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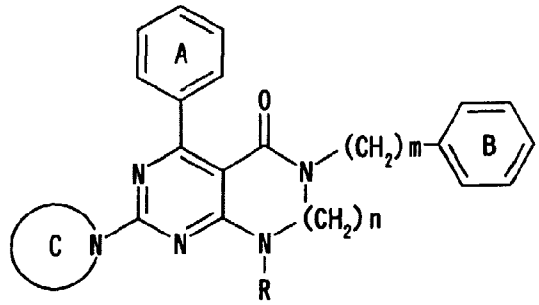
(54) Title: FUSED BICYCLIC PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

(54) 発明の名称: 縮合二環式ピリミジン誘導体



(1)

(57) Abstract: It is intended to provide novel fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives represented by the following general formula (1) which have antagonism to tachykinin receptors, in particular, NK1 receptor antagonism. Namely, fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives represented by the following general formula (1) or salts thereof: (1) wherein the rings A and B represent each a benzene ring optionally having 1 to 3 substituents (wherein two adjacent substituents may be bonded to each other to form a ring); the ring C represents a nitrogen-containing ring; R represents hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl or C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl; m is 1 or 2; and n is 2 or 3.

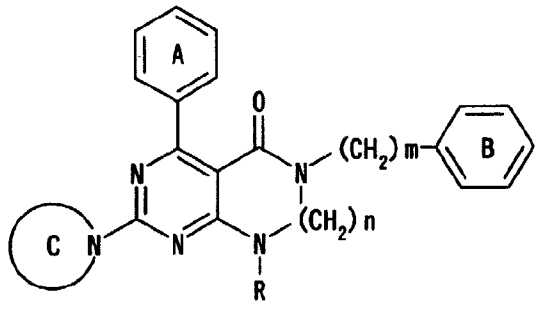
[続葉有]

WO 03/080619 A1

(57) 要約:

タキキニン受容体拮抗作用、特にＮＫ１受容体拮抗作用を有する下記一般式（１）で表される新規な縮合二環式ピリミジン誘導体を提供する。

一般式（１）



(1)

（式中、Ａ環及びＢ環は、１～３個の置換基（隣接する２個の置換基が互いに結合して環を形成していてもよい）を有していてもよいベンゼン環を示し；Ｃ環は含窒素環を示し；Ｒは水素原子、C_1～C_6のアルキル基、C_1～C_6のアルキルカルボニル基、C_1～C_6のアルキルスルホニル基を示し；ｍは１又は２を示し；ｎは２又は３を示す。）で表される縮合二環式ピリミジン誘導体又はその塩。

DESCRIPTION

FUSED BICYCLIC PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to novel fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof that act as tachykinin receptor antagonists. The present invention also relates to medical applications of such compounds.

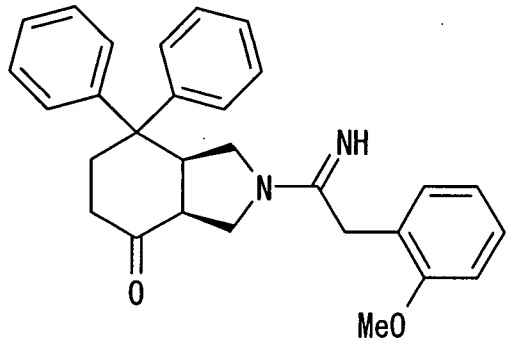
TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

'Tachykinin' is a collective term for such neuropeptides as substance P, neurokinin A, and neurokinin B. These tachykinins are known to exhibit various physiological activities by binding to corresponding receptors in a human body (neurokinin 1 (NK1), neurokinin 2 (NK2), and neurokinin 3 (NK3), respectively). Of different tachykinins, substance P, aside from its role as a neurotransmitter in primary sensory neurons in central and peripheral nervous systems, brings about various physiological effects, such as diuresis, excitation of neurons, increased blood vessel permeability, blood vessel dilation, contraction of smooth muscles, and immune activities. Substance P is also believed to play significant roles in the onset of various pathological

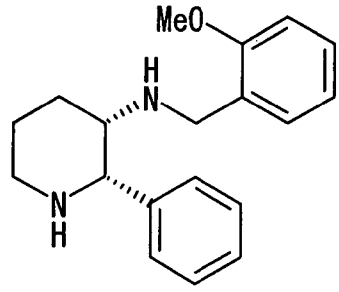
conditions such as pollakiuria, incontinence, vomiting, inflammation, allergies, respiratory tract disorders, pains, and central nervous system disorders. Thus, a need exists for the development of a compound that acts as a tachykinin receptor antagonist and, in particular, as an NK1 receptor antagonist and is thus suitable for use as an effective prophylactic or therapeutic agent against various pathological conditions such as those mentioned above. It is also desirable that such a compound offer high safety, persistence of efficacy, and other advantageous characteristics.

At present, the following compounds are known as NK1 receptor antagonists and are described in the following publications:

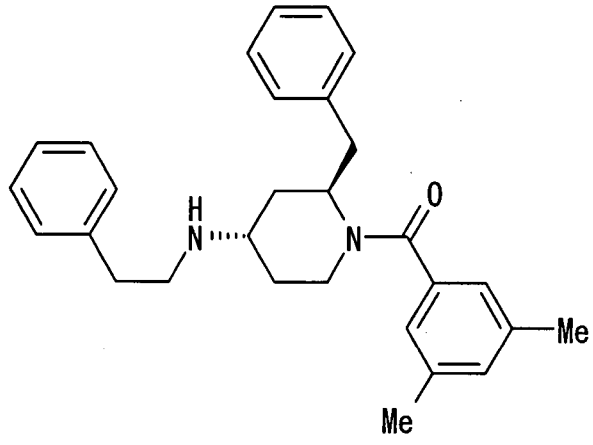
(1) European Patent Application Publication No. EP-A-429366 describes compounds such as the one represented by the following formula:



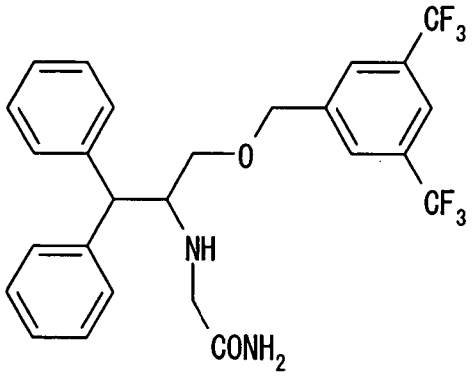
(2) PCT pamphlet (International Patent Publication) No. WO91/09844 describes compounds such as the one represented by the following formula:



(3) European Patent Application Publication No. EP-A-532456 describes compounds such as the one represented by the following formula:

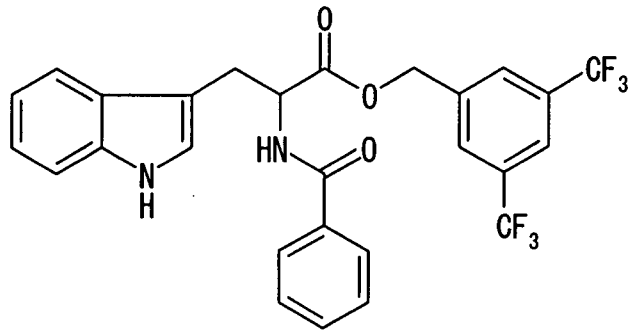


(4) European Patent Application Publication No. EP-A-522808 describes compounds such as the one represented by the following formula:

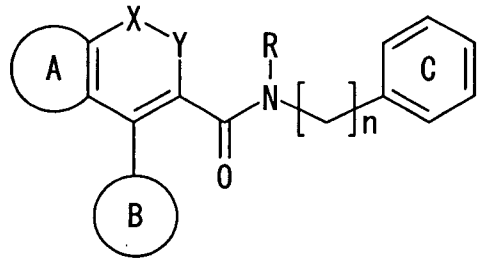


(5) PCT pamphlet (International Patent Publication) No.

WO93/01169 describes compounds such as the one represented by the following formula:

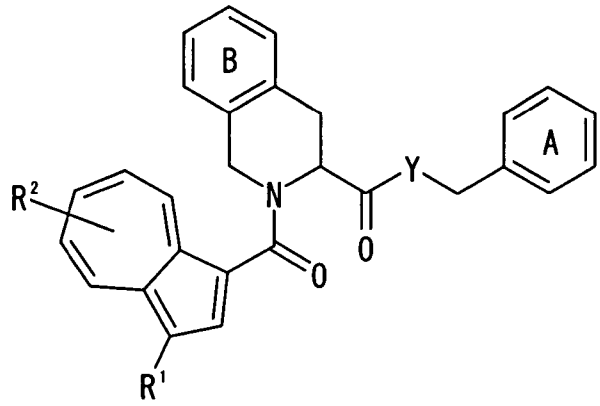


(6) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 8-67678 describes a compound represented by the following formula and salts thereof:



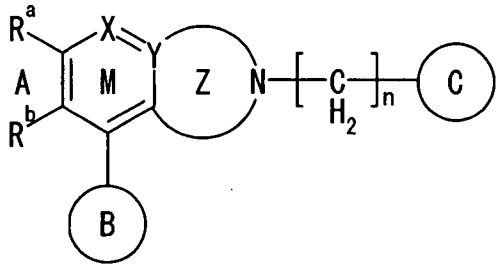
wherein the rings A and B are each a homocyclic or heterocyclic ring with at least one of the rings A and B being a heterocyclic ring; the ring C is a benzene ring; R is H or a hydrocarbon residue; one of X and Y is $-NR^1-$ (where R^1 is H or a hydrocarbon residue) or -O- and the other is -CO- or -CS-, or one of X and Y is -N= and the other is $=CR^2-$ (where R^2 is H, a halogen, a hydrocarbon residue, an amino, or a hydroxyl group); and n is 1 or 2.

(7) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 9-104674 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein Y is a nitrogen or oxygen atom which may or may not be alkylated or acylated; R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group, an alkyl group having a nitrogen atom, a carbamoyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, or a (4-phenylpiperadine-1-yl)methyl group; R^2 is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkyl group having a hydroxyl group, a lower alkanoyl group, or a lower alkoxy group; and the rings A and B are each a substituted or unsubstituted benzene ring.

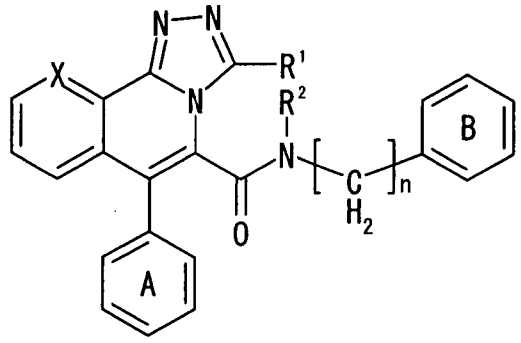
(8) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 9-263585 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein the ring M is a heterocyclic ring in which the structural moiety -X=Y< is -N=C<, -CO-N<, or -CS-N<; R^a and R^b may together form the ring A, or R^a and R^b are each independently a hydrogen atom or a substituent of the ring M;

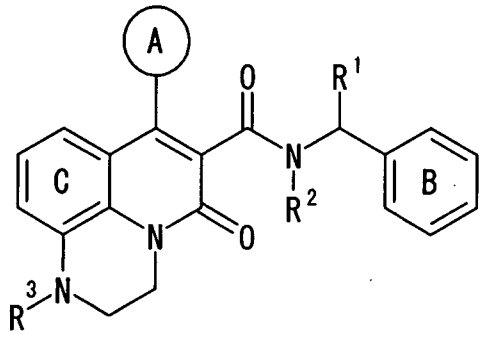
the rings A and B are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted homocyclic or heterocyclic ring, provided that at least one of the rings A and B is a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic ring; the ring C is a substituted or unsubstituted homocyclic or heterocyclic ring; the ring Z is a substituted or unsubstituted ring; and n is an integer from 1 to 6.

(9) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 11-246559 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



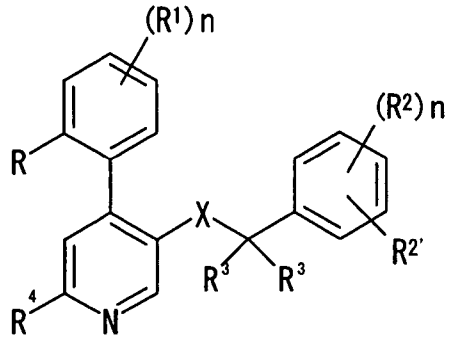
wherein X is a nitrogen atom or a CH group; R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, an aryl group, or an aralkyl group; R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group; the rings A and B are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted benzene ring; and n is 1 or 2.

(10) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-139834 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



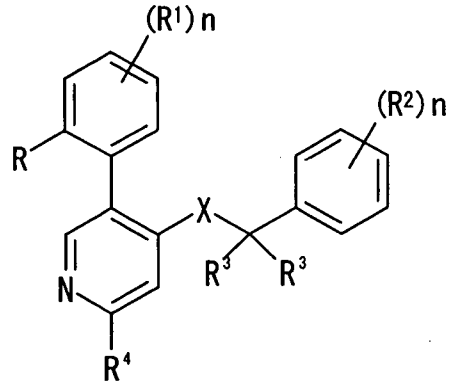
wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently a hydrogen atom or an C_1 to C_6 alkyl group; R^3 is a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted arylmethyl group or an alkoxycarbonyl group; the ring A is a homocyclic or heterocyclic ring which may include 1 through 3 independently selected substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring); the ring B is a benzene ring which may include 1 through 5 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring); and the ring C is a benzene ring which may include 1 through 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring).

(11) Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-247957 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein R is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^1 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are each a hydrogen atom or the like; R^3 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^4 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^5 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^6 is a hydrogen atom or the like; X is $-C(O)N(R^5)-$ or the like; n is an integer from 0 to 4; and m is 1 or 2.

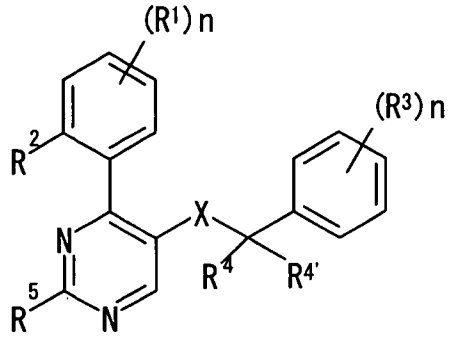
(12) PCT pamphlet (International Patent Publication) No. WO00/50401 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein R is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^1 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^2 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^3 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^4 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^5 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^6 is a hydrogen atom or the like; X is $-C(O)N(R^5)-$ or the like; n is an integer from 0 to

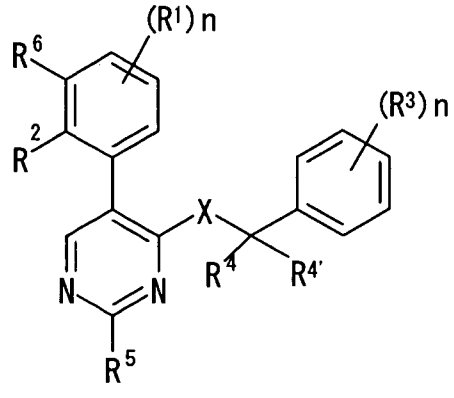
4; and m is 1 or 2.

(13) PCT pamphlet (International Patent Publication) No. WO00/73279 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^2 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^3 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are each a hydrogen atom or the like; R^5 is a lower alkyl group or the like; n is an integer from 0 to 2; and X is -C(O)N($R^{4''}$)- or the like.

(14) PCT pamphlet (International Patent Publication) No. WO00/73278 describes a compound represented by the following formula:



wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^2 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^3 is a hydrogen atom or the like; R^4 and $R^{4'}$

are each a hydrogen atom or the like; R^5 is a lower alkyl group or the like; R^6 is a hydrogen atom or the like; n is an integer from 0 to 2; and X is $-C(O)N(R^{4''})-$ or the like.

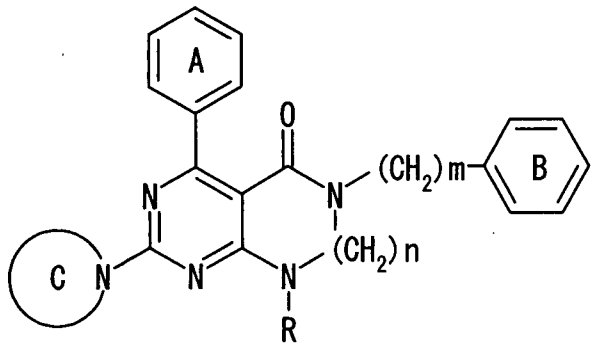
DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

At present, no effective tachykinin antagonists (in particular, NK1 receptor antagonists) are known that can serve as prophylactic or therapeutic agents against the above-described pathological conditions and at the same time meet requirements for pharmaceutical products, including safety, persistence of efficacy, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacological activities.

It is thus an objective of the present invention to provide a novel compound that acts as an effective tachykinin receptor antagonist and, in particular, as an NK1 receptor antagonist and can thus serve as a prophylactic or a therapeutic agent against various tachykinin receptor-related pathological conditions, including increased urinary frequency, incontinence of urine, vomiting, inflammation, allergies, respiratory tract disorders, pains, and central nervous system disorders.

The present inventors have discovered that fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives as represented by the following general formula (1), or salts thereof, can act as effective tachykinin receptor antagonists (in particular, as NK1 receptor

antagonists):

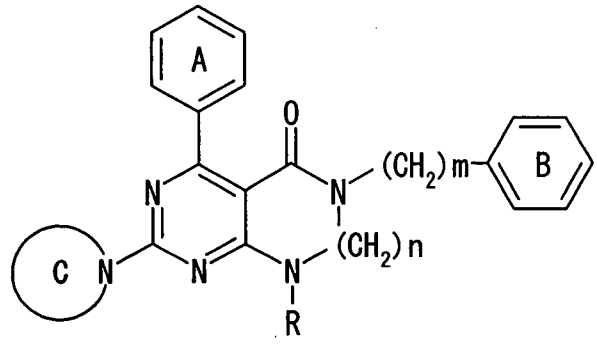


(1)

wherein the rings A and B are each a benzene ring that may include 1 through 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one anther to form a ring); the ring C is a nitrogen-containing ring; R is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; m is 1 or 2; and n is 2 or 3. As evidence, the present inventors have demonstrated in animal experiments that these compounds can effectively relieve dysuria, a tachykinin-mediated disorder. This discovery led the present inventors to ultimately complete the present invention.

Accordingly, the present invention provides the followings:

(I) A fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative represented by the following general formula (1), or a salt thereof:

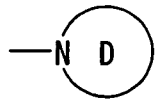


(1)

wherein the rings A and B are each a benzene ring, which may have 1 to 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring) that are each independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, which may be substituted with a halogen atom, and a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group;

the ring C is a 5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom;

the ring C may further contain a substituent (a substituent selected from the group consisting of a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, and a substituent represented by the following formula:



wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic

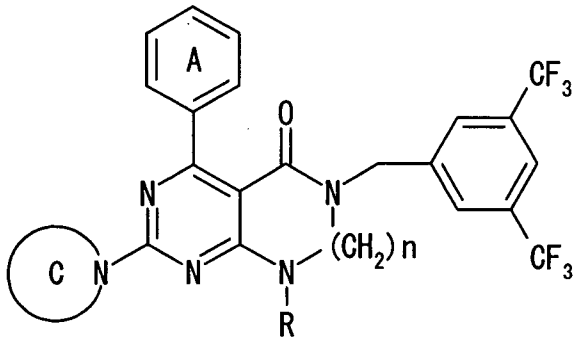
heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms);

R is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group;

m is 1 or 2; and

n is 2 or 3.

(II) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (I) above represented by the following general formula (1a), or a salt thereof:



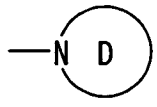
(1a)

wherein the ring A is a benzene ring, which may have 1 to 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring) that are each independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, which may be substituted with a halogen atom, and a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group;

the ring C is a 5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen

atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom;

the ring C may further contain a substituent (a substituent selected from the group consisting of a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, and a substituent represented by the following formula:



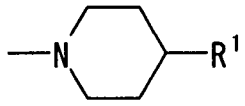
wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms);

R is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; and

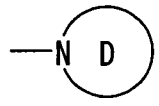
n is 2 or 3.

(III) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (II) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula

(1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:

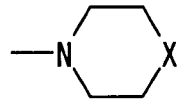


wherein R^1 is a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxy group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, or a substituent represented by the following formula:



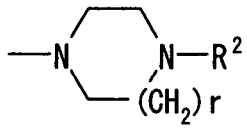
wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms.

(IV) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (II) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



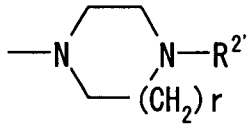
wherein X is -O- or $-S(O)_q-$; and q is 0, 1, or 2.

(V) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (II) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is a group represented by the following formula:



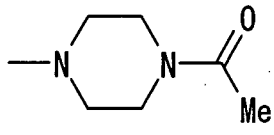
wherein R^2 is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; and r is 1 or 2.

(VI) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (II) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



wherein $R^{2'}$ is an acetyl group or a methylsulfonyl group; and r is 1 or 2.

(VII) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (II) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a) above, the ring C is represented by the following formula:



(VIII) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (VII) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a) above, n is 3.

(IX) The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to (VII) above, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), R is a hydrogen atom, and n is 3.

(X) A tachykinin receptor antagonist containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XI) An NK1 receptor antagonist containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XII) A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for dysuria, including defective bladder functions such as increased urinary frequency and incontinence of urine, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XIII) A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for disorders of digestive tract such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XIV) A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, and

side effects of drugs, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XV) A therapeutic agent for treating conditions, such as asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof.

(XVI) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

(XVII) A method of prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis comprising an effective amount of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof to a subject in need thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

(XVIII) Use of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis.

(XIX) Use of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any of (I) through (IX) above, or a salt thereof for prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and

rheumatoid arthritis.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described in detail.

Rings A and B

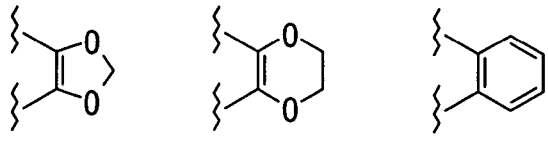
In the general formula (1), the rings A and B each independently represent a benzene ring, which may include 1 to 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which substituents may be bound to one another to form a ring). The substituents on each of the rings A and B may be positioned at any possible position with the number of the substituents on each ring varying from about 1 to 3. Any adjacent two of these substituents may be bound to each other to form a ring. Examples of the substituents on the rings A and B include halogen atoms, C_1 to C_6 alkyl groups, which may be substituted with halogen atoms, and C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl groups.

Examples of the halogen atoms include fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, and iodine atom.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkyl groups that may be substituted with halogen atoms" include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, isobutyl group, *sec*-butyl group, *tert*-butyl group, fluoromethyl group, chloromethyl group, bromomethyl group, iodomethyl group, 1-fluoroethyl group, 1-chloroethyl group, 2-chloroethyl group, difluoromethyl group, trifluoromethyl group, trichloromethyl group, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group.

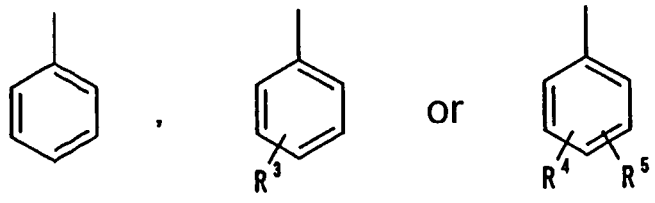
Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl groups" include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, isobutoxy group, *sec*-butoxy group, and *tert*-butoxy group.

Examples of the "rings in which two adjacent substituents are bound to each other to form a ring" include the followings:



Ring A

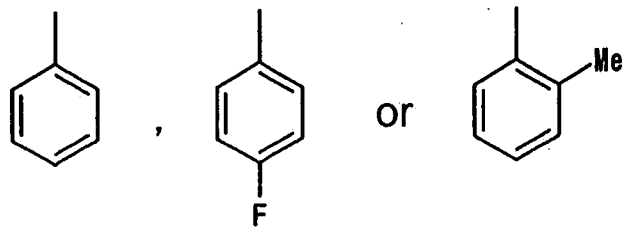
Preferred examples of the ring A are those represented by the following formulae:



wherein R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each independently a fluorine atom,

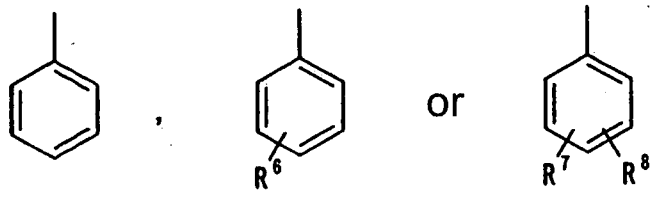
a chlorine atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, or a methoxy group.

Particularly preferred examples of the ring A are those represented by the following formulae:



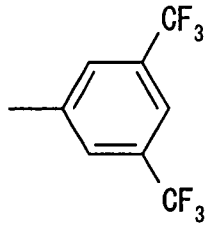
Ring B

Preferred examples of the ring B are those represented by the following formulae:



wherein R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each independently a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, or a methoxy group.

Particularly preferred examples of the ring B are those represented by the following formulae:

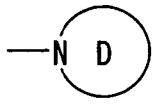


Ring C

The ring C is a 5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring that may be substituted and may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom. Examples of "5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing rings that may contain, aside from a nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom" include 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic rings that may contain, aside from a nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom (such as pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, triazole, and tetrazole rings) and 5- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic rings that may contain, aside from a nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom (such as tetrahydropyridine, dihydropyridine, tetrahydropyrazine, tetrahydropyrimidine, tetrahydropyridazine, dihydropyrrole, dihydroimidazole, dihydropyrazole, dihydrooxazole, dihydroisooxazole, piperidine, piperazine, hexahydropyrimidine, hexahydropyridazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, homopiperidine, homopiperazine, pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, tetrahydrooxazole, tetrahydroisooxazole rings.).

Examples of "optional substituents on the ring C" include

a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxy group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, and a group represented by the following formula:



(wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring that may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms).

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkyl group" include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, isobutyl group, *sec*-butyl group, and *tert*-butyl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkoxy group" include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, isobutoxy group, *sec*-butoxy group, and *tert*-butoxy group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group" include acetyl group, propionyl group, and butyryl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group" include methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, isopropoxycarbonyl group, and t-butoxycarbonyl group.

Examples of the "mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group" include methylcarbamoyl group, ethylcarbamoyl group, propylcarbamoyl group, isopropylcarbamoyl group, t-butylcarbamoyl group, hexylcarbamoyl group, dimethylcarbamoyl group, diethylcarbamoyl group, dipropylcarbamoyl group, diisopropylcarbamoyl group, dibutylcarbamoyl group, and dihexylcarbamoyl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group" include methylsulfonyl group, ethylsulfonyl group, and propylsulfonyl group.

Examples of the "mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group" include methylamino group, ethylamino group, propylamino group, isopropylamino group, t-butylamino group, hexylamino group, dimethylamino group, diethylamino group, dipropylamino group, diisopropylamino group, dibutylamino group, and dihexylamino group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group" include acetylamino group, propionylamino group, and butyrylamino group.

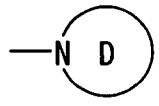
Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group" include methoxycarbonylamino group, ethoxycarbonylamino group,

t-butoxycarbonylamino group, and hexyloxycarbonylamino group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group" include methylsulfonylamino group, and ethylsulfonylamino group.

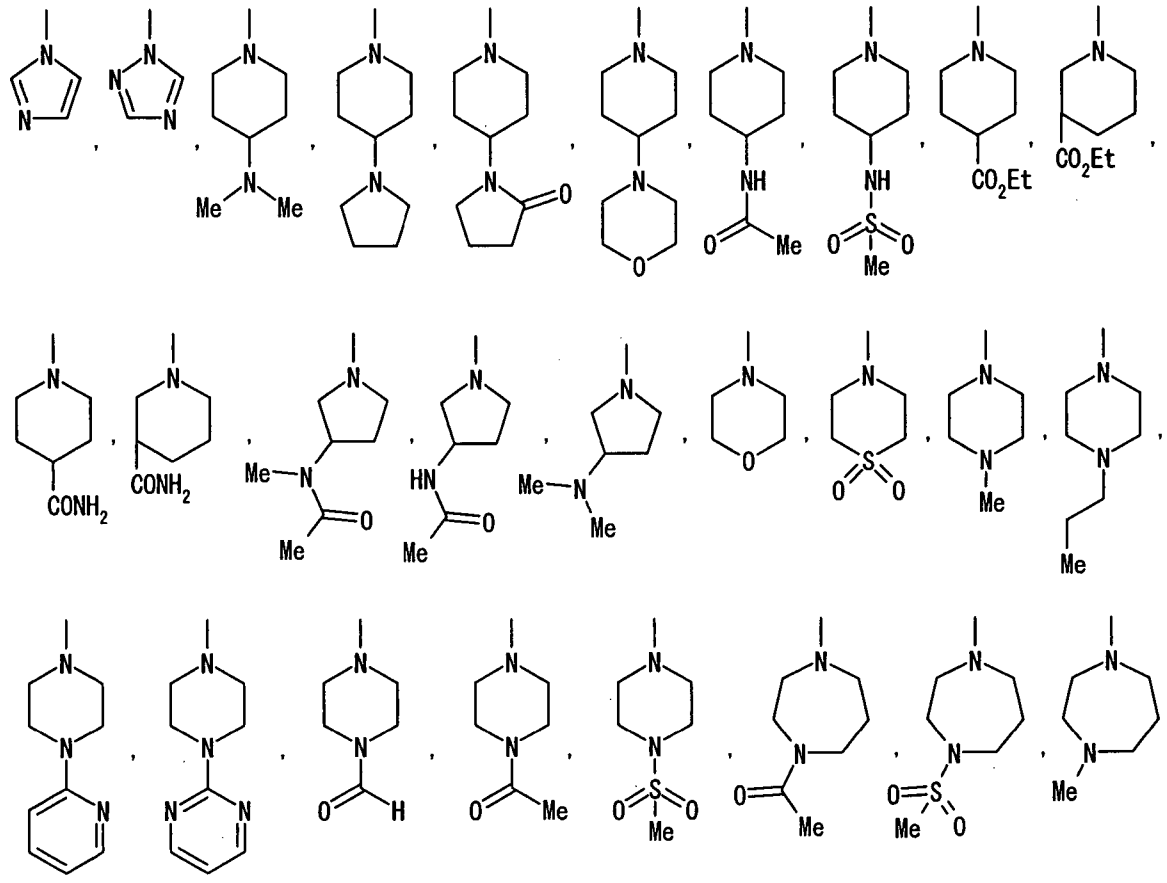
Examples of the "6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group" include pyridyl group, pyrazyl group, pyrimidyl group, and pyridazinyl group.

Examples of the "functional group represented by the following formula:

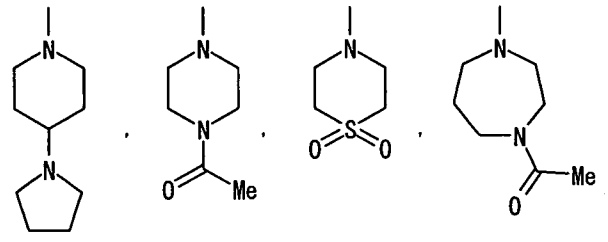


(wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring that may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms)" include azetidino group, pyrrolidino group, piperidino group, morpholino group, thiomorpholino group, piperazino group, 4-methylpiperazino group, homopiperazino group, 2-oxopyrrolidino group, 3-oxomorpholino group, and 2-oxomorpholino group.

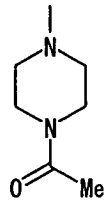
Preferred examples of the ring C include those represented by the following formulae:



Of these, particularly preferred are those represented by the following formulae:



Of these, more preferred are those represented by the following formulae:



R

R represents a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkyl group" include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, isobutyl group, *sec*-butyl group, and *tert*-butyl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group" include acetyl group, propionyl group, and butyryl group.

Examples of the "C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group" include methylsulfonyl group, ethylsulfonyl group, and propylsulfonyl group. Preferably, R is a hydrogen atom, methyl group, or acetyl group. Of these, hydrogen atom is particularly preferred.

m

m is 1 or 2, and preferably 1.

n

n is 2 or 3, and preferably 3.

Preferred examples of the compounds of the present invention include 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(morpholine-4-yl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyridine-2-yl)piperazine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyrimidine-2-yl)piperazine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(4-formylpiperazine-1-yl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(imidazole-1-yl)-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-(1,2,4-tetrazole-1-yl)pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[3-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-[3-(acetylamino)pyrrolidine-1-yl]-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-

methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[4-(dimethylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(piperidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(morpholine-4-yl)piperidine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(2-oxo-pyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepine, 9-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(morpholine-4-yl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 10-acetyl-2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-

methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholine-4-yl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-(4-acetylhomopiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)piperazine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 2-[4-(acetylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine.

Salts

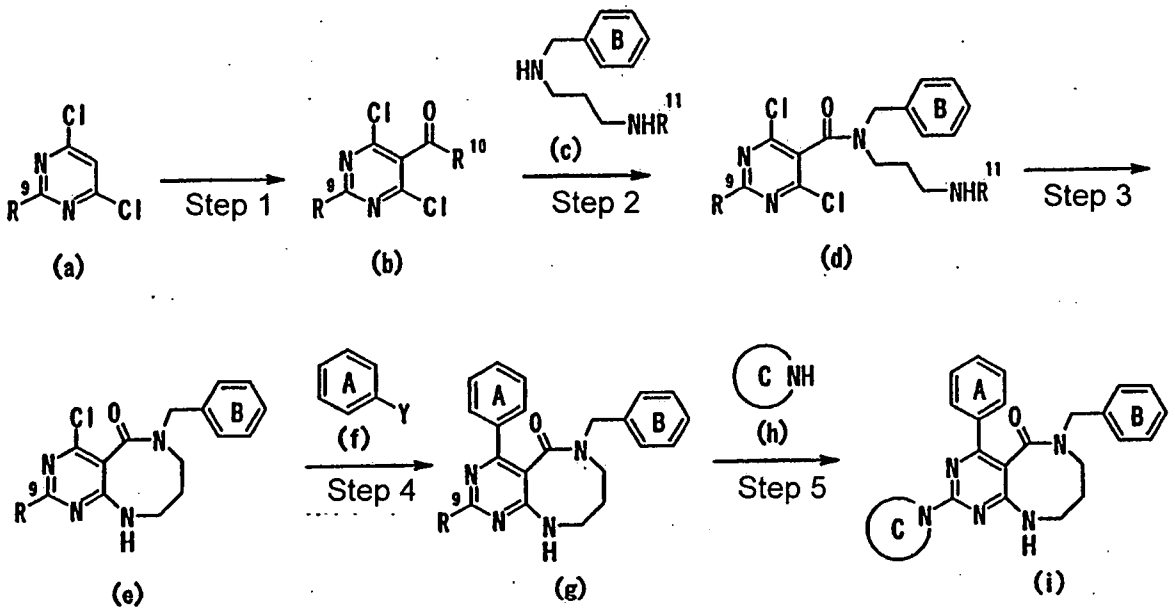
Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the present invention include those formed with inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, and nitric acid, and those formed with organic acids, such as acetic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, methanesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, stearic acid, and palmitic acid.

The compounds of the present invention or salts thereof

may also exist in the form of hydrates or solvates. The present invention encompasses any hydrates or solvates formed by the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives of the general formula (1), including the preferred compounds specifically mentioned above, or salts thereof. Examples of the solvents that can form solvates include methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, methylene chloride, and diisopropylether.

Aside from racemic mixtures, the compounds of the present invention or salts thereof may be provided in the form of optically active forms, stereoisomers, or atrop isomers.

Various synthetic techniques may be used to produce the compounds of the present invention. One commonly used production process of the compounds of the present invention or salts thereof is described below.



(Step 1)

In this step, a carbonyl group is introduced into a compound (a) (wherein R^9 is a leaving group that is eliminated later in Step 5 of the process, such as a halogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkylthio group, an arylthio group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, or an arylsulfonyl group, or R^9 is the ring C (the ring C is as described above)) to generate a compound (b) (wherein R^9 is as described above; R^{10} is a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, 1-imidazolyl group, 4-nitrophenoxy group, imidoyloxy succinate group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, or a benzyloxy group). In this process, the compound (b) is generated by first treating the compound (a) with a base and then reacting the product with a compound that serves as a source of carbonyl group. The base for use in this process may be a bulky base, such as lithium diisopropylamide. The process is generally carried out at a temperature of -100°C to 20°C, and preferably at a temperature of -100°C to -50°C. The compound that serves as the source of carbonyl group for use in this process may be a halide of a carboxylic acid, an imidazolide of a carboxylic acid, an active ester of a carboxylic acid, an acid hydride, an orthoester, or carbon dioxide. When R^{10} is a hydroxyl group, the compound (a) is first treated with the above-described base and carbon dioxide is used as the source of carbonyl group. The process is terminated using a proper acid (*e.g.*, hydrochloric acid).

(Step 2)

In this step, the compound (b) (wherein R^9 and R^{10} are as described above) and the compound (c) (wherein R^{11} is an alkoxycarbonyl group, such as t-butoxycarbonyl group and benzyloxycarbonyl group, and the ring B is as described above) are allowed to undergo condensation to generate a compound (d) (wherein R^9, R^{11}, and the ring B are as described above). When R^{10} is a hydroxyl group, a suitable condensation agent for use in the condensation reaction in this step may be dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), 3-ethyl-1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodimide hydrochloride (EDCI), or dimethylimidazolinium chloride (DMC). These condensation agents may be added in the form of a solid product or a solution in a proper solvent. A base may be used in the condensation reaction, including alkali carbonates, such as sodium hydrogen carbonate, or potassium carbonate, and tertiary amines, such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, N-methylmorpholine, diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-7-undecene, pyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, or 1,8-bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene. The solvent for use in the condensation reaction may be any inert solvent that does not take part in the reaction, including N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, ethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, ethylacetate, and dichloromethane. The condensation reaction may be carried out

at -20°C to 80°C. When the compound (b) for use in the condensation reaction in this step is any of a halide of a carboxylic acid, an imidazolide of a carboxylic acid, or an active ester of a carboxylic acid, in which R^{10} is a halogen atom, a 1-imidazolyl group, a 4-nitrophenoxy group or an imidoyloxy succinate group, the reaction can be carried out by allowing the reactants to react in the presence or absence of an organic base, such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine or 4-dimethylaminopyridine, or an inorganic base, such as sodium hydrogen carbonate or potassium carbonate, in a solvent, such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, ethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, ethylacetate, toluene or dichloromethane, at -20°C to 80°C for 30 min. to 48 hours. When R^{10} is a C_1 to C_6 ester residue such as an alkoxyl group and a benzyloxy group in the condensation reaction in this step, the reaction can be carried out by allowing the reactants to react in the presence or absence of trimethylaluminum or tetraisopropoxytitanium or in the presence or absence of an acidic or a basic catalyst, such as *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, sodium methoxide, potassium t-butoxide, or sodium hydride, in a solvent, such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pyridine, quinoline, or dichloromethane, at 15°C to 150°C for

30 min. to 48 hours.

(Step 3)

In this step, the compound (d) (wherein R^9, R^{11} and the ring B are as described above) is stripped of R^{11} and is cyclized to generate a compound (e)(wherein R^9 and the ring B are as described above). The removal of R^{11} can be carried out by treating the compound (d) with an acid, such as hydrogen chloride (which may be dissolved in a proper solvent, such as water, methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate and 1,4-dioxane) and trifluoroacetic acid, in a solvent, such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate, and 1,4-dioxane, at 0 to 50°C for 30 min. to 24 hours. The subsequent cyclization may be carried out by allowing the reaction to take place in the presence or absence of an organic base, such as sodium-*tert*-butoxide or potassium-*tert*-butoxide, or an inorganic base, such as sodium hydride, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, cesium carbonate or sodium acetate, in a solvent, such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pyridine, quinoline, or dichloromethane, at 0°C to 150°C for 30 min. to 48 hours.

(Step 4)

In this step, the compound (e) (wherein R^9 and the ring B are as described above) and a compound (f) (wherein the ring A is as described above, Y is a halogen atom, OSO_2R^{12} (wherein R^{12}

is a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, which may be substituted with halogen atoms), $B(R^{13})_2$ (wherein the two R^{13} substituents are each independently a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group or a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, or R^{13} substituents may be bound to each other to form a ring), Li, MgBr, or ZnCl) are allowed to undergo either a cross-coupling reaction in the presence of a transitional metal catalyst, such as a palladium or nickel complex, or a Grignard reaction to generate a compound (g) (wherein R^9 and the rings A and B are as described above). Preferably, the process is carried out by using an inert solvent that does not take part in the process. Examples of the solvent include N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dichloromethane, toluene, ethanol, or water. These solvents may be used individually or may be mixed with one another in any proportion. Examples of the palladium complexes for use in the process include palladium chloride, palladium acetate, acetylacetonato palladium, and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium. Examples of the nickel complexes for use in the process include bis(acetylacetonato)nickel, bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel, and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)nickel. Each of these palladium or nickel complexes is used in an amount of 0.001 to 1 equivalent, preferably in an amount of 0.01 to 0.1 equivalents, with respect to the compound (e). When it is desired to use a

ligand for the palladium or nickel complex in the process, the ligand may be triphenylphosphine, tri-o-tolylphosphine, tri-2-furylphosphine, 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane, 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, or 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl. Each of these ligands is used in an amount of 0.2 to 5 equivalents, preferably in an amount of 0.3 to 3 equivalents, with respect to the palladium or nickel complex. Preferably, the process is carried out in the presence of a proper base. Among such bases are organic bases, including triethylamine, tributylamine, diisopropylethylamine, N-methylmorpholine, pyridine, lutidine, and collidine, and inorganic bases, including sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, cesium carbonate, and tripotassium phosphate. Each of these bases is used in an amount of 1 to 20 equivalents, preferably in an amount of 2 to 10 equivalents, with respect to the compound (e). The cross-coupling reaction in this step is carried out by allowing the reactants to undergo the reaction at 15 to 150°C, preferably at 50 to 120°C, for 30 min. to 24 hours.

(Step 5)

In this step, the compound (g) (wherein R^9 and the rings A and B are as described above) is reacted with a compound (h) to generate a compound (i) (wherein the rings A and B are as described above). (This step is omitted when R^9 is the ring

C.) The process can be carried out by using the compound (h) in an amount of 1 to 20 equivalents with respect to the compound (g) and allowing the reaction to proceed in the presence or absence of a base at 80 to 200°C, preferably at 100 to 150°C, for 30 min. to 24 hours. A base may preferably be used, including organic bases, such as triethylamine, tributylamine, diisopropylethylamine, N-methylmorpholine, pyridine, lutidine, collidine, and N,N-dimethylaniline, and inorganic bases, such as sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, cesium carbonate, and tripotassium phosphate. When it is desired to use a solvent, such a solvent may be any inert solvent that does not take part in the reaction, including N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, sulfolane, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, xylene, toluene, ethanol, or water.

The compounds (1) of the present invention can be isolated/purified by ordinary means (for example, extraction, recrystallization, distillation, and chromatography). When the resulting compounds tend to form salts, such salts can be produced by ordinary techniques or equivalent techniques (for example, neutralization).

The compounds (1) of the present invention or salts thereof act as tachykinin receptor antagonists and, in particular, as NK1 receptor antagonists and are thus useful

as:

prophylactic or therapeutic agents for dysuria, including defective bladder functions such as increased urinary frequency and incontinence of urine;

prophylactic or therapeutic agents for disorders of digestive tract such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease;

prophylactic or therapeutic agents for vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, and side effects of drugs;

prophylactic or therapeutic agents for vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, and side effects of drugs; and

therapeutic agents for asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, rheumatoid arthritis and other conditions.

The compounds (1) of the present invention or salts thereof may be used individually, or they may be formed into pharmaceutical compositions along with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants. Specifically, the compounds of the present invention may be mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients (such as starch, lactose, calcium phosphate, and calcium carbonate), lubricants (such as magnesium stearate, calcium stearate talc,

and stearic acid), binders (such as starch, cellulose crystals, carboxymethylcellulose, gum Arabic, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and alginic acid), disintegrating agents (such as talc, carboxymethylcellulose, and calcium), and diluents (such as physiological saline, and aqueous solutions of glucose, mannitol, and lactose). Using ordinary techniques, the compounds of the present invention may be prepared as tablets, capsules, granules, powders, fine granules, ampules, or injections for oral or parenteral administration. While the dosage of the compounds (1) of the present invention or salts thereof may vary depending on the type of salt, route of administration, and age and conditions of patients, a typical dose for humans and other mammals, for example, is in the range of 0.0001 to 300mg/kg/day as measured by the amount of the compounds (1) of the present invention or salts thereof. The compounds (1) or salts thereof may be administered in a single dose or several doses each day.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to Examples, Reference Examples, and Test Examples, as will an exemplary production process of a starting material of the compounds (1) of the present invention, which is also a novel compound. It should be appreciated that the compounds of the present invention are

not limited to those described in the following examples and may be modified without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention.

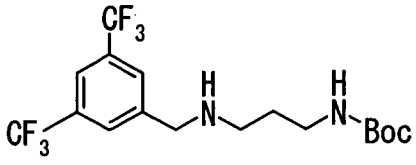
<Reference Example 1>

To a tetrahydrofuran solution of lithium diisopropylamide (which was prepared by diluting diisopropylamine (3.0ml) with tetrahydrofuran (25ml), followed by the addition of n-butyl lithium (13.6ml, 1.52mol/L hexane solution) at -20°C and stirring at -20°C for 1 hour), a tetrahydrofuran solution of 4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine (2.70g) (5ml) was added at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours. Carbon dioxide gas was then bubbled through the reaction mixture for 10 min. and water was added. The temperature of the mixture was then allowed to rise to room temperature. Following the addition of 2mol/L hydrochloric acid (25mL) to adjust pH to 1, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was washed with toluene to obtain 4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid (1.93g, 58%).

MS(EI)m/z:238(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_6H_4Cl_2N_2O_2S$: 237.9371; found: 237.9383

<Reference Example 2>

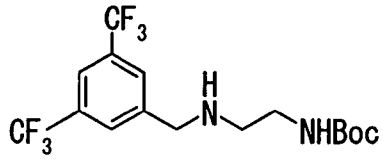


3-amino-1-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propane (5.00g) was dissolved in ethanol (50mL), followed by the addition of 3,5-(bistrifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (6.95g) and stirring at 50°C for 1 hour. Following removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was dissolved in methanol (50mL). To this solution, sodium borohydride (2.18g) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was chilled on an ice bath and water (5ml) was added. The mixture was then stirred for 1 hour and the solvent was removed. To the resulting residue, water was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was then removed to give 1-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-[3,5-(trifluoromethyl)benzylamino]propane (11.5g, 100%).

MS(FAB^+) m/z: 401($M+H^+$)

HRMS(FAB^+) Calcd for $C_{17}H_{23}F_6N_2O_2$: 401.1664; found: 401.1696

<Reference Example 3>

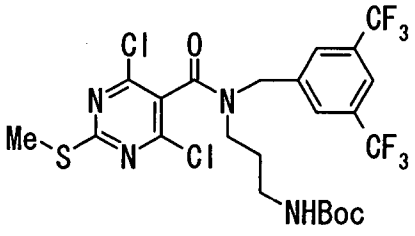


In a similar manner to Reference Example 1, 3-amino-1-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)ethane (10.0g) was reacted with 3,5-(bistrifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (15.1g) to obtain 1-(t-butoxycarbonyl)-3-[3,5-(trifluoromethyl)benzylamino]ethane (24.0g, 100%).

MS(FAB$^+$)*m/z*: 387(M+H$^+$)

HRMS(FAB$^+$): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{21}F_6N_2O_2$: 387.1507; found: 387.1494

<Reference Example 4>



4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid (Compound of Reference Example 1; 3.59g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (0.2mL) were added to thionyl chloride (11mL). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was then distilled under reduced pressure to obtain a yellow residue.

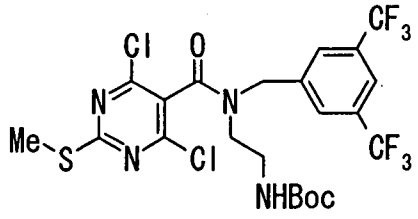
Meanwhile, 1-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-[3,5-(trifluoromethyl)benzylamino]propane (Compound of Reference Example 2; 6.61g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (40mL)

along with triethylamine (10mL). While this solution was chilled on an ice bath, a tetrahydrofuran solution of the yellow residue (10ml) obtained above was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then additional 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 3) to obtain N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-[3-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propyl]-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide (8.49g, 91%).

MS(FAB$^+$)*m/z*: 621(M+H$^+$)

HRMS(FAB$^+$): Calcd for $C_{23}H_{25}Cl_2F_6N_4O_3S$: 621.0929; found: 621.0938

<Reference Example 5>



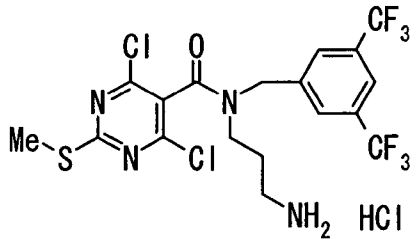
In a similar manner to Reference Example 4, 4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid (Compound of Reference Example 1; 5.00g) was reacted with 1-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)-2-[3,5-

(trifluoromethyl)benzylamino]ethane (Compound of Reference Example 3; 8.24g) to obtain N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-[2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)ethyl]-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide (12.0g, 94%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 606(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{22}H_{22}Cl_2F_6N_4O_3S$: 606.0694; found: 606.0716

<Reference Example 6>

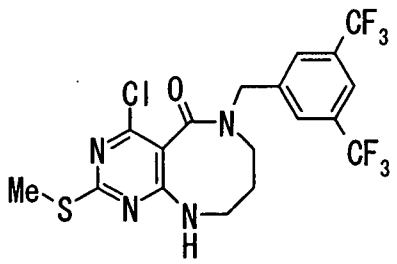


3mol/L hydrogen chloride-ethyl acetate (20mL) was added to N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-[3-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propyl]-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide (Compound of Reference Example 4; 8.23g) while the solution was chilled on an ice bath. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then another 1 hour at room temperature. Subsequently, the solvent was removed to obtain N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-(3-aminopropyl)-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (7.35g, 100%).

MS(FAB^+)*m/z*: 521($M+H^+$)

HRMS(FAB$^+$): Calcd for $C_{18}H_{17}Cl_2F_6N_4OS$: 521.0404; found: 521.0399

<Reference Example 7>

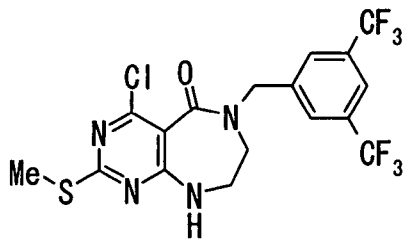


N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-(3-aminopropyl)-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide hydrochloride (Compound of Reference Example 6; 3.35g) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (6mL). To this solution, potassium carbonate (4.15g) was added and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 1) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.05g, 70%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 484(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{18}H_{15}ClF_6N_4OS$: 484.0559; found: 484.0598

<Reference Example 8>

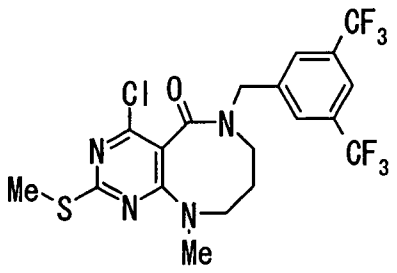


3mol/L hydrogen chloride-ethyl acetate (30mL) was added to N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-[2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)ethyl]-4,6-dichloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid amide (Compound of Reference Example 5; 11.8g) while the solution was chilled on an ice bath. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then additional 1 hour at room temperature. The solvent was removed and the resulting residue was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (20mL). To this solution, potassium carbonate (5.37g) was added and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 2: 1) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (6.22g, 68%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 470(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{17}H_{13}ClF_6N_4OS$: 470.0403; found: 470.0385

<Reference Example 9>

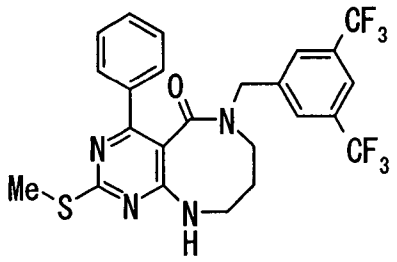


6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine(Compound of Reference Example 7; 1.50g) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (6mL). To this solution, sodium hydride (185mg, 60% oil suspension) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Methyl iodide (0.4mL) was then added and the mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 1) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (1.36g, 88%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 498(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{19}H_{17}ClF_6N_4OS$: 498.0716; found: 498.0746

<Reference Example 10>

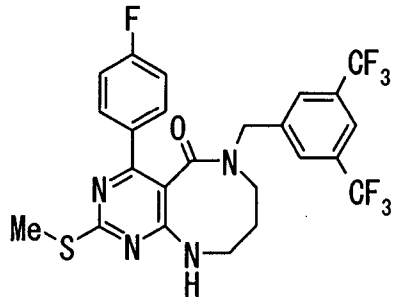


Phenylboric acid (732mg), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (289mg), toluene (15ml), 1,4-dioxane (8ml) and a 2mol/L aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (15ml) were added to 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 7; 2.43g). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours under a stream of argon gas. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was washed with a 2mol/L aqueous solution of sodium carbonate, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the resulting residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 1) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.63g, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 526(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}F_6N_4OS$: 526.1262; found: 526.1262

<Reference Example 11>

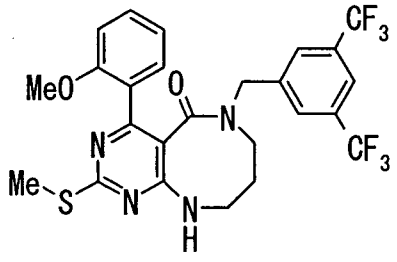


In a similar manner to Reference Example 10, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 7; 2.43g) was reacted with 4-fluorophenylboric acid (840mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.49g, 91%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 544(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{19}F_7N_4OS$: 544.1168; found: 544.1165

<Reference Example 12>



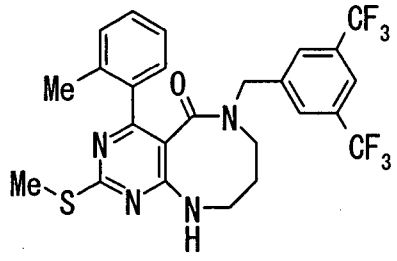
In a similar manner to Reference Example 10, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 7; 2.43g) was reacted with 2-

methoxyphenylboric acid (912mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.47g, 89%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 556(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}F_6N_4O_2S$: 556.1368; found: 556.1339

<Reference Example 13>

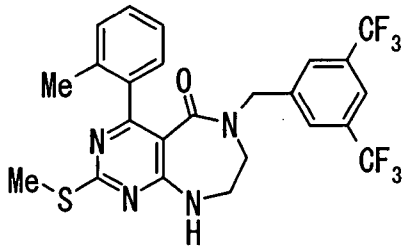


In a similar manner to Reference Example 10, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 7; 485mg) was reacted with 2-methylphenylboric acid (163mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (540mg, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 540(M^+)

HRMS(EI):Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}F_6N_4OS$: 540.1419; found: 540.1390

<Reference Example 14>

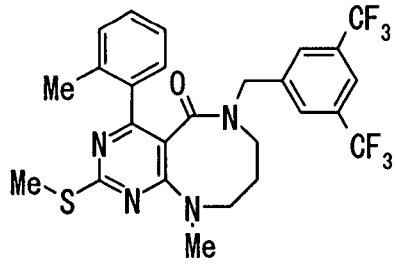


In a similar manner to Reference Example 10, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (Compound of Reference Example 8; 2.36g) was reacted with 2-methylphenylboric acid (816mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (2.63g, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 526(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}F_6N_4OS$: 526.1262; found: 526.1232

<Reference Example 15>



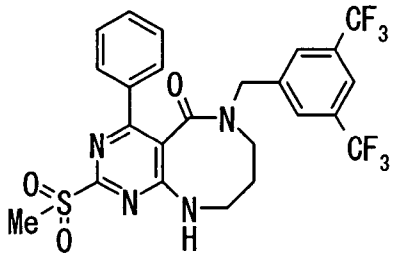
In a similar manner to Reference Example 10, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-chloro-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine(Compound of Reference Example 9; 1.25g) was reacted with 2-methylphenylboric acid (410mg) to obtain 6-

[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (1.39g, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 554(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{26}H_{24}F_6N_4OS$: 554.1575; found: 554.1599

<Reference Example 16>

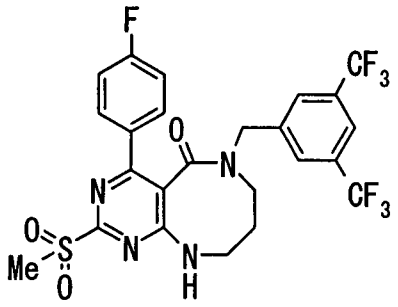


6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 10; 2.46g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (15mL). While the solution was chilled on an ice bath, 3-chlorobenzoic acid (2.42g) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was purified on a silica gel chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 2: 1) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (1.84g, 71%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 558(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}F_6N_4O_3S$: 558.1160; found: 558.1193

<Reference Example 17>

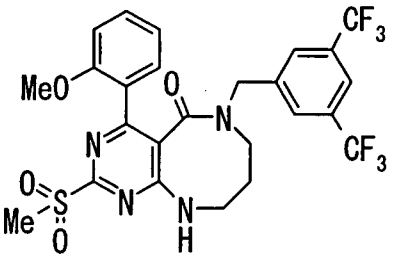


In a similar manner to Reference Example 16, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 11; 2.21g) was used to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.10g, 90%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 576(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{19}F_7N_4O_3S$: 576.1066; found: 576.1104

<Reference Example 18>



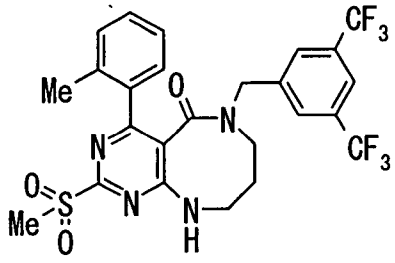
In a similar manner to Reference Example 16, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 12; 2.24g) was

used to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (2.09g, 88%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 588(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}F_6N_4O_4S$: 588.1266; found: 588.1238

<Reference Example 19>

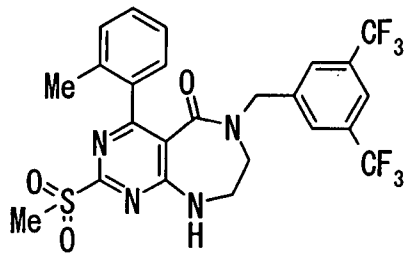


In a similar manner to Reference Example 16, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 13; 490mg) was used to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (335mg, 65%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 572(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}F_6N_4O_3S$: 572.1317; found: 572.1290

<Reference Example 20>

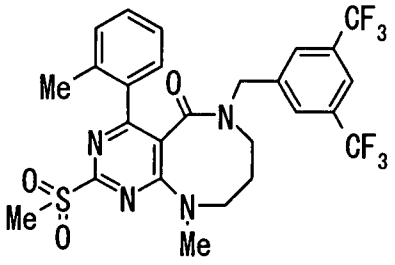


In a similar manner to Reference Example 16, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (Compound of Reference Example 14; 2.50g) was used to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (410mg, 15%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 558(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{24}H_{20}F_6N_4O_3S$: 558.1160; found: 558.1156

<Reference Example 21>



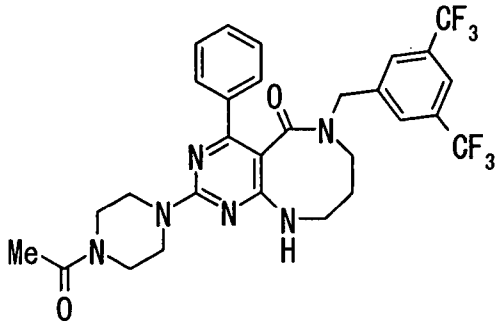
In a similar manner to Reference Example 16, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylthio)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 15; 1.37g) was used to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-

(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (1.24g, 86%).

MS(EI)m/z: 586(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{26}H_{24}F_6N_4O_3S$: 586.1473; found: 586.1436

<Example 1>

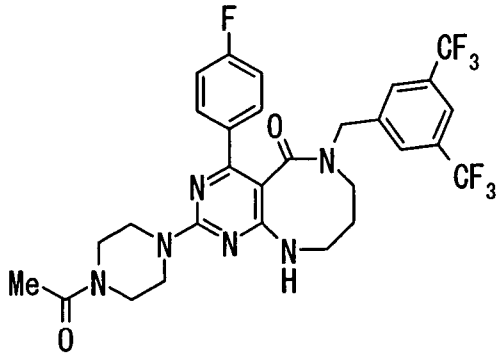


1-acetylpiperazine(23.1mg), diisopropylethylamine(0.1mL), and 1,4-dioxane (1mL) were added to 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 16; 83.8mg). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: methanol = 10: 1) to obtain 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-5-oxo-4-phenylpyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (63.0mg, 69%).

MS(EI)m/z: 606(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{28}F_6N_6O_2$: 606.2178: found: 606.2158

<Example 2>

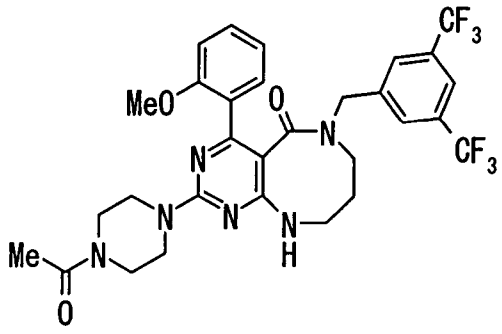


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 17; 86.5mg) was reacted with 1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg) to obtain 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (76.4mg, 82%).

MS(EI)m/z: 624(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{27}F_7N_6O_2$: 624.2084; found: 624.2070

<Example 3>

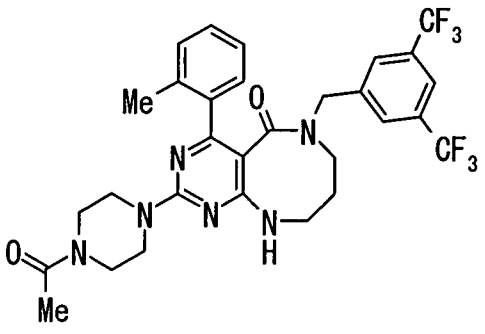


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 18; 88.3mg) was reacted with 1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg) to obtain 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (77.3mg, 81%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 636(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{30}H_{30}F_6N_6O_3$: 636.2284; found: 636.2323

<Example 4>



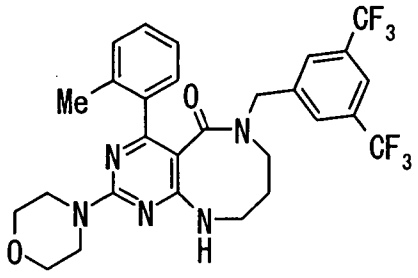
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-

b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19 ;85.9mg) was reacted with 1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg) to obtain 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (70.0mg, 75%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 620(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{30}H_{30}F_6N_6O_2$: 620.2334; found: 620.2319

<Example 5>

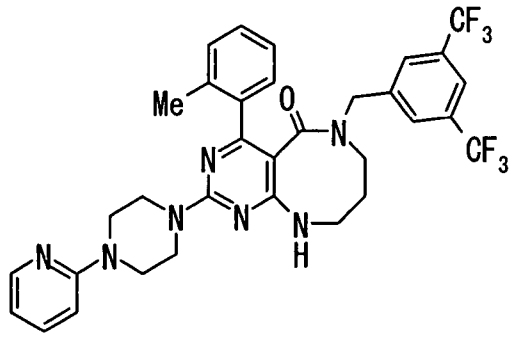


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with morpholine (15.7mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(morpholine-4-yl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (87.8mg, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 579(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{28}H_{27}F_6N_5O_2$: 579.2069; found: 579.2051

<Example 6>

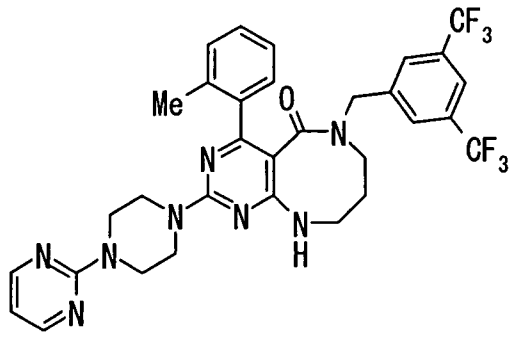


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 1-(pyridine-2-yl)piperazine (29.4mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyridine-2-yl)piperazine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (95.7mg, 97%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 655(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{33}H_{31}F_6N_7O$: 655.2494; found: 655.2512

<Example 7>



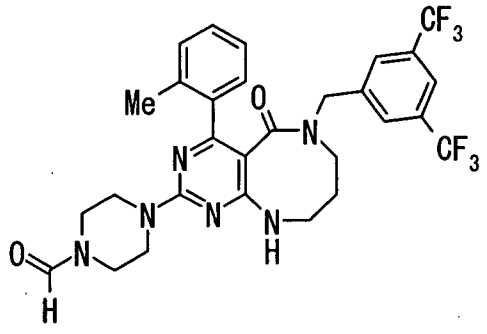
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-

b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 1-(pyrimidine-2-yl)piperazine (30.0mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyrimidine-2-yl)piperazine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (48.1mg, 49%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 656(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{32}H_{30}F_6N_8O$: 656.2447; found: 656.2435

<Example 8>

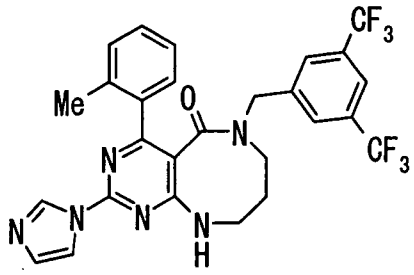


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 1-formylpiperazine(20.6mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(4-formylpiperazine-1-yl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (5.6mg, 6%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 606(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{28}F_6N_6O_2$: 606.2178; found: 606.2214

<Example 9>

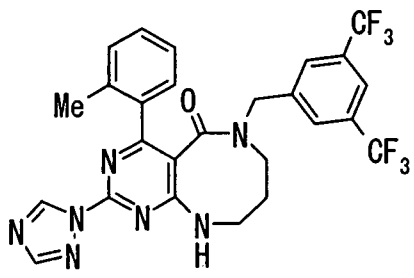


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with sodium salt of imidazole (16.2mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(imidazole-1-yl)-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (61.0mg, 73%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 560(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{27}H_{22}F_6N_6O$: 560.1759; found: 560.1727

<Example 10>



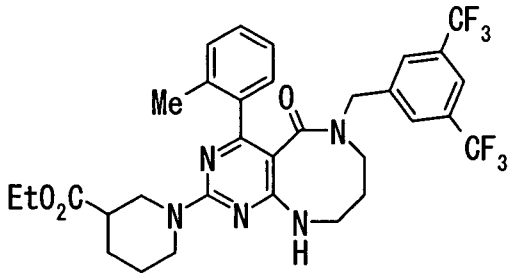
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg)

was reacted with sodium salt of 1,2,4-tetrazole (16.4mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-(1,2,4-tetrazole-1-yl)pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (81.1mg, 96%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 561(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{26}H_{21}F_6N_7O$: 561.1712; found: 561.1702

<Example 11>

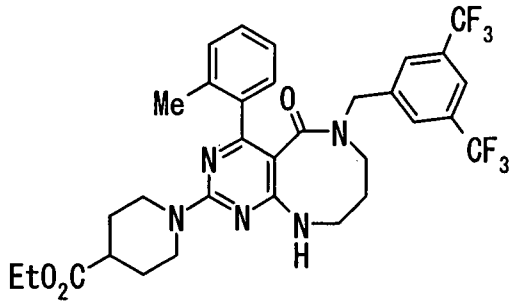


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 3-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine (28.3mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[3-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (76.0mg, 78%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 649(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{32}H_{33}F_6N_5O_3$: 649.2488; found: 649.2511

<Example 12>

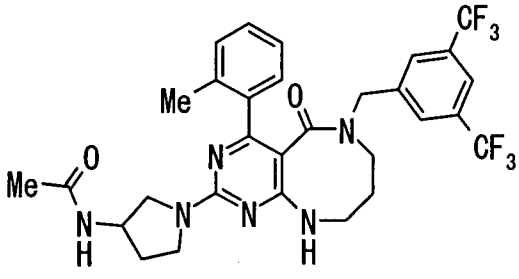


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine (28.3mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (97.0mg, 100%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 649(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{32}H_{33}F_6N_5O_3$: 649.2488; found: 649.2465

<Example 13>



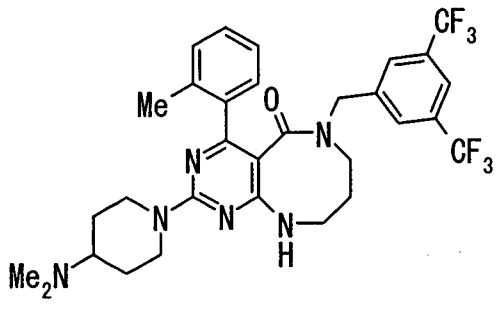
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-

b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 3-(acetylamino)pyrrolidine (23.1mg) to obtain 2-[3-(acetylamino)pyrrolidine-1-yl]-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (92.6mg, 99%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 620(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{30}H_{30}F_6N_6O_2$: 620.2334; found: 620.2325

<Example 14>

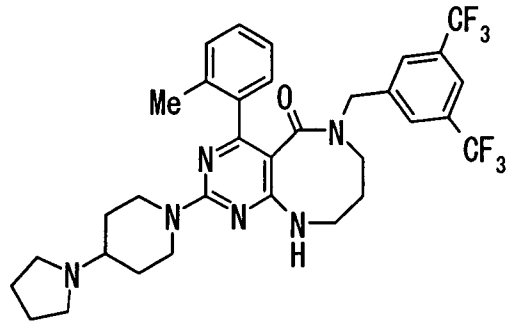


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(dimethylamino)piperidine (23.1mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-[4-(dimethylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (80.5mg, 86%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 620(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{31}H_{34}F_6N_6O$: 620.2698; found: 620.2662

<Example 15>

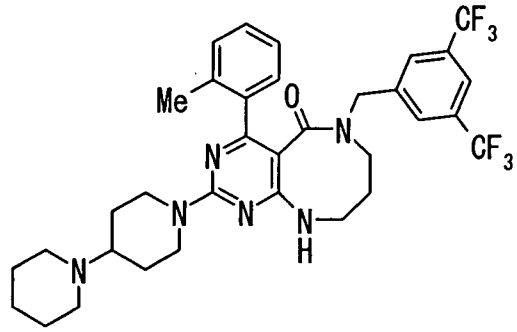


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine (27.8mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(pyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (89.5mg, 92%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 646(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{33}H_{36}F_6N_6O$: 646.2855; found: 646.2825

<Example 16>



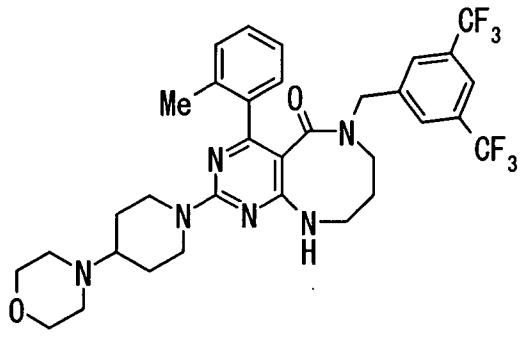
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-

methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(piperidine-1-yl)piperidine (30.3mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(piperidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (85.3mg, 86%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 660(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{34}H_{38}F_6N_6O$: 660.3011; found: 660.3026

<Example 17>

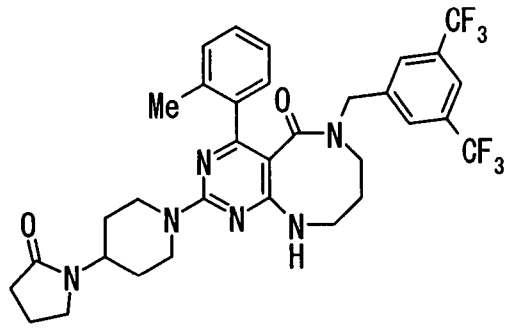


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(morpholine-4-yl)piperidine (30.7mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(morpholine-4-yl)piperidine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (86.5mg, 87%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 662(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{33}H_{36}F_6N_6O_2$: 662.2804; found: 662.2798

<Example 18>

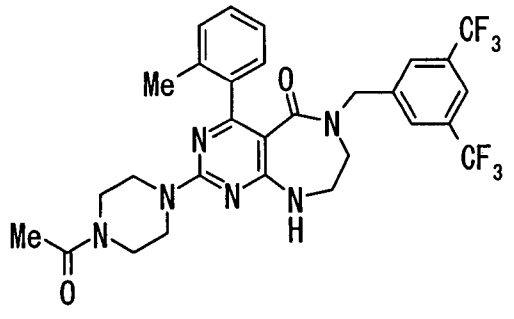


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg) was reacted with 4-(2-oxopyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine (30.3mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-2-[4-(2-oxopyrrolidine-1-yl)piperidine-1-yl]pyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (96.0mg, 97%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 660(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{33}H_{34}F_6N_6O_2$: 660.2647; found: 660.2648

<Example 19>



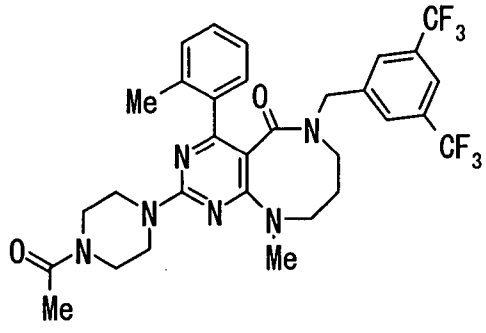
In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (Compound of Reference Example 20; 83.8mg) was reacted with 1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg) to obtain 2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-pyrimido[4,5-e][1,4]diazepin (43.8mg, 46%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 606(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{28}F_6N_6O_2$: 606.2178; found: 606.2166

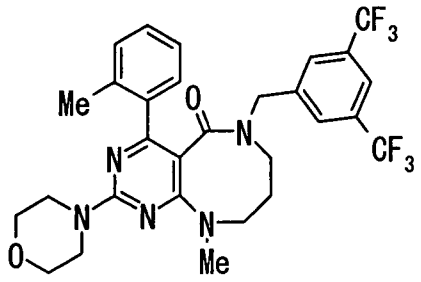
<Example 20>



In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 21; 88.0mg) was reacted with 1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg) to obtain 9-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (78.6mg, 83%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 634(M^+)

<Example 21>

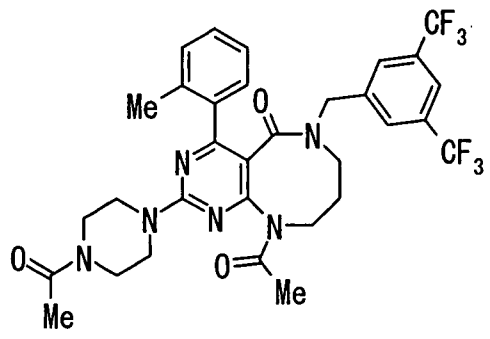


In a similar manner to Example 1, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 21; 88.0mg) was reacted with morpholine (15.7mg) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-10-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(morpholine-4-yl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (81.8mg, 92%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 593(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{29}F_6N_5O_2$: 593.2225; found: 593.2189

<Example 22>



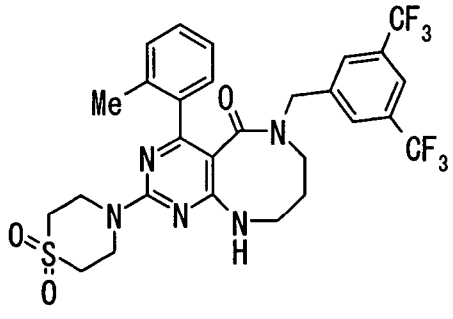
1-acetylpiperazine (23.1mg), diisopropylethylamine (0.1mL), and 1,4-dioxane (1mL) were added to 6-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. The solvent was removed and anhydrous acetic acid (0.5mL) and pyridine (0.1mL) were added, followed by stirring at 100°C for 3 hours. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was sequentially washed with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate: methanol = 10: 1) to obtain 10-acetyl-2-(4-acetylpiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (90.2mg, 91%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 662(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{32}H_{32}F_6N_6O_3$: 662.2440; found: 662.2435

<Example 23>



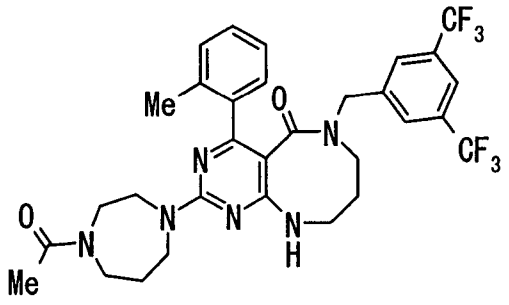
Thiomorpholine (18.6mg), diisopropylethylamine

(0.1mL) and 1,4-dioxane (1mL) were added to 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was washed with water, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, tetrahydrofuran (1mL) and 3-chlorobenzoic acid (77.7mg) were added and the mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was washed with water, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate) to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholine-4-yl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (55.4mg, 59%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 627(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{28}H_{27}F_6N_5O_3S$: 627.1739; found: 627.1745

<Example 24>



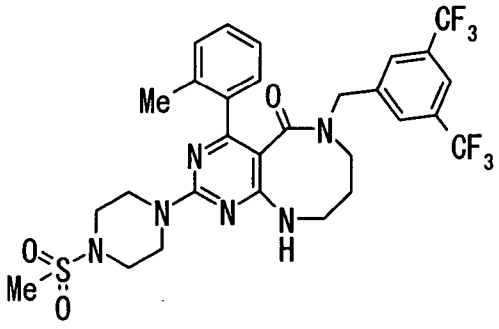
1-(t-butoxycarbonyl)homopiperazine (36.1mg), diisopropylethylamine (0.1mL) and 1,4-dioxane (1mL) were added to 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg). While heated, the mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate, was washed with water, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed and 3mol/L hydrogen chloride/ethyl acetate (1mL) was added while the residue was chilled on an ice bath. The mixture was stirred for 30min and then additional 1 hour at room temperature. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (1mL). While the residue was chilled on an ice bath, triethylamine (0.1mL) and anhydrous acetic acid (0.05mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30min. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, was washed with water, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Following removal of the solvent, the residue was purified on a silica gel column chromatography

(ethyl acetate: methanol = 10: 1) to obtain 2-(4-acetylhomopiperazine-1-yl)-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (70.7mg, 74%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 634(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{31}H_{32}F_6N_6O_2$: 634.2491; found: 634.2483

<Example 25>

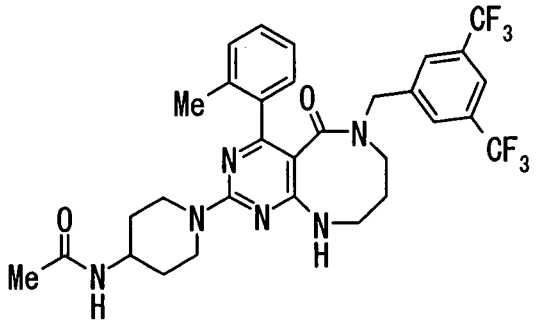


In a similar manner to Example 24, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg), 1-(t-butoxycarbonyl)piperazine (33.5mg) and methylsulfonylchloride (0.04mL) were reacted to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)piperazine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (74.1mg, 75%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 656(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{29}H_{30}F_6N_6O_3S$: 656.2004; found: 656.1992

<Example 26>

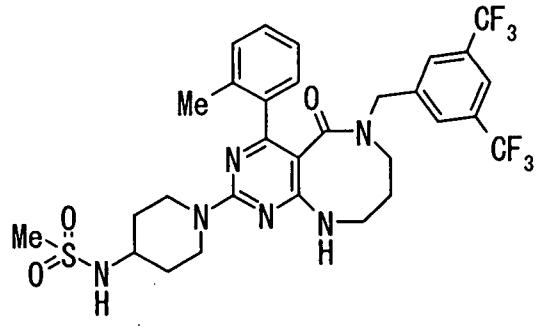


In a similar manner to Example 24, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg), 4-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)piperidine (36.1mg) and acetic anhydride (0.05mL) were reacted to obtain 2-[4-(acetylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine(71.2mg, 75%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 634(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{31}H_{32}F_6N_6O_2$: 634.2491; found: 634.2483

<Example 27>



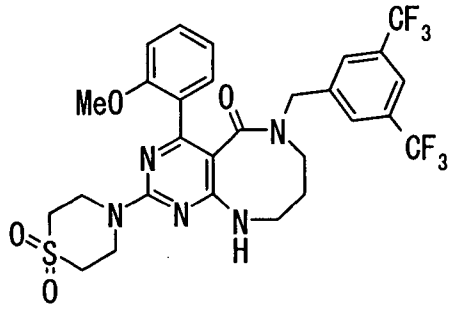
In a similar manner to Example 24, 6-[3,5-

bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-(methylsulfonyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 19; 85.9mg), 4-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)piperidine (36.1mg) and methanesulfonylchloride (0.04mL) were reacted to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methylphenyl)-2-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)piperidine-1-yl]-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (45.2mg, 45%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 670(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{30}H_{32}F_6N_6O_3S$: 670.2161; found: 670.2151

<Example 28>



In a similar manner to Example 23, 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (Compound of Reference Example 12; 118mg) and thiomorpholine(100mg) were reacted to obtain 6-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholine-4-yl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5-oxopyrimido[4,5-b][1,5]diazocine (76.9mg, 59%).

MS(EI)*m/z*: 643(M^+)

HRMS(EI): Calcd for $C_{28}H_{27}F_6N_5O_4S$: 643.1688; found: 643.1702

Evidence of the effectiveness of the compounds of the present invention is provided below with reference to Test Examples.

<Test Examples>

(1) Test for NK1 receptor antagonist

The method used was according to the method proposed by S. Dion *et al.*(Dion *et al.*, Life Sciences 41(1987): 2269), to which minor modifications were made.

Guinea pigs were stunned by a blow on the head and were exsanguinated from the carotid artery and ilea were isolated. The ileum was mounted in an organ bath containing Tyrode's solution which was maintained at 32°C and gased with 95% O_2 and 5% CO_2. The ileum was subjected to a resting tension of 1-gram and allowed to equilibrate for 20 minutes before the experiment was started. As a control, a concentration-response curve for substance P in the absence of any of test compounds was used. The NK1 receptor antagonist activity of each test compound was determined by a concentration-response curve obtained by pretreating at least three concentrations of the test compound for 10 minutes and subsequently applying substance P in a cumulative manner. The Kb values were determined according to the method of Schild and the results

are shown in Table 1 (Schild Brit. J. Pharmacol. 14(1959): 48).

The composition of the Tyrode's solution was as follows: NaCl = 136.9, KCl = 2.7, $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ = 2.5, $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ = 1.0, $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ = 0.4, $NaHCO_3$ = 11.9, glucose = 11.1(mmol/L)

Table 1

Test Compounds	Kb(nmol/L)
Compound of Example 4	0.148
Compound of Example 20	0.324
Compound of Example 21	0.420
Compound of Example 22	0.0794
Compound of Example 28	0.169
TAK-637*	0.269

* Compound described in Example 18 in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 9-263585

As can be seen from the results of Table 1, the compounds (1) or salts thereof have proven to be effective NK1 receptor antagonists.

(2) Cystometry test on guinea pigs

The method used was according to the method proposed by JS. Peterson *et al.*(Peterson JS. *et al.*, J. Pharmacol. Methods 21(1989): 231), to which minor modifications were made.

Guinea pigs were anesthetized with halothane and the tenth thoracic spinal cord was cut in each animal.

Subsequently, both ureters were ligated and were cut on the kidney-side. Polyethylene catheters were inserted into the bladder to provide an injection pathway for physiological saline and a pathway for the measurement of intravesical pressure. Each animal was restricted in a Ballman cage and was left for more than 2 hours. Subsequently, room-temperature saline was injected through the bladder catheter into the bladder at a rate of 6mL/hr to conduct a cystometry test. Once the effective bladder capacity was stabilized, a test compound was intravenously administered into the jugular vein. The effective bladder capacity is defined as the volume of saline injected from one urination to the next. The effect of each test compound was determined as the increase in the average bladder volume, which was determined based on the average bladder volume measured 30 minutes prior to the administration of the test compound and the average bladder volume measured every 30 minutes after the administration of the test compound. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Test compounds	Dose (i.v.) mg/kg	Increase in bladder capacity (%)
Compound of Example 4	0.3	43.0
TAK-637*	0.3	12.0
	1	23.8
	3	20.5

* Compound described in Example 18 in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No.

As can be inferred from the results of Table 2, the compounds (1) or salts thereof have a better ability to increase the effective bladder capacity than TAK-637 in terms of the potency as well as the maximum effects.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As set forth, the present invention has been devised based on the discovery that the novel fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivatives and salts thereof act as effective tachykinin receptor antagonists.

In particular, not only have the compounds of the present invention have proven to act as NK1 receptor antagonists, but they have also been shown, by the Test Examples above, to have better effects than the conventional compounds.

Specifically, the compounds of the present invention proved to exhibit significantly higher pharmacological effects as compared to TAK-637, a known compound, when tested for their effects on dysuria, a tachykinin-mediated disorder, by cystometry, during which the ability of each of the compounds to increase the effective bladder capacity was determined in guinea pigs with broken spinal cords. In brief, the compounds of the present invention exhibited pharmacological effects comparable to the conventional TAK-637 compound at smaller

doses. When compared at the same doses, the compounds of the present invention brought about significantly better pharmacological effects and elicited higher maximum effects than TAK-637.

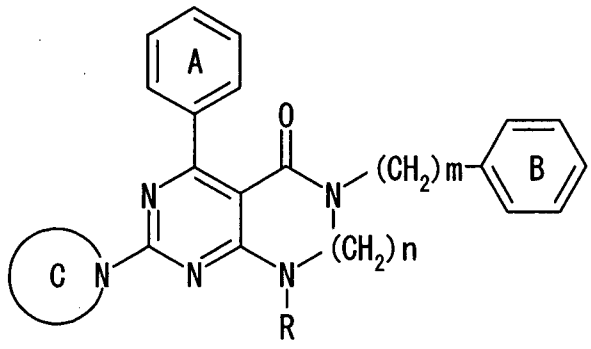
In addition, the compounds of the present invention and salts thereof exhibit little toxicity and are thus proven to be highly safe. Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention and salts thereof, which are effective tachykinin antagonists, are of significant usefulness in the treatment of various pathological conditions including pollakiuria.

It is to be understood that, if any prior art publication is referred to herein, such reference does not constitute an admission that the publication forms a part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or any other country.

In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word "comprise" or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" is used in an inclusive sense, i.e. to specify the presence of the stated features but not to preclude the presence or addition of further features in various embodiments of the invention.

Claims

1 A fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative represented by the following general formula (1), or a salt thereof:



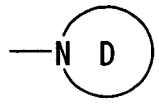
(1)

wherein the rings A and B are each a benzene ring, which may have 1 to 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring) that are each independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, which may be substituted with a halogen atom, and a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group;

the ring C is a 5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom;

the ring C may further contain a substituent (a substituent selected from the group consisting of a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, a C_1 to C_6

alkylsulfonyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, and a substituent represented by the following formula:



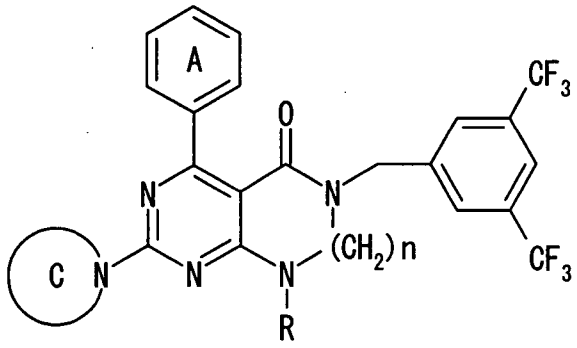
wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms);

R is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group;

m is 1 or 2; and

n is 2 or 3.

2. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 1 represented by the following general formula (1a), or a salt thereof:



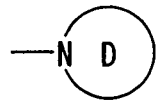
(1a)

wherein the ring A is a benzene ring, which may have 1 to 3 substituents (any adjacent two of which may be bound to one another to form a ring) that are each independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, which may be substituted with a halogen atom, and a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group;

the ring C is a 5- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom;

the ring C may further contain a substituent (a substituent selected from the group consisting of a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6

alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, and a substituent represented by the following formula:

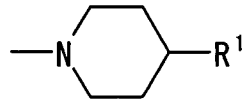


wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms);

R is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; and

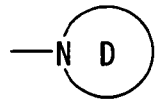
n is 2 or 3.

3. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 2, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



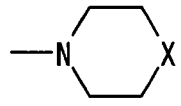
wherein R^1 is a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxy group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group, an amino group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonylamino group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonylamino group,

a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonylamino group, an oxo group, a 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, or a substituent represented by the following formula:



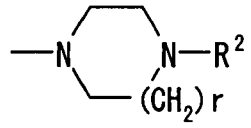
wherein the ring D is a 3- to 7-membered nonaromatic heterocyclic ring, which may contain, aside from the nitrogen atom, 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and an oxygen atom and may further contain 1 or 2 oxo-substituted carbon atoms.

4. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 2, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



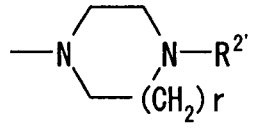
wherein X is -O- or $-S(O)_q-$; and q is 0, 1, or 2.

5. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 2, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is a group represented by the following formula:



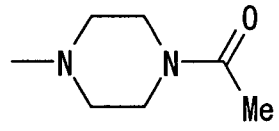
wherein R^2 is a hydrogen atom, a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, a formyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbonyl group, a C_1 to C_6 alkoxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkylcarbamoyl group or a C_1 to C_6 alkylsulfonyl group; and r is 1 or 2.

6. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 2, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



wherein $R^{2'}$ is an acetyl group or a methylsulfonyl group; and r is 1 or 2.

7. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 2, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), the ring C is represented by the following formula:



8. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to claim 7, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), n is 3.

9. The fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to

claim 7, or a salt thereof, wherein in the general formula (1a), R is a hydrogen atom, and n is 3.

10. A tachykinin receptor antagonist containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

11. An NK1 receptor antagonist containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

12. A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for dysuria, including defective bladder functions such as increased urinary frequency and incontinence of urine, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

13. A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for disorders of digestive tract such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

14. A prophylactic or therapeutic agent for vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine,

postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, and side effects of drugs, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

15. A therapeutic agent for treating conditions, such as asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis, containing as an active ingredient the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of the claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. A method of prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis comprising an effective amount of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof to a subject in need thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. Use of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis.

19. Use of the fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivative according to any one of claims 1 through 9, or a salt thereof for prophylaxis or treatment of dysuria, disorders of digestive tract, vomiting induced by exposure to X-ray, chemotherapy, pregnancy, migraine, postoperative pains, decreased gastrointestinal motility, side effects of drugs, asthma, coughing, ache, migraine, tooth pain, and rheumatoid arthritis.

20. Fused bicyclic pyrimidine derivates represented by general formula (I) or a salt thereof, processes for their production, pharmaceutical compositions containing them or methods or uses involving them, substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying examples.