(12) 特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局

(43) 国際公開日
2022年2月3日(03.02.2022)

WIPO | PCT

(10) 国際公開番号
WO 2022/025279 A1

(51) 国際特許分類:
A61K 31/519 (2006.01) *A61K 47/12* (2006.01)
A61K 9/08 (2006.01) *A61P 27/02* (2006.01)
A61K 47/04 (2006.01)

(21) 国際出願番号： PCT/JP2021/028439

(22) 国際出願日： 2021年7月30日(30.07.2021)

(25) 国際出願の言語： 日本語

(26) 国際公開の言語： 日本語

(30) 優先権データ：
特願 2020-129728 2020年7月30日(30.07.2020) JP

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(81) 指定国(表示のない限り、全ての種類の国内保護が可能): 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, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, IT, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, 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, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) 指定国(表示のない限り、全ての種類の広域保護が可能): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), ユーラシア (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), ヨーロッパ (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, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

添付公開書類：
— 国際調査報告（条約第21条(3)）

WO 2022/025279 A1

(54) **Title:** AQUEOUS COMPOSITION

(54) 発明の名称： 水性組成物

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to an aqueous composition containing (A) delgocitinib or a salt thereof and (B) at least one substance selected from the group consisting of citric acid, phosphoric acid, and salts of these.

(57) 要約：本発明は、（Ａ）デルゴシチニブ又はその塩と、（Ｂ）クエン酸、リン酸、及びそれらの塩からなる群より選択される少なくとも１種と、を含有する水性組成物に関する。

DESCRIPTION

Title of Invention: AQUEOUS COMPOSITION

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an aqueous composition.

Background Art

[0002] Janus kinase (JAK) is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase that plays an important role in intracellular immunologically activated signal transduction, and drugs having Janus kinase inhibitory activity are expected to improve autoimmune diseases and allergic diseases through suppression of excessive activation of the immune response. As one of the compounds having an inhibitory effect of Janus kinase, 3-[(3S,4R)-3-methyl-6-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-1,6-diazaspiro[3,4]octan-1-yl]-3-oxopropanenitrile (generic name: delgocitinib) is known (for example, Patent Literature 1).

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0003] [Patent Literature 1]

International Publication No. WO 2017/006968

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0004] In the case of using delgocitinib as a therapeutic agent for diseases in the ophthalmic field, the ophthalmic preparation containing

delgocitinib is required to have a certain degree of stability. Here, a new problem has been found that in the case where even a minute amount of iron is mixed in the production stage of an ophthalmic preparation containing delgocitinib, the ophthalmic preparation is colored and the stability thereof is lowered.

[0005] An object of the present invention is to provide an aqueous composition with excellent stability even in the case where a minute amount of iron is mixed, containing delgocitinib or a salt thereof as an active ingredient.

Solution to Problem

[0006] As a result of diligent studies to solve the problem, the present inventor has found that by adding citric acid, phosphoric acid or a salt thereof to an aqueous composition containing delgocitinib and a minute amount of iron, the stability of the aqueous composition is remarkably improved. The present invention is based on the finding and each of the following inventions is provided.

[0007] [1]

An aqueous composition comprising delgocitinib or a salt thereof (A) and at least one selected from the group consisting of citric acid, phosphoric acid, and a salt thereof (B).

[2]

The aqueous composition according to item [1], wherein the content of the component (A) is 0.003 mass% to 3 mass% based on the total amount of the aqueous composition.

[3]

The aqueous composition according to item [1] or [2], wherein the content of the component (B) is 0.0001 mass% to 1 mass% based on the total amount of the aqueous composition.

[4]

The aqueous composition according to any one of items [1] to [3], wherein the aqueous composition is for ophthalmology.

Advantageous Effect of Invention

[0008] According to the present invention, an aqueous composition with excellent stability even in the case where a minute amount of iron is mixed, containing delgocitinib or a salt thereof as an active ingredient, can be provided.

Description of Embodiments

[0009] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail. The present invention, however, is not limited to the following embodiments. In the present specification, "mass%" is synonymous with "w/v%".

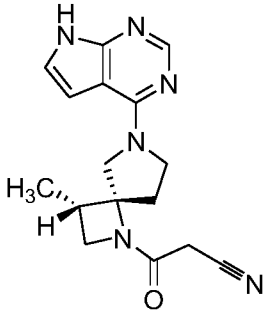
[0010] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment contains delgocitinib or a salt thereof (A) (also referred to as "component (A)") and at least one selected from the group consisting of citric acid, phosphoric acid, and a salt thereof (B) (also referred to as "component (B)").

[0011] [Component (A)]

Delgocitinib is also referred to as 3-[(3S,4R)-3-methyl-6-(7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-1,6-diazaspir

o[3,4]octan-1-yl]-3-oxopropanenitrile, which is a known compound represented by the following formula:

[Chemical Formula 1]



Delgocitinib or a salt thereof may be produced, for example, by the method described in International Publication No. WO 2017/006968 or International Publication No. WO 2018/117151.

[0012] The salt of delgocitinib is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmaceutically, pharmacologically (in drug manufacturing) or physiologically acceptable. Specific examples of the salts include salts with an inorganic acid, salts with an organic acid, salts with an inorganic base, salts with an organic base, salts with an acidic amino acid, and salts with a basic amino acid.

[0013] Examples of the salts with an inorganic acid include salts with hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, or phosphoric acid. Examples of the salts with an organic acid include salts with acetic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, stearic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid (mesylic acid), ethanesulfonic acid, or p-toluenesulfonic acid. Examples of the salts with an inorganic base include alkali metal salts such as a sodium salt and a potassium salt, alkaline earth metal salts such as a calcium salt and a magnesium salt, and an aluminum salt and

an ammonium salt. Examples of the salts with an organic base include salts with diethylamine, diethanolamine, meglumine, or N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine. Examples of the salts with an acidic amino acid include salts with aspartic acid, or glutamic acid. Examples of the salts with a basic amino acid include salts with arginine, lysine, or ornithine.

[0014] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment contains delgocitinib or a salt thereof as an active ingredient, and may be used for the treatment of corneal epithelium disorder caused by an intrinsic disease such as dry eye (xerophthalmia syndrome), Sjogren's syndrome, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome, or corneal epithelium disorder caused by exogenous diseases resulting from post-operation, drug-induction, external injury, or contact lens wearing.

[0015] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment promotes tear secretion due to containing delgocitinib or a salt thereof, and therefore may be used for improving dry eye symptoms. The dry eye may be a dry eye caused by autoimmune diseases such as Sjogren's syndrome, or may be a dry eye caused by a factor other than autoimmune diseases.

[0016] The content of the component (A) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and is appropriately set according to the type and content of other compounding components, formulation form, and the like. From the viewpoint of exerting the effect of the present invention more remarkably, the content of the component (A) is as follows. For example, based on the total amount of the aqueous composition

according to the present embodiment, the total content of the component (A) may be 0.003 mass% to 3 mass%, 0.005 mass% to 1 mass%, 0.01 mass% to 0.5 mass%, 0.015 mass% to 0.4 mass%, or 0.03 mass% to 0.3 mass%.

[0017] [Component (B)]

Citric acid, phosphoric acid, or a salt thereof as component (B) is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmaceutically, pharmacologically (in drug manufacturing) or physiologically acceptable.

[0018] Examples of the citrate and the phosphate include a salt with an inorganic base (for example, an ammonium salt; a salt of metal such as an alkali metal (sodium, potassium, etc.), an alkaline earth metal (calcium, magnesium, etc.), and aluminum), a salt with an organic base (for example, a salt with organic amine such as methylamine, triethylamine, triethanolamine, morpholine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, tripyridine, and picoline).

[0019] As citric acid or a salt thereof, citric acid and an alkali metal salt of citric acid are preferred, citric acid and sodium citrate are more preferred, and citric acid is still more preferred. Citric acid and the salt thereof may be a hydrate or an anhydride. Citric acid or the salt thereof may be used alone or in combination of two or more.

[0020] As phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, phosphoric acid and an alkali metal salt of phosphoric acid are preferred, phosphoric acid, disodium hydrogen phosphate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate and dipotassium hydrogen phosphate are more preferred, and phosphoric acid is still more preferred.

Phosphoric acid and the salt thereof may be a hydrate or an anhydride. Phosphoric acid or the salt thereof may be used alone or in combination of two or more.

[0021] The content of the component (B) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and set appropriately according to the type and content of other compounding components, the formulation form, etc. From the viewpoint of exerting the effect of the present invention more remarkably, the content of the component (B) is as follows. For example, the total content of the component (B) based on the total amount of the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be 0.00001 mass% or more, 0.00005 mass% or more, 0.0001 mass% or more, or 0.0005 mass% or more, and may be 0.05 mass% or less, 0.04 mass% or less, 0.03 mass% or less, or 0.02 mass% or less. Alternatively, the content of the component (B) may be 0.000001 mass% to 10 mass%, 0.00001 mass% to 1 mass%, 0.0001 mass% to 0.1 mass%, 0.0005 mass% to 0.05 mass%, 0.0001 mass% to 0.05 mass%, 0.00001 mass% to 0.1 mass%, or 0.00001 mass% to 0.05 mass%.

[0022] The content ratio of the component (B) to the component (A) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and appropriately set depending on the type of the component (B), the type and content of other compounding components, the formulation form, etc. From the viewpoint of further enhancing the effect of the present invention, the content ratio of the component (B) to the component (A) is as follows. For example, the total content of the component (B) relative to 1 part by mass of the total

content of the component (A) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be 0.0000003 parts by mass to 4000 parts by mass, 0.00001 parts by mass to 200 parts by mass, 0.0002 parts by mass to 10 parts by mass, or 0.001 parts by mass to 4 parts by mass.

[0023] [Buffer]

The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may further contain a buffer other than the component (B). The aqueous composition further containing a buffer allows the effect of the present invention to be more remarkably exhibited. The buffer is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmaceutically, pharmacologically (in drug manufacturing) or physiologically acceptable.

[0024] The buffer is not limited, and examples thereof include a boric acid buffer (for example, boric acid and a combination of boric acid and borax), a carbonic acid buffer, an acetic acid buffer, a tris buffer, aspartic acid, and an aspartate. As the buffer, a commercially available one may be used. The buffer may be used alone or in combination of two or more. Boric acid is preferred as the buffer.

[0025] The content of the buffer in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and is appropriately set according to the type of the buffer, the type and content of other compounding components, the use and formulation form of the aqueous composition, etc. From the viewpoint of exerting the effect of the present invention more remarkably, the content of the buffer is as follows. For example, the total content of the buffer based on the total amount of the aqueous composition may be 0.01 mass% to 10 mass%, 0.05 mass% to 5 mass%, or 0.1 mass% to 3 mass%.

[0026] The content ratio of the buffer to the component (A) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and set appropriately according to the type of the component (B) and buffer, the type and content of other compounding components, the use and formulation form of the aqueous composition, etc. From the viewpoint of further enhancing the effect of the present invention, the content ratio of the buffer relative to the component (A) is as follows. For example, the total content of the buffer relative to 1 part by mass of the total content of the component (A) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be 0.03 parts by mass to 500 parts by mass, 0.1 parts by mass to 250 parts by mass, or 0.3 parts by mass to 150 parts by mass.

[0027] The content ratio of the buffer to the component (B) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and set appropriately according to the type of the buffer, the type and content of other compounding components, the use and formulation form of the aqueous composition, etc. From the viewpoint of further enhancing the effect of the present invention, the content ratio of the buffer relative to the component (B) is as follows. For example, the total content of the buffer relative to 1 part by mass of the total content of the component (B) in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be 0.01 parts by mass to 1000000 parts by mass, 0.5 parts by mass to 50000 parts by mass, or 2 parts by mass to 6000 parts by mass.

[0028] [Inorganic salt]

The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment

may further contain an inorganic salt. The aqueous composition further containing an inorganic salt allows the effect of the present invention to be more remarkably exhibited. The inorganic salt is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmaceutically, pharmacologically (in drug manufacturing) or physiologically acceptable.

[0029] Examples of the inorganic salts include chloride salts such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride. Commercially available inorganic salts may be used. As the inorganic salts, one type may be used alone, or two or more types may be used in combination. As the inorganic salts, sodium chloride and potassium chloride are preferred.

[0030] The content of the inorganic salts in the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited, and set appropriately according to the type of inorganic salt, the type and content of other compounding components, the use and formulation form of the aqueous composition, etc. From the viewpoint of exerting the effect of the present invention more remarkably, the content of the inorganic salts is as follows. For example, the total content of the inorganic salts based on the total amount of the aqueous composition may be 0.00001 mass% to 3 mass%, 0.0001 mass% to 2 mass%, or 0.001 mass% to 1.5 mass%.

[0031] The pH of the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is 5.0 to 6.5. With a pH of the aqueous composition controlled to the range, the stability of the aqueous composition containing delgocitinib or a salt thereof as an active ingredient is remarkably improved. From the viewpoint of further remarkably

improving the stability of the aqueous composition, the pH of the aqueous composition is preferably 5.0 to 6.0. The pH of the aqueous composition may be 4.0 to 6.0, 4.2 to 5.8, 4.3 to 5.7, or 4.5 to 5.5.

[0032] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be adjusted to an osmotic pressure ratio within a range acceptable to a living body on an as needed basis. The suitable osmotic pressure ratio may be appropriately set depending on the use, the formulation form, the usage method, etc. of the aqueous composition, and for example, may be set to 0.4 to 5.0, preferably 0.6 to 3.0, more preferably 0.8 to 2.2, and still more preferably 0.8 to 2.0. The osmotic pressure ratio is the ratio of osmotic pressure of a sample to 286 mOsm (osmotic pressure of 0.9 w/v% sodium chloride aqueous solution) based on Japanese Pharmacopoeia 17th edition, and the osmotic pressure is measured with reference to the osmotic pressure measurement method described in Japanese Pharmacopoeia (cryoscopic method). The standard solution for measuring the osmotic pressure ratio (0.9 w/v% sodium chloride aqueous solution) may be prepared by drying sodium chloride (Japanese Pharmacopoeia standard reagent) at 500 to 650°C for 40 to 50 minutes, then cooling it in a desiccator (silica gel), precisely weighing 0.900 g thereof, and dissolving it in purified water to prepare exactly 100 mL, or by using a commercially available standard solution for measuring osmotic pressure ratio (0.9 w/v% sodium chloride aqueous solution).

[0033] The viscosity of the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmaceutically, pharmacologically (in drug manufacturing) or

physiologically acceptable. As the viscosity of the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment, for example, the viscosity at 20°C measured with a rotational viscometer (RE550 type viscometer, manufactured by Toki Sangyo Co., Ltd., rotor; 1°34'×R24) is preferably 0.5 to 10 mPa·s, more preferably 1 to 5 mPa·s, and still more preferably 1 to 3 mPa·s.

[0034] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be prepared, for example, by adding and mixing a desired content of the component (A), the component (B) and, on an as needed basis, other components. Specifically, for example, the preparation is performed by dissolving or suspending the components in purified water and sterilizing the liquid by filtration sterilization or the like.

[0035] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be in various dosage forms depending on the purpose, and examples thereof include liquid preparations, gel preparations, and semi-solid preparations (ointments, etc.).

[0036] The aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be used for ophthalmology. Further, the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment may be used, for example, as eye drops (also referred to as an eye wash or an ophthalmic solution; eye drops include an artificial tear solution and eye drops that can be instilled while wearing contact lenses).

[0037] In the case where the aqueous composition according to the present embodiment is an eye drop, the dosage and administration thereof is not particularly limited as long as it is effective and has few side effects, and examples thereof include, for adults (15 years old or

older) and children 7 years old or older, 1 drop or 1 to 2 drops in an eye at a time, 4 times a day, and 1 drop or 1 to 2 drops in an eye at a time, 5 to 6 times a day.

Examples

[0038] Hereinafter, the present invention will be specifically described based on test examples, though the present invention is not limited thereto. Unless otherwise specified, the unit of each component in the tables is mass%.

[0039] [Example 1: Stability evaluation through visual inspection]

Aqueous compositions were prepared according to a conventional method with the compositions shown in Table 1. The pH of each of the aqueous compositions was controlled to 5.5 with hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide. Into three containers made of glass, 5 mL each of the aqueous compositions thus prepared were dispensed, and to each of the dispensed aqueous compositions, iron sulfate heptahydrate was added to a concentration of 4 ppm, and the mixture was left to stand at 60°C for 3 weeks.

Each of the aqueous compositions after standing under the conditions was poured into a colorless test tube (inner diameter: 15 mm, Fisherbrand disposable culture tube, borosilicate glass, 16 × 150 mm (Cat. No. 14-961-31)) to make a 30-mm liquid layer in accordance with the property testing of Japanese Pharmacopoeia 17th edition. Then, four trained evaluators evaluated the degree of coloring of each of the aqueous compositions (n = 3) through visual inspection under a white light source (illuminance: 3000 to 5000 lux (measured value: 4680 lux),

using Hiroki Lux Meter FT3424 as a light source). In the evaluation, each of the evaluators gave ratings 0 to 3 based on the following criteria, and the average of the ratings of the four persons was calculated. The results are shown in Table 1.

Rating

0: No coloring is observed on a white background (colorless).

1: Slight coloring is observed on a white background (coloring may be identified when compared side by side with purified water).

2: Coloring is observed on a white background (coloring may be identified without comparing side by side with purified water).

3: Coloring is clearly observed even without a white background.

[0040] [Table 1]

	Test Example 1	Test Example 2	Test Example 3	Test Example 4	Test Example 5	Test Example 6	Test Example 7	Test Example 8	Test Example 9	Test Example 10	Test Example 11	Test Example 12	Test Example 13
Delgocitinib	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Boric acid	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sodium chloride	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Citric acid	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	-
Phosphoric acid	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.1	-	-
Acetic acid	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Edetic acid	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Purified water	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount
Average of rating	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	3.0	3.0

[0041] [Example 2: Stability evaluation through absorbance measurement]

For preparation, aqueous compositions were poured into a container made of glass (Test Examples 14 to 21) and a container made of polyethylene (Test Examples 22 to 32) according to a conventional method with the compositions shown in Tables 2 and 3. In Tables 2 and 3, "phosphoric acid" is sodium dihydrogen phosphate and "edetic acid" is sodium edetate. The pH of both aqueous compositions were controlled to 5.5 with hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide. After adding iron sulfate heptahydrate to a concentration of 4 ppm to each of the prepared aqueous compositions, the mixture was left to stand at 60°C for 10 days.

Each of the aqueous compositions after standing under the conditions was subjected to measurement of absorbance at 420 nm with a microplate reader. Then, the stability improvement rate of delgocitinib was calculated from the measured absorbance according to the following (formula 1), (formula 2) or (formula 3). The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3. The following (formula 1) was used for Test Examples 15 to 21, the following (formula 2) was used for Test Examples 23 to 25, and the following (formula 3) was used for Test Examples 27 to 32, respectively.

(Formula 1): Stability improvement rate (%) = 100 × {(Absorbance of Test Example 14) − (Absorbance of each test example)} / (Absorbance of Test Example 14)

(Formula 2): Stability improvement rate (%) = 100 × {(Absorbance of Test Example 22) − (Absorbance of each test example)} / (Absorbance

of Test Example 22)

(Formula 3): Stability improvement rate (%) = 100 × {(Absorbance of Test Example 26) – (Absorbance of each test example)} / (Absorbance of Test Example 26)

[0042] [Table 2]

	Test Example 14	Test Example 15	Test Example 16	Test Example 17	Test Example 18	Test Example 19	Test Example 20	Test Example 21
Delgocitinib	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Boric acid	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sodium chloride	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Citric acid	-	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	-
Phosphoric acid	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.1	-	-
Acetic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Edetic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Purified water	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount
Stability improvement rate (%)	-	77.3	66.9	52.3	65.5	44.2	-5.1	-305.8

[0043] [Table 3]

	Test Example 22	Test Example 23	Test Example 24	Test Example 25	Test Example 26	Test Example 27	Test Example 28	Test Example 29	Test Example 30	Test Example 31	Test Example 32
Delgocitinib	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Boric acid	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sodium chloride	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Citric acid	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-
Phosphoric acid	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	-
Acetic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Edetic acid	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purified water	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount
Stability improvement rate (%)	-	40.0	67.8	-20.9	-	87.6	82.6	80.2	81.5	81.1	-67.4

[0044] It was confirmed that addition of a minute amount of iron to the aqueous composition containing delgocitinib caused coloring, which means lowering of the stability. In contrast, it was confirmed that in the aqueous compositions in Test Examples in which citric acid or

phosphoric acid was blended with the aqueous compositions containing delgocitinib, coloring was suppressed even with addition of a minute amount of iron, which means improvement in the stability. On the other hand, it was confirmed that in the aqueous compositions in Test Examples in which edetic acid or acetic acid was blended with the aqueous compositions containing delgocitinib, coloring was observed with addition of a minute amount of iron in comparison with the aqueous composition of Test Examples in which citric acid or phosphoric acid was added, which means that the stability was hardly improved or deteriorated.

[0045] [Formulation Example]

Formulation Examples are shown in the following Tables 4 and 5. The units of each component in Tables 4 and 5 are all mass% except those specified in the tables. In each of Formulation Examples an eye drop container made of polyethylene was filled to 5 mL.

[0046] [Table 4]

	Formulation Example 1	Formulation Example 2	Formulation Example 3	Formulation Example 4	Formulation Example 5	Formulation Example 6	Formulation Example 7	Formulation Example 8	Formulation Example 9
Delgocitinib	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Boric acid	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sodium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Citric acid	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-
Chlorhexidine gluconate sodium	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094
Purified water	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount
pH	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5

[0047] [Table 5]

	Formulation Example 10	Formulation Example 11	Formulation Example 12	Formulation Example 13	Formulation Example 14	Formulation Example 15	Formulation Example 16	Formulation Example 17	Formulation Example 18
Delgocitinib	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Boric acid	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sodium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Citric acid	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	0.001	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	0.001	0.01	0.1
Chlorhexidine gluconate sodium	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094	0.00094
Purified water	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount	Residual amount
pH	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	5	5.5

CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

An aqueous ophthalmic composition comprising delgocitinib or a salt thereof (A) and at least one selected from the group consisting of citric acid, phosphoric acid, and a salt thereof (B).

[Claim 2]

The aqueous ophthalmic composition according to claim 1, wherein a content of the component (A) is 0.003 mass% to 3 mass% based on a total amount of the aqueous ophthalmic composition.

[Claim 3]

The aqueous ophthalmic composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a content of the component (B) is 0.0001 mass% to 1 mass% based on the total amount of the aqueous ophthalmic composition.