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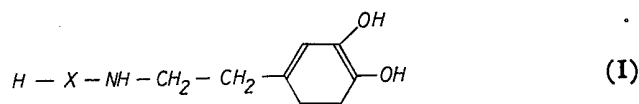
(54) DOPAMINE DERIVATIVE COMPOUNDS, PREPARATION
 THEREOF AND MEDICINE CONTAINING SAME

(71) We, EISAI CO. LTD., a Japanese Company, of 6—10, 4-chome, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to novel dopamine derivative compounds to a method of producing such novel compounds, and to medicines containing the same.

It is known that dopamine (β - (3,4 - dihydroxyphenyl)ethylamine) is different from other catechol amines in the point that dopamine has a specific activity of increasing the renal blood flow (John L. McNay et al, Circulation Research, vol. XVI, June 1965, pages 510 onward). Because of this specific activity, it has been considered to use dopamine for improving renal insufficiency accompanied by hypertension or cardiac insufficiency and other similar diseases. However, since dopamine is promptly converted to norepinephrine by metabolism and the activity is insufficient in duration, it has been difficult to put this compound into practical use. Accordingly, various research works have been made with a view to overcoming the above defect of dopamine, and it has recently been reported that N—L-isoleucyl dopamine, which is an aminoacid amide of dopamine, has an activity of increasing the renal blood flow, which is more durable than that of dopamine (Am. Chem. Soc., 165, Meet. MED. 11, 1973). As a result of the tracing experiment, it was found that the renal blood flow promoting activity of isoleucyl dopamine is low and the activity retention time must be further improved through the activity retention time of L-isoleucyl dopamine is longer than that of dopamine. We have conducted research with a view to overcoming these defects involved in the known compounds and found that this object can be fully attained by compounds of the present invention.

According to the present invention, there is provided a dopamine derivative represented by the following general formula (I):



wherein X represents a dipeptide or tripeptide residue derived from alanine, glycine, glutamine, isoleucine, lysine, leucine, tyrosine, proline or valine; and pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

The compounds according to the present invention have an excellent activity of increasing the renal blood flow.

By the term "pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt" used herein is meant a non-toxic acid addition salt formed by reacting the compound of the present invention with a suitable organic or inorganic acid. For example, there can be mentioned hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulfates, bisulfates, acetates, oxalates, valates, oleates, laurates, butyrates, p-toluenesulfonates, succinates and tartrates of the compounds represented by the above general formula (I). These compounds of the formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof have an excellent activity of increasing the renal blood flow.

As is apparent from results of the pharmacological experiment described herein-after, each of the compounds of the present invention has a higher and more durable activity of increasing the renal blood flow than the above-mentioned known compound, L-isoleucyl dopamine.

5 *Pharmacological Experiment* 5

Test Item:

Measurement of the renal blood flow increasing activity.

Compounds Tested:

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 10 | 1) L-Isoleucyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "known compound A"). | 10 |
| | 2) L-isoleucylvalyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "compound A of the present invention"). | |
| | 3) Glycyl-L-glutamyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "compound B of the present invention"). | |
| 15 | 4) Glycyl-L-prolyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "compound C of the present invention"). | 15 |
| | 5) Glycylglycyl-L-leucyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "compound D of the present invention"). | |
| 20 | 6) Glycylglycyl-L-prolyl dopamine acetate (hereinafter referred to as "compound E of the present invention"). | 20 |

Animal Tested:

Crossbred adult dogs (irrespective of the sex) having a body weight of about 15 Kg were used.

Measurement Method:

25 The test animal was anesthetized by an intravenous injection of pentobarbital sodium salt (30 mg/Kg) and the abdominal region was fixed. The back region was opened and a probe of a rectangular wave electromagnetic flow meter (Model MF—26 manufactured by Nippon Koden K. K.) was attached to the artery of the left kidney to determine the renal blood flow rate (R. B. F.). 25

30 Each test compound was dissolved in distilled water and administered to the test animal from a vinyl resin fine tube inserted and fixed into the femoral vein. The amount administered was 1 mg/Kg/min. and the administration was conducted continuously over a period of 3 minutes. 30

35 The degree of increase of the renal blood flow rate by administration of the test compound was expressed in terms of the increase ratio (%), namely the ratio of the increase of the flow rate (when the flow rate was highest) to the flow rate before administration of the test compound. The duration of the activity was simultaneously examined. 35

40 Prior to the experiment, it was confirmed that, in the test animal, the renal blood flow rate was increased by administration of dopamine. 40

Measurement Results:

With respect to each of the test compounds, it was found that the renal blood flow rate was increased by administration. Measurement results are shown in the following Table.

Test Compound	Renal Blood Flow Rate Increase Ratio (%)	Duration Time of Activity (Minutes)
Compound A of Present Invention	33	10
Compound B of Present Invention	33	60
Compound C of Present Invention	30	60
Compound D of Present Invention	37	20
Compound E of Present Invention	36	30
Known Compound A	10	6

Conclusion:

As is apparent from the foregoing experimental results, it was found that all of the compounds tested have a renal blood flow increasing activity and the compounds A, B, C, D and E of the present invention are excellent over the known compound A with respect to the intensity of the activity and the activity duration.

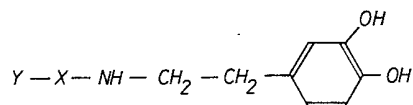
From the results of the above pharmacological test, it is apparent that the compounds of the present invention exemplified by the foregoing compounds A, B, C, D and E of the present invention have a renal blood flow increasing activity 3 to 4 times as high as that of the known compound A and their activity duration is 2 to 10 times as high as that of the known Compound A.

In view of the foregoing, it is expected that the compounds of the present invention will be very valuable for prevention and remedy of various diseases caused by renal blood flow troubles, such as renal hypertension, other hypertension and congestive heart failure. Still further, it was found that the compounds of the present invention have an excellent pancreatic secretion increasing activity.

It is preferred that compounds of the formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof be administered in amounts of 10 to 500 mg per day of adults several times every day.

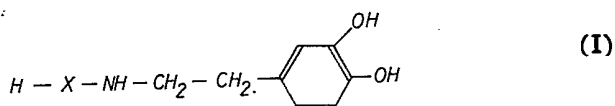
In the present invention, compounds of the formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof may be administered orally and non-orally according to customary methods, for example in the form of injections and suppositories. In the present invention, compounds of the formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof are administered as single substances or in preparations formed by combining them with suitable liquid or solid carriers having no adverse influences. For example, they may be administered in such preparations as tablets, granules, powders, capsules, buccal tablets, syrups, suspensions and injections. As the solid carrier that can be mixed with compounds of the formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, there can be mentioned, for example, corn starch, lactose, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate and rubbery substances. As the liquid carrier that can be used for forming injections, suspensions and other liquid preparations, there can be mentioned, for example, water, vegetable oils, emulsifiers and surface active agents.

According to the present invention, compounds of the formula (I) can be synthesized by a method comprising removing a protective group from a protected dopamine derivative represented by the following general formula (II):



(II)

wherein X is as defined above and Y represents an amino-protective group, to thereby form a dopamine dipeptideamine or tripeptideamide represented by the following general formula (I):



5 wherein X is as defined above.

Protective groups customarily used in the peptide synthesis chemistry are used as the amino-protective group Y in the above method of the present invention. For example, there can be mentioned acyl protective groups such as formyl, benzoyl, phthalyl, trifluoroacetyl and tosyl groups, alkyl protective groups such as tolyl, benzyl and alkylidene groups, and urethane protective groups such as benzyloxycarbonyl, p - chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, p - bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, p - methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, tolyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl and t - butoxycarbonyl groups. Removal of the protective group can be accomplished by known treatments such as trifluoroacetic acid treatment, hydrobromic acid treatment and catalytic reduction using a palladium on carbon catalyst. For example, when the aminoprotective group is a benzyloxycarbonyl group, removal of the protective group can be accomplished by a catalytic reduction method using palladium-carbon as a catalytic reduction catalyst in such a solvent as methanol, ethanol, dioxane or dimethyl formamide or a hydrogen bromide method [see Bulletin of the Japanese Chemical Society, 40, 2164 (1967)]. When the protective group is a t-butoxycarbonyl group, the protective group can be removed by trifluoroacetic acid.

Compounds of the formula (II) that are used for the synthesis of the compounds of the present invention are novel compounds. These compounds of the formula (II) can be obtained, for example, by reacting dopamine with dipeptide or tripeptide represented by the following general formula (III):



wherein X and Y are as defined above, according to a method customarily used for formation of a peptide linkage, for example, an azide method, a mixed acid anhydride method, a carbodiimide method or an active ester method. Relatively good results are obtained when the mixed acid anhydride method is adopted. In this condensation reaction, amide type solvents such as dimethyl formamide and dimethyl acetamide, halogenated alkyl type solvents such as dichloromethane, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, and ether type solvents such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane may be used singly or in the form of a mixture of two or more of them.

The present invention will now be described in detail by reference to the following Examples, in which when amino acids used had an optical activity, L-isomers were employed and a 4:5:1 by volume mixed solvent of n-butanol:water:acetic acid was used as the developing solvent for silica gel thin layer chromatography.

40 Example 1 (Synthesis of glycylprolyl dopamine).

In 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran were dissolved 674 mg of carbobenzyloxylglycylproline and 0.22 ml of N-methylmorpholine, and the solution was cooled to -15°C . Then, 0.31 ml of isobutyl chloroformate was added to the solution and the mixture was added to 10 ml of a dimethyl formamide solution containing 0.28 ml of triethylamine, which was cooled to -15°C . The mixture was agitated for 10 minutes at 0°C . and for another 10 minutes at 20°C . The solvent was distilled and the residue was dissolved in water-saturated 1-butanol, and the solution was washed with 1-butanol-saturated distilled water 5 times. The 1-butanol layer was collected, the solvent was distilled and the residue was solidified from ether. The resulting product was carbobenzyloxylglycylprolyl dopamine.

The resulting solid product was added to 60 ml of methanol, and the catalytic reduction was conducted for 20 hours by using palladium-carbon as a catalytic reduction catalyst. After completion of the reaction, the catalyst was removed by filtration, and the solvent was distilled from the filtrate and the residue was dried under reduced pressure and dissolved in a small quantity of 1M acetic acid. Thus,

gel filtration was conducted in a column (4.0 cm \times 45 cm) packed with Bio Gel P—2 by using 1M acetic acid as an elution solvent. Fractions Nos. 38 to 43 (each fraction being 13 g) were collected, and the solvent was distilled from the mixture and the residue was subjected to freeze-drying in the presence of a small quantity of water to obtain 374 mg of a white powdery product, which was an acetate of the intended product. Elementary Analysis Values as $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_4 \cdot CH_3COOH$:

Calculated: C=55.57%, H=6.86%, N=11.44%

Found: C=55.31%, H=6.64%, N=11.71%

$[\alpha]_D^{19}$:

—69.0° (C, 0.53, MeOH)

Silica Gel Thin Layer Chromatogram:

Rf=0.39

Example 2 (Synthesis of glycyglycylprolyl dopamine).

In the same manner as described in Example 1, 800 mg of carbobenzoxyglycylglycylproline and 380 mg of dopamine hydrochloride were reacted and treated to obtain carbobenzoxyglycylglycylprolyl dopamine. This compound was subjected to the catalytic reduction treatment in the same manner as described in Example 1. At the gel filtration, fractions Nos. 40 to 48 were collected. There was obtained 380 mg of a white powdery product, which was an acetate of the intended product. Elementary

Analysis Values as $C_{17}H_{24}N_4O_8 \cdot CH_3COOH \cdot 1/2H_2O$:

Calculated: C=52.65%, H=6.74%, N=12.93%

Found: C=52.17%, H=6.14%, N=13.25%

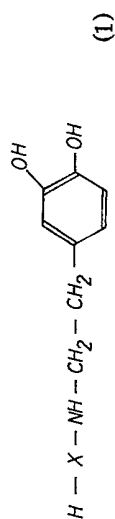
$[\alpha]_D^{19}$:

—66.3° (C, 1.06, MeOH)

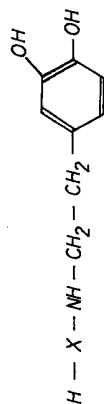
Thin Layer Chromatogram:

Rf=0.23

Other dopamine derivatives are shown in the following Table.



Example No.	Compound (I)	Molecular Formula	Elementary Analysis Values		Other Measurement Values
			calculated	found	
	$\text{H} - \text{X} -$		C	H	N
3	H-Ala-Gln-	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\frac{50.23}{50.40}$	$\frac{7.03}{6.77}$	$\frac{13.02}{12.74}$ Rf = 0.39 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -14.2^\circ$ (C, 1.02, MeOH)
4	H-Gly-Gln-	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	$\frac{51.25}{51.75}$	$\frac{6.58}{6.38}$	$\frac{14.06}{14.01}$ Rf = 0.26 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -16.0^\circ$ (C, 1.03, MeOH)
5	H-Gly-Gly-Leu-	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot 1/2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	$\frac{55.59}{55.32}$	$\frac{7.36}{7.11}$	$\frac{13.65}{14.00}$ Rf = 0.57 $[\alpha]_D^{19} = -32.6^\circ$ (C, 0.63, MeOH)
6	H-Gly-Gly-	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\frac{48.69}{48.56}$	$\frac{6.72}{6.97}$	$\frac{12.17}{12.27}$ Rf = 0.41
7	H-Gly-Gly-Val-	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\frac{52.40}{52.44}$	$\frac{7.17}{7.44}$	$\frac{12.87}{12.79}$ Rf = 0.62 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -36.3^\circ$ (C, 0.52, MeOH)
8	H-Gly-Leu-	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	$\frac{56.53}{56.23}$	$\frac{7.38}{7.89}$	$\frac{10.99}{11.27}$ Rf = 0.70 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -28.6^\circ$ (C, 0.65, MeOH)



(1) (continued)

Example No.	Compound (I)	Molecular Formula	Elementary Analysis Values			Other Measurement Values
			$\frac{\text{calculated}}{\text{found}}$			
$H - X -$						
9	H-Val-Ile-	$C_{19}H_{31}N_3O_4$	$\frac{C}{62.44}$	$\frac{H}{8.55}$	$\frac{N}{11.50}$	Rf = 0.62
			$\frac{61.79}{}$	$\frac{8.59}{}$	$\frac{11.76}{}$	$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -25.5^\circ$ (C, 0.51, MeOH)
10	H-Gly-Tyr-	$C_{19}H_{23}N_3O_5 \cdot 1/2CH_3COOH$	$\frac{59.53}{59.14}$	$\frac{6.25}{6.00}$	$\frac{10.42}{10.57}$	Rf = 0.60
						$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +11.4^\circ$ (C, 0.53, MeOH)
11	H-Ile-Val-	$C_{19}H_{31}N_3O_4 \cdot CH_3COOH$	$\frac{59.27}{59.17}$	$\frac{8.29}{8.51}$	$\frac{9.88}{10.15}$	Rf = 0.66
						$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -29.4^\circ$ (C, 0.56, MeOH)
12	H-Gly-Lys-	$C_{16}H_{26}N_4O_4 \cdot 2CH_3COOH \cdot H_2O$	$\frac{50.41}{50.54}$	$\frac{7.62}{7.59}$	$\frac{14.76}{11.86}$	Rf = 0.23
						$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -10.3^\circ$ (C, 0.49, MeOH)
13	H-Gly-Val-Ile-	$C_{21}H_{34}N_4O_5 \cdot CH_3COOH \cdot H_2O$	$\frac{55.18}{55.19}$	$\frac{8.05}{7.92}$	$\frac{11.19}{10.98}$	Rf = 0.64
						$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -44^\circ$ (C, 0.51, MeOH)
14	H-Gly-Val-Val-	$C_{20}H_{32}N_4O_5 \cdot CH_3COOH \cdot H_2O$	$\frac{54.30}{53.96}$	$\frac{7.87}{7.72}$	$\frac{11.52}{10.82}$	Rf = 0.62
						$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -52.9^\circ$ (C, 0.55, MeOH)
Example 15 (Tablet).						
5		Glycylglycylleucyl dopamine hydrochloride			150 g	5
		Corn starch			1500 g	
		Stearic acid			25 g	
		Hydroxypropyl cellulose (as commercially available)			25 g	

By using the above composition, tablets, each of which contained 100 mg of glycyglycylleucyl dopamine hydrochloride, were prepared according to a customary method.

Example 16 (Injection).

5	Glycyglycylleucyl dopamine hydrochloride	50 g	5
	Distilled water for injection	balance	
	Total	10 l	

10 Ampoules (containing 2 ml of an injection and 10 mg of glycyglycylleucyl dopamine hydrochloride per ampoule) were prepared from the above composition according to a customary method. The isotonic treatment with biological sodium chloride solution and the high pressure sterilization treatment were conducted.

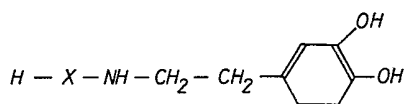
Example 17 (Liquid preparation for oral administration).

	Glycyglycylleucyl dopamine hydrochloride	5 g	
	Syrup base	200 ml	
15	Glycol	200 ml	15
	Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	1 g	
	Orange essence	0.5 ml	

A liquid preparation for oral administration was prepared from the above composition according to a customary method.

20 **WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—** 20

1. A dopamine derivative represented by the following general formula



25 wherein X represents a dipeptide or tripeptide residue derived from alanine, glycine, glutamine, isoleucine, lysine, leucine, tyrosine, proline or valine; or pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof. 25

2. A dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein the group H—X— is a glycy-L-prolyl group.

3. A dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein the group H—X— is an L-isoleucyl-L-valyl group.

30 4. A dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein the group H—X— is a glycy-L-glutamyl group. 30

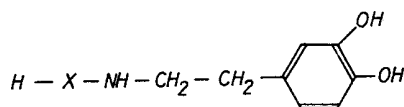
5. A dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein the group H—X— is a glycyglycyl-L-leucyl group.

35 6. A dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein the group H—X— is a glycyglycyl-L-prolyl group. 35

7. A dopamine derivative as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt is a hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, bisulfate, acetate, oxalate, valate, oleate, laurate, butyrate, p-toluene sulfonate, succinate or tartrate.

40 8. A dopamine derivative or pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 and substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the Examples 1 to 14. 40

9. A method of producing a dopamine derivative compound having the following general formula (I):

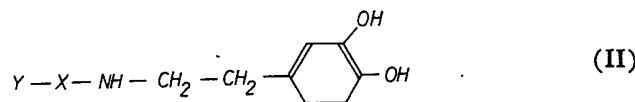


(I)

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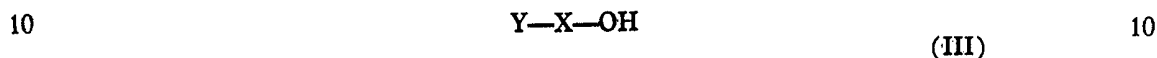
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wherein X is as defined in claim 1, which comprises removing a protecting group from a protected dopamine derivative represented by the following general formula (II):



5 wherein X is as defined above and Y represents an amino protecting group, thereby forming the above dopamine derivative having the general formula (I). 5

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the compound having the general formula (II) is obtained by reacting β -(3,4 dihydroxyphenyl) ethylamine (dopamine) with a dipeptide or tripeptide represented by the following general formula (III):



11. A method as claimed in claim 9 or claim 10 wherein the amino-protective group is an acyl, alkyl, or urethane protective group.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the acyl protective group is a formyl, benzoyl, phthalyl, trifluoroacetyl or tosyl group.

15 13. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the alkyl protective group is a tolyl, benzyl or alkylidene group. 15

14. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the urethane protective group is a benzyloxycarbonyl, p - chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, p - bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, tolyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl or t-butoxycarbonyl group. 20

15. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 14 wherein removal to the protecting group is accomplished with trifluoroacetic acid, hydrobromic acid or catalytic reduction using a palladium on carbon catalyst.

25 16. A method of producing a dopamine derivative as claimed in claim 9 and substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the Examples 1 to 14. 25

17. A dopamine derivative whenever produced by a method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 16.

30 18. A composition, for increasing renal blood flow, which comprises a dopamine derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 and a pharmaceutical carrier. 30

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