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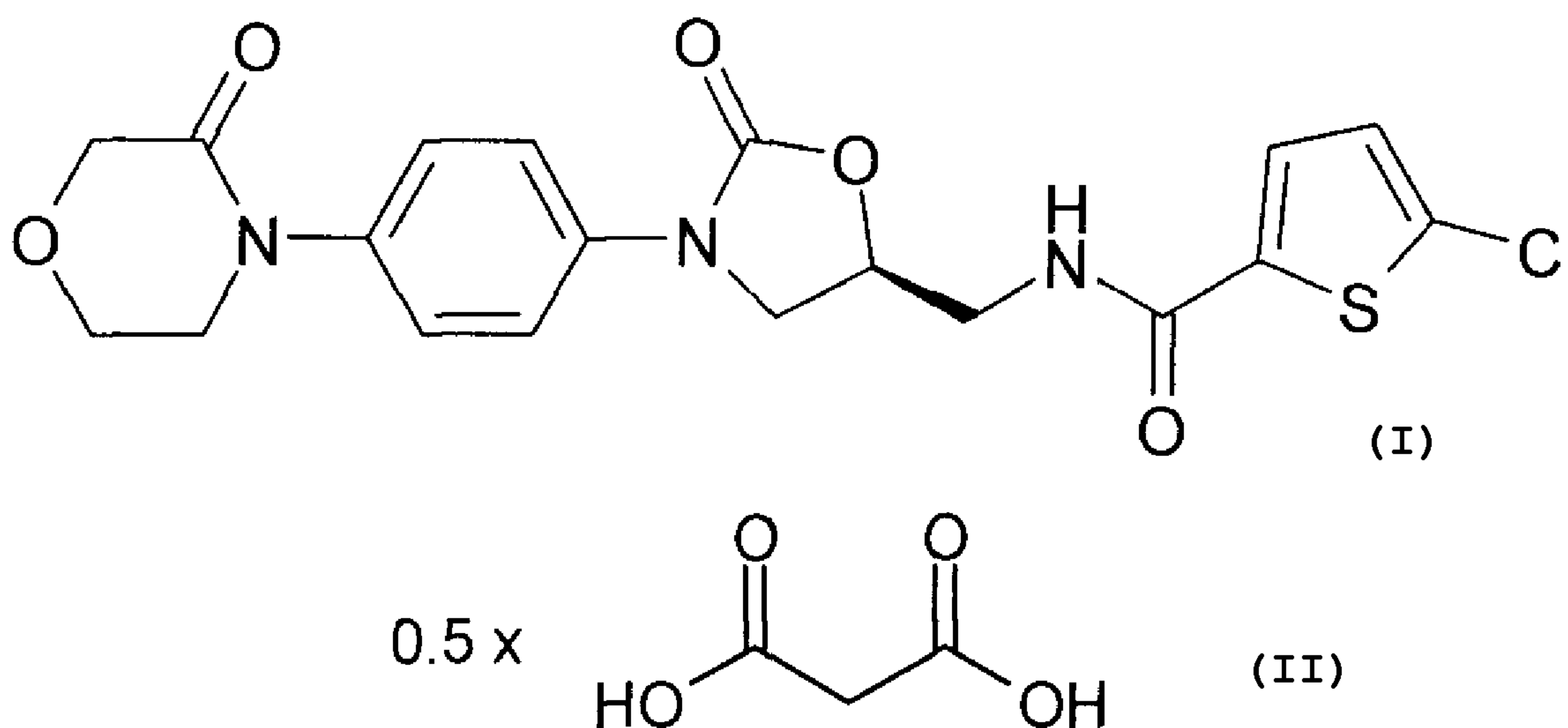
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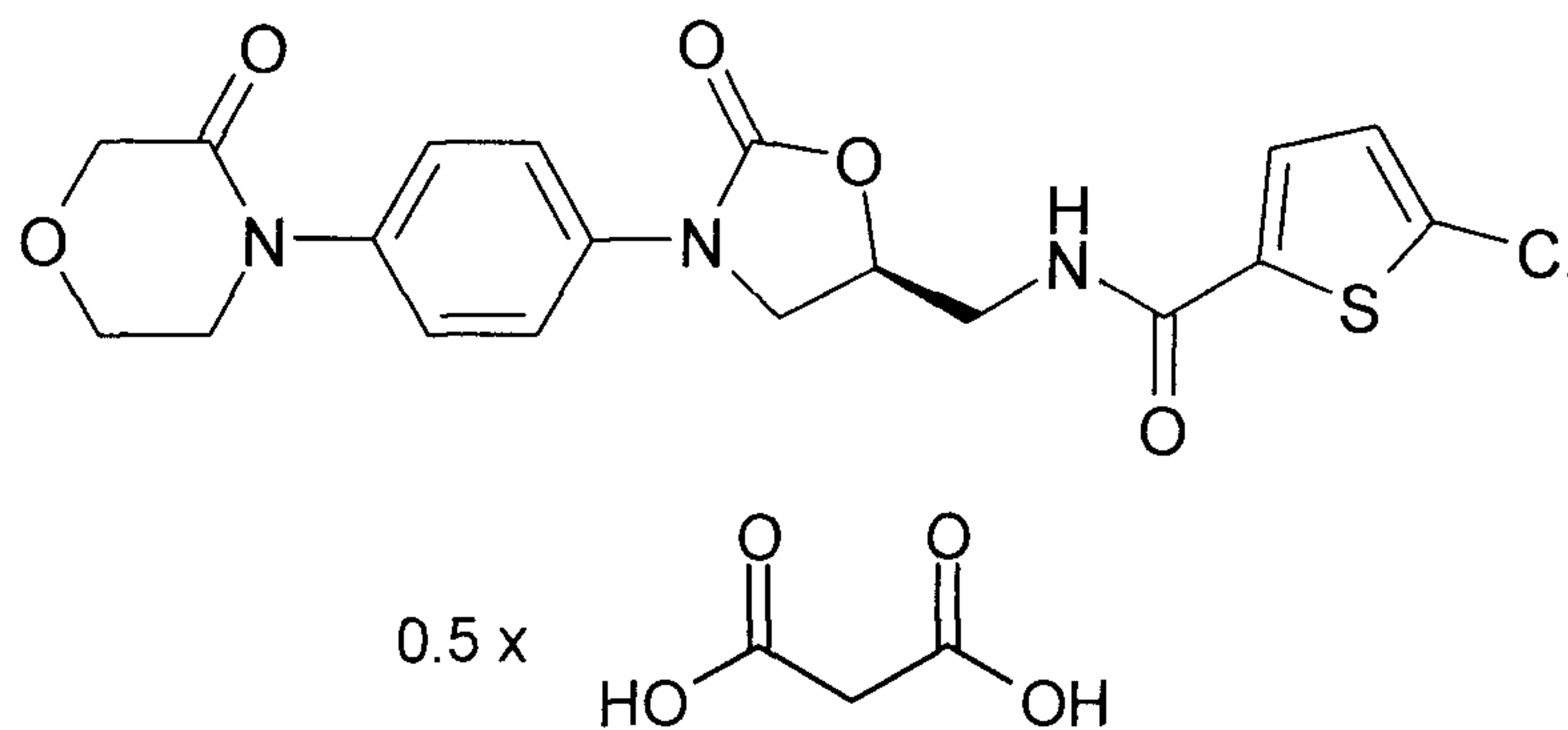
(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to a new co-crystal compound of 5-chloro-N-({(5S)-2-oxo-3-[4-(3-oxo-4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl}methyl)-2-thiophenecarboxamide (rivaroxaban) and malonic acid: (see formula I) (see formula II), to processes for preparing it, to medicinal products comprising it, and to the use thereof in fighting diseases.

30725-643

Abstract

The present invention relates to a new co-crystal compound of 5-chloro-N-({(5*S*)-2-oxo-3-[4-(3-oxo-4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl} methyl)-2-thiophenecarboxamide (rivaroxaban) and malonic acid:



to processes for preparing it, to medicinal products comprising it, and to the use thereof in fighting diseases.

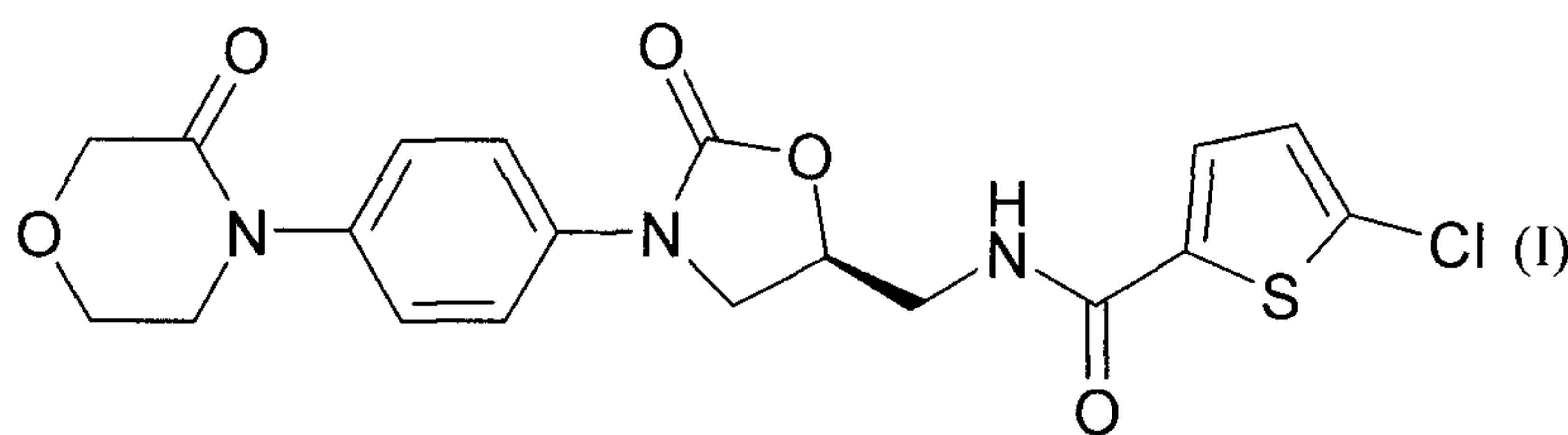
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NEW CO-CRYSTAL COMPOUND OF RIVAROXABAN AND MALONIC ACID

The present invention relates to a novel cocrystal compound of 5-chloro-N-({(5*S*)-2-oxo-3-[4-(3-oxo-4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl}methyl)-2-thiophenecarboxamide (rivaroxaban) and malonic acid, to processes for its preparation, to medicaments comprising this compound and to their use for controlling diseases.

The compound 5-chloro-N-({(5*S*)-2-oxo-3-[4-(3-oxo-4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl}methyl)-2-thiophenecarboxamide (rivaroxaban) is known from WO 01/47919 and corresponds to the formula (I):

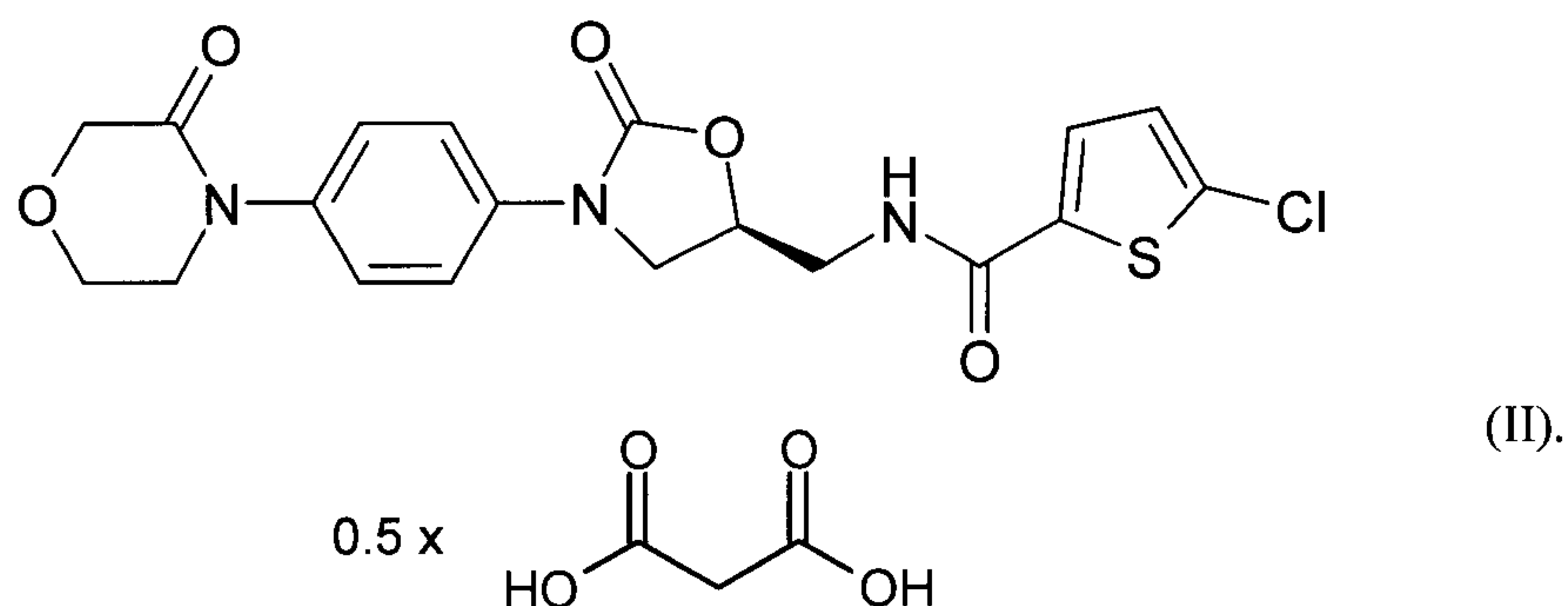


The compound of the formula (I) is a low-molecular-weight oral inhibitor of the blood coagulation factor Xa which can be used for the prophylaxis, secondary prophylaxis and/or treatment of various thromboembolic disorders (see WO 01/47919), in particular of myocardial infarction, angina pectoris (including unstable angina), reocclusions and restenoses after angioplasty or aortocoronary bypass, cerebral stroke, transitory ischemic attacks, peripheral arterial occlusive diseases, pulmonary embolisms or deep venous thromboses.

The compound of the formula (I) can be prepared as described in WO 01/47919. Here, the compound of the formula (I) is obtained in a crystal modification referred to hereinbelow as modification I.

Modification I has a melting point of 230°C and a characteristic X-ray diffractogram, IR spectrum, Raman spectrum, FIR spectrum, NIR spectrum and ¹³C solid NMR spectrum (Tables 1-7, Figures 1-7).

The present invention provides the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II)



Surprisingly, rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) has a solubility which is higher by a factor of 2.5 than that of the compound of the formula (I) in modification I.

By the use according to the invention of the compound as rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II), it is ensured that, compared to the known compound of the formula (I) in modification I, a solubility which is 2.5 times higher is achieved.

Figure 1: DSC (continuous line) and TGA (dashed line) thermograms

- A) rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal
- B) rivaroxaban modification I
- C) malonic acid

Figure 2: X-ray diffractograms of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

Figure 3: IR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

Figure 4: Raman spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

Figure 5: FIR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

Figure 6: NIR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

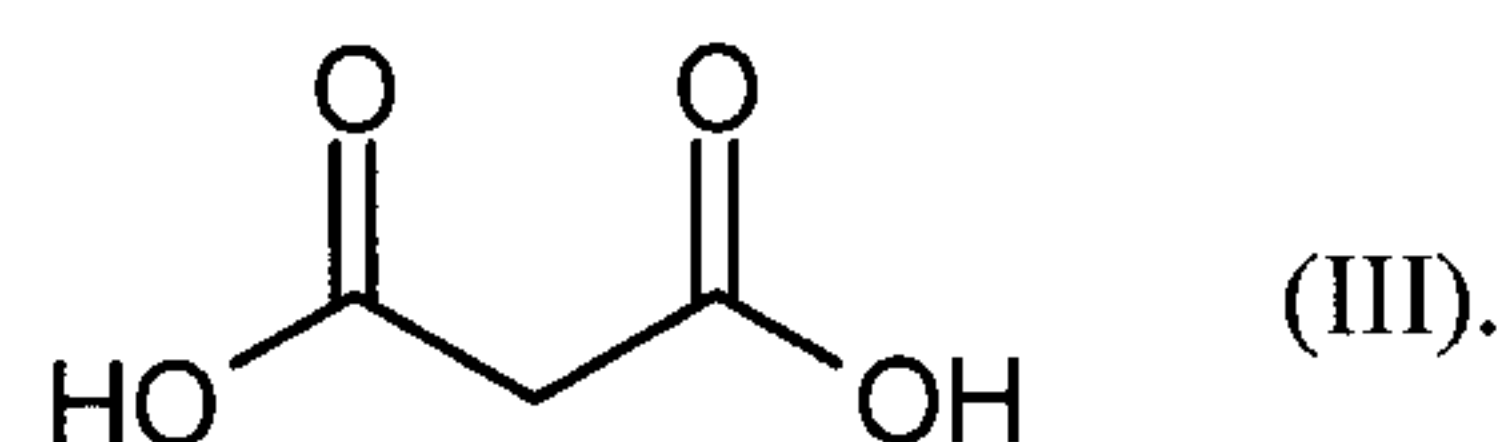
Figure 7: ¹³C-MAS NMR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

Cocrystal: A cocrystal is a mixed crystal which consists of two different components (A. I. Kitaigorodskii, Mixed crystals, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1984) which are solid at room

temperature (C. B Aakeröy, D. J. Salmon, Building cocrystals with molecular sense and supramolecular sensibility, Cryst. Eng. Comm. 7 (2005) 439-448).

Compared to the compound of the formula (I) in modification I and malonic acid of the formula (III), rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) has a clearly distinguishable X-ray diffractogram, IR spectrum, NIR spectrum, FIR spectrum, Raman spectrum and ¹³C solid NMR spectrum (Figures 2-7). The compound of the formula (II) melts at 160°C and is transformed at about 115°C and is thus clearly distinguishable from the compound of the formula (I) in modification I (melting point 230°C) and malonic acid of the formula (III) (melting point about 135°C and transition point about 85-110°C). In contrast to the compound of the formula (I) in modification I, the compound of the formula (II) has a mass loss of 14%.

Malonic acid, compound of the formula (III)



Single-crystal structural analysis confirms that rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal is present in a molar ratio of 2:1 (Table 8).

The present invention furthermore provides the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) which has a reflex at a 2-theta angle of 15.8 in the X-ray diffractogram.

The present invention furthermore provides the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) which has a peak at 1617 cm⁻¹ in the Raman spectrum.

In pharmaceutical formulations, the compound of the formula (II) according to the invention is used in high purity. For reasons of stability, a pharmaceutical formulation comprises mainly the compound of the formula (II) and no major proportions of any other form such as, for example, another modification or a solvate of the compound of the formula (II). Preferably, the medicament comprises more than 90% by weight, particularly preferably more than 95% by weight, of the compound of the formula (II), based on the total amount of the compound of the formula (II) present.

The invention furthermore provides the use of the compound of the formula (II) for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disorders, preferably thromboembolic disorders and/or thromboembolic complications.

The "thromboembolic disorders" within the meaning of the present invention in particular include disorders such as myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation (STEMI) and without ST segment

elevation (non-STEMI), stable angina pectoris, unstable angina pectoris, reocclusions and restenoses after coronary inventions such as angioplasty or aortocoronary bypass, peripheral arterial occlusive diseases, pulmonary embolisms, deep venous thromboses and renal vein thromboses, transitory ischemic attacks, and thrombotic and thromboembolic cerebral stroke.

- 5 The compound according to the invention is therefore also suitable for the prevention and treatment of cardiogenic thromboembolisms, such as, for example, cerebral ischemias, stroke and systemic thromboembolisms and ischemias in patients with acute, intermittent or persistent cardiac arrhythmias, such as, for example, atrial fibrillation, and those who undergo cardioversion, furthermore in the case of patients with heart valve diseases or with artificial heart valves. In addition, the compound
10 according to the invention is suitable for the treatment of disseminated intravascular clotting (DIC).

Thromboembolic complications furthermore occur in microangiopathic haemolytic anaemias, extracorporeal blood circulations, such as haemodialysis, and heart valve prostheses.

- Moreover, the compound according to the invention is also suitable for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of atherosclerotic vascular diseases and inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases of
15 the locomotor system, and in addition also for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of Alzheimer's disease. Moreover, the compound according to the invention can be employed for the inhibition of tumour growth and metastasis formation, in microangiopathies, age-related macula degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy and other microvascular diseases, and for the prevention and treatment of thromboembolic complications, such as, for example, venous thromboembolisms, in
20 tumour patients, in particular those undergo major surgical interventions or chemo- or radiotherapy.

- The compound according to the invention can additionally also be employed for the prevention of coagulation *ex vivo*, for example for the preservation of blood and plasma products, for the cleaning/pretreatment of catheters and other medical aids and equipment, for the coating of artificial surfaces of medical aids and equipment employed *in vivo* or *ex vivo* or in biological samples which
25 contain factor Xa.

The present invention furthermore provides the use of the compound according to the invention for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular of the aforementioned diseases.

- The present invention furthermore provides the use of the compound according to the invention for preparing a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular of the
30 aforementioned diseases.

The present invention furthermore provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular of the aforementioned diseases, using an anticoagulatory amount of the compound according to the invention.

The present invention furthermore provides a method for preventing the coagulation of blood *in vitro*, in particular in preserved blood or biological samples comprising factor Xa, which is characterized in that an anticoagulatory amount of the compound according to the invention is added.

5 The present invention furthermore provides medicaments comprising the compound according to the invention and one or more further active compounds, in particular for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of the aforementioned diseases. Suitable combination active compounds which may be mentioned by way of example and preferably are:

- Lipid-lowering agents, in particular HMG-CoA-(3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A)-reductase inhibitors;
- 10 • coronary therapeutics/vasodilators, in particular ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors; AII (angiotensin II) receptor antagonists; β -adrenoceptor antagonists; alpha-1-adrenoceptor-antagonists; diuretics; calcium channel blockers; substances which bring about an increase in cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP), such as, for example, stimulators of soluble guanylate cyclase;
- 15 • plasminogen activators (thrombolytics/fibrinolytics) and thrombolysis/fibrinolysis-increasing compounds such as inhibitors of the plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI inhibitors) or inhibitors of the thrombin-activated fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI inhibitors);
- substances having anticoagulatory activity (anticoagulants);
- substances inhibiting platelet aggregation (platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombocyte
20 aggregation inhibitors);
- and fibrinogen receptor antagonists (glycoprotein IIb/IIIa antagonists).

The present invention furthermore provides medicaments comprising the compound according to the invention, usually together with one or more inert nontoxic pharmaceutically suitable auxiliaries, and their use for the purposes mentioned above.

25 The compound according to the invention can act systemically and/or locally. For this purpose, it can be administered in a suitable manner, such as, for example, orally, parenterally, pulmonarily, nasally, sublingually, lingually, buccally, rectally, dermally, transdermally, conjunctivally, otically or as an implant or stent.

For these administration routes, the compound according to the invention can be administered in
30 suitable administration forms.

For oral administration, administration forms functioning according to the prior art, releasing the compound according to the invention rapidly and/or in modified form, which contain the compound of the formula (II), such as, for example, tablets (uncoated or coated tablets, for example with enteric coatings or coatings which dissolve with a delay or are insoluble, which control the release of the compound according to the invention), tablets disintegrating rapidly in the oral cavity and/or
5 films/wafers, films/lyophilisates, capsules (for example hard or soft gelatin capsules), coated tablets, granules, pellets, powders, suspensions or aerosols are suitable.

Parenteral administration can take place with circumvention of an absorption step (for example intravenously, intraarterially, intracardially, intraspinally or intralumbally) or with intervention of an
10 absorption (for example intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intracutaneously, percutaneously or intraperitoneally). For parenteral administration, suitable administration forms are, inter alia, injection and infusion preparations in the form of suspensions, lyophilisates or sterile powders.

For the other administration routes, for example, inhalation pharmaceutical forms (inter alia powder inhalers, nebulizers), tablets to be administered lingually, sublingually or buccally, films/wafers or
15 capsules, suppositories, ear or eye preparations, vaginal capsules, aqueous suspensions (lotions, shake mixtures), lipophilic suspensions, ointments, creams, transdermal therapeutic systems (for example patches), milk, pastes, foams, dusting powders, implants or stents are suitable.

Preference is given to oral or parenteral administration, in particular to oral administration.

The compound according to the invention can be converted to the administration forms mentioned.
20 This can take place in a manner known per se by mixing with inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable auxiliaries. These auxiliaries include, inter alia, vehicles (for example microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, mannitol), solvents (for example liquid polyethylene glycols), emulsifiers and dispersants or wetting agents (for example sodium dodecylsulphate, polyoxysorbitan oleate), binders (for example polyvinylpyrrolidone), synthetic and natural polymers (for example albumin), stabilizers
25 (for example antioxidants such as, for example, ascorbic acid), colorants (for example inorganic pigments such as, for example, iron oxides) and taste and/or odour corrigents.

In general it has proven advantageous in the case of parenteral administration to administer amounts of approximately 0.001 to 1 mg/kg of body weight, preferably approximately 0.01 to 0.5 mg/kg of body weight, to achieve effective results. In the case of oral administration, the dose is approximately 0.01 to
30 100 mg/kg of body weight, preferably approximately 0.01 to 20 mg/kg of body weight and very particularly preferably 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight.

In spite of this, it may optionally be necessary to depart from the amounts mentioned, namely depending on body weight, route of administration, individual response to the active compound, type of preparation and time or interval at which administration takes place. Thus, in some cases, it may be

sufficient to administer less than the minimum amount mentioned above, whereas in other cases the upper limit mentioned has to be exceeded. If relatively large amounts are administered, it may be advisable to divide these into a plurality of individual administrations over the course of the day.

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound
5 rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by dissolving the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in an inert solvent at a temperature between 50°C and 90°C and evaporating the solvent.

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound
10 rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by dissolving the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in an inert solvent in a molar ratio of 1:1 at a temperature between 50°C and 90°C. The solvent is preferably evaporated between 20°C and 25°C. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II).

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound
15 rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by dissolving the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I in an inert solvent with stirring and heating, preferably between 50°C and 90°C, and adding 1.5 eq of malonic acid of the formula (III) to the hot solution. The volume of the solution is, preferably between 50°C and 90°C, reduced to approximately half, the solution is transferred into another vessel and the vessel is closed. The
20 solution is cooled at a temperature between 20°C and 25°C for 4 h. The crystals formed are isolated and dried. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II).

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound
rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by dissolving the active compound
rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in
25 an inert solvent in a molar ratio of 1:1 at a temperature between 50°C and 90°C. The volume is reduced to approximately half, preferably between 50°C and 90°C. The hot solution is seeded with crystals of the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II). The hot solution is cooled for a period of approximately 15 minutes, preferably to between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate is isolated and dried. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the
30 formula (II).

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound
rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by preparing a saturated solution of the
reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in an inert solvent, in which solution, preferably between
50°C and 90°C, the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) of modification I is dissolved.
35 The solution is cooled slowly, preferably to 20°C-25°C. After approximately 2 h, the precipitate is

filtered off with suction and dried. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II).

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by suspending the active compound
5 rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in an inert solvent at a temperature between 20°C and 25°C and isolating the precipitate.

The present invention furthermore provides a process for preparing the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) by preparing a solution of the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III) in an inert solvent, in which solution, preferably between 20°C
10 and 25°C, the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I is suspended. The suspension is stirred in a closed vessel for at least 48 h, preferably between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate is isolated and dried. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II).

Suitable inert solvents are lower alcohols, such as, for example, ethanol, 2-propanol or 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, or ketones, such as, for example, acetone, or other solvents, such as, for example,
15 acetonitrile. Preference is given to 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol or acetone.

The compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) is preferably prepared by dissolving malonic acid of the formula (III) and the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I in a molar ratio of 1:1 in 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, preferably between 50°C and
20 90°C. The volume of the solution is reduced to approximately half. The precipitate obtained by seeding the hot solution with crystals of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) is isolated and dried. This gives the compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II).

The percentages in the tests and examples below are, unless indicated otherwise, per cent by weight; parts are parts by weight. Solvent ratios, dilution ratios and stated concentrations of
25 liquid/liquid solutions are in each case based on volume.

Exemplary embodiments

The thermograms were obtained using a diamond DSC or Pyris-1 differential scanning calorimeter and a Pyris-1 thermogravimetric analyzer from Perkin-Elmer. The X-ray diffractograms were recorded in a Stoe transmission diffractometer. The ¹³C MAS NMR spectra were recorded with a
5 DMX 300 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer from Bruker. The IR, FIR, NIR and Raman spectra were recorded using the Fourier spectrometers Tensor 27/Miracle ATR (IR), IFS 66v (FIR), Vector 22/N (NIR) and RFS 100 (Raman) from Bruker.

Example 1: Rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I

The preparation of modification I of the title compound is described in WO 01/47919.

10 Example 2: Preparation of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal

Example 2.1

27 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I were dissolved in 3 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and the solution was filtered through a 0.2 µm syringe filter. 0.2 ml of malonic acid solution [75 mg of malonic acid in 2 ml of methanol] was added to the solution. The solution was
15 evaporated at room temperature and the crystals formed were dried. The crystals were examined by Raman spectroscopy and correspond to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.2

87 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I were dissolved in 0.45 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol with stirring and heating between 70°C and 80°C. 30 mg of malonic acid of the
20 formula (III) were added to the hot solution. The volume of the solution was reduced to approximately 0.2 ml by heating the open vessel, and the hot solution was then transferred into another glass vessel. The vessel was closed and cooled at room temperature. After 4 h, the precipitate formed was filtered off with suction. The crystals were air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The crystals were examined by Raman spectroscopy and correspond to the title compound in
25 formula (II).

Example 2.3

87 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and 21 mg of malonic acid of the formula (III) were dissolved in 0.5 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol with stirring and heating between 70°C and 80°C. The volume of the solution was reduced to approximately 0.15 ml by heating the open
30 vessel, and the hot solution was seeded with crystals of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II). Over a period of 15-20 minutes, the solution was cooled to room temperature. The

precipitate formed was filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate was examined by Raman spectroscopy and corresponds to the title compound of formula (II).

Example 2.4

- 5 871 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and 208 mg of malonic acid of the formula (III) were suspended in 5 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and heated to 70°C to 80°C and dissolved. By heating between 70°C and 80°C, the solution was evaporated to about 2.5 ml. The hot solution was seeded with crystals of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) and cooled to room temperature over a period of 20 minutes. The precipitate formed was filtered off
10 with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate was examined by Raman spectroscopy and corresponds to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.5

- 17 g of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I and 4 g of malonic acid of the formula (III) were suspended in 100 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and heated to 50°C to 90°C and dissolved. The
15 solution was evaporated to approximately 50 ml by heating between 50°C and 90°C. The hot solution was seeded with crystals of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II) and cooled to room temperature over a period of 20 minutes. The precipitate formed was filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate was examined by Raman spectroscopy and corresponds to the title compound of the formula (II).

20 Example 2.6

- 800 mg of malonic acid of the formula (III) were dissolved in 3 ml of acetone and the solution was allowed to stand overnight. 33 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I were added to 2 ml of this solution and suspended therein. The suspension was stirred at room temperature in a closed vessel for 48 h. The crystals were filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and
25 25°C. The crystals were examined by Raman spectroscopy and correspond to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.7

- A saturated solution of malonic acid of the formula (III) in acetone was prepared. The solution was stirred between 20°C and 25°C for 12 h and the undissolved residue was filtered off using pleated
30 filters. 3 ml of the saturated malonic acid solution were added to 103 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I, and the rivaroxaban was dissolved in the solution between 50°C and 90°C under reflux. Over a period of 2 h, the solution was cooled to room temperature. The precipitate

formed was filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The crystals were examined by Raman spectroscopy and correspond to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.8

A saturated solution of malonic acid of the formula (III) in ethanol was prepared. The solution was stirred between 20°C and 25°C for 12 h and the undissolved residue was filtered off using pleated filters. 3 ml of the saturated malonic acid solution were added to 103 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I, and the rivaroxaban was dissolved in the solution between 50°C and 90°C under reflux. Over a period of 2 h, the solution was cooled to room temperature. The precipitate formed was filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate was examined by Raman spectroscopy and corresponds to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.9

A saturated solution of malonic acid of the formula (III) in 2-propanol was prepared. The solution was stirred between 20°C and 25°C for 12 h, and the undissolved residue was filtered off using pleated filters. 3 ml of the saturated malonic acid solution were added to 103 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I, and the rivaroxaban was dissolved in the solution between 50°C and 90°C under reflux. Over a period of 2 h, the solution was cooled to room temperature. The precipitate formed was filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The precipitate was examined by Raman spectroscopy and corresponds to the title compound in formula (II).

Example 2.10

A suspension of malonic acid of the formula (III) in acetonitrile [1.7 g in 6 ml] was prepared. The suspension was stirred between 20°C and 25°C for 12 h. 4 ml of the malonic acid suspension were added to 103 mg of rivaroxaban of the formula (I) in modification I, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 days. The crystals were filtered off with suction and air-dried between 20°C and 25°C. The crystals were examined by Raman spectroscopy and correspond to the title compound in formula (II).

Table 1: Differential scanning calorimetry and thermogravimetry

	Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal	Rivaroxaban modification I	Malonic acid
Melting point [°C]	230	230	135
Transition point [°C]	170	-	85 - 110
Mass loss [% by wt.]	14	0.1	<0.5

Table 2: X-ray diffractometry

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [2 theta]	Rivaroxaban modification I [2 theta]	Malonic acid [2 theta]
3.5	9.0	11.3
11.9	12.0	17.4
13.4	14.3	17.7
15.8	16.5	18.7
18.7	17.4	23.1
19.3	19.5	23.6
21.1	19.9	24.1
21.4	21.7	24.8
22.0	22.5	25.1
22.4	23.4	26.6
24.0	24.1	27.0
27.0	24.7	31.2
27.5	25.6	33.0
28.7	26.6	33.3
29.6	28.7	33.6
31.0	29.4	34.1
32.6	30.1	35.3
36.2	31.8	35.9
	32.7	36.7
	34.5	37.4

Table 3: IR spectroscopy

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
3345	3354	2990
3092	3074	2946
2887	2977	2597
2604	2869	1701
1736	1736	1435
1629	1668	1416
1619	1646	1397
1601	1606	1311
1553	1546	1258
1518	1517	1216
1487	1486	1169
1469	1470	1082
1418	1429	961
1400	1411	919
1389	1374	901
1357	1340	770
1329	1324	
1292	1308	
1243	1285	
1228	1230	
1208	1219	
1145	1164	
1125	1147	
1089	1120	
1053	1099	
1025	1078	
995	1056	
967	1011	
933	992	
921	947	

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
866	932	
816	920	
798	891	
777	865	
746	846	
709	829	
	776	
	757	
	745	
	731	
	708	

Table 4: Raman spectroscopy

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
3347	3074	2990
3091	3024	2951
3077	2983	2611
2974	2944	1686
2889	2899	1428
2834	2736	1402
2760	2566	1284
2719	1722	1230
2593	1664	1179
1740	1638	960
1720	1605	938
1626	1548	921
1617	1512	765
1602	1485	641
1557	1473	601
1489	1445	579
1469	1428	432
1451	1343	407
1431	1325	244
1390	1316	145
1354	1307	121
1326	1300	85
1303	1280	
1292	1239	
1263	1232	
1246	1219	
1231	1185	
1209	1164	
1192	1148	

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
1152	1123	
1130	1098	
1101	1083	
1093	1011	
1076	990	
1026	963	
998	948	
970	922	
922	891	
902	865	
867	814	
830	792	
797	779	
780	756	
763	745	
746	732	
725	709	
712	687	
688	672	
672	642	
642	608	
613	566	
563	548	
540	515	
514	486	
490	438	
478	420	
440	395	
415	344	
394	277	

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
350	265	
298	247	
249	207	
158	168	
111	156	
85	111	
	84	

Table 5: FIR spectroscopy

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
490	484	453
473	475	429
458	458	244
443	438	222
439	418	176
413	394	123
400	350	86
353	303	
303	298	
292	283	
255	272	
235	247	
202	227	
169	209	
125	180	
94	168	
	138	
	119	
	96	

Table 6: NIR spectroscopy

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [cm ⁻¹]	Rivaroxaban modification I [cm ⁻¹]	Malonic acid [cm ⁻¹]
8865	8837	8545
8479	8479	7318
7868	7111	7199
7087	6568	6989
6557	6445	5955
6440	6381	5824
6380	6006	5737
6050	5944	4687
6007	5889	4370
5896	5833	4277
5812	5764	4158
5640	5085	
5529	4911	
5216	4881	
5065	4793	
4906	4637	
4871	4483	
4815	4434	
4774	4380	
4698	4302	
4608	4232	
4412	4170	
4246	4145	
4210	4086	
4143	4031	
4096		

Table 7: ^{13}C MAS NMR spectrometry

Peak maxima		
Rivaroxaban/ malonic acid cocrystal [ppm]	Rivaroxaban modification I [ppm]	Malonic acid [ppm]
30	36	37
35	38	42
38	43	91
41	45	176
44	48	
49	52	
51	56	
61	58	
62	64	
65	70	
68	73	
69	78	
74	120	
77	123	
118	127	
120	129	
121	131	
123	138	
128	141	
128	157	
137	162	
140	167	
157	168	
162	205	
169	207	
171	212	
204	215	
207	216	
213		
221		

Table 8: Crystal lattice of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal

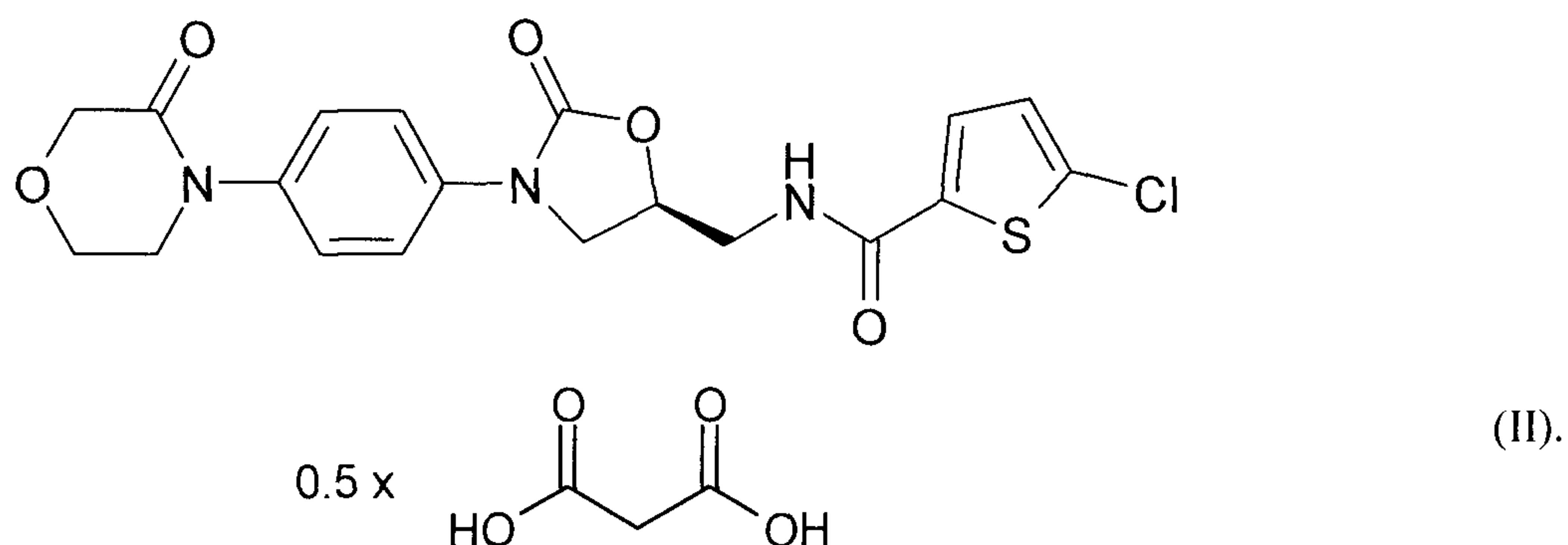
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P1
Z	2
Length of axis a [Å]	8.8012(16)
Length of axis b [Å]	9.9396(12)
Length of axis c [Å]	24.981(3)
α [°]	86.112(9)
β [°]	87.026(11)
γ [°]	76.353(10)
calculated density [g cm ⁻³]	1.531

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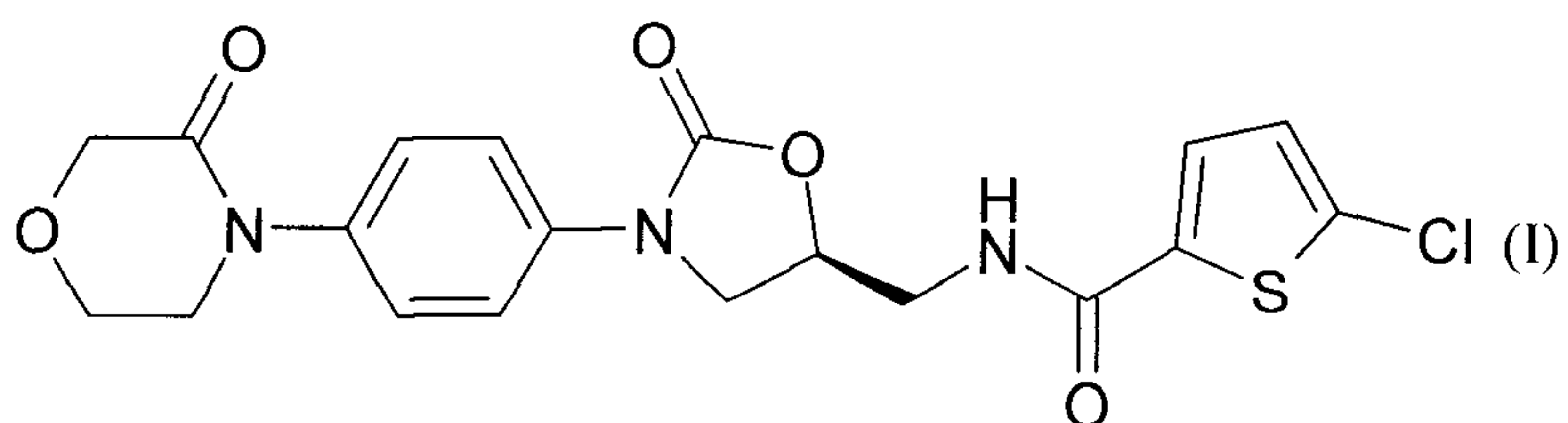
- 22 -

CLAIMS:

1. Compound rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal of the formula (II)

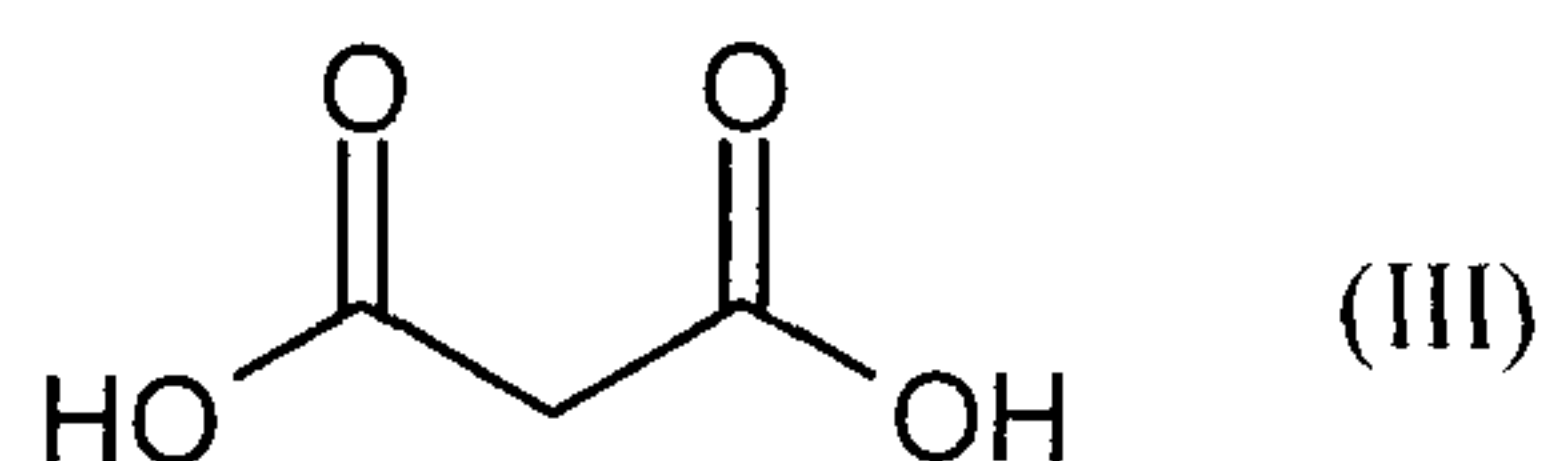


2. Compound according to Claim 1, wherein the X-ray diffractogram of the compound
5 has a reflex at a 2-theta angle of 15.8.
3. Compound according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the Raman spectrum of the compound has a peak at 1617 cm^{-1} .
4. Process for preparing the compound of the formula (II), comprising:
dissolving the compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I)



10

in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III)



in a molar ratio of 1:1, in an inert solvent at a temperature between 50°C and 90°C;

seeding the resulting solution with crystals of the compound of the formula (II); and

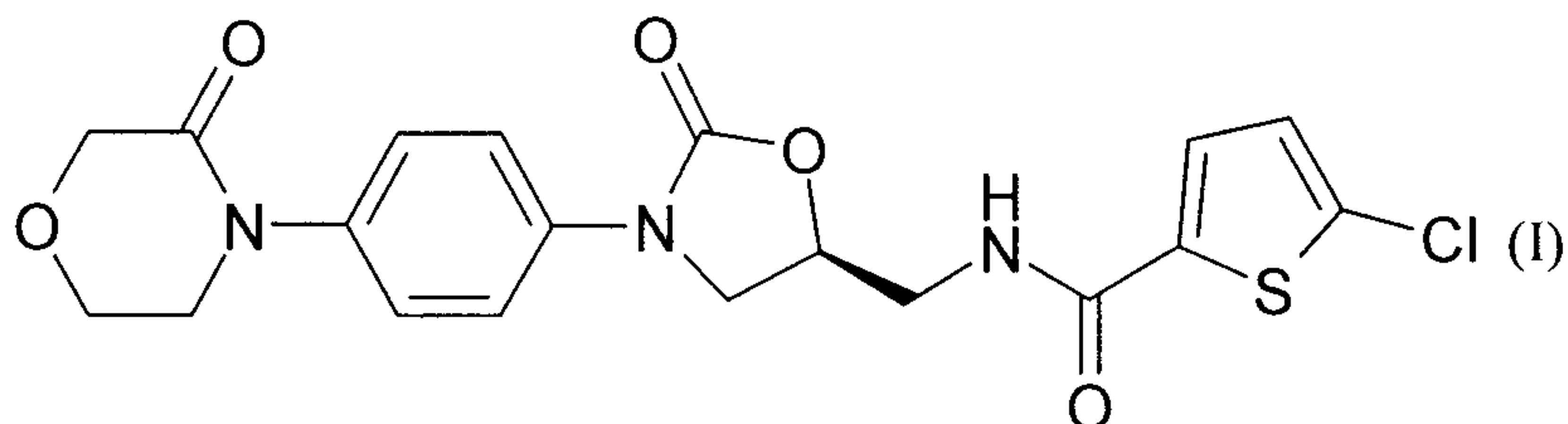
30725-643

- 23 -

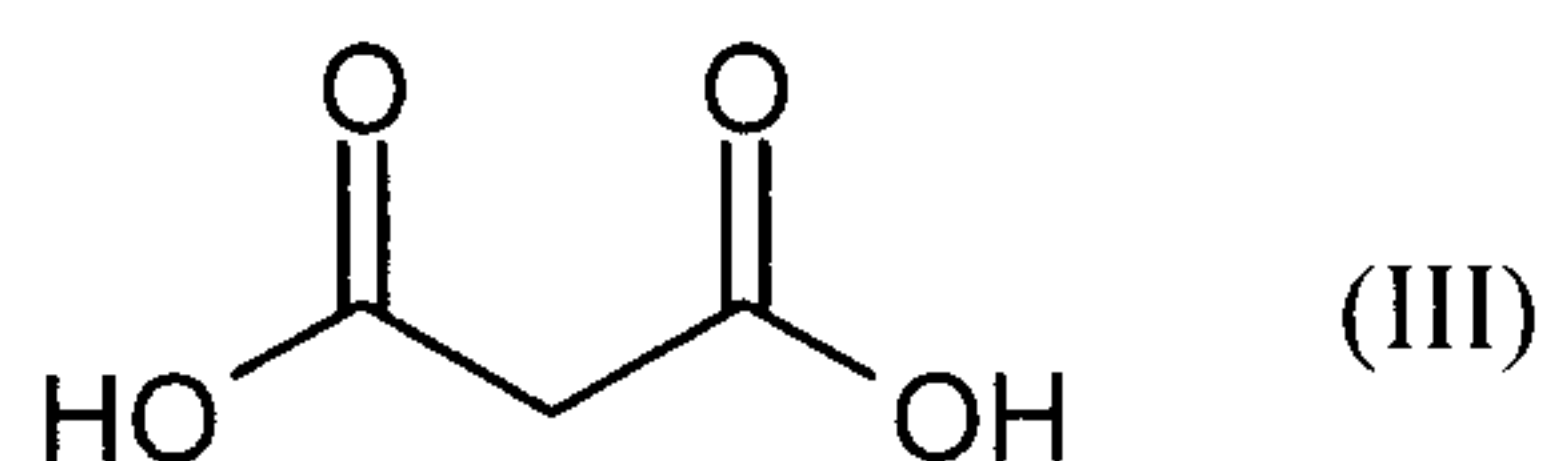
evaporating the solvent.

5. Process for preparing the compound of the formula (II), comprising:

suspending the active compound rivaroxaban of the formula (I)



5 in modification I and the reagent malonic acid of the formula (III)



in an inert solvent at a temperature between 20°C and 25°C; and

isolating the precipitate.

6. Use of the compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 for preparing a medicament
10 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders.

7. Use of the compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 for preventing the
coagulation of blood in vitro.

8. Medicament, comprising the compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 in
combination with an inert nontoxic pharmaceutically suitable auxiliary.

15 9. Medicament, comprising the compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 in
combination with a further active compound.

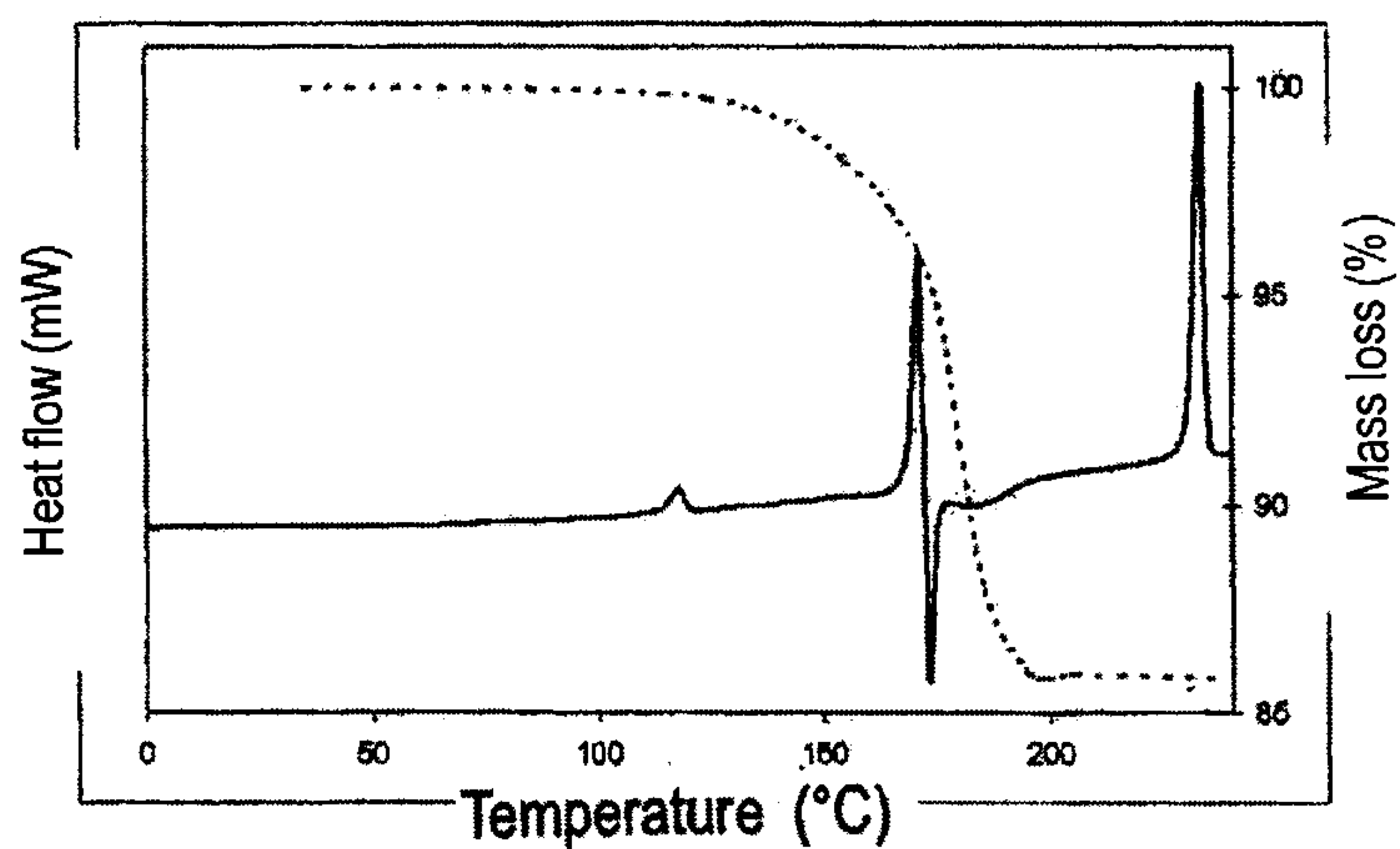
10. Medicament according to Claim 11 or 12 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of
thromboembolic disorders.

11. Method for preventing the coagulation of blood in vitro, comprising adding an
20 anticoagulatory amount of the compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 to the blood.

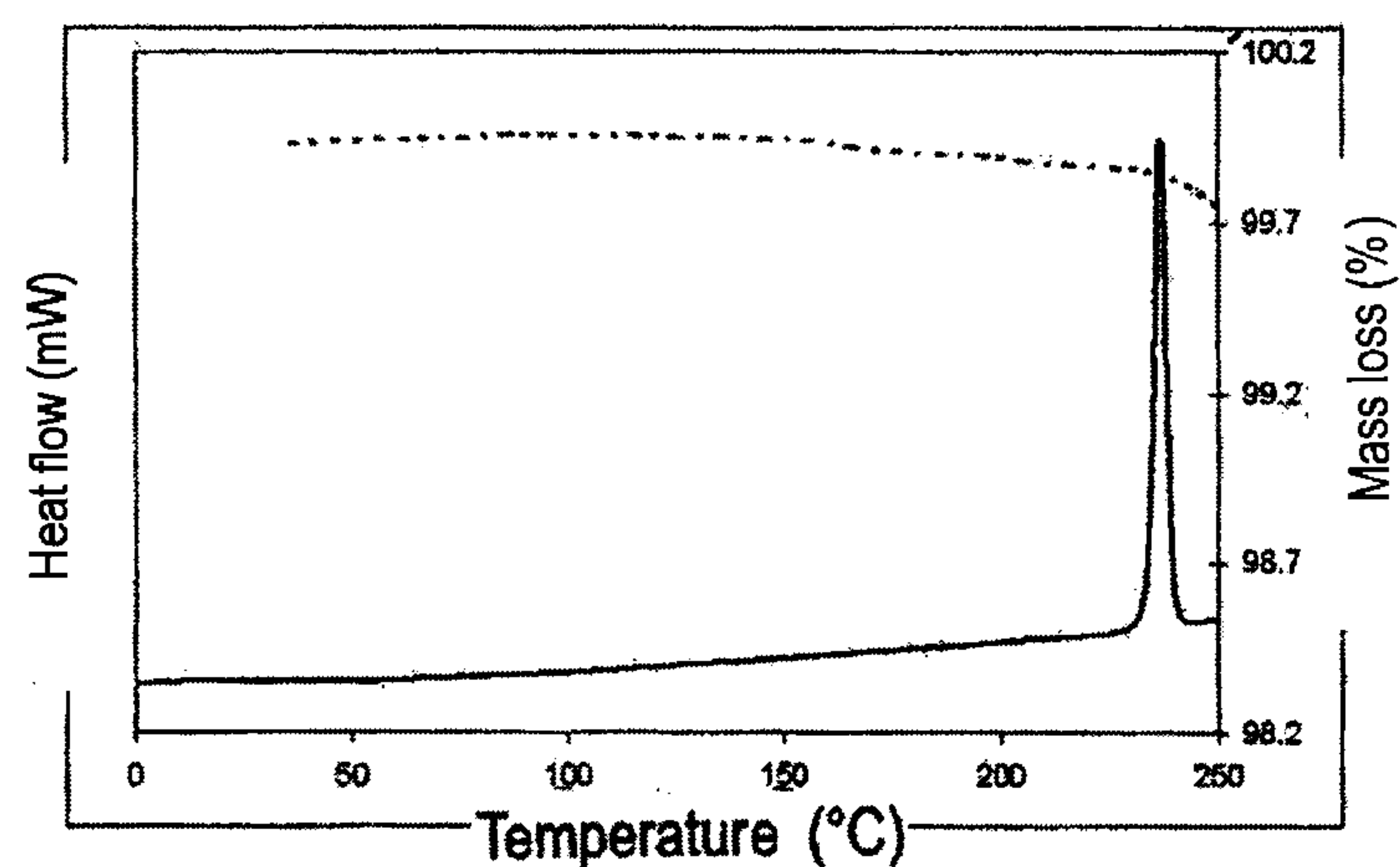
Figures:

Figure 1: DSC (continuous line) and TGA (dashed line) thermograms

A) Rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal



B) Rivaroxaban modification I



C) Malonic acid

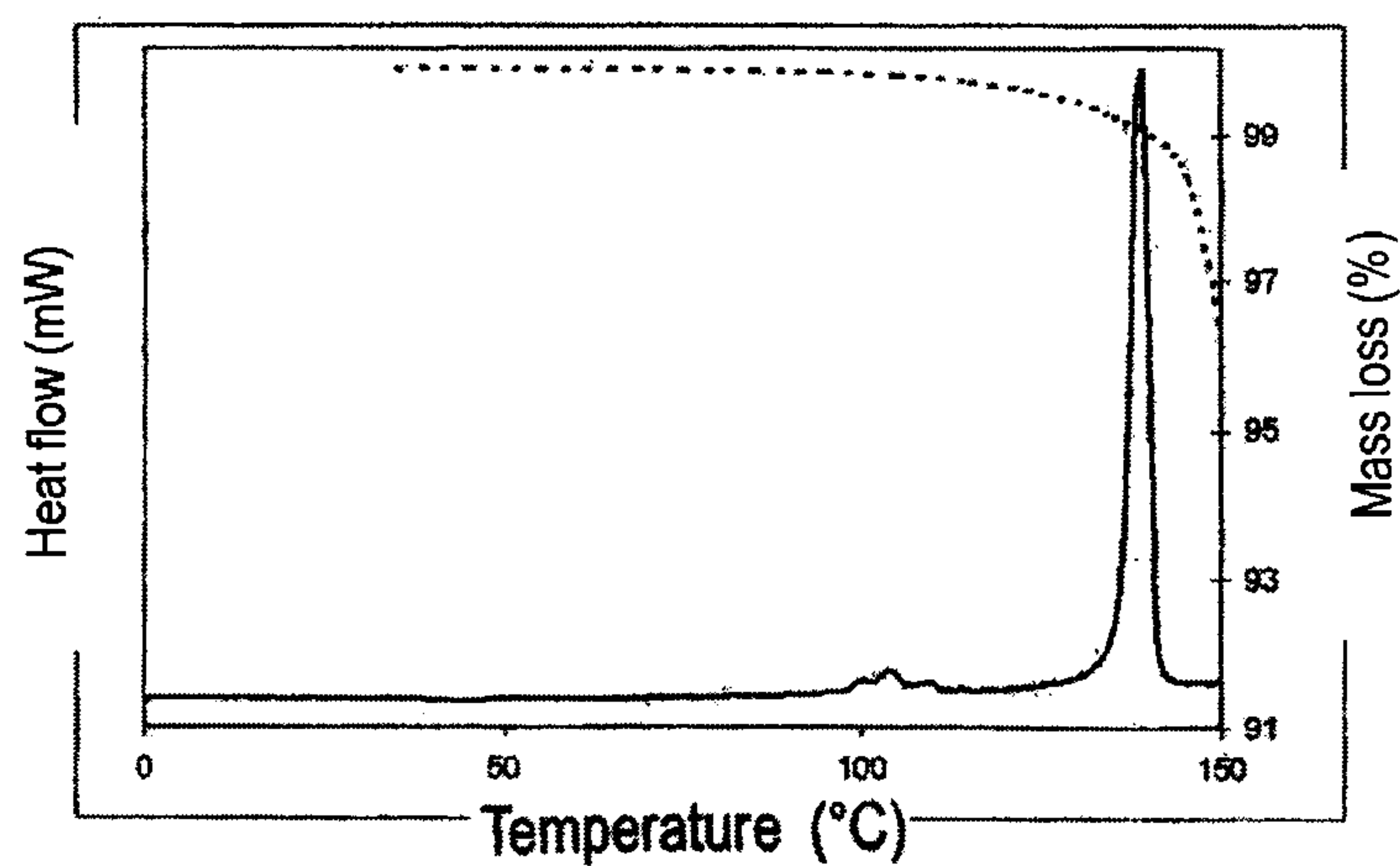


Figure 2: X-ray diffractograms of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

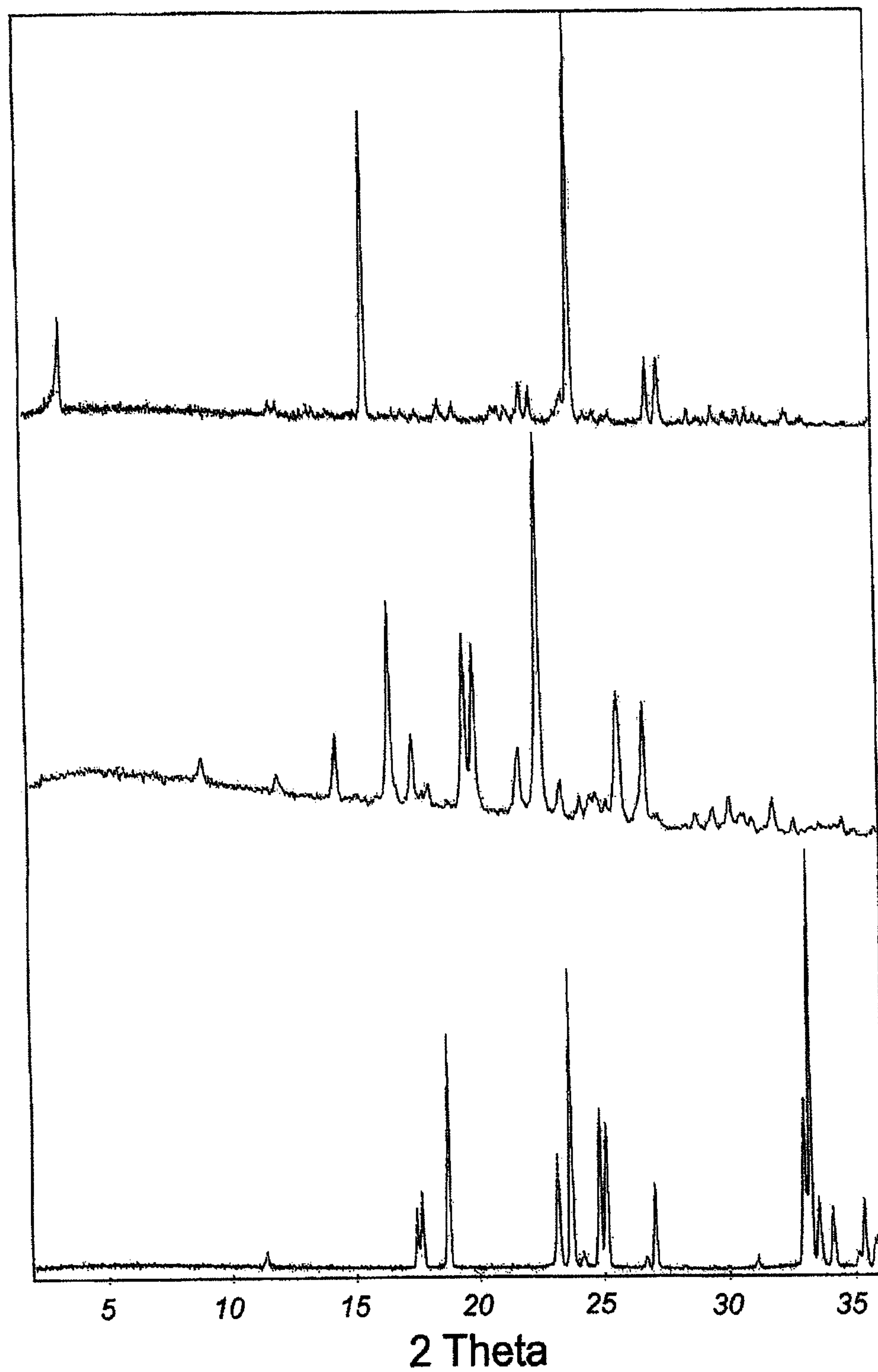


Figure 3: IR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

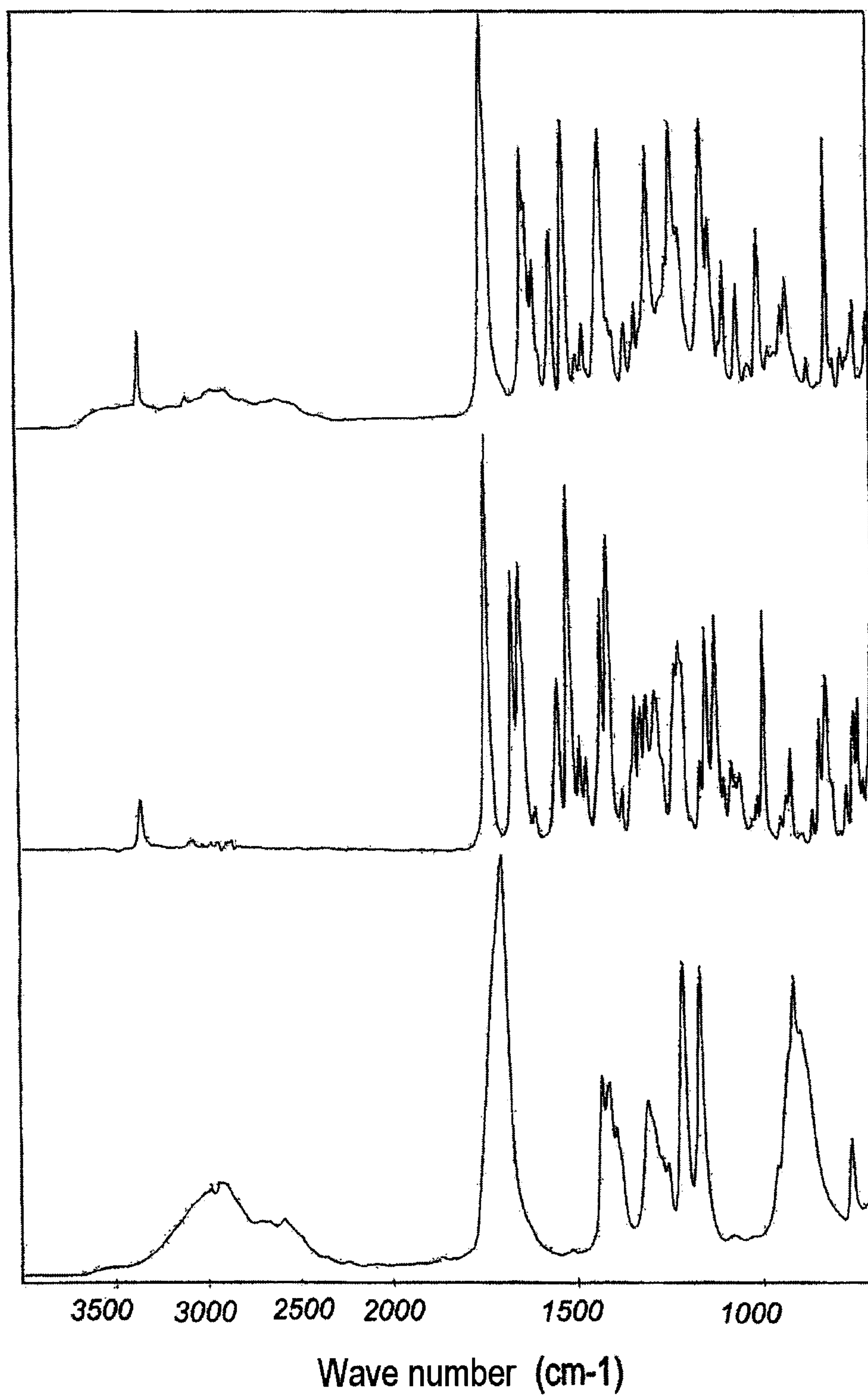


Figure 4: Raman spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

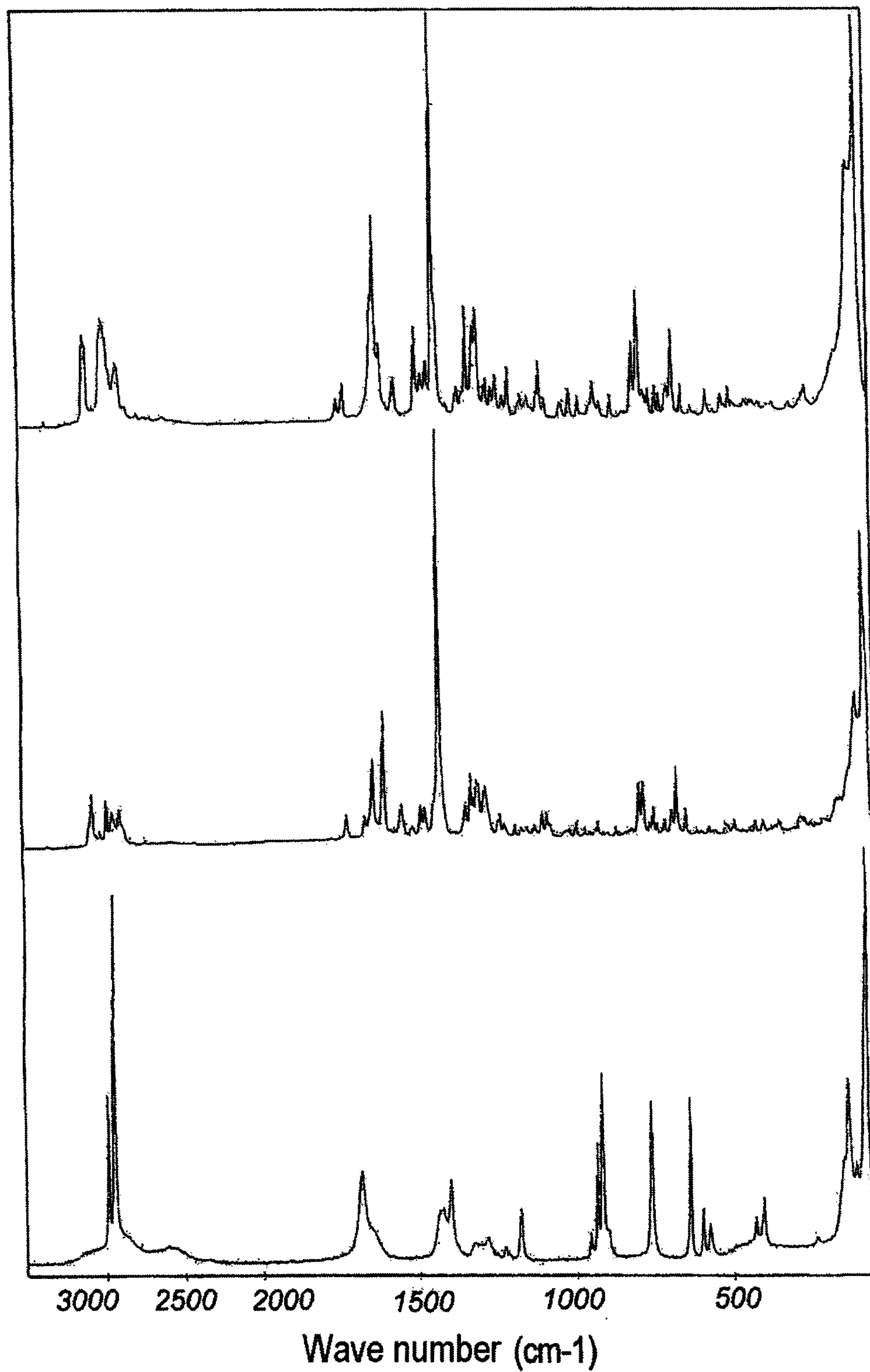


Figure 5: FIR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

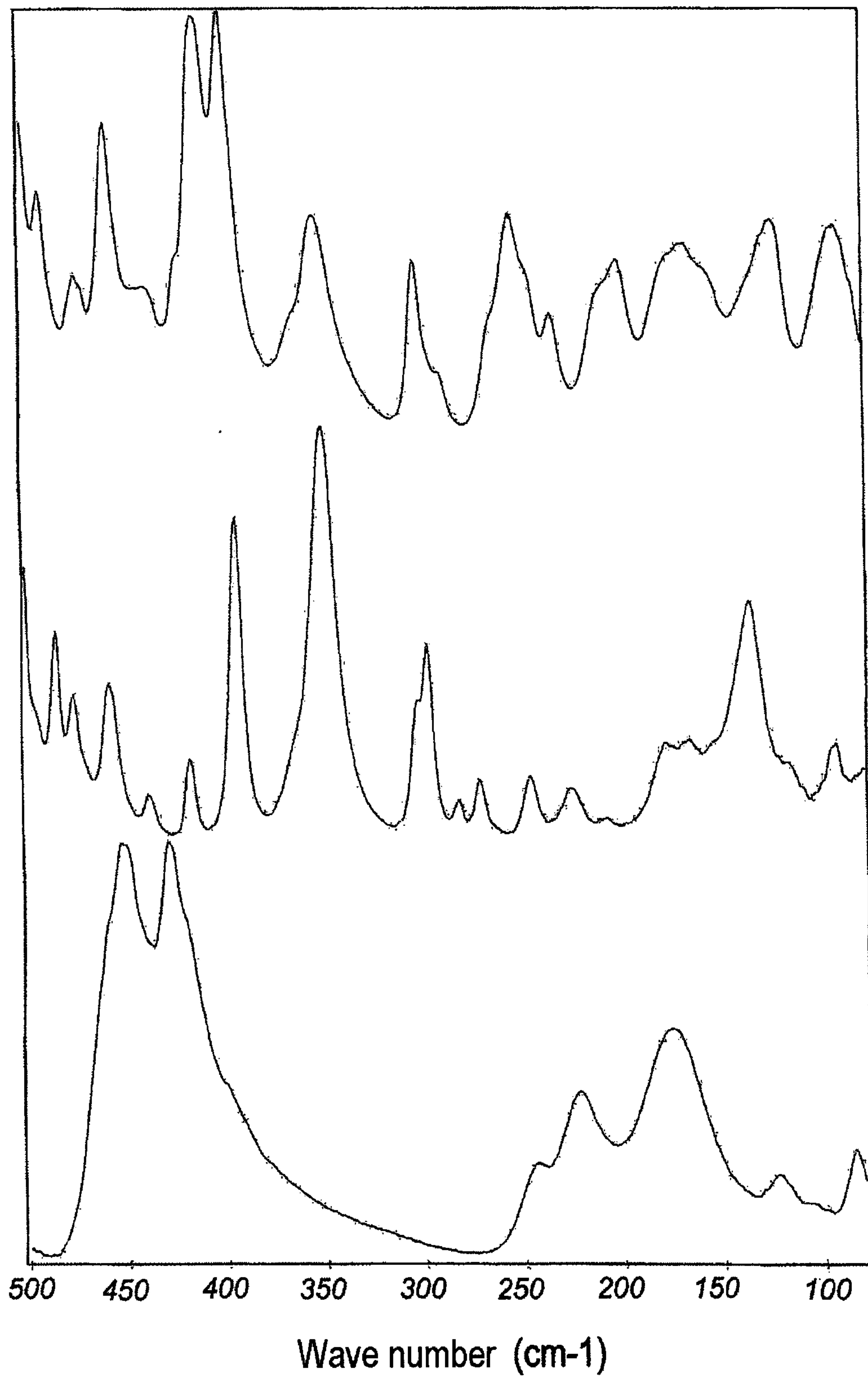


Figure 6: NIR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)

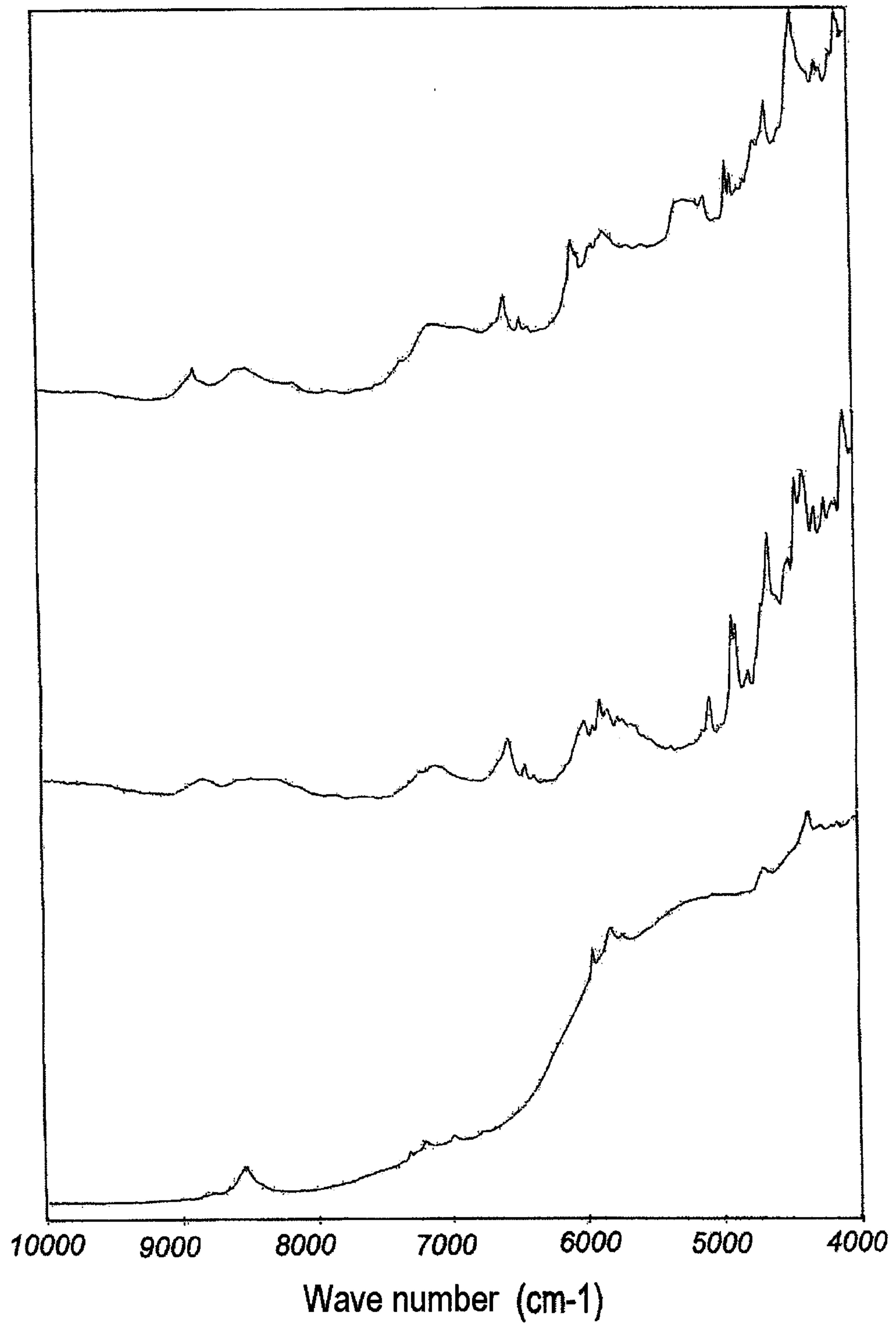


Figure 7: ^{13}C -MAS NMR spectra of rivaroxaban/malonic acid cocrystal, rivaroxaban modification I, and malonic acid (from top to bottom)



