



(51) International Patent Classification:

C07D 413/12 (2006.01) A61P 7/00 (2006.01)
C07D 413/14 (2006.01) A61K 31/426 (2006.01)
A61P 3/12 (2006.01)

TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2021/057424

(22) International Filing Date:

23 March 2021 (23.03.2021)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

20165358.1 24 March 2020 (24.03.2020) EP

(71) Applicant: VIFOR (INTERNATIONAL) AG [CH/CH];

Rechenstrasse 37, 9001 St. Gallen (CH).

(72) Inventors: REIM, Stefan; c/o Vifor Pharma, Rechenstraße

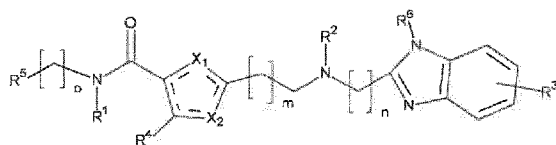
37, 9001 St. Gallen (CH). PHILIPP, Erik; c/o Vifor Pharma, Rechenstraße 37, 9001 St. Gallen (CH). WILHELM, Maria; c/o Vifor Pharma, Rechenstraße 37, 9001 St. Gallen (CH). BLATTER, Cyrill; c/o Vifor Pharma, Rechenstraße 37, 9001 St. Gallen (CH).

(74) Agent: GILLE HRABAL PART-
NERSCHAFTSGESELLSCHAFT MBB PATENTAN-
WÄLTE; Brucknerstr. 20, 40593 Düsseldorf (DE).

(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, 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) 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, ST, 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,

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FERROPORTIN INHIBITORS



(I)

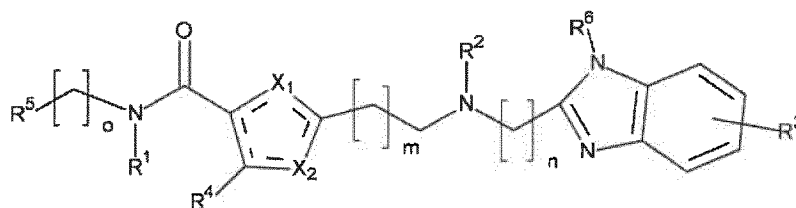
(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a new process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which act as ferroportin inhibitors being suitable for the use as medicaments in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases caused by a lack of hepcidin or of iron metabolism disorders leading to increased iron levels or increased iron absorption, including iron overload, thalassemia, sickle cell disease and hemochromatosis.



PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FERROPORTIN INHIBITORS

INTRODUCTION

The invention relates to a new process for preparing compounds of the formula (I)



(I)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The compounds of the general formula (I) of the present invention act as ferroportin inhibitors and are thus particularly suitable for the use as medicaments in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases caused by a lack of hepcidin or of iron metabolism disorders leading to increased iron levels or increased iron absorption. The compounds of the general formula (I) of the present invention are further particularly suitable for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of iron overload, including thalassemia, sickle cell disease and hemochromatosis, as well as for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases related to or caused by increased iron levels, increased iron absorption or iron overload.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

Iron is an essential trace element for almost all organisms and is relevant in particular with respect to growth and the formation of blood. The balance of the iron metabolism is in this case primarily regulated on the level of iron recovery from haemoglobin of ageing erythrocytes and the duodenal absorption of dietary iron. The released iron is taken up via the intestine, in particular via specific transport systems (DMT-1, ferroportin), transferred into the blood circulation and thereby conveyed to the appropriate tissues and organs (transferrin, transferrin receptors).

Mammalian organisms are unable to actively discharge iron. The iron metabolism is substantially controlled by hepcidin, a peptide hormone produced in the liver, via the cellular release of iron from macrophages, hepatocytes and enterocytes. Hepcidin acts on the absorption of iron via the intestine and via the placenta and on the release of iron from the reticuloendothelial system. In the body, hepcidin is synthesized in the liver from what is known as pro-hepcidin, pro-hepcidin being coded by the gene known as the HAMP gene. The formation of hepcidin is regulated in direct correlation to the organisms iron level, i.e. if the organism is supplied with sufficient iron and oxygen, more hepcidin is formed, if iron and oxygen levels are low, or in case of increased erythropoiesis less hepcidin is formed. In the small intestinal mucosal cells and in the macrophages hepcidin binds with the transport protein ferroportin, which conventionally transports the phagocytotically recycled iron from the interior of the cell into the blood.

The transport protein ferroportin is a transmembrane protein consisting of 571 amino acids which is formed in the liver, spleen, kidneys, heart, intestine and placenta. In particular, ferroportin is localized in the basolateral membrane of intestinal epithelial cells. Ferroportin bound in this way thus acts to export the iron into the blood. In this case, it is most probable that ferroportin transports iron as Fe^{2+} . If hepcidin binds to ferroportin, ferroportin is transported into the interior of the cell, where its breakdown takes place so that the release of the phagocytotically recycled iron from the cells is then almost completely blocked. If the ferroportin is inactivated, for example by hepcidin, so that it is unable to export the iron which is stored in the mucosal cells, the stored iron is lost with the natural shedding of cells via the stools. The absorption of iron in the intestine is therefore reduced, when ferroportin is inactivated or inhibited, for example by hepcidin. In addition, ferroportin is markedly localized in the reticuloendothelial system (RES), to which the macrophages also belong. On the other hand, if the serum iron level decreases, hepcidin production in the hepatocytes of the liver is reduced so that less hepcidin is released and accordingly less ferroportin is inactivated, allowing a larger amount of stored iron to be transported into the serum.

Therefrom it becomes apparent that the hepcidin-ferroportin system directly regulates the iron metabolism and that a disorder of the hepcidin regulation mechanism therefore has a direct effect on iron metabolism in the organism. In principle the hepcidin-ferroportin regulation mechanism acts via the two following opposite principles:

On the one hand, an increase of hepcidin leads to inactivation of ferroportin, thus blocking the release of stored iron from the cells into the serum, thus decreasing the serum iron level. In pathological cases a decreased serum iron level leads to a reduced hemoglobin level, reduced erythrocyte production and thus to iron deficiency anemia.

On the other hand, a decrease of hepcidin results in an increase of active ferroportin, thus allowing an enhanced release of stored iron and an enhanced iron uptake e.g. from the food, thus increasing the serum iron level. In pathological cases an increased iron level leads to iron overload.

Iron overload states and diseases are characterized by excess iron levels. Therein, the problems arise from excess serum iron level which lead to non-transferrin bound iron (NTBI). The NTBI is rapidly taken up unspecifically by the organs, leading to an accumulation of iron in tissue and organs. Iron overload causes many diseases and undesired medical conditions, including cardiac, liver and endocrine damage. Further, iron accumulation in brain has been observed in patients suffering from neurodegenerative diseases such as for example Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. As a particular detrimental aspect of excess free iron the undesired formation of radicals must be mentioned. In particular iron(II) ions catalyze the formation (inter alia via Fenton reaction) of reactive oxygen species (ROS). These ROS cause damage to DNA, lipids, proteins and carbohydrates which has far-reaching effects in cells, tissue and organs and is well known and described in the literature to cause the so-called oxidative stress.

Besides the conventional methods for treating iron overload by removing iron from the body e.g. with chelating agents such as deferoxamine (also known as desferrioxamine B, N'-

{5-[acetyl(hydroxy)amino]pentyl}-N-[5-({4-[(5-aminopentyl)(hydroxy)amino]-4-oxobutanoyl} amino)pentyl]-N-hydroxysuccinamide or Desferal®), deferasirox (Exjade®, 4-(3,5-bis(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)benzoic acid) and deferiprone (Ferriprox®, 3-hydroxy-1,2-dimethylpyridin-4(1H)-one), compounds acting as hepcidin agonists or having an inhibiting or supporting effect on the biochemical regulatory pathways in the iron metabolism, such as hepcidin mimetic peptides have been described. Said therapeutic approaches are based on a direct involvement into the disturbed iron metabolism pathway by directly acting via the primary regulator hepcidin by providing a hepcidin mimetic or a hepcidin agonist, i.e. acting in the sense of a kind of hepcidin substitute or supply. The approach is based on the therapeutic rationale to treat iron overload, i.e. excess serum iron level, by inhibiting ferroportin, via the hepcidin-inactivation mechanism, thus blocking excessive iron absorption.

Ferroportin inhibitors according to the formula (I) of the present invention and methods for preparing the same have been described in WO2017/068089 and in WO2017/068090. The preparation methods described therein afford 12 process steps comprising several chromatographic process steps, leading to a preparation process of low efficiency, which is time, cost and effort consuming. The process described therein is further characterized by comparably low yields and some of the process steps create safety and technical problems due to the formation of critical by-products.

Further, the international application WO2018/192973 describes the preparation and crystallization of various specific salts of selected ferroportin inhibitors described therein and as described in WO2017/068089 and in WO2017/068090.

WO2011/029832 relates to thiazol and oxazol compounds which act as hepcidin antagonists being described as suitable in the use for the treatment of iron deficiency diseases and describes a process according to synthesis route 3) for preparing said compounds. The process described therein also comprises multiple process steps with chromatographic separation and purification steps and is thus also unfavourable under efficiency viewpoints.

A. C. Veronese et al. "One-Pot Synthesis of 2-Vinylimidazole Derivatives by Reaction of α -Hydroxyimino- β -dicarbonyl Compounds with Allylamine; 1985) describe a one-pot synthesis reaction to obtain 2-vinylimidazole derivatives but remain silent about compounds according to the formula (I), (II) or (II') and to selected intermediates of the present invention or a process for the preparation thereof.

OBJECT

The object of the present invention was to provide, a new method for preparing selected ferroportin inhibitors defined by the general formula (I) of the present invention and of pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The new method should be improved with respect to at least one of the aspects increased yield, process efficiency, reduction of process steps, improvement of resources e.g. by using commercially available or cheaper starting compounds or by using starting and intermediate compounds which can be prepared in a time, cost and effort efficient manner, by avoiding as far as possible chromatographic

process steps, by increasing the working safety, avoiding critical or harmful by-products, avoiding critical reaction components such as Sn reagents and by reducing intermediate isolation steps as far as possible. It was a further object of the invention to provide a new process which provides ferroportin inhibitor compounds with improved impurity profile and/or in higher purity compared to compounds available by known methods.

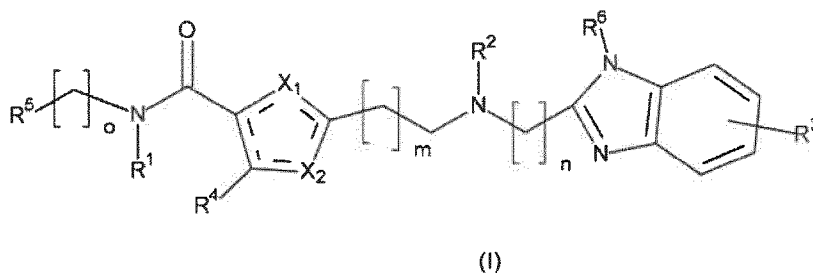
Accordingly, a further object of the invention relates to providing ferroportin inhibitor compounds of high purity and with improved impurity profile.

A further aspect relates to providing new ferroportin inhibitor compounds, which has been solved with the novel compounds according to formula (II').

The object has been solved by providing the novel and improved process for preparing selected ferroportin inhibitors defined by the general formula (I) of the present invention and of pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

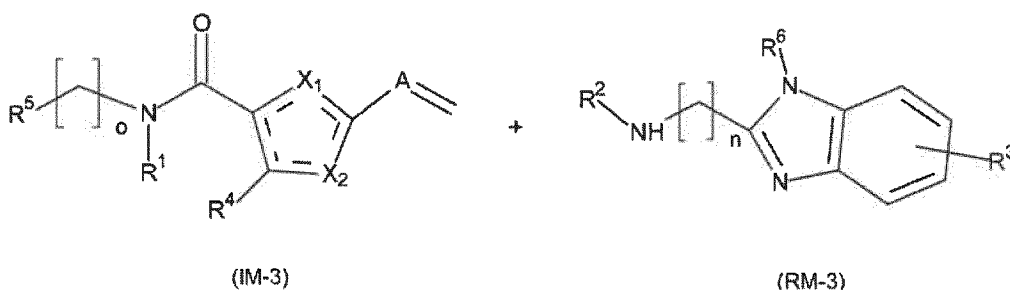
DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention provides a new process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I)



comprising the step of

reacting a compound of the formula (IM-3) with a compound of the formula (RM-3)



to provide the compound of the formula (I);

wherein

X¹ is N, S or O; and

X² is N, S or O;

with the proviso that one of X¹ and X² is N and that X¹ and X² are different;

m is an integer of 1, 2, or 3;

n is an integer of 1, 2, 3 or 4;

o is an integer of 1, 2, 3 or 4;

A represents a CH-group, a CH₂-CH-group or a CH₂-CH₂-CH-group;

- 5 R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of
- hydrogen and
 - C₁-C₄-alkyl, which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents;

- 10 R³ represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 substituents, which may independently be selected from the group consisting of
- halogen,
 - cyano,
 - C₁-C₄-alkyl,
 - C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl;
 - 15 - C₁-C₄-alkoxy, and
 - a carboxyl group;

- R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of
- hydrogen,
 - 20 - halogen,
 - C₁-C₃-alkyl, and
 - C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl;

- R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of
- 25 - aryl which may carry 1 to 3 substituents, and
 - mono- or bicyclic heteroaryl which may carry 1 to 3 substituents; and

- R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of
- hydrogen,
 - 30 - halogen,
 - C₁-C₄-alkyl, which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents;
 - C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl.

35 DEFINITIONS

The term "substituted" means that one or more hydrogen atoms on the designated atom or group are replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valency under the existing circumstances is not exceeded. Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible.

- 40 The term "optionally substituted" or "optional substituent(s)" means that the number of substituents can be equal to or different from zero. Unless otherwise indicated, it is possible

that optionally substituted groups are substituted with as many optional substituents as can be accommodated by replacing a hydrogen atom with a non-hydrogen substituent on any available carbon or nitrogen atom. Commonly, it is possible for the number of optional substituents, when present, to be 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, in particular 1, 2 or 3.

5 As used herein, the term "one or more", e.g. in the definition of the substituents of the compounds of general formula (I) of the present invention, means "1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, particularly 1, 2, 3 or 4, more particularly 1, 2 or 3, even more particularly 1 or 2".

The term "comprising" when used in the claims or specification includes "consisting of".

10 If within the present specification any item is referred to as "as mentioned herein" or "as defined (anywhere) herein", it means that it may be mentioned anywhere in the present specification or may have the meaning as defined anywhere in the present specification.

The terms as mentioned in the present specification have the following meanings:

15 The term "halogen" or "halogen atom" means a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, particularly a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, a preferred selection relates to chlorine or fluorine, a further preferred selection relates to bromine or fluorine, most preferred is fluorine.

20 The term "C₁-C₄-alkyl" means a linear or branched, saturated, monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms, e.g. a methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl or a *tert*-butyl group etc., or an isomer thereof. The term "C₁-C₃-alkyl" means a linear or branched, saturated, monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1, 2 or 3 carbon atoms, e.g. a methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or isopropyl group.

25 The C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₃-alkyl group may optionally be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents, preferably with 1 substituent. Such optional substituents are preferably selected from the group consisting of: halogen (forming a halogen-substituted C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₃-alkyl group as defined below), C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl containing preferably 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, such as preferably cyclopropyl, mono- or bicyclic heteroaryl as defined below, such as preferably a benzimidazolyl group, an amino group as defined below, a carboxyl group, an aminocarbonyl group as defined below.

30 The term "C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl" means a linear or branched, saturated, monovalent hydrocarbon group in which the term "C₁-C₃-alkyl" has the meaning as defined above, and in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms are replaced, identically or differently, with a halogen atom. Particularly, said halogen atom is a fluorine atom. More particularly, all said halogen atoms are fluorine atoms ("C₁-C₃-fluoroalkyl"). Said C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl group is, for example, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 35 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl or 1,3-difluoropropan-2-yl, wherein a trifluoromethyl-group is particularly preferred.

40 The term "C₁-C₄-alkoxy" means a linear or branched, saturated, monovalent group of formula (C₁-C₄-alkyl)-O-, in which the term "C₁-C₄-alkyl" is as defined *supra*, e.g. a methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy, isobutoxy or *tert*-butoxy group, or an isomer thereof, with a methoxy-group being particularly preferred.

The term "carboxyl group" indicates a group $-(C=O)-OH$.

The term "aminocarbonyl group" indicates a group $[\text{NH}_2\text{-(C=O)-}]$.

The term "amino group" includes amino ($-\text{NH}_2$), mono- or dialkylamino (alkyl- NH- , (alkyl) $_2\text{N-}$), wherein with respect to "alkyl" reference can be made to the definition of $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ -alkyl above. Preferred is an amino group ($-\text{NH}_2$) and mono- or dimethylamino.

5 Most preferred is an amino group ($-\text{NH}_2$).

The term "aryl" includes aromatic hydrocarbon residues containing 6 to 14 carbon atoms (excluding the carbon atoms of the possible substituents), which may be monocyclic or bicyclic, including, for example: phenyl, naphthyl, phenanthrenyl and anthracenyl, which may optionally be substituted by 1, 2 or 3 of the same or different substituents selected from
10 hydroxy, halogen as defined above such as preferably F, Br and Cl, cyano, a carboxyl group as defined above, amino as defined above, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ -alkyl as defined above such as preferably methyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ -halogenoalkyl as defined above such as preferably trifluoromethyl, and $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkoxy as defined above such as preferably methoxy.

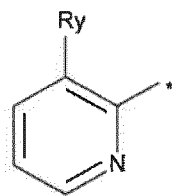
Optionally substituted phenyl is preferred, such as unsubstituted phenyl and phenyl
15 which is substituted with 1 to 3, more preferably with 1 or 2 substituents, which may be the same or different. The 1 to 3 phenyl substituents are in particular selected from the group as defined above.

The term "mono- or bicyclic heteroaryl" includes heteroaromatic hydrocarbon residues containing 4 to 9 ring carbon atoms, which additionally preferably contain 1 to 3 of the same or
20 different heteroatoms from the series S, O, N in the ring and therefore preferably form 5- to 12-membered heteroaromatic residues which may preferably be monocyclic but also bicyclic. Preferred aromatic heterocyclic residues include: pyridyl (pyridinyl), pyridyl-N-oxide, pyridazinyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, thienyl (thiophenyl), furyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl or isoxazolyl, indolizynyl, indolyl, benzo[b]thienyl, benzo[b]furyl, indazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, naphthyridinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl. 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycles are preferred, such as from the group of 5-membered heteroaryl, for example thiazolyl such as thiazol-2-yl, 2-thiazol-2-yl, 2-thiazol-4-yl, thienyl (thiophenyl) such as thien-3-yl, pyrazolyl such as 1-pyrazol-4-yl, 3-pyrazol-5-yl, imidazolyl such as imidazole-2-yl, 2-imidazol-4-yl, 1-imidazol-4-yl, triazolyl such as 1-triazol-3-yl, 1-triazol-4-yl, such as 1,2,4-
30 triazol-3-yl or 1,2,3-triazol-4-yl, oxazolyl such as 2-oxazol-4-yl, 2-oxazol-5-yl, oxadiazolyl such as 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl and from the group of 6-membered heteroaryl, for example pyridyl (pyridinyl) such as pyrid-1-yl, pyrid-2-yl, pyrid-3-yl, pyrid-4-yl, 2-pyrid-4-yl, 2-pyrid-6-yl, 3-pyrid-5-yl (pyridin-1-yl, pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, 2-pyridin-4-yl, 2-pyridin-6-yl, 3-pyridin-5-yl, pyrimidin-2-yl, pyrimidin-4-yl, pyrimidin-5-yl, and from the group of bicyclic heteroaromatic
35 residues in particular benzimidazolyl such as benzimidazol-2-yl, benzimidazol-4-yl, benzimidazol-5-yl.

The aforementioned heteroaryl-groups may carry one or more, preferably 1, 2 or 3, more preferably 1 or 2 same or different substituents, which are in particular selected from
40 hydroxy, halogen as defined above such as preferably F, Br and Cl, cyano, a carboxyl group as defined above, amino as defined above, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ -alkyl as defined above such

as preferably methyl, C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl as defined above such as preferably trifluoromethyl, and C₁-C₄-alkoxy as defined above such as preferably methoxy.

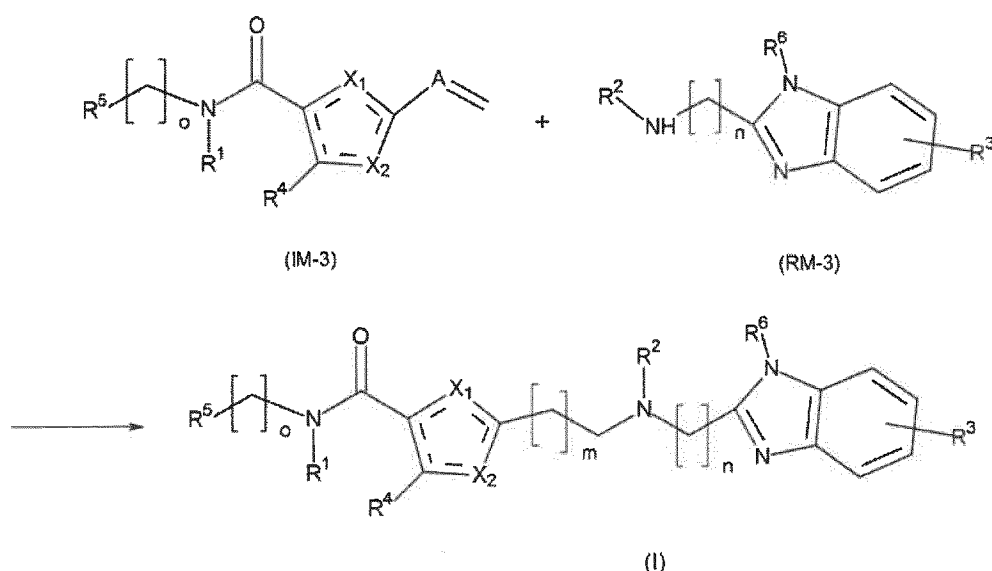
A particularly preferred mono- or bicyclic heteroaryl-group is a pyridinyl-group, which carries 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from the group defined above. Preferably the pyridinyl group carries 1 or 2 substituents, more preferred is one substituent. The 1, 2 or 3 optional pyridinyl-substituents are preferably selected from C₁-C₃-alkyl as defined above such as in particular methyl, halogen as defined above such as in particular fluorine and bromine (with fluorine being most preferred) and C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl as defined above such as in particular trifluoromethyl. Most preferred is one substituent (indicated as R_y) forming a group represented by the formula



wherein * indicates the binding position and R_y indicates the substituent which is selected from C₁-C₃-alkyl such as preferably methyl, halogen such as preferably fluorine or bromine and C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl such as preferably trifluoromethyl, wherein more preferred is fluorine or bromine, most preferred is fluorine.

ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention provides a new process for preparing the compounds of the general formula (I) as defined herein, wherein an intermediate compound of the formula (IM-3) is reacted with a compound of the formula (RM-3) to provide the compound of the formula (I):

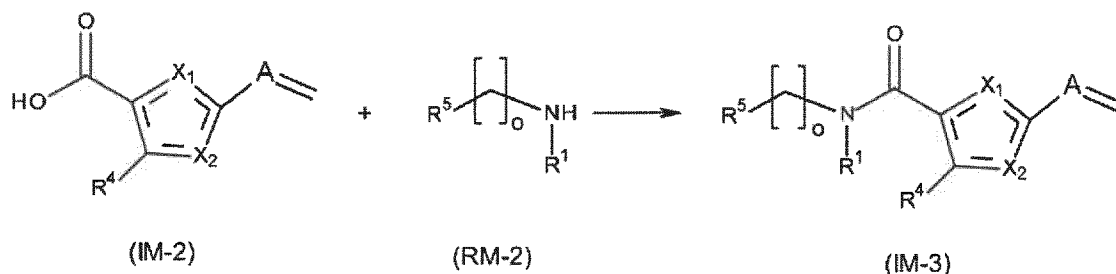


Therein "A" represents a CH-group, a CH₂-CH-group or a CH₂-CH₂-CH-group, depending on the desired resulting alkylene-chain length defined by []_m. Using a group "A"

being a CH-group results in a chain length with $m = 1$. Using a group "A" being a $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}$ -group results in a chain length with $m = 2$. Using a group "A" being a $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}$ -group results in a chain length with $m = 3$.

5 Said process step is preferably carried out under alkaline conditions at elevated temperatures between 30°C and 90°C . Alkaline conditions can be achieved by adding a suitable base, including inorganic and organic bases such as those mentioned below. Preferred bases are lithium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.

10 In a second aspect of the invention the novel process may further comprise the additional step of preparing the intermediate compound of the formula (IM-3) by reacting an intermediate compound of the formula (IM-2) with a compound of the formula (RM-2)



wherein $\text{X}^1, \text{X}^2, o, \text{A}, \text{R}^1, \text{R}^4$, and R^5 have the meaning as defined above.

15

Said process step for preparing the intermediate compound (IM-3) may be carried out prior to the process step for preparing the compound (I) as shown above. Said process step is preferably carried out using methylmorpholine and ethylchloroformate in DCM (dichloromethane). The reaction is preferably carried out under cooling, preferably at

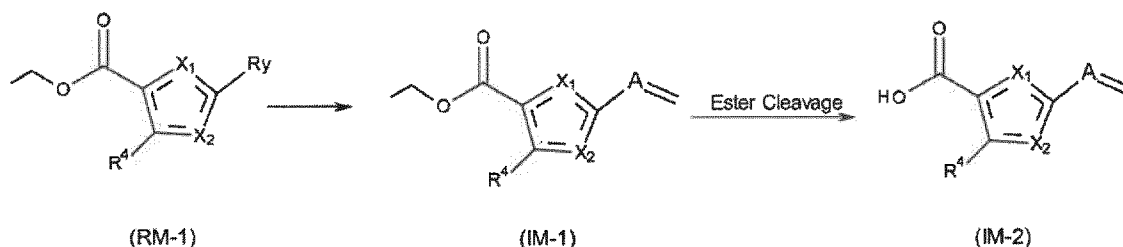
20

The compound (RM-2) used in said process step is preferably in the form of a salt, such as in particular in the form of a HCl salt.

The resulting intermediate compound (IM-3) may be extracted by aqueous HCl extraction at pH 1 and crystallized from water, followed by usual filtration and drying steps to

25

In a third aspect of the invention the novel process may further comprise the additional step of preparing the intermediate compound of the formula (IM-2) by converting a compound (RM-1) into the compound (IM-1) followed by ester cleavage



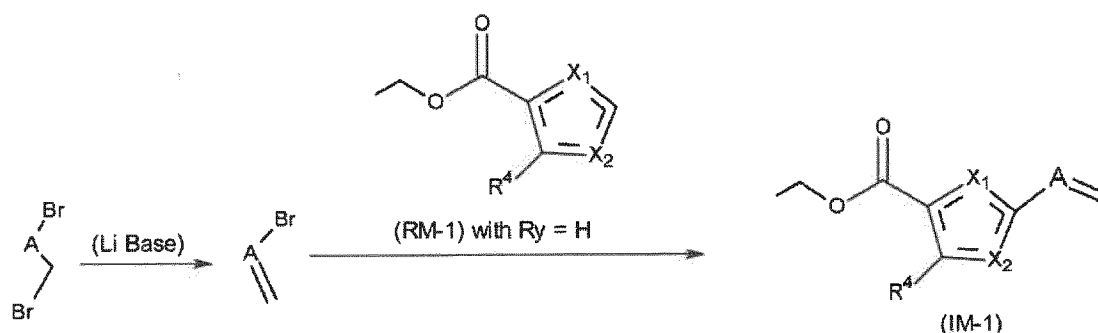
30

wherein R_y represents hydrogen or halogen, such as preferably chlorine, and X^1 , X^2 , A and R^4 have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

Therein, ester cleavage can be carried out by ester hydrolysis using conventional methods. Preferably ester cleavage of the compound (IM-1) is carried out using a suitable base, including inorganic and organic bases such as those mentioned below. Preferred bases are lithium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.

The reaction can be carried out in any suitable solvent, comprising those as listed below. Preferably THF (tetrahydrofurane) and water are used and the reaction is preferably carried out at room temperature ($23\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

In a fourth aspect of the invention the novel process may comprise the step of preparing the intermediate compound of the formula (IM-1) according to the following reaction scheme a):



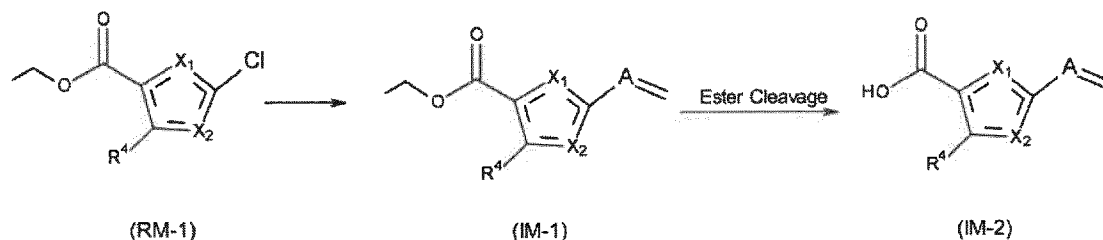
wherein X^1 , X^2 , A and R^4 have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

Said process step for preparing the compound (IM-1) is preferably carried out at elevated temperatures $> 40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Any suitable solvent comprising those as listed below can be used. Preferably the reaction is carried out in THF.

Further, the reaction is carried out, using a suitable catalyst, including e.g. $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$, $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{PPh}_3$, $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2 \times \text{DCM}$, Pd/C . It is particularly preferred to use $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0)) as the catalyst in said reaction.

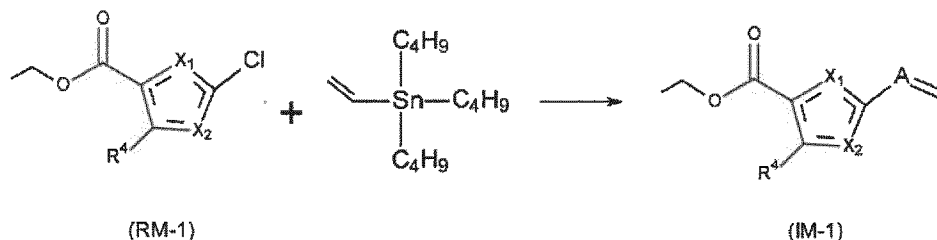
Alternatively, the preparation of (IM-1) can be done by direct use of the bromo-alkene in gaseous form or in form of a commercially available solution in organic solvent

In an alternative aspect the intermediate compound of the formula (IM-2) is prepared by converting a compound (RM-1), wherein R_y has the meaning of Cl, into the compound (IM-1) followed by ester cleavage as described above:

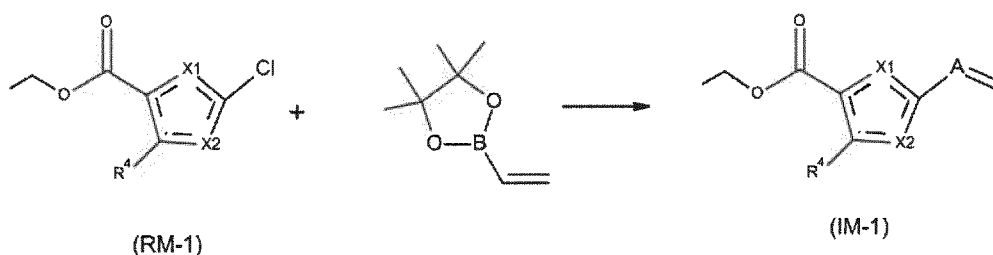


wherein X^1 , X^2 , A and R^4 have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

Therein, the process step for preparing (IM-1) can be carried out using tributyl(vinyl)tin, as described below in Step 1-a', according to reaction scheme b):



- 5 In a further alternative aspect of the invention the step of preparing the intermediate compound of the formula (IM-1) is carried out by reacting a compound (RM-1), wherein R_y has the meaning of Cl, with vinylboronic acid pinacol ester to form the compound (IM-1) according to reaction scheme c):



- 10 wherein X^1 , X^2 , A and R^4 have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.
This process step is advantageous as no tin (Sn) reagent is required, which results in less environmental damage, less costs and less health risks for people carrying out the process.

- 15 In a fifth aspect of the invention the compound IM-1 is prepared from a compound RM-1, wherein R_y is hydrogen, as described above, followed by converting the compound IM-1 into the intermediate compound IM-2 by ester cleavage and said reactions are carried out in one combined step in a one-pot reaction. Such telescoped reaction scheme has the advantage of increased efficiency due to less intermediate isolation and purification steps. The reaction time and effort can be reduced remarkably and several chromatographic steps
20 can be avoided.

- In a sixth aspect of the invention the compound IM-3 is prepared from a compound IM-1 via the in-situ formation of the intermediate compound IM-2 and addition of the compound RM-2 and said reaction is carried out in a combined (telescoped) reaction in a one-pot reaction. Such telescoped reaction scheme has the advantage of increased
25 efficiency due to less intermediate isolation and purification steps. The reaction time and effort can be reduced remarkably and several chromatographic steps can be avoided.

In a seventh aspect of the invention the compound IM-3 is prepared via a further telescoped reaction, wherein a compound RM-1 is converted into the intermediate compound

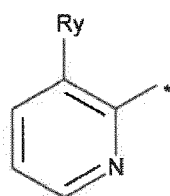
IM-1 similar as described above, which is subsequently transferred into the intermediate compound IM-2 by ester cleavage, followed by conversion into the intermediated compound IM-3 by addition of compound RM-2. Such telescoped reaction scheme has the advantage to further increase the efficiency due to further reduced intermediate isolation and purification steps. The reaction time and effort can be further reduced and chromatographic steps can be avoided.

In an eighth aspect of the invention the compound (I) is prepared via two telescoped reaction steps, wherein the first telescoped reaction step corresponds to the preparation of the intermediate compound IM-3 as described in the seventh aspect *supra*, and the second telescoped reaction step comprises the conversion of the intermediate compound IM-3 into the compound (I) in situ, followed by its salt formation to achieve the preferred salts of the compounds (I) of the present invention.

In a preferred aspect of the invention the process for preparing the compound (I) is carried out as described anywhere herein and the resulting free base of the compound of formula (I) is isolated by phase separation (solvent extraction) or direct separation of the resulting oil product phase (oil separation).

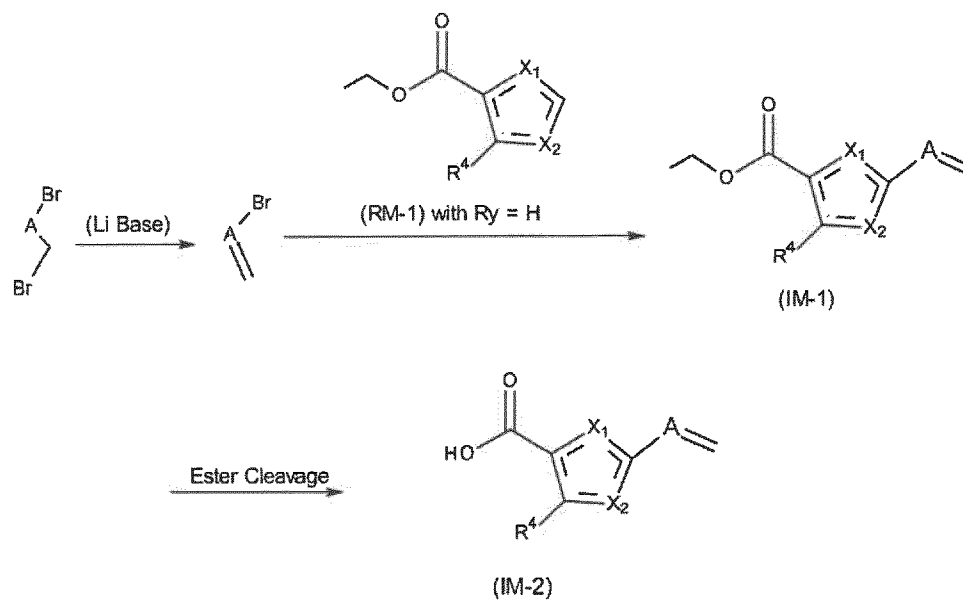
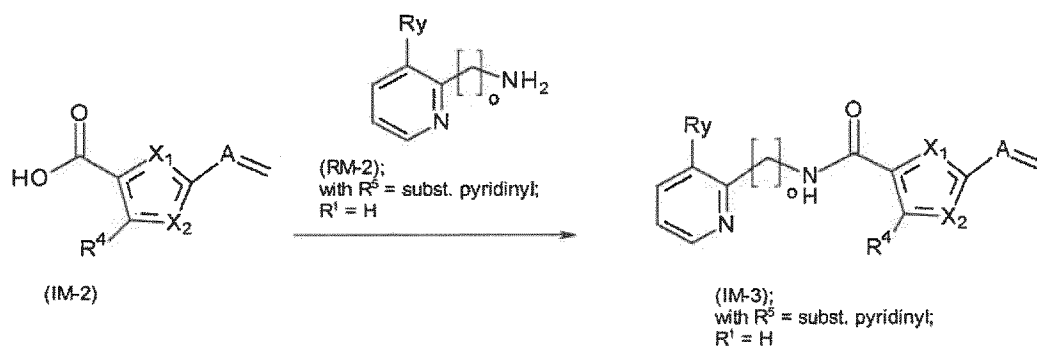
In a preferred aspect the present invention relates to a process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I) as described herein, wherein the substituent R^5 represents a monocyclic heteroaryl group, which may carry 1 to 3 substituents, as defined above. Therein, the 1, 2 or 3 optional substituents of R^5 may independently be selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 -alkyl as defined above such as preferably methyl, halogen as defined above such as preferably fluorine or bromine (among which fluorine is more preferred), and C_1 - C_3 -halogenoalkyl as defined above such as preferably trifluoromethyl.

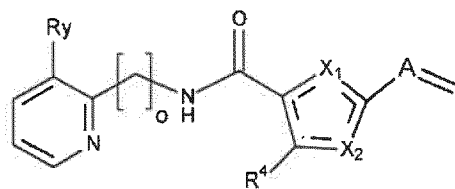
In a particularly preferred aspect the present invention relates to a process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I) as described herein, wherein the substituent R^5 is a group represented by



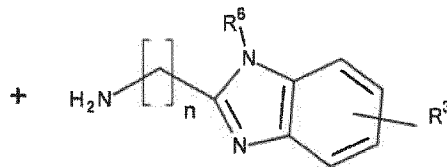
wherein * indicates the binding position and R_y is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 -alkyl as defined above such as preferably methyl, halogen as defined above such as preferably fluorine or bromine (among which fluorine is more preferred), and C_1 - C_3 -halogenoalkyl as defined above such as preferably trifluoromethyl. Therein it is particularly preferred that R_y is fluorine or bromine (among which fluorine is more preferred).

In a further particular aspect, the present invention provides a novel process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I) as defined herein, comprising the following reaction steps:

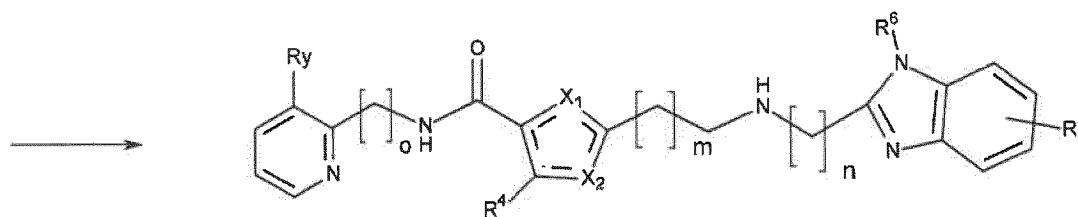
Step 1:**Step 2:**

Step 3:

(IM-3);
with R^5 = subst. pyridinyl;
 R^1 = H



(RM-3);
with R^2 = H



(I);
with R^5 = subst. pyridinyl;
 R^1, R^2 = H

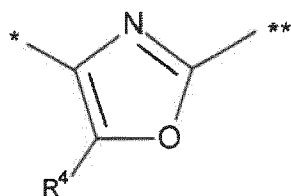
wherein $X^1, X^2, R^3, R^4, R^6, R_y, A, m, n$ and o have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

Said process steps 1, 2 and 3 are preferably carried out under the process conditions described above.

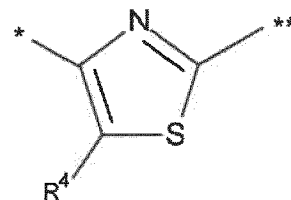
Preferably, the reaction steps 1 and 2 are carried out in one telescoped one-pot reaction step.

Further preferred aspects of the present invention relate to the new process for preparing compounds of the formula (I), wherein one or more of the following conditions are realized:

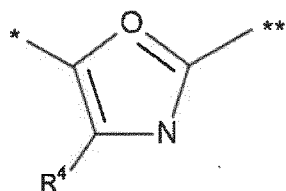
- The substituent "A" represents a CH-group and m represents 1; and/or
- o represents 1; and/or
- R^1 and R^2 each represent hydrogen; and/or
- R^4 represents hydrogen; and/or
- R^6 represents hydrogen; and/or
- R^3 represents hydrogen; and/or
- X^1 is N and X^2 is O or S, forming a group



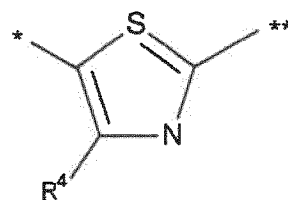
or



or X¹ is O or S and X² is N, forming a group

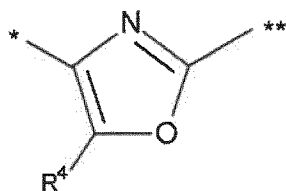


or

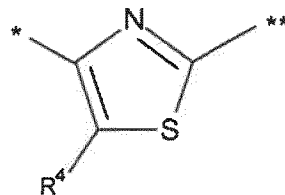


- 5 wherein in each case * indicates the binding position to the carbonyl-group and ** indicates the second binding position, and R⁴ independently has the meaning as defined anywhere herein;

preferably X¹ is N and X³ is O or S, forming a group

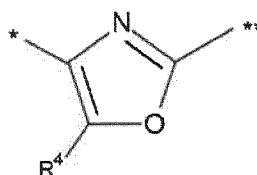


or



- 10 wherein in each case * indicates the binding position to the carbonyl-group and ** indicates the second binding position, and R⁴ independently has the meaning as defined anywhere herein;

- 15 more preferably X¹ is N and X³ is O, forming a group



wherein * indicates the binding position to the carbonyl-group and ** indicates the second binding position, and R⁴ has the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

- 20 A particularly preferred aspect of the present invention relates to the novel process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I) as defined herein, comprising the reaction steps 1, 2 and 3 as defined above, wherein

X¹ represents N;

X² represents O;

A represents a CH-group;

m represents 1;

5 n represents 2; and

o represents 1.

Therein, it is further preferred that

R_y represents a halogen atom; and

10 R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of

- hydrogen,
- halogen as defined above, preferably chlorine,
- C₁-C₃-alkyl as defined above, preferably methyl, and
- C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl as defined above, preferably trifluoromethyl.

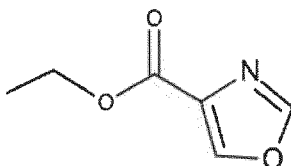
15

It is even more preferred that therein

R_y represents fluorine or bromine (among which fluorine is more preferred); and

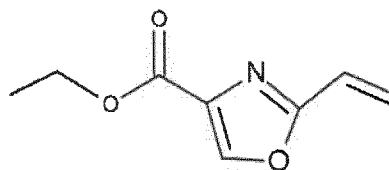
R³, R⁴ and R⁶ each represent hydrogen.

20 Accordingly, a preferred aspect of the invention relates to a process as described herein, wherein the compound (RM-1) is represented by the formula (RM-1-a):



(RM-1-a)

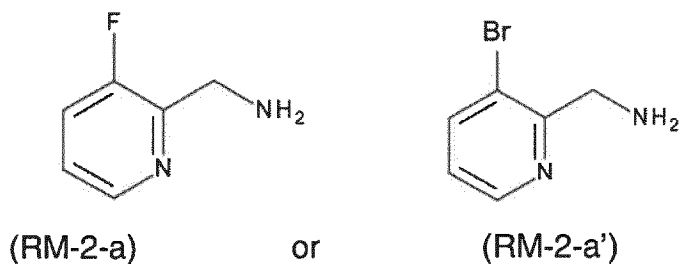
and/or wherein the compound (IM-1) is represented by the formula (IM-1-a):



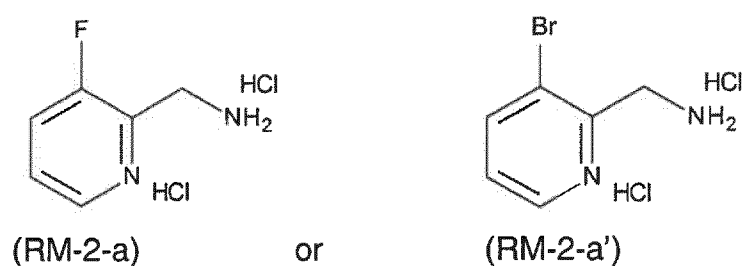
(IM-1-a)

25

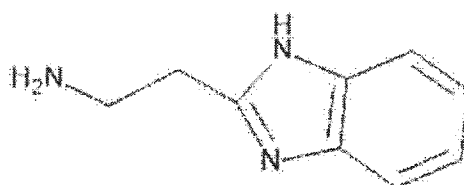
and/or wherein the compound (RM-2) is represented by the formula (RM-2-a) or (RM-2-a'):



5 preferably in the form of the HCl salt:

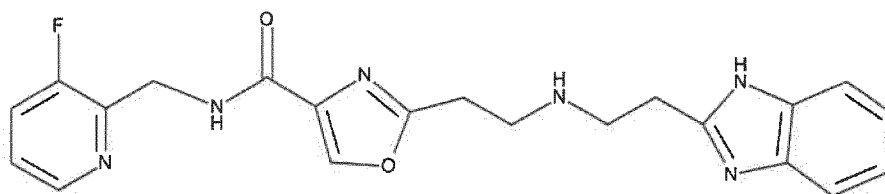


10 and/or wherein the compound (RM-3) is represented by the formula (RM-3-a):



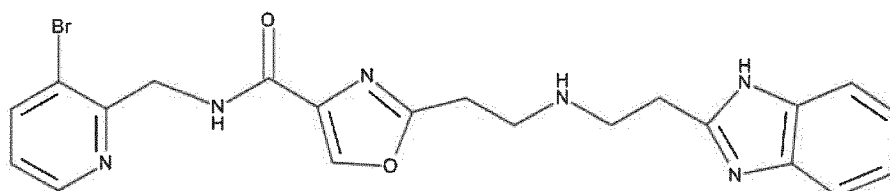
(RM-3-a)

The process of the present invention is particularly preferred for preparing compounds of the formula (II):



(II)

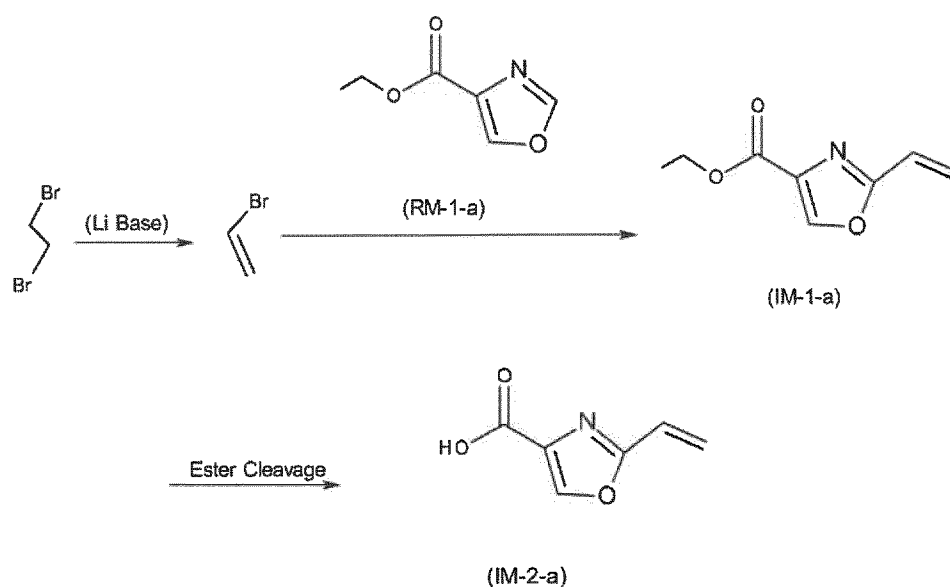
or of the formula (II'):



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, in particular the salts as described herein.

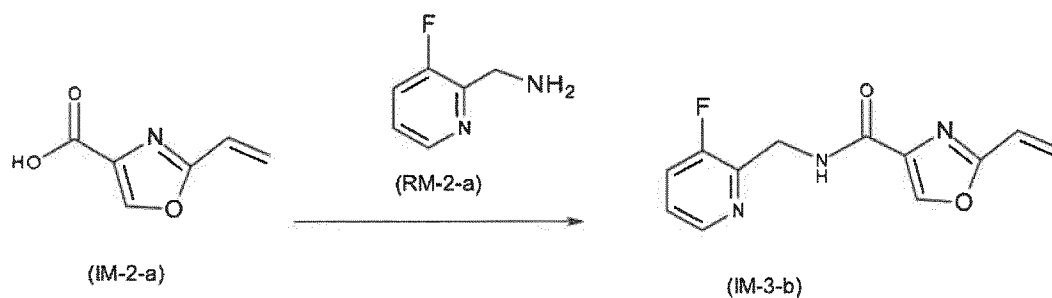
Thus, a particular aspect of the present invention relates a process for preparing compounds of the formula (II) or (II') and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, comprising the following process steps:

Step 1-a:



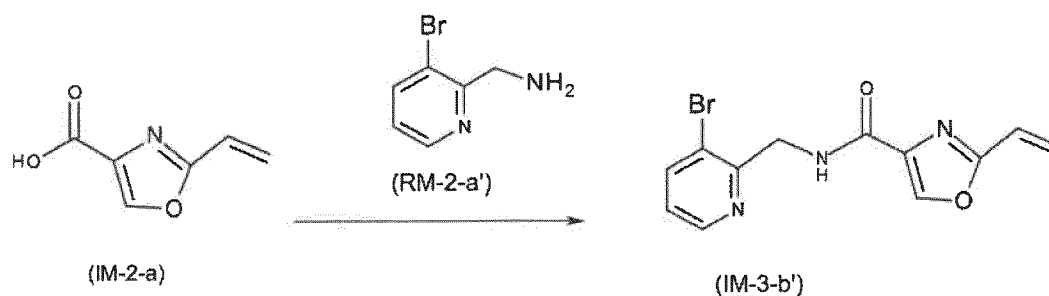
Step 2-a or 2-a', respectively:

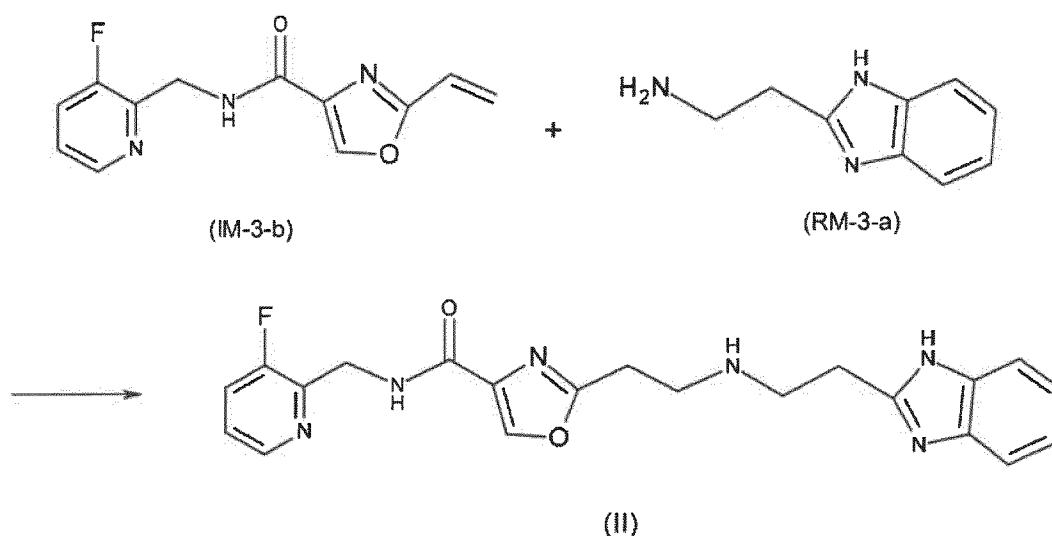
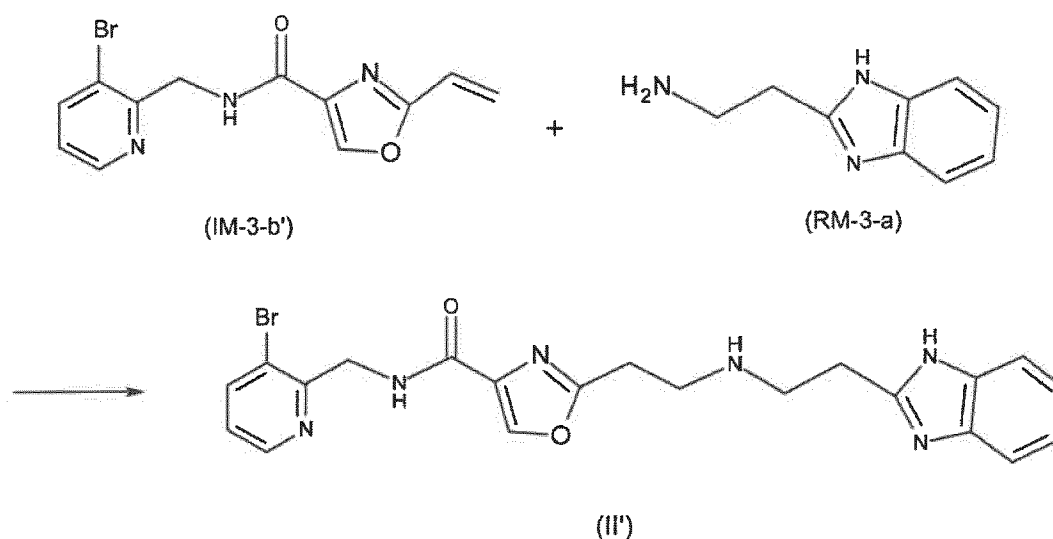
10 (Step 2-a):



or

(Step 2-a'):

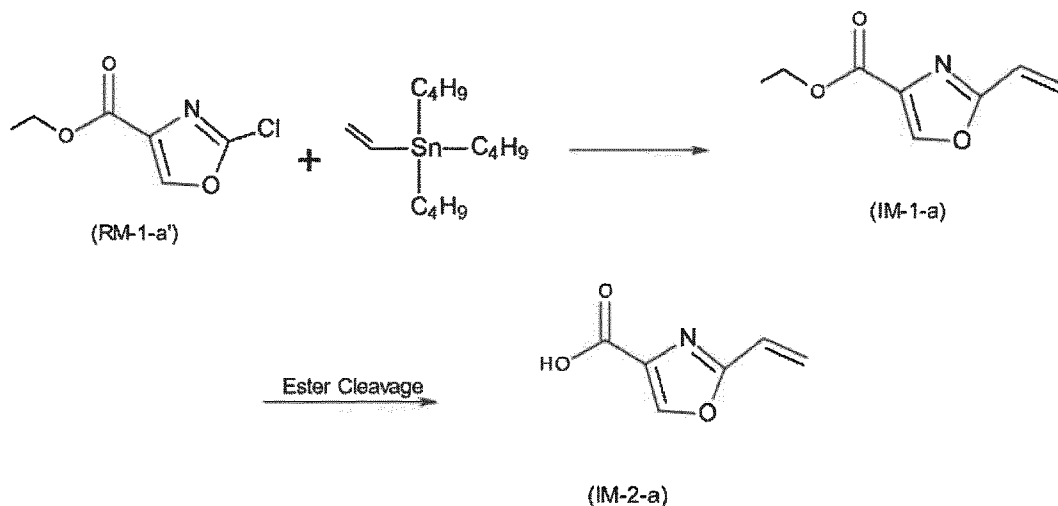


Step 3-a or 2-a', respectively:(Step 3-a):or5 (Step 3-a'):

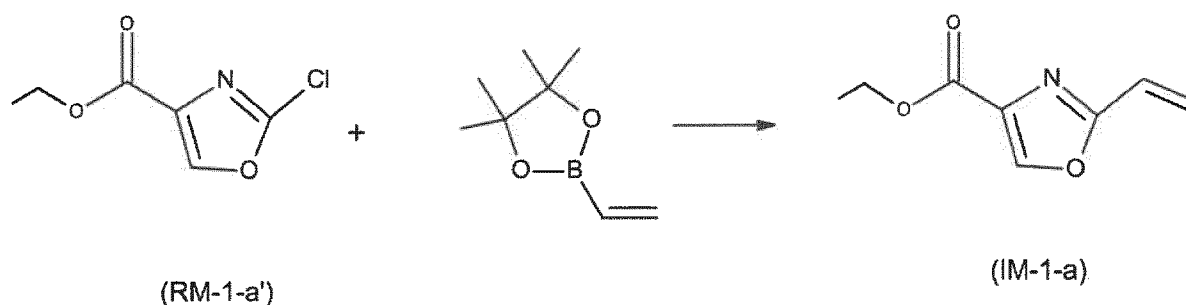
Preferably, the reaction steps 1-a and 2-a are carried out in one telescoped one-pot reaction step.

- 10 The preferred process conditions, bases, solvents and catalysts as described above are preferably used in the process described herein.

- In a further aspect of the present invention said particular process comprises the following alternative (but less preferred) process step 1-a', starting with the compound RM-1 wherein
- 15 R_y is chlorine and R^4 is hydrogen, indicated herein as RM-1-a', followed by the process steps 2-a and 3-a as described above for preparing compounds of the formula (II) or (II') and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:

Step 1-a':

In a further aspect of the present invention it is particularly preferred to prepare the intermediate compound (IM-1-a) via the following alternative (preferred) process step 1-a'', starting with the compound RM-1 wherein R_y is chlorine and R^4 is hydrogen, indicated herein as RM-1-a':

Step 1-a'':

As described above, the resulting intermediate compound (IM-1-a) can be used in the subsequent process steps described herein for preparing compounds of the formula (II) or (II') and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, such as in particular by subjecting the compound (IM-1-a) to ester cleavage to form compound (IM-2-a), followed by process steps 2-a and 3-a as described above.

Generally, in the process of the invention as described anywhere herein a wide range of inorganic and organic bases can be used, including lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium fluoride and potassium fluoride. Preferred are sodium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate. Most preferred are lithium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.

Further, in the process of the invention as described anywhere herein a wide range of solvents can generally be used, including e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), propyl acetate, iso-propyl acetate, acetonitrile, butyronitrile, heptane, cyclohexane, methyl-cyclohexane, dichloromethane (DCM) toluene, xylenes, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), 2-methyl-tetrahydrofuran, 2,5-dimethyl-tetrahydrofuran, methyl-tertbutyl-ether, cyclopentyl-methyl-ether, N,N-dimethylformamide, water, and mixtures thereof. Preferred are ethanol, ethyl acetate, iso-propyl acetate, dichloromethane (DCM), tetrahydrofuran (THF), water and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred are the solvents used in the Examples described below.

In a further aspect of the present invention the process for preparing the compounds of the general formula (I) or (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein comprises the additional step of converting the compound of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof using the corresponding bases or acids and/or solvents.

Preferably the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') are converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt with acids selected from the group consisting of benzoic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, methanesulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid, tartaric acid and toluenesulfonic acid. Particularly preferred are acids selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid, among which hydrochloric acid is most preferred.

More preferably the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') are converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt having a ratio of compound (I) or (II) or (II'): acid of from 1 to 2 : 1 to 3.

In principle, crystallization into the triple salt (3HCl) or into the mono-salt (1HCl) is possible. However, among these crystallization into the mono-salt is less preferred as further work-up steps of the compounds of formula (I) or (II) or (II') are required, including e.g. solvent exchange and several solvent extraction steps. This is less advantageous in view of the process economy. Thus, most preferred is the conversion into the triple HCl salt (3HCl salt).

In an alternative aspect of the present invention the process as described anywhere herein comprises the step of converting the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into a sulfuric acid salt by adding sulfuric acid and crystallization of the sulfuric acid salt.

The conversion of the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into hydrochloric salts provides an easy and efficient crystallization process, which allows direct crystallization of the decanted product phase without requiring phase separations. Chlorinated solvents may be disadvantageous for human and environmental safety. However, the preferred process step of converting the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into hydrochloric acid salts has potential for continuous processing which is also advantageous under the aspect of process efficiency.

Generally, the conversion of the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into the salts can be carried out by conventional crystallization methods. Preferably the crystallization

is carried out by cooling the reaction mixture comprising the reaction products with the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') to room temperature, adding a water-miscible solvent, such as preferably ethanol, and adding the selected acid for forming the respective acid salt. Preferably the crystallization is carried out by elevated temperature, preferably
5 below the boiling point of the organic solvent and of water. The resulting crystallized salts are cooled below room temperature and isolated by usual methods, comprising e.g. filtration, washing and drying.

The formation of the salts of the compounds of the present invention can in particular be carried out by the methods described in the international application WO2018/192973.

10 As described therein, solvents used for crystallization comprise acetonitrile, dichloromethane (DCM), alcohols, such as especially methanol, ethanol, 2-propanol (iso-propanol), aldehydes, ketones, especially acetone, ethers, e.g. tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane, esters, e.g. ethyl acetate, or alkanes, such as especially pentane, hexane, heptane or cyclohexane and water, and mixtures thereof. Preferred solvents used for crystallization
15 are selected from the group consisting of acetonitrile, dichloromethane, methanol, ethanol, 2-propanol, ethyl acetate, THF, water and mixtures thereof.

Particularly preferred solvents used for crystallization are selected from the group consisting of acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, 2-propanol, ethyl acetate, THF, water and mixtures thereof. Preferred water/solvent mixtures comprise mixtures of water and acetone,
20 mixtures of water and ethanol and mixtures of water and methanol, wherein mixtures of water and ethanol and mixtures of water and methanol are preferred.

Particularly preferred are solvents used for crystallization, which are selected from the group consisting of acetonitrile, dichloromethane, ethanol, 2-propanol (iso-propanol), acetone and ethyl acetate as well as mixtures thereof with water, such as in particular mixtures of
25 ethanol and water and mixtures of acetone and water. It is in particular preferred to use the solvents described in the Examples below.

Particularly preferred mixtures are the following mixtures of solvent and water (ratios of solvent mixtures given anywhere herein always refer to vol:vol):

- acetone : water = 9 : 1 (vol : vol)
- 30 - acetone : water = 95 : 1 (vol : vol)
- ethanol : water = 4 : 1 (vol : vol)
- ethanol : water = 3 : 1 (vol : vol)
- ethanol : water = 8 : 2 (vol : vol).

35 It is particularly preferred to carry out the conversion of the compounds (I) or (II) or (II') into the salts in a telescoped one-pot reaction together with the reaction step of reacting the intermediate compound IM-3 with a compound RM-3 to form the compound (I) or (II) or (II').

40 The salts of the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') may be present in amorphous, polymorphous, crystalline and/or semi-crystalline (partly crystalline) form as well as in the form of a solvate (or hydrate) of the salt. Preferably the salts of the present

invention are present in crystalline and/or semi-crystalline (partly crystalline) form and/or in the form of solvates (hydrates) thereof.

The preferred crystallinity of the salts or salt solvates of the present invention can be determined by using conventional analytical methods, such as especially by using the various X-ray methods, which permit a clear and simple analysis of the salt compounds. In particular, the grade of crystallinity can be determined or confirmed by using Powder X-ray diffraction (reflection) methods as described for example in the Examples below, or by using Powder X-ray diffraction (transmission) methods as described for example in the Examples below (both being hereinafter also abbreviated as PXRD). For crystalline solids having identical chemical composition, the different resulting crystal gratings are summarized by the term polymorphism.

Preferably the salts of the present invention exhibit a degree of crystallinity of more than 30 %, more preferably more than 40%, yet more preferably more than 50% such as at least 55-60%, measured with a PXRD method as described herein.

The salts of the present invention may be present as solvates and/or hydrates, which may be formed by attraction, association, adsorption, adhesion, embedding or complexation of molecules of a solvent in the crystal grating of the salts of the present invention. The solvent molecules which may be embedded in the crystal grating may derive from the solvents used for crystallization as well as from water deriving from the relative humidity.

The extent to which a selected solvent or water leads to a solvate or hydrate in the process steps or during the crystallization step depends on the combination of process conditions and the various interactions between the selected compound (I) or (II) or (II'), the counter anion from the selected acid and the selected solvent and humidity conditions. The salt solvates or hydrates may be preferred, as solvent or water molecules in the crystal structure are bound by strong intermolecular forces and thereby may represent an element of structure formation of these crystals which, in part, may improve stability of the salt. However, solvent and/or water molecules are also existing in certain crystal lattices which are bound by rather weak intermolecular forces. Such molecules are more or less integrated in the crystal structure forming, but to a lower energetic effect. The solvent and/or water content of the solvates is also dependent on the drying and ambient conditions (i.e. relative humidity). In the case of stable solvates or hydrates, there are usually clear stoichiometric ratios between the active compound (i.e. the salt) and the solvent or water. In many cases these ratios do not fulfil completely the stoichiometric value, normally it is approached by lower values compared to theory because of certain crystal defects. The ratio of organic molecules to solvent or water molecules for the weaker bound water may vary to a considerable extend, for example, extending over di-, tri- or tetra-hydrates. On the other hand, in amorphous solids, the molecular structure classification of solvent and/or water is not stoichiometric; the classification may however also be stoichiometric only by chance. In some cases, it is not possible to classify the exact stoichiometry of the solvent or water molecules, since layer structures form so that the embedded solvent or water molecules cannot be determined in defined form.

The solvent and/or water content in amorphous solids as well as in crystalline solvates or hydrates can, in general, be determined by conventional methods, such as e.g. by using the well-known Karl-Fischer titration method, by carrying out dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) measurements, by carrying out thermogravimetric measurements (TG-FTIR), as described for example in the Examples below. Also elemental analysis or methods for structural analysis, such as ^1H NMR spectroscopy or Raman spectroscopy (FT Raman spectroscopy) may give information about the degree of solvate or hydrate formation and/or may be used to confirm or validate the results of the Karl-Fischer (KF), DVS or TG-FTIR measurements.

Examples of solvates and/or hydrates according to the present invention comprise for example, hemi- (0.5), mono-, sesqui- (1.5), di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, octa-, nona-deca-, etc. solvates or hydrates, respectively. Further intermediate solvation-degrees are also possible, such as solvation with 2.5, 3.5, 4.5 etc. solvent and/or water molecules.

Preferred examples of solvates and/or hydrates comprise solvates / hydrates with about 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.5, 3, 4 and 7 solvate / water molecules. Further preferred examples of solvates and/or hydrates comprise solvates / hydrates with about 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.5, 3, 4, 6 and 7 solvate / water molecules. More preferred are hemi- and mono- solvates / hydrates with about 0.5 or 1 solvate / water molecules, wherein hemi- and mono-hydrates are particularly preferred. Anhydrous salts are also preferred. It is further possible, that solvent and/or water residues remain in the salt in non- stoichiometric amounts.

Further, it is possible that mixtures of water and solvent remain in the salt forming so-called mixed hydrate / solvate forms. Examples of such mixed hydrate / solvate forms comprise in particular acetone / water, preferably with a ratio of 1 to 4 : 1; such as in particular 4 : 1; methanol / water, preferably with a ratio of 3 to 9 : 1; such as in particular 3 : 1, 4 : 1 and 9 : 1; ethanol / water, preferably with a ratio of 1 to 4 : 1; such as in particular 3 : 1 and 4 : 1.

Any reference hereinbefore and hereinafter, to the salts of the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') is to be understood as referring also to the corresponding solvates, such as hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, and polymorphous modifications, and also amorphous forms, as appropriate and expedient.

The new process of the present invention further surprisingly leads to increased yields compared to the processes as known from the prior art.

Yields in the range of $\geq 30\%$, preferably $\geq 35\%$, more preferably $\geq 40\%$, even more preferred of $\geq 45\%$ are now possible.

In contrast, the prior art processes provided yields of not more than 22%. For Example, the preparation of a 3HCl salt of compound (II) or (II') according to the process of the present invention can provide yields $> 60\%$ as shown in Example 4 below. In contrast the preparation of said 3HCl with the process as described in WO2017/068089 and in WO2017/068090 provides a yield of only 22 % as shown in the examples for preparing Example Compound No. 127.

In particular the new telescoped process steps of the present invention further provide a more feasible, cost and effort effective process. The formation of polymers in the intermediate formation steps can be avoided, which positively influences the process control and the yields.

5 A further aspect of the present invention relates to the compounds of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms obtainable by the process as described herein. The compounds obtainable by the new process described herein are characterized by an improved and/or high(er) purity defined by their total impurity
10 content of less than 2.00 % rel. area, preferably less than 1.50 rel. area, more preferably less than 1.00% rel. area, wherein the impurities content is determined by HPLC as described in the Examples below and "% rel. area" indicates the sum of the relative area of all impurities in the HPLC spectrum.

Thus, a further aspect of the invention relates to the compounds of the formula (I) and
15 (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, having a total purity of at least 97.80 % rel. area, preferably at least 97.90 % rel. area, at least 98.00 % rel. area, at least 98.10 % rel. area, at least 98.20 % rel. area, at least 98.30 % rel. area, at least 98.40 % rel. area, at least 98.50 % rel. area, at least 98.60 % rel. area, at least 98.70 % rel.
20 area, at least 98.80 % rel. area, at least 98.90 % rel. area, at least 99.00 % rel. area, at least 99.10 % rel. area, at least 99.20 % rel. area, at least 99.30 % rel. area, at least 99.40 % rel. area, at least 99.50 % rel. area, at least 99.60 % rel. area, at least 99.70 % rel. area, at least 99.80 % rel. area, at least 99.90 % rel. area, at least 99.95 % rel. area, at least 99.96 % rel. area, at least 99.97 % rel. area, at least 99.98 % rel. area, at least 99.99 % rel. area, wherein
25 the purity is determined by HPLC as described in the Examples below and "% rel. area" indicates the relative area of the compound of the invention in the HPLC spectrum.

In particular, the compounds of the formula (I) and (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, are characterized by containing one or
30 more of the impurities at relative retention times RRT 0.59, 0.65, 0.83, and 1.37 in an amount of not more than 0.20 % rel. area, preferably not more than 0.15 % rel. area, more preferably not more than 0.10% rel area, preferably with a lower limit of 0.05% rel area.

More preferably the compounds of the formula (I) and (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms,
35 polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, are characterized by absence of the following impurities at relative retention times RRT: 0.59, 0.65, 0.83, and 1.37.

More particularly, the compounds of the formula (I) and (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, are characterized by absence of the
40 following impurities at relative retention times: RRT 0.27, 0.52, 0.59, 0.65, 0.83, 0.94, 1.19, 1.37, preferably with a lower limit of 0.05% rel area

More particularly, the compounds of the formula (I) and (II) or (II') as described anywhere herein, including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, are characterized by an impurity profile comprising one or more of the impurities at relative retention times: RRT 0.48, 0.70, 1.27, and 1.48.

Therein, the impurities and their retention times RRT are determined by HPLC as described in the Examples below.

In contrast, with the process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt as described in WO2017/068089 and in WO2017/068090 (preparation of Example Compound No. 127) it is not possible to achieve such high purity degree and improved impurity profile as can be seen from Figures 6, 7 and 8.

A particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polymorph (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of the compound (II), which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern (PXRD pattern) comprising characteristic crystalline peaks (main peaks) expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 3.9 and 16.5 ± 0.25 degrees, or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) the PXRD pattern comprises one or more further characteristic (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 7.9, 24.1, 19.1, 12.1, and/or 10.0 ± 0.25 degrees or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

More preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph the PXRD pattern comprises characteristic crystalline (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at 3.9, 16.5, 7.9, 24.1, 19.1, 12.1, and 10.0 ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably said polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are present in the form of a hemihydrate. Preferably said polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are characterized by water activities ≤ 0.5 %, preferably ≤ 0.4 %, more preferred ≤ 0.3 %.

The melting point of said polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II), determined via DSC as described in the Examples below, is preferably in a range of ≥ 180 °C and ≤ 220 °C, preferably in a range of ≥ 185 °C and ≤ 215 °C, more preferably in a range of ≥ 190 and ≤ 210 °C.

More preferably, said polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) exhibit a microscopic crystallinity, determined via light microscopy using polarized light, characterized by spherical polycrystalline particles with low crystallinity. The average particle size, determined via light microscopy using polarized light, is about 10 to 50 μm .

The polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are further characterized by high flow properties being present in the form of a flowing powder with low electrostatics.

Said polymorphs (PM1) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are further thermodynamically stable polymorphs at room temperature (23 °C $\pm$ 5 °C).

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polymorph (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of the compound (II), which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern (PXRD pattern) comprising characteristic crystalline (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 16.9 and 25.3 ± 0.25 degrees, or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) the PXRD pattern comprises one or more further characteristic (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 11.7, 28.3, 25.5, 20.1 and/or 26.2 ± 0.25 degrees or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

More preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) the PXRD pattern comprises characteristic crystalline (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at 16.9, 25.3, 11.7, 28.3, 25.5, 20.1 and 26.2 ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably said polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are present in anhydrous form. Preferably said polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are characterized by water activities ≤ 0.8 %, preferably ≤ 0.7 %, more preferred ≤ 0.6 %.

The melting point of said polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II), determined via DSC as described in the Examples below, is preferably in a range of ≥ 210 °C and ≤ 240 °C, preferably in a range of ≥ 215 °C and ≤ 235 °C, more preferably in a range of ≥ 220 °C and ≤ 230 °C.

More preferably, said polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) exhibit a microscopic crystallinity, determined via light microscopy using polarized light, characterized by fine aggregated needles with high crystallinity.

The polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are further characterized by having wool-type solid state properties.

Said polymorphs (PM2) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are thermodynamically less stable than the polymorphs PM1 or PM3 at room temperature (23 °C ± 5 °C).

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polymorph (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of the compound (II), which is characterized by a powder X-ray diffraction pattern (PXRD pattern) comprising characteristic crystalline (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 14.7 and 10.3 ± 0.25 degrees, or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) the PXRD pattern comprises one or more further characteristic (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at about 17.0, 26.5, 18.1, 22.1 and/or 27.1 ± 0.25 degrees or ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

More preferably in such embodiment of a polymorph (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) the PXRD pattern comprises characteristic crystalline (main) peaks expressed in degrees 2-theta at 14.7, 10.3, 17.0, 26.5, 18.1, 22.1 and 27.1 ± 0.20 degrees or ± 0.10 degrees or ± 0.05 degrees.

Preferably said polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are present in the form of a monohydrate. Preferably said polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are characterized by water activities $> 0.3 \%$.

5 The melting point of said polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II), determined via DSC as described in the Examples below, is preferably in a range of $\geq 150^\circ\text{C}$ and $\leq 190^\circ\text{C}$, preferably in a range of $\geq 155^\circ\text{C}$ and $\leq 180^\circ\text{C}$, more preferably in a range of ≥ 160 and $\leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.

10 More preferably, said polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) exhibit a microscopic crystallinity, determined via light microscopy using polarized light, characterized by fine rods with high crystallinity.

The polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are further characterized by having voluminous, non-flowing powder properties.

Said polymorphs (PM3) of the triple HCl salt of compound (II) are thermodynamically stable at room temperature ($23^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$).

15 Among the above-described polymorphs of the triple salt of compound (II) PM1 is most preferred, in particular because of its thermodynamic stability at room temperature, the spherical particle form and its good flow properties with low electrostatics, which is advantageous for using said polymorphs as a pharmaceutical active ingredient.

20 In the above-described embodiments, the term "characteristic peak(s)" or "main peak(s)" represents those peak(s) in the PXRD pattern with the highest intensity. The intensity of the peaks in the PXRD patterns decreases in the order of the peaks listed above and the polymorphs (PM1, PM2 and PM3) are preferably characterized by having two or more of those characterizing (main) peaks with the highest intensity.

25 The compounds (II') described above have not been disclosed in the prior art, such as in WO2017/068089, in WO2017/068090, in WO2018/192973 or in WO2011/029832 and are novel compounds *per se*.

30 The compounds of the formula (I) and (II) and (II') as described herein are in particular suitable for the use as a medicament, which act as ferroportin inhibitors. Therein, ferroportin inhibition can be determined as described in any of the international patent applications WO2018/192973, WO2017/068089 and WO2017/068090.

35 The compounds of the formula (I) and (II) and (II') as described herein, including the preferred salts and polymorphs thereof, are in particular suitable for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of iron metabolism disorders leading to increased iron levels or increased iron absorption, such as for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of iron overload and/or for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases related to or caused by increased iron levels, increased iron absorption or iron overload. Therein, the diseases, which are related to or caused by increased iron levels, increased iron absorption or iron overload include e.g. thalassemia, hemoglobinopathy, hemoglobin E disease, 40 hemoglobin H disease, haemochromatosis, hemolytic anemia, thalassemia, including alpha-

thalassemia, beta-thalassemia and delta-thalassemia, sickle cell anemia (sickle cell disease) and congenital dyserythropoietic anemia.

The compounds of the formula (I) and (II) and (II') as described herein, including the preferred salts and polymorphs thereof, are further suitable for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases associated with ineffective erythropoiesis, such as myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS, myelodysplasia), polycythemia vera and congenital dyserythropoietic anemia, or for the use in an adjunctive therapy by limiting the amount of iron available to pathogenic microorganisms, such as the bacterium *Vibrio vulnificus*, thereby treating infections caused by said pathogenic microorganisms, or for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease by limiting the deposition or increase of iron in tissue or cells, or for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of formation of radicals, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and oxidative stress, or for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of cardiac, liver and endocrine damage caused by iron overload, or for the use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of inflammation triggered by excess iron.

Accordingly, the invention further relates to a medicament containing one or more of the compounds (I) or (II) or (II'), including its salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, as defined herein, such as a medicament for the use in the prophylaxis or treatment in any of the diseases, conditions or symptoms as described above. Such medicament may optionally further contain one or more pharmaceutical carriers and/or auxiliaries and/or solvents, and/or at least one additional pharmaceutically active compound, such as an active compound for the prophylaxis and treatment of iron overload, thalassemia, haemochromatosis or sickle cell disease, of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease, and the associated symptoms, or an iron-chelating compound.

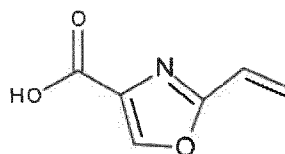
The medicament as described above may be in the form of a formulation for oral or parenteral administration.

The compounds (I) or (II) or (II'), including its salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms, as defined herein, are further suitable for the use in a combination therapy, comprising co-administration of the compounds of the invention together with at least one additional pharmaceutically active compound, wherein the co-administration of the combination therapy may be carried out in a fixed dose combination therapy by co-administration of the compounds of the invention with at least one additional pharmaceutically active compound in a fixed-dose formulation or wherein the co-administration of the combination therapy may be carried out in a free dose combination therapy by co-administration of the compounds of the invention and the at least one additional pharmaceutically active compound in free doses of the respective components, either by simultaneous administration of the individual components or by sequential use of the individual components distributed over a time period, and wherein the combination therapy preferably comprises co-administration of the compounds of the invention with one or more other pharmaceutically active compounds for reducing iron

overload, which are selected from Tmprss6-ASO, iron chelators, curcumin, SSP-004184, Deferitrin, deferiasirox, deferoxamine and/or deferiprone and/or with one or more other pharmaceutically active compounds which are selected from antioxidants, such as n-acetyl cysteine; anti-diabetics, such as GLP-1 receptor agonists; antibiotics, such as vancomycin (Van) or tobramycin; drugs for the treatment of malaria; anticancer agents; antifungal drugs; drugs for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, comprising dopamine agonists such as Levodopa; anti-viral drugs, such as interferon- α or ribavirin; immunosuppressants, such as cyclosporine A or cyclosporine A derivatives; iron supplements; vitamin supplements; red cell production stimulators (e.g. erythropoietin, Epo); anti-inflammatory biologics; anti-thrombolytics; statins; vasopressors; and inotropic compounds.

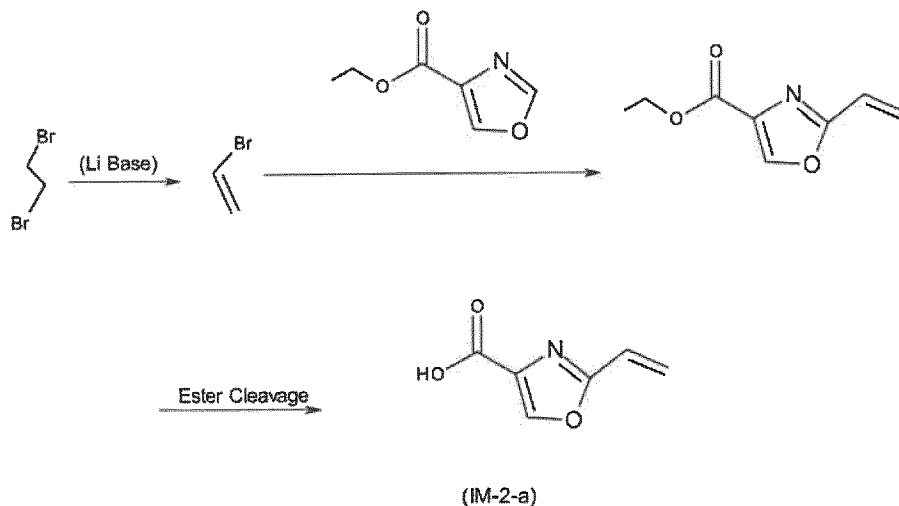
A further aspect of the present invention relates to the novel intermediate compounds, which can be prepared with the novel process steps of the present invention and to the respective process for preparing them. The process steps for preparing the intermediate compounds may further comprise a crystallization, isolation and/or purification step for isolating intermediate compounds.

Specifically, the present invention relates to intermediate compounds of the general formula (IM-2-a)



(IM-2-a)

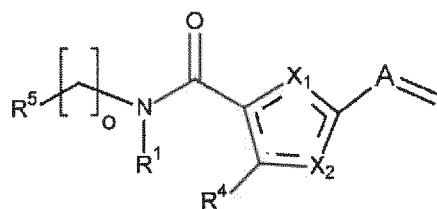
A further aspect of the present invention relates to a process for preparing said intermediate compound (IM-2-a), comprising the reaction steps as defined anywhere above in context with the description of the preparation of the compounds of the formula (I), such as in particular by the following process:



which may further comprise a crystallization, isolation and/or purification step for isolating intermediate compound (IM-1). Therein, the preferred process conditions, bases, solvents and catalysts as described above are preferably used for the preparation and for the crystallization and isolation.

5

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to intermediate compounds of the general formula (IM-3)

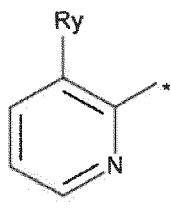


(IM-3)

wherein X¹, X², R¹, R⁴, R⁵, A and o have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

10

Preferably, said intermediate compounds (IM-3) are characterized by having a group R⁵ which is represented by the formula



;

and wherein further,

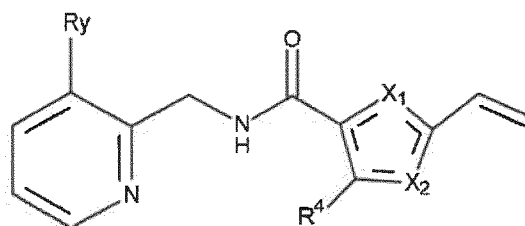
15

o is 1;

R¹ is hydrogen;

A represents a CH-group;

and which is represented by the following formula (IM-3-a)



(IM-3-a)

20

wherein X¹, X², R⁴ and R_y have the meaning as defined anywhere herein.

More preferably, said intermediate compounds (IM-3) are characterized in that

X¹ represents N;

X² represents O;

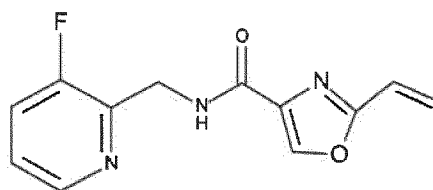
A represents a CH-group;

o represents 1;

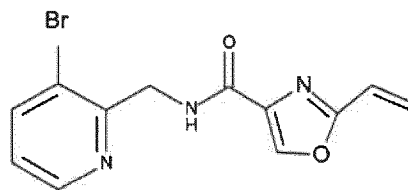
R⁴ represents hydrogen; and

R_y represents fluorine or bromine (with fluorine being preferred);

5 and which is represented by the following formula (IM-3-b) or (IM-3-b'):



(IM-3-b)



(IM-3-b')

10 A further aspect of the present invention relates to a process for preparing the intermediate compounds (IM-3), (IM-3-a) or (IM-3-b) or (IM-3-b') as defined above, comprising the reaction steps as defined anywhere above in context with the description of the preparation of the compounds of the formula (I). Therein, the preferred process conditions, bases, solvents and catalysts as described above are preferably used for the preparation and for the crystallization and isolation.

15 A further aspect of the present invention relates to a new process for preparing the intermediate compound (IM-1) or (IM-1-a) as defined anywhere above, said process comprising the reaction step as described above in the fourth aspect of the present invention or in a process according to the process step 1-a' and more preferred process step 1-a'', both as described above. Therein, the preferred process conditions, bases, solvents and
20 catalysts as described above are preferably used for the preparation and for the crystallization and isolation.

The present invention is illustrated in more detail by the following examples. The examples are merely explanatory, and the person skilled in the art can extend the specific
25 examples to further suitable variants being covered hereunder.

Description of the Figures

Fig. 1: PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1)

Fig. 2: PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt (polymorph PM2)

30 Fig. 3: PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt (polymorph PM3)

Fig. 4: PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the H₂SO₄ salt

Fig. 5: PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 1H₃PO₄ salt

Fig. 6: HPLC Chromatogram showing the impurity profile of Compound (II) in the form a 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1) prepared with the process according to Example 4 followed by
35 solvent extraction (process variant 1)

Fig. 7: HPLC Chromatogram showing the impurity profile of Compound (II) in the form a 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1) prepared with the process according to Example 4 followed by oil separation (process variant 2)

Fig. 8: HPLC Chromatogram showing the impurity profile of a Compound (II) 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1) obtainable with the process described in WO2017068090A1 (Preparation of Example Compound No. 127)

EXAMPLES

Abbreviations

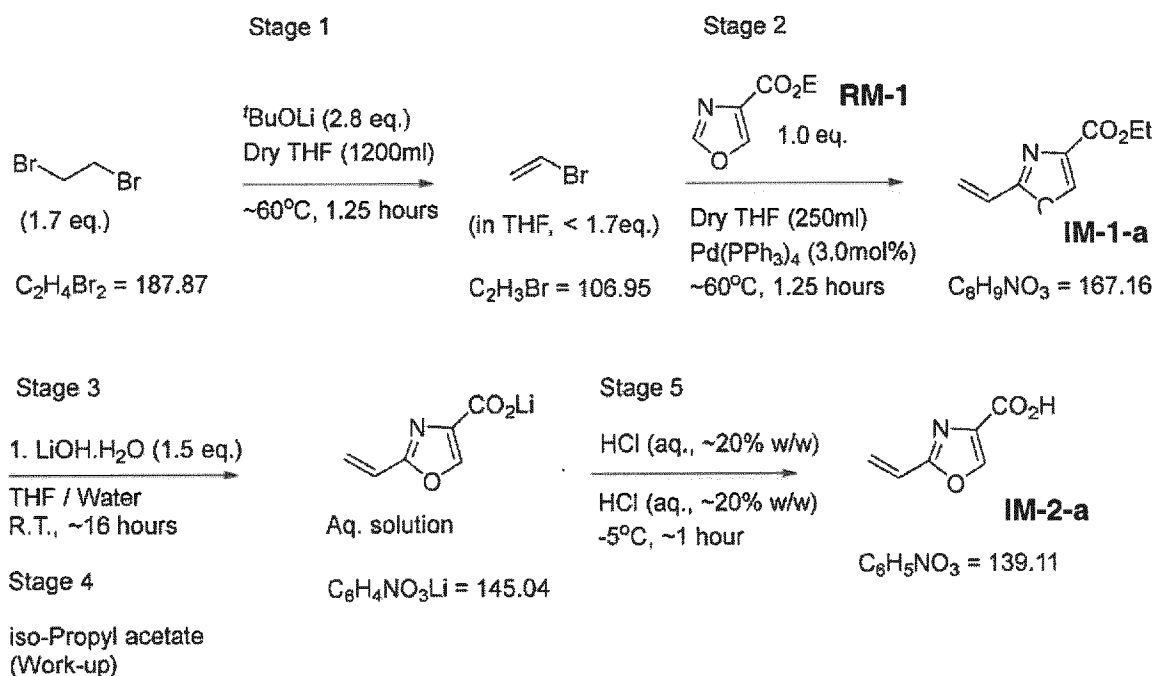
DCM	dichloromethane
DSC	differential scanning calorimetry
IPC	
HPLC	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
PXRD	Powder X-ray diffraction
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
Mw	Molecular Weight

1a. Process for preparing an Intermediate Compound (IM-2-a) with crystallization from HCl

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Amount (th)	Amount (is)
	g/mol	mmol			
1,2-dibromoethane	187.86	120.5	1.7	22.63g	
Li-tert-butoxide	80.06	198.4	2,8	15.88g	
THF	-	-	-	70ml 15ml 15ml	
ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate	141.12	70.9	1.0	10.00g	
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	-	-	-	2.24g	
Lithium hydroxide	23.95	106.3	1.5	2.55g	
water	-	-	-	35ml	
isopropyl acetate	-	-	-	2x 70ml	
hydrochloric acid 20 %	-	-	-	x ml	x ml

Reaction:



Procedure:

The vessel is purged with N_2 for ≥ 15 min.

$LiOtBu$ is charged, 70ml THF are dosed and stirred for ≥ 10 min at $20 - 25^\circ C$.

- 5 The mixture is heated to $55 - 60^\circ C$ and stirred ≥ 5 min.

A solution of 1,2-dibromoethane in 15 ml THF is dosed at $55 - 60^\circ C$.

The mixture is stirred for ≥ 30 min at this temperature.

The mixture is cooled to $45 - 50^\circ C$.

- 10 $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ is added, purged with some ml THF and stirred at this temperature for ≥ 5 min.

The mixture is heated to $60 - 65^\circ C$ and a solution of ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate in 15 ml THF is dosed at $60 - 65^\circ C$ (exothermic).

The mixture is stirred at this temperature ≥ 30 min.

15

The mixture is cooled to $20 - 25^\circ C$.

A solution of $LiOH$ in 35 ml water is dosed at $20 - 25^\circ C$ and stirred overnight (exotherm).

IPC via HPLC: $\geq 95\%$ conversion

The mixture is extracted three times with isopropyl acetate. The organic phases are discarded.

20

The aqueous phase is cooled to $0 - 5^\circ C$ and the pH is measured.

The pH is adjusted with HCl 20 % to $0.9 - 1.1$ by keeping the temperature $\leq 10^\circ C$.

The suspension is stirred at -5 to $0^\circ C$ for ≥ 45 min.

The suspension is filtered, washed with 50 ml cooled ($\leq 5^\circ C$) HCl of pH 0, 20 ml of cooled ($\leq$

25

$5^\circ C$) water and is dried in vacuo at $45^\circ C$ to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Yield Final Product (pale brown solid)	9.9g	6.5g	66% uncorr.

HPLC = 98 % area

q-NMR = 98 % m/m

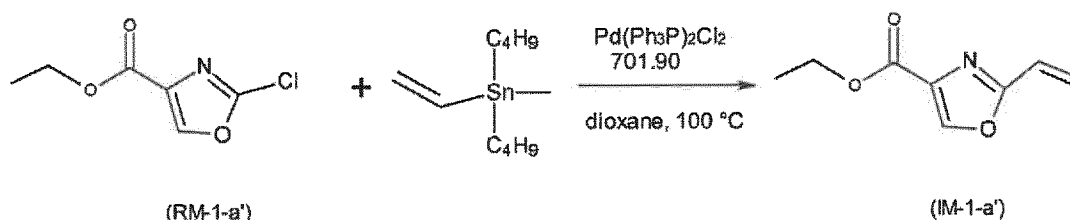
5

1b. Alternative Process Step for preparing Intermediate Compound (IM-1-a)

In an alternative (but less preferred) process according to Example 1a above the process steps of stage 1 and stage 2 described therein can alternatively be carried out by starting with a compound RM-1 wherein R_y is chlorine and R⁴ is hydrogen and which is indicated herein as RM-1-a', leading to intermediate compound IM-1-a.

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Amount
	g/mol	mmol		
ethyl 2-chlorooxazole-4-carboxylate	175.57	885.69	1.0	155.50 g
tributyl(vinyl)tin	317.1,1	877.96	1.0	278.40 g
Pd(PH ₃ P) ₂ Cl ₂	701.9	43.60	-	30.60 g
dioxane	-	-	-	1500 ml

15 Reaction:Procedure:

Ethyl 2-chlorooxazole-4-carboxylate, tributyl(vinyl)tin and Pd(PH₃P)₂Cl₂ are charged in dioxane under nitrogen. The mixture is heated to reflux OT 100 – 110 °C for ≥ 4h. The mixture is cooled to IT 20 – 25 °C, filtrated over Celite and the filtercake washed with 200 ml of dioxane. The filtrate is evaporated in vacuo to dryness and the crude product purified by chromatography.

20 Column: Kp-Sil 1500g

Eluent: EtOAc/Heptane 20:80

Method: Duration 7 CV, no gradient, threshold 20mAU;

Crude dissolved in EtOAc/Heptane 20:80, two columns used at this scale

5 Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-	453.40 g	
Yield Final Product	146.02 g	112.34 g	76.93 %

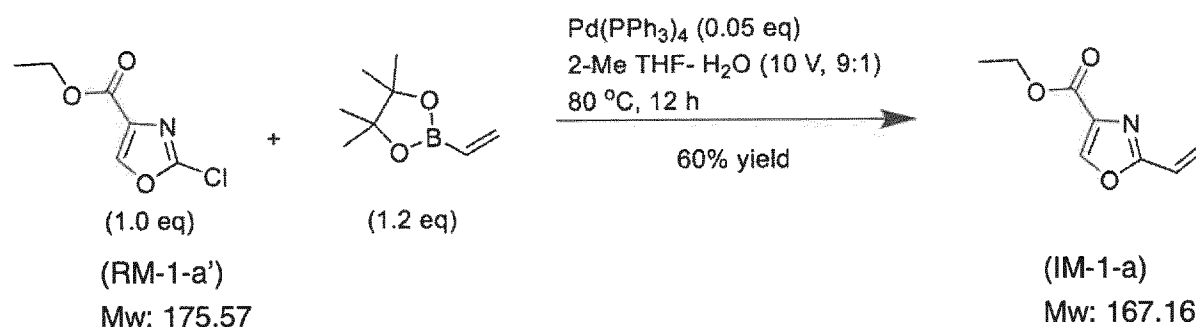
NMR conform to structure

10 1c. Alternative Process Step for preparing Intermediate Compound (IM-1-a)

In a further alternative (preferred) process according to Example 1a above the process steps of stage 1 and stage 2 described therein can alternatively be carried out by starting with a compound RM-1 wherein R_y is chlorine and R⁴ is hydrogen and which is indicated herein as RM-1-a', leading to intermediate compound IM-1-a.

15

Reaction:



20

Procedure:

A RBF was charged with ethyl 2-chlorooxazole-4-carboxylate (RM-1-a' / 1.0 eq), 2-Me THF (9 V) and water (1 V) were added under nitrogen atmosphere at 25-30 °C. To this mixture vinylboronic acid pinacol ester (1.2 eq) and potassium carbonate (2.5 eq) were added at 25-30 °C and the resultant mixture was degassed with nitrogen for 15 minutes. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.05 eq) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere and the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8-12 h at 80-85 °C and reaction completion was monitored by TLC/HPLC. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to 25-30 °C and diluted with water (5 V). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with 2-Me THF (5 V). The combined organic phases were washed with water (5 V) followed by brine solution (5 V) and then dried over sodium sulfate. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated below 50 °C under vacuum to obtain the crude product as

25

30

brown liquid. The crude product was purified using silica gel (60-120 mesh) column chromatography eluting with ethyl acetate and n-heptane to obtain the pure product. NMR conform to structure.

5 Yield:

55-60%

Purity:

Purity of the obtained material was in the range of 96-99%.

10 By further purification using n-heptane crystallization at lower temperature below 0 °C a purity of >98% was obtained. When testing this highly purified material for Palladium content using ICP-MS, an amount in the range of 10-250 ppm was found, which was further reduced by treatment with a Siliabond thiol scavenger (heterogeneous Pd scavenger treatment) to a content below 25 ppm.

15

2. Process for preparing an Intermediate Compound (IM-2-a) with crystallization from water

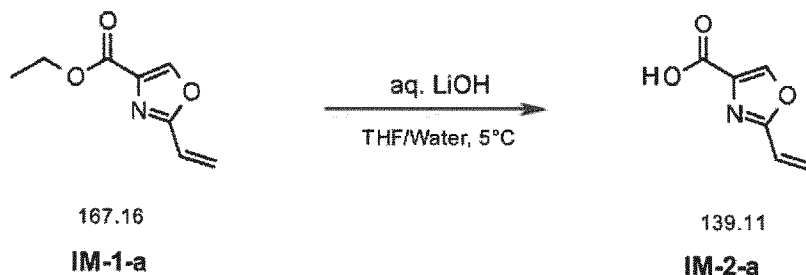
Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Mass th.	Mass is
	g/mol	mmol			
IM-1-a	167.16	598.2	1.0	100.00g	100.14g
THF	-	-	-	500ml	500ml
water	-	-	-	500ml	500ml
lithium hydroxide	23.95	658.1	1.1	15.76g	15.76g
HCl 20 %	-	-	-	x ml	x ml
DCM	-	-	-	2 x 500ml	2 x 500ml
magnesium sulfate	-	-	-	x g	x g

20

Reaction:

The starting compound IM-1-a can be prepared according to process steps „stage 1“ and „stage 2“ of Example 1a or as described in Example 1b (less preferred).



5

Procedure:

IM-1-a is charged into the reactor and dissolved in THF.

The solution is cooled to 3 – 7°C.

A solution of LiOH (15.76g in 500ml water) is added ≥ 15 min (slightly exotherm) at 3 – 7°C.

10 The mixture is stirred ≥ 3h at 3 - 7°C.

IPC via LC/MS ≥ 97% conversion.

The mixture is extracted twice with DCM. The DCM phase extractions and separations are done with the aq. phase at 5°C but without active cooling using DCM having room temperature.

15 The phases are rested ≥ 30 min.

The organic layers are discarded.

The vessel is cleaned with HCl 20% and ethanol.

HCl 20% is dosed to the aq. phase at 3 - 7°C till pH 0.5 – 1.0 (slightly exotherm, the HCl should not rinse at the vessel walls). Towards the end of HCl dosing during crystallization the stirrer speed is raised from 80 to 300 rpm for a good mixing of the suspension.

20 The suspension is stirred ≥ 30 min at 3 - 7°C.

The suspension is stirred ≥ 30 min at 3 - 7°C.

The suspension is filtered and the reactor rinsed once with the mother liquor.

The wet cake is washed with water of 5 – 10°C and dried at 45°C/vacuum < 50mbar to dryness. The transfer of the fine suspension on the filter is leaving some residues in the vessel but these are easily removed by one rinse with the mother liquor.

25

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Final Yield	83g	77g	93% uncorr.

NMR Assay: 97% m/m

Corr. Yield: 90%

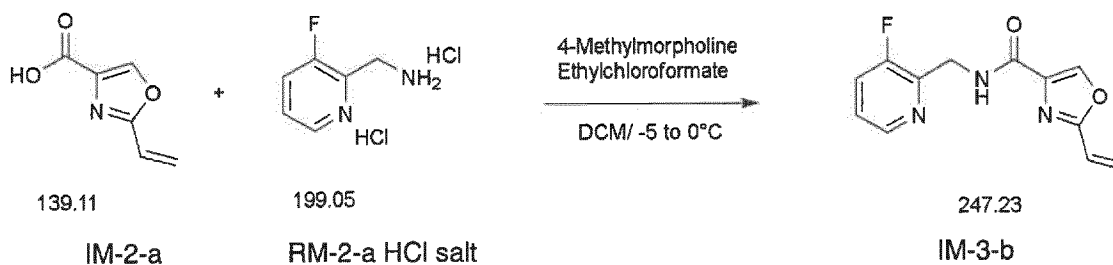
30

3a. Process for preparing an Intermediate Compound (IM-3-b) with crystallization from water

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	amount th.	amount is
	g/mol	mmol			
IM-2-a	139.11	718.9	1.00	100.00 g	
DCM	-	-	-	900ml	
4-methylmorpholine	101.15	2731.7	3.80	276.31g	
ethylchloroformate	108.52	898.6	1.25	97.51g	
RM-2-a	199.05	898.6	1.25	178.86g	
NaCl-sol. 10 %	-	-	-	2 x 900ml	
HCl 10 %				3x 450ml	

5 Reaction:



Procedure:

- 10 The starting compound IM-2-a may be prepared as described in Example 1 or 2.

Under inert atmosphere compound IM-2-a is suspended in DCM and 4-methylmorpholine is added at -5 to 0°C.

Afterwards ethylchloroformate is added keeping the temperature ≤ 0°C (exothermic addition).

- 15 Compound RM-2-a (grinded) is added in portions keeping the temperature ≤ 0°C.

The suspension is stirred ≥ 2h at -5 to 0°C.

IPC control by LC/MS conversion ≥ 93% area.

The mixture is heated to 15 – 25 °C and extracted two times with NaCl 10% solution.

The organic phase is extracted three times with 450ml HCl 10% w/w.

- 20 The combined aqueous phases are adjusted to pH 2 with 30% NaOH and afterwards to pH 7 – 8 with 5% NaOH keeping the temperature ≤ 10°C.

The suspension is filtered, washed two times with 400ml of water and dried in vacuum at 45°C to dryness.

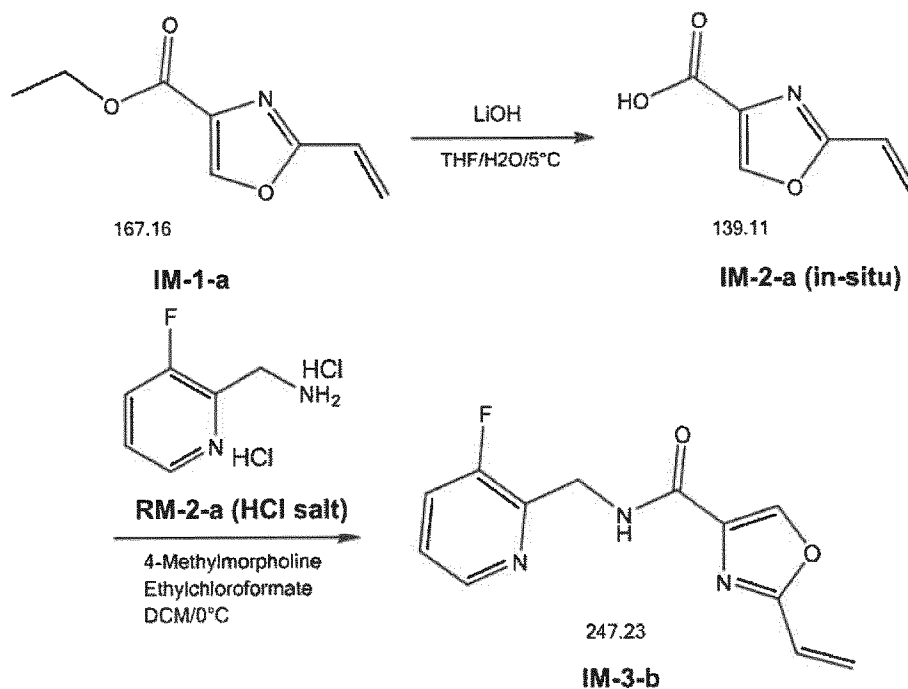
- 25 Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Final Yield	178g	162g	91% uncorr

NMR assay: 99 %

Corr. Yield: 90 %

5 3b. Process for preparing Intermediate Compound (IM-3-b) – Telescoped Synthesis via IM-2-a

Reaction:

Process Variant 1:Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Amount (th)	Amount (is)
	g/mol	mmol			
IM-1-a	167.16	59.8	1.0	10.00 g	
THF	-	-	-	50ml	
Water	-	-	-	50ml	
LiOH	23.95	71.8	1.2	1.72 g	
DCM	-	-	-	3 x 50ml	3 x
HCl 20%	-	-	-	x ml	x ml
DCM	-	-	-	x ml	
4-methylmorpholine	101.15	227.3	3.80	22.99 g	
ethylchloroformate	108.52	74.8	1.25	8.11 g	
RM-2-a	199.05	74.8	1.25	14.88 g	
NaCl 10 %	-	-	-	2 x 150ml	
HCl 10%				3 x 75ml	

Procedure:

- 5 The starting compound IM-1-a may be prepared as described in Example 1 or 2.

The starting compound IM-1-a is dissolved in THF. A solution of 1.72 g LiOH in 20 ml water is added at IT 0 – 5 °C. The mixture is stirred at 3 – 7 °C for ≥ 3h.

IPC via HPLC-MS ≥ 97 % conversion.

- 10 The mixture is adjusted to IT 15 – 20 °C and the pH set to 0.8 – 1.2 by addition of HCl 20 % at this temperature range. The mixture is extracted three times with DCM. The combined organic phases are dried via azeotropic solvent removal by distilling off 50 ml of volume at OT 30 °C / 600 mbar and addition of 50 ml DCM afterwards.

- 15 This procedure is repeated till water content is 0.13 %, determined by Karl Fischer.

The solution is filled up to a volume of 160 ml with DCM and cooled to IT -5 – 0 °C. 4-methylmorpholine is added in this temperature range. Ethylchloroformate is added at this temperature range (exothermic). RM-2-a (grinded) is added in portions at IT ≤ 0 °C. The mixture is stirred at -5 – 0 °C for ≥ 3h.

IPC via HPLC-MS ≥ 93% conversion.

- 25 The mixture is extracted two times with NaCl 10 % solution. The water phases are discarded. The organic phase is extracted three times with 75ml of HCl 10 %. The organic phase is discarded. The combined water phases are adjusted at IT ≤ 10 °C to pH 2 with NaOH 30 % first and afterwards with NaOH 5 % to pH 7 – 8. After stirring ≥ 15 min at ≤ 10 °C the

suspension is filtered and washed two times with 60 ml water. The filter cake is dried at OT 45 °C / < 100 mbar to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Final Yield off-white powder	14.78 g	10.35 g	70.03 %

5 HPLC Purity = 99.8%

Water = 0.04%

In experiments with a DCM water content of 0.04% by azeotroping the yield was even up to 85%.

10

Process Variant 2:

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Amount (th)
	g/mol	mmol		
IM-1-a	167.16	2392.9	1.00	400.00g
THF	-	-	5.00	2000.0 ml
aq. LiOH 34.4g/l	23.95	2871.5	1.2	1999.8 ml
HCl 20 %	-	-	-	x ml
DCM	-	-	3x	3x
			5.0	2000.0 ml
			2.0	800.0 ml
			2.0	800.0 ml
DMF	-	-	3x	3x
			10.0	4000.0 ml
4-methylmorpholine ethylchloroformate	101.15	9332.4	7.0	2800.0 ml
			1.5	600.0 ml
RM-2-a	108.52	3230.4	3.90	943.97g
	199.05	2991.1	1.35	350.57g
Water	-	-	1.25	595.39g
			11.0	4400.0 ml
			2.5	1000.0 ml
			2.5	1000.0 ml

Procedure:

15 The starting compound IM-1-a may be prepared as described in Example 1 or 2.

The starting compound IM-1-a is charged in a reactor and filled with THF. The solution is cooled to 0 – 5°C and a LiOH solution is dosed at IT ≤ 5°C. The solution is stirred at IT 0 - 5°C ≥ 60min.

20

IPC via HPLC:

If IPC IM-1-a is < 0.2% a/a, the pH is adjusted to pH 0.5 – 1.0 at 15 – 20°C with HCl 20%.

5 The mixture is extracted 3 x with DCM. The combined organic phases are dried over MgSO₄, filtrated and the filter cake washed with DCM. DCM is evaporated at OT 32 – 37°C / 400mbar. 8.5 eq. of DMF are added. THF is evaporated at 32 – 37°C / to 35mbar. (End points of distillation when no further solvent is condensing.)

IPC via KF ≤ 0.2% water:

10 If IPC is out of spec, 10eq. of DCM are added and distilled off at 32 – 37°C again followed by IPC KF.

15 4-Methylmorpholine is added to the DMF solution at IT -5 to 0°C. Ethylchloroformate is added at IT -5°C to 0°C. RM-2-a (milled) is added at IT -5°C to 0°C. The mixture is stirred for ≥ 5h at IT -5 to 0°C.

IPC via HPLC:

20 If IPC IM-3-a > 85% a/a, water is added slowly at IT < 10°C. The pH of the reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 6 – 8 with NaOH 30% if necessary. The product suspension is stirred ≥ 60min at IT 0 – 5°C, filtered, washed twice with water and dried at 45°C in vacuo.

Yield:

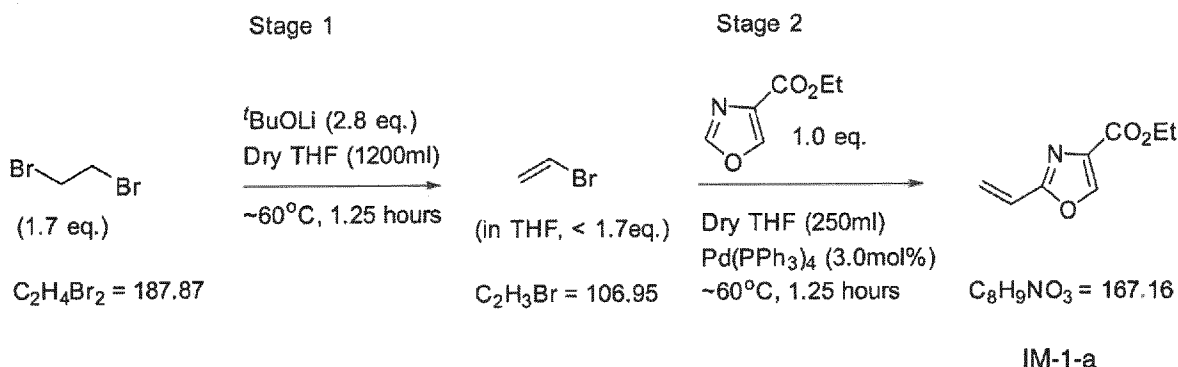
Yield = 448.42g = 75.6%

HPLC Assay = 98.2%

25 HPLC Purity = 99.7%

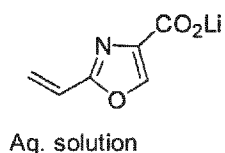
3c. Process for preparing Intermediate Compound (IM-3-b) – Telescoped Synthesis via IM-2-a

Reaction:



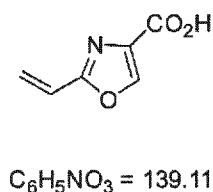
Stage 3

1. LiOH.H₂O (1.5 eq.)
 THF / Water
 R.T., ~16 hours



Stage 5

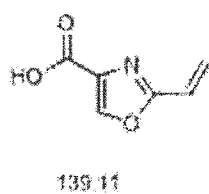
HCl (aq., ~20% w/w)
 HCl (aq., ~20% w/w)
 -5°C, ~1 hour



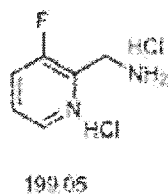
Stage 4

C₆H₄NO₃Li = 145.04

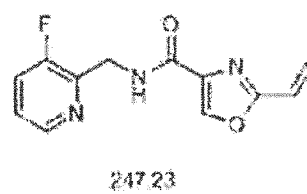
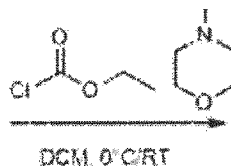
iso-Propyl acetate
 (Work-up)



IM-2-a



RM-2-a HCl salt



IM-3-b

5

Process Variant 1:**Chemicals:**

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Amount (th)	Amount (is)
	g/mol	mmol			
1,2-dibromoethane	187.86	120.5	1.70	22.63 g	
lithium tert-butoxid	80.06	198.4	2.80	15.88 g	
THF	-	-	-	70 ml 15 ml 15 ml	
ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate	141.12	70.9	1.00	10.00 g	
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	-	-	2.7 %	2.24 g	
LiOH	23.95	106.3	1.50	2.55 g	
water	-	-	-	2 x 35 ml	
MTBE	-	-	-	2x 70 ml	
HCl 20%	-	-	-	x ml	x ml
THF	-	-	-	50 ml	
dichlormethane	-	-	-	3 x 50 ml	3 x
4-methylmorpholine	101.15	269.3	3.80	27.24 g	
ethylchloroformate	108.52	88.6	1.25	9.61 g	
RM-2-a	199.05	88.6	1.25	17.63 g	
NaCl soln. 10 %	-	-	-	2 x 100 ml	2 x

Procedure:

The vessel is purged ≥ 15 min with N_2 . LiOBu is charged to the vessel, 70 ml THF are added and the mixture is stirred at IT 20 – 25 °C for ≥ 10 min.

The mixture is heated up to IT 53 – 57 °C and stirred for ≥ 5 min.

5 A solution of 1,2-dibromoethane in 15 ml THF is added at IT 55 – 60 °C (exothermic), the mixture is stirred for ≥ 30 min at IT 58 – 62 °C.

The mixture is cooled to IT 43 – 47 °C.

$Pd(PPh_3)_4$ is added and stirred for ≥ 5 min.

The mixture is heated to IT 58 – 62 °C, a solution of (ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate in 15 ml THF is added at IT 60 – 65 °C.

10 The mixture is stirred for ≥ 30 min at IT 58 – 62 °C.

IPC via HPLC for information:

- no Ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate
- ethylester product 72 %
- tert-butylester product 23 %
- 15 - Intermediate product IM-1-a 5 %

The mixture is cooled to IT 20 – 25 °C.

A solution of LiOH in 35 ml water is added at IT 20 – 27 °C and the mixture is stirred at IT 23–27 °C for ≥ 16 h.

IPC via HPLC ≥ 93 %

20 35 ml water are added and the mixture extracted two times with 70 ml TBME.

50 ml THF are added and the pH is adjusted at IT 15 – 20 °C to 0.5 – 1.0 with HCl 20 %.

The mixture is extracted three times with 50ml of DCM

The combined organic phases are dried over Na_2SO_4 (15 – 20 g), filtered and the filter cake washed with 10 ml DCM.

25 DCM phase = 0.51% water via Karl Fischer.

OT is set to -20 °C.

4-Methylmorpholine is added at IT -5 to 0 °C.

Ethylchloroformate is added at IT -5 to 0 °C

30 RM-2-a (grinded) is added in portions at IT ≤ 0 °C and the mixture is stirred at IT -5 to 0 °C for ≥ 3 h.

IPC via HPLC ≥ 90 %.

The mixture is extracted two times with 100 ml NaCl 10 %.

The intermediate layer is kept with the organic phase.

The organic phase is extracted three times with 80 ml HCl 10 %.

The aq. solution is filtered and the pH adjusted first to 2 – 5 with NaOH 30% and afterwards with NaOH 5% to pH 7 – 8. IT is kept $\leq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ during pH addition.

- 5 The suspension is filtered and washed two times with 60 ml of water.

The product is dried at 45°C / <100 mbar to dryness.

Appearance:

HPLC Purity: 99.0 %

- 10 Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Final Yield beige powder	17.52 g	12.36 g	70.60 %

HPLC Purity = 99.8%

Water = 0.04%

- 15 In experiments with a DCM water content of 0.04% by azeotroping the yield was even up to 85%.

Process Variant 2:

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Theory
	g/mol	mmol		
lithium- <i>t</i> -butoxid (tBuOLi)	80.06	99.2	2.80	7.94g
THF	-	-	7.00	35.0 ml
1,2-dibromomethane (DBE)	187.86	60.2	1.70	11.32g
THF	-	-	1.50	7.5 ml
Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (catalyst)	1155.56	1.0	0.027	1.11g
ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate	141.12	35.4	1.00	5.00g
THF	-	-	1.50	7.5 ml
LiOH	23.95	42.5	1.20	1.02g
water	-	-	3.5 17.5	17.5 ml 87.5 ml
MTBE	-	-	2x	2x

			7.00	35.0ml
THF			10.00	50.0ml
HCl 20 %	-	-	-	x ml
dichloromethane (DCM)	-	-	14.0	70.0 ml
			7.0	35.0 ml
			7.0	35.0 ml
			3.0	15.0 ml
			3.0	15.0 ml
			x	x
			10.0	50.0 ml
DMF	-	-	8.5	42.5 ml
			1.5	7.5 ml
4-methylmorpholine	101.15	138.2	3.90	13.98g
ethylchloroformate (ECF)	108.52	47,8	1.35	5.19g
RM-2-a	199.05	44.3	1.25	8.82g
THF	-	-	1.95	9.8 ml
water	-	-	13.0	65.0 ml
			3.0	15.0 ml
			3.0	15.0 ml

Procedure:

A reactor is purged with nitrogen for 15min, the condensator is cooled to -30°C°.

- 5 tBuOLi is charged to the reactor and THF is added. The mixture is heated to TI = 55°C (TM = 58°C) and stirred for 5 min. A solution of 1,2-dibromomethane in THF is added at TI ≤ 60°C. The mixture is stirred at TI = 60°C (TM = 63°C) for 60min. The mixture is cooled to TI = 45°C.

Pd(PPh₃)₄ is added. The mixture is heated to TI = 60°C (TM = 63°C).

- 10 A solution of ethyl 4-oxazolcarboxylate in THF is added at TI ≤ 65°C. The mixture is stirred for 30min at TI = 60°C (TM = 63°C). The mixture is cooled to TI = 20 - 25°C (TM = 20°C).

IPC via HPLC-MS.

- 15 A solution of LiOH in water is added at TI ≤ 25°C. The mixture is stirred at TI = 25°C for ≥ 16h.

IPC via HPLC-MS

- 20 Water is added and the mixture is extracted 2x with MTBE. The MTBE phases are discarded. THF is added and the pH adjusted to 0.5 – 1.0 at 15°C-20°C with

HCl 20 %. The mixture is extracted 3x with DCM. The combined organic extracts are dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and the filter cake washed with DCM. DCM is evaporated at $35^\circ\text{C}/400\text{mbar}$. 8.5 EQ DMF are added and THF evaporated at $35^\circ\text{C}/$ to 35mbar . End points of distillation are when no further solvent is condensing.

5

IPC via KF $\leq 0.2\%$ water, otherwise additional azeotroping.

For further azeotroping, 10Eq DCM are added and evaporated at $35^\circ\text{C}/400\text{mbar}$. IPC via KF is repeated.

- 10 This procedure is repeated till IPC via KF is in spec. 4-Methylmorpholine is added to DMF solution at $\text{TI} = -5^\circ\text{C} - 0^\circ\text{C}$. Ethylchloroformate is added at $\text{TI} = -5^\circ\text{C} - 0^\circ\text{C}$. RM-2-a (milled) is added at $\text{TI} = -5^\circ\text{C} - 0^\circ\text{C}$. The mixture is stirred $\geq 5\text{h}$ bei $\text{TI} = -3^\circ\text{C}$

IPC via HPLC-MS

- 15 If IPC IM2 $> 85\%$ a/a, water is added at $\text{IT} < 10^\circ\text{C}$

The pH of reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 6 – 8 with NaOH 30% if necessary. The product suspension is stirred $\geq 60\text{min}$ at $\text{IT} 0 - 5^\circ\text{C}$, filtered, washed twice with water and dried at 45°C in vacuo.

- 20 Yield:

Yield = $5.5\text{g} = 62.4\%$

HPLC Assay = 99.6% m/m

HPLC Purity = 99.7% a/a

25

4. Process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of a 3HCl-salt – Telescoped Synthesis with Solvent Exchange

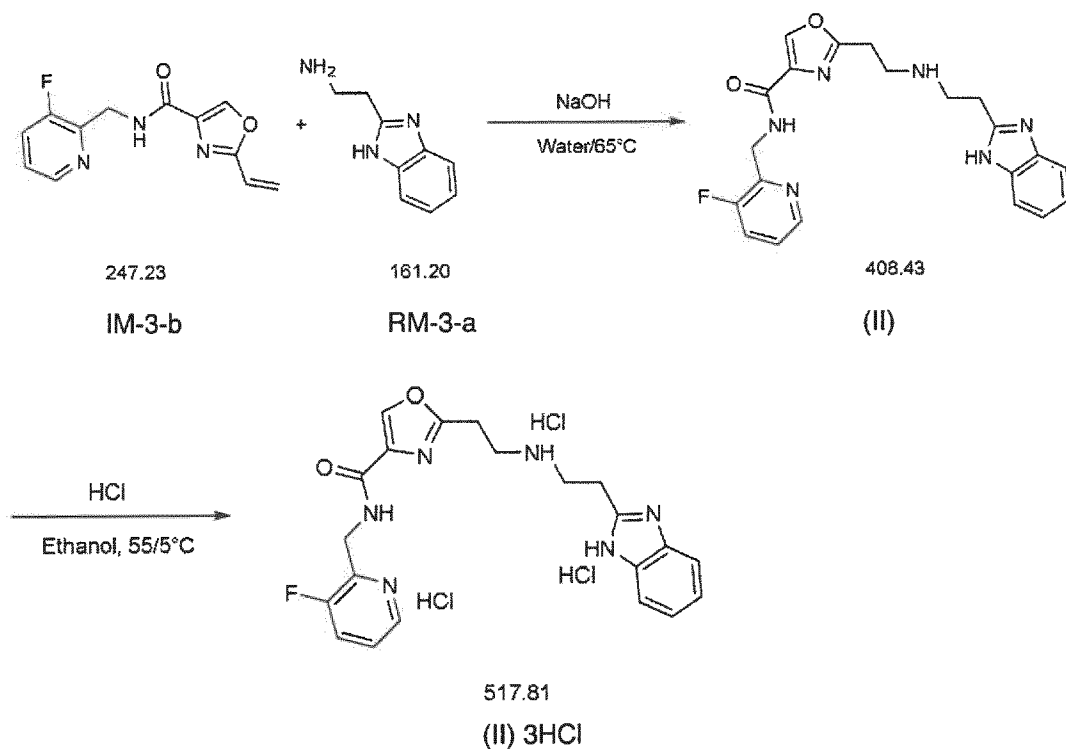
Process Variant 1 (Solvent Extraction):

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Mass th.	Mass is
	g/mol	mmol			
RM-3-a	161.20	486.4	1.2	78.4g	78.4g
water	-	-	-	6500ml	6500ml
NaOH 30%	39.99	40.5	0.1	5.4g	5.4g
IM-3-b	247.23	404.5	1.0	100.00g	100g
DCM				4x 3200ml	4x 3200ml
EtOAc				3x 3200ml	3x 3200ml
ethanol				1x 3200ml 1x5600ml	2x 3200ml 1x4600ml
HCl 32 %	36.46	100.4	(2.5)	114.4g	114.4g

5

Reaction:



10

Procedure:

The intermediate compound IM-3-b may be prepared as described in Example 3.

15 Compound RM-3-a (grinded) is charged to the reactor and suspended in water at 20 – 25°C.

NaOH 30% is dosed and the suspension stirred at 20 – 25°C until a solution is formed (approx 15min).

Intermediate compound IM-3-b (grinded) is added and the mixture heated to 60 - 65°C for 72h.

5 IPC via LC/MS conversion $\geq$ 93% area.

The mixture is cooled to 20 – 25°C and DCM is added.

The pH is adjusted to 3.9 – 4.1 with HCl 10%.

The mixture is stirred for 5 min and the phases are rested for 1h. The lower phase is discarded. The DCM extraction is repeated three times.

10 The aq. phase is adjusted to pH 9.9 – 10.1 with NaOH 15% and EtOAc is added.

The mixture is stirred for 5 min and the phases are rested for 1h. The lower phase is discarded. The EtOAc extraction is repeated two times.

The organic phases are combined (volume = 8.5 l) and are concentrated under vacuum / OT 40°C to a volume of 1.7 l (1/5 of volume).

15 3.2 l EtOH is added and the solution is concentrated under vacuum / OT 40°C to a volume of 1.7 l (1/2 of volume).

3.2 l EtOH is added and the solution is concentrated under vacuum / OT 40°C to a volume of 1.05 l (1/3 of volume).

4.55 l EtOH (5.6 l – 1.05 l) is added and the solution is filtered and heated to 55 – 60°C.

20 HCl 32% is dosed within $\geq$ 20 min at 55 – 60°C and the suspension is cooled slowly to 0 – 5°C within $\geq$ 3h.

The suspension is stirred at 0 – 5°C $\geq$ 1h and filtered.

The filtered cake is washed with 0.8 l EtOH and dried at 45°C / vacuum < 50mbar to dryness.

25 Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Yield final Product (white to off-white powder)	209.4 g	142.3 g	68% uncorr / 65 % corr

HPLC Assay: 75.8% m/m free base, 96.2% m/m salt

HPLC Purity: 99.2% area

The HPLC purity profile is shown in Figure 6

30 Water content: 1.2%

Chloride content (elemental analysis): average value 19.8 % (m/m), which is close to the expected value of 20.5% for a 3:1 HCl:free base salt

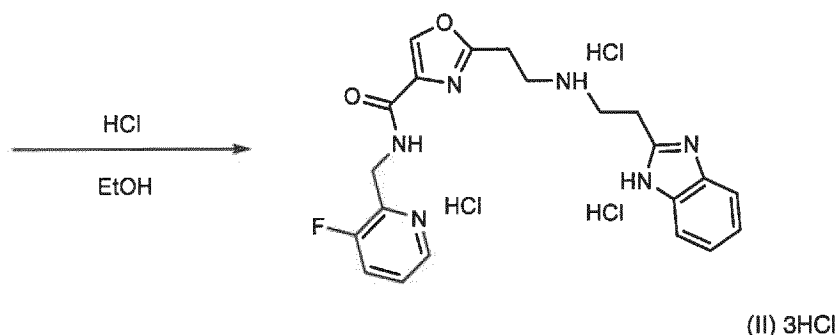
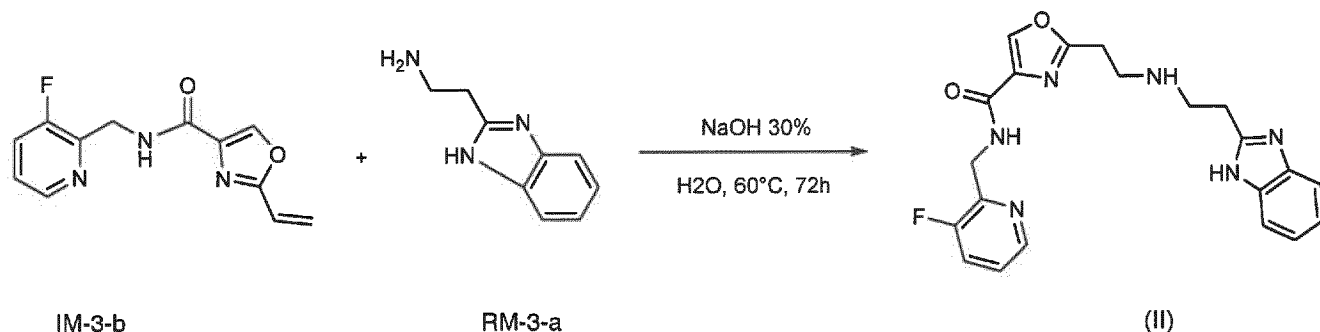
DSC: 192°C

PXRD analysis: polymorph form PM1 (PXRD pattern according to Figure 1)

35

Process Variant 2 (Oil Separation):

Reaction:



10 Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Mass th.
	g/mol	mmol		
RM-3-a	161.20	40.4	1.0	6.52g
water	-	-	-	100ml
NaOH 30%	39.99	0.4	0.01	54mg
IM-3-b	247.23	40.4	1.0	10.00g
EtOH 99%		-	-	560ml
HCl 32 %	36.46	100.0	(2.5)	11.51g

Procedure:

RM-3-a is charged to a reactor and suspended in water. NaOH 30% is added. IM-3-b is added and the mixture heated to IT 58 - 62°C for ≥ 72h. IPC via LC/MS product ≥ 75% area (all compounds integrated).

The mixture is cooled to 5 – 25°C and allowed to rest for ≥ 16h. The bottom oil phase is separated by drain off the reactor, decanting or suction off the water phase by vacuum. The separated oil phase is dissolved in 560ml EtOH. The solution is filtered and heated to IT 60 – 65°C. 0.7mg seeding crystals are added. HCl 32% is dosed within 20 min at IT 60 – 65°C with a stirrer speed of 100 rpm. After HCl addition the stirrer speed is lowered to 60 rpm and

the suspension is cooled slowly to IT 0 – 5°C within ≥ 4h. The suspension is stirred at 0 – 5°C ≥ 1h and filtered. The filter cake is washed with 105ml EtOH and dried at 45°C/vacuum < 50mbar to dryness.

5 Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Yield final Product	20.93 g	13.7 g	65.40 %

HPLC Assay: 77.4% m/m free base, 98.3% m/m salt
 Corr. Yield = 64.3%
 HPLC Purity: 99.7% area

10 The HPLC purity profile is shown in Figure 7

Preparation of Polymorph PM2 of the Compound (II) in the form of a 3HCl-salt

15 The polymorph form PM2 is obtained by hot recrystallization of a solution of the compound (II) as the 3HCl salt in the form of polymorph PM1 as obtained in Example 4 described above.

The hot recrystallization was carried out in a solvent mixture of toluene : methanol in a ratio of 1:1.

20 The ¹H NMR spectrum of polymorph PM2 is essentially unchanged compared to that of polymorph PM1 but shows a sharp singlet at ~δ3.16 ppm assigned to methanol that suggests a methanol content of ~2 mole percent.

Elemental analysis of polymorph PM2 to determine the amount of chloride provided an average value of 20.0% (m/m), which is in good accordance with the expected value of 20.5% for a 3:1 HCl:free base salt.

DSC: 226 °C

PXRD analysis: polymorph form PM2 (PXRD pattern according to Figure 2)

Preparation of Polymorph PM3 of the Compound (II) in the form of a 3HCl-salt

30 The polymorph form PM3 is obtained by preparing a saturated solution of the compound (II) as the 3HCl salt in the form of polymorph PM1 as obtained in Example 4 described above in a solvent mixture of acetone : water in a ratio of 9:1 (v/v) at 50 °C, cooling to 5 °C, then precipitating a white solid by adding acetone.

35 The ¹H NMR spectrum of polymorph PM3 exhibits only minor differences compared to that of polymorph PM1 with a slight shift in the broad resonances.

Elemental analysis of polymorph PM3 to determine the amount of chloride provided an average value of 19.3% (m/m), which is in good accordance with the expected value of 20.5% for a 3:1 HCl:free base salt.

DSC: 169 °C

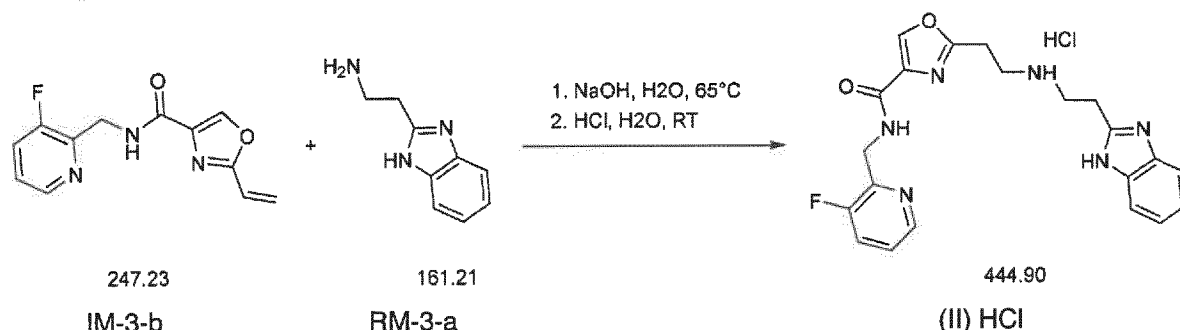
5 PXRD analysis: polymorph form PM3 (PXRD pattern according to Figure 3)

5. Process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of the HCl salt (mono-salt) – Telescoped Synthesis

10 Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	amount th.	amount is
	g/mol	mmol			
RM-3-a	161.20	97.3	1.2	15.68g	
water	-	-	-	1300ml	
NaOH 30%	39.99	8.2	0.1	1.08g	
IM-3-b	247.23	81.0	1.0	20.00g	
HCl 20 %				x ml	
DCM		-	-	650ml	
ethanol				160ml	

Reaction:



15 Procedure:

The intermediate compound IM-3-b may be prepared as described in Example 3.

Compound RM-3-a (grinded) is suspended in water at 20 – 25°C and NaOH 30% is added. The suspension is stirred for ≥ 15 min at 20 – 25°C to form a solution.

20 Intermediate compound IM-3-b (grinded) is added and the suspension heated to 60 – 65°C for ≥ 72h.

IPC control via HPLC ≥ 93% conversion.

The emulsion is cooled to 20 – 25°C and 650ml DCM are added.

The mixture is stirred for ≥ 10 min and the phases are rested for ≥ 1h. The water phase is
25 discarded.

650ml water are added to the DCM phase and the pH is adjusted to 5.4 – 5.6 with HCl 20%. The mixture is stirred vigorous for ≥ 10 min and the phases are rested for ≥ 1 h. The DCM phase is discarded.

The water phase is stirred for ≥ 16 h and the resulting suspension is filtered.

5 The wet cake is washed with 80ml of EtOH.

The filtered cake is dried at 50°C / < 100mbar to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude Product	-		
Yield final Product	36.0 g	21.0 g	59,00%

10

HPLC Assay: 88.7% m/m free base, 96.6% m/m

Corr. Yield = 57%

HPLC Purity = 98.4% area

DSC = 173°C

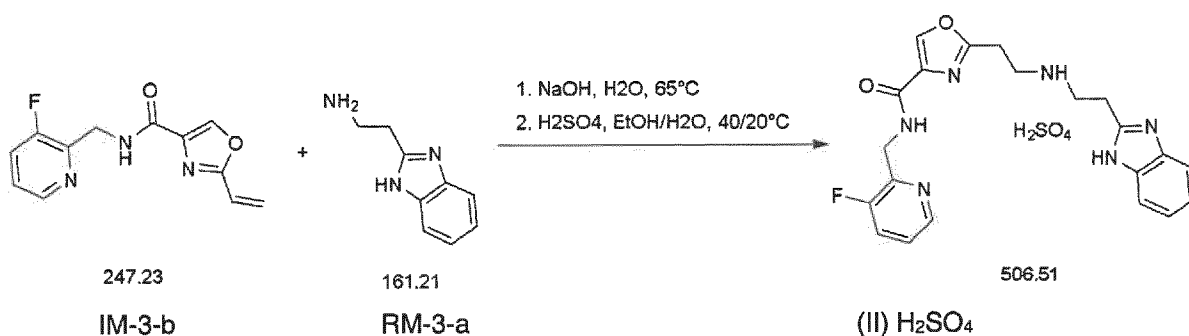
15

6. Process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of the H₂SO₄ salt – Telescoped Synthesis

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	amount th.	amount is
	g/mol	mmol			
RM-3-a	161.20	97.3	1.2	15.68g	
water	-	-	-	1300ml	
NaOH 30%	39.99	8.2	0.1	1.08g	
IM-3-b	247.23	81.0	1.0	20.00g	
H ₂ SO ₄ 20 %				x ml	
DCM		-	-	640ml	
ethanol				160ml	

5 Reaction:



Procedure:

- 10 The intermediate compound IM-3-b may be prepared as described in Example 3.

Compound RM-3-a (grinded) is suspended in water at 20 – 25°C. 30% NaOH is added and the mixture stirred ≥ 15 min at 20 – 25°C.

- 15 Intermediate compound IM-3-b (grinded) is added and the mixture heated to 60 – 65°C for ≥ 72 h.

IPC conversion via HPLC ≥ 93%.

The mixture is cooled to 20 – 25°C.

640ml DCM are added, stirred and the phases are rested for ≥ 1h. The water phase is discarded.

- 20 640 ml water are added to the DCM phase and the pH adjusted to 3.4 – 3.6 with 20% H₂SO₄. The phases are rested for ≥ 1h and the DCM phase is discarded.

The water phase is stirred and cooled to 0 – 5°C within ≥ 2h.

The suspension is heated to 40°C and stirred for ≥ 16h at this temperature. The suspension is cooled to 0 – 5°C within ≥ 4h and stirred at 0 – 5°C for ≥ 1h.

- 25 The suspension is filtered and the filtered cake washed with 160 ml ethanol.

The filtered cake is dried at 50°C/< 100 mbar vacuum to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Yield final Product (white to off-white powder)		24.6 g	60 % uncorr.

- 5 HPLC Assay: 76.4% m/m free base, 94.8% m/m 1:1 salt
 Corr. Yield = 57%
 HPLC Purity: 98.3% area
 H₂O/KF = 2.3%
 DSC: 176°C

10

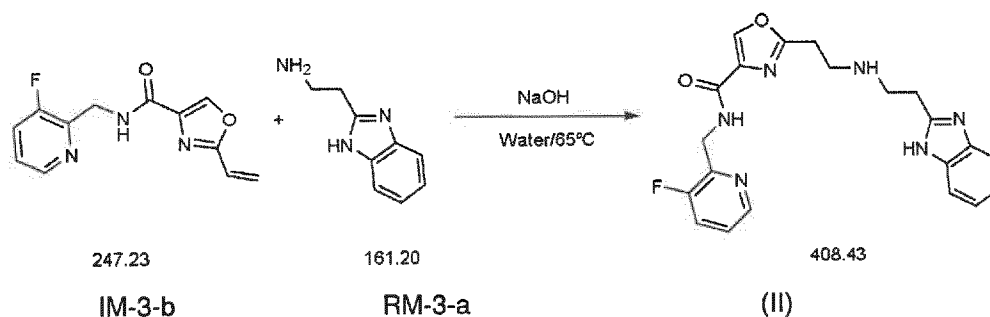
7. Process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of the 0.5 H₃PO₄ salt – Telescoped Synthesis

Chemicals:

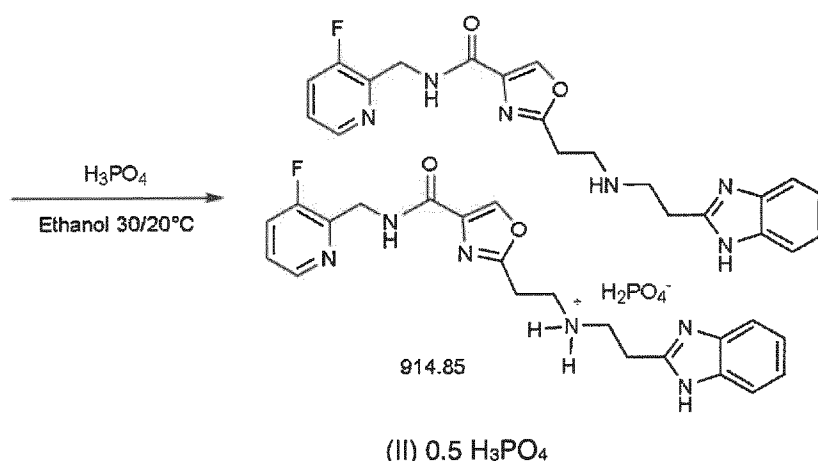
Chemical	Molmasse		Eq.	Amount (th)	Amount (is)
	g/mol	mmol			
RM-3-a	161.2	48.64	1.2	7.84g	
water	-	-	-	650ml	
NaOH 30 %	39.99	4.1	0.1	0.54g	
IM-3-b	247.23	40.5	1.0	10.00g	
DCM				4x320ml	
ethylacetate				3x320ml	
ethanol				320, 110, 40ml	
H ₃ PO ₄ 30%				5 x 6.5ml	

15

Reaction:



57

Procedure:

- 5 The intermediate compound IM-3-b may be prepared as described in Example 3.

- Compound RM-3-a (grinded) is suspended in water at 20 – 25°C and NaOH 30% is added. The suspension is stirred for ≥ 15 min at 20 – 25°C to form a solution. Intermediate compound IM-3-b (grinded) is added and the suspension heated to 60 – 65°C for ≥ 72h.
- 10 IPC control via HPLC ≥ 93% conversion.
- The emulsion is cooled to 20 – 25°C and 320ml DCM are added. The pH is adjusted to 3.9 – 4.1 with HCl 20%.
- The mixture is stirred vigorous for ≥ 10min and the phases rested for ≥ 1h. The organic phase is discarded.
- 15 This DCM extraction is repeated further 3 times.
- The water phase is adjusted to pH 9.9 – 10.1 with NaOH 30%.
- 320 ml EtOAc are added and the mixture is stirred vigorous for ≥ 10min. The phases are rested for ≥ 1h. The water phase is discarded.
- This EtOAc extraction is repeated further 2 times.
- 20 The combined organic phases are concentrated in vacuum at 40°C to 13ml.
- 320 ml ethanol are added and the solution is concentrated to a volume of 18ml.
- 110 ml of ethanol are added and 5 x 6.5ml H₃PO₄ 30% are added at 20 – 25°C. The mixture is stirred ≥ 24h at 28 – 32°C. The suspension is cooled to 20 – 25°C within ≥ 1h and filtered.
- The filtered cake is washed with 40ml of EtOH.
- 25 The filtered cake is dried at 45°C / < 100 mbar to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude	-		
Yield Final Product	18.5 g	8.8 g	48.00 %

HPLC Assay: 85.2% m/m free base, 95.4% m/m 2:1 salt

Corr. Yield = 45.8%

HPLC Purity = 99.5% area

P = 3.3%

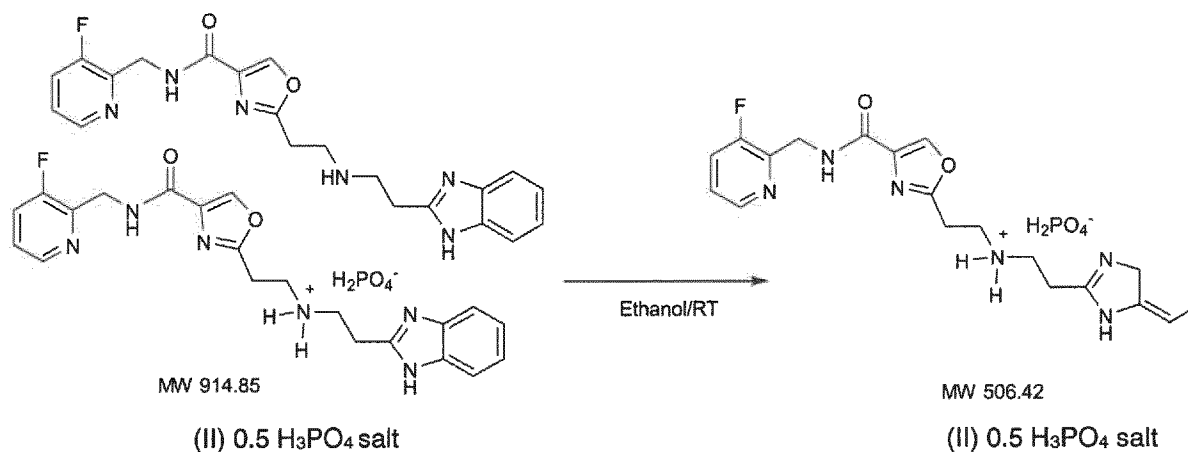
5 DSC = 253°C

8. Process for preparing the Compound (II) in the form of the H₃PO₄ salt – Transformation to the 1:1 salt

10 Chemicals:

Chemical	Molmasse		Eq.	Amount (th)	Amount (is)
	g/mol	mmol			
Compound (II) 0.5 H ₃ PO ₄ salt	914.85	13.1		12g	
ethanol	-	-	-	180ml	

Reaction:



15

Procedure:

The 0.5 H₃PO₄ salt of compound (II) can be prepared as described in Example 7.

20

The compound (II) 0.5 H₃PO₄ salt is suspended in ethanol at 20 – 25°C and stirred for 4 days at this temperature.

The suspension is filtered and the wet cake dried at 45°C / < 100 mbar to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield Crude Product	-		
Yield Final Product	13.3 g	6.6 g	50.00 %

Yield: 6.6g = 50% with regard to free base

HPLC Assay: 78.3% m/m free base, 97% m/m 1:1 salt

Corr. Yield = 48.5%

5 HPLC Purity: 98.7% area

P = 5.7%

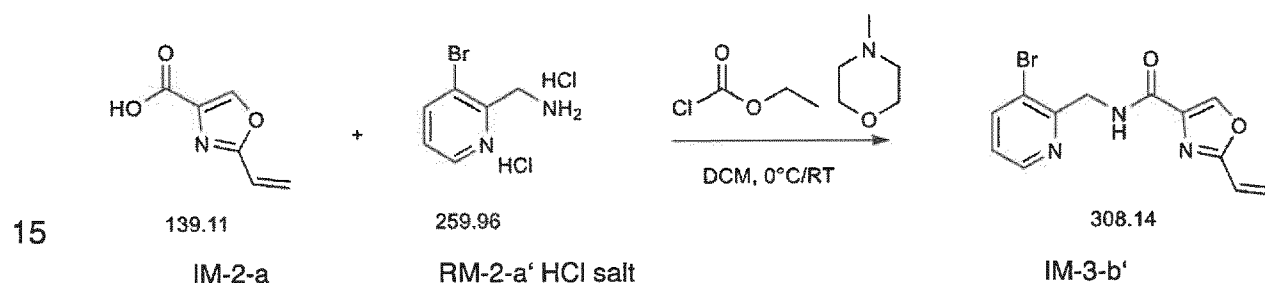
DSC: 182°C

10 9a. Process for preparing an Intermediate Compound (IM-3-b')

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Quantiy (th.)	Quantiy (eff.)
	g/mol	mmol			
IM-2-a (2-Vinylloxazole-4-carboxylic acid)	139.11	15.4	1.00	2.14g	2.15g
Dichlormethane	-	-	-	40ml	40ml
4-Methylmorpholine	101.15	58.5	3.80	5.91g	5.89g
Ethylchloroformate	108.52	19.2	1.25	2.09g	2.08g
RM-2-a' (2-(Aminomethyl)-3-bromopyridine)	259.96	19.2	1.25	5.00g	5.03g
NaCl liquid 10 %	-	-	-	3 x 40 ml	3 x 40ml

Reaction:



Procedure:

20 The reaction is carried out under an N₂ flow.

2-vinylloxazole-4-carboxylate (IM-2-a) is suspended in dichloromethane and cooled to -5°C

4-Methylmorpholine is added dropwise in such a way that the temperature did not exceed 0°C. (exothermic).

Ethyl chloroformate is added dropwise in such a way that the temperature did not exceed 0°C. (exothermic).

After a stirring time of 20 min, 2-(aminomethyl)-3-bromopyridine (RM-2-a') is added in such a way that the temperature did not exceed 0°C.

5 The mixture is stirred overnight at 0°C - 5°C.

The mixture is washed three times with 10% NaCl solution.

The organic phases are concentrated at 45°C on a rotavap.

EtOAc / Heptane 20:80 (1.7 ml / g) is added to the crude product, stirred at RT for 4h, filtered off, washed twice with EtOAc/Heptane and dried at 50°C to constant weight.

10

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield	4.76 g	4.50 g	94.54 %

4.5 g of beige solid observed = 94.5% yield of th.

¹H-NMR corresponds to structure reserved = 94.5% yield of th.

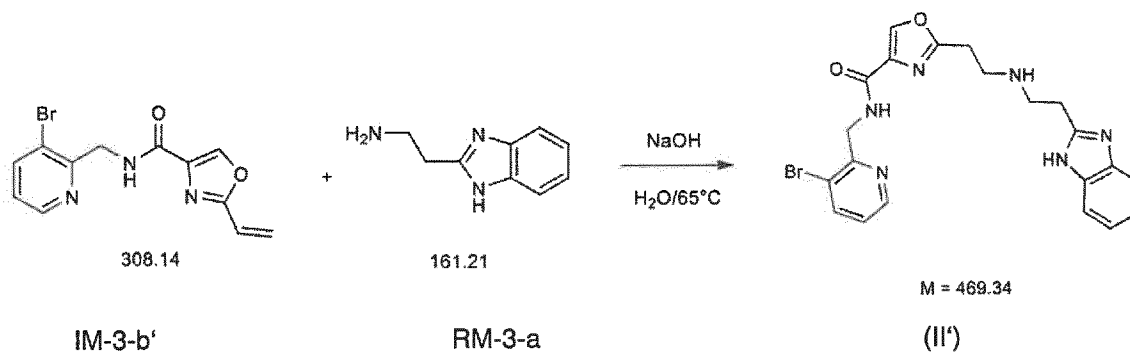
15

9b. Process for preparing the Compound (II')

Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Quantity (th.)	Quantity (eff.)
	g/mol	mmol			
RM-3-a (Benzimidazol-ethylamine)	161.20	16.7	1.2	2.70g	2.72g
Water	-	-	-	225.00	225ml
NaOH solution 30%	39.99	1.4	0.1	0.19g	0.25g
IM-3-b'	308.14	14.0	1.0	4.30g	4.31g
Dichloromethane	-	-	-	4 x 110ml	4 x 110ml
Ethylacetate	-	-	-	3 x 110ml	3 x 110ml

Reaction:



20

Procedure:

Benzimidazole-ethylamine (RM-3) is grounded in a mortar and suspended in water. 30% sodium hydroxide solution are added dropwise and stirred for 10 min at RT.

- 5 The intermediate Compound IM-3-b' is added to the mixture and stirred at an internal temperature of 63°C for 72 hours.

The mixture is cooled to RT.

110ml DCM are added and stirred for 10 minutes.

The pH value is set to 4 with HCl 20%.

- 10 The water phase is extracted 4 times with 110ml DCM and rested for 1 hour for phase separation, DCM phases are discarded.

The water phase is adjusted to pH 10 with NaOH 30%, extracted 3 times with EtOAc and rested for 1 hour for phase separation, the water phases are discarded.

- 15 The EtOAc phases are dried with magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated on a Rotavap to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield	6.56 g	4.18 g	63.72 %

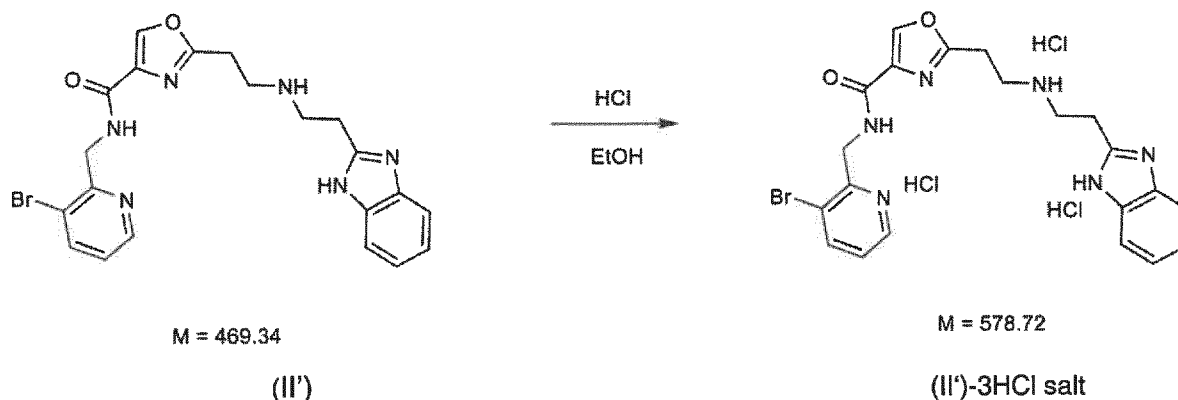
4.18 g of an brown oil are observed = 63.7% yield of th.

- 20 ¹H-NMR corresponds to structure

9c. Process for preparing the 3HCl-salt of Compound (II')Chemicals:

Chemical	Molar Mass		Eq.	Quantiy (th.)	Quantiy (eff.)
	g/mol	mmol			
Compound (II')	469.34	8.9	1.0	4.16g	4.16g
Ethanol	-	-	-	168ml	170ml
HCl 32%	36.46	27.9	3.15	3.18g	3.23g
Ethanol	-	-	-	40ml	40ml

- 25 Reaction:

Procedure:

- 5 Compound (II') is dissolved in ethanol and heated to an internal temperature of 40°C. HCl 32% is added dropwise. The suspension is cooled to 0°C slowly. The suspension is stirred at 0°C for 1h. The suspension is filtered, the wet cake washed with ethanol and dried at 40°C to dryness.

Yield:

	Theory	Found	Comments
Yield	5.13 g	4.02 g	78.36 %

4.02 g of a white solid observed = 78.4% yield of th.

¹H-NMR corresponds to structure

10. ¹H-NMR, PXRD and DSC Analysis of Intermediate and Example Compounds**10.1 NMR-Analysis**

NMR analysis of Intermediate Compounds IM-1-a, IM-2-a and IM-3-b, which have been prepared with the process as described in Examples 1b, 1a and 3a, respectively, have been carried out providing the following NMR-data.

IM-1-a according to Example 1b	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CHLOROFORM- <i>d</i>) δ ppm 8.24 (s, 1 H) 6.64 (dd, <i>J</i> =17.6, 11.3 Hz, 1 H) 6.29 (dd, <i>J</i> =17.7, 0.8 Hz, 1 H) 5.76 (dd, <i>J</i> =11.4, 0.8 Hz, 1 H) 4.40 (q, <i>J</i> =7.3 Hz, 2 H) 1.39 (t, <i>J</i> =7.2 Hz, 3 H)
IM-1-a according to Example 1c	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 8.14 (s, 1H), 6.63 – 6.56 (m, 1H), 6.27 – 6.22 (m, 1H), 5.71 – 5.68 (m, 1H), 4.36 (q, <i>J</i> = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.20 Hz, 3H)
IM-2-a	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆) δ ppm 8.73 (s, 2 H) 8.46 (s, 1 H, internal

	standard=1,2,4,5-Tetrachloro-3-nitrobenzene) 6.71 (dd, $J=17.5$, 11.2 Hz, 1 H) 6.22 (dd, $J=17.7$, 1.0 Hz, 2 H) 5.82 (dd, $J=11.2$, 0.8 Hz, 2 H)
IM-3-b	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 8.57 - 8.67 (m, 2 H) 8.45 (s, 1 H) 8.41 (dt, $J=4.7$, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.71 (ddd, $J=10.2$, 8.6, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.42 (dt, $J=8.5$, 4.4 Hz, 1 H) 6.72 (dd, $J=17.6$, 11.3 Hz, 1 H) 6.24 (dd, $J=17.7$, 0.8 Hz, 1 H) 5.83 (dd, $J=11.4$, 0.8 Hz, 1 H) 4.67 (dd, $J=5.6$, 1.5 Hz, 2 H)

- 5 NMR analysis of Example Compounds (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt (polymorph form PM1, PM2 and PM2), 1HCl salt, H₂SO₄ salt, 0.5H₃PO₄ salt and 1H₃PO₄ salt, which have been prepared with the process as described in Examples 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively, have been carried out providing the following NMR-data.

Example 4 PM1	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 8.86 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1 H) 8.61 (s, 1 H) 8.45 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 1 H) 7.86 (ddd, $J=9.8$, 8.6, 1.1 Hz, 1 H) 7.75 - 7.82 (m, 2 H) 7.44 - 7.61 (m, 3 H) 4.66 (br d, $J=5.1$ Hz, 2 H) 3.77 (s, 4 H) 3.49 (br t, $J=6.7$ Hz, 2 H) 3.38 (br t, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2 H) 3.01 (s, 35 H; internal standard=dimethylsulfone)
Example 5	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 8.66 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1 H) 8.63 (s, 1 H) 8.37 (dt, $J=4.7$, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.70 (ddd, $J=10.2$, 8.6, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.46 - 7.62 (m, 2 H) 7.40 (dt, $J=8.6$, 4.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.01 - 7.28 (m, 2 H) 4.62 (dd, $J=5.8$, 1.3 Hz, 2 H) 3.08 - 3.67 (m, 12 H) 1.06 (t, $J=7.1$ Hz, 1 H)
Example 6	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 10.00 (br s, 1 H) 8.64 (s, 1 H) 8.58 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1 H) 8.36 (dt, $J=4.6$, 1.5 Hz, 1 H) 7.70 (ddd, $J=10.2$, 8.6, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.46 - 7.62 (m, 2 H) 7.41 (dt, $J=8.5$, 4.4 Hz, 1 H) 7.06 - 7.24 (m, 2 H) 4.62 (dd, $J=5.7$, 1.4 Hz, 2 H) 3.39 - 3.70 (m, 4 H) 3.27 (dt, $J=10.3$, 7.0 Hz, 4 H)
Example 7	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 8.58 (t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1 H) 8.53 (s, 1 H) 8.37 (dt, $J=4.8$, 1.4 Hz, 1 H) 7.70 (ddd, $J=10.0$, 8.5, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.43 - 7.56 (m, 2 H) 7.33 - 7.43 (m, 1 H) 7.05 - 7.18 (m, 2 H) 4.61 (dd, $J=5.6$, 1.3 Hz, 2 H) 2.98 - 3.25 (m, 8 H)
Example 8	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm 8.59 (br t, $J=5.7$ Hz, 1 H) 8.55 (s, 1 H) 8.37 (dt, $J=4.7$, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.69 (ddd, $J=10.0$, 8.5, 1.3 Hz, 1 H) 7.43 - 7.56 (m, 2 H) 7.40 (dt, $J=8.5$, 4.4 Hz, 1 H) 7.00 - 7.20 (m, 2 H) 4.61 (dd, $J=5.6$, 1.0 Hz, 2 H) 3.05 - 3.35 (m, 8 H)

- 10 NMR analysis of Intermediate Compound IM-3-b', Compound (II') and the 3HCl salt of Compound (II'), which have been prepared with the process as described in Examples 9a, 9b and 9c, respectively, have been carried out providing the following NMR-data.

IM-3-b'	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.66 (s, 1H), 8.63 - 8.48 (m, 2H), 8.11
---------	---

according to Example 9a	(dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 4.7, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, $J = 11.3, 17.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (dd, $J = 0.8, 17.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.84 (dd, $J = 0.8, 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 2H)
(II') according to Example 9b	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) $\delta = 8.56$ (dd, $J = 1.4, 4.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.54 (s, 2H), 8.51 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 8.45 (s, 3H), 8.09 (dd, $J = 1.4, 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 - 7.41 (m, 4H), 7.30 (dd, $J = 4.7, 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.14 - 7.06 (m, 4H), 4.62 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 4H), 3.07 - 2.92 (m, 16H)
(II') 3HCl according to Example 9c	^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) $\delta = 16.16 - 14.70$ (m, 1H), 10.56 - 9.46 (m, 2H), 8.71 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 8.56 (dd, $J = 1.4, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, $J = 1.3, 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.58 - 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.32 (dd, $J = 4.7, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.54 - 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.44 - 3.35 (m, 2H)

10.2 PXRD-Analysis

Further PXRD analysis of Example Compounds (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt (PM1, PM2 and PM3), H₂SO₄ salt and 1H₃PO₄ salt, which have been prepared with the process as described in Examples 4, 6 and 8, respectively, have been carried out providing the PXRD spectra as shown in Figures 1 to 5.

Method

Sample preparation and measurement:

- 10 - Sample preparation: 10 to 20 mg sample was placed between two acetate foils in Stoe transmission sample holder; the sample was rotated during the measurement
- Stoe Stadi P (G.52.SYS.S072); Mythen1K Detector; Cu-Ka1 radiation; standard measurement conditions: transmission; 40 kV and 40 mA tube power; curved Ge monochromator;
- 15 - 0.02° 2Theta step size, 48 s step time, 1.5-50.5° 2Theta scanning range; detector mode: step scan; 1° 2Theta detector step;

Data evaluation:

the d-value Analysis was performed with software EVA from Bruker, version 14, 0, 0, 0

- 20 - background was subtracted
- only lines up to 35° 2theta were listed
- calculation of relative intensity with formula in Excel

PXRD Conditions –Compound (II) 3HCl salt (PM1, PM2 and PM3 of Fig. 1, 2 and 3)

Geometry	Transmission; angular range covered by detector: 12.59° 2T = intrinsic resol. 0.01° 2T
Model	STOE Stadi P with MYTHEN1K Detector
Instrument/Software	G.52.SYS.S072 / WinXPOW Version 3.0.1.13 GMP

Radiation	Cu 40 kV/40 mA; K α 1 by bent Ge-Crystal Monochromator; actual Intensity (%relPQ): 104
WL1 =	1,540598
WL2 =	1,54443
WLRATIO =	0
Ranges	sf1, DS:1.00°, 12s; 1.5-50.5°_13m
Drive =	COUPLED
STEPTIME=	12
STEPSIZE=	0,02
STEPS	2450
THETA =	0,75
2THETA =	1,5
DIVERGENCE =	0,09
Rotation (Rps)	1
DetectorStep (°2T)	1
Ambient, air	23 °C; 15 %RH
y-shift =	0
f =	1

Polymorph PM1:

Angle 2-Theta °	d value Angstrom	Intensity	Relative intensity %
3,89	22,70	s	36,5
7,96	11,10	m	24,4
10,01	8,83	w	12
12,00	7,37	w	12,6
14,32	6,18	w	9,8
16,53	5,36	s	32,5
19,09	4,65	m	15
22,20	4,00	w	12
24,18	3,68	m	20,1
26,10	3,41	m	15,4
27,69	3,22	w	13,6

Polymorph PM2:

Angle 2-Theta °	d value Angstrom	Intensity	Relative intensity %
16,96	5,23	vs	100
25,28	3,52	vs	96,5
11,73	7,54	vs	83,2
28,32	3,15	s	65,9
25,48	3,49	s	63,6
20,10	4,41	s	62

26,20	3,40	s	57,4
17,63	5,03	s	54
24,07	3,69	s	52,9
17,18	5,16	s	50,8
19,03	4,66	s	50,5
22,52	3,94	s	50,1
19,73	4,50	s	47,6
23,19	3,83	s	45,5
21,25	4,18	s	44,8
23,72	3,75	s	44,3
18,28	4,85	s	44
21,55	4,12	s	37,5
20,74	4,28	s	36,1
28,89	3,09	s	33,2
24,74	3,60	s	31,3
30,32	2,95	m	27,8
29,21	3,05	m	27
26,65	3,34	m	25,5
29,68	3,01	m	25,1
27,39	3,25	m	24,7
35,16	2,55	m	24,4
35,70	2,51	m	22,9
34,82	2,57	m	21,5
36,64	2,45	m	18,5
37,16	2,42	m	18,1
37,68	2,39	m	16,8
39,01	2,31	m	16,6
33,56	2,67	m	15,6
41,22	2,19	w	13,5
39,99	2,25	w	12,8

Polymorph PM3:

Angle 2-Theta °	d value Angstrom	Intensity	Relative intensity %
14,75	6,00	vs	100
10,28	8,60	vs	93,9
16,97	5,22	vs	90,1
26,55	3,35	vs	75,2
18,05	4,91	vs	74,5
22,10	4,02	s	69,2

27,13	3,28	s	68,1
26,11	3,41	s	60,2
28,87	3,09	s	60,1
19,71	4,50	s	57,4
20,74	4,28	s	55,2
5,13	17,21	s	53,9
26,28	3,39	s	53,9
21,68	4,10	s	52,9
27,71	3,22	s	51,3
25,14	3,54	s	50,8
17,84	4,97	s	50,2
22,55	3,94	s	50,2
23,01	3,86	s	49,4
19,29	4,60	s	49
28,22	3,16	s	47,3
6,39	13,82	s	44,3
15,49	5,72	s	42,9
24,54	3,62	s	37,9
25,50	3,49	s	37,3
10,96	8,07	s	36,3
18,94	4,68	s	36,2
31,54	2,83	s	34,8
23,24	3,83	s	34,4
12,81	6,91	s	33,3
31,95	2,80	s	32,8
29,75	3,00	s	31,7
24,79	3,59	m	28,5
28,60	3,12	m	25,2
35,62	2,52	m	24,9
25,81	3,45	m	24,5
34,68	2,58	m	20,4
38,94	2,31	m	19,4
36,58	2,45	m	19,2
33,86	2,64	m	18,8
38,71	2,32	m	18,8
30,19	2,96	m	17,7
30,94	2,89	m	16,9
31,24	2,86	m	16,9
33,28	2,69	m	16,8
38,43	2,34	m	15,9
33,47	2,67	m	15,3

40,87	2,21	m	15,2
39,51	2,28	w	14,7
30,52	2,93	w	14,3
35,39	2,53	w	13,9
32,66	2,74	w	12,9
38,07	2,36	w	12,9
40,53	2,22	w	11,5
40,04	2,25	w	10,7

PXRD Conditions –Compound (II) H₂SO₄ salt (Fig. 4)

Geometry	Transmission; angular range covered by detector: 12.59° 2 θ = intrinsic resol. 0.01° 2 θ
Model	STOE Stadi P with MYTHEN1K Detector
Instrument/Software	G.52.SYS.S072 / WinXPOW Version 3.0.1.13 GMP
Radiation	Cu 40 kV/40 mA; Kalpha1 by bent Ge-Crystal Monochromator; actual Intensity (%relPQ): 86
WL1 =	1,540598
WL2 =	1,54443
WLRATIO =	0
Ranges	sf1, DS:1°, 12s; 1.500-50.480°_14m
Drive =	COUPLED
STEPTIME=	12
STEPSIZE=	0,02
STEPS	2450
THETA =	0,75
2THETA =	1,5
DIVERGENCE =	0,09
Rotation (Rps)	1
DetectorStep (°2 θ)	1
Ambient, air	

Angle 2-Theta °	d value Angstrom	Intensity	Relative intensity %
4,44	19,91	vs	74,6
4,81	18,37	vs	100
5,57	15,86	s	42,9
6,05	14,59	s	41,4
13,17	6,72	s	39,6
13,98	6,33	s	36,2
14,87	5,95	s	38,4
15,58	5,68	s	38,7
16,07	5,51	s	37,1
16,75	5,29	s	55,4
18,12	4,89	s	62
18,45	4,81	s	57,7
19,62	4,52	s	33,9
21,11	4,21	s	38,5
22,82	3,89	s	33,2
25,50	3,49	vs	84,1
26,21	3,40	s	47,9
27,43	3,25	s	33
31,13	2,87	m	22,5

PXRD Conditions –Compound (II) H₃PO₄ salt (Fig. 5)

Geometry	Transmission; angular range covered by detector: 12.59° 2 θ = intrinsic resol. 0.01° 2 θ
Model	STOE Stadi P with MYTHEN1K Detector
Instrument/Software	G.52.SYS.S072 / WinXPOW Version 3.0.1.13 GMP
Radiation	Cu 40 kV/40 mA; Kalpha1 by bent Ge-Crystal Monochromator; actual Intensity (%relPQ): 95
WL1 =	1,540598
WL2 =	1,54443
WLRATIO =	0
Ranges	sf1, DS:1°, 12s; 1.5-50.5°_14m
Drive =	COUPLED
STEPTIME=	12
STEPSIZE=	0,02
STEPS	2450
THETA =	0,75
2THETA =	1,5
DIVERGENCE =	0,09
Rotation (Rps)	1
DetectorStep (°2 θ)	1
Ambient, air	

Angle / 2-Theta °	d value / Angstrom	Intensity	Relative intensity [%]
4,87	18,14	m	28,1
11,26	7,85	m	21,9
12,01	7,37	s	31
13,16	6,72	s	42,5
14,72	6,01	vs	74,3
15,49	5,72	vs	74,7
16,02	5,53	m	23,4
16,47	5,38	vs	83,7
16,97	5,22	s	43,7
17,44	5,08	s	66,4
18,42	4,81	vs	82,7
19,65	4,51	s	35,2
20,04	4,43	m	18,9
20,45	4,34	s	58,7
21,65	4,10	m	26,7
22,09	4,02	s	35,5
22,62	3,93	m	20,8
23,31	3,81	m	16
24,10	3,69	m	21,7
25,06	3,55	s	37,7
25,41	3,50	s	52,5

26,13	3,41	vs	100
26,89	3,31	s	41,6
27,42	3,25	w	14
27,89	3,20	w	11,1
28,66	3,11	m	25,9
29,09	3,07	m	19,6
29,66	3,01	w	9
30,62	2,92	w	8,1
30,95	2,89	w	9,9
31,28	2,86	w	8,8
31,57	2,83	w	10,7
33,32	2,69	w	11
33,77	2,65	w	8,4
34,35	2,61	w	7,8
35,00	2,56	w	12
35,52	2,53	w	13,5
36,81	2,44	w	9,7
37,32	2,41	w	6
38,79	2,32	w	6,2
39,14	2,30	w	6,4
40,89	2,21	w	7,2

10.3 DSC Measurement

Differential scanning calorimetry is performed in a sealed gold pan with a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

5

10.4 HPLC Determination of Identity, Impurity Profiles and Purity Degree

Identity and assay of the compounds of the present invention base and its impurities are determined by a qualitative and quantitative analysis by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with diode array detection using an in-house method based on Ph. Eur. 2.2.29.

10

Identity of the synthesized compounds is confirmed by comparison to the retention times and spectra of the corresponding reference substances. Assay is calculated based on an external calibration curve of the tested compound in the form of the base for both the salt form and its impurities.

15

Procedure**Apparatus**

HPLC equipped with a pump, autosampler, column oven and diode array detector, and analytical balance (Category 1), pipettes (e.g. Gilson, Rainin), volumetric flasks (10, 25 and 50 ml), membrane filter (0.2 µm)

Reagents

- methanol (HPLC grade), Sigma (or equivalent)
- trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) for HPLC 100%, Sigma (or equivalent)

Mobile phase:

A: water / methanol (95+5 V/V; 0.1% TFA)

B: methanol / water (95+5 V/V; 0.1% TFA)

Mobile phase A: water / methanol (95+5 V/V; 0.1% TFA)

Dilute 100 ml methanol to 2 liters with water R. Add 2.0 ml TFA then, mix thoroughly and degas in the ultrasonic bath.

Mobile phase B: methanol / water (95+5 V/V; 0.1% TFA)

Dilute 50 ml water R to 1 liter with methanol. Add 1.0 ml TFA then, mix thoroughly and degas in the ultrasonic bath.

Stock solutions A and B (1000 mg/l): Prepare two stock solutions each of 1,000 mg/L of the compound to be tested, by dissolving 50 mg in 50 mL of mobile phase A.

Standard solutions A and B (40 mg/l): Dilute each of the stock solutions 1:25 with mobile phase A. Filter the samples through a 0.2 µm filter into the HPLC glass vial.

SST stock solution

Weigh 10 mg of reference impurities, e.g. the intermediate compounds to be expected from the process, into a 10 ml volumetric flask, add 5 ml of methanol and dilute with water.

Impurity solution C (1 mg/l)

Pipette 100 µl of stock solution A into a 100 ml volumetric flask and dilute with mobile phase A. Filter the samples through a 0.2 µm filter into the HPLC glass vial.

Impurity solution D/ SST standard solution (10 mg/l)

Pipette 1000 µl of stock solution B and 1000 µl of SST stock solution into a 100 ml volumetric flask and dilute with mobile phase A. Filter the samples through a 0.2 µm filter into the HPLC glass vial.

Chromatographic system

The liquid chromatograph is equipped with a column compartment maintained at a controlled temperature of $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, a diode array detector (200 – 400 nm) and a 4.6 mm x 150 mm C18 column (e.g. Ascentis Express C18, 2.7 μm). The flow rate is at 1.0 ml/min.

5

LC gradient:

time [min]	A [%]	B [%]
-3.000	100	0
0.000	100	0
1.000	100	0
8.000	65	35
20.000	65	35
20.100	0	100
25.000	0	100

Run time: 20.0 min

UV wavelength: 254 nm

10 injection volume: 10 μL for samples, variable volumes for standard solutions**System suitability testing (SST) and Quality Control Check (QC)**

Adequate injections of SST standard solution prove the suitability of the chromatographic system if the RSD and retention times of the tested compound peak areas is $\leq 2\%$, respectively, resolution of the tested compound is ≥ 1.5 and the tailing factor of the tested compound peak is in the range 0.8 – 1.5.

15

Inject standard solution A six times at the beginning of the sequence (SST) and twice at the end of sequence (QC). The sequence may only be used if the requirements above are fulfilled.

20

Standard curve

The standard curve for the tested compound (assay) may be obtained by e.g., injecting 5.0 μL , 7.5 μL and 10.0 μL of standard solution A and 12.5 μL and 15.0 μL of standard solution B.

25

The standard curve for the tested compound impurities may be obtained by e.g., injecting 5.0 μL and 10.0 μL of impurity solution C and 5.0 μL , 10.0 μL and 15.0 μL of impurity solution D.

The regression coefficient for both standard curves should be ≥ 0.9990 .

30

Sample preparation**Procedure - Impurities**

Weigh accurately approximately 50 mg of the compound to be tested in its salt form into a 50-ml-flask and make up to the mark with mobile phase A. Prepare the sample solution twice. Filter the solution through a 0.2 µm membrane filter and inject 10 µl.

Procedure - Assay

Use both solutions prepared for 'Impurities' and dilute 1:25 with mobile phase A. Filter the solution through a 0.2 µm membrane filter and inject 10 µl.

Calculation**Qualitative Determination**

The retention time of the tested compound should not deviate more than 0.3 min from the peak of standard A solution. The spectrum obtained for the tested compound in the sample correlates with the reference spectrum of the tested compound in the standard A solution. Determine the library match factor. The latter should be ≥ 990.

The retention time of any impurity of the tested compound should not deviate more than 0.1 min from the corresponding reference substance. The spectrum obtained for the impurity in the sample correlates with the reference spectrum of the corresponding impurity in the SST solution. Determine the library match factor. The latter should be ≥ 990.

Quantitative Determination – Assay

Plot the concentrations of the standard solutions expressed in amount of the tested compound in the form of its base (µg) versus the peak area and extract the intercept (a) and the slope (b). The correlation coefficient obtained should not be less than 0.999. Calculate the amount of the tested compound base using the below formula:

$$\text{Tested Compound Base [\% (m/m)]} = \frac{(y-a) \cdot V_1 \cdot V_2 \cdot 100}{b \cdot V_3 \cdot E}$$

y peak area (tested compound) of the sample

a intercept of the standard curve

b slope of the standard curve (area/µg)

V₁ dilution (e.g., 50 mL)

V₂ dilution factor volume of the sample (e.g., 1.0 ml/25 ml = 25)

V₃ injection volume (e.g. 10 µl)

E amount of sample weighed (mg)

100 factor to calculate % [m/m]

Quantitative Determination - Impurities**Quantitative Determination of Impurities as %area**

- 5 All peaks in the sample chromatogram at 254 nm are integrated. Peaks related to the blank are not considered. The percentage of total impurities and each single impurity $\geq 0.05\%$ area is determined and reported.

Quantitative Determination of Impurities as % m/m

- 10 The concentrations of the standard solutions expressed in amount of the tested compound in the form of its base (μg) are plotted versus the peak area and the intercept (a) and the slope (b) are extracted. The correlation coefficient obtained should not be less than 0.999. The amount of each impurity is calculated taking into consideration the response factor using the below formula:

$$\text{impurity (\% [m/m])} = \frac{(y - a) \cdot V_1 \cdot 100}{b \cdot V_2 \cdot E \cdot RF}$$

15

y peak area (tested compound) of the sample

a intercept of the standard curve

b slope of the standard curve (area/ μg)

V_1 dilution (e.g., 50 mL)

20 V_2 injection volume (e.g. 10 μl)

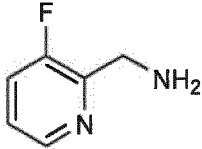
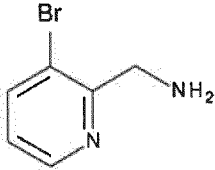
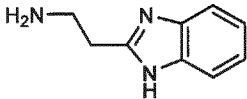
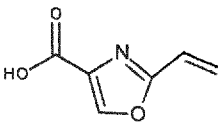
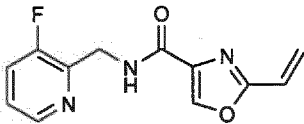
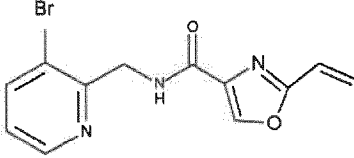
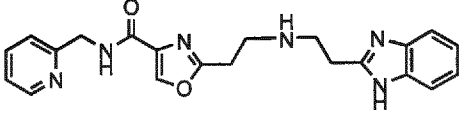
E amount of sample weighed (mg)

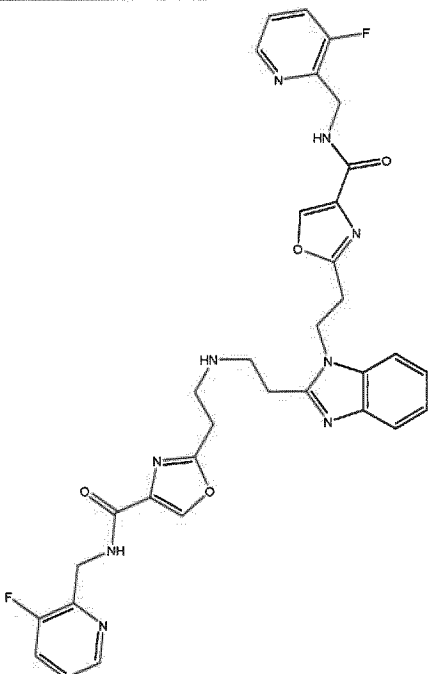
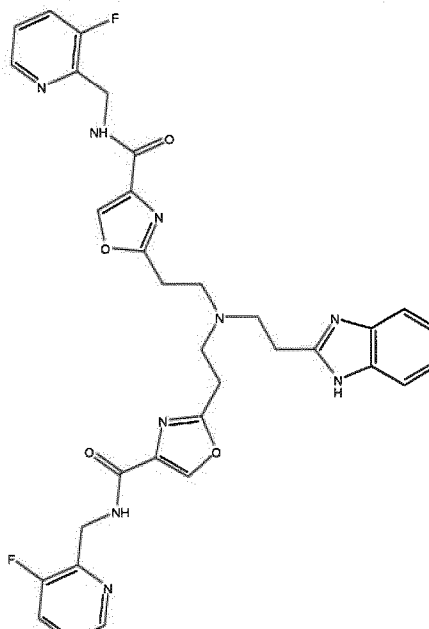
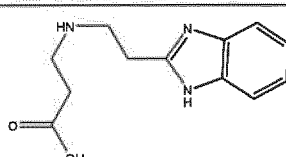
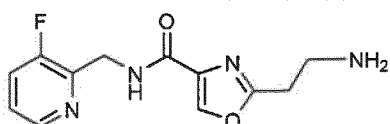
100 factor to calculate % [m/m]

RF Response Faktor of each impurity vs. the tested compound

25

The above method is used to determine identity and assay the Compound (II) in the form a 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1) prepared with the process according to Example 4 (Process Variant 1 and 2).

Abbreviation	Name	Sum formula/ Molecular weight	structure
RM-2-a = RM2 = SP6	(3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methanamine	$C_6H_7FN_2$ Mw: 126.13 g/mol	
RM-2-a'	2-(Aminomethyl)-3-bromopyridine	Mw: 259.96 g/mol	
RM-3-a = RM3	2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethan-1-amine	$C_9H_{11}N_3$ Mw: 161.21 g/mol	
IM-2-a	2-Vinyloxazole-4 carboxylic acid	Mw: 139.11 g/mol	
IM-3-b =IM2	N-((3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-2-vinyloxazole-4-carboxamide	$C_{12}H_{10}FN_3O_2$ Mw: 247.23 g/mol	
IM-3-b'	N-((3-bromopyridin-2-yl)methyl)-2-vinyloxazole-4-carboxamide	$C_{12}H_{10}BrN_3O_2$ Mw: 308.14 g/mol	
SP1	2-(2-((2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)ethyl)-N-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)oxazole-4-carboxamide	$C_{21}H_{22}N_6O_2$ Mw: 390.45 g/mol	

Abbreviation	Name	Sum formula/ Molecular weight	structure
SP3	N-(((3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)-2-(2-(((3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)carbamoyl)oxazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)ethyl)oxazole-4-carboxamide	$C_{33}H_{31}F_2N_9O_4$ Mw: 655.67 g/mol	
SP4	2,2'-(((2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)azanediyl)bis(ethane-2,1-diyl))bis(N-((3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)oxazole-4-carboxamide)	$C_{33}H_{31}F_2N_9O_4$ Mw: 655.67 g/mol	
SP5	3-((2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)amino)propanoic acid	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_2$ Mw: 233.27 g/mol	
SP7	2-(2-aminoethyl)-N-((3-fluoropyridin-2-yl)methyl)oxazole-4-carboxamide	$C_{12}H_{13}FN_4O_2$ Mw: 264.26 g/mol	

Reference standards	Information	Storage
Compound (II) 3HCl (VIT-2763)	Content is based on free base with a content of 75.3%	RT
RM-2-a = RM2 = SP6	see response factor, 6.4	+2 - +8 °C
RM-3-a = RM3	see response factor, 6.4	+2 - +8 °C
IM-3-b = IM2	-	RT
SP1	see response factor, 6.4	RT
SP3	see response factor, 6.4	RT
SP4	see response factor, 6.4	RT
SP5	see response factor, 6.4	RT
SP7	see response factor, 6.4	RT

Impurity	Response Factor
RM-2-a = RM2 = SP6	1.140
RM-3-a = RM3	1.269
SP1	1.300
SP3	0.916
SP4	0.884
SP5	0.889
SP7	0.748

Results:

Substance	Retention Time [min]
RM-2-a = RM2 = SP6	2.30
RM-3-a = RM3	3.71
SP5	4.05
SP7	5.34
SP1	5.81
Compound (II) 3HCl (VIT-2763)	8.33
IM-3-b = IM2	10.84
SP3	12.08
SP4	13.97

Figure 6 shows the HPLC chromatogram of the impurity profile of a Compound (II) 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1 / VIT-2763) prepared with the process according to Example 4 followed by solvent extraction (Process Variant 1)

No.	Rel. RT [VIT-2763]	Peak Name	Height mAU	Area mAU*min	Name In Library	Match in Library	rel. Area %
1	0.48	RM3	0.593	0.05964	SP5	946.91	0.06
2	1.00	VIT-2763	950.122	104.71023	n.a.	n.a.	99.75
3	1.27	unknown	0.593	0.08638	VIT-2763	809.42	0.08
4	1.48	SP3	0.640	0.11859	SP3	852.54	0.11

Figure 7 shows the HPLC chromatogram of the impurity profile of a Compound (II) 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1 / VIT-2763) prepared with the process according to Example 4 followed by oil separation (Process Variant 2)

No.	Rel. RT [VIT-2763]	Peak Name	Height mAU	Area mAU*min	Name In Library	Match in Library	rel. Area %
1	0.70	SP1	1.287	0.06175	SP1	956.88	0.058
2	1.00	VIT-2763	1101.520	107.10545	n.a.	n.a.	99.861
3	1.27	SP2	1.575	0.08782	VIT-2763	949.55	0.082

Comparative Example – Example Compound 127 according to WO2017068090A1:

Figure 8 shows the HPLC chromatogram of the impurity profile of a Compound (II) 3HCl salt (polymorph PM1 / VIT-2763) obtainable with the process described in WO2017068090A1 (Preparation of Example Compound No. 127)

No.	Rel. RT [VIT-2763]	Peak Name	Height mAU	Area mAU*min	Name In Library	Match in Library	rel. Area %
1	0.27	RM2	0.649	0.05274	n.a.	n.a.	0.05
2	0.48	RM3	0.714	0.06292	SP5	963.18	0.06
3	0.52	SP5	1.029	0.08730	SP5	984.98	0.08
4	0.59	unknown	8.853	0.65997	VIT-2763	948.21	0.63
5	0.65	SP7	3.709	0.29642	SP7	993.82	0.28
6	0.83	OH	7.957	0.59178	VIT-2763	942.23	0.57
7	0.94	unknown	1.012	0.07481	VIT-2763	914.21	0.07
8	1.00	VIT-2763	949.837	102.08108	VIT-2763	837.49	97.52
9	1.19	unknown	0.375	0.07308	n.a.	n.a.	0.07
10	1.37	SP9	4.466	0.63416	SP9 0.50%	944.14	0.61
11	1.49	SP3	0.376	0.06125	n.a.	n.a.	0.06

Conversion from Compound (II) base to Compound (II) in 3HCl

$$\text{VIT-2763-3HCl [\% (m/m)]} = \text{VIT-2763 base [\% (m/m)]} \times 517.81 \text{ [g/mol]} / 408.44 \text{ [g/mol]}$$

This corresponds to a conversion factor of 1.27.

11. Pharmacological Assays for Evaluation of the Activity of Compounds (II) and (II')

The following table summarizes the activity of the compounds (II) and (II') as ferroportin inhibitors compared to hepcidin:

Assay	(II') IC50 (nM)	(II) IC50 (nM)	Hepcidin IC50 (nM)	n
Hepcidin internalization (J774)	5.9	7.3	10.7	2
Biophysical Ferroportin- Hepcidin Binding (FP)	28	28	-	2
Iron response (HEK354 Blazer)	168	156	39	3
Fpn internalization and degradation (HEK354 FACS)	161	119	6	2

5 Compounds (II) and (II') were tested in the form of their 3HCl-salts.

11.1 Hepcidin Internalization Assay (J774)

10 This cellular assay allows quantification of the binding of hepcidin to ferroportin (Fpn) through microscopic detection of internalization of a fluorescently labeled hepcidin into J774 cells. J774 is a mouse macrophage cell line which was shown to express Fpn endogenously upon incubation with iron (Knutson et al, 2005). Binding of hepcidin to Fpn triggers internalization and degradation of both hepcidin and Fpn. However, the TMR (6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine) fluorophore attached to hepcidin remains associated with the cell after degradation of the hepcidin peptide backbone. Therefore, microscopic detection of
15 cell-associated TMR fluorescence is a measure of hepcidin binding to Fpn and internalization of hepcidin and Fpn. If TMR-hepcidin is prevented from binding to Fpn, cellular TMR fluorescence remains low (Dürrenberger et al, 2013). The effect of small molecular weight Fpn inhibitor compounds in this assay was evaluated in vitro as described below.

20 J774 cells, harvested from ca. 80% confluent cultures, were plated at 8×10^5 cells/ml in complete medium (DMEM, 10% FBS, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin) containing 200 μ M Fe(III)NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid), 100 μ l per well of 96 well MicroClear plates (Greiner; Cat. 655090) and grown at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After overnight incubation, cells were washed 3 times with pre-warmed DMEM w/o phenol red, 30 μ l/well of DMEM w/o phenol red was added after the final wash and 10 μ l/well of dilution series of test compounds were added in
25 triplicates. J774 cells were pre-incubated with test compounds at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 15 min. before TMR-hepcidin was added at 25 nM final concentration. Cells were incubated in a total volume of 50 μ l at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 2 hours, then Hoechst 33342 dye was added to a final concentration of 0.5 μ g/ml to stain nuclei and further incubated for 10 min. at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Cells were washed 3 times with PBS and fixed in 100 μ l of 4% paraformaldehyde in
30 PBS for 15 min. at room temperature. After removal of the paraformaldehyde solution, cells

were washed 3 times with PBS leaving 100 μ l per well and the plates were sealed with foil plate seal. TMR (530-550 nm excitation / 575-625 nm emission / 400 ms exposure time) and Hoechst 33342 (360-370 nm excitation / 420-460 nm emission / 10 ms exposure time) fluorescence images were acquired using a ScanR plate imager (Olympus) with a 20x high NA objective. Four pictures were acquired per well and fluorescence channel covering ca. 1500 cells per well. The acquired image data was analysed with the ScanR image analysis software. Image analysis included detection of nuclei (Hoechst 33342 fluorescence), identification of cell-associated regions, application of a virtual channel and thresholding for rolling-ball-type background reduction, followed by application of the Sum(Mean) algorithm to measure the TMR fluorescence associated with cells as a quantitative measure for internalized TMR- hepcidin. IC₅₀ values were calculated with the Sum(Mean) raw data using "log(inhibitor) vs. response" curve fitting of Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software Inc., version 5.02). For each data set the fit of the "log(inhibitor) vs. response (three parameters)" model was compared to the fit of the "log(inhibitor) vs. response – Variable slope (four parameters)" model and the IC₅₀ data of the preferred model was used. IC₅₀ data of the Fpn-inhibitors Compounds according to formula (II) and (II'), that were tested in the hepcidin internalization assay are shown in Table 1. The IC₅₀ of unlabeled hepcidin in this assay is 0.015 $\pm$ 0.011 μ M.

Table 1 Average (AVE) IC₅₀ data of Compounds (II) and (II') tested in the hepcidin internalization assay is shown for multiple measurements

Exp. Comp.	J774 IC50 (μ M)
Compound (II')	0.006
Compound (II)	0.007

11.2 Biophysical Ferroportin-Hepcidin Binding Assay

This biophysical assay was developed to confirm inhibition of hepcidin binding to ferroportin (Fpn) more directly. Incubation of TMR-hepcidin with purified human Fpn isolated from *Pichia pastoris* yeast cells expressing human Fpn with a C-terminal FLAG affinity tag (Bonaccorsi di Patti, 2014) leads to increased fluorescence polarization (FP) of the TMR-hepcidin ligand. Compounds (II) and (II') were tested for inhibition of binding of TMR-hepcidin to Fpn, as detected by dose-dependent decrease of the TMR FP signal, as described in detail below.

A mixture of 1.3 mM human Fpn and 30 nM TMR-hepcidin in FP assay buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.3, 200 mM NaCl, 0.02% DDM, 0.1% BSA was plated into a 384 well black low volume round bottom plate (Corning, Cat. 3677) at 16 μ l per well. 8 μ l of serial dilutions of test compounds were added in duplicates to reach final Fpn and TMR-hepcidin concentrations of 1 mM and 20 nM, respectively. Plates were incubated for 90 minutes at room temperature and parallel (S) and perpendicular (P) fluorescence was measured in a

Synergy H1 fluorescence reader (BioTek). FP values were calculated in mP according to the following formula.

$$\text{mP} = \frac{F_{\text{parallel}} - F_{\text{perpendicular}}}{F_{\text{parallel}} + F_{\text{perpendicular}}} \times 1000$$

IC₅₀ values were determined with the calculated mP values as described for the hepcidin internalization assay and are listed in Table 2. The IC₅₀ of unlabeled hepcidin in this assay is 0.37 ± 0.067 µM.

Table 2 Average (AVE) IC₅₀ data of Compounds (II) and (II') tested in the biophysical hepcidin-ferroportin binding assay is shown for multiple measurements.

Exp. Comp.	FP IC50 (uM)
Compound (II')	0.028
Compound (II)	0.028

11.3 Inhibition of Ferroportin mediated Iron Export Activity in an Iron Response Assay

Intracellular iron levels are indirectly measured in this assay by monitoring the activity of a beta-lactamase (BLA) reporter gene fused to the human ferritin promoter and the associated iron regulatory element (IRE) contained within the 5' untranslated region of the ferritin mRNA. Expression of ferroportin (Fpn) in such a cell line leads to iron efflux and lower iron levels as reflected by lower activity of the reporter gene. On the other hand, inhibition of Fpn-mediated iron efflux results in elevated cellular iron levels which is detected as increased reporter gene activity. Small molecular weight Fpn inhibitor compounds were tested for dose-dependent effects in this in vitro iron response assay as described below.

The HEK-293 cell line #354 was generated by stable integration of (i) a human Fpn-GFP fusion construct inserted in a derivative of the doxycycline-inducible pTRE-Tight-BI plasmid (Clontech, Cat. 631068) and (ii) a human ferritin promoter-BLA reporter gene into a derivative of the HEK-293 Tet-ON Advanced cell line (Clontech). To generate the ferritin-BLA reporter gene construct, a 1.4 kb fragment of the human ferritin H promoter was amplified by PCR from human genomic DNA (forward primer 5'-CAGGTTTGTGAGCATCCTGAA-3'; reverse primer 5'-GGCGGCGACTAAGGAGAGG-3') and inserted in front of the BLA gene present in the pcDNATM6.2/cGeneBLAzerTM-DEST plasmid (Invitrogen, Cat. 12578-043) thereby replacing the original CMV promoter and placing the IRE that regulates translation of the ferritin gene ca. 170 bp upstream of the start codon of the reporter gene. #354 cells were harvested from ca. 80% confluent cultures, seeded at 1.8x10⁵ cells/ml in DMEM/F12 GlutaMAXTM medium (Invitrogen, Cat. 31331-028) containing 10% FBS (Clontech, Cat. 631106), 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin, 200 µg/ml Hygromycin B (Invitrogen, Cat. 10687-010), Blasticidin 5 µg/ml,

(Invitrogen, Cat. R210-01), 4 µg/ml doxycycline (Clontech, Cat. 631311), 50 µl per well of 384 well PDL-coated plates and grown at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After overnight incubation, 10 µl/well of dilution series of the test compounds were added in quadruplicates and plates were further incubated overnight at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Cells were washed 3 times with HBSS leaving 25 µl per well. BLA activity was detected by adding 5 µl/well of the GeneBlazer reagent CCF4-AM (Invitrogen, Cat. K1085) to the cells. After incubation of the plates in the dark at 18°C for 60 min., blue and green fluorescence signals were measured in a Safire2 fluorescence plate reader (Tecan) with excitation at 410 nm and emissions at 458 nm (blue) and 522 nm (green). The ratio of blue/green fluorescence as a measure for BLA activity was calculated and EC₅₀ values were determined with the calculated blue/green fluorescence ratios as described for the hepcidin internalization assay. The EC₅₀ data of the tested Compounds (II) and (II') are listed in Table 3. The EC₅₀ of hepcidin in this assay is 0.096 ± 0.063 µM (n=37).

Table 3 Average (AVE) EC₅₀ data of Compounds (II) and (II') tested in the iron response assay is shown for multiple measurements.

Exp. Comp.	BLAzer EC ₅₀ (µM)
Compound (II')	0.168
Compound (II)	0.156

11.4 Ferroportin Internalization and Degradation Assay

HEK-293 cell line #354 (described in 11.3) was used to measure the capacity of the compounds to induce internalization and degradation of ferroportin (Fpn) by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). Growing HEK-293 #354 cells in doxycycline containing media induced expression of human Fpn-GFP fusion protein on the cell surface. Data from 10 independent experiments showed that cultivation of HEK#354 cells for 48h in the presence of 4 µg/ml doxycycline induced in average 42.6% ± 6.4 % Fpn-GFP-positive cells. Small molecular weight Fpn inhibitor compounds were tested for dose-dependent effects on the Fpn-GFP mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) on HEK-293 cell line #354, as described below.

HEK#354 cells were harvested from ca. 80% confluent cultures, seeded at 0.6x10⁶ cells/ml in DMEM/F12 GlutaMAX™ medium (Invitrogen, Cat. 31331-028) containing 10% FBS (Clontech, Cat. 631106), 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin (Invitrogen, Cat. 15140-122), 200 µg/ml Hygromycin B (Invitrogen, Cat. 10687-010), Blasticidin 5 µg/ml, (Invitrogen, Cat. R210-01), 4 µg/ml doxycycline (Clontech, Cat. 631311), 50 µl per well of 384 well plates (Greiner; Cat. 781091) and grown at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After overnight incubation, 10 µl/well of dilution series of the test compounds were added in quadruplicates and plates were further incubated overnight at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Cells were washed once with FACS buffer (PBS containing 1% FBS, 2 mM EDTA and 0.05% NaN₃), harvested in FACS buffer with 0.5 µg/ml propidium iodide (Sigma, Cat. P4864) and analyzed in a flow cytometer (CANTO™ II, BD Biosciences)

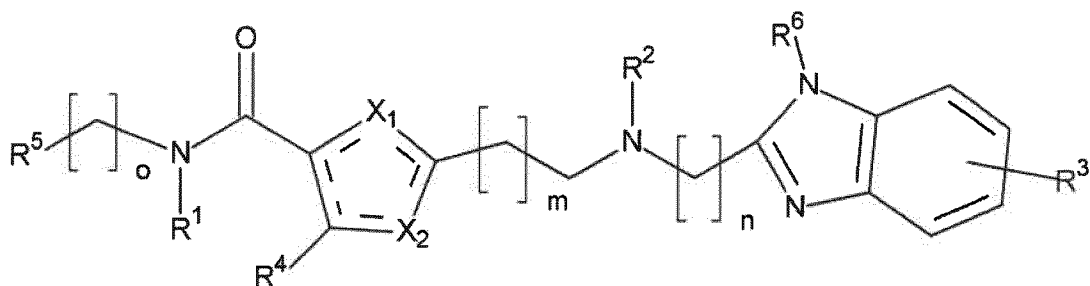
equipped with high throughput sampler. Live HEK#354 cells were gated as propidium iodide negative population and analyzed for expression of Fpn-GFP. MFI of Fpn-GFP of > 2000 live cells for each compound dilution was calculated using FlowJo (Tree Star's, Oregon) and the potency of the Fpn-inhibitors to induce internalization and degradation of Fpn-GFP was calculated as described for the hepcidin internalization assay. EC₅₀ data of the Compounds (II) and (II') tested in the ferroportin internalization and degradation assay by FACS are listed in Table 4. The average EC₅₀ value of hepcidin in this assay is 0.004 ± 0.002 μM.

Table 4 Average (AVE) EC₅₀ data of Compounds (II) and (II') tested in the ferroportin internalization and degradation assay is shown for multiple measurements.

Exp. Comp.	EC50 (uM)
Compound (II')	0.161
Compound (II)	0.119

Claims

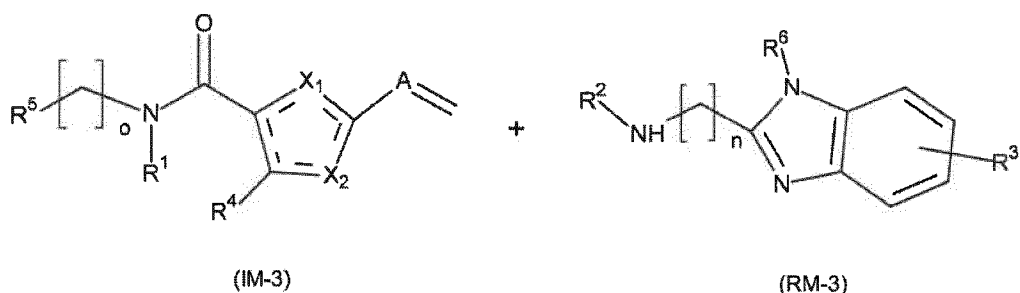
1. A process for preparing a compound of the general formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,



(I)

comprising

reacting a compound of the formula (IM-3) with a compound of the formula (RM-3)



(IM-3)

(RM-3)

to provide the compound of the formula (I);

wherein

X¹ is N, S or O; and

X² is N, S or O;

with the proviso that one of X¹ and X² is N and that X¹ and X² are different;

m is an integer of 1, 2, or 3;

n is an integer of 1, 2, 3 or 4;

o is an integer of 1, 2, 3 or 4;

A represents a CH-group, a CH₂-CH-group or a CH₂-CH₂-CH-group;

R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of

- hydrogen and
- C₁-C₄-alkyl, which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents;

R^3 represents 1, 2 or 3 optional substituents, which may independently be selected from the group consisting of

- halogen,
- cyano,
- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,
- C_1 - C_3 -halogenoalkyl;
- C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, and
- a carboxyl group;

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of

- hydrogen,
- halogen,
- C_1 - C_3 -alkyl, and
- C_1 - C_3 -halogenoalkyl;

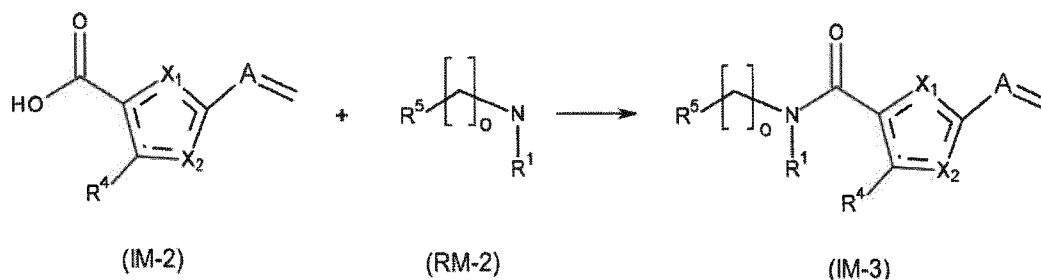
R^5 is selected from the group consisting of

- aryl which may carry 1 to 3 substituents, and
- mono- or bicyclic heteroaryl which may carry 1 to 3 substituents; and

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of

- hydrogen,
- halogen,
- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, which may be substituted with 1 or 2 substituents;
- C_1 - C_3 -halogenoalkyl.

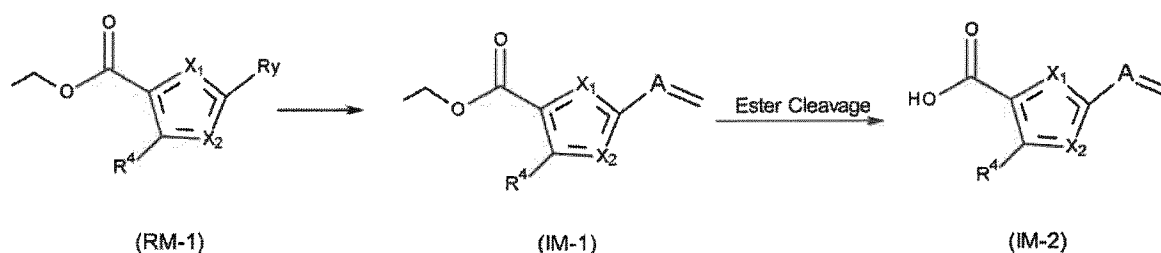
2. The process for preparing a compound of the general formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, according to claim 1, further comprising the step of reacting a compound of the formula (IM-2) with a compound of the formula (RM-2) to form the compound of the form (IM-3)



wherein

X^1 , X^2 , o, A, R^1 , R^4 , and R^5 have the meaning as defined in claim 1.

3. The process according to claim 2, which further comprises a step of preparing the compound of the formula (IM-2) by converting a compound (RM-1) into the compound (IM-1) followed by ester cleavage:



wherein

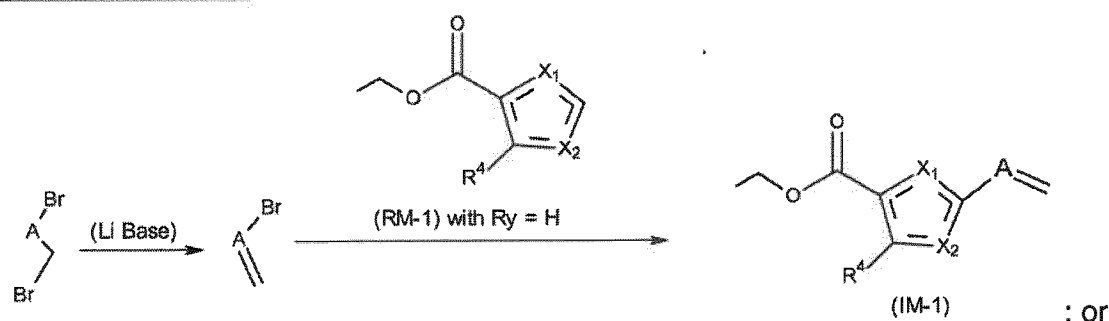
R_y represents

- hydrogen or
- halogen; and

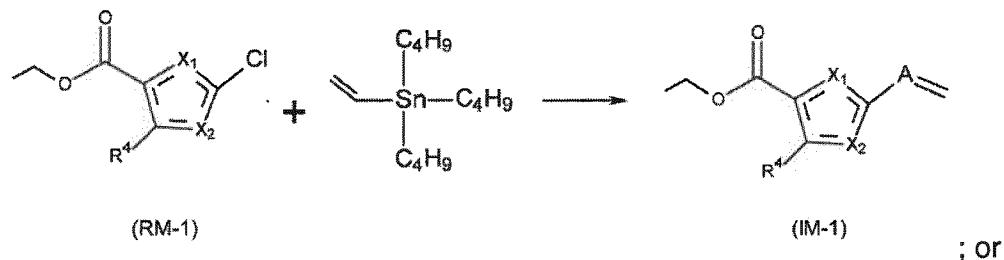
X^1 , X^2 , A and R^4 have the meaning as defined in claim 1 and 2.

4. The process according to claim 3, wherein the compound of the formula (IM-1) is prepared according to one of the following reaction schemes:

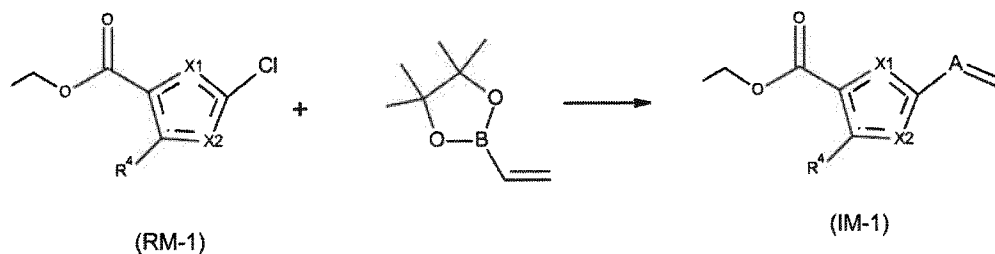
reaction scheme a):



reaction scheme b):

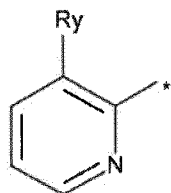


reaction scheme c):



wherein X¹, X², A and R⁴ have the meaning as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

5. The process according to claim 3 and 4, wherein the preparation of the compound (IM-2) from the compound (RM-1) via the intermediate compound (IM-1) is carried out in one process step in a one-pot reaction.
6. The process according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein R⁵ represents a monocyclic heteroaryl group, which may carry 1 to 3 substituents, which may independently be selected from
- C₁-C₃-alkyl,
 - halogen and
 - C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl,
- preferably with R⁵ being a group represented by



wherein

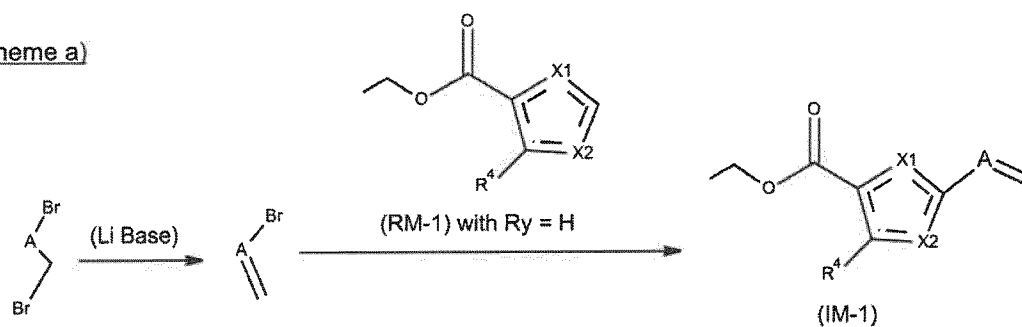
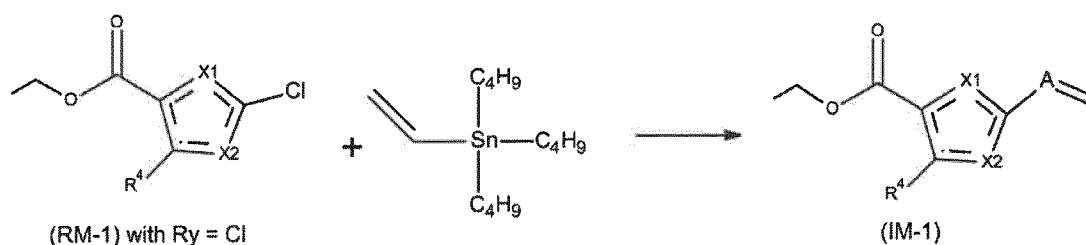
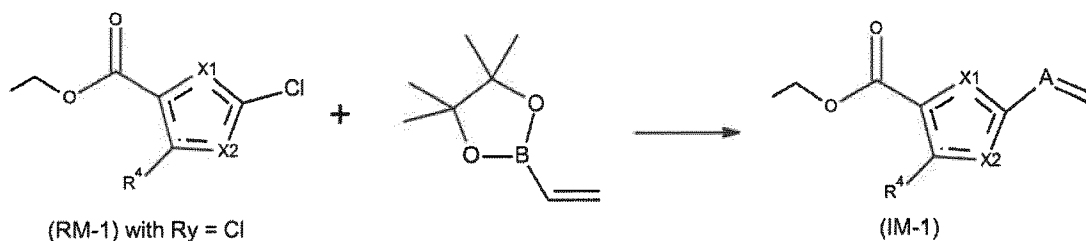
* indicates the binding position and

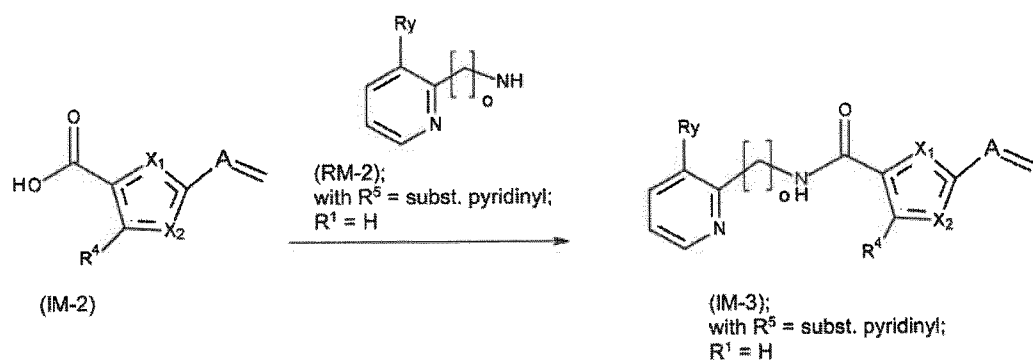
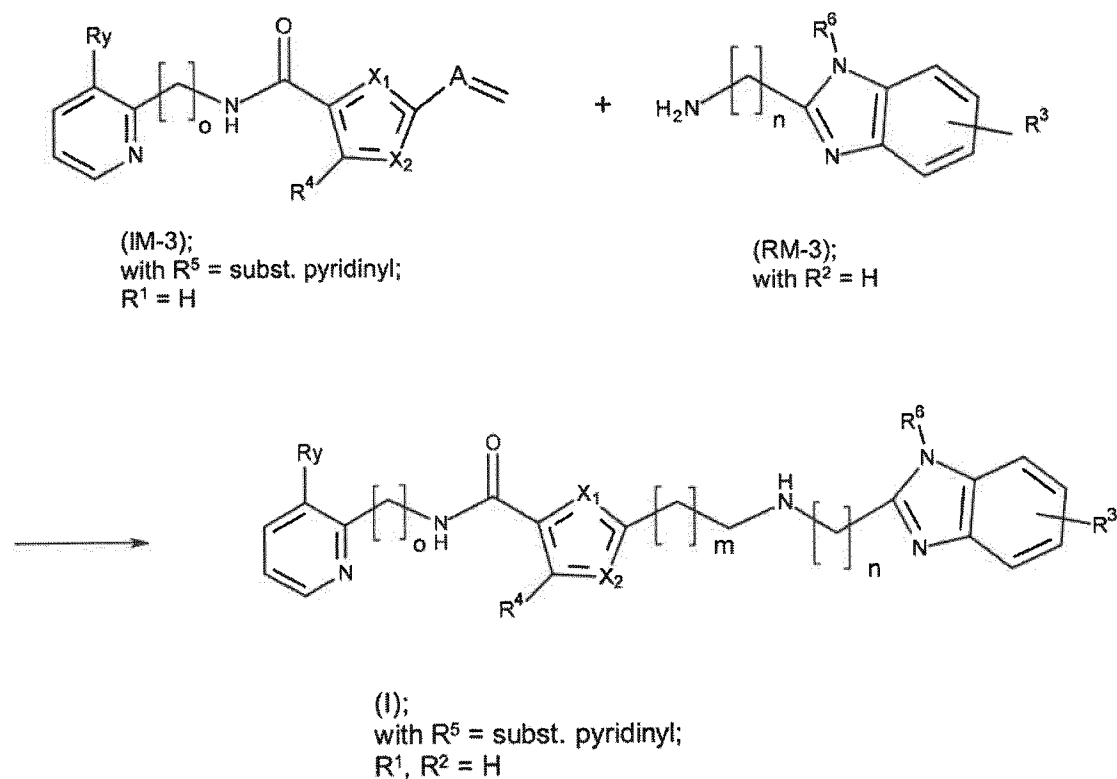
R_y is selected from

- C₁-C₃-alkyl,
- halogen and
- C₁-C₃-halogenoalkyl;

preferably with R_y being fluorine or bromine.

7. The process according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising the following reaction steps:

Step 1:Scheme a)or scheme b)or scheme c)followed by Ester Cleavage:**Step 2:**

**Step 3:**

wherein X^1 , X^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^6 , R_y , A, m, n and o have the meaning as defined in any one of the preceding claims.

8. The process according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein one or more of the following conditions are fulfilled:

A represents a CH-group; and/or

m represents 1; and/or

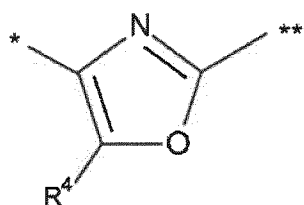
o represents 1; and/or

R^1 and R^2 each represent hydrogen; and/or

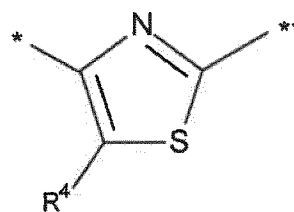
R^4 represents hydrogen; and/or

R^6 represents hydrogen; and/or

R^3 represents hydrogen; and/or
 X^1 is N and X^3 is O or S, forming a group



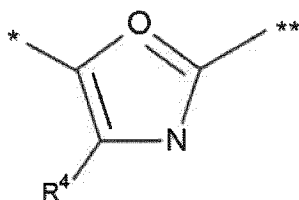
or



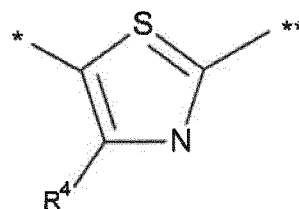
;

5

or
 X^1 is O or S and X^2 is N, forming a group



or



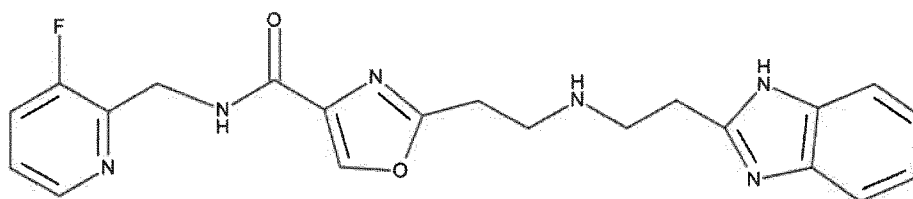
,

wherein in each case * indicates the binding position to the carbonyl-group and ** indicates the second binding position; and

10

R^5 has the meaning as defined in any one of the preceding claims.

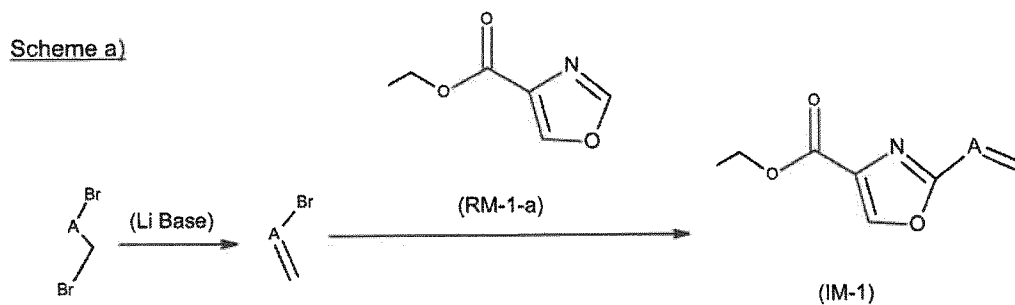
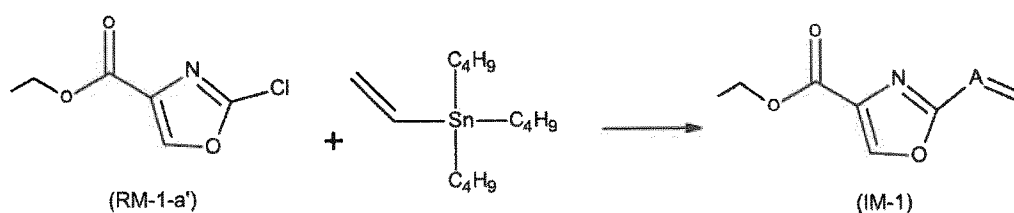
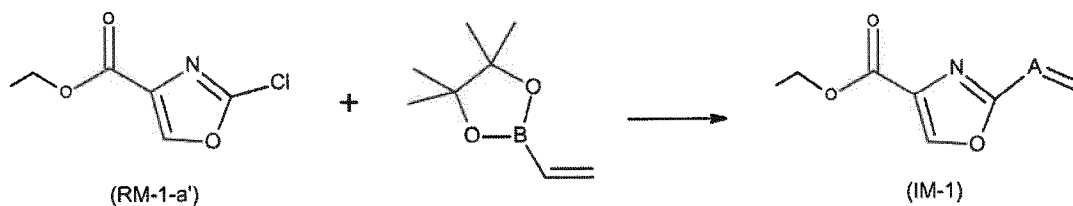
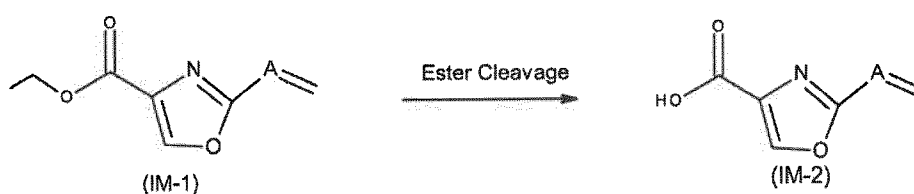
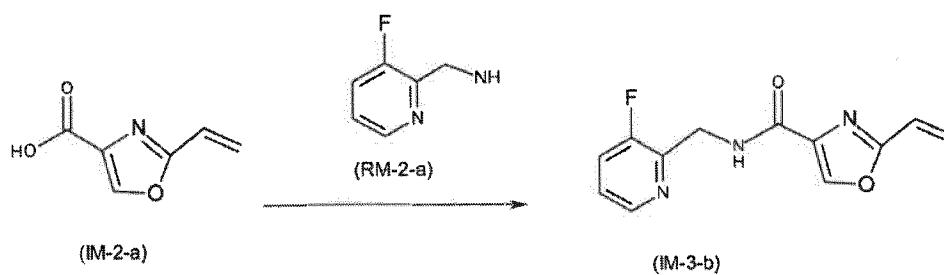
9. The process according to any one of the preceding claims for preparing a compound of the formula (II), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

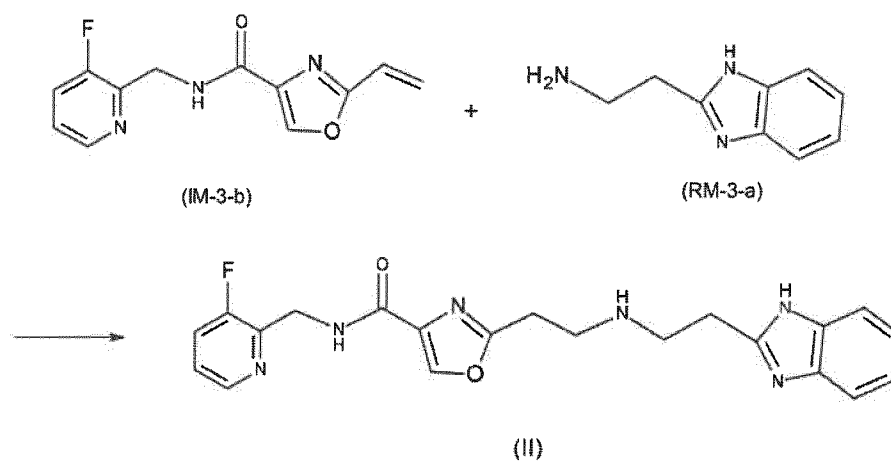


15

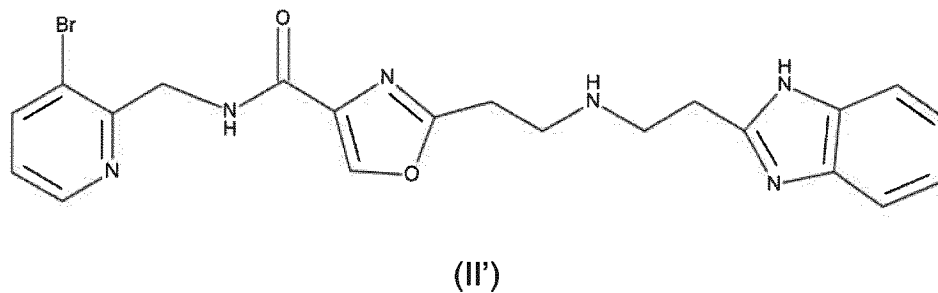
(II)

comprising the following process steps:

Step 1-a:Scheme a)or scheme b)or scheme c)followed by Ester Cleavage:**Step 2-a:****Step 3-a:**



10. The process according to any one of the preceding claims for preparing a compound of the formula (II'), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

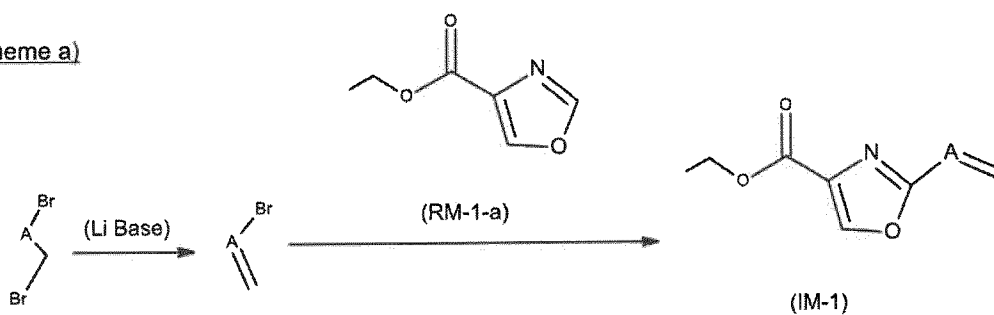


5

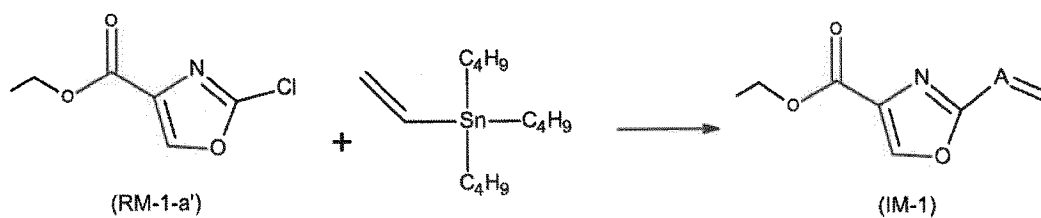
comprising the following process steps:

Step 1-a:

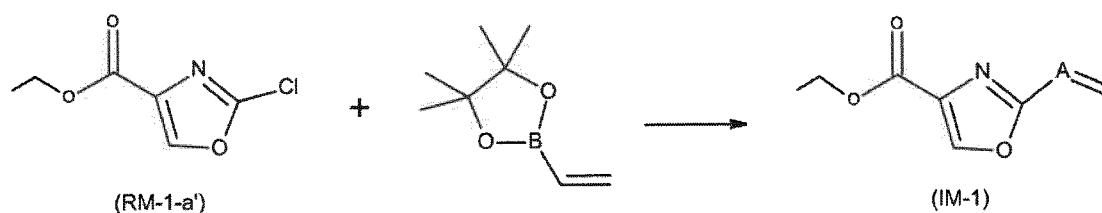
Scheme a)



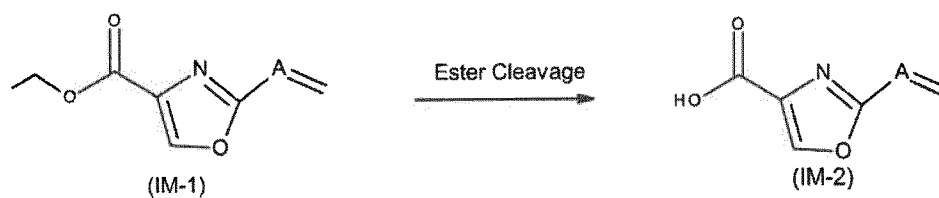
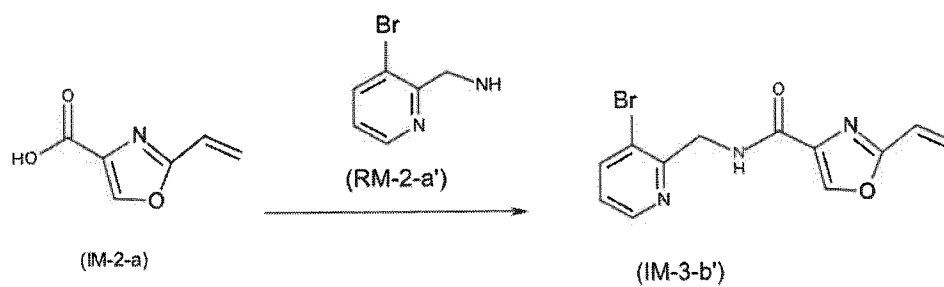
or scheme b)



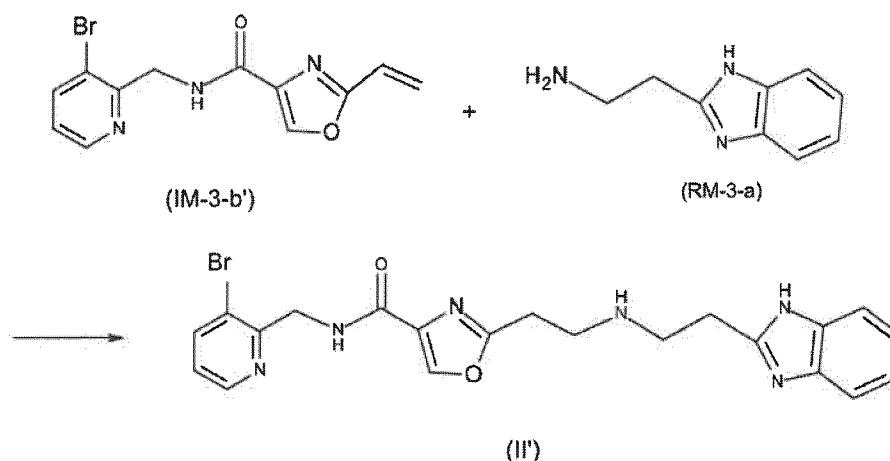
or scheme c)



followed by Ester Cleavage:

**Step 2-a:****Step 3-a:**

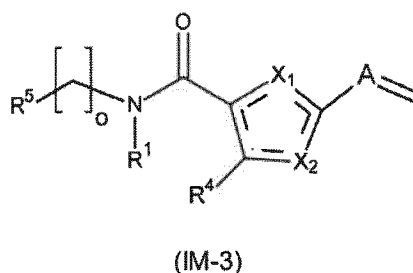
95



11. The process according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of converting the compound of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof using the corresponding bases or acids and/or solvents, preferably using acids selected from the group consisting of benzoic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, malic acid, maleic acid, methanesulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid, tartaric acid and toluenesulfonic acid; preferably converting the compound of the formula (I) or (II) or (II') in a salt selected from the group of mono-HCl salt (1HCl), triple-HCl salt (3HCl), H₂SO₄-salt, 0.5 H₃PO₄ salt and 1H₃PO₄ salt.

12. The process according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the steps 1 and 2 or 1-a and 2-a, respectively, are carried out in one telescoped one-pot reaction and/or, if present, the step of converting the intermediate compound IM-3 into a salt of the compound (I) or (II) or (II') is carried out in one telescoped one-pot reaction.

13. An intermediate compound of the general formula (IM-3)



wherein

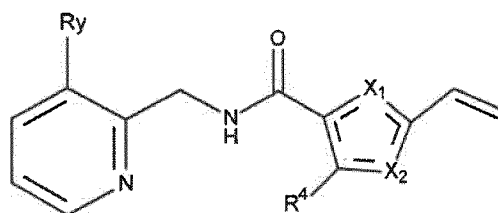
X¹ and X² are different and independently represent O or S and

R¹, R⁴, R⁵, A and o have the meaning as defined in any one of the preceding claims;

or

of the general formula (IM-3-a)

96



(IM-3-a)

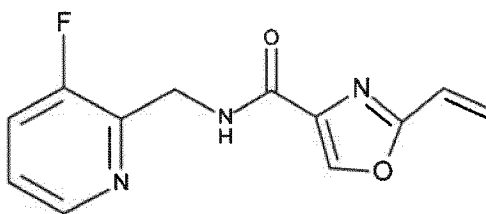
wherein

X¹ and X² are different and independently represent O or S and

R⁴ and R_y have the meaning as defined in any one of the preceding claims,

or

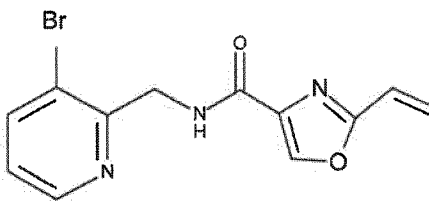
of the general formula (IM-3-b)



(IM-3-b)

or

of the general formula (IM-3-b')

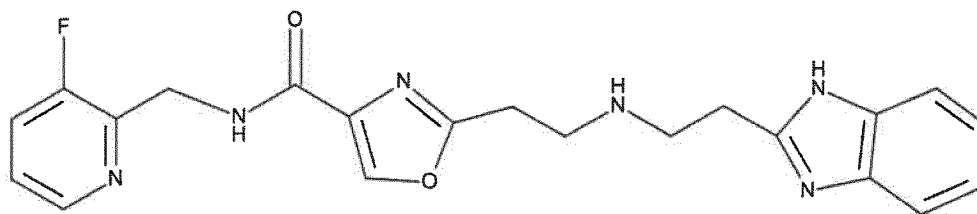


14. A process for preparing the intermediate compound (IM-1) as defined in claim 3 or 4 comprising the reaction step according to claim 5; or the intermediate compound (IM-3), (IM-3-a), (IM-3-b) or (IM-3-b') according to claim 13, comprising the reaction steps as defined in one or more of the preceding claims 2 to 10.

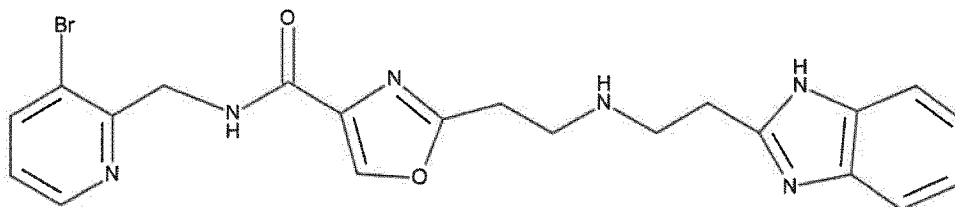
15. A compound according to formula (II'), including the salts, hydrates, solvates and mixed hydrate / solvate forms, polymorphous modifications, and amorphous forms thereof.

16. A 3HCl salt of the compound according to the formula (II) or (II')

97



(II)



(II')

or a solvate, hydrate or polymorph thereof,

which is characterized by one or more of the following purity criteria:

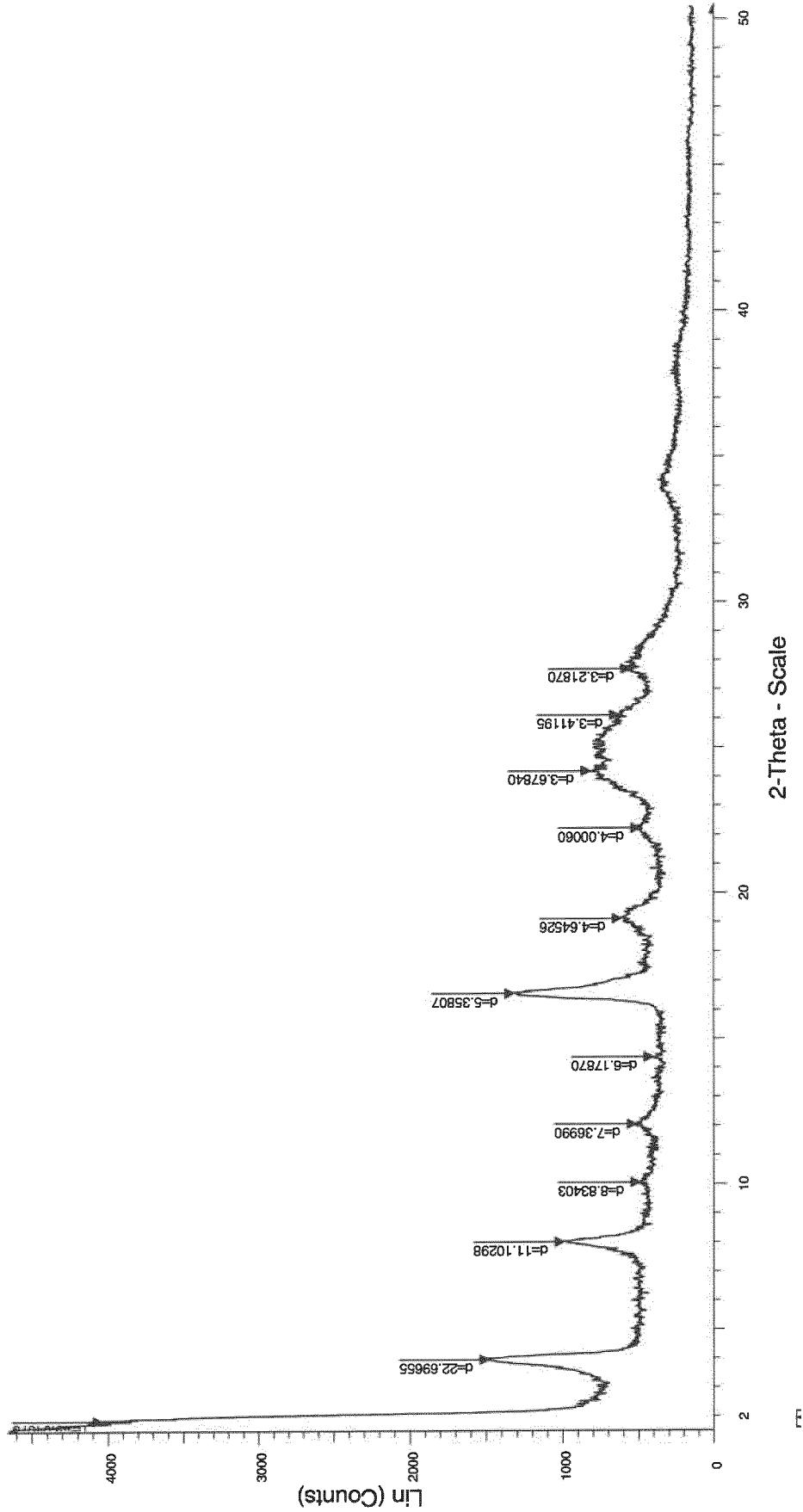
a total impurity content of less than 2.00 % rel. area, and/or

a purity of ≥ 97.80 % rel. area, ≥ 98.00 % rel. area, ≥ 98.50 % rel. area, or ≥ 99.00 % rel. area; and/or

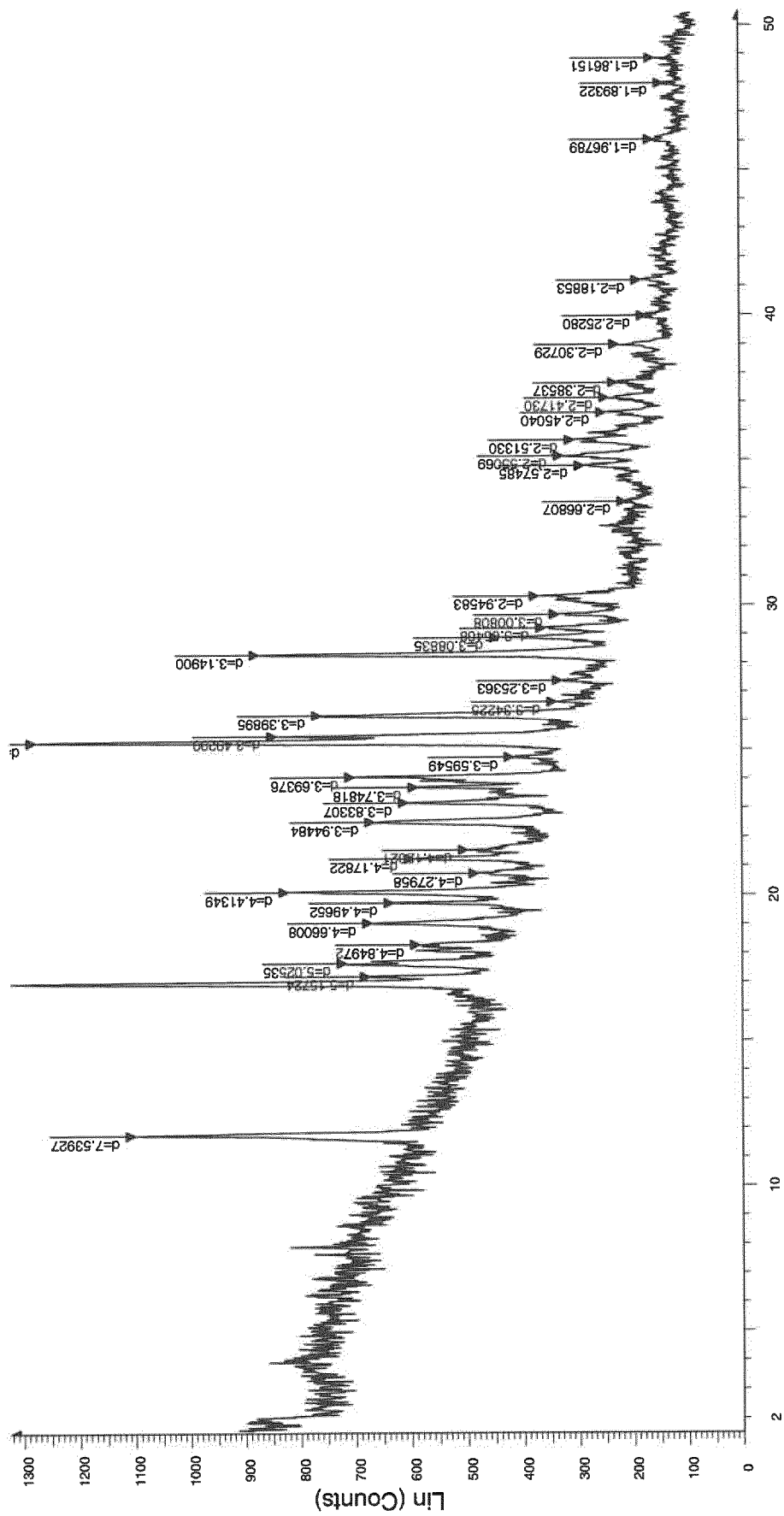
containing one or more of the impurities at relative retention times RRT 0.59, 0.65, 0.83, and 1.37 in an amount of not more than 0.20 % rel. area; and/or

absence of the following impurities at relative retention times RRT: 0.59, 0.65, 0.83, and 1.37;

wherein the degree of purity, the impurities content, the retention times RRT and the rel. area values are determined by HPLC.

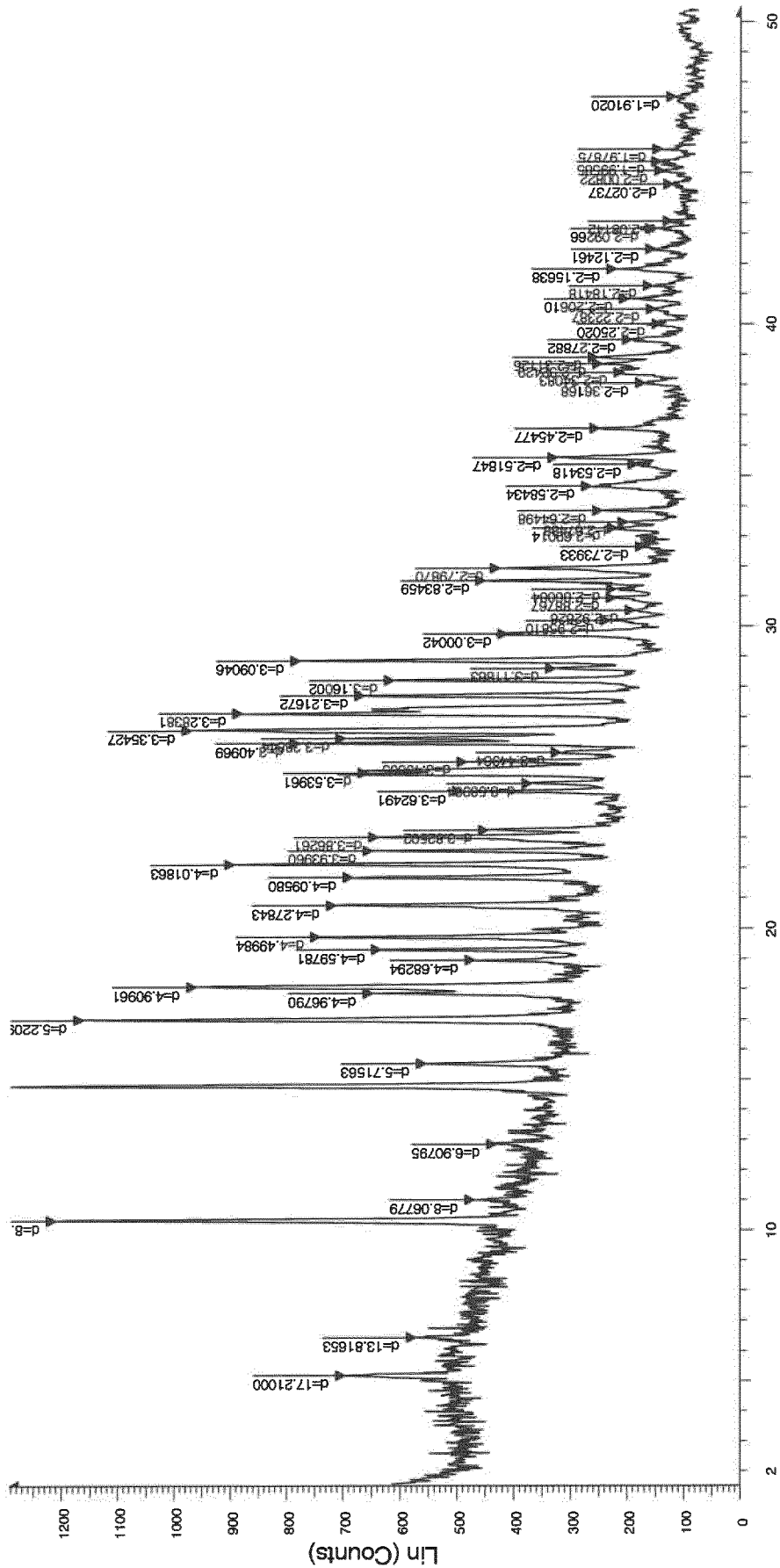


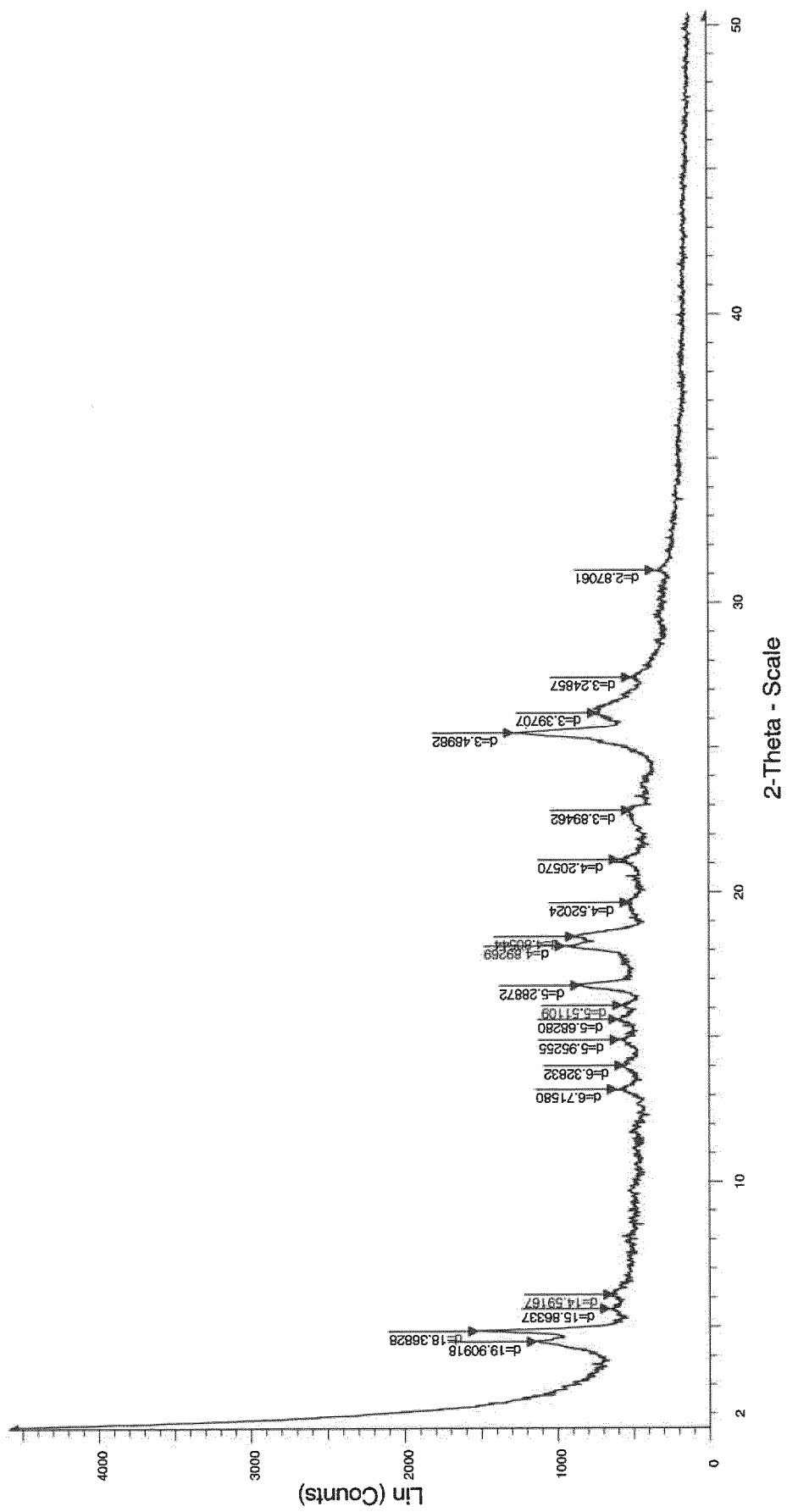
PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt; polymorph form PM1
FIG. 1



PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the 3HCl salt; polymorph form PM2

FIG. 2





PXRD pattern of Compound (II) in the form of the H₂SO₄ salt

FIG. 4

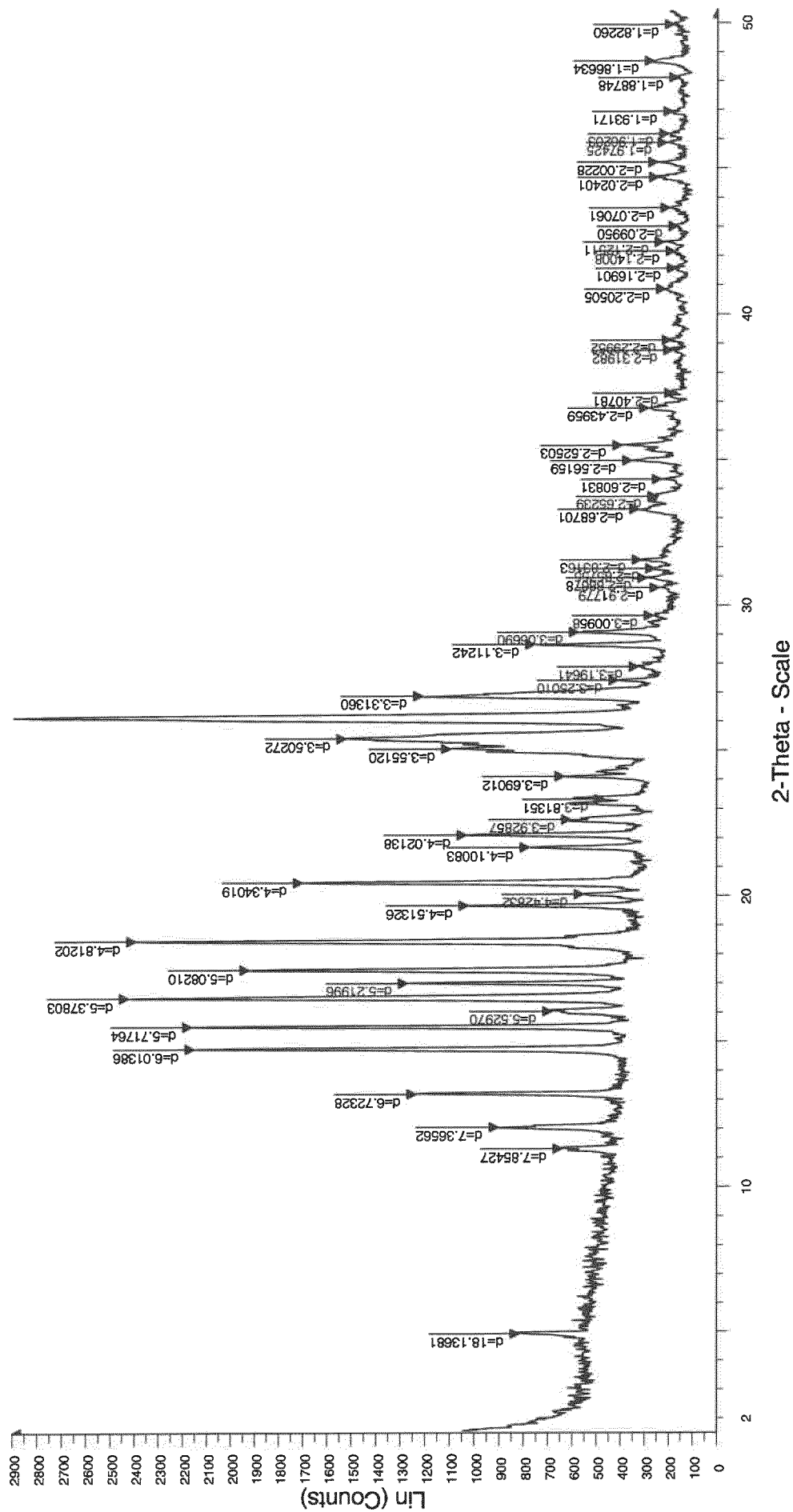


FIG. 5

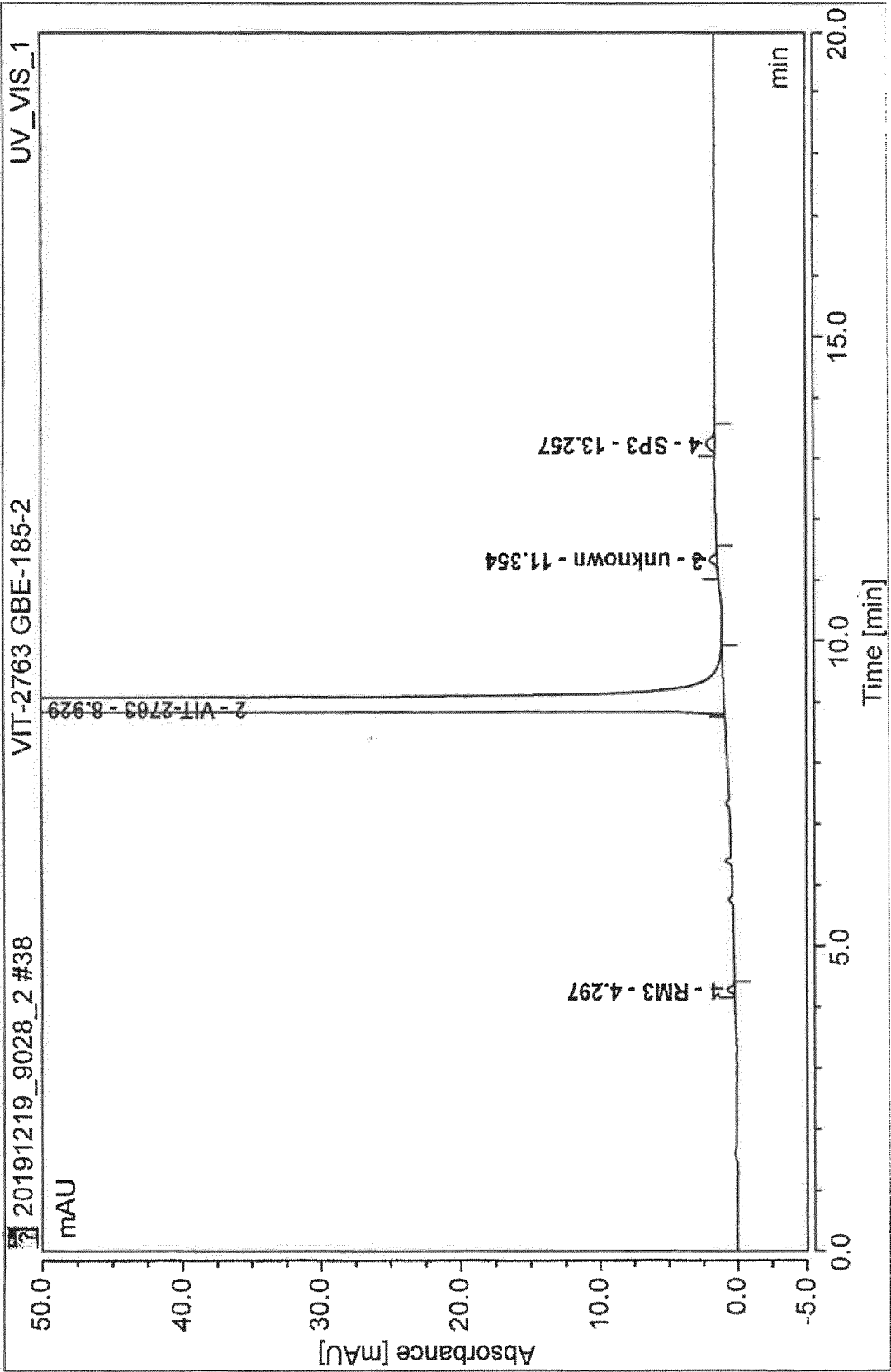


FIG. 6

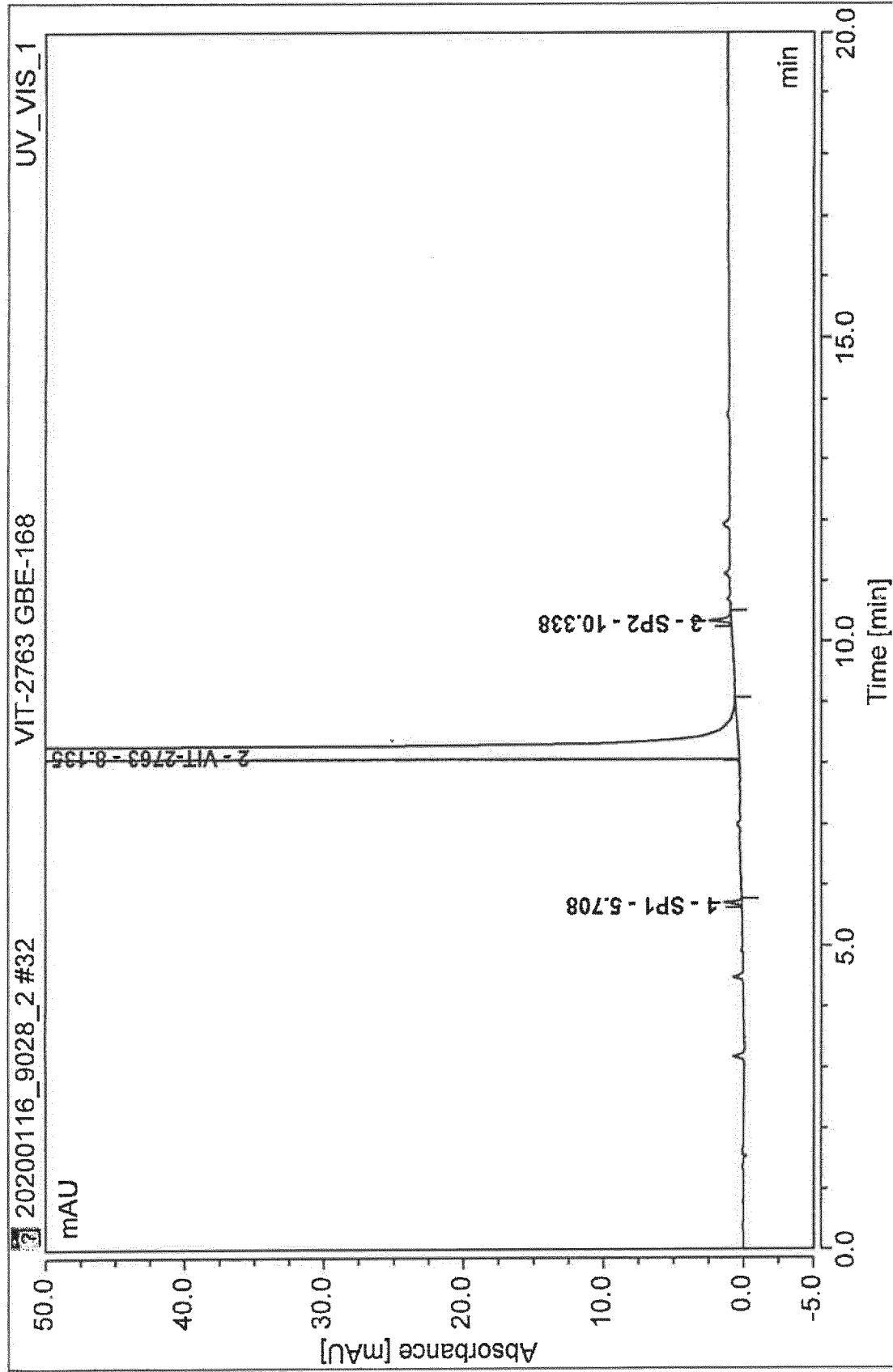


FIG. 7

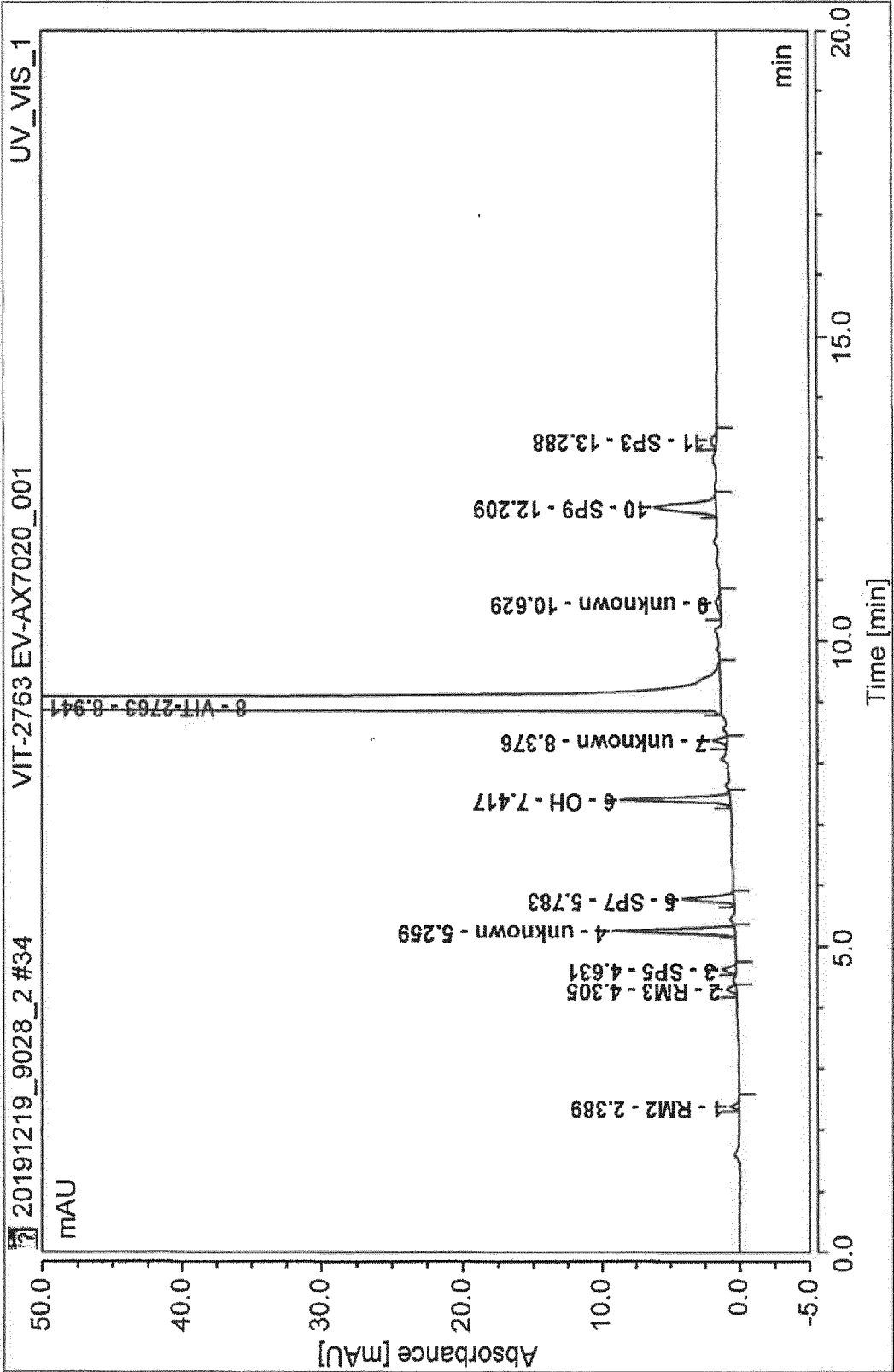


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2021/057424

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07D413/12 C07D413/14 A61P3/12 A61P7/00 A61K31/426
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61P C07D A61K

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

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

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	A. C. VERONESE ET AL: "One-Pot Synthesis of 2-Vinylimidazole Derivatives by Reaction of [alpha]-Hydroxyimino-[beta]-dicarbonyl Compounds with Allylamine", SYNTHESIS, vol. 1985, no. 03, 1 January 1985 (1985-01-01), pages 300-302, XP055717878, STUTTGART, DE. ISSN: 0039-7881, DOI: 10.1055/s-1985-31186 cited in the application examples of pages 46-63 (table); compound 3d ----- -/--	1-12,15, 16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 May 2021

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/07/2021

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schmid, Arnold

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2021/057424

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-12, 15, 16

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2021/057424

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	W0 2017/068090 A1 (VIFOR AG [CH]) 27 April 2017 (2017-04-27) cited in the application	15,16
A	compounds on pages 46-63; schemes 1, I-1, 7,20; page 1, line 4 - page 1, line 8; example 127	1-12
X	----- W0 2018/192973 A1 (VIFOR INT AG [CH]) 25 October 2018 (2018-10-25) cited in the application	15,16
A	examples on pages 26-28, especially example 127; page 1, 1st paragraph -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2021/057424

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2017068090	A1	27-04-2017	
		AU 2016342309 A1	12-04-2018
		AU 2016342310 A1	05-04-2018
		AU 2020277121 A1	24-12-2020
		BR 112018007977 A2	30-10-2018
		CA 3002416 A1	27-04-2017
		CA 3002418 A1	27-04-2017
		CL 2018001031 A1	24-08-2018
		CN 108290878 A	17-07-2018
		CO 2018004165 A2	20-09-2018
		EA 201891016 A1	28-12-2018
		EP 3364967 A2	29-08-2018
		EP 3365339 A1	29-08-2018
		HK 1252543 A1	31-05-2019
		JO 3780 B1	31-01-2021
		JP 6710754 B2	17-06-2020
		JP 6810988 B2	13-01-2021
		JP 2018535203 A	29-11-2018
		JP 2018536641 A	13-12-2018
		JP 2020143136 A	10-09-2020
		KR 20180064429 A	14-06-2018
		PE 20181496 A1	18-09-2018
		PH 12018500769 A1	01-10-2018
		SG 10202005377V A	29-07-2020
		SG 11201802480Y A	30-05-2018
		SG 11201802665V A	30-05-2018
		TW 201722934 A	01-07-2017
		US 2018297991 A1	18-10-2018
		US 2018319783 A1	08-11-2018
		US 2019345151 A1	14-11-2019
		US 2021139472 A1	13-05-2021
		WO 2017068089 A2	27-04-2017
		WO 2017068090 A1	27-04-2017

WO 2018192973	A1	25-10-2018	
		AU 2018253864 A1	03-10-2019
		BR 112019021800 A2	05-05-2020
		CA 3059533 A1	25-10-2018
		CN 110785417 A	11-02-2020
		EA 201992144 A1	17-03-2020
		EP 3612528 A1	26-02-2020
		JP 2020516620 A	11-06-2020
		US 2020113885 A1	16-04-2020
		WO 2018192973 A1	25-10-2018

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-12, 15, 16

process for the preparation of compounds (I), compounds (II') and the 3HCl salt of compounds (II) or (II')

2. claims: 13, 14(partially)

compounds of formula (IM-3) and preparation thereof

3. claims: 13, 14(partially)

compounds of formulae (IM-3a) and (IM3-b) as well as their preparation

4. claim: 14(partially)

process for the preparation of compounds (IM-1)
