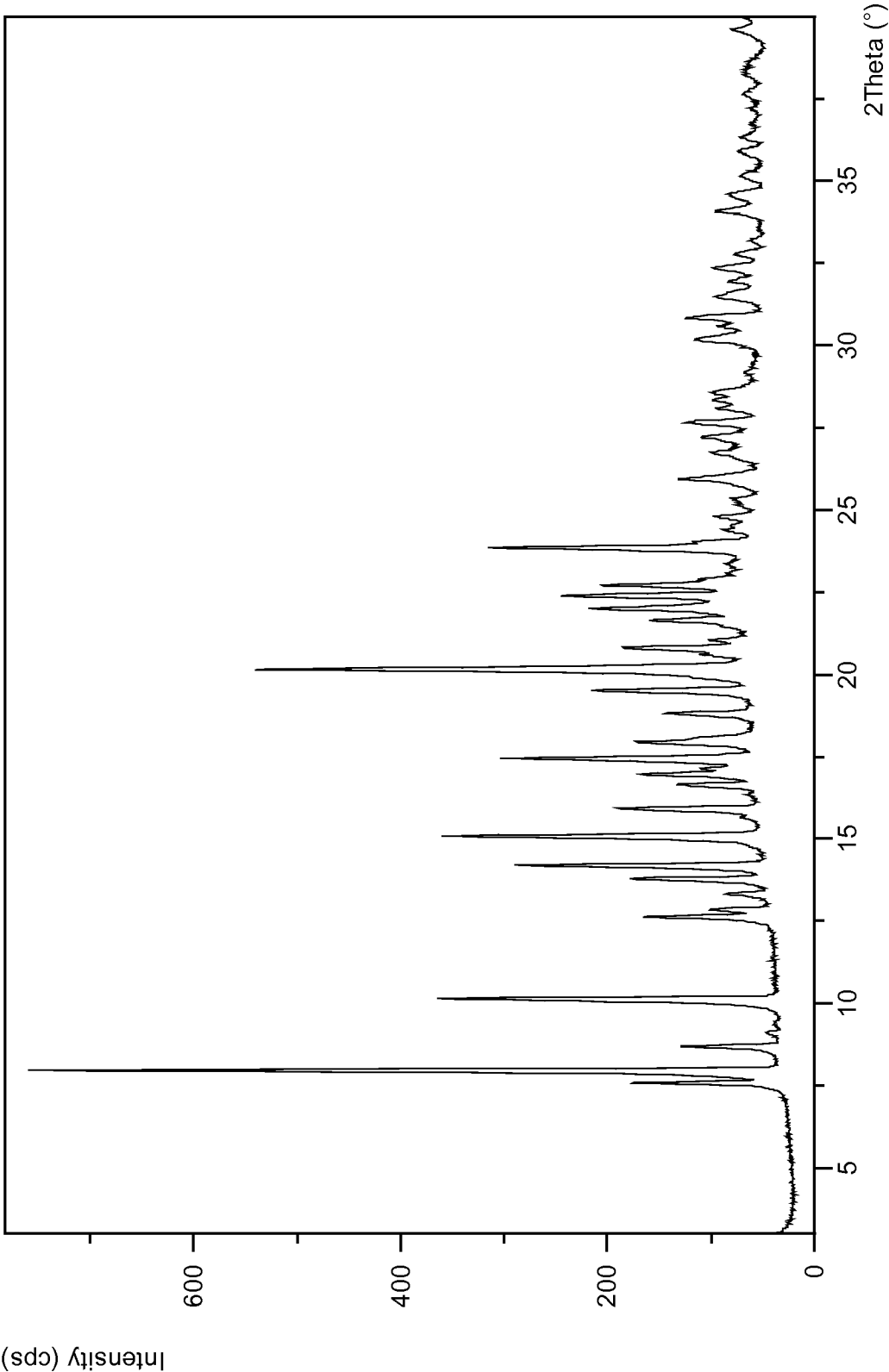


Figure 53 shows a Differential Scanning Calorimetry ("DSC") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

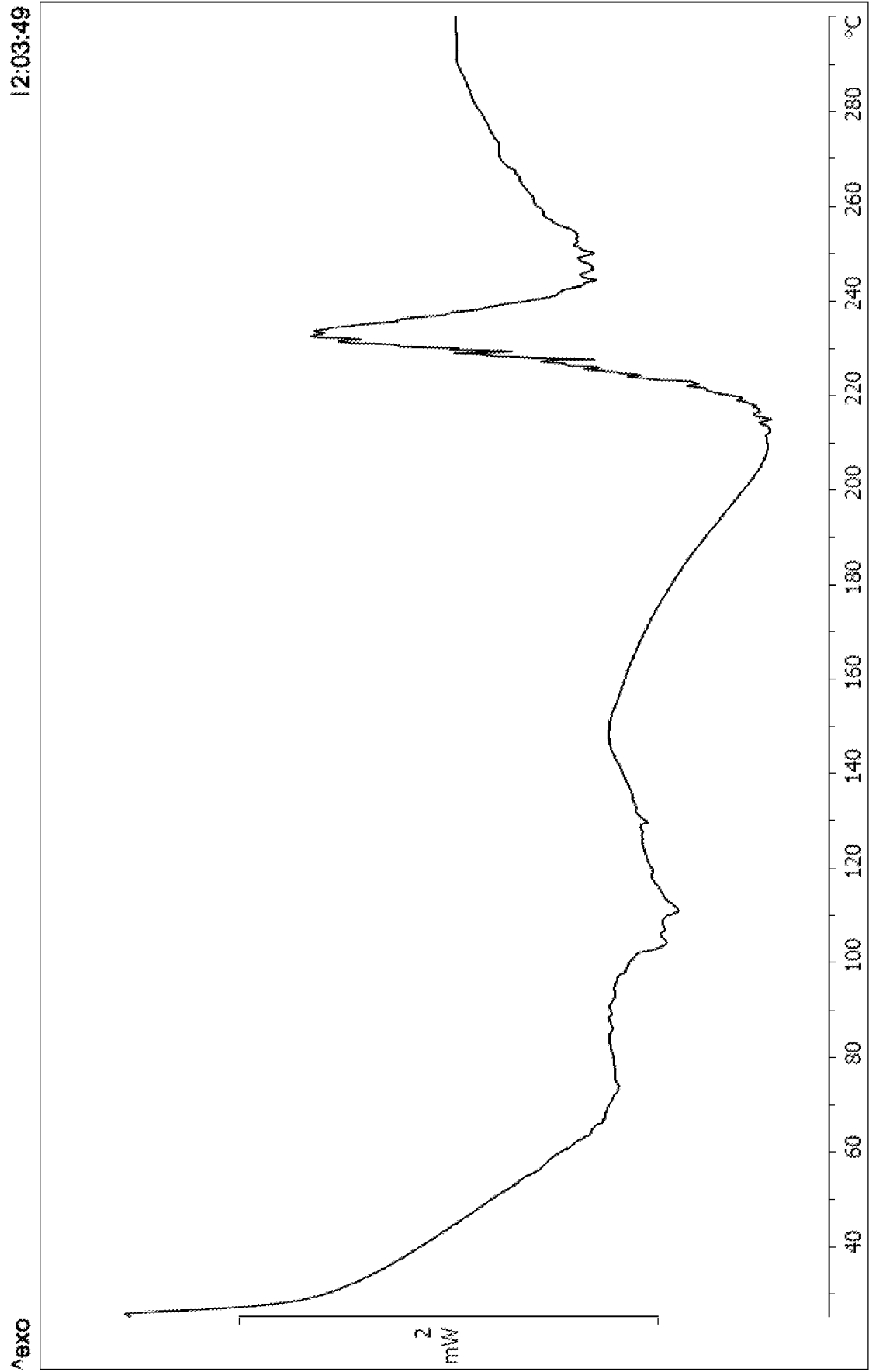


Figure 54 shows a Thermogravimetric analysis ("TGA") thermogram for crystalline Cabazitaxel form XXII.

