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Carboxamide derivatives of pyrrolidine, piperidine and hexahydroazepine for the treatment of thrombosis disorders

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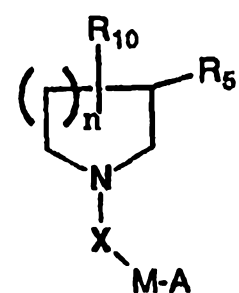
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(54) Title: CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES OF PYRROLIDINE, PIPERIDINE AND HEXAHYDROAZEPINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF THROMBOSIS DISORDERS			
(57) Abstract Carboxamide derivatives of pyrrolidine, piperidine, and hexahydroazepine of formula (I) are disclosed as useful in treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders.			
(I)			

**CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES OF PYRROLIDINE, PIPERIDINE,
AND HEXAHYDROAZEPINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF
5 THROMBOSIS DISORDERS**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Platelet aggregation constitutes the initial hemostatic response to curtail bleeding induced by vascular injury. However, pathological extension of this normal hemostatic process can lead to thrombus formation. The final, common pathway in platelet aggregation is the binding of fibrinogen to activated, exposed platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa). Agents which interrupt binding of fibrinogen to GPIIb/IIIa, therefore, inhibit platelet
15 aggregation. These agents are, therefore, useful in treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders such as arterial and venous thrombosis, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy and angioplasty, inflammation, and a variety of vaso-occlusive disorders. The fibrinogen receptor (GPIIb/IIIa) is activated by
20 stimuli such as ADP, collagen, and thrombin exposing binding domains to two different peptide regions of fibrinogen: α -chain Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) and γ -chain His-His-Leu-Gly-Gly-Ala-Lys-Gln-Ala-Gly-Asp-Val (HHLGGAKQAGDV, γ 400-411). Since these peptide fragments themselves have been shown to inhibit fibrinogen binding to GPIIb/IIIa, a mimetic of these fragments would also serve as an antagonist. In fact, prior to this
25 invention, potent RGD-based antagonists have been revealed which inhibit both fibrinogen binding to GPIIb/IIIa and platelet aggregation e.g., Ro-438857 (L. Alig, *J. Med. Chem.* 1992, 35, 4393) has an IC_{50} of 0.094 μ M against in vitro thrombin-induced platelet aggregation. Some of these
30 agents have also shown *in vivo* efficacy as antithrombotic agents and, in some cases, have been used in conjunction with fibrinolytic therapy e.g., t-PA or streptokinase, as well (J. A. Zablocki, *Current Pharmaceutical Design* 1995, 1, 533). As demonstrated by the results of the pharmacological studies described hereinafter, the compounds of the present invention show
35 the ability to block fibrinogen binding to isolated GPIIb/IIIa (IC_{50} 's 0.0002-1.39 μ M), inhibit platelet aggregation *in vitro* in the presence of a variety of platelet stimuli (0.019-65.0 μ M vs. thrombin), and furthermore, inhibit *ex vivo* platelet aggregation in animal models. Additionally, these agents exhibit

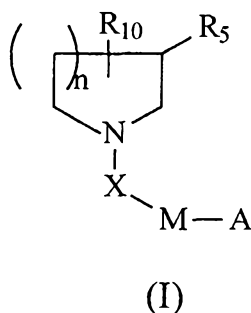


efficacy in animal thrombosis models as their progenitors had shown (Australian Patent application No. 21191/95). The compounds of the present invention show efficacy as antithrombotic agents by virtue of their ability to prevent platelet aggregation.

Additionally, because the compounds of this invention inhibit integrin-mediated cell-cell
5 or cell-matrix adhesion, they may also be useful against inflammation, bone resorption, tumor cell metastasis, etc. (D. Cox, *Drug News & Perspectives* 1995, 8, 197).

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to compounds represented by the following general formula (I):



10

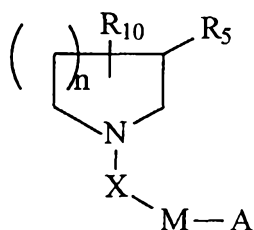
(I)

wherein A, X, M, R₅, R₁₀, and n are as hereinafter defined. These platelet aggregation inhibitors are useful in treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders such as arterial and venous thrombosis, acute myocardial infarction, reocclusion following thrombolytic
15 therapy and angioplasty, inflammation, unstable angina, and a variety of vaso-occlusive disorders. These compounds are also useful as antithrombotics used in conjunction with fibrinolytic therapy (e.g. t-PA or streptokinase). Pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds are also part of the present invention.

According to a first aspect the present invention provides a compound represented
20 by the general formula (I) :

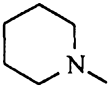


- 2a -



wherein M is $(CH_2)_m$ or piperidin-1-yl;

wherein A is selected from any of piperidin-2-yl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl,

5 NHR^2 , or  R_9 wherein R_9 is selected from any of H, alkyl, $CH(NH)$, $CMe(NH)$ or acyl;

wherein R_{10} is H or $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$

wherein R_1 is selected from H or cycloalkyl;

wherein R^2 is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl;

10 wherein R_5 is H or $C(O)NHQ(CHW)_rCO_2R_8$; wherein Q is selected from CH_2 , CH -aryl, CH -heteroaryl, CH -substituted-heteroaryl or CH -alkyl; W is selected from H or $N(R_6)T-R_7$, wherein R_6 is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl, T is selected from $C(O)$, $C(N-CN)$ or SO_2 , and R_7 is selected from any of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, or aminoalkyl; and R_8 is selected from H, alkyl or aralkyl;

15 wherein m is the integer 1, 2, or 3;

wherein X is selected from any of $C(O)$, $C(O)O$, $C(O)NH$, CH_2 , or SO_2 ;

wherein n is the integer 1, 2, or 3;

wherein r is 0 or 1;



wherein Y is selected from any of $(CH_2)_p$, $CH(R^3)(CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCH(R^3)$, $(CH(CO_2 R^4)CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCHOH$ or piperidine-3-carboxylic acid; with the proviso that when Y is $(CH_2)_p$ and p is 2, X is other than C(O) or when X is C(O) then either R^1 is other than H or R^2 is other than H, and with the proviso that when Y is

5 $(CH(CO_2 R^4)CH_2)_q$ X is other than C(O) or CH_2 ;

wherein p is 2 or 3;

wherein q is 1, 2, or 3;

wherein R^3 is alkyl, C_2 - C_8 alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteroaryl;

wherein R^4 is H or alkyl or cycloalkyl;

10 wherein Z is CO_2H , CO_2 alkyl, SO_3H , PO_3H_2 , or 5-tetrazole; provided that at least

one of R_5 and R_{10} is hydrogen;

or the enantiomer or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

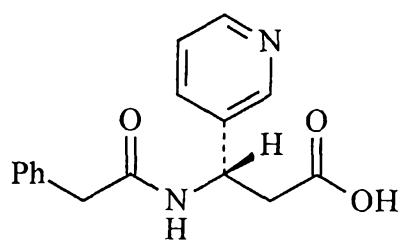
According to a second aspect the present invention provides a composition for treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders comprising the compound of the first

15 aspect in an effective amount for treating such disorders in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

According to a third aspect the present invention provides a method of treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders comprising administering to a patient afflicted with such disorder an effective amount of the compound of the first aspect to treat such
20 disorder.

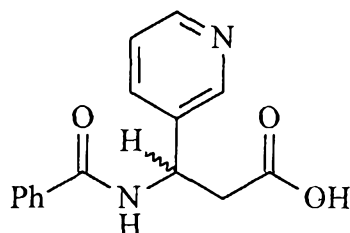
According to a fourth aspect the present invention provides a process for preparing a compound of the formula AG4:





AG4

5 comprising treating a compound of the formula AG3:

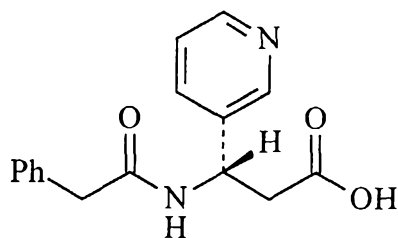


AG3

with penicillin amidase.

According to a fifth aspect the present invention provides a compound of the

10 formula AG4:



AG4

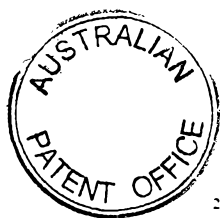


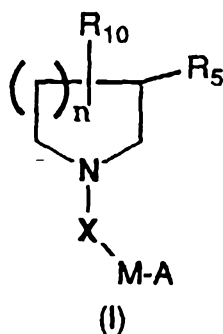
According to a sixth aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound according to the first aspect, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the
5 claims, the words 'comprise', 'comprising', and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to".

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

More particularly, the present invention is directed to compounds of the following
10 formula (I):





wherein M is $(CH_2)_m$ or piperidin-1-yl;

5

wherein A is selected from any of piperidin-2-yl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl,

 NHR^2 , or NHR^9 wherein R_9 is selected from any of H, alkyl, $CH(NH)$, $CMe(NH)$ or acyl, preferably R_9 is hydrogen;

10

wherein R_{10} is H or $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$

wherein R_1 is selected from H or cycloalkyl;

15

wherein R^2 is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl. Preferably, R^2 is hydrogen;

wherein R_5 is H or $C(O)NHQ(CHW)_rCO_2R_8$; wherein Q is selected from CH_2 , CH-aryl, CH-heteroaryl, CH-substituted-heteroaryl or CH-alkyl;

20

preferably Q is CH_2 , CH-substituted-heteroaryl or CH-heteroaryl; W is selected from H or $N(R_6)T-R_7$, preferably W is H when Q is CH, and $N(R_6)T-R_7$ when Q is CH_2 ; wherein R_6 is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl; preferably R_6 is hydrogen, T is selected from $C(O)$, $C(N-CN)$ or SO_2 ,

25

preferably T is $C(O)$ and R_7 is selected from any of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, or aminoalkyl; and R_8 is selected from H, alkyl or aralkyl; preferably R_8 is H.

wherein m is the integer 1, 2, or 3. Preferably m is 1 or 2;

wherein X is selected from any of $C(O)$, $C(O)O$, $C(O)NH$, CH_2 , or SO_2 ;

30

wherein n is the integer 1, 2, or 3;

wherein r is 0 or 1;

5

wherein Y is selected from any of $(CH_2)_p$, $CH(R^3)(CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCH(R^3)$, $(CH(COR^4)CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCHOH$ or piperidine-3-carboxylic acid; with the proviso that when Y is $(CH_2)_p$ and p is 2, X is other than $C(O)$ or when X is $C(O)$ then either R^1 is other than H or R^2 is other than H , and with the proviso that when Y is $(CH(CO_2R^4)CH_2)_q$ X is other than $C(O)$ or CH_2 ;

wherein p is 2 or 3;

15 wherein q is 1, 2, or 3. Preferably, q is 1.

wherein R^3 is alkyl, C_2 - C_8 alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteroaryl;

20 wherein R^4 is H or alkyl or cycloalkyl. Preferably, R^4 is hydrogen.

wherein Z is CO_2H , CO_2 alkyl, SO_3H , PO_3H_2 , or 5-tetrazole; provided that at least one of R_5 and R_{10} is hydrogen;

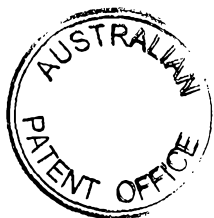
or the enantiomer or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25

Preferably, the group $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$ is attached to the ring carbon of the central azacycle at the 3- or 4-position (4-position when larger than a five-membered ring), and most preferably the 3-position.

30

As used herein, unless otherwise noted alkyl and alkoxy whether used alone or as part of a substituent group, include straight and branched chains having 1-8 carbons. For example, alkyl radicals include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, 3-(2-methyl)butyl, 2-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, neopentyl, *n*-hexyl, 2-hexyl and 2-methylpentyl. Alkoxy radicals are oxygen ethere 3
35 formed from the previously described straight or branched chain alkyl groups. Cycloalkyl groups contain 5-8 ring carbons and preferably 6-7 carbons.



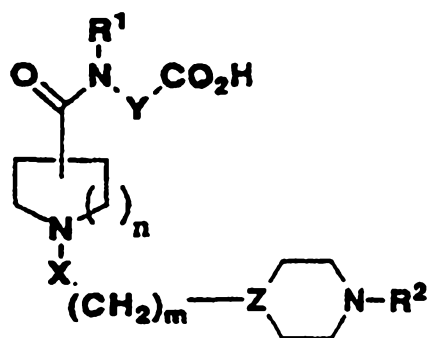
The term "aryl", "heteroaryl" or "substituted heteroaryl" as used herein alone or in combination with other terms indicates aromatic or heteroaromatic groups such as phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furanyl, or quinolinyl wherein the substituent is an alkyl group. The term "aralkyl" means an alkyl group substituted with an aryl group.

The term "acyl" as used herein means an organic radical having 2-6 carbon atoms derived from an organic acid by removal of the hydroxyl group.

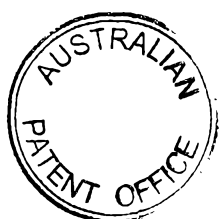
The compounds of the present invention may also be present in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. The pharmaceutically acceptable salt generally takes a form in which the nitrogen on the 1-piperidine (pyrrolidine, piperazine) substituent is protonated with an inorganic or organic acid. Representative organic or inorganic acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, perchloric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, acetic, propionic, glycolic, lactic, succinic, maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, hydroxyethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, oxalic, pamoic, 2-naphthalenesulfonic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, salicylic, saccharinic or trifluoroacetic.

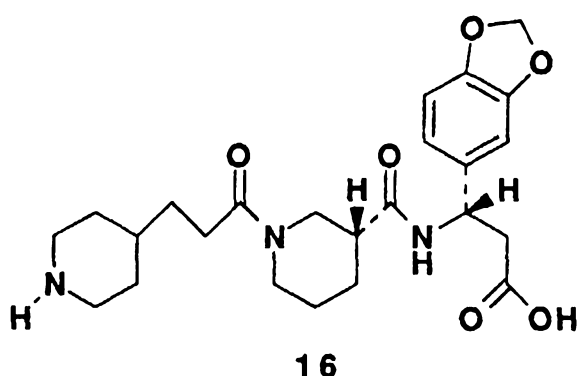
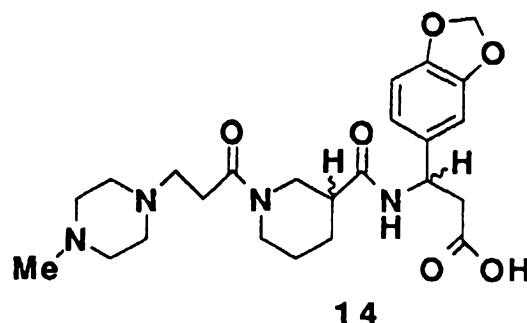
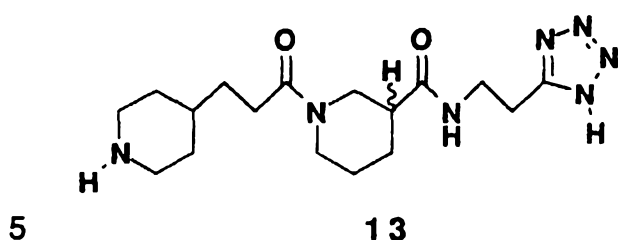
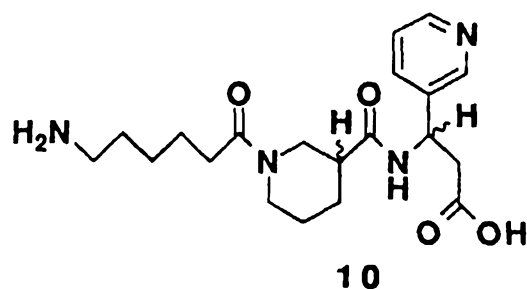
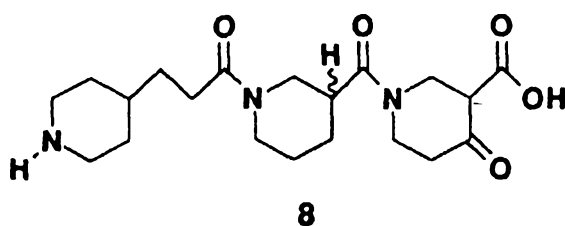
Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention include those compounds shown in Table I, where "Subst" indicates the position of attachment of the group $C(O)N(R^1)YCO_2H$ to the central azacycle and where the letter "R" after the numeral "3" indicates the absolute configuration (Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules). Those numerals not having any configuration specified are racemic mixtures.

TABLE I



5	#	Subst	m	n	X	R ¹	R ²	Y	Z
	1	3	2	2	C(O)	H	H	CH(Ph)CH ₂	CH
	2	3	1	2	NHCO	H	H	CH ₂ CHMe	CH
	3	3	1	2	OC(O)	H	H	(R) -CH(CO ₂ Me)CH ₂	CH
	4	3	2	1	C(O)	H	H	CH(4-Me-Ph)CH ₂	CH
10	5	4	2	2	C(O)	H	H	CH(Me)CH ₂	CH
	6	4	2	2	C(O)	H	H	CH(4-CO ₂ H-Ph)CH ₂	CH
	7	3	2	2	C(O)	H	Me	CH ₂ CH ₂	CH
	8	See structure							
	9	3	2	2	C(O)	H	H	CH(Me ₃ Si-ethynyl)CH ₂	CH
15	10	See structure							
	11	3R	2	2	CO	H	H	CH ₂ CH(OH)	CH
	12	3	2	2	SO ₂	H	H	CH ₂ CH ₂	CH
	13	See structure							
	14	3	2	2	CO	H	Me	CH(3,4-OCH ₂ O-Ph)CH ₂	N
20	15	3	2	2	CO	H	Me	CH(3-quinoliny)CH ₂	N
	16	3R	2	2	CO	H	H	S-CH(3,4-OCH ₂ O-Ph)CH ₂	CH
	17	3	2	3	CO	H	H	CH(3-quinoliny)CH ₂	CH
	18	3R	2	2	CO	H	H	S-CH(3-quinoliny)CH ₂	CH
	19	3R	2	2	CO	H	H	S-CH(1-butylethynyl)CH ₂	CH
25	20	3	2	2	CH ₂	H	H	S-CH(3,4-OCH ₂ O-Ph)CH ₂	CH
	21	3R	2	2	CO	H	H	S-CH(3-pyridyl)CH ₂	CH





- 10 The compounds of the invention wherein R_5 is H, R_{10} is $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$,
M is $(CH_2)_m$ and A is piperidin-2-yl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-
1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl or NHR^2 may be prepared as shown in
Scheme AA. In this scheme nipecotic acid allyl ester (either the racemic
15 mixture or either separate enantiomer) may be treated with resin-bound 4-
piperidinepropionic acid in the presence of DIC/HOBT and a tertiary amine.
The allyl ester is then removed via palladium-mediated catalysis and the
iterative coupling process continued to give final product upon
saponification with potassium trimethylsilanolate (e.g., compound 1). By
analogy, urea and urethane-based replacements for the tertiary amide
20 (compounds 2 and 3) were prepared by reaction of solid-supported amine
(alcohol) with *p*-nitrophenylchloroformate and then ethyl nipecotate (S. M.
Hutchins, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1994, 35, 4055).

Three-substituted 3-aminopropionic acid ester intermediates were prepared utilizing a modified Knoevenagel procedure (Scheme AG; E. Profft, *J. Prakt. Chem.* **1965**, *30*, 18) followed by Fischer esterification of the carboxylic acid product (when not commercially-available). These intermediates were prepared in enantiomerically-enriched form by penicillin amidase resolution of racemic phenylacetamides such as intermediate AG3 (V. A. Soloshonok, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1995**, *6*, 1601). Here, the undesired R-enantiomer is hydrolyzed by amidase while the desired S-enantiomer retains the phenylacetyl group. Resolutions may also be performed on the (-)-ephedrine salts of racemic three-substituted 3-N-Boc-aminopropionic acids as published (J. A. Zablocki, *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 2378). Ethyl nipecotate and ethyl isonipecotate are commercially-available intermediates.

Synthesis of 5- and 7-membered ring analogues of nipecotamides (**4** and **17**, respectively) were prepared by solid-phase synthesis using methyl pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate and methyl hexahydroazepine-3-carboxylate intermediates for the analogous conversion of AA2 to AA3 (Scheme AA). Methyl pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate and methyl hexahydroazepine-3-carboxylate were prepared as published (H. Rapoport, *J. Org. Chem.* **1974**, *39*, 893). For example, N-benzyl hexahydroazepin-2-one was reacted with lithium diisopropylamide/diethylcarbonate and this product then reduced with lithium aluminum hydride to afford N-benzyl-3-hydroxymethyl-hexahydroazepine. The benzyl group was removed by hydrogenolysis (H₂, Pd-C, MeOH), the nitrogen protected (di-*t*-butyldicarbonate/sodium hydroxide), and the alcohol oxidized with chromium trioxide to give N-Boc-hexahydroazepine-3-carboxylic acid. The Boc group was removed concomitant with carboxylate esterification using HCl/MeOH to afford methyl hexahydroazepine-3-carboxylate.

Piperazine analogs were prepared, as exemplified in Scheme AB, as published (S. G. Gilbreath, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 6172). Tetrazoles (**13**) were prepared from the corresponding nitriles using azidotrimethylsilane/dibutyltin oxide as published (Scheme AC; S. J. Wittenberger, *J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 4139). Here, the nitrile precursor AC2 was prepared by standard amide bond coupling with 3-aminopropionitrile, and reduced on the final synthetic step using platinum

dioxide-mediated hydrogenation (W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 1582).

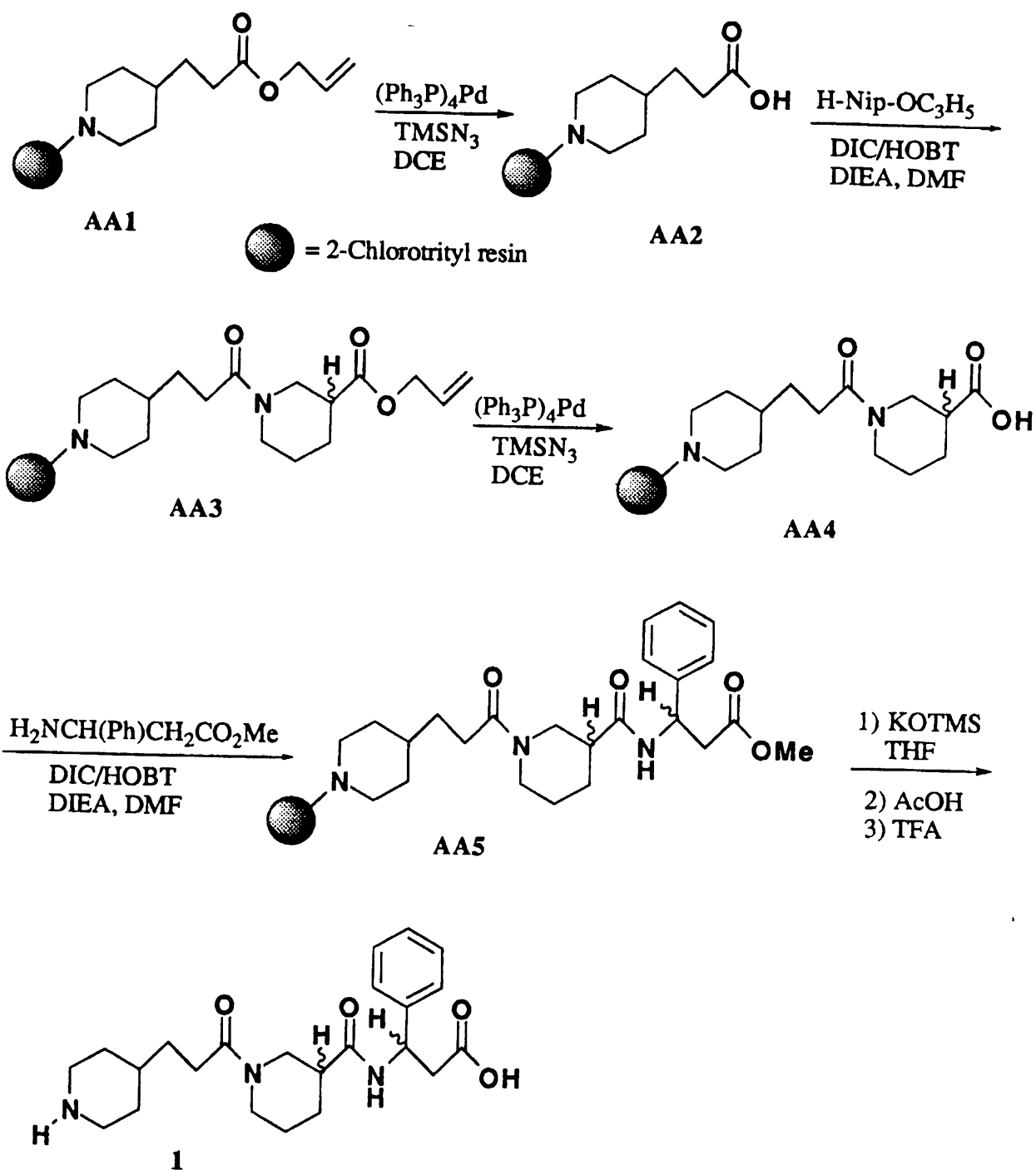
5 N-Methylpiperidine analogues can be prepared by Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis techniques as shown in scheme AD (P. Sieber, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1987**, *28*, 6147). The Fmoc protecting groups were cleaved by 20% piperidine/DMF, couplings were effected using DIC/HOBT/DMF, and final products were removed from the resin with 95% TFA.

10 Sulfonamide **12** was prepared as shown in Scheme AE. Intermediate AE1 was isolated in two steps from 4-pyridineethanesulfonic acid by hydrogenation/protection as described (J. I. DeGaw, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.* **1966**, *3*, 90), and then chlorinated using standard thionyl chloride
15 conditions (P. J. Hearst, *Org. Syn.* **1950**, *30*, 58) to give AE2. Intermediate AE2 was then carried forward to final product using standard solution-phase synthesis (W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 1582).

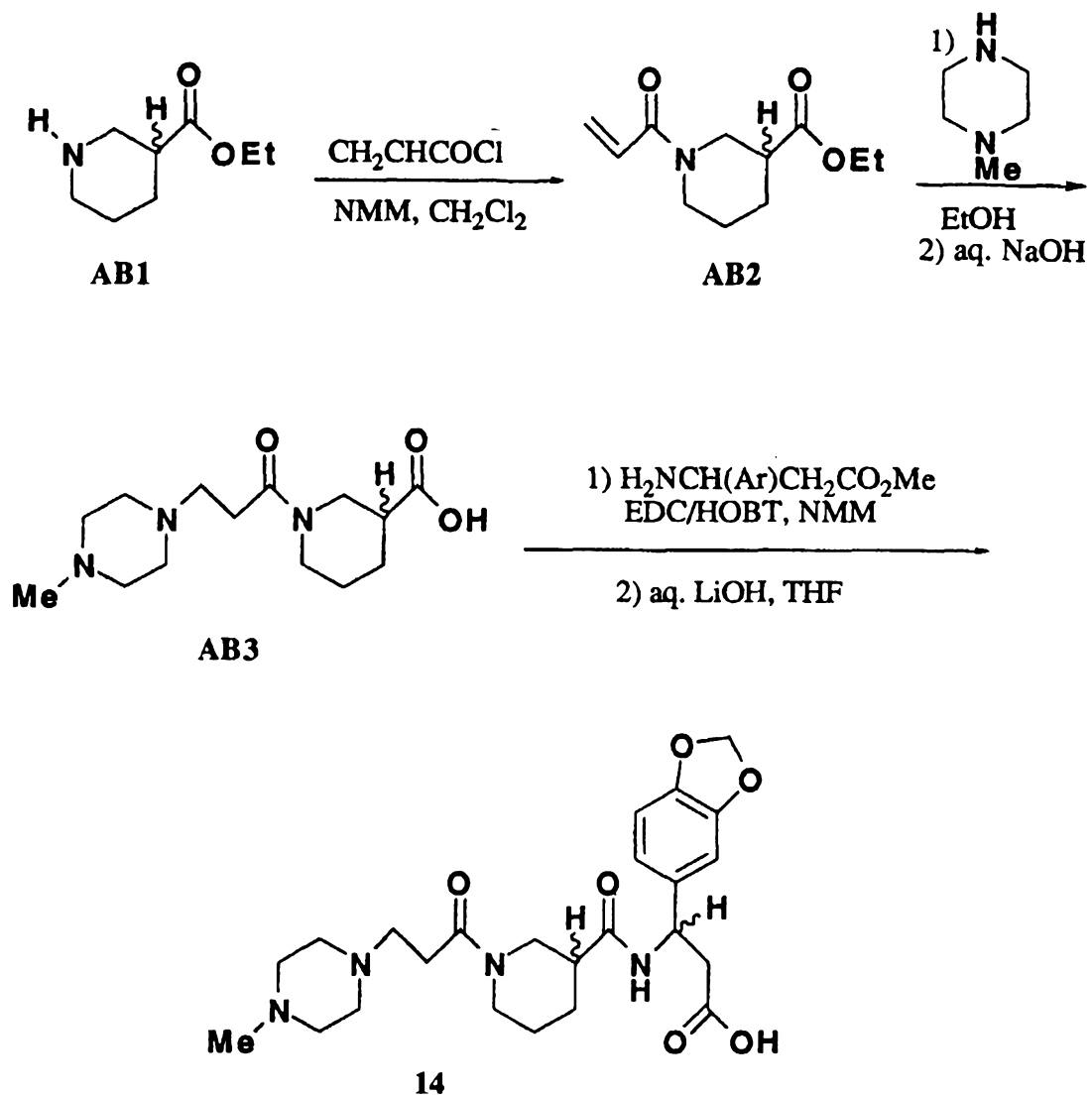
20 Piperidinepropyl-nipecotamide **20** was prepared as shown in Scheme AF. Ester AF1 was Boc-protected using standard Boc-ON conditions (D. S. Tarbell, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **1972**, *69*, 730), and then reduced to its corresponding primary alcohol with DiBAL-H/THF (E. Winterfeldt, *Synthesis* **1975**, 617) to give intermediate AF2. This compound was converted to its corresponding tosylate AF3 using *p*-TsCl (L. F. Awad, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1986**, *59*, 1587). Ethyl nipecotate was then alkylated with intermediate AF3
25 using standard conditions (benzene/heat; I. Seki, *Chem. Pharm. Bull. Jpn.* **1970**, *18*, 1104).

30 Enantiomerically-enriched R-(-)-nipecotic acid ethyl ester was isolated by chiral resolution of racemic material as its corresponding D-tartaric acid salt (A. M. Akkerman, *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1951**, *70*, 899)

SCHEME AA



SCHEME AB

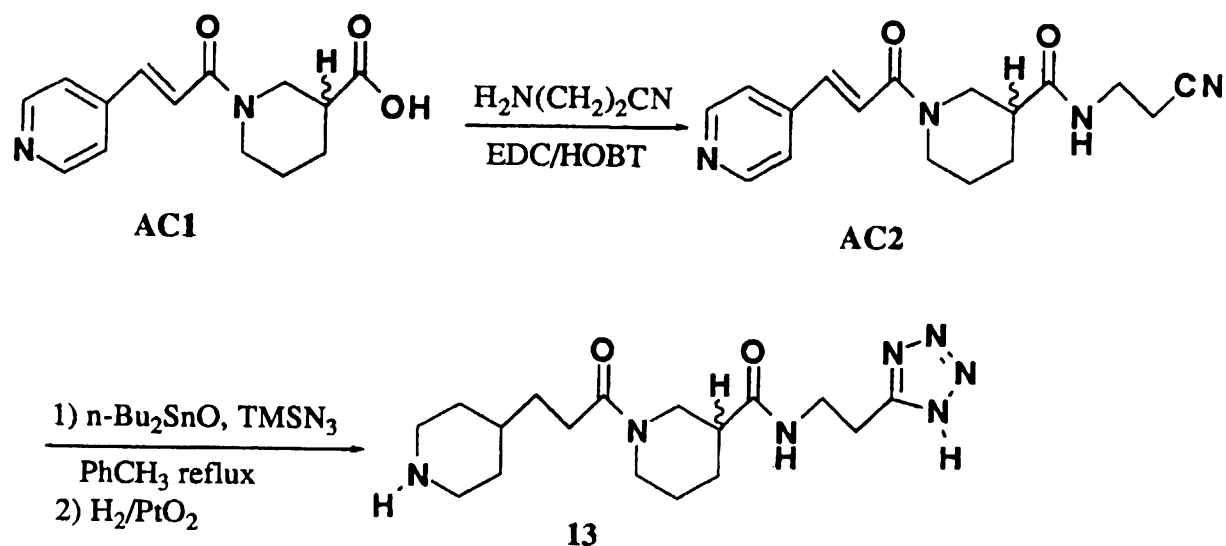


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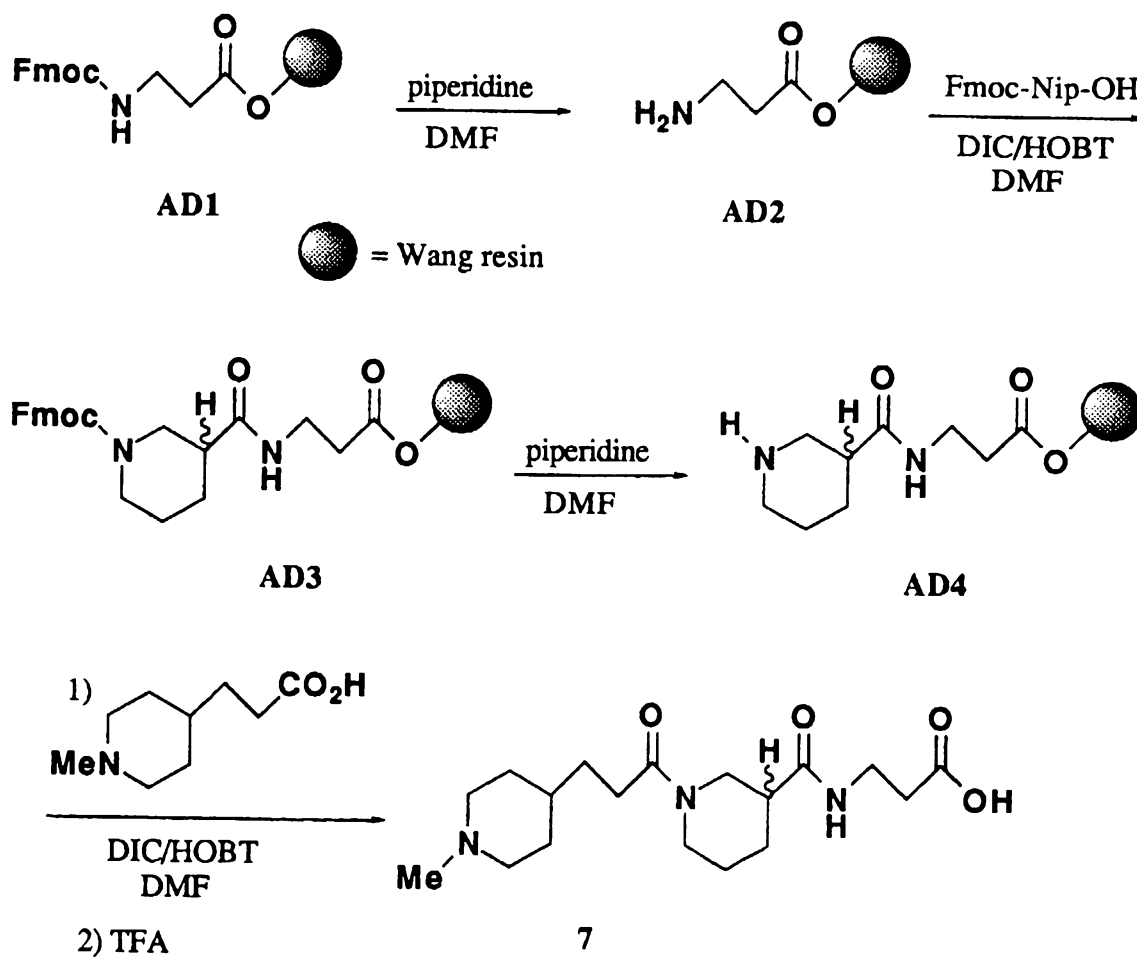
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SCHEME AC

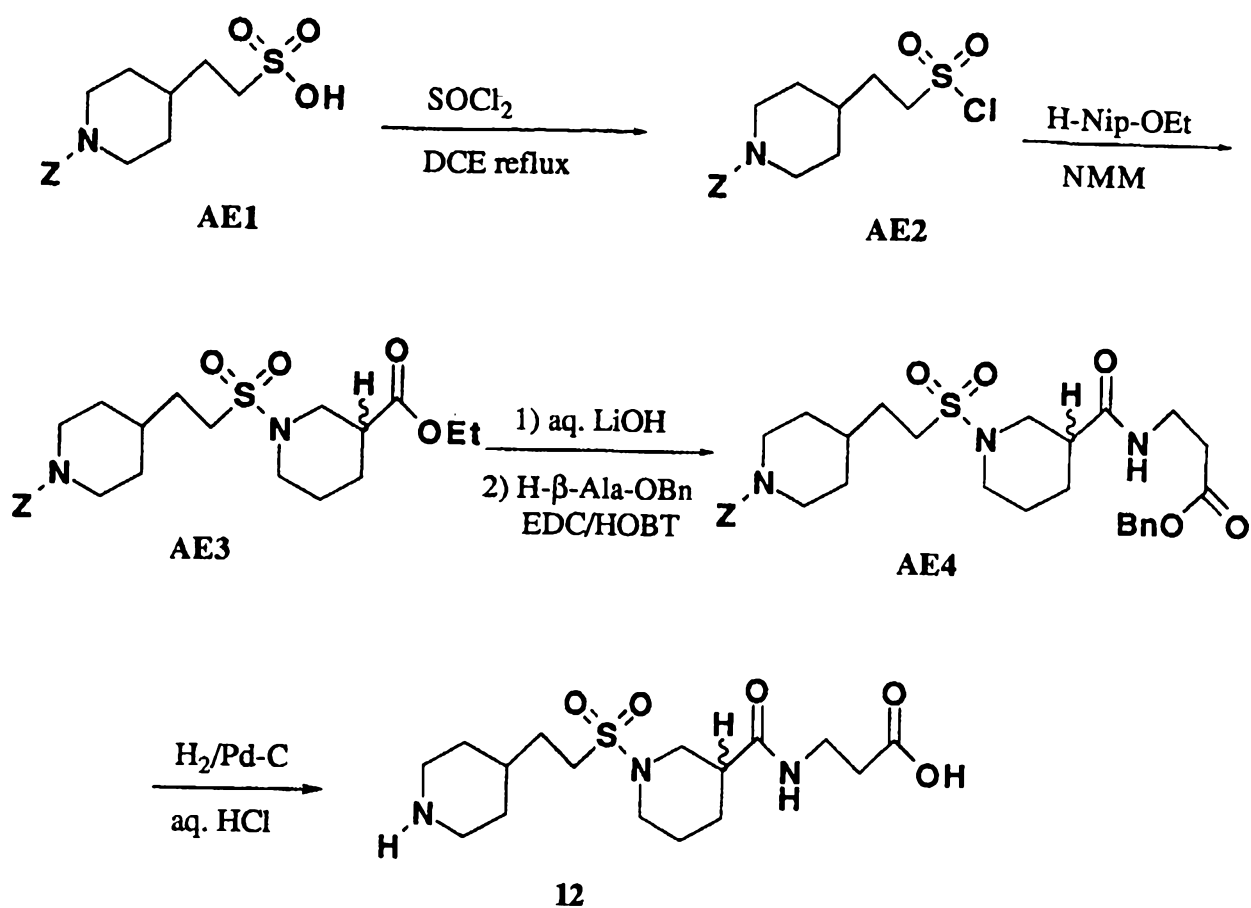


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SCHEME AD



SCHEME AE



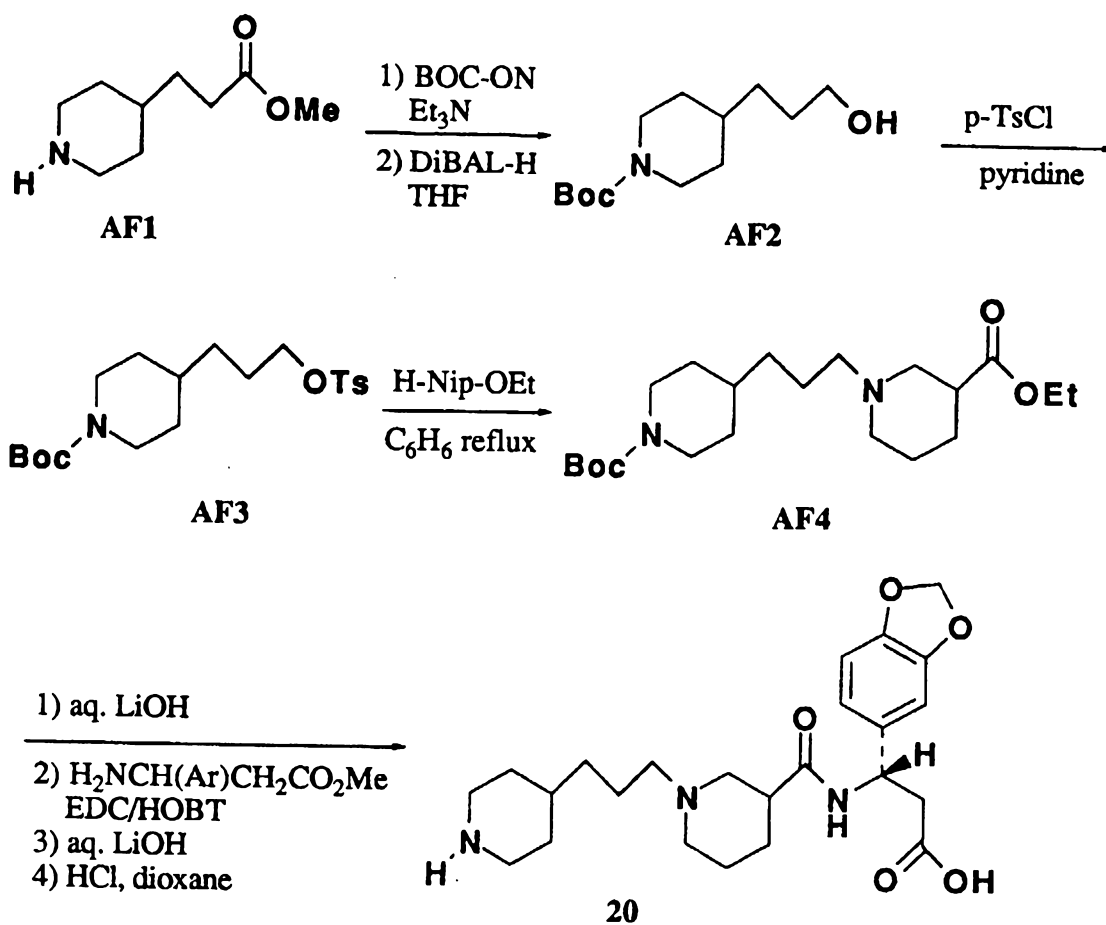
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SCHEME AF



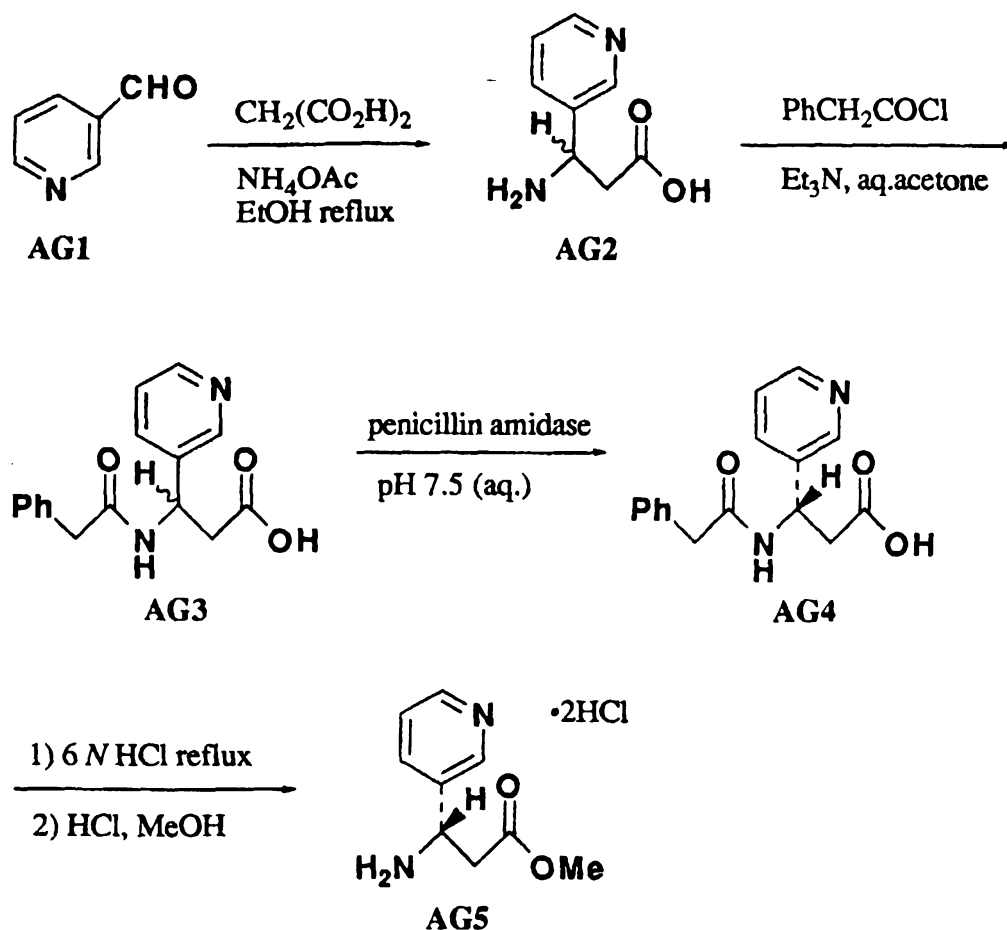
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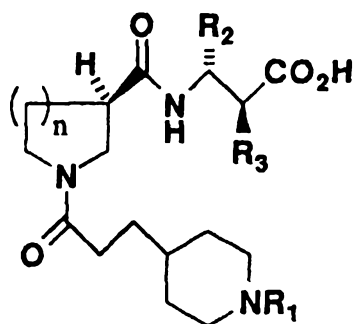
SCHEME AG



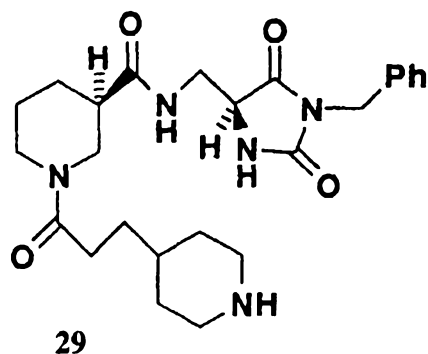
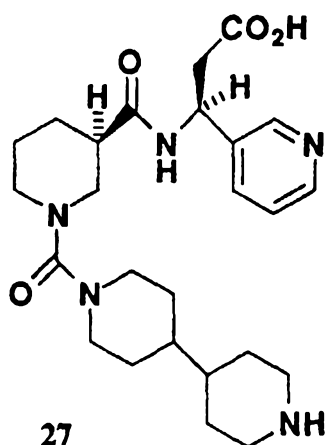
5 Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention include those compounds shown in Table 1 (and Table 2), where the letter "R" after the numeral "3" indicates the absolute configuration (Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules).

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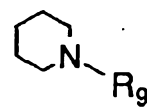
TABLE II

5	#	n	R1	R2	R3
	22	2	H	H	NHCONH(3-MeOPh)
	23	2	H	H	NHCOOCH ₂ Ph
	24	2	H	H	NHCOOCH ₂ (3-ClPh)
	25	2	H	H	NHSO ₂ CH ₂ Ph
10	26	2	H	H	NHCONH(3,5-diMeOPh)
	27	See structure below			
	28	2	H	H	NHCONH(2-naphthyl)
	29	See structure below			
	30	2	H	H	NHCONHCH ₂ CH ₂ Ph
15	31	2	H	6-Me-3-pyridyl	H
	32	2	H	5-Br-3-pyridyl	H
	33	2	CH(NH)	3-pyridyl	H



The diaminopropionic acid antagonists of the invention wherein R₅ is

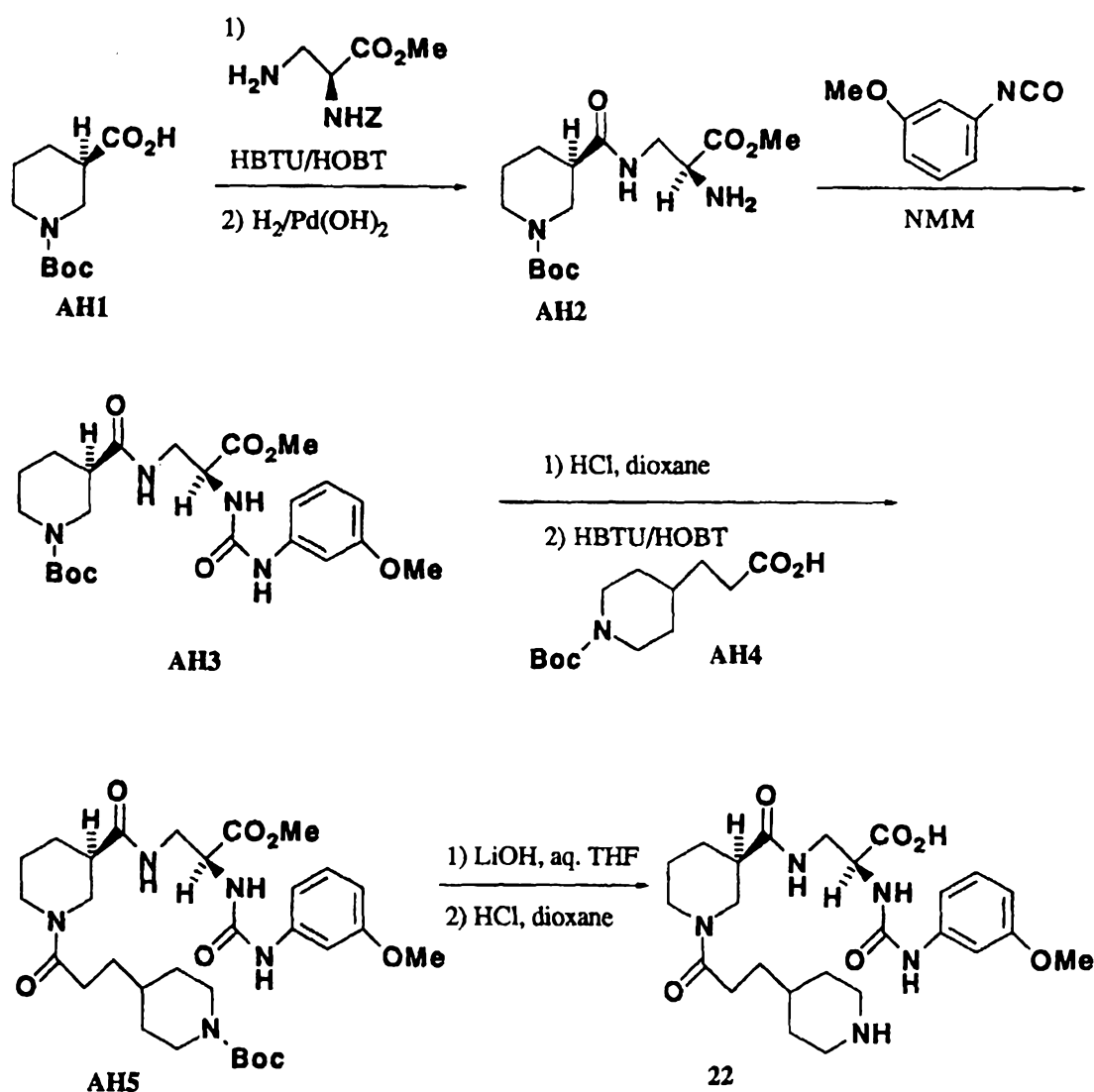
C(O)NHQ(CHW)_rCO₂R₈, R₁₀ is H, M is piperidin-1-yl and A is



may be prepared as shown in Scheme AH. Methyl N- α -Z-diaminopropionate was acylated by HBTU-activated AH1, the Z group removed by hydrogenolysis to afford AH2 (for 23 the Z group was retained), and then the resultant primary amine reacted with the requisite isocyanate (or alkyl chloroformate for 24, alkylsulfonyl chloride for 25) to give AH3. The Boc group of intermediate AH3 was removed with HCl and the resultant secondary amine acylated with HBTU-activated AH4 to give AH5. This material was saponified with lithium hydroxide and the Boc group removed with HCl to give 22.

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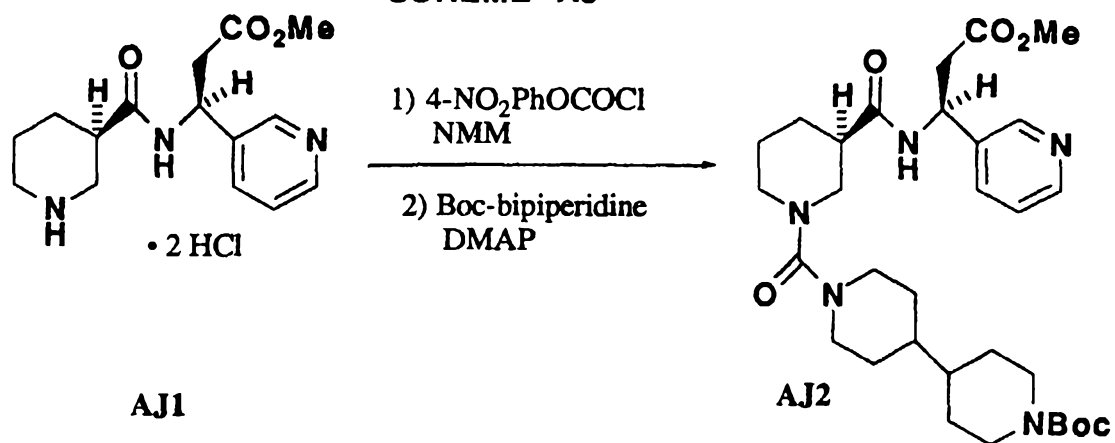
SCHEME AH



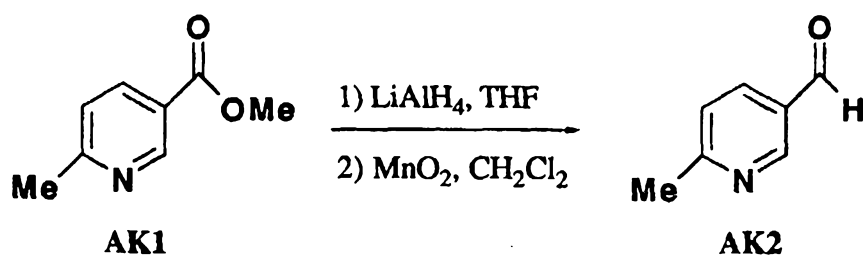
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The bipiperidine-urea based antagonists of the invention may be prepared as shown in Scheme AJ. Intermediate AJ1 was prepared as described in Scheme AG. AJ1 was acylated with *p*-nitrophenyl chloroformate and then reacted with Boc-bipiperidine (for a synthesis, see W. Bondinell, patent application WO 94/14776). The ester AJ2 was saponified with lithium hydroxide and the Boc group removed with HCl to afford 27. Substituted piperidine aldehyde intermediates such as AK2 were prepared by lithium aluminum hydride reduction of their corresponding nicotinic acid methyl esters (AK1) followed by oxidation with manganese dioxide (Scheme AK). The aldehydes were then converted to β -amino acids as shown in Scheme AG. Formamidine AL3 was prepared as shown in Scheme AL. Amine AL1 was acylated with ethyl formimidate as described by M. K. Scott (*J. Med. Chem.* 1983, 26, 534). The ester AL2 was saponified with 4 *N* HCl (RT, 20 h) to afford 33. Three-substituted β -amino acid-type antagonists were synthesized as shown in Scheme AM. Resolved 6-methyl-pyridyl- β -amino ester was acylated with HBTU-activated AM1, and the coupled product treated with HCl to afford amine AM2. The amine was acylated with HBTU-activated AM4, the ester saponified, and the Boc group removed with HCl to afford 31.

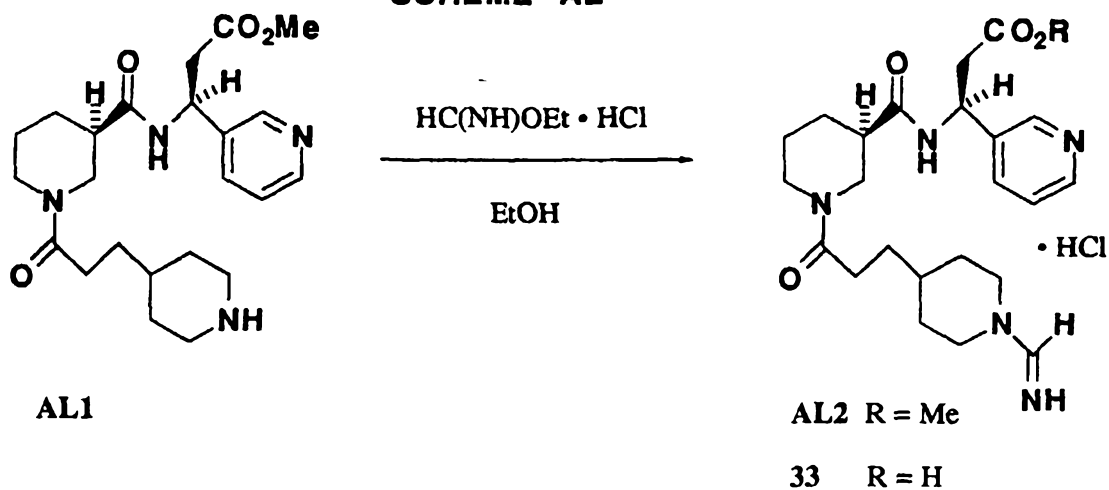
SCHEME AJ



SCHEME AK

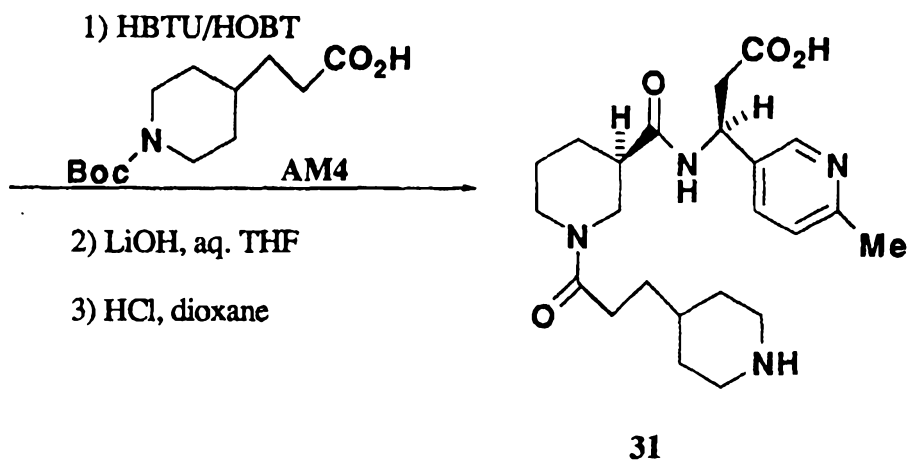
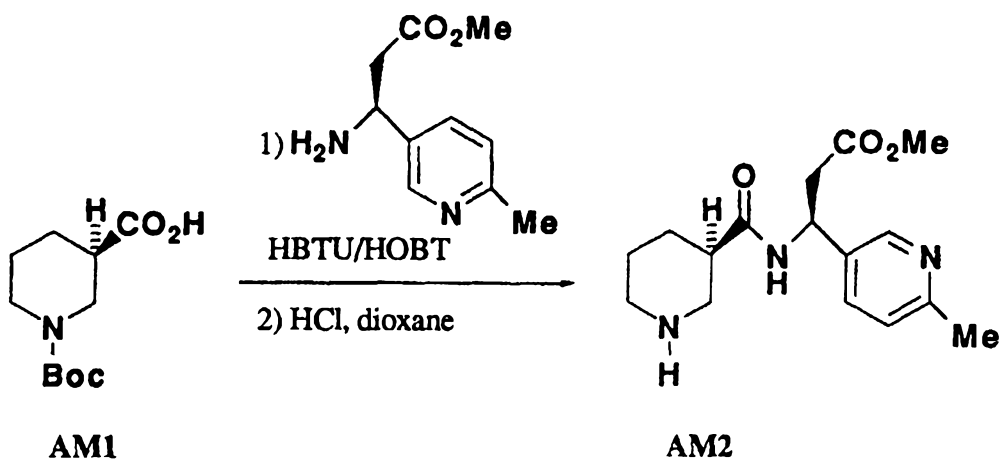


SCHEME AL



5

SCHEME AM



To prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, one or more compounds of formula (I) or salt thereof of the invention as the active ingredient, is intimately admixed with a pharmaceutical carrier according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques, which carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending of the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., oral or parenteral such as intramuscular. In preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed. Thus, for liquid oral preparations, such as for example, suspensions, elixirs and solutions, suitable carriers and additives include water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like; for solid oral preparations such as, for example, powders, capsules, caplets, gelcaps and tablets, suitable carriers and additives include starches, sugars, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like. Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be sugar coated or enteric coated by standard techniques. For parenterals, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water, through other ingredients, for example, for purposes such as aiding solubility or for preservation, may be included. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared, in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed. The pharmaceutical compositions herein will contain, per dosage unit, e.g., tablet, capsule, powder, injection, teaspoonful and the like, an amount of the active ingredient necessary to deliver an effective dose as described above. The pharmaceutical compositions herein will contain, per unit dosage unit, e.g., tablet, capsule, powder, injection, suppository, teaspoonful and the like, of from about 0.03 mg to 100 mg/kg (preferred 0.1-30 mg/kg) and may be given at a dosage of from about 0.1-300 mg/kg/day (preferred 1-50 mg/kg/day). The dosages, however, may be varied depending upon the requirement of the patients, the severity of the condition being treated and the compound being employed. The use of either daily administration or post-periodic dosing may be employed.

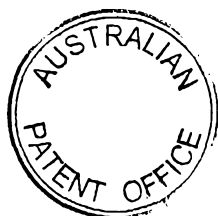
35 BIOLOGY

The compounds of the present invention interrupt binding of fibrinogen to platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa (GPIIb/IIIa) and thereby inhibit platelet

aggregation. Such compounds are, therefore, useful in treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders such as arterial and venous thrombosis, acute myocardial infarction, reocclusion following thrombolytic therapy and angioplasty, and a variety of vaso-occlusive disorders. Because the final, common pathway in normal platelet aggregation is the binding of fibrinogen to activated, exposed GPIIb/IIIa, inhibition of this binding represents a plausible antithrombotic approach. The receptor is activated by stimuli such as ADP, collagen, and thrombin, exposing binding domains to two different peptide regions of fibrinogen: α -chain Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) and γ -chain 400-411. As demonstrated by the results of the pharmacological studies described hereinafter, the compounds of the present invention show the ability to block fibrinogen binding to isolated GPIIb/IIIa (IC_{50} 's 0.0002-1.39 μ M), inhibit platelet aggregation *in vitro* in the presence of a various of platelet stimuli (0.019-65.0 μ M vs. thrombin), and furthermore, inhibit *ex vivo* platelet aggregation in animal models.

IN VITRO SOLID PHASE PURIFIED GLYCOPROTEIN IIB/IIIA BINDING ASSAY.

A 96 well Immulon-2 microtiter plate (Dynatech-Immulon) is coated with 50 μ l/well of RGD-affinity purified GPIIb/IIIa (effective range 0.5-10 μ g/mL) in 10mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 1mM $MgCl_2$ at pH 7.4. The plate is covered and incubated overnight at 4°C. The GPIIb/IIIa solution is discarded and 150 μ l of 5% BSA is added and incubated at RT for 1-3 h. The plate is washed extensively with modified Tyrodes buffer. Biotinylated fibrinogen (25 μ l/well) at 2 x final concentration is added to the wells that contain the test compounds (25 μ l/well). The plate is covered and incubated at RT for 2-4 h. Twenty minutes prior to incubation completion, one drop of Reagent A (Vecta Stain ABC Horse Radish Peroxidase kit, Vector Laboratories, Inc.) and one drop Reagent B are added with mixing to 5 mL modified Tyrodes buffer mix and let stand. The ligand solution is discarded and the plate washed (5 x 200 μ l/well) with modified Tyrodes buffer. Vecta Stain HRP-Biotin-Avidin reagent (50 μ l/well, as prepared above) is added and incubated at RT for 15 min. The Vecta Stain solution is discarded and the wells washed (5 x 200 μ l/well) with modified Tyrodes buffer. Developing buffer (10 mL of 50 mM citrate/phosphate buffer @ pH 5.3, 6 mg α -phenylenediamine, 6 μ l 30% H_2O_2 ; 50 μ l/well) is added and incubated at



RT for 3-5 min, and then 2N H₂SO₄ (50 µl/well) is added. The absorbance is read at 490 nM. The results are shown in Tables III and IV.

5 *IN VITRO* INHIBITION OF THROMBIN-INDUCED GEL-FILTERED PLATELET AGGREGATION ASSAY.

The percentage of platelet aggregation is calculated as an increase in light transmission of compound-treated platelet concentrate vs. control-treated platelet concentrate. Human blood is obtained from drug free, normal donors into tubes containing 0.13M sodium citrate. Platelet rich plasma (PRP) is collected by centrifugation of whole blood at 200 x g for 10 min at 25°C. The PRP (5 mL) is gel filtered through Sepharose 2B (bed volume 50 mL), and the platelet count is adjusted to 2x10⁷ platelets per sample. The following constituents are added to a siliconized cuvette: concentrated platelet filtrate and Tyrode's buffer (0.14M NaCl, 0.0027M KCl, 0.012M NaHCO₃, 0.76 mM Na₂HPO₄, 0.0055M glucose, 2 mg/mL BSA and 5.0mM HEPES @ pH 7.4) in an amount equal to 350 µl, 50 µl of 20 mM calcium and 50 µl of the test compound. Aggregation is monitored in a BIODATA aggregometer for the 3 min following the addition of agonist (thrombin 50 µl of 1 unit/mL). The results are shown in Tables III and IV.

TABLE III
In Vitro Results

5	<u>Compound #</u>	<u>Fibrinogen Binding</u>		<u>Platelet Aggregation*</u>	
		<u>% Inh. (50 μM)</u>	<u>IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>% Inh. (50 μM)</u>	<u>IC₅₀ (μM)</u>
	1	95.0%	0.003	83.0%	3.6
	2	93.0%	0.027	95.7%	54.0
	3	81.0%	NT	26.2%	>100
	4	89.9%	0.121	81.0%	26.0
10	5	89.0%	0.012	100%	10.0
	6	90.7	0.197	71.2%	73.0
	7	100%	0.006	75.6%	2.4
	8	93.0%	0.332	94.8%	65.0
	9	99.0%	0.002	90.9%	0.37
15	10	91.3%	0.019	85.0%	1.6
	11	79.6%	0.004	99.2%	1.55
	12	97.0%	0.025	88.0%	15.5
	13	95.0%	1.39	67.0%	25.5
	14	99.0%	0.004	91.0%	0.91
20	15	100%	0.0091	92.2%	1.9
	16	100%	0.0005	94.0%	0.028
	17	96.0%	0.005	89.6%	0.45
	18	100%	0.0002	100%	0.019
	19	99.0%	0.021	92.1%	0.079
25	20	99.0%	0.0007	89.7%	37.0
	21	100%	0.0005	100%	0.060

* Thrombin-induced aggregation of gel-filtered platelets.

30

35

TABLE IV
In Vitro Results

5	<u>Compound #</u>	<u>Fibrinogen Binding</u>		<u>Platelet Aggregation*</u>	
		<u>% Inh. (50 μM)</u>	<u>IC₅₀ (μM)</u>	<u>% Inh. (50μM)</u>	<u>IC₅₀ (μM)</u>
	22	100%	0.0007	94.0%	0.046
	23	100%	0.0003	97.0%	0.027
	24	100%	0.0004	100%	0.018
	25	100%	0.0003	97.0%	0.007
10	26	100%	0.0003	97.0%	0.016
	27	100%	0.0006	100%	0.45
	28	100%	0.0002	100%	0.17
	29	100%	0.068	100%	42
	30	100%	0.0008	100%	0.19
15	31	100%	0.0003	100%	0.045
	32	100%	0.0004	100%	0.020
	33	100%	0.0007	100%	0.30

* Thrombin-induced aggregation of gel-filtered platelets.

20 EX VIVO DOG STUDY

Adult mongrel dogs (8-13 kg) were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (35 mg/kg, i.v.) and artificially respired. Arterial blood pressure and heart rate were measured using a Millar catheter-tip pressure transducer inserted in a femoral artery. Another Millar transducer was placed in the left ventricle (LV) via a carotid artery to measure LV end diastolic pressure and indices of myocardial contractility. A lead II electrocardiogram was recorded from limb electrodes. Catheters were placed in a femoral artery and vein to sample blood and infuse drugs, respectively. Responses were continuously monitored using a Modular Instruments data acquisition system.

Arterial blood samples (5-9 ml) were withdrawn into tubes containing 3.8% sodium citrate to prepare platelet rich plasma (PRP) and to determine effects on coagulation parameters: prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT). Separate blood samples (1.5 ml) were withdrawn in EDTA to determine hematocrit and cell counts (platelets, RBC's and white cells). Template bleeding times were obtained from the buccal surface using a symplate incision devise and Whatman filter paper.

Aggregation of PRP was performed using a BioData aggregometer. Aggregation of whole blood used a Chronolog impedance aggregometer. PT and APTT were determined on either a BioData or ACL 3000+ coagulation analyser. Cells were counted with a Sysmex K-1000.

Compounds were solubilized in a small volume of dimethylformamide (DMF) and diluted with saline to a final concentration of 10% DMF. Compounds were administered by the intravenous route with a Harvard infusion pump. Doses was administered over a 15 min interval at a constant rate of 0.33 ml/min. Data were obtained after each dose and in 30 min intervals following the end of drug administration. Oral doses were administered as aqueous solutions via syringe.

Compounds caused marked inhibition of ex vivo platelet aggregation responses. Thus, in whole blood, the compounds inhibited collagen-stimulated (or ADP) aggregation in doses of 0.1-10 mg/kg with marked inhibition of collagen stimulated platelet ATP release. In PRP, the compounds also inhibited collagen stimulated platelet aggregation with marked activity at 0.1-10 mg/kg. Compounds had no measurable hemodynamic effect in doses up to 1 mg/kg, iv. The drugs produce an increase in template bleeding time at 0.1-1 mg/kg with rapid recovery post treatment. No effects on coagulation (PT or APTT) were observed during treatment and platelet, white and RBC counts were unchanged at any dose of the compounds.

The results indicate that the compounds are broadly effective inhibitors of platelet aggregation ex vivo (antagonizing both collagen and ADP pathways) following iv administration of doses ranging from 0.1-1 mg/kg or 1-10 mg/kg orally (Tables V and VI). The antiaggregatory effects are accompanied by increases in bleeding time at the higher doses. No other hemodynamic or hematologic effects are observed.

TABLE V
Ex Vivo Dog Study Results

Intravenous Dosing			Oral Dosing	
<u>Compound #</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Duration*</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Duration*</u>
15	1 mpk	30 min	10 mpk	120 min
16	0.1 mpk	60 min	1 mpk	60 min

	0.3 mpk	NT	3 mpk	>180 min
18	0.1 mpk	30 min	1 mpk	150 min
19	1 mpk	30 min	10 mpk	90 min
21	0.3 mpk	150 min	1 mpk	180 min

* Indicates duration of >50% inhibition of collagen- or ADP-induced ex vivo platelet aggregation.

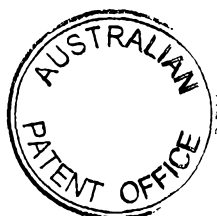
TABLE VI
Ex Vivo Dog Study Results

<u>Compd #</u>	<u>Intravenous Dosing</u>		<u>Oral Dosing</u>	
	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Duration*</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Duration*</u>
22	0.3 mpk	180 min	3 mpk	60 min
23	0.1 mpk	60 min	1 mpk	180 min
	0.3 mpk	NT	3 mpk	150 min
24	0.3 mpk	90 min	3 mpk	120 min
25	0.3 mpk	30 min	3 mpk	60 min
26	0.3 mpk	NT	3 mpk	60 min
27	0.3 mpk	60 min	3 mpk	120 min
28	0.3 mpk	NT	3 mpk	120 min
30	0.3 mpk	105 min	3 mpk	180 min
31	0.3 mpk	120 min	3 mpk	>180 min
31	0.3 mpk	60 min	3 mpk	180 min

* Indicates duration of >50% inhibition of collagen-induced ex vivo platelet aggregation.

Compounds 16 and 18 have shown efficacy in a canine arteriovenous shunt model of thrombosis in a dose-dependent fashion (Australian Patent application No. 21191/95).

For instance, compound 16 inhibits thrombus formation at 10, 30, and 100 µg/kg/min cumulative doses by iv infusion (75%, 37%, 12% of thrombus weight vs. vehicle control, respectively). Compound 18 inhibits thrombus formation at 3, 10, and 30 µg/kg/min cumulative doses by iv infusion (82%, 41%, 12% of thrombus weight vs. vehicle control, respectively).



EXAMPLES

Protected amino acids were purchased from Aldrich Chemical or Bachem Bioscience Inc. 2-Chlorotrityl resin and Wang resin were obtained
5 from Novabiochem Corp. Enantiomerically-enriched cycloalkylidene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl esters were isolated by chiral resolution of racemic material as published (A. M. Akkerman, *Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1951**,
70, 899). All other chemicals were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc. Final product acid addition salts can be converted to free
10 bases by basic ion exchange chromatography. High field ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC-360 spectrometer at 360 MHz, and coupling constants are given in Herz. Melting points were determined on a Mel-Temp II melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Microanalyses were
performed at Robertson Microlit Laboratories, Inc., Madison, New Jersey. In
15 those cases where the product is obtained as a salt, the free base is obtained by methods known to those skilled in the art, e.g. by basic ion exchange purification. In the Examples and throughout this application, the following abbreviations have the meanings recited hereinafter.

- 20 Bn or Bzl = Benzyl
Boc = t-Butoxycarbonyl
BOC-ON = 2-(t-Butoxycarbonyloxyimino)-2-phenylacetonitrile
BOP-Cl = Bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride
CP = compound
25 DCE = 1,2-Dichloroethane
DCM = Dichloromethane
DIBAL-H = Diisobutylaluminum hydride
DIC = Diisopropylcarbodiimide
DIEA = Diisopropylethylamine
30 DMAP = 4-Dimethylaminopyridine
DMF = N, N-Dimethylformamide
EDC = Ethyl dimethylaminopropylcarbodiimide
EDTA = Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
Et₂O = Diethyl ether
35 HBTU = 2-(1H-Benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium
hexafluorophosphate
HOBT = Hydroxybenzotriazole
i-Pr = Isopropyl

KOTMS = Potassium trimethylsilanolate

NMM = N-Methylmorpholine

Nip = Nipecotyl (unless noted otherwise, racemic at 3-position)

NT = not tested

5 PPT = precipitate

PTSA = *p*-Toluenesulfonic acid

RT = room temperature

TFA = Trifluoroacetic acid

TMSN₃ = Azidotrimethylsilane

10 Z = Benzyloxycarbonyl

Allyl 3-(4-piperidine)propionate • HCl (AA1 precursor)

- 15 To a mixture of 3-(4-pyridine)acrylic acid (10.0 g, 0.066 mol) and aqueous HCl (2.0 N, 50 mL) under a blanket of nitrogen was added platinum (IV) oxide (0.54 g). This mixture was hydrogenated at 50 psi and RT for 21 h, filtered through Celite, and evaporated to give 3-(4-piperidine)propionic acid • HCl as a white powder (12.9 g, 99%). This powder was treated with allyl
- 20 alcohol (50 mL) and warmed at 50°C for 2 h. This solution was cooled to RT, evaporated to ca. 10 mL volume, and diluted with Et₂O (250 mL). The resultant precipitate was collected and washed with Et₂O to afford a white powder (14.5 g, 94%): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.7-9.1 (m, 2 H), 5.9 (m, 1 H), 5.25 (dd, J=7, 15, 2 H), 4.53 (d, J=4, 2 H), 3.21 (d, J=8, 2 H), 2.74 (t, J=7, 2
- 25 H), 2.35 (t, J=4, 2 H), 1.72 (d, J=8, 2 H), 1.5 (m, 3 H), 1.3 (m, 2 H); MS m/e 198 (MH⁺).

Methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl) propionate • 2HCl (AG5)

- 30 Phenylacetamide intermediate AG3 was prepared using standard methods as shown in Scheme AG (E. Profft, *J. Prakt. Chem.* 1965, 30, 18). A mixture of AG1 (0.47 mol), EtOH (100 mL), NH₄OAc (0.47 mol), and malonic acid (0.70 mol) was heated at reflux for 6 h, cooled, and filtered. The white solid
- 35 was washed with EtOH and MeOH and dried. This solid was dissolved in 2:1 acetone/water (360 mL), treated with triethylamine (0.72 mol) and phenylacetyl chloride (0.36 mol), and stirred for 22 h. The mixture was evaporated and the residue dissolved in water (500 mL) and adjusted to pH

12 (1 *N* NaOH). The aqueous layer was adjusted to pH 2 (conc. HCl),
extracted with Et₂O, and evaporated to a white foam. The foam was purified
by silica gel chromatography (10% MeOH/DCM) to give AG3. A solution of
compound AG3 (0.22 mol) in water (600 mL) at RT was adjusted to pH 7.5
5 using KOH (3.0 *M*) and treated with penicillin amidase (91520 units, Sigma).
This mixture was stirred for 47 h, acidified to pH 1 with HCl (conc), and the
resultant ppt filtered through Celite. The filtrate was extracted with Et₂O
(3x300 mL), concentrated *in vacuo*, and treated with MeOH/conc. NH₄OH
(9:1). This product-containing solution was purified by silica gel
10 chromatography (eluent DCM/MeOH/NH₄OH, 78:18:4) to give (S)-3-
phenylacetamido-3-(3-pyridyl) propionic acid ammonium salt (19.5 g, 58%).
This product was treated with HCl (6.0 *N*, 292 mL), heated at reflux for 5 h,
cooled to RT, and extracted with Et₂O (3x200 mL). The aqueous layer was
adjusted to pH 12, concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resultant solid triturated
15 with MeOH (2x300 mL). This solution was evaporated to give ca. 14 g
sodium salt. This material was treated with MeOH (500 mL), 2,2-
dimethoxypropane (44 mL), and HCl (4 *N* in dioxane, 84 mL), and stirred for
90 h at RT. This mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo*.
The resultant off-white solid was triturated with Et₂O (2 x 150 mL) and dried
20 to give compound AG5 (16.7 g, 96% ee) as a white, amorphous solid.

EXAMPLE 1

25 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-3-phenyl) propionic acid •
TFA (1)

A 25 mL sintered glass vessel under nitrogen was charged with 2-chlorotriptyl
chloride resin (0.24 g, 0.36 mmol, Novabiochem) and DMF (5 mL). The
30 resin was agitated with nitrogen for 5 min to swell and the DMF removed.
The resin was treated with DMF (5 mL), DIEA (0.31 mL, 5 eq), and allyl 3-(4-
piperidine)propionate • HCl (0.20 g, 2.4 eq), sequentially, and agitated for 8
h. The resultant dark green solution was removed, and the resin washed
with DMF (3x5 mL), aqueous DMF (25%, 3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), DCM (3x5
35 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was swelled with DCE (5 mL) and treated
with a mixture of tetrabutylammonium fluoride hydrate (0.28 g, 3 eq),
azidotrimethylsilane (0.38 mL, 10 eq), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium
(0.084 g, 20 mol %), and DCE (5 mL). The resin was agitated for 15 h and

the orange solution removed. The resin was washed with DCM (3x5 mL), DMF (3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL) and treated with DIEA (0.18 mL, 3 eq), allyl nipecotate • HCl (0.17 g, 3 eq), DIC (0.17 mL, 3 eq), and HOBT (1 mg). The resin was

5 agitated for 15 h and then the reaction solution removed. The resin was washed with DMF (3x5 mL), aqueous DMF (25%, 3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), DCM (3x5 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was swelled with DCE (5 mL) and treated with a mixture of tetrabutylammonium fluoride hydrate (0.28 g, 3 eq), azidotrimethylsilane (0.38 mL, 10 eq), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)

10 palladium (0.084 g, 20 mol %), and DCE (5 mL). The resin was agitated for 15 h and the orange solution removed. The resin was washed with DCM (3x5 mL), DMF (3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL) and treated with DIEA (0.18 mL, 3 eq), methyl D,L-3-amino-3-phenylpropionate • HCl (0.23 g, 3 eq), DIC (0.17 mL, 3 eq), and

15 HOBT (1 mg). The resin was agitated for 17 h and then the reaction solution removed. The resin was washed with DMF (3x5 mL), aqueous DMF (25%, 3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), DCM (3x5 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was swelled with THF (5 mL) and treated with a solution of KOTMS (0.23 g, 10 eq) and THF (2 mL). The resin was agitated for 18 h and then the reaction

20 solution removed. The resin was washed with DMF (3x5 mL), acetic acid/THF (1:1, twice), aqueous DMF (25%, 3x5 mL), THF (3x5 mL), DCM (3x5 mL), and Et₂O (5 mL). The resin was treated with TFA/DCM (1:1, 10 mL), agitated for 15 min, and the resultant red solution collected. This solution was evaporated and the resultant oil triturated with Et₂O (3x5 mL)

25 and dried to afford compound 1 as a clear glass (0.11 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.6 (m, 1 H), 8.42 (d, J=7, 1 H), 8.2 (m, 1 H), 7.3 (m, 3 H), 7.2 (m, 2 H), 5.18 (d, J=6, 1 H), 4.3 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.2 (m, 3 H), 2.8 (m, 2 H), 2.6 (m, 2 H), 2.3 (m, 5 H), 1.1-1.9 (m, 11 H); MS m/e 416 (MH⁺).

* * *

30 Using the same general solid phase synthesis technique as described in Example 1, the compounds of indicated examples were made according to Scheme AA as recited in the particular example.

EXAMPLE 2

N-3-(4-Piperidinemethylaminocarbonyl)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-2-methyl) propionic acid •TFA(2)

5

Compound 2 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Resin-bound 4-piperidinemethylamine (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with *p*-nitrophenylchloroformate (0.36 mmol) and DIEA (0.36 mmol), agitated for 1 h, and the solvent removed. The resin was washed (see Example 1),
10 swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with allyl nipecotate • HCl (0.36 mmol) and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the allyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-2-methylpropionate (0.36 mmol),
15 and the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 2 was isolated as a clear glass (0.11 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 3.9 (m, 2 H), 3.2 (m, 4 H), 3.10 (d, J=7, 2 H), 2.9 (m, 3 H), 2.6 (m, 2 H), 2.3 (m, 1 H), 1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.7-1.9 (m, 5 H), 1.3-1.5 (m, 5 H), 1.11 (d, J=7, 3 H); MS m/e 355 (MH⁺).

20

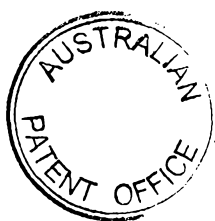
EXAMPLE 3

N-3-(4-Piperidinemethyloxycarbonyl)-nipecotyl-D-aspartic acid α-methyl ester •TFA(3)

25

Compound 3 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Resin-bound 4-piperidinemethanol (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with *p*-nitrophenylchloroformate (0.36 mmol) and DIEA (0.36 mmol), agitated for 1 h, and the solvent removed. The resin was washed (see Example 1),
30 swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with allyl nipecotate • HCl (0.36 mmol) and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the allyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with H-D-Asp(OBn)-OMe (0.36 mmol), and the
35 synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 3 was isolated as a yellow glass (0.019 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 4.8 (m, 2 H), 3.9 (m, 3 H), 3.70 (d, J=9, 4 H), 3.39 (s, 3 H), 3.3 (m, 2 H), 2.9 (m, 4 H), 2.8 (m, 2 H), 1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.7 (m, 2 H), 1.4 (m, 4 H); MS m/e 400 (MH⁺).

35



EXAMPLE 4

5 **N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-pyrrolidine-3-carbonyl-[3-amino-3-(4-tolyl)]**
propionic acid • TFA (4)

Compound 3 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2
(0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with methyl pyrrolidine-3-
10 carboxylate • HCl (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and
agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example
1), and the methyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see
Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with
15 methyl 3-amino-3-(4-tolyl)propionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis
completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 4 was isolated as a clear
glass (0.081 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.19 (d, J=5, 2 H), 7.10 (d, J=5, 2 H),
5.31 (dd, J=3, 10; 1 H) 3.6 (m, 4 H), 3.3 (m, 2 H), 2.9 (m, 4 H), 2.7 (m, 2 H),
2.3 (m, 2 H), 2.1 (m, 3 H), 1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.6 (m, 4 H), 1.3 (m, 4 H); MS m/e 416
(MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 5

25 **N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-isonipecotyl-(3-amino-3-methyl) propionic acid •**
TFA (5)

Compound 5 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2
(0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl isonipecotate
(0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h.
30 The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl
ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The
resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-3-
methylpropionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown
in Example 1. Compound 5 was isolated as a tan glass (0.033 g): ¹H NMR
35 (CD₃OD) δ 4.5 (m, 1 H), 4.2 (m, 1 H), 3.9 (m, 1 H), 3.3 (m, 2 H), 3.3 (m, 3 H),
3.1 (m, 1 H), 2.9 (m, 3 H), 2.7 (m, 2 H), 2.4 (m, 2 H), 2.0 (m, 2 H), 1.7 (m, 2 H),
1.5 (m, 6 H), 1.3 (m, 2 H), 1.15 (d, J=9, 3 H); MS m/e 354 (MH⁺).



EXAMPLE 6**N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-isonipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(4-carboxyphenyl)]propionic acid • TFA (6)**

Compound 6 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2 (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl isonipecotate (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-3-(4-carboxymethyl-phenyl)propionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 6 was isolated as a tan glass (0.034 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.9 (m, 3 H), 7.43 (d, J=5, 2 H), 5.4 (m, 1 H), 4.5 (m, 1 H), 4.0 (m, 1 H), 3.3 (m, 4 H), 3.1 (m, 1 H), 2.9 (m, 2 H), 2.7 (m, 2 H), 2.7 (m, 1 H), 2.5 (m, 4 H), 2.0 (m, 2 H), 1.2-1.9 (m, 10 H); MS m/e 460 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 7**N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-3-aminopropionic acid • TFA (7)**

Compound 7 was prepared as shown in Scheme AD. Resin-bound Fmoc-β-Ala (1 mmol) was treated with 20% piperidine/DMF (10 mL), agitated for 2h, and the solvent removed. The resin was washed with DMF, swelled with DMF (10 mL), and treated with Fmoc-nipecotic acid (1 mmol), DIC (2 mmol), and DIEA (1 mmol). The resin was agitated for 16 h, the solvent removed, and the resin washed with DMF and DCM. The resin was treated with 20% piperidine/DMF (10 mL) for 2h, the solvent removed, and the resin washed with DMF. The resin was swelled with DMF (10 mL), treated with 4-N-methylpiperidinepropionic acid (1 mmol), DIC (2 mmol), and DIEA (1 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed and the resin washed with DMF and DCM. The resin was cleaved with 95% TFA (10 mL) and the TFA evaporated to afford 7 as a white powder (0.26 g): mp 172-177°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.4 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.4 (m, 1 H), 3.2 (m, 1 H), 3.1 (m, 1 H),

2.7 (m, 2 H), 2.3 (m, 6 H), 2.21 (s, 3 H), 1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.3-1.8 (m, 10 H); MS m/e 354 (MH⁺).

5

EXAMPLE 8

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-4-oxonipecotic acid • TFA (8)

Compound 8 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2 (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl nipecotate (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 4-oxo-nipecotate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 8 was isolated as a clear glass (0.04 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.5 (m, 1 H), 8.2 (m, 1 H), 6.5 (m, 1 H), 4.3 (m, 1 H), 3.4-3.8 (m, 4 H), 3.2 (m, 2 H), 3.0 (m, 1 H), 2.8 (m, 2 H), 2.2-2.6 (m, 6 H), 1.8 (m, 2 H), 1.1-1.7 (m, 11 H); MS m/e 394 (MH⁺).

20

EXAMPLE 9

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(2-trimethylsilylethynyl)]propionic acid • TFA (9)

Compound 9 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2 (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl nipecotate (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-3-(2-trimethylsilylethynyl)propionate (for a preparation, see J. Zablocki, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 2378; 0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 9 was isolated as a yellow glass (0.12 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 3.8 (m, 1 H), 3.2-3.4 (m, 4 H), 2.9 (m, 3 H), 2.7 (m, 2 H), 2.3-2.5 (m, 2 H), 1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.1-1.9 (m, 13 H), 0.0 (s, 9 H); MS m/e 436 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 10

5 N-3-(6-Aminocaproyl)-nipecotyl-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)propionic acid • 3TFA
(10)

Compound 10 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Resin-bound 6-aminocaproic acid (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl nipecotate (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)propionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 10 was isolated as a clear glass (0.008 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.6 (m, 2 H), 8.1 (s, 1 H), 7.0-7.7 (m, 5 H), 5.15 (t, J=3, 1 H), 4.4 (m, 1 H), 4.1 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 2 H), 3.1 (m, 1 H), 2.7 (m, 4 H), 2.5 (m, 1 H), 2.3 (m, 2 H), 1.2-1.9 (m, 11 H); MS m/e 391 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₀H₃₀N₄O₄ • 3TFA • 2H₂O (768.60): C, 40.63; H, 4.85; N, 7.29; F, 22.25. Found: C, 40.81; H, 4.70; N, 6.12; F, 23.83.

EXAMPLE 11

25 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-2-hydroxy) propionic
acid • TFA (1 1)

Compound 11 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2 (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with ethyl R-nipecotate (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the ethyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-2-hydroxypropionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 11 was isolated as a pink glass (0.05 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.5 (m, 1 H), 8.2 (m, 1 H), 7.6 (m, 1 H), 4.0-4.4 (m, 2 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.2 (m, 3 H), 2.8 (m, 3 H), 2.6 (m, 1 H), 2.1-2.3 (m, 3 H), 1.8 (m, 4 H), 1.0-1.4 (m, 10 H); MS m/e 356 (MH⁺).



EXAMPLE 12**5 N-3-(4-Piperidineethanesulfonyl)-nipecotyl-3-aminopropionic acid • HCl**
(12)

Compound 12 was prepared as shown in Scheme AE. Intermediate AE1 was synthesized by the following procedure. 2-(4-Pyridine)ethanesulfonic acid (3.0 g, 0.016 mol) was dissolved in aq. HCl (2.0 N, 12 mL) and this solution treated with platinum dioxide (0.13 g) and hydrogenated at 50 psi and RT for 18 h. This mixture was filtered through Celite and evaporated to afford 2-(4-piperidine)ethanesulfonic acid • HCl (3.5 g, white powder). This powder was dissolved in aq. THF (1:1, 70 mL) at RT and treated with NMM (3.7 mL, 2.2 eq.) and benzyl chloroformate (2.2 mL, 1 eq.). This mixture was stirred for 15 h, acidified with aq. citric acid, and extracted with CHCl₃ (2x100 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to afford 2-(4-N-Z-piperidine)ethanesulfonic acid (2.75 g, gold oil). This oil was converted to final product 12 in five synthetic steps (Scheme AE, W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 1582) and isolated as a clear glass (0.060 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.9 (m, 1 H), 8.6 (m, 1 H), 3.5 (m, 2 H), 3.1-3.3 (m, 4 H), 3.0 (m, 2 H), 2.6-2.8 (m, 4 H), 2.3 (m, 3 H), 1.65-1.9 (m, 5 H), 1.6 (m, 3 H), 1.2-1.4 (m, 5 H); MS m/e 376 (MH⁺).

25

EXAMPLE 13**N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-5H-(2-aminoethyl)tetrazole • HCl (13)**

30 Compound 13 was prepared as shown in Scheme AC. Intermediate AC1 (prepared as in W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 1582; 1.9 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (50 mL) and treated with BOP-Cl (1.9 mmol), NMM (1.9 mmol), and 3-aminopropionitrile (1.9 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 18 h, diluted with sat'd NH₄Cl, and the layers separated. The organic layer was evaporated and the product purified by silica gel chromatography (10%EtOH/DCM) to give an oil. The oil was dissolved in toluene (10 mL), treated with azidotrimethylsilane (2.4 mmol) and dibutyltin oxide (1.2 mmol), and heated at reflux for 16 h. Cooling gave a brown ppt which was triturated

with Et₂O. This solid was hydrogenated over platinum dioxide (0.08 g) in MeOH (12 mL) at 50 psi for 15 h, filtered, and evaporated to give **13** as a yellow foam (0.065 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.9 (m, 1 H), 8.6 (m, 1 H), 8.13 (d, J=28, 1 H), 4.2 (m, 2 H), 3.2 (m, 3 H), 3.0 (m, 4 H), 2.7 (m, 4 H), 2.31 (q, J=8, 2 H), 1.7-1.9 (m, 3 H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 5 H), 1.1-1.3 (m, 4 H); MS m/e 364 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 14

N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperazinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid • Na (14)

Compound **14** was prepared as shown in Scheme AB. Ethyl nipecotate (3 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (50 mL), treated with acryloyl chloride (3 mmol) and NMM (3 mmol), and stirred for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in EtOH (50 mL) and treated with N-methylpiperazine (3 mmol). The solution was warmed at 60°C for 15 h, cooled to RT, and the solvent evaporated. The residue was partitioned between DCM (100 mL) and water (10 mL), and the layers separated. The organic layer was dried and evaporated to give a foam. The foam was dissolved in water, treated with NaOH (3 mmol), stirred for 1 h, and evaporated to give AB3•Na. The synthesis was completed as illustrated (W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 1582) using methyl 3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propionate (2.5 mmol) to give **14** as a white, amorphous solid (0.14 g): ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 6.8 (m, 3 H), 5.91 (s, 2 H), 5.0 (m, 1 H), 4.0 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 2.8-3.4 (m, 11 H), 2.69 (s, 3 H), 2.4-2.6 (m, 7 H), 1.9 (m, 1 H), 1.7 (m, 2 H), 1.5 (m, 1 H); MS m/e 475 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₃₃N₄O₆ • Na • H₂O (514.56): C, 56.02; H, 6.86; N, 10.89. Found: C, 55.72; H, 6.78; N, 10.52.

EXAMPLE 15

5 N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperazinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(3-quinoliny)]propionic acid • 3TFA (15)

Compound 15 was prepared as described in Example 14. The synthesis was completed as illustrated (W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 1582) using methyl 3-amino-3-(3-quinoliny)]propionate (6 mmol) with AB3.

10 Compound 15 was isolated as a yellow powder (1.89 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.94 (s, 1 H), 8.12 (s, 1 H), 7.9 (m, 2 H), 7.6 (m, 2 H), 7.07 (d, J=4, 1 H), 5.2 (m, 1 H), 4.1 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.1-3.3 (m, 2 H), 2.9 (m, 2 H), 2.6 (m, 2 H), 2.43 (s, 3 H), 1.9-2.4 (m, 12 H), 1.2-1.5 (m, 4 H); MS m/e 482 (MH⁺).

15

EXAMPLE 16

20 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid • HCl (16)

20

To a cooled (5°C) solution of Boc-R-nipecotic acid (9 mmol) and methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionate (see AG5 example; 9 mmol) in MeCN (100 mL) was added HBTU (9 mmol), HOBT (9 mmol), and NMM (18 mmol). This mixture was stirred for 15 h, diluted with water (10 mL), and evaporated. The residue was diluted with EtOAc (100mL) and the organic layer dried and evaporated to give a white foam. The foam was treated with HCl (2 N in dioxane, 20 mL), stirred for 3 h, and evaporated to a foam. The foam was dissolved in MeCN (100 mL) and treated with Boc-piperidinepropionic acid (7 mmol), HBTU (7 mmol), HOBT (7 mmol), and

25 NMM (14 mmol) with stirring for 6 h. The mixture was diluted with water (10 mL), evaporated, and diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic layer was dried, evaporated, and purified by silica gel chromatography (7% EtOH/DCM) to give a foam. To a solution of the foam (4.6 mol) in THF cooled in an ice bath was added LiOH•H₂O (6.9 mmol dissolved in 30 mL water)

30 dropwise. This mixture was stirred for 1.5 h, acidified with AcOH (1.7 mL), and warmed to RT. This solution was diluted with CHCl₃ (75 mL) and the layers separated. The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to give a white foam. The foam was dissolved in dioxane (20 mL) and anisole

(0.3 mL), cooled in an ice bath, treated with HCl (15 mL, 4.0 N in dioxane), and stirred for 3 h to give a ppt. The ppt was filtered and washed with Et₂O (150 mL) and MeCN (20 mL) to give 16 as a white powder (1.78 g): mp 190-200°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.9 (m, 1 H), 8.6 (m, 1 H), 8.4 (m, 1 H), 6.83 (d, J=5, 1 H), 6.79 (d, J=5, 1 H), 6.7 (m, 1 H), 5.95 (s, 2 H), 5.08 (dd, J=5, 11, 1 H), 4.1-4.3 (m, 1 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.15 (d, J=10, 2 H), 3.0 (m, 1 H), 2.7 (m, 2 H), 2.6 (m, 3 H), 2.31 (d, J=7, 2 H), 1.81 (d, J=10, 2 H), 1.2-1.7 (m, 11 H); MS m/e 460 (MH⁺); [α]_D²⁴ -0.478° (c 1.00, MeOH).

10

EXAMPLE 17

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-hexahydroazepine-3-carbonyl-[3-amino-3-(3-quinolinyl)]propionic acid • 2TFA (17)

15

Compound 17 was prepared as shown in Scheme AA. Intermediate AA2 (0.36 mmol) was swelled with DCE (5 mL), treated with methyl hexahydroazepine-3-carboxylate • HCl (0.36 mmol), DIC (0.72 mmol), and DIEA (0.72 mmol), and agitated for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the resin washed (see Example 1), and the methyl ester cleaved to the corresponding acid with KOTMS (see Example 1). The resin was swelled with DMF (5 mL), the acid coupled with methyl 3-amino-3-(3-quinolinyl)propionate (0.36 mmol), and then the synthesis completed as shown in Example 1. Compound 17 was isolated as a glass (0.10 g): ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 9.06 (s, 1 H), 8.9 (m, 1 H), 8.2 (m, 1 H), 8.04 (s, 1 H), 8.0 (t, J=4, 2 H), 7.8 (t, J=4, 2 H), 5.5 (m, 1 H), 3.8 (m, 1 H), 3.3 (m, 4 H), 3.0 (m, 2 H), 2.7 (m, 4 H), 2.0-2.4 (m, 6 H), 1.7-1.9 (m, 4 H), 1.1-1.6 (m, 8 H); MS m/e 481 (MH⁺).

30

EXAMPLE 18

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-quinolinyl)]propionic acid • 2HCl (18)

Compound 18, prepared as described in Example 16 starting with Boc-R-nipecotic acid (7.1 mmol) and methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(3-quinolinyl)propionate (see example AG5; 7.1 mmol), was isolated as white flakes (1.11 g): mp 142-144°C; MS m/e 467 (MH⁺); [α]_D²⁴ -173° (c 0.1, MeOH). Anal. calcd. for



$C_{26}H_{34}N_4O_4 \cdot 2.25 HCl \cdot H_2O$ (566.64): C, 55.11; H, 6.80; N, 9.89; Cl, 14.08.
Found: C, 54.85; H, 6.62; N, 10.04; Cl, 13.68.

5

EXAMPLE 19

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(2-*t*-butylethynyl)]propionic acid • HCl (19)

Compound 19, prepared as described in Example 16 starting with Boc-R-nipecotic acid (3.2 mmol) and methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(2-*t*-butylethynyl)propionate (see J. A. Zablocki, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 2378; 3.2 mmol), was isolated as a white powder (0.33 g): MS *m/e* 420 (MH⁺).
Anal. calcd. for $C_{23}H_{37}N_3O_4 \cdot 1.07 HCl \cdot 0.43 H_2O$ (468.97): C, 59.21; H, 8.42; N, 8.96; Cl, 8.09. Found: C, 58.92; H, 8.58; N, 8.76; Cl, 7.82.

15

EXAMPLE 20

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropyl)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid • 2TFA (20)

Compound 20 was prepared as shown in Scheme AF. Intermediate AF3 (2.8 mmol) was dissolved in benzene (50 mL), treated with ethyl nipecotate (2.8 mmol), and heated at reflux for 7 h. The reaction was cooled, partitioned between water (15 mL) and EtOAc (70 mL), and the layers separated. The organic layer was dried and evaporated to give AF4. AF4 was converted to 20 as previously described (W. J. Hoekstra, *J. Med. Chem.* 1995, 38, 1582) and isolated as a white powder (0.33 g): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.6-8.8 (m, 3 H), 6.7-6.9 (m, 3 H), 5.91 (s, 2 H), 5.1-5.2 (m, 1 H), 3.3-3.5 (m, 4 H), 2.8-3.1 (m, 6 H), 2.6-2.7 (m, 3 H), 1.5-2.0 (m, 11 H), 1.2-1.4 (m, 4 H); MS *m/e* 446 (MH⁺).

30

EXAMPLE 21

5 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)]
propionic acid • 2TFA (2.1)

Compound 21, prepared as described in Example 16 starting with Boc-R-nipecotic acid (6.4 mmol) and methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)propionate (see example AG5; 6.4 mmol), was isolated as a white amorphous solid (1.60 g): mp 74-81°C; MS m/e 417 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₂H₃₂N₄O₄ • 2.1 C₂HF₃O₂ • 0.7 H₂O (668.58): C, 47.07; H, 5.35; N, 8.38; F, 17.90; KF, 1.89. Found: C, 47.08; H, 5.31; N, 8.41; F, 17.68; KF, 2.00.

EXAMPLE 22

15 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3-
methoxyvanilino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid (2.2)

20 Methyl Boc-R-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-Z-amino-3-amino]propionate (prepared from methyl N-α-Z-L-diaminopropionate and Boc-R-nipecotic acid as shown in Example 16; 9.5 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (40 mL) and hydrogenated at 50 psi over palladium hydroxide (0.4 g) for 24 h. The mixture was filtered and evaporated to give white solid AH2. AH2 (9.1 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (100 mL), cooled (5°C), treated with 3-methoxyphenylisocyanate (9.1 mmol) and NMM (9.1 mmol), and stirred for 17 h. The solution was diluted with sat'd NH₄Cl (10 mL), the layers separated, and the organic layer dried, evaporated to an oil, and purified by silica gel chromatography (4% EtOH/DCM) to give AH3. Intermediate AH3 was converted to 22 in four steps as in Example 16 to afford a white amorphous solid (1.35 g): mp 72-76°C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.7 (m, 3 H), 7.8 (m, 1 H), 7.1 (m, 2 H), 6.8 (d, 1 H), 6.5 (d, 2 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H), 3.4 (m, 2 H), 3.2 (d, 2 H), 2.7 (dd, 4 H), 2.3 (m, 3 H), 1.6 (m, 3 H), 1.1-1.7 (m, 11 H); MS m/e 504 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₃₇N₅O₆ • 1.2 HCl • 1.0 H₂O (565.37): C, 53.11; H, 7.17; N, 12.39; Cl, 7.53. Found: C, 53.40; H, 7.44; N, 12.14; Cl, 7.66.

35

Using the same general synthesis technique as described in Example 22, the compounds of Examples 26, 28-30 were made according to Scheme AH recited in the particular example. For carbamate analogues,



the acylating agent employed was the appropriate alkyl chloroformate (analogous conversion of AH2 to AH3; one molar equivalent). For sulfonamides, the sulfonating agent employed was the appropriate sulfonyl chloride (one molar equivalent).

5

EXAMPLE 23

10 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid • HCl (23)

Compound 23, prepared from methyl N- α -Z-L-diaminopropionate (8.8 mmol) and Boc-R-nipecotic acid (8.8 mmol) as shown in Example 16, was isolated as a white powder (1.65 g): mp 110-113°C; MS m/e 489 (MH⁺).
15 Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₃₆N₄O₆ • 1.15 HCl • 0.5 H₂O • 0.5 Dioxane (583.57): C, 55.56; H, 7.41; N, 9.60; Cl, 6.99. Found: C, 55.23; H, 7.79; N, 9.85; Cl, 7.01.

EXAMPLE 24

20

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3-chlorobenzyloxy)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid • HCl (24)

Compound 24, prepared by reacting 3-chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl chloride
25 (6.6 mmol) with AH2 (6.6 mmol) as described in Example 22, was isolated as a white amorphous solid (1.33 g): mp 89-96°C; MS m/e 524 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₃₅ClN₄O₆ • 1.25 HCl • 0.5 H₂O • 1.0 Dioxane (637.20): C, 50.89; H, 7.08; N, 8.78; Cl, 12.52. Found: C, 51.10; H, 6.71; N, 8.38; Cl, 12.20.

30

EXAMPLE 25

35 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-benzylsulfonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid • HCl (25)

Compound 25, prepared by reacting benzylsulfonyl chloride (5.2 mmol) with AH2 (5.2 mmol) as shown in Example 22, was isolated as a white powder

(0.87 g): mp 145-149°C; MS m/e 509 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₃₆N₄O₆S • 1.3 HCl • 0.3 Dioxane (568.06): C, 50.75; H, 7.04; N, 9.86; Cl, 8.11. Found: C, 51.03; H, 6.93; N, 9.46; Cl, 7.85.

5

EXAMPLE 26

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3,5-
dimethoxyanilino)carbonylamino-3-aminopropionic acid • HCl (26)

10

Compound 26, prepared by reacting 3,5-dimethoxyphenylisocyanate (10.2 mmol) with AH2 (10.2 mmol) as shown in Example 22, was isolated as a white powder (1.89 g): mp 190-193°C; MS m/e 534 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₆H₃₉N₅O₇ • 1.2 HCl • 0.2 Dioxane (585.40): C, 53.35; H, 7.20; N, 11.96; Cl, 7.27. Found: C, 53.48; H, 7.38; N, 12.05; Cl, 6.97.

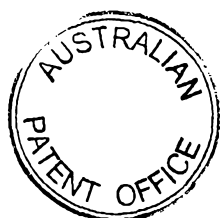
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EXAMPLE 27

20 N-[(4,4'-Bipiperidin-1-yl)-carbonyl]-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)]
propionic acid • 3HCl (27)

Intermediate AJ1 (5.5 mmol), prepared as shown in Example 16, was dissolved in DCM (140 mL), cooled (5°C), treated with *p*-nitrophenylchloroformate (5.5mmol) and NMM (16.5 mmol), and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was diluted with water (15 mL), the layers separated, and the organic layer dried and evaporated to an oil. The oil was dissolved in MeCN (70 mL), treated with N-Boc-4,4'-bipiperidine (7.5 mmol) and DMAP (5.5 mmol), and heated at reflux for 24 h. The mixture was cooled, evaporated to a solid, and partitioned between EtOAc (150 mL) and NaOH (1 N, 20 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic layer dried, evaporated to a solid, and purified by silica gel chromatography (8% EtOH/DCM) to give green glass AJ2 (1.5 mmol). AJ2 was saponified and deprotected as described in Example 16 to give 27 as a pale yellow powder (0.73 g): mp 121-125°C; MS m/e 472 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₅H₃₇N₅O₄ • 3.6 HCl • 1.0 Dioxane (690.98): C, 50.41; H, 7.09; N, 10.14; Cl, 18.47. Found: C, 50.80; H, 7.31; N, 10.20; Cl, 18.78.

35



EXAMPLE 28

5 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(2-naphthylamino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid • HCl (28)

Compound 28, prepared by reacting 2-naphthylisocyanate (8.5 mmol) with AH2 (8.5 mmol) as shown in Example 22, was isolated as a white powder (1.65 g): mp 187-193°C; MS m/e 524 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for C₂₈H₃₇N₅O₅ • 1.36 HCl • 0.72 Dioxane (602.07): C, 55.86; H, 7.39; N, 11.63; Cl, 8.01. Found: C, 56.03; H, 7.11; N, 11.23; Cl, 7.97.

EXAMPLE 29

15 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-aminomethyl-5-(S)-(3-N-benzylimidazoline-2,4-dione • HCl (29)

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(2-benzylamino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid hydrochloride (0.15 g), prepared from intermediate AH2 (4.4 mmol) and benzylisocyanate (4.4 mmol) as described in Example 22, was dissolved in aq. HCl (3 M) and stirred for 18 h at RT. This solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid. This solid was triturated and dried to give 29 as a white foam (0.144 g): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 9.0 (m, 1 H), 8.6 (m, 1 H), 8.3 (m, 1 H), 7.2 (m, 5 H), 4.48 (s, 2 H), 4.2 (m, 2 H), 3.7 (m, 1 H), 3.4 (m, 1 H), 3.2 (d, 3 H), 2.7 (d, 3 H), 2.2 (m, 3 H), 1.7 (m, 3 H), 1.0-1.6 (m, 10 H); MS m/e 470 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 30

30 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(2-phenethylamino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid • HCO₂H (30)

35 Compound 30, prepared by reacting 2-phenethylisocyanate (4.1 mmol) with AH2 (4.1 mmol) as shown in Example 22, was isolated as a tan foam (0.41 g): mp 65-72°C; MS m/e 502 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for

$C_{26}H_{39}N_5O_5 \cdot 1.2 HCO_2H \cdot 1.0 H_2O$ (574.87): C, 56.83; H, 7.61; N, 12.18.
Found: C, 57.12; H, 7.80; N, 11.85.

5 6-Methyl-3-pyridine-carboxaldehyde (AK2)

Aldehyde precursor AK2 was prepared in two steps using standard conditions. AK1 (0.066 mol) was dissolved in THF (100 mL), cooled (-78°C), treated with $LiAlH_4$ (0.066 mol), and stirred for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with sat'd NH_4Cl , warmed, filtered with $CHCl_3$ washes (250 mL),
10 and the layers separated. The organic layer was dried and evaporated to give a clear oil (0.054 mol). The oil was dissolved in DCM (200 mL), treated with MnO_2 (70 g), and heated at reflux for 6 h. The mixture was cooled, filtered, and the solvent evaporated to give AK2 (0.052 mol) as a brown oil.

15

EXAMPLE 31

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)] propionic acid • 2HCl (31)

20

Compound 31, prepared as described in Example 16 starting with Boc-R-nipecotic acid (6.9 mmol) and methyl (S)-3-amino-3-(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)propionate (see examples AK5, AG5; 6.9 mmol). Compound 31 was isolated as a white foam (1.20 g): mp 99-105°C; MS m/e 431 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for $C_{23}H_{34}N_4O_4 \cdot 2.24 HCl \cdot 1.0 H_2O \cdot 0.24 Acetonitrile$ (534.33): C, 51.70; H, 7.35; N, 11.11; Cl, 14.82. Found: C, 51.32; H, 7.45; N, 11.23; Cl, 14.42.

30

EXAMPLE 32

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(5-bromo-3-pyridyl)] propionic acid • 2HCl (32)

35

Compound 32, prepared as described in Example 16 starting with Boc-R-nipecotic acid (4.8 mmol) and methyl 3-S-amino-3-(5-bromo-3-pyridyl)propionate (see examples AK5, AG5; 4.8 mmol), was isolated as a white foam (1.24 g): mp 98-101°C; MS m/e 496 (MH⁺). Anal. calcd. for

$C_{22}H_{31}BrN_4O_4 \cdot 2.2 HCl \cdot 1.0 H_2O$ (593.67): C, 44.51; H, 5.98; N, 9.44; Cl, 13.14. Found: C, 44.17; H, 6.37; N, 9.81; Cl, 13.10.

5

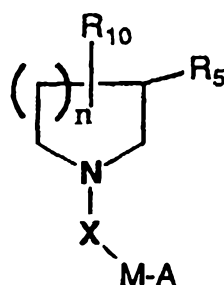
EXAMPLE 33

N-3-(4-Formamidinopiperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)] propionic acid • 2HCl (33)

- 10 Formamidine **33** was prepared according to the procedure of M. K. Scott (*J. Med. Chem.* **1983**, *26*, 534) as shown in Scheme AL. Intermediate AL1 (see Example 21; 2.3 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (20 mL), treated with ethyl formimidate•HCl (3.7 mmol), stirred for 22 h, and filtered. The filtrate was treated with Et₂O (40 mL), cooled in an ice bath, and filtered to give
- 15 glassy AL2. AL2 was dissolved in aq. HCl (4 N, 15 mL), stirred for 28 h, and evaporated to give **33** as a white foam (0.75 g): mp 49-55°C. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 9.35 (s, 1 H), 9.1 (m, 2 H), 8.8 (m, 2 H), 8.70 (d, 1 H), 8.5 (m, 1 H), 7.8 (m, 2 H), 5.2 (dd, 1 H), 4.2 (m, 1 H), 3.8 (m, 2 H), 3.2 (m, 2 H), 2.8 (m, 2 H), 2.6 (m, 1 H), 2.3 (m, 2 H), 1.8 (m, 3 H), 1.0-1.7 (m, 12 H); MS m/e 444
- 20 (MH⁺).

WE CLAIM:

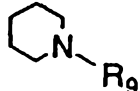
1. A compound represented by the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein M is $(CH_2)_m$ or piperidin-1-yl;

wherein A is selected from any of piperidin-2-yl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl,

NHR², or  R₉ wherein R₉ is selected from any of H, alkyl, CH(NH), CMe(NH) or acyl;

wherein R₁₀ is H or C(O)N(R¹)YZ

wherein R₁ is selected from H or cycloalkyl;

wherein R² is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl;

wherein R₅ is H or C(O)NHQ(CHW)_rCO₂R₈; wherein Q is selected from CH₂, CH-aryl, CH-heteroaryl, CH-substituted-heteroaryl or CH-alkyl; W is selected from H or N(R₆)T-R₇, wherein R₆ is selected from any of H, alkyl or acyl, T is selected from C(O), C(N-CN) or SO₂, and R₇ is selected from any of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, or aminoalkyl; and R₈ is selected from H, alkyl or aralkyl.

wherein m is the integer 1, 2, or 3;

wherein X is selected from any of C(O), C(O)O, C(O)NH, CH₂, or SO₂;

wherein n is the integer 1, 2, or 3;

wherein r is 0 or 1;

5

wherein Y is selected from any of $(CH_2)_p$, $CH(R^3)(CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCH(R^3)$, $(CH(COR^4)CH_2)_q$, $(CH_2)_qCHOH$ or piperidine-3-carboxylic acid; with the proviso that when Y is $(CH_2)_p$ and p is 2, X is other than C(O) or when X is C(O) then either R^1 is other than H or R^2 is other than H, and with the proviso that when Y is $(CH(CO_2R^4)CH_2)_q$ X is other than C(O) or CH_2 ;

15

wherein p is 2 or 3;

wherein q is 1, 2, or 3;

20

wherein R^3 is alkyl, C_2 - C_8 alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteroaryl;

25

wherein R^4 is H or alkyl or cycloalkyl;

wherein Z is CO_2H , CO_2 alkyl, SO_3H , PO_3H_2 , or 5-tetrazole; provided that at least one of R_5 and R_{10} is hydrogen;

30

or the enantiomer or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H, R_{10} is H or $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$, M is $(CH_2)_m$ and A is selected from any of piperidin-2-yl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl or NHR^2 .

35

3. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and R^2 is hydrogen.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and m is 1 or 2.

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and X is C(O).

6. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and R^1 is hydrogen.



7. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and Y is 4-oxo-nipecotic acid.
8. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and q is 1.
- 5 9. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and R^3 is aryl.
- 10 10. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and R^4 is hydrogen.
- 11 11. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_5 is H and Z is CO_2H .
12. The compound of claim 1, wherein the group $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$ is attached at the 3- or 4-position of the central azacycle.
- 15 13. The compound of claim 1, wherein the group $C(O)N(R^1)YZ$ is attached at the 3-position of the central azacycle.
14. The compound of claim 1, selected from any of:
- 20 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-3-phenyl) propionic acid
N-3-(4-Piperidinemethylaminocarbonyl)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-2-methyl) propionic acid
- 25 N-3-(4-Piperidinemethyloxycarbonyl)-nipecotyl-D-aspartic acid α -methyl ester
N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-pyrrolidine-3-carbonyl-[3-amino-3-(4-tolyl)] propionic acid
- 30 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-isonipecotyl-(3-amino-3-methyl) propionic acid
N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-isonipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(4-carboxyphenyl)] propionic acid
- 35 N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-3-aminopropionic acid
N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-4-oxonipecotic acid



N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(2-trimethylsilylethynyl)] propionic acid

N-3-(6-Aminocaproyl)-nipecotyl-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)propionic acid

5

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-(3-amino-2-hydroxy) propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidineethanesulfonyl)-nipecotyl-3-aminopropionic acid

10

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-5H-(2-aminoethyl)tetrazole

N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperazinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid

15

N-3-(4-N-Methyl-piperazinepropionyl)-nipecotyl-[3-amino-3-(3-quinoliny)]propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid

20

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-hexahydroazepine-3-carbonyl-[3-amino-3-(3-quinoliny)]propionic acid

25

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-quinoliny)]propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(2-*t*-butylethynyl)] propionic acid

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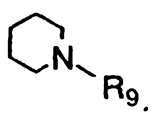
N-3-(4-Piperidinepropyl)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)]propionic acid, and

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)] propionic acid.

35



15. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H, R_5 is H or

$C(O)NHQ(CHW)_rCOOR_8$, M is piperidin-1-yl and A is  R_9 .

16. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and X is C(O).

5

17. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and Q is (CH_2) .

18. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and W is $N(R_6)-T-R_7$.

10 19. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and T is C(O).

20. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and R_9 is H.

21. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and R_6 is H.

15

22. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and R_7 is $NH(CH_2)_2Ph$.

23. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_{10} is H and R_7 is H.

20 24. The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 2.

25. The compound of claim 1, selected from any of:

25 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3-methoxyanilino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

30 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3-chlorobenzyloxy)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-benzylsulfonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

35

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(3,5-dimethoxyanilino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

5 N-[(4,4'-Bipiperidin-1-yl-)carbonyl]-R-(-)-nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)] propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(2-naphthylamino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

10 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-aminomethyl-5-(S)-(3-N-benzyl)imidazoline-2,4-dione • HCl

15 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-2-(2-phenethylamino)carbonylamino-3-amino]propionic acid

N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(6-methyl-3-pyridyl)] propionic acid

20 N-3-(4-Piperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(5-bromo-3-pyridyl)] propionic acid, and

N-3-(4-Formamidinopiperidinepropionyl)-R-(-)nipecotyl-[(S)-3-amino-3-(3-pyridyl)] propionic acid.

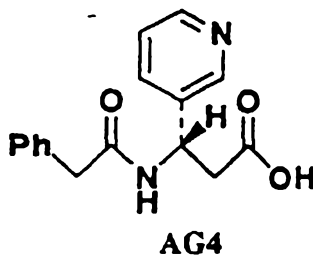
25 26. A composition for treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders comprising the compound of Claim 1 in an effective amount for treating such disorders in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 27. A method of treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders comprising administering to a patient afflicted with such disorder an effective amount of the compound of Claim 1 to treat such disorder.

28. The method of Claim 27 wherein the amount is 0.1-300 mg/kg/day.

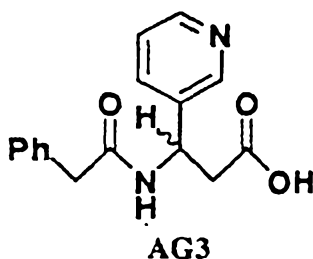


29. A process for preparing a compound of the formula AG4



5

comprising treating a compound of the formula AG3

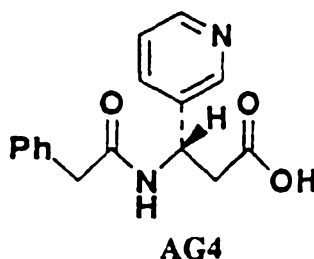


10 with penicillin amidase.

30. The process of claim 29 wherein the compound of the formula AG3 was placed in a water solution and the pH was adjusted to about 7.5 prior to treatment with penicillin amidase.

15

31. A compound of the formula AG4:



32. Use of the compound of claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders.

33. Use according to claim 32 wherein the medicament is for administration in an amount of 0.1 to 300 mg/kg/day.

5 34. A compound represented by the general formula I, substantially as herein described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

35. A composition for treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders, substantially as herein described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding
10 comparative examples.

36. A method of treating platelet-mediated thrombotic disorders, substantially as herein described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

37. A process for preparing a compound of the formula AG4, substantially as herein
15 described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

38. A compound of the formula AG4, substantially as herein described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

39. Use of a compound of Formula I for the manufacture of a medicament,
20 substantially as herein described with reference to one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

DATED this 1st day of October 1999

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