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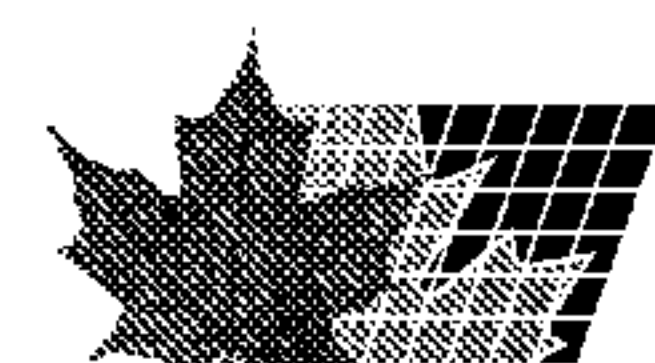
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(54) Titre : PROCEDE DE PREPARATION DE METHYLENE BISPHOSPHONIQUE ET DE SELS

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING METHYLENE BISPHOSPHONIC AND SALTS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A process for the preparation of salts of substituted or unsubstituted methylene bisphosphonic acids by hydrolysing the corresponding acid ester with hydrochloric acid, removing water from the acid azeotropically prior to addition of an amine or a base to produce the resultant salt in good yield.



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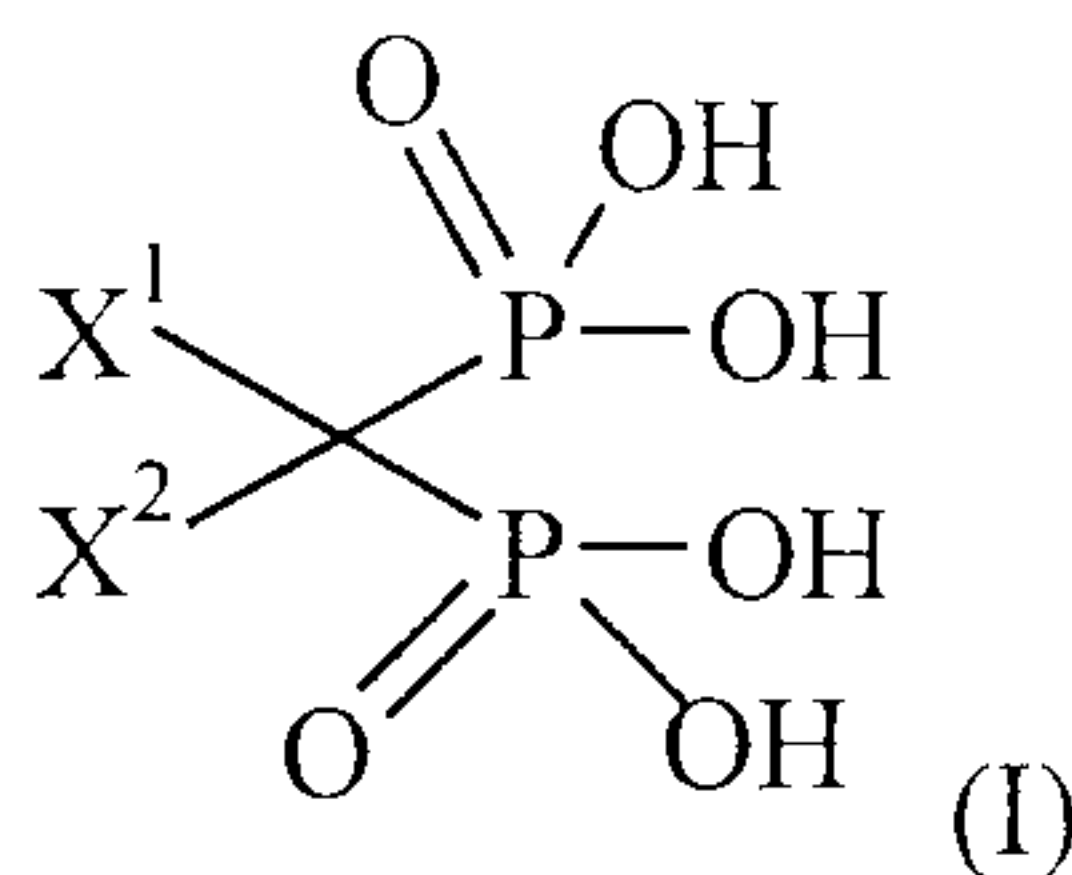
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING METHYLENE BISPHOSPHONIC AND SALTS

(57) Abstract: A process for the preparation of salts of substituted or unsubstituted methylene bisphosphonic acids by hydrolysing the corresponding acid ester with hydrochloric acid, removing water from the acid azeotropically prior to addition of an amine or a base to produce the resultant salt in good yield.

**WO 01/21629 A1**

PROCESS FOR PREPARING METHYLENE BIOSPHONIC AND SALTS.

The present invention relates to an improved process for the preparation of salts, in particular amine salts and sodium salts of methylene bisphosphonic acids of formula I



wherein X^1 and X^2 are independently hydrogen or halogen. The invention also relates to the salts of methylene bisphosphonic acids of formula I. These salts are useful in the preparation of the compounds described in EP0683789.

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Previously known processes for preparing bisphosphonic acids involved hydrolysing the corresponding tetraesters using strong acids, such as halogen acids. Thus, for example, the isopropyl tetraester has been boiled for several hours with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

15

The publication Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie, XII, 1, 352-356 describes the hydrolysis of tetraesters with half-concentrated hydrochloric acid under elevated pressure and at 130-145°C. The disadvantage of these processes is the impurities in the products and the numerous purification steps needed to remove by-products and excess acid.

20

EP 0200980 describes a process in which methylene bisphosphonic acids were prepared by hydrolysing tetraesters with water, by boiling at reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. Whilst problems of impurities of corrosion were largely overcome, the reaction time was very long, as long as 16 hours, which is disadvantageous for commercial production.

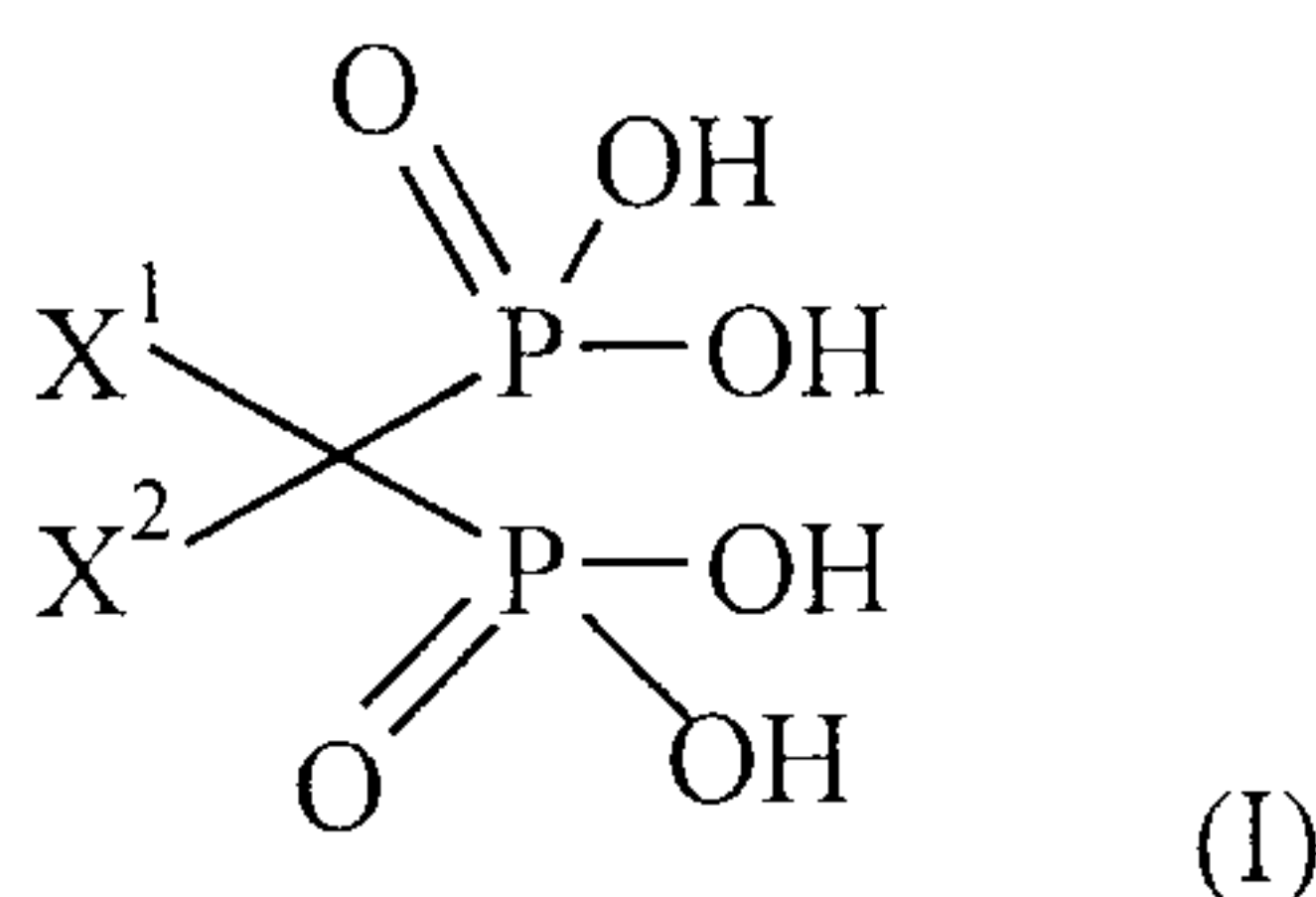
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The hydrolysis of the tetraester disclosed in WO91/03480 is performed using from 1.0 to 5% by weight hydrochloric acid. Active charcoal is required to decolourise the solution.

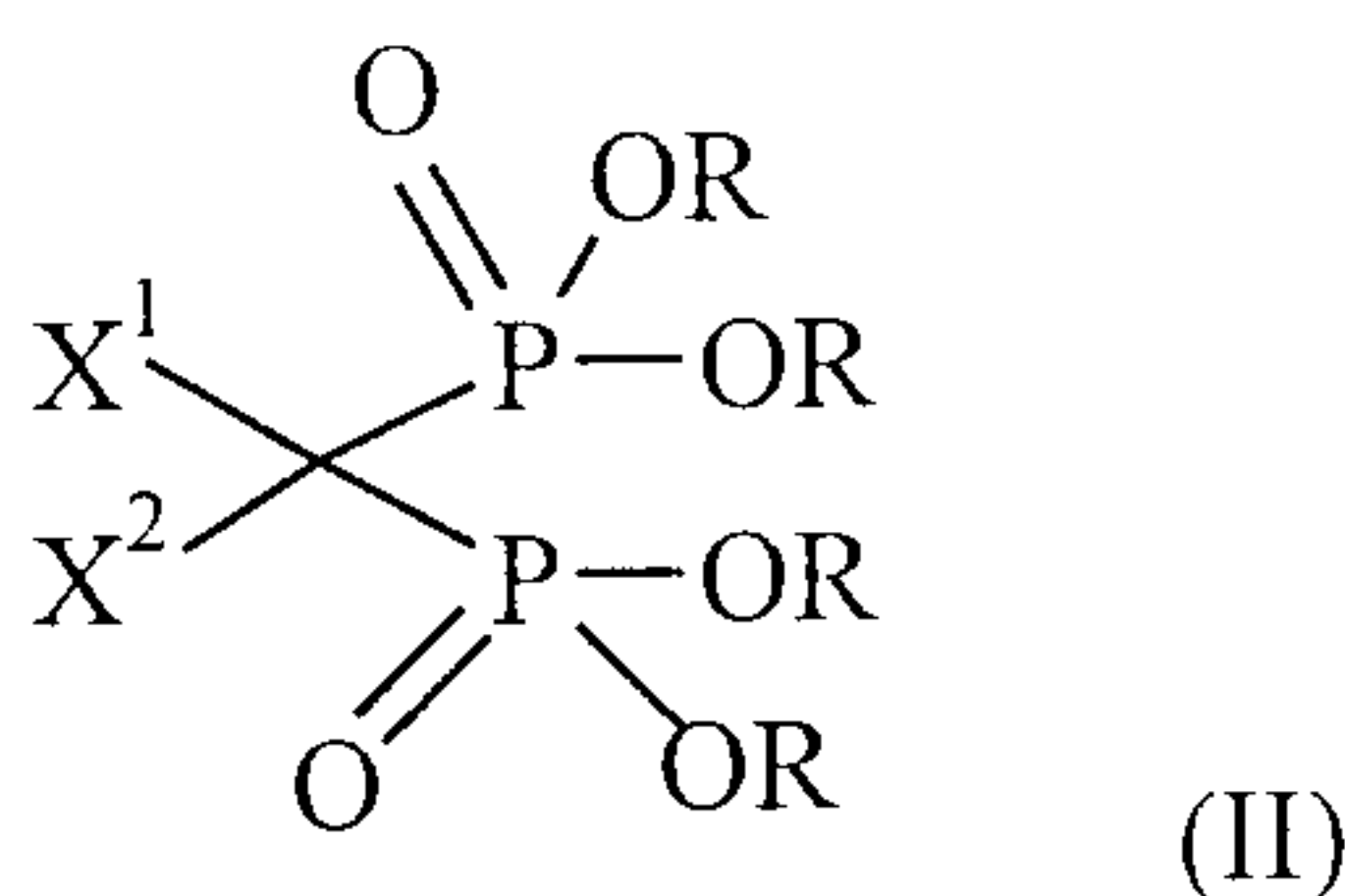
GB 1026366 describes the preparation of the tetrasodium salt of
dichloromethylenebisphosphonic acid by refluxing dichloromethylene bisphosphonate
tetraisopropyl ester with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The acidic solution was
concentrated and twice azeotroped with isopropanol. Neutralisation of the acid with
5 sodium hydroxide yielded the tetrasodium salt.

It has now been found that the salt formed from the acid which in turn is formed by
hydrolysing a substituted or unsubstituted ester of methylene bisphosphonic acid with 15 to
20% by weight hydrochloric acid, followed by the azeotropic removal of water using n-
10 butanol, can be easily isolated in a good yield and has far fewer impurities

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a process for preparing salts of
substituted or unsubstituted methylene bisphosphonic acids of general formula I,



wherein X^1 and X^2 are independently hydrogen or halogen, which process comprises
hydrolysing, using hydrochloric acid, the corresponding ester of formula II,



wherein X^1 and X^2 are defined above and R is a C_{1-4} straight or branched alkyl group and
converting the acid to a salt by reaction with a base characterised in that the concentration

of hydrochloric acid is from 15% to 20% by weight, and water is removed azeotropically from the resultant acid using n-butanol prior to the addition of an amine or a base.

Preferably X^1 and X^2 are both fluorine, chlorine or bromine.

5

Most preferably X^1 and X^2 are both chlorine.

The tetraester of formula II is preferably the isopropyl ester such as dichloromethylene bisphosphonate tetraisopropyl ester.

10

The acid product of the hydrolysis may be reacted with an organic or inorganic base such as a C_{1-6} straight or branched primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine, aralkyl amine, basic N-containing heterocycle, alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxides.

15

The preferred bases are C_{1-4} straight or branched and primary, secondary or tertiary alkyl amines, aralkyl amines, basic N-containing heterocycle, or alkali metal hydroxides.

Suitable bases may be selected from the group comprising triethylamine, tri-n-propylamine, diisopropylethylamine, tri-n-butylamine, pyridine, tribenzylamine and sodium hydroxide.

20

The volume of hydrochloric acid used is from 3 to 5 volumes and the hydrolysis using the acid is preferably carried out at a temperature of about 80°C to about 90°C. Following the addition of n-butanol a vacuum is suitably applied.

25

Thus in a preferred process according to the invention an ester of methylenebisphosphonic acid, such as dichloromethylene bisphosphonate tetraisopropyl ester, is dissolved in from about 15% to about 20% hydrochloric acid, preferably about 18% hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is added dropwise to a stirred solution of 15% to 18% hydrochloric acid which has been heated to a temperature of from about 80°C to about 90°C, preferably

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about 85°C. The total volume of acid used is in the range of from about 3 to about 5 volumes, preferably about 4 volumes. The solution is then stirred at the elevated temperature for from about 1 to about 3 hours, preferably about 2 hours, under a flow of nitrogen, whilst collecting the distillate. After this time the solution is heated to get a steady flow of distillate. Further water is added to the hot reaction mixture and then further solvent removed by distillation.

The reaction mixture is then cooled prior to the addition of n-butanol. Vacuum and heat are then applied to the vessel. Distillate is removed whilst periodically adding n-butanol. An n-butanol solution of the dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid is then obtained. The solution may then be diluted with n-butanol and another alcohol if desired. To this solution is added the amine or base and the reaction mixture is stirred. For the mono(tri-n-butylamine) salt crystallisation typically begins within 30 minutes, while many others precipitate more rapidly. The suspension is then filtered and the solid washed with n-butanol. The damp solid is dried *in vacuo* to give the dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid salt in high yield.

Use of hydrochloric acid within the defined range of concentration in the process of the invention has the advantage that the hydrolysis can be completed within 2 hours. No analytical method is required to follow the reaction and no purification, with for example charcoal, is required.

The azeotropic removal of water using n-butanol results in a far superior removal of water than isopropanol. It also has the advantage of producing the end product in better yields as small amounts of water can have a significant effect on the crystallisation of the salt.

The use of vacuum lowers the azeotropic boiling point for water/n-butanol mixtures. The amount of water removed is also increased which reduces processing time. Thus the use of vacuum speeds up the removal of water and the control of temperature limits impurity formation.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a salt of a substituted or unsubstituted methylene bisphosphonic acid of formula I wherein X^1 and X^2 are independently hydrogen or halogen. Preferably X^1 and X^2 are both hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine, most preferably X^1 and X^2 are both chlorine. Alternatively, one of X^1 and X^2 is hydrogen and one is chlorine.

The salt may be a C_{1-6} straight or branched primary, secondary or tertiary alkyl amine salt, an aralkyl amine salt, a basic N-containing heterocycle salt, an alkali or alkaline earth metal salt.

Preferably the salt is a C_{1-4} straight or branched primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine salt, an aralkyl amine salt, a basic N-containing heterocycle salt or an alkali metal salt such as sodium or potassium salt.

Most preferably the salt is a triethylamine, tri-n-propylamine, diisopropylethylamine, tri-n-butylamine, pyridine, tribenzylamine or sodium salt. The sodium salt may be the di-, tri- or tetrasodium salt.

The process of the invention will be described in more detail by way of reference to the following non-limiting examples: -

Example 1

Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(tri-n-butylamine) salt

Dichloromethylene bisphosphonate tetraisopropyl ester (10 g, 0.024 mole) was dissolved in 18% hydrochloric acid (30 ml). The resultant solution was added dropwise to a stirred heated (85°C) solution of 18% hydrochloric acid (10ml). The solution was then stirred at 85°C for 2 hours under a flow of nitrogen whilst collecting the distillate (isopropyl

chloride). After this time the temperature was raised and the acid distilled off until the minimum volume was reached (15 ml for this experiment). Put and take with water was done keeping the volume as low as possible (13 x 3 ml portion). The reaction mixture was then cooled prior to the addition of n-butanol (20 ml). Vacuum was applied to the vessel and the temperature raised to remove the water/n-butanol, keeping the temperature below 100°C. Solvent was again removed until the minimum volume was reached. This was repeated by the addition of two further portions of n-butanol (20 ml). The solution was then diluted with n-butanol to give the product in a total volume of 41 ml. To this solution was added ethanol (9 ml) to give the product at a concentration of 6 ml/g in 15% ethanol/n-butanol. The reaction mixture was then treated with tri-n-butylamine (1.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The suspension was then filtered and the solid washed with n-butanol (3 ml). The damp solid was dried *in vacuo* at 80°C overnight to give dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(tri-n-butylamine) salt as a white solid in excellent yield (9.27 g, 89%).

Elemental Analysis	C	H	N
Calc. %	36.29	7.26	3.26
Found %	36.43	7.38	3.24

Example 2

Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, monopyridine salt

To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added industrial methylated spirits (IMS) (2.7 ml) and the solution was stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of pyridine (0.59 ml, 1.0eq) which caused instant precipitation. The resultant slurry was stirred overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (2.27g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the monopyridine salt (2.07 g, 88%).

Elemental Analysis	C	H	N
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Calc. %:	22.24	2.80	4.32	H ₂ O, 0.00%
Found %:	22.07	2.85	4.19	

5 **Example 3**

Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(triethylamine) salt

To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added n-butanol (2.7 ml) and the solution was stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of triethylamine (1.01 ml, 1.0eq) which caused instant precipitation. The resultant slurry was stirred overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (2.38g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the mono(triethylamine) salt (2.28 g, 91%).

15 Elemental Analysis	C	H	N	
Calc. %:	24.29	5.53	4.05	H ₂ O, 0.00%
Found %:	24.32	5.53	3.82	

Example 4

20 **Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(diisopropylethylamine) salt**

To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added IMS (2.7 ml) and the solution was stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of diisopropylethylamine (1.27 ml, 1.0eq) which caused instant precipitation. The resultant slurry was stirred overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (2.59g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the mono(diisopropylethylamine) salt (2.47g 91%).

30 Elemental Analysis	C	H	N	
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Calc. %:	28.29	6.20	3.74	H ₂ O, 0.00%
Found %:	28.64	6.13	3.92	

Example 5

5 Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(tribenzylamine) salt

To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added n-butanol (2.7 ml) and the solution was stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of tribenzylamine (2.09 g, 1.0eq). The resultant slurry was stirred
10 overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (4.35g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the mono(tribenzylamine) salt (3.54 g, 92%).

Elemental Analysis	C	H	N	
15 Calc. %:	49.64	4.73	2.63	H ₂ O, 0.00%
Found %:	49.61	4.71	2.59	

Example 6

20 Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, mono(tri-n-propylamine) salt

To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added n-butanol (2.7 ml) and the solution was stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of tri-n-propylamine (1.38 ml, 1.0eq) which caused instant
25 precipitation. The resultant slurry was stirred overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (3.28g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the mono(tri-n-propylamine) salt (2.50 g, 89%).

Elemental Analysis	C	H	N	
30 Calc. %:	30.94	6.49	3.61	H ₂ O, 0.00%

Found %: 31.14 6.56 3.37

Example 7

Preparation of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid, disodium salt

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To 15.3 ml of an n-butanol solution of dichloromethylene bisphosphonic acid prepared as in Example 1 was added a solution of sodium hydroxide (0.58 g, 2 equiv.) in water (1 ml) which caused instant precipitation. The resultant slurry was stirred overnight. The solid was filtered off and washed with a small amount of n-butanol. The damp solid (2.94g) was dried *in vacuo* overnight at 80°C. This gave the disodium salt (1.82 g, 87%).

10

Elemental Analysis	C	H	
Calc. %:	4.16	0.70	H ₂ O, 0.00%
Found %:	3.99	0.90	

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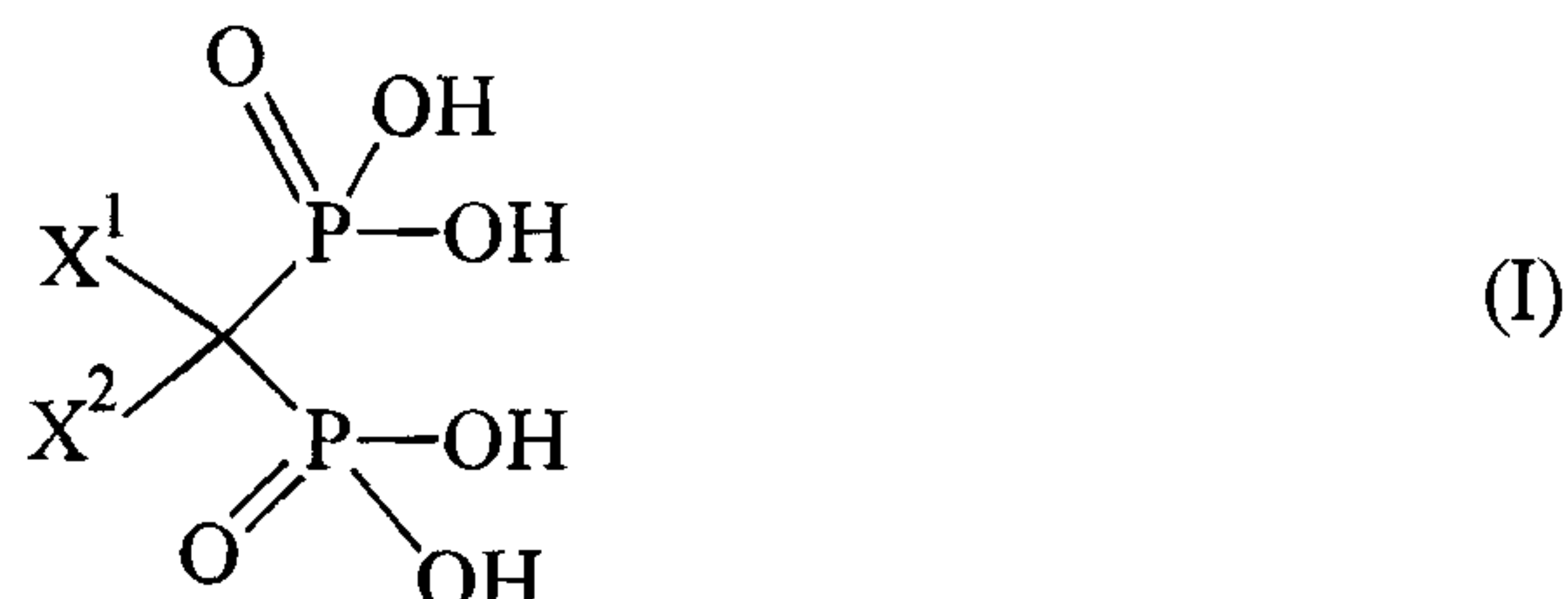
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CLAIMS:

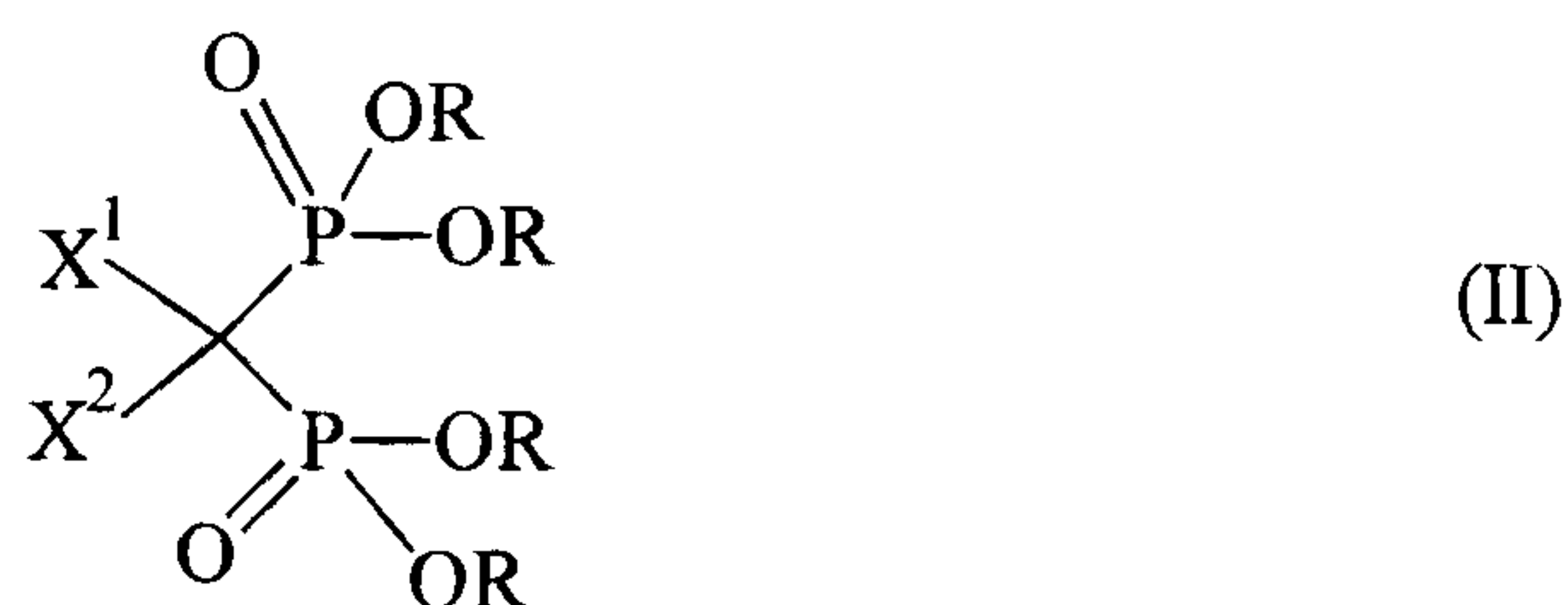
1. A process for preparing salts of a substituted or unsubstituted methylene bisphosphonic acid of general formula I

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wherein X^1 and X^2 are independently hydrogen or halogen, which process comprises hydrolysing, using hydrochloric acid, the corresponding ester of formula II,

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wherein X^1 and X^2 are defined above and R is a C_{1-4} straight or branched chain alkyl group and converting the acid to a salt by reaction with a base wherein the concentration of hydrochloric acid is from 15% to 20% by weight and water is removed azeotropically from the resultant acid using n-butanol prior to the addition of the base.

15

20 2. The process as claimed in claim 1 wherein X^1 and X^2 are both fluorine, chlorine or bromine.

3. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein X^1 and X^2 are both chlorine.

4. The process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3
25 wherein the tetraester of formula II is the tetraisopropyl ester.

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5. The process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the compound of formula II is dichloromethylene bisphosphonate tetraisopropyl ester.

6. The process as claimed in any one of
5 claims 1 to 5, wherein the base that the acid product of the hydrolysis is reacted with is an organic or inorganic base.

7. The process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the base is selected from the group consisting of: a
C₁₋₆ straight or branched primary, secondary or tertiary
10 alkylamine; aralkylamine; a basic N-containing heterocycle; an alkali metal hydroxide; and an alkaline earth metal hydroxide.

8. The process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the base is selected from the group consisting of: a
15 C₁₋₄ straight or branched primary, secondary or tertiary alkylamine; aralkylamine; a basic N-containing heterocycle and an alkali metal hydroxide.

9. The process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the base is selected from the group consisting of:
20 triethylamine, tri-n-propylamine, diisopropylethylamine, tri-n-butylamine, pyridine, tribenzylamine and sodium hydroxide.

10. The process as claimed in claim 9, wherein the volume of the hydrochloric acid used is from about
25 3 to about 5 times the volume of hydrolysis reactants.

11. The process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the hydrolysis is carried out at from about 80°C to about 90°C.

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12. The process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein a vacuum is applied following the addition of n-butanol.

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PATENT AGENTS