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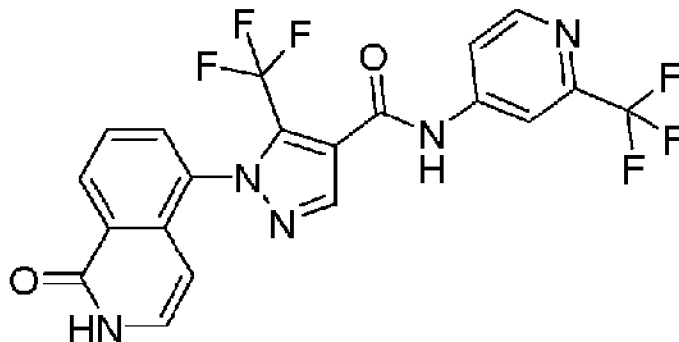
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(54) Titre : FORME CRISTALLINE DU MONOHYDRATE DE 1-(1-OXO-1,2-DIHYDROISOQUINOLIN-5-YL)-5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-N-(2-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDIN-4-YL)-1H-PYRAZOLE-4-CARBOXAMIDE

(54) Title: CRYSTALLINE FORM OF 1-(1-OXO-1,2-DIHYDROISOQUINOLIN-5-YL)-5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-N-(2-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDIN-4-YL)-1H-PYRAZOLE-4-CARBOXAMIDE MONOHYDRATE



Compound A^{AA}

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to a crystalline form of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A) monohydrate and processes for preparation thereof. The crystalline form and compositions thereof are useful in the treatment of MALT-1 related diseases.



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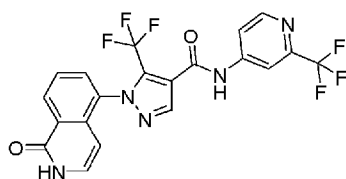
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(54) Title: CRYSTALLINE FORM OF 1-(1-OXO-1,2-DIHYDROISOQUINOLIN-5-YL)-5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-N-(2-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDIN-4-YL)-1H-PYRAZOLE-4-CARBOXAMIDE MONOHYDRATE

Compound A^{AA}

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a crystalline form of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A) monohydrate and processes for preparation thereof. The crystalline form and compositions thereof are useful in the treatment of MALT-1 related diseases.



WO 2020/169736 A1

5 CRYSTALLINE FORM OF 1-(1-OXO-1,2-DIHYDROISOQUINOLIN-5-YL)-5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-*N*-(2-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDIN-4-YL)-1*H*-PYRAZOLE-4-CARBOXAMIDE MONOHYDRATE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a crystalline form of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-*N*-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A) monohydrate. This crystalline form may be useful for the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder, particularly a MALT1-related disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder, including but not limited to, cancer and

15 immunological diseases. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such a crystalline form, to processes to prepare such a crystalline form, and to the use of such crystalline form or pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cancer and autoimmune diseases, syndromes, disorders, or conditions associated with MALT1 inhibitors.

20

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

MALT1 (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation 1) is a key mediator of the classical NF κ B signaling pathway. MALT1 is the only human paracaspase and transduces signals from the B cell receptor (BCR) and T cell receptor (TCR). MALT1

25 is the active subunit of the CBM complex which is formed upon receptor activation. The CBM complex consists of multiple subunits of three proteins: CARD11 (caspase recruitment domain family member 11), BCL10 (B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 10) and MALT1. MALT1 affects NF κ B signaling by two mechanisms: firstly, MALT1 functions as a scaffolding protein and recruits NF κ B signaling proteins such as TRAF6, TAB-TAK1 or

30 NEMO-IKK α/β ; and secondly, MALT1, as a cysteine protease, cleaves and thereby deactivates negative regulators of NF κ B signaling, such as RelB, A20 or CYLD. The ultimate endpoint of MALT1 activity is the nuclear translocation of the NF κ B transcription factor complex and activation of NF κ B signaling (Jaworski et al., Cell Mol Life Science 2016. 73, 459-473).

35 Constitutive activation of NF κ B signaling is the hallmark of ABC-DLBCL (Diffuse Large B cell Lymphoma of the Activated B Cell-like subtype), the more aggressive form of DLBCL. DLBCL is the most common form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), accounting for approximately 25% of lymphoma cases while ABC-DLBCL comprises

5 approximately 40% of DLBCL. NFκB pathway activation is driven by mutations of signaling components, such as CD79A/B, CARD11, MYD88 or A20, in ABC-DLBCL patients (Staudt, Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol 2010, 2; Lim et al, Immunol Rev 2012, 246, 359-378).

The use of BTK inhibitors, for example Ibrutinib, provides clinical proof-of-
10 concept that inhibiting NFκB signaling in ABC-DLBCL is efficacious. MALT1 is downstream of BTK in the NFκB signaling pathway and a MALT1 inhibitor could target ABC-DLBCL patients not responding to Ibrutinib, mainly patients with CARD11 mutations, as well as treat patients that acquired resistance to Ibrutinib.

Small molecule tool compound inhibitors of MALT1 protease have demonstrated
15 efficacy in preclinical models of ABC-DLBCL (Fontan et al., Cancer Cell 2012, 22, 812-824; Nagel et al., Cancer Cell 2012, 22, 825-837). Interestingly, covalent catalytic site and allosteric inhibitors of MALT1 protease function have been described, suggesting that inhibitors of this protease may be useful as pharmaceutical agents (Demeyer et al., Trends Mol Med 2016, 22, 135-150).

20 The chromosomal translocation creating the API2 -MALT1 fusion oncoprotein is the most common mutation identified in MALT (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue) lymphoma. API2 -MALT1 is a potent activator of the NFκB pathway (Rosebeck et al., World J Biol Chem 2016, 7, 128-137). API2 -MALT1 mimics ligand-bound TNF receptor, promotes TRAF2-dependent ubiquitination of RIP1 which acts as a scaffold for
25 activating canonical NFκB signaling. Furthermore, API2 -MALT1 has been shown to cleave and generate a stable, constitutively active fragment of NFκB-inducing kinase (NIK) thereby activating the non-canonical FKB pathway (Rosebeck et al., Science, 2011, 331, 468-472).

In addition to lymphomas, MALT1 has been shown to play a critical role in innate
30 and adaptive immunity (Jaworski M, et al., Cell Mol Life Sci. 2016). MALT1 protease inhibitor can attenuate disease onset and progression of mouse experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, a mouse model of multiple sclerosis (Mc Guire et al., J. Neuroinflammation 2014, 11, 124). Mice expressing catalytically inactive MALT1 mutant showed loss of marginal zone B cells and B1B cells and general immune deficiency
35 characterized as decreased T and B cell activation and proliferation. However, those mice also developed spontaneous multi-organ autoimmune inflammation at the age of 9 to 10 weeks. It is still poorly understood why MALT1 protease dead knock-in mice show a break of tolerance while conventional MALT1 KO mice do not. One hypothesis suggests

5 the unbalanced immune homeostasis in MALT1 protease dead knock-in mice may be caused by incomplete deficiency in T and B cell but severe deficiency of immunoregulatory cells (Jaworski et al., EMBO J. 2014; Gewies et al., Cell Reports 2014; Bornancin et al., J. Immunology 2015; Yu et al., PLOS One 2015). Similarly, MALT deficiency in humans has been associated with combined immunodeficiency disorder (McKinnon et al., J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 2014, 133, 1458-1462; Jabara et al., J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 2013, 132, 151-158; Punwani et al., J. Clin. Immunol. 2015, 35, 135-146). Given the difference between genetic mutation and pharmacological inhibition, a phenotype of MALT1 protease dead knock-in mice might not resemble that of patients treated with MALT1 protease inhibitors. A reduction of immunosuppressive T cells by MALT1 protease inhibition may be beneficial to cancer patients by potentially increasing antitumor immunity.

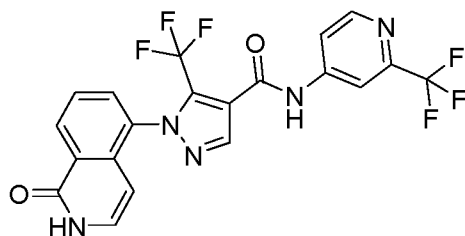
Thus, MALT1 inhibitors may provide a therapeutic benefit to patients suffering from cancer and/or immunological diseases.

WO 2018/119036, which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses compounds that inhibit MALT1, including 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (recited in WO 2018/119036 as compound 158).

There is a need to provide alternate forms of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide.

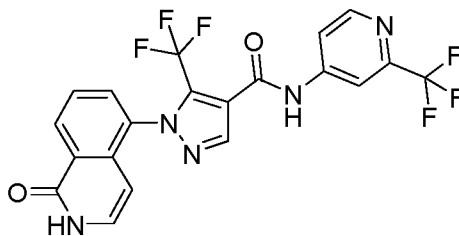
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to crystalline Form III of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A) monohydrate:



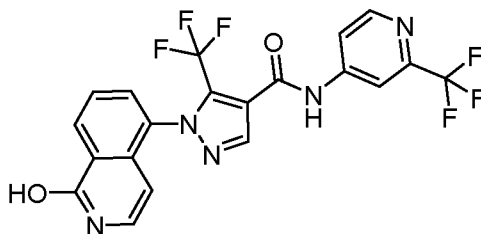
Compound A.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that other tautomeric arrangements of Compound A are possible. For example, it is understood that



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can occur in another tautomeric arrangement



Within the context of this invention, in a crystalline Form of Compound A, Compound A may be in either one of the above tautomeric arrangements or may be a mixture thereof, the exact tautomeric arrangement being unknown. For simplicity, only one possible tautomeric arrangement of the groups of Compound A is utilized in describing the compounds, but it should be clear to a person of ordinary skill in the art that in a crystalline Form of Compound A, such as crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate, Compound A may be in one of the above tautomeric arrangements or may be a mixture thereof.

15

An embodiment of the present invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising, consisting of and/or consisting essentially of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent and crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

20

Also provided are processes for making a pharmaceutical composition comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of admixing crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent.

25

The present invention further provides methods for treating or ameliorating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder in a subject, including a mammal and/or human in which the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition of

- 5 MALT1, including but not limited to, cancer and/or immunological diseases, using crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

The present invention is also directed to the use of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate in the preparation of a medicament wherein the medicament is prepared for treating a disease, syndrome, disorder or condition that is affected by the inhibition of

- 10 MALT1, such as cancer and/or immunological diseases.

Exemplifying the invention are methods of treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder mediated by MALT1, selected from the group consisting of lymphomas, leukemias, carcinomas, and sarcomas, e.g. non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B-cell NHL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular
 15 lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia, lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), hairy-cell leukemia, acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, plasmacytoma,
 20 immunoblastic large cell leukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, acute megakaryocyte leukemia, promyelocytic leukemia, erythroleukemia, brain (gliomas), glioblastomas, breast cancer, colorectal/colon cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer including non-small-cell, gastric cancer, endometrial cancer, melanoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, thyroid cancer,
 25 bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, testicular cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastoma, cervical cancer, renal cancer, urothelial cancer, vulval cancer, esophageal cancer, salivary gland cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, buccal cancer, cancer of the mouth, and GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumor), comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of, administering to a subject in
 30 need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for use as a medicament.

- In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to crystalline Form III of
 35 Compound A monohydrate for use in the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder affected by the inhibition of MALT1, selected from the group consisting of lymphomas, leukemias, carcinomas, and sarcomas, e.g. non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B-cell NHL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL),

- 5 follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia, lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), hairy-cell leukemia, acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia,
- 10 plasmacytoma, immunoblastic large cell leukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, acute megakaryocyte leukemia, promyelocytic leukemia, erythroleukemia, brain (gliomas), glioblastomas, breast cancer, colorectal/colon cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer including non-small-cell, gastric cancer, endometrial cancer, melanoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, sarcoma,
- 15 osteosarcoma, thyroid cancer, bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, testicular cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastoma, cervical cancer, renal cancer, urothelial cancer, vulval cancer, esophageal cancer, salivary gland cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, buccal cancer, cancer of the mouth, and GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumor).
- 20 In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a composition comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder affected by inhibition of MALT1, selected from the group consisting of lymphomas, leukemias, carcinomas, and sarcomas, e.g. non-
- 25 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B-cell NHL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia, lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), hairy-cell leukemia, acute
- 30 lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, plasmacytoma, immunoblastic large cell leukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, acute megakaryocyte leukemia, promyelocytic leukemia, erythroleukemia, brain (gliomas), glioblastomas, breast cancer, colorectal/colon cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer including non-small-cell, gastric cancer, endometrial cancer, melanoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, squamous cell carcinoma,
- 35 ovarian cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, thyroid cancer, bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, testicular cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastoma, cervical cancer, renal cancer, urothelial cancer, vulval cancer, esophageal

- 5 cancer, salivary gland cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, buccal cancer, cancer of the mouth, and GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumour).

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a composition comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder affected by inhibition of MALT1, selected from
 10 the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma.

An embodiment of the present invention is directed to a composition comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the treatment of immunological
 15 diseases that are affected by the inhibition of MALT1, including but not limited to, autoimmune and inflammatory disorders, e.g. arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, gastritis, ankylosing spondylitis, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis, Crohn's disease, celiac disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis, rheumatic fever, gout, organ or transplant rejection, chronic allograft rejection, acute or chronic graft-
 20 versus-host disease, dermatitis including atopic, dermatomyositis, psoriasis, Behcet's diseases, uveitis, myasthenia gravis, Grave's disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, Sjogren's syndrome, blistering disorders, antibody-mediated vasculitis syndromes, immune-complex vasculitides, allergic disorders, asthma, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis, pneumonia, pulmonary diseases including oedema, embolism,
 25 fibrosis, sarcoidosis, hypertension and emphysema, silicosis, respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome, BENTA disease, berylliosis, and polymyositis.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a composition comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder affected by inhibition of MALT1, selected from
 30 the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

The present invention is also directed to the preparation of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

35

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The summary, as well as the following detailed description, is further understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the

5 invention, there are shown in the drawings exemplary embodiments of the invention; however, the invention is not limited to the specific disclosure of the drawings. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an X-ray powder diffraction pattern (XRPD) pattern of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

10 **Figure 2** is a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

Figure 3 is a thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

15 **Figure 4** is a dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) isotherm plot of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

Figure 5 is an DVS change in mass plot of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

Figure 6 is an infrared (IR) spectrum of Compound A monohydrate, Form III.

Figure 7 is an XRPD pattern of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

Figure 8 is an DSC thermogram of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

20 **Figure 9** is an TGA curve of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

Figure 10 is an DVS isotherm plot of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

Figure 11 is an DVS change in mass plot of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

Figure 12 is an IR spectrum of Compound A hydrate, Form I.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The disclosure may be more fully appreciated by reference to the following description, including the following glossary of terms and the concluding examples. It is to be appreciated that certain features of the disclosed crystalline form, compositions and methods which are, for clarity, described herein in the context of separate aspects, may
30 also be provided in combination in a single aspect. Conversely, various features of the disclosed crystalline form, compositions and methods that are, for brevity, described in the context of a single aspect, may also be provided separately or in any sub-combination.

Some of the quantitative expressions given herein are not qualified with the term "about." It is understood that whether the term "about" is used explicitly or not, every
35 quantity given herein is meant to refer to the actual given value, and it is also meant to refer to the approximation to such given value that would reasonably be inferred based on the ordinary skill in the art, including approximations due to the experimental and/or measurement conditions for such given value.

5 Throughout the description and claims of this specification, the words "comprise" and "contain" and variations of the words, for example "comprising" and "comprises", mean "including but not limited to", and are not intended to (and do not) exclude other components.

 For the purposes of this disclosure, the terms "crystalline form" and "polymorph"
10 are synonymous. Characterizing information for crystalline forms is provided herein. It should be understood that the determination of a particular form can be achieved using any portion of the characterizing information that one skilled in the art would recognize as sufficient for establishing the presence of a particular form. For example, even a single distinguishing peak can be sufficient for one skilled in the art to appreciate that a particular
15 form is present.

 The term "isolated form" refers to a compound present in a form which is separate from any mixture with another compound(s), solvent system or biological environment. In an embodiment of the present invention, the crystalline form is present in an isolated form.

 The term "room temperature" (RT) refers to a temperature of from about 15 °C to
20 about 30 °C, in particular from about 20 °C to about 30 °C. Preferably, room temperature is a temperature of about 25 °C.

 When a crystalline form is identified using one or more XRPD peaks given as angles 2θ (two theta), each of the 2θ values is understood to mean the given value ± 0.2 degrees, unless otherwise expressed.

25 When a crystalline form is identified using one or more temperatures from a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram (DSC) curve (e.g., onset of endothermic transition, melt, etc.), each of the temperature values is understood to mean the given value ± 2 °C, unless otherwise expressed.

 The term "seeding" refers to the addition of crystalline material to a solution or
30 mixture to initiate crystallisation or recrystallisation.

 Compound A may exist as a solvate. A "solvate" may be a solvate with water (i.e., a hydrate) or with a common organic solvent.

 The crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be provided in a substantially pure form, wherein the mole percent of impurities in the isolated crystalline
35 form is less than about 5 mole percent, preferably less than about 2 mole percent, more preferably, less than about 0.5 mole percent, most preferably, less than about 0.1 mole percent. In an embodiment of the present invention, the crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is present as a substantially pure form.

5 Also provided herein is Compound A as a mixture of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate and one or more additional forms of Compound A or a solvate thereof. At least a particular weight percentage of Compound A may be crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate. Particular weight percentages include 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, 99.5% and 99.9%.

10 When a particular percentage by weight of the compound is crystalline monohydrate Form III, the remainder of the compound may be an amorphous form of Compound A, crystalline Compound A hydrate Form I, one or more other crystalline forms of Compound A, or mixtures thereof.

"Pharmaceutically acceptable" means approved or approvable by a regulatory

15 agency of the Federal or a state government or the corresponding agency in countries other than the United States, or that is listed in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia or other generally recognized pharmacopoeia for use in animals, and more particularly, in humans.

The term "subject" refers to an animal, preferably a mammal, most preferably a human, who has been the object of treatment, observation or experiment.

20 The term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount of an active compound or pharmaceutical agent, including a crystalline form of the present invention, which elicits the biological or medicinal response in a tissue system, animal or human that is being sought by a researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician, including reduction or inhibition of an enzyme or a protein activity, or ameliorating symptoms,

25 alleviating conditions, slowing or delaying disease progression, or preventing a disease.

In one embodiment, the term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to the amount of a crystalline form of the present invention that, when administered to a subject, is effective to (1) at least partially alleviate, inhibit, prevent, and/ or ameliorate a condition, or a disorder or a disease (i) mediated by MALT1; or (ii) associated with MALT1 activity;

30 or (iii) characterized by activity (normal or abnormal) of MALT1; or (2) reduce or inhibit the activity of MALT1; or (3) reduce or inhibit the expression of MALT1; or (4) modify the protein levels of MALT1 .

The term "composition" refers to a product that includes the specified ingredients in therapeutically effective amounts, as well as any product that results, directly, or indirectly,

35 from combinations of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

The term "MALT1-mediated" refers to any disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder that might occur in the absence of MALT1 but can occur in the presence of MALT1. Suitable examples of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder mediated by

5 MALT1 include, but are not limited to, lymphomas, leukemias, carcinomas, and sarcomas, e.g. non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B-cell NHL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic lymphocytic

10 leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia, lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), hairy-cell leukemia, acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, plasmacytoma, immunoblastic large cell leukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, acute megakaryocytic leukemia, promyelocytic leukemia, erythroleukemia, brain (gliomas), glioblastomas, breast cancer, colorectal/colon

15 cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer including non-small-cell, gastric cancer, endometrial cancer, melanoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, thyroid cancer, bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, testicular cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastoma, cervical cancer, renal cancer, urothelial cancer, vulval

20 cancer, esophageal cancer, salivary gland cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, buccal cancer, cancer of the mouth, and GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumour).

As used herein, the term "MALT1 inhibitor" refers to an agent that inhibits or reduces at least one condition, symptom, disorder, and/or disease of MALT1.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "affect" or "affected" (when

25 referring to a disease, syndrome, condition or disorder that is affected by the inhibition of MALT1) includes a reduction in the frequency and/or severity of one or more symptoms or manifestations of said disease, syndrome, condition or disorder; and/or includes the prevention of the development of one or more symptoms or manifestations of said disease, syndrome, condition or disorder or the development of the disease, condition, syndrome or

30 disorder.

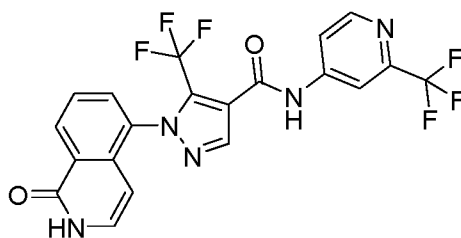
As used herein, the term "treat", "treating", or "treatment" of any disease, condition, syndrome or disorder refers, in one embodiment, to ameliorating the disease, condition, syndrome or disorder (i.e. slowing or arresting or reducing the development of the disease or at least one of the clinical symptoms thereof). In another embodiment, "treat",

35 "treating", or "treatment" refers to alleviating or ameliorating at least one physical parameter including those which may not be discernible by the patient. In a further embodiment, "treat", "treating", or "treatment" refers to modulating the disease, condition, syndrome or disorder either physically (e.g. stabilization of a discernible symptom),

- 5 physiologically, (e.g. stabilization of a physical parameter), or both. In yet another embodiment, "treat", "treating", or "treatment" refers to preventing or delaying the onset or development or progression of the disease, condition, syndrome or disorder.

Crystalline Form I of Compound A Hydrate

- 10 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide has the following structure and is identified herein as "Compound A."



Compound A

- 15 Compound A may be prepared, for example, by analogy to the procedure as described in Example 158 of WO 2018/119036, which is incorporated herein by reference. The procedure of Example 158 has been determined as providing crystalline Form I of Compound A hydrate. Form I demonstrates hygroscopic behaviour.

- Form I may be characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern. The X-ray
20 powder diffraction pattern may be obtained using copper K-alpha X-rays at a wavelength of 1.5406.

- The X-ray powder diffraction pattern comprises peaks at 8.4, 12.7, 13.3 and 16.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta. The X-ray powder diffraction pattern may further comprise at least one peak selected from 6.7, 10.0, 10.7, 12.0, 12.3, 13.5, 14.1,
25 14.6, 15.4, 15.6, 16.0, 18.1, 18.4, 19.2, 20.0, 20.3, 21.1, 22.0 and 24.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

Form I may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern having four, five, six, seven, eight, nine or more peaks selected from those peaks identified in Table 1.

- 30 Form I may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern comprising those peaks identified in Table 1, wherein the relative intensity of the peaks is greater than about 2%, preferably greater than about 5%, more preferably greater than about 10%, more preferably greater than about 15%.

Form I may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern

5 substantially as depicted in Figure 7.

Form I may also be characterized by a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram (DSC) comprising an endotherm with an onset temperature of 66 °C and a peak temperature at 99 °C. The DSC may comprise a second endotherm with onset temperature of 145 °C and a peak temperature of 157 °C. Form I may be characterised by a
10 DSC substantially as depicted in Figure 8.

Form I may further be characterized by thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). Form I may exhibit a TGA curve substantially as depicted in Figure 9.

Form I may further be characterized by dynamic vapor sorption (DVS). Form I may exhibit a DVS isotherm plot substantially as depicted in Figure 10.

15

Crystalline Form III of Compound A Monohydrate

Form III demonstrates non-hygroscopic behaviour (less than 0.2% water uptake at 80% relative humidity). Unlike hydrate Form I, Form III avoids loss of water at low relative humidity (e.g. a relative humidity of 20% or less). These are desirable properties in
20 active pharmaceutical ingredients, in particular those intended for solid dosage forms. Accurate quantities of Compound A may be dispensed and weighing errors avoided (for example, when preparing formulations or dosage forms), when water content variation is avoided.

Form III may be characterised by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern. The X-ray
25 powder diffraction pattern may be obtained using copper K-alpha X-rays at a wavelength of 1.5406.

The X-ray powder diffraction pattern comprises peaks at 16.4, 23.7 and 25.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta. The X-ray powder diffraction pattern may further comprise peaks at 13.6, 17.9, 22.6, 24.5, 25.2 and 27.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2
30 degrees two theta. The X-ray powder diffraction pattern may further comprise at least one peak selected from 8.3, 8.6, 11.5, 14.0, 15.4, 17.5, 19.7, 22.0, 22.2, 24.0 and 29.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

The X-ray powder diffraction pattern may comprise peaks at 8.3, 8.6, 11.5, 13.6, 14.0, 15.4, 16.4, 17.5, 17.9, 19.7, 22.6, 23.7, 24.5, 25.2, 25.7, and 27.1 degrees two theta $\pm$
35 0.2 degrees two theta.

The X-ray powder diffraction pattern may comprise peaks at 11.5, 16.4, 19.7, 23.7 and 25.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

Form III may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern

5 having four, five, six, seven, eight, nine or more peaks selected from those peaks identified in Table 2. Compound A monohydrate, Form III may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern comprising those peaks identified in Table 2, wherein the relative intensity of the peaks is greater than about 2%, preferably greater than about 5%, more preferably greater than about 10%, more preferably greater than about
10 15%. However, a skilled person will realize that the relative intensity of the peaks may vary between different samples and different measurements on the same sample.

Form III may further be characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 1.

Form III may also be characterized by a differential scanning calorimetry
15 thermogram (DSC) comprising an endotherm with an onset temperature of 142 °C and a peak temperature at 158 °C. Form III may be characterised by a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram substantially as depicted in Figure 2.

Form III may further be characterized by thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). Form III may exhibit a TGA curve substantially as depicted in Figure 3.

20 Form III may further be characterized by DVS. Form III may exhibit a DVS isotherm plot substantially as depicted in Figure 4. The DVS isotherm plot of Figure 4 shows Form III to be non-hygroscopic.

Preparation of Form III

25 Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be prepared by recrystallisation of Compound A or a hydrate or solvate thereof, for example Compound A hydrate Form I, from a suitably selected solvent mixture.

Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be prepared by a process comprising the steps of: a) adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to a mixture of ethyl
30 acetate and ethanol, and heating to a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to solvent reflux temperature; b) adding water to the mixture and filtering off any precipitate, maintaining said temperature; c) adding n-heptane to the mixture, seeding with crystalline Form III, and maintaining said temperature; and d) cooling to room temperature, to yield a precipitate of the crystalline form; wherein the quantity of water is from about 0.1 w/w% to
35 about 3 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent; in particular wherein the quantity of water is from about 1.0 w/w% to about 3 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent. In an embodiment, the quantity of water is at least 0.3 w/w%, in particular 0.4 w/w%, more in particular at least 0.8 w/w%, even more in particular at least 1.0 w/w%, relative to the

- 5 total weight of solvent. In an embodiment, the quantity of water is at least 0.3 w/w%, in particular 0.4 w/w%, in particular at least 0.8 w/w%, even more in particular at least 1.0 w/w%, relative to the total mass of the reaction mixture. In an embodiment, the reaction mixture should contain an amount of water which exceeds 0.038 times the amount of Compound A.
- 10 In an embodiment, the quantity of water is maximum 3.0 w/w%, 2.5 w/w%, 2.0 w/w%, 1.5 w/w % or 1.0 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent.
In an embodiment, the quantity of water is 1.0 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent.
In an embodiment, the quantity of water is from about 0.3 w/w% to about 1.5 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent. In an embodiment, the quantity of water is from 0.3
- 15 w/w% to 1.5 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent.

- Alternatively, Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be prepared by a process comprising the steps of: a) Adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to a
- 20 mixture of water and isopropyl alcohol, and heating to a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to solvent reflux temperature; b) adding n-heptane to the mixture, seeding with crystalline Form III, and maintaining said temperature; and c) cooling to room temperature, to yield a precipitate of the crystalline form; wherein the quantity of water is from about 1.0 w/w% to about 6.0 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent.
- 25 In an embodiment, the quantity of water is at least 2.0 w/w%, in particular 2.5 w/w%, more in particular at least 2.8 w/w%, even more in particular at least 3.0 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent. In an embodiment, the quantity of water is at least 2.0 w/w%, in particular 2.5 w/w%, more in particular at least 2.8 w/w%, even more in particular at least 3.0 w/w%, relative to the total mass of the reaction mixture.
- 30 In an embodiment, the quantity of water is maximum 5.5 w/w%, 5.0 w/w%, 4.5 w/w%, 4.0 w/w % or 3.5 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent.
In an embodiment, the quantity of water is 3.5 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent.
In an embodiment, the quantity of water is from about 2.0 w/w% to about 5.0 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent. In an embodiment, the quantity of water is from 2.0
- 35 w/w% to 5.0 w/w% relative to the total weight of solvent.

A skilled person will realize that enough water must be present in the reaction mixture, and that the specific minimum amount of water is dependent on the amount of Compound A. In

- 5 case the water content is too high, Form I of Compound A might form instead of Form III of Compound A, in which case the water content must be reduced.

The total weight of solvent referred to in the descriptions hereabove, refers to the total weight of solvent in which the Form III of Compound A, or a hydrate (e.g. monohydrate) or solvate thereof, is soluble, not including the anti-solvents (water and n-heptane).

- 10 A skilled person will also understand that in case Compound A, used as a starting material in the preparation of Form III, is a hydrate, a certain amount of water will already be available in the system from the starting material. In case a non-hydrate solvate of Compound A is used instead as the starting material, it will be clear to a skilled person that more water will have to be added to the mixture to arrive at the required w/w %.

15

- Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, may comprise crystalline hydrate Form I. The temperature to which the mixture is heated in the processes described herein may be from about 40°C to about 55 °C. In step a), the mixture may be heated for at least 30 mins or at least 1 hour. In the step wherein n-heptane is added, the crystalline Form III
- 20 seed material may be added to the mixture following n-heptane addition and the temperature may be maintained for at least 4 hours. An additional portion of n-heptane may be added slowly over at least 5 hours, in particular over at least 8 hours, more in particular over at least 10 hours. In the step wherein the mixture is cooled to room temperature, the mixture may be stirred at room temperature for at least 12 hours.

- 25 The processes described herein may further comprise a step of filtering off the precipitate and washing said precipitate with n-heptane. The process may further comprise a step of drying the precipitate under vacuum, optionally at a temperature of from about 45°C to about 55 °C.

- 30 Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be prepared by a process comprising the steps of: a) adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to ethyl acetate or isopropyl acetate; and b) stirring the resulting suspension at a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to solvent reflux temperature, to yield a precipitate of crystalline monohydrate of Compound A, Form III. Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, may
- 35 comprise crystalline hydrate Form I.

The temperature to which the mixture is heated may be from about 40°C to about solvent reflux temperature or from about 50°C to about solvent reflux temperature. The

5 temperature to which the mixture is heated may be about 60 °C. The suspension may be stirred for at least 1 day, at least 2 days, at least 3 days, at least 4 days, or at least 5 days.

The process may further comprise step c) of filtering off the precipitate. The process may further comprise step d) of drying the precipitate under vacuum, optionally at a temperature of from about 45°C to about 55 °C.

10 Alternatively, Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be prepared by a process comprising the steps of: a) adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to a mixture of water and isopropyl alcohol; and b) stirring the resulting suspension at a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to solvent reflux temperature, to yield a precipitate of crystalline monohydrate of Compound A, Form III. Compound A, or a
15 hydrate or solvate thereof, may comprise crystalline hydrate Form I.

The temperature to which the mixture is heated may be from about 40°C to about solvent reflux temperature or from about 50°C to about solvent reflux temperature. The temperature to which the mixture is heated may be about 60 °C. The suspension may be stirred for at least 1 day, at least 2 days, at least 3 days, at least 4 days, or at least 5 days.

20 The process may further comprise step c) of filtering off the precipitate. The process may further comprise step d) of drying the precipitate under vacuum, optionally at a temperature of from about 45°C to about 55 °C.

25 Compositions

Even though the compounds of embodiments of the present invention can be administered alone, they will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent selected with regard to the intended route of
30 administration and standard pharmaceutical or veterinary practice. Thus, particular embodiments of the present invention are directed to pharmaceutical and veterinary compositions comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and/or pharmaceutically acceptable diluent.

35 By way of example, in the pharmaceutical compositions of embodiments of the present invention, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be admixed with any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), solubilizing agent(s), and combinations thereof.

5 Solid oral dosage forms such as, tablets or capsules, containing the crystalline form of the present invention may be administered in at least one dosage form at a time, as appropriate. It is also possible to administer the crystalline form in sustained release formulations.

 Additional oral forms in which the crystalline form may be administered include
10 elixirs, solutions, syrups, and suspensions; each optionally containing flavouring agents and colouring agents.

 Alternatively, the crystalline form can be administered by inhalation (intratracheal or intranasal) or in the form of a suppository or pessary, or may be applied topically in the form of a lotion, solution, cream, ointment or dusting powder. For example, it can be
15 incorporated into a cream comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of an aqueous emulsion of polyethylene glycols or liquid paraffin. It can also be incorporated, at a concentration of between about 1 % and about 10 % by weight of the cream, into an ointment comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of a wax or soft paraffin base together with any stabilizers and preservatives as may be required. An alternative
20 means of administration includes transdermal administration by using a skin or transdermal patch.

 The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention (as well as crystalline monohydrate Form III alone) can also be injected parenterally, for example, intracavernosally, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intradermally, or
25 intrathecally. In this case, the compositions will also include at least one of a suitable carrier, a suitable excipient, and a suitable diluent.

 For parenteral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution that may contain other substances, for example, enough salts and monosaccharides to make the solution isotonic
30 with blood.

 For buccal or sublingual administration, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges, which can be formulated in a conventional manner.

 By way of further example, pharmaceutical compositions containing the crystalline
35 form as the active pharmaceutical ingredient can be prepared by mixing the crystalline form with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. The carrier, excipient, and diluent may take a wide variety of

5 forms depending upon the desired route of administration (e.g., oral, parenteral, etc.). Thus, for liquid oral preparations such as, suspensions, syrups, elixirs and solutions, suitable carriers, excipients and diluents include water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavouring agents, preservatives, stabilizers, colouring agents and the like; for solid oral preparations such as, powders, capsules, and tablets, suitable carriers, excipients and diluents include starches,
10 sugars, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like. Solid oral preparations also may be optionally coated with substances such as, sugars, or be enterically coated so as to modulate the major site of absorption and disintegration. For parenteral administration, the carrier, excipient and diluent will usually include sterile water, and other ingredients may be added to increase solubility and preservation of the
15 composition. Injectable suspensions or solutions may also be prepared utilizing aqueous carriers along with appropriate additives such as, solubilizers and preservatives.

A therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate or a pharmaceutical composition thereof includes a dose range from about 0.1 mg to about 3000 mg, or any particular amount or range therein, in particular from
20 about 1 mg to about 1000 mg, or any particular amount or range therein, or, more particularly, from about 10 mg to about 500 mg, or any particular amount or range therein, of active pharmaceutical ingredient in a regimen of about 1 to about (4x) per day for an average (70 kg) human; although, it is apparent to one skilled in the art that the therapeutically effective amount for said crystalline form will vary as will the diseases,
25 syndromes, conditions, and disorders being treated.

For oral administration, a pharmaceutical composition is in particular provided in the form of tablets containing about 1.0, about 10, about 50, about 100, about 150, about 200, about 250, and about 500 milligrams of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

30 For oral administration, a pharmaceutical composition is in particular provided in the form of capsules containing about 1.0, about 10, about 50, about 100, about 150, about 200, about 250, and about 500 milligrams of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

An embodiment of the present invention is directed to a pharmaceutical
35 composition for oral administration, comprising crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate in an amount of from about 25 mg to about 500 mg.

5 Advantageously, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be administered in a single daily dose, or the total daily dosage may be administered in divided doses of two, three and 4x daily.

 Optimal dosages of the crystalline form to be administered may be readily determined and will vary with the particular compound used, the mode of administration, 10 the strength of the preparation, and the advancement of the disease, syndrome, condition or disorder. In addition, factors associated with the particular subject being treated, including subject gender, age, weight, diet and time of administration, will result in the need to adjust the dose to achieve an appropriate therapeutic level and desired therapeutic effect. The above dosages are thus exemplary of the average case. There can be, of course, individual 15 instances wherein higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

Methods of treatment

 Crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be administered in any of 20 the foregoing compositions and dosage regimens or by means of those compositions and dosage regimens established in the art whenever use of the crystalline form is required for a subject in need thereof.

 Crystalline Form III is useful in methods for treating, ameliorating and/or preventing a disease, a syndrome, a condition or a disorder that is affected by the inhibition 25 of MALT1. Such methods comprise, consist of and/or consist essentially of administering to a subject, including an animal, a mammal, and a human in need of such treatment, amelioration and/or prevention, a therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

 One embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method of treating a 30 MALT1-dependent or MALT1-mediated disease or condition in a subject in need thereof, including an animal, a mammal, and a human in need of such treatment, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

 In another embodiment, the MALT1-dependent or MALT1-mediated disease or 35 condition is selected from cancers of hematopoietic origin or solid tumors such as chronic myelogenous leukemia, myeloid leukemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and other B cell lymphomas.

 In particular, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is useful for

5 treating or ameliorating diseases, syndromes, conditions, or disorders such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma.

More particularly, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is useful for treating or ameliorating diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma
 10 (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount said crystalline form.

Further, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is useful for treating or ameliorating an immunological disease, syndrome, disorder, or condition selected from the
 15 group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

In an embodiment, cancers that may benefit from a treatment with crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate (a MALT1 inhibitor) include, but are not limited to,
 20 lymphomas, leukemias, carcinomas, and sarcomas, e.g. non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), B-cell NHL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma
 25 (SLL), Waldenström macroglobulinemia, lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), hairy-cell leukemia, acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia, plasmacytoma, immunoblastic large cell leukemia, megakaryoblastic leukemia, acute megakaryocyte leukemia, promyelocytic leukemia, erythroleukemia, brain (gliomas), glioblastomas, breast cancer, colorectal/colon cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer
 30 including non-small-cell, gastric cancer, endometrial cancer, melanoma, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, thyroid cancer, bladder cancer, head & neck cancer, testicular cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastoma, cervical cancer, renal cancer, urothelial cancer, vulval cancer, esophageal cancer, salivary gland cancer,
 35 nasopharyngeal cancer, buccal cancer, cancer of the mouth, and GIST (gastrointestinal stromal tumor).

In another embodiment, the crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be used for the treatment of immunological diseases including, but not limited to,

5 autoimmune and inflammatory disorders, e.g. arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, gastritis, ankylosing spondylitis, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis, Crohn's disease, celiac disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis, rheumatic fever, gout, organ or transplant rejection, chronic allograft rejection, acute or chronic graft-versus-host disease, dermatitis including atopic, dermatomyositis, psoriasis, Behcet's
 10 diseases, uveitis, myasthenia gravis, Grave's disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, Sjogren's syndrome, blistering disorders, antibody-mediated vasculitis syndromes, immune-complex vasculitides, allergic disorders, asthma, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis, pneumonia, pulmonary diseases including oedema, embolism, fibrosis, sarcoidosis, hypertension and emphysema, silicosis, respiratory failure, acute
 15 respiratory distress syndrome, BENTA disease, berylliosis, and polymyositis.

One embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method of treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder, wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition of MALT1, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A
 20 monohydrate.

In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso),
 25 ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue
 30 (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), and Waldenström macroglobulinemia.

In one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a method of treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma
 35 (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective

5 amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a method of treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), and Waldenström macroglobulinemia, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate. In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). In a further embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is B-cell NHL.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the preparation of a medicament for treating a disease, syndrome, disorder or condition selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), in a subject in need thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate for the preparation of a medicament for treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), and Waldenström macroglobulinemia, in a subject in need thereof. In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). In a further embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is B-cell NHL.

In another embodiment, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is for use in a method for treating a disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic

- 5 lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
in a subject in need thereof.

In another embodiment, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is for use in a method for treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma
10 (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), and Waldenström macroglobulinemia, in a subject in need thereof. In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), in a subject in need thereof. In a further embodiment, the
15 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is B-cell NHL.

In another embodiment, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is for use in the treatment of a disorder selected from the group consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma rheumatoid arthritis (RA),
20 psoriatic arthritis (PsA), psoriasis (Pso), ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), in a subject in need thereof.

In another embodiment, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is for use in the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder selected from the group
25 consisting of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL), mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL), and Waldenström macroglobulinemia, in a subject in need thereof. In a further embodiment, the disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is non-Hodgkin's
30 lymphoma (NHL), in a subject in need thereof. In a further embodiment, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) is B-cell NHL.

In another embodiment, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate is for use in the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition
35 of MALT1.

In another embodiment of the present invention, crystalline Form III of Compound A monohydrate may be employed in combination with one or more other medicinal agents,

- 5 more particularly with other anti-cancer agents, e.g. chemotherapeutic, anti-proliferative or immunomodulating agents, or with adjuvants in cancer therapy, e.g. immunosuppressive or anti-inflammatory agents.

It will be appreciated that variations to the foregoing embodiments of the invention can be made while still falling within the scope of the invention. Each feature disclosed in
 10 this specification, unless stated otherwise, may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose. Thus, unless stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

All possible combinations of the above-indicated embodiments are considered to be embraced within the scope of this invention.

- 15 Reference is now made to the following examples, which illustrate the invention in a non-limiting fashion.

EXAMPLES

- X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) analysis was carried out on a Bruker (D8
 20 Advance) X-ray powder diffractometer. The compound was spread on a mono-crystalline silicon plate and pressed gently to be flat and homogeneous for testing.

Samples were run on XRPD using the method below:

- Tube: Cu: K-Alpha ($\lambda=1.54056\text{\AA}$)
 Generator: Voltage: 40 kV; Current: 40 mA
 25 Detector: PSD: LynxEye
 Divergence Slit: 0.60 mm; Primary Soller Slit: 2.5 deg.
 Detector Slit: 10.50 mm; Antiscatter Slit: 7.10 mm
 Sec. Soller Slit: 2.5 deg.
 Scan type: Locked Coupled
 30 Scan mode: Continuous Scan
 Scan parameter: Scan axis: 2-Theta/Theta
 Scan Scope: 3 to 50 deg.; Step size: 0.02 deg.
 Time/step: 0.12s
 Sample rotation: 60 rpm
 35 Scanning rate: 10 deg/min

One skilled in the art will recognize that diffraction patterns and peak positions are typically substantially independent of the diffractometer used and whether a specific

5 calibration method is utilized. Typically, the peak positions may differ by about $\pm 0.2^\circ$ two theta, or less. The intensities (and relative intensities) of each specific diffraction peak may also vary as a function of various factors, including, but not limited to particle size, orientation, sample purity, etc. However the skilled person will be able to differentiate the between Compound A, hydrate Form I and Compound A, monohydrate Form III.

10 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out on a TA Instruments Q5000 IR thermogravimetric analyzer equipped with a Hiden quantitative gas analysis unit. The sample was placed in a standard platinum sample pan from TA instruments after it was tared. The sample was scanned from 25° to 300°C with a programmed heating rate of $20^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$.

15 The moisture sorption analysis (DVS) was performed using a Surface Measurement Systems Advantage-1 dynamic vapor sorption apparatus. The moisture profile was evaluated by monitoring vapor adsorption / desorption over the range of 0 to 95% relative humidity at 25°C . The moisture profile consisted of 2 cycles of vapor adsorption / desorption.

20 Infrared (IR) spectroscopy was carried out on Nicolet 6700FT-IR Spectrometer with a micro ATR accessory.

Example 1: Preparation of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-*N*-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A)

25 **hydrate, Form I**

Compound A hydrate was prepared by analogy to the synthesis method as described in Example 158 of WO 2018/119036. The compound prepared by this method was confirmed to be a hydrate crystalline form, Form I.

30 Form I was characterised using X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA), dynamic vapor sorption (DVS), and IR spectroscopy (Figures 7 to 12).

The X-ray powder diffraction pattern of Form I (Figure 7) shows distinct diffraction peaks, without the presence of a halo, indicating that this is a crystalline product.

35 Table 1 provides peak listings and relative intensity for the XPRD of Compound A hydrate, Form I (Figure 7).

Table 1:

Pos. [°2Th.]	Rel. Int. [%]
3.3492	39.37
6.6640	4.90
8.3921	99.18
9.5561	2.00
9.9822	17.19
10.4253	1.40
10.7270	21.94
12.0003	10.48
12.2582	8.63
12.6973	75.08
13.3111	100.00
13.5391	25.04
14.0837	34.93
14.5855	33.39
15.3831	8.76
15.5724	12.24
15.9676	9.12
16.7336	64.64
17.4857	6.14
18.0702	31.51
18.3862	8.90
19.2183	16.27
20.0081	39.14
20.3419	26.48
21.1256	34.24
21.3242	15.79
22.0092	35.62
22.5028	16.08
23.1445	7.75
23.4107	11.70
23.8241	9.17
24.3918	19.32

24.5913	18.26
24.9140	46.75
25.3974	32.79
25.5768	43.71
26.1570	11.50
26.7323	3.55
27.2280	21.80
27.5416	32.47
27.8348	16.14
28.0704	8.75
28.6818	11.22
29.3712	4.98
30.3808	4.04
31.2917	10.24
31.5862	11.98
32.9442	5.01
33.6350	4.99
33.9874	2.68
34.4781	3.01
34.8120	4.21
35.6513	3.06
37.1454	3.83
38.9841	1.18
39.4671	1.81
40.6150	4.58
42.5268	2.93
43.4580	2.63
44.1621	1.20
45.6961	2.04
46.7044	4.03
48.7494	8.95
48.8885	4.57
49.8753	4.63

5 The DSC curve of Form I (Figure 8) shows a broad endothermic signal at 98.7 °C (142 J/g), with an onset temperature of 66.3 °C, due to the dehydration of the hydrate. A second endothermic signal is observed at 157.0 °C (17 J/g), with an onset temperature of 145.2 °C, and corresponds to melting of the dehydrated form.

 The TGA curve of Form I (Figure 9) shows a weight loss of 4.7% from RT up to 10 82°C due to evaporation of solvent (water) present. A weight loss of 0.4% was registered between 82-122°C and corresponds to further evaporation of solvent.

 The DVS change in mass plot of Form I (Figure 11) shows a ~2.7% weight loss during the initial drying step. The compound adsorbs and desorbs water quickly in the humidity range of 0-20% RH (relative humidity) (Figures 10 and 11). It adsorbs up to 4.1- 15 4.2% moisture (between 0-20% RH) depending on the atmospheric humidity and dries completely during the desorption cycle. In the humidity range of 20-95% RH, the compound adsorbs and desorbs slowly and reversibly, with 1.8% moisture adsorption and desorption. The XRPD pattern and IR spectrum of the fraction obtained after the DVS test were comparable to the starting material. No indication of a solid-state form change was 20 observed.

 This data indicates that the hydration water in Form I is loosely bound and is lost at RH of 20% and less.

**Example 2: Preparation of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-
25 N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A)
monohydrate, Form III seed material**

 Approx. 200 mg of Compound A, hydrate Form I obtained by Example 1, was added to 400-800 µl of either ethyl acetate or isopropyl acetate and the resulting suspension stirred at 60 °C for 5 days. The precipitate was then filtered and dried under 30 vacuum at 50 °C for 24 hours to yield crystalline monohydrate of Compound A, Form III.

**Example 3: Preparation of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-
N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A)
monohydrate, Form III**

35 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (100 g) obtained by a procedure analogous to the synthesis method as described in Example 158 of WO 2018/119036 was charged in a flask (R1) together with ethanol (150 - 170 mL) and

5 ethyl acetate (80 - 100 mL). The obtained mixture was heated to 40° - 50°C and stirred for 0.5 - 2 hours. Water (4 - 7 mL) was then added and the water content was measured by Karl Fischer titration. The content of R1 was warmed to 40° - 55°C and filtered into a second flask (R2) pre-heated at 40° - 55°C. R1 was rinsed with ethyl acetate (80 - 100 mL) at 40° - 50°C and the content filtered into R2. n-Heptane (340 - 410 mL) was charged into
 10 R2 in about 20 - 40 min. maintaining 40°-55°C. The obtained solution was seeded with 1.9 - 2.1 g of Compound A monohydrate, Form III (obtained from Example 2) and the obtained mixture was stirred at 40°-55°C for 4 - 8 hours. n-Heptane (680 - 750 mL) was added in 10-15 hours maintaining 40° - 55°C; the obtained mixture was stirred for additional 2 - 5 hours at 40° - 55°C, then it was cooled down to 20° - 25°C for 7 - 13
 15 hours. The suspension was stirred at 20° - 25°C for 12 - 18 h, then it was filtered and washed with n-heptane (180 - 250 mL). After drying under vacuum at 45 ° - 55°C for 15 - 22 hours, 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide monohydrate (Form III) was obtained with an 80% yield.

20

Example 3b: Preparation of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A) monohydrate, Form III

1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-
 25 [2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (25 g) obtained by a procedure analogous to the synthesis method as described in Example 158 of WO 2018/119036 was charged in a flask (R1) together with water (2.5-4.5 mL) and isopropyl alcohol (IPA) (100 mL). The obtained mixture was heated to 50°C and stirred for 0.5 - 2 hours. n-Heptane (125 mL) was charged into R1. The obtained solution was seeded
 30 with 500 mg of Compound A monohydrate, Form III (obtained from Example 2) and the obtained mixture was stirred at 50°C for 72 hours. n-Heptane (275 mL) was added in 12 hours maintaining 50°C; the obtained mixture was stirred for additional 58 hours at 50°C, then it was cooled down to 20° - 25°C for 2 hours. The suspension was stirred at 20° - 25°C for 94 h, then it was filtered and washed with n-heptane (100 mL). After drying
 35 under vacuum at 50°C for 24 hours, 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide monohydrate (Form III) was obtained with an 90% yield.

5

Form III was characterised using X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA), dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) and IR spectroscopy – see Figures 1 to 6.

The X-ray powder diffraction pattern of Form III (Figure 1) shows distinct
10 diffraction peaks, without the presence of a halo, indicating that this compound is present as a crystalline product.

Table 2 provides peak listings and relative intensities for the XPRD of Compound A monohydrate, Form III (Figure 1).

Table 2:

Pos. [°2Th.]	Rel. Int. [%]
8.2904	25.26
8.6250	23.96
9.3485	2.24
11.4511	14.20
12.5682	4.31
13.6202	45.95
13.9754	21.49
15.4397	41.22
15.8867	3.10
16.4426	100.00
16.6283	17.71
17.5110	14.58
17.9121	41.41
18.6250	4.18
19.6673	14.48
21.5675	11.28
21.9258	14.96
22.1775	15.69
22.5940	41.75
23.6809	85.80
24.0437	15.69
24.5412	27.75

25.1642	29.90
25.7310	49.96
27.1482	38.49
27.6772	10.70
27.9857	5.32
29.0996	7.66
29.3985	10.88
29.9267	20.17
30.9874	5.22
31.8056	12.06
32.8799	7.23
33.1991	5.73
34.4861	6.97
36.3854	7.95
36.6246	4.89
37.3258	7.90
37.8748	7.87
38.3143	5.55
40.8261	2.60
42.4567	3.57
43.2056	2.48
43.7464	4.48
45.0366	1.28
46.0177	2.48
48.3545	1.47

5

The DSC curve of Form III (Figure 2) shows the collapsing and liquefying of the crystalline product as an endothermal signal with an onset temperature of 142 °C and a maximum at 158 °C (145.9 J/g).

The TGA curve of Form III (Figure 3) shows a total weight loss of 3.9% from RT up to 180 °C due to evaporation of bound solvent.

The hygroscopic character of Form III was assessed by dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) analysis. Form III is non-hygroscopic, as can be seen in the DVS plots in Figures 4 and 5. Form III does not lose water at low RH (relative humidity) conditions, unlike Form

- 5 I. The XRPD pattern and IR spectrum of the fraction obtained after the DVS test was comparable to the starting material. No indication of a solid-state form change was observed.

Example 4: Physical stability study of Compound A monohydrate, Form III

- 10 The physical stability of Compound A monohydrate, Form III with respect to water loss or uptake was tested.

For the initial study, 0.5 g samples of monohydrate Form III were placed in double antistatic colourless LDPE bags and sealed.

- 15 For the long-term study (stability after 1 month and 3 months), 1.5 g samples of monohydrate Form III were placed in double antistatic colourless LDPE bags and sealed. The samples were stored at 30 ± 2 °C/ $75 \pm 5\%$ RH and 40 ± 2 °C/ $75 \pm 5\%$ RH in cardboard drums.

- For the photostability study, 1.5 g of monohydrate Form III was placed into a petri dish and spread into a layer of no more than 3 mm thick. The petri dish was covered with quartz coverslips and sealed with parafilm. The photostability testing was carried out in line with ICH Q1B option 2 (*ICH Harmonised Tripartite Guideline, Stability testing: Photostability testing of new drug substances and products, Q1B, Step 4 version, 6 November 1996*). Photostability samples were stored under separate lamps emitting visible and UV-A light, such that the total exposure was not less than 1.2 million lux hours and 200 Watt hours/m², respectively.

The water content of each of the samples was determined using a vaporized coulometric Karl Fischer method, in accordance with the *US Pharmacopeia* (USP <921> method IC; most recently appeared in *Pharmacopeial Forum*: Volume No. 38(1); Page information USP42/NF37 - 7092) and *European Pharmacopeia* 2.5.32 (Edition 10.0).

5

The results (Table 3) demonstrate that monohydrate Form III is non-hygroscopic.

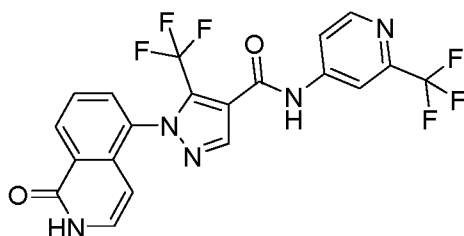
Table 3:

Storage condition	Storage time	Water content (%)
-	Initial	3.4
1 x ICH option 2	-	3.4
30 °C / 75% RH	1 month	3.3
	3 months	3.8
40 °C / 75% RH	1 month	3.3
	3 months	3.2

10 While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described herein, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that such embodiments are provided by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes, and substitutions will now occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the invention. It should be understood that various alternatives to the embodiments of the invention described herein
15 may be employed in practicing the invention and that embodiments within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

We claim:

1. A crystalline form of 1-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-*N*-[2-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-4-yl]-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (Compound A)
- 5 monohydrate:



Compound A

- wherein the crystalline form is Form III, producing an X-ray powder diffraction pattern comprising peaks at 16.4, 23.7 and 25.7 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

2. The crystalline form of claim 1, wherein the X-ray powder diffraction pattern further comprises peaks at 13.6, 17.9, 22.6, 24.5, 25.2 and 27.1 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

15

3. The crystalline form of claim 1 or 2, wherein the X-ray powder diffraction pattern further comprises at least one peak selected from 8.3, 8.6, 11.5, 14.0, 15.4, 17.5, 19.7, 22.0, 22.2, 24.0 and 29.9 degrees two theta $\pm$ 0.2 degrees two theta.

4. The crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 3, further characterized by an X-ray powder diffraction pattern substantially as depicted in Figure 1.

5. The crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 4, further characterized by a differential scanning calorimetry thermogram comprising an endotherm with an onset temperature of about 142 °C and/or a peak temperature at about 158 °C.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the crystalline form of any one of the preceding claims and at least one of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent.

30

7. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 6, wherein the composition is a solid oral dosage form.
8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 6, wherein the composition is a syrup,
5 elixir, suspension.
9. A method of treating a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder, wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition of MALT1, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of
10 the crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5.
10. The method of claim 9 wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is selected from cancer and immunological diseases.
11. The use of a crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5 for the preparation of a medicament for treating a disease, syndrome, disorder or condition in a subject in need thereof, wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition of MALT1.
15
12. A compound in crystalline form as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 for use in the treatment of a disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein said disease, syndrome, condition, or disorder is affected by the inhibition of MALT1.
20
13. A process for preparing the crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising the step of recrystallising Compound A, wherein the recrystallisation comprises the steps of:
25
- a) adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to a mixture of ethyl acetate and ethanol, and heating to a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to
30 solvent reflux temperature;
 - b) adding water to the mixture and filtering off any precipitate, maintaining said temperature;
 - c) adding n-heptane to the mixture, seeding with crystalline Form III, and maintaining said temperature; and

- d) cooling to room temperature, to yield a precipitate of the crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5;

wherein the quantity of water is from about 0.1 w/w% to about 3.0 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent.

5

14. The process of claim 13, wherein the temperature is from about 40°C to about 55 °C.

15. A process for preparing the crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising the step of recrystallising Compound A, wherein the recrystallisation comprises the steps of:

- a) adding Compound A, or a hydrate or solvate thereof, to a mixture of water and isopropyl alcohol, and heating to a temperature in the range of from about 30 °C to solvent reflux temperature;
- 15 b) adding n-heptane to the mixture, seeding with crystalline Form III, and maintaining said temperature; and
- c) cooling to room temperature, to yield a precipitate of the crystalline form of any one of claims 1 to 5;

- wherein the quantity of water is from about 1.0 w/w% to about 6.0 w/w%, relative to the total weight of solvent.

20

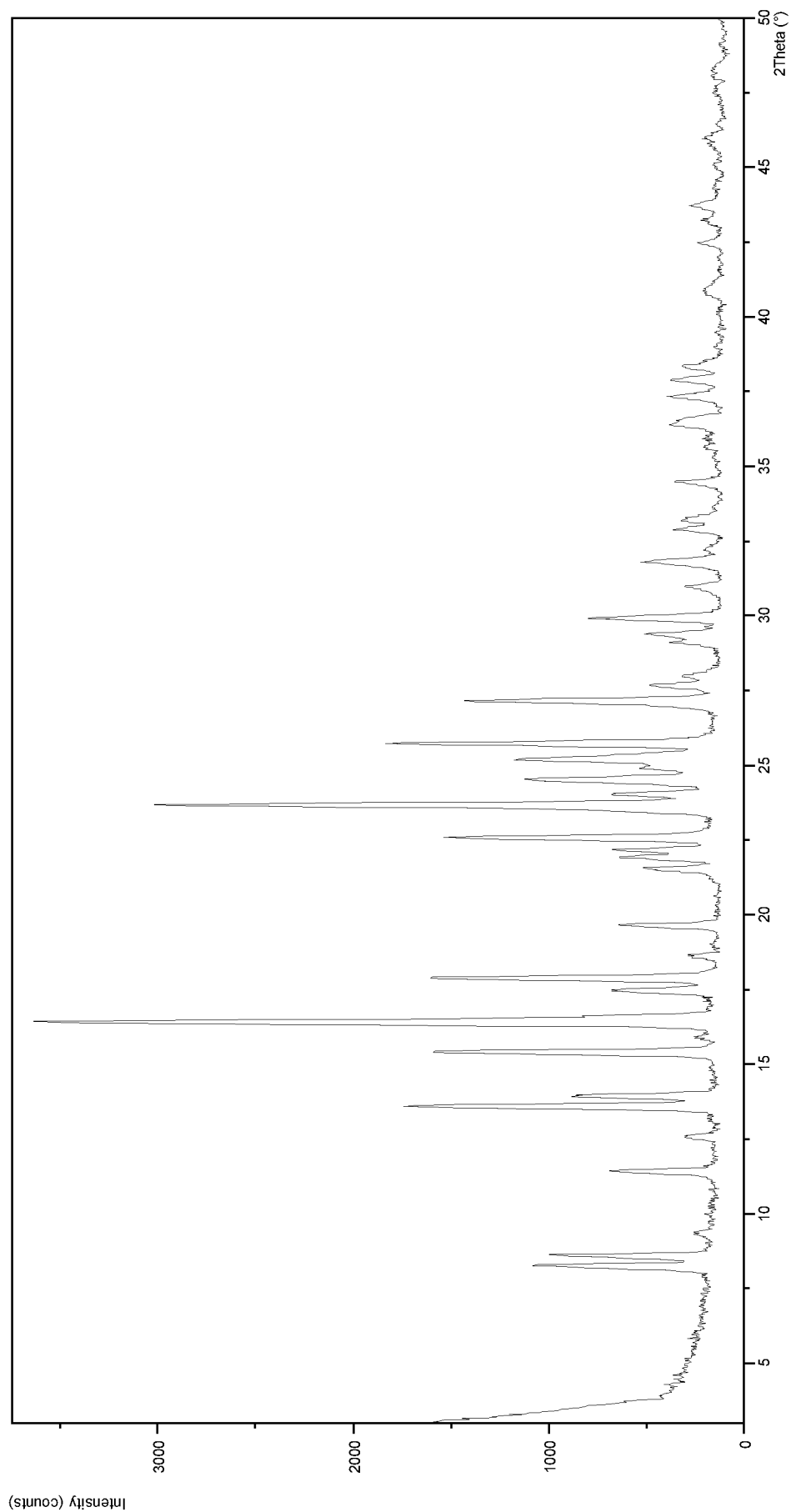


FIGURE 1

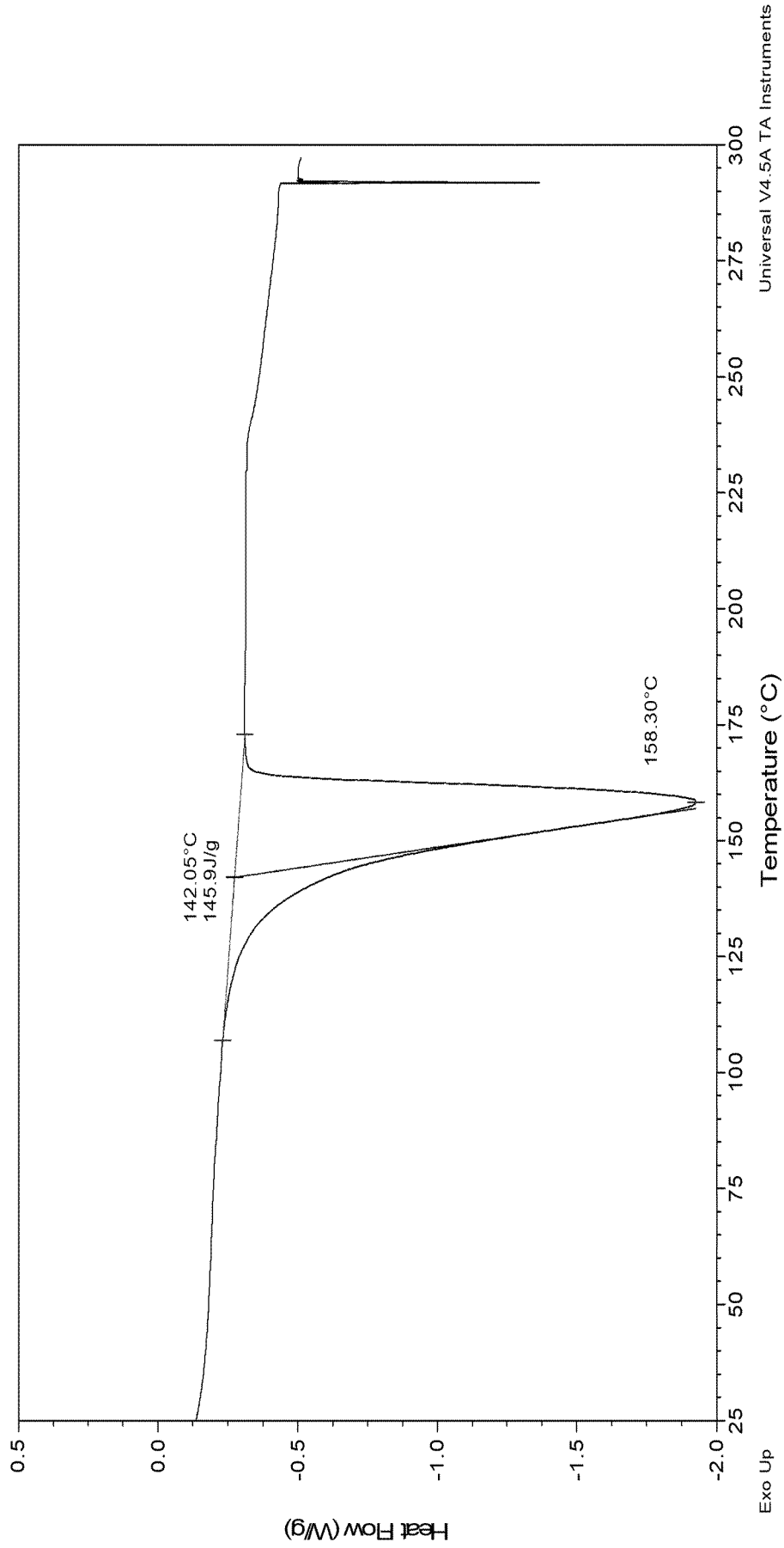


FIGURE 2

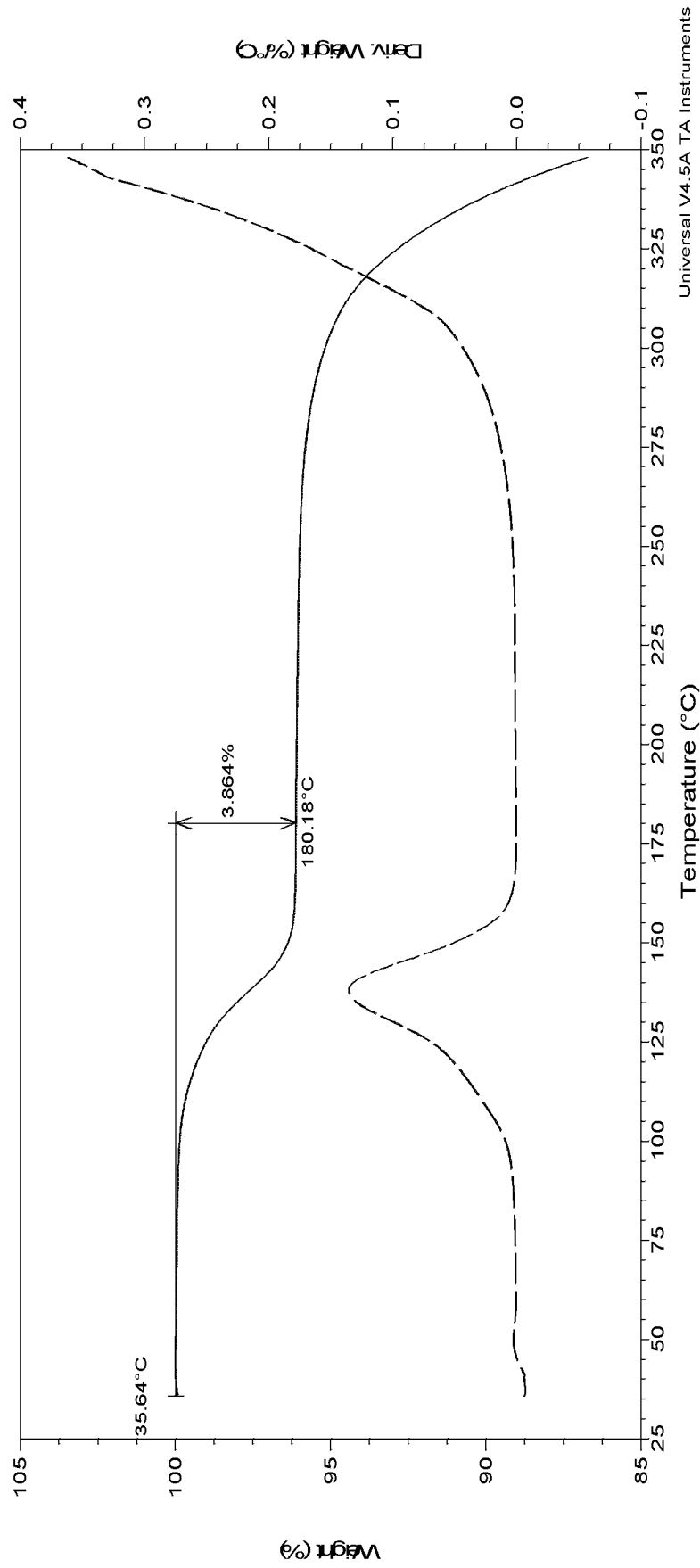


FIGURE 3

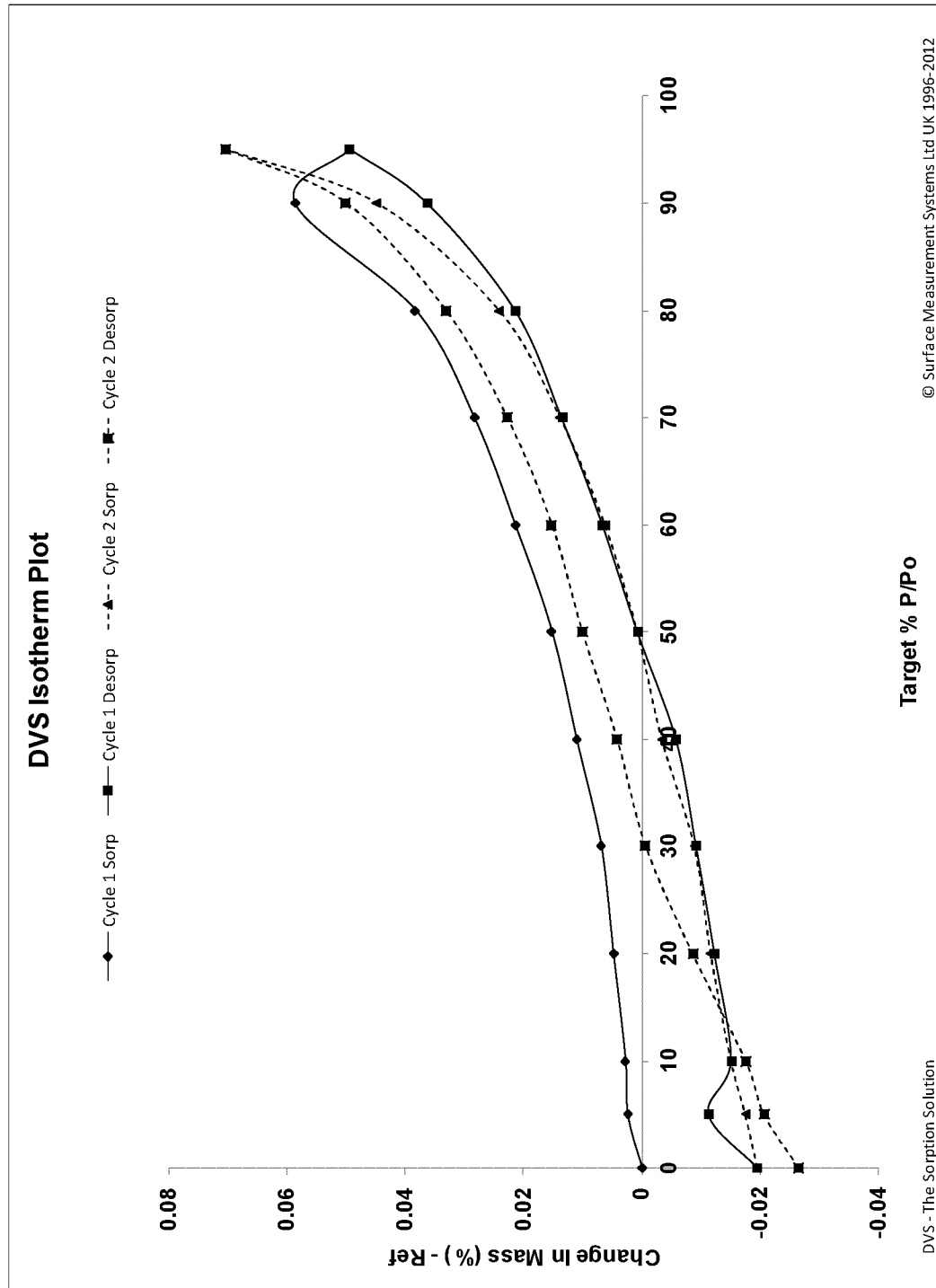


FIGURE 4

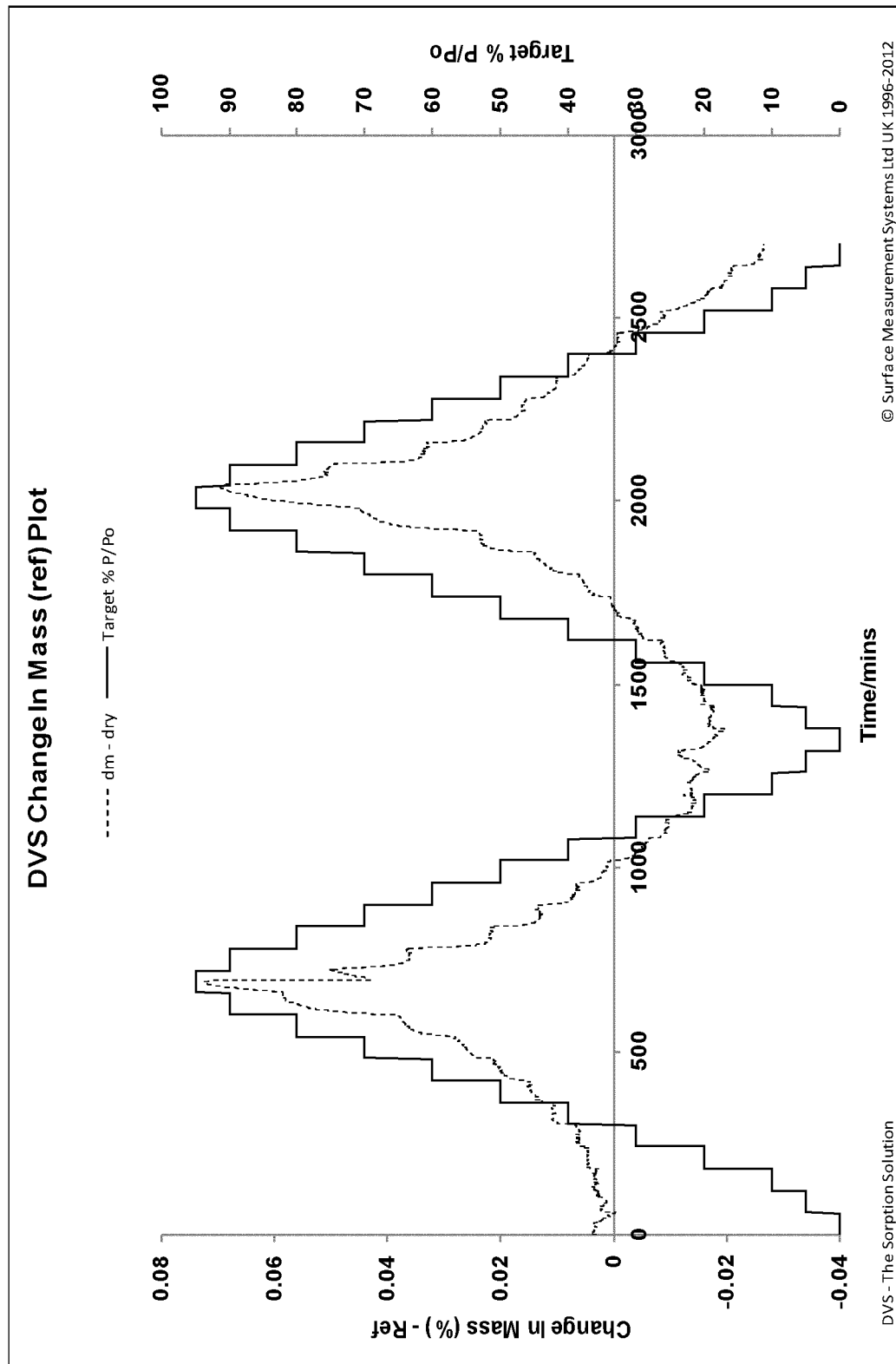


FIGURE 5

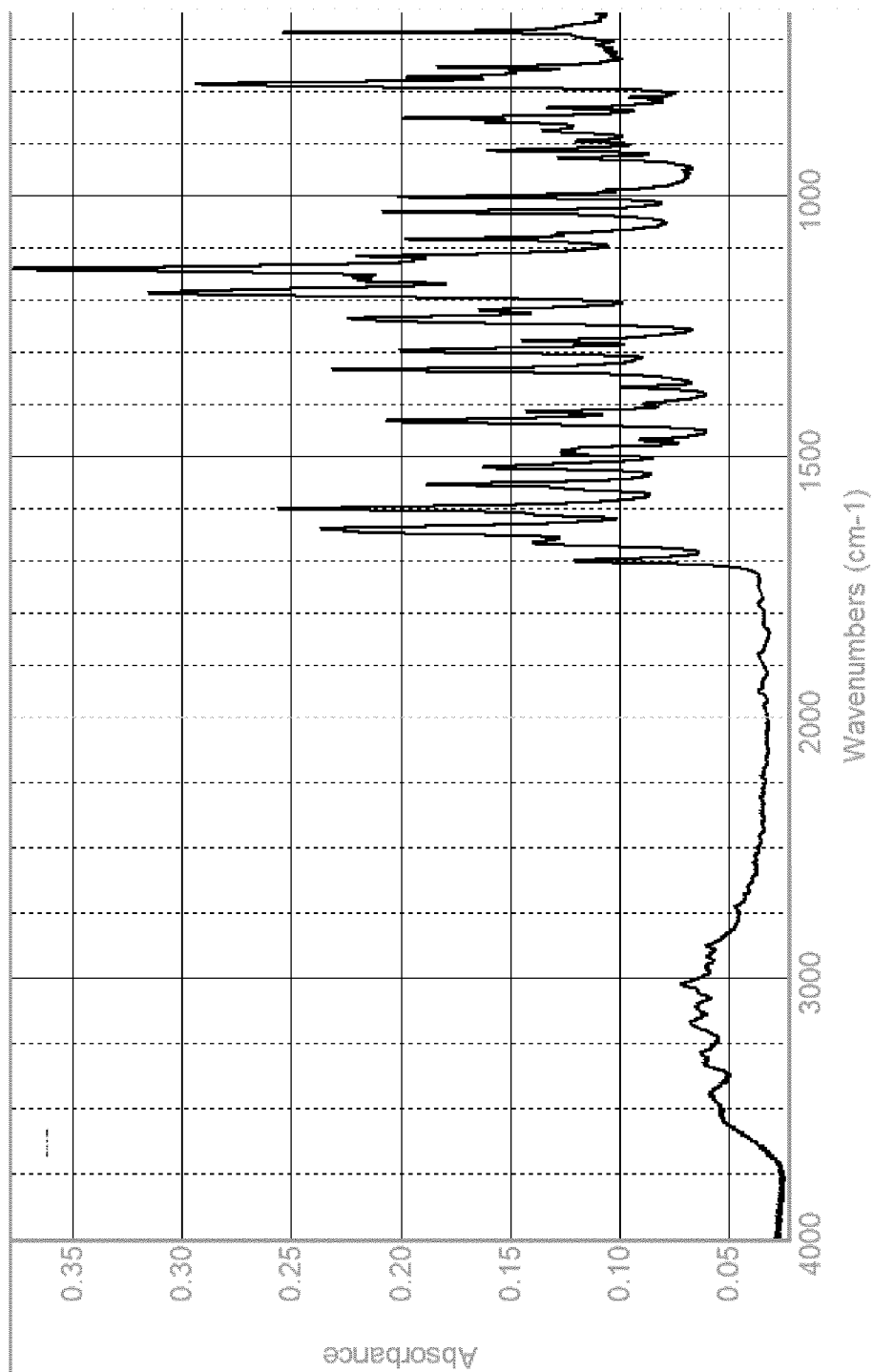


FIGURE 6

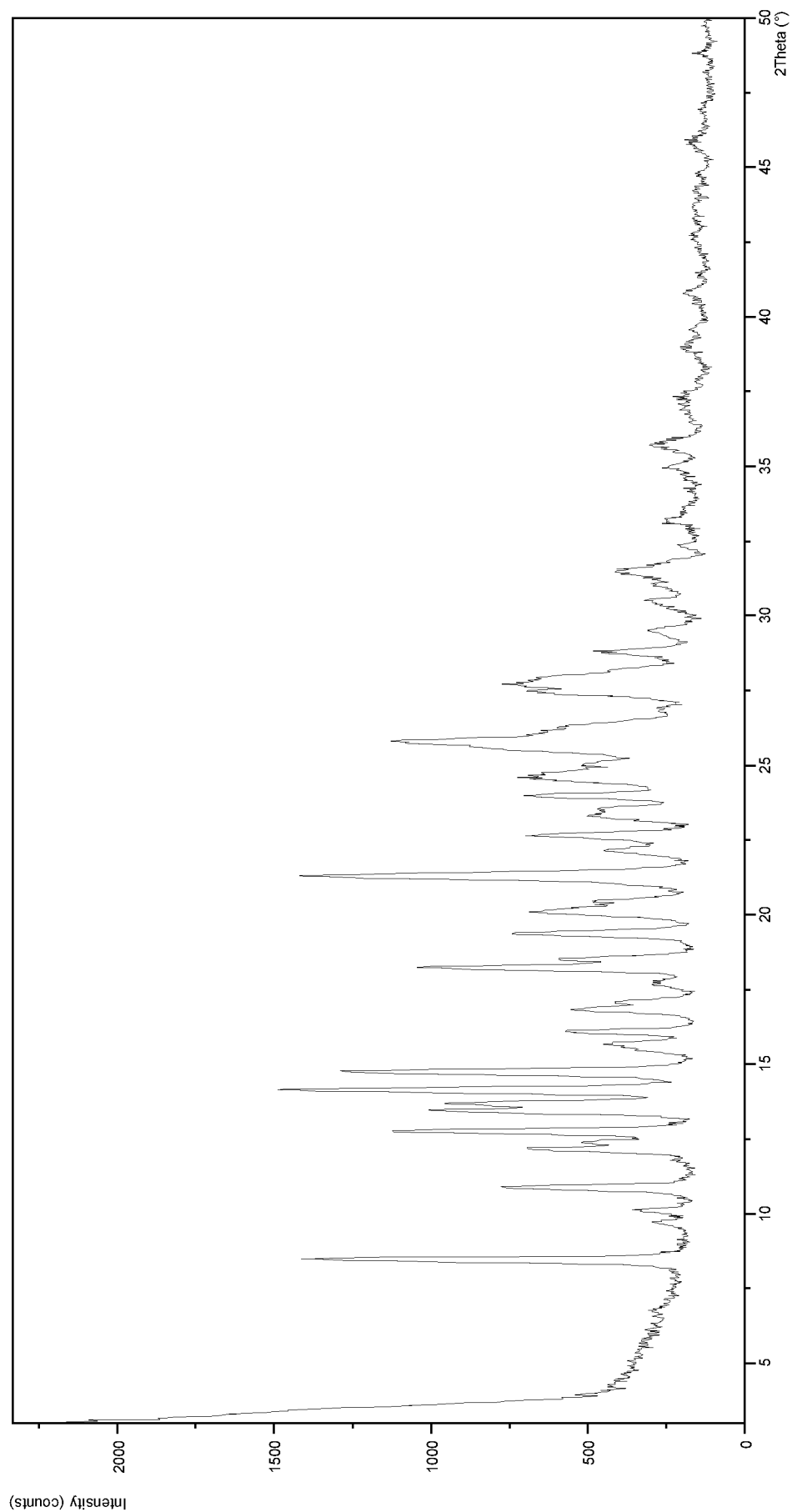


FIGURE 7

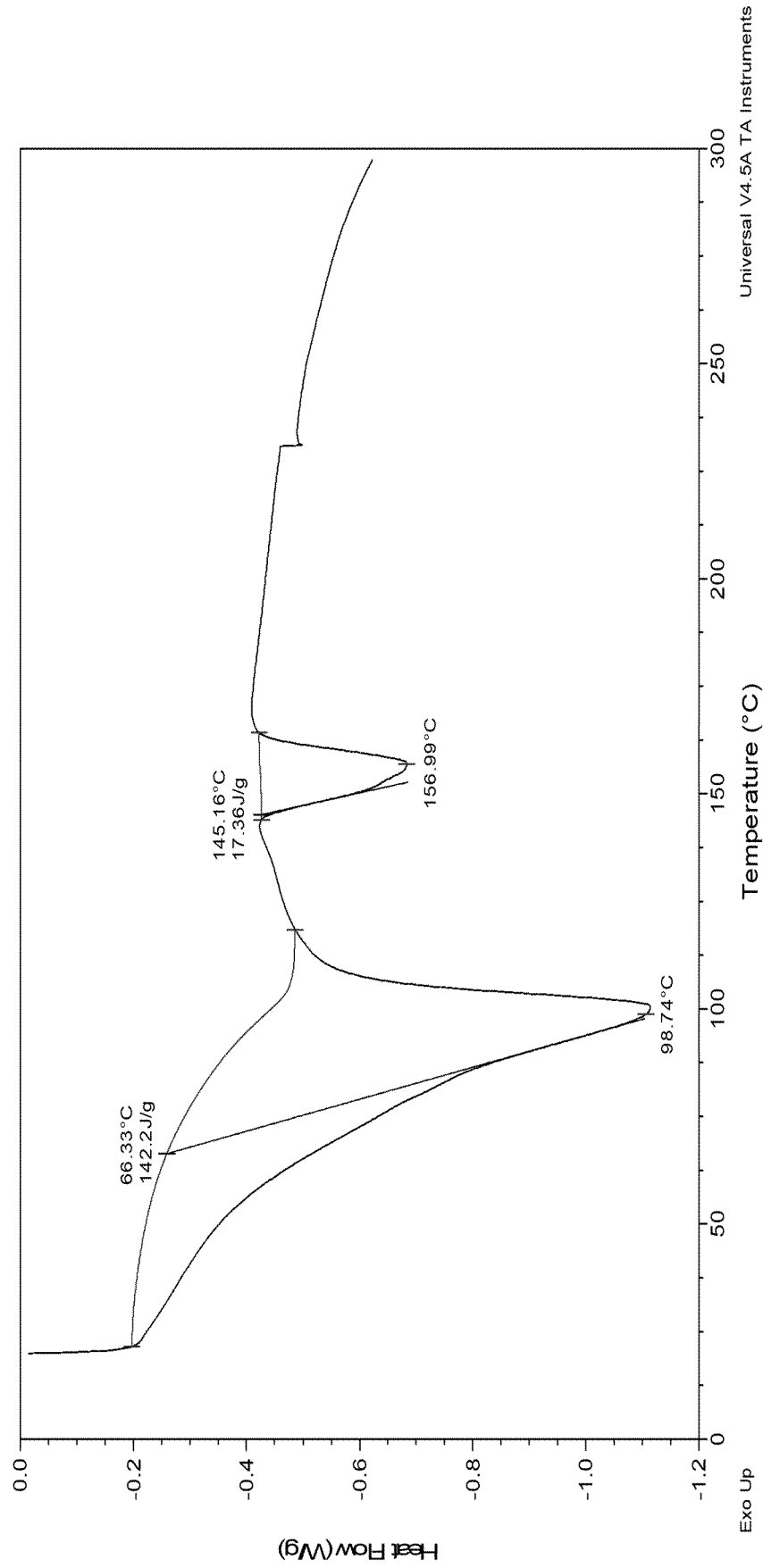


FIGURE 8

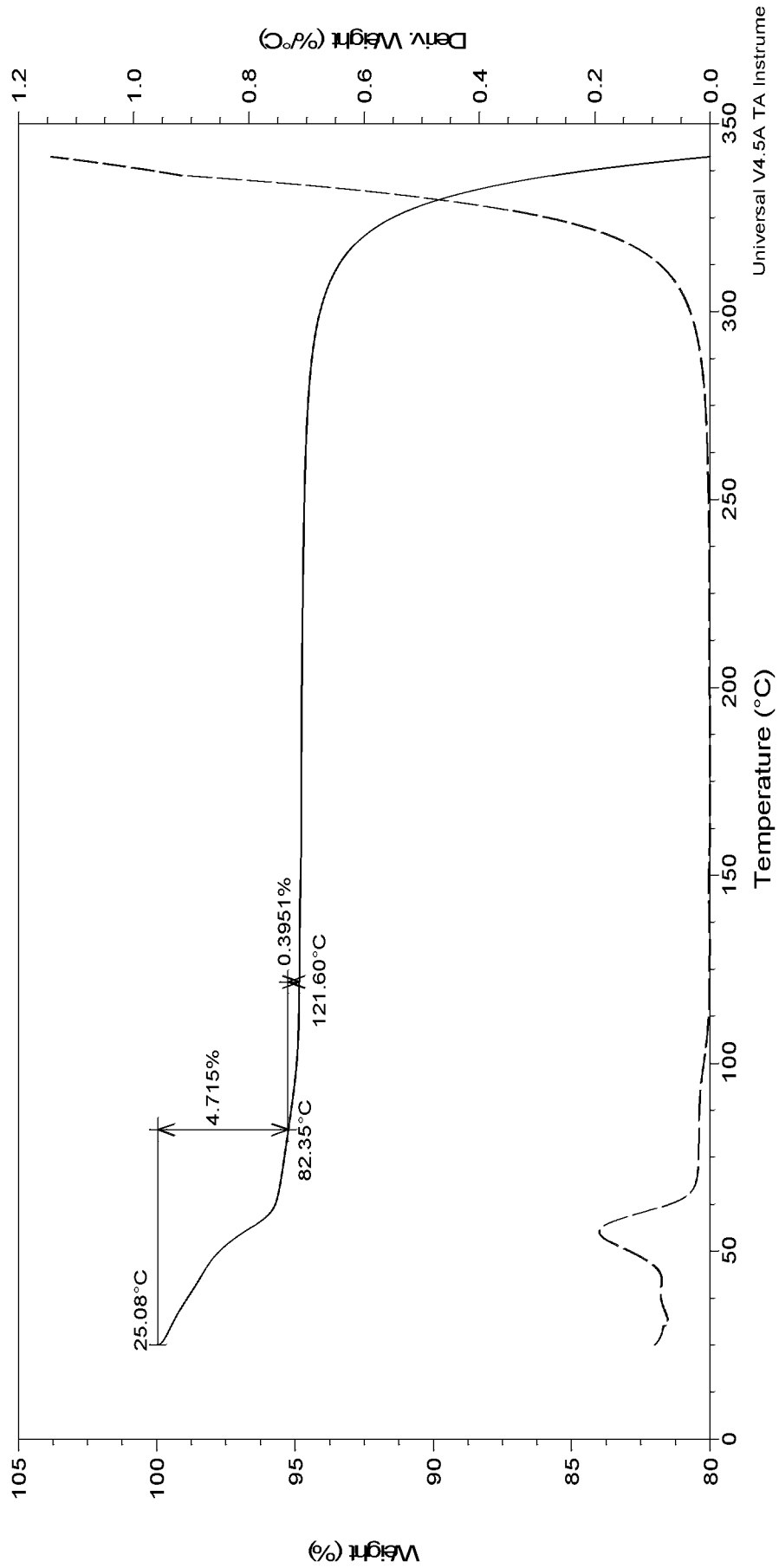


FIGURE 9

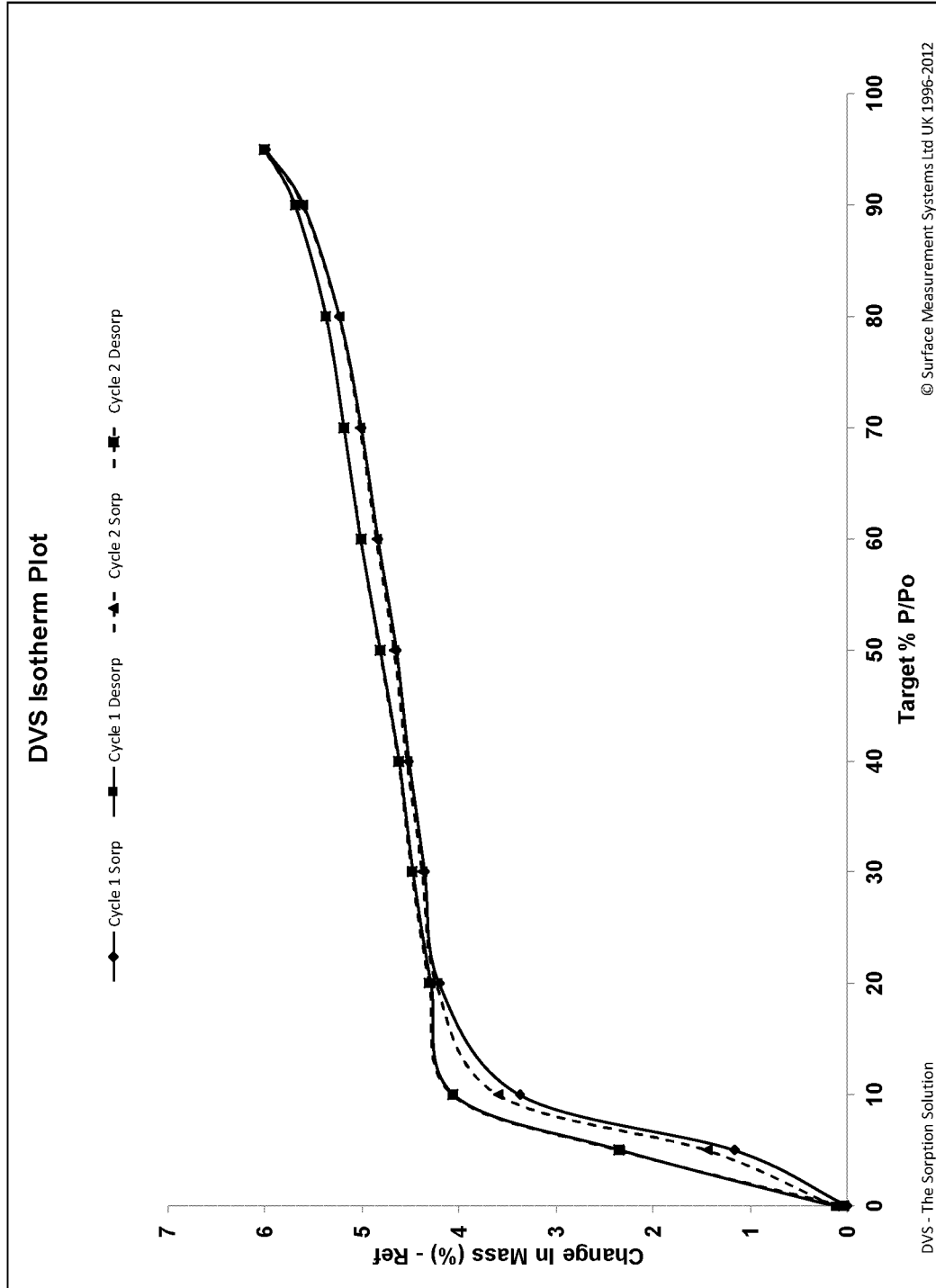


FIGURE 10

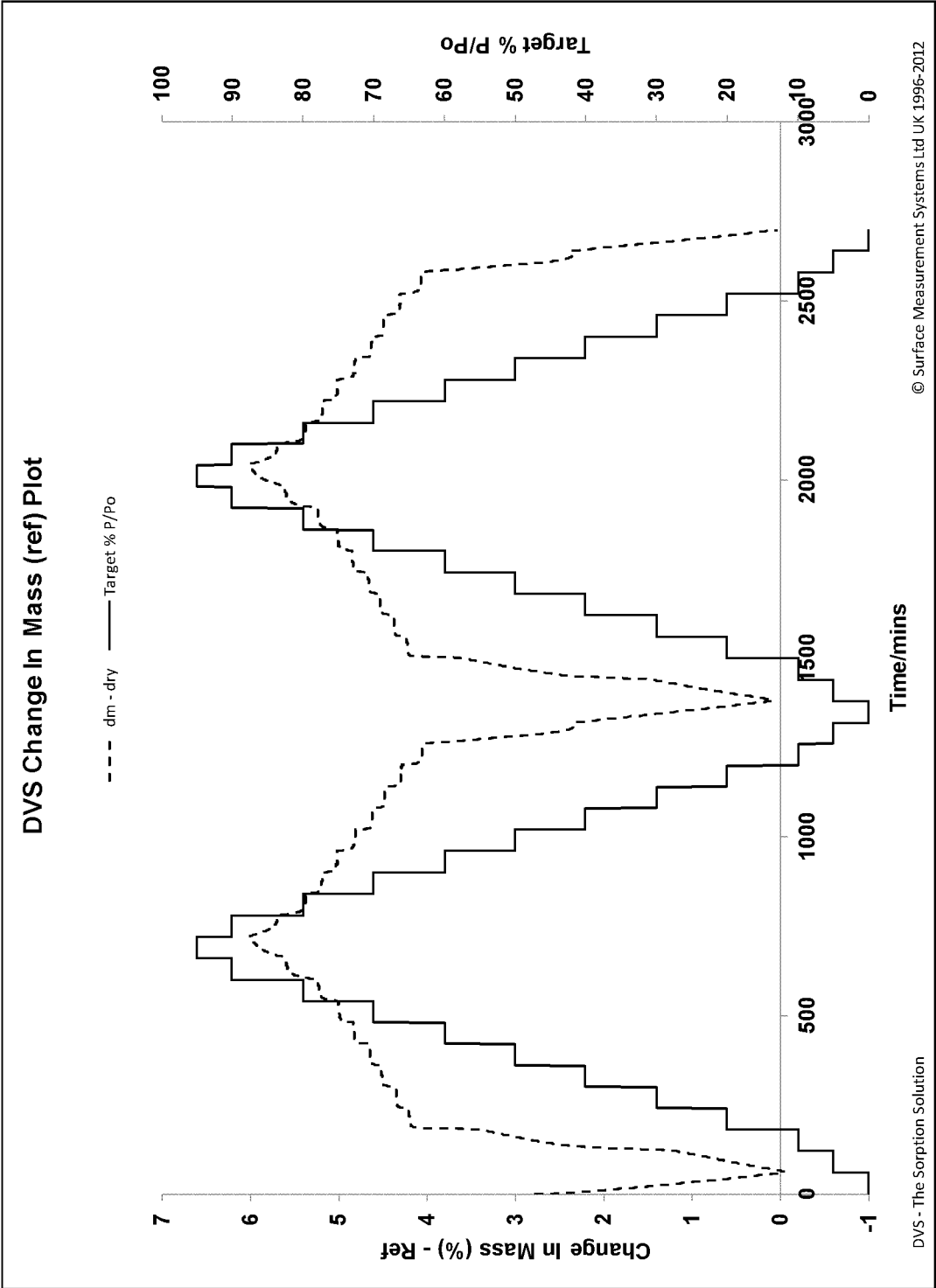


FIGURE 11

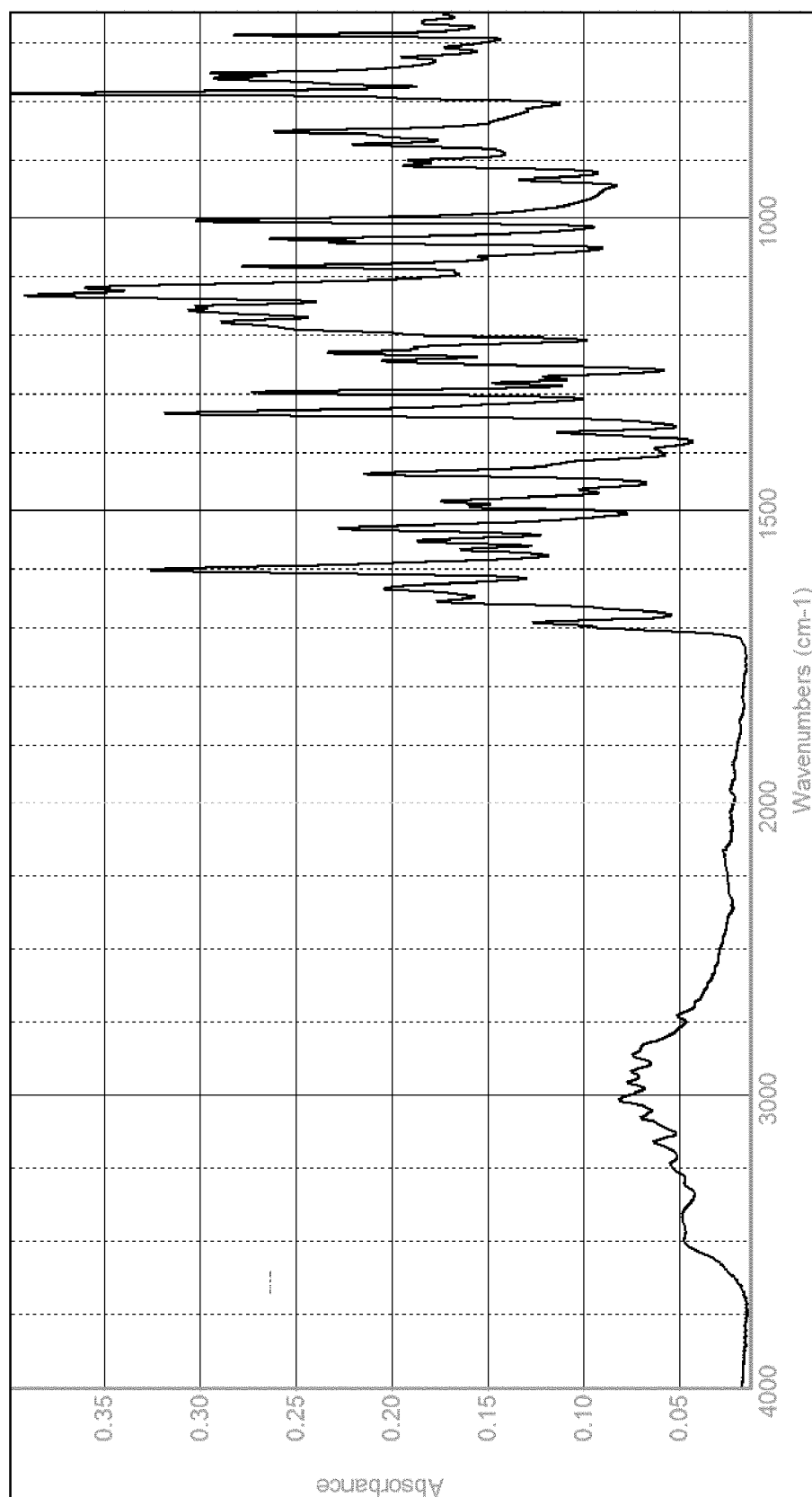
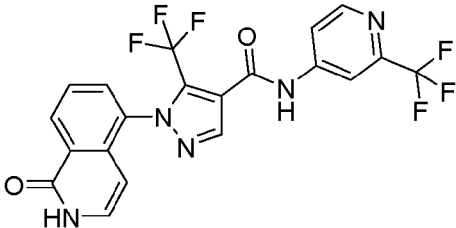


FIGURE 12



Compound A^{AA}