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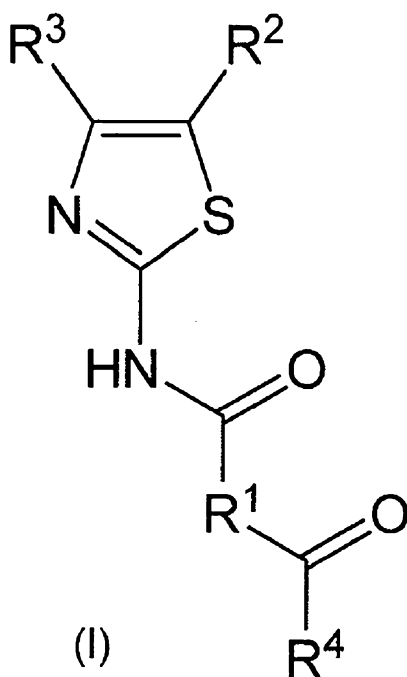
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(54) Title: MODULATORS OF THE ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS

(54) Título : MODULADORES DE LOS RECEPTORES A₃ DE ADENOSINA



(57) Abstract: Modulators of adenosin A₃ receptors of formula (I) and procedure for preparing these compounds. Other objectives of the present invention are to provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of these compounds and the use of the compounds for manufacturing a medicament for the treatment of pathological conditions or diseases that can improve by modulation of the adenosine A₃ receptor.

(57) Resumen: Moduladores de los receptores A₃ de adenosina de fórmula (I) y procedimiento para preparar dichos compuestos. Otros objetivos de la presente invención son composiciones farmacéuticas que comprenden una cantidad eficaz de dichos compuestos y el uso de los compuestos en la preparación de un medicamento para tratar afecciones patológicas o enfermedades que pueden mejorar por modulación de los receptores de A₃ adenosina.



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MODULATORS OF THE ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS

Description

Field of the invention

The present invention relates 2-amido-1,3-thiazole derivatives conveniently substituted as A₃ adenosine receptor modulators. Other objectives of the present invention are to provide a procedure for preparing these compounds; pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of these compounds; the use of the compounds for manufacturing a medicament for the treatment of pathological conditions or diseases that can improve by antagonizing the adenosine A₃ receptor.

State of the art

The effects of adenosine are mediated through at least four specific membrane receptors that are classified as A₁, A_{2A}, A_{2B} and A₃ receptors and belong to the family of G protein coupled receptors. The A₁ and A₃ receptors decreases intracellular levels of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) by coupling to inhibitory G proteins (Gi) to inhibit the enzyme adenylate cyclase. In contrast, the A_{2A} and A_{2B} receptors stimulatory G proteins (Gs) to activate adenylate cyclase and increase intracellular cAMP levels are coupled. Through these receptors, adenosine regulates a wide range of physiological functions.

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease, are severe and debilitating disorders with a growing incidence in both developing and advanced countries. (Hanauer, S. B.; Present, D. H. *The state of the art in the management of inflammatory bowel disease*. Rev. Gastroenterol. Disord. 2003, 3, 81–92).

Both diseases are characterized by serious inflammation of the enteric mucosa at different levels of the gastrointestinal tract associated with significant alterations of gastrointestinal motor, secretory, and sensory functions. (De Schepper, H. U.; De Man, J. G.; Moreels, T. G.; Pelckmans, P. A.; De Winter, B. Y. *Review article: gastrointestinal*

sensory and motor disturbances in inflammatory bowel disease: clinical relevance and pathophysiological mechanisms. Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther. 2008, 27, 621–637).

Modulators of adenosine A₃ receptors are being studied as emerging treatments of bowel inflammation.

Recently it has been confirmed that adenosine A₃ (A₃ARs) receptors are up-regulated in various autoimmune diseases such as Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis if compared with healthy subjects, whereby said receptor has been considered an important target to treat such autoimmune inflammatory diseases. (Ochaion, A et al. *The anti-inflammatory target A(3) adenosine receptor is over-expressed in rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and Crohn's disease.* Cell Immunol. 2009; 258(2):115-22. doi: 10.1016/j.cellimm.2009.03.020. Epub 2009 May 7).

The known A₃AR agonist, IB-MECA, was used in mice to ameliorate intestinal inflammation and spontaneous colitis. In addition, A₃AR stimulation was able to markedly reduce colonic levels of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6 and IL-12. (Mabley, J.; Soriano, F.; Pacher, P.; Hasko, G.; Marton, A.; Wallace, R.; Salzman, A.; Szabo, C. *The adenosine A3 receptor agonist, N6-(3-iodobenzyl)-adenosine-5'-N-methyluronamide, is protective in two murine models of colitis.* Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2003, 466, 323–329).

Furthermore, a recent study has demonstrated the role of A₃AR in colonic motility and progression of colitis in mouse model induced disease -with dextran sulphate sodium (DSS)-, showing A₃AR knockout mouse model (A₃-/-AR) develops fewer symptoms or recover faster than that have the receptor (wild type). The data obtained suggest that activation of A₃AR by endogenous adenosine slows-down intestinal transit, colonic emptying and mass movement (evacuation reflex) and promote stool retention; that disruption of the A₃AR has two important consequences, to alter intestinal motility and protect against DSS-colitis. Therefore, A₃AR is involved in these actions. (Tianhua Ren, MD, PhD et al. *Impact of Disrupting Adenosine A3 Receptors (A3-/-AR) on Colonic Motility or Progression of Colitis in the Mouse.* Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2011, August; 17(8): 1698–1713. doi:10.1002/ibd.21553).

Other studies have shown that in a dextran sodium sulphate-induced colitis model, A₃R-deficient mice exhibited reduced colon pathology and decreased tissue myeloperoxidase level, consistent with reduced neutrophil recruitment. However, A₃R-deficient mice were unable to resolve the dextran sodium sulphate-induced inflammation and had elevated numbers of tissue-associated bacteria. The data indicate that A₃ARs play a role in neutrophil migration and disrupting this function has the potential to adversely affect innate immune responses. (Butler, M et al. *Impairment of adenosine A3 receptor activity disrupts neutrophil migratory capacity and impacts innate immune function in vivo*. European Journal of Immunology. September 26, 2012, doi: 10.1002/eji.201242655).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

A₃ARs are widely distributed in the central nervous system but at low levels and with a reduced affinity. The role of A₃ARs in several pathophysiological conditions is often controversial even if they may contribute to neurotransmission. (Boison, D. *Adenosine as a modulator of brain activity*. Drug News Perspect. 2007, 20, 607–611; Burnstock, G.; Fredholm, B. B.; Verkhratsky, A. *Adenosine and ATP receptors in the brain*. Curr. Top. Med. Chem. 2011, 11, 973–1011).

It has been reported that A₃AR agonists have depressant effects on locomotor activity, suggesting a possible inhibition of excitatory neurotransmission in cortical neurons. (Boison, D. *Adenosine as a modulator of brain activity*. Drug News Perspect. 2007, 20, 607–611).

Furthermore, a nociceptive role for A₃ARs involving both central nervous system and proinflammatory effects in peripheral tissues has been highlighted. (Yoon, M. H.; Bae, H. B.; Choi, J. I.; Kim, S. J.; Chung, S. T.; Kim, C. M. *Roles of adenosine receptor subtypes in the antinociceptive effect of intrathecal adenosine in a rat formalin test*. Pharmacology 2006, 78, 21–26).

Major evidence for A₃ARs in neurodegenerative phenomena emerges from studies performed in vivo and in vitro models of hypoxia/ischemia. It has been hypothesized that A₃ARs play a protective role in the first phase of ischemia by decreasing synaptic

transmission. (Pugliese, A. M.; Latini, S.; Corradetti, R.; Pedata, F. Brief, repeated, oxygen–glucose deprivation episodes protect neurotransmission from a longer ischemic episode in the in vitro hippocampus: role of adenosine receptors. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 2003, 140, 305–314).

Finally, an up-regulation of A₃ARs in the hippocampus of a transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease has been reported, where an altered oxidative phosphorylation was detected prior to amyloid deposition. (von Arnim, C. A.; Spoelgen, R.; Peltan, I. D.; Deng, M.; Courchesne, S.; Koker, M.; Matsui, T.; Kowa, H.; Lichtenthaler, S. F.; Irizarry, M. C.; Hyman, B. T. GGA1 acts as a spatial switch altering amyloid precursor protein trafficking and processing. *J. Neurosci.* 2006, 26, 9913–9922).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN RENAL DISORDERS

There are published studies showing the harmful effects that can have A₃AR activation in renal ischemia. Particularly, it has been analysed the role of A₃ARs in ischemia induced renal failure in rats by inducing ischemia with micro aneurysm clips after pretreatment with IB-MECA or an A₃AR antagonist. The data showed that antagonist pretreatment improved blood parameters, like urea and creatinine, and decreased morphological damage in the kidney, and IB-MECA was harmful. (Koscsó, B et al. Investigational A₃ adenosine receptor targeting agents. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs.* 2011 June; 20(6): 757–768. doi:10.1517/13543784.2011.573785 and references therein).

In another study conducted in mouse model of renal ischemia similar results were obtained, checking that renal failure was attenuated both A₃AR receptor deficient mice, as well in mice (wild type) previously treated with an antagonist of said adenosine A₃ receptor. (Thomas Lee, H et al. A₃ adenosine receptor knockout mice are protected against ischemia- and myoglobinuria-induced renal failure. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol.* 2003. 284: F267–F273).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

It is also reported that A₃ARs mediate vascular protection and contribute to limitations in infarct size and in post ischemic myocardium by a mechanism that involves PKC, KATP channel activation, phosphorylation of p38MAPKs, and glycogen synthase kinase

(GSK-3 β). (Maddock, H. L.; Mocanu, M. M.; Yellon, D. M. Adenosine A₃ receptor activation protects the myocardium from reperfusion/ reoxygenation injury. *Am. J. Physiol.: Heart Circ. Physiol.* 2002, 283, H1307–H1313).

Atherosclerosis, a multifactorial disease of the large arteries, is the major cause of heart disease and stroke worldwide. Epidemiological studies have discovered several relevant environmental and genetic risk factors associated with this pathology. Most recently, it has been shown that adenosine through the activation of A₃ARs stimulates VEGF secretion. Adenosine stimulates foam cell formation, and this effect is strongly reduced by A₃AR antagonists.

So, as a consequence, the potential use of A₃AR antagonists could be of interest to block important steps in the atherosclerotic plaque development. (Gessi, S.; Fogli, E.; Sacchetto, V.; Merighi, S.; Varani, K.; Preti, D.; Leung, E.; MacLennan, S.; Borea, P. A. Adenosine modulates HIF-1{alpha}, VEGF, IL-8, and foam cell formation in a human model of hypoxic foam cells. *Arterioscler., Thromb., Vasc. Biol.* 2010, 30, 90–97).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN IMMUNE SYSTEM

A₃ARs are present in immune cells and are involved in the pathophysiological regulation of inflammatory and immune processes. Several results from *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies suggest that the activation of A₃ARs can be both pro- or anti-inflammatory depending on the cell type examined or on the animal species considered.

Functional studies have shown that human neutrophils expressed A₃ARs, mediating the inhibition of oxidative burst. (van der Hoeven, D.; Wan, T. C.; Auchampach, J. A. Activation of the A₃ adenosine receptor suppresses superoxide production and chemotaxis of mouse bone marrow neutrophils. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 2008, 74, 685–696).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN RESPIRATORY TRACT

The role of adenosine in regulating the respiratory system is well-known, and elevated levels of adenosine have been found in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), blood and exhaled breath condensate of patients with asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

A₃ARs have been implicated in inflammatory processes, playing an important role in both pro- or anti-inflammatory responses, strictly depending on different cell type involved. (Salvatore, C. A.; Tilley, S. L.; Latour, A. M.; Fletcher, D. S.; Koller, B. H.; Jacobson, M. A. Disruption of the A₃ adenosine receptor gene in mice and its effect on stimulated inflammatory cells. *J. Biol.Chem.* 2000, 275, 4429–4434).

In particular, the strongest evidence of an A₃AR functional role in mast cell activation comes from the use of genetic knockout mice where the mast cell degranulation in the absence or in the presence of allergen appears to be dependent on adenosine receptor activation. (Zhong, H.; Shlykov, S. G.; Molina, J. G.; Sanborn, B. M.; Jacobson, M. A.; Tilley, S. L.; Blackburn, M. R. Activation of murine lung mast cells by the adenosine A₃ receptor. *J. Immunol.* 2003, 171, 338–345).

The airway hyperresponsiveness is diminished in A₃AR deficient mice, therefore mice treated with selective A₃AR antagonists showed a marked attenuation of pulmonary inflammation, reduced eosinophil infiltration into the airways, and decreased airway mucus production. (Young, H. W.; Molina, J. G.; Dimina, D.; Zhong, H.; Jacobson, M.; Chan, L. N.; Chan, T. S.; Lee, J. J.; Blackburn, M. R. A₃ adenosine receptor signaling contributes to airway inflammation and mucus production in adenosine deaminase-deficient mice. *J. Immunol.* 2004, 173, 1380–1389).

These data suggest the potential use of antagonists of adenosine A₃ receptor in conditions related to lung diseases in which inflammation is an important feature.

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Clinical evidence in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients shows that treatment with an adenosine A₃ receptor agonist leads to an improvement in signs and symptoms of disease. (Silverman, M. H.; Strand, V.; Markovits, D.; Nahir, M.; Reitblat, T.; Molad, Y.; Rosner, I.; et al, Clinical evidence for utilization of the A₃ adenosine receptor as a target to treat rheumatoid arthritis: data from a phase II clinical trial. *J. Rheumatol.* 2008, 35, 41–48).

The overexpression of A₃ARs in RA has been directly correlated to high levels of proinflammatory cytokines, acting via an upregulation of NF-κB, which is a key player in the pathogenesis of arthritic diseases. (Bar-Yehuda, S.; Silverman, M. H.; Kerns, W.

D.; Ochaion, A.; Cohen, S.; Fishman, P. The anti-inflammatory effect of A₃ adenosine receptor agonists: a novel targeted therapy for rheumatoid arthritis. *Expert Opin. Invest. Drugs* 2007, 16, 1601–1613).

In a phase II clinical study in RA patients, IB-MECA oral administration twice daily for 12 weeks was shown to be safe, well tolerated and able to mediate an improvement of disease signs and symptoms, suggesting the development of A₃ adenosine receptor modulators as antirheumatic agents. (Silverman, M. H.; Strand, V.; Markovits, D.; Nahir, M.; Reitblat, T.; Molad, Y.; Rosner, I.; Rozenbaum, M.; Mader, R.; Adawi, M.; et al. Clinical evidence for utilization of the A₃ adenosine receptor as a target to treat rheumatoid arthritis: data from a phase II clinical trial. *J. Rheumatol.* 2008, 35, 41–48).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN EYE DISEASE

Modulating adenosine A₃ receptors as potential therapeutic target for the treatment of various eye diseases such as dry eye syndrome, glaucoma or uveitis has been reported (Y. Zhong, et al., Adenosine, adenosine receptors and glaucoma: An updated overview, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 2013).

Early studies demonstrated that deletion of adenosine A₃ receptors in mice showed a reduction of intraocular pressure, suggesting that A₃AR antagonists may represent a new therapy for glaucoma. (Yang, H.; Avila, M. Y.; Peterson-Yantorno, K.; Coca-Prados, M.; Stone, R. A.; Jacobson, K. A.; Civan, M. M. The cross-species adenosine-receptor antagonist MRS 1292 inhibits adenosine-triggered human nonpigmented ciliary epithelial cell fluid release and reduces mouse intraocular pressure. *Curr. Eye Res.* 2005, 30, 747–754).

Moreover, A₃AR mRNA and protein have been found to be consistently increased in the nonpigmented ciliary epithelium of the eye in pseudoexfoliation syndrome with glaucoma, compared to normal eye. (Schlotzer-Schrehardt, U.; Zenkel, M.; Decking, U.; Haubs, D.; Kruse, F. E.; Junemann, A.; Coca-Prados, M.; Naumann, G. O. Selective upregulation of the A₃ adenosine receptor in eyes with pseudoexfoliation syndrome and glaucoma. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Visual Sci.* 2005, 46, 2023–2034).

A₃AR overexpression in retinal ganglion cells has also been reported. (Zhang, M.; Hu, H. L.; Zhang, X. L.; Lu, W. N.; Lim, J.; Eysteinnsson, T.; Jacobson, K. A.; Laties, A. M.;

Mitchell, C. H. The A₃ adenosine receptor attenuates the calcium rise triggered by NMDA receptors in retinal ganglion cells. *Neurochem. Int.* 2010, 56, 35–41).

The anti-inflammatory and protective effects mediated via A₃AR prompted to examine the effect of IB-MECA in a model of experimental autoimmune uveitis that represents human uveitis with an autoimmune etiology. In this model, IB-MECA inhibited the clinical and pathological manifestations of uveitis. (Bar-Yehuda, S.; Luger, D.; Ochaion, A.; Cohen, S.; Patokaa, R.; Zozulya, G.; Silver, P. B.; De Morales, J. M. G. R.; Caspi, R. R.; Fishman, P. *Inhibition of experimental auto-immune uveitis by the A₃ adenosine receptor agonist CF101.* *Int. J. Mol. Med.* 2011, 28, 727–731).

ADENOSINE A₃ RECEPTORS IN ONCOLOGIC DISEASE

A₃ARs are present in different types of tumor cells, such as HL60 and K562 human leukemia, lymphoma, human glioblastoma and in human prostatic cells.

A₃AR are involved in tumor growth and in cell cycle regulation. (Gessi, S.; Merighi, S.; Varani, K.; Cattabriga, E.; Benini, A.; Mirandola, P.; Leung, E.; Mac Lennan, S.; Feo, C.; Baraldi, S.; Borea, P. A. Adenosine receptors in colon carcinoma tissues and colon tumoral cell lines: focus on the A₃ adenosine subtype. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 2007, 211, 826–836).

In particular, the activation of the A₃ARs in prostate cancer cells reducing PKA-mediated stimulation of ERK1/2, and leading to reduce cancer has been reported. (Jajoo, S.; Mukherjea, D.; Watabe, K.; Ramkumar, V. Adenosine A₃ receptor suppresses prostate cancer metastasis by inhibiting NADPH oxidase activity. *Neoplasia* 2009, 11, 1132–1145).

These data suggest that A₃ARs could represent a biological marker and that A₃AR modulation could be used in cancer treatment.

In patent literature are also described different applications related to modulators of adenosine A₃ receptor. For example, US 200320387 discloses derivatives of 2,4 disubstituted thiazole having inhibitory properties on the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and inhibition of said adenosine A₃ receptor.

Patent application WO 9921555 discloses compounds 1,3-azole derivatives as antagonists of adenosine A₃ receptor and its use as a prophylactic or therapeutic agent for treating asthma, allergies and inflammation, among others.

The document WO 9964418 discloses pyridyl aryl-thiazole as inhibitors of the adenosine A₃ receptor and its use as anti-inflammatory agents.

Patent application US 2012134945 discloses the use of antagonists of adenosine A₃ receptor in modulate production, secretion and / or accumulation of melanin, as well as methods of treating conditions such as skin hyperpigmentation.

Patent application US 2011190324 discloses the use of antagonists of adenosine A₃ receptor for the treatment of atherosclerosis and the combination of such antagonists with other anti-atherosclerotic agents.

Patent application US 2011171130 discloses the use of adenosine A₃ receptor antagonists and / or partial agonists for the treatment of numerous diseases, including cancer, inflammatory diseases, asthma, and glaucoma, among others.

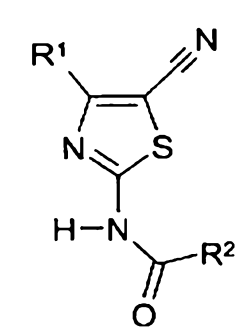
Moreover, regarding the treatment of glaucoma and reduction of intraocular pressure in general, several patent documents disclosing different types of antagonists of the adenosine A₃ receptor, for example in WO 0003741, WO 2008045330 and US 2012053176.

Other patent documents contained in the prior art, such as WO2009052310, WO2008006369, EP1180518, ES2360632 and ES2204262 disclose the use of different types of adenosine A₃ receptor antagonists for the treatment of conditions such as neurological and cardiac ischemia, leukopenia, neutropenia, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory disorders such as asthma and nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and Parkinson's disease, among others.

Particularly in patent application WO 2005009969, it is mentioned that many antagonists of adenosine A₃ receptor disclosed in the literature belong to groups of flavonoids, 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives, triazoloquinazolines, thiazolopyrimidines thiazolonaphthyridines and having a strong lipophilicity, making them poorly soluble

in water. This feature hinders the in vivo applicability of such compounds. Therefore, compounds modulators of adenosine A₃ receptor soluble in water are desirable.

Finally, the patent document ES2366075, belonging to present applicant, discloses 2-amino thiazole as potent and selective antagonists of adenosine A₁ receptor. The compounds disclosed in said patent document have the following general formula:



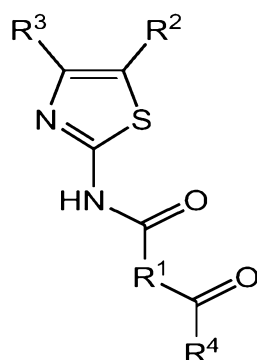
Wherein R² is selected from an alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl and alkylcycloalkyl groups. Said compounds are potent and selective antagonists of adenosine A₁ receptor having very low affinity for others adenosine receptors, including the A₃ receptors, as shown in the following table.

Examples ES2366075	A ₁ Ki (nM)	A ₃ Ki (nM)
2	43	2164
8	17	1451
10	7	7989
50	16	1091
77	6	1244

The present inventors have found that introduction of an aryl or heteroaryl group in position R² of the general formula above, makes compounds potent modulators of adenosine A₃ receptors. Current application discloses new carboxylic acids derivatives of 2-amido 1,3-thiazol as potent modulators of the adenosine A₃ receptors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one of its aspects, the present invention refers to 2-amido 1,3-thiazol derivatives of formula (I):



Wherein:

- R¹ represents a five or six membered aryl or heteroaryl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl linear or branched, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy linear or branched and cyano group,
- R² is selected from the group consisting of halogen atom and cyano group,
- R³ represents a five or six membered aryl or heteroaryl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy linear or branched, optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, amino, mono or dialkylamino, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, hydroxycarbonyl and C₂-C₆ alcoxycarbonyl, and
- R⁴ represents independently:
 - a) a hydroxyl group,
 - b) -N(R⁵)(R⁶) group, wherein:
 - i) R⁵ and R⁶ represent independently a C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl group or C₁-C₄ alkyl linear or branched, substituted by a carboxyl group (-COOH); or
 - ii) R⁵ and R⁶ form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a five or six membered saturated cycle comprising optionally a heteroatom selected from N and O, which is substituted by a carboxylic group (-COOH).

Others aspects of the present invention are: a) pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, b) pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of said

compounds or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, c) the use of said compounds in the manufacture of a medicament for treating diseases that can be ameliorated by modulation of adenosine A₃ receptor, as neurologic disease, such as Alzheimer disease, Huntington disease and Parkinson disease, cardiovascular disease such as atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as asthma, oncologic disease such as prostate cancer, kidney diseases such as acute renal failure, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or diseases of the gastrointestinal system such as Crohn's disease, colitis or irritable bowel syndrome or disease or pathological eye conditions such as glaucoma, dry eye syndrome or uveitis, d) procedures for the treatment a disease that can be ameliorated by modulation of adenosine A₃ receptor, as neurologic disease, such as Alzheimer disease, Huntington disease and Parkinson disease, cardiovascular disease such as atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as asthma, oncologic disease such as prostate cancer, kidney diseases such as acute renal failure, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or diseases of the gastrointestinal system such as Crohn's disease, colitis or irritable bowel syndrome or disease or pathological eye conditions such as glaucoma, dry eye syndrome or uveitis, comprising said procedures the administration of compounds of the present invention to a subject in need of treatment, and e) combination comprising a compound of formula (I) according to the invention and other therapeutic agent, wherein said therapeutic agent is selected from agents for treating neurologic disorders such as Alzheimer disease, Huntington disease and Parkinson disease, cardiovascular disease such as atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as asthma, oncologic disease such as prostate cancer, kidney diseases such as acute renal failure, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, diseases of the gastrointestinal system such as Crohn's disease, colitis or irritable bowel syndrome or disease or pathological eye conditions such as glaucoma, dry eye syndrome or uveitis.

As used herein, the term C₁-C₆ alkyl group is used to design (C_nH_{2n+1}) hydrocarbons radicals, linear or branched, optionally substituted, having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. In an embodiment of present invention alkyl groups contain preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

The examples included the following radicals: methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl and terc-butyl, n-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, isopentyl, 1-ethylpropyl,

1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, n-hexyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 2-methylpentyl and iso-hexyl.

As used herein, the term C₁-C₆ alkoxy group is used to design radicals containing C₁-C₆ alkyl group linked to an oxygen atom (C₂H_{2n+1}-O-), linear or branched, optionally substituted, having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. In an embodiment of present invention alkoxy groups contain preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred alkoxy radicals include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, t-butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, hydroxymethoxy, 2-hydroxyethoxy or 2-hydroxypropoxy.

As used herein, the term alkylthio group includes radicals containing S and C₁-C₆ alkyl group, optionally substituted, linear or branched, having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. In an embodiment of present invention alkyl groups contain preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred alkylthio radicals include methylthio, ethylthio, i-propylthio, n-butylthio, sec-butylthio and terc-butylthio, trifluoromethylthio, difluoromethylthio, hydroxymethylthio, 2-hydroxyethylthio or 2-hydroxypropylthio.

As used herein, the term C₂-C₆ alkoxyalkyl group includes radicals containing an alkyl chain interrupted by at least one oxygen atom. The number of carbon atoms indicates the total number of carbon atoms present in the radical. All structural isomers are included.

As used herein, the term carbonyl means C=O.

As used herein, the term alkoxy carbonyl group is used to design radicals containing C₂-C₆ alkoxy group, as has been defined previously, and a carbonyl group.

As used herein, the term C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl group is used to design hydrocarbons saturated cycles (C_nH_{2n-1}), optionally substituted, and containing 3 to 12 carbons atoms. In an embodiment of present invention alkyl groups contain preferably 3 to 8 carbon atoms.

Preferred cycloalkyl groups, optionally substituted, include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. When a cycloalkyl group has two or more substituents, they may be the same or different.

As used herein, the term aryl group is used to design a C₅-C₆ aryl radical, optionally substituted, for example, phenyl. When an aryl radical has two or more substituents, they may be the same or different.

As used herein, the term heteroaryl group is used to design a five or six membered ring with a heteroatom selected from O, S and N. The heteroaryl group in the present invention can be optionally substituted. In an embodiment of the present invention, the preferred heteroaryl group are thienyl and pyridyl. When a heteroaryl group has two or more substituents, they may be the same or different.

Other preferred heteroaryl groups, optionally substituted, include pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, furyl, oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl and pyrazolyl.

As used herein, the term halogen atom includes chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine atoms, typically fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, more preferably chlorine or fluorine atom. The term halo, when is used as prefix has the same meaning.

As used herein, some of the atoms, radicals, chains or cycles present in the general structures of the invention are "optionally substituted". This means that these atoms, radicals, chains or cycles can be either unsubstituted or substituted in any position by one or more, for example 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents, whereby the hydrogen atoms bound to the unsubstituted atoms, radicals, chains or cycles are replaced by chemically acceptable atoms, radicals, chains or cycles. When two or more substituents are present, each substituent may be the same or different.

As used herein, the term pharmaceutically acceptable salt encompasses salts with acid or base acceptable pharmaceutically. The pharmaceutically acceptable acids include inorganic acids, for example hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, diphosphoric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid and nitric acid, and organic acids such as citric, maleic, malic, mandelic, ascorbic, oxalic, succinic, tartaric, acetic, methanesulphonic, ethanesulphonic, benzenesulphonic or p-toluenesulphonic.

Pharmaceutically acceptable bases include alkali metal (e.g. sodium or potassium and alkaline earth metals (e.g. calcium or magnesium) hydroxides and organic bases, for example alkylamines, arylalkylamines and heterocyclic amines.

Other preferred salts according to the invention are quaternary ammonium compounds wherein an equivalent of an anion (X⁻) with the positive charge of the N atom. X⁻ may be an anion of various mineral acids such as chloride, bromide, iodide, sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, or an anion of an organic acid such as acetate, maleate, fumarate, citrate, oxalate, succinate, tartrate, malate, mandelate, trifluoroacetate, methanesulfonate and p-toluenesulfonate. X⁻ is preferably an anion selected from chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, nitrate, acetate, maleate, oxalate, succinate or trifluoroacetate. More preferably X⁻ is chloride, bromide, trifluoroacetate or methanesulfonate.

According to one embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, or by a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group. In a further more preferred embodiment, R¹ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl group and thienyl group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment, R¹ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl group and thienyl group, optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms.

According to one embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R⁴ represents a hydroxyl group. In a further more preferred embodiment, R¹ is selected from the group consisting of phenyl group and thienyl group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by one C₁-C₆ alkoxy group.

According to other embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, R^4 represents a hydroxy group and R^2 represents a halogen atoms.

According to other embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, R^4 represents a hydroxy group and R^2 represents a cyano group.

According to other embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group, optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R^4 is selected from the group consisting of $[-N(R^5)(R^6)]$, according to has been defined previously. In a more preferred embodiment, in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group, optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R^4 is selected from the group consisting of $[-N(R^5)(R^6)]$, wherein R^5 and R^6 form together with the nitrogen atom to that they are attached a five or six membered saturated cycle comprising optionally a heteroatom selected from N or O, and is substituted by a carboxylic group (-COOH).

According to one embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^4 represents a hydroxy group, R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by halogen atoms, particularly by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, or by a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group, optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R^1 represents a phenyl or thienyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms.

According to one embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by halogen atoms, or by a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by one C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group.

According to one embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group optionally substituted by halogen atoms. In a more preferred embodiment R^1 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and thienyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms.

According to an embodiment of the invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^4 is selected from the group consisting of $[-N(R^5)(R^6)]$ as has been defined previously.

According to an embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^4 is selected from the group consisting of $[-N(R^5)(R^6)]$, wherein R^5 and R^6 form together the nitrogen atom to that they are attached, a five or six membered saturated cycle comprising optionally a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of oxygen and nitrogen, and it is substituted by a carboxylic group ($-\text{COOH}$).

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of formula (I), R^1 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, R^2 is selected from the group consisting of cyano group and halogen atom, R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R^4 represents a hydroxy group, more preferably R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by a methoxy group.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention in the compounds of (I), R^1 represents a thienyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, R^2 is selected from the group consisting of cyano group and halogen atom, R^3 represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms or by C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms and R^4 represents a hydroxy group; more preferably R^3 represents a phenyl group substituted by a methoxy group.

Particular compounds of the invention include:

3-[5-cyano-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

4-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

4-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

6-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

3-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

2-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

6-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

3-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}benzoic acid

5-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-[5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-[5-cyano-4-(3-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(2-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-4-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

3-[5-cyano-4-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(pyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(3-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

4-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

4-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

4-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

4-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

5-((5-cyano-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

5-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

5-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

3-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

5-(5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

5-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid

1-(3-{{[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]carbamoyl}benzoyl})piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

1-{4-[(5-cyano-4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

1-{3-[(5-cyano-4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

1-(5-[(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

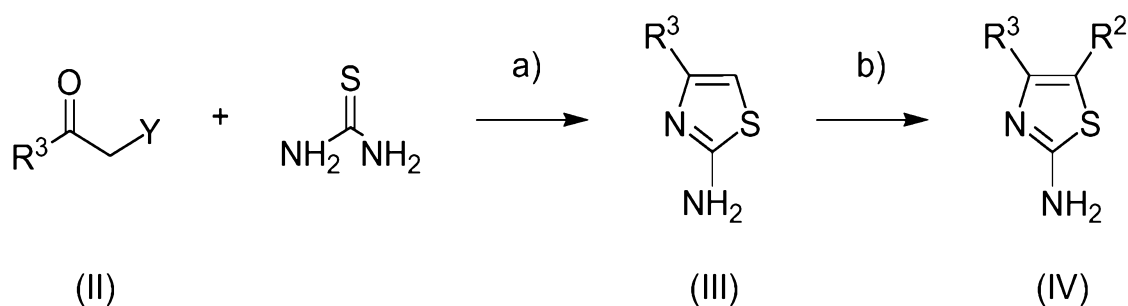
1-(4-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

1-(5-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

1-(3-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

Compounds defined by formula (I) of the present invention can be synthesized by using the procedures described below.

Scheme 1



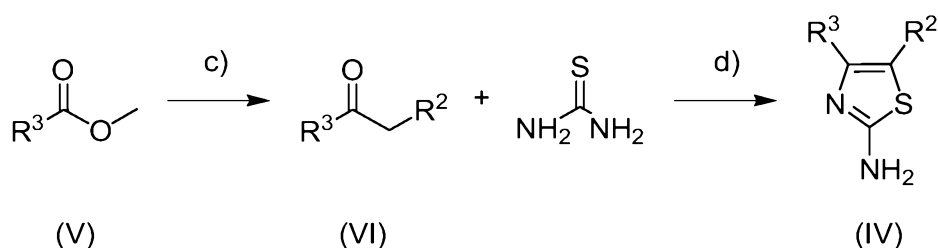
Reagents and conditions: when $R^2 = F, Cl, Br$ or I . a) $Y = \text{halogen}$, ethanol, 40-100 °C. b) $R^2 = F$; Selectfluor®, acetonitrile (ACN), 0 °C. $R^2 = Cl$ or Br ; N-chlorosuccinimide or N-bromosuccinimide, dimethylformamide (DMF), room temperature / CuX_2 ($X = Cl, Br$ or I), acetonitrile; $R^2 = I$; iodo chloride (ICl), acetic acid (AcOH) / dichloromethane (DCM), 0 °C.

When R^2 represents a halogen atom, the corresponding 2-amino-5-halo-1,3-thiazole derivatives of formula (IV) can be obtained by halogenation of derivatives of 2-amino-1,3-thiazole substituted in position 4 of formula (III), which can be commercially available or synthesized as described in Scheme 1.

Fluorination of thiazole ring of compound of formula (III) with bis (chloromethyl)1-chloromethyl-4-fluoro-1,4-diazoniabicyclo[2.2.2] octane (Selectfluor®), gives compounds of formula (IV) with good yields. The fluorination is carried out in acetonitrile at temperatures between 0 and 25 °C, to obtain the monofluorinated product (Banks, Eric R., et al J. Chem Soc Perkin 1: 2069-2076). Introducing of remaining halogens it is carried out using the corresponding N-halosuccinimides in DMF at room temperature or with the corresponding salts of copper (II) in acetonitrile (J. Org Chem 2009; 74 (6): 2579-2580). Iodination is executed by the method described by P. Hebeisen (WO2009/068467A1), with iodine monochloride in a mixture of acetic acid and dichloromethane at temperatures between 0 and 25 ° C.

In the case where derivatives of 2-amino-1,3-thiazole of formula (III) are not commercially available, they can be obtained by the reaction between aryl or heteroarylketones of formula (II), wherein Y is a halogen atom, with thiourea at temperatures between 40 ° to 100 ° C , using ethanol or acetonitrile as a solvent, as shown in Scheme 1.

Scheme 2



Reagents and conditions: when R^2 = cyano, c) acetonitrile (ACN), NaH, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), room temperature, d) iodo, pyridine, 40-100 °C.

When R^2 represents a cyano group, the corresponding derivatives of 2-amino-1,3-thiazol of formula (IV) can be obtained analogously by reaction between commercially available aryl or heteroaryl cyanoketones of formula (VI) with iodine and thiourea, at temperatures between 40 ° to 100 °C, using pyridine as a solvent, as shown in Scheme 2.

In cases where compounds of formula (VI) are not commercially available, those compounds can be synthesized reacting the corresponding esters of formula (V) and

With this method the following intermediates were synthesized: 3-oxo-3-(pyridin-2-yl)propanenitrile, 3-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)-3-oxopropanenitrile, 3-oxo-3-(pyridin-3-yl)propanenitrile, 3-(6-metoxipiridin-3-yl)-3-oxopropanenitrile, 4-(2-cyanoacetyl)benzonitrile and 3-(2-cyanoacetyl)benzonitrile, which were used without further purification in the formation of corresponding thiazole, in a reaction style "one-pot" (in one reactor) according to scheme 2.

The derivatives 2-amino thiazole of general formula (IV) can be acylated by reaction of a activated dicarboxylic acid derivatives XOCR^1OX of formula (VII), such as a dicarbonyl

dichloride ($X = Cl$) in the presence of a base like pyridine or triethylamine and dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) as a catalyzator, in solvents such as dichloromethane (DCM), tetrahydrofuran (THF), DMF, DMSO or ACN at room temperature to yield directly the carboxylic acids of formula (VIII) which are the subject of the present invention and particular cases of the compounds of formula (I).

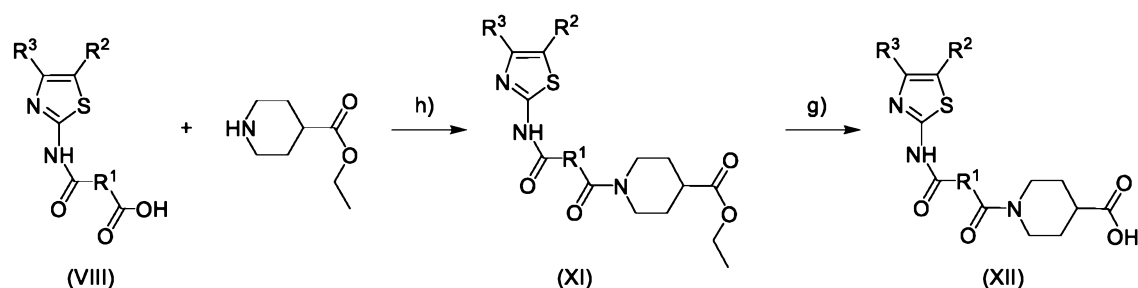
An alternative procedure consists in the use of ethyl or methyl (chlorocarbonyl)- R^1 -carboxylate derivatives ($XOCR^1COMe$) (IX) as the acylating agents, with subsequent hydrolysis of the corresponding ethyl or methyl ester (X) obtained, to give again the carboxylic acids of formula (VIII), which are the subject of the present invention.

Moreover, derivatives of formula (IV) can also be acylated using commercially available dicarboxylic acid ($X = OH$) in presence of an amid coupling reagent as 1H-1,2,3-Triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium, 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-, 3-oxide, hexafluorophosphate (HATU), to lead also compounds of formula (VIII), which are particular cases of the compounds of formula (I) according to the invention.

Acid chlorides of formula (VII) required for the synthesis of compounds of formula (VIII) can be synthesized easily from the corresponding dicarboxylic acids using synthesis methods well described in the literature (Burdett, KA, Synthesis, 1991 , 441-42).

Acid derivatives of formula (VIII) can be reacted with the corresponding amines or commercial aminoesters such as ethyl or methyl isonipecotate in the presence of HATU to obtain amides or amidoesteres of formula (XI). These compounds can be hydrolyzed with sodium hydroxide resulting carboxylic acids of formula (XII) as shown in Scheme 4, which are particular cases of compounds of formula (I) according to the invention.

Scheme 4



Reagents and conditions: h) HATU, DIPEA, DMF; g) 1M NaOH, THF/H₂O, room temperature, then precipitates with HCl.

Pharmacological activity

Adenosine receptor subtypes competition radioligand binding assay

Human recombinant membranes with adenosine receptors were purchased from Receptor Biology, Inc. (USA).

Competitive assays were carried out by incubation of membranes from human A₃ receptors transfected to CHO cells, [³H] -NECA, buffer (20 mM HEPES (pH 7.4), 100 mM NaCl, 10mM MgCl₂, 2 units / ml adenosine deaminase), and unlabelled ligand in a total volume of 0.2 ml for 60 min at 25 °C. R-PIA was used to determine nonspecific binding. It was filtered over Schleicher & Schuell GF/52 (presoaked with 0.5% polyethyleneimine) in a Brandel cell harvester. The unbound radioligand was removed with 3 x 250 µl of 20 mM HEPES (pH 7.4), 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂.

In Table 1, binding constants to adenosine A₃ receptor obtained for some examples are shown.

Table 1

Examples	COMPOUNDS	Binding to adenosine A ₁ receptor (K _i nM)	Binding to adenosine A ₃ receptor (K _i nM)
Example 6	3-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic	> 1000	10

	acid		
Example 8	5-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	> 1000	23
Example 13	5-(5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	131	66
Example 15	5-(5-cyano-4-(2-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	> 500	99
Example 22	5-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	87	66
Example 25	5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	ND	36
Example 26	5-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	ND	12
Example 37	3-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid	> 1000	99
Example 38	5-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	34	21
Example 41	5-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-	64	10

	ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid		
Example 44	5-(5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	> 1000	24
Example 46	1-{3-[(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid	73	27

ND: Not determined

From the above results it can be concluded that the compounds of formula (I) claimed by the present invention are potent modulators of the adenosine A₃ receptor.

Another aspect of the present invention is addressed to the use of a compound of formula (I) according to the present invention for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a pathological condition or disease susceptible to amelioration by modulating A₃ receptors adenosine.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment or prevention of diseases known to be ameliorated by treatment with a modulator of the adenosine A₃ receptors. Such diseases are for example: ophthalmologic disease conditions such as glaucoma, dry eye syndrome or uveitis, neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as asthma, renal diseases such as acute renal failure, oncological diseases such as prostate cancer, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or diseases of gastrointestinal system such as irritable bowel syndrome.

Accordingly, the compounds of the invention, the pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof and pharmaceutical compositions comprising said compounds and/or salts thereof, can be used in a method for the treatment of disorders of the human body which comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective

amount of a derivative of 2-amino-1,3-thiazole of formula (I) claimed in the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The current invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as active ingredient, at least a 2-amino-1,3-thiazole derivative of formula (I) according to the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The active ingredient may comprise from 0.001 % to 99 % by weight, preferably from 0.01 % to 90 % by weight of the composition, depending on the nature of the formulation and whether further dilution before application is performed. Preferably, the compositions are prepared in a form suitable for oral, topical, nasal, rectal, percutaneous or injectable administration.

The pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are admixed with the active compound, or salts of such compound, to form compositions of this invention are well known per se and the actual excipients used depend *inter alia* on the intended method of administering the compositions.

The compositions of this invention are adapted preferably for injectable and per os administration. In this case, the compositions for oral administration may take the form of tablets, prolonged action tablets, sublingual tablets, capsules, inhalation aerosols, inhalation solutions, dry powder inhalation, or liquid preparations, such as mixtures, elixirs, syrups or suspensions, all containing the compound of the invention; such preparations may be prepared by methods known in the art.

The diluents which may be used in the preparation of the compositions include those liquid and solid diluents which are compatible with the active ingredient, together with coloring or flavoring agents, if desired. Tablets or capsules may conveniently contain between 2 and 500 mg of active ingredient or the equivalent amount of a salt thereof.

The liquid composition adapted for oral use may be in the form of solutions or suspensions. The solutions may be aqueous solutions of a soluble salt or other derivative of the active compound together with, for example, sucrose to form a syrup. The suspensions may comprise an insoluble active compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with water and with a suspending agent or flavoring agent.

Compositions for parenteral injection may be prepared from soluble salts, which may or may not be freeze-dried and which may be dissolved in pyrogen free aqueous media or other appropriate parenteral injection fluid.

Effective doses are normally in the range of 2-2000 mg of active ingredient per day. Daily dosage may be administered in one or more treatments, preferably from 1 to 4 treatments, per day.

Another aspect of the invention is addressed to a combination product comprising a compound of formula (I) according to has been defined previously and other drugs accepted to treat diseases of central nervous system as for example Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular disease as for example atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases as asthma, renal disease as acute renal failure, oncologic diseases as prostate cancer, autoimmune diseases as rheumatoid arthritis or diseases of the gastrointestinal system such as irritable bowel syndrome.

Another aspect of the invention is addressed to a combination product comprising a compound of formula (I) according to has been defined previously, and other drugs, wherein the other drugs are selected from the group consisting of Montelukast, Bicalutamide, Flutamide, Tofacitinib, and a diuretic selected from Hydrochlorothiazide and Lubiprostone for the treatment of disease selected from asthma, prostate cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, acute renal failure and irritable bowel syndrome and glaucoma.

The present invention will be further illustrated by the following examples. The following are given by way of illustration and do not limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Examples

The synthesis of compounds and intermediates of the invention for use herein are illustrated by the following Examples (1 to 52), including the preparation of the intermediates, which do not limit in any way the scope of the present invention.

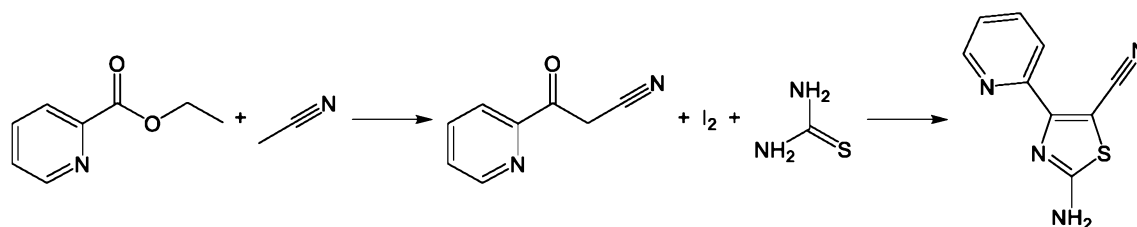
General. Reagents, solvents and starting materials were purchased from commercial suppliers. Concentration refers to evaporation under vacuum using a Büchi rotatory evaporator. Reaction products were purified when necessary, by flash chromatography

on silica gel (40-63 μm) with the solvent system indicated. Spectroscopic data were recorded on a Varian Gemini 300 spectrometer. Melting points were recorded on a Büchi 535 apparatus. HPLC-MS were performed on a Gilson instrument equipped with a Gilson piston pump 321, a Gilson 864 vacuum degasser, a Gilson 189 injection module, a 1/1000 splitter, a Gilson 307 make-up pump, a Gilson 170 diode array detector, and a Thermoquest Fennigan aQa detector.

General method for the synthesis of acid chlorides

Acid chlorides of formula (VII) are synthesized from the corresponding commercial carboxylic acids using the synthesis method described in the literature. (Burdett, K.A., *Síntesis*, 1991, 441-42).

Intermediate 1: 2-amino-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile



A suspension of sodium hydride in mineral oil (60%) (0.81 g, 16.52 mmol) was added to a solution of 0.95 ml (18.02 mmol) of acetonitrile in 10 ml of THF, and stirred for 15 min. To this suspension, a solution of 2.27 g (15.02 mmol) of ethyl picolinate in 5 ml of THF is dropped slowly. After about 10 min of stirring a white precipitate is formed. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight, and then 30 ml of pyridine, 2.28 g (30 mmol) of thiourea and 3.81 g (15 mmol) of iodine were added, and the mixture stirred 90°C for 6 h. The reaction was then allowed to reach room temperature and poured into cold water. The precipitate formed is filtered, washed several times with cold water and dried. 1.85 g (61%) of a black solid are obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.93 (m, 2H), 8.21 (s, 2H), 8.66 (d, 1H).

Intermediates 2 to 8 were synthesized using the procedure described for Intermediate 1 using the corresponding esters: 6-methyl-2-pyridinecarboxylate, methyl nicotinate,

methyl 2-methoxypyridin-5-carboxylate, methyl 4-cyanobenzoate, methyl 3-cyanobenzoate, methyl 4-chlorothiophene-2-carboxylate, and methyl thiazole-2-carboxylate through intermediates: 3-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)-3-oxopropanonitrile, 3-oxo-3-(pyridin-3-yl)propanonitrile, 3-(6-methoxy-3-yl)-3-oxopropanonitrile, 4-(2-cyanoacetyl)benzonitrile, 3-(2-cyanoacetyl) benzonitrile, 3-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-3-oxopropanenitrile and 3-oxo-3-(thiazol-2-yl)propanenitrile respectively, to finally obtain the corresponding thiazole.

Intermediate 2: 2-amino-4-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 2.51 (s, 3H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.71 (d, 1H), 7.81 (t, 1H), 8.17 (d, 2H).

Intermediate 3: 2-amino-4-(pyridin-3-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.56 (dd, 1H), 8.25 (d, 1H), 8.33 (s, 2H), 8.67 (dd, 1H), 9.07 (d, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.249 m/z 203.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 4: 2-amino-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 3.91 (s, 3H), 6.97 (d, 1H), 8.17 (dd, 1H), 8.27 (s, 2H), 8.71 (d, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.949 m/z 233.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 5: 2-amino-4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.99 (d, 2H), 8.07 (d, 2H), 8.33 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.077 m/z 227.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 6: 2-amino-4-(3-cyanophenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.76 (t, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 8.23 (m, 2H), 8.34 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.169 m/z 227.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 7: 2-amino-4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.36 (s, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H).

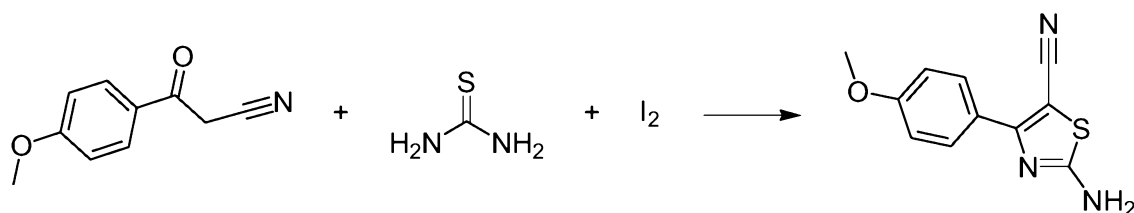
HPLC-MS: Rt 3.639, m/z 241.9 (M^+).

Intermediate 8: 2'-amino-[2,4'-bithiazole]-5'-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 8.39 (s, 2H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 7.94 (d, 1H)

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.639, m/z 241.9 (M^+)

Intermediate 9: 2-amino-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile



5.07 g (28.94 mmol) of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopropanenitrile were dissolved in pyridine (30 ml) and 3.08 g (40.5 mmol) of thiourea and 7.35 g (28.94 mmol) of iodine were added. The solution was heated for 6 hours at 90 °C. The solution was then cooled to room temperature and poured into ice water (500 ml). The resulting solid was filtered, washed with water several times to obtain 5.11 g (76.35%) of a light brown solid.

1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 3.84 (s, 3H), 7.09 (d, 2H), 8.08 (d, 2H), 8.38 (d, 2H).

The following intermediates have been synthesized using the procedure described for Intermediate 9 using the corresponding oxonitriles.

Intermediate 10: 2-amino-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 7.06 (d, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 8.18 (s, 2H).

Intermediate 11: 2-amino-4-phenylthiazole-5-carbonitrile

1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.47 (t, 1H), 7.55 (t, 2H), 8.09 (d, 2H), 8.39 (d, 2H).

Intermediate 12: 2-amino-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazole-5-carbonitrile

1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.54 (d, 2H), 8.02 (d, 2H), 8.29 (s, 2H).

Intermediate 13: 2-amino-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 7.36 (t, 2H), 7.97 (dd, 2H), 8.25 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.316 m/z 220.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 14: 2-amino-4-(3-fluorophenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.34 (td, 1H), 7.60 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.64 (ddd, 1H), 7.80 – 7.74 (m, 1H), 8.28 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.373 m/z 220.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 15: 2-amino-4-(2-fluorophenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.54 (d, 1H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 8.26 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.950 m/z 219.4 (MH^+).

Intermediate 16: 2-amino-4-(pyridin-4-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.83 (d, 2H), 8.35 (s, 2H), 8.74 (d, 2H).

Intermediate 17: 2-amino-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 3.80 (s, 3H), 7.06 (dd, 1H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 7.45 (dd, 1H), 7.51 (dd, 1H), 8.26 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.530, m/z 232.0 (MH^+).

Intermediate 18: 2-amino-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 8.22 (s, 2H), 7.89 (d, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.68 (dd, 1H).

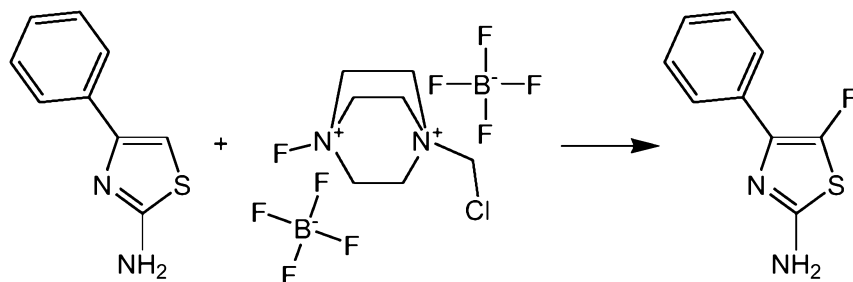
HPLC-MS: Rt 2.615, m/z 192.0 (MH^+)

Intermediate 19: 2-amino-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.21 (dd, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.77–7.80 (m, 1H), 8.31 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.141, m/z 208.0 (MH^+)

Intermediate 20: 5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-amine



1.1 g (3.12mmol) of Selectfluor® were dissolved in 4-phenylthiazole-2-amine (0.5 g, 2.83 mmol) in 10 ml of acetonitrile cooled in an ice bath, was stirred for 15 min at this temperature, then cooled to room temperature and stirred for 12 hours. The solvent was removed by rotoevaporation, and the solution was filtered through gel silica using a mixture ethyl acetate/ cyclohexane.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 6.97 (s, 2H), 7.28 (t, 1H), 7.41 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.568 m/z 195.0 (MH⁺).

Intermediate 21: 5-chloro-4-phenylthiazol-2-amine

0.378 g (2.83 mmol) of N-chlorosuccinimide were added to 0.5 g (2.83 mmol) of 4-phenylthiazol-2-amine in 1.5 ml DMF. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h, and then poured into brine. The precipitate formed, filtered, washed several times with cold water and dried to obtain the desired compound.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.32 (dd, 3H), 7.42 (t, 2H), 7.81 (m, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.768 m/z 211.0 (MH⁺).

The following intermediates were synthesized using the procedure described for Intermediate 21 with N-chloro- or N-bromosuccinimide and the corresponding thiazole.

Intermediate 22: 5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-amine

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.98 (d, 2H), 7.22 (s, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.776 m/z 241.0 (MH⁺).

Intermediate 23: 5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-amine

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.30 (s, 2H), 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H).

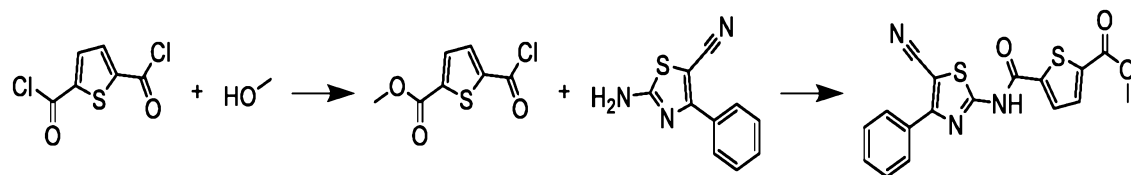
HPLC-MS: Rt 3.781 m/z 254.9 (M⁺).

Intermediate 24: 5-bromo-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-amine

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.98 (d, 2H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 7.76 (d, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.78 m/z 286.1 (MH⁺).

Intermediate 25: Methyl 5-((5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate



13.5 g (64.6 mmol) of thiophene-2,5-dicarbonyl dichloride were dissolved in dry acetonitrile (ACN) (250 mL) and the solution was cooled in an ice water bath. Then 2.62 ml (64.6 mmol) of dry methanol and 20.8 ml (149.07 mmol) of triethylamine were added. The resulting suspension was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred at this temperature for 1 h. The obtained acylchloride has been used in the next step without further purification.

10 g (49.69 mmol) of 2-amino-4-phenylthiazole-5-carbonitrile, 10 mg of DMAP and additional 20 ml of ACN were added to the above described suspension of the acylchloride. The reaction mixture was stirred 2 h at 40 °C. The complete consumption of the starting material was followed by TLC. Triethylamine hydrochloride was removed by filtration and the resulting solution was poured into a cooled NaHCO₃ solution (1.5 L). The resulting solid was filtered, washed with water and 2 times additionally with water at 60°C. The brown solid was re-suspended in 500 ml of ACN and poured again into a NaHCO₃ solution (1.5 L). The precipitate was filtered, washed with water at room temperature, the washed two times additionally with water at 60°C, and dried. The resulting brown solid was washed shortly with cold diethyl ether to obtain the desired compound

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 2H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 13.89 (s, 1H).

The following intermediates were synthesized using the procedure described for Intermediate 25 employing the corresponding ethyl or methyl (chlorocarbonyl)-R¹-carboxylate derivatives and 2-amino thiazole.

Intermediate 26: Methyl 5-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.86 (d, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.01 (d, 1H), 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.95 (d, 1H), 8.28 (dd, 1H), 8.82 (dd, 1H), 13.84 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 27: Methyl 5-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.75 (dd, 1H), 7.09 (dd, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 7.99 (dd, 1H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 13.96 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 28: Methyl 5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 3H), 7.28 (dd, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.89–7.93 (m, 2H), 8.32 (d, 1H), 13.94 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 29: Methyl 5-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 3H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 13.97 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 30: Methyl 5-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, 1H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.32 (d, 1H), 14.02 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 31: Methyl 3-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.23 (d, 1H), 8.40 (d, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 13.94 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 32: Methyl 4-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.90 (s, 3H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 8.12 (dd, 3H), 8.26 (d, 2H), 13.89 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.263, m/z 371.0 (MH⁺).

Intermediate 33: Methyl 4-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.90 (s, 3H), 7.29 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 – 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.95 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 8.14 – 8.08 (m, 2H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.767, m/z 371.0 (MH⁺)

Intermediate 34: Methyl 3-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.28 (dd, 1H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.92 (dd, 1H), 8.20–8.25 (m, 1H), 8.39 (dd, 1H), 8.73 (t, 1H), 13.83 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.867, m/z 370.0 (MH⁺)

Intermediate 35: Methyl 3-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 6.76 (dd 1H), 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 8.00 (dd, 1H), 8.21–8.25 (m, 1H), 8.37–8.42 (m, 1H), 8.73 (t, 1H), 13.87 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.515, m/z 354.0 (MH⁺)

Intermediate 36: Methyl 4-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 4.00 (s, 3H) 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.66 (m, 1H), 8.11 (d, 2H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 8.26 (d, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.435, m/z 354.0 (MH⁺)

Intermediate 37: Methyl 3-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.91 (s, 3H), 7.72 (t, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 13.84 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 38: Methyl 4-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.89 (s, 3H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, 2H), 8.23 (d, 2H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 39: Methyl 5-((5-cyano-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.86 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H).

Intermediate 40: Methyl 3-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.03 (d, 1H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 8.29 (dd, 1H), 8.39 (d, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, 1H), 13.78 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 41: Methyl 5-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 3H), 7.42 (t, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.86 (d, 1H), 7.91 (d, 2H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 13.35 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 42: Methyl 3-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.91 (d, 3H), 7.42 (t, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.72 (dt, 1H), 7.93 (d, 2H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.36 (dd, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 13.06 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 43: Methyl 5-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.87 (s, 3H), 7.43 (t, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.88 (dd, 3H), 8.23 (d, 1H), 13.41 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 44: Methyl 5-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.49 (t, 3H), 7.85 (d, 2H), 8.24 (d, 1H), 13.15 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 45: Methyl 5-(5-cyano-4-(pyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.84 (s, 3H), 7.56 (dd, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 8.35 (d, 1H), 8.64 (d, 1H), 9.19 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 46: Methyl 3-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.44 (d, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.91 (d, 2H), 8.18 (dd, 1H), 8.36 (m, 1H), 12.91 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 47: Methyl 3-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoate

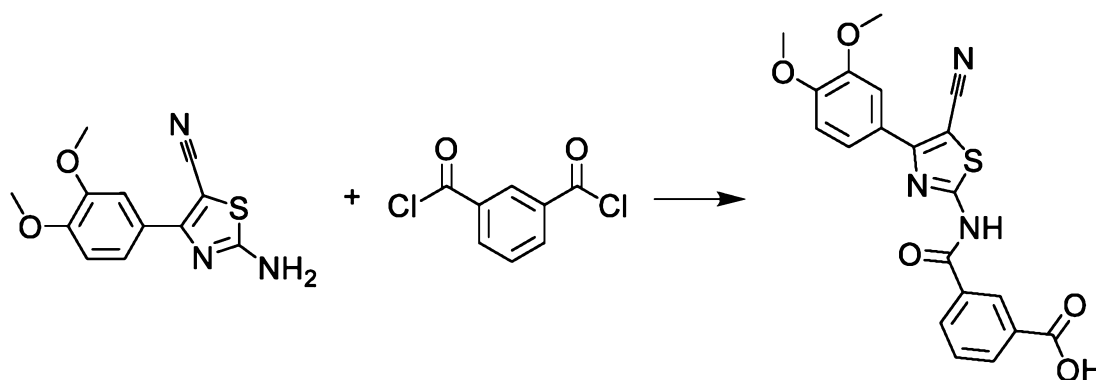
¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 2H), 7.86 (d, 2H), 8.18 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.71 (s, 1H), 12.99 (s, 1H).

Intermediate 48: Methyl 5-(5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.05 (d, 2H), 7.85 (dd, 3H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 13.39 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLES

Example 1: 3-[5-cyano-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid



To a solution of 0.20 g (0.77 mmol) of 2-amino-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile (Intermediate 10) in THF (4 ml), 0.2 ml of pyridine was added followed by a slow addition of 0.19 g (0.92 mmol) of isophthaloyl dichloride. The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. Then, 2 ml of water were added and the reaction was stirred an additional hour at room temperature. 5 ml of a solution of NaOH (1 M) were then added. The resulting solution is then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and washed 3 times with DCM in a separating funnel. The

desired acid precipitates by adding dropwise a solution of 4 M HCl until pH <3. The precipitate formed was filtered, washed with cold water and dried. 0.22 g (71.4%) of the desired product were obtained as a light brown solid.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, 1H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 13.73 (s, 1H).

The following examples were synthesized using the procedure described for Example 1, starting from the corresponding intermediate and acid chlorides in each case.

Example 2: 4-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.82 (s, 3H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 8.00 (m, 3H), 8.07 (d, 2H), 8.21 (d, 2H), 13.71 (s, 1H).

Example 3: 4-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.58 (m, 3H), 8.05 (m, 3H), 8.11 (d, 2H), 8.24 (d, 2H), 13.76 (s, 1H).

Example 4: 3-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.73 (t, 1H), 8.05 (m, 2H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.74 (s, 1H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

Example 5: 6-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.59 (m, 3H), 8.06 (d, 2H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.39 (t, 1H), 8.47 (d, 1H), 13.28 (s, 1H), 13.79 (s, 1H).

Example 6: 3-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.85 (s, 3H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 7.72 (t, 1H), 8.03 (d, 2H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.37 (d, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 13.74 (s, 1H).

Example 7: 2-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.82 (s, 3H), 7.11 (d, 2H), 7.66 (m, 3H), 7.96 (m, 3H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 13.45 (s, 1H).

Example 8: 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.83 (s, 3H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 7.69 (d, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.99 (d, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 13.61 (s, 1H).

Example 9: 6-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.85 (s, 3H), 7.14 (d, 2H), 8.03 (d, 2H), 8.35 (d, 1H), 8.38 (t, 1H), 8.46 (d, 1H), 13.28 (s, 1H), 13.73 (s, 1H).

Example 10: 3-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.59 (d, 2H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 8.14 (d, 2H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 8.37 (d, 1H), 8.71 (s, 1H), 13.49 (s, 1H).

Example 11: 5-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.58 (d, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 8.12 (d, 2H), 8.26 (d, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 13.60 (s, 1H).

Example 12: 3-[5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.44 (t, 2H), 7.72 (t, 1H), 8.09 (dd, 2H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.37 (d, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 13.27 (s, 1H), 13.79 (s, 1H).

Example 13: 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.44 (t, 2H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 8.08 (dd, 2H), 8.30 (d, 1H), 13.81 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.073 m/z 374.1 (MH⁺).

Example 14: 5-[5-cyano-4-(3-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.77 (m, 4H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 13.88 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.577 m/z 374.0 (MH⁺).

Example 15: 5-(5-cyano-4-(2-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, 2H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 13.85 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.265 m/z 374.0 (MH⁺).

Example 16: 3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-4-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.73 (t, 1H), 7.98 (d, 2H), 8.23 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.83 (d, 2H), 13.26 (s, 1H), 13.90 (s, 1H).

Example 17: 3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.52 (t, 1H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 8.01 (t, 1H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.74 (d, 1H), 13.24 (s, 1H), 13.77 (s, 1H).

Example 18: 3-[5-cyano-4-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 2.56 (s, 3H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.88 (m, 2H), 8.20 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.71 (s, 1H), 13.24 (s, 1H), 13.73 (s, 1H).

Example 19: 5-(5-cyano-4-(pyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.65 (dd, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 8.30 (d, 1H), 8.37 (m, 1H), 8.74 (dd, 1H), 9.19 (d, 1H), 13.94 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 1.836 m/z 357.0 (MH⁺).

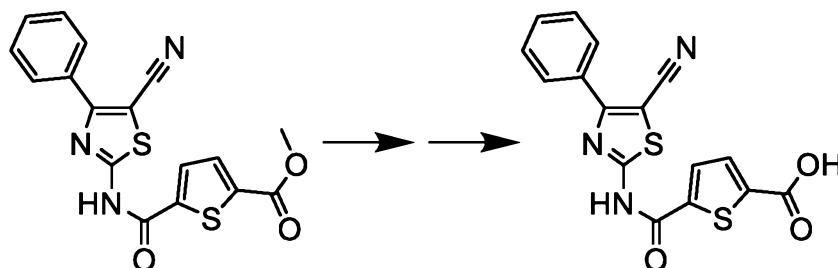
Example 20: 5-(5-cyano-4-(3-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.82 (d, 1H), 7.86 (t, 1H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.31 (d, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 13.80 (s, 2H).

Example 21: 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.80 (s, 1H), 8.08 (s, 2H), 8.21 (m, 3H), 13.82 (s, 2H).

Example 22: 5-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid



In a 50 mL vessel equipped with a stopcock at the bottom and a mechanical stirrer, 0.2 g of the corresponding methyl ester (Intermediate 25 in this case) were suspended in 3 mL of THF. To this suspension was then added slowly 5 mL of sodium hydroxide (1M). The dark solution obtained was stirred at room temperature until TLC indicates the disappearance of the starting material. Water (15 mL) and chloroform (30 mL) were then added and the biphasic system was stirred for 20 min. The phases were then separated and the aqueous phase was washed successively with chloroform (30 mL) and dichloromethane (30 mL). The aqueous phase was filtered to remove insoluble impurities.

Under a strong mechanical stirring, the resulting aqueous phase (initial pH of about 12) was acidified with hydrochloric acid 4 M to reach a $\text{pH} \leq 3$. Already at $\text{pH} = 6$, a brownish solid starts to precipitate. The suspension was stirred 30 min at room temperature and filtered. The solid was washed with 50 mL of water, and then 2 times more with 20 mL water at 60 °C, and dried to obtain the title compound

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.59 (m, 3H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 2H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 13.88 (s, 1H).

The following examples were synthesized using the procedure described for Example 22, starting from the corresponding intermediates and carbonyl chlorides in each case.

Example 23: 5-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.93 (s, 3H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 8.26 (dd, 2H), 8.80 (d, 1H), 13.85 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.189 m/z 387.0 (MH⁺).

Example 24: 5-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 6.76 (dd, 1H), 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 7.99–8.02 (m, 1H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 13.94 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.083, m/z 346.0 (MH⁺).

Example 25: 5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.28 (dd, 1H), 7.80 (d, 1H), 7.83 (dd, 1H), 7.91 (dd, 1H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 13.87 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.362, m/z 362.0 (MH⁺).

Example 26: 5-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, 1H), 13.80 (s, 2H).

Example 27: 5-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.81 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 8.12 (d, 1H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 13.95 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 1.916, m/z 363.0 (MH⁺).

Example 28: 3-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.72 (t, 1H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.37 (d, 1H), 8.73 (s, 1H), 13.36 (s, 1H), 13.91 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.129, m/z 357.0 (MH⁺).

Example 29: 4-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 8.04 (d, 1H), 8.09 (d, 2H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.24 (d, 2H), 13.41 (s, 1H), 13.88 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.049, m/z 357.0 (MH⁺).

Example 30: 4-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.29 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.92 (dd, J = 3.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.24 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 13.44 (s, 1H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.589, m/z 356.0 (MH⁺).

Example 31: 3-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.29 (dd, 1H), 7.72 (t, 1H), 7.85 (dd, 1H), 7.93 (dd, 1H), 8.20–8.24 (m, 1H), 8.35–8.40 (m, 1H), 8.72 (t, 1H), 13.32 (s, 2H), 13.81 (s, 1H).

Example 32: 3-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 6.76 (dd, 1H), 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 8.00 (dd, 1H), 8.21 (dt 1H), 8.34–8.39 (m, 1H), 8.71 (t, 1H), 13.35 (s, 1H) 13.84 (s, 1H).

Example 33: 4-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 6.76 (ddd, 1H), 7.10 (dt, 1H), 7.99 (dd, 1H), 8.12 – 8.05 (2, 1H), 8.25 – 8.20 (m, 2H), 13.64 (m, 2H).

Example 34: 3-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.71 (dd, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.35 (d, 1H), 8.71 (s, 1H), 13.36 (s, 1H), 13.83 (s, 1H).

Example 35: 4-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, 2H), 8.22 (d, 2H), 13.40 (s, 1H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

Example 36: 5-((5-cyano-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.83 (s, 3H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.51 (t, 1H), 7.58 (d, Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 13.90 (s, 2H).

Example 37: 3-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.29 (dd, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, 1H), 13.34 (s, 1H), 13.80 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.419 m/z 381.0 (MH⁺).

Example 38: 5-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.91 (d, 2H), 8.25 (d, 1H), 13.38 (s, 1H), 13.64 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.088 m/z 364.9 (M⁺).

Example 39: 3-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.43 (t, 1H), 7.52 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.93 (d, 2H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 8.35 (d, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 13.27 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.178 m/z 359.0 (MH⁺).

Example 40: 5-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.44 (d, 1H), 7.50 (t, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.25 (d, 1H), 13.40 (s, 1H), 13.64 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.118 m/z 410.9 (MH⁺).

Example 41: 5-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.84 (d, 2H), 8.24 (d, 1H), 13.18 (s, 1H), 13.63 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.012 m/z 349.0 (MH⁺).

Example 42: 3-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.44 (d, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.91 (d, 2H), 8.18 (dd, 1H), 8.35 (d, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 13.29 (s, 2H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.221 m/z 405.0 (MH^+).

Example 43: 3-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.70 (t, 1H), 7.86 (d, 2H), 8.18 (dd, 1H), 8.33 (d, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 13.06 (s, 1H), 13.25 (s, 1H).

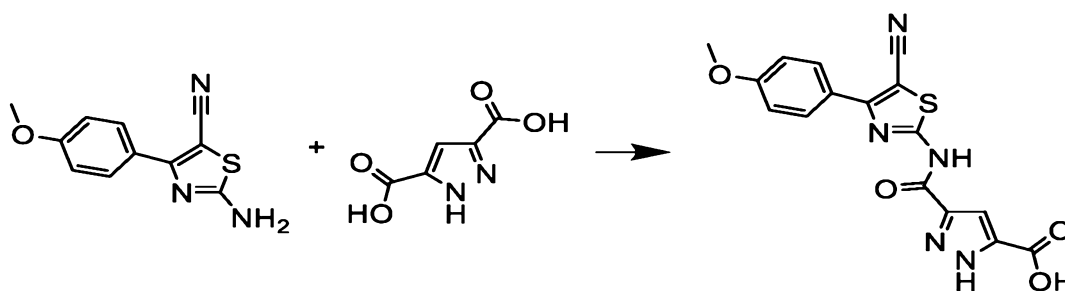
HPLC-MS: Rt 3.093 m/z 343.0 (MH^+).

Example 44: 5-(5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 3.81 (s, 3H), 7.07 (d, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.87 (d, 2H), 8.24 (d, 1H), 13.33 (s, 1H), 13.65 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 3.110 m/z 395.0 (MH^+).

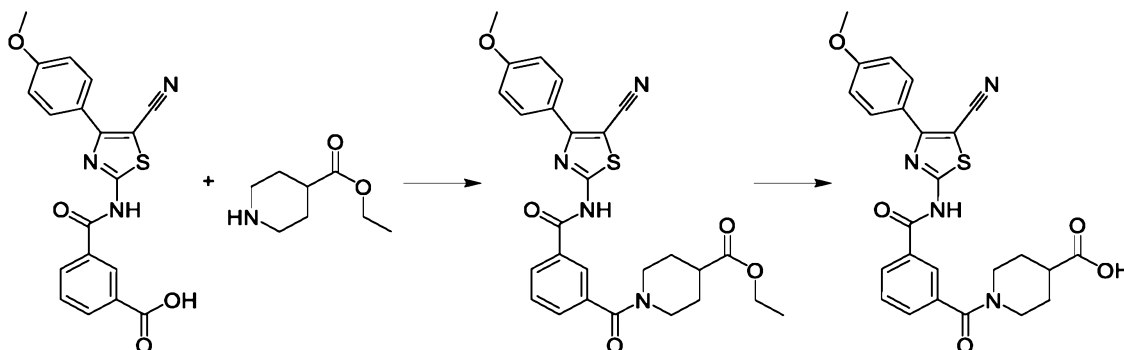
Example 45: 5-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid



0.2 g (0.86 mmol) of 2-amino-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazole-5-carbonitrile (Intermediate 9), 0.2 g (1.12 mmol) of 1H-pyrazole 3,5-dicarboxylic acid, 0.5 g (1.3 mmol) of HATU and 300 μl (1.7 mmol) of ethyldiisopropylamine were mixed in 20 ml of acetonitrile and stirred for 6h at 90°C. After this time the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and 5 ml of a solution of 1M sodium hydroxide were added and the organic impurities were filtered. The aqueous phase was extracted 3 times with DCM in a separating funnel and added 4M HCl dropwise until pH<3. The precipitate formed was filtered, washed with cold water and dried. 0.19 g (61.2%) of the desired product is obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 3.84 (s, 3H), 7.15 (d, 2H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, 2H), 13.45 (s, 1H), 14.73 (s, 1H).

Example 46: 1-{3-[(5-cyano-4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid



A mixture of 0.11 g (0.29 mmol) of 3-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]carbamoyl benzoic acid (Example 6), 49 μl (0.32 mmol) of ethyl piperidine-4-carboxylate, 0.13 g (0.34 mmol) of HATU and 60 μl (0.43 mmol) of TEA in 4 ml acetonitrile was allowed to react 24 h at room temperature. Then poured into cold water, the precipitate formed was filtered, washed several times with cold water and dried. Then the solid obtained was suspended in a solution of NaOH (5 mL, 1M) and stirred at room temperature following the reaction by thin layer chromatography (TLC) until the ester was completely hydrolyzed. The aqueous phase was then washed 3 times with DCM in a separating funnel. The phases were separated, and to the aqueous layers 4 M HCl was added until reaching pH < 3. The precipitate formed was filtered, washed with cold water and dried. 0.083 g (58.4%) of the desired product is obtained as a light brown solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ = 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 8.00 (d, 2H), 8.16 (m, 2H), 13.70 (s, 1H).

The following examples were synthesized using the procedure described for Example 46 from their corresponding starting materials:

Example 47: 1-{4-[(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl] benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 4.37 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.98 (m, 2H), 8.18 (d, 2H), 8.37 (d, 2H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 13.51 (s, 1H).

Example 48: 1-{3-[(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl}piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.69 (t, 1H), 7.99 (m, 2H), 8.31 (d, 1H), 8.40 (d, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 8.86 (s, 1H), 13.51 (s, 1H).

Example 49: 1-(5-[(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.55 (q, 2H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.55 (m, 3H), 7.99 (m, 2H), 8.29 (d, 1H), 12.33 (s, 1H), 13.79 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.394, m/z 467.1 (MH⁺)

Example 50: 1-(4-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.77 (s, 1H), 1.92 (s, 1H), 1.53 (s, 2H), 2.50 (s, 1H), 2.97 (s, 1H), 3.12 (s, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 4.34 (d, 1H), 7.29 (dd, 1H), 7.57 (d, 2H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.92 (dd, 1H), 8.20 (m, 2H), 12.35 (2, 1H), 13.76 (s, 1H).

HPLC-MS: Rt 2.579, m/z 467.0 (MH⁺).

Example 51: 1-(5-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

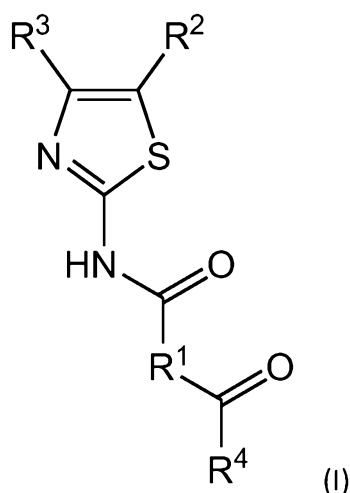
¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.56 (q, 2H), 1.90 (d, 2H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 4.09 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.92 (dd, 1H), 8.28 (d, 1H), 12.35 (s, 1H), 13.81 (s, 1H).

Example 52: 1-(3-[(5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.55 (d, 2H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 1.93 (s, 1H), 2.53–2.62 (m, 1H), 2.99 (s, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 3.15 (s, 1H), 3.54 (s, 1H), 7.29 (dd, 1H), 7.62–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.92 (dd, 1H), 8.19 (d, 2H), 12.35 (s, 1H), 13.69 (s, 1H).

Claims

1- A compound of formula (I)



wherein:

- 5 - R¹ represents a five or six membered aryl or heteroaryl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkyl linear or branched, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy linear or branched and cyano group,
- R² is selected from the group consisting of halogen atom and cyano group,
- 10 - R³ represents a five or six membered aryl or heteroaryl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atom, cyano group, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy linear or branched, optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, amino, mono or dialkylamino, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, hydroxycarbonyl and C₂-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl, and
- 15 - R⁴ represents independently:
 - a) a hydroxyl group,
 - b) -N(R⁵)(R⁶) group, wherein:
 - i) R⁵ and R⁶ represent independently a C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl group or C₃-C₄ alkyl linear or branched, substituted by a carboxyl group (-COOH);
 - 20 or
 - ii) R⁵ and R⁶ form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a five or six membered saturated cycle comprising optionally

a heteroatom selected from N and O, which is substituted by a carboxylic group (-COOH).

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2- A compound according to claim 1 wherein R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms or by a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms.

3- A compound according to claim 2 wherein R¹ is selected from a group consisting of phenyl group and thienyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms.

4- A compound according to claim 3 wherein R² represents a cyano group.

5- A compound according to claim 4 wherein R⁴ represents a hydroxyl group.

6- A compound according to claim 4 wherein R⁴ represents a -N(R⁵)(R⁶) group according to has been defined in claim 1.

7- A compound according to claim 6 wherein R⁵ and R⁶ form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a five or six membered saturated cycle substituted by a carboxylic group (-COOH).

8- A compound according to claim 1 wherein R¹ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms, R² represents a cyano group R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms or by a methoxyl group and R⁴ represents a hydroxyl group.

9- A compound according to claim 1 wherein R¹ represents a thienyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms R² represents a cyano group R³ represents a phenyl group optionally substituted by one, two or three halogen atoms or by a methoxyl group and R⁴ represents a hydroxyl group.

10- A compound according to claim 1 which is one of:

3-[5-cyano-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

4-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid

4-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

3-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid

- 6-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 2-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5 6-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}benzoic acid
- 5-{5-cyano-4-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl}thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-[5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid
- 10 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-[5-cyano-4-(3-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-(2-fluorophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-4-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid
- 3-[5-cyano-4-(pyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid
- 15 3-[5-cyano-4-(6-methylpyridin-2-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]benzoic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-(pyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-(3-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-(4-cyanophenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-(5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 20 5-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid

- 5-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 5 4-((5'-cyano-[2,4'-bithiazol]-2'-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 4-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 3-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 3-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 4-((5-cyano-4-(furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 10 3-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 4-((4-(4-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-5-cyanothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 5-((5-cyano-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-(5-cyano-4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 15 5-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-(5-chloro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 5-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 3-(5-bromo-4-phenylthiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 20 3-(5-fluoro-4-phenylthiazole-2-ylcarbamoyl)benzoic acid
- 5-(5-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 5-[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid

- 1-(3-[[5-cyano-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 1-(4-[[5-cyano-4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl]carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 5 1-(3-[[5-cyano-4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl]carbamoyl]benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 1-(5-((5-cyano-4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 10 1-(4-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 1-(5-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)thiophene-2-carbonyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- 1-(3-((5-cyano-4-(thiophen-2-yl)thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)benzoyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid.
- 15 11- A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10 or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.
- 20 12- Use of a compound according to any one claims 1 to 10 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease or pathological condition susceptible of amelioration by modulation of the adenosine A₃ receptor selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer disease, Huntington disease, Parkinson disease, atherosclerosis, asthma, cancer, acute renal failure, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, colitis, irritable bowel syndrome, glaucoma, dry eye syndrome and uveitis.
- 25 13- Use of a compound according to claim 12, wherein the disease or pathological condition is selected from asthma, prostate cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, irritable bowel syndrome, glaucoma, and acute renal failure.
- 14- Method for the treatment of disease or pathological condition susceptible of amelioration by modulation of the adenosine A₃ receptor comprising administering

to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

5 15- Method for the treatment according to claim 14, wherein the disease or pathological condition susceptible of amelioration by modulation of the adenosine A₃ receptor is selected from the group consisting of neurological disorders, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, renal diseases, cancer, autoimmune diseases, diseases of the gastrointestinal system and ophthalmologic diseases or conditions.

10 16- A combination comprising a compound according to any one claims 1 to 10 and a therapeutic agent used for the treatment of a diseases selected from the group consisting of neurological disorders, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, renal diseases, cancer, autoimmune diseases, diseases of the gastrointestinal system and ophthalmologic diseases or conditions.

15 17- A combination comprising a compound according to any one claims 1 to 10 and a therapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of Montelukast, Bicalutamide, Flutamide, Tofacitinib, and a diuretic selected from Hydrochlorothiazide and Lubiprostone for the treatment of disease selected from glaucoma, asthma, prostate cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, acute renal failure and irritable bowel syndrome.