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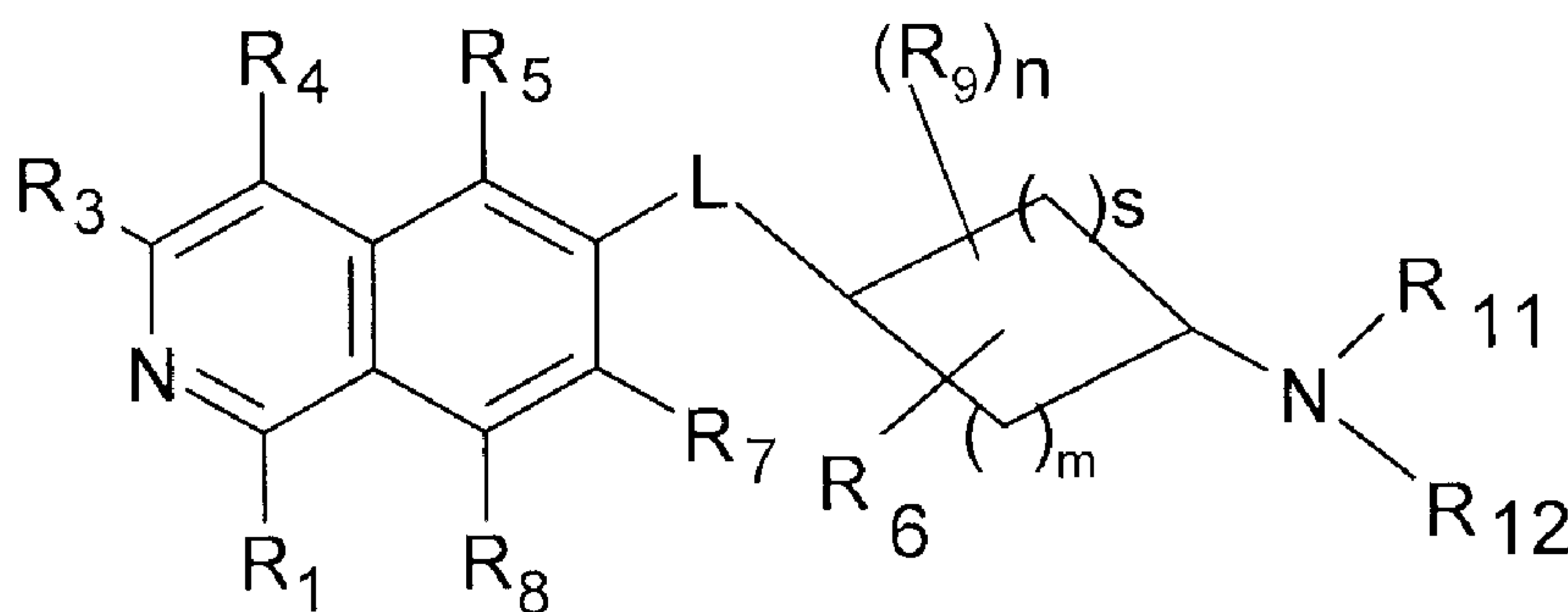
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(72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**
PLETTENBURG, OLIVER, DE;
LORENZ, KATRIN, DE;
LOEHN, MATTHIAS, DE;
DUCLOS, OLIVIER, FR;
BISCARRAT, SANDRINE, FR

(73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**
SANOFI-AVENTIS, FR

(74) **Agent:** BERESKIN & PARR LLP/S.E.N.C.R.L., S.R.L.

(54) **Titre : DERIVES BICYCLIQUES ET POLYCYCLIQUES D'ISOQUINOLINE ET D'ISOQUINOLINONE SUBSTITUES**
(54) **Title: BI- AND POLYCYCLIC SUBSTITUTED ISOQUINOLINE AND ISOQUINOLINONE DERIVATIVES**



(I)

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to bi- and polycyclic substituted isoquinoline and isoquinolinones of the formula (I) wherein R₁ to R₁₂ are as defined in the application useful for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases associated with Rho-kinase and/or Rho-kinase mediated phosphorylation of myosin light chain phosphatase, and compositions containing such compounds.



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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):
SANOFI-AVENTIS [FR/FR]; 174, avenue de France,
 F-75013 Paris (FR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **PLETTENBURG, Oliver** [DE/DE]; c/o Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH, 65926 Frankfurt am Main (DE). **LORENZ, Katrin** [DE/DE]; c/o Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH, 65926 Frankfurt am Main (DE). **LOEHN, Matthias** [DE/DE]; c/o Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH, 65926 Frankfurt am Main (DE). **DUCLOS, Olivier** [FR/FR]; c/o Sanofi-Aventis, Département Brevets, 174, avenue de France, F-75013 Paris (FR). **BISCARRAT, Sandrine** [FR/FR]; c/o Sanofi-Aventis, Département Brevets, 174, avenue de France, F-75013 Paris (FR).

(74) Agent: **LÖSCHNER, Thomas**; Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH, Patents Germany, Industriepark Höchst, Gebäude K 801, 65926 Frankfurt am Main (DE).

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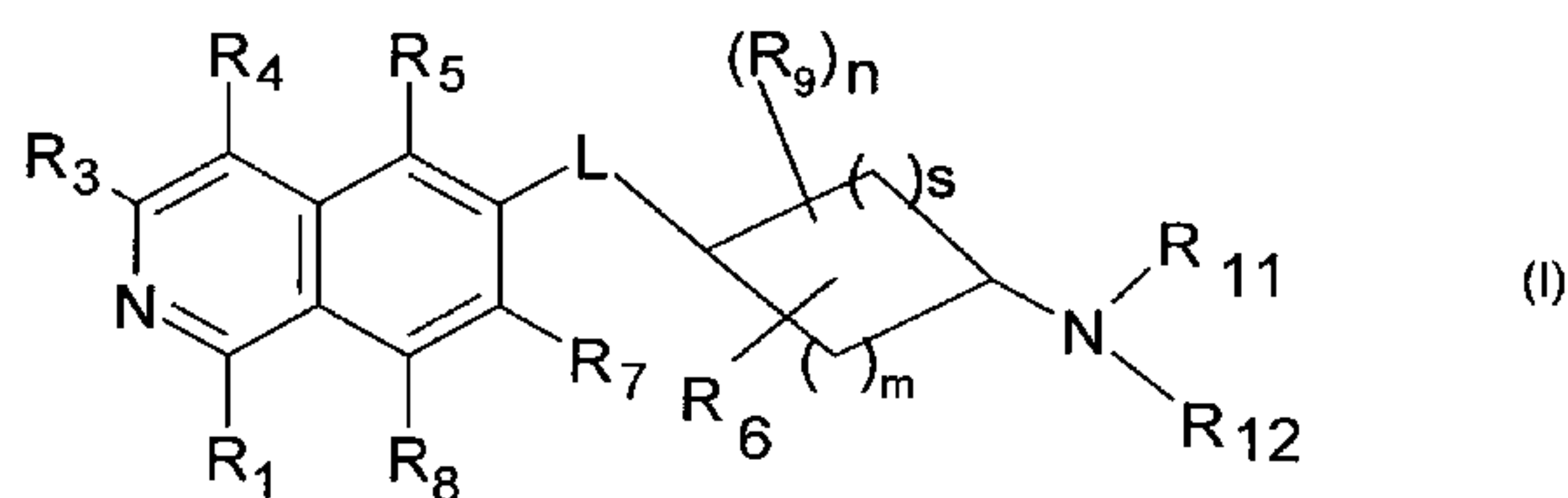
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(54) Title: BI-AND POLYCYCLIC SUBSTITUTED ISOQUINOLINE AND ISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES AS RHO KINASE INHIBITORS



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to bi- and polycyclic substituted isoquinoline and isoquinolinones of the formula (I) wherein R₁ to R₁₂ are as defined in the application useful for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases associated with Rho-kinase and/or Rho-kinase mediated phosphorylation of myosin light chain phosphatase, and compositions containing such compounds.

Bi- and polycyclic substituted isoquinoline and isoquinolinone derivatives

The present invention relates to bi- and polycyclic substituted isoquinoline and isoquinolinone derivatives, their preparation, pharmaceutical preparations containing
5 these derivatives and their use in the treatment and/or prevention of diseases related to the inhibition of Rho-kinase and/or of Rho-kinase mediated phosphorylation of myosin light chain phosphatase.

Activation of a small GTPase RhoA upon agonist stimulation results in conversion of
10 RhoA from the inactive GDP-bound form to the active GTP-bound form with a subsequent binding to and activation of Rho-kinase. Two isoforms, Rho-kinase 1 and Rho-kinase 2, are known. Rho-kinase 2 is expressed in vascular smooth muscle cells and endothelial cells. Activation of Rho-kinase 2 by the active GTP-bound RhoA leads to calcium sensitization of smooth muscle cells through phosphorylation-mediated
15 inhibition of the myosin light chain phosphatase activity and thereby up-regulation of the activity of myosin regulatory light chain (Uehata et al. Nature 1997, 389, 990-994).

It is known that Rho-kinase is involved in vasoconstriction, including the development of myogenic tone and smooth muscle hypercontractility (Gokina et al. J. Appl. Physiol.
20 2005, 98, 1940-1948), bronchial smooth muscle contraction (Yoshii et al. Am. J. Resp. Cell Mol. Biol. 1999, 20, 1190-1200), asthma (Setoguchi et al. Br. J. Pharmacol. 2001, 132, 111-118; Nakahara et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2000, 389, 103-106) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, Maruoka et al. Nippon Rinsho, 1999, 57, 1982-1987), hypertension, pulmonary hypertension (Fukumoto et al. Heart 2005, 91,
25 391-392, Mukai et al. Nature 1997, 389, 990-994) and ocular hypertension and regulation of intraocular pressure (Honjo et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Visual Sci. 2001, 42, 137-144), endothelial dysfunction (Steioff et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2005, 512, 247-249), angina (Masumoto et al. Circulation 2002, 105, 1545-47, Shimokawa et al. J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol. 2002, 40, 751-761), nephropathy, including hypertension-
30 induced, non-hypertension-induced, and diabetic nephropathies, renal failure and peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD) (Wakino et al. Drug News Perspect. 2005, 18, 639-643), myocardial infarction (Demiryurek et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2005,

527, 129-140, Hattori et al. Circulation 2004, 109, 2234-2239), cardiac hypertrophy and failure (Yamakawa et al. Hypertension 2000, 35, 313-318; Liao et al. Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol. 2006, 290, C661-668; Kishi et al. Circulation 2005, 111, 2741-2747), coronary heart disease, arteriosclerosis, restenosis (Pacaud et al. Arch. Mal. Coeur 2005, 98, 249-254; Retzer et al. FEBS Lett. 2000, 466, 70-74; Negoro et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 1999, 262, 211-215), diabetes, diabetic complications, glucose utilization and metabolic syndrome (Sandu et al. Diabetes 2000, 49, 2178-2189 ; Maeda et al. Cell Metab. 2005, 2, 119-129), sexual dysfunction, e.g., penile erectile dysfunction (Chitaley et al. Nature Medicine 2001, 7, 119-122),
10 retinopathy, inflammation, immune diseases, AIDS, osteoporosis, endocrine dysfunctions, e.g. hyperaldosteronism, central nervous system disorders such as neuronal degeneration and spinal cord injury (Hara et al. J. Neurosurg. 2000, 93, 94-101), cerebral ischemia (Uehara et al. Nature 1997, 389, 990-994; Satoh et al. Life Sci. 2001, 69, 1441-1453; Hitomi et al. Life Sci. 2000, 67, 1929-1939; Yamamoto et al.
15 J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol. 2000, 35, 203-211), cerebral vasospasm (Sato et al. Circ. Res. 2000, 87, 195-200; Kim et al. Neurosurgery 2000, 46, 440-447), pain, e.g. neuropathic pain (Tatsumi et al. Neuroscience 2005, 131, 491-498 ; Inoue et al. Nature medicine 2004, 10, 712-718), infection of digestive tracts with bacteria (WO 98/06433), cancer development and progression, neoplasia where inhibition of Rho kinase has
20 been shown to inhibit tumor cell growth and metastasis (Itoh et al. Nature Medicine 1999, 5, 221-225; Somlyo et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2000, 269, 652-659), angiogenesis (Uchida et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2000, 269, 633-640; Gingras et al. Biochem. J. 2000, 348, 273-280), vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and motility (Tammy et al. Circ. Res. 1999, 84, 1186-1193; Tangkijvanich
25 et al. Atherosclerosis 2001, 155, 321-327), endothelial cell proliferation, endothelial cell retraction and motility (Oikawa et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2000, 269, 633-640), stress fiber formation (Kimura et al. Science 1997, 275, 1308-1311; Yamashiro et al. J. Cell Biol. 2000, 150, 797-806), thrombotic disorders (Kikkawa et al. FEBS Lett. 2000, 466, 70-74; Bauer et al. Blood 1999, 94, 1665-1672; Klages et al. J.
30 Cell Biol. 1999, 144, 745-754; Retzer et al. Cell Signal 2000, 12, 645-648) and leukocyte aggregation (Kawaguchi et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2000, 403, 203-208; Sanchez-Madrid et al. J. Immunol. 2003, 171, 1023-1034; Sanchez-Madrid, et al. J.

Immunol. 2002, 168, 400-410), and bone resorption (Chellaiah et al. J. Biol. Chem. 2003, 278, 29086-29097). Na/H exchange transport system activation (Kawaguchi et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2000, 403, 203-208), Alzheimer's disease (Zhou et al. Science 2003, 302, 1215-1217), adducin activation (Fukata et al. J. Biol. Chem., 1998, 273, 5542-5548), and in SREB (Sterol response binding element) signalling and its effects on lipid metabolism (Lin et al. Circ. Res. 2003, 92, 1296-304).

Therefore, a compound having inhibitory effect on Rho-kinase and/or on Rho-kinase mediated phosphorylation of myosin light chain phosphatase is useful for the treatment and/or prevention of cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular diseases involving Rho-kinase as the primary or secondary disease cause, like hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, ocular hypertension, retinopathy, and glaucoma, peripheral circulatory disorder, peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD), coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart hypertrophy, heart failure, ischemic diseases, ischemic organ failure (end organ damage), fibroid lung, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, including hypertension-induced, non-hypertension-induced, and diabetic nephropathies, renal failure, fibroid kidney, renal glomerulosclerosis, organ hypertrophy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombotic disorders, stroke, cerebral vasospasm, cerebral ischemia, pain, e.g. neuropathic pain, neuronal degeneration, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, premature birth, erectile dysfunction, endocrine dysfunctions, arteriosclerosis, prostatic hypertrophy, diabetes and complications of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, blood vessel restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, osteopathy such as osteoporosis, infection of digestive tracts with bacteria, sepsis, cancer development and progression, e.g. cancers of the breast, colon, prostate, ovaries, brain and lung and their metastases.

WO 2001/64238 describes isoquinoline-5-sulfonamide derivatives optionally substituted by a $-(CH_2)_{1-6}-O-(CH_2)_{0-6}-$, a $-(CH_2)_{0-6}-S-(CH_2)_{0-6}-$ or a $-(CH_2)_{0-6}-$ linked heterocyclic group useful as neuroprotective agents.

WO 2004/106325 (Schering AG) describes prodrugs of the Rho-kinase inhibitor fasudil carrying an ether or ester group in the 1-position of the isoquinoline ring.

WO 2001/039726 generically describes -O-(C₀-C₁₀)alkyl-heteroaryl substituted
5 cyclohexyl derivatives useful for the treatment of microbial infections.

JP 10087629 A describes isoquinoline derivatives useful for the treatment of diseases caused by *Helicobacter pylori* such as for example gastritis cancer or ulcer. The isoquinoline derivatives may be substituted by OH in the 1-position and are preferably 5-substituted by X-[(C₁-C₆)alkylene]]₀₋₁-Y wherein X may be oxygen and Y may be
10 an aryl or a heterocyclic group.

Hagihara et al. (Bioorg. Med. Chem. 1999, 7, 2647-2666) disclose 6-benzyloxy-isoquinoline for the treatment of infections caused by *Helicobacter pylori*.

15 US 5,480,883 generically discloses as EGF and/or PDGF receptor inhibitors useful for inhibiting cell proliferation compounds of the formula "Ar I - X - Ar II" wherein X may be (CHR₁)_m-Z-(CHR₁)_n, e.g. Z-CH₂, wherein Z may be O, R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl, Ar I may be among others an optionally substituted isoquinolone and Ar II may be among others an optionally substituted C₃₋₇ monocyclic saturated heterocyclic system.

20 WO 2005/030791 (Merck & Co.) generically describes as potassium channel inhibitors for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, stroke, congestive heart failure etc.

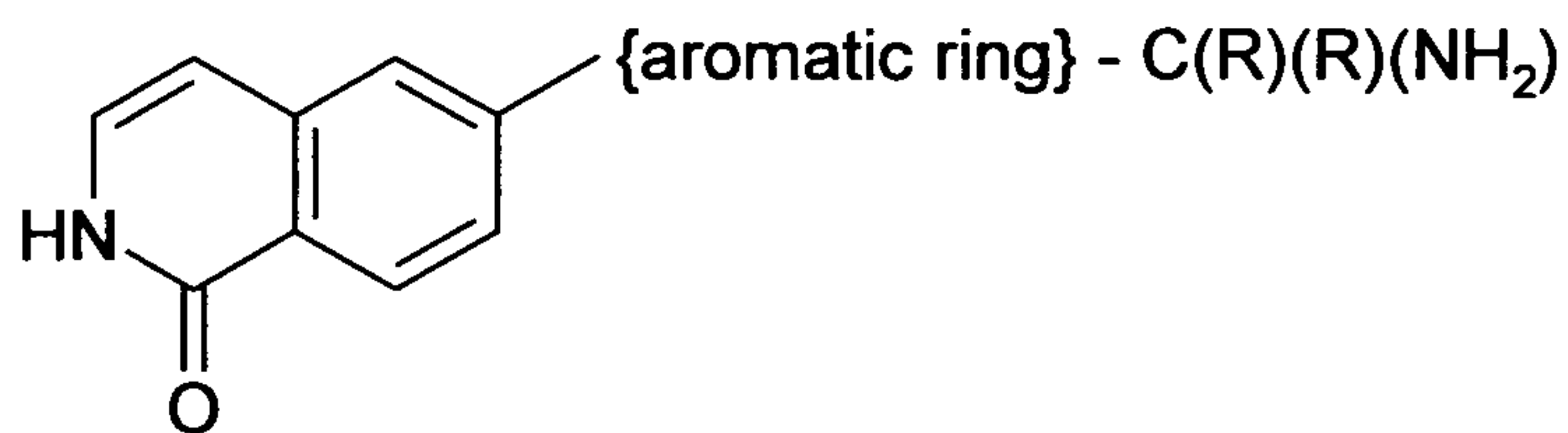
isoquinolone derivatives which are optionally substituted in 6-position by a group (CReR^f)_pOR⁴³ wherein p may be zero, and R⁴³ is e.g. a (C₃-C₁₀)cycloalkyl residue

25 optionally substituted by NR⁵¹R⁵², wherein R⁵¹ and R⁵² may be hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl etc.; or R⁴³ is a group R⁸¹ defined as a 4-6 membered unsaturated or saturated monocyclic heterocyclic ring with 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms; and are substituted by a directly bound optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring in the 4-position.

30 WO 2005/030130 (Merck & Co.) generically describes as potassium channel inhibitors for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, stroke, congestive heart failure etc.

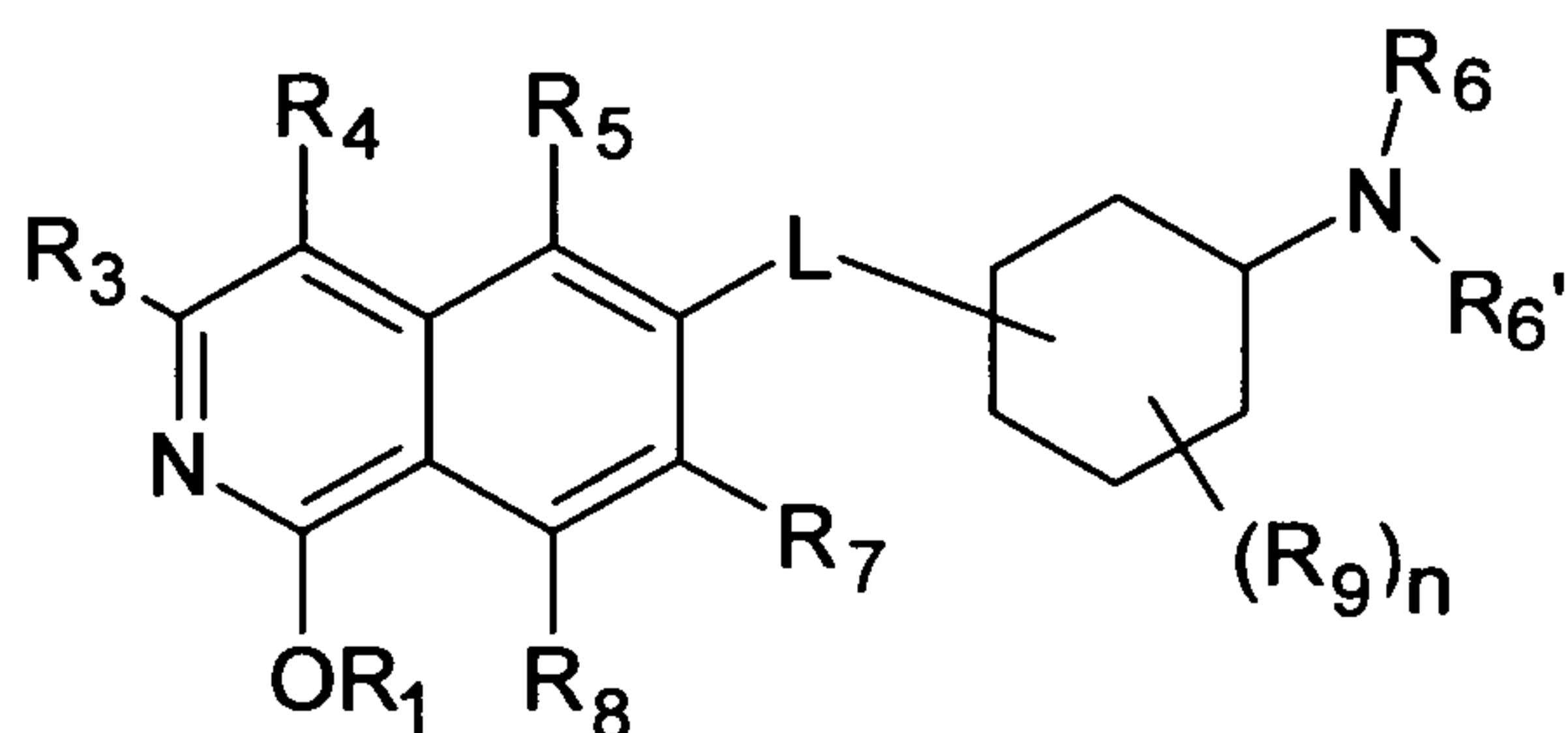
isoquinoline derivatives which may be substituted by hydroxyl in the 1-position and are optionally substituted in 6-position by a group $(CR^eR^f)_pOR^{43}$ wherein p may be zero, and R^{43} is e.g. a (C_3-C_{10}) cycloalkyl residue optionally substituted by $NR^{51}R^{52}$, wherein R^{51} and R^{52} may be hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl etc.; or R^{43} is a group R^{81} defined as a 4-6 membered unsaturated or saturated monocyclic heterocyclic ring with 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms; and are substituted by a directly bound optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring in the 4-position.

WO2003/053330 (Ube) generically describes isoquinolone derivatives of the formula



as Rho-kinase inhibitors.

WO2007/012422 (Sanofi-Aventis) generically describes isoquinoline and isoquinolone derivatives of the formula



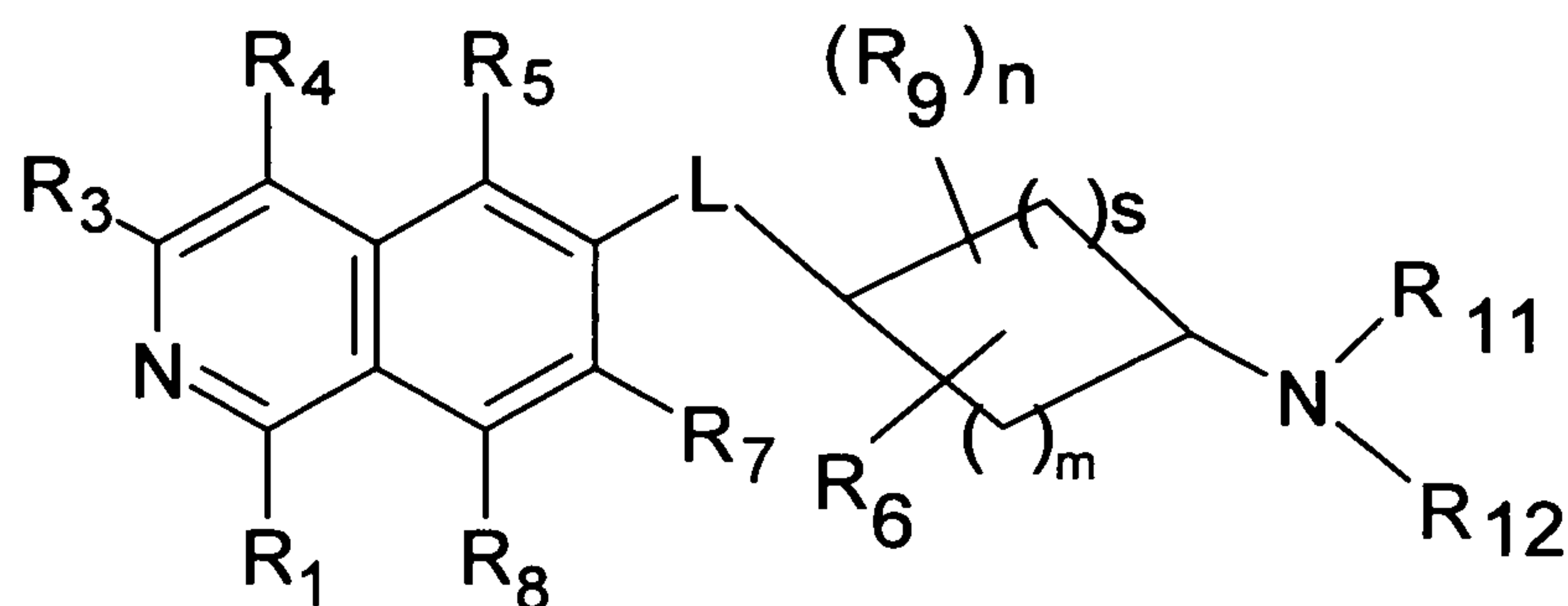
as Rho-Kinase inhibitors.

WO2008/077555 and WO 2008/077556 (sanofi-aventis) also describe 6 substituted isoquinoline and isoquinolone derivatives as Rho-kinase inhibitors.

WO2007/039563 and WO 2008/020081 (Organon) describe 6-substituted isoquinoline derivatives as Rho-kinase inhibitors.

Although several Rho-kinase inhibitors have been described there still remains the need for additional compounds useful in the treatment of Rho-kinase mediated diseases.

5 An embodiment of the present invention is a compound of the formula (I)



(I)

wherein

10 R_1 is H, OH or NH_2 ;

R_3 is H, halogen, CN, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, OH, NH_2 , or NHR' ;

R_4 is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, R' , or (C_1-C_6) alkylene- R' ;

15

R_5 is H, halogen, CN, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, or R' ;

R_7 is H, halogen, CN, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, O- (C_1-C_6) alkyl, R' , or SO_2-NH_2 ;

20 R_8 is H, halogen or (C_1-C_6) alkyl;

R_6 is one (C_1-C_4) alkylene bound to the cycloalkyl ring, in which the (C_1-C_4) alkylene forms a second bond to a different carbon atom of the cycloalkyl ring to form a bicyclic ring system,

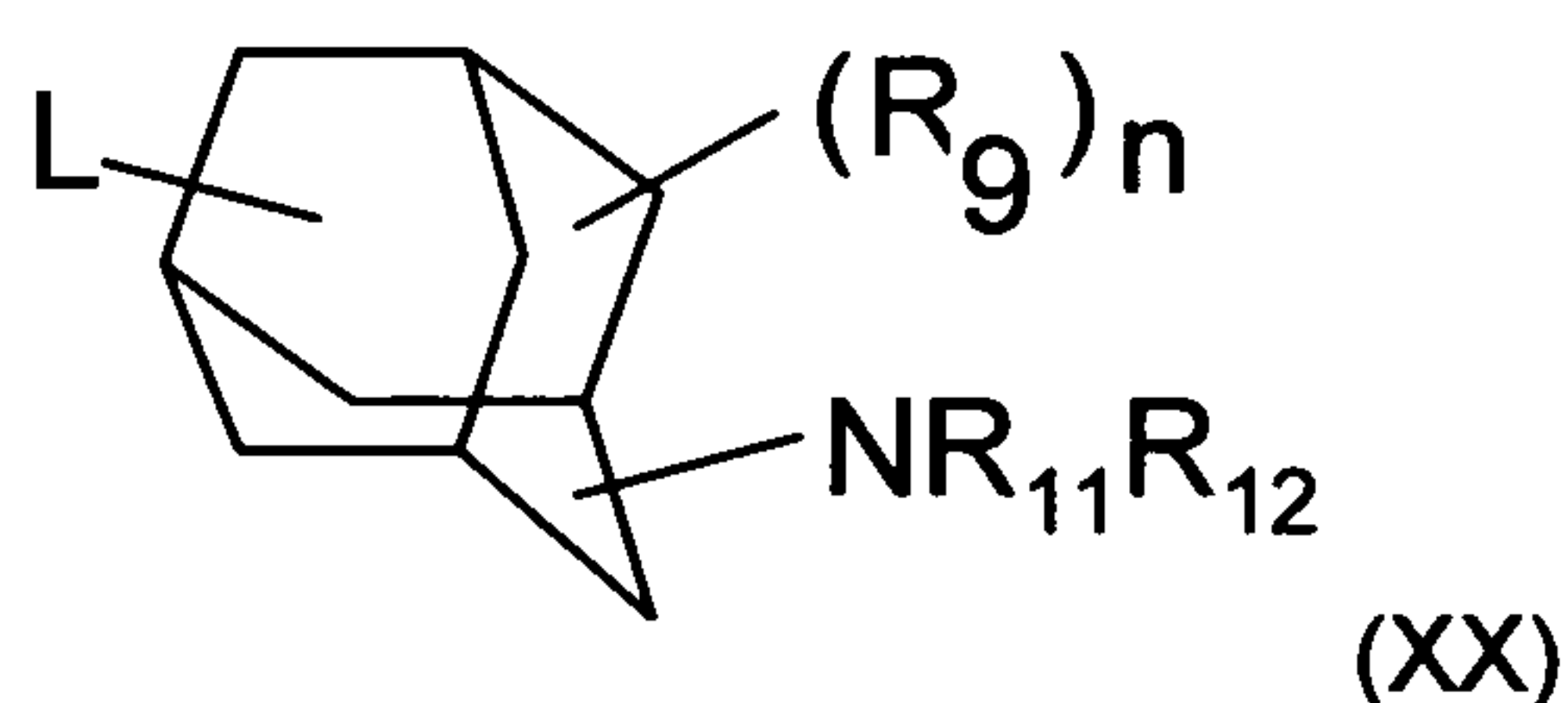
25 wherein in the bicyclic ring system one or two carbon atoms are replaced by a group independently selected from O, N- R_{13} , S, SO or SO_2 ;

or, if m and s are 2, m is 3 and s is 1, or m is 4 and s is 0,

R_6 is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH-(CH}_2)_2$ which is bound with one CH_2 to the cycloalkyl ring and the two other CH_2 are bound to different carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring,

and, if m is 3 and s is 3,

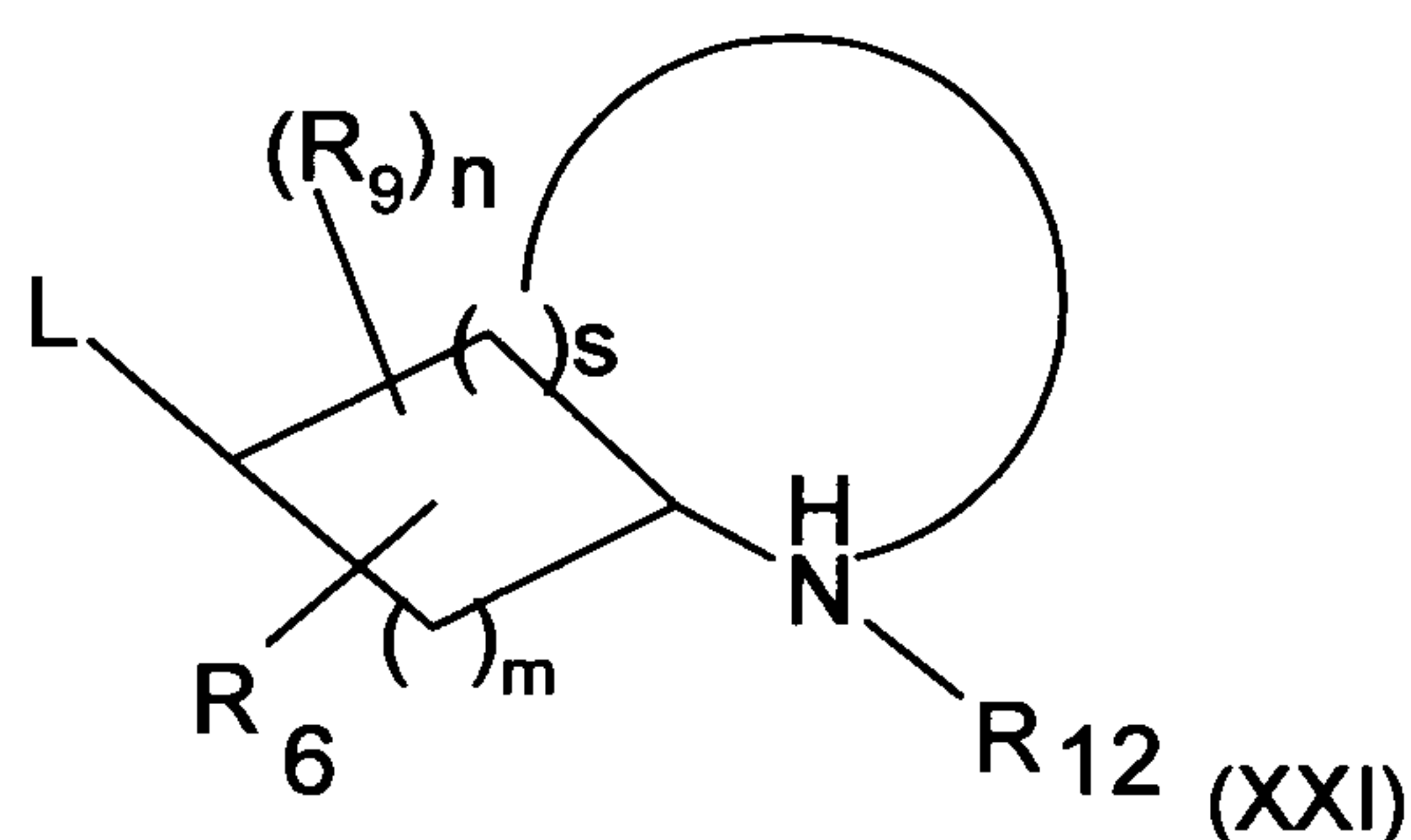
- 5 R_6 are two methylene groups bound to different carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring, wherein the methylene groups or the $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH-(CH}_2)_2$ group are bound to carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring and form an adamantane system of the formula



wherein L can be bound to any secondary or tertiary carbon atom,

10

or R_6 together with R_{11} and the N atom form a $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8)$ heterocycloalkyl which is fused or connected as a spirocyclic ring system to the cycloalkyl residue to form a residue of the formula



15

wherein the bicyclic ring system or adamantane system or the $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8)$ heterocycloalkyl containing ring system is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by R_9 ;

20 R_9 is

R' ,

OH ,

halogen,

- (C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-R',
 (C₂-C₆)alkenyl,
 5 (C₂-C₆)alkynyl,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-R',
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-CH[R']₂,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)-R',
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH₂,
 10 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH-R',
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)N[R']₂;
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 15 COOH,
 C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 C(O)OR'
 C(O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 C(O)R',
 20 CONH₂,
 C(O)-NH-(C₂-C₆)alkenyl,
 C(O)-NH-(C₂-C₆)alkynyl,
 C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 C(O)NHR',
 25 C(O)-NH(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R',
 C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]R'
 C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂,
 C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', or
 C(O)O(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R';

R_{11} and R_{12} are independently of each other

H,

R' ,

(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

5 (C_1 - C_6)alkylene- R' ,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-O-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-O- R' ,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-CH[R']₂,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)- R' ,

10 (C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH₂,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH- R' ,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)N[(C_1 - C_6)alkyl]₂,

(C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)N[R']₂,

15 (C_1 - C_6)alkylene-C(O)O-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

C(O)O-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

C(O)OR',

C(O)(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

C(O)R',

20 C(O)NH-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl,

C(O)NHR',

C(O)N[(C_1 - C_6)alkyl]R'

C(O)N[(C_1 - C_6)alkyl]₂,

C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkylene- R' ,

25 C(O)O(C₁-C₆)alkylene- R' , or

R_{11} and R_{12} , together with the N-atom to which they are attached, form a (C_3 - C_8) heterocycloalkyl;

R₁₃ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

5 m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

s is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

L is O(CH₂)_p, S(CH₂)_p, S(O)(CH₂)_p, SO₂(CH₂)_p, NH(CH₂)_p, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-(CH₂)_p,
10 N(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl-(CH₂)_p; or N[(C₁-C₃)alkylene-R']-(CH₂)_p;

p is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R' is

15 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,
(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,
(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,
(C₆-C₁₀)aryl;

20 wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or optionally
substituted one or more times by OH, OCH₃, C(O)OH, C(O)OCH₃, NH₂, NHCH₃,
N(CH₃)₂, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NHCH₃ or C(O)N(CH₃)₂;

wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is unsubstituted or
25 optionally substituted one or more times by (C₁-C₆)alkyl, halogen, OH, OCH₃,
C(O)OH, C(O)OCH₃, NH₂, NHCH₃, N(CH₃)₂, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NHCH₃ or
C(O)N(CH₃)₂;

wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or optionally
30 substituted one or more times by halogen;

wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are unsubstituted or optionally substituted one or more times by a group independently selected from halogen, OH, NO₂, N₃, CN, C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, C(O)OH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂,

- 5 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, PO₃H₂, SO₃H, SO₂-NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-N=CH-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SF₅,
- 10 C(NH)(NH₂), NH₂, NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, NH-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, NH-SO₂-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, NH-SO₂-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl,
- 15 O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, wherein the (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl may be substituted one to three times by a group independently
- 20 selected from halogen, OH, NO₂, CN, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SO₂CH₃, C(O)OH, C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl;

or wherein (C₆-C₁₀)aryl is vicinally substituted by a O-(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O group

- 25 whereby a 5-8-membered ring is formed together with the carbon atoms the oxygen atoms are attached to;

and wherein aryl substituents of (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl and (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl groups may not be further substituted by an aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl or cycloalkyl containing group;

their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In another embodiment the present invention also relates to a compound of formula (I) and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for use as a medicament. It also relates to the use of at least one compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of Rho-Kinase mediated diseases such as hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, ocular hypertension, retinopathy, glaucoma, peripheral circulatory disorder, peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD), coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart hypertrophy, heart failure, ischemic diseases, ischemic organ failure (end organ damage), fibroid lung, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, renal failure, fibroid kidney, renal glomerulosclerosis, organ hypertrophy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombotic disorders, stroke, cerebral vasospasm, cerebral ischemia, pain, neuronal degeneration, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, premature birth, erectile dysfunction, endocrine dysfunctions, arteriosclerosis, prostatic hypertrophy, diabetes and complications of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, blood vessel restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, osteopathy, infection of digestive tracts with bacteria, sepsis or cancer development and progression.. The invention further relates to a medicament comprising an effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof. Another object of the present invention is a method of producing a compound of formula (I).

The term alkyl as used in (C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, or (C₁-C₆)alkyl and the corresponding alkylene substituents are understood as a hydrocarbon residue which can be linear, i.e. straight-chain, or branched and has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 carbon atoms, respectively. This also applies if an alkyl group occurs as a substituent on another group, for example in an alkoxy group (O-alkyl), S-alkyl or a -O(C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-, an alkoxycarbonyl group or an arylalkyl group. Examples of alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, the n-isomers of all these groups, isopropyl, isobutyl, 1-methylbutyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2-

methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, isohexyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl or tert-pentyl. Alkyl or alkylene groups may optionally be halogenated once or more, e.g. alkyl groups may be fluorinated, e.g. perfluorinated. Examples of halogenated alkyl groups are CH_2F , CHF_2 , CF_3 and CH_2CF_3 , OCF_3 , SCF_3 , or $-\text{O}-(\text{CF}_2)_2-\text{O}-$.

5

The term (C₂-C₆)-alkenyl means a hydrocarbon residue whose carbon chain is straight-chain or branched and comprises 2 to 6 carbon atoms and has, depending on the chain length, 1, 2 or 3 double bonds, for example, vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl (= allyl), 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-methyl-2-butenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 5-hexenyl or 1,3-pentadienyl. The double bond may where possible have the E or Z orientation. The double bonds may be both internal and terminal.

10

(C₂-C₆)-alkynyl groups are hydrocarbon residue whose carbon chain is straight-chain or branched and comprises 2 to 6 carbon atoms and have, depending on the chain length, 1 or 2 triple bonds, for example, ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl (= propargyl) or 2-butyne. The triple bonds may be both internal and terminal.

15

Halogen means fluoro (F), chloro (Cl), bromo (Br) or iodo (I).

The term (C₁-C₈)-heteroalkyl or the corresponding (C₁-C₈)-heteroalkylene substituents are understood as (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₁-C₈)-alkylene groups wherein at least one carbon atom, preferably one or two carbon atoms, more preferred one carbon atom, is replaced by a group selected from O, NH, or S and wherein the nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized. The heteroatom may be placed at any position of the alkyl or alkylene group. Examples of (C₁-C₈)-heteroalkyl groups include $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$ or $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$.

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(C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl groups are cyclic alkyl groups containing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 ring carbon atoms like cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cyclooctyl, which

30

can also be substituted and/or contain 1 or 2 double bounds (unsaturated cycloalkyl groups) like, for example, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl, which can be bonded via any carbon atom.

5 A (C₆-C₁₀)aryl group means an aromatic ring or a ring system which comprises two aromatic rings which are fused or otherwise linked or which comprises two fused aromatic rings wherein one ring is saturated or partly saturated, i.e contains at least one C-C single bond, for example a phenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, alpha- or beta-tetralon-, indanyl- or indan-1-on-yl group. A preferred (C₆-C₁₀)aryl
10 group is phenyl.

(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl group means a saturated (contains no double bonds) monocyclic carbon ring system containing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 ring atoms in which one or more carbon atoms can be replaced by one or more heteroatoms such as, for
15 example 1, 2 or 3 nitrogen atoms, 1 or 2 oxygen atoms, 1 or 2 sulfur atoms or combinations of different hetero atoms. The heterocycloalkyl residues can be bound at any positions, for example on the 1-position, 2-position, 3-position, 4-position, 5-position, 6-position, 7-position or 8-position. Also included are the corresponding N-oxides, sulfoxides or sulfones of these compounds.

20 Examples of (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl groups are oxiranyl, oxetanyl, aziridinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, dioxolanyl, for example 1,3-dioxolanyl, dioxanyl, for example 1,4-dioxanyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, triazolidinyl, hexahydropyrimidinyl, piperazinyl, triazinanyl, for example, 1,3,5-triazinanyl, 1,2,3-
25 triazinanyl or 1,2,4-triazinanyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, tetrahydro-thiopyranyl, dithiolanyl, for example 1,3-dithiolanyl, dithianyl, thiazolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, oxathiolanyl, for example 1,3-oxathiolanyl, morpholinyl or thiomorpholinyl, diazepanyl, for example 1,4-diazepanyl.

A preferred (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl group is morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl,
30 piperidinyl, oxetanyl or tetrahydropyranyl.

(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl means a mono- or bicyclic ring system in which one or more carbon atoms can be replaced by one or more heteroatoms such as, for example 1, 2, 3 or 4 nitrogen atoms, 1 or 2 oxygen atoms, 1 or 2 sulfur atoms or combinations of different hetero atoms. The heteroaryl residues can be bound at any position, for example on the 1-position, 2-position, 3-position, 4-position, 5-position, 6-position, 7-position or 8-position. (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl groups may be an (1) aromatic monocyclic or bicyclic ring system or (2) a bicyclic ring system wherein one ring is aromatic and the second ring is at least partially saturated.

Also included are the corresponding N-oxides, sulfoxides or sulfones of these compounds.

Suitable (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl groups are benzimidazolyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, azaindolyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, carbolinyl, cinnolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, naphthyridinyl, phthalazinyl, pyridoimidazolyl, pteridinyl, purynyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, indolinyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, furyl, furazanyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, imidazolyl, 1H-indazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, triazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, tetrazolyl.

Pyridyl stands both for 2-, 3- and 4-pyridyl. Thienyl stands both for 2- and 3-thienyl. Furyl stands both for 2- and 3-furyl. Also included are the corresponding N-oxides of these compounds, for example, 1-oxy-2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl.

Substitutions in (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl residues can occur on free carbon atoms or on nitrogen atoms.

Preferred examples of (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl residues are benzofuryl, quinolinyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl and tetrazolyl.

A preferred (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl is a (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl group. Preferred (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl residues are furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl. Preferred examples of (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl residues are 2- or 3-thienyl, 2- or 3-furyl, 1-, 2- or 3-pyrrolyl, 1-, 2-, 4- or 5-imidazolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-pyrazolyl, 1,2,3-triazol-1-, -4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-, -3- or -5-yl, 2-, 4- or 5-oxazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazol-4- or -5-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3- or -5-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2- or -5-yl, 2-, 4- or 5-thiazolyl, 3-, 4- or 5-isothiazolyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4-, 5- or 6-pyrimidinyl, 3- or 4-pyridazinyl, or pyrazinyl.

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In residues R₃ to R₁₃ (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl residues are unsubstituted or, if not specified otherwise, optionally substituted one or more times, preferably one to three times, by a group independently selected from

halogen, OH, NO₂, N₃, CN, C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, C(O)OH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, PO₃H₂, SO₃H, SO₂-NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-N=CH-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SF₅, C(NH)(NH₂), NH₂, NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, NH-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, NH-SO₂-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, NH-SO₂-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl;

wherein said (C₆-C₁₀)aryl or (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl may be substituted one to three times by a group independently selected from halogen, OH, NO₂, CN, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SO₂CH₃, C(O)OH, C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂,
 5 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl;

or wherein (C₆-C₁₀)aryl is vicinally substituted by a O-(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O group whereby a 5-8-membered ring is formed together with the carbon atoms the oxygen atoms are attached to;

10 and wherein aryl substituents of (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl groups may not be further substituted by an aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl or cycloalkyl containing group.

Preferred substituents for (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl groups are OH, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, O-phenyl, phenyl, C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)OH, C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, halogen, NO₂, SO₂NH₂, CN, SO₂-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, SO₂-N=CH-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, NH-SO₂-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, NH₂, NH-C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkyl-OH, C(O)N[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]₂, CONH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, N[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]₂, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-N[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]₂,
 20 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, wherein the (C₆-C₁₀)aryl may be further substituted one to three times, preferably once, by halogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or may be vicinally substituted by a O-(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O group whereby a 5-8-
 25 membered ring is formed together with the carbon atoms the oxygen atoms are attached to.

More preferred substituents for (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are OH, halogen, CN, phenyl, O-phenyl, NH-C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, C(O)-O(C₁-C₄)alkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkyl, O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, CONH₂, SO₂-NH₂, SO₂-(C₁-C₄)alkyl or SO₂-N=CH-N[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]₂, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-phenyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl or (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl, wherein the phenyl is unsubstituted or optionally substituted one to three times, preferably once, by OH, halogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl or O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl.

5

Even more preferred substituents for (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are OH, halogen, CN, phenyl, O-phenyl, NH-C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially NH-C(O)-CH₃, C(O)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially C(O)-CH₃, C(O)-O(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially C(O)-OCH₃, (C₁-C₄)alkyl especially CH₃ or CF₃, O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially O-CH₃, CONH₂, SO₂-NH₂, SO₂-(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially SO₂-CH₃ or SO₂-CF₃; or SO₂-N=CH-N[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]₂ especially SO₂-N=CH-N[(CH₃)₂], wherein the phenyl is unsubstituted or optionally substituted one to three times, preferably once, by OH, halogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl or O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl.

10

15 More especially preferred substituents for (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl groups are OH, CN, (C₁-C₄)alkyl especially CH₃ or CF₃, O(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially O-CH₃, halogen or phenyl, wherein the phenyl may be further substituted one to three times, preferably once, by OH, halogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl especially CH₃ or CF₃, or O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially O-CH₃.

20

Most preferred substituents for (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl groups are OH, CN, halogen, (C₁-C₄)alkyl especially CH₃ or CF₃, O(C₁-C₄)alkyl especially O-CH₃, or halogen.

25

In monosubstituted phenyl groups the substituent can be located in the 2-position, the 3-position or the 4-position, with the 3-position and the 4-position being preferred. If a phenyl group carries two substituents, they can be located in 2,3-position, 2,4-position, 2,5-position, 2,6-position, 3,4-position or 3,5-position. In phenyl groups carrying three substituents the substituents can be located in 2,3,4-position, 2,3,5-position, 2,3,6-position, 2,4,5-position, 2,4,6-position, or 3,4,5-position.

30

The above statements relating to phenyl groups correspondingly apply to divalent groups derived from phenyl groups, i.e. phenylene which can be unsubstituted or substituted 1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene or 1,4-phenylene. The above statements also correspondingly apply to the aryl subgroup in arylalkylene groups. Examples of arylalkylene groups which can also be unsubstituted or substituted in the aryl subgroup as well as in the alkylene subgroup, are benzyl, 1-phenylethylene, 2-phenylethylene, 3-phenylpropylene, 4-phenylbutylene, 1-methyl-3-phenyl-propylene.

In residues R_3 to R_{13} an alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or, if not specified otherwise, optionally substituted one or more times by halogen. If substituted, alkyl or alkylene is preferably substituted one to three times by halogen selected from chloro or bromo but may be substituted by fluoro once or more, e.g. being perfluorinated. Preferably halogen is fluoro. Preferably alkylene is not halogenated. More preferred an alkyl or alkylene is not halogenated.

In residues R_3 to R_{13} alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or, if not specified otherwise, optionally substituted one or more times by a group selected independently from OH, OCH_3 , $COOH$, $COOCH_3$, NH_2 , $NHCH_3$, $N(CH_3)_2$, $CONH_2$, $CONHCH_3$ or $CON(CH_3)_2$. If substituted, the number of substituents is preferably between 1, 2, 3 or 4, more preferably 1 or 2 with 1 being even more preferred. Preferably an alkylene is not substituted by one of these groups. More preferably an alkyl or alkylene is not substituted by one of these groups. Preferably alkyl or alkylene in R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_7 and R_8 are not substituted. In a further embodiment alkyl or alkylene in R_4 , R_5 , R_7 and R_8 to R_{14} is not substituted by one of these groups.

In residues R_3 to R_{13} cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is unsubstituted or, if not specified otherwise, optionally substituted one or more times by (C_1-C_6) alkyl, halogen, OH, OCH_3 , $COOH$, $COOCH_3$, NH_2 , $NHCH_3$, $N(CH_3)_2$, $CONH_2$, $CONHCH_3$ or $CON(CH_3)_2$.

If substituted, the number of substituents is preferably between 1, 2, 3 or 4, more preferably 1 or 2 with 1 being even more preferred. Preferably cycloalkyl or

heterocycloalkyl in R₃, R₄, R₅, R₇ and R₉ are not substituted. In a further embodiment cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl in R₃ to R₁₃ is not substituted. In a preferred embodiment a heterocycloalkyl is not substituted. In another embodiment cycloalkyl is not substituted.

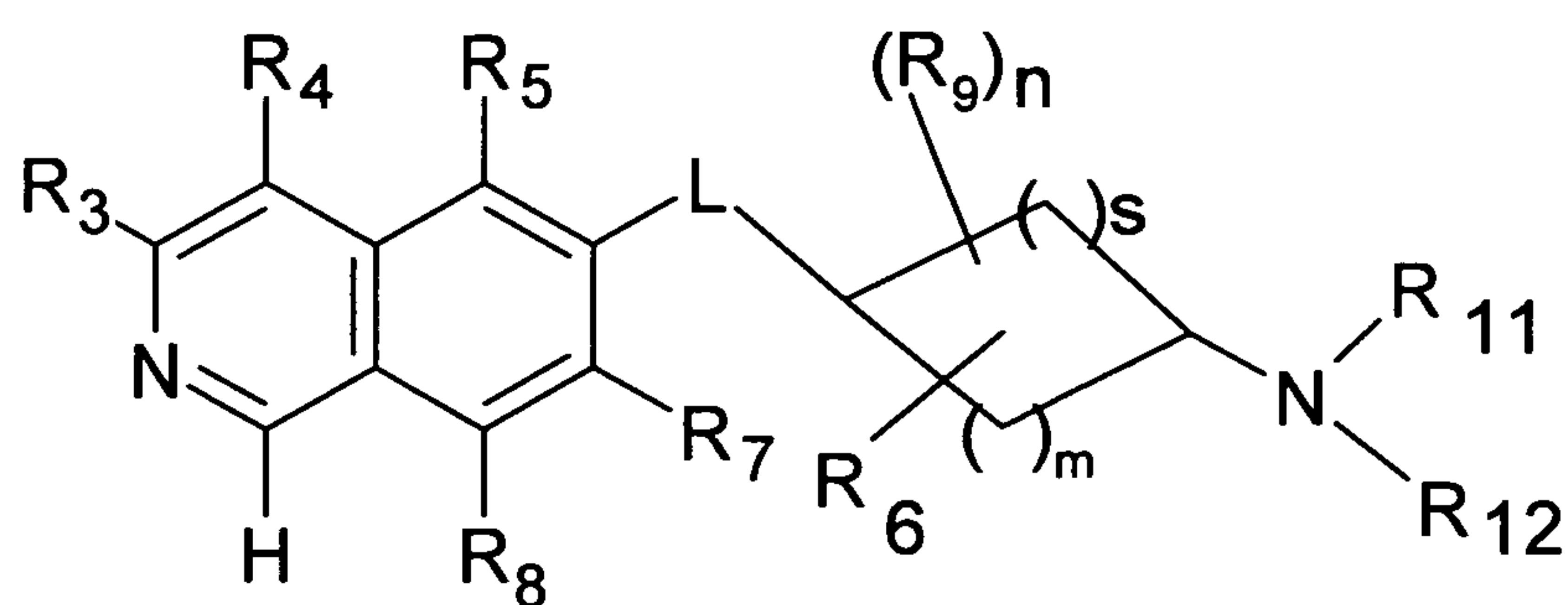
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The general and preferred substituents of (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl and (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl groups as defined before may be combined with the general and preferred definitions of R₁, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₃, n, s, m, p and L as described in the following embodiments of a compound of formula (I).

10

The following embodiments of a compound of formula (I) do further characterize and are part of the present invention.

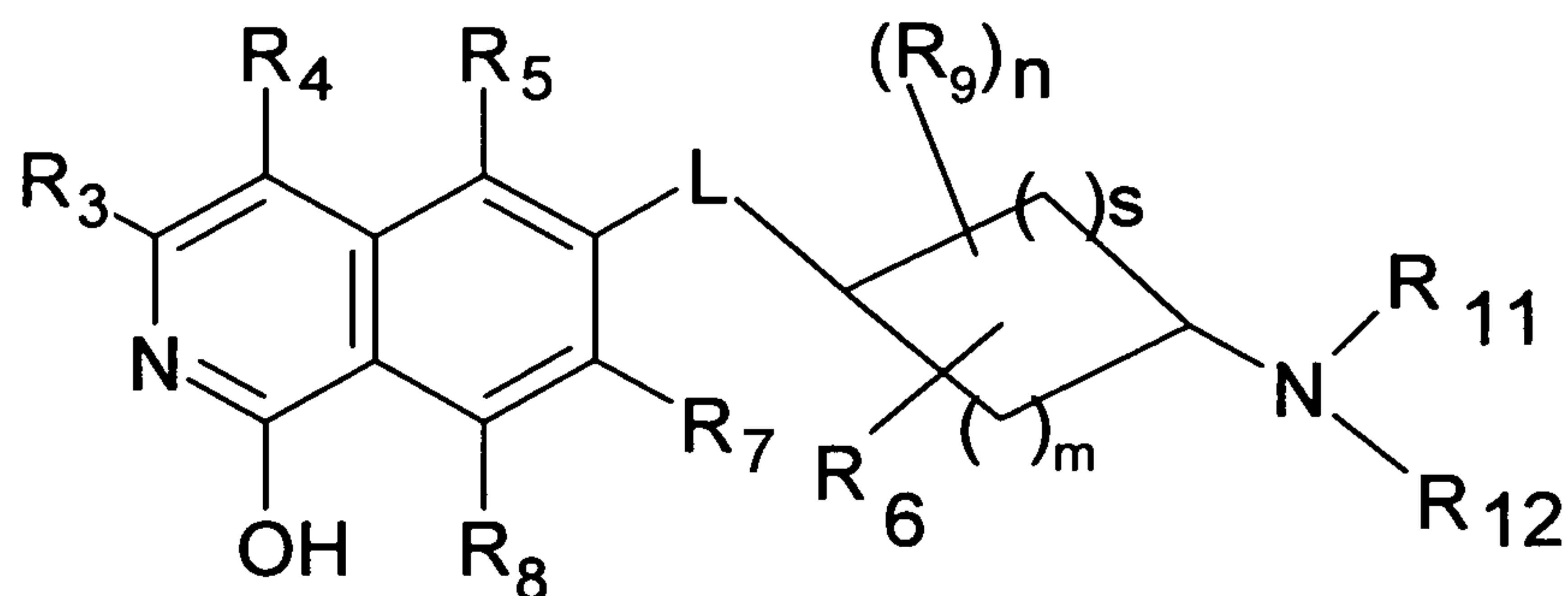
15 In one embodiment of a compound of formula (I) R₁ is H and the compound is characterized by the formula (II)



(II)

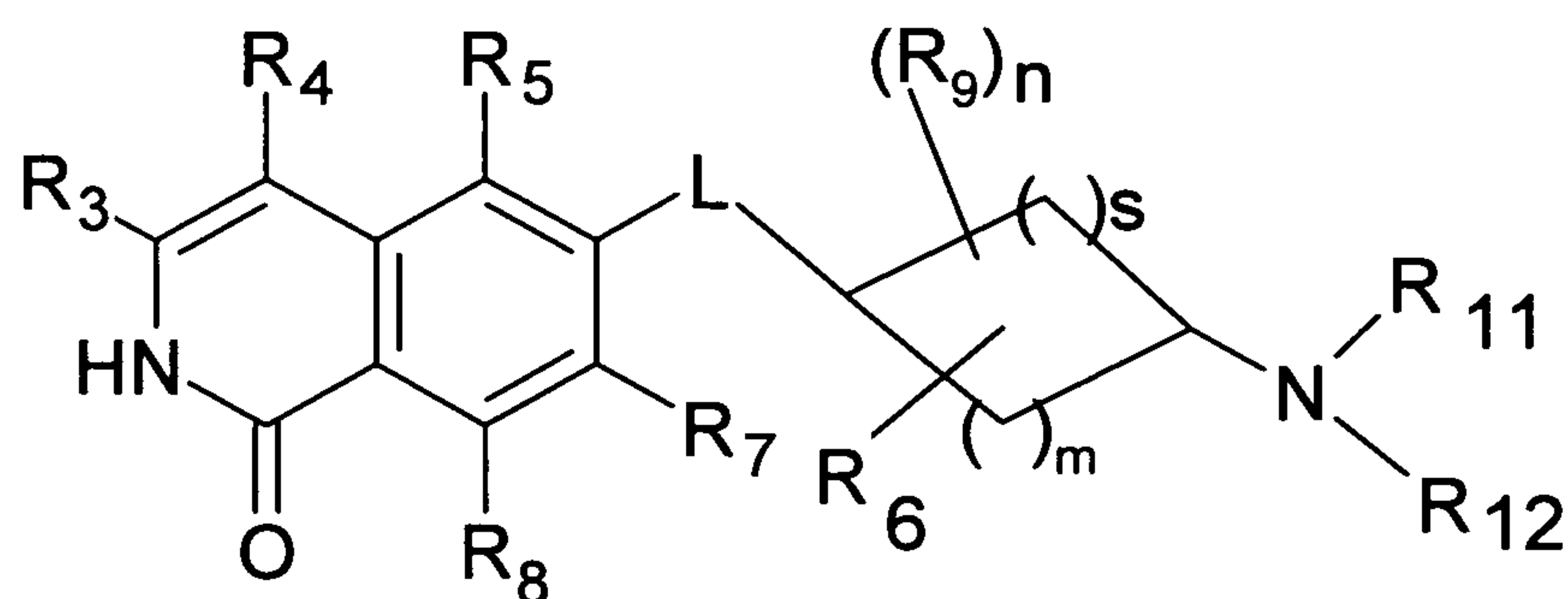
20 In another embodiment of the present invention R₁ is OH and the compound is characterized by the formula (IIIa)

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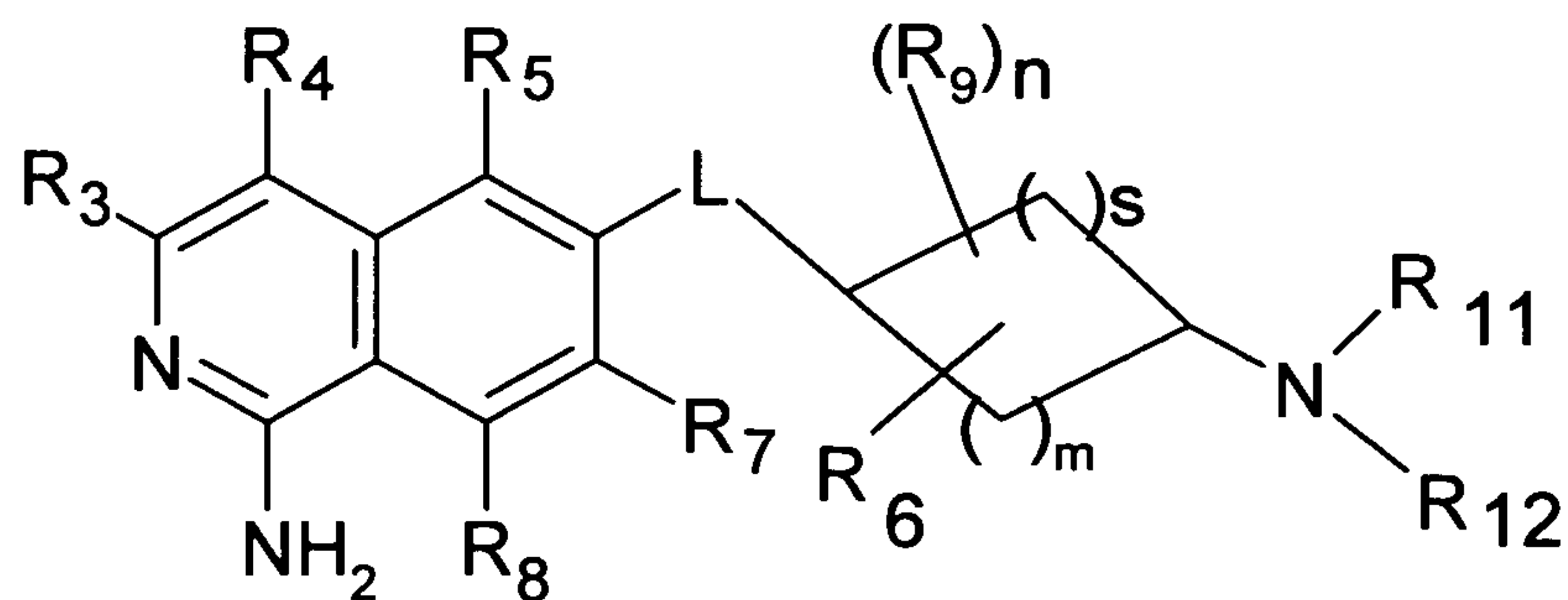
(IIIa)

The isoquinoline derivative of formula (I), wherein R₁ is OH, includes the
 5 corresponding tautomeric 1-isoquinolone derivative which is characterized by the formula (IIIb)



(IIIb)

10 This tautomeric form is also an embodiment of the present invention.
 In a further embodiment R₁ is NH₂ and the compound is characterized by the formula (IV)



(IV)

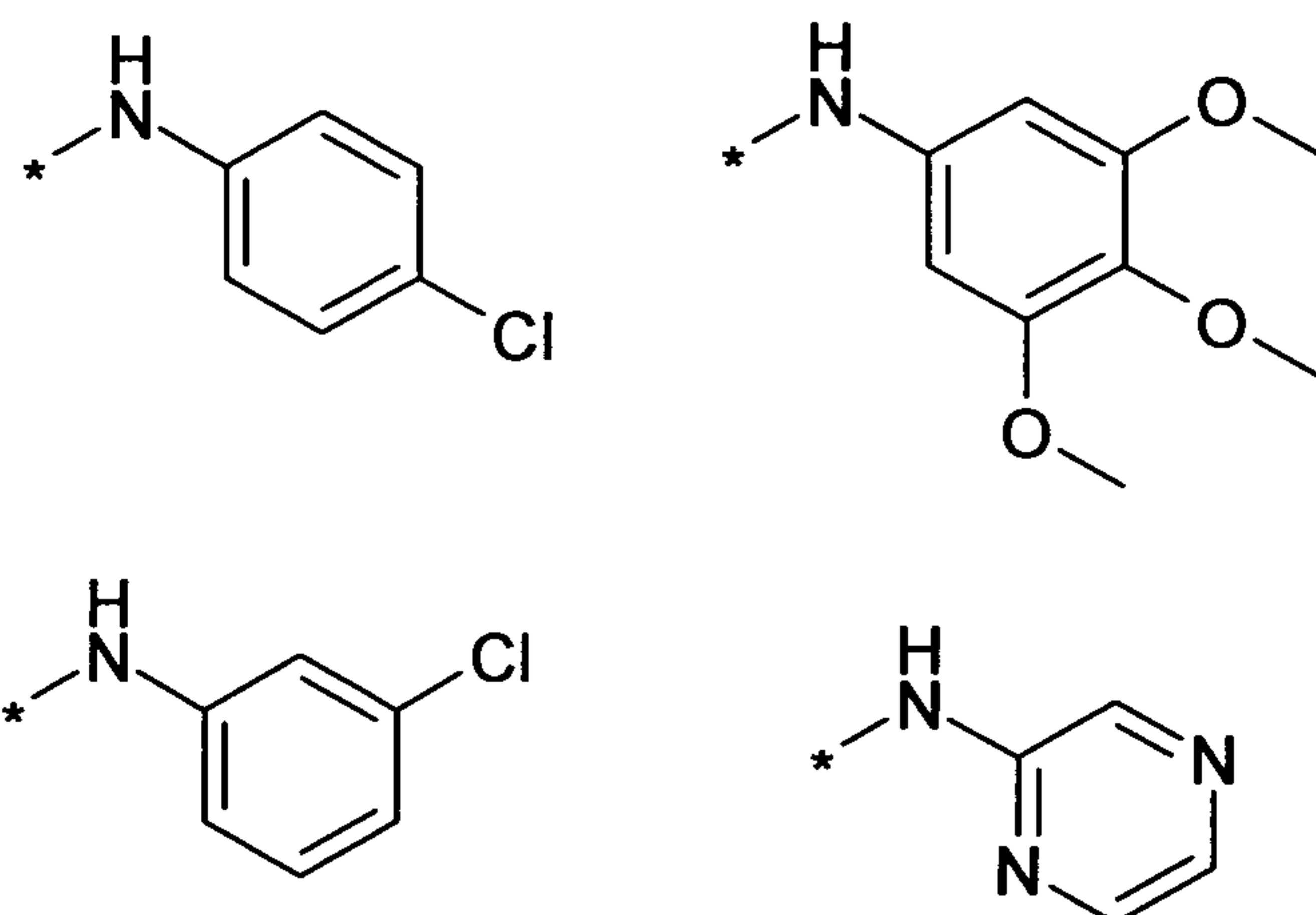
15

The following further embodiments equally refer to the compounds of formula (I), (II), (IIIa), (IIIb) and (IV).

In a preferred embodiment R_1 is H or OH; more preferably R_1 is OH.

In one embodiment R_3 is preferably H, halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, or $NH-R'$. In another
 5 more preferred embodiment R_3 is H, halogen, unsubstituted or substituted
 $NH-(C_5-C_6)$ heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted $NH-(C_3-C_8)$ heterocycloalkyl or
 unsubstituted or substituted NH -phenyl. In a even more preferred embodiment R_3 is
 unsubstituted or substituted $NH-(C_5-C_6)$ heteroaryl containing one or more N atoms, or
 unsubstituted or substituted NH -phenyl. In a most preferred embodiment R_3 is H.

10 Examples of NHR' substituents in R_3 are



The asterisk (*) denotes where the bond is connected to the C-atom of the ring.

In a preferred embodiment R_4 is H, halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, or (C_1-C_2) -phenyl. In a
 15 more preferred embodiment R_4 is H, halogen or unsubstituted or substituted $(C_1-$
 $C_4)$ alkyl or (C_1-C_2) -phenyl, preferably unsubstituted (C_1-C_4) alkyl or (C_1-C_2) -phenyl.
 Most preferred R_4 is H.

In a preferred embodiment R_5 is H, CN, halogen, unsubstituted or substituted $(C_1-$
 20 $C_6)$ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, or unsubstituted or substituted
 (C_5-C_{10}) heteroaryl. Examples of R_5 are hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, methyl,
 ethyl, phenyl, thienyl or pyridyl, nitrile, (p-methoxy)-phenyl, N-aniline, cyclopropyl,

tetrazol, 4-methoxy-aniline. In a more preferred embodiment (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl or (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are unsubstituted. In an even more preferred embodiment R₅ is H, halogen, methyl, ethyl, phenyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, more specifically H, halogen, methyl, or ethyl. Most preferred R₅ is H.

5

In a preferred embodiment R₇ is H, halogen, nitrile, unsubstituted or substituted (C₁-C₆)alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, or unsubstituted or substituted R'. In a more preferred embodiment R₇ is H, halogen, nitrile, unsubstituted or substituted (C₁-C₄)alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted O-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, unsubstituted or substituted (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl, or unsubstituted or substituted (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl. Preferably, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, phenyl or (C₅-C₆)heteroaryl are unsubstituted.

10

In an even more preferred embodiment R₇ is H, fluoro, chloro, bromo, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, phenyl, nitrile, cyclopropyl, or thienyl. More preferably R₇ is H, fluoro, chloro, bromo, methyl or methoxy, in particular H or chloro. Most preferred R₇ is chloro.

15

In a preferred embodiment R₈ is H, Cl, F, methyl or ethyl. In a more preferred embodiment R₈ is H.

20

In a preferred embodiment R₉ is R', OH, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH-R', (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, COOH, CONH₂, C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NHR', C(O)-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkynyl, C(O)-NH(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', or C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂; wherein alkyl, alkylene and R' are unsubstituted or substituted.

25

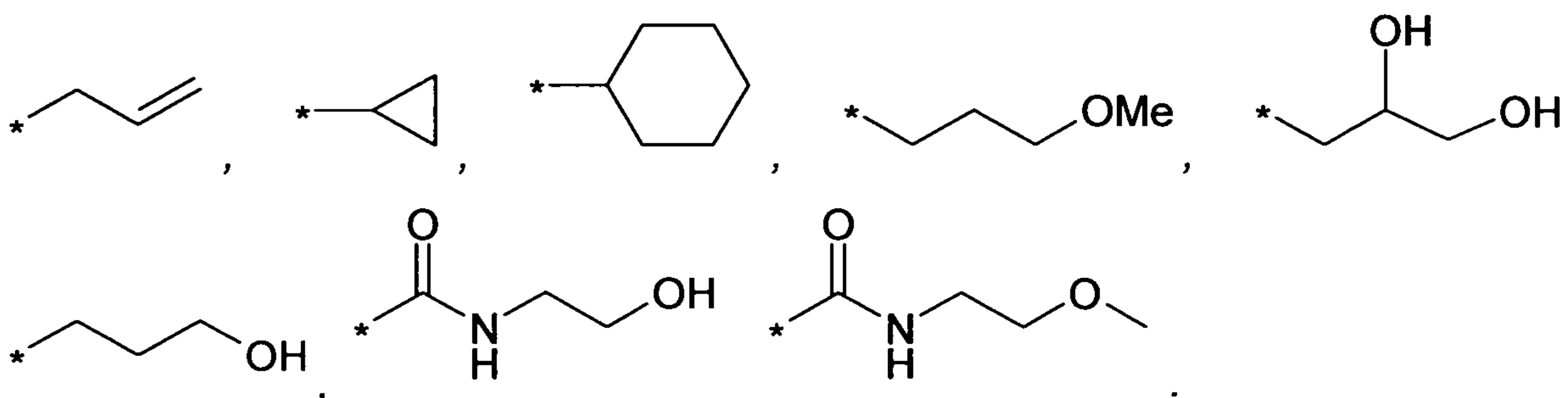
In a more preferred embodiment R₉ is OH, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, R', (C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, COOH, CONH₂, C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NHR', or C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, wherein alkyl, alkylene and R' are unsubstituted or substituted.

More preferably R_9 is OH, halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl, COOH, CONH₂, O-CH₃, phenyl, (C_5-C_6) heteroaryl, (C_3-C_8) heterocycloalkyl, (C_1-C_2) alkylene-phenyl, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, wherein alkyl, phenyl, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_6) heteroaryl or (C_3-C_8) heterocycloalkyl is unsubstituted or substituted. Even more preferred R_9 is OH, halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, COOH, CONH₂, O-CH₃, phenyl, (C_1-C_2) alkylene-phenyl, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, wherein alkyl, phenyl or (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or substituted.

Most preferred R_9 is allyl, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopropylmethylene, isopropoxyxymethylene, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, phenyl or benzyl.

R_9 may be bound to any carbon atom of the ring including the position where the linker group L is bound.

As examples for these embodiments, R_9 is methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, phenyl,



The asterisk (*) denotes where the bond is connected to the C-atom of the ring.

In one embodiment of a compound of formula (I) R_{11} and R_{12} are independently of each other

H,

R' ,

(C_1-C_6) alkyl,

(C_1-C_6) alkylene- R' ,

(C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-R',

C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

C(O)NHR',

5 C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, wherein

R', (C₁-C₆)alkyl and (C₁-C₆)alkylene are unsubstituted or substituted.

In a preferred embodiment of a compound of formula (I) R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently of each other

10 H,

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

15 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, or

R₁₁ and R₁₂, together with the N-atom to which they are attached, form a (C₃-C₈)

20 heterocycloalkyl group,

wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl are unsubstituted or substituted.

Preferably the formed heterocyclyl group in R₁₁ and R₁₂ is morpholinyl, piperidinyl,

25 pyrrolidinyl or piperazinyl. More preferably the heterocyclyl group is morpholinyl or piperazinyl.

In a more preferred embodiment of a compound of formula (I) R₁₁ is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, or (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl; and

R₁₂ is

H,

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

5 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, or

10 C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl.

wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

(C₆-C₁₀)aryl are unsubstituted or substituted.

In an even more preferred embodiment of a compound of formula (I)

15 R₁₁ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

R₁₂ is

H,

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

20 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl.

25 wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

(C₆-C₁₀)aryl are unsubstituted or substituted.

More preferably R₁₁ is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl and

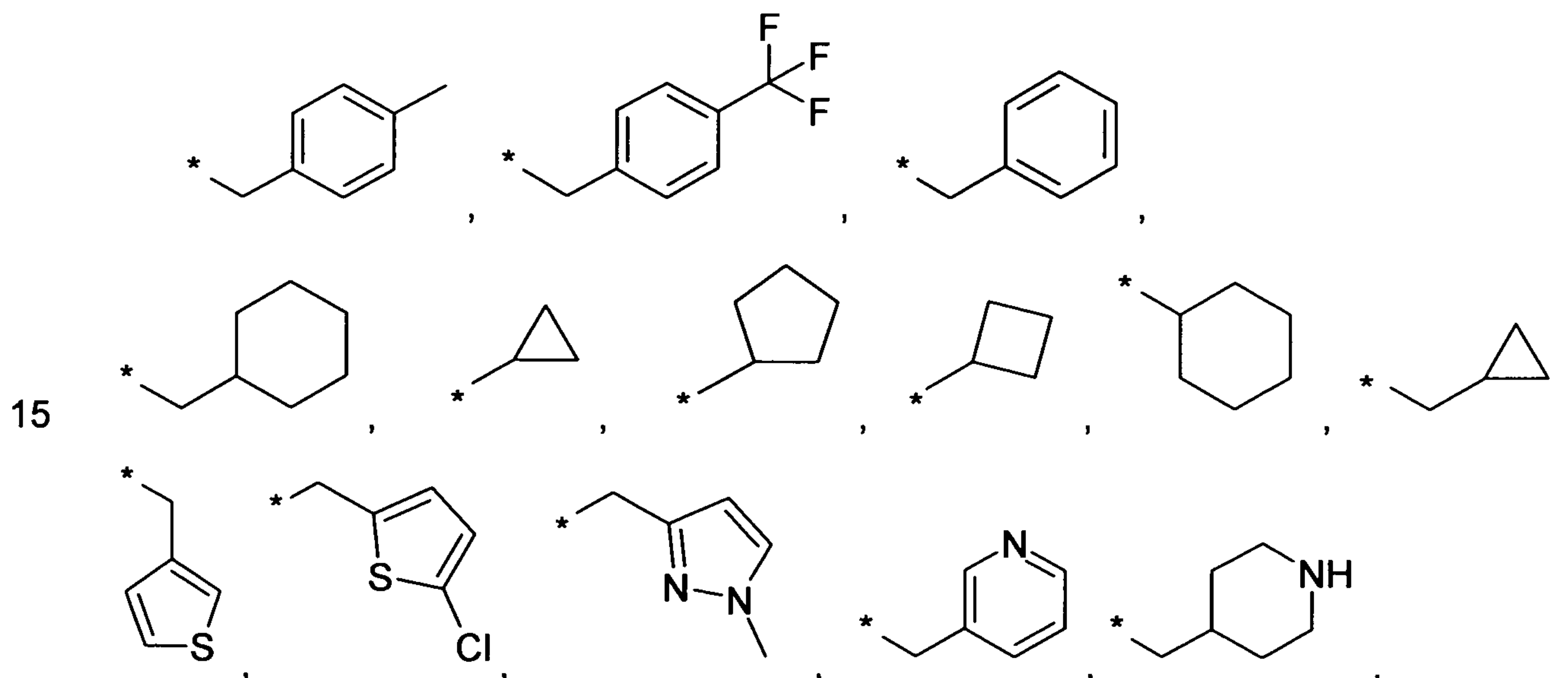
R_{12} is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted, preferably unsubstituted.

In a further embodiment R_{11} is H and

- 5 R_{12} is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl are unsubstituted.

Most preferred R_{11} and R_{12} are H.

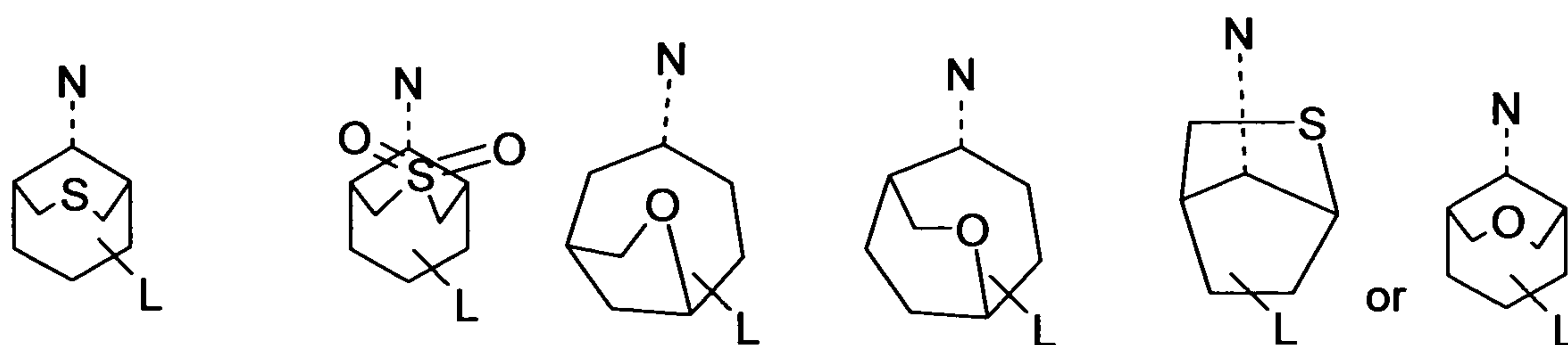
- 10 As examples for the before mentioned embodiments, R_{11} or R_{12} are, independently from each other, hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, 3-methyl-butyl, 2-methyl-propyl, butyl, pentyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, 4,4,4-trifluorobutyl or a substituent selected from the group consisting of



The asterisk (*) denotes where the bond is connected to the N-atom of the amine.

- 20 In one embodiment R_{13} is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl, which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted, more preferably R_{13} is H or (C₁-C₄)alkyl, most preferably H. Preferably, the alkyl is unsubstituted.

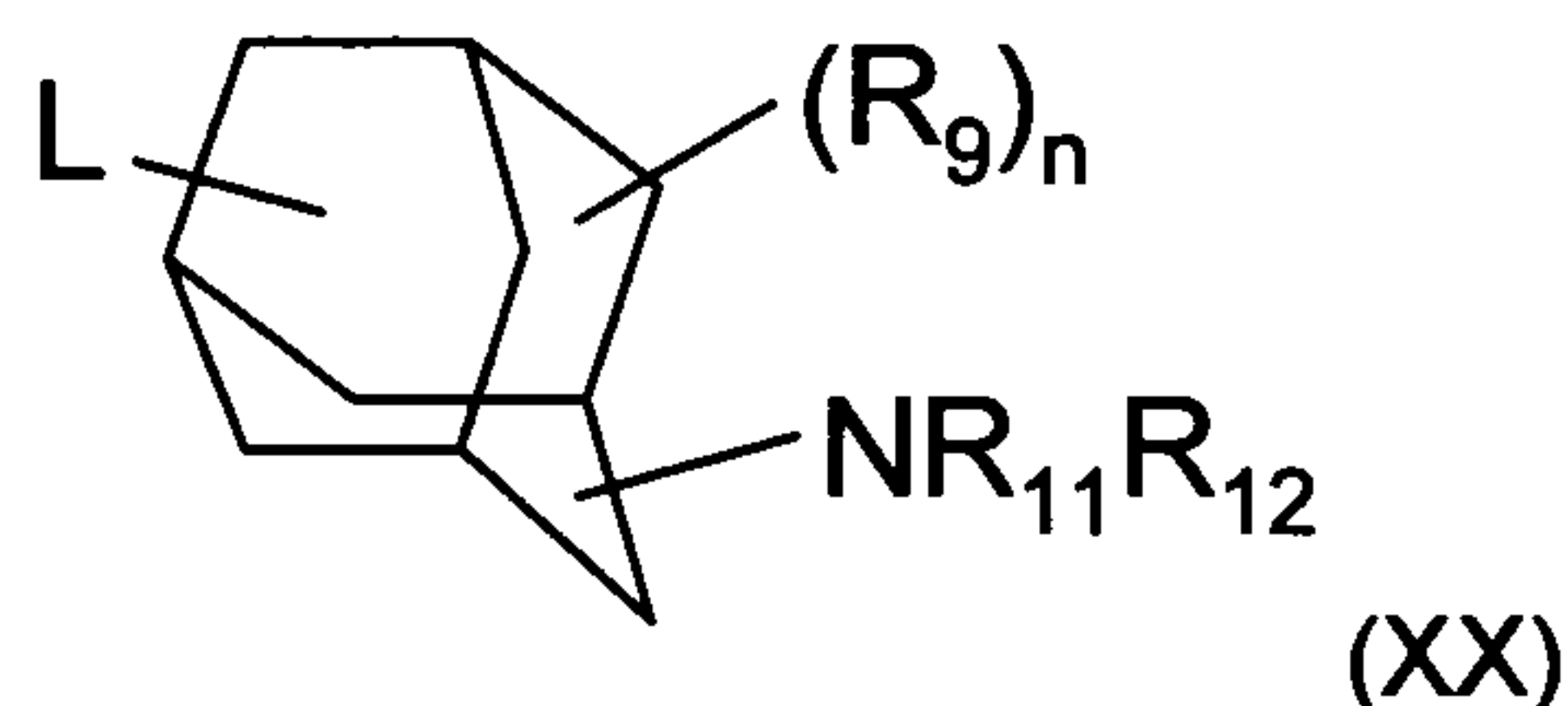
In one embodiment of a compound of formula (I) the bicyclus formed with R_6 is selected from the group of



which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by R_9 .

5 (the dotted line with the N indicates the position of the $NR_{11}R_{12}$ residue)

In another embodiment of a compound of formula (I) the adamantane formed with R_6 is selected from the group of

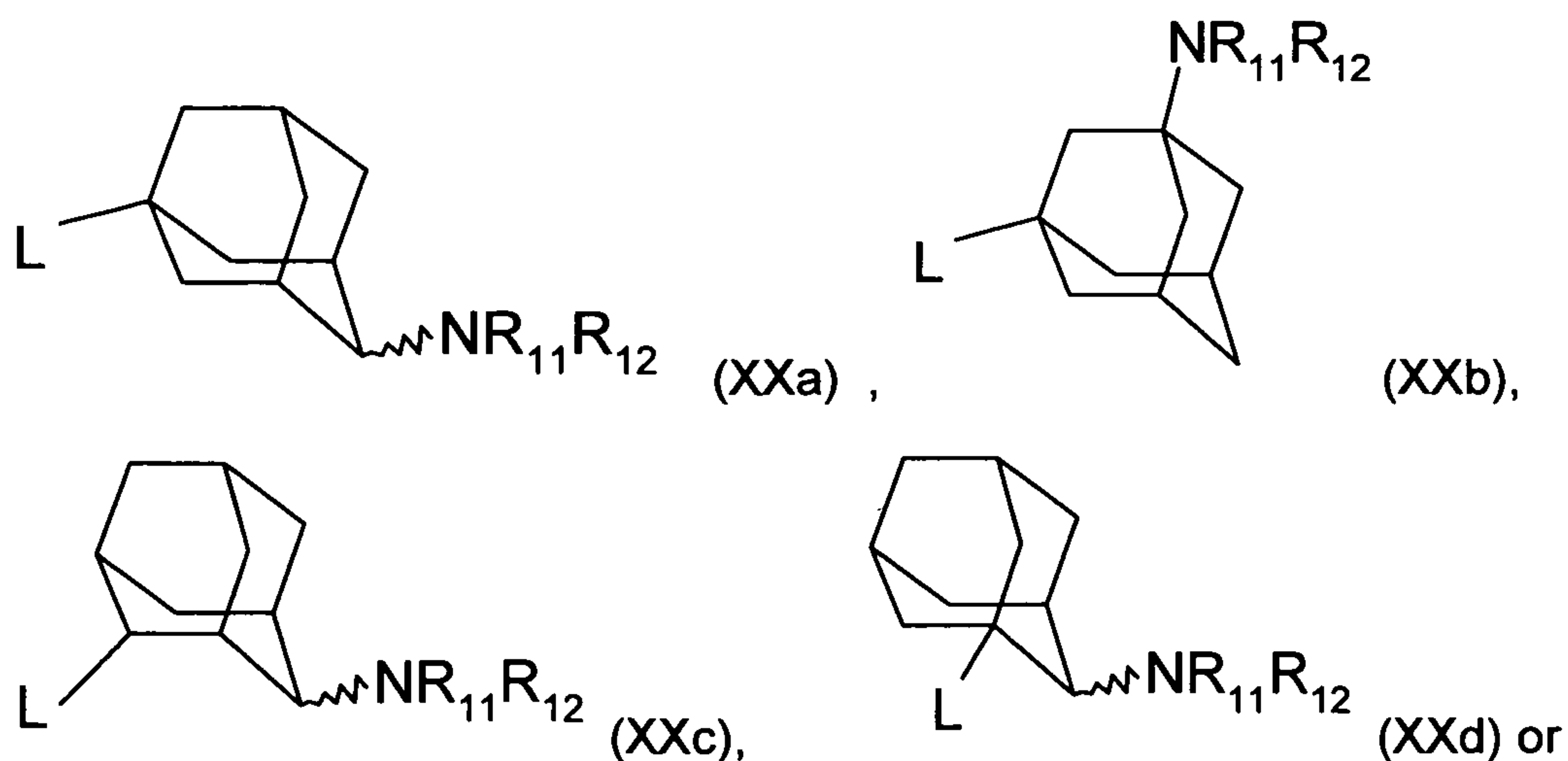


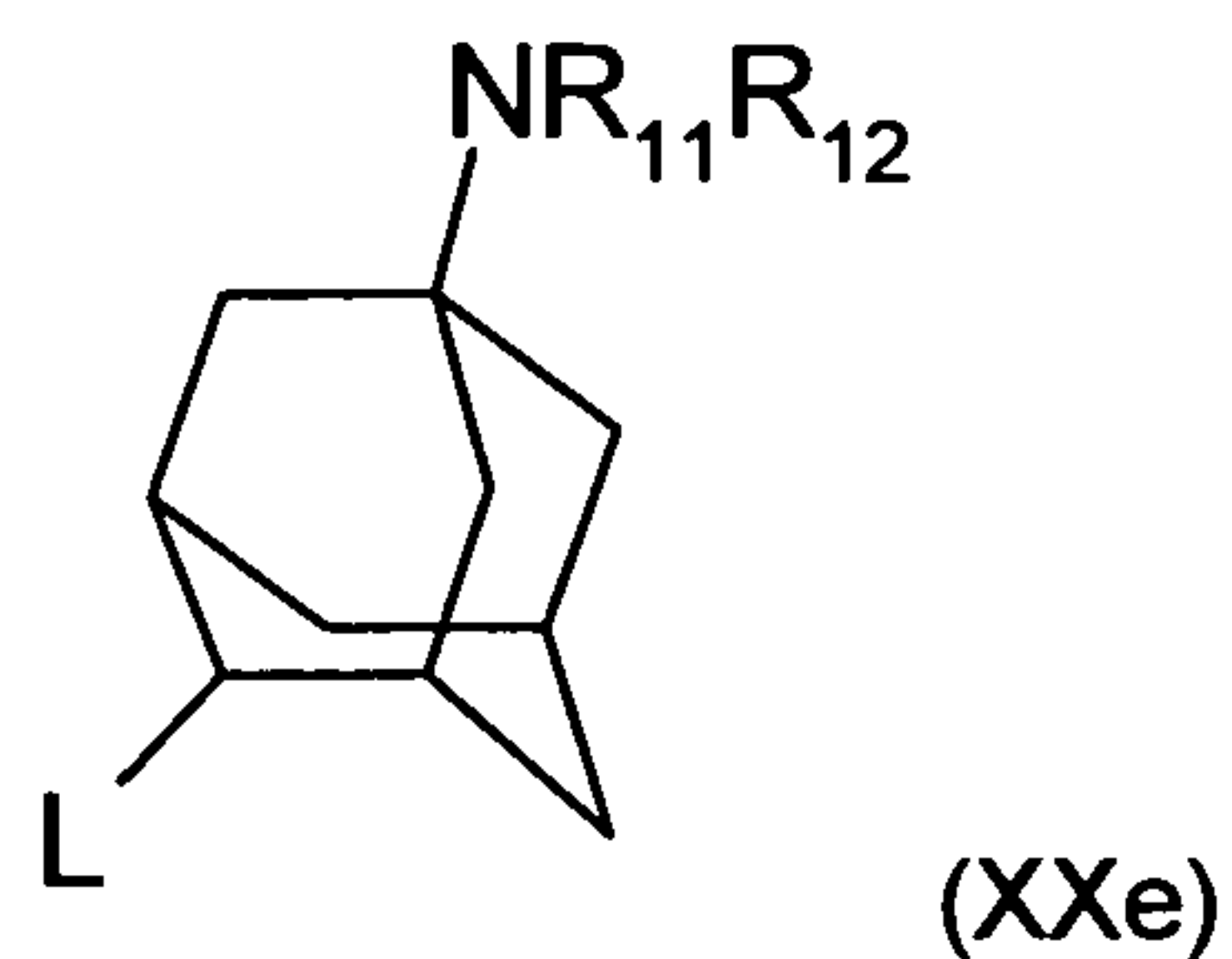
10

which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by residues R_9 .

Preferably, the bicyclus or adamantane is unsubstituted (n is 0).

15 In one embodiment the adamantane formed has the following structure

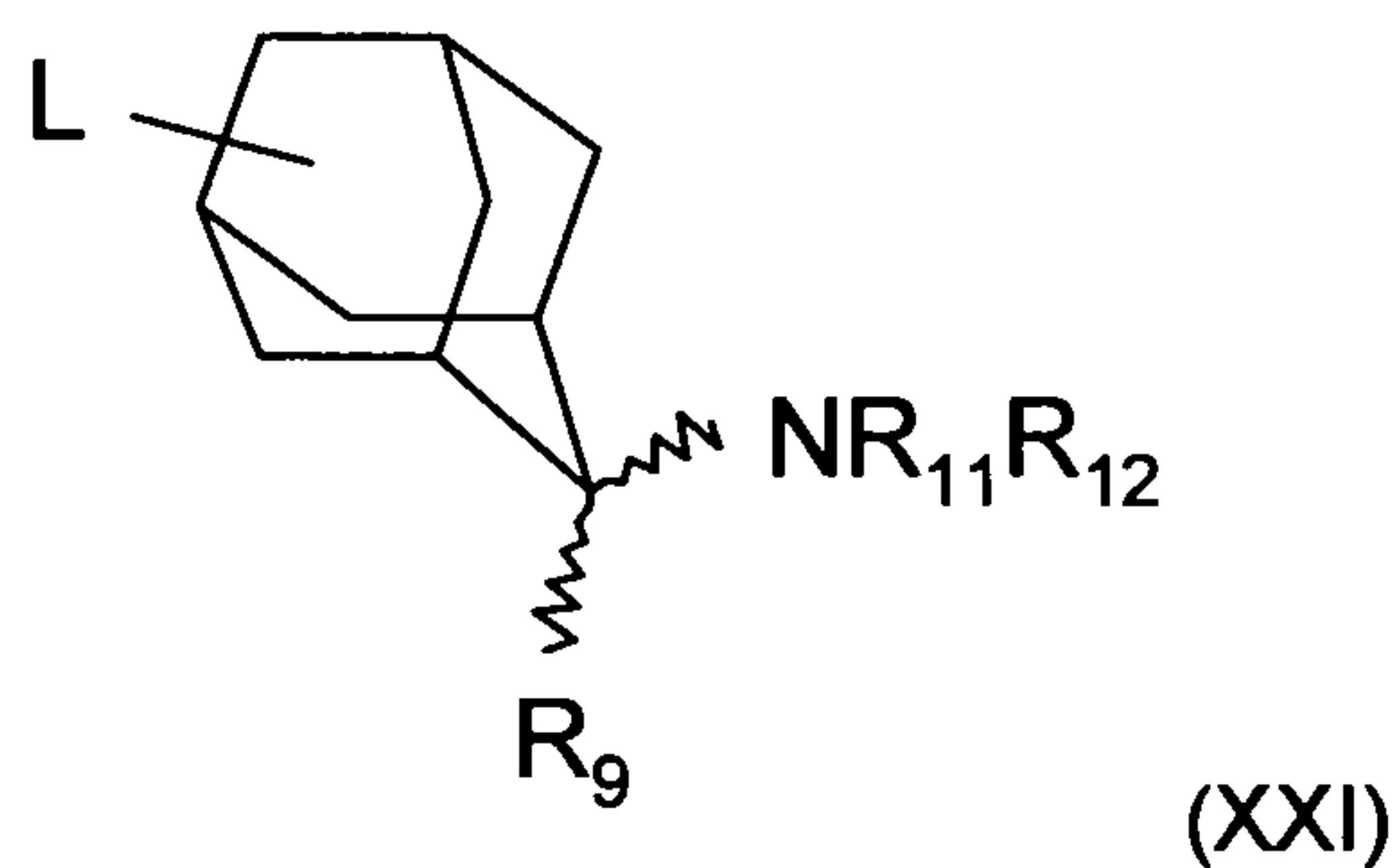




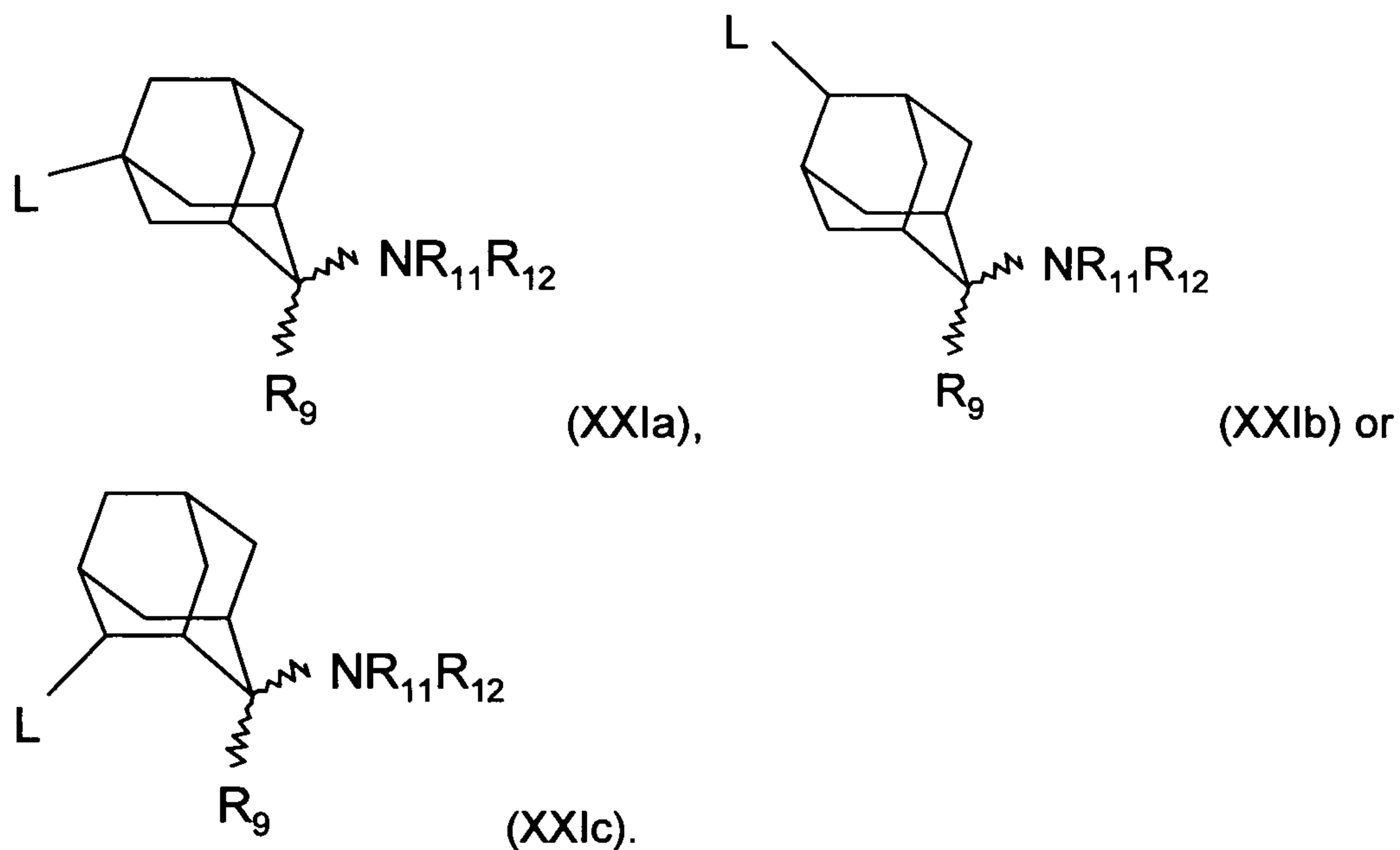
which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by residues R_9 .

A preferred embodiment of the adamantane formed with R_6 is a residue having the

5 formula

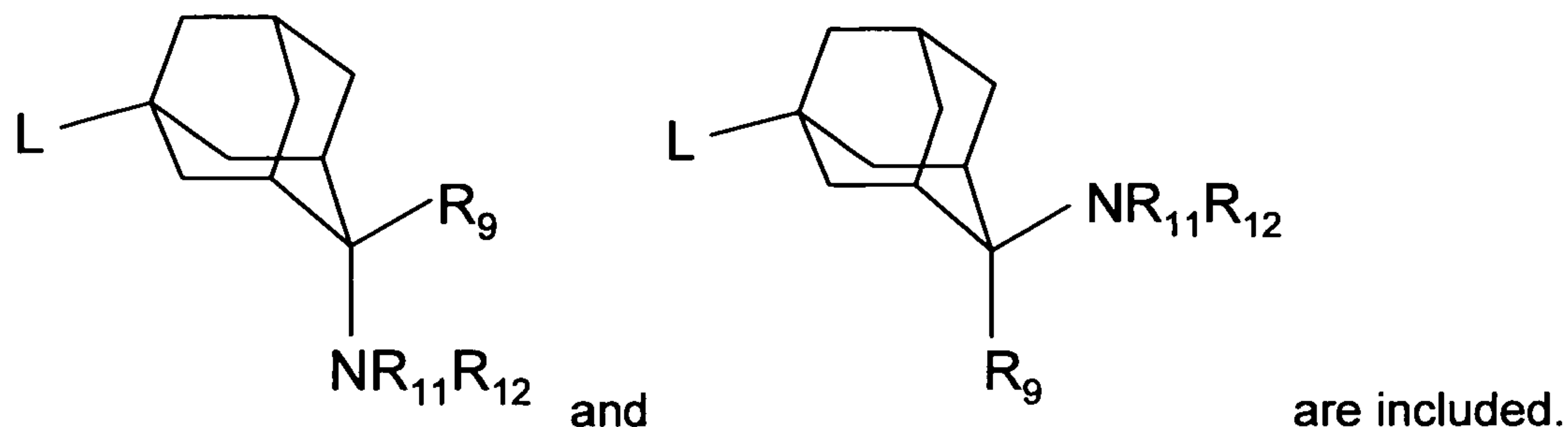


Particular embodiments for this residue are of the formula

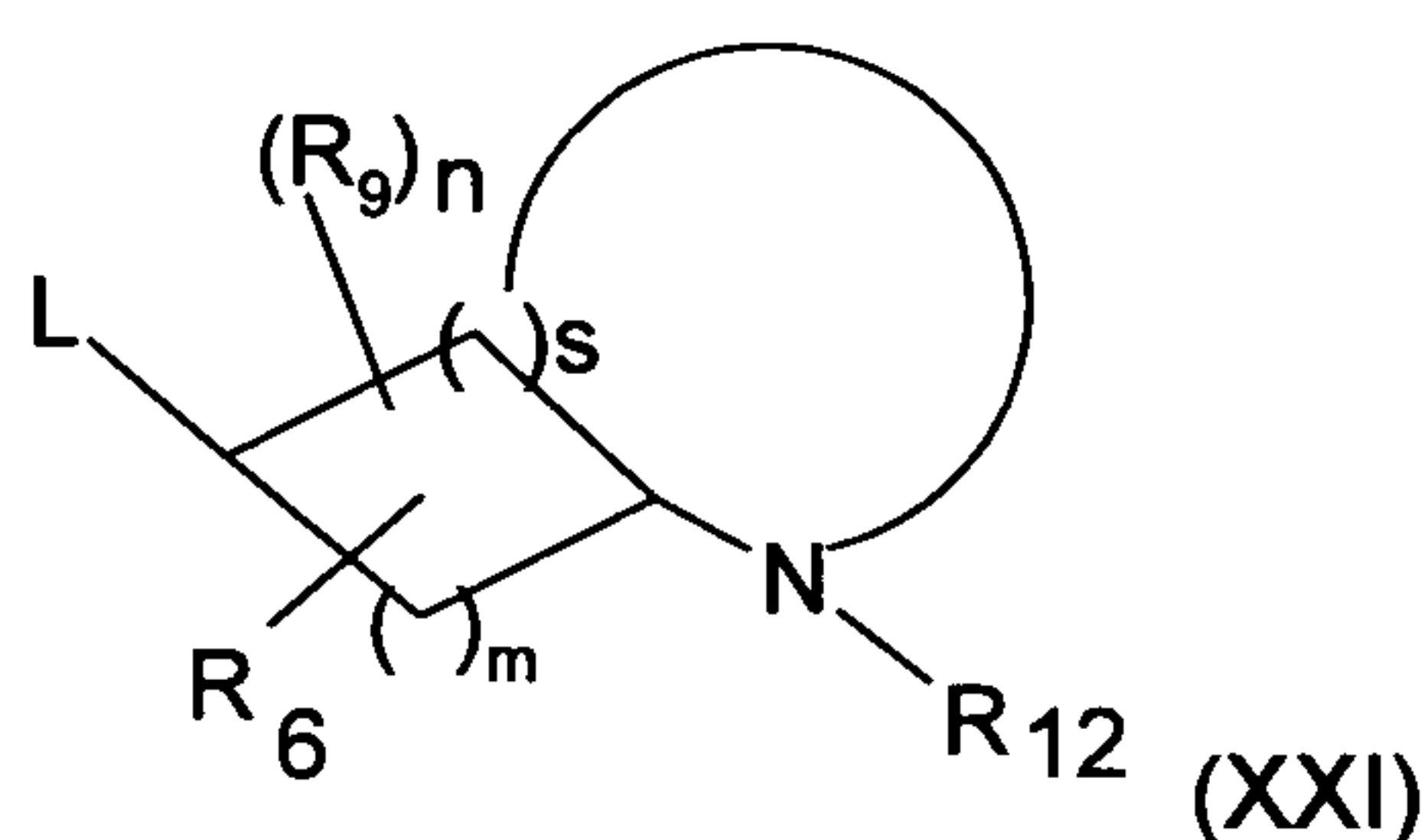


10 The cis and trans isomers in the adamantane residues such as for example in the structures

30

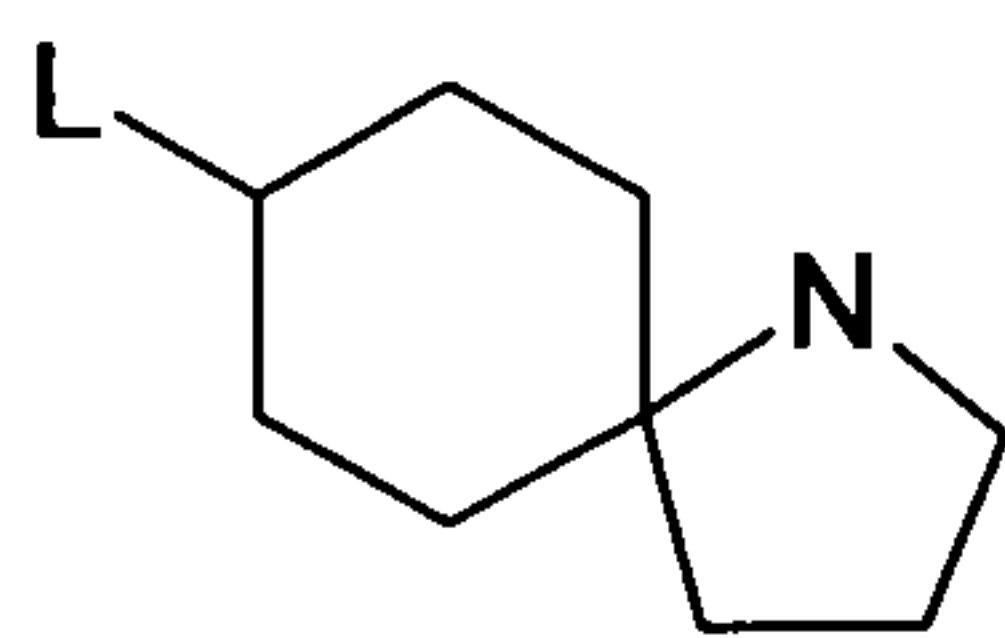


In another embodiment R_6 together with R_{11} or R_{12} and the N atom form a (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl which is fused or connected as a spirocyclic ring system to the cycloalkyl residue to form a residue of the formula;



wherein said ring system is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by residues R_9 ;

Examples of residues formed by R_6 and R_{11} are



In one embodiment m is 2 and s is 2. In another embodiment m is 3 and s is 1

In a further embodiment m is 2 and s is 1. In still another embodiment m is 3 and s is 0.

In yet another embodiment m is 4 and s is 0.

In one embodiment of a compound of formula (I) n is 0, 1, or 2. More preferred, n is 0 or 1. Most preferred n is 0.

In another embodiment L is $O(CH_2)_p$. In a further embodiment L is $S(CH_2)_p$,

$S(O)(CH_2)_p$ or $SO_2(CH_2)_p$. In another embodiment L is $NH(CH_2)_p$, $N[(C_1-$

C₆)alkyl](CH₂)_p, N[(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl](CH₂)_p, N[(C₁-C₃)alkylene-aryl](CH₂)_p or N[(C₁-C₃)alkylene-(C₅-C₆)heteroaryl](CH₂)_p with NH(CH₂)_p, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-(CH₂)_p being more preferred. A preferred N(C₁-C₆)alkyl is N(C₁-C₄)alkyl, more preferably NCH₃ or NCH₂CH₃ with NCH₃ being more preferred. In a preferred embodiment L is O(CH₂)_p.

- 5 In another preferred embodiment L is S(CH₂)_p. In a further embodiment L is NH(CH₂)_p. Most preferred L is O, S or NH with O being especially preferred.

Preferably p is 0, 1, 2, or 3, more preferred 0 or 1, with 0 being most preferred;

- 10 More preferably, L is O, S or NH, preferably L is O.

In a further embodiment the present invention relates to a compound of formula (I) selected from the group consisting of

- 6-(4-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 15 6-(4-Allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(4-Amino-4-propyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(4-Amino-4-methyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(4-Amino-4-phenyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(4-Amino-4-cyclopropyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 20 6-(4-Benzylamino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(3-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-[[7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy]-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,
 25 6-[[7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy]-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one
 6-[[7-amino-3-(dioxo-thia)bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy]-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,
 3,3-dioxide, or
 6-(1-Aza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable
 30 salts thereof.

In a further embodiment a compound of formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of

cis-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,

trans-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,

5 6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,

6-{[(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,

10 6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,

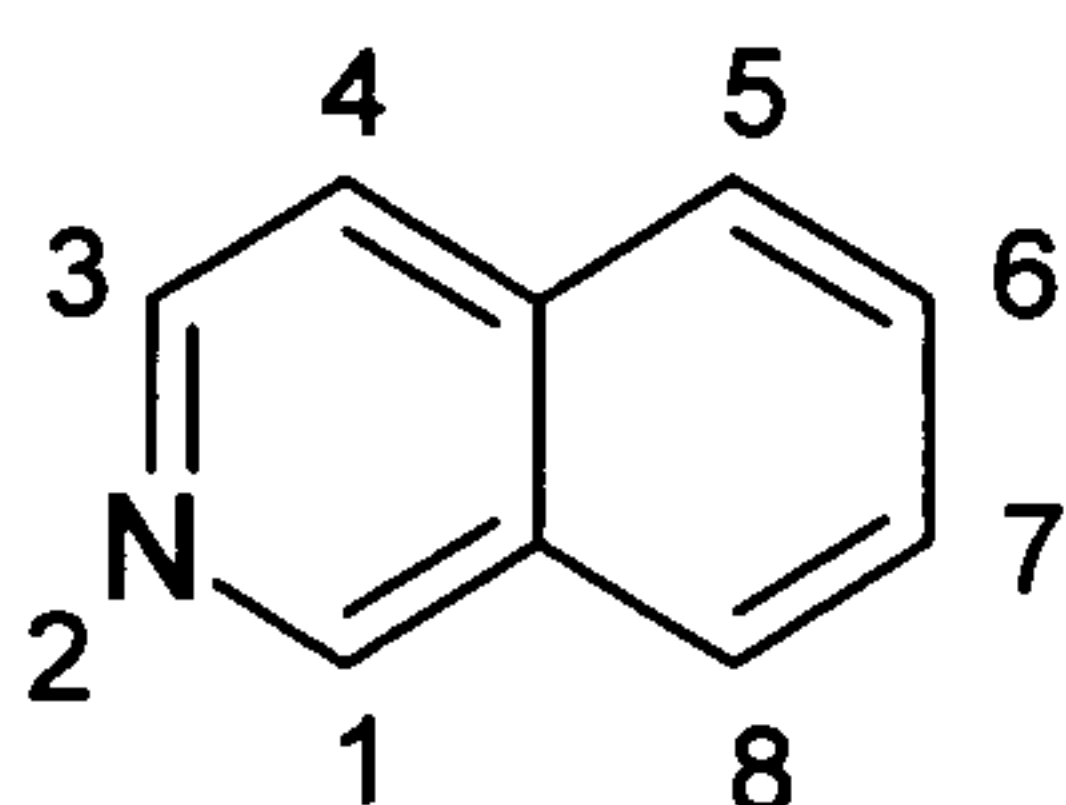
6-{[(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one, and

6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-(dioxo-thia)bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one, 3,3-dioxide,

15 their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In any embodiments of the present invention one or more or all of the groups contained in the compounds of formula (I) can independently of each other have any of the preferred, more preferred or most preferred definitions of the groups specified above or any one or some of the specific denotations which are comprised by the definitions of the groups and specified above, all combinations of preferred definitions, more preferred or most preferred and/or specific denotations being a subject of the present invention. Also with respect to all preferred embodiments the invention includes the compounds of the formula (I) in all stereoisomeric forms and mixtures of stereoisomeric forms in all ratios, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Isoquinoline substitution pattern is numbered according to IUPAC rules:



The terms isoquinolone and isoquinolinone are used synonymously.

All references to "compound(s) of formula (I)" herein refer to compound(s) of the formula (I), (II) (IIIa), (IIIb) and (IV) as described above, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and/or to their stereoisomeric forms, polymorphs and solvates.

5 Physiologically functional derivatives as described herein are also included.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of the formula (I) mean both their organic and inorganic salts as described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (17th edition, page 1418 (1985)). Because of the physical and chemical stability and
10 the solubility, preference is given for acidic groups inter alia to sodium, potassium, calcium and ammonium salts; preference is given for basic groups inter alia to salts of maleic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, methanesulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or of carboxylic acids or sulfonic acids, for example as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, sulfates,
15 methanesulfonates, acetates, lactates, maleates, fumarates, malates, gluconates, and salts of amino acids, of natural bases or carboxylic acids. The preparation of pharmaceutically acceptable salts from compounds of the formula (I) which are capable of salt formation, including their stereoisomeric forms, takes place in a manner known per se. The compounds of the formula (I) form stable alkali metal, alkaline earth
20 metal or optionally substituted ammonium salts with basic reagents such as hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates, alcoholates and ammonia or organic bases, for example trimethyl- or triethylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine or triethanolamine, trometamol or else basic amino acids, for example lysine, ornithine or arginine. Where the compounds of the formula (I) have basic groups, stable acid addition salts can also
25 be prepared with strong acids. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of the invention are salts of inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic, phosphoric, metaphosphoric, nitric and sulfuric acid, and of organic acids such as, for example, acetic acid, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glycolic, isethionic, lactic, lactobionic, maleic, malic,
30 methanesulfonic, succinic, p-toluenesulfonic and tartaric acid. The hydrochloride salt is a preferred salt.

Salts with a pharmaceutically unacceptable anion such as, for example, trifluoroacetate likewise belong within the framework of the invention as useful intermediates for the preparation or purification of pharmaceutically acceptable salts and/or for use in nontherapeutic, for example in vitro, applications.

5

The present invention also includes physiologically functional derivatives of a compound of formula (I). A physiologically functional derivative as used herein refers to any physiologically tolerated derivative of a compound of the formula (I) of the invention, for example an N-oxide, which on administration to a mammal such as, for example, a human is able to form (directly or indirectly) a compound of the formula (I) or an active metabolite thereof.

10

Physiologically functional derivatives include prodrugs of the compounds of the invention, as described, for example, in H. Okada et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull. 1994, 42, 57-61. Such prodrugs can be metabolized in vivo to a compound of the invention. These prodrugs may themselves be active or not.

15

The invention relates to compounds of the formula (I) in the form of their stereoisomeric forms, which include racemates, enantiomerically enriched mixtures, pure enantiomers and diastereomers and mixtures in any ratio thereof.

20

The compounds of the invention may also exist in various polymorphous forms, for example as amorphous and crystalline polymorphous forms. All polymorphous forms of the compounds of the invention belong within the framework of the invention and are a further aspect of the invention.

25

If radicals or substituents may occur more than once in the compounds of the formula (I), they may all, independently of one another, have the stated meaning and be identical or different.

30

The present invention also relates to the compounds of the formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts for use as pharmaceuticals (or medicaments), to the

use of the compounds of the formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts for the production of pharmaceuticals for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases associated with Rho-kinase and/or Rho-kinase mediated phosphorylation of myosin light chain phosphatase, i.e. for the treatment and/or prevention of hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, ocular hypertension, retinopathy, and glaucoma, peripheral circulatory disorder, peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD), coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart hypertrophy, heart failure, ischemic diseases, ischemic organ failure (end organ damage), fibroid lung, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, including hypertension-induced, non-hypertension-induced, and diabetic nephropathies, renal failure, fibroid kidney, renal glomerulosclerosis, organ hypertrophy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombotic disorders, stroke, cerebral vasospasm, cerebral ischemia, pain, e.g. neuropathic pain, neuronal degeneration, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, premature birth, erectile dysfunction, endocrine dysfunctions, arteriosclerosis, prostatic hypertrophy, diabetes and complications of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, blood vessel restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, osteopathy such as osteoporosis, infection of digestive tracts with bacteria, sepsis, cancer development and progression, e.g. cancers of the breast, colon, prostate, ovaries, brain and lung and their metastases.

In a further embodiment the invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, renal failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cerebral vasospasm, pain, spinal cord injury, erectile dysfunction, blood vessel restenosis, or cancer development and progression.

The present invention furthermore relates to pharmaceutical preparations (or pharmaceutical compositions) which contain an effective amount of at least one compound of the formula (I) and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i. e. one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier substances (or vehicles) and/or additives (or excipients).

The pharmaceuticals can be administered orally, for example in the form of pills,

tablets, lacquered tablets, coated tablets, granules, hard and soft gelatin capsules, solutions, syrups, emulsions, suspensions or aerosol mixtures. Administration, however, can also be carried out rectally, for example in the form of suppositories, or parenterally, for example intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously, in the form of injection solutions or infusion solutions, microcapsules, implants or rods, or percutaneously or topically, for example in the form of ointments, solutions or tinctures, or in other ways, for example in the form of aerosols or nasal sprays.

The pharmaceutical preparations according to the invention are prepared in a manner known per se and familiar to one skilled in the art, pharmaceutically acceptable inert inorganic and/or organic carrier substances and/or additives being used in addition to the compound(s) of the formula (I) and/or its (their) pharmaceutically acceptable salts and/or its (their) prodrugs. For the production of pills, tablets, coated tablets and hard gelatin capsules it is possible to use, for example, lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts, etc. Carrier substances for soft gelatin capsules and suppositories are, for example, fats, waxes, semisolid and liquid polyols, natural or hardened oils, etc. Suitable carrier substances for the production of solutions, for example injection solutions, or of emulsions or syrups are, for example, water, saline, alcohols, glycerol, polyols, sucrose, invert sugar, glucose, vegetable oils, etc. Suitable carrier substances for microcapsules, implants or rods are, for example, copolymers of glycolic acid and lactic acid. The pharmaceutical preparations normally contain about 0.5 to about 90 % by weight of the compounds of the formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and/or their prodrugs. The amount of the active ingredient of the formula (I) and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts and/or its prodrugs in the pharmaceutical preparations normally is from about 0.5 to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 1 to about 500 mg.

In addition to the active ingredients of the formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and to carrier substances, the pharmaceutical preparations can contain one or more additives such as, for example, fillers, disintegrants, binders, lubricants, wetting agents, stabilizers, emulsifiers, preservatives, sweeteners, colorants, flavorings, aromatizers, thickeners, diluents, buffer substances, solvents, solubilizers, agents for achieving a depot effect, salts for altering the osmotic pressure,

coating agents or antioxidants. They can also contain two or more compounds of the formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. In case a pharmaceutical preparation contains two or more compounds of the formula (I) the selection of the individual compounds can aim at a specific overall pharmacological profile of the pharmaceutical preparation. For example, a highly potent compound with a shorter duration of action may be combined with a long-acting compound of lower potency. The flexibility permitted with respect to the choice of substituents in the compounds of the formula (I) allows a great deal of control over the biological and physico-chemical properties of the compounds and thus allows the selection of such desired compounds. Furthermore, in addition to at least one compound of the formula (I) and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, the pharmaceutical preparations can also contain one or more other therapeutically or prophylactically active ingredients.

When using the compounds of the formula (I) the dose can vary within wide limits and, as is customary and is known to the physician, is to be suited to the individual conditions in each individual case. It depends, for example, on the specific compound employed, on the nature and severity of the disease to be treated, on the mode and the schedule of administration, or on whether an acute or chronic condition is treated or whether prophylaxis is carried out. An appropriate dosage can be established using clinical approaches well known in the medical art. In general, the daily dose for achieving the desired results in an adult weighing about 75 kg is from about 0.01 to about 100 mg/kg, preferably from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg, in particular from about 0.1 to about 10 mg/kg, (in each case in mg per kg of body weight). The daily dose can be divided, in particular in the case of the administration of relatively large amounts, into several, for example 2, 3 or 4, part administrations. As usual, depending on individual behavior it may be necessary to deviate upwards or downwards from the daily dose indicated.

Furthermore, the compounds of the formula (I) can be used as synthesis intermediates for the preparation of other compounds, in particular of other pharmaceutical active ingredients, which are obtainable from the compounds of the formula I, for example by introduction of substituents or modification of functional groups.

Compounds of formula (I) may be made in the following manner:

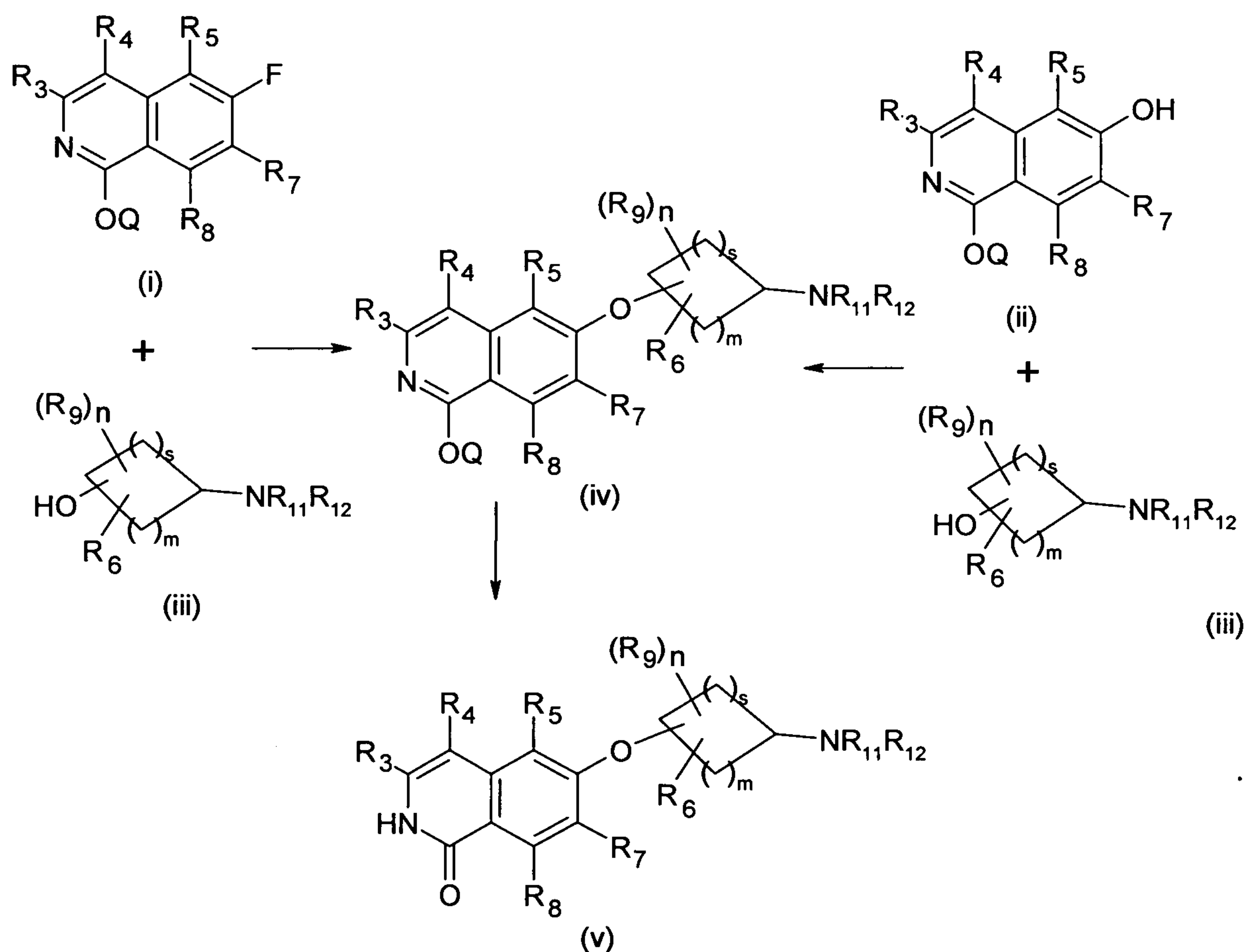
Compounds of the general formula (I) can be assembled from a suitably substituted
5 isoquinoline moiety and a suitably substituted cycloalkyl amine moiety.

Isoquinolines and isoquinolones like (i) or (ii), bearing a useful residue for coupling in
6-position, can be obtained by a wide variety of methods, for example reviewed in
Alvarez et al. Science of Synthesis 2005, 15, 661-838 and 839-906 and references
10 cited therein. Isoquinolines can also be converted to isoquinolones by methods
described in the literature e.g. WO 2007/012421 or WO 2007/012422, like conversion
of a suitable isoquinoline into the corresponding N-oxide with an oxidating agent like
hydrogen peroxide or metachloro perbenzoic acid and subsequent conversion into the
corresponding 1-chloro derivative by a chlorinating agent like phosphorous oxy
15 chloride, followed by displacement of the chlorine by an alcohol under basic condition
like sodium methoxide in methanol or conversion into the corresponding 2H-
isoquinolone by for example treatment with ammonium acetate in acetic acid at
elevated temperature. It is understood, that the hydroxyl-group in 6-position of (ii) can
be liberated at a suitable stage of the synthesis e.g. from treatment of a corresponding
20 6-methoxy derivative with lewis acids like aluminium chloride or boron tribromide . It is
furthermore understood, that 2H-isoquinolones can be converted into suitably
protected 1-alkoxy isoquinolones by a variety of methods e.g. treatment of the
corresponding 2H-isoquinolones with alkylating agents like benzyl bromide or methyl
iodide in the presence of a suitable base like silver carbonate or triethyl amine in a
25 suitable solvent like toluene or THF, or conversion of the said 2H-isoquinolones into
their 1-chloro derivatives by treatment with a chlorinating agent like phosphorous
oxychloride, followed by displacement of the chlorine by an alcohol e.g. under basic
conditions like sodium methoxide in methanol. It is understood, that residues R₃, R₄,
R₅, R₇, and/or R₈ can either be incorporated in the starting materials for the synthesis
30 of the respective isoquinoline or isoquinolone or can be introduced at a suitable later
stage e.g. by halogenation like bromination or chlorination and subsequent
replacement of said halogen by methods well precededented in the literature like for

example Suzuki or Hartwig Buchwald couplings using appropriate catalysts and coupling partners like boronic acids, amines or anilines.

One possible synthesis for a cycloalkyl amine substituted isoquinolinone (v) is described below in an exemplary fashion, but does not limit the present invention.

The cycloalkyl amine substituted isoquinolinones (for example compound v) can be synthesized via a variety of methods. The following general scheme 1 illustrates some of the possible ways to access the isoquinolinones, but does not limit the present invention.



Scheme 1

6-Fluoro-isoquinolones (i), for example substituted by R₃, R₄, R₅, R₇, and/or R₈ being for instance independently from each other substituents like hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy or halide, can be reacted with suitable R₁₁ / R₁₂ substituted amino alcohols wherein R₁₁ /

R₁₂ are independently from each other for example hydrogen, alkyl or a protecting group like for example Boc or Cbz in the presence of base such as DBU, cesium carbonate, or sodium hydride at temperatures ranging from ambient to 100 °C to give the corresponding derivatives (iv). Optionally, this conversion can already be

5 performed at earlier stages of the synthesis (e.g. by reacting a suitable intermediate). It is understood, that this may require in case of unprotected isoquinolones protection on the nitrogen or oxygen of the isoquinolone moiety by suitable methods, like reaction with suitably substituted alkyl or benzyl halides in the presence of base.

10 Alternatively, the amino alcohols can be coupled to 6-hydroxy-isoquinolones, such as (ii), under inversion of the hydroxyl bearing carbon center of compounds like (iii), either protected with a suitable protecting group Q or unprotected, via a Mitsunobu reaction using triphenylphosphine and dialkylazodicarboxylates such as diethylazodicarboxylate or diisopropylazodicarboxylate in a suitable solvent like tetrahydrofuran, or toluene.

15 The products like (iv) obtained via these methods can then either be liberated to give compounds of type (v) or, if a suitable amino functionality is present, be reacted with suitable aldehydes or ketones in the presence of a reducing agent like sodium triacetoxy borohydride, sodium borohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride in a suitable solvent and in the presence of a water withdrawing agent like molecular sieves or a
20 suitable ortho ester. This amino group may have to be liberated in an initial step, like for example acidic removal of Boc-groups. Furthermore an amino group can be acylated by reacting it with a suitable acid chloride in the presence of a base like triethyl amine or Hünig's base or by reacting it with a suitable carboxylic acid in the presence of a base like triethylamine or Hünig's base and a coupling reagent like EDC,
25 PyBOP or TOTU.

In case of use of protected isoquinolones, cleavage of the used protection groups is required to liberate the desired isoquinolone (v). This liberation, however, can be performed before or after the reductive amination step, depending on the nature of the used aldehyde / ketone and the protection group used.

30 Isoquinolone derivatives like (v) can be obtained as free bases or as various salts like for example hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, trifluoroacetates, sulfates or fumarates. The salts obtained can be converted into the corresponding free base by

either subjecting them to ion exchange chromatography or for example by alkaline aqueous treatment and subsequent extraction with suitable organic solvents like for example methyl tert. butyl ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate or isopropanol / dichloromethane mixtures and subsequent evaporation to dryness.

5

The cycloalkyl amine moieties like for example (iii) can be synthesized via a variety of methods. The following general schemes illustrate some of the possible ways to access the amines, but do not limit the present invention. It is within the abilities of a person skilled in the art to replace the exemplary compounds shown in the schemes and exemplary reagent given in the text by appropriate alternative compounds or reagents or to omit or add synthetic steps when appropriate.

10

The synthesis of a cycloalkyl aminoalcohol (iii) is described exemplary in scheme 2 but does not limit the scope of substituents in the present invention.

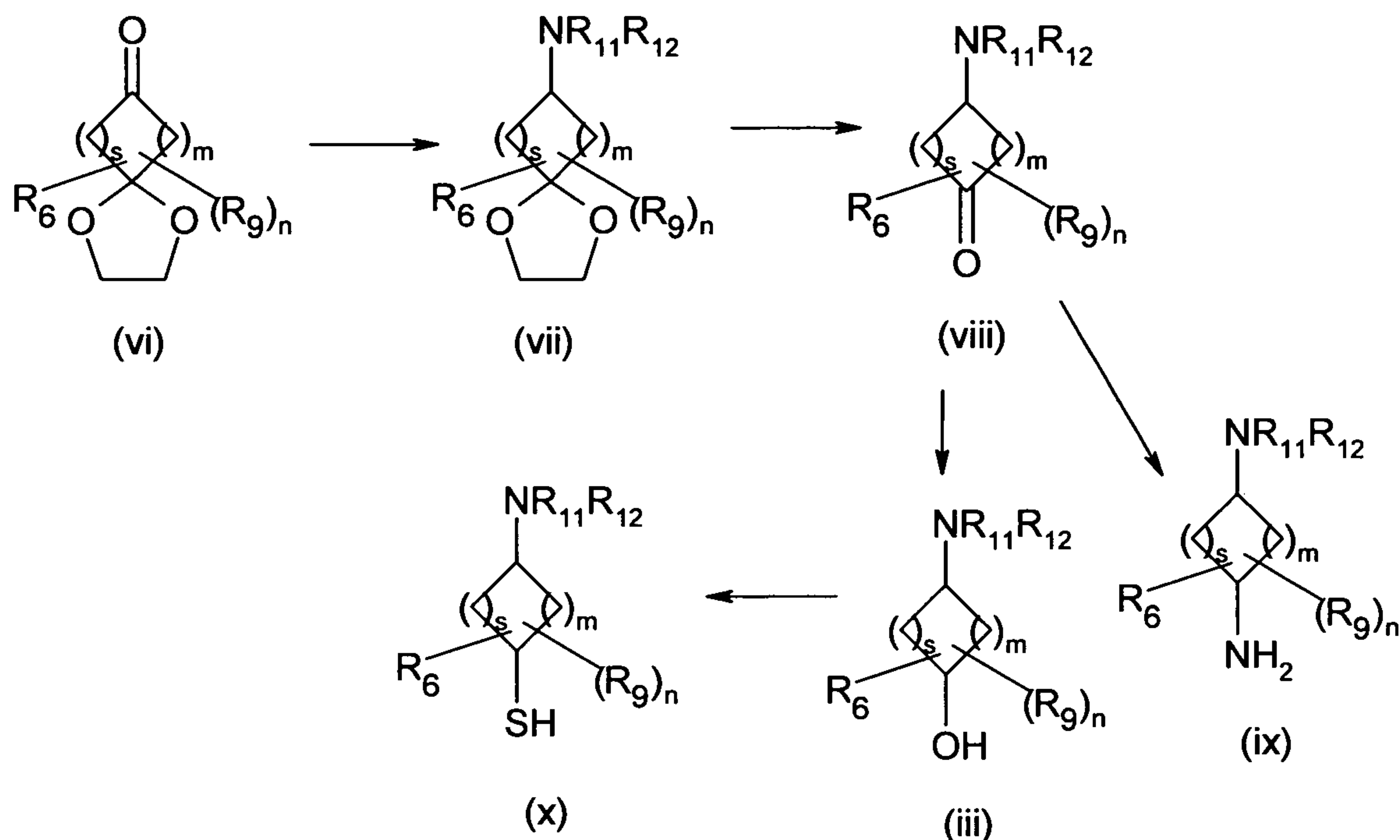
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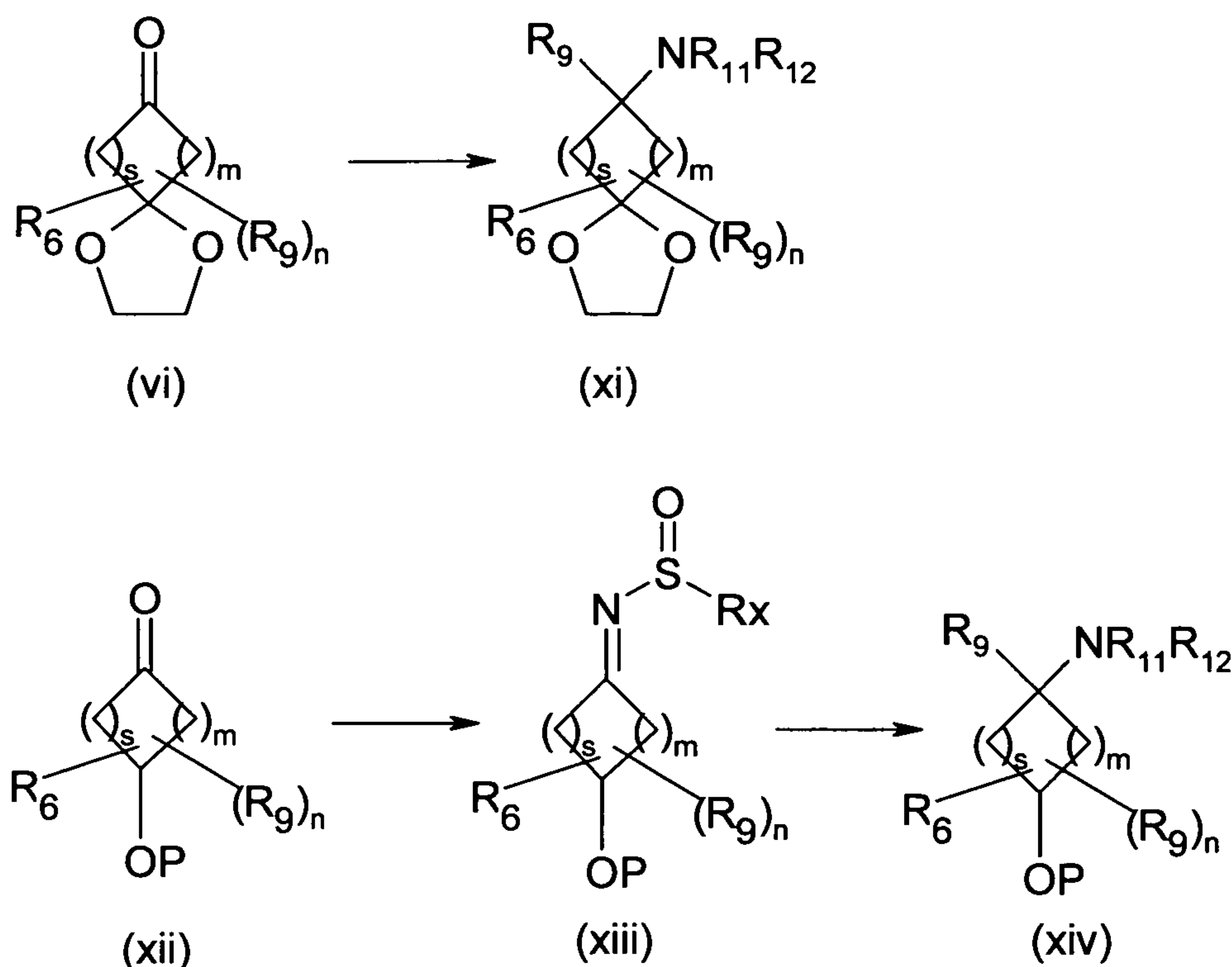
A cycloalkyl amine moiety (iii) can for example be accessed from a suitable diketone, which is mono-ketalized to give a compound (vi) by treatment with a suitable diol like ethylene glycol in the presence of an acid like p-toluene sulfonic acid. It is understood, that (vi) can for example also be obtained by mono-deprotection of a corresponding diketal or oxidation of a suitable alcohol precursor to a corresponding ketone by reaction with a suitable oxidizing agent like for example manganese or chromium reagents or hypervalent iodine reagents. (iv) can then for example be converted into amines of type (vii) by reaction with an amine like ammonia, benzyl amine or ethyl amine in the presence of a reducing agent like sodium cyanoborohydride or sodium borohydride, possibly in the presence of a Lewis acid. Ketone (viii) can be obtained for example by treatment of (vii) under acidic conditions like acetic acid and hydrochloric acid or aqueous acetic acid at elevated temperature. The ketone can then be converted in an alcohol (iii) by reaction with a suitable reductive agents like sodium borohydride in a suitable solvent like methanol, ethanol or THF.

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Scheme 2

For instance, the hydroxy functionality of a compound (iii) can be converted to a thiol
 5 via a Mitsunobu reaction using thioacetate and subsequent basic cleavage with a
 suitable base, leading to amino moieties of type (x). These thiols can – after coupling
 to suitable isoquinolinones under useful reaction conditions like for example in a similar
 fashion as described above in scheme 1 for the coupling of (iii) – then be used to
 obtain compounds of formula (I) with the linker unit L = S – or optionally be oxidized via
 10 methods known to the person skilled in the art to the corresponding sulfoxides and
 sulfones (for obtaining compounds of formula (I) with the linker unit L = SO and SO₂).
 The corresponding amines can be accessed via a reductive amination step starting
 from ketones such as compound (viii) using suitable amines in the presence of a
 reducing agent like sodium triacetoxy borohydride, sodium borohydride or sodium
 15 cyanoborohydride in the presence of a water withdrawing agent like molecular sieves
 or a suitable ortho ester.

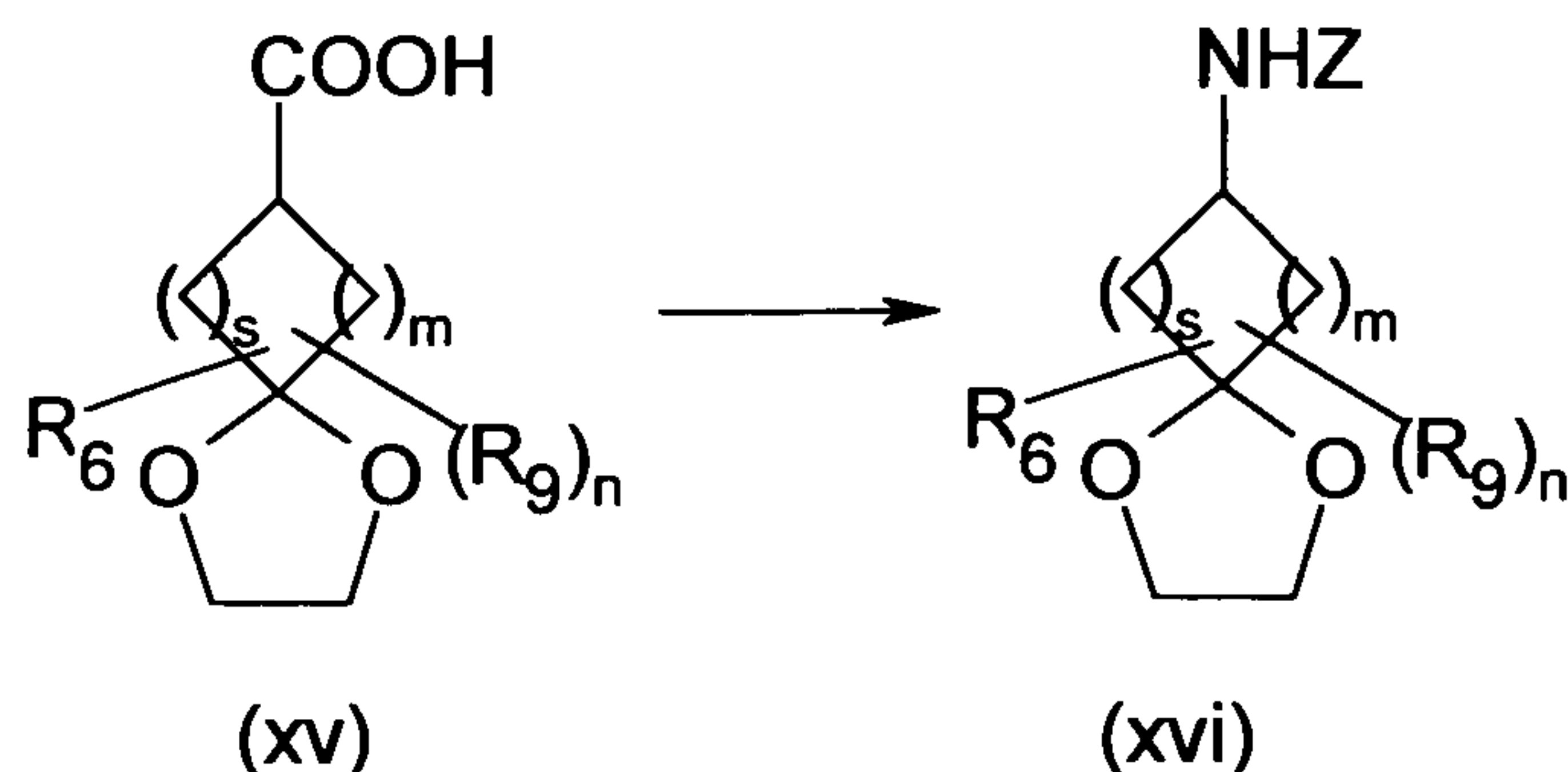


Scheme 3.

One option to introduce residues R₉ in α-position of the amine is to react a suitably
 5 protected ketone like (vi) with an amine source like ammonia and a suitable
 organometallic reagent like allyl boranes in a suitable solvent. Another option is to
 react protected alcohols (xii) with a reagent like 2-methyl-2-propanesulfinamide to a
 corresponding sulfimine (xiii) which can be further reacted with a suitable
 organometallic reagent like aryl lithium or Grignard reagents to give amines of type
 10 (xiv), which then can be further derivatized.

Another option is to construct bicyclic or polycyclic carbocyclic acid derivatives
 containing keto moieties or protected keto moieties like (xv) by a Curtius reaction, e.g.
 by first converting the acid into an acyl azide by treatment with a chlorinating agent
 15 like sulfonyl chloride or thionyl chloride and subsequent reaction with an azide source
 like sodium azide in a suitable solvent and subsequent reaction of said acid chloride at
 elevated temperature to give the corresponding isocyanate, which can be trapped with
 a suitable alcohol like benzyl alcohol to give the corresponding carbamate protected
 amine. Compound (xvi) can then be further converted.

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Scheme 4.

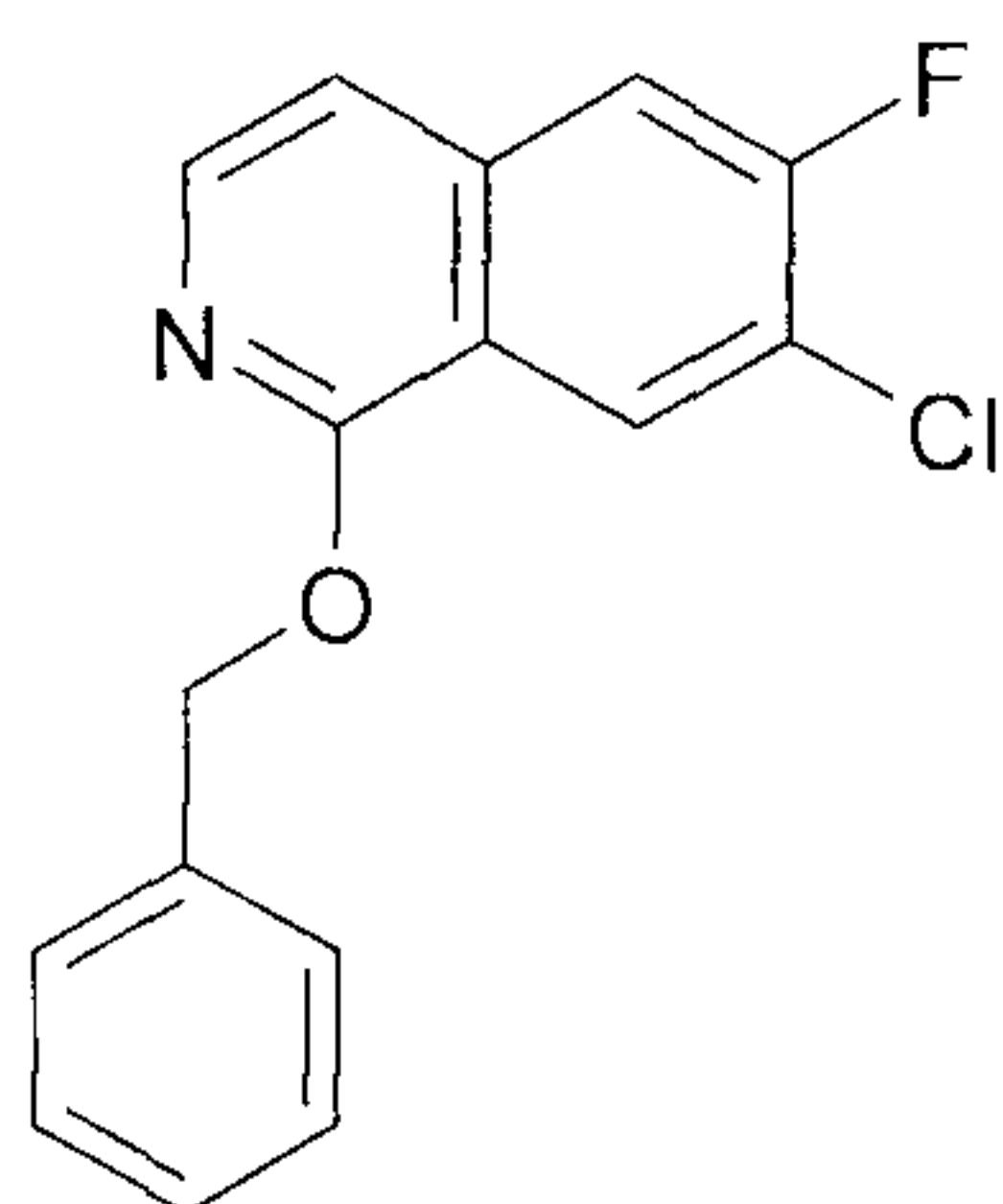
In general, protective groups that may still be present in the products obtained in the coupling reaction are then removed by standard procedures. For example, tert-butyl protecting groups, in particular a tert-butoxycarbonyl group which is a protection form of an amino group, can be deprotected, i. e. converted into the amino group, by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid. As already explained, after the coupling reaction also functional groups can be generated from suitable precursor groups. In addition, a conversion into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a prodrug of a compound of the formula (I) can then be carried out by known processes.

In general, a reaction mixture containing a final compound of the formula (I) or an intermediate is worked up and, if desired, the product is then purified by customary processes known to those skilled in the art. For example, a synthesized compound can be purified using well known methods such as crystallization, chromatography or reverse phase-high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) or other methods of separation based, for example, on the size, charge or hydrophobicity of the compound. Similarly, well known methods such as NMR, IR and mass spectrometry (MS) can be used for characterizing a compound of the invention.

Examples

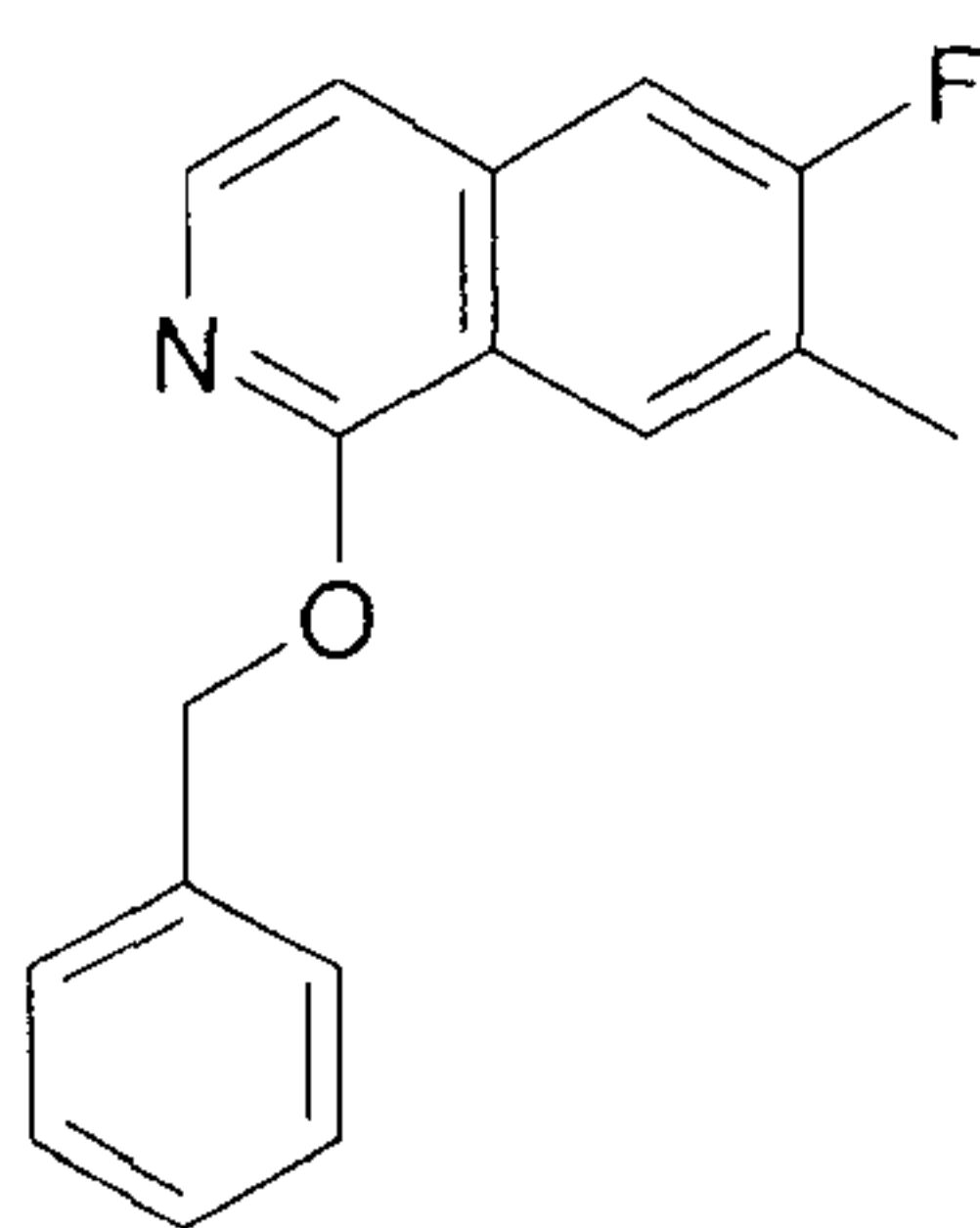
The following examples illustrate the various embodiments of the present invention and are part of the present invention.

1-Benzylxy-7-chloro-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (1)



7-Chloro-6-fluoro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (prepared according to WO 2007/012422; 52.2 g) was dissolved in THF (1 L). After addition of silver carbonate (145.5 g) and benzyl bromide (40.6 mL), the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Another 6.2 mL of benzyl bromide were added and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 2 h. After cooling down to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted by addition of 1 L of ethyl acetate and filtered over celiteTM. The filter cake was washed thoroughly, the organic layer was evaporated and subjected to silica gel chromatography (n-heptanes: methyl tert. butyl ether) to give 27.8 g of the title compound 1. $R_t = 3.73$ min (Method 1). Detected mass: 288.1 ($M+H^+$).

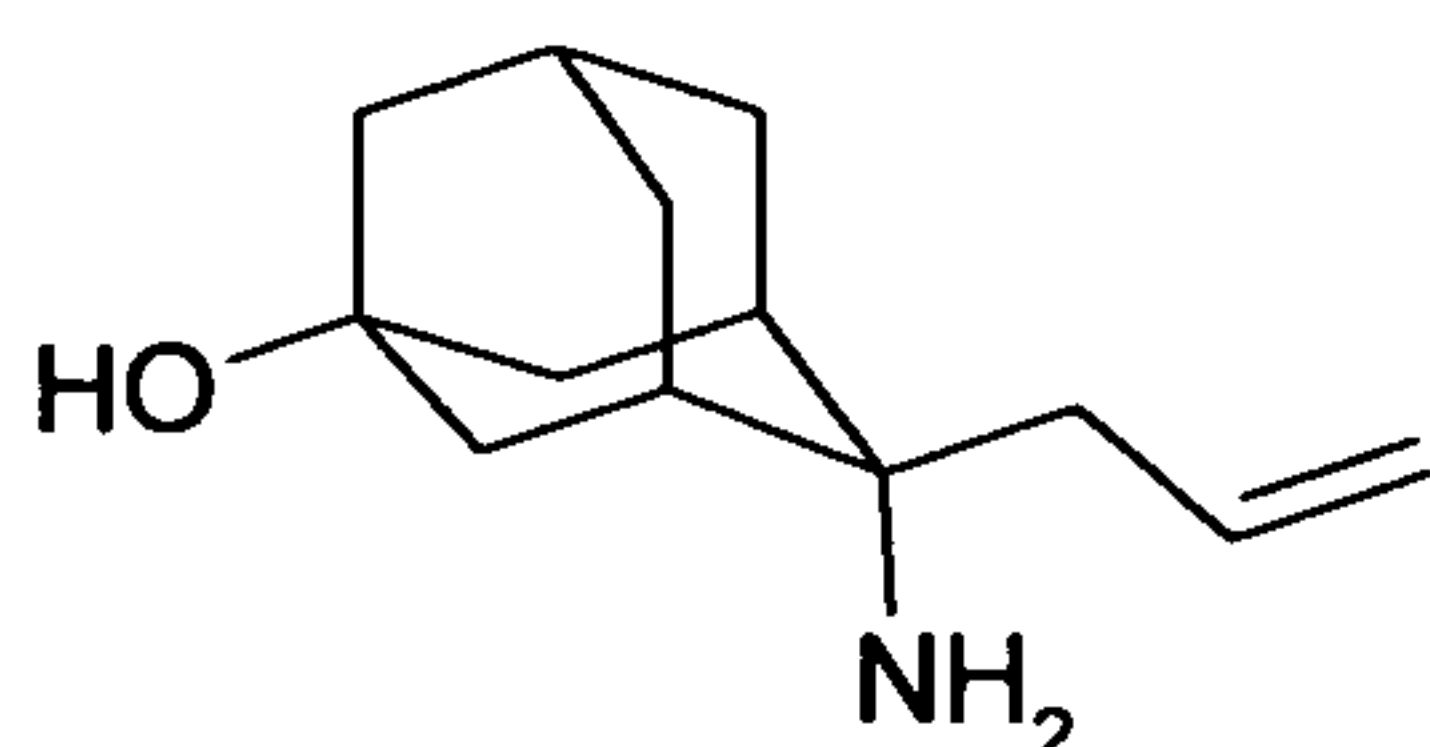
1-Benzyloxy-6-fluoro-7-methyl isoquinoline (2)



6-Fluoro-7-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (prepared as described in WO2007012421, 13.2 g, mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (175 mL). After addition of silver carbonate (41.2 g), benzyl bromide (15.3 g) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was heated to 70°C and another 3 mL of benzyl bromide were added. Heating was continued until no further conversion was observed. The mixture was taken up in ethyl acetate, filtered over celite, evaporated and the residue was taken up in little ethyl acetate. The formed precipitate was filtered off to give 3.0 g

of (2). The mother liquor was concentrated and chromatographed on silica gel to yield another 8.6 g of (2). $R_t = 4.00$ min (Method 2). Detected mass: 268.1 ($M+H^+$).

4-Allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (3)



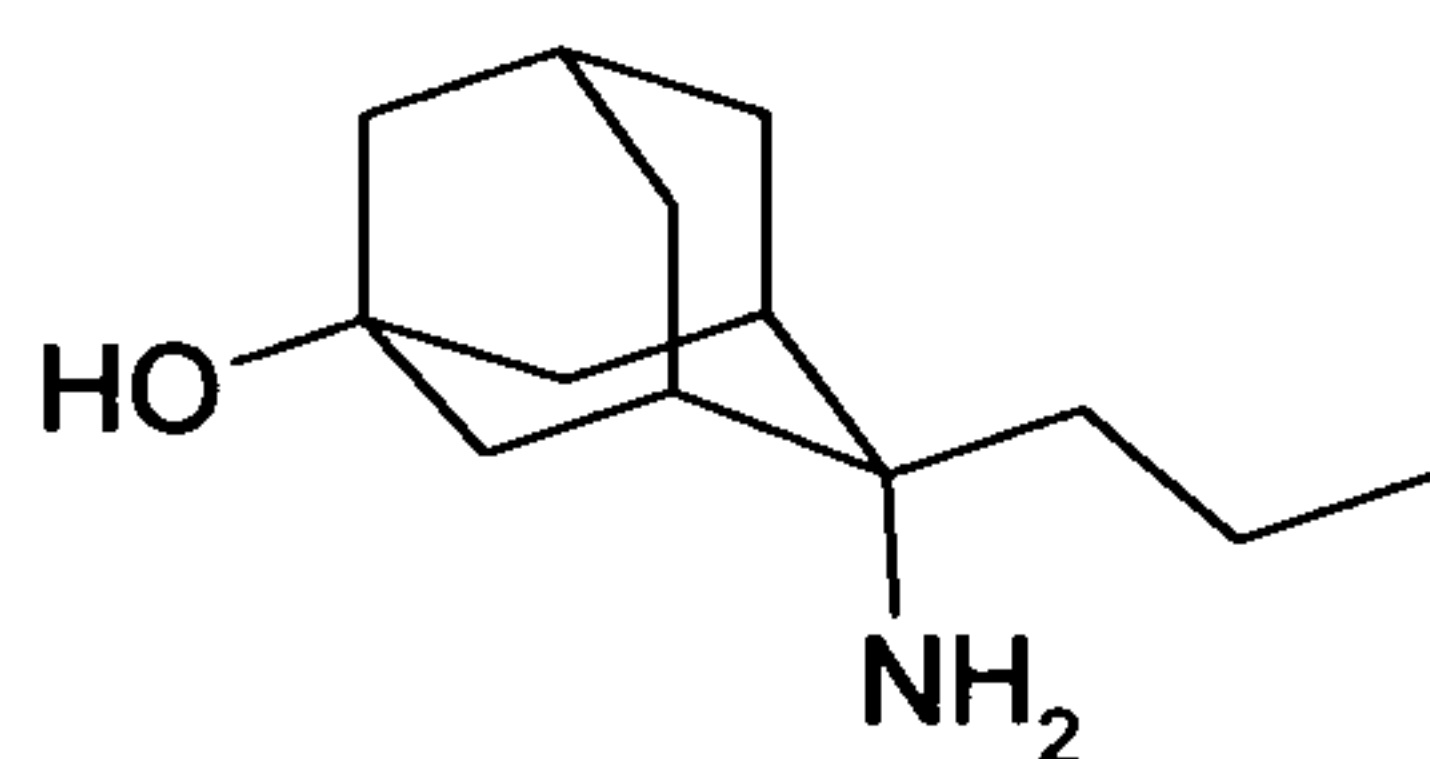
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5-Hydroxy-2-adamantanone (3.0 g, 18.1 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of ammonia in methanol (7N, 26 mL, 180 mmol, 10 eq.) and stirred for 15 min at room temperature. Then, 2-allyl-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (5.4 mL, 28.9 mmol, 1.6 eq.) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature before the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in methanol twice and evaporated, then lyophilized from water to give 4-allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (3) as a mixture of diastereomers. $R_t = 1.05$ min, 1.79 min (Method 2). Detected mass: 270.3 ($M+H^+$).

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4-Propyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (4)

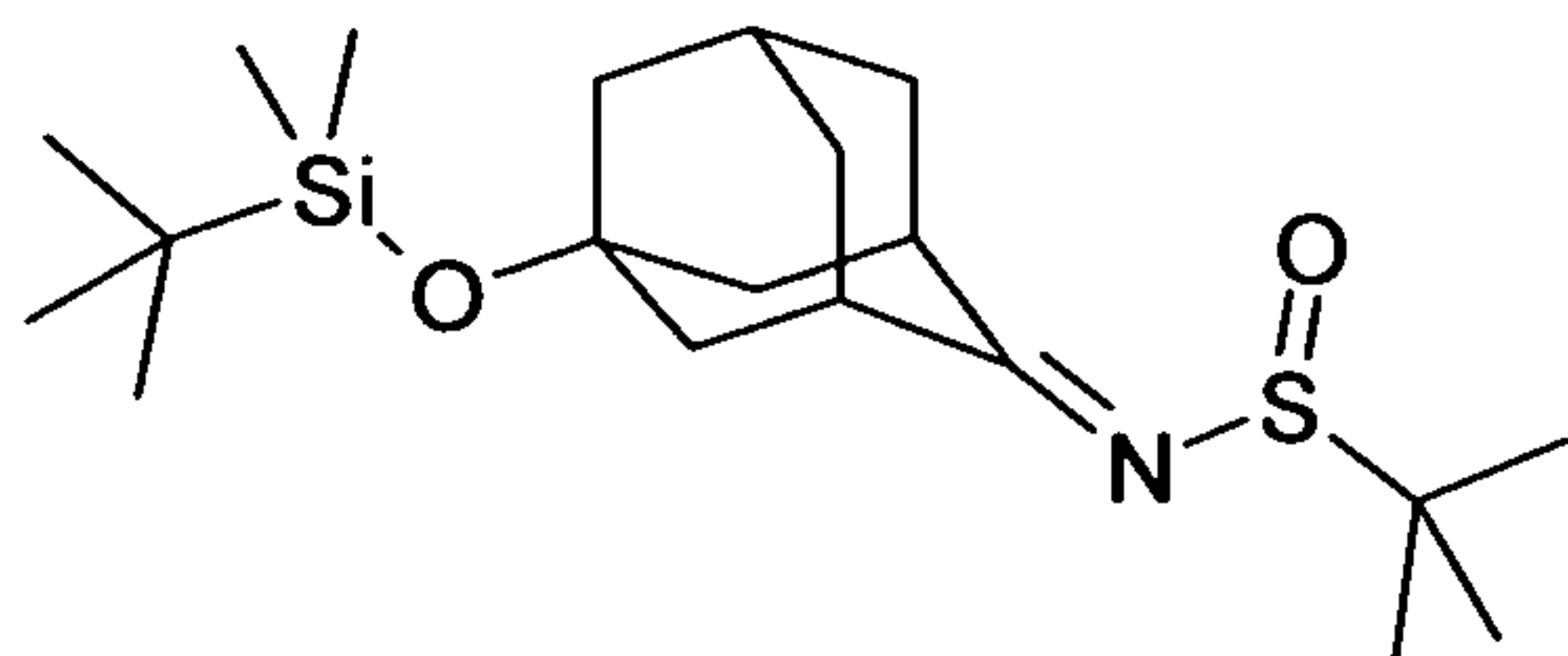


A solution of 4-allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (3, 3.6 g, 17.4 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was treated with 50 mg of 10% palladium on activated carbon and the mixture was stirred overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere (1 atm) at room temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* to give 2.8 g of the title compound as diastereomeric mixture (4). $R_t = 0.21$ min, 0.73 min (Method 3). Detected mass: 210.2 ($M+H^+$).

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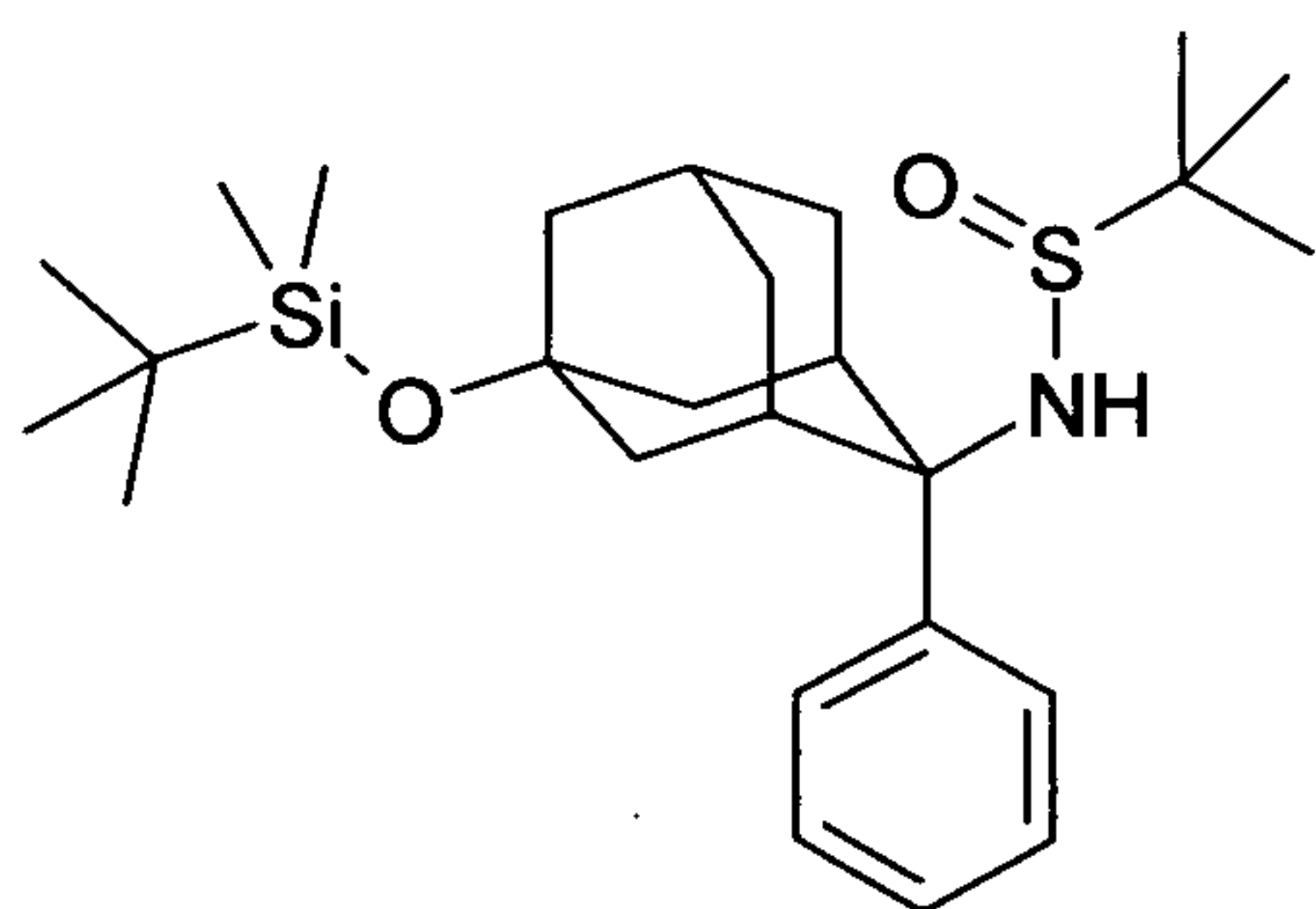
25 2-Methyl-propane-2-sulfinic acid [5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-adamantan-(2E)-ylidene]-amide (5)

47



To a solution of 5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-adamantan-2-one (1.00 g, 3.57 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 mL) was added titanium(IV) ethoxide (1.12 mL, 5.35 mmol, 1.5 eq.) and 2-methyl-2-propanesulfinamide (454 mg, 3.74 mmol, 1.05 eq.). The resulting mixture was stirred for 6h under reflux and 16h at room temperature, before being poured into an equal volume of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution with rapid stirring and filtered through celite. The filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate, the aqueous layer was separated and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum to give 1.00 g of the title compound (5). $R_t = 2.25$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 384.3 (M+H⁺).

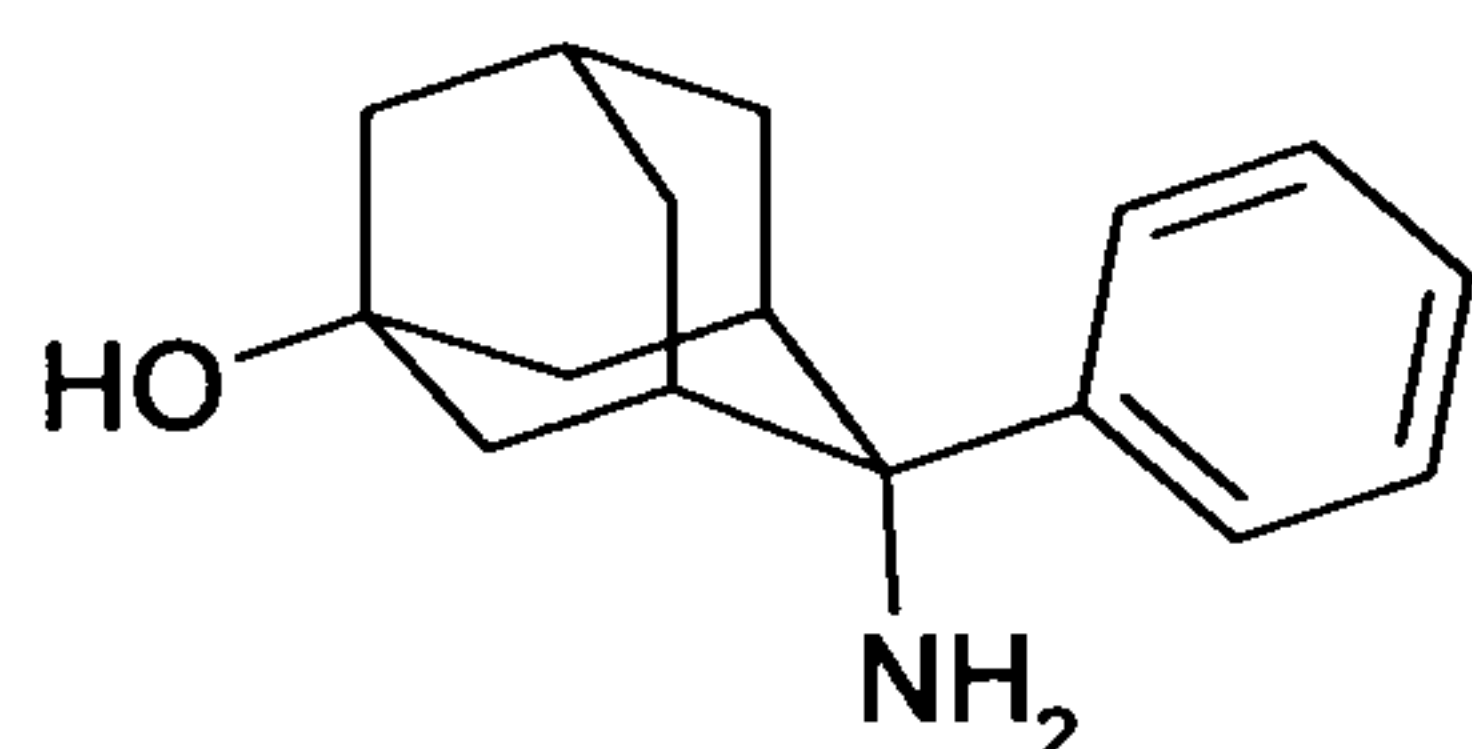
2-Methyl-propane-2-sulfinic acid [5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-2-phenyl-adamantan-2-yl]-amide (6)



A solution of 2-methyl-propane-2-sulfinic acid [5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-adamantan-(2E)-ylidene]-amide (5, 1.50 g, 3.91 mmol) in diethyl ether (10 mL) was added dropwise to a 0.5 M solution of phenylmagnesium chloride in diethyl ether (17.2 mL, 8.60 mmol, 2.2 eq.) precooled to -78 °C. The reaction solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. Another equivalent of phenylmagnesium chloride was added (1.8M in diethylether, 2.2 mL) and the reaction mixture stirred for further 2h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, quenched by dropwise addition of saturated aqueous Na₂SO₄ solution, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to yield 1.41 g of the title

compound (6) as diastereomeric mixture. $R_t = 5.19$ min (Method 4). Detected mass: 462.2 ($M+H^+$).

4-Phenyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (7)



5

To a solution of 2-methyl-propane-2-sulfinic acid [5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-2-phenyl-adamantan-2-yl]-amide (6) in 2-propanol (10 mL) was added 1N hydrochloric acid (5 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until complete conversion was achieved. The reaction mixture was washed with diethyl ether, the aqueous phase was concentrated *in vacuo* and lyophilized to yield 676 mg of a diastereomeric mixture of 4-phenyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (7) as its hydrochloride. $R_t = 0.33$ min, 0.85 min (Method 3). Detected mass: 227.2 ($M-NH_3+H^+$).

10

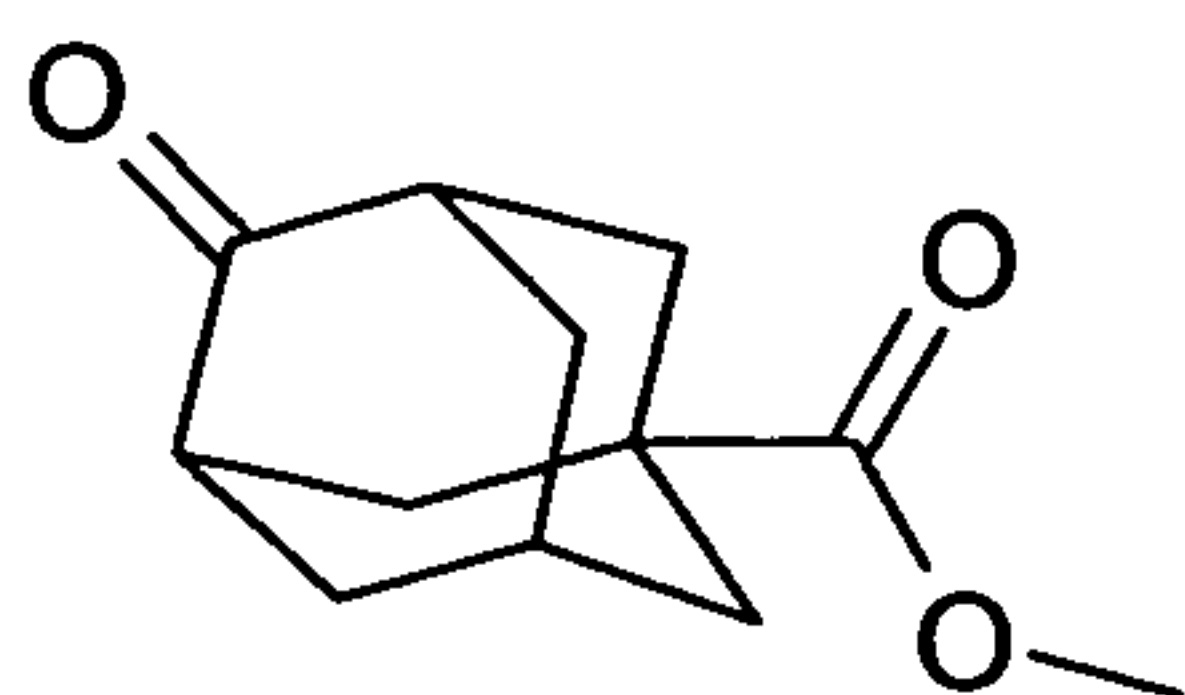
The following products were synthesized as mixture of diastereomers as their hydrochlorides as described for the synthesis of 7 starting from 2-methyl-propane-2-sulfinic acid [5-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxy)-adamantan-(2E)-ylidene]-amide (5) and the respective Grignard reagents.

15

Comp. No.	Product	Chemical Name	[$M+H^+$]	R_t [min]	Method
8		4-Methyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol	182	0.18, 0.52	3
9		4-Cyclopropyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-ol	191 [$M-NH_3+H^+$]	0.19, 0.66	3

Synthesis of 5-Amino-adamantan-2-ol (14)

a) 4-Oxo-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10)



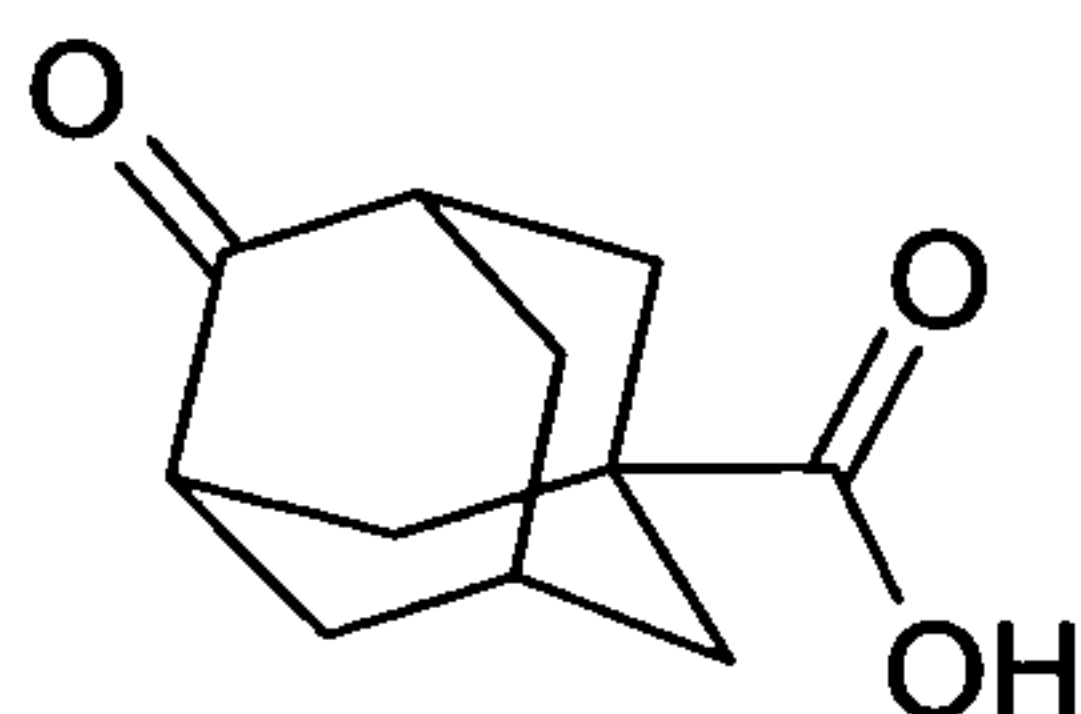
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38 mL of fuming sulfuric acid were placed in a two necked flask and warmed to 60 °C. 1.5 g of 5-hydroxy-2-adamantanone, dissolved in formic acid (8.5 ml) were added dropwise over the course of 2h. Another 9 mL of formic acid were added over a period of 2h and stirring was continued at 60 °C for 1h and at room temperature overnight.

10 Under ice cooling, the reaction mixture was poured on 100 mL of dry methanol, stirred at room temperature for 2h and subsequently poured onto 400 mL of ice. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane three times, the combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to give 1.64 g of the desired product. $R_t = 1.75$ min (5). Detected mass: 209.2 ($M+H^+$).

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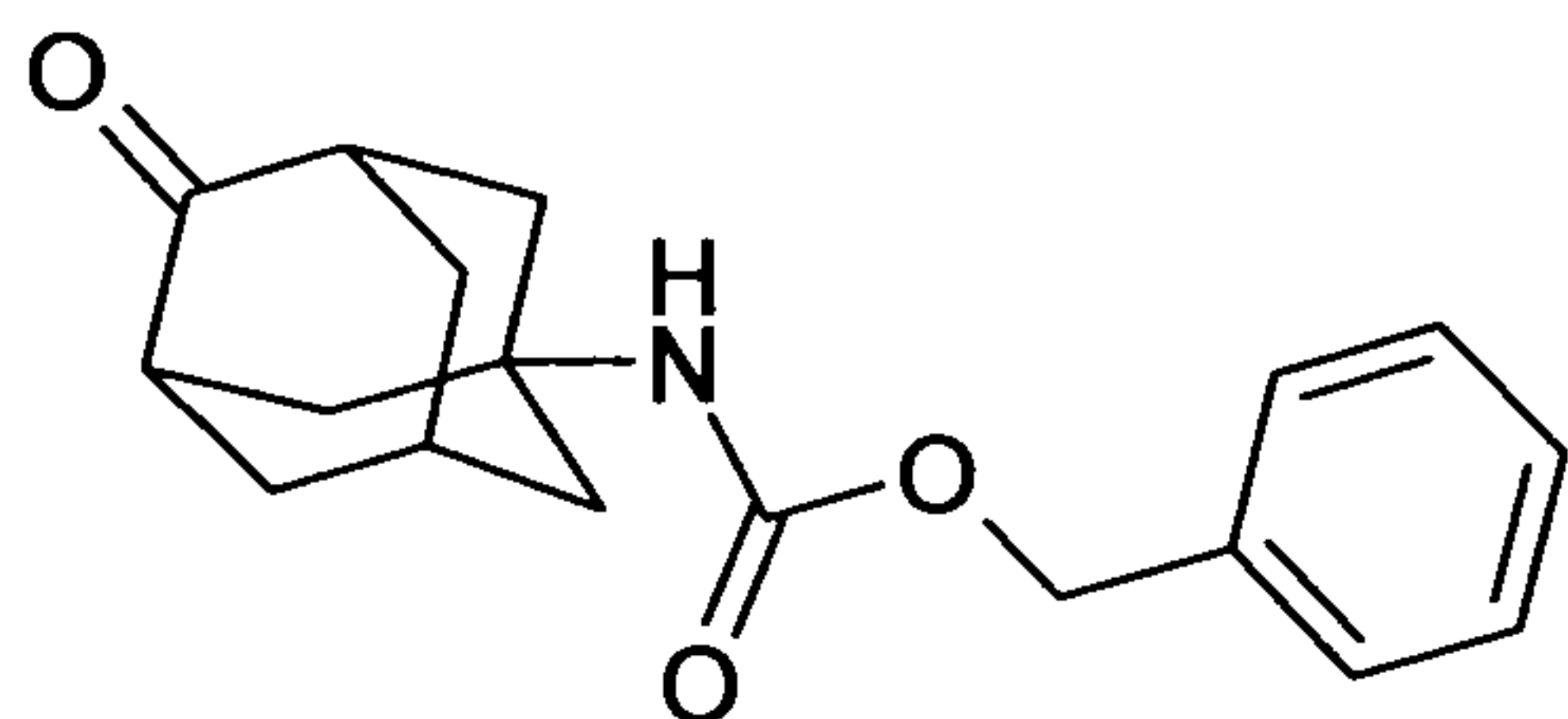
b) 4-Oxo-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid (11)



1.64 g of 4-Oxo-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10) were dissolved in 4 mL of 2M aq. LiOH/MeOH (1:1) and stirred overnight at room temperature. Additional 5 mL of the MeOH/LiOH mixture were added and stirring was continued until conversion was complete. The reaction mixture was acidified and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to give 1.4 g of (11) as a solid. $R_t = 0.87$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 195.2 ($M+H^+$).

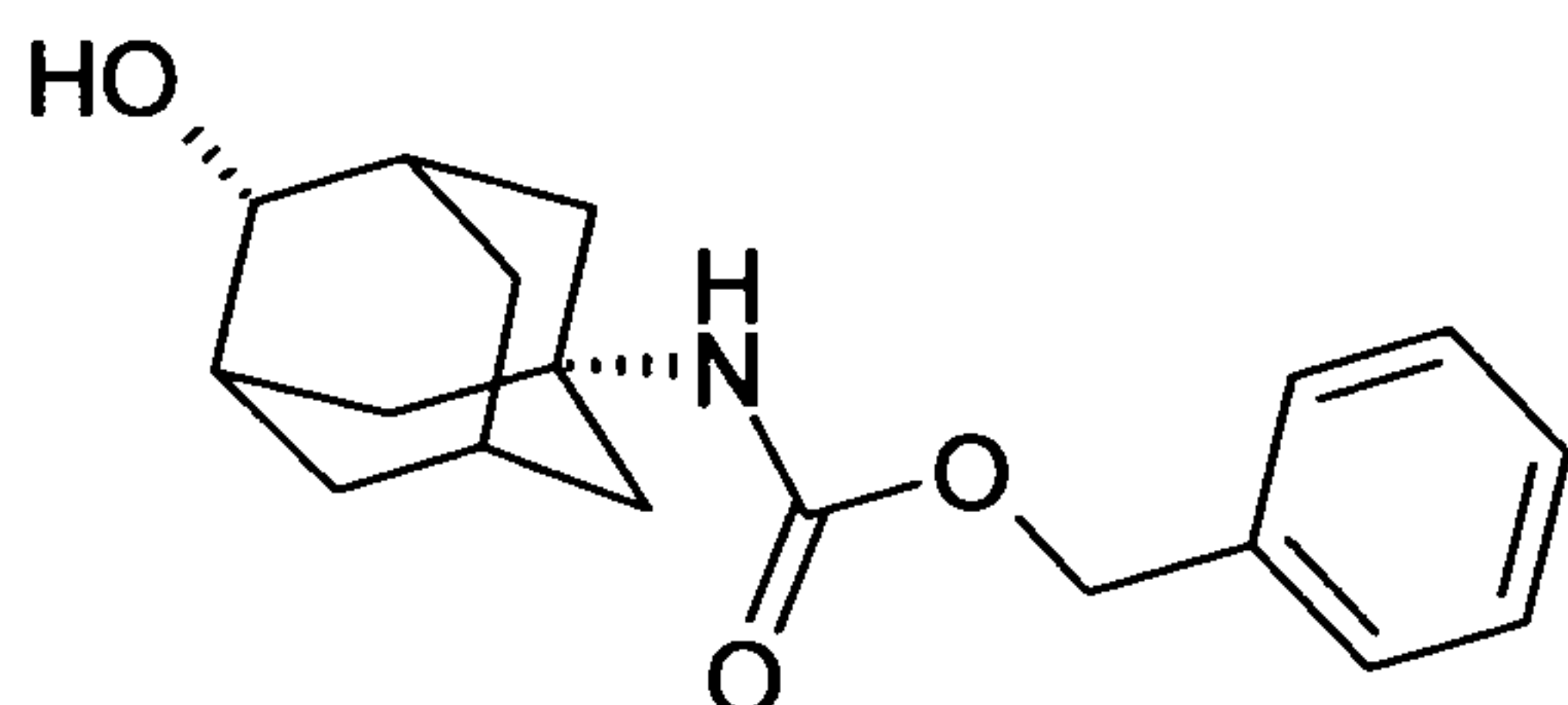
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c) (4-Oxo-adamantan-1-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (12)

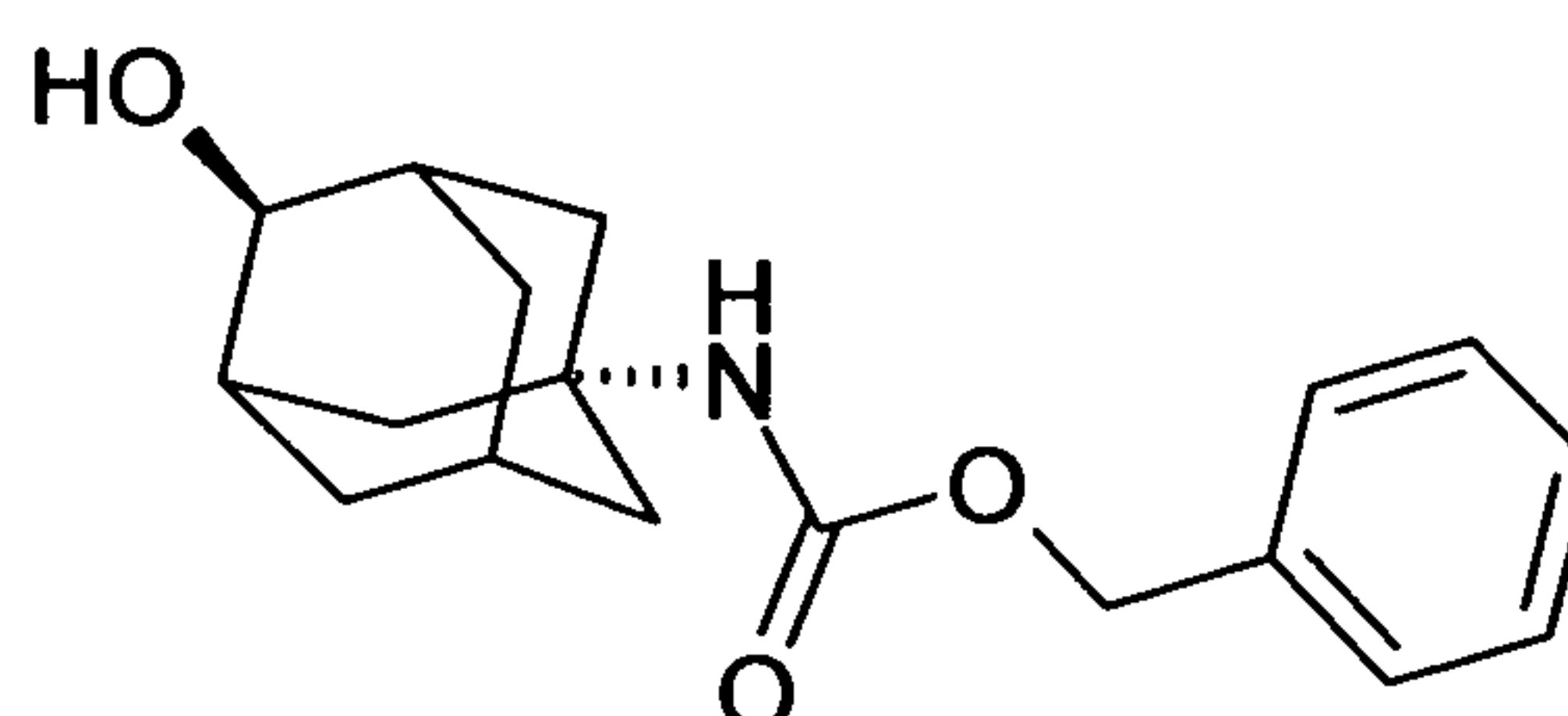


0.7 g of 4-Oxo-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid (11) were codistilled twice with toluene and dissolved in 5.5 mL of dry toluene. 1.1 mL of triethylamine were added. At 0 °C, 0.9 mL of diphenylphosphoryl azide were added dropwise. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and then the mixture was put into a preheated bath at 90 °C. The mixture was heated until gas evolution ceased (ca. 1.5h). 1.9 mL of benzyl alcohol were added and stirring was continued at 100 °C. When the reaction was complete, it was cooled to room temperature, then ethyl acetate was added and the mixture was extracted twice with 1M aqueous sodium carbonate solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. The resulting oil was subjected to silica gel chromatography (heptanes:ethyl acetate) to give 871 mg of the desired product. $R_t = 1.40$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 300.2 ($M+H^+$).

d) (4-Hydroxy-adamantan-1-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (13)



(13a)

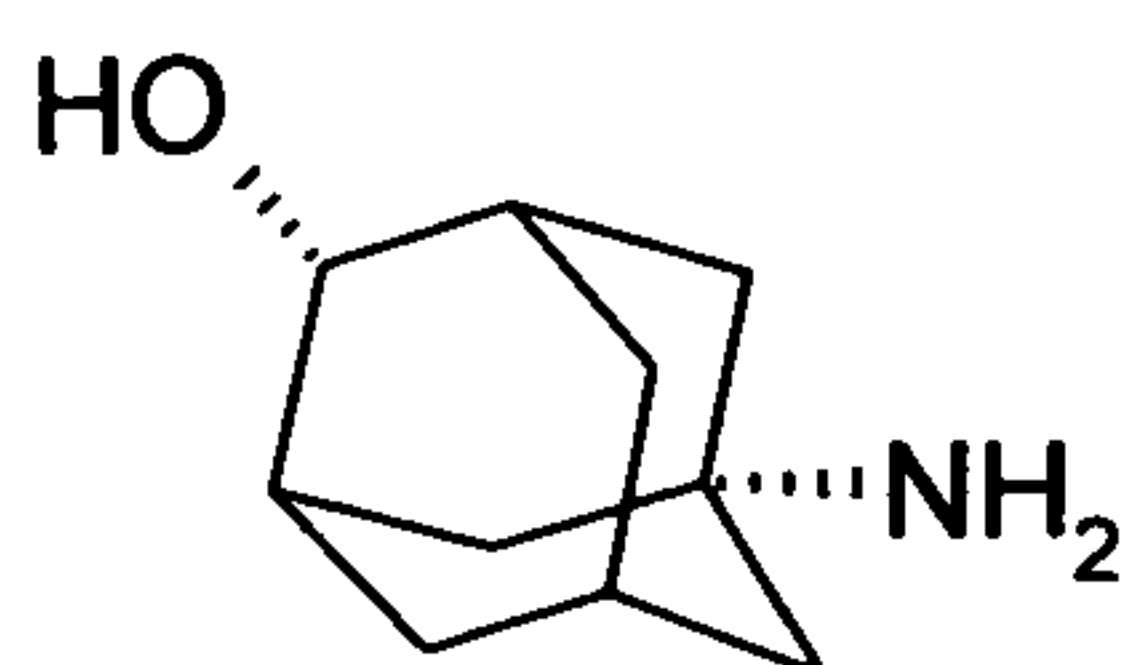


(13b)

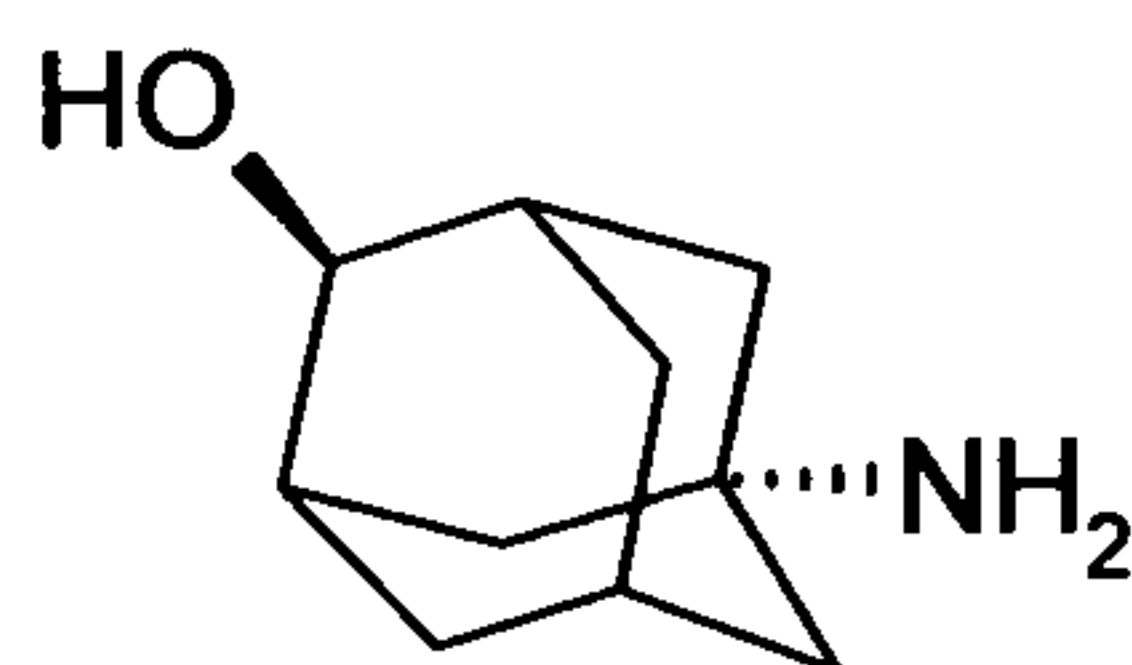
865 mg of (4-Oxo-adamantan-1-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (12) were dissolved in 15 mL of THF and 109 mg of sodium borohydride were added at 0 °C. Stirring was continued for 2h, then the reaction mixture was acidified by addition of 2M HCl. The reaction mixture was extracted three times with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. The resulting oil was subjected to HPLC separation to give 463 mg of the desired product as a cis/trans mixture along with 119 mg of the cis derivative (13a) and 10 mg of the trans derivative

(13b). 13a: $R_t = 1.37$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 302.3 ($M+H^+$). 13b: $R_t = 1.39$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 302.3 ($M+H^+$);

e) 5-Amino-adamantan-2-ol (14)



(14a)



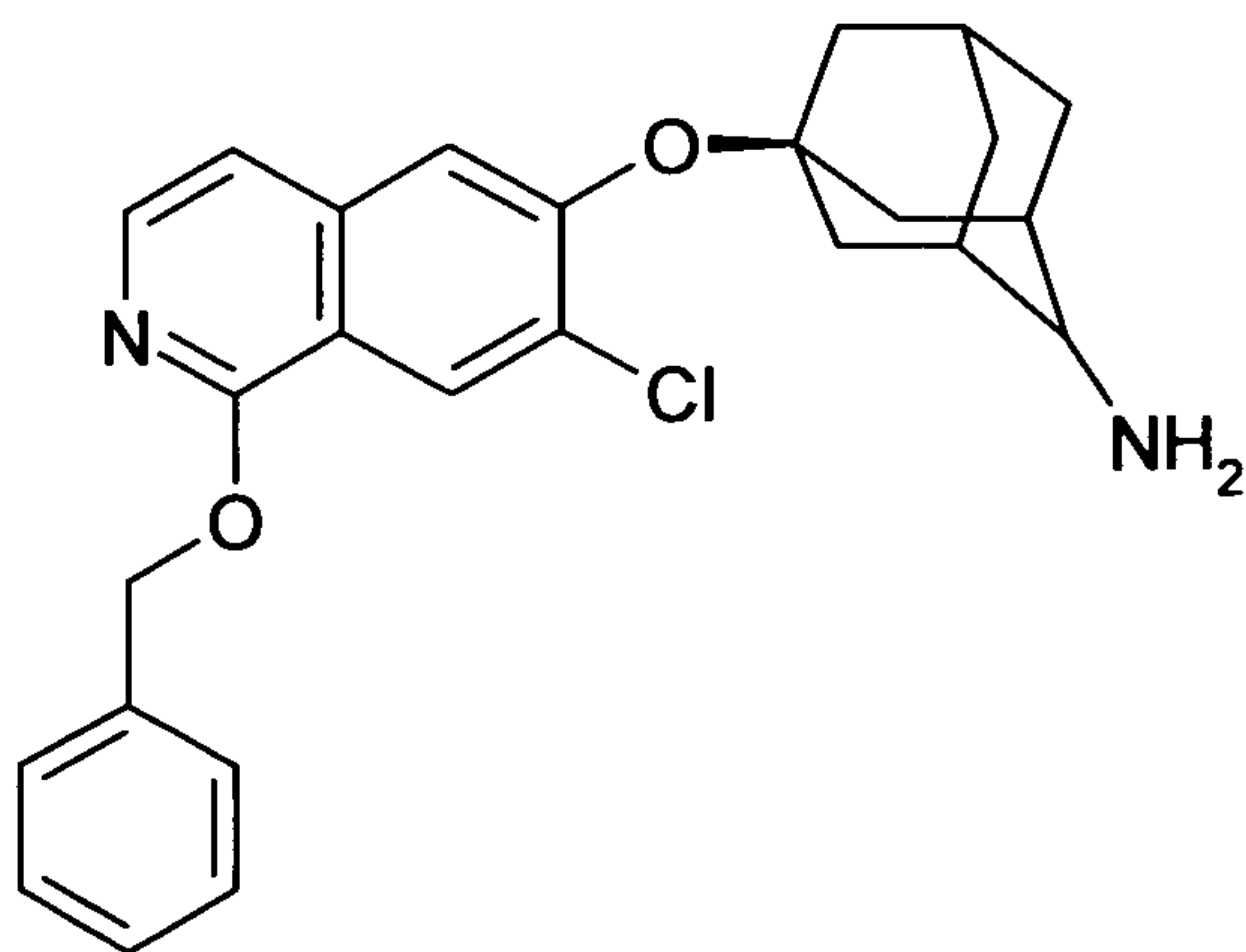
(14b)

113 mg of (13a) were dissolved in 13.5 mL of methanol and 15 mg of 10% Pd on charcoal were added. Stirring under an atmosphere of hydrogen was continued for 3h until the reaction was complete. The catalyst was filtered off and the resulting organic layer was evaporated to give 63 mg of the desired product. $R_t = 0.36$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 168.2 ($M+H^+$).

In an analogous fashion, (13b) and the cis/trans mixture (13) could be deprotected to give the respective aminoalcohols (14b and 14) used for coupling.

Synthesis of 6-(4-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (Example 1 and Example 2)

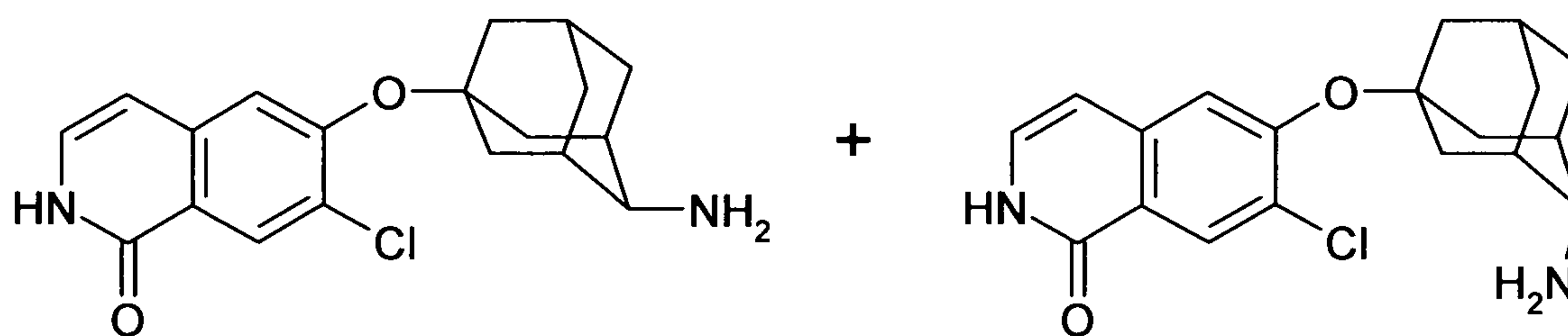
a) 5-(1-Benzyloxy-7-chloro-isoquinolin-6-yloxy)-adamantan-2-ylamine (15)



To a suspension of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 417 mg, 10.4 mmol, 3 eq.) in dimethyl acetamide (7 mL) was added a solution of 4-amino-adamantan-1-ol (640 mg, 3.82 mmol, 1.1 eq.) in dimethyl acetamide (7 mL). After stirring for 60 min at room

temperature, a solution of 1-benzyloxy-7-chloro-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (1, 1.0 g, 3.48 mmol) in dimethyl acetamide (7 mL) was added and stirring was continued at room temperature until the reaction went to completion. The reaction was quenched by addition of water (15 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted twice with a mixture of dichloromethane and 2-propanol (3:1). The combined organic layers were evaporated, water was added and the mixture was subjected to lyophilization to remove remainders of dimethyl acetamide. The obtained crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 0% → 30% methanol in dichloromethane) to yield 473 mg of the title compound as diastereomeric mixture. R_t = 1.35 min, 1.55 min (Method 3).
 Detected mass: 435.2 (M+H⁺).

b) 6-(4-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (Example 1 and Example 2)



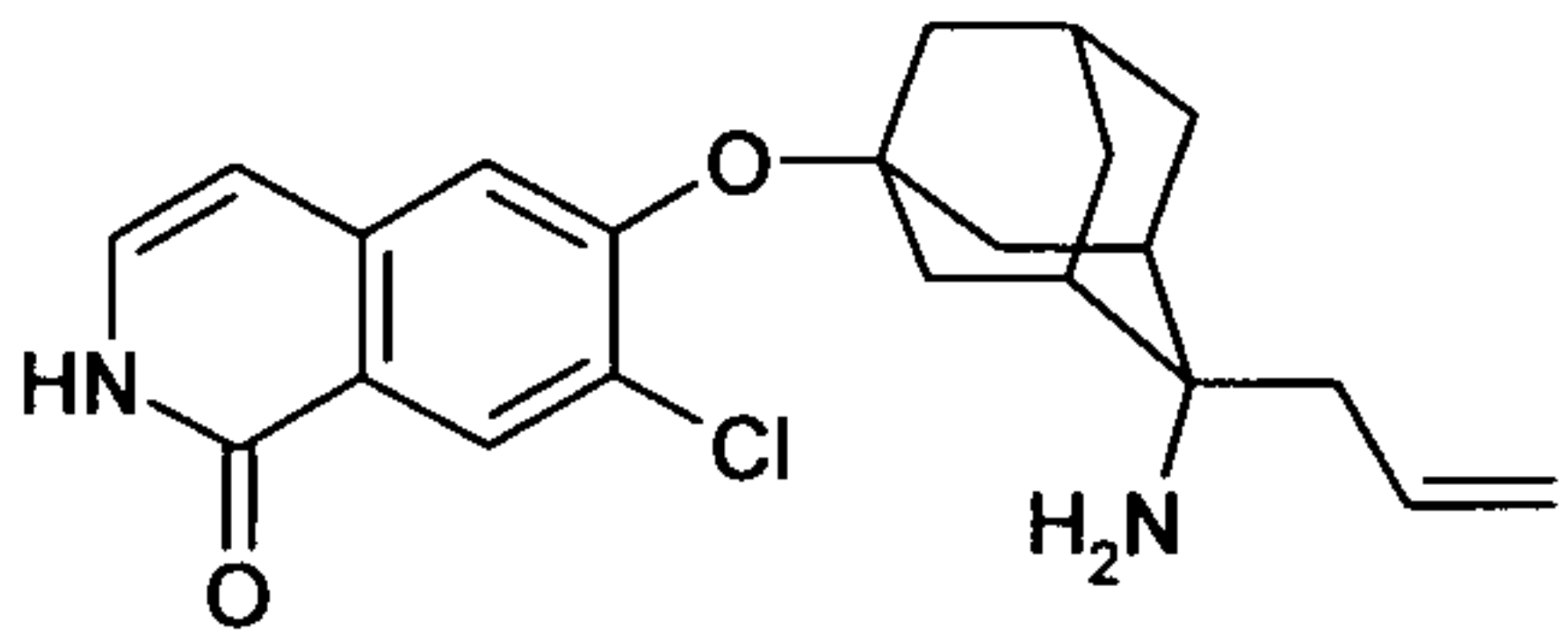
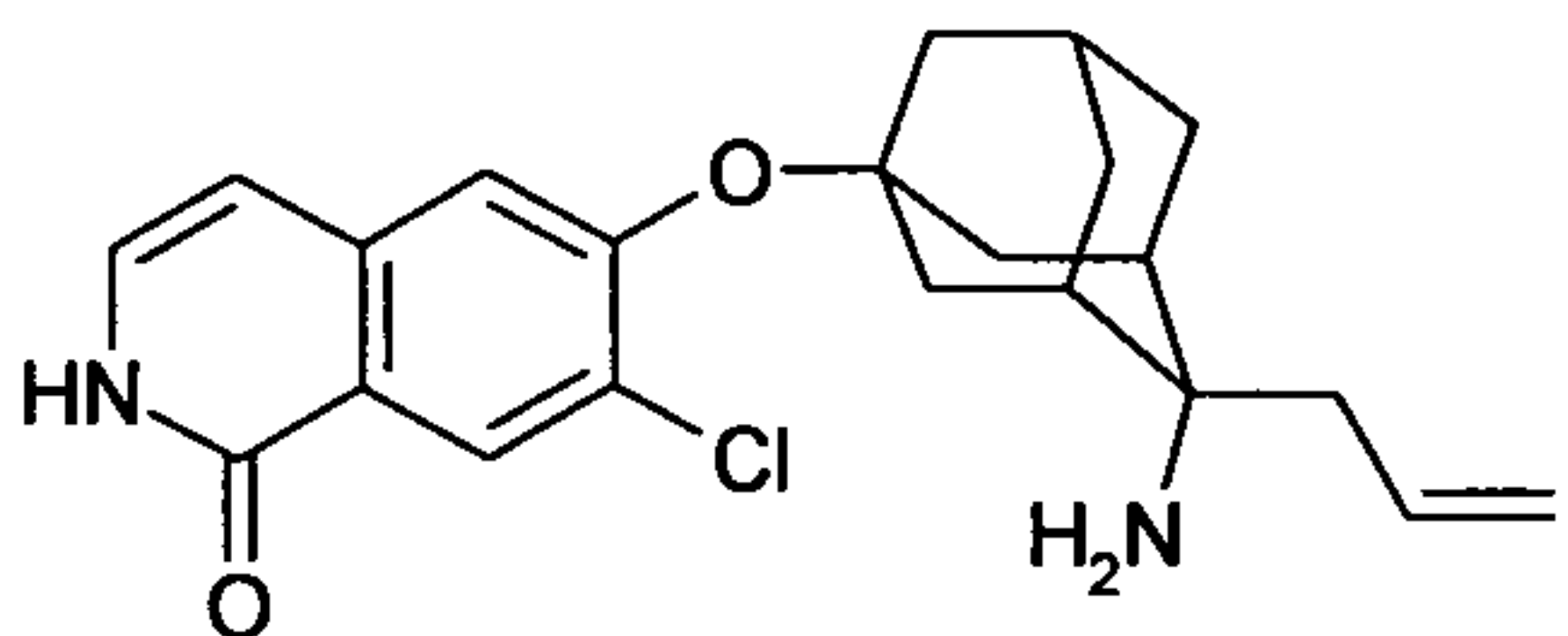
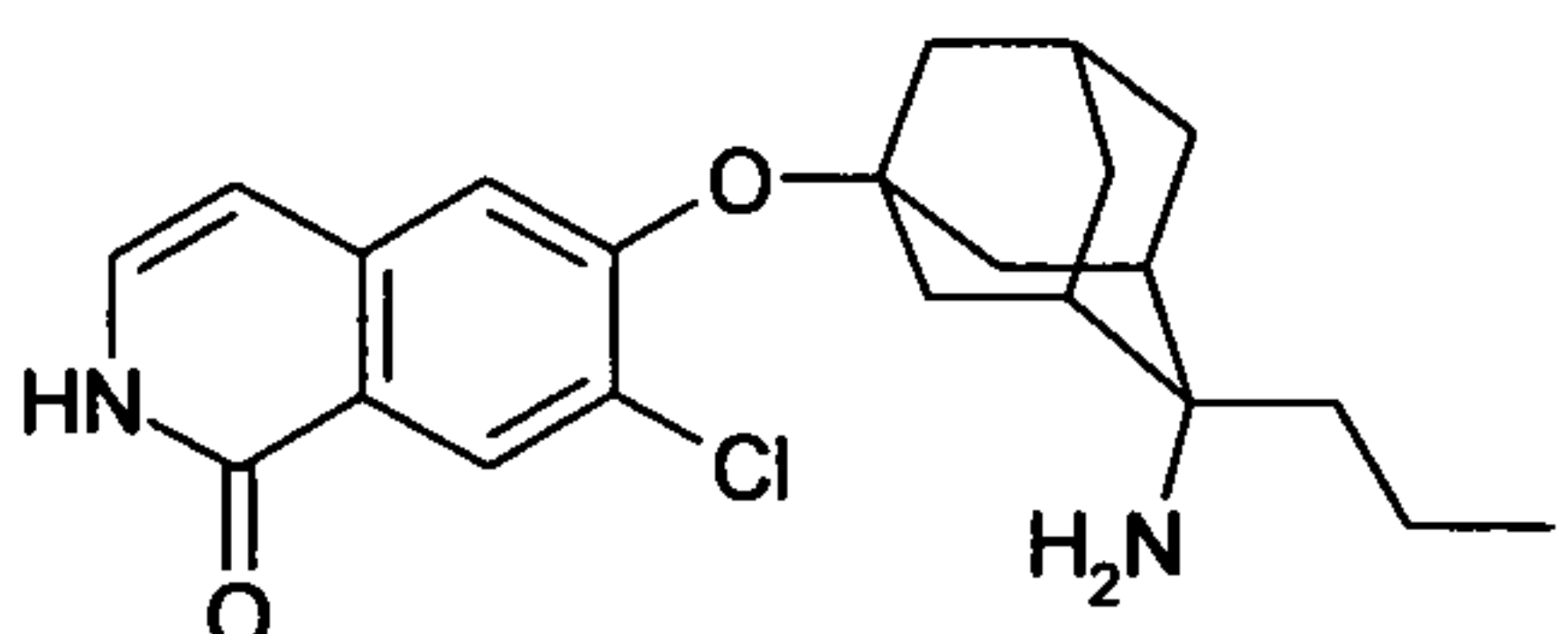
A solution of 5-(1-benzyloxy-7-chloro-isoquinolin-6-yloxy)-adamantan-2-ylamine (15, 473 mg) in 2-propanol (4 mL) was treated with 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid (2 mL) and stirred at room temperature until complete conversion was observed. The reaction mixture was evaporated and lyophilized from water twice to yield 385 mg of crude product. Purification by preparative HPLC and lyophilization from 1N HCl and water gave 10 mg of the pure diastereoisomer Example 1 and 11 mg of Example 2 as their respective hydrochlorides along with further material as mixture of isomers. Example 1: R_t = 2.40 min (Method 4). Detected mass: 345.1 (M+H⁺); Example 2: 2.38 min (Method 2). Detected mass: 345.1 (M+H⁺). The relative stereochemistry was not assigned.

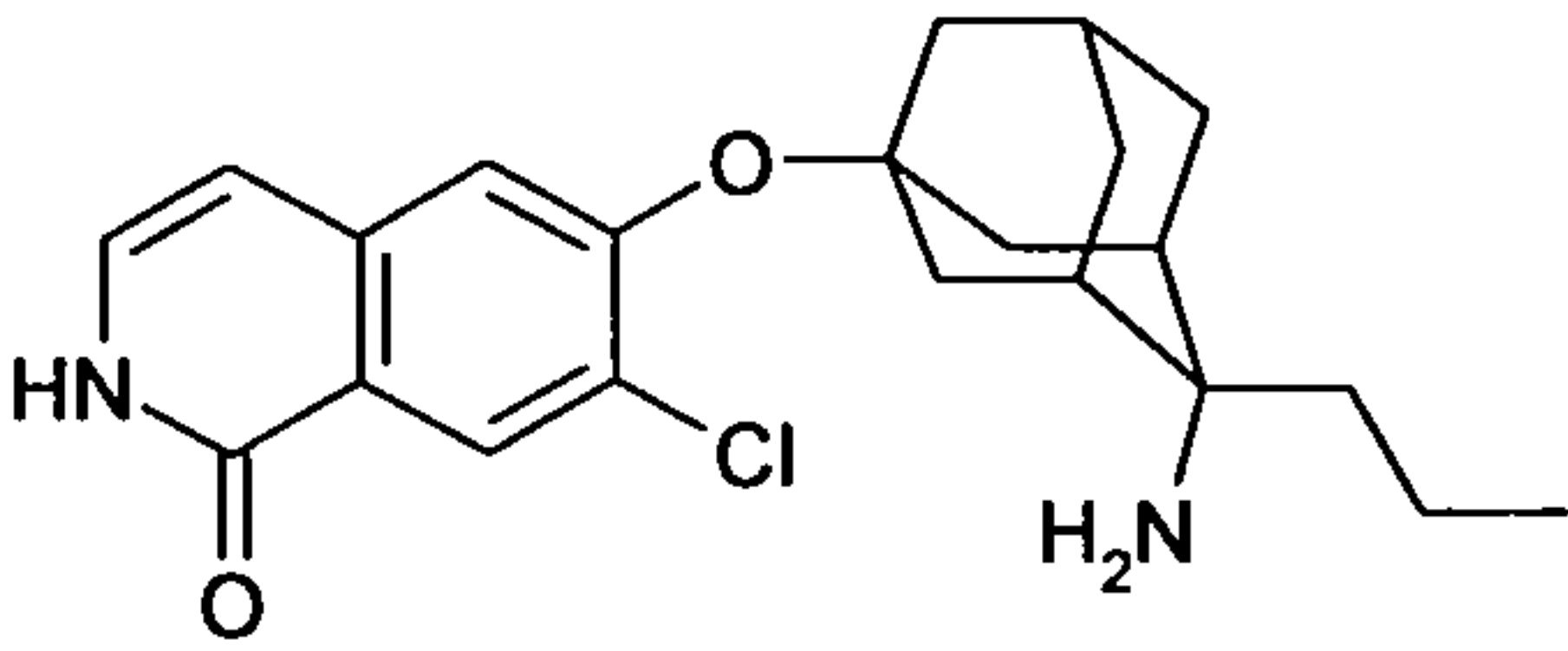
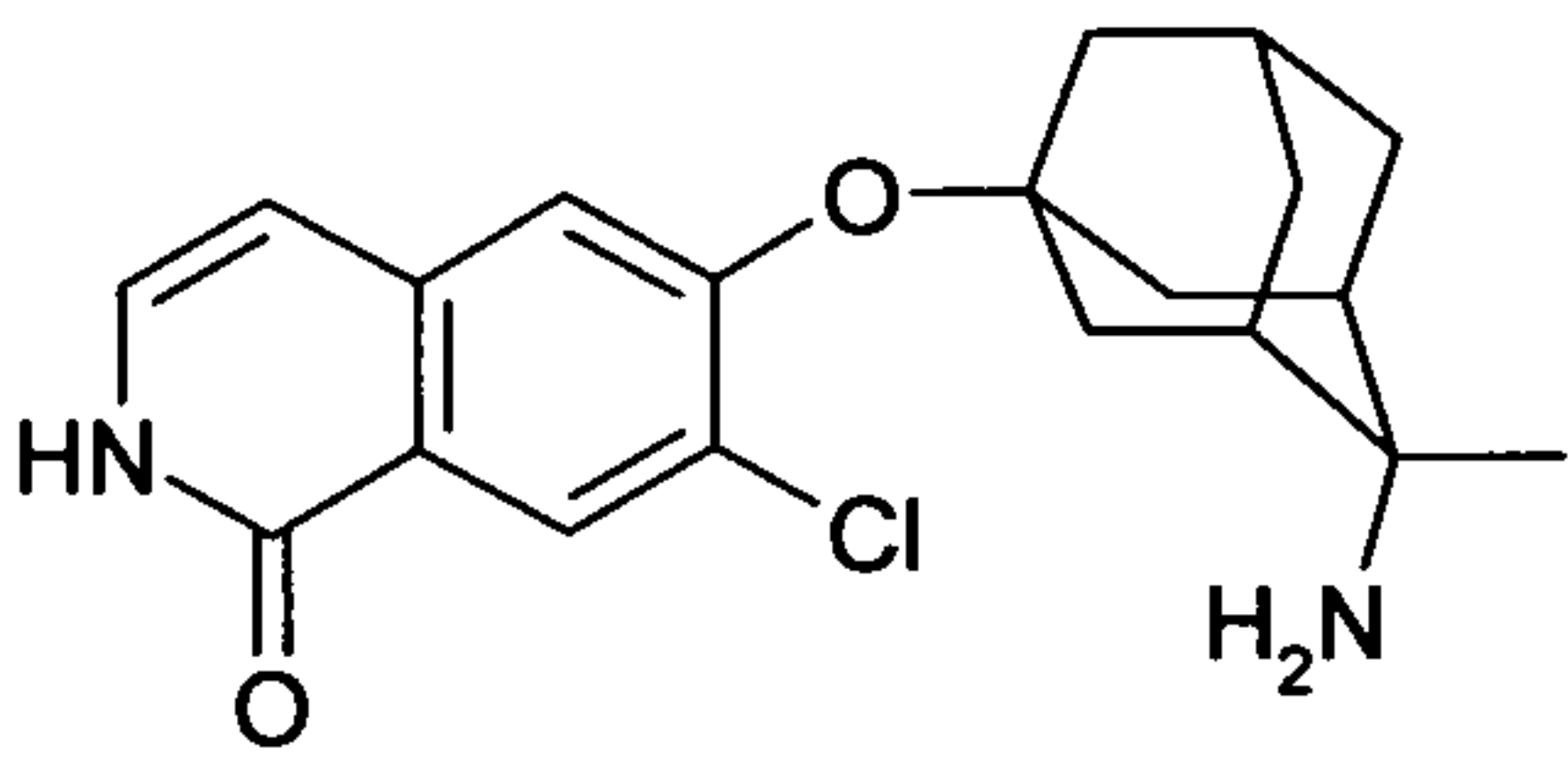
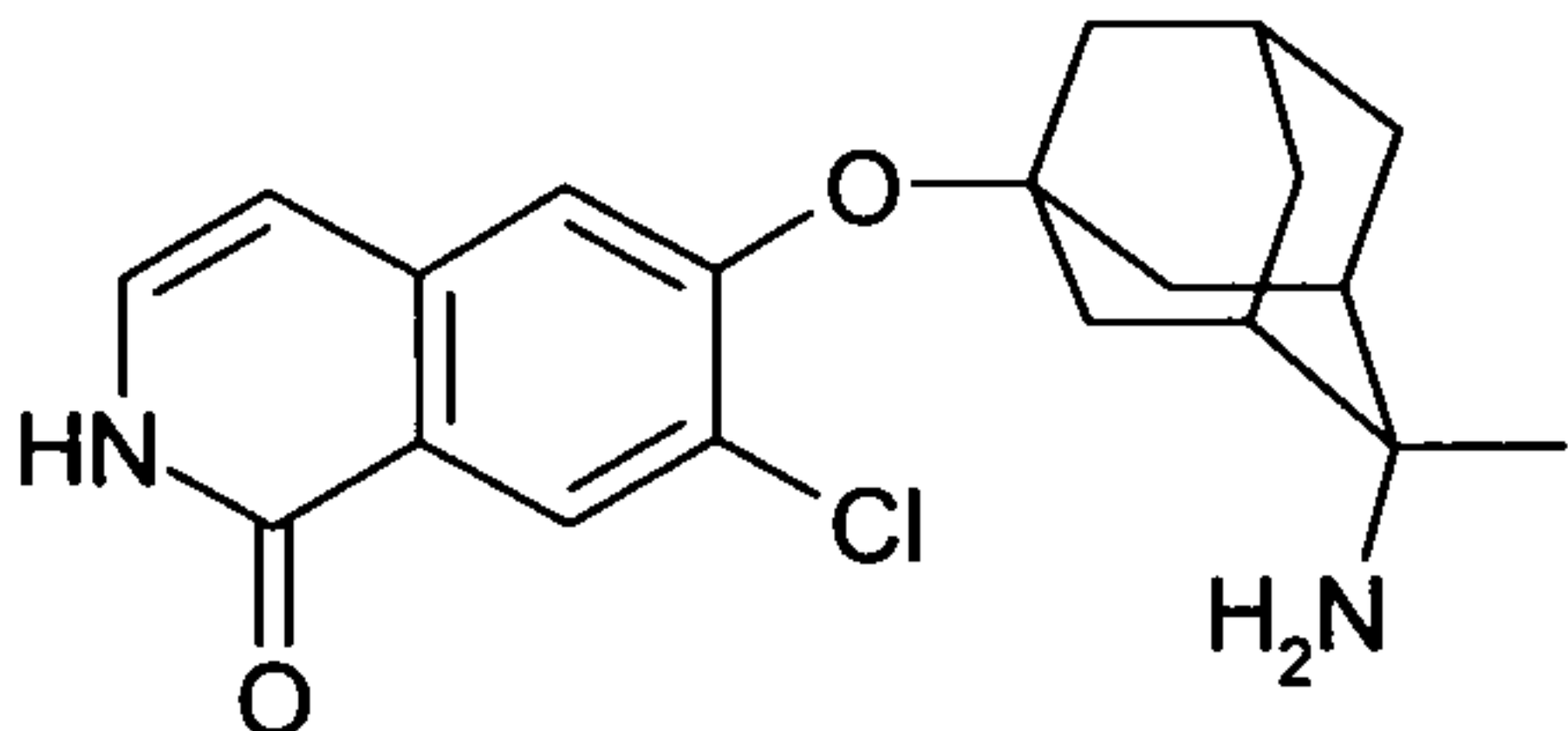
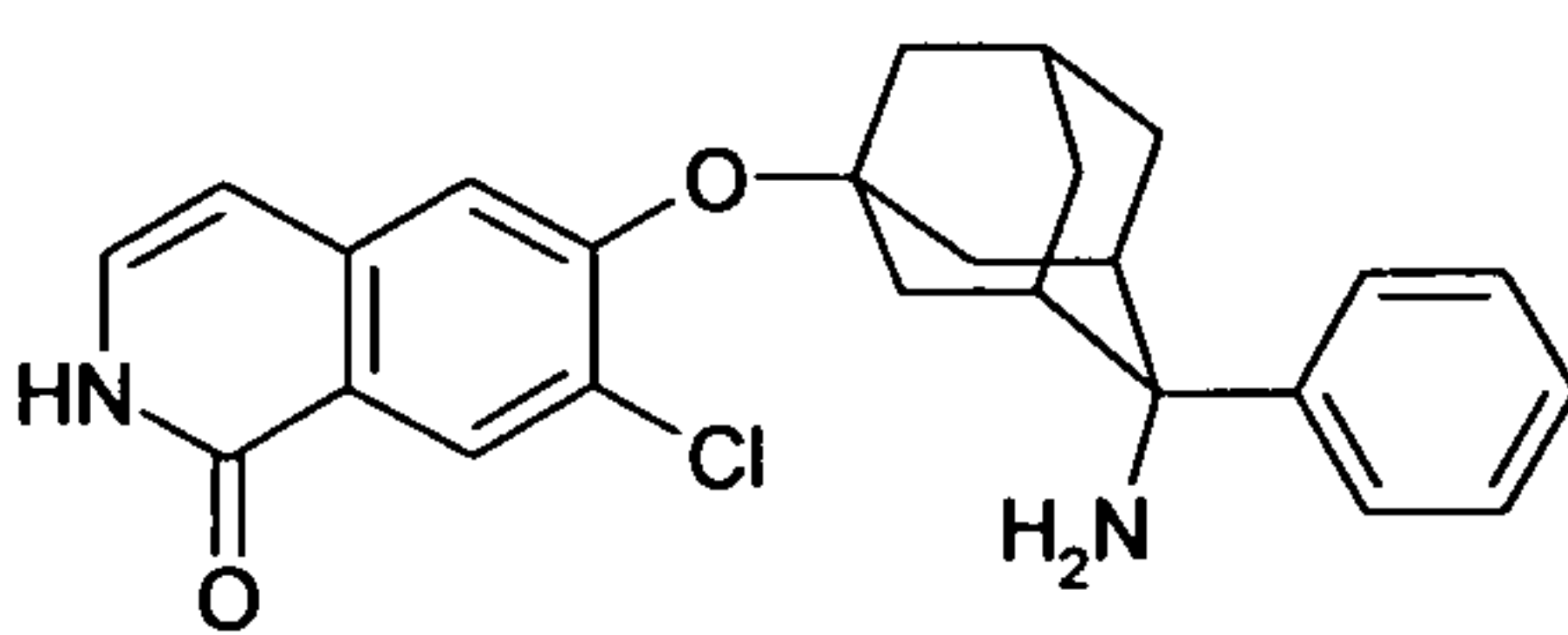
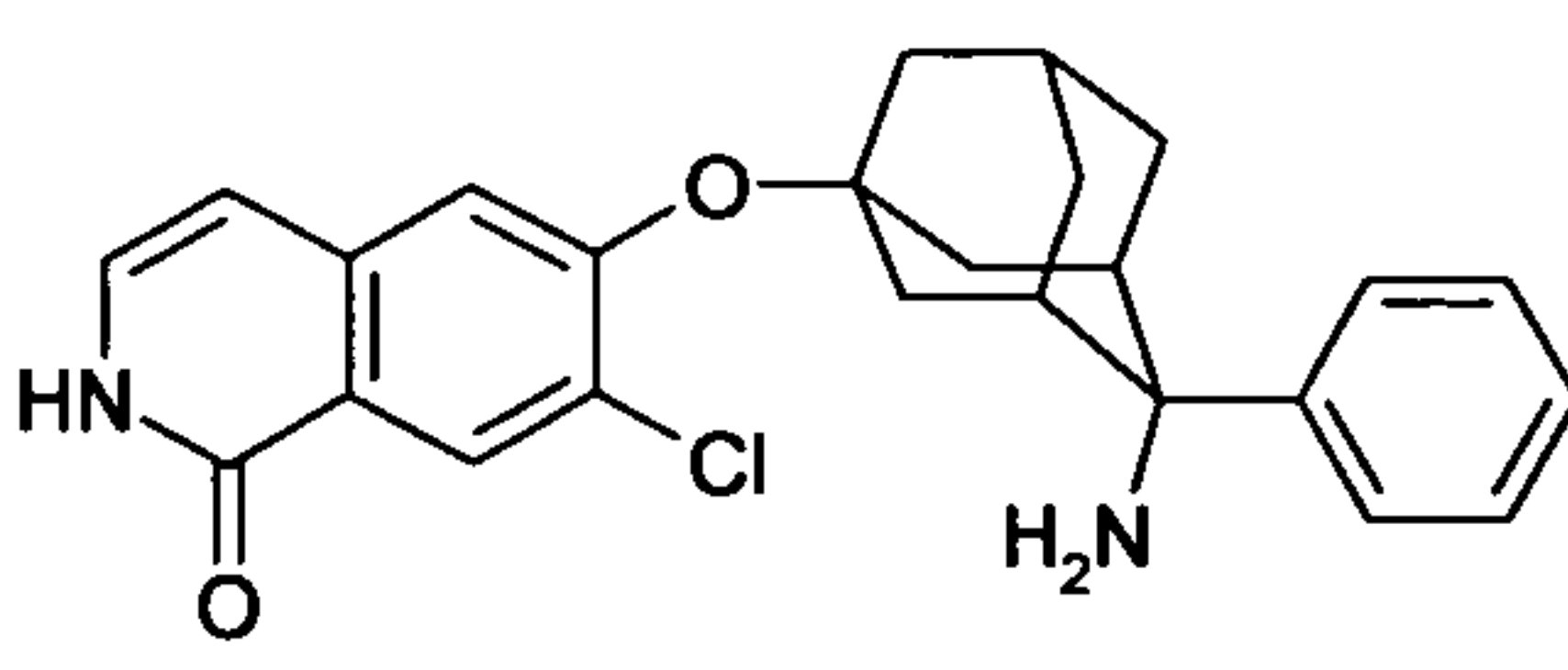
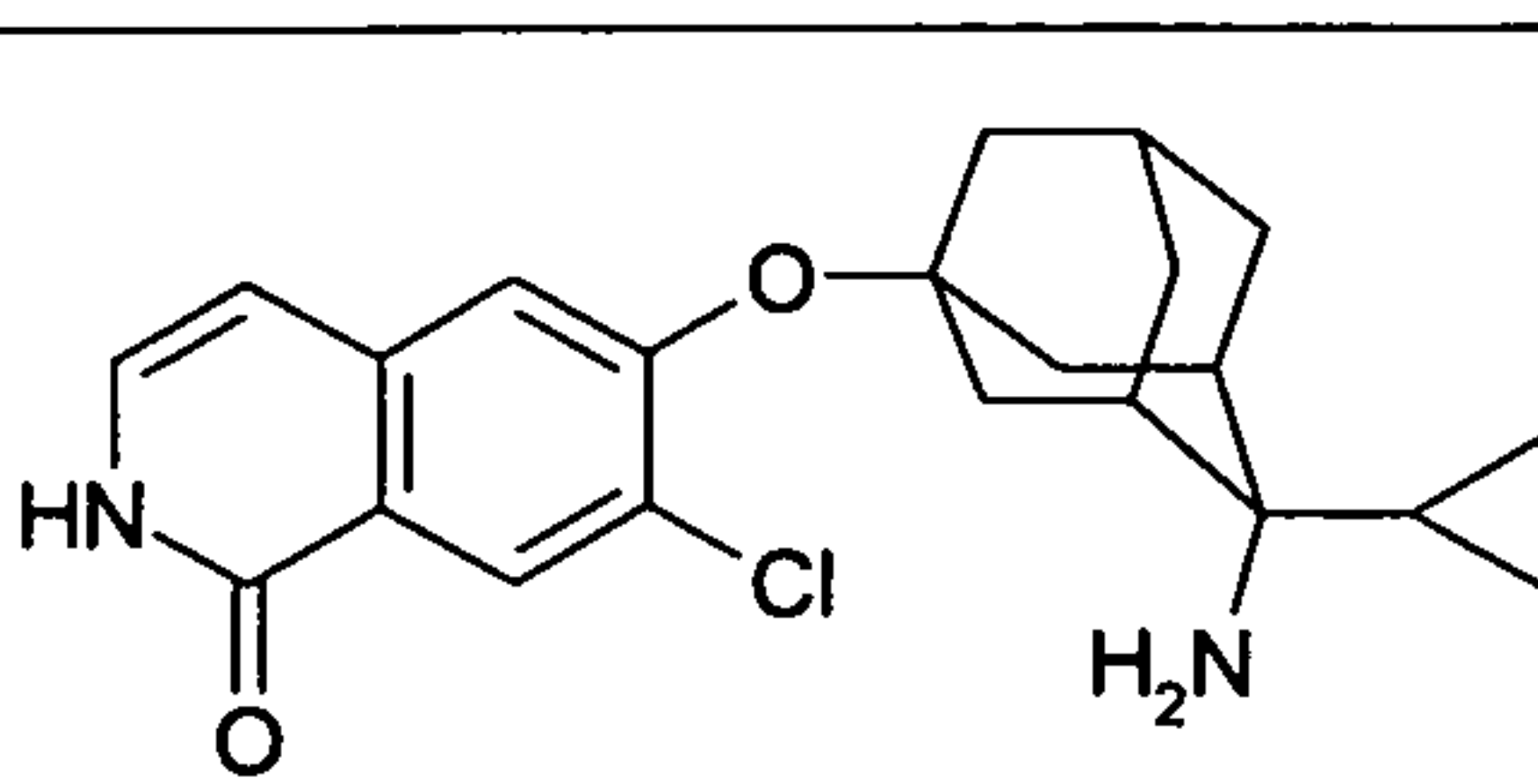
The following examples were synthesized as hydrochlorides from the respective aminoadamantanols, that were either commercial (for Example 13), their synthesis described above (for Example 3-11 and 14 and 15) or synthesized as described

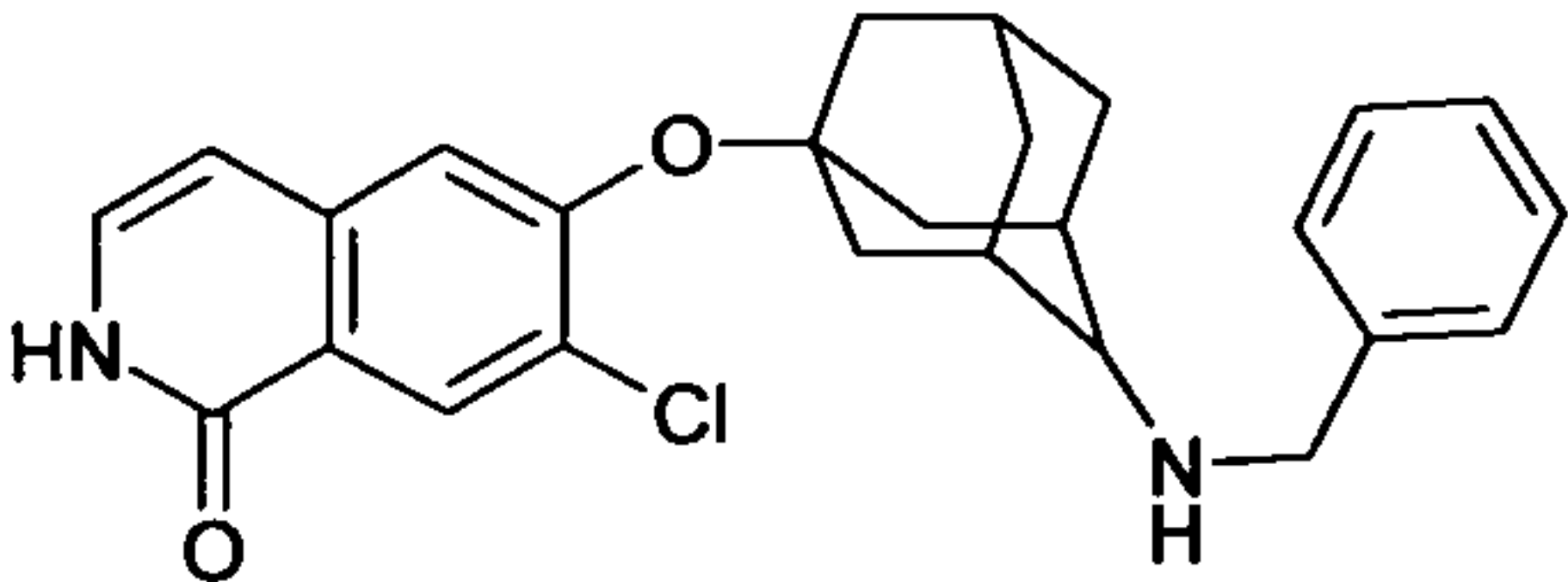
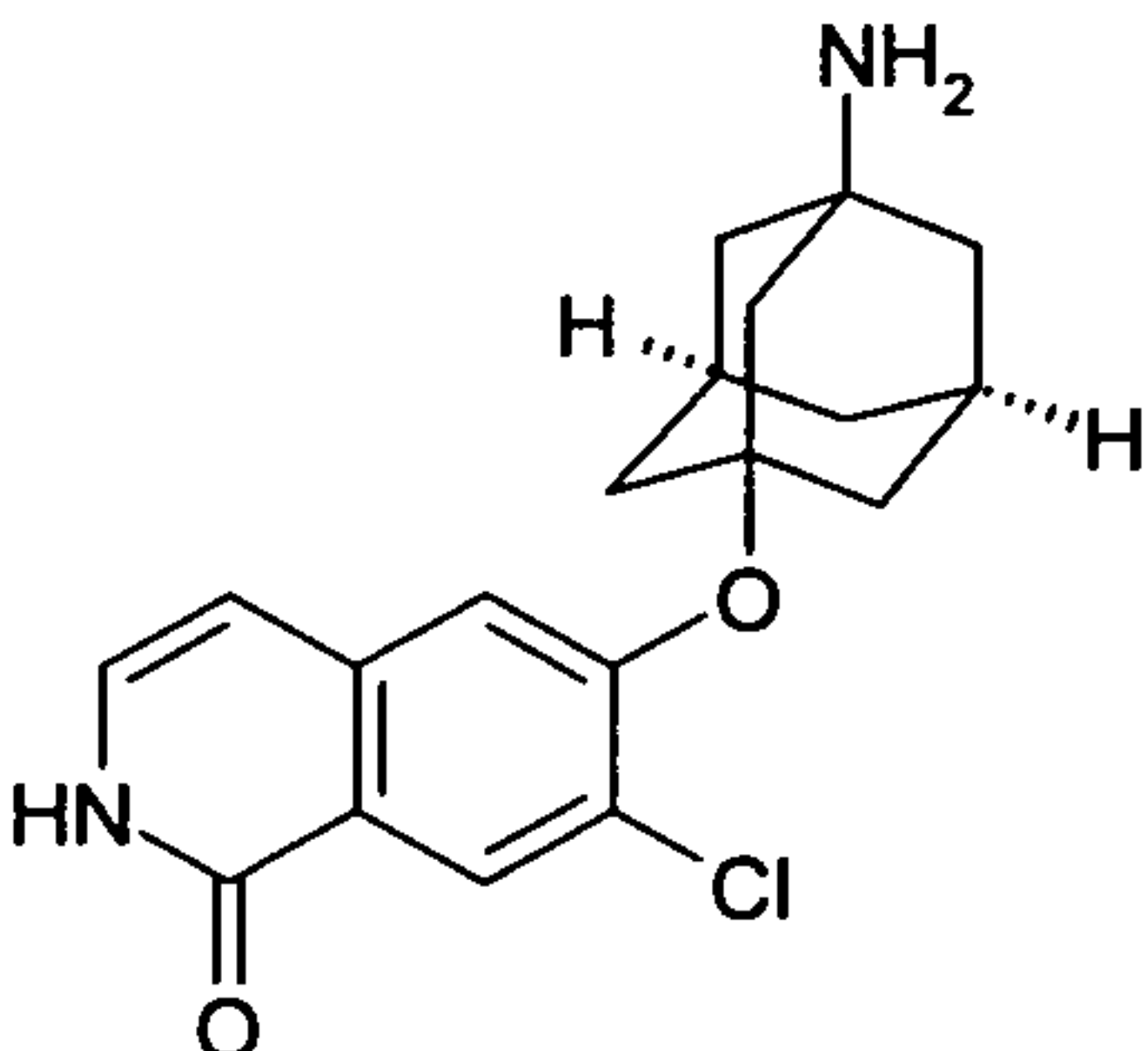
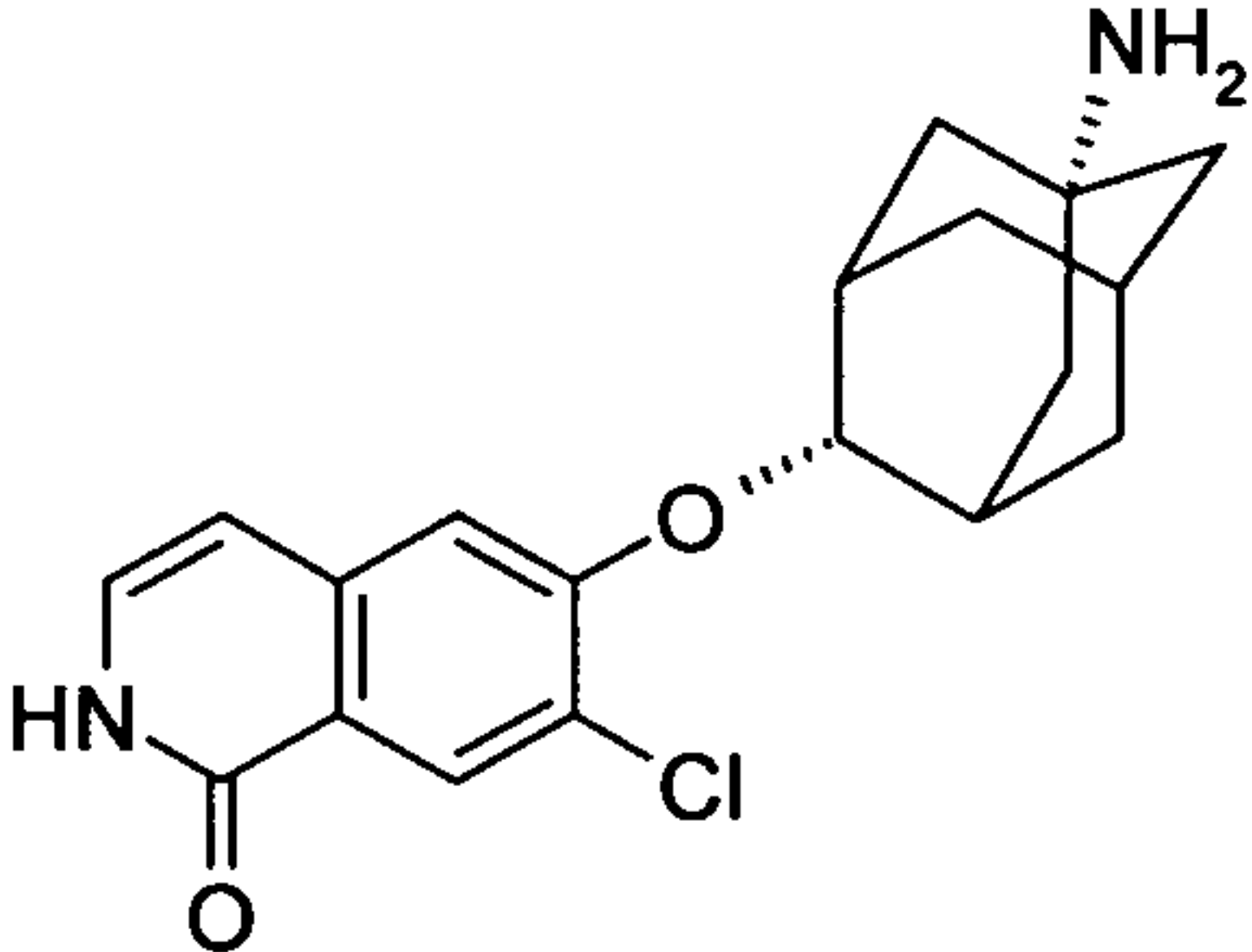
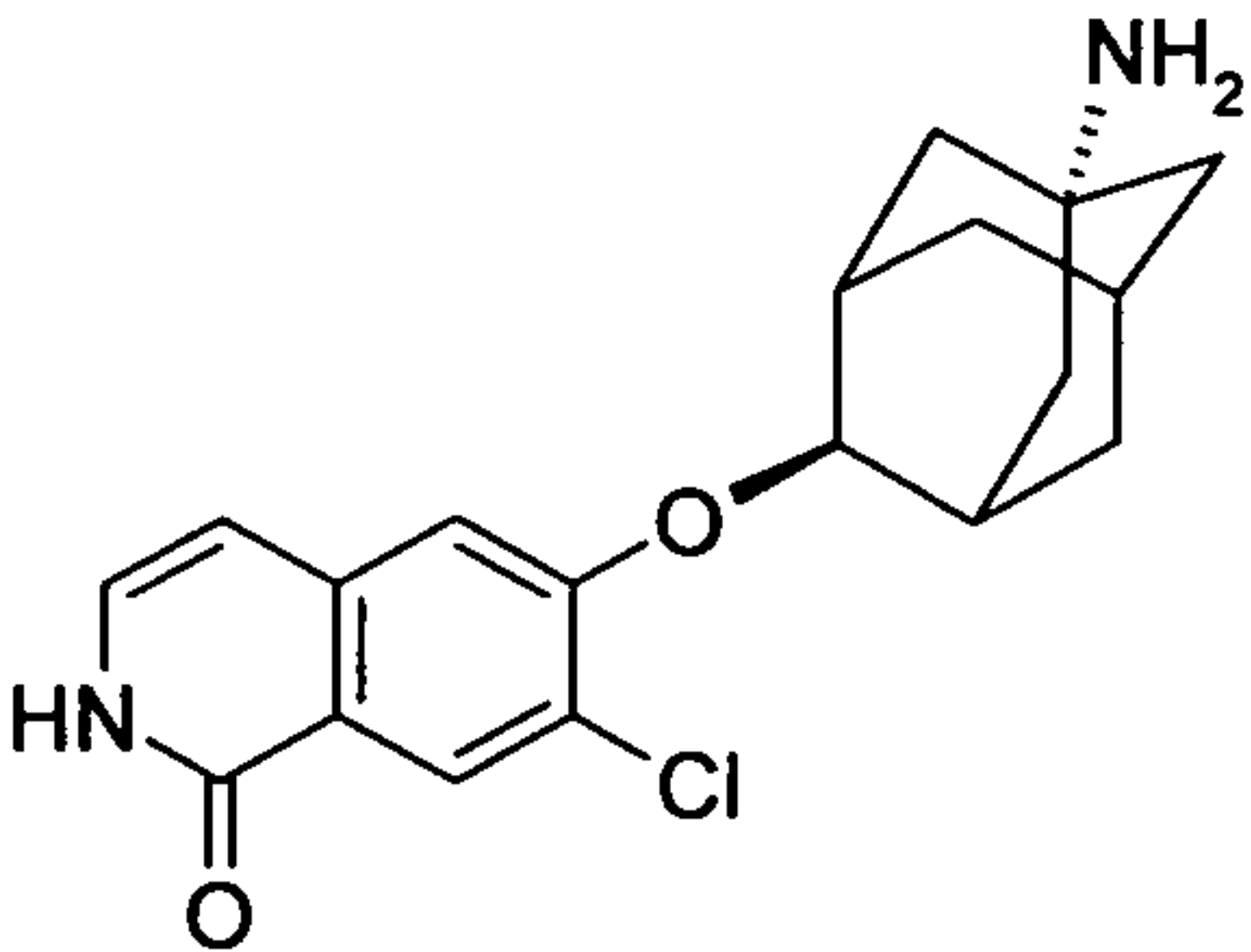
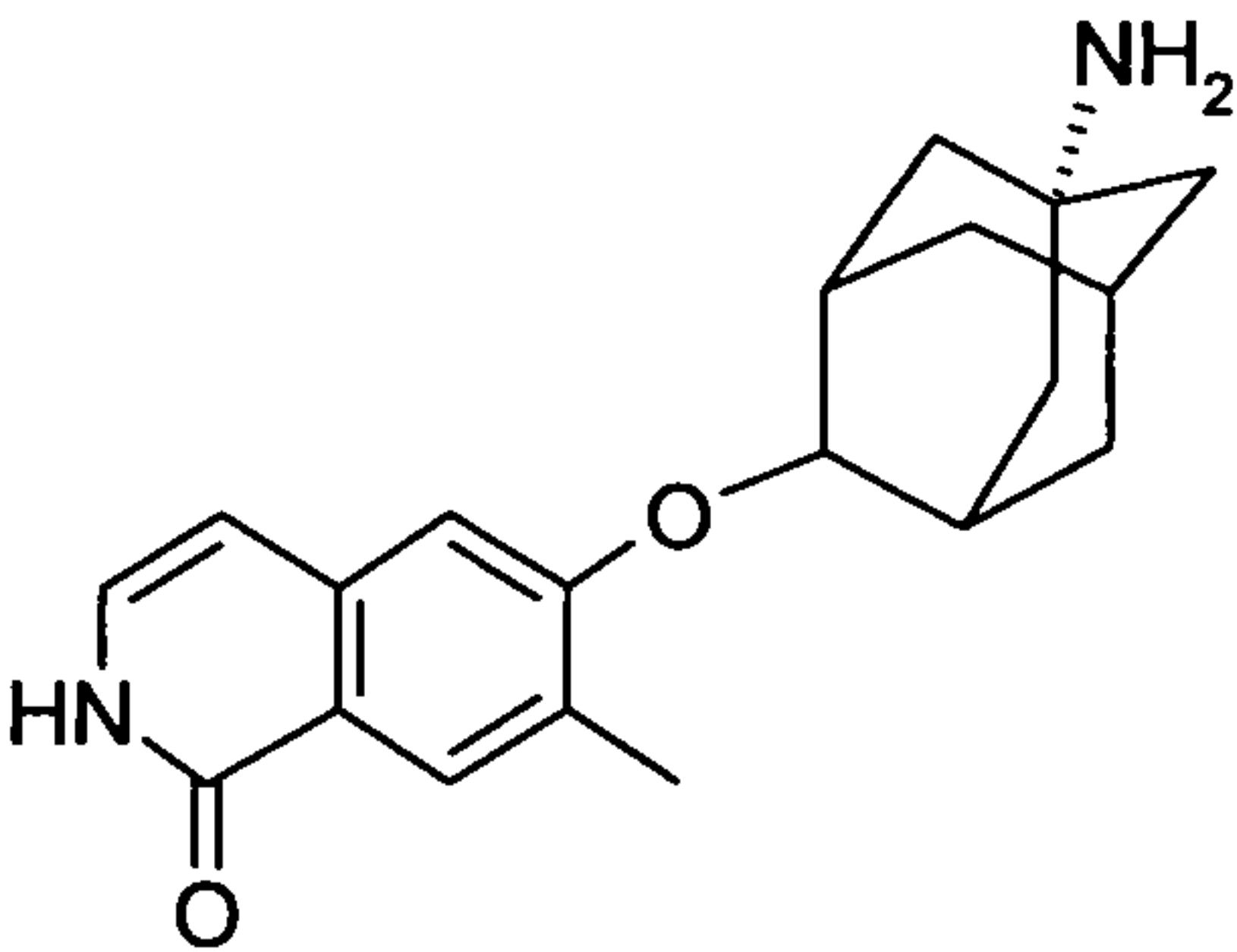
above, and 1-benzyloxy-7-chloro-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (1) using a similar procedure as described for example Example 1. In case of Example 16, 1-benzyloxy-7-methyl-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (2) was used as isoquinoline building block.

If the diastereoisomers could not be separated on an earlier stage of the synthesis, the deprotected products were purified by preparative HPLC and lyophilized from 1N HCl and water, respectively. In the case of Example 14 and Example 15 (synthesized from the cis/trans mixture (13), it was possible to separate the cis/trans isomers after coupling in step a) by silica gel chromatography (dichloromethane/methanol) as the O-benzyl protected isoquinolinones.

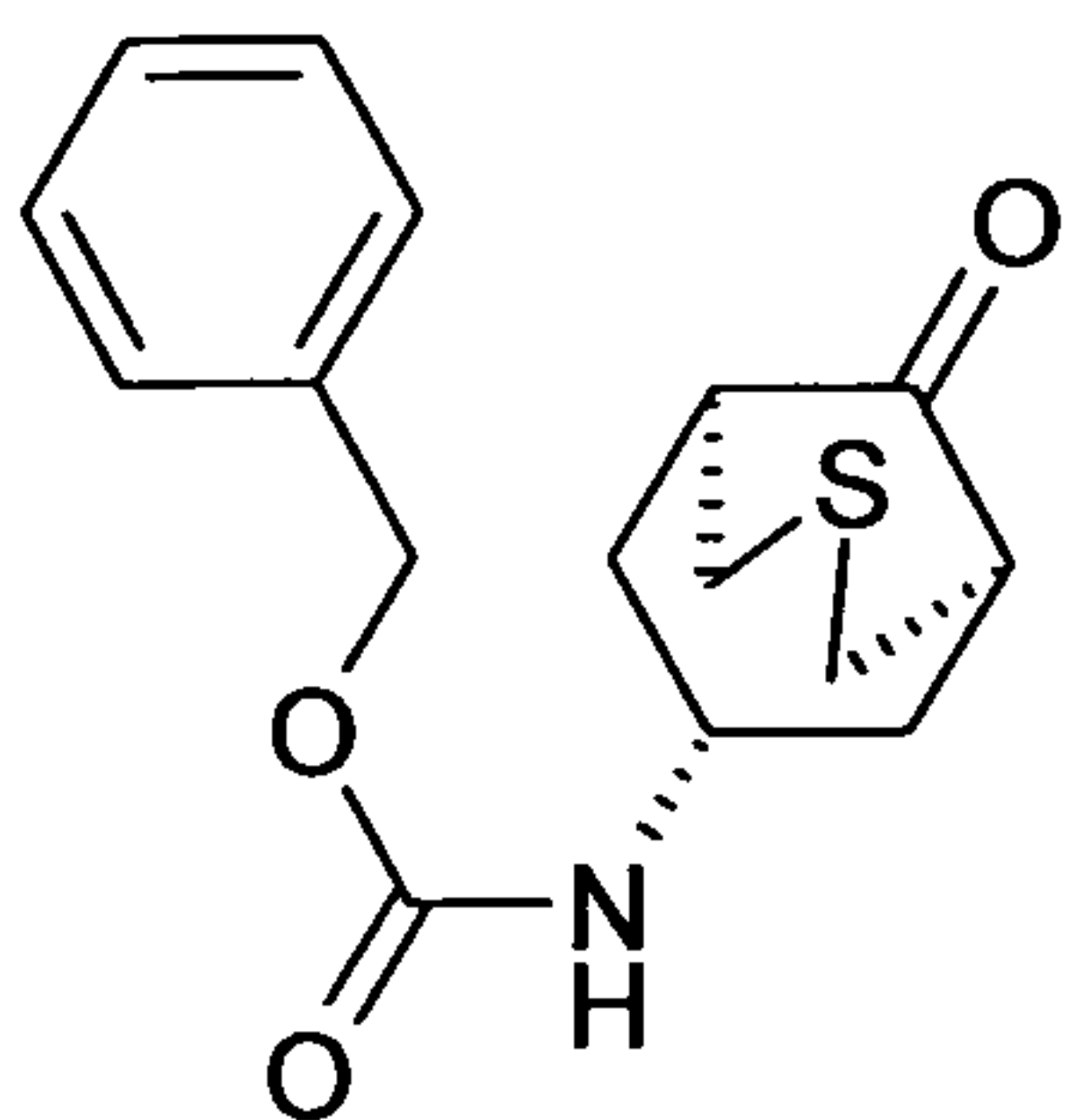
For Example 3 to 10 the relative stereochemistry was not assigned.

Ex.- No.	Product	Iso- mer	Chemical Name	[M+H ⁺]	R _f / [min]	Method
3		1	6-(4-Allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	385.2	1.10	1
4		2	6-(4-Allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	385.2, 368.1 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.05	2
5		1	6-(4-Amino-4-propyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	370.1 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.59	4

Ex.- No.	Product	Iso- mer	Chemical Name	[M+H ⁺]	R _t / [min]	Method
6		2	6-(4-Amino-4-propyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	370.2 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.41	2
7		1	6-(4-Amino-4-methyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	359.2, 342.1 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.17	2
8		2	6-(4-Amino-4-methyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	342.1 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.23	2
9		1	6-(4-Amino-4-phenyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	404.2 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.41	2
10		2	6-(4-Amino-4-phenyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	421.2, 404.2 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	2.59	2
11		1+2	6-(4-Amino-4-cyclopropyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	368.2 [M-NH ₃ +H ⁺]	0.94, 0.99	3

Ex.- No.	Product	Iso- mer	Chemical Name	[M+H ⁺]	R _f / [min]	Method
12		1+2	6-(4-Benzylamino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	435.2	2.45, 2.53	2
13			6-(3-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	345.1	0.93	3
14		1	Cis-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	345.2	1.87	2
15		2	Trans-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	345.2	1.92	2
16		1+2	6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one	325.2	1.87	2

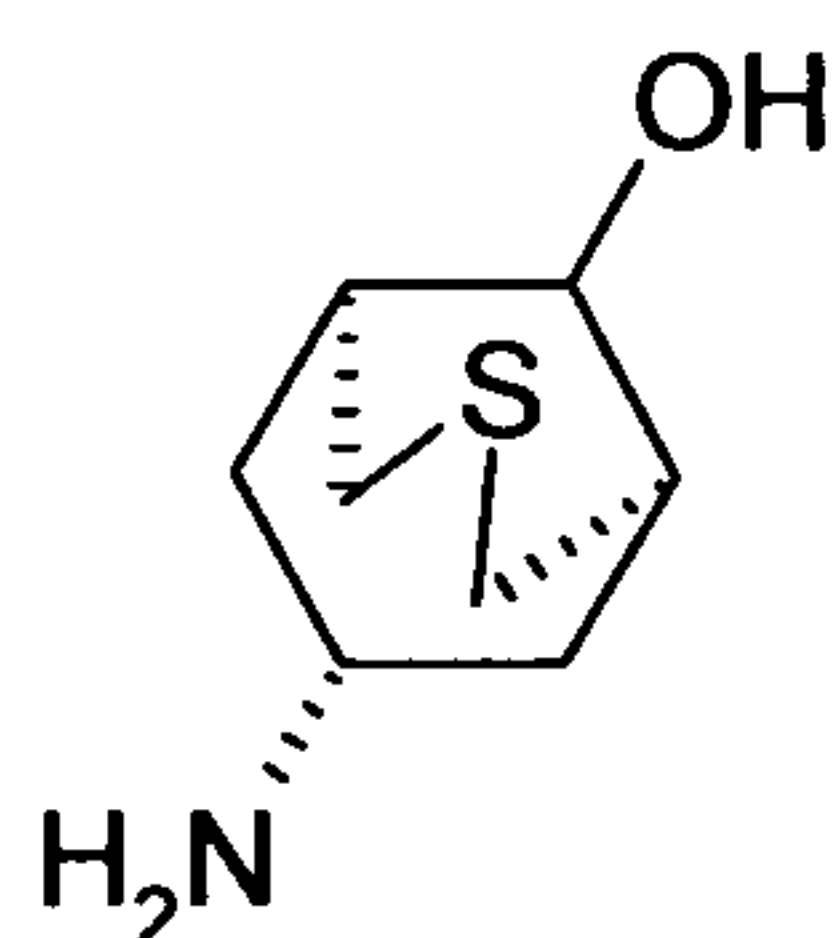
(9-Oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (16)



- 5 a) A mixture of triethylamine (10.1 ml, 72 mmol) and 3,6-dihydro-4-(1-pyrrolidiny)-2H-thiopyran (12.9 g, 76 mmol, prepared according to a procedure described in Tetrahedron Asymmetry 1997, 1811-1820) in anhydrous acetonitrile (55 ml) was heated to reflux, then ethyl 3-bromo-2-(bromomethyl)propionate (14.6 g, 53 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (42 ml) was added dropwise over a period of 45 min. The resulting reaction mixture was refluxed for another 1.5 hours, then cooled to room temperature
- 10 before a 10% aqueous acetic acid solution (5.2 ml) was added. The mixture was then refluxed for 1 hour and evaporated to dryness. Brine was added to the residue, the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate, the combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester as a brown oil (15.5 g).
- 15 b) To a solution of 9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (5 g, 22 mmol) in a THF (55 ml) / water (30 ml) mixture at 0°C was added dropwise a 1N sodium hydroxide solution (24 ml, 24 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, then heated to 60 °C for 1 hour before THF was evaporated.
- 20 The remaining aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate, acidified with 1N HCl, the resulting precipitate was filtered and dried to yield 9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-7-carboxylic acid (2.22 g) as a solid.
- c) A mixture of 9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-7-carboxylic acid (2.22 g, 11 mmol),
- 25 triethylamine (1.7 ml, 12 mmol) and diphenyl phosphoryl azide (2.6 ml, 12 mmol) in dry toluene (20 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then refluxed for another 2 hours and cooled to room temperature. Benzylic alcohol (11.4 ml, 110 mmol) was

added, the solution was refluxed overnight, and evaporated to dryness. Water was added to the residue and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (cyclohexane:ethyl acetate 1:1) to yield crude (9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (16, 4.5 g). $R_t = 4.6$ min (Method 6), Detected mass: 306.1 ($M+H^+$),

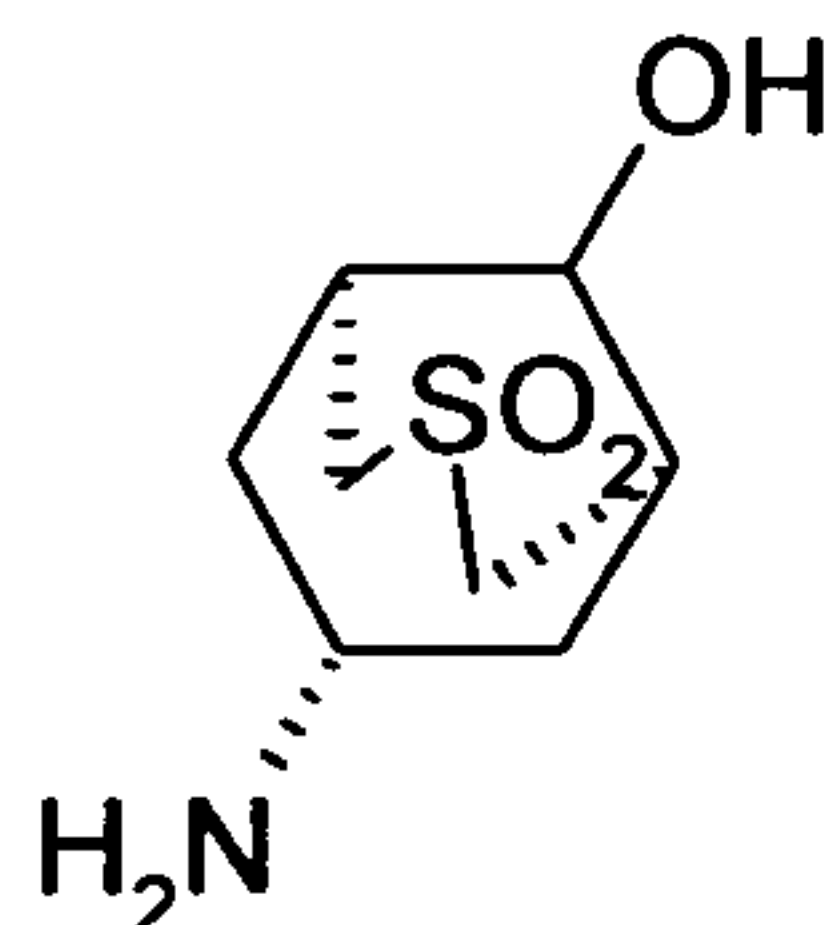
(7-endo)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-9-ol (17)



a) To a solution of (9-oxo-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (16, 4.2 g, 13.7 mmol) in ethanol (172 ml) was added sodium borohydride (0.78 g, 20.6 mmol) portionwise at room temperature. The solution was stirred for 1 hour before addition of sodium borohydride (0.2 g, 5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 days, a further portion of sodium borohydride (0.340 g, 9 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued for 4 hours. The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure and cold water was added to the residue as well as dichloromethane. After a extraction of the aqueous phase with dichloromethane, the combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (cyclohexane:ethyl acetate 40:60) to yield 9-hydroxy-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester as a white solid (0.84 g).

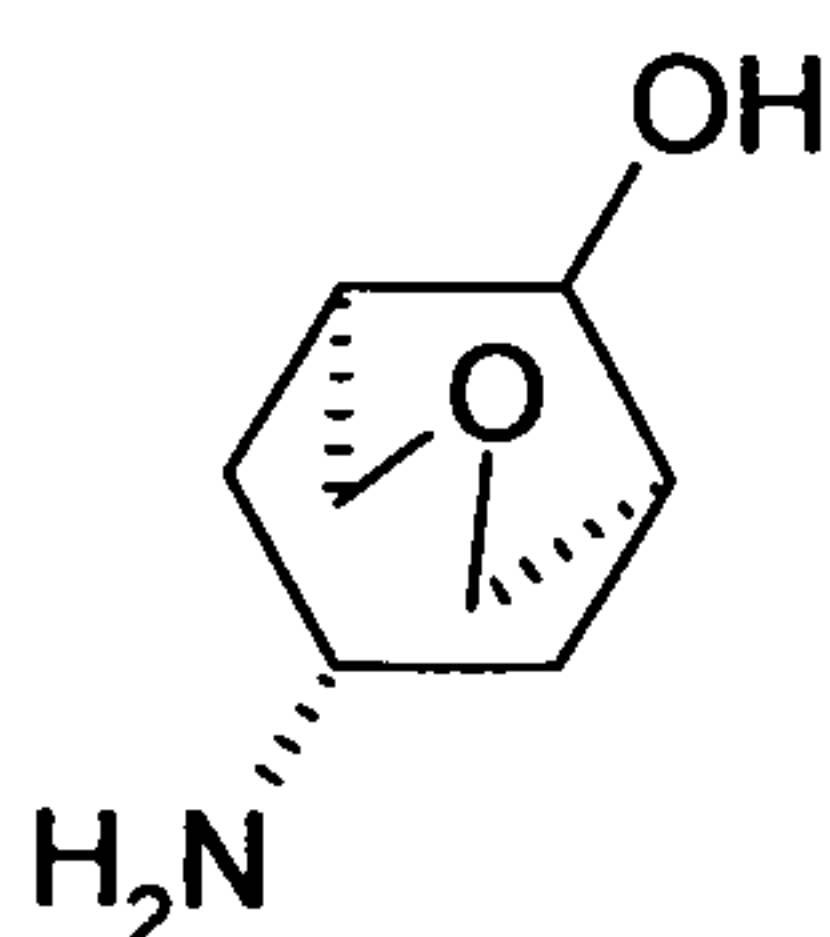
b) A solution of (9-hydroxy-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (0.19 g, 0.63 mmol) in 6N HCl (0.3 ml, 1.8 mmol) was refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and co-evaporated with toluene to give the title compound as its hydrochloride as a colourless oil (110 mg). Detected mass: 173 (m/z , EI).

(7-endo)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-9-ol, 3,3-dioxide (18)



To a solution of 9-hydroxy-3-thia-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-7-yl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester
 5 (17, step a, 1.5 g, 4.47 mmol) in anhydrous chloroform (28 ml) was added 3-
 chloroperbenzoic acid (1.54 g, 8.9 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room
 temperature overnight, then refluxed for 3 hours before another portion of 3-
 chloroperbenzoic acid (0.75 g, 4.3 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was
 refluxed for another 3 hours, then poured onto water and extracted with chloroform.
 10 The organic layer was washed with a sodium sulfite solution and water before being
 dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced
 pressure to afford the crude product which was used in the next step without any
 further purification. To 1.15 g of the obtained material in anhydrous methanol (170 ml)
 was added palladium hydroxide (20% on activated carbon, 0.093 g). The reaction
 15 mixture was vigorously stirred under hydrogen atmosphere (1 bar) for 4 hours before it
 was filtered. Palladium hydroxide (0.47 g) was added to the filtrate, the resulting
 suspension was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere (3 bars) for one hour before being
 filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 0.58 g of the title compound
 (18) as a gum which was used in the next step without any further purification. R_t =
 20 0.40 min (Method 7). Detected mass: 206 ($M+H^+$).

(7-Endo)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-9-ol (19)

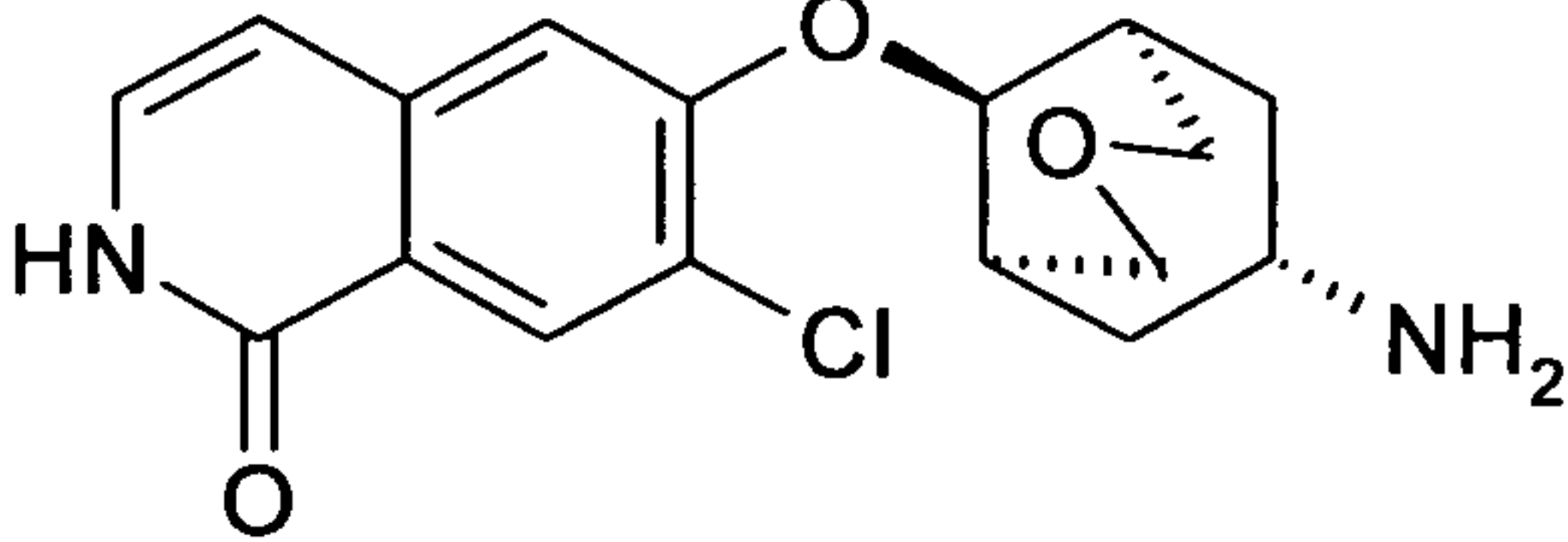
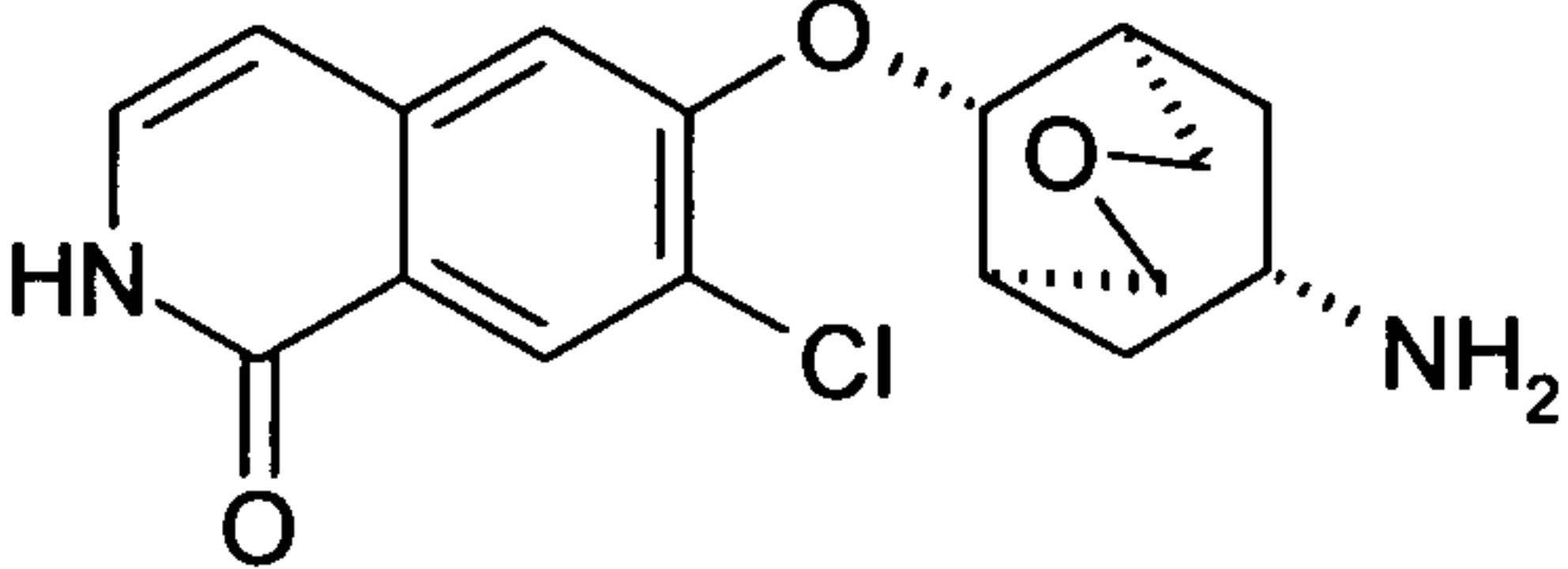
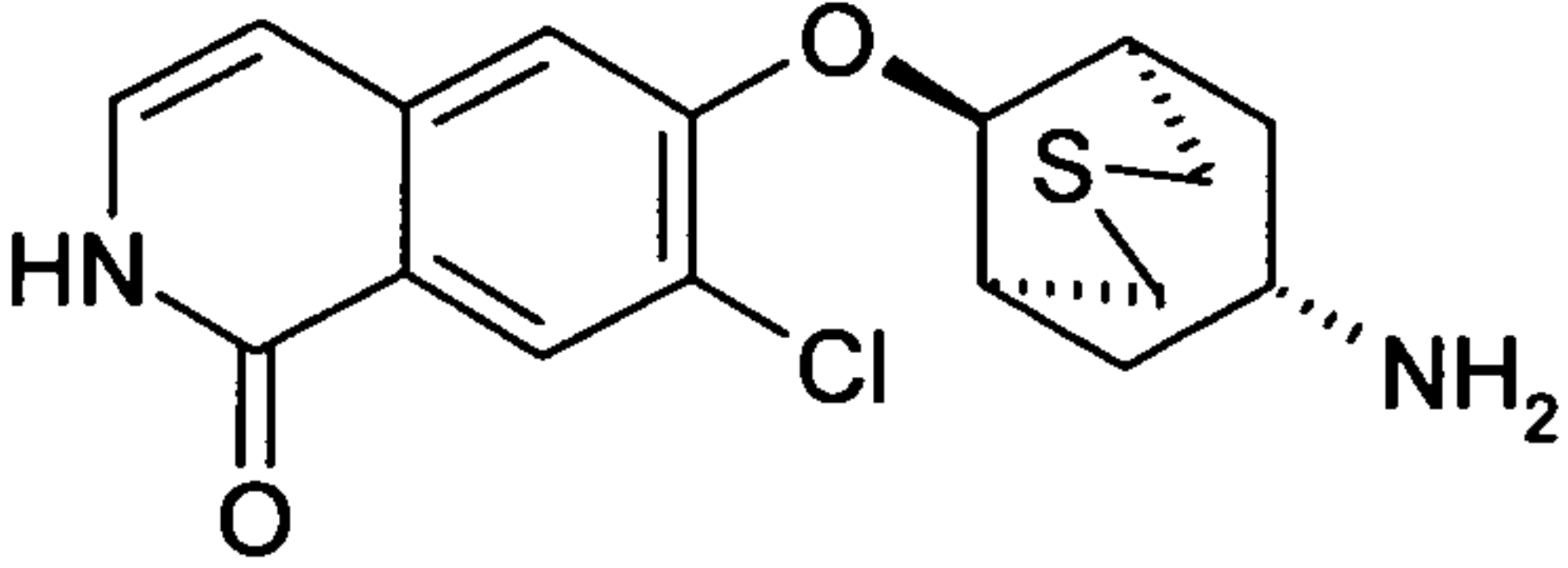


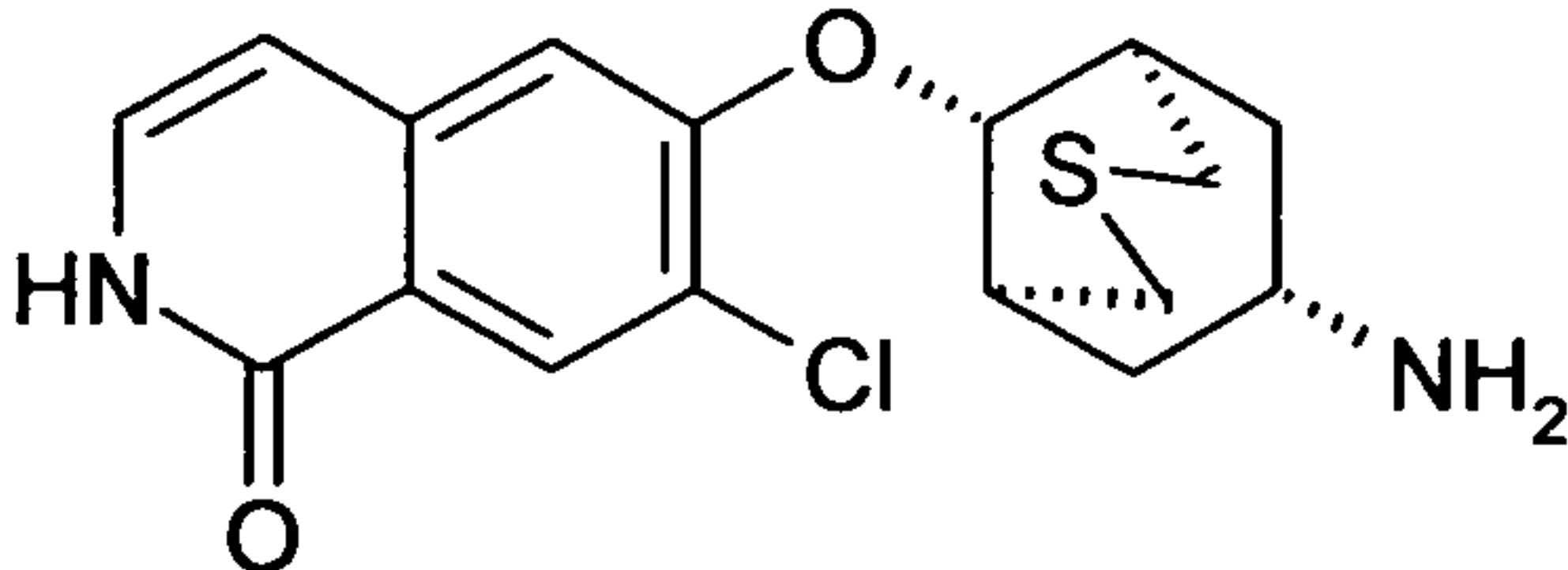
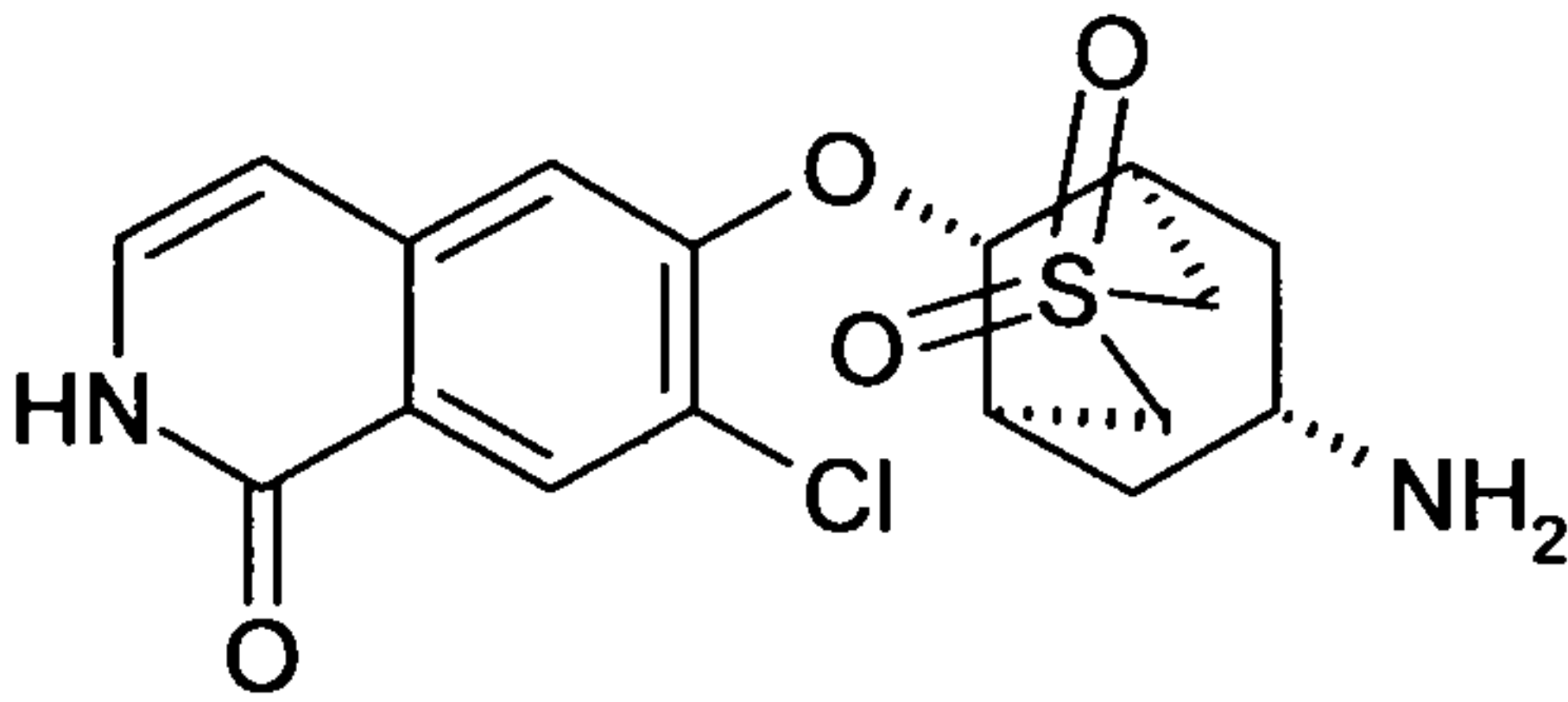
Starting from 1-(3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)pyrrolidine (obtained following a published procedure in Tetrahedron Asymmetry 1997, 1811-1820), the title compound was prepared in a similar fashion as the reaction sequence described for the synthesis of (7-endo)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-9-ol (17). Detected mass: 157 (m/z, EI).

5

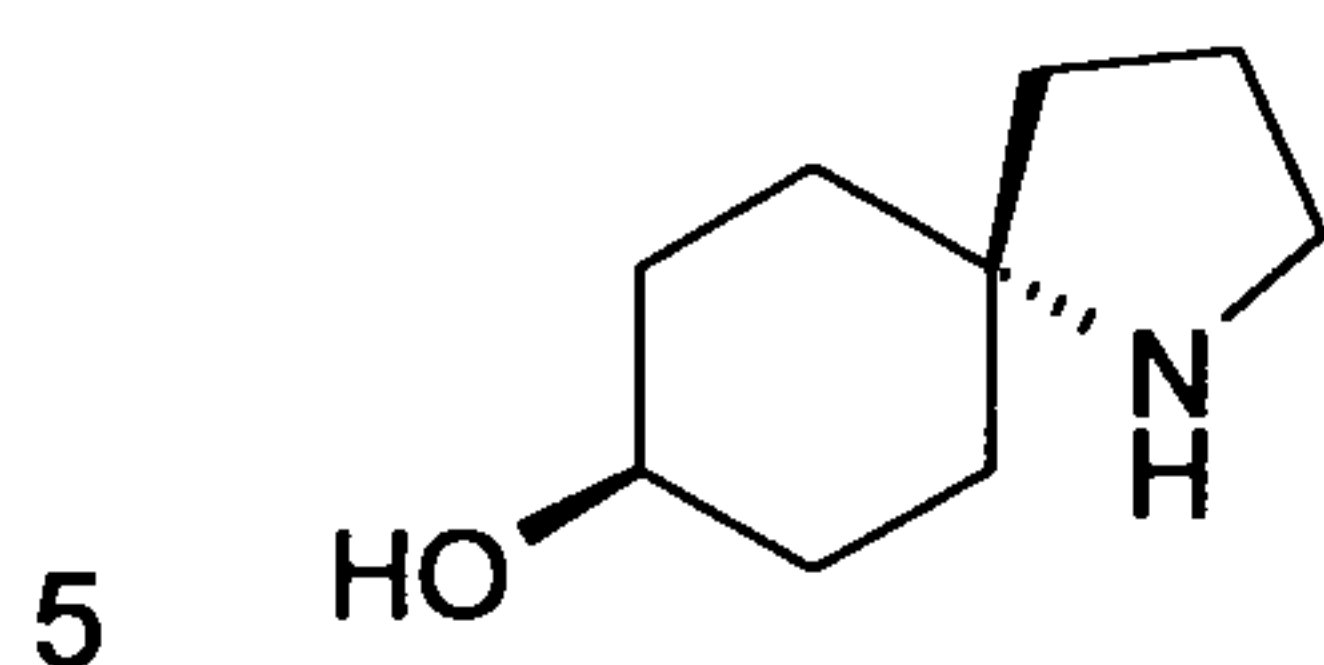
The following examples were synthesized as hydrochlorides from the respective aminoadamantans and 1-benzyloxy-7-chloro-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (1) using a similar procedure as described for Example 01. The cis/trans isomers were separated after coupling in step a) by silica gel chromatography (dichloromethane/methanol) as the O-benzyl protected isoquinolinones.

10

Ex.- No.	Product	Chemical Name	[M+H ⁺]	R _f / [min]	Method
17		6-([(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy)-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	335	3.90	8
18		6-([(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy)-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	335	4.04	8
19		6-([(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy)-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	351	2.82	8

Ex.- No.	Product	Chemical Name	[M+H ⁺]	R _f / [min]	Method
20		6-[(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one	351	2.94	8
21		6-[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-(dioxo-thia)bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]oxy}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one, 3,3-dioxide	383.1	0.50	9

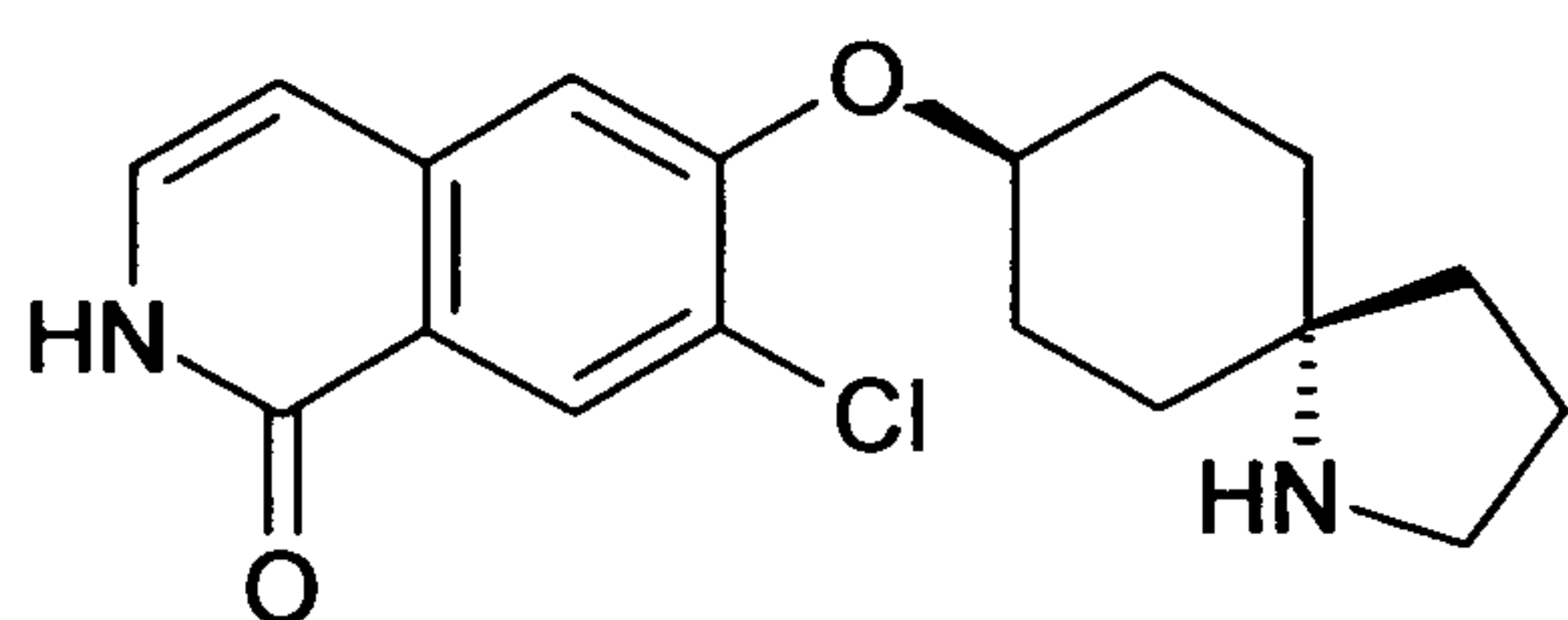
Trans-1-aza-spiro[4.5]decan-8-ol (20)



A solution of 669 mg (1.62 mmol) of 9-benzyl-11-iodo-1,4-dioxo-9-azadispiro[4.2.4.2]tetradecane (prepared starting from 1,4-dioxo-spiro[4.5]decan-8-one according to the procedure published in J. Bonjoch et al., Tetrahedron Lett. 2003, 44, 8387) in methanol (30 mL) was treated with 50 mg of 20% palladium hydroxide on activated carbon and the mixture was stirred overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere (1 atm) at room temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* to give crude 9-benzyl-1,4-dioxo-9-azadispiro[4.2.4.2]tetradecane, which was directly dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of acetone and 6N aqueous hydrochloric acid (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature. After the reaction went to completion, the mixture was poured onto a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organics

were washed with brine and water, dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO₂, 0% → 100% ethylacetate in heptane) gave 180 mg (0.74 mmol) of 1-benzyl-1-aza-spiro[4.5]decan-8-one, which was dissolved in ethanol (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Then, sodium borohydride (14 mg, 0.37 mmol, 0.5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h before being concentrated and partitioned between dichloromethane and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 15 min, before the phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with dichloromethane and twice with a mixture of dichloromethane and 2-propanol (3:1). The combined organic phases were concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude trans-1-benzyl-1-aza-spiro[4.5]decan-8-ol. The alcohol was dissolved in ethanol (4 mL) containing acetic acid (15 µL) and was treated with 15 mg of palladium on charcoal (10%). The mixture was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (1 atm) until conversion was complete. The catalyst was filtered off and the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, then lyophilized from 1N HCl and water, successively, to give the crude title compound as its hydrochloride. $R_t = 0.17$ min (Method 3). Detected mass: 156.2 (M+H⁺).

6-(1-Aza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (Example 22)



6-(1-Aza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (Example 22) was synthesized as its hydrochloride from trans-1-aza-spiro[4.5]decan-8-ol (20) and 1-benzyloxy-7-chloro-6-fluoro-isoquinoline (1) using the procedure described for Example 1. $R_t = 2.01$ min (Method 2). Detected mass: 333.1 (M+H⁺).

Methods

Method 1:

Stationary phase: Col YMC Jsphere 33 x 2

5 Gradient: ACN+0.05% TFA : H₂O+0.05% TFA
5:95(0 min) to 95:5(2.5 min) to 95:5(3.0 min)

Flow: 1 mL/min

Method 2:

10 Stationary phase: Waters XBridge C18

Gradient: ACN+0.05% TFA : H₂O+0.05% TFA
5:95(0 min) to 5:95(0.3 min) to 95:5(3.5 min) to 95:5
(4 min)

Flow: 1.3 mL/min

15

Method 3:

Stationary phase: Col YMC Jsphere ODS H80 20 x 2

Gradient: ACN : H₂O+0.05% TFA
4:96(0 min) to 95:5(2.0 min) to 95:5(2.4 min)

20 Flow: 1 mL/min

Method 4:

Stationary phase: Col YMC Jsphere 33 x 2.1

25 Gradient: ACN+0.05% TFA : H₂O+0.05% TFA
2:98(0 min) to 2:98(1 min) to 95:5(5 min)
to 95:5(6.25 min)

Flow: 1 mL/min

30

	Method 5:	
	Stationary phase:	Col YMC Pack Pro C18 RS 33 x 2.1
	Gradient:	H ₂ O+0.1%FA : ACN+0.1%FA 95:5(0 min) to 5:95(2.5 min) to 5:95(3 min)
5	Flow:	1 mL/min
	Method 6:	
	Stationary phase:	Column Gemini C18, 30x4.6 mm
	Gradient:	H ₂ O+0.1% FA : ACN+0.1% FA 95:5(0min) to 95:5(1min) to 0:100(9min) to 0:100(12min)
10	Flow:	1 mL/min
	Method 7:	
	Stationary phase:	Column Kromasil™ C18, 50x2,1 mm, 3,5 µm
15	Gradient:	H ₂ O+NH ₄ OAc(5mM)+3%ACN : ACN 100:0(0 min) to 0:100(5.5 min) to 0:100(7 min)
	Flow:	0.8 mL/min
	Method 8:	
20	Stationary phase:	Column Gemini C18, 30x4.6 mm, 3 µm
	Gradient:	H ₂ O+0.1% FA : ACN+0.1% FA 95:5(0 min) to 0:100(5.5 min) to 0:100(7.5 min)
	Flow:	1 mL/min
25	Method 9:	
	Stationary phase:	Column Acquity BEH C18, 50x2.1 mm, 1.7 µm
	Gradient:	H ₂ O+0.05% TFA : ACN+0.035% TFA 98:2(0 min) to 0:100(1.6 min) to 0:100(2.1 min) to 98:2(3 min)
30	Flow:	1 mL/min

Determination of Rho kinase inhibition

To measure Rho-kinase inhibition, IC₅₀ values were determined according to the following protocol:

5

Active human recombinant ROCK II (N-terminal His6-tagged recombinant human ROCK-II residues 11-552) was purchased from Millipore GmbH, Schwalbach, Germany. The peptide substrate, Fluorescein-AKRRRLSSLRA-COOH, was obtained from JPT Peptide Technologies, Berlin, Germany. Adenosine-5'-triphosphate (ATP),
10 bovine serum albumine (BSA), dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO), 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid (Hepes), Brij-35, dithiothreitol (DTT) and Pluronic F-68 were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Munich, Germany. Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane (Tris), magnesium chloride, NaOH, 1M HCl and EDTA were obtained from Merck Biosciences, Darmstadt, Germany. "Complete"
15 protease inhibitor was from Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany. Test compounds were diluted to the appropriate concentrations in buffer 1 (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 5 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM DTT, 0.02 % (w/v) BSA, 0.01 % Pluronic F-68 and 3 % DMSO). The ROCK II enzyme was diluted to a concentration of 100 ng/ml in buffer 2 (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 5 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM DTT and 0.02 % (w/v) BSA). The
20 peptide substrate and ATP were diluted to concentrations of 3 µM and 120 µM, respectively, in the buffer 2. Two µl of the compound solution were mixed with 2 µl of the diluted enzyme in a 384-well small volume microtiter plate (Greiner, Bio-One, Frickenhausen, Germany), and the kinase reaction was initiated by addition of 2 µl of the solution containing peptide substrate and ATP. After 60 min incubation at 32 °C,
25 the reaction was stopped by addition of 20 µl of a solution containing 100 mM Hepes-NaOH, pH 7.4, 0.015 % (v/v) Brij-35, 45 mM EDTA and 0.227 % chip coating reagent 1 (Caliper Lifescience Inc, Hopkinton, MA). Phosphorylation of the substrate peptide was then detected on a Caliper 3000 instrument essentially as described by Pommereau et al (J. Biomol. Screening 2004, 9(5), 409-416). Separation conditions were as follows:
30 Pressure -1.3 psi, upstream voltage -1562 V, downstream voltage -500 V, sample sip time 200 ms. Positive controls (buffer 1 instead of compound) and negative controls

(buffer 1 instead of compound and buffer 2 instead of ROCK II) were run in parallel on each plate.

The following products/compounds were tested in said assay by using the respective form (salt or free base) obtained as in the examples described above and the following

5 activities were measured

Example- No.	pIC50
1	++++++
2	++++++
3	++++++
4	+++++
5	++++++
6	+++++
7	++++++
8	++++++
9	+++++
10	+++++
11	++++++
12	+++++
13	+++++
14	+++++++
15	+++++++
16	+++++++
17	++++++
18	++++++
19	++++++
20	++++++
21	+++++
22	++++++

The given activity is denoted as the negative decadal logarithm of the IC₅₀ (pIC₅₀) as follows:

+: pIC₅₀ ≤ 3.0

++: 3.0 ≤ pIC₅₀ < 4.0

5 +++: 4.0 ≤ pIC₅₀ < 5.0

++++: 5.0 ≤ pIC₅₀ < 6.0

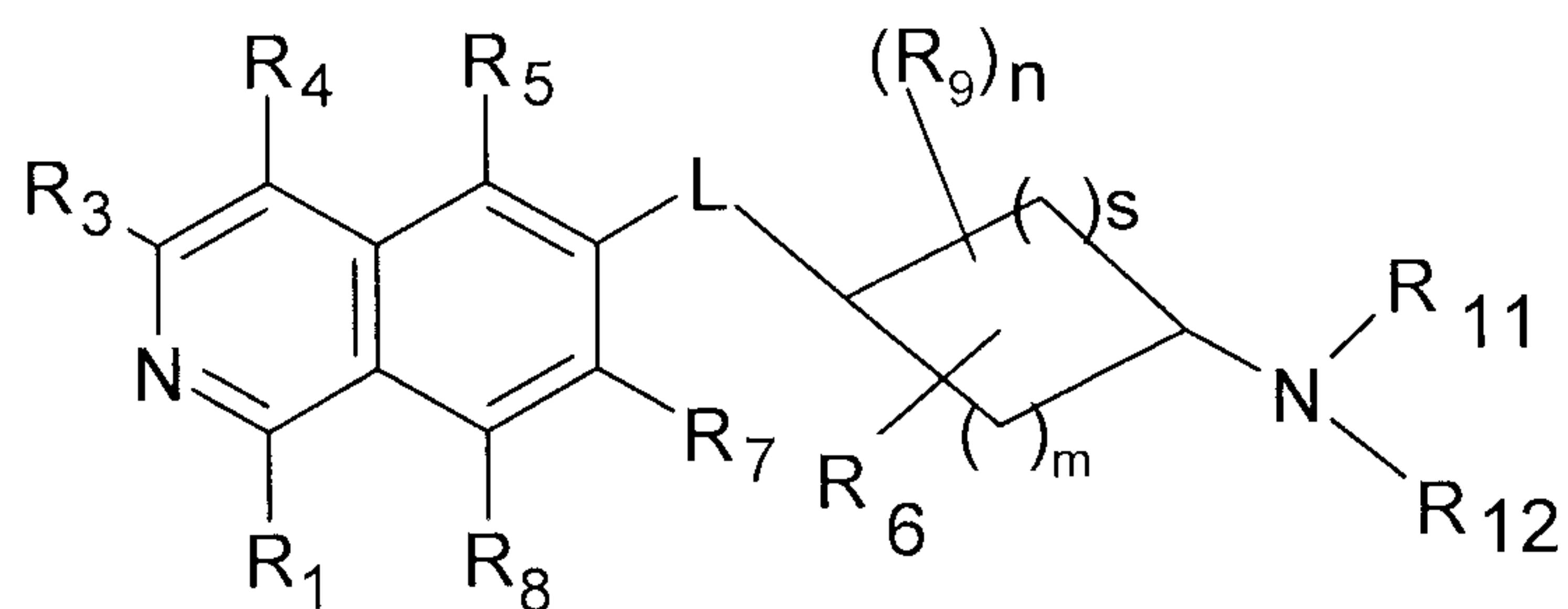
+++++: 6.0 ≤ pIC₅₀ < 7.0

++++++: 7.0 ≤ pIC₅₀ < 8.0

+++++++: 8.0 ≤ pIC₅₀

Claims

1. A compound of the formula (I)



- 5 (I)
wherein

R_1 is H, OH or NH_2 ;

- 10 R_3 is H, halogen, CN, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, OH, NH_2 , or NHR' ;

R_4 is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, R' , or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkylene-R}'$;

R_5 is H, halogen, CN, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, or R' ;

- 15 R_7 is H, halogen, CN, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $\text{O-(C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, R' , or $\text{SO}_2\text{-NH}_2$;

R_8 is H, halogen or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$;

- 20 R_6 is one $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkylene}$ bound to the cycloalkyl ring, in which the $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkylene}$ forms a second bond to a different carbon atom of the cycloalkyl ring to form a bicyclic ring system,

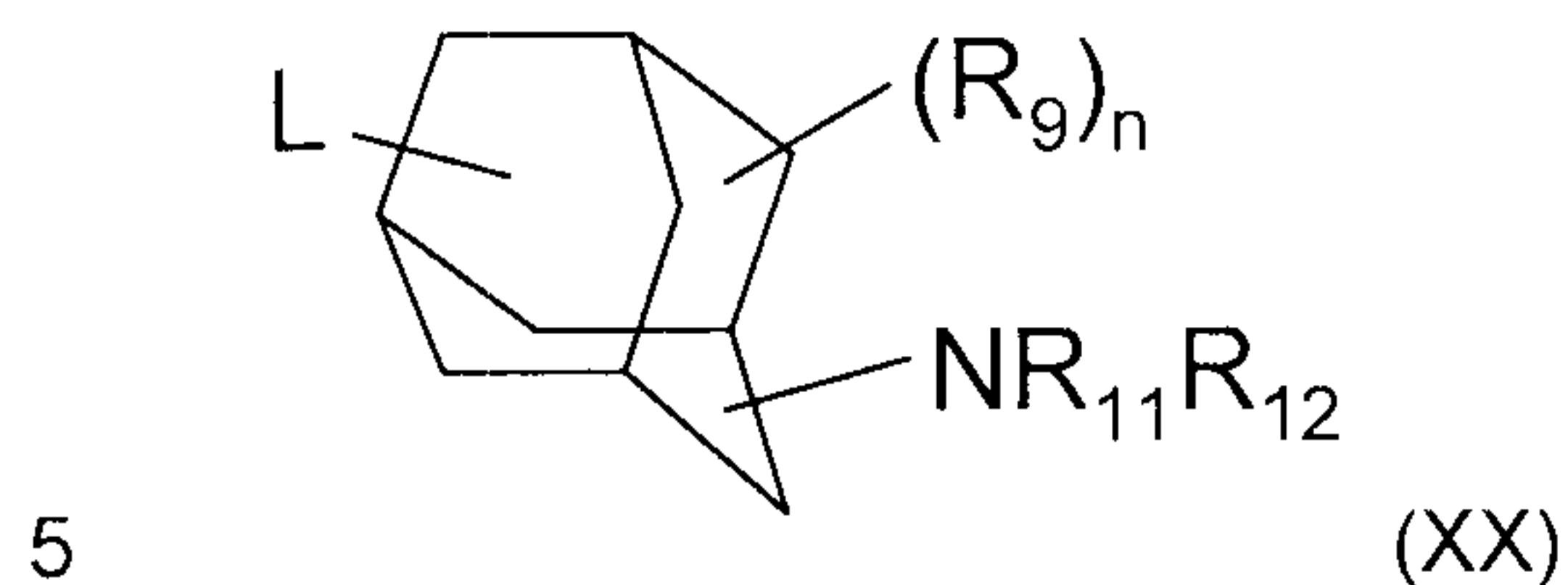
wherein in the bicyclic ring system one or two carbon atoms are replaced by a group independently selected from O, N-R_{13} , S, SO or SO_2 ;

- 25 or, if m and s are 2, m is 3 and s is 1, or m is 4 and s is 0,

R_6 is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH-(CH}_2)_2$ which is bound with one CH_2 to the cycloalkyl ring and the two other CH_2 are bound to different carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring,

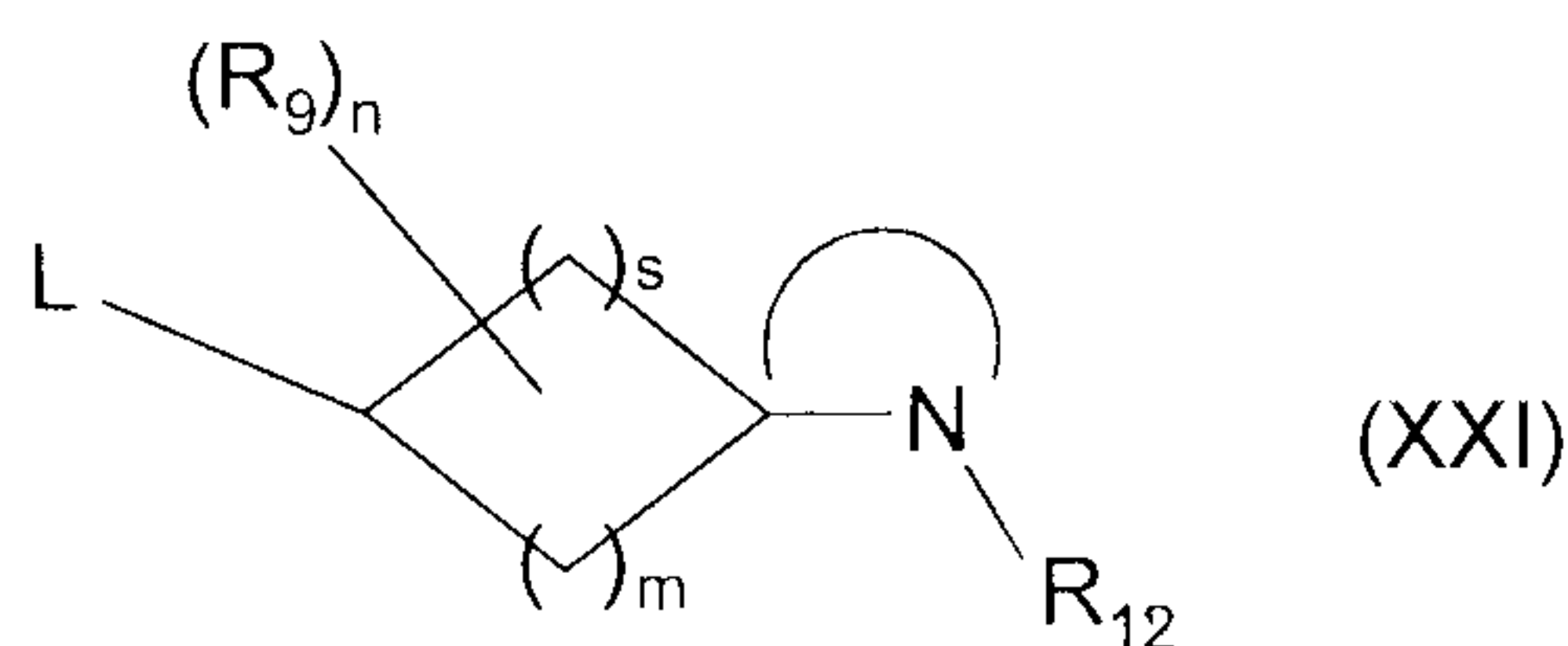
and, if m is 3 and s is 3,

R₆ are two methylene groups bound to different carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring, wherein the methylene groups or the CH₂-CH-(CH₂)₂ group are bound to carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl ring and form an adamantane system of the formula



wherein L can be bound to any secondary or tertiary carbon atom,

or R₆ together with R₁₁ and the N atom form a (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl which is connected as a spirocyclic ring system to the cycloalkyl residue to form a residue of
10 the formula



wherein the bicyclic ring system or adamantane system or the (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl containing ring system is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by R₉;

15

R₉ is

R',

OH,

halogen,

20

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R',

(C₂-C₆)alkenyl,

(C₂-C₆)alkynyl,

25

(C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-R',

- $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-CH[R']_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)-R'$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH-R'$,
5 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)NH-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)N[R']_2$;
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-C(O)O-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $COOH$,
10 $C(O)O-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $C(O)OR'$
 $C(O)(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $C(O)R'$,
 $CONH_2$,
15 $C(O)-NH-(C_2-C_6)alkenyl$,
 $C(O)-NH-(C_2-C_6)alkynyl$,
 $C(O)NH-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $C(O)NHR'$,
 $C(O)-NH(C_1-C_6)alkylene-R'$,
20 $C(O)N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]R'$
 $C(O)N[(C_1-C_6)alkyl]_2$,
 $C(O)-(C_1-C_6)alkylene-R'$, or
 $C(O)O(C_1-C_6)alkylene-R'$;
 R_{11} and R_{12} are independently of each other
25 H ,
 R' ,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-R'$,
 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-O-(C_1-C_6)alkyl$,
30 $(C_1-C_6)alkylene-O-R'$,

- $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-CH}[R']_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)-R'}$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)NH}_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)NH-R'}$,
5 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)NH-(C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{)alkyl}$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)N}[(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}]_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)N}[R']_2$,
 $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-C(O)O-(C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{)alkyl}$,
 $C(O)O-(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}$,
10 $C(O)OR'$,
 $C(O)(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}$,
 $C(O)R'$,
 $C(O)NH-(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}$,
 $C(O)NHR'$,
15 $C(O)N[(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}]R'$
 $C(O)N[(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}]_2$,
 $C(O)-(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-R'}$,
 $C(O)O(C_1-C_6)\text{alkylene-R'}$, or
- 20 R_{11} and R_{12} , together with the N-atom to which they are attached, form a (C_3-C_8) heterocycloalkyl;
- R_{13} is H or $(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl}$;
n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- 25 m is 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- s is 0, 1, 2, or 3;
- 30 L is $O(CH_2)_p$, $S(CH_2)_p$, $S(O)(CH_2)_p$, $SO_2(CH_2)_p$, $NH(CH_2)_p$, $N(C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl-}(CH_2)_p$, $N(C_3-C_6)\text{cycloalkyl-}(CH_2)_p$; or $N[(C_1-C_3)\text{alkylene-R'}-(CH_2)_p$;

p is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R' is

- 5 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,
 (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,
 (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, or
 (C₆-C₁₀)aryl;

- 10 wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or optionally
 substituted one or more times by OH, OCH₃, C(O)OH, C(O)OCH₃, NH₂, NHCH₃,
 N(CH₃)₂, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NHCH₃ or C(O)N(CH₃)₂;

- wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is unsubstituted or
 15 optionally substituted one or more times by (C₁-C₆)alkyl, halogen, OH, OCH₃,
 C(O)OH, C(O)OCH₃, NH₂, NHCH₃, N(CH₃)₂, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NHCH₃ or
 C(O)N(CH₃)₂;

- wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ alkyl or alkylene is unsubstituted or optionally
 20 substituted one or more times by halogen;

- wherein in residues R₃ to R₁₃ (C₆-C₁₀)aryl and (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are
 unsubstituted or optionally substituted one or more times by a group independently
 selected from halogen, OH, NO₂, N₃, CN, C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl,
 C(O)OH, C(O)O(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂,
 25 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₂-C₆)alkynyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
 O-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, PO₃H₂, SO₃H, SO₂-NH₂, SO₂NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂N[(C₁-
 C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl; SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-N=CH-
 N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SF₅, C(NH)(NH₂), NH₂, NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, NH-
 30 C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-SO₂-

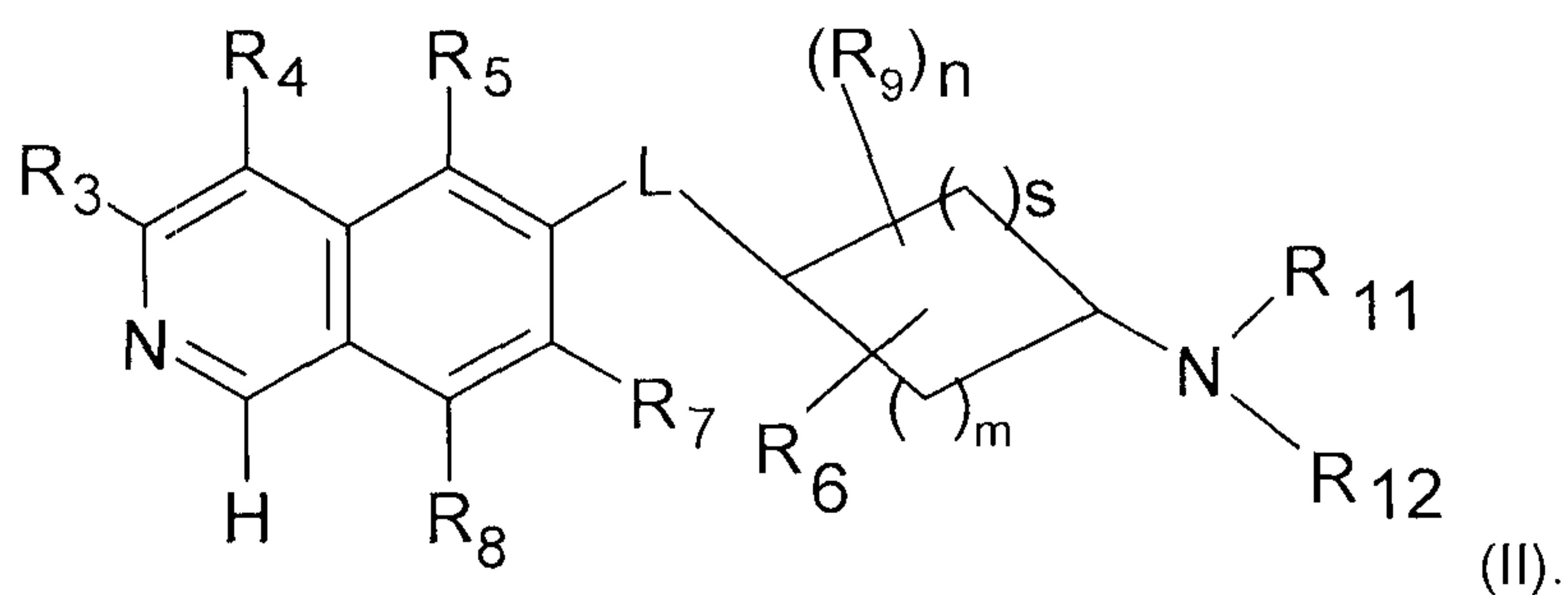
(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, NH-SO₂-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, NH-SO₂-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(C₁-C₆)alkyl-C(O)-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl], (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,
 5 (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

wherein said (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, or
 10 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl may be substituted one to three times by a group independently selected from halogen, OH, NO₂, CN, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, SO₂CH₃, C(O)OH, C(O)O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NH₂, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or O-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl;
 15 or wherein (C₆-C₁₀)aryl is vicinally substituted by a O-(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O group whereby a 5-8-membered ring is formed together with the carbon atoms the oxygen atoms are attached to;
 and wherein aryl substituents of (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl and (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl groups may not be further substituted by
 20 an aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or cycloalkyl containing group;

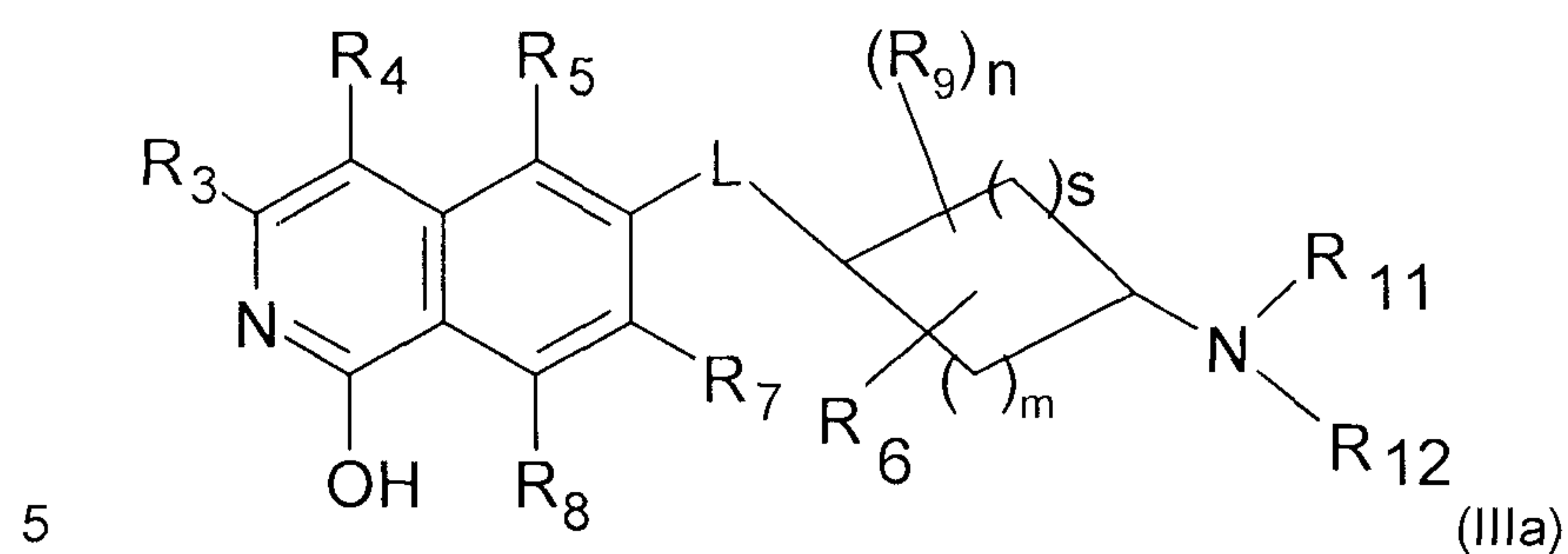
their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25 2. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R₁ is H and is characterized by the formula (II)

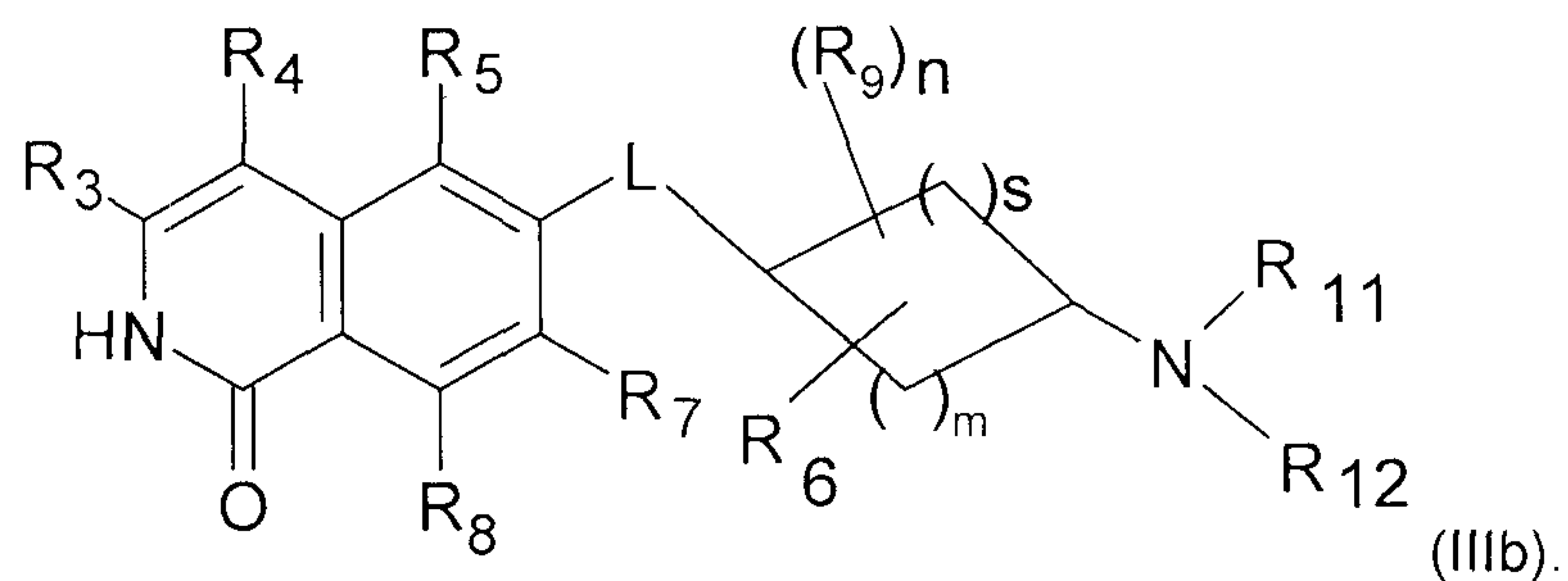
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3. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is OH and is characterized by the formula (IIIa)



- or by the formula (IIIb)



4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is NH_2 .

5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R_3 is H, halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, or NHR' , wherein (C_1-C_6) alkyl and R' are unsubstituted or substituted.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R_3 is H.

15

7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R_4 is H, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₁-C₂)-phenyl, wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl or phenyl are unsubstituted or substituted.
- 5 8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R_4 is H.
9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein R_5 is H, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl are unsubstituted or substituted.
- 10 10. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein R_5 is H.
11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein R_7 is H, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, or R' , wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl or R' are
- 15 unsubstituted or substituted.
12. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein R_7 is chloro.
13. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein R_8 is H.
- 20 14. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein R_9 is
- R' ,
- OH,
- halogen,
- (C₁-C₆)alkyl,
- 25 (C₁-C₈)heteroalkyl,
- (C₁-C₆)alkylene- R' ,
- (C₂-C₆)alkenyl,
- (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH- R' ,
- (C₁-C₆)alkylene-C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,
- 30 COOH,
- CONH₂,

C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

C(O)NHR',

C(O)-NH-(C₂-C₆)alkynyl,

C(O)-NH(C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', or

5 C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂;

wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylene or R' are unsubstituted or substituted.

15. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein R_g is OH, halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, R', (C₁-C₆)alkylene-R', (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, COOH,

10 CONH₂, C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, C(O)NHR', or C(O)N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, wherein alkyl, alkylene and R' are unsubstituted or substituted.

16. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein R_g is OH,

halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, COOH, CONH₂, O-CH₃, phenyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylene-phenyl, or

15 (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, wherein alkyl, phenyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or substituted.

17. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein R_g is allyl,

methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl,

20 cyclopropylmethylene, isopropoxyethylene, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, phenyl or benzyl.

18. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently of each other

25 H,

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

30 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

C₁-C₄alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl,

(C₁-C₆)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

C(O)NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, or

R₁₁ and R₁₂, together with the N-atom to which they are attached, form a (C₃-C₈) heterocycloalkyl group;

- 5 wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene, C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl, (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl are unsubstituted or substituted.

19. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein

R₁₁ is H or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

10 R₁₂ is

H,

(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

15 (C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-(C₆-C₁₀)aryl, or

(C₁-C₄)alkylene-O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl.

wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylene, (C₅-C₁₀)heteroaryl,

20 (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl, or (C₆-C₁₀)aryl are unsubstituted or substituted.

20. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 19, wherein

R₁₁ is H and

R₁₂ is H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl,

wherein (C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl are unsubstituted or substituted.

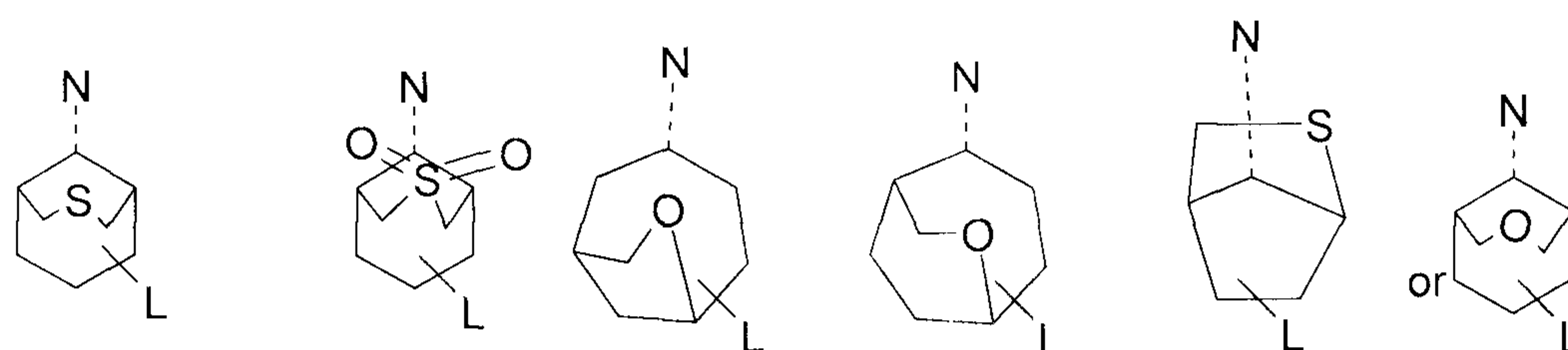
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21. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein R₁₁ and R₁₂ are H.

22. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 21, wherein the bicyclus

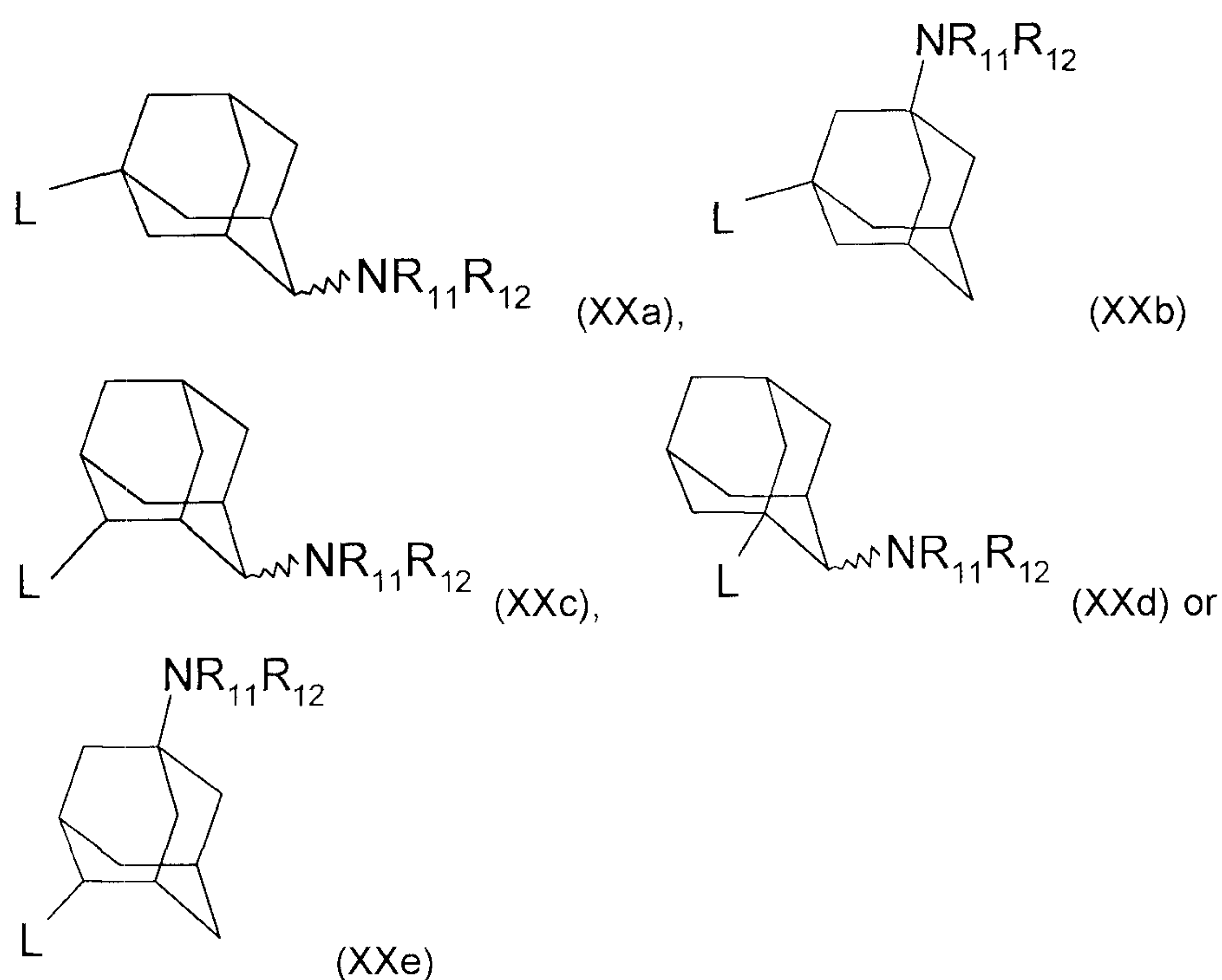
30 formed with R₆ is selected from the group

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which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by R_9 .

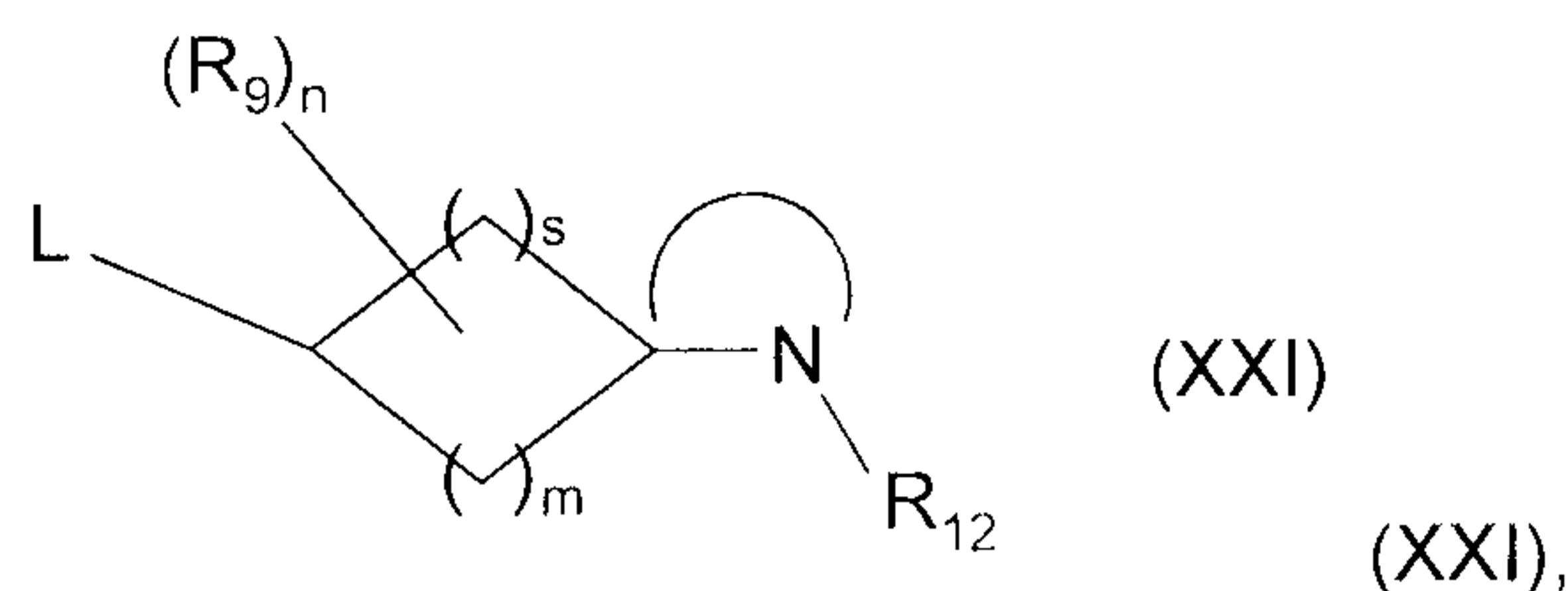
23. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 22, wherein the adamantane
5 formed with R_6 is selected from



- 10 which is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by residues R_9 .

24. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 21, wherein R_6 together
with R_{11} and the N atom form a (C_3-C_8) heterocycloalkyl which is connected as a
spirocyclic system to the cycloalkyl residue to give a residue of the formula

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wherein the (C₃-C₈)heterocycloalkyl containing ring system is unsubstituted or optionally substituted by R₉.

- 5 25. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein m is 2 and s is 2
26. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 24 wherein m is 3 and s is 1.
27. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein n is 0.
- 10 28. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein L is S(CH₂)_p,
S(O)(CH₂)_p, or SO₂(CH₂)_p.
29. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein L is NH(CH₂)_p
15 or N(C₁-C₆)alkyl)-(CH₂)_p.
30. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein L is O(CH₂)_p.
31. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein p is 0.
- 20 32. A compound according to claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
6-(4-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(4-Allyl-4-amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(4-Amino-4-propyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
25 6-(4-Amino-4-methyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(4-Amino-4-phenyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(4-Amino-4-cyclopropyl-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(4-Benzylamino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
6-(3-Amino-adamantan-1-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,

6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-methyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-{[(7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,
 6-{[(7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one
 5 6-{[(7-amino-3-(dioxo-thia)bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one,
 3,3-dioxide, and
 6-(1-Aza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically
 acceptable salts thereof.

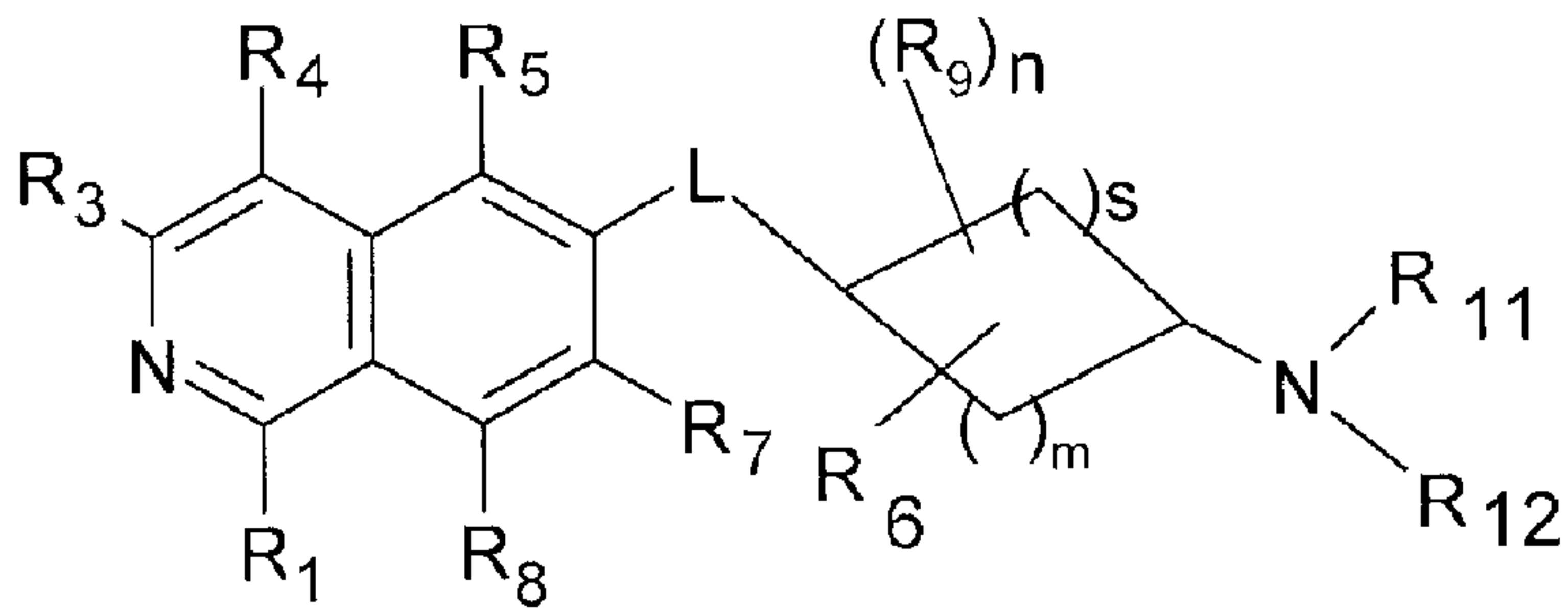
10

33. A compound according to claim 1 selected from the group consisting of
 cis-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 trans-6-(5-Amino-adamantan-2-yloxy)-7-chloro-2H-isoquinolin-1-one,
 6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-
 15 1(2H)-one,
 6-{[(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-oxabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-
 1(2H)-one,
 6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-
 1(2H)-one,
 20 6-{[(7-endo,9-syn)-7-amino-3-thiabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-chloroisoquinolin-
 1(2H)-one, and
 6-{[(7-Endo,9-anti)-7-amino-3-(dioxo-thia)bicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl)oxy]}-7-
 chloroisoquinolin-1(2H)-one, 3,3-dioxide,
 their stereoisomeric and/or tautomeric forms and/or their pharmaceutically
 25 acceptable salts thereof.

34. A compound of formula (I) and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt
 according to any one of claims 1 to 33 for use as a medicament.

30 35. Use of at least one compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmaceutically
 acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 33 for producing a
 medicament.

36. Use of at least one compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 33 for the treatment and/or prevention of hypertension, retinopathy, glaucoma, peripheral circulatory disorder, peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD), coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart hypertrophy, heart failure, ischemic diseases, ischemic organ failure (end organ damage), fibroid lung, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, renal failure, fibroid kidney, renal glomerulosclerosis, organ hypertrophy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombotic disorders, stroke, cerebral vasospasm, cerebral ischemia, pain, neuronal degeneration, spinal cord injury, Alzheimer's disease, premature birth, erectile dysfunction, endocrine dysfunctions, arteriosclerosis, prostatic hypertrophy, diabetes and complications of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, blood vessel restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, osteopathy, infection of digestive tracts with bacteria, sepsis or cancer development and progression.
37. The use according to claim 36, wherein the hypertension is pulmonary hypertension or ocular hypertension.
38. The use according to claim 36, wherein the autoimmune disease is AIDS.
39. Use of a compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 33 for the treatment and/or prevention of hypertension, fibroid liver, liver failure, nephropathy, renal failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cerebral vasospasm, pain, spinal cord injury, erectile dysfunction, blood vessel restenosis, or cancer development and progression.
40. The use of claim 39, wherein the hypertension is pulmonary hypertension.
41. A medicament comprising at least one compound of formula (I) and/or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 33, pharmaceutically tolerated excipients and carriers and, where appropriate, further additives and/or other active ingredients.



(I)