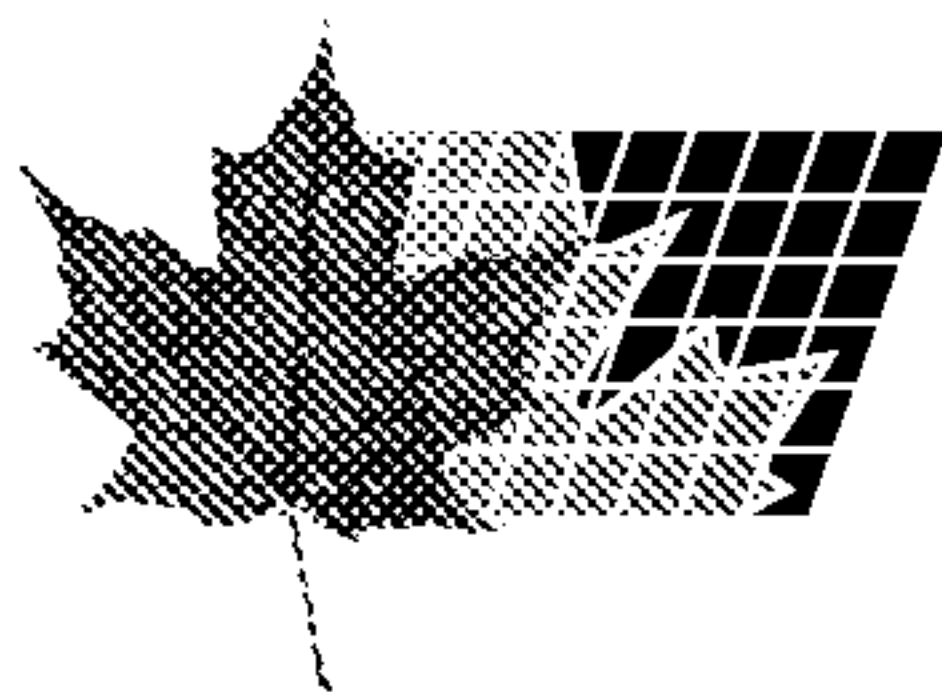




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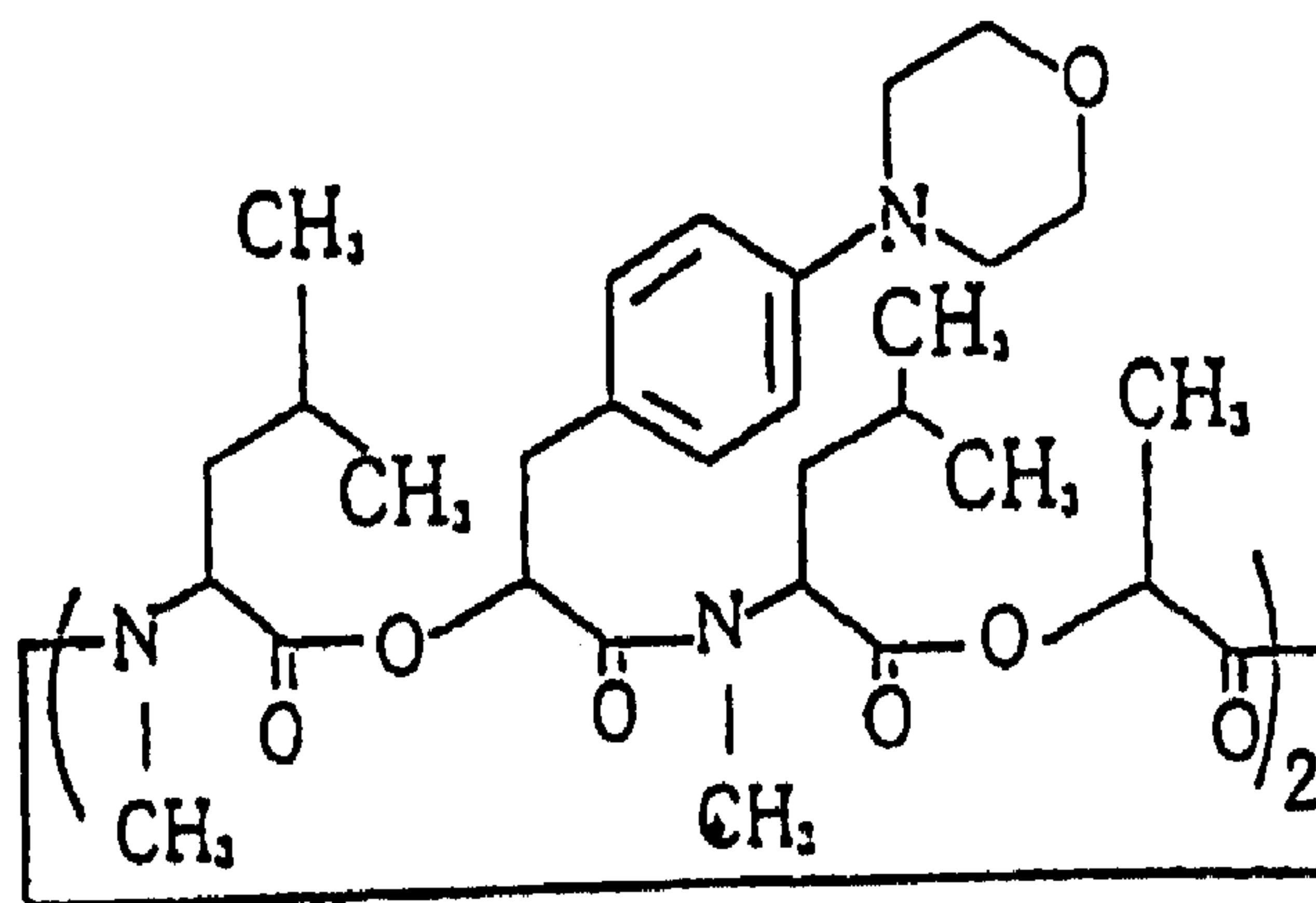
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(54) **NOUVEAU CRISTAL DE DERIVE DEPSIPEPTIDIQUE ET
PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION**

(54) **NOVEL CRYSTAL OF DEPSIPEPTIDE DERIVATIVE AND
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME**



(IV)

(57) La présente invention porte sur un nouveau cristal de dérivé depsipeptidique représenté par la formule chimique (IV). Ce cristal possède une propriété de filtrabilité excellente en phase de cristallisation et présente un avantage en termes de rendement de production.

(57) A novel crystal of the depsipeptide derivative represented by chemical formula (IV). The crystal is excellent in the filtrability during crystallization and improved in the efficiency and yield of production.



PCT

特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願

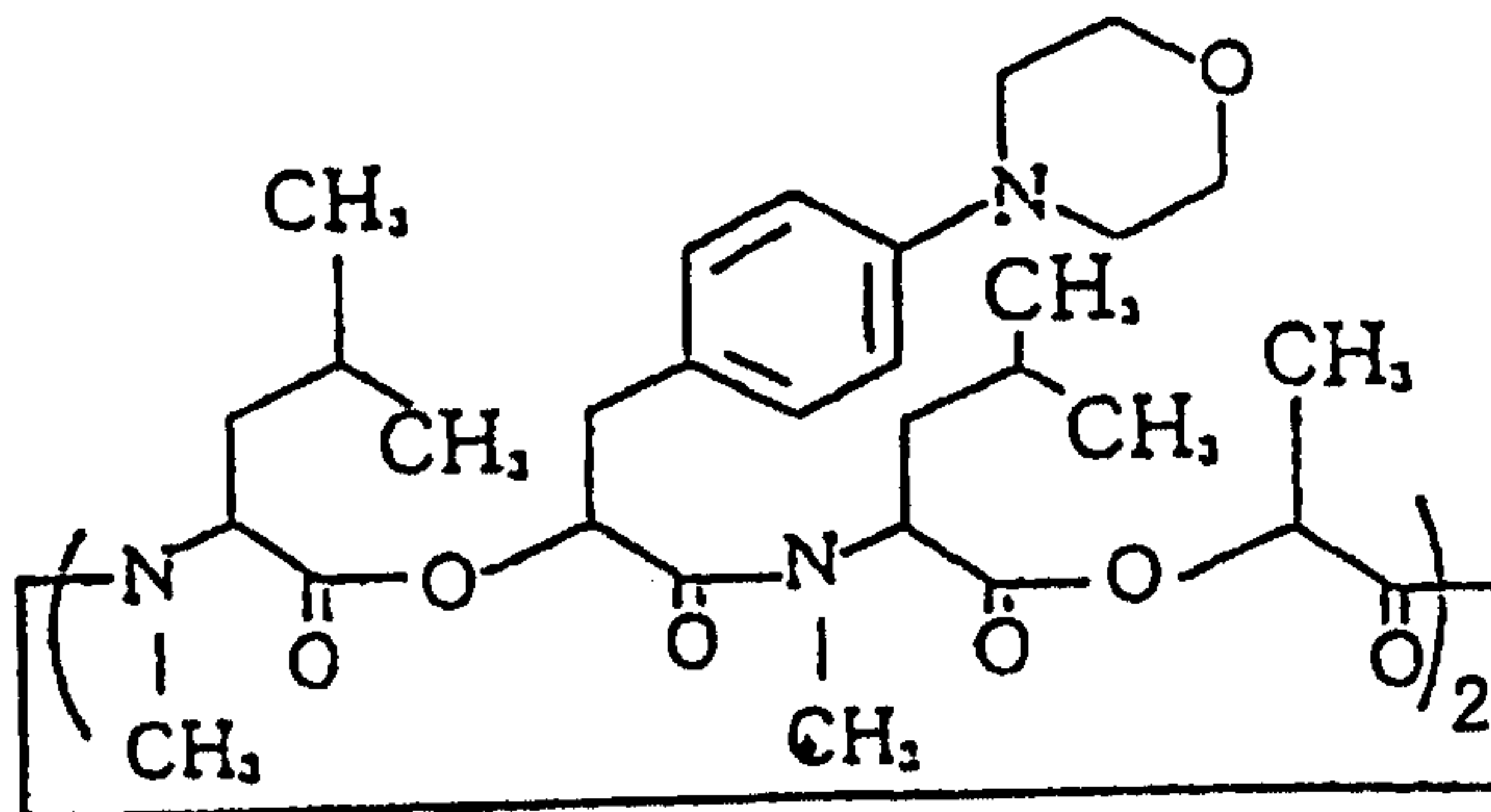
(51) 国際特許分類6 C07D 273/00	A1	(11) 国際公開番号 WO99/24412 (43) 国際公開日 1999年5月20日(20.05.99)
(21) 国際出願番号 PCT/JP98/04752 (22) 国際出願日 1998年10月20日(20.10.98) (30) 優先権データ 特願平9/307535 1997年11月10日(10.11.97) (71) 出願人 (米国を除くすべての指定国について) 藤沢薬品工業株式会社 (FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.)[JP/JP] 〒541-8514 大阪府大阪市中央区道修町三丁目4番7号 Osaka, (JP) (72) 発明者; および (75) 発明者/出願人 (米国についてのみ) 山村 敦(YAMAMURA, Atsushi)[JP/JP] 〒532-0002 大阪府大阪市淀川区東三国2-10-8-214 Osaka, (JP) 山西 了(YAMANISHI, Ryo)[JP/JP] 〒305-0045 茨城県つくば市梅園2丁目2-20-204 Ibaraki, (JP) 生島宗治(IKUSHIMA, Muneharu)[JP/JP] 〒533-0004 大阪府大阪市東淀川区小松3-1-2-806 Osaka, (JP)	(74) 代理人 弁理士 小谷悦司, 外(KOTANI, Etsuji et al.) 〒550-0004 大阪府大阪市西区靱本町2丁目3番2号 住生なにわ筋本町ビル Osaka, (JP) (81) 指定国 AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, NZ, US, 欧州特許 (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). 添付公開書類 国際調査報告書 請求の範囲の補正の期限前の公開; 補正書受領の際には再公 開される。	

(54)Title: NOVEL CRYSTAL OF DEPSIPEPTIDE DERIVATIVE AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

(54)発明の名称 デプシペプチド誘導体の新規な結晶及びその製造方法

(57) Abstract

A novel crystal of the depsipeptide derivative represented by chemical formula (IV). The crystal is excellent in the filtrability during crystallization and improved in the efficiency and yield of production.



(IV)

DESCRIPTION

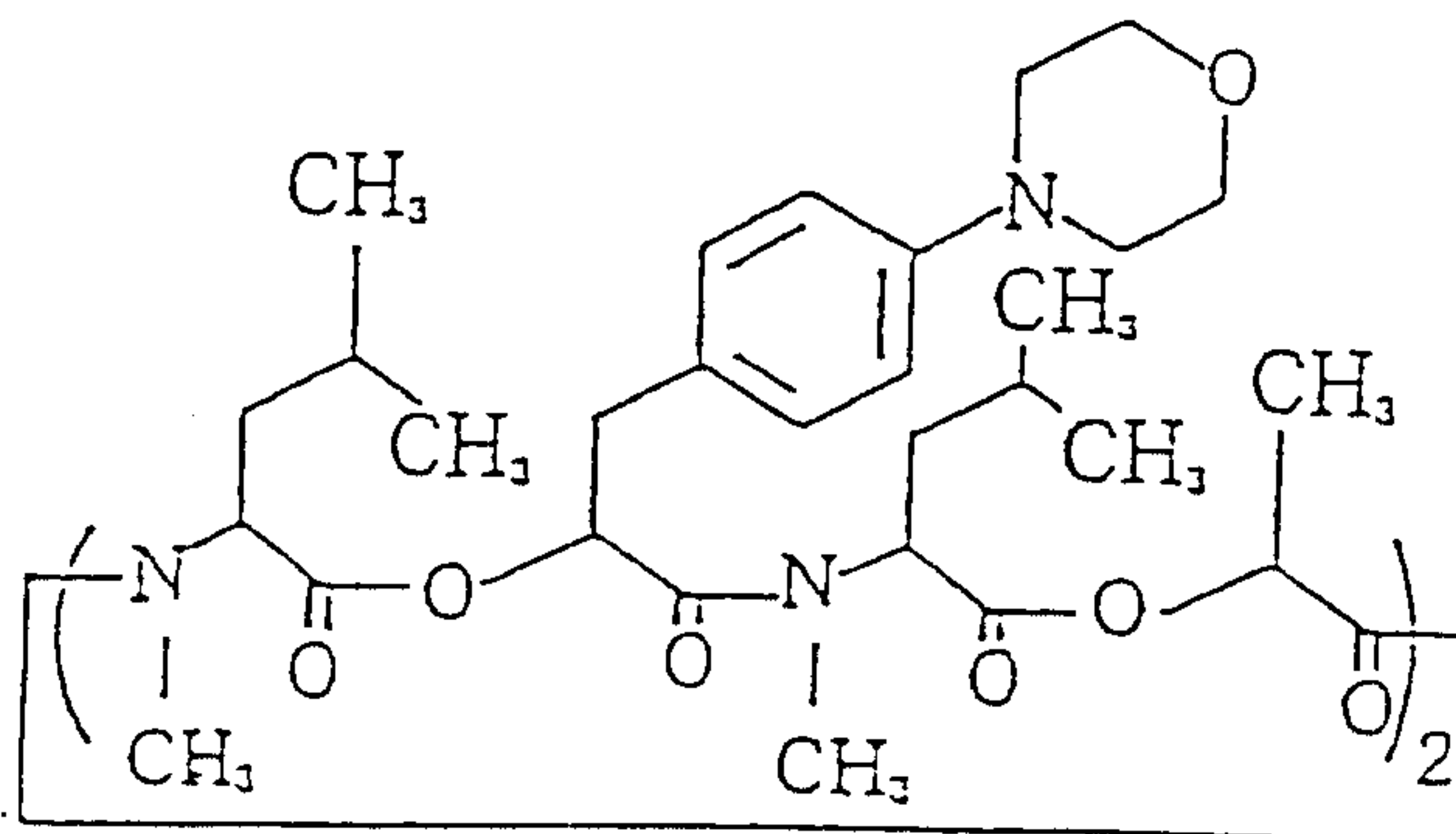
NOVEL CRYSTALS OF DEPSIPEPTIDE DERIVATIVE
AND A METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

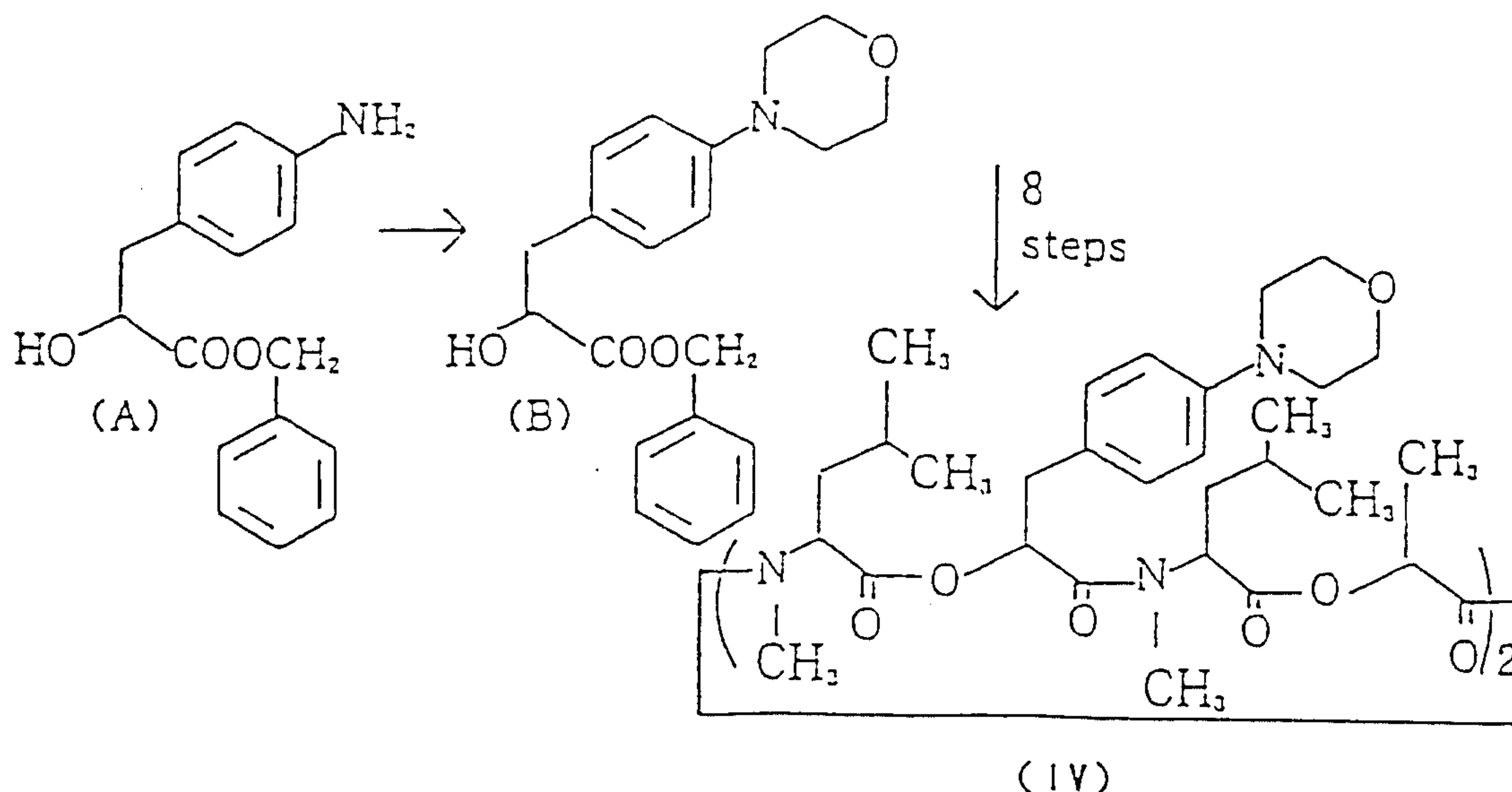
The present invention relates to novel crystals of depsipeptide derivative (IV) with an antiparasitic activity, and a method for producing the same.

BACKGROUND ART

The depsipeptide derivative (IV) represented by the following formula has been known as a compound with an excellent antiparasitic activity to animals and human beings, and WO 93/19053 and WO 97/02256 disclose a method for producing the same.



The former WO 93/19053 specifically discloses a method for producing amorphous depsipeptide derivative (IV) by way of the following processes (nine processes in total).



According to the method, however, all the intermediate products produced during the course by way of the compound (B) to the objective compound (IV) have basic morpholino groups within the molecules and therefore, they should be handled with precise caution and they are purified by re-crystallization with much difficulty. Because the resulting objective compound (IV) itself is poor in terms of crystallinity, the compound has a variety of disadvantages in terms of production efficiency and handle-ability such that the compound requires purification by column chromatography and the like. Hence, it cannot be said that the method is suitable for industrial scale.

So as to overcome such problems, thus, the method of the latter WO97/02256 is proposed. According to the method, a depsipeptide derivative in crystal can be recovered, but the subsequent research works indicate that the crystal is poor in respect of filtration properties during crystallization and of fluidity and specific volume [referring the volume occupied by a unit mass (1g), which is equal to the reciprocal of the density].

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

With attention focused on the aforementioned circumstance, the present invention has been attained, and the purpose of the present invention is to provide novel crystals of depsipeptide derivative with excellent filtration properties during crystallization, great fluidity, good specific volume and the like, thereby as a consequence of the improvement in the handleability during production, resulting in an enhanced production efficiency and an increased yield of the crystal, and to provide a method for producing such crystals at a high efficiency.

The crystals (I), (II) and (III) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) according to the present invention capable of overcoming the problems described above, individually have the following physico-chemical properties.

Crystal (I): substantially having the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 1 and having an endothermic peak substantially at 155 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 1

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
5.67	100.0	13.15	19.52	19.86	15.18	26.48	2.33
6.46	0.41	14.56	8.83	20.19	10.19	26.93	1.22
7.36	1.01	15.01	42.59	20.47	6.81	27.66	5.24
7.92	3.12	15.44	61.33	20.84	7.03	28.03	4.70
8.74	5.339	15.97	26.84	21.62	8.83	28.60	2.65
9.34	9.94	16.80	16.13	22.15	6.71	29.45	1.26
10.35	10.32	17.07	10.84	22.52	7.35	29.77	1.60
11.27	29.39	17.55	2.39	23.04	1.55	30.61	1.05
11.39	25.81	18.33	19.34	23.75	5.81	31.94	1.36
11.88	5.52	18.96	7.79	25.05	4.03		
12.69	5.24	19.42	3.87	26.07	1.40		

Crystal (II): substantially exerting the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 2 and having an endothermic peak substantially at 182 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 2

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
4.79	35.86	13.56	47.83	19.10	47.83	25.00	6.48
4.89	35.50	14.20	32.70	19.51	32.02	25.36	6.63
5.58	14.69	14.64	30.02	19.91	17.57	26.06	4.65
7.00	1.16	15.75	41.82	21.39	23.82	27.31	8.61
9.09	8.79	15.56	52.50	22.02	13.34	27.95	8.61
9.69	5.45	16.26	66.32	22.54	14.01	29.06	6.48
10.52	100.0	16.63	40.67	22.84	16.58	29.60	3.12
10.85	31.10	17.07	40.29	23.16	17.32	30.38	3.79
11.49	7.10	18.34	32.70	23.82	26.21	31.75	2.07
12.40	11.86	18.73	24.40	24.44	9.51		

Crystal (III): substantially exerting the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 3 and having an endothermic peak substantially at 194 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 3

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
6.02	100.0	12.17	30.53	19.04	14.75	26.07	3.83
6.20	87.04	13.20	5.81	19.44	7.78	26.73	2.78
6.30	50.17	14.45	16.17	19.98	10.99	28.19	2.66
6.82	2.60	15.19	19.22	21.21	11.72	29.13	1.61
8.08	1.22	16.10	19.22	21.99	17.36	30.05	1.22
9.45	2.32	16.70	26.47	22.16	11.97	30.61	1.26
9.64	1.90	16.87	24.10	22.88	8.40	31.27	0.76
10.48	2.10	17.74	6.62	22.99	9.94		
12.03	20.51	18.45	7.38	24.26	10.52		

The methods for producing the crystals (I), (II) and (III) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) according to the present invention, having overcome the problems, are individually as follows.

Crystal (I)

The following method (1) or (2) may essentially be used.

(1) The depsipeptide derivative (IV) is added to acetone and dissolved therein, followed by further addition of water for crystallization, or

(2) the depsipeptide derivative (IV) is added to tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or acetone and dissolved, followed by addition of isopropyl ether for crystallization.

Crystal (II)

The crystal (I) is added to ethanol and dissolved therein, followed by addition of isopropyl ether for crystallization.

Crystal (III)

The crystal (II) is added to ethyl acetate and dissolved therein, followed by further addition of isopropyl ether for crystallization.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a chart of the powdery X-ray diffraction pattern of the crystal (I) of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a chart of the differential thermal analysis of the crystal (I) of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a chart of the powdery X-ray diffraction pattern of

the prior art crystal.

Fig. 4 is a chart of the differential thermal analysis of the prior art crystal.

Fig. 5 is an IR chart of the crystal (I) of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is an IR chart of the prior art crystal.

Fig. 7 is a chart of the powdery X-ray diffraction pattern of the crystal (II) of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a chart of the differential thermal analysis of the crystal (II) of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is an IR chart of the crystal (II) of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is a chart of the powdery X-ray diffraction pattern of the crystal (III) of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a chart of the differential thermal analysis of the crystal (III) of the present invention.

Fig. 12 is an IR chart of the crystal (III) of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present inventors have examined the filtration properties during crystallization, the specific volume and fluidity (adhesion properties) with respect to the crystal of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) as recovered by the method described in WO 97/02256. Consequently, the inventors have found that the crystal of the depsipeptide derivative (IV)

recovered by the above publication (sometimes referred to as "prior art crystal" for convenience) has problems that poor filtration properties during crystallization and a large specific volume result in a longer production time; additionally distinguished adhesion properties and poor fluidity result in the loss of the yield due to the adhesion thereof, and the like.

So as to improve such various disadvantages during production, the inventors have made intensive investigations. Consequently, the inventors have found that the novel crystals [(I), (II) and (III)] of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) with the distinguished improvement in above disadvantages can be recovered, by dissolving the prior art crystal in a specific solvent for crystallization. Thus, the present invention has been attained.

The derivative (IV) described in aftermentioned Example shows stereostructural formula of the above depsipeptide derivative (IV), the both derivatives are identical.

The novel crystal (I) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) in accordance with the present invention is firstly described.

The crystal (I) substantially has the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 1. Herein, the powdery X-ray diffraction was conducted under conditions of X-ray monochromated $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation by using a powdery X-ray diffractometer MPD1880 manufactured by Philip Co., and Fig.1 shows the resulting analysis pattern. The analysis data of Fig.1 are arranged in the increasing order of the

2θ value, together with the relative intensity (%) corresponding to the 2θ value, which are collectively shown in Table 1. The crystal (I) in accordance with the present invention may satisfy the characteristic pattern shown in Table 1 above, with no requirement of any strict identity.

Furthermore, the crystal (I) is required to have an endothermic peak substantially at 155°C by differential thermal analysis (DTA). The differential thermal analysis was conducted under the following analysis conditions in nitrogen stream at a increasing temperature speed of $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$, by using a thermal analyzer TG/DTA manufactured by Seiko Instruments Inc.;

Reference: α -alumina,

Cell: open.

Fig.2 shows the resulting analysis pattern. All of the crystals with an endothermic peak substantially at 155°C by differential thermal analysis are encompassed within the scope of the crystal (I) of the present invention.

Based on the two types of physico-chemical properties described above, the crystal (I) of the present invention can distinctively be discriminated from the prior art crystal recovered by the method described in the WO 97/02256. For comparison, the powdery X-ray diffraction pattern of the prior art crystal is shown in Fig.3; and the differential thermal analysis pattern thereof is shown in Fig.4. The endothermic peak then by differential thermal analysis is substantially at

155°C. Additionally, the analysis data of Fig.3 are arranged in the increasing order of the 2θ value, together with the relative intensity (%) corresponding to the 2θ value, which are collectively shown in Table 4.

Table 4

2θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
4.30	7.48	12.94	10.34	20.45	16.82	26.01	4.63
4.89	0.93	13.62	52.42	20.95	20.77	27.11	4.00
6.49	100.0	14.08	24.87	21.36	11.68	27.85	3.05
7.34	7.48	14.71	11.17	21.74	23.14	28.51	2.23
8.41	48.38	15.30	20.08	21.85	25.38	29.27	0.66
8.54	36.61	16.07	44.00	22.51	7.61	29.89	2.38
8.84	3.70	16.65	9.54	22.90	5.54	30.87	2.01
9.76	5.42	17.15	39.74	23.42	23.38	31.59	1.73
10.67	18.09	17.59	7.61	23.73	13.11	32.14	5.42
11.20	6.93	18.73	11.85	24.21	9.23		
12.20	8.48	19.13	10.01	25.14	4.42		
12.69	12.03	19.48	13.48	25.62	6.68		

The crystal (I) of the present invention is characterized by the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties and the endothermic peak of differential thermal analysis. As another physico-chemical property, the IR spectral data (KBr) is shown in Fig.5 and additionally its absorption value shows in Table 5. Table 5 further shows the IR absorption value of the crystal (II) and (III) in accordance with the present invention, together with the IR absorption value of the prior art crystal.

Table 5

Crystal (I)	Crystal (II)	Crystal (III)	Prior art Crystal (V)
(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)
3510	3460	3480	3510
2965	2965	2965	2960
2875	2875	2875	2875
2830	2825		
1746	1749	1742	1745
		1737	1720
1670	1670		
1665		1666	1664
1656		1657	1656
1626	1616	1631	1618
1519	1518	1519	1518
	1482	1490	
		1484	
1472	1471	1475	1474
1468	1466	1467	1467
1458	1456	1459	1459
1451	1451		1451
		1420	1420
1414	1415	1415	1414
1378	1386	1380	1377
1372		1378	1371
			1341
1332	1329	1330	1330
1327			
1303	1302	1302	1302
1265	1263	1264	1264
1232	1231	1234	1233
1192	1190	1191	1191
1123	1123	1123	1122
1075	1076	1077	1077
1027	1027	1027	1027
928	928	930	929
421	425	425	421
412	416	421	

For reference, furthermore, the analysis pattern of the IR spectrum (KBr) of the prior art crystal is also shown in Fig.6.

Then, the crystal (II) of the present invention is now described below.

The crystal (II) substantially has the powdery X-ray

diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 2, and the resulting analysis pattern is shown in Fig.7. Additionally, the analysis data of Fig. 7 are arranged in the increasing order of the 2θ values, together with the relative intensity (%) corresponding to the 2θ value, which are collectively shown in Table 2. The crystal (II) of the present invention may substantially satisfy the characteristic pattern shown in Table 2 above, with no requirement of any strict identity.

The crystal (II) furthermore is required to have an endothermic peak substantially at 182°C . Fig.8 shows the resulting analysis pattern. All of the crystals having an endothermic peak substantially at 182°C by differential thermal analysis are encompassed within the scope of the crystal (II) of the present invention.

Based on the two types of physico-chemical properties described above, the crystal (II) of the present invention can distinctively be discriminated from the prior art crystal recovered by the method described in WO 97/02256. The results of the IR spectral analysis (KBr) as another physico-chemical property are shown in Fig.9.

Finally, the crystal (III) of the present invention is now described.

The crystal (III) substantially has the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 3, and Fig.10 shows the resulting analysis pattern. Additionally, the analysis data of Fig.10 are arranged in the increasing order of

the 2θ value, together with the relative intensity (%), corresponding to the 2θ value, which are collectively shown in Table 3. The crystal (III) of the present invention may substantially satisfy the characteristic pattern shown in Table 3, with no requirement of any strict identity.

Furthermore, the crystal (III) is required to have an endothermic peak substantially at 194°C by differential thermal analysis. Fig.11 shows the resulting analysis pattern. All of the crystals with an endothermic peak substantially at 194°C are encompassed within the scope of the crystal (III) of the present invention.

Based on the two types of the physico-chemical properties, the crystal (III) of the present invention can distinctively be discriminated from the prior art crystal recovered by the method described in WO 97/02256, and as another physico-chemical property, the IR spectrum (KBr) was analyzed and the results are shown in Fig.12.

Following is descriptions regarding methods for producing the novel crystals (I), (II) and (III) in accordance with the present invention.

Firstly, the crystal (I) can be produced by the above methods (1) and (2).

Specifically, the method (1) is one comprising adding the depsipeptide derivative (IV) to acetone to dissolve the derivative therein and further adding water to the resulting mixture for crystallization; and the method (2) comprises adding the

depsipeptide derivative (IV) to tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or acetone to dissolve the derivative therein and adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization.

For comparing the two methods, these methods are different in that the method (2) comprises crystallization by the addition of isopropyl ether while the method (1) comprises crystallization by the addition of water. According to the method (1), furthermore, the addition of seed crystal is substantially never required, while the method (2) comprises substantial addition of seed crystal.

By any of the methods, however, the temperature for dissolving the prior art crystal and the crystallization temperature thereof and the like are not specifically limited, and generally, these procedures are generally conducted under cooling, at ambient temperature or under heating. The prior art crystal per se can be obtained by the Example 5 described in WO 97/02256 and the like.

Then, the crystal (II) can be recovered by adding the crystal (I) recovered by the method (1) or (2) to ethanol to dissolve the crystal (1) therein and subsequently adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization. The temperature for dissolution and the crystallization temperature and the like are not specifically limited, and these procedures are generally conducted under cooling, at ambient temperature and under heating.

Furthermore, the crystal (III) can be recovered by adding

the crystal (II) recovered by the method described above to ethyl acetate to dissolve the crystal therein and further adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization. The temperature for dissolution and the crystallization temperature are not specifically limited, and these procedures are generally conducted under cooling, at ambient temperature and under heating.

The present invention is now described in detail based on the following examples. The following examples are in no way intended to limit the present invention, and without departing from the spirit of the present invention, modifications thereof are all encompassed within the technical scope of the present invention.

The formal names of the abbreviations used in the following description are as follows.

Me: methyl

Leu: leucine

p-MorPhLac: 2-hydroxy-3-(4-morpholinophenyl)propionic-acid[β -(p-morpholinophenyl)lactic acid]

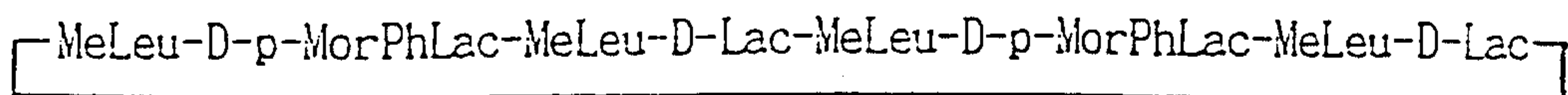
Lac: 2-hydroxypropionic acid [lactic acid]

D: D type

Example 1: Production of crystal (I) (No.1)

Sodium hydrogencarbonate (0.27g) and bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphine chloride (0.13g) were added to a solution of 3HCl · H-MeLeu-D-p-MorPhLac-MeLeu-D-Lac-MeLeu-D-p-

MorPhLac-MeLeu-D-Lac-OH (0.404 g) in methylene chloride (162 ml), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 71 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, followed by addition of water (50 ml) to extract the resulting product three times (50 ml $\times$ 3) in ethyl acetate. The resulting ethyl acetate layer was washed with saturated saline and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, was eluted with a mixture solution of hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol [50:45:5(v/v)]. The solvent in the eluted fractions containing the desired product was removed under reduced pressure to recover amorphous depsipeptide derivative (IV).



The method was conducted in a similar manner to that of the Example 5 described in WO 93/19053.

The amorphous depsipeptide derivative (IV) (2.00 g) thus recovered was charged to a 100 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of 20 ml of methanol to dissolve the derivative at ambient temperature (24°C). By dropwise adding water (40 ml) to the resulting solution over about 30 minutes, the depsipeptide derivative (IV) in crystal was deposited. After stirring further at ambient temperature for 2 hours, the deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with water (10 ml). The resulting crystal was dried at 40°C for 6 hours to recover the depsipeptide

derivative (IV) in crystal (1.90 g). The crystal of the depsipeptide derivative (IV), thus recovered, corresponds to the "prior art crystal" described above. So as to discriminate the crystal from other crystals, for convenience, the crystal is referred to as crystal (V).

The crystal (2.0 g) was then charged to a 100 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of acetone (20 ml) to dissolve the crystal at ambient temperature (25°C). By dropwise adding water (20 ml) to the solution over about 30 minutes, a crystal was deposited. After stirring further for 2 hours at ambient temperature, the deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with a mixture solution (5 ml) of acetone and water (1:2). The resulting crystal was dried at 40°C for 5 hours under reduced pressure to recover the crystal (I) (1.90 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV).

Example 2: Production of crystal (I) (No.2)

The crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) was produced in the same manner as in Example 5 described below. Then, the crystal (II) (1.5 g) was charged to a 50 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of 3 ml of tetrahydrofuran to dissolve the crystal at ambient temperature (25°C) and subsequent reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down to around 60°C, isopropyl ether (30 ml) was dropwise added to the resulting solution, followed by further reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down

to around 60°C, seed crystal [crystal (V)] (15 mg) was added to the resulting solution. Then, the solution was cooled down to ambient temperature, followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 hours. The deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with a mixture solution (1.5 ml) of isopropyl ether and tetrahydrofuran (10:1). The resulting crystal was dried in air at ambient temperature for about one week, to thereby recover the crystal (I) (1.44 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV).

Example 3: Production of crystal (I) (No.3)

The crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) was produced in the same manner as in Example 5 described below. Then, the crystal (1.5g) was charged to a 50 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of 3 ml of acetonitrile to dissolve the crystal at ambient temperature (25°C) and subsequent reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down to around 60°C, isopropyl ether (30 ml) was dropwise added to the resulting solution, followed by further reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down to around 60°C, seed crystal [crystal (V)] (15 mg) was added to the resulting solution. Then, the solution was cooled down to ambient temperature, followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 hours. The deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with a mixture solution (3 ml) of isopropyl ether and acetone (10:1). The resulting crystal was dried in air at ambient temperature for about one week, to thereby recover the

crystal (I) (1.31 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV).

Example 4: Production of crystal (I) (No.4)

The crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) was produced in the same manner as in Example 5 described below. Then, the crystal (1.5 g) was charged to a 50 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of 3 ml of acetonitrile to dissolve the crystal at ambient temperature (26°C) and subsequent reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down to around 50°C, isopropyl ether (30 ml) was dropwise added to the resulting solution, followed by further reflux under heating. By cooling the resulting solution under stirring down to around 50°C, seed crystal [crystal (V)] (15 mg) was added to the resulting solution. Then, the solution was cooled down to ambient temperature, followed by stirring at the same temperature for 2 hours. The deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with a mixture solution (3 ml) of isopropyl ether and acetone (10:1). The resulting crystal was dried in air at ambient temperature for about one week, to thereby recover the crystal (I) (1.41 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV).

Example 5: Production of crystal (II)

The crystal (I) (15.0 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) as recovered in Example 1 was charged to a 300 ml three-necked flask, followed by addition of 30 ml of ethanol to dissolve the crystal while refluxing under heating. After removing ethanol

(15 ml) while refluxing under heating, the resulting solution was once cooled down to 50°C. Subsequently by adding isopropyl ether (300 ml) to the solution while gradually cooling the solution down to ambient temperature (25°C), a crystal was deposited. By stirring further the solution at ambient temperature for one hour, the deposited crystal was filtered off and washed with isopropyl ether (5 ml). The resulting crystal was dried at 60°C for 4 hours under reduced pressure and further dried in air at ambient temperature for one day, to recover the crystal (II) (12.0 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV).

Example 6: Production of crystal (III)

The crystal (II) (40 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) recovered in the Example 5 above was charged to a one liter three-necked flask, followed by addition of 80 ml of ethyl acetate to subsequently heat the resulting mixture at 40°C and dissolve the mixture therein under stirring. After subsequently refluxing the resulting solution under heating, the resulting solution was cooled down to 60°C, followed by addition of 200 ml of isopropyl ether to deposit a crystal. Subsequently, isopropyl ether (600 ml) was dropwise added to the resulting mixture over at 70°C about 35 minutes, and thereafter, the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes. After cooling the mixture under stirring down to ambient temperature (27°C), the mixture was further stirred at the temperature (27°C) for 4 hours, to filter off the deposited crystal.

The resulting crystal was dried in air for about one week, whereby the crystal (III) (37.8 g) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) was recovered.

Experimental Example 1

The crystals (I), (II) and (III) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV), thus recovered in the aforementioned manners, were examined about the filtration properties during crystallization, the specific volume and water content, by using the prior art crystal (V) for comparison.

The filtration properties during crystallization were evaluated on the following standards under observation with the naked eye.

◎: very great filtration properties

○: good filtration properties

△: poor filtration properties

×: very poor filtration properties

As to the specific volume, each crystal (5 g) was put in a 20 ml measuring cylinder, followed by tapping, and the value (ml/g) of a volume not any more decreased even after tapping was measured.

As to the water content, additionally, each crystal was left to stand at ambient temperature until its weight reached constant value, wherein an amount of water containing in the crystal was measured in %.

These results are collectively shown in Table 6.

Table 6

	Filtration property during crystallization	Specific volume (ml/g)	Water content (%)
Crystal (I)	×	12.5/5.0	3.16
Crystal (II)	⊙	8.2/5.0	0.98
Crystal (III)	○	16.2/5.0	0.20
Prior art Crystal (V)	×	16.0/5.0	2.45

The following were discussed on the basis of the Table. Herein the "good filtration properties during crystallization" and "small specific volume" herein function as indicators of production efficiency.

Firstly, the prior art crystal (V) has poor filtration properties during crystallization and a large specific volume, so the production efficiency thereof is markedly reduced in such manners that the number of the batches thereof during drying process is increased and that the drying time thereof is also prolonged and the like. Not shown in the Table, furthermore, the prior art crystal (V) has poor fluidity (large adhesion properties). Therefore, the crystal readily adheres to a conical drying machine during the course of discharge it from the machine, resulting in a prominent reduction of the yield because of such adhesion.

On the other hand, the crystal (II) of the present invention has great filtration properties during crystallization and a small specific volume, thereby resulting in the improvement of the production efficiency. In addition, as the crystal (II) has great

fluidity, the crystal loss due to the adhesion to machines during the production process is reduced, resulting in increases the yield of the crystal.

Additionally, the crystal (I) of the present invention has such a small specific volume that the production efficiency can be improved.

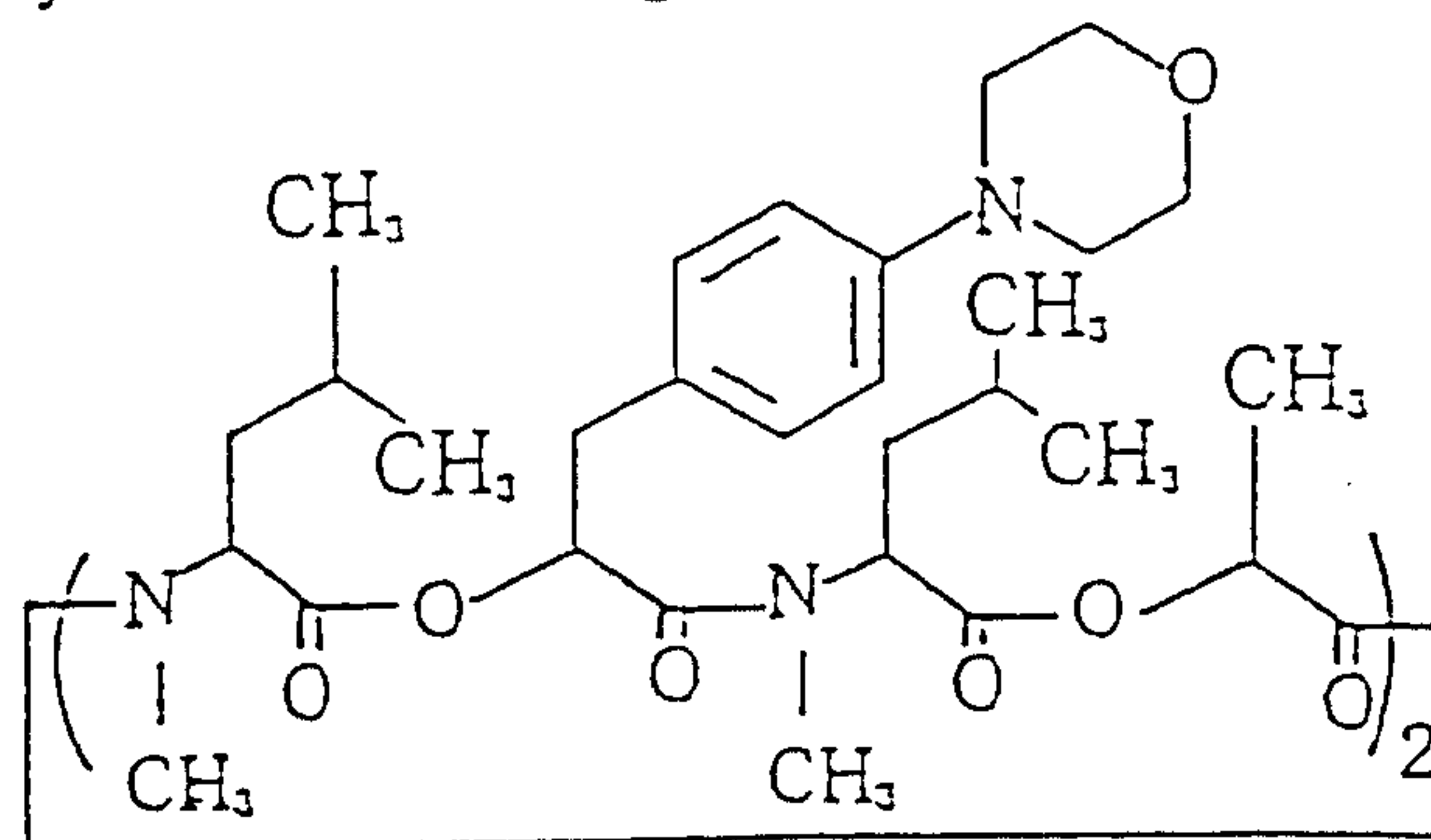
Furthermore, the crystal (III) of the present invention has good filtration properties during crystallization, so the production efficiency thereof can be increased, compared with the prior art crystal (V).

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Because the novel crystals (I), (II) and (III) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) in accordance with the present invention are composed in above fashion, the yield of the crystals and production efficiency can be increased highly compared with the prior art crystal (V).

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Crystal (I) of depsipeptide derivative (IV) represented by the following formula:



characterized in that the crystal (I) substantially has the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 1 and has an endothermic peak substantially at 155 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 1

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
5.67	100.0	13.15	19.52	19.86	15.18	26.48	2.33
6.46	0.41	14.56	8.83	20.19	10.19	26.93	1.22
7.36	1.01	15.01	42.59	20.47	6.81	27.66	5.24
7.92	3.12	15.44	61.33	20.84	7.03	28.03	4.70
8.74	5.339	15.97	26.84	21.62	8.83	28.60	2.65
9.34	9.94	16.80	16.13	22.15	6.71	29.45	1.26
10.35	10.32	17.07	10.84	22.52	7.35	29.77	1.60
11.27	29.39	17.55	2.39	23.04	1.55	30.61	1.05
11.39	25.81	18.33	19.34	23.75	5.81	31.94	1.36
11.88	5.52	18.96	7.79	25.05	4.03		
12.69	5.24	19.42	3.87	26.07	1.40		

2. A method for producing the crystal (I) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV), comprising:

(1) adding the depsipeptide derivative (IV) to acetone to dissolve the depsipeptide derivative (IV) therein and subsequently further adding water to the resulting mixture for crystallization, or

(2) adding the depsipeptide derivative (IV) to tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or acetone to dissolve the depsipeptide derivative (IV) therein and adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization.

3. Crystal (II) of depsipeptide derivative (IV), characterized in that the crystal (II) substantially has the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 2 and has an endothermic peak substantially at 182 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 2

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
4.79	35.86	13.56	47.83	19.10	47.83	25.00	6.48
4.89	35.50	14.20	32.70	19.51	32.02	25.36	6.63
5.58	14.69	14.64	30.02	19.91	17.57	26.06	4.65
7.00	1.16	15.75	41.82	21.39	23.82	27.31	8.61
9.09	8.79	15.56	52.50	22.02	13.34	27.95	8.61
9.69	5.45	16.26	66.32	22.54	14.01	29.06	6.48
10.52	100.0	16.63	40.67	22.84	16.58	29.60	3.12
10.85	31.10	17.07	40.29	23.16	17.32	30.38	3.79
11.49	7.10	18.34	32.70	23.82	26.21	31.75	2.07
12.40	11.86	18.73	24.40	24.44	9.51		

4. A method for producing the crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV), comprising adding the crystal (I) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) to ethanol to dissolve the depsipeptide derivative (IV) therein and subsequently further adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization.

5. Crystal (III) of depsipeptide derivative (IV), characterized in that the crystal (III) substantially has the powdery X-ray diffraction characteristic properties described in Table 3 and has an endothermic peak substantially at 194 °C by differential thermal analysis.

Table 3

2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)	2 θ value (°)	Relative intensity (%)
6.02	100.0	12.17	30.53	19.04	14.75	26.07	3.83
6.20	87.04	13.20	5.81	19.44	7.78	26.73	2.78
6.30	50.17	14.45	16.17	19.98	10.99	28.19	2.66
6.82	2.60	15.19	19.22	21.21	11.72	29.13	1.61
8.08	1.22	16.10	19.22	21.99	17.36	30.05	1.22
9.45	2.32	16.70	26.47	22.16	11.97	30.61	1.26
9.64	1.90	16.87	24.10	22.88	8.40	31.27	0.76
10.48	2.10	17.74	6.62	22.99	9.94		
12.03	20.51	18.45	7.38	24.26	10.52		

6. A method for producing the crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV), comprising adding the crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) to ethyl acetate to dissolve the crystal (II) of the depsipeptide derivative (IV) therein and subsequently further adding isopropyl ether to the resulting mixture for crystallization.

FIG.1

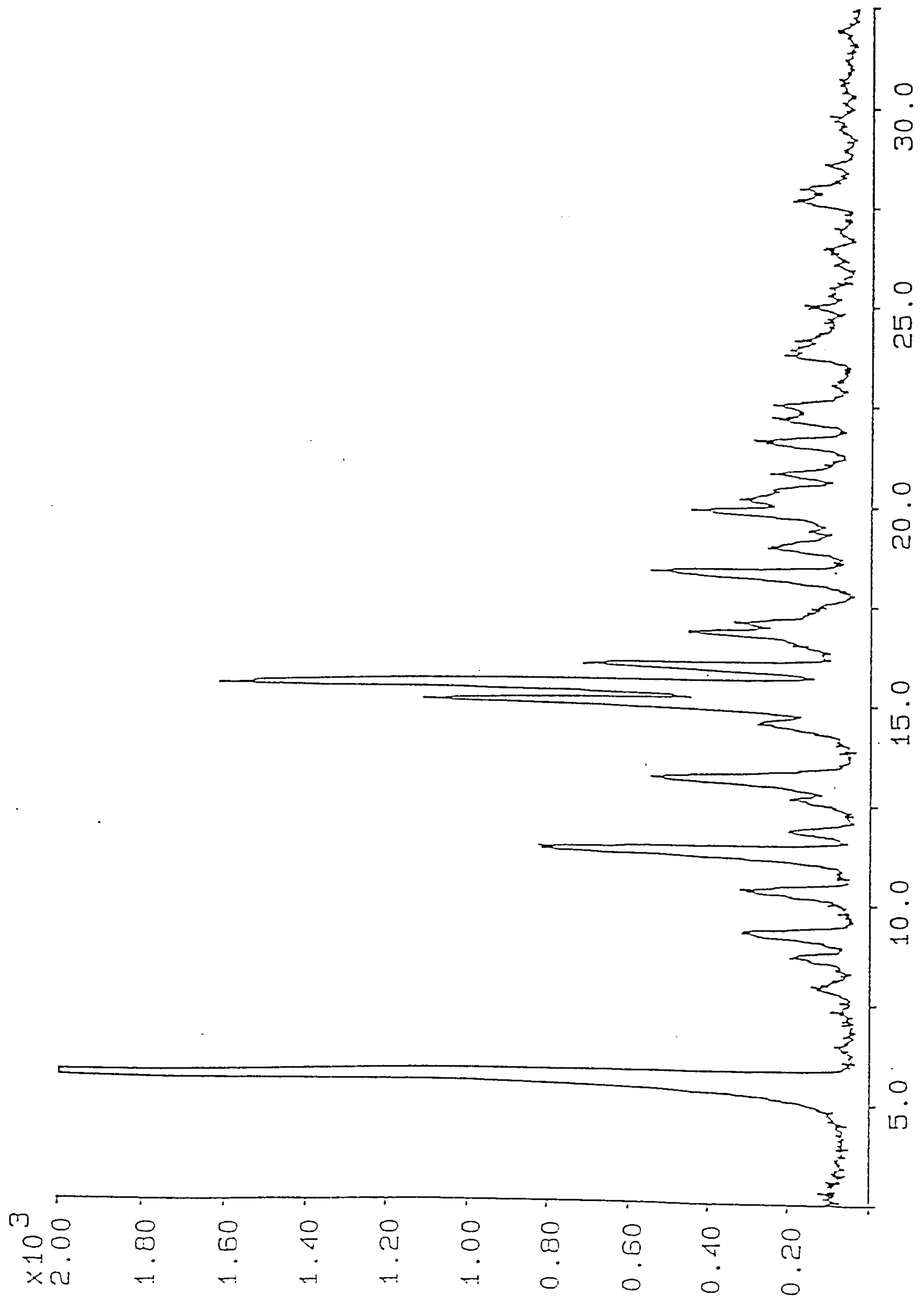


FIG.2

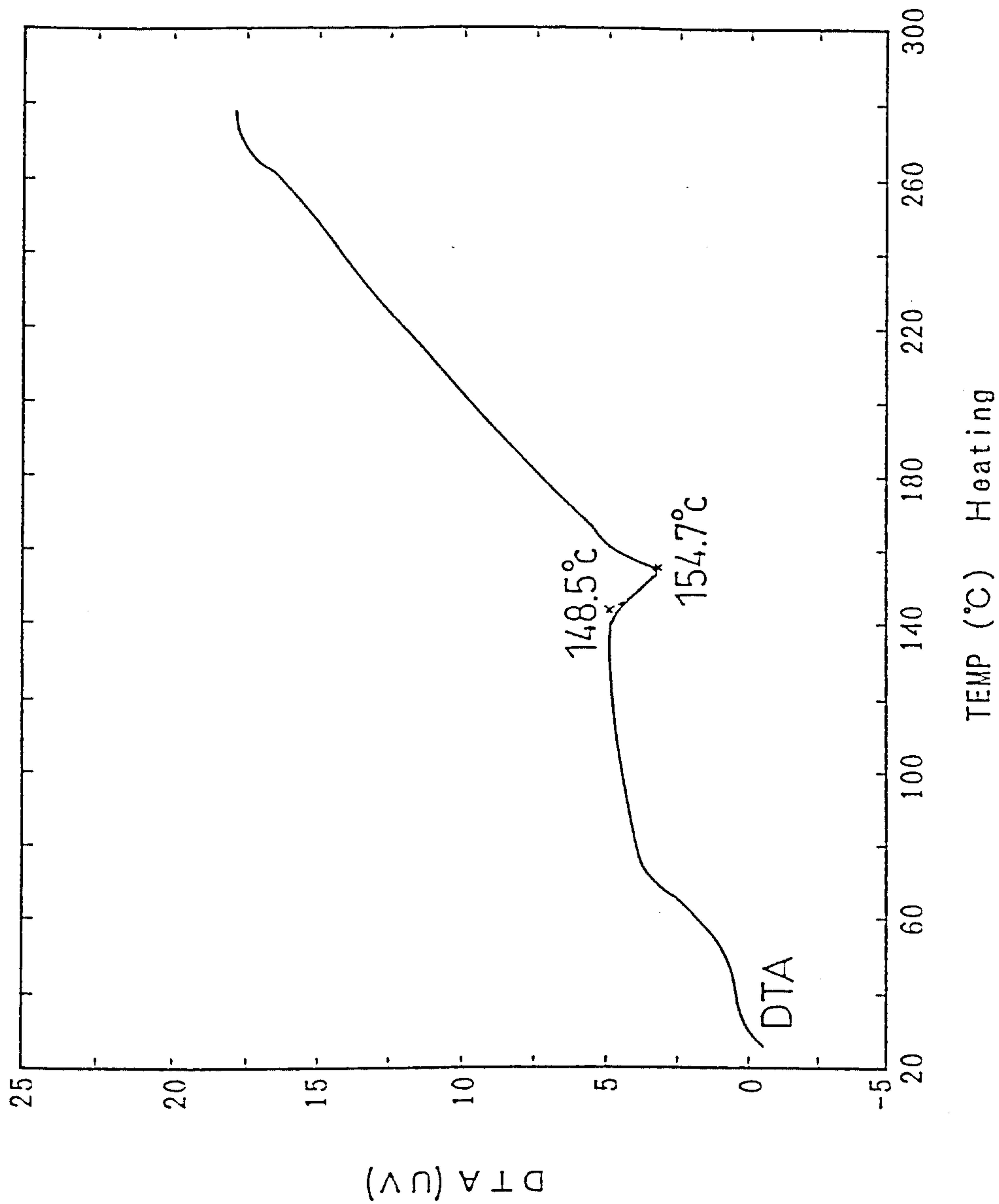


FIG.3

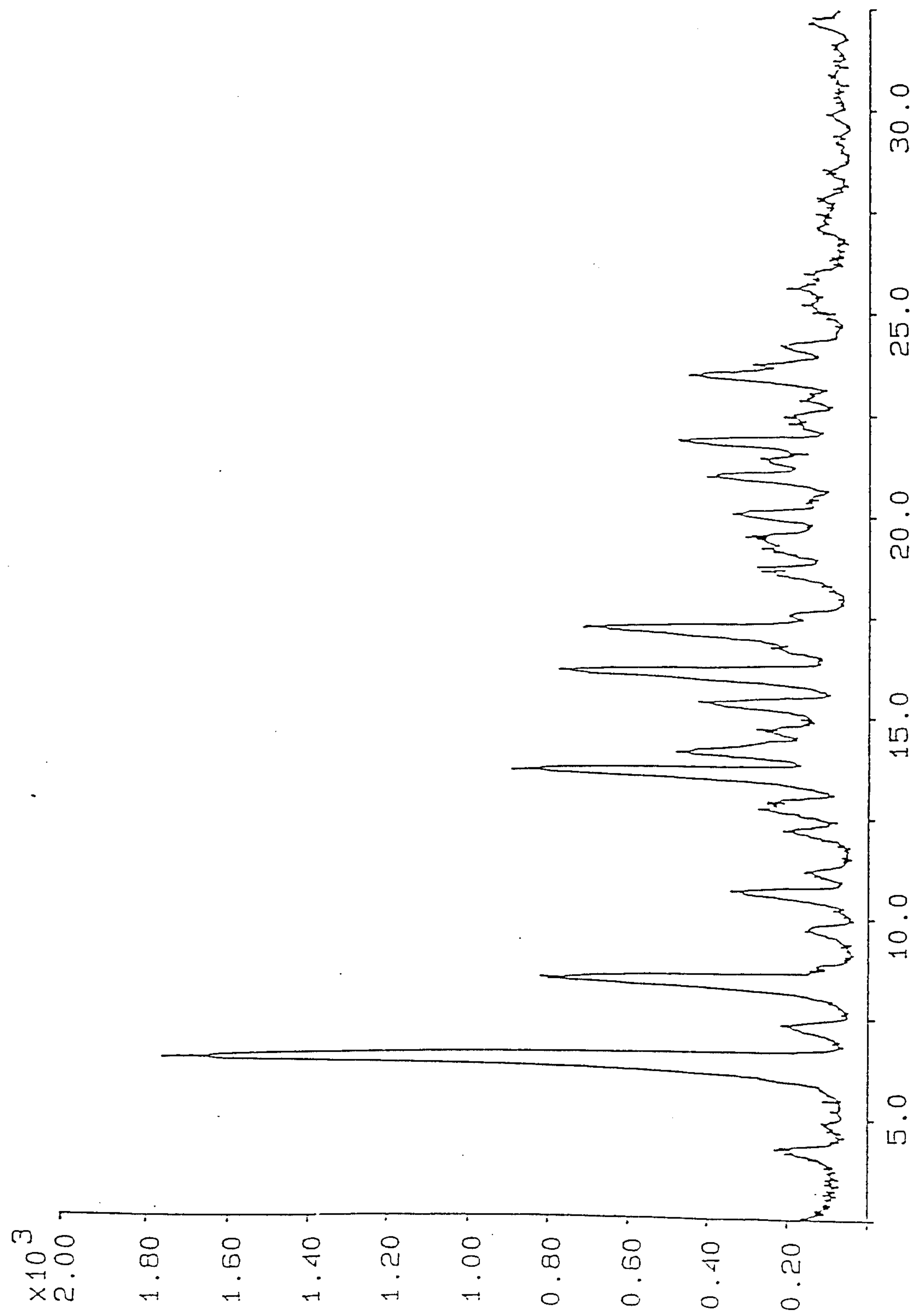


FIG.4

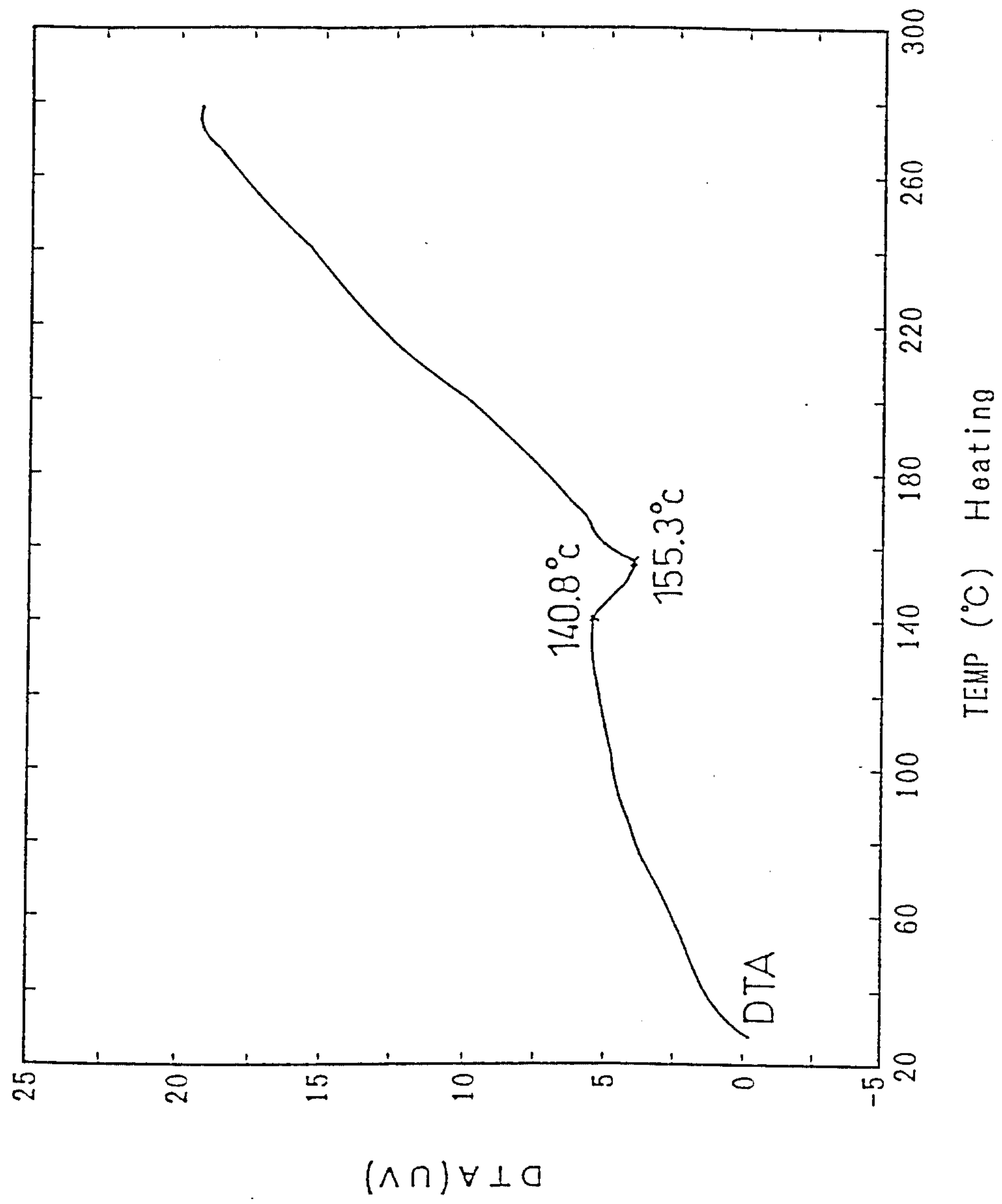


FIG.5

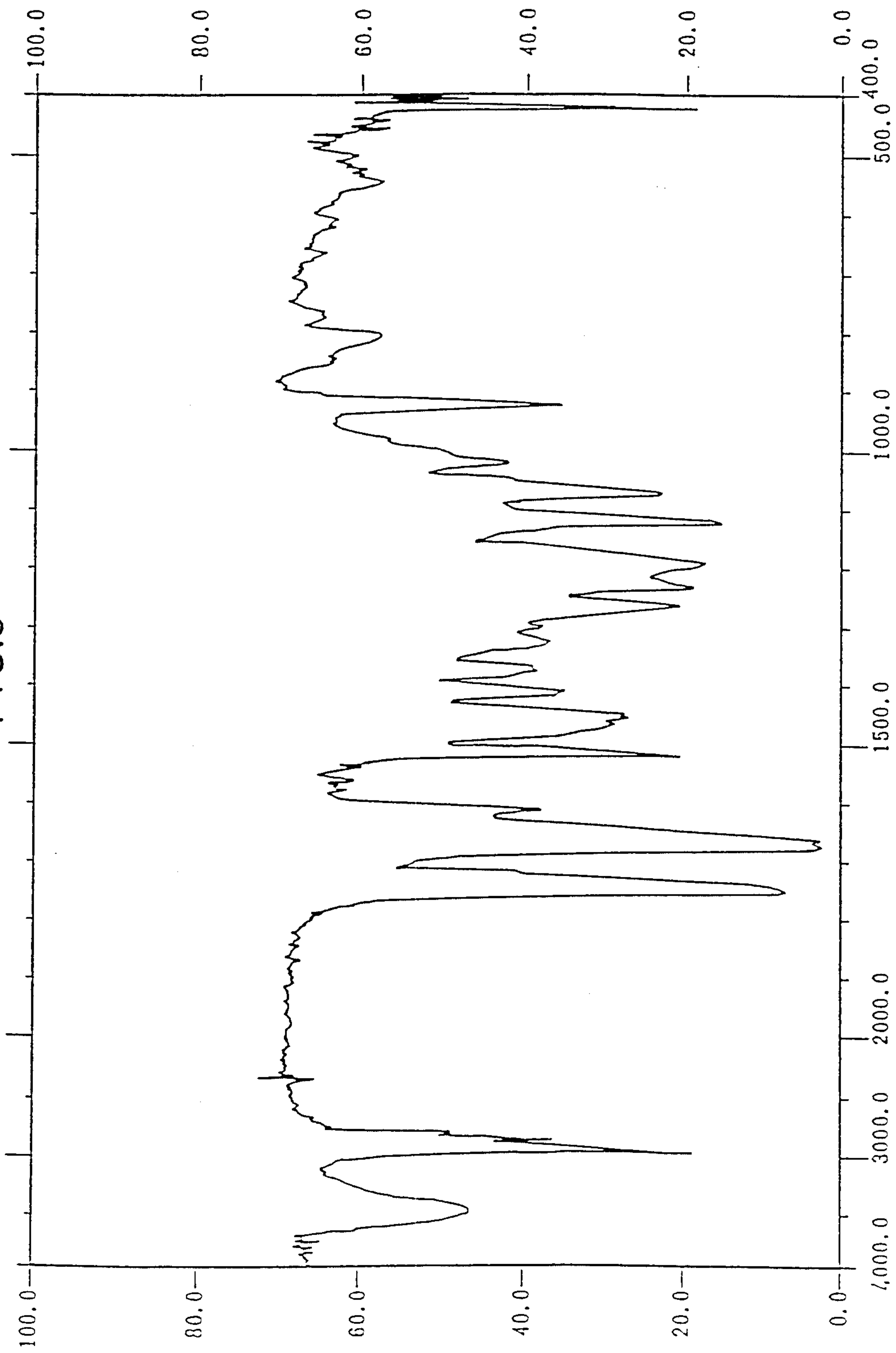


FIG.6

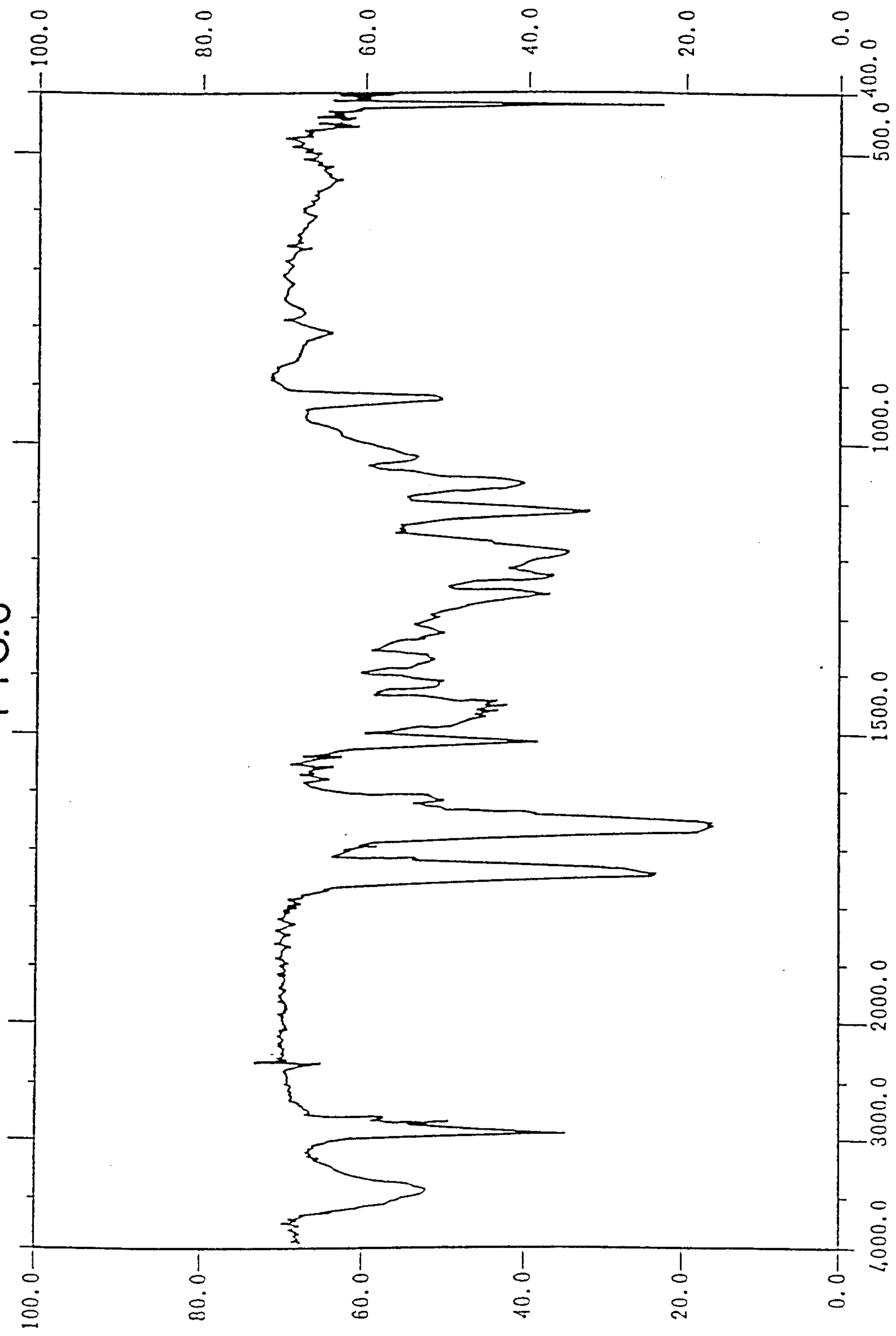


FIG.7

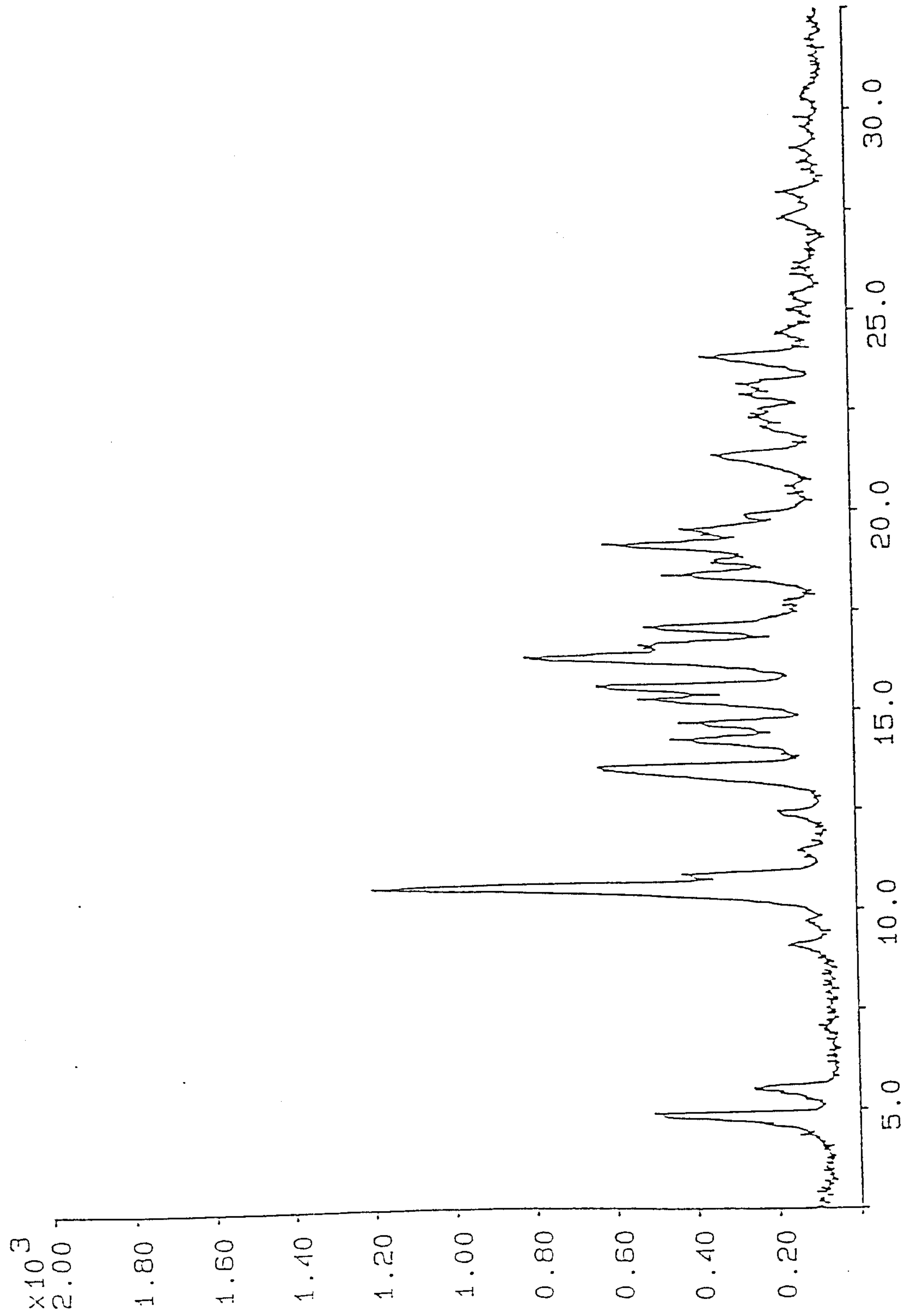


FIG.8

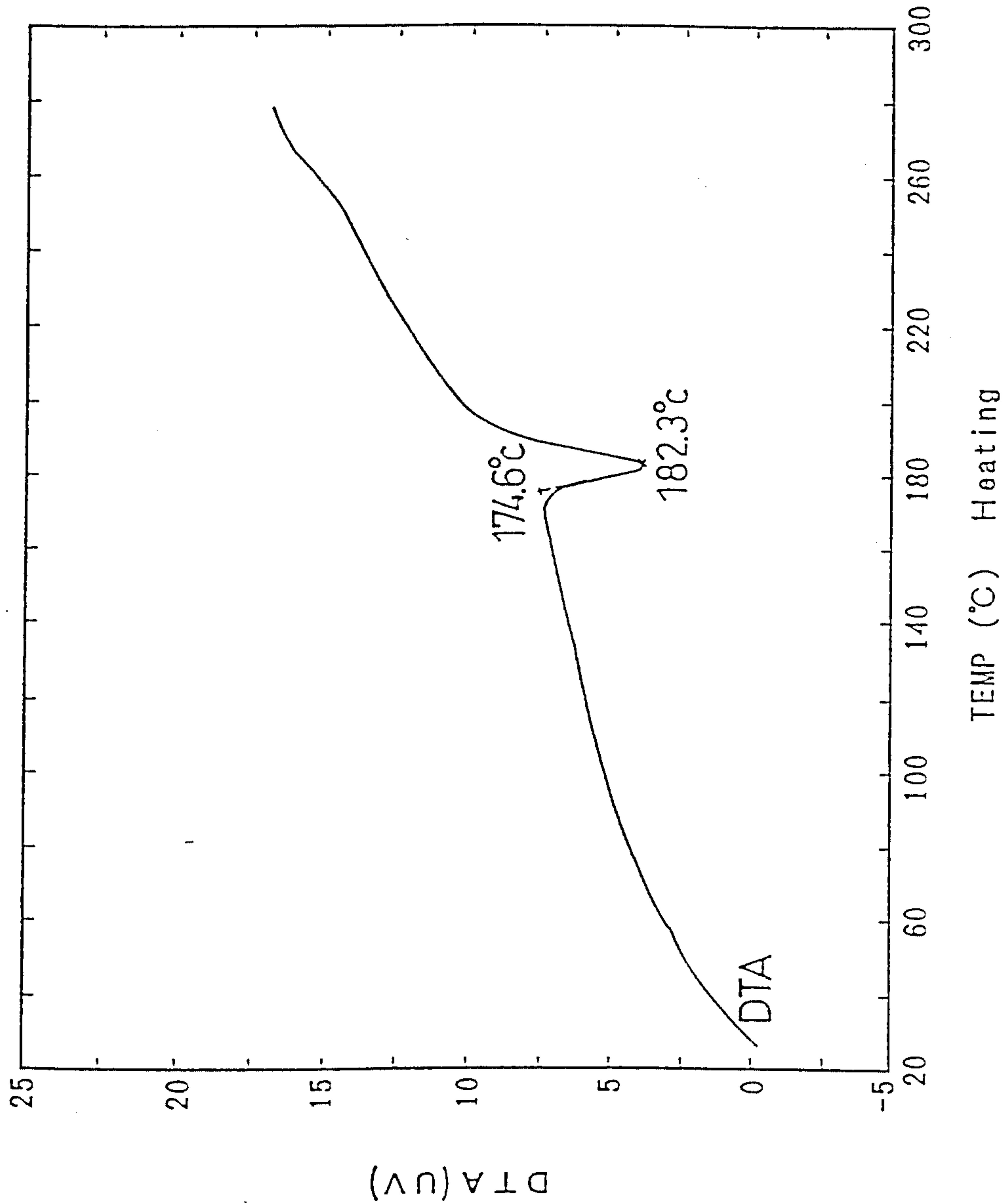


FIG.9

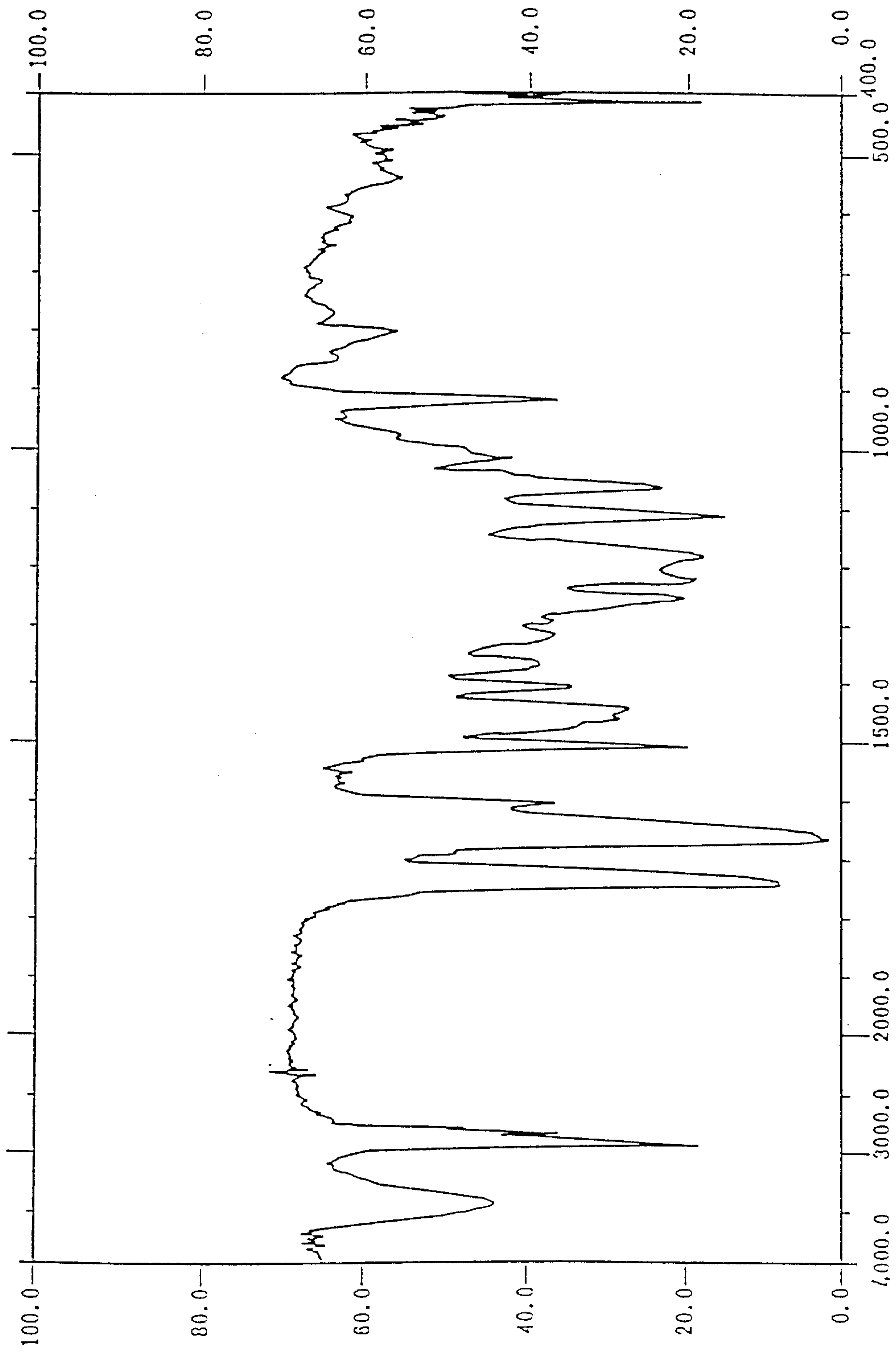


FIG.10

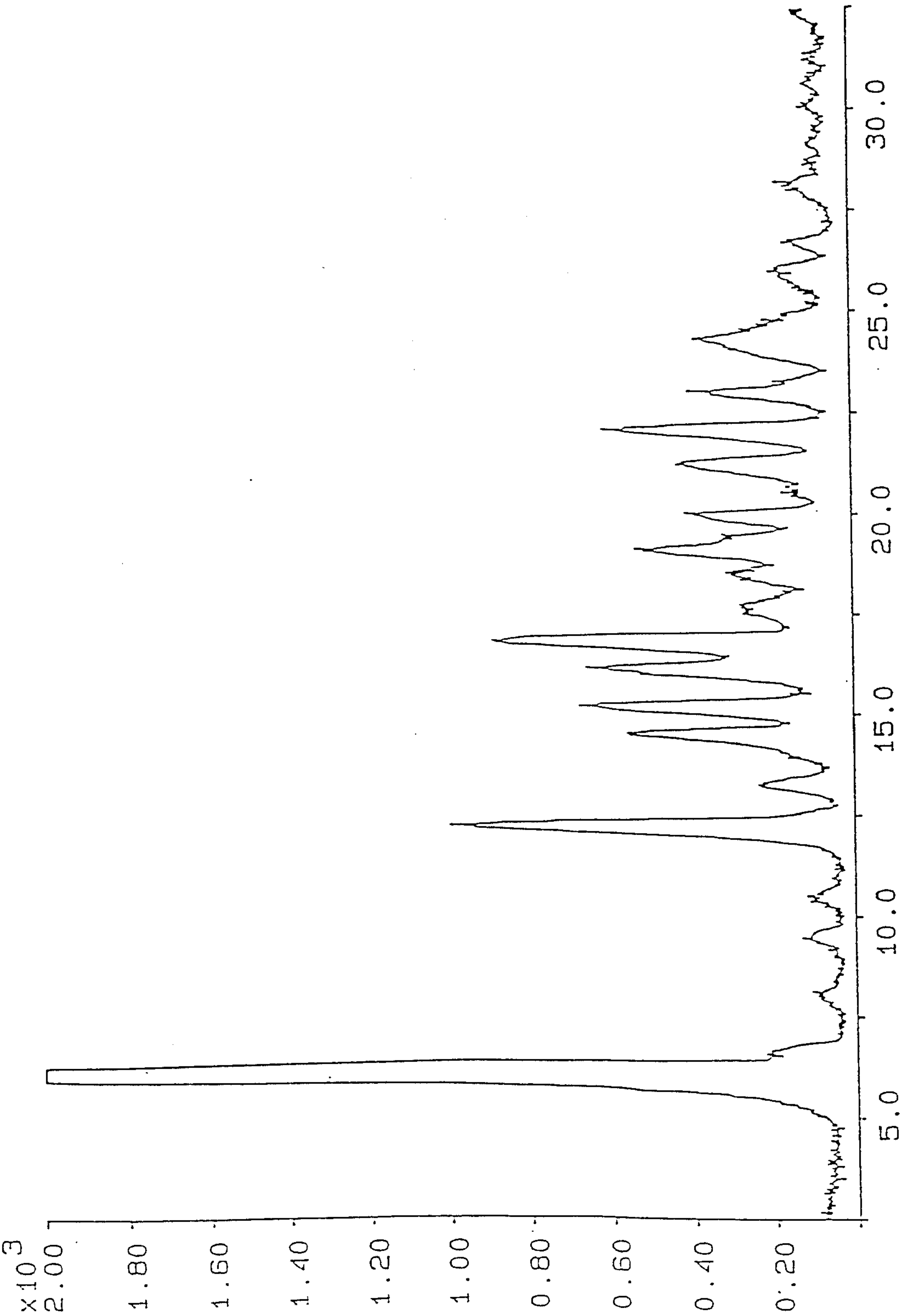


FIG.11

