



(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2015/073385

(22) International Filing Date:
9 October 2015 (09.10.2015)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
14189222.4 16 October 2014 (16.10.2014) EP

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(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, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, 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, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, 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, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

Published:

- upon request of the applicant, before the expiration of the time limit referred to in Article 21(2)(a)
- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report (Rule 48.2(g))



WO 2015/193517 A2

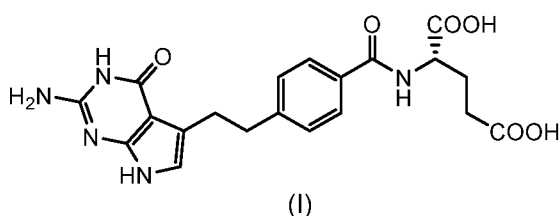
(54) Title: LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING PEMETREXED

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a liquid pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration comprising: a) pemetrexed diacid; b) at least one organic amine; c) at least one antioxidant; d) 10-200 mg/ml of propylene glycol; and e) one or more parenteral solvents, wherein the preparation thereof is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas and wherein the organic amine(s) is present in an amount sufficient to reach a pH of the composition in the range from 8.3 to 9.1 The invention further relates to the use of said liquid pharmaceutical composition as medicament in the treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma and non-small cell lung cancer.

LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING PEMETREXED

5 BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Pemetrexed, chemically N-[4-[2-(2-amino-4,7-dihydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoyl]-L-glutamic acid of formula (I),



is a pharmaceutically active compound used for the treatment of malignant pleural
10 mesothelioma and for second-line treatment of non-small cell lung cancer. The compound
has been first disclosed in EP432677.

The disodium heptahydrate salt of pemetrexed is marketed by Eli Lilly under the brand
name ALIMTA[®] and is supplied as a sterile lyophilized powder for intravenous infusion
available in single-dose vials. The lyophilized product is available in the strengths of 100 mg
15 and 500 mg per vial and is reconstituted with 0.9% saline solution at a concentration of 25
mg/ml. After further dilution with 0.9% saline solution to 100 ml it is then administered
intravenously over 10 minutes.

It would be an advantage to have a stable, ready to use reconstituted solution that only
has to be further diluted before administration. Particularly with potentially toxic
20 pharmaceuticals like pemetrexed this would be desired, wherein such solution provides easier
and safer handling for the caregiver. In addition, it would be particularly desirable if the
stable formulation can be prepared without the use of freeze drying techniques.

It is known that a simple, isotonic saline solution of pemetrexed is not pharmaceutically acceptable for commercial purposes due to degradation into unacceptable related substances. The chemical instability of pemetrexed is mainly attributed to oxidative and acidic degradation. According to WO 2012015810, five major degradants of pemetrexed have been
5 detected and identified. Under acidic conditions, decarboxylation of glutamic acid is observed. Under alkaline conditions, degradation proceeds by side chain amide hydrolysis followed by deamination. In the presence of oxygen, two oxidative degradants result.

In literature, several examples are given of stable solutions comprising pemetrexed. WO2012121523 discloses solutions for injection comprising pemetrexed, which are free of
10 antioxidants. WO2013144814 discloses stable ready-to-use pharmaceutical compositions comprising pemetrexed, preferably the disodium salt, wherein the composition is free of antioxidants, amino acids and chelating agents. Both inventions claim that stability of the solutions is achieved by controlling the oxygen content of drug solution and vial headspace. Although in theory degradation could be prevented by controlling the oxygen content, in
15 practice this is not easy to achieve.

WO0156575 discloses pharmaceutical compositions suitable for liquid parenteral administration comprising pemetrexed, preferably the disodium salt, at least one antioxidant, selected from monothioglycerol, L-cysteine and thioglycolic acid, and an excipient.

WO2013179248 discloses liquid compositions, comprising pemetrexed, an organic amine, an
20 inert gas and optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. WO2013178214 discloses liquid pharmaceutical solutions comprising pemetrexed, preferably the disodium salt, a solvent and an antioxidant, selected from acetylcysteine and sodium 2-mercaptoethanesulphonate. WO2012015810 discloses liquid compositions comprising pemetrexed, preferably the disodium salt, an antioxidant selected from lipoic acid,

dihydrolipoic acid and methionine, a chelating agent selected from lactobionic acid and sodium citrate and a fluid.

Repetition of the examples cited in the prior art show that the long term stability of the disclosed compositions is insufficient. Moreover, some of the compositions are not desirable
5 from a toxicological point of view.

Thus, in view of the prior art cited above, there is still a need for a ready to use reconstituted solution comprising pemetrexed, which is safe and exhibits excellent long term stability.

10 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION**

The present invention provides a liquid pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration comprising:

- a) pemetrexed diacid;
- b) at least one organic amine;
- 15 c) at least one antioxidant;
- d) 10-200 mg/ml of propylene glycol; and
- e) one or more parenteral solvents,

wherein the preparation thereof is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas and wherein the organic amine(s) is present in an amount sufficient to reach a pH of the composition in
20 the range from 8.3 to 9.1.

In addition, the liquid pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may optionally comprise at least one chelating agent.

It also provides a process for preparing said liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising dissolving the organic amine(s), pemetrexed diacid, the antioxidant(s),

optionally the chelating agent(s) and propylene glycol in the solvent(s), making up the volume using water (for injection), filtrating and filling the glass vials.

Said liquid pharmaceutical composition may be used as medicament in the treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma and non-small cell lung cancer.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

As mentioned above, in literature, several examples are given of so-called stable solutions comprising pemetrexed. However, we experienced that none of the disclosed compositions cited in the prior art exhibit sufficient long term stability and that in addition, some of the compositions are not desirable from a toxicological point of view. Experiments in our laboratory have led to the development of a ready to use reconstituted solution comprising pemetrexed, wherein a particular combination of components within a specific pH range results in a toxicological safe composition exhibiting excellent long term stability.

The present invention provides a liquid pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration comprising:

- a) pemetrexed diacid;
- b) at least one organic amine;
- c) at least one antioxidant;
- d) 10-200 mg/ml of propylene glycol, and
- e) one or more parenteral solvents,

wherein the preparation thereof is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas and wherein the organic amine(s) is present in an amount sufficient to reach a pH of the composition in the range from 8.3 to 9.1.

The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is free from pemetrexed disodium or sodium ions.

The solubility of pemetrexed diacid is very low in aqueous solutions with neutral or acidic pH. In order to obtain an aqueous solution wherein pemetrexed diacid is completely dissolved, one or more organic amines are added to the composition. Preferably, the organic amine is arginine. The arginine used in the present invention is preferably, but not limited to, the naturally occurring aminoacid L-arginine, which is cheap and readily available. The organic amine is present in at least 2.5 equivalents (mole/mole) with respect to pemetrexed diacid. In the first place, addition of the organic amine(s) serves the purpose of dissolving pemetrexed diacid. Furthermore, by using an excess of organic amine over pemetrexed diacid it also has the function of obtaining and maintaining the pH of the composition in the desired range.

In order to prevent acidic degradation of the composition of pemetrexed as much as possible, the pH of the liquid pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is in the range from 8.3 to 9.1. Preferably, the pH is between 8.5 and 8.8. The lower limit of the pH range suitable for the composition of the present invention is 8.3; below this value, precipitation was observed. The upper limit of the pH range for the composition of the present invention is 9.1. Above this pH value, the safety of administration of parenteral compositions into peripheral veins cannot be guaranteed.

The organic amine(s) is present in an amount sufficient to reach the desired pH range of the liquid pharmaceutical composition. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, arginine is present in an amount sufficient to reach a pH of the liquid pharmaceutical composition in the range from 8.3 to 9.1.

Suitable antioxidants are those compounds which are pharmaceutically acceptable for use in human liquid pharmaceutical compositions. Common antioxidants, such as BHT (butylhydroxytoluene) and methionine do not provide the desired stability for the claimed composition. In fact, the compositions comprising these antioxidants gave rise to

precipitation after 2 months of storage at 25°C. Surprisingly, the antioxidants most effective in the claimed composition are monothiolic antioxidants, *viz.* antioxidants containing one single thiol-functionality. Examples of such antioxidants are L-cysteine, monothioglycerol and thioglycolic acid. Most preferably, the antioxidant is L-cysteine.

5 The antioxidant is present in the composition of the present invention in concentrations of 0.5-10 mg/ml. When the antioxidant used is L-cysteine, the concentration is 0.5-4 mg/ml, preferably 1-2 mg/ml.

To further increase the stability of the liquid pharmaceutical composition of the present invention, 10-200 mg/ml of propylene glycol is added to the composition. In a preferred
10 embodiment of the present invention, the water-soluble propylene glycol is present in concentrations of 20-50 mg/ml. These concentrations of propylene glycol are considered safe from a toxicological point of view, hereby also taking into account the relatively short administration time of the pemetrexed comprising liquid composition.

Without meaning to be bound by any theory or hypothesis, the propylene glycol, likely
15 by increasing the viscosity of the composition, surprisingly prevents to a certain extent exposure of pemetrexed to oxygen and therefore contribute to enhancement of the stability of the composition towards oxidation.

The parenteral solvents used in the present invention are those solvents which are pharmaceutically acceptable for use in human liquid pharmaceutical compositions. The
20 parenteral solvent of the present invention is selected from ethanol, isopropanol, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, glycerol and water or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the parenteral solvent is selected from ethanol, isopropanol, dimethylsulfoxide and water or a mixture thereof. Most preferably, the parenteral solvent is water or a mixture of alcohol and water. Water must be of pharmaceutically acceptable

quality. Typically, water with the qualification “for injections”, as defined in acknowledged Pharmacopoeias, is used.

For administration, water may comprise conventional tonicity agents assuring proper osmolarity, for instance sodium chloride, dextrose, mannitol, etc, in suitable non-limiting concentrations, e.g. an aqueous saline solution.

To further protect the composition of the present invention from oxidation, a chelating agent may be added optionally. It is common knowledge that metal ions induce oxidation. Without meaning to be bound by any theory or hypothesis, oxidation can be induced by metal ions leached from the surface of the glass vial or from the elastomeric composition of the stopper in which the pemetrexed composition is stored, or by metal ions already present in the solvents and/or additives used. The presence of a chelating agent stabilizes the pemetrexed solution during long-term storage. Suitable chelating agents include those which are pharmaceutically acceptable for use in human formulations. Preferably, the chelating agent used in the present invention is citric acid or tartaric acid. Most preferably, the chelating agent is citric acid. Due to the presence of arginine in the composition, arginine citrate will be formed *in situ*. Typically, the concentration of the chelating agent in the liquid composition is 1 mg/ml.

The present invention further provides a process for preparing the liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising dissolving the organic amine(s), pemetrexed diacid, the antioxidant(s), optionally the chelating agent(s) and propylene glycol in the solvent(s), making up the volume using water (for injection), filtrating and filling the glass vials. The process of the present invention is simple, reliable and cheap.

The liquid pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may optionally be sterilized using methods known to the artisan. Typically, the sterilization is carried out in an

autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. It is especially beneficial that the presently claimed liquid composition is stable during heat sterilization.

Advantageously, the liquid pharmaceutical composition is prepared by dissolving arginine in water for injection, followed by addition of successively pemetrexed diacid, L-cysteine, optionally citric acid, and propylene glycol. The total volume is made up with water for injection. The obtained solution is then filtered, filled into glass vials and sterilized.

The process for preparing the liquid composition of the present invention is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas to minimize oxidation of pemetrexed. In addition, headspace oxygen and moisture from the sealable vessel have to be removed. This can be established by purging the sealable container with an inert gas. Such inert gasses are for example nitrogen, argon or helium, or mixtures thereof. The preferred gas is nitrogen.

The suitability of the composition of the present invention has been studied and confirmed in stability studies. For purposes of the present invention, the impurities present in the pemetrexed-comprising formulations during stability studies were detected by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) equipped with a UV detector operating at a suitable wavelength (typically 227 nm). The amount of impurities was calculated on a normalized peak area response ("PAR") basis. As an acceptable limit demonstrating sufficient stability at the corresponding sampling point, the sum of peaks of all individual impurities in the invention compositions should not exceed 2% of the total PAR. The peak size of any individual impurity should not exceed 1% of the total PAR.

A sum of peaks of all individual impurities of below 3% of the total PAR after 6 months at 25°C indicates sufficient stability for at least 18 months at 2-8°C.

Thus, the preferred compositions of the present invention are characterized in that they exhibit, after 6 months of storage in a closed container at 25°C, less than 3% of total impurities. Alternatively, the preferred compositions of the present invention are

characterized in that they exhibit, after 18 months of storage in a closed container at 2-8°C, less than 2 per cent of total impurities.

Accordingly, the temperatures at which the compositions of the present invention are kept for routine storage, within the period of the pharmaceutical shelf-life of the composition, are preferably between 2 and 8°C. The compositions are preferably stored in tightly stoppered original containers, typically closed glass vials. Under such conditions, the expected shelf-life of the compositions of the present invention is at least 18 months. It should be understood that the pemetrexed-comprising solutions remain in the temperature range described herein for substantially the entire period of storage before dilution and/or administration to the patient in need thereof.

The liquid pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the present invention may be used as a medicament. The pharmaceutical composition typically may be used in the treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma and non-small cell lung cancer.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the scope of the present invention but not to limit it thereto.

EXAMPLES

General procedure for the preparation of the liquid pharmaceutical composition

The liquid pharmaceutical compositions of examples 1-23, as described below, were prepared by using the following procedure.

Nitrogen was bubbled through water for injection for about 20 minutes. The organic amine was added to the appropriate amount of water under stirring. Pemetrexed diacid was added to the solution and the resulting mixture was stirred until complete dissolution was obtained. The antioxidant was added. In case of BHT (butylhydroxytoluene), a solution of BHT in ethanol was added. Optionally, the chelating agent was added. Propylene glycol was

added and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. The volume of the obtained solution was made up to 1 ml with water for injection. The whole process of dissolving was carried out under a protective atmosphere of nitrogen (except for the procedure of example 4). The solution was filtered over a 0.22 microns Durapore membrane filter, filled into glass vials
 5 under nitrogen atmosphere and the vials were closed. Optionally, the prepared injection solutions were sterilized in an autoclave at 121 °C for 15 minutes.

Stability study

The compositions were tested in a stability study at 25 and 40°C in closed glass vials.
 10 Impurities were detected by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) equipped with a UV detector operating at 227 nm. The amount of impurities was calculated on a normalized peak area response (“PAR”) basis.

Results

15 Cysteine concentration

	Composition			
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml
Example 1	50	60	200	1
Example 2	50	60	200	2

Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Example 1: Stability results

A) Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C	6 m/25 °C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Yellow solution
pH	8.99	8.90	8.92	8.85
Color	GY4 – GY5	<Y3 - <GY3	< Y4	GY2-GY3
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	53.05	50.04	50.52	49.64
\sum IMP (%IN)	0.34	0.58	0.37	0.41

B) Sterilized by steam 121°C/15 min

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	6 m/25 °C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Dark yellow solution
pH	8.97	8.92	8.86
Color	GY4 – GY5	<Y6	out of scale
Clarity	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	53.74	49.97	50.26
\sum IMP (%IN)	0.52	0.40	0.94

Example 2: Stability results

A) Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C	6 m/25 °C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.98	8.91	8.88	8.86
Color	GY4 – GY5	<Y7	<Y6	<Y6
Clarity	<I	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	52.82	50.59	51.91	50.51
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.26

B) Sterilized by steam 121°C/15 min

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	6 m/25 °C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.96	8.90	8.84
Color	GY4 – GY5	<Y7	<Y7
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	54.32	50.63	51.13
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.47	0.38	0.27

Inert atmosphere of nitrogen

	Composition					
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml	Tartaric Acid mg/ml	NITROGEN
Example 3	25	30	100	1	1	YES
Example 4	25	30	100	1	1	NO

Example 3: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.99	8.93	not measured
Color	< B9	< B9	< B9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.85	25.87	25.09
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.18	0.30	0.26

Example 4: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Yellow solution	Dark yellow solution
pH	8.99	8.89	not measured
Color	< B9	Y3	out of scale
Clarity	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.36	25.02	23.70
∑IMP (%IN)	0.16	2.72	4.19

pH/varying amounts of arginine

	Composition					
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml	Citric Acid mg/ml	pH*
Example 5	25	30	100	2	1	8.5
Example 6	25	40	100	2	1	8.9
Example 7	25	40	100	2	1	9.4

5 *) At pH values below 8.3, precipitation occurred

Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Value of pH =9.4 was adjusted by addition of extra amount of L-arginine

Example 5: Stability results

Sterilized by steam 121°C/15 min

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.46	8.52	8.52	8.55
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD(mg/ml)	25.39	25.86	25.69	25.76
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.26

Example 6: Stability results

5

Sterilized by steam 121°C/15 min

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.89	8.92	8.88	8.91
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.94	25.25	25.83	25.84
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.18

Example 7: Stability results

Sterilized by steam 121°C/15 min

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	N/A	Colorless solution
pH	9.39	9.41	N/A	9.42
Color	< BY9	< BY9	N/A	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	N/A	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.32	25.69	N/A	24.91
∑IMP (%IN)	0.23	0.26	N/A	0.28

Propylene glycol concentration

	Composition			
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml
Example 8	25	30	-	1
Example 9	25	30	50	1
Example 10	25	30	100	1

5 Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Example 8: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Almost colorless solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.85	8.95	8.95
Color	< BY7	< Y4	Y3-Y4
Clarity	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.01	24.25	24.64
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.22	1.66	2.75

Example 9: Stability results

5

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Almost colorless solution	N/A	Yellowish solution
pH	8.86	N/A	8.87
Color	< BY7	N/A	GY2-GY3
Clarity	< I	N/A	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.31	N/A	24.74
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.19	N/A	1.91

Example 10: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40°C	2m/40°C
Appearance	Almost colorless solution	Pale green-yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.85	8.91	8.93
Color	<BY7	< Y5	GY2-GY3
Clarity	<I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.18	25.23	24.98
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.18	0.55	1.13

Chelating agent

	Composition					
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml	Tartaric acid mg/ml	Citric acid mg/ml
Example 11	25	30	100	1	-	-
Example 12	25	30	100	1	1	-
Example 13	25	30	100	1	-	1

5

Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Example 11: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Pale yellow green solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.85	8.91	8.93
Color	<BY7	<Y5	GY2-GY3
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.18	25.23	24.98
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.18	0.55	1.13

Example 12: Stability results

5

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.99	8.93	N/A
Color	< B9	< B9	< B9
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.85	25.87	25.09
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.18	0.30	0.26

Example 13: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1m/40 °C	2m/40 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.99	9.03	9.09
Color	<B9	Y4	Y4
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	25.93	25.14	25.49
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.17	0.77	0.56

Antioxidant

	Composition						
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml	N-acetyl- L-cysteine mg/ml	Methionine mg/ml	BHT mg/ml
Ex. 14	50	50	200				0.15
Ex. 15	50	60	200			1	
Ex. 16	50	60	200			2	
Ex. 17	50	60	200	1			
Ex. 18	50	60	200	2			
Ex. 19	25	30	100		5		

5

Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Example 14: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	2 m/25°C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	<i>Stability testing terminated due to precipitation</i>
pH	8.56	8.53	
Color	BY6	<Y3	
Clarity	<I	<I	
PXD (mg/ml)	51.88	53.36	
∑IMP (%IN)	0.25	1.01	

Example 15: Stability results

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Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	2 m/25°C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	<i>Stability testing terminated due to precipitation</i>
pH	8.93	8.84	
Color	BY6	Y4	
Clarity	<I	<I	
PXD (mg/ml)	49.74	49.55	
∑IMP (%IN)	0.33	1.26	

Example 16: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	2 m/25°C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	<i>Stability testing terminated due to precipitation</i>
pH	8.92	8.93	
Color	BY5	Y4	
Clarity	<I	<I	
PXD (mg/ml)	49.14	49.27	
∑IMP (%IN)	0.41	1.35	

Example 17: Stability results

5

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	3 m/25°C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.99	8.90	8.92
Color	GY4-GY5	<Y3-GY3	<Y4
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	53.05	50.04	50.52
∑IMP (%IN)	0.34	0.58	0.37

Example 18: Stability results

Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	3 m/25°C
Appearance	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution	Pale yellow solution
pH	8.98	8.91	8.88
Color	GY4-GY5	<Y7	<Y6
Clarity	<I	<I	<I
PXD (mg/ml)	52.82	50.59	51.91
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.38	0.37	0.30

Example 19: Stability results

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Without steam sterilization

Name	Zero	1 m/25°C	3 m/25°C
Appearance	Almost colorless solution	Almost colorless solution	N/A
pH	8.39	8.43	N/A
Color	<BY7	<BY7	N/A
Clarity	<I	<I	N/A
PXD (mg/ml)	25.70	25.33	N/A
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.22	1.43	N/A

Influence of steam sterilization

	Composition					
	PXD mg/ml	Arginine mg/ml	Propylene Glycol mg/ml	Cysteine mg/ml	Citric acid mg/ml	Steam sterilization
Example 20	25	40	50	2	1	Without
Example 21	25	40	50	2	1	121°C/15 min
Example 22	25	30*	50	2	-	Without
Example 23	25	30*	50	2	-	121°C/15 min

Samples were prepared in an atmosphere of nitrogen

Example 20: Stability results

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.99	9.04	9.01	8.97
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.93	24.67	24.97	24.62
∑IMP (%IN)	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22

Example 21: Stability results

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.98	9.01	9.00	8.96
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.81	24.59	24.75	24.96
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.29

Example 22: Stability results

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.94	8.91	8.95	8.97
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.80	24.34	25.05	25.02
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.29

Example 23: Stability results

Name	Zero	1 m/25 °C	2 m/25 °C	3 m/25 °C
Appearance	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution	Colorless solution
pH	8.92	8.89	8.95	8.94
Color	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9	< BY9
Clarity	< I	< I	< I	< I
PXD (mg/ml)	24.73	25.01	24.94	24.99
Σ IMP (%IN)	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.30

CLAIMS

1. A liquid pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration comprising:
 - a. pemetrexed diacid;
 - b. at least one organic amine;
 - 5 c. at least one antioxidant;
 - d. 10-200 mg/ml of propylene glycol, and
 - e. one or more parenteral solvents,wherein the preparation thereof is conducted in an atmosphere of inert gas and wherein the organic amine(s) is present in an amount sufficient to reach a pH of the composition
10 in the range from 8.3 to 9.1.
2. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the antioxidant is a monothiol compound.
3. The composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the antioxidant is L-cysteine.
4. The composition according to claim 3, wherein L-cysteine is present in a concentration
15 of 0.5-4 mg/ml.
5. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the concentration of propylene glycol is in the range of 20-50 mg/ml.
6. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the parenteral solvent is selected from: ethanol, isopropanol, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide,
20 dimethylacetamide, glycerol and water (for injection) or mixtures thereof.
7. The composition according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the parenteral solvent is water (for injection).
8. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the organic amine is arginine.

9. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein arginine is present in at least 2.5 equivalents (mole/mole) with respect to pemetrexed diacid.
10. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 comprising optionally at least one chelating agent.
- 5 11. The composition according to claim 10, wherein the chelating agent is citric acid.
12. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the pemetrexed diacid concentration is 25-50 mg/ml.
13. A process for preparing the composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12 comprising dissolving the organic amine(s), pemetrexed diacid, the antioxidant(s),
10 optionally the chelating agent(s) and propylene glycol in the solvent(s), making up the volume using water (for injection), filtrating and filling the glass vials.
14. The process according to claim 13 comprising the step of terminal sterilization.
15. The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12 for use in the treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma and non-small cell lung cancer.