



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2002/11/07

(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2003/05/15

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2009/01/20

(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2004/04/30

(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: GB 2002/005038

(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2003/040084

(30) Priorités/Priorities: 2001/11/07 (US60/350,974);
2001/11/08 (US60/337,858)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C07C 211/25* (2006.01),
A61K 31/13 (2006.01), *A61K 31/451* (2006.01),
C07C 211/40 (2006.01), *C07D 295/033* (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
PARSONS, CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM RAPHAEL, DE;
HENRICH, MARKUS, DE;
DANYSY, WOJCIECH, DE;
KALVINSH, IVARS, LV;
...

(73) Propriétaires/Owners:
MERZ PHARMA GMBH & CO. KGAA, DE

(74) Agent: PERLEY-ROBERTSON, HILL & MCDUGALL
LLP

(54) Titre : ANTAGONISTES 1-AMINO-ALKYLCYCLOHEXANE INSATURES DES RECEPTEURS DE NMDA, DES
RECEPTEURS 5HT₃ ET DES RECEPTEURS NICOTINIQUES NEURONAUX

(54) Title: UNSATURATED 1-AMINO-ALKYLCYCLOHEXANE NMDA, 5HT₃ AND NEURONAL NICOTINIC RECEPTOR
ANTAGONISTS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Unsaturated 1-amino-alkylcyclohexane compounds which are systemically-active as NMDA, 5HT₃ and nicotinic receptor antagonists, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same, method of preparation thereof, and method of treating CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic, serotonergic, and nicotinic transmission, treating immunomodulatory disorders, and antimalaria, antitrypanosomal, anti-Borna virus, anti-HSV and anti-Hepatitis C virus activity.

(72) Inventeurs(suite)/Inventors(continued): KAUSS, VALERJANS, LV; JIRGENSONS, AIGARS, LV; GOLD, MARKUS, DE

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 May 2003 (15.05.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/040084 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07C 211/40**,
211/35, C07D 211/06, A61P 25/28, A61K 31/13

108/2-36, LV-1082 Riga (LV). **JIRGENSONS, Aigars**
[LV/LV]; Hospitalu iela 3-103, LV-1013 Riga (LV).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB02/05038

(74) Agents: **MARSDEN, John, Christopher** et al.; Frank B.
Dehn & Co., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4EL
(GB).

(22) International Filing Date:

7 November 2002 (07.11.2002)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/350,974 7 November 2001 (07.11.2001) US
60/337,858 8 November 2001 (08.11.2001) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT (util-
ity model), AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ (utility model), CZ, DE (util-
ity model), DE, DK (utility model), DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE
(utility model), EE, ES, FI (utility model), FI, GB, GD, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK (utility model), SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **MERZ
PHARMA GMBH & CO. KGAA** [DE/DE]; Ecken-
heimer Landstrasse 100, 60318 Frankfurt Main (DE).

(71) Applicant (*for US only*): **GOLD, Markus** [DE/DE];
Kranichstrasse 9, 64569 Nauheim (DE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **PARSONS, Christo-
pher, Graham, Raphael** [GB/DE]; Wartbaumstrasse 38,
61130 Nidderau (DE). **HENRICH, Markus** [DE/DE];
Bahnhofstrasse 63, 35582 Wetzlar (DE). **DANSYZ,
Wojciech** [PL/DE]; Vor den Gärten 16, 61130 Nidderau
(DE). **KALVINSH, Ivars** [LV/LV]; Miera 17-8, LV-2169
Salaspils (LV). **KAUSS, Valerjans** [LV/LV]; A. Deglava

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK,
TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: UNSATURATED 1-AMINO-ALKYLCYCLOHEXANE NMDA, 5HT₃ AND NEURONAL NICOTINIC RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: Unsaturated 1-amino-alkylcyclohexane compounds which are systemically-active as NMDA, 5HT₃ and nicotinic receptor antagonists, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same, method of preparation thereof, and method of treating CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic, serotonergic, and nicotinic transmission, treating immunomodulatory disorders, and antimalaria, antitrypanosomal, anti-Borna virus, anti-HSV and anti-Hepatitis C virus activity.



WO 03/040084 A1

UNSATURATED 1-AMINO-ALKYLCYCLOHEXANE NMDA, 5HT₃ AND NEURONAL NICOTINIC
RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

Unsaturated 1-amino-alkylcyclohexane compounds which are systemically-active as NMDA, 5HT₃ and nicotinic receptor antagonists, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same, method of preparation thereof, and method of treating CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic, serotonergic, and nicotinic transmission therewith, for
10 treating immunomodulatory disorders, and for treating infectious diseases.

2. Prior Art

15 *NMDA Antagonists*

Antagonism of glutamate receptors of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) type has a potentially wide range of therapeutic applications [19]. Functional inhibition of NMDA receptors can be achieved through actions at different recognition sites such as the primary transmitter site, strychnine-insensitive glycine site (glycine_B), polyamine site, and
20 phencyclidine site located inside the cation channel. The NMDA receptor channel blockers act in an uncompetitive "use-dependent" manner, meaning that they usually only block the channel in the open state. This use-dependence has been interpreted by many to mean that stronger
25 activation of the receptor should lead to a greater degree of antagonism. Such a mode of action has further been taken to imply that this class of antagonist may be particularly useful when overactivation of NMDA receptors can be expected, such as in epilepsy, ischaemia, and trauma. However, initial clinical experience with the selective, high affinity,
30 strongly use-dependent uncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonist (+) -5-

5 methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzocyclohepten-5,10-imine maleate ((+)-MK-801) has been disappointing. Namely, therapeutic efficacy in epilepsy was poor while some psychotropic side effects were apparent at therapeutic doses. These observations, together with the fact that phencyclidine abusers experience similar psychotropic symptoms, has led to the conclusion that uncompetitive antagonism of NMDA receptors may not be a promising therapeutic approach.

10 However, the use of more elaborate electrophysiological methods indicates that there is no equality between different uncompetitive antagonists since factors such as the speed of receptor blockade (on-off kinetics) and the voltage-dependence of this effect may determine the pharmacodynamic features *in vivo*, i.e., therapeutic safety as well. Paradoxically, agents with low to moderate, rather than high, affinity may be desirable. Such findings triggered a reconsideration of the concept of uncompetitive antagonism of NMDA receptors in drug development [19, 22]. Uncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonists, such as amantadine and memantine - which fulfill the above criteria - have been used clinically for several years in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and dementia respectively, and do indeed rarely produce side effects at the therapeutic doses used in their respective indications.

25 In view of the above mentioned evidence, we have developed a series of novel uncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonists based on the unsaturated 1-aminoalkylcyclohexane structure. The present study was devoted to compare the NMDA receptor antagonistic properties of these unsaturated 1-aminoalkylcyclohexane derivatives in receptor-binding assays, electrophysiological experiments, one convulsion model and two models of motor impairment.

5-HT₃ Receptor Antagonists

5-HT₃ receptors are ligand gated ionotropic receptors permeable for cations. In man 5-HT₃ receptors show the highest density on enterochromaffin cells in the gastrointestinal mucosa, which are
5 innervated by vagal afferents and the area postrema of the brain stem, which forms the chemoreceptor trigger zone.

Since 5-HT₃ receptors not only have a high density in the area postrema but also in the hippocampal and amygdala region of the limbic system, it has been suggested that 5-HT₃ selective antagonists may have
10 psychotropic effects (Greenshaw & Silverstone, 1997).

Indeed, early animal studies suggested that the 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists, in addition to their well recognized anti-emetic use, may well be clinically useful in a number of areas. These include anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, drug and alcohol abuse disorders, depressive disorders,
15 cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, cerebellar tremor, Parkinson's disease treatment-related psychosis, pain (migraine and irritable bowel syndrome), and appetite disorders.

Neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonists

20 At present, ten alpha subunits (alpha 1-10) and four beta (beta 1-4) subunits for nicotinic receptors are known. $\alpha 4\beta 2$ receptors are probably the most common in the CNS, especially in the hippocampus and striatum. They form non-selective cation channels with slowly, incompletely desensitizing currents (type II). Homomeric $\alpha 7$ receptors are
25 both pre- and postsynaptic and are found in the hippocampus, motor cortex and limbic system as well as in the peripheral autonomic nervous system. These receptors are characterized by their high Ca^{2+} permeability and fast, strongly desensitizing responses (type 1A). Changes in nicotinic receptors have been implicated in a number of diseases. These
30 include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Tourette's syndrome,

schizophrenia, drug abuse, nicotine abuse, and pain.

Based on the observation that the nicotinic agonist nicotine itself seems to have beneficial effects, drug development so far aimed at the discovery of selective nicotinic agonists.

5 On the other hand, it is unclear whether the effects of nicotinic agonists in, e.g., Tourette's syndrome and schizophrenia, are due to activation or inactivation / desensitization of neuronal nicotinic receptors.

 The effects of agonists on neuronal nicotinic receptors is strongly dependent on the exposure period. Rapid reversible desensitization occurs
10 in milliseconds, rundown occurs in seconds, irreversible inactivation of $\alpha 4\beta 2$ and $\alpha 7$ containing receptors occurs in hours and their upregulation occurs within days.

 In other words: the effects of nicotinic "agonists" may in fact be due to partial agonism, inactivation and/or desensitization of neuronal
15 nicotinic receptors. In turn, moderate concentrations of neuronal nicotinic receptor channel blockers could produce the same effects as reported for nicotinic agonists in the above mentioned indications.

THE PRESENT INVENTION

20 It has now been found that a range of unsaturated 1-aminoalkylcyclohexanes have pronounced and unexpected NMDA, 5HT₃, and nicotinic receptor antagonistic activity. Owing to the aforementioned property, the substances are suited for the treatment of a wide range of CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic,
25 serotonergic, and nicotinic transmission, immunomodulatory effect, and anti-infectious diseases properties. These compounds are preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition thereof wherein they are present together with one or more pharmaceutically -acceptable diluents, carriers, or excipients.

30

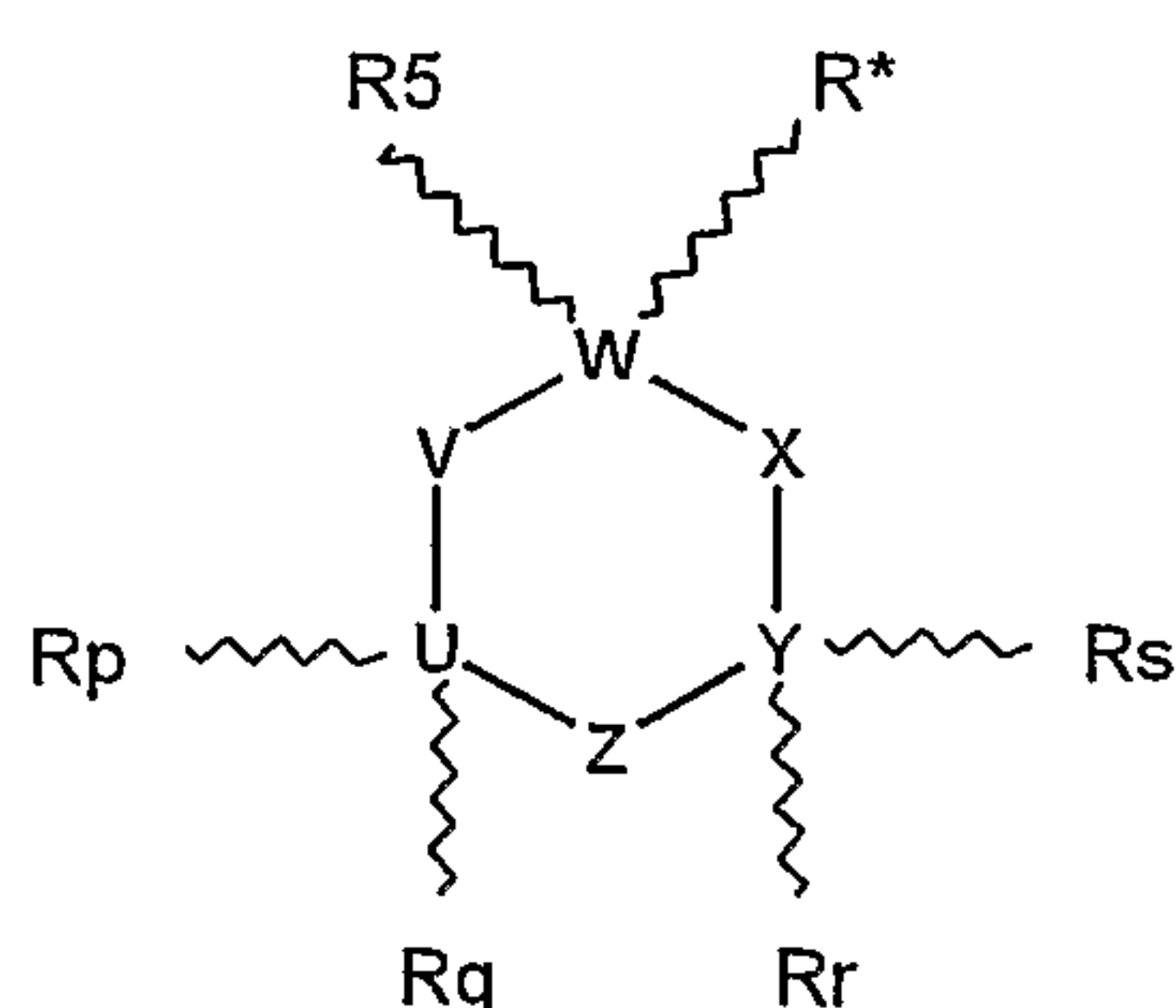
OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide novel pharmaceutical compounds which are unsaturated 1-aminoalkyl - cyclohexane NMDA, 5HT₃, and nicotinic receptor antagonists and pharmaceutical compositions thereof. It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel method of treating, eliminating, alleviating, palliating, or ameliorating undesirable CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic, serotonergic, nicotinic transmission, for treating immunomodulatory disorders, and for treating infectious diseases by employing a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutical composition containing the same. An additional object of the invention is the provision of a process for producing the unsaturated 1-aminoalkyl - cyclohexane active principles. Yet additional objects will become apparent hereinafter, and still further objects will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

What we therefore believe to be comprised by our invention may be summarized inter alia in the following words:

a compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

- R^* is $--(A)_n--(CR^1R^2)_m--NR^3R^4$,
- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- 5 - A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- 10 - R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- 15 - R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-
- 20 substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 combines
- 25 with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond,
- R_p, R_q, R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear
- 30 or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower

alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

5

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from

cyclohexane,
cyclohex-2-ene,
10 cyclohex-3-ene,
cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

15

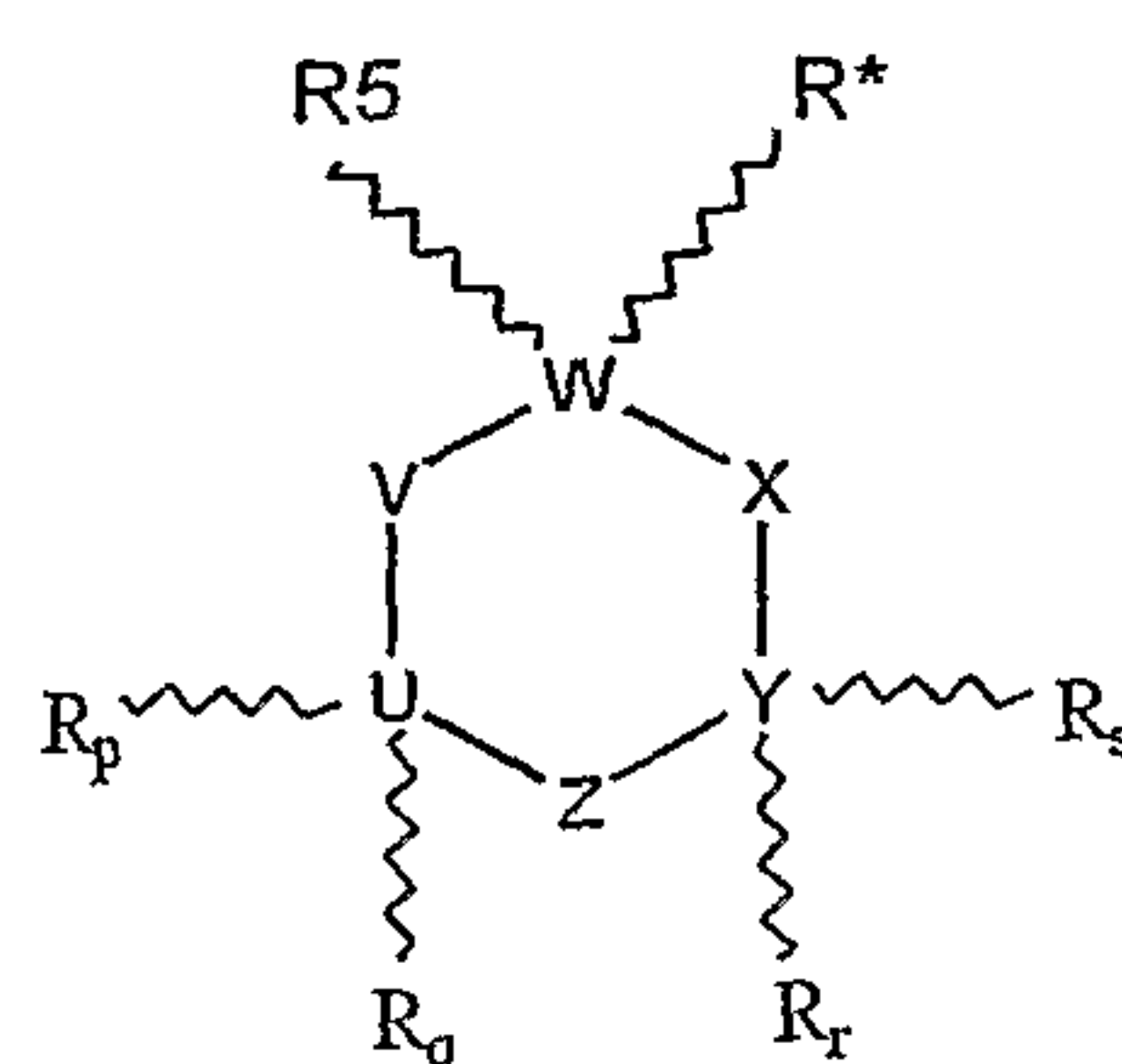
and provided that at least one of R_p and R_q is not hydrogen and at least one of R_r and R_s is not hydrogen,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of
20 $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

and its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof;

25

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by a NMDA antagonist comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

- 5 - R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,
- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower
10 alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or
 branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of
 hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched
15 lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of
 hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched
20 lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
 or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together
 with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-
 substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group
25 consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear
 or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower

alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

5

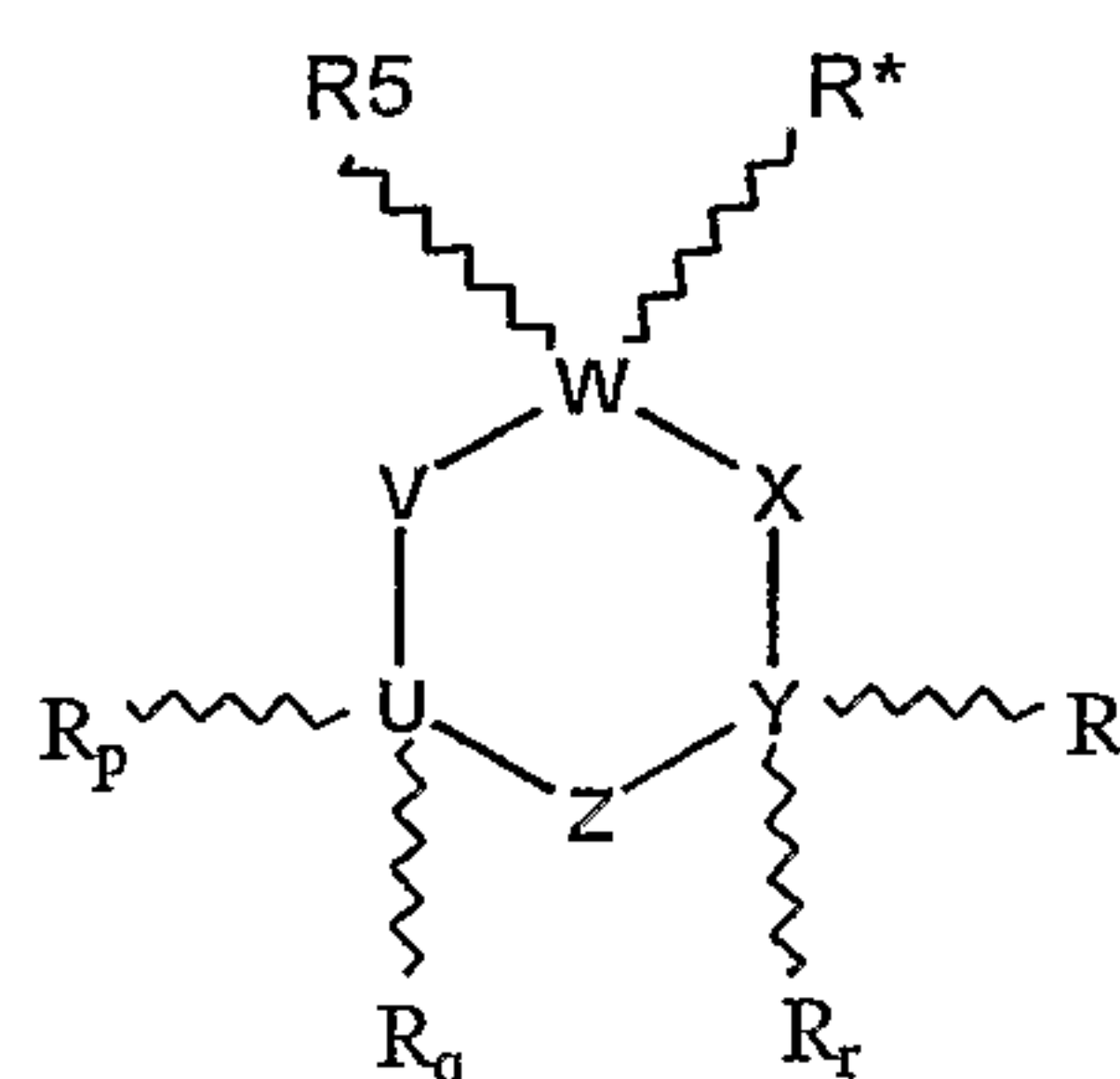
provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-1-ene,
 10 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 15 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
 cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of
 $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl
 20 (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

25 a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition wherein the compound is selected for its immunomodulatory, anti-malarial, anti-Borna virus, or anti-Hepatitis C, anti-trypanosomal, and anti HSV efficacy, comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

- 5 - R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,
- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower
10 alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or
 branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of
 hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched
15 lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of
 hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched
 lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
20 or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together
 with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-
 substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group
25 consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear
 or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower

alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

5

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-1-ene,
 10 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 15 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
 cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

20

its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

25

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by an NMDA antagonist selected from the group consisting of excitotoxicity selected from ischaemia during stroke, trauma, hypoxia, hypoglycemia, glaucoma, and hepatic encephalopathy,

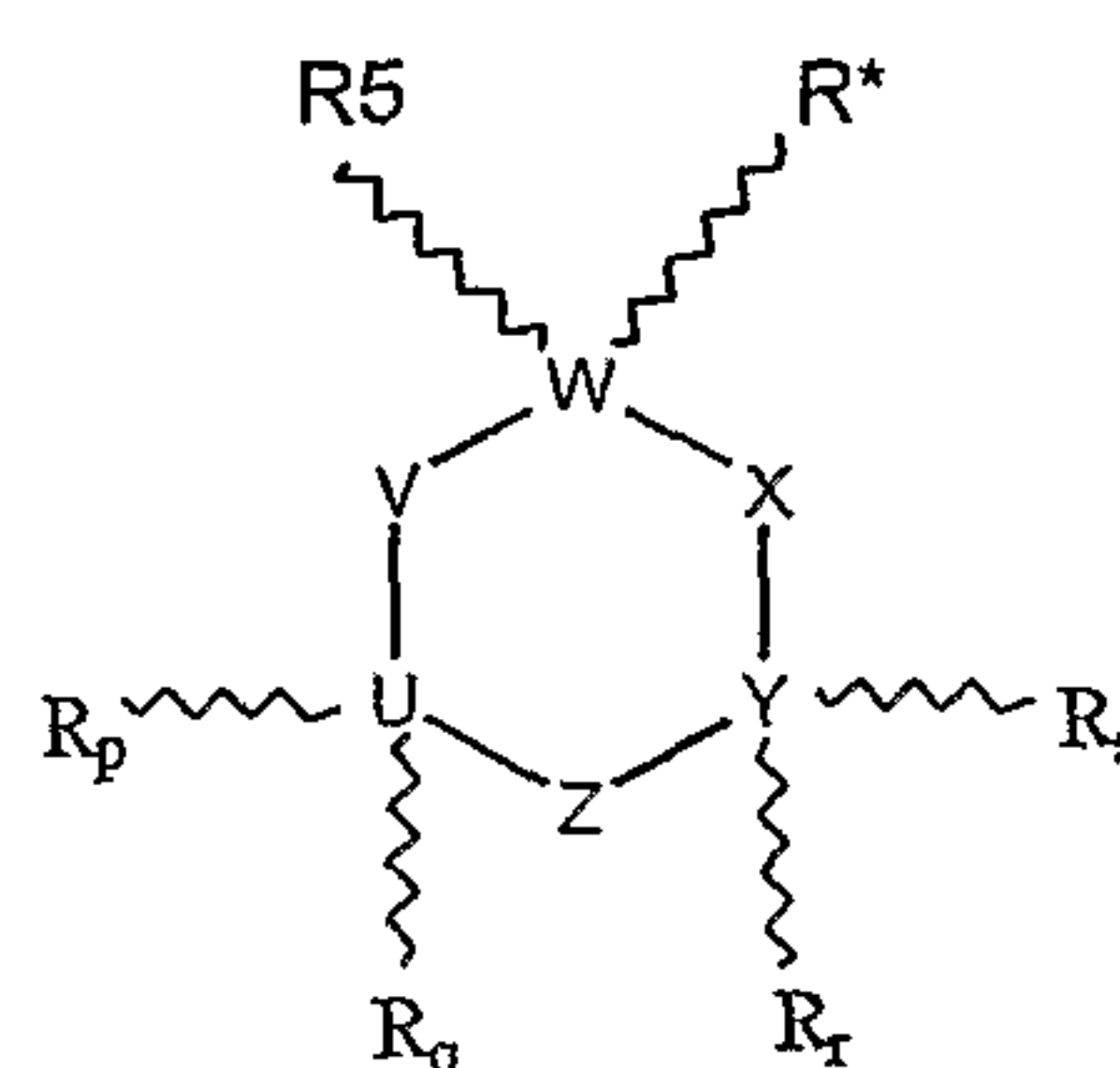
chronic neurodegenerative diseases selected from Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease,

30

multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AIDS-neurodegeneration, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Tourette's syndrome, motor neurone disease, mitochondrial dysfunction, Korsakoff syndrome, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease,

5 other disorders related to long term plastic changes in the central nervous system selected from chronic pain, drug tolerance, dependence and addiction (e.g., opioids, cocaine, benzodiazepines, nicotine, and alcohol), and

epilepsy, tardive dyskinesia, L-DOPA -induced dyskinesia,
 10 schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, acute pain, spasticity, and tinnitus,
 comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



15

wherein:

- R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,
- 20 - $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- 25 - R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of

hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

5 - R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,

10

- R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may
15 combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

20

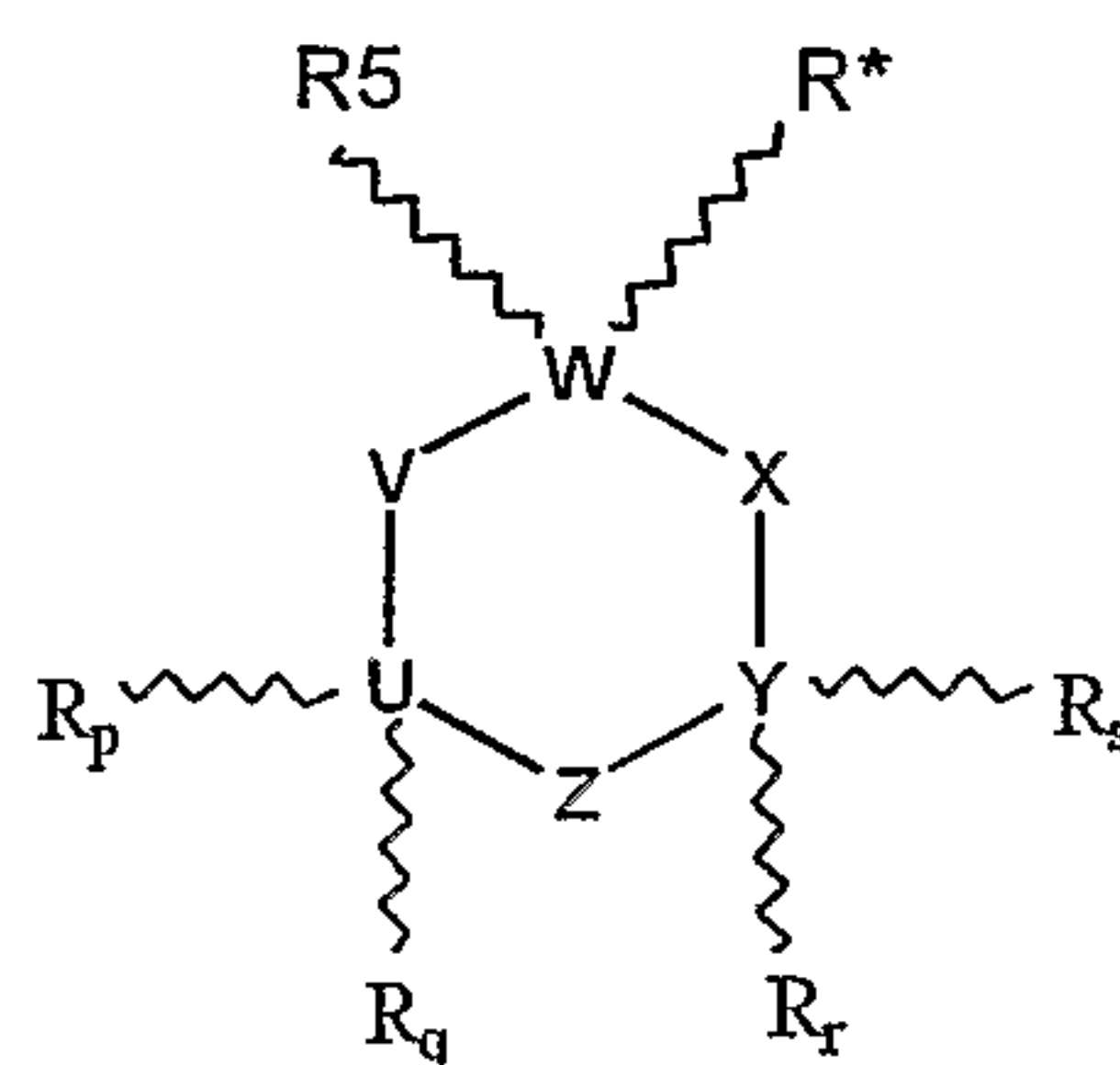
cyclohexane,
cyclohex-1-ene,
cyclohex-2-ene,
cyclohex-3-ene,
25 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

30

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

- 5 its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by a $5HT_3$ receptor antagonist, comprising the step of
 10 administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



15 wherein:

- R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,

- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,

20

- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

25 - R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched

lower alkenyl (C₂-C₆), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆),

- R³ and R⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C₁-C₆), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C₂-C₆), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆), or together form alkylene (C₂-C₁₀) or alkenylene (C₂-C₁₀) or together with the N form an optionally C₁₋₆ alkyl- and/or C₂₋₆ alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- R⁵, R_p, R_q, R_r, and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C₁-C₆), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C₂-C₆), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆), or R⁵, R_p, R_q, R_r, and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p, R_q, R_r, and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

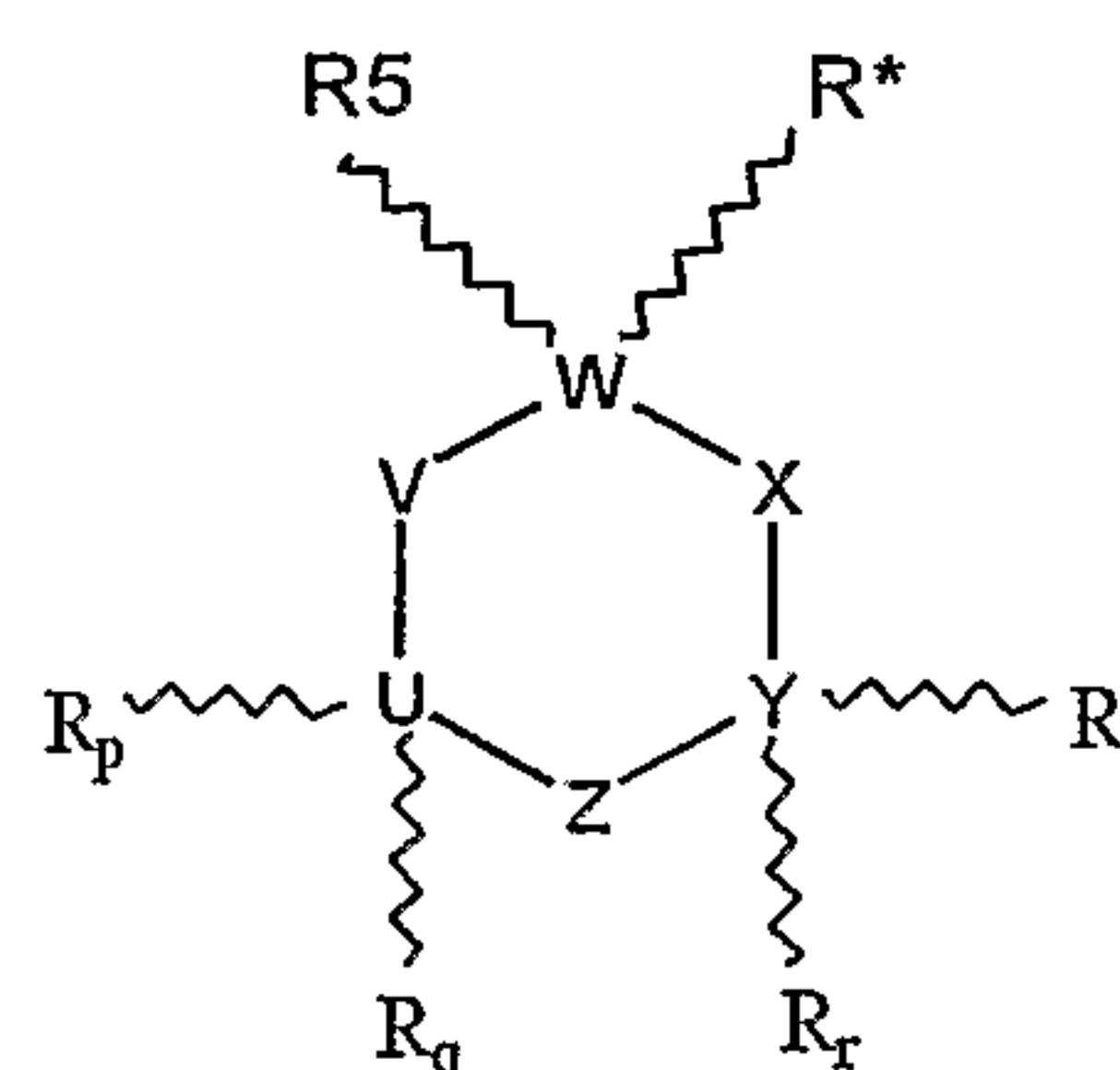
- cyclohexane,
- cyclohex-1-ene,
- cyclohex-2-ene,
- cyclohex-3-ene,
- cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
- cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
- cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
- cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
- cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of

$-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by a neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonist, comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

15

- R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,

- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,

20

- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

25

- R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

- R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-1-ene,
 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
 cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

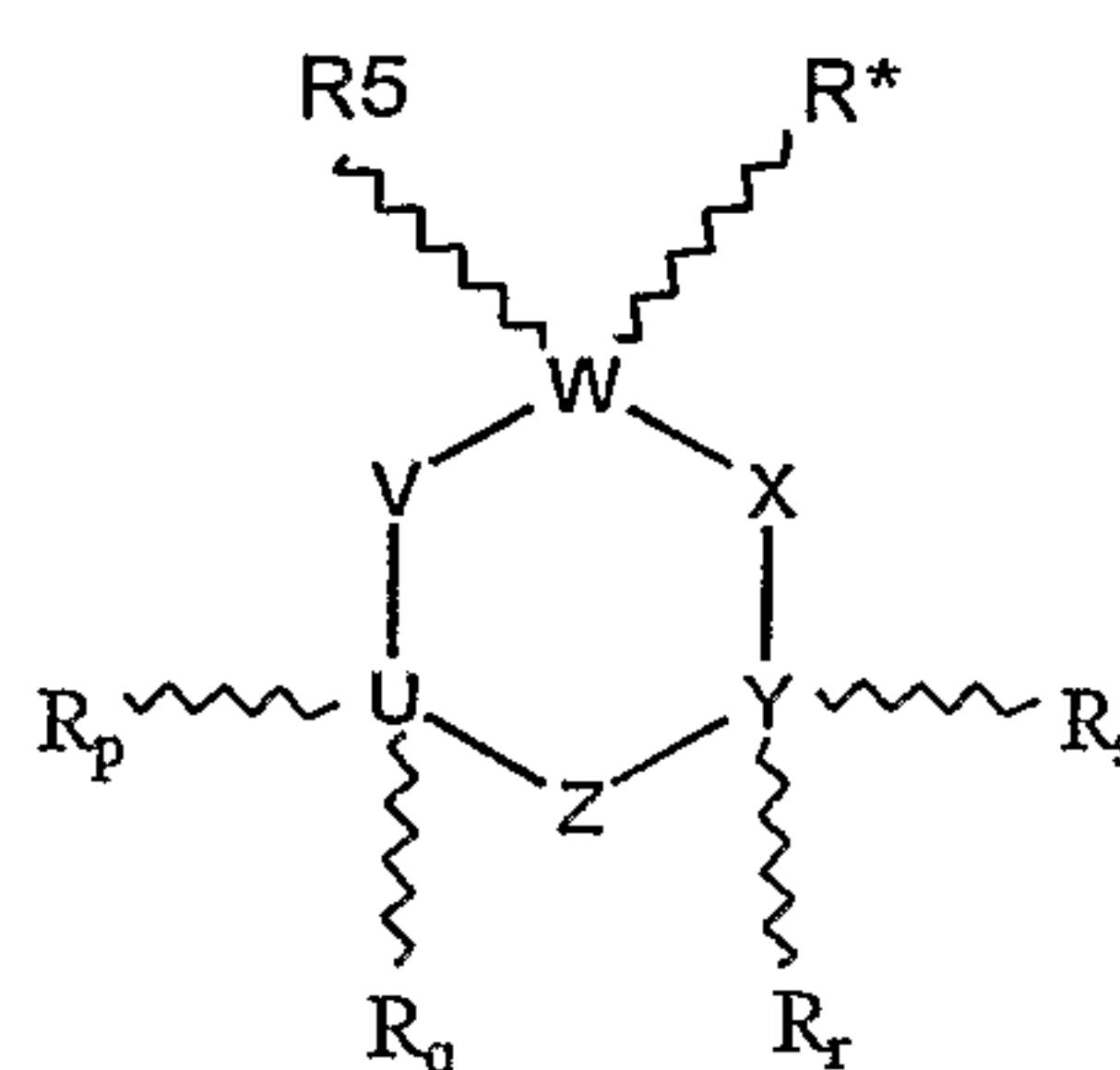
and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl

(C₂-C₆) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆),

its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

5

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by a 5HT₃ antagonist selected from the group consisting of anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, Schizophrenia and treatment related psychosis, drug and alcohol abuse disorders, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebellar tremor, migraine, appetite disorders, inflammatory bowel syndrome (IBS), and emesis, comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a compound selected from those of formula I:



15

wherein:

- R* is -(A)_n-(CR¹R²)_m-NR³R⁴,
- 20 - n+m = 0, 1, or 2,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C₁-C₆), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C₂-C₆), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆),
- 25 - R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of

hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

- R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of
 5 hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,

10

- R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may
 15 combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

15

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

20

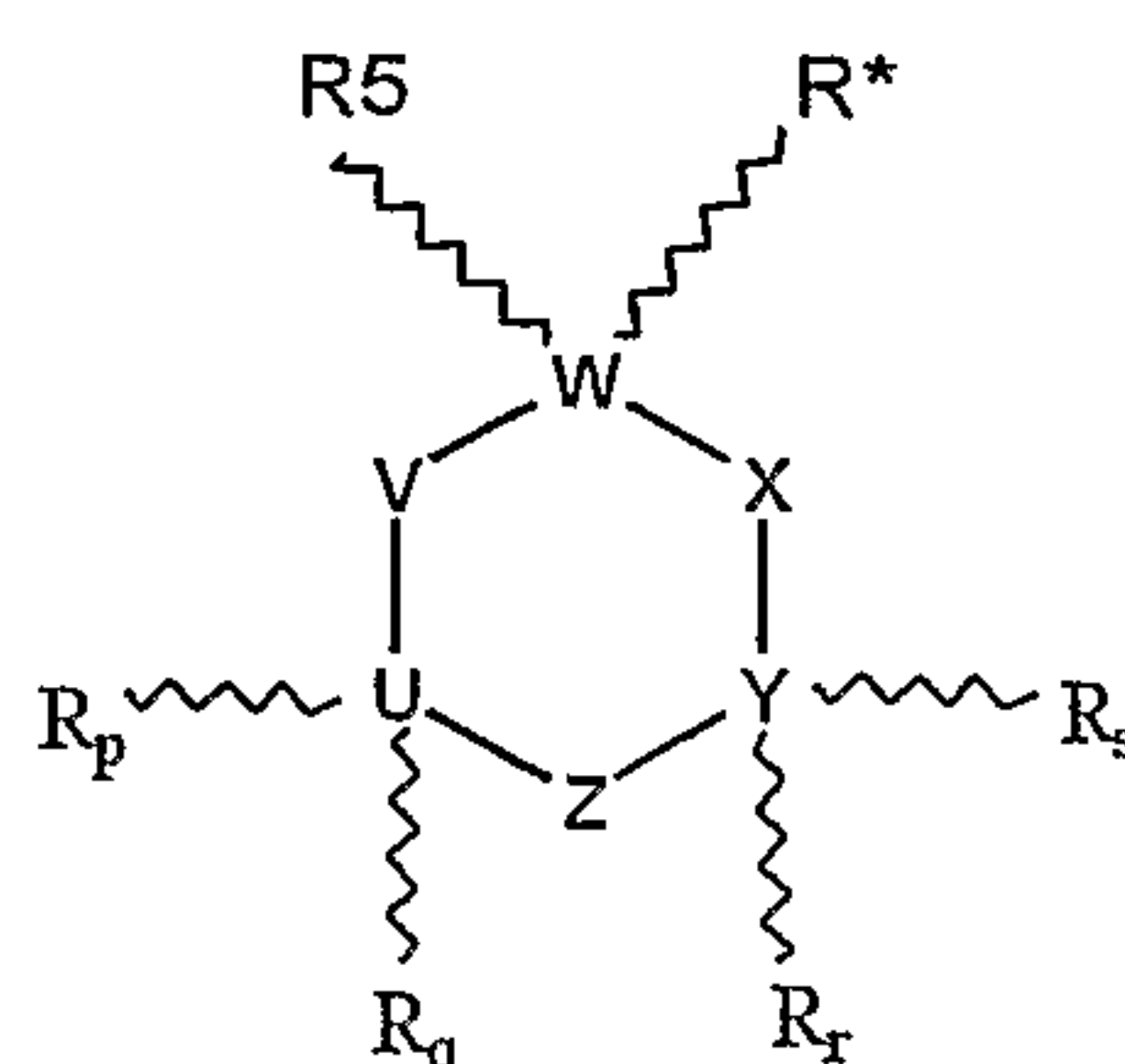
cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-1-ene,
 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 25 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
 cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

30

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

- 5 its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

a method-of-treating a living animal for alleviation of a condition treatable by a neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonist selected from the group consisting of Tourette's syndrome, anxiety disorders,
 10 Schizophrenia, drug abuse, nicotine abuse, cocaine abuse, dyskinesia (Morbus Huntington, L-DOPA-induced), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and pain, comprising the step of administering to the living animal an amount of a
 15 compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

- 20 - R^* is $-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-NR^3R^4$,
- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or
 25 branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

- R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
 - R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
 - R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,
- provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from:

cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-1-ene,
 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 cyclohexa-1,3-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and

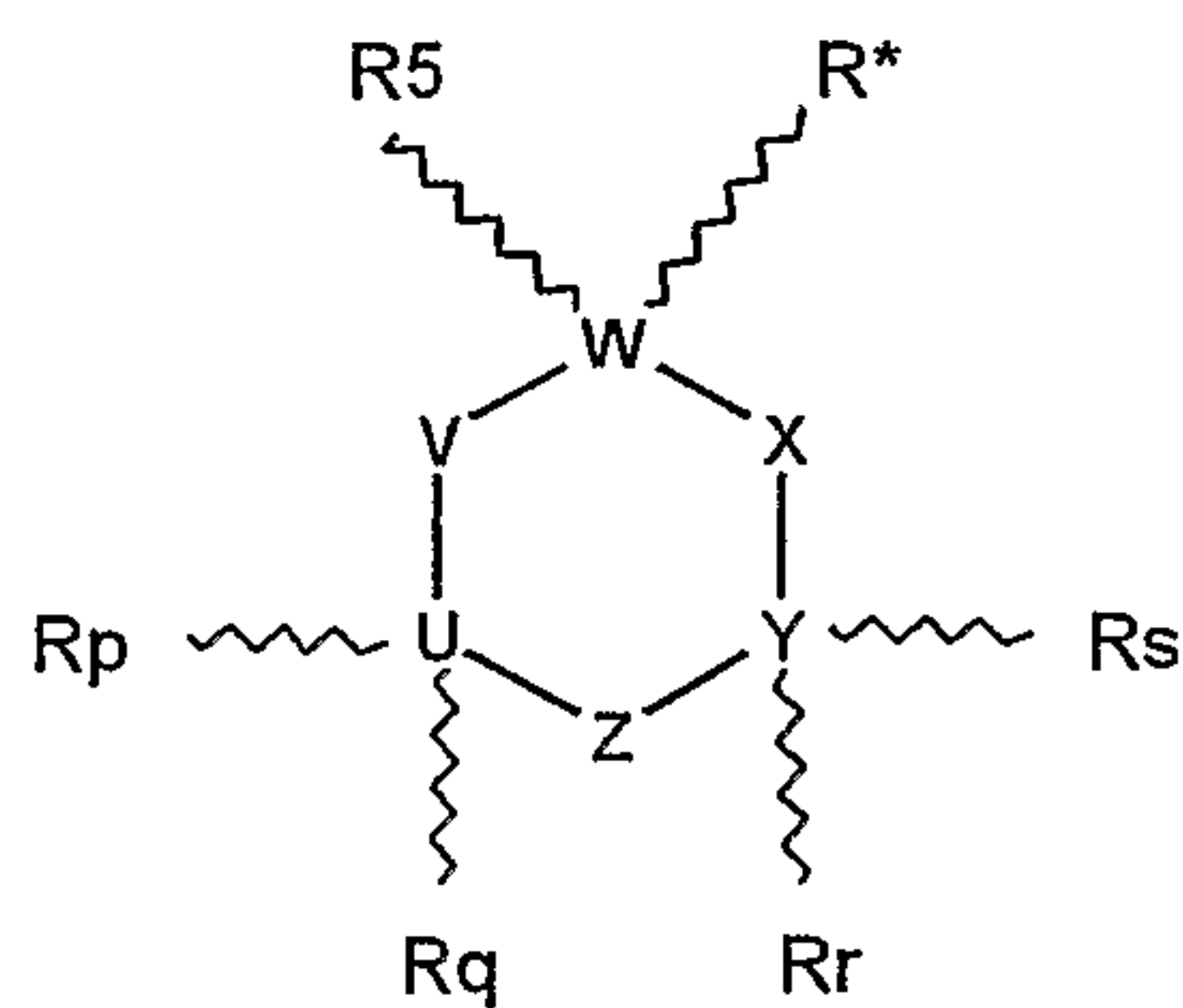
cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of
 -(A)_n-(CR¹R²)_m-, R³, R⁴, R⁵, R_p, R_q, R_r is linear or branched lower alkenyl
 5 (C₂-C₆) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C₂-C₆),

its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition
 salts thereof, which is effective for alleviation of said condition;

10 use of a compound of Formula I as defined in connection with the
 foregoing methods and its optical isomers and pharmaceutically -
 acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof in the manufacture of a
 medicament for use in any such method; and

15 a pharmaceutical composition having a compound selected from
 those of formula I:



20 wherein:

- R^{*} is --(A)_n--(CR¹R²)_m--NR³R⁴,
- n+m = 0, 1, or 2,

25

- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- 5 - R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- 10 - R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,
- 15 - R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 combines with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to
- 20 form a double bond,
- 25 - R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon to form a double bond, or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which it is attached,

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from

5 cyclohexane,
 cyclohex-2-ene,
 cyclohex-3-ene,
 cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
 cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
 cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and
 cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

10 and provided that at least one of R_p and R_q is not hydrogen and at least
 one of R_r and R_s is not hydrogen,

 and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of
 -(A),, — (C R^1R^2),,,-, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s is linear or branched lower
 alkenyl (C_2 - C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2 - C_6),

15 its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition
 salts thereof,

 in combination with one or more pharmaceutically- acceptable diluents,
 excipients and/or carriers.

In the accompanying drawings:

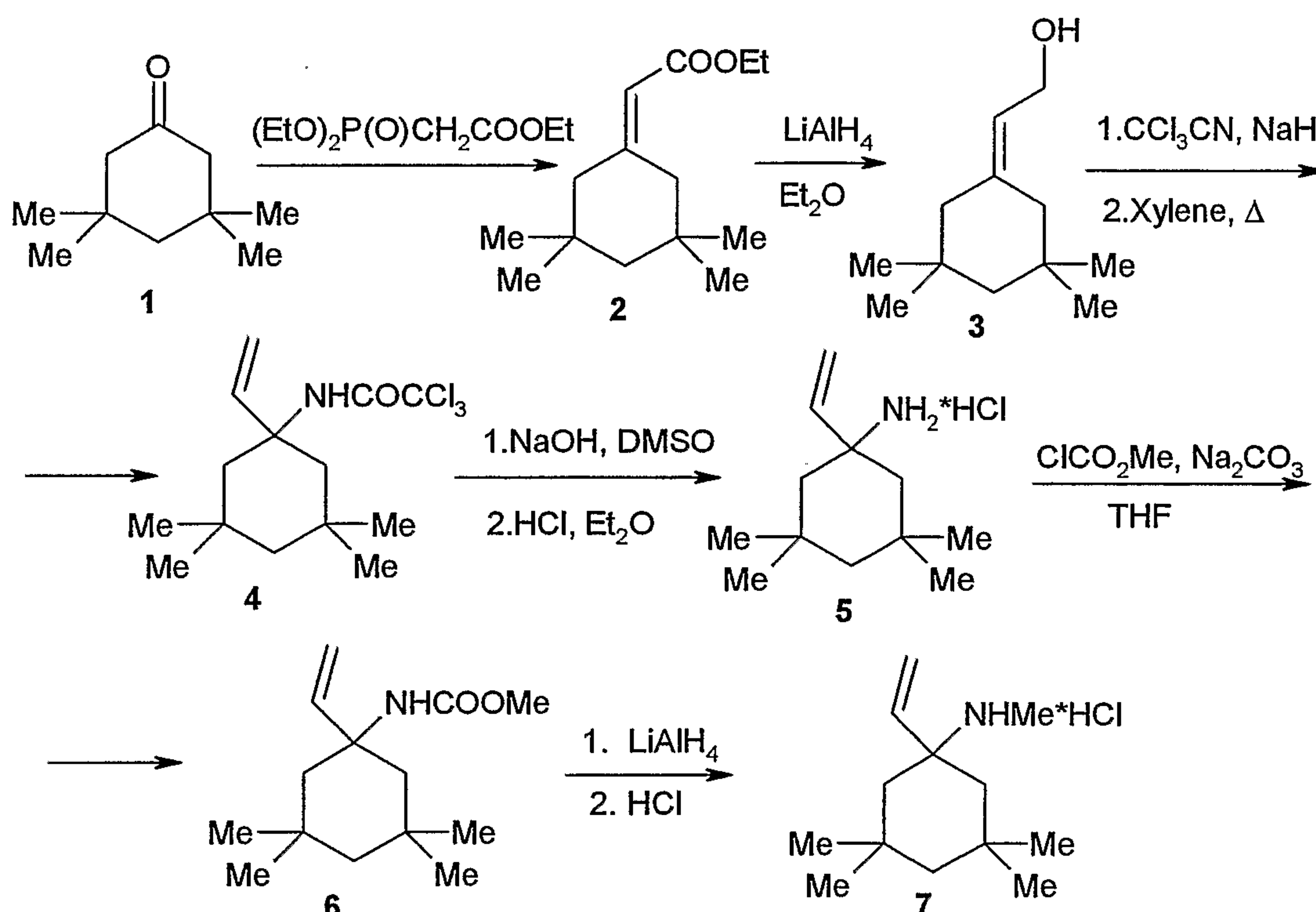
20 FIG. 1 shows the values obtained for representative compounds of the invention in
 the specific [^3H]-MK-801 binding test plotted against concentration.

FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B show the effect of MRZ 2/759 on NMDA receptors expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes.

FIG. 3 shows the effect of MRZ 2/759 on NMDA-induced currents in patch-clamp experiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following details and detailed Examples are given by way of illustration only, and are not to be construed as limiting.

5 **Scheme: Examples 1 and 2**Example 1.

3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (5).

10 **a) Ethyl 2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)acetate (2).**

To a stirred solution of triethyl phosphonoacetate (49.32 g, 222 mmol) in dry THF (180 ml) under argon NaH (8.8 g, 222 mmol, 60% suspension in mineral oil) was added in small portions while cooling with ice water.

Stirring was continued for 1 h at room temperature, then a solution of

15 **3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanone (30.85 g, 200 mmol) was added over 10 min and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 22 h. It was then**

poured onto ice (400 g) and the product was extracted with diethyl ether (4 150 ml), and the extracts dried over MgSO_4 . After solvent evaporation *in vacuo* an oily residue was distilled at 145 °C (11 mm Hg) to give 36.8 g (86%) of **2** as an oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.96 and 0.98 (total 12H, both s, 3,5- CH_3); 1.27 (3H, t, CH_3 -ethyl); 1.33 (2H, m, 4- CH_2); 1.95 and 2.65 (total 4H, both s, 2,6- CH_2); 4.14 (2H, q, CH_2 -ethyl) and 5.69 ppm (1H, s, =C-H).

b) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethanol (3).

10 To a stirred solution of LiAlH_4 (1.7 g, 45 mmol) in dry ether (60 ml) a solution of acetate **2** (3.2 g, 15 mmol) in ether (20 ml) was added dropwise while cooling with ice water. Stirring was continued for 1 h and the residual LiAlH_4 was destroyed with water. The aqueous layer was separated and twice extracted with ether (30 ml). The combined extracts 15 were washed with brine (50 ml) and dried over MgSO_4 . After concentration *in vacuo* an oily residue was purified by Kugelrohr short path distillation (150-170 °C, 11 mm Hg) to give **3** (2.3 g, 89%) as an oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.92 (6H, s, 3,5- CH_3); 1.10 (1H, br s, OH); 1.28 (2H, s, 4- CH_2); 1.87 and 1.94 (total 4H, both s, 2,6- CH_2); 4.16 (2H, d, 7 Hz, CH_2O) and 5.50 ppm (1H, t, 7 Hz, =C-H). 20

c) 2,2,2-Trichloro-N-(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)acetamide (4).

To a solution of alcohol **3** (0.8 g, 4.7 mmol) in diethyl ether (5 ml) NaH (0.22 g of a 55% dispersion in mineral oil (0.22 mmol)) was added. The reaction mixture was cooled to -10 °C and a solution of 25 trichloroacetonitrile (0.68 g, 4.7 mmol) in diethyl ether (3 ml) was added dropwise. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and the solvent evaporated. Pentane (8 ml) containing methanol (0.018 ml) was added to the residue. The resulting mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and evaporated. The residual oil was dissolved in xylene (10 ml) and 30

refluxed for 10 h. Main amount of xylene was distilled off at reduced pressure (11mm Hg) and the residue purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane, hexane - ethyl acetate, 10:1) to give **4** (0.98 g, 66 %) as an oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.95 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.18 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.1-1.5 (2H, m, 4-CH₂); 1.32 (2H, d, 15 Hz, 2,6-CH₂); 2.15 (2H, d, 15 Hz, 2,6-CH₂); 5.08 (1H, d, 11 Hz, =CH₂); 5.13 (1H, d, 18 Hz, =CH₂); 5.85 (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, -HC=) and 6.7 ppm (1H, br s, NH).

d) 3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (5).

A mixture of amide **4** (0.32 g, 1 mmol) and powdered NaOH (0.4 g, 10 mmol) in DMSO (3 ml) was stirred for 7 days at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (20 ml) and stirred overnight at room temperature. The product was extracted with hexane (3 10 ml). The combined extracts were washed with brine (20 ml), dried over NaOH and filtered through a pad of celite. To the solution obtained 4 M HCl in dry ethyl ether (0.5 ml) was added and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was treated with acetonitrile (10 ml) and the precipitate was collected on a filter and dried over P₂O₅ *in vacuo* to give **5** (0.12 g, 53%) as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.98 and 1.01 (total 12H, both s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.19 and 1.29 (total 2H, both d, 14 Hz, 4-CH₂); 1.62 (2H, d, 13.5 Hz, 2,6-CH₂); 1.72 (2H, br s, H₂O); 2.16 (2H, d, 13.5 Hz, 2,6-CH₂); 5.46 and 5.73 (2H, both d, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH₂); 6.16 (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH) and 8.24 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Example 2.

N,3,3,5,5-Pentamethyl-1-vinylcyclohexylamine hydrochloride (7).

a) Methyl 3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexylcarbamate (6).

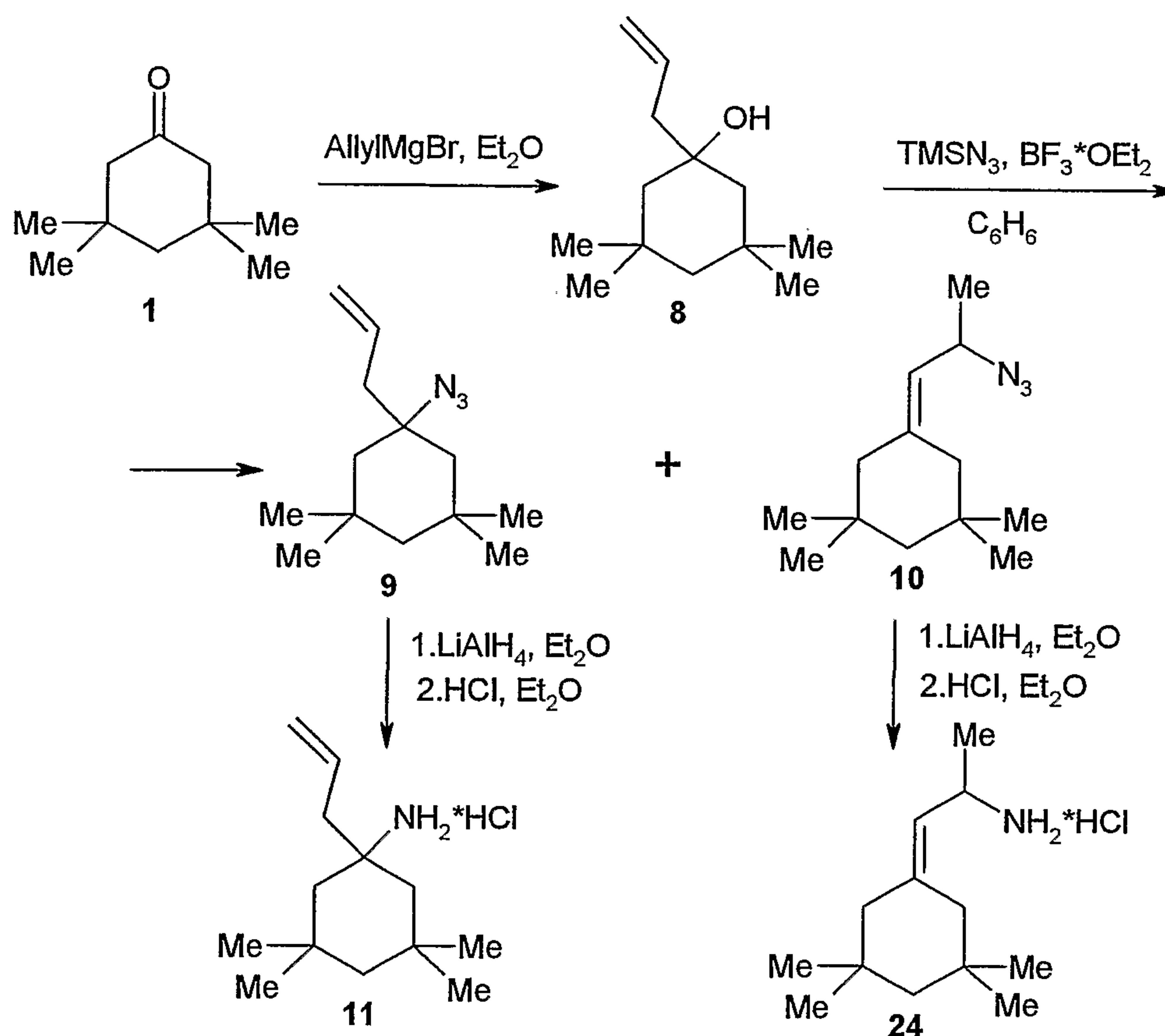
A mixture of amine hydrochloride **5** (0.25 g, 1.2 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (0.73 g, 6.9 mmol) in THF (6 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h.

Methyl chloroformate (0.27 ml, 3.45 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (20 ml), filtered and evaporated to the dryness. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel
5 (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 10:1) to give **6** (0.24 g, 87%) as a colorless solid with m.p. 61-63 °C. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.92 and 1.15 (total 12H, both s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.00-1.40 (4H, m, 4-CH₂ and 2,6-CH); 2.00 (2H, d, 14 Hz, 2,6-CH); 3.62 (3H, s, CH₃N); 4.72 (1H, br s, NH); 5.00 and 5.06 (total 2H, both d, 10.5 and 17 Hz, =CH₂) and 5.83 ppm
10 (1H, dd, 10.5 and 17 Hz, =CH).

b) N,3,3,5,5-Pentamethyl-1-vinylcyclohexylamine hydrochloride (7).

A mixture of LiAlH₄ (0.28 g, 7.4 mmol) and carbamate **6** (0.22 g, 0.92 mmol) in THF (22 ml) was refluxed for 12 h. Then it was cooled in an ice
15 bath and water (20 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting suspension was extracted with hexane (3 20 ml) and the combined extracts were washed with brine (20 ml). The extract was dried over NaOH, filtered and treated with 2.4 M HCl solution in diethyl ether (1 ml). The resulting suspension was evaporated to the dryness. The residue was treated with
20 diethyl ether (10 ml) and acetonitrile (1 ml). The precipitate was collected on a filter and dried in *vacuo* over P₂O₅ to give **7** (0.11 g, 52%) as a colorless solid. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 1.00 and 1.02 (total 12H, both s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.23 and 1.32 (total 2H, both d, 15 Hz, 4-CH₂); 1.72 (2H, d, 13 Hz, 2,6-CH); 2.15 (2H, d, 13 Hz, 2,6-CH); 2.45 (3H, t, 5 Hz, CH₃N);
25 5.64 and 5.69 (total 2H, both d, 11 and 17 Hz, =CH₂); 5.98 (1H, dd, 11 and 17 Hz, =CH) and 9.30 ppm (2H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Scheme: Examples 3 and 4

**Example 3.****1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (11).**

5

a) 1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanol (8).

To a stirred 1 M ethereal solution of allylmagnesium bromide (60 ml, 60 mmol) was added dropwise a solution of 3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanone (3.86 g, 25 mmol) in dry ether (20 ml). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at ambient temperature and boiled at reflux for 10 min. Then it was cooled with ice water and carefully treated with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (40 ml). The organic layer was separated and washed with water and brine. After drying over anhydrous MgSO_4 , the solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was fractionally distilled

at reduced pressure to give 3.5 g (72%) of **8** with b.p. 98-100 °C/12 mm Hg. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.88 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3eq}); 1.20 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3ax}); 0.95-1.60 (6H, m, 2,4,6-CH₂); 2.15 (2H, d, 7.5 Hz, CH₂C=); 4.95-5.30 (2H, m, =CH₂) and 5.65-6.20 ppm (1H, m, =CH).

5

b) 1-Allyl-1-azido-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexane (9) and 1-Methyl-2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethyl azide (10).

To a solution of cyclohexanol **8** (1.96 g, 10 mmol) in dry benzene (20 ml) under argon was added azidotrimethylsilane (12 mmol). To this cooled (5°C) solution was slowly added BF₃*OEt₂ (12 mmol) via syringe within 20 min. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, then water was slowly added. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and with brine, and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent keeping the temperature below 25°C gave an oil which was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether). A fraction with R_f 0.85 (hexane) was collected. Evaporation of the solvent provided **9** as a colorless oil (0.26 g, 11.7%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.89 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3eq}); 0.90 (1H, d, 14 Hz, 4-CH_{ax}); 1.05 (2H, d, 14 Hz, 2,6-CH_{ax}); 1.18 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3ax}); 1.37 (1H, d, 14 Hz, 4-CH_{eq}); 1.60 (2H, d, 14 Hz, 2,6-CH_{eq}); 2.29 (2H, d, 7 Hz, CH₂C=); 4.95-5.25 (2H, m, =CH₂) and 5.65-6.15 ppm (1H, m, =CH).

Evaporation of additional fraction (R_f 0.65 (hexane)) gave 0.425 g (20.3%) of azide **10** as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.91 (6H, s), 0.94 (3H, s) and 0.96 (3H, s, 3',5'-CH₃); 1.23 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 1-CH₃); 1.26 (2H, s, 4'-CH₂); 1.89 (2H, s) and 1.96 (2H, s, 2',6'-CH₂); 4.31 (1H, dq, 6.5 and 9.5 Hz, 1-CH) and 5.21 ppm (1H, dm, 9.5 Hz, =CH).

c) 1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (11).

A solution of azide **9** (0.221 g, 1.0 mmol) in dry ether (4 ml) was added

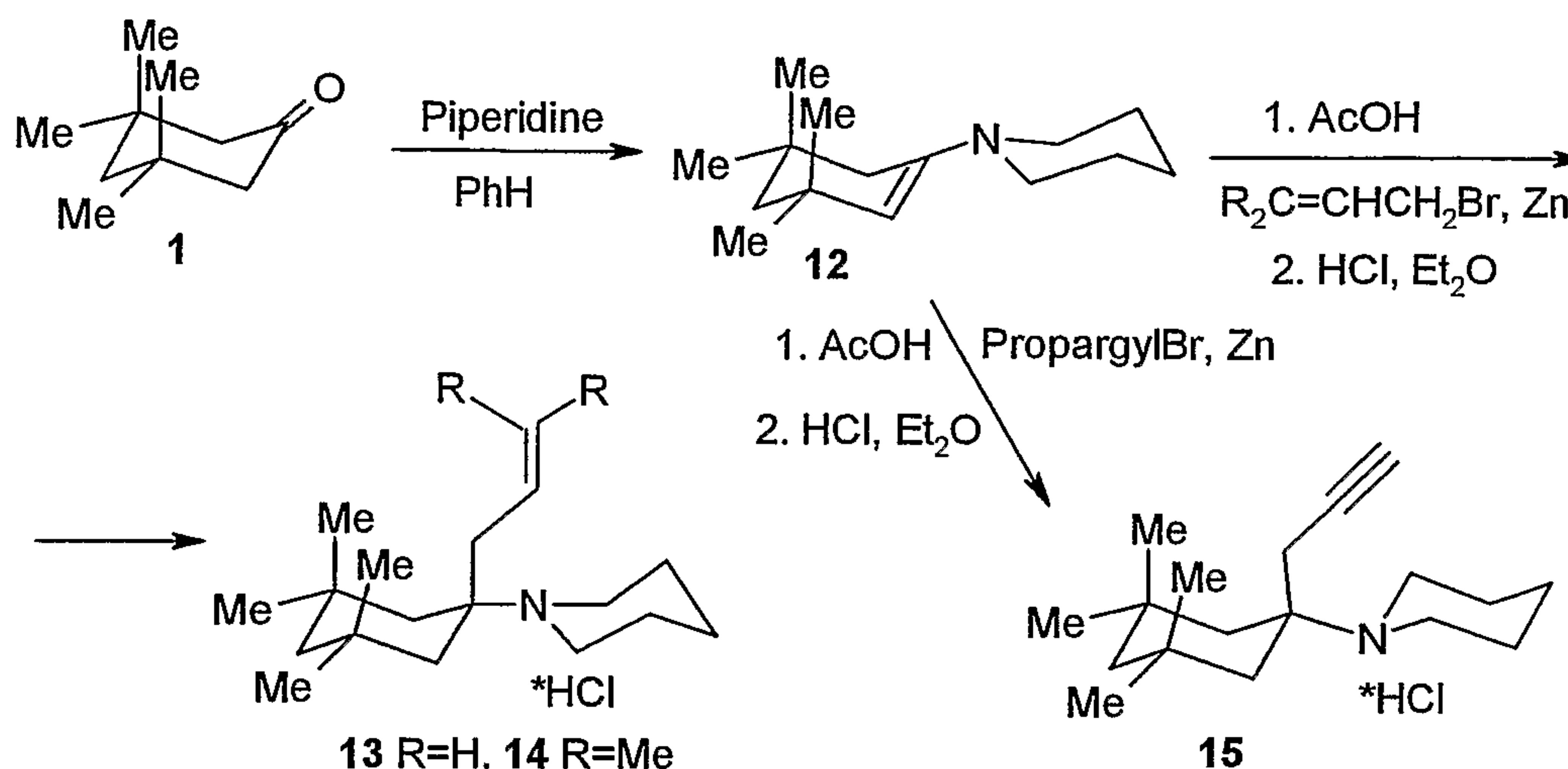
dropwise to a stirred suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (0.152 g , 4 mmol) in ether (10 ml) within 10 min. The mixture was stirred for 4 h, then it was treated with 20% aqueous NaOH (8 ml). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with diethyl ether (2 15 ml). The combined
 5 organic extracts were washed with brine and dried over NaOH. The filtered solution was treated with dry HCl solution in diethyl ether and evaporated. Dry diethyl ether was added to the solid residue and it was collected on filter, and washed with dry ether to give **11** (0.105 g, 47%) as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 1.03 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3eq}); 1.06
 10 (6H, s, 3,5-CH_{3ax}); 1.29 (2H, s, 4-CH₂); 1.63 (2H, d, 13 Hz, 2,6-CH_{ax}); 1.80 (2H, d, 13 Hz, 2,6-CH_{eq}), 2.71 (2H, d, 7 Hz, CH₂C=); 5.10-5.40 (2H, m, =CH₂); 5.75-6.25 (1H, m, =CH) and 8.25 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Example 4.

15 **1-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine hydrochloride (24).**

A solution of 1-methyl-2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethyl azide (10) (0.33 g, 1.5 mmol) in dry diethyl ether (4 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (0.152 g , 4 mmol) in
 20 ether (15 ml) within 10 min. The mixture was stirred for 4 h, then it was treated with 20% aqueous NaOH (8 ml). The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2*15 ml). The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine and dried over NaOH. The filtered solution was treated with dry HCl solution in ether and evaporated *in vacuo*. Dry ether was added to the
 25 solid residue and it was collected on filter and washed with dry ether to give **24** (0.18 g, 54%) as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.89 (6H, s), 0.92 (3H, s) and 0.98 (3H, s, 3',5'-CH₃); 1.27 (2H, s, 4'-CH₂); 1.47 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 3-CH₃); 1.84 (1H, d, 13.5 Hz, 2'-CH); 1.87 (2H, s, 6'-CH₂), 2.06 (1H, d, 13.5 Hz, 2'-CH); 4.17 (1H, dq, 6.5 and 9.5 Hz, 2-
 30 CH); 5.35 (1H, d, 9.5 Hz, =CH) and 8.25 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Scheme: Examples 5, 6, and 7

**Example 5.****5 1-(1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrochloride (13).****a) 1-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-cyclohexenyl-1)piperidine (12).**

Prepared by condensation of piperidine (1.2 equivalents) and 3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanone by heating in benzene with azeotropic removal of water. Crude product was obtained by removing starting materials at vacuum distillation conditions (100 °C/ 10 mm Hg). Amber oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.94 (6H, s) and 0.97 (6H, s, 3',5'-CH₃); 1.25 (2H, s, 4'-CH₂); 1.40-1.70 (6H, m, piperidine 3,4,5-CH₂); 1.76 (2H, s, 6'-CH₂); 2.60-2.85 (4H, m, piperidine 2,6-CH₂) and 4.40 ppm (1H, s, =CH).

15

b) 1-(1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydro chloride (13).

To a solution of enamine 12 (2.1 g, 9 mmol) in THF (20 ml) was added acetic acid 0.675 g, 11.25 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 5 min and zinc powder (0.74 g, 11.25 mgA) was added. Then a solution of allylbromide (1.63 g, 13.5 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 6 h. Aqueous Na₂CO₃

20

was added and the resulting mixture was extracted with ether. The extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane, 5% EtOAc in hexane). The fraction with Rf 0.85 (hexane-EtOAc, 13 : 2) was collected, evaporated and treated with dry HCl solution in ether. The precipitate was filtered and washed with hexane-EtOAc mixture to give **13** (0.79 g, 29%) as a colorless solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 1.07 (6H, s, 3',5'- $\text{CH}_{3\text{eq}}$), 1.10 (6H, s, 3',5'- $\text{CH}_{3\text{ax}}$); 1.34 (1H, d, 12.2 Hz) and 1.45 (1H, d, 12.2 Hz, 4'- CH_2); 1.70-1.95 (6H, m, 2',6'- CH_{ax} and piperidine 3,5-CH, 4- CH_2); 2.37 (2H, d, 13.4 Hz, 2',6'- CH_{eq}); 2.40-2.70 (2H, m, piperidine 3,5-CH); 2.76 (2H, d, 7.2 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{}$); 2.75-3.00 (2H, m, piperidine 2,6-CH); 3.64 (2H, d, 11.6 Hz, piperidine 2,6-CH); 5.13 (1H, d, 9.6 Hz) and 5.24 (1H, d, 17.8 Hz, $=\text{CH}_2$); 5.85-6.15 (1H, m, $=\text{CH}$) and 10.72 ppm (1H, br s, NH).

Example 6.

1-[3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine hydrochloride (14).

Prepared from piperidine **12** according to the procedure for compound **13** (Example 5, b) using 4-bromo-2-methyl-2-butene instead of allylbromide. Yield: 20%. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 1.07 and 1.08 (total 12H, both s, 3',5'- CH_3), 1.32 and 1.44 (2H, both d, 14.2 Hz, 4'- CH_2); 1.69 and 1.76 (6H, both s, $=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.68-1.96 (4H, m, 3,5-CH and 4- CH_2); 1.84 (2H, d, 13.4 Hz, , 2',6'- CH_{ax}); 2.31 (2H, d, 13.4 Hz, , 2',6'- CH_{eq}); 2.40-2.80 (4H, m, $\text{N}(\text{CH})_2$, 3,5-CH); 2.60 (2H, d, 7.2 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{}$); 3.63 (2H, d, 10.4 Hz, $\text{N}(\text{CH})_2$); 5.31 (1H, t, 6.8 Hz, $=\text{CH}$) and 10.55 ppm (1H, br s, NH).

Example 7.

1-[3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-(2-propynyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine hydrochloride (15).

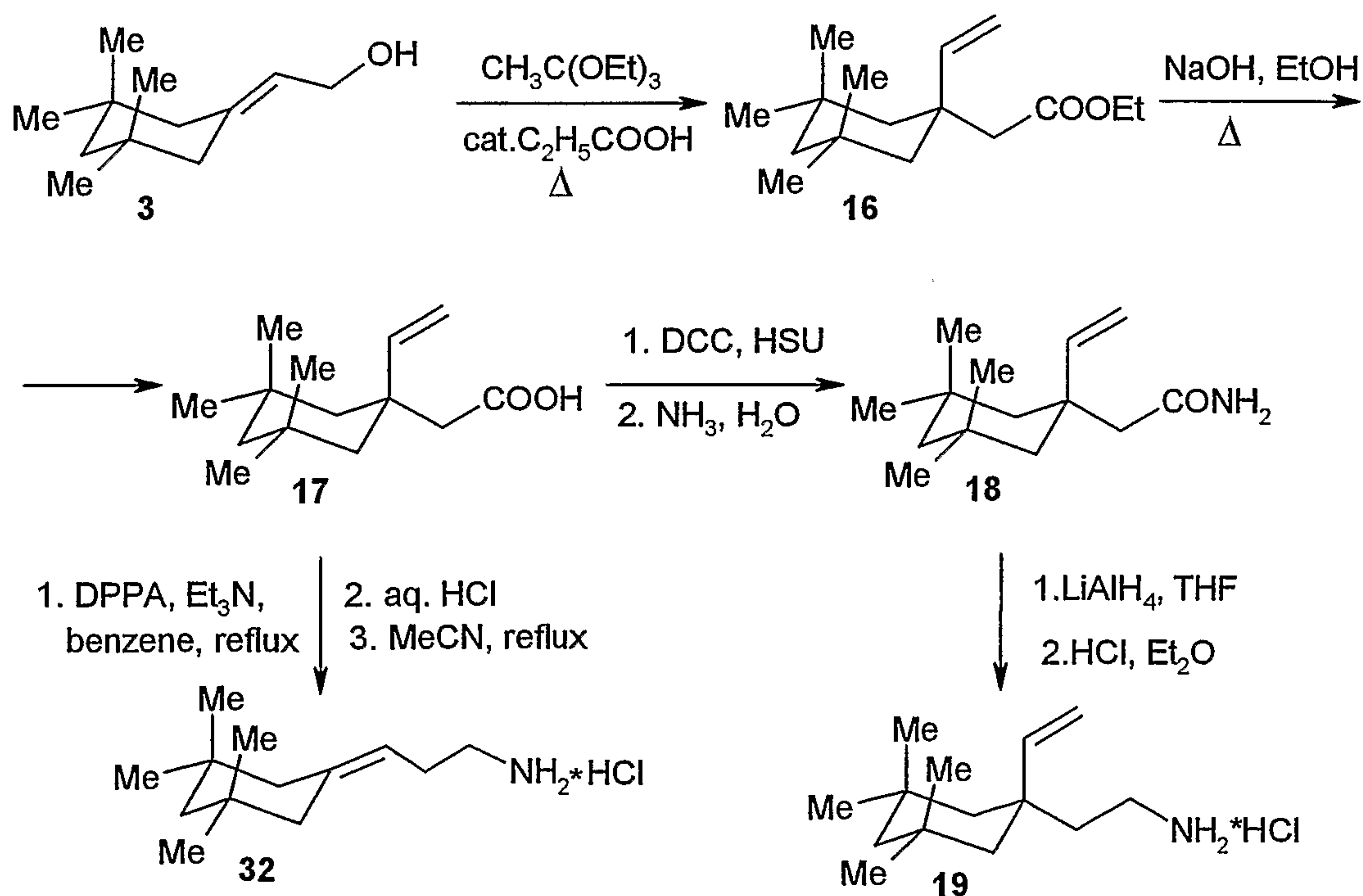
Prepared from piperidine **12** according to the procedure for compound **13**

(**Example 5, b**) using 3-bromopropyne instead of allylbromide. Yield: 6%.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 1.07 (6H, s, 3',5'-CH_{3eq}), 1.11 (6H, s, 3',5'-CH_{3ax}); 1.23 and 1.44 (total 2H, both d, 14.3 Hz, 4'-CH₂); 1.75-2.00 (4H, m, piperidine 3,5-CH, 4-CH₂); 1.91 (2H, d, 13.2 Hz, 2',6'-CH_{ax}); 2.28 (1H, s, HCC); 2.34 (2H, d, 13.2 Hz, 2',6'-CH_{eq}); 2.40-2.70 (2H, m, piperidine 3,5-CH); 2.81 (2H, s, CH₂CC); 2.85-3.10 (2H, m, piperidine 2,6-CH); 3.69 (2H, d, 10.2 Hz, piperidine 2,6-CH) and 11.12 ppm (1H, br s, NH).

Scheme: Examples 8 and 9

15



Example 8.**2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)ethanamine hydro chloride (19).****5 a) Ethyl 2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)acetate (16).**

A mixture of triethyl orthoacetate (18.6 ml, 102 mmol), 2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-cyclohexylidene)ethanol (3) (4.63 g, 25.4 mmol) and propionic acid (0.19 ml, 2.5 mmol) was heated at 145 °C for 10 h. Ethanol was distilled off from the mixture in the course of reaction. The
10 reaction mixture was cooled and poured into water (100 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with hexane (2 50 ml) and the combined organic phases were washed with 5% aqueous KHSO₄ (50 ml) and brine (50 ml). The extract was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue
15 was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether and light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 100: 2) to give **16** (4.64 g, 73 %) as an oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.91 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.01 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.23 (3H, t, 7 Hz, ethyl CH₃) 1.00-1.30 (4H, m, 4-CH₂ and 2,6-CH); 1.86 (2H, d, 13 Hz, 2,6-CH); 2.22 (2H, s, CH₂C=O); 4.08 (2H, q, 7 Hz, ethyl CH₂); 5.06 and 5.07 (total 2H, both d, 11 and 17.5 Hz, =CH₂)
20 and 5.95 ppm (1H, dd, 11 and 17.5 Hz, -CH=).

b) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)acetic acid (17).

A solution of NaOH (1.03 g, 25.8 mmol) and acetate **16** (1.3 g, 5.15 mmol) in methanol (26 ml) was refluxed for 3 h. The mixture was cooled
25 to room temperature and poured into water (100 ml). The aqueous phase was acidified by conc. aqueous HCl and extracted with hexane (3 30 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine and dried over CaCl₂, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 10:1)
30 to give **17** (0.7 g, 71 %) as a colorless solid with m.p. 92-94 °C. ¹H-NMR

(CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.92 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.02 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.00-1.30 (4H, m, 4-CH₂ and 2,6-CH); 1.90 (2H, d, 14 Hz, 2,6-CH); 2.27 (2H, s, CH₂C=O); 5.11 and 5.13 (total 2H, both d, 11 and 18 Hz, =CH₂); 5.99 (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH) and 10.80 ppm (1H, br s, COOH).

5

c) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)acetamide (18).

N-Hydroxysuccinimide (0.25 g, 2.2 mmol) and N,N'-dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (0.45, 2.2 mmol) was added to a solution of cyclohexylacetic acid **17** (0.45 g, 2 mmol) in THF (5 ml). The mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature and cooled in an ice bath. 25% aqueous NH₄OH (2 ml) was added in one portion and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with diethyl ether (30 ml). The organic phase of filtrate was separated and washed with 5% aqueous KHSO₄ (10 ml) and brine. The extract was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 4:1 to 1:1) to give **18** (0.34 g, 76 %) as a colorless solid with m.p. 44-46 °C. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.91 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.02 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.00-1.30 (4H, m, 4-CH₂ and 2,6-CH); 1.85 (2H, d, 14 Hz, 2,6-CH); 2.13 (2H, s, CH₂C=O); 5.18 and 5.19 (total 2H, both d, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH₂); 5.40 and 5.60 (total 2H, both br s, NH₂) and 6.03 ppm (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH).

d) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-vinylcyclohexyl)ethanamine hydrochloride (19).

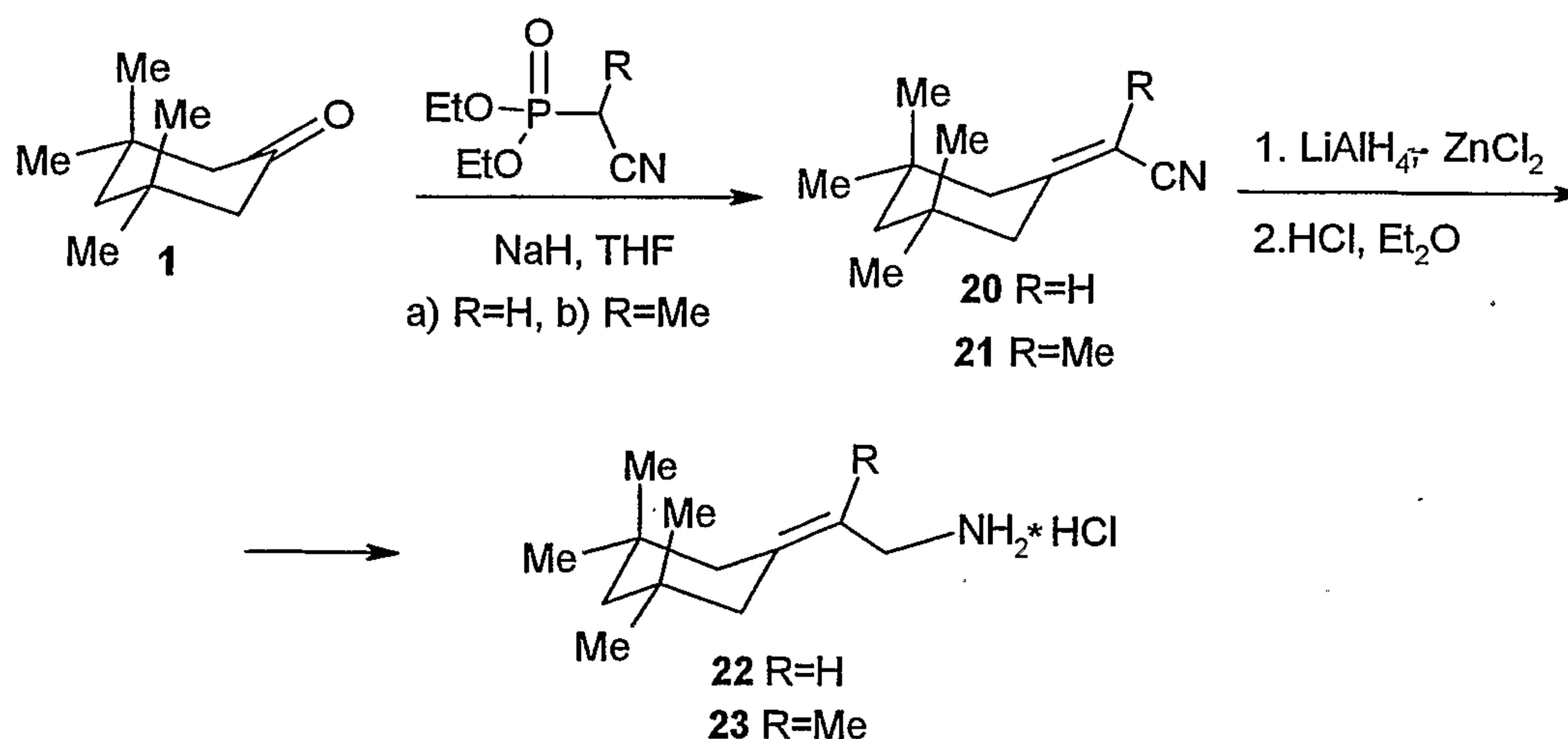
The mixture of LiAlH₄ (0.41 g, 11 mmol) and amide **18** (0.30 g, 1.4 mmol) in THF (18 ml) was refluxed for 17 h. Then it was cooled in an ice bath and water (30 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting suspension was extracted with hexane (3 30 ml) and the combined organic phases were washed with brine. The extract was dried over NaOH, filtered and

concentrated to ~10 ml volume. 4.8 M HCl solution in diethyl ether (1 ml) was added and the resulting suspension was evaporated to the dryness. The residue was treated with acetonitrile (5 ml) and the precipitate was collected on filter and dried *in vacuo* over NaOH to give **19** (0.16 g, 50%) as a colorless solid. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.89 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 1.02 (6H, s, 3,5-CH₃); 0.90-1.80 (8H, m, ring protons and ethanamine- 2-CH₂); 2.92 (2H, br s, CH₂N); 5.05 and 5.15 (2H, both d, 18 and 11 Hz, =CH₂); 5.77 (1H, dd, 18 and 11Hz, =CH) and 8.10 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

10 **Example 9.**

3-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine hydrochloride (32).

Triethylamine (0.25 ml, 1.76 mmol) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.38 ml, 1.76 mmol) was added to a solution of acid **17** (0.36 g, 1.6 mmol) in benzene (6 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 2 h, cooled to room temperature and evaporated to the dryness. Cold (~5 °C) conc. aqueous HCl (3 ml) was added to the residue. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h and made strongly alkaline by addition of 10% aqueous NaOH. Hexane (20 ml) was added to the mixture and both phases filtered. The precipitate was washed with hexane (2 5 ml) and water (2 5 ml). The organic phase of the filtrate was separated. The aqueous phase was washed with hexane (2 10 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (10 ml), dried over NaOH and filtered. 4.8 M HCl solution in diethyl ether (1 ml) was added and the resulting suspension was evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from acetonitrile and dried *in vacuo* over P₂O₅ to give **32** (0.1 g, 43%) as a colorless solid. ¹H-NMR: (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.90 and 0.92 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5-CH₃); 1.23 (2H, s, c-Hex- 4-CH₂); 1.86 and 1.92 (total 4H, both s, c-Hex- 2,6-CH₂); 2.49 (2H, q, 7 Hz, propanamine- 2-CH₂); 2.98 (2H, t, 7 Hz, propanamine- 1-CH₂); 5.15 (1H, t, 7 Hz, =CH-) and 8.30 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Scheme: Examples 10 and 11**Example 10.****5 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethanamine hydrochloride (22).****a) 3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylideneacetonitrile (20).**

60% NaH dispersion in mineral oil (0.96 g, 24 mmol) was added to a solution of diethyl cyanomethylphosphonate (4.25 g, 24 mmol) in THF (30 ml) while cooling with ice water. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and a solution of 3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanone (3.08 g, 20 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added dropwise. Cooling bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 h. It was poured into ice water (100 ml) and extracted with diethyl ether (3×50 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 10:1) to give **20** (2.38 g, 71 %) as a colorless oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , TMS) δ : 0.97 and 1.01 (total 12H, both s, 3',5'- CH_3); 1.36 (2H, s, 4'- CH_2); 2.01 (2H, s, 2'- CH_2); 2.26 (2H, s, 6'- CH_2) and 5.14 ppm (1H, s, =CH).

b) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethanamine hydrochloride (22).

A suspension of LiAlH_4 (0.68 g, 18 mmol) in diethyl ether (30 ml) was cooled in an ice bath and 1M ZnCl_2 solution in diethyl ether (9 ml, 9 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min and a solution of nitrile **20** (1 g, 6 mmol) in diethyl ether (30 ml) was added dropwise keeping the temperature at 0-5 °C. Ice bath was then removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. Water (30 ml) and 20% aqueous NaOH (20 ml) was added while cooling with an ice bath. The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether (4 50 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 ml) and dried over NaOH, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr short path distillation at 160 °C/ 20 mm Hg. The distillate was diluted with diethyl ether and 4.8M HCl solution in diethyl ether (3 ml) was added. The resulting precipitate was collected on a filter, washed with diethyl ether (3 5 ml) and dried *in vacuo* over NaOH to give **22** as a colorless solid. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.91 and 0.92 (total 12H, both s, 3',5'- CH_3); 1.28 (2H, s, 4'- CH_2); 1.89 and 1.93 (total 4H, both s, 2',6'- CH_2); 3.62 (2H, d, 7 Hz, CH_2N); 5.41 (1H, t, 7 Hz, $-\text{C}=\text{CH}$) and 8.3 ppm (3H, br s, NH_3^+).

Example 11.**2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine hydrochloride (23).****25 a) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propionitrile (21).**

Prepared according to the procedure for compound **20** (Example 10, a) using diethyl (1-cyanoethyl)phosphonate. Nitrile **21** obtained as a colorless oil with 41% yield. $^1\text{H-NMR}$: (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.96 and 1.00 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5- CH_3); 1.34 (2H, s, c-Hex-4- CH_2); 1.91 (3H, s, propionitrile-3- CH_3); 2.04 and 2.28 ppm (total 4H, both s, c-Hex-2,6-

CH₂).

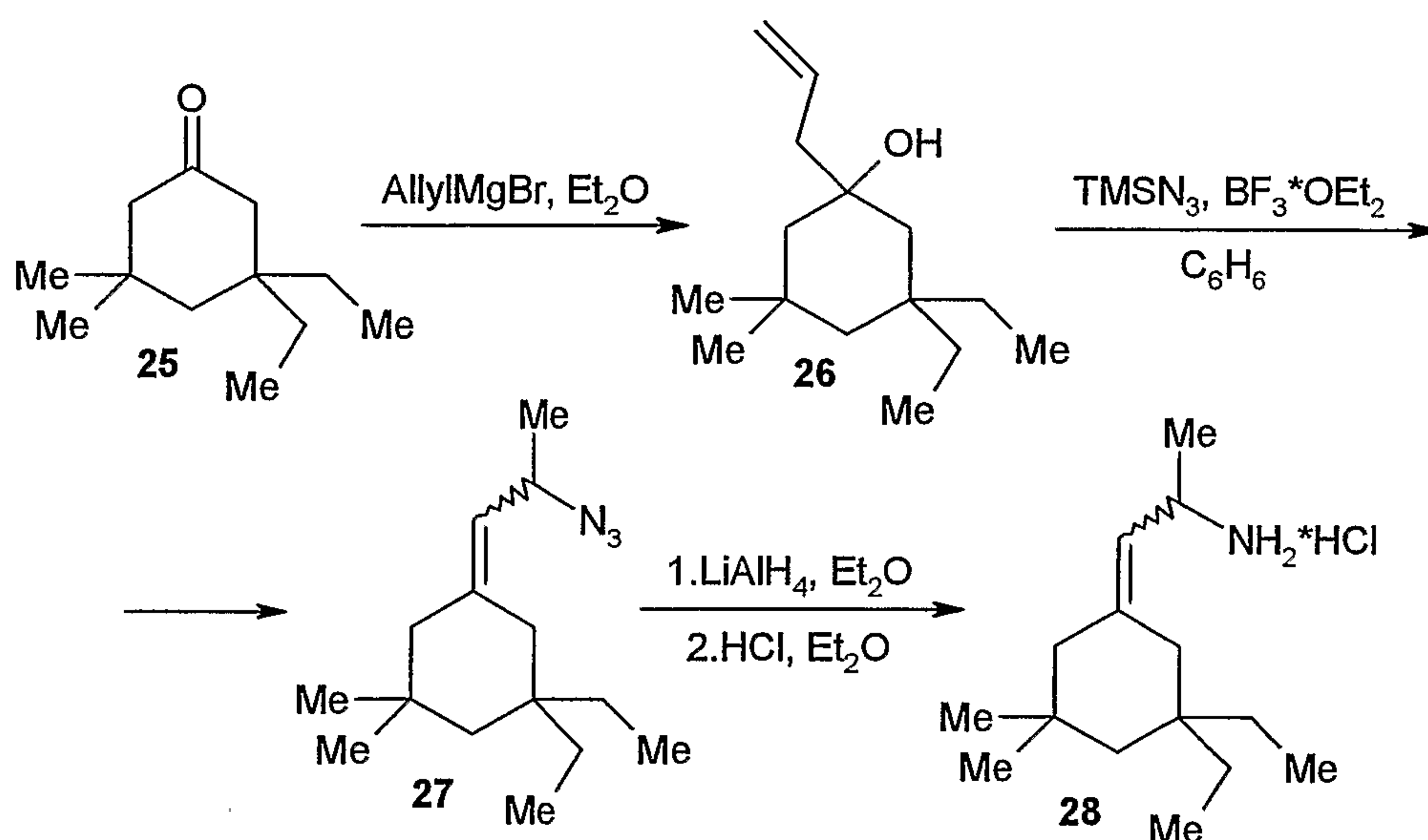
b) 2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine hydrochloride (23).

Prepared from nitrile **21** according to the procedure for compound **22**

5 **(Example 10, b)**. Amine hydrochloride **23** obtained as a colorless solid. ¹H-NMR: (CDCl₃, TMS) δ: 0.92 and 0.93 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5-CH₃); 1.27 (2H, s, c-Hex-4-CH₂); 1.89 (3H, s, propanamine-3-CH₃); 1.99 and 2.01 (total 4H, both s, c-Hex-2,6-CH₂); 3.64 (2H, br s, propanamine-1-CH₂) and 8.40 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

10

Scheme: Example 12



Example 12.

(E,Z)-1-(3,3-Diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine hydrochloride (28).

15

a) 1-Allyl-3,3-diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexanol (26).

To a stirred 1 M ethereal solution of allylmagnesium bromide (20 ml, 20 mmol) was added dropwise a solution of 3,3-diethyl-5,5-

dimethylcyclohexanone (25) (1.47 g, 8.06 mmol) in dry ether (5 ml). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at ambient temperature and boiled at reflux for 10 min. Then it was cooled with ice water and treated with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (40 ml). The organic layer was separated and washed
 5 with water and brine. After drying over anhydrous MgSO_4 , the solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether). A fraction with R_f 0.7 (Hexane : EtOAc, 13 : 2) was collected. Evaporation of the solvent afforded **26** (1.35 g, 74%) as a colorless oil. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) :
 10 0.74 (6H, t, 7 Hz, 2CH_3 of ethyl); 0.88 (3H, s, $5\text{-CH}_{3\text{eq}}$); 1.19 (3H, s, $5\text{-CH}_{3\text{ax}}$); 0.80-2.05 (10H, m, $2,4,6\text{-CH}_2$ and 2CH_2 of ethyl); 2.14 (2H, d, 7 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$); 4.95-5.30 (2H, m, $=\text{CH}_2$) and 5.65-6.20 ppm (1H, m, $=\text{CH}$).

15 **b) (E,Z)-1-Methyl-2-(3,3-diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexylidene)ethyl azide (27).**

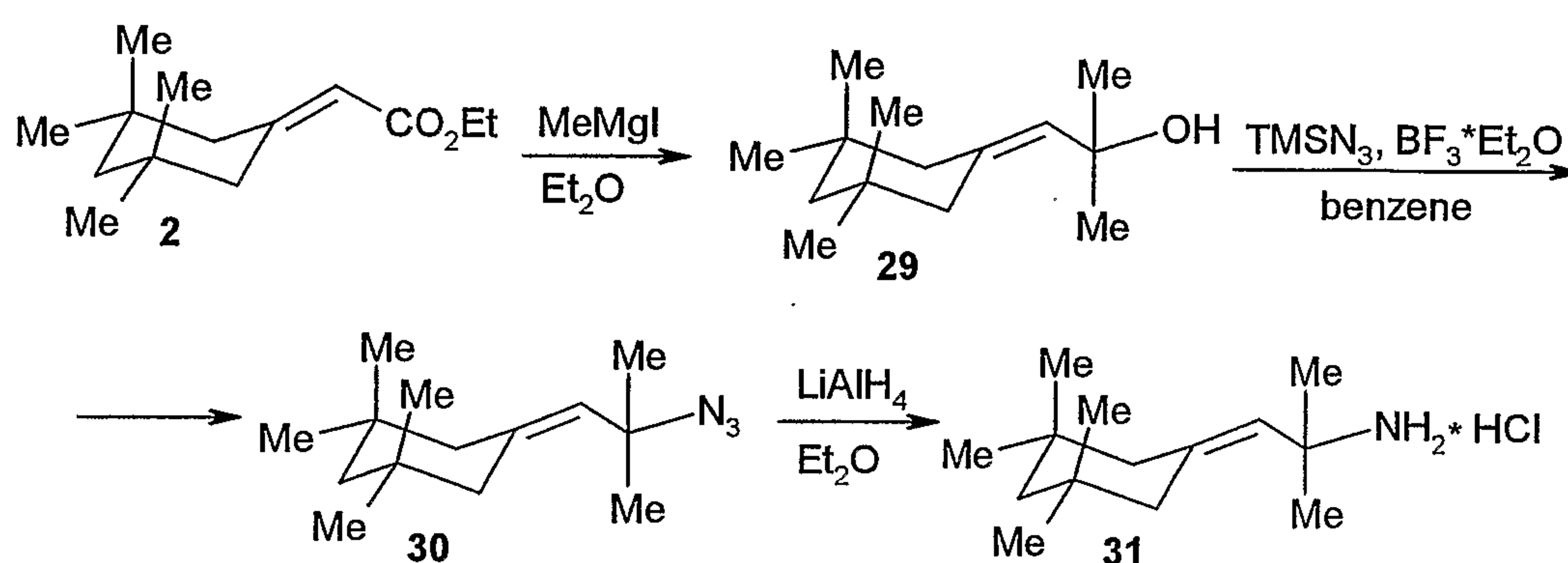
Prepared from cyclohexanol **26** according to the procedure for compounds **9** and **10** (Example 3, b). Azide **27** obtained as a colorless oil with 15% yield. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.73 and 0.74 (total 6H, both t, 7 Hz, 2CH_3 ethyl); 0.91, 0.94 and 0.97 (total 6H, all s, $5',5''\text{-CH}_3$); 1.10-1.45 (4H, m, 2CH_2 ethyl); 1.22 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 1-CH_3); 1.26 (2H, s, $4'\text{-CH}_2$); 1.89 (2H, s) and 1.97 (2H, m, $2',6''\text{-CH}_2$); 4.08-4.48 (1H, m, 1-CH) and 5.18 ppm (1H, dm, 9.5 Hz, $=\text{CH}$).

25 **c) (E,Z)-1-(3,3-Diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine hydrochloride (28).**

Prepared from azide **27** according to the procedure for compound **24** (Example 4). Amine hydrochloride **28** obtained as a colorless solid in 16% yield. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.72 (6H, br t, 7 Hz, 2CH_3 ethyl), 0.90,
 30 0.92 and 0.98 (total 6H, all s, $5',5''\text{-CH}_3$); 1.25 (6H, m, $4'\text{-CH}_2$ and

2CH₂ ethyl); 1.47 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 2-CH₃); 1.70-2.25 (2H, br AB q, 13 Hz, 2'-CH₂); 1.87 (2H, s, 6'-CH₂), 4.18 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.34 (1H, br d, 9.5 Hz, =CH) and 8.38 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

5 Scheme: Example 13



Example 13.

10 2-Methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine hydrochloride (31).

a) 2-Methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanol (29).

A solution of acetate **2** (2.14 g, 10 mmol) in diethyl ether (20 ml) was added to 1.6 M MeLi solution in diethyl ether (26 ml, 40 mmol), while cooling in an ice bath. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. It was then cooled in an ice bath and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 ml) was added dropwise. The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether (2 30 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (30 ml), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr short path distillation (100 °C/ 4 mm Hg) to give **29** (1.86 g, 86%) as a colorless oil. ¹H-NMR: (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.91 and 0.96 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5-CH₃); 1.25 (2H, s, c-

Hex- 4-CH₂); 1.38 (6H, s, -C(CH₃)₂O); 1.79 and 2.23 (both 2H, both s, c-Hex- 2,6-CH₂) and 5.39 ppm (1H, s, =CH-).

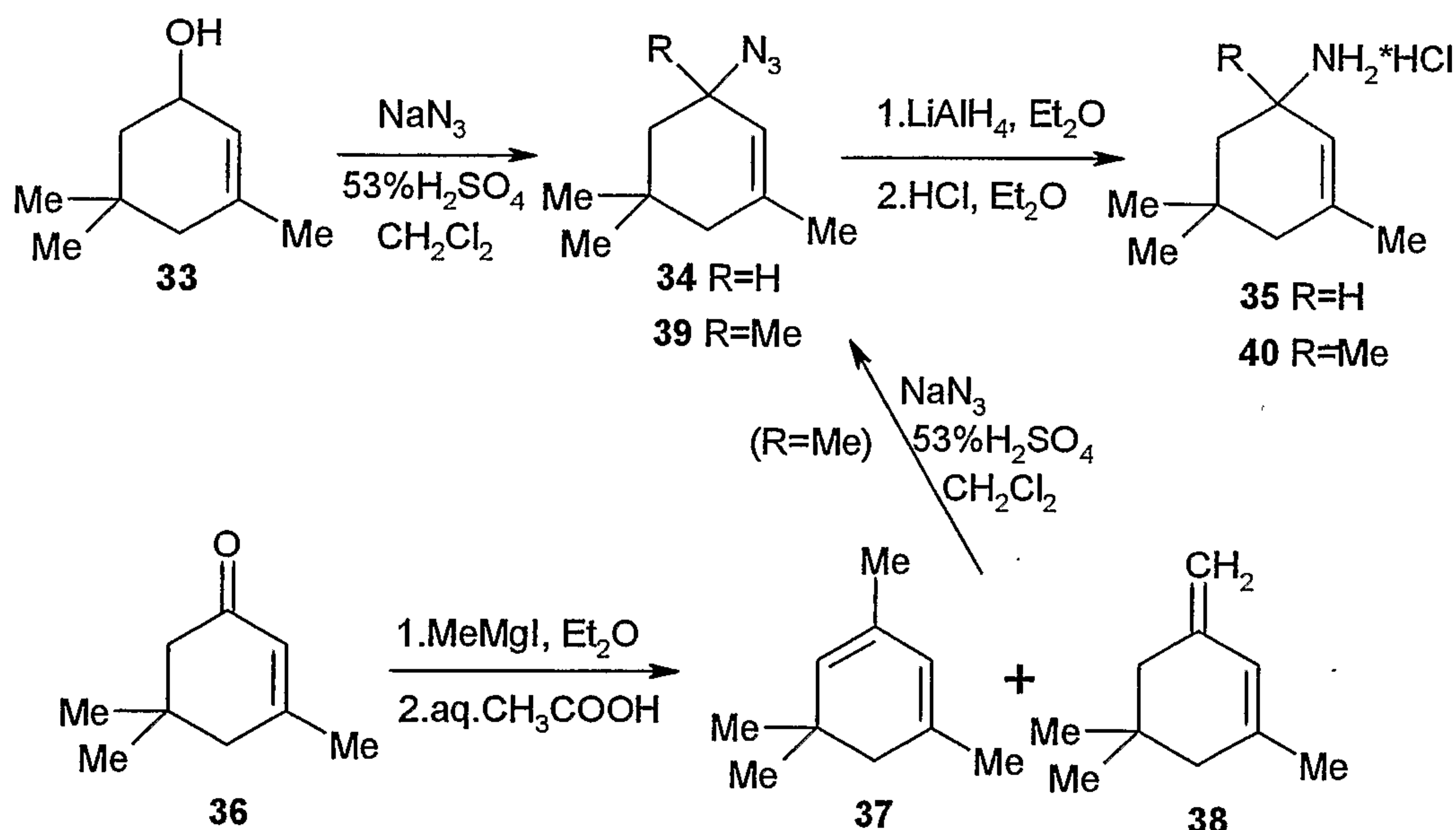
b) 2-Azido-2-methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propane (30).

5 BF₃Et₂O (0.3 ml, 2.4 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohol **29** (0.42 g, 2 mmol) and TMSN₃ (0.31 ml, 2.4 mmol) in benzene (4.5 ml) during 3 min, while cooling with an ice bath. The reaction mixture was stirred at 5-10 °C for 1 h and filtered through a short silica gel column. The solution was evaporated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on
10 silica gel (light petroleum ether) to give **30** (0.30 g, 64%) as a colorless oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.92 and 0.98 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5-CH₃); 1.27 (2H, s, c-Hex- 4-CH₂); 1.40 (6H, s, -C(CH₃)₂N₃); 1.85 and 2.23 (both 2H, both s, c-Hex- 2,6-CH₂) and 5.27 ppm (1H, s, =CH-).

15 c) 2-Methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine hydrochloride (31).

Prepared from azide **30** by the same procedure as for amine **24** (Example 4). Amine hydrochloride **31** obtained as a colorless solid in 69% yield. ¹H -
NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.91 and 0.98 (total 12H, both s, c-Hex-3,5-CH₃);
20 1.26 (2H, s, c-Hex- 4-CH₂); 1.68 (6H, s, -C(CH₃)₂N); 1.84 and 2.10 (both 2H, both s, c-Hex- 2,6-CH₂); 5.15 (1H, s, =CH-) and 8.5 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

Scheme: Examples 14 and 15

**Example 14.****3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine hydrochloride (35).**

5

a) 3-Azido-1,5,5-trimethyl-1-cyclohexene (34).

To a cooled (0 °C) suspension of sodium azide (0.81 g, 12.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml) was added dropwise 53% aqueous H₂SO₄ (8 ml). The mixture was stirred for 10 min, then a solution of 3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexanol (33) (0.70 g, 5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred for 20 h, poured into ice water, neutralized with aqueous NH₄OH and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The extract was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent keeping the temperature below 25 °C gave an oil which was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether). A fraction with R_f 0.8 (hexane) was collected. Evaporation of the solvent gave 34 as a colorless oil (0.365 g, 44%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.89 and 1.01 (total 6H, both s, 5,5-CH₃); 1.34 (1H, m, c-4-CH); 1.55-1.95 (3H, m, 4-CH, 6-CH₂); 1.71 (3H, s, 1-CH₃); 3.90 (1H, m, 3-CH) and 5.39 ppm (1H,

s, C = CH).

b) 3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine hydrochloride (35).

Prepared from azide **34** according to the procedure for compound **11**

- 5 **(Example 3, c).** Amine hydrochloride **35** obtained as a colorless solid in 57% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.89 and 1.03 (total 6H, both s, 5,5-CH₃); 1.25-2.15 (4H, m, 4,6-CH₂); 1.72 (3H, s, 3-CH₃); 3.88 (1H, m, 1-CH); 5.41 (1H, s, C = CH) and 8.40 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

10 **Example 15.**

1,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine hydrochloride (40) .

a) 1,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3-cyclohexadiene (37) and 1,5,5-trimethyl-3-methylene-1-cyclohexene (38) mixture.

- 15 To a stirred 2 M ethereal solution of methylmagnesium iodide (15 ml, 30 mmol) was added dropwise a solution of 3,5,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (**36**) (1.38 g, 10 mmol) in dry ether (15 ml). The mixture was stirred for 1 h, cooled with ice water and carefully treated with 15% aqueous CH₃COOH (15 ml). The mixture was stirred for an additional hour. The
20 organic layer was separated and washed with water and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. After drying over MgSO₄, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (light petroleum ether, R_f 0.95 (hexane)) to give a mixture of **37** and **38** (0.955 g, 70%) (7 : 10, based on GC) as an oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) :
25 0.89, 0.98 and 1.03 (total 10.2H, all s, 5,5-CH₃); 1.55-2.20 (total 12.6H, m, CH₂C = and CH₃C =); 4.69 (2H, dm, 4 Hz, =CH₂); 5.06 (0.7H, m, =CH); 5.50 (0.7H, sept, 1.5 Hz, =CH) and 5.92 ppm (1H, m, =CH).

b) 3-Azido-1,5,5,5-tetramethyl-1-cyclohexene (39).

- 30 Prepared from **37** and **38** mixture according to the procedure for

compound **34** (Example 14, a). Azide **39** obtained as a colorless oil with 43% yield. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.93 and 0.99 (total 6H, both s, 5,5- CH_3); 1.31 (3H, s, 1- CH_3); 1.36 and 1.62 (total 2H, both d, 13 Hz, 4- CH_2); 1.72 (5H, s, 1- CH_3 , 6- CH_2); 5.32 (1H, s, $\text{C}=\text{CH}$).

5

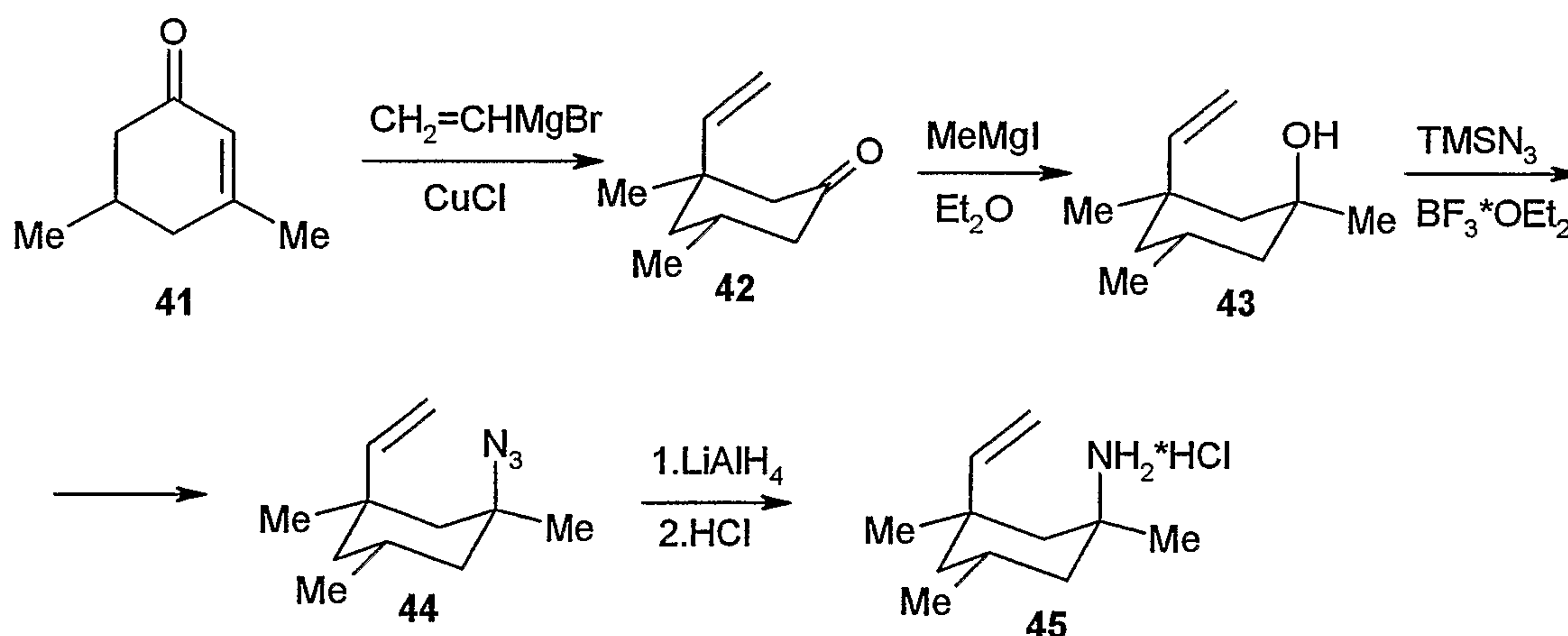
c) **1,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine hydrochloride (40)**.

Prepared from azide **39** according to the procedure for compound **11** (Example 3, c). Amine hydrochloride **40** obtained as a colorless solid with 60% yield. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.96 and 1.07 (total 6H, both s, 5,5- CH_3); 1.56 (3H, s, 1- CH_3); 1.73 (3H, s, 3- CH_3); 1.60-2.05 (4H, m, 4,6- CH_2); 5.49 (1H, s, $\text{C}=\text{CH}$) and 8.27 ppm (3H, br s, NH_3^+).

10

Scheme: Example 16

15



Example 16.

1,3, trans-5-trimethyl-cis-3-vinylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (45).

a) **3,5-dimethyl-3-vinylcyclohexanone (42).**

A 1M solution of vinylmagnesium bromide in THF (90 ml, 90 mmol) was cooled in dry ice-acetone bath to -20°C in an inert atmosphere and CuCl (4.45 g, 45 mmol) was added in one portion. The mixture was stirred for

20

30 min and a solution of 3,5-dimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (**41**) (3.73 g, 30 mmol) in THF (40 ml) was added dropwise keeping the reaction temperature at -20°C . The cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature for 2 h. Saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (50 ml) was added thoroughly while cooling with ice bath. Hexane (150 ml) was then added and the aqueous layer was separated and extracted with hexane (2 100 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with 20% aqueous acetic acid (100 ml) and with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (3 200 ml). The extract was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 20: 1) to give **42** (2.4 g, 52 %) as a colorless oil. ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.99 (3H, d, 6 Hz, 5- CH_3); 1.11 (3H, s, 3- CH_3); 1.2-2.6 (7H, m, ring protons); 4.94 and 5.01 (total 2H, both d, 17 and 10.5 Hz, $\text{CH}_2=$) and 5.64 ppm (1H, dd, 17 and 11 Hz, =CH).

b) 1,3, trans-5-trimethyl-cis-3-vinylcyclohexanol (43).

A solution of ketone **42** (1g, 6.6 mmol) in diethyl ether (10 ml) was added to 1.6M methyl lithium solution in diethyl ether (12 ml, 19.6 mmol) while cooling in an ice bath. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h at $0-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 ml) was added thoroughly. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with diethyl ether (2 15 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 ml) and dried over MgSO_4 . The extract was filtered and evaporated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (3% ethyl acetate in light petroleum ether). Cyclohexanol **43** (0.82 g, 74 %) was obtained as a colorless oil that was used in the next step without characterization.

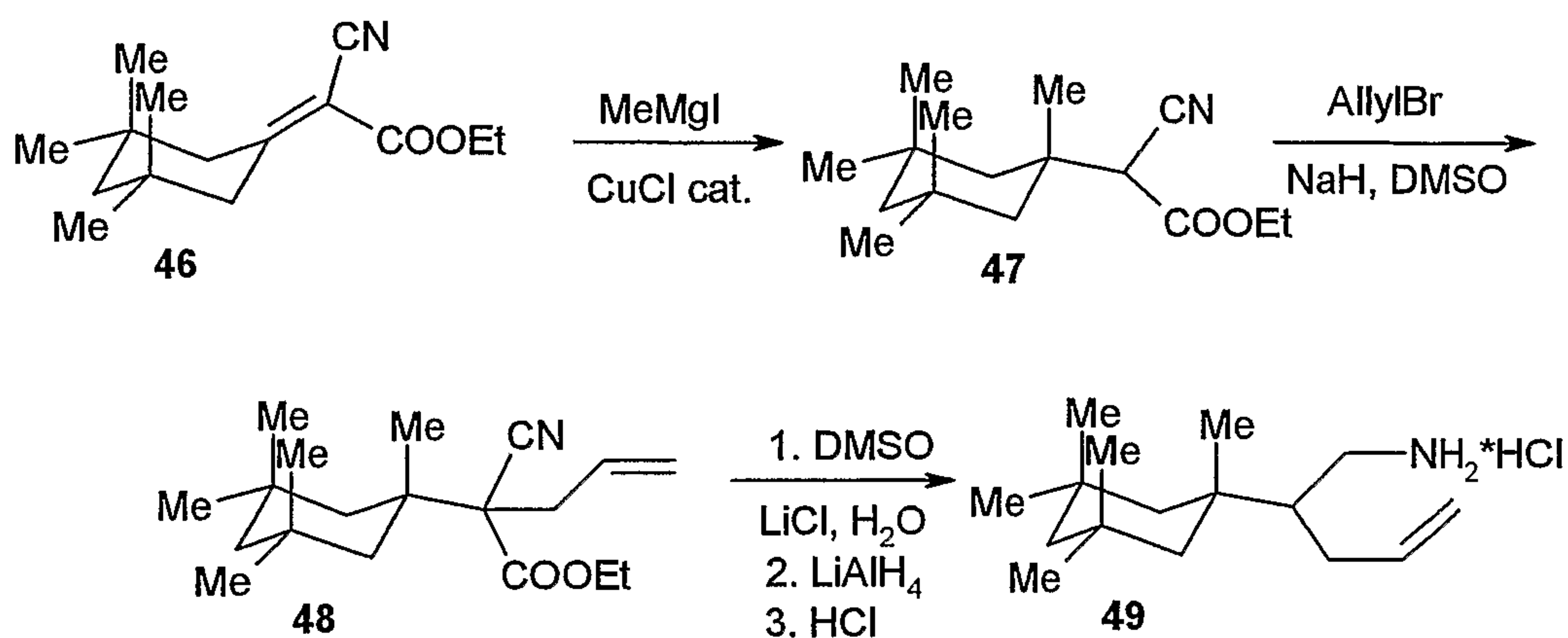
c) 1-Azido-1,3, trans-5-trimethyl-cis-3-vinylcyclohexane (44).

Prepared from cyclohexanol **43** according to the procedure for compound

9 (Example 3, b). Azide 44 obtained as a colorless oil with 17% yield. ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.94 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 5- CH_3); 0.97 (3H, s, 3- CH_3); 1.27 (3H, s, 1- CH_3); 0.7-2.0 (7H, m, ring protons); 4.95 and 4.97 (total 2H, both d, 18 and 11 Hz, $=\text{CH}_2$) and 5.77 ppm (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, $=\text{CH}$).

d) 1,3, trans-5-trimethyl-cis-3-vinylcyclohexanamine hydrochloride (45). Prepared from azide 44 according to the procedure for compound 11 (Example 3, c). Amine hydrochloride 45 obtained as a colorless solid with 32% yield. ^1H -NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS) : 0.92 (3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 5- CH_3); 0.96 (3H, s, 3- CH_3); 1.45 (3H, s, 1- CH_3); 0.8-2.1 (9H, m, 2,4,6- CH_2 , 5-CH and H_2O); 4.94 and 4.97 (2H, both d, 18 and 11 Hz, $=\text{CH}_2$); 5.76 (1H, dd, 18 and 11 Hz, $=\text{CH}$) and 8.26 ppm (3H, br s, NH_3^+).

15 Scheme: Example 17



Example 17.

2-(1,3,3,5,5-Pentamethylcyclohexyl)-4-pentenylamine hydrochloride (49).

20

a) Ethyl 2-cyano-2-(1,3,3,5,5-pentamethylcyclohexyl)acetate (47).

Copper (I) chloride (0.05 g, 0.5 mmol) was added to a cooled ($-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) in

argon atmosphere 1M methylmagnesium iodide in ethyl ether (15 ml, 15 mmol) and stirred for 5 min. Then a solution of acetate **46** (2.5 g, 10 mmol) in THF (25 ml) was added dropwise within 20 min, keeping the temperature below 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, and extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether - ethyl acetate, 20: 1) to give **47** (1.5 g, 56.5 %) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 1.01, 1.07 and 1.09 (total 12H, s, 3^{`,5`}-CH₃); 1.00-1.85 (6H, m, ring CH); 1.30 (3H, s, 1[`]-CH₃); 1.33 (3H, t, 7 Hz, CH₃-ethyl); 3.44 (1H, s, 2-CH) and 4.27 ppm (2H, q, 7 Hz, OCH₂).

b) Ethyl 2-cyano-2-(1,3,3,5,5-pentamethylcyclohexyl)-4-pentenoate (48)

To a solution of cyanoacetate **47** (1.25 g, 4.71 mmol) in anhydrous DMSO (10 ml) was added sodium hydride (0.284 g, 7.09 mmol; 60% mineral oil dispersion). The mixture was stirred for 30 min at 50 °C, and cooled to 20 °C. To this was added allylbromide (0.86 g, 7.1 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature, then for 30 min at 50 °C. The mixture was cooled, treated with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was washed with water and with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum ether – ethyl acetate, 20: 1) to give **48** (0.92 g, 63.7 %) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, TMS) : 0.98 (6H, s, 3^{`,5`}-CH_{3eq}); 1.11 (6H, s, 3^{`,5`}-CH_{3ax}); 1.00-1.85 (6H, m, ring CH); 1.31 (3H, t, 7 Hz, CH₃-ethyl); 1.33 (3H, s, 1[`]-CH₃); 2.42 and 2.86 (total 2H, both dd, 13 and 7 Hz, 3-CH₂); 4.02 (2H, q, 7 Hz, OCH₂); 5.05-5.37 (2H, m, =CH₂) and 5.55-6.05 ppm (1H, m, =CH).

c) 2-(1,3,3,5,5-Pentamethylcyclohexyl)-4-pentenylamine hydrochloride (49)

To a solution of ester **48** (0.9 g, 2.95 mmol) in DMSO (10 ml) was added water (0.53 ml, 2.95 mmol) and lithium chloride (0.25 g, 5.9 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 3 h at 175-180 °C, then it was cooled and water (30 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was washed with water and with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to 10 ml volume. The solution obtained was added dropwise to a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (0.25 g, 6.6 mmol) in diethyl ether (15 ml) and stirred at reflux for 3 h. The mixture was cooled and treated with 20% aqueous NaOH, and extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was washed with brine, dried over NaOH, filtered and treated with anhydrous HCl solution in diethyl ether. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (chloroform - methanol, 20:1) to give **49** (0.245 g, 31 %) as a colorless solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-D₆, TMS) : 0.92, 0.96 and 1.04 (total 15H, all s, 3[°], 5[°]-CH₃ and 1[°]-CH₃), 1.00-1.65 (total 6H, m, ring-CH₂); 1.85-2.40 (3H, m, 3-CH₂, 4-CH); 2.60-3.10 (2H, m, CH₂N); 4.90-5.25 (2H, m, =CH₂); 5.62-6.10 (1H, m, =CH) and 7.92 ppm (3H, br s, NH₃⁺).

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The active ingredients of the invention, together with one or more conventional adjuvants, carriers, or diluents, may be placed into the form of pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosages thereof, and in such form may be employed as solids, such as coated or uncoated tablets or filled capsules, or liquids, such as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, elixirs, or capsules filled with the same, all for oral use; in the form of suppositories or capsules for rectal administration or in the form of sterile injectable solutions for parenteral (including intravenous or subcutaneous) use. Such pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosage forms thereof

may comprise conventional or new ingredients in conventional or special proportions, with or without additional active compounds or principles, and such unit dosage forms may contain any suitable effective amount of the active ingredient commensurate with the intended daily dosage range
5 to be employed. Tablets containing twenty (20) to one hundred (100) milligrams of active ingredient or, more broadly, ten (10) to two hundred fifty (250) milligrams per tablet, are accordingly suitable representative unit dosage forms.

10 METHOD OF TREATING

Due to their high degree of activity and their low toxicity, together presenting a most favorable therapeutic index, the active principles of the invention may be administered to a subject, e.g., a living animal (including a human) body, in need thereof, for the treatment, allevia tion, or ameliora-
15 tion, palliation, or elimination of an indication or condition which is susceptible thereto, or representatively of an indication or condition set forth elsewhere in this application, preferably con currently, simultaneously, or together with one or more pharmaceuti cally-acceptable excipients, carriers, or diluents, especially and preferably in the form of a
20 pharmaceutical composition thereof, whether by oral, rectal, or parental (including intravenous and subcutaneous) or in some cases even topical route, in an effective amount. Suitable dosage ra nges are 1-1000 milligrams daily, preferably 10-500 milligrams daily, and especially 50-500 milligrams daily, depending as usual upon the exact mode of adminis-
25 tration, form in which administered, the indication toward which the administration is directed, the subject involved and the body weight of the subject involved, and the preference and experience of the physician or veterinarian in charge.

EXAMPLES OF REPRESENTATIVE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

With the aid of commonly used solvents, auxiliary agents and carriers, the reaction products can be processed into tablets, coated tablets, capsules, drip solutions, suppositories, injection and infusion
5 preparations, and the like and can be therapeutically applied by the oral, rectal, parenteral, and additional routes. Representative pharmaceutical compositions follow.

(a) Tablets suitable for oral administration which contain the active ingredient may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques.

10 (b) For suppositories, any usual suppository base may be employed for incorporation therein by usual procedure of the active ingredient, such as a polyethyleneglycol which is a solid at normal room temperature but which melts at or about body temperature.

(c) For parental (including intravenous and subcutaneous) sterile
15 solutions, the active ingredient together with conventional ingredients in usual amounts are employed, such as for example sodium chloride and double-distilled water q.s., according to conventional procedure, such as filtration, aseptic filling into ampoules or IV-drip bottles, and autoclaving for sterility.

20 Other suitable pharmaceutical compositions will be immediately apparent to one skilled in the art.

The following examples are again given by way of illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting.

25

EXAMPLE 18

Tablet Formulation

A suitable formulation for a tablet containing 10 milligrams of

active ingredient is as follows:

		Mg.
5	Active Ingredient	10
	Lactose	63
	Microcrystalline Cellulose	21
	Talcum	4
	Magnesium stearate	1
10	Colloidal silicon dioxide	1

EXAMPLE 19

Tablet Formulation

Another suitable formulation for a tablet containing 100 mg is as follows:

5		
		Mg.
	Active Ingredient	100
	Potato starch	20
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	10
10	Film coated and colored.	
	The film coating material consists of:	
	Lactose	100
	Microcryst. Cellulose	80
	Gelatin	10
15	Polyvinylpyrrolidone, crosslinked	10
	Talcum	10
	Magnesium stearate	2
	Colloidal silicon dioxide	3
	Color pigments	5
20		

EXAMPLE 20

Capsule Formulation

A suitable formulation for a capsule containing 50 milligrams of active ingredient is as follows:

5

	Mg.
Active Ingredient	50
Corn starch	20
10 Dibasic calcium phosphate	50
Talcum	2
Colloidal silicon dioxide	2

filled in a gelatin capsule.

15

EXAMPLE 21

Solution for injection

A suitable formulation for an injectable solution containing one percent of active ingredient is as follows:

20

Active Ingredient	mg	12
Sodium chloride	mg	8
Sterile water to make	ml	1

25

EXAMPLE 22

Liquid oral formulation

A suitable formulation for 1 liter of a liquid mixture containing 2 milligrams of active ingredient in one milliliter of the mixture is as follows:

5		
		G.
	Active Ingredient	2
	Saccharose	250
10	Glucose	300
	Sorbitol	150
	Orange flavor	10
	Sunset yellow.	
	Purified water to make a total	
15	of 1000 ml.	

EXAMPLE 23

Liquid oral formulation

Another suitable formulation for 1 liter of a liquid mixture
containing 20 milligrams of active ingredient in one milli liter of the mixture
5 is as follows:

G.		
	Active Ingredient	20.00
10	Tragacanth	7.00
	Glycerol	50.00
	Saccharose	400.00
	Methylparaben	0.50
	Propylparaben	0.05
15	Black currant-flavor	10.00
	Soluble Red color	0.02
	Purified water to make a total of 1000 ml.	

20

EXAMPLE 24

Liquid oral formulation

Another suitable formulation for 1 liter of a liquid mixture
containing 2 milligrams of active ingredient in one milli liter of the mixture
5 is as follows:

G.	
Active Ingredient	2
10 Saccharose	400
Bitter orange peel tincture	20
Sweet orange peel tincture	15
Purified water to make a total of 1000 ml.	
15	

EXAMPLE 25Aerosol formulation

180 g aerosol solution contain:

5

G.

10

Active Ingredient	10
Oleic acid	5
Ethanol	81
Purified Water	9
Tetrafluoroethane	75

15 ml of the solution are filled into aluminum aerosol cans, capped with a dosing valve, purged with 3.0 bar.

15

EXAMPLE 26TDS formulation

100 g solution contain:

5

G.

10

Active Ingredient	10.0
Ethanol	57.5
Propyleneglycol	7.5
Dimethylsulfoxide	5.0
Hydroxyethylcellulose	0.4
Purified water	19.6

15

1.8 ml of the solution are placed on a fleece covered by an adhesive backing foil. The system is closed by a protective liner which will be removed before use.

EXAMPLE 27Nanoparticle formulation

10 g of polybutylcyanoacrylate nanoparticles contain:

5		G.
	Active Ingredient	1.00
	Poloxamer	0.10
	Butylcyanoacrylate	8.75
10	Mannitol	0.10
	Sodiumchloride	0.05

Polybutylcyanoacrylate nanoparticles are prepared by emulsion polymerization in a water/0.1 N HCl/ethanol mixture as polymerization medium. The nanoparticles in the suspension are finally lyophilized under vacuum.

PHARMACOLOGY - SUMMARY

The active principles of the present invention, and pharmaceutical compositions thereof and method of treating therewith, are characterized by unique advantageous and unpredictable properties, rendering the "subject matter as a whole", as claimed herein, unobvious. The compounds and pharmaceutical compositions thereof have exhibited , in standard accepted reliable test procedures, the following valuable properties and characteristics:

They are systemically-active, uncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonists with rapid blocking/unblocking kinetics and strong voltage

dependency and are, accordingly, of utility in the treatment, elimination, palliation, alleviation, and amelioration of responsive conditions, by application or administration to the living animal host for the treatment of a wide range of CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic transmission.

These compounds are also systemically- active, non-competitive 5HT₃ and neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonists and are, accordingly, of utility in the treatment, elimination, palliation, alleviation, and amelioration of responsive conditions, by application or administration to the living animal host for the treatment of a wide range of CNS disorders which involve disturbances of serotonin or nicotinic transmission.

Methods

Receptor Binding Studies

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250g) were decapitated and their brains were removed rapidly. The cortex was dissected and homogenized in 20 volumes of ice-cold 0.32 M sucrose using a glass -Teflon homogenizer. The homogenate was centrifuged at 1000xg for 10 min. The pellet was discarded and the supernatant centrifuged at 20,000xg for 20 min. The resulting pellet was re-suspended in 20 volumes of distilled water and centrifuged for 20 min at 8000xg. Then the supernatant and the buffy coat were centrifuged at 48,000xg for 20 min in the presence of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. The pellet was then re-suspended and centrifuged two to three more times at 48,000xg for 20 min in the presence of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. All centrifugation steps were carried out at 4°C. After resuspension in 5 volumes of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 the membrane suspension was frozen rapidly at -80°C.

On the day of assay the membranes were thawed and washed four times

by resuspension in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 and centrifugation at 48,000xg for 20 min. and finally re-suspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4. The amount of protein in the final membrane preparation (250-500 μ g/ml) was determined according to the method of Lowry et al. (1951).

5 Incubations were started by adding [^{3} H]-(+)-MK-801 (23.9 Ci/mmol, 5nM, Dupont NEN) to vials with glycine (10 μ M), glutamate (10 μ M), and 125-250 μ g protein (total volume 0.5 ml) and various concentrations of the agents tested (10 concentrations in duplicates). The incubations were continued at room temperature for 120 min (equilibrium was achieved

10 under the conditions used). Non-specific binding was defined by the addition of unlabeled (+)-MK-801 (10 μ M). Incubations were terminated using a Millipore filter system. The samples were rinsed twice with 4 ml of ice cold assay buffer over glass fibre filters (Schleicher & Schuell) under a constant vacuum. Following separation and rinse the filters were

15 placed into scintillation liquid (5 ml; Ultima Gold) and radioactivity retained on the filters was determined with a conventional liquid scintillation counter (Hewlett Packard, Liquid Scintillation Analyser). The K_d of [^{3} H]-(+)-MK-801 of 4.6 nM was determined by Scatchard analysis and used according to the Cheng Prussoff relationship to calculate the affinity of

20 displacers as K_d values. Most antagonists were tested in 3 to 7 separate experiments.

NMDA and Neuronal Nicotinic Receptor Subtype Expression in Xenopus Oocytes

25 Mature female *Xenopus laevis* were anaesthetized in 0.2% Tricaine on ice for 15 min prior to surgery. Oocytes were removed and incubated in 2 mg/ml collagenase (type II) in Ca²⁺-free oocyte Ringer solution (82.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5) for 30 min. at room temperature and washed thoroughly with OR-2 (100 mM NaCl, 2 mM

KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.5). The remaining follicle cell layer was removed manually with fine forceps and the oocytes were kept in OR-2. The RNA was dissolved in DEPC-treated, sterile distilled water. RNA for the NMDA NR1a subunit was mixed 1:1 with
5 RNA for the NR2A subunit. Likewise neuronal nicotinic $\alpha 4$ RNA was mixed 1:1 with RNA for the $\beta 2$ subunit. Fifty to 100 nanoliters of each RNA mixture were injected in the oocyte's cytoplasm using a Nanoliter Injector (World Precision Instruments). The oocytes were incubated at 19°C in OR-2 for the following 3 to 6 days.

10 The electrophysiological responses were obtained using the standard two-electrode voltage-clamp method (GeneClamp 500 amplifier), 2-6 days after injection. The electrodes had a resistance between 0.2 and 0.4 M Ω and were filled with 3M KCl. Recordings were made in a custom made chamber with 2 to 3 second exchange times. The bath solution was
15 prepared Ca²⁺-free, to avoid Ca²⁺-induced Cl⁻ currents (100 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 5 mM HEPES, 2 mM BaCl₂, pH 7.35). NMDA receptors were activated by the manual co-application of 1 mM Glutamate and 10 μ M Glycine for 30-40 secs every 2 to 3 mins to oocytes clamped at -70mV. Neuronal nicotinic receptors were activated by application of 100 μ M
20 acetylcholine for 20-30 secs every 2 to 3 mins to oocytes clamped at -70mV. After obtaining stable control responses, full concentration - response curves with antagonists were obtained by preincubating 6-7 different concentrations at log 3 intervals.

Only results from stable cells were accepted for inclusion in the
25 final analysis i.e. showing at least 50% recovery of responses to NMDA following removal of the antagonist tested. Despite this, recovery from drug actions wasn't always 100% because of minor rundown or runup in some cells. When present, this was always compensated by basing the % antagonism at each concentration on both control and recovery and
30 assuming a linear time course for this rundown. All antagonists were

assessed at steady-state blockade with 6 to 7 concentrations on at least 4 cells. Equilibrium blockade was achieved within 1 to 3 agonist applications, depending on antagonist concentration.

Kinetic experiments were performed by applying various
5 concentrations of unsaturated amino-alkyl- cyclohexanes (normally 5 in a log 3 dosing regime) for 10-20 seconds in the continuous presence of glutamate (100 μ M and glycine 10 μ M) for 90-180 seconds in *Xenopus* oocytes expressing NR1a/2A receptors. The perfusion system used for these experiments was a modified oocyte carousel system which allows
10 rapid wash in and wash out of agonist and antagonist with change times less than one second. Exponential fits were made using the program TIDA for windows and most responses were well fitted by a single exponential. This same system was used to access the voltage-dependency of blockade, but the bath solution contained flufenamic acid
15 (100 μ M) to block endogenous voltage-activated and Ca^{2+} activated Cl^- currents. Also, Ba^{2+} (2mM) was replaced by low concentrations of Ca^{2+} (0.2 mM). Following equilibrium blockade by higher concentrations of antagonist (normally around 10 times the IC_{50}), five ramps were driven from -70 mV to +30 mV over two seconds. Similar ramps were driven
20 in bath solutions and for glutamate without antagonist, both before antagonist application and following recovery of responses. The leak currents in the absence of glutamate were substrated from the glutamate and glutamate plus antagonist curves. Voltage- dependency was then determined by comparing the glutamate and glutamate plus antagonist
25 curves.

Patch Clamp for NMDA and Nicotine

Hippocampi were obtained from rat embryos (E20 to E21) and were then transferred to calcium and magnesium free Hank's buffered salt

solution (Gibco) on ice. Cells were mechanically dissociated in 0.05 % DNAase / 0.3% ovomucoid (Sigma) following an 8 minute pre-incubation with 0.66% trypsin / 0.1% DNAase (Sigma). The dissociated cells were then centrifuged at 18xg for 10 minutes, re-suspended in minimum essential medium (Gibco) and plated at a density of 150,000 cells cm⁻² onto poly-L-lysine (Sigma)-precoated plastic petri dishes (Falcon). The cells were nourished with NaHCO₃/HEPES-buffered minimum essential medium supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum and 5% horse serum (Gibco) and incubated at 37 C with 5%CO₂ at 95% humidity. The medium was exchanged completely following inhibition of further glial mitosis with cytosine- -D-arabinofuranoside (20 M Sigma) after about 7 days in vitro. Thereafter the medium was exchanged partially twice weekly.

Patch clamp recordings were made from these neurones with polished glass electrodes (4-6 m) in the whole cell mode at room temperature (20-22 C) with the aid of an EPC-7 amplifier (List). Test substances were applied by switching channels of a custom-made fast superfusion system with a common outflow (10-20 ms exchange times). The contents of the intracellular solution were as follows (mM): CsCl (120), TEACl (20), EGTA (10), MgCl₂(1),CaCl₂(0.2), glucose (10), ATP(2), cAMP (0.25); pH was adjusted to 7.3 with CsOH or HCl. The extracellular solutions had the following basic composition (mM): NaCl (140), KCl (3), CaCl₂ (0.2), glucose (10), HEPES (10), sucrose (4.5), tetrodotoxin (TTX 3*10⁻⁴). Glycine (1 M) was present in all solutions: a concentration sufficient to cause around 80-85% activation of glycine_B receptors. Only results from stable cells were accepted for inclusion in the final analysis, i.e., following recovery of responses to NMDA by at least 75% of their depression by the antagonists tested.

Patch Clamp for 5-HT3

N1E-115 cells were purchased from the European collection of cell cultures (ECACC, Salisbury, UK) and stored at -80°C until further use. The cells were plated at a density of 100,000 cells cm⁻² onto plastic Petri dishes (Falcon) and were nourished with NaHCO₃/HEPES-buffered minimum essential medium supplemented (MEM) with 15 % fetal calf serum (Gibco) and incubated at 37°C with 5%CO₂ at 95% humidity. The medium was exchanged completely daily. Once every three days, cells were reseeded onto fresh Petri dishes following treatment with trypsin - EDTA (1 % in PBS), resuspension in MEM and centrifugation at 1000 rpm for four minutes.

Patch clamp recordings at -70 mV were made from lifted cells, 2-3 days following seeding with polished glass electrodes (2 -6MΩ) in the whole cell mode at room temperature (20-22°C) with an EPC-7 amplifier (List). The contents of the intracellular solution were as follows (mM): CsCl(130), HEPES (10), EGTA (10), MgCl₂ (2), CaCl₂ (2), K-ATP (2), Tris-GTP (0.2), D-glucose (10); pH was adjusted to 7.3 with CsOH or HCl. The extracellular solutions had the following basic composition (mM): NaCl (124), KCl (2.8), HEPES (10), pH 7.3 adjusted with NaOH or HCl.

After the whole-cell configuration was established, the cells were lifted from the glass substrate and serotonin (10μM), memantine and unsaturated amino-alkyl-cyclohexane derivatives were applied at various concentrations using a fast superfusion device. A piezo translator -driven double-barrelled application pipette was used to expose the lifted cell either to serotonin-free or serotonin-containing solution. A two second serotonin pulse was delivered every 60 seconds. The putative antagonists were dissolved in aqua-bidest and diluted with bath solution to the desired concentration. Only results from stable cells were accepted for inclusion in the final analysis, i.e., showing at least 50%

recovery of responses to serotonin following removal of compounds. Despite this, recovery from drug actions wasn't always 100% because of rundown in some cells ($\leq 10\%$ over 10 minutes). When present, this was always compensated by basing the percent antagonism at each concentration on both control and recovery and assuming a linear time course for this rundown. All antagonists were assessed at steady-state blockade with 3 to 6 concentrations on at least five cells. Equilibrium blockade was achieved within 2 to 5 agonist applications, depending on antagonist concentration.

In vivo

Anticonvulsive activity

NMR female mice (18-28 g) housed 5 per cage were used for the maximal electroshock (MES) and motor impairment tests. All animals were kept with water and food ad libitum under a 12 hour light-dark cycle (light on at 6 a.m.) and at a controlled temperature (20 ± 0.5 C). All experiments were performed between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tested agents were injected 30 min. i.p. before the induction of convulsions if not stated otherwise (see below). All compounds were dissolved in 0.9% saline.

The MES test was performed together with tests for myorelaxant action (traction reflex) and motor coordination (rotarod). For the traction reflex test mice were placed with their forepaws on a horizontal rod and were required to place all 4 paws on the wire within 10 seconds. To test ataxia (motor coordination) mice were placed on an accelerating rotarod and were required to remain on the rod for 1 minute. Only mice not achieving the criteria in all three repetitions of each test were considered to exhibit myorelaxation or ataxia respectively. These tests were followed by MES (100 Hz, 0.5 second shock duration, 50 mA shock intensity, 0.9 ms impulse duration, Ugo Basile) applied through corneal

electrodes. The presence of tonic convulsions was scored (tonic extension of hind paws with minimum angle to the body of 90°). The aim was to obtain ED₅₀s for all parameters scored (anticonvulsive activity and motor side effects) with use of the Litchfield Wilcoxon test for quantal dose responses. Division of the ED₅₀ for side effects (ataxia or myorelaxation) by the ED₅₀ for antagonism of electroshock convulsions was used as a therapeutic index (TI).

Statistical analysis

IC₅₀s in patch clamp and binding studies were calculated according to the four parameter logistic equation using the Grafit computer program (Erithacus Software, England). Ki value for binding studies were then determined according to Cheng and Prusoff. Binding values presented are means ± SEM of 3-5 determinations (each performed in duplicate).

4-7 doses of antagonists were tested in each of the in vivo tests (5-8 animals per dose) to allow calculation of graded ED₅₀s according to probit analysis (Litchfield and Wilcoxon) with correction for 0% to 100% effects. ED₅₀s are presented with 95% confidence limits (CI). Pearson product moment correlation analysis (Sigma Stat, Jandel Scientific) was used to compare in vitro potencies and in vivo anticonvulsant activity.

RESULTS

MRZ Numbers

MRZ numbers are used to represent chemical names. The MRZ numbers and their respective chemical names are shown in "MRZ LIST".

MRZ LIST

MRZ	Chemical Name
2/657	1-amino-2,4,4,6,6-pentamethyl-cyclohex-2-en Hydrochloride
2/749	1-(1-Aminoethyl)-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexene
2/759	1-Ethenyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylamine
2/1005	1-Amino-3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-cyclohexene
2/1021	2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethanamine
2/1023	1-Amino-3,3,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexene
2002	1,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine
2005	1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanamine
2006	1-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine
2008	1-(3,3-Diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine
2009	cis-3-Vinyl-1,3,trans-5-trimethylcyclohexylamine
2010	2-Methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-propanamine
2013	1-(1-Allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl)piperidine
2014	2-(1-Vinyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl-1)ethylamine
2015	1-[3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine
2016	1-[3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-(2-propynyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine
2017	2-(1,3,3,5,5-Pentamethylcyclohexyl)-4-pentenylamine
2018	3-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine
2019	2-Methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine
2020	2-(3,3,5,5-Tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine
2021	N-Methyl-1-ethenyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylamine
2026	N-Allyl-1,3,3,5,5-pentamethylcyclohexanamine

5 **Binding MK-80**

All compounds displaced [^3H]-(+)-MK-801 with K_i values between 1 and 83 μM (see Table 1).

Table 1

MRZ	Group	[³ H]MK-801 Ki	SEM	n	NMDA IC ₅₀ (μM)	SEM	N
2/657	Ethylene Ring	13.43	1.15	3			
2/749	Ethylene Ring	10.76	1.49	3			
759	Ethylene	1.18	0.20	6	3.28	0.60	6
2/1005	Ethylene Ring	13.63	1.43	4			
2/1021	Ethylene	2.15	0.32	6	0.33	0.05	6
1023	Ethylene Ring	49.60	8.09	6			
2000	Neramexane Sulphate	1.68	0.00	3			
2002	Ethylene Ring	5.70	0.48	3			
2005	Ethylene	9.35	0.12	3	12.60	5.68	6
2006	Ethylene	10.06	0.40	3			
2008	Ethylene	8.07	0.57	3	2.74	0.22	6
2009	Ethylene	22.32	0.88	3	58.17	8.87	6
2013	Ethylene	49.21	11.73	3			
2014	Ethylene	3.12	0.67	3	0.10	0.01	6
2015	Ethylene	83.04	30.98	3			
2016	Ethylene	42.22	13.60	3	71.17	14.66	6
2017	Ethylene	6.79	0.51	3	1.19	0.16	6
2018	Ethylene	20.18	2.80	3	37.06	13.37	6
2019	Ethylene	73.06	8.67	3			
2020	Ethylene	7.45	0.69	3			
2021	Ethylene	6.54	0.72	3	12.73	0.50	6
2010	Ethylene Ring	44.88	13.91	3			
2026	Ethylene				29.56	1.64	6

5

The results for representative compounds are reported in Figure 1.

NMDA RECEPTOR SUBTYPE EXPRESSION IN XENOPUS OOCYTES.

NMDA receptor blockade by MRZ 2/759 was determined by applying various concentrations (0.1 to 100 μM in a log 3 dosing regime) for 10 seconds in the continuous presence of glutamate (100 μM) and glycine 10 μM) at -70 mV for 100 seconds in *Xenopus* oocytes expressing NR1a/2A receptors (Figure 2, left). The potency of MRZ 2/759 ($\text{IC}_{50} = 1.99 \mu\text{M}$, Hill 0.75) was determined by plotting percent blockade against antagonist concentration and then fitting the curve according to the logistic equation (Figure 2, right).

Patch Clamp

Steady-state inward current responses of freshly dissociated hippocampal neurones to NMDA (200 M with glycine 1 M at -70mV) were antagonized by MRZ 2/759. Peak and steady-state currents were affected to a similar degree making it unlikely that its effects were mediated at the glycine_B site. Strong support for the uncompetitive nature of this antagonism was provided by the clear use- and voltage-dependency of its blockade. See Figure 3.

In vivo

Anti-Convulsive Activity

MES and Myorelaxant action results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

MRZ	MES ED50	MES CL	Myorelaxation ED50	Myorelaxation CI	Ataxia ED50	Ataxia CI	Tl Myorelaxation	Tl Ataxia
2/657	> 30		> 30		> 30			
2/749	26.58	20.7 - 34.1	38.64	28.6 - 52.1	37.14	30.0 - 46.0	1.5	1.4
2/759	14.84	9.6 - 23.1	12.76	10.3 - 15.9	15.00	11.4 - 19.8	0.9	1.0
2/1005	20.48	9.6 - 43.9	35.66	26.1 - 48.7	26.83	16.1 - 44.8	1.7	1.3
2/1021	29.46	17.8 - 48.9	16.50	10.9 - 25.0	23.09	15.2 - 35.0	0.6	0.8
2/1023	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2002	26.14	21.0 - 32.5	33.96	27.1 - 42.6	52.98	27.8 - 100.8	1.3	2.0
2005	37.34	33.9 - 41.1	39.75	32.6 - 48.4	49.34	37.2 - 65.5	1.1	1.3
2006	57.02	31.4 - 103.4	44.62	39.4 - 50.5	40.88	31.4 - 58.9	0.8	0.7
2008								
2009	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2010	>50		>50		>50			
2013	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2014	47.82	21.5 - 106.5	13.95	6.3 - 31.1	25.83	18.3 - 36.4	0.3	0.5
2015	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2016	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2017	36.88	29.1 - 46.7	35.63	30.0 - 42.3	33.72	25.0 - 45.4	1.0	0.9
2018	78.54	35.0 - 176.3	29.43	23.4 - 37.0	26.70	19.2 - 37.0	0.4	0.3
2019	> 50		> 50		> 50			
2020	26.06	20.4 - 33.3	34.46	29.1 - 40.8	27.57	18.7 - 40.7	1.3	1.1
2021	13.58	21.5 - 20.7	21.42	18.0 - 25.4	24.68	20.1 30.2	1.6	1.8
2023	>30		>30		>30			
2026	25.38	21.1 – 30.5	26.67	23.2 – 30.7	37.64	21.8 – 65.1	1.1	1.5

* * * * *

In conclusion, from the foregoing, it is apparent that the present invention provides novel, valuable and unexpected applications and uses of the compounds of the present invention, which compounds comprise the active principle according to the present invention, as well as novel pharmaceutical compositions thereof and methods of preparation thereof and of treating therewith, all possessed of the foregoing more specifically -enumerated characteristics and advantages.

The high order of activity of the active agent of the present invention and compositions thereof, as evidenced by the tests reported, is indicative of utility based on its valuable activity in human beings as well as in lower animals. Clinical evaluation in human beings has not been completed, however. It will be clearly understood that the distribution and marketing of any compound or composition falling within the scope of the present invention for use in human beings will of course have to be predicated upon prior approval by governmental agencies, such as the U.S. Federal Food and Drug Administration, which are responsible for and authorized to pass judgment on such questions.

Conclusions

The instant unsaturated 1-amino-alkylcyclohexanes represent a novel class of systemically-active, uncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonists with rapid blocking/unblocking kinetics and strong voltage -dependency. In view of their moderate potency and associated rapid kinetics, they will be useful therapeutics in a wide range of CNS disorders which involve disturbances of glutamatergic transmission.

These compounds accordingly find application in the treatment of the following disorders of a living animal body, especially a human . 1. Excitotoxicity such as ischaemia during stroke, trauma, hypoxia, hypoglycemia,

glaucoma, and hepatic encephalopathy. 2. Chronic neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AIDS-neurodegeneration, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Tourette's syndrome, motor
5 neurone disease, mitochondrial dysfunction, Korsakoff syndrome, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. 3. Other disorders related to long term plastic changes in the central nervous system selected from chronic pain, drug tolerance, dependence and addiction (e.g., opioids, cocaine, benzodiazepines, nicotine, and alcohol). 4. Epilepsy, tardive dyskinesia, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, acute pain,
0 spasticity, and tinnitus.

Furthermore, it was found that these compounds are neuronal nicotinic receptor and 5HT₃ receptor antagonists as well. The compounds of the invention thus find application in the treatment of disorders in a living animal body, especially a human, in both nicotinic and 5HT₃ receptor mediated
5 indications for both symptomatic and neuroprotective purposes (e.g. emesis, nicotine abuse, schizophrenia, cerebellar tremor, IBS, migraine, depressive disorders, cognitive disorders, Parkinson's disease treatment-related psychosis and appetite disorders).

In addition, as already stated, due to at least in part to their amine
10 substituent, the compounds of the present invention are also effective in indications not related to the aforementioned mechanism of action, exhibiting immunomodulatory activity, antimalaria and antitrypanosomal potency, anti-Borna virus, anti-HSV and anti-Hepatitis C virus activity.

The method-of-treating a living animal body with a compound of the
15 invention, for the inhibition of progression or alleviation of the selected ailment therein, is as previously stated by any normally-accepted pharmaceutical route, employing the selected dosage which is effective in the alleviation of the particular ailment desired to be alleviated.

Use of the compounds of the present invention in the manufacture of a

medicament for the treatment of a living animal for inhibition of progression or alleviation of selected ailments or conditions, particularly ailments or conditions susceptible to treatment with an NMDA receptor antagonist, neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonist, 5HT₃ antagonist, or a compound exhibiting

5 immunomodulatory activity, antimalaria and antitrypanosomal potency, anti-Borna virus, and anti-HSV and anti-Hepatitis C virus activity, is carried out in the usual manner comprising the step of admixing an effective amount of a compound of the invention with a pharmaceutically -acceptable diluent, excipient, or carrier, and the method -of-treating, pharmaceutical compositions,
0 and use of a compound of the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament.

Representative pharmaceutical compositions prepared by admixing the active ingredient with a suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient, diluent, or carrier, include tablets, capsules, solutions for injection, liquid oral
5 formulations, aerosol formulations, TDS formulations, and nanoparticle formulations, thus to produce medicaments for oral, injectable, or dermal use, also in accord with the foregoing.

* * * * *

10 It is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the exact details of operation, or to the exact compositions, methods, procedures, or embodiments shown and described, as obvious modifications and equivalents will be apparent to one skilled in the art, and the invention is therefore to be limited only by the full scope which can be legally accorded to the appended
15 claims.

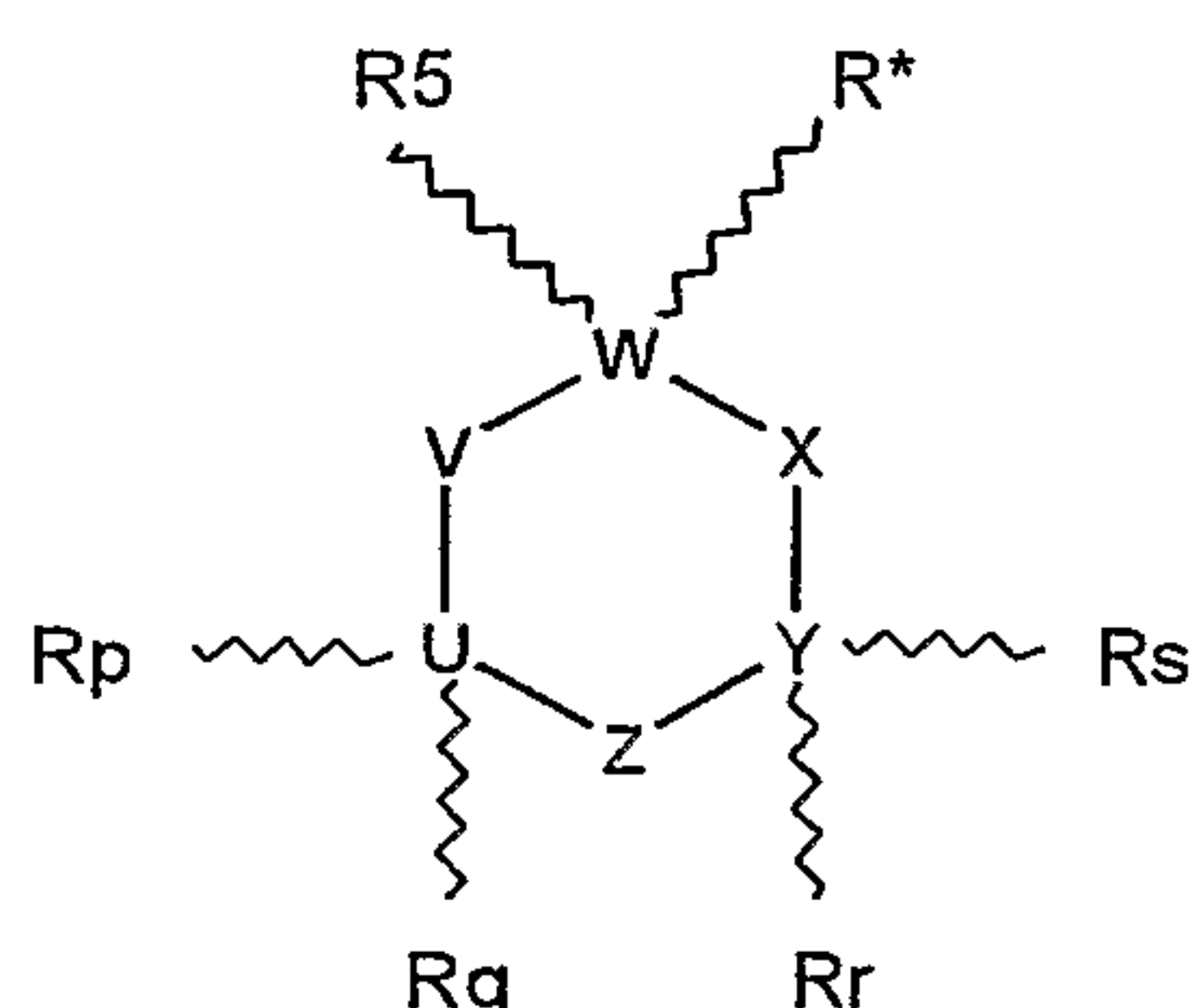
References

1. R.L. Frank, H.K. Hall (1950) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 72:1645-1648.
2. G.A. Hiegel, P. Burk. (1973) J. Org. Chem. 38:3637-3639.
3. N.F. Firrell, P.W. Hickmott. (1970) J. Chem. Soc. C:716-719. ~
4. G.H. Posner, L.L. Frye. (1984) Isr. J. Chem. 24:88-92.
5. G.L. Lemiere, T.A. van Osselaer, F.C. Anderweireldt. (1978) Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg. 87:771-782.
6. H.O. House, J.M. Wilkins. (1976) J. Org. Chem. 41:(25) 4031-4033.
7. A.R. Greenaway, W.B. Whalley. (1976) J. Chem. Soc. P.T. 1. :1385-1389.
8. S. Matsuzawa, Y. Horiguchi, E. Nakamura, I. Kuwajima. (1989) Tetrahedron 45:(2) 349-362.
9. H.O. House, W.F. Fischer. (1968) J. Org. Chem. 33:(3) 949-956.
10. Chiurdoglu, G., Maquestiau, A. (1954) Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg. 63: 357-378.
11. Zaidlewicz, M., Uzarewicz A., Zacharewicz, W. (1964) Roczniki Chem. 38: 591-597.
12. Crossley, A.W., Gilling, C. (1910) J. Chem. Soc. 2218.
13. Zaidlewicz, M., Uzarewicz, A. (1971) Roczniki Chem. 45: 1187-1194.
14. Lutz, E.T., van der Maas, J.H. (1981) Spectrochim. Acta, A. 38A: 283.

15. Lutz, E.T., van der Maas, J.H. (1981) *Spectrochim. Acta*, A. 37A: 129-134.
16. Ramalingam K., Balasubramanian, M., Baliah, V. (1972) *Indian J. Chem.* 10: 366-369.
17. Hamlin, K.E., Freifelder, M. (1953) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 75: 369-373.
18. Hassner, A., Fibinger, R., Andisik, D. (1984) *J. Org. Chem.* 49: 4237-4244.
19. W. Danysz, C.G. Parsons, I. Bresink, G. Quack (1995) *Drug News Perspect.* 8:261-277.
20. J.D. Leander, R.R. Lawson, P.L., Ornstein, D.M. Zimmerman (1988) *Brain Res.* 448:115-120.
21. C.G. Parsons, G. Quack, I. Bresink, L. Baran, E. Przegalinski, W. Kostowski, P. Krzascik, S. Hartmann, W. Danysz (1995). *Neuropharmacology* 34:1239-1258.
22. M.A. Rogawski (1993) *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 14:325-331.
23. Booher J. and Sensenbrenner M. (1972). *Neurobiology* 2:97-105.
24. Dichter, M. (1987) *Brain Research* 149:279.

Claims:

1. A compound selected from those of formula I:



wherein:

- R^* is $-(A)_n--(CR^1R^2)_m--NR^3R^4$,
- $n+m = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2$,
- A is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),
- R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or together form alkylene (C_2-C_{10}) or alkenylene (C_2-C_{10}) or together with the N form an optionally C_{1-6} alkyl- and/or C_{2-6} alkenyl-

substituted 3-7-membered azacycloalkane or azacycloalkene,

R^5 is independently selected from the group consisting of linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R^5 may combine with the carbon atom of W to which it is attached and an adjacent carbon atom of the group R^* to form a double bond, or R^5 may combine with the carbon atom of W to which it is attached and an adjacent ring carbon atom to form a double bond,

R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, linear or branched lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6), and linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6), or R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s independently may combine with the carbon to which it is attached and an adjacent ring carbon to form a double bond, or R_p and R_q , and/or R_r and R_s independently may form a double bond with U or with Y to which they are attached,

provided that U-V-W-X-Y-Z is selected from

cyclohexane,
cyclohex-2-ene,
cyclohex-3-ene,
cyclohexa-1,4-diene,
cyclohexa-1,5-diene,
cyclohexa-2,4-diene, and cyclohexa-2,5-diene,

and provided that at least one of R_p and R_q is not hydrogen and at least one of R_r and R_s is not hydrogen,

and provided that when U-Z equals cyclohexane, then at least one of

$-(A)_n-(CR^1R^2)_m-$, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R_p , R_q , R_r , and R_s is linear or branched lower alkenyl (C_2-C_6) or linear or branched lower alkynyl (C_2-C_6),

and its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 selected from the group consisting of:

1-ethenyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylamine;
 2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)ethanamine;
 1-amino-3,3,5-trimethyl-2-cyclohexene;
 1,3,5,5-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-amine;
 1-allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylamine;
 1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine;
 1-(3,3-diethyl-5,5-dimethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine;
cis-3-vinyl-1,3,*trans*-5-trimethylcyclohexylamine;
 2-methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-propanamine;
 1-(1-allyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl)piperidine;
 2-(1-vinyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexyl-1)ethylamine;
 1-[3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine;
 1-[3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-1-(2-propynyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine;
 2-(1,3,3,5,5-pentamethylcyclohexyl)-4-pentenylamine;
 3-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine;
 2-methyl-1-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)-2-propanamine;
 2-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylidene)propanamine;
 N-methyl-1-ethenyl-3,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexylamine;
 N-allyl-1,3,3,5,5-pentamethylcyclohexylamine;
 and the optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof.

3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 in combination with one or more pharmaceutically -acceptable diluents, excipients and/ or carriers.
4. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by a NMDA antagonist of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3.
5. Use of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 in the treatment of the alleviation of a condition wherein the compound is selected for its immunomodularity, anti-malarial, anti-Borna virus, or anti-Hepatitis C, anti-trypanosomal, and anti-HSV efficacy.
- 10 6. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by an NMDA antagonist selected from the group consisting of excitotoxicity selected from ischaemia during stroke, trauma, hypoxia, hypoglycemia, glaucoma, and hepatic encephalopathy, chronic neurodegenerative diseases selected from Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AIDS-neurodegeneration, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Tourette's syndrome, motor neurone disease, mitochondrial dysfunction, Korsakoff syndrome, and CreutzfeldtJakob disease, other disorders related to long term plastic changes in the central nervous system selected from chronic pain, drug tolerance, and dependence and addiction, and epilepsy, tardive dyskinesia, L-DOPA -induced dyskinesia, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, acute pain, spasticity, and tinnitus of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3.
7. Use as claimed in claim 6, wherein said dependance and addiction is selected from the group consisting of opioids, cocaine, benzodiazepines, nicotine, and alcohol.

8. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by a 5HT3 receptor antagonist of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3.
9. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by a neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonist of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2, or 3.
- 5 10. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by a 5HT3 antagonist selected from the group consisting of anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, Schizophrenia and treatment related psychosis, drug and alcohol abuse disorders, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebellar tremor, migraine, appetite disorders, inflammatory bowel syndrome (IBS), and emesis of the compound as
10 claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3.
11. Use in the alleviation of a condition treatable by a neuronal nicotinic receptor antagonist selected from the group consisting of Tourette's syndrome, anxiety disorders, Schizophrenia, drug abuse, nicotine abuse, cocaine abuse, dyskinesia (Morbus Huntington, L-DOPA-induced), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD),
15 Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and pain of the compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3.
12. Use of the compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 and its optical isomers and pharmaceutically-acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in alleviating the conditions set forth in any one of claims 4, 5, 6, 7,
20 8, 9, 10 or 11.

1 / 3

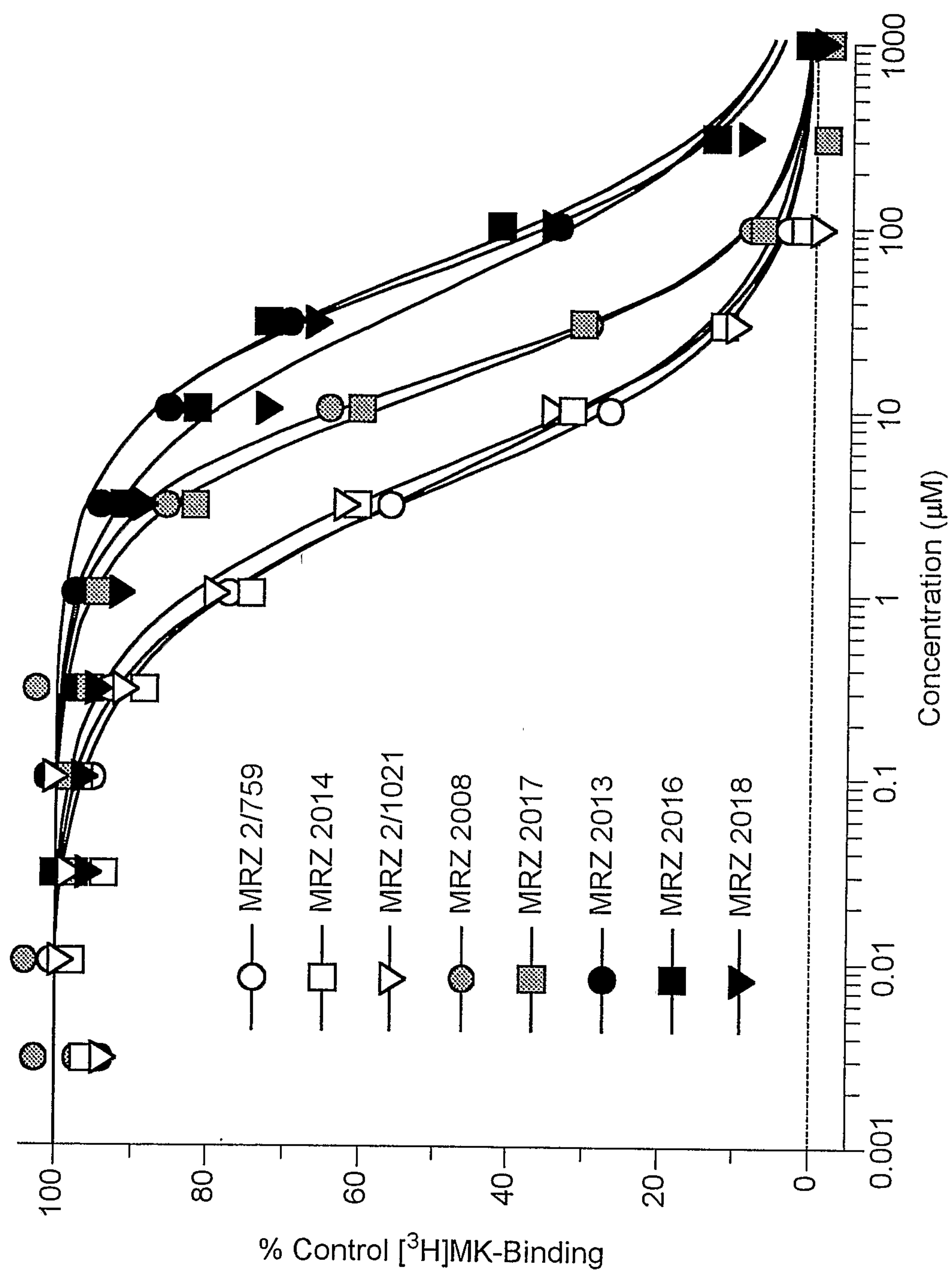


FIG. 1

MRZ 2/759 on NR1a/2A receptors expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes

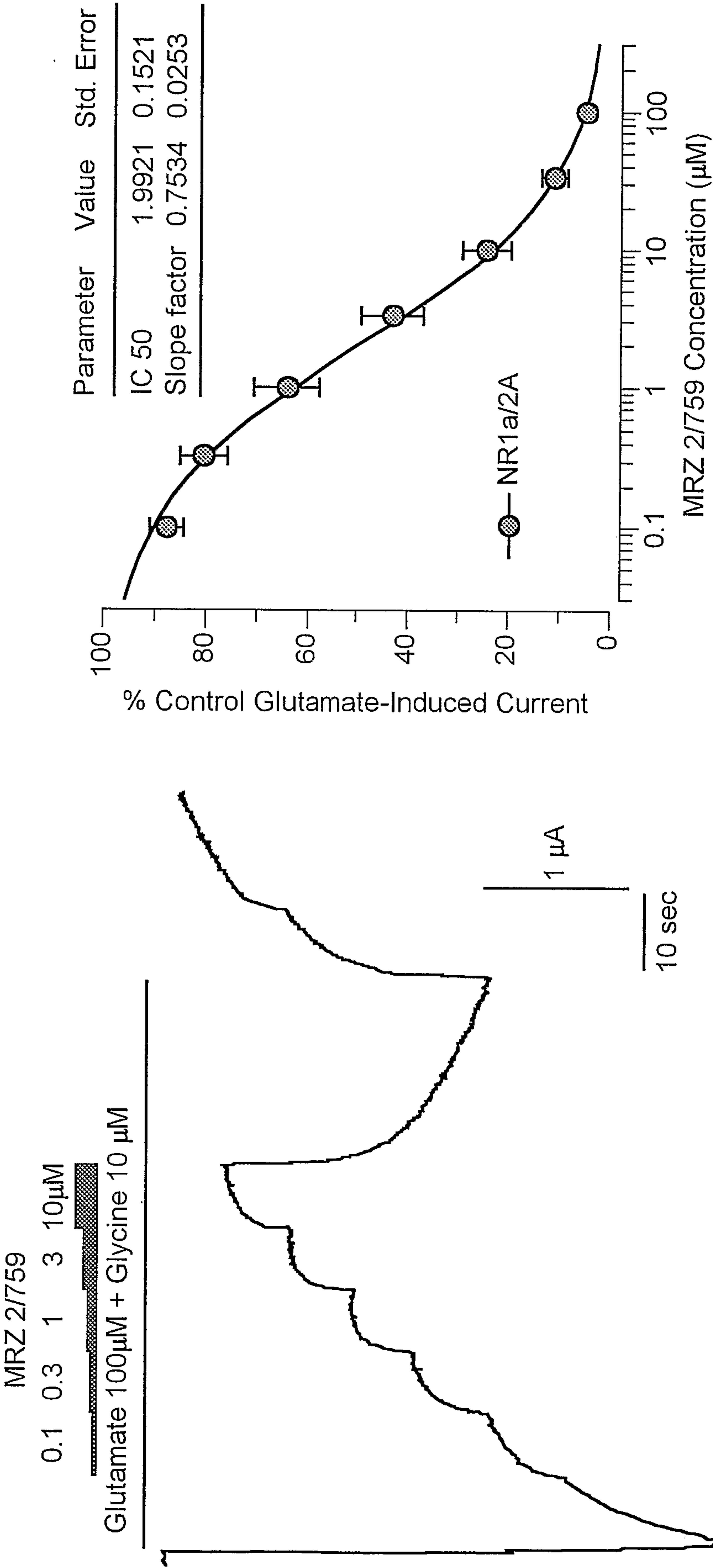


FIG. 2

3 / 3

MRZ 2/759 Hippocampus - Patch Clamp

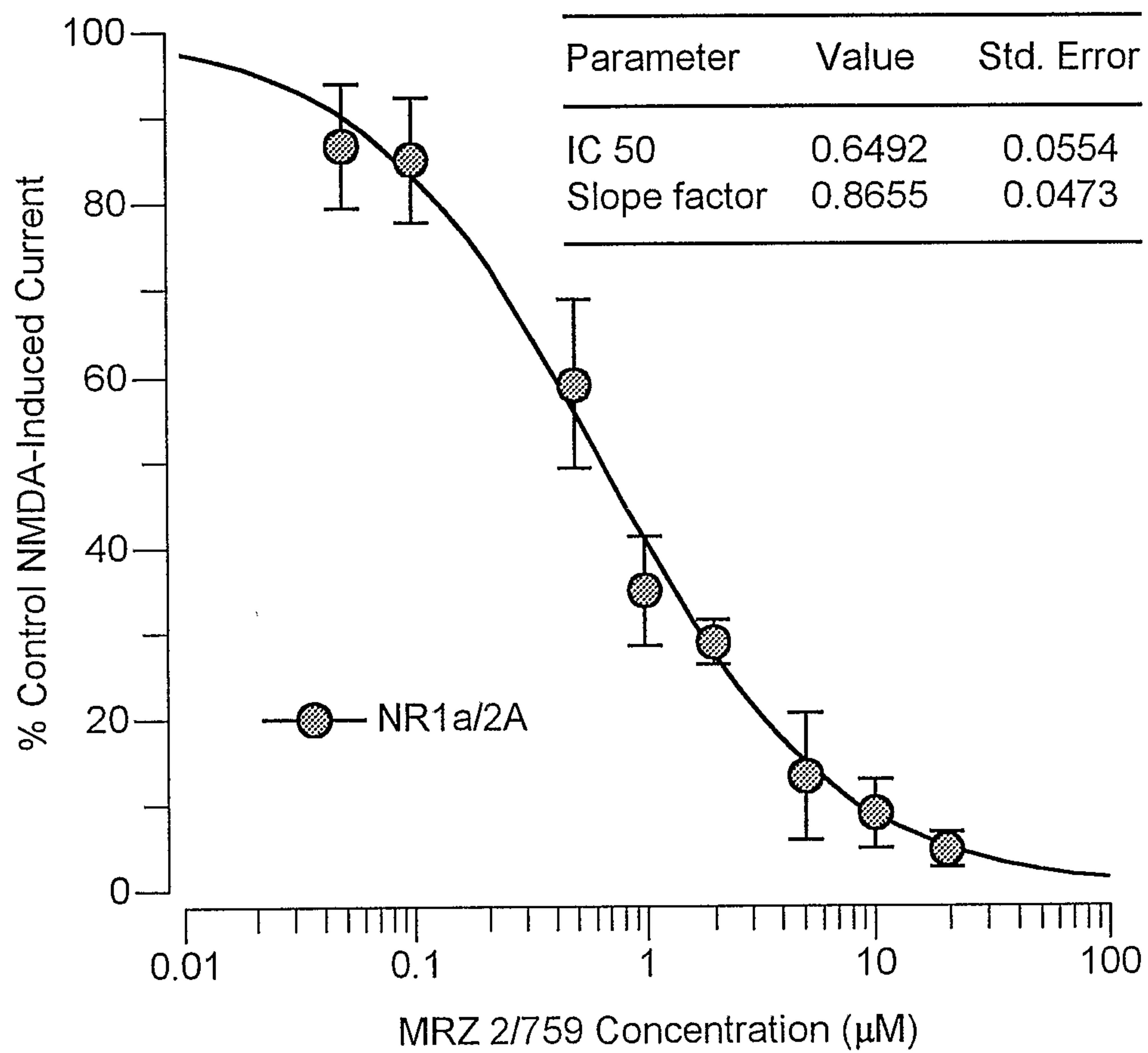


FIG. 3