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(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **THERAVANCE, INC.** [US/US]; 901 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **CHOI, Seok-Ki** [KR/US]; 525 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, CA 94301 (US). **FATHEREE, Paul** [US/US]; 921 Minnesota Street, San Francisco, CA 94107 (US). **GOLDBLUM, Adam, A.** [US/US]; 505 Molimo Drive, San Francisco, CA 94127 (US). **JIANG, Lan** [CN/US]; 788 Santa Maria Lane, Foster City, CA 94404 (US). **LONG, Daniel, D.** [GB/US]; 3837 21st Street, San Francisco, CA 94114 (US). **MARQUESS, Daniel** [GB/US]; 2037 Touraine Lane, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 (US). **TURNER, S., Derek** [US/US]; 193B Warren Drive, San Francisco, CA 94131 (US).

(74) Agent: **HAGENAH, Jeffrey, A.**; Theravance, Inc., 901 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080, (US).

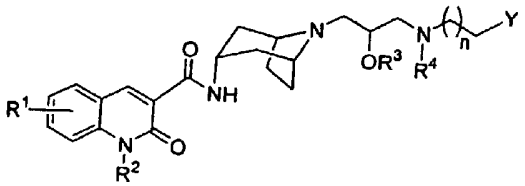
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(54) Title: 5-HT_4 RECEPTOR AGONIST COMPOUNDS



(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention provides novel quinolinone-carboxamide 5-HT_4 receptor agonist compounds. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds, methods of using such compounds to treat diseases associated with 5 HT_4 receptor activity, and processes and intermediates useful for preparing such compounds.

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5-HT_4 RECEPTOR AGONIST COMPOUNDS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The invention is directed to quinolinone-carboxamide compounds which are useful as 5-HT_4 receptor agonists. The invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds, methods of using such compounds for treating medical conditions mediated by 5-HT_4 receptor activity, and processes and intermediates useful for preparing such compounds.

State of the Art

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) is a neurotransmitter that is widely distributed throughout the body, both in the central nervous system and in peripheral systems. At least seven subtypes of serotonin receptors have been identified and the interaction of serotonin with these different receptors is linked to a wide variety of physiological functions. There has been, therefore, substantial interest in developing therapeutic agents that target specific 5-HT receptor subtypes.

In particular, characterization of 5-HT_4 receptors and identification of pharmaceutical agents that interact with them has been the focus of significant recent activity. (See, for example, the review by Langlois and Fischmeister, *J. Med. Chem.* **2003**, *46*, 319-344.) 5-HT_4 receptor agonists are useful for the treatment of disorders of reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract. Such disorders include irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), chronic constipation, functional dyspepsia, delayed gastric emptying, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), gastroparesis, post-operative ileus, intestinal

pseudo-obstruction, and drug-induced delayed transit. In addition, it has been suggested that some 5-HT_4 receptor agonist compounds may be used in the treatment of central nervous system disorders including cognitive disorders, behavioral disorders, mood disorders, and disorders of control of autonomic function.

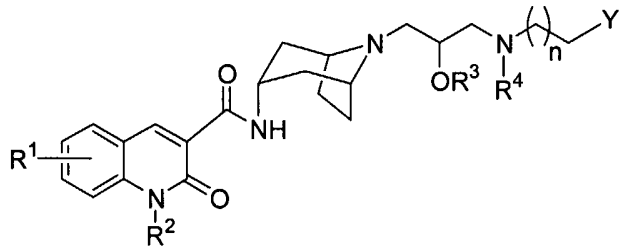
Despite the broad utility of pharmaceutical agents modulating 5-HT_4 receptor activity, few 5-HT_4 receptor agonist compounds are in clinical use at present.

Accordingly, there is a need for new 5-HT_4 receptor agonists that achieve their desired effects with minimal side effects. Preferred agents may possess, among other properties, improved selectivity, potency, pharmacokinetic properties, and/or duration of action.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides novel compounds that possess 5-HT_4 receptor agonist activity. Among other properties, compounds of the invention have been found to be potent and selective 5–HT_4 receptor agonists.

Accordingly, the invention provides a compound of formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4}alkyl, or C_{1-4}alkoxy;

R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

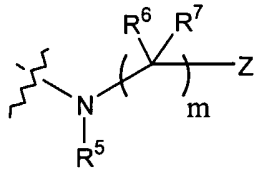
R^3 is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^4 is -$S(O)_2$-C_{1-3}alkyl, -C(O)O-C_{1-3}alkyl or -C(O)-C_{1-3}alkyl;

n is an integer of 0, 1, 2, or 3;

Y is selected from:

(a) a moiety of formula (a)



(a)

wherein:

Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)OR^d$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-N(R^8)SO_2NR^gR^h$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-C(O)OR^m$, $-OR^8$, $-SR^n$, cyano, hydroxy-substituted C_{1-4}alkyl, hydroxy-substituted C_{1-3}alkoxy, $-CF_3$, pyridinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl, wherein pyrrolinyl is optionally substituted with oxo and piperidinyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo;

R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, and C_{1-3}alkoxy;

m is an integer of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

R^6 and R^7 are independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^8 is independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^a is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with $-SO_2R^b$, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or with from 1 to 3 halo;

R^c is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy and C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, or with from 1 to 3 halo;

and R^b, R^d, R^e, R^f, R^g, R^h, R^i, R^j, R^k, R^l, R^m, and R^n, are independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^5 and R^6, R^5 and R^8, or R^6 and R^8, taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene, wherein the C_{2-5}alkylene is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

or R^8 and R^a taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene;

provided that when *m* is 1, Z forms a carbon-carbon bond with the carbon atom bearing the substituents R^6 and R^7; and when *m* is 0, Z is selected from $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-C(O)OR^m$, and $-CF_3$;

(b) $-OR^9$, wherein R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

(c) $-SR^{10}$, wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl; and

(d) a heterocycle or heteroaryl selected from pyridinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl, wherein pyrrolinyl is optionally substituted with oxo and piperidinyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo;

provided that when *n* is 0, Y is selected from (d), wherein the heterocycle or heteroaryl is attached via a carbon atom of the heterocycle or heteroaryl ring.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides a method of treating a disease or condition associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity, e.g. a disorder of reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract, the method comprising administering to the mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention.

Further, the invention provides a method of treating a disease or condition associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The invention provides a method of treating irritable bowel syndrome, the method comprising administering to the mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The compounds of the invention can also be used as research tools, i.e. to study biological systems or samples, or for studying the activity of other chemical compounds. Accordingly, in another of its method aspects, the invention provides a method of using a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof, as a research tool for studying a biological system or sample or for discovering new 5-HT_4 receptor agonists, the method comprising contacting a biological system or sample with a compound of the invention and determining the effects caused by the compound on the biological system or sample.

In separate and distinct aspects, the invention also provides synthetic processes and novel intermediates described herein, which are useful for preparing compounds of the invention.

The invention also provides a compound of the invention as described herein for use in medical therapy, as well as the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a formulation or medicament for treating a disease or condition associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity, e.g. a disorder of reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract, in a mammal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides novel quinolinone-carboxamide 5-HT_4 receptor agonists of formula (I), or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or solvates or stereoisomers thereof. The following exemplary and preferred values for radicals, substituents, and ranges, are for illustration only; they do not exclude other defined values or other values within defined ranges for the radicals and substituents unless otherwise indicated.

In a specific aspect of the invention, R^1 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-4}alkyl, or C_{1-4}alkoxy.

In other specific aspects, R^1 is hydrogen, halo, or C_{1-3}alkyl; or R^1 is fluoro; or R^1 is bromo.

In another specific aspect, R^1 is hydrogen.

In a specific aspect, R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl. Representative R^2 groups include *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, and *tert*-butyl.

In another specific aspect, R^2 is isopropyl.

In yet another specific aspect, R^2 is cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl.

In a specific aspect, R^3 is hydrogen.

In another specific aspect, R^3 is methyl.

In a specific aspect, R^4 is -$S(O)_2$-C_{1-3}alkyl. In another specific aspect, R^4 is -$S(O)_2CH_3$.

In yet another specific aspect, R^4 is -C(O)O-C_{1-3}alkyl. Representative R^4 groups include -$C(O)OCH_3$, -$C(O)OCH_2CH_3$, -$C(O)OCH(CH_3)_2$, and -$C(O)OCH_2CH_2CH_3$.

In another specific aspect, R^4 is -$C(O)OCH_3$.

In yet another specific aspect, R^4 is -C(O)-C_{1-3}alkyl. Representative R^4 groups include -$C(O)CH_3$, -$C(O)CH_2CH_3$, -$C(O)CH(CH_3)_2$, and -$C(O)CH_2CH_2CH_3$.

In another specific aspect, R^4 is -$C(O)CH_3$.

In yet another specific aspect, R^4 is selected from $-S(O)_2CH_3$, $-C(O)OCH_3$, and $-C(O)CH_3$.

In a specific aspect, *n* is an integer of 0, 1, or 2. In another specific aspect, *n* is an integer of 1, 2, or 3. In other specific aspects, *n* is 1 or 2; or *n* is 1.

In a specific aspect, Y is selected from:

(a) a moiety of formula (a), wherein Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-OR^8$, and cyano;

(b) $-O-C_{1-4}$alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy;

(c) $-S-C_{1-4}$alkyl; and

(d) pyridinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, and tetrahydrofuranyl, wherein pyrrolidinyl is optionally substituted with oxo.

In another specific aspect of the invention, Y is a moiety of formula (a).

In another specific aspect of the invention, Y is $-OR^9$.

In yet another specific aspect, Y is $-O-C_{1-3}$alkyl, wherein C_{1-3}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano.

In other specific aspects of the invention, Y is $-SR^{10}$; or Y is $-S-C_{1-3}$alkyl.

In yet another aspect of the invention, Y is a heterocycle or heteroaryl selected from pyridinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl, wherein pyrrolinyl is optionally substituted with oxo and piperidinyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo. In another specific aspect, Y is selected from pyridinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, and tetrahydrofuranyl, wherein pyrrolidinyl is optionally substituted with oxo.

In specific aspects, Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)OR^d$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-N(R^8)SO_2NR^gR^h$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-C(O)OR^m$, $-OR^8$, $-SR^n$, and cyano; or Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-OR^8$, and cyano.

In another specific aspect, Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, and $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$.

In still another specific aspect, Z is $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$.

In a specific aspect, R^5 is C_{1-4}alkyl wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, and C_{1-3}alkoxy. In one aspect, R^5 is methyl. In another specific aspect, R^5 is hydrogen.

In a specific aspect, *m* is an integer of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4. In another specific aspect, *m* is an integer of 1, 2, 3 or 4. In other specific aspects, *m* is 0, 1, 2 or 3; *m* is 1, 2 or 3; *m* is 2, 3 or 4; *m* is 2 or 3; or *m* is 2.

In a specific aspect, R^6 and R^7 are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano. In other specific aspects, R^6 and R^7 are independently hydrogen and methyl; or R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen.

In a specific aspect, R^8 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} alkyl, such as hydrogen and methyl.

In a specific aspect, R^a and R^c are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl.

In a specific aspect, R^b, R^d, R^e, R^f, R^g, R^h, R^i, R^j, R^k, R^l, R^m, and R^n are independently selected from hydrogen and methyl.

In another specific aspect of the invention, R^5 and R^6, or R^5 and R^8 taken together form an optionally substituted C_{2-5}alkylene.

In another specific aspect, R^5 and R^6, or R^5 and R^8 taken together form ethylene, or propylene.

In a specific aspect, R^6 and R^8 taken together form an optionally substituted C_{2-5}alkylene.

In another specific aspect, R^6 and R^8 taken together form ethylene, or propylene.

In a specific aspect, R^8 and R^a taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene.

In a specific aspect, R^9 is an optionally substituted C_{1-3}alkyl.

In a specific aspect, R^{10} is C_{1-3}alkyl.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein R^1 is hydrogen, R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl, and R^3 is hydrogen.

In another specific aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein R^1 is hydrogen or halo; R^2 is isopropyl or C_{4-5}cycloalkyl; R^3 is hydrogen or methyl, and R^4, *n* and Y are as defined herein.

In another specific aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein *n* is 1, and when Y is a moiety of formula (a), *m* is 1, 2 or 3.

In yet another specific aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein:

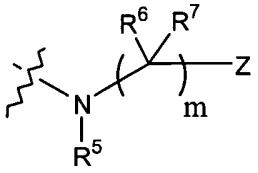
R^1 is hydrogen;

R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen;

Y is selected from:

(a) a moiety of formula (a):



(a)

wherein Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-OR^8$, and cyano;

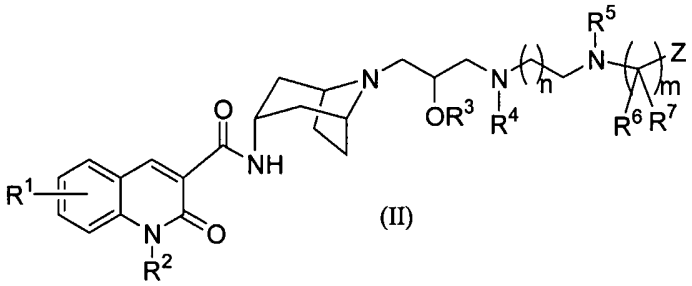
(b) $-O-C_{1-4}$alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy;

(c) $-S-C_{1-4}$alkyl; and

(d) pyridinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, and tetrahydrofuranyl, wherein pyrrolidinyl is optionally substituted with oxo;

and R^4, *n*, *m*, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^a, R^c, R^e, R^f, R^i, R^j, R^k, and R^l are as defined herein.

In yet another specific aspect, the invention further provides a compound of formula (I) which is a compound of formula (II):



(II)

wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^4 is $-S(O)_2-C_{1-3}$alkyl, $-C(O)O-C_{1-3}$alkyl, or $-C(O)-C_{1-3}$alkyl;

n is an integer of 1 or 2;

R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, and C_{1-3}alkoxy;

m is an integer of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

R^6 and R^7 are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)OR^d$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-N(R^8)SO_2NR^gR^h$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-C(O)OR^m$, $-OR^8$, $-SR^n$, and cyano;

R^8 is independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^a is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with $-SO_2R^b$, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or with from 1 to 3 halo;

R^c is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy and C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, or with from 1 to 3 halo;

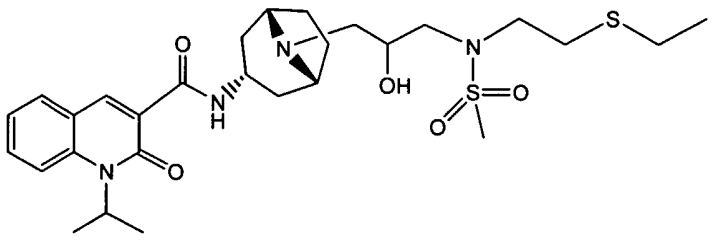
and R^b, R^d, R^e, R^f, R^g, R^h, R^i, R^j, R^k, R^l, R^m, and R^n, are independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^5 and R^6, R^5 and R^8, or R^6 and R^8, taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene, wherein the C_{2-5}alkylene is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

or R^8 and R^a taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene.

In still other aspects, the invention provides the compounds listed in Tables 1 to 6 herein, i.e., compounds of formulae (II-a), (II-b), (II-c), (II-d), (II-e), and (II-f).

The chemical naming conventions used herein are illustrated for the compound of Example 2:



which is designated 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}

-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide, according to the AutoNom software, provided by MDL Information Systems, GmbH (Frankfurt, Germany). The designation (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*) describes the relative orientation of the bonds associated with the bicyclic ring system that are depicted as solid and dashed wedges. The compound is alternatively denoted as *N*-[(3-endo)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-1-(1-methylethyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxamide. In all of the compounds of the invention listed by name below, the quinolinone-carboxamide is endo to the azabicyclooctane group.

Particular mention may be made of the following compounds:

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{2-hydroxy-3-[(3-imidazol-1-yl-propyl)methanesulfonylamino]propyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxy-propyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-quinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-{2-[3-(methanesulfonylmethylamino)piperidin-1-yl]ethyl}-carbamic acid methyl ester;

[2-(3-acetylaminopiperidin-1-yl)ethyl]-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

[2-(3-acetylaminopyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl]-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(3-dimethylaminosulfonyl-aminopyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)-amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(3-dimethylaminosulfonyl-methylaminopyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester;

{2-[3-(1,1-dioxo-1λ^6-isothiazolidin-2-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-(3-{acetyl-[2-(3-carbamoylpiperidin-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-hydroxypropyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[4-(methanesulfonylaminomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

(1-{2-[acetyl-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)amino]-ethyl}pyrrolidin-3-yl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[3-(dimethylaminosulfonylmethylamino)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)- 8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[3-(trimethylureido)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxy-propyl]-8-azabicyclo-[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(1-dimethylsulfamoylpyrrolidin-3-yl)methylamino]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2-{[2-(methanesulfonylmethylamino)ethyl]methylamino}-ethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)methylamino]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide; and

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2-{[2-(1,1-dioxo-1λ^6-isothiazolidin-2-yl)ethyl]methylamino}ethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide.

As exemplified by particular compounds listed above, the compounds of the invention may contain one or more chiral centers. Accordingly, the invention includes racemic mixtures, pure stereoisomers, and stereoisomer-enriched mixtures of such

isomers, unless otherwise indicated. When a particular stereoisomer is shown, it will be understood by those skilled in the art, that minor amounts of other stereoisomers may be present in the compositions of the invention unless otherwise indicated, provided that any utility of the composition as a whole is not eliminated by the presence of such other isomers.

Definitions

When describing the compounds, compositions and methods of the invention, the following terms have the following meanings, unless otherwise indicated.

The term "alkyl" means a monovalent saturated hydrocarbon group which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof. Examples of particular values for a C_{1-4}alkyl group include, by way of example, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl (*n*-Pr), isopropyl (*i*-Pr), *n*-butyl (*n*-Bu), *sec*-butyl, isobutyl, and *tert*-butyl.

The term "alkylene" means a divalent saturated hydrocarbon group which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof. Examples of particular values for a C_{2-5}alkylene include ethylene, propylene, isopropylene, butylene, and pentylene, and the like.

The term "alkoxy" means the monovalent group –O-alkyl, where alkyl is defined as above. Representative alkoxy groups include, by way of example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, and the like.

The term "cycloalkyl" means a monovalent saturated carbocyclic group which may be monocyclic or multicyclic. Unless otherwise defined, such cycloalkyl groups typically contain from 3 to 10 carbon atoms. Representative C_{3-6}cycloalkyl groups include, by way of example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like.

The term "compound" means a compound that was synthetically prepared or prepared in any other way, such as by metabolism.

The term "halo" means a fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" means an amount sufficient to effect treatment when administered to a patient in need of treatment.

The term "treatment" as used herein means the treatment of a disease, disorder, or medical condition in a patient, such as a mammal (particularly a human) which includes:

(a) preventing the disease, disorder, or medical condition from occurring, i.e., prophylactic treatment of a patient;

(b) ameliorating the disease, disorder, or medical condition, i.e., eliminating or causing regression of the disease, disorder, or medical condition in a patient;

(c) suppressing the disease, disorder, or medical condition, i.e., slowing or arresting the development of the disease, disorder, or medical condition in a patient; or

(d) alleviating the symptoms of the disease, disorder, or medical condition in a patient.

The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salt" means a salt prepared from an acid or base which is acceptable for administration to a patient, such as a mammal. Such salts can be derived from pharmaceutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acids and from pharmaceutically-acceptable bases. Typically, pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of compounds of the present invention are prepared from acids.

Salts derived from pharmaceutically-acceptable acids include, but are not limited to, acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, lactic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, mucic, nitric, pantothenic, phosphoric, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic, xinafoic (1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid), napthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid and the like.

The term "solvate" means a complex or aggregate formed by one or more molecules of a solute, i.e. a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, and one or more molecules of a solvent. Such solvates are typically crystalline solids having a substantially fixed molar ratio of solute and solvent. Representative solvents include by way of example, water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetic acid, and the like. When the solvent is water, the solvate formed is a hydrate.

It will be appreciated that the term "or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate of stereoisomer thereof" is intended to include all permutations of salts, solvates and stereoisomers, such as a solvate of a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of a stereoisomer of a compound of formula (I).

The term "amino-protecting group" means a protecting group suitable for preventing undesired reactions at an amino nitrogen. Representative amino-protecting groups include, but are not limited to, formyl; acyl groups, for example alkanoyl groups, such as acetyl; alkoxycarbonyl groups, such as *tert*-butoxycarbonyl (Boc); arylmethoxycarbonyl groups, such as benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz) and 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc); arylmethyl groups, such as benzyl (Bn), trityl (Tr), and 1,1-di-(4'-methoxyphenyl)methyl; silyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl (TMS) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBDMS); and the like.

The term "hydroxy protecting group" means a protecting group suitable for preventing undesired reactions of a hydroxyl group. The term "hydroxyl-protecting group" means a protecting group suitable for preventing undesirable reactions at a hydroxyl group. Representative hydroxyl-protecting groups include, but are not limited to, silyl groups including tri(1-6C)alkylsilyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl (TMS), triethylsilyl (TES), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl (TBS) and the like; esters (acyl groups) including (1-6C)alkanoyl groups, such as formyl, acetyl and the like; arylmethyl groups, such as benzyl (Bn), *p*-methoxybenzyl (PMB), 9-fluorenylmethyl (Fm), diphenylmethyl (benzhydryl, DPM) and the like. Additionally, two hydroxyl groups can also be protected as an alkylidene group, such as prop-2-ylidine, formed, for example, by reaction with a ketone, such as acetone.

General Synthetic Procedures

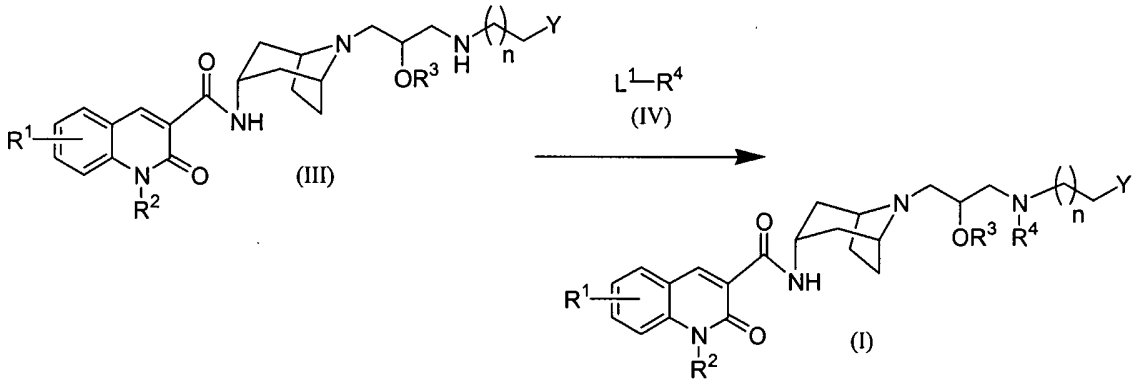
Compounds of the invention can be prepared from readily available starting materials using the following general methods and procedures. Although a particular aspect of the present invention is illustrated in the schemes below, those skilled in the art will recognize that all aspects of the present invention can be prepared using the methods described herein or by using other methods, reagents and starting materials known to those skilled in the art. It will also be appreciated that where typical or preferred process conditions (i.e., reaction temperatures, times, mole ratios of reactants, solvents, pressures, etc.) are given, other process conditions can also be used unless otherwise stated. Optimum reaction conditions may vary with the particular reactants or solvent used, but such conditions can be determined by one skilled in the art by routine optimization procedures.

Additionally, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, conventional protecting groups may be necessary to prevent certain functional groups from undergoing undesired reactions. The choice of a suitable protecting group for a particular functional group, as well as suitable conditions for protection and deprotection, are well known in the art. For example, numerous protecting groups, and their introduction and removal, are described in T. W. Greene and G. M. Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Third Edition, Wiley, New York, 1999, and references cited therein.

The substituents and variables shown in the following schemes have the definitions provided herein unless otherwise indicated.

In one method of synthesis, compounds of formula (I) are prepared as illustrated in Scheme A:

Scheme A



In Scheme A, a compound of formula (III) wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, *n* and Y are as defined herein, is reacted with a compound of formula (IV) wherein L^1 is a leaving group, such as halo, for example, chloro, or ethoxy, or L^1-R^4 is a carboxylic acid, i.e., L^1 represents a hydroxy group.

Optimal reaction conditions for the reaction of Scheme A may vary depending on the chemical properties of the reagent L^1-R^4, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

For example, when L^1 is a halo leaving group, such as chloro, the reaction is typically conducted by contacting a compound of formula (III) with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of a compound of formula (IV) in an inert diluent, such as dichloromethane, in the presence of an excess of a base, for example, between about 3 and about 6 equivalents of base, such as *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine or

1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU). Suitable inert diluents also include *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), trichloromethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrahydrofuran, and the like. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature in the range of about -100 °C to about 30 °C for about a quarter hour to about 2 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete. Exemplary reagents L^1—R^4 include methanesulfonylchloride and acetylchloride, and the like.

When the reagent L^1-R^4 is a carboxylic acid, Scheme A represents an amide coupling reaction which is typically conducted by contacting a compound of formula (III) with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of a carboxylic acid in an inert diluent, for example, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide, in the presence of a coupling agent such as benzotriazol-1-yloxytripyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP). The reaction is typically conducted at ambient temperature, for about a quarter hour to about 2 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete. Suitable alternative coupling agents include 1,3 dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC), and PyBOP combined with 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt).

The amide coupling of a compound of formula (III) with a carboxylic acid alternatively can be performed by converting the carboxylic acid to an activated ester, such as an *N*-hydroxy succinimide (NHS) ester or a *p*-nitrophenyl ester, or an acid imidazole, which is then reacted with a compound of formula (III).

When the reagent L^1—R^4 is a liquid, for example ethyl formate, the reaction can be performed by dissolving a compound of formula (III) in a large excess of the reagent L^1—R^4, and heating to a temperature of between about 50 °C and about 100 °C for about 12 to about 24 hours.

The product of formula (I) is isolated and purified by conventional procedures. For example, the product can be concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure, taken up in an aqueous weak acid solution and purified by HPLC chromatography.

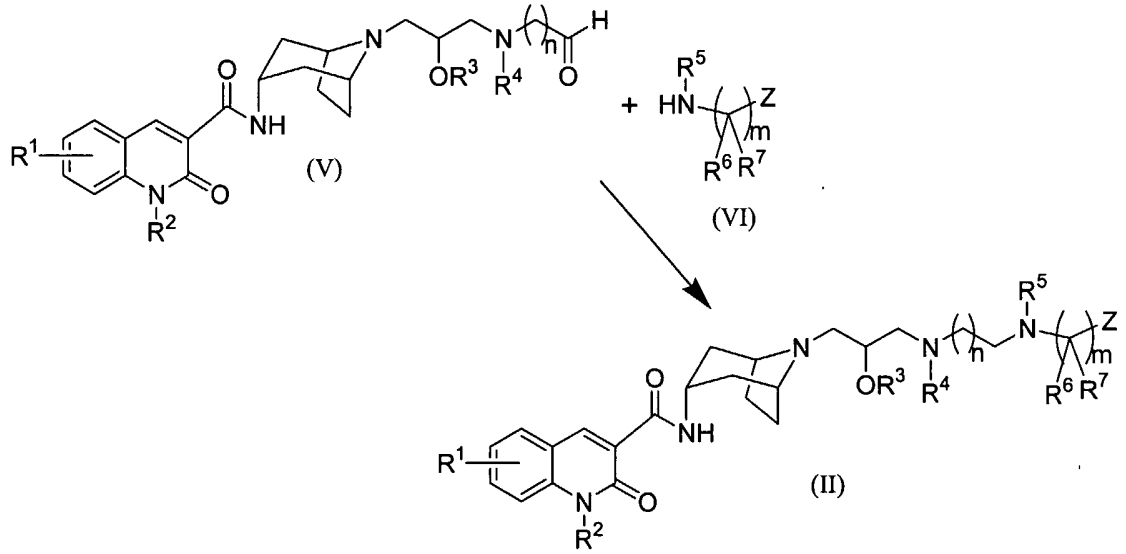
Similarly, compounds of formula (I) can also be prepared by *N*-alkylating a compound of the form of formula (I) in which R^2 is hydrogen, which can be prepared by the schemes described herein, except substituting the appropriate reagents. The *N*-alkylation reaction is typically conducted by contacting a compound of the form of formula (I) in which R^2 is hydrogen, with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of a compound of the formula L^2—R^2 in which L^2 is a leaving group such as halo (chloro,

iodo or bromo), or a sulfonic ester group, such as mesylate, tosylate, brosylate, nosylate and the like; and R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl. This reaction is typically conducted in a polar aprotic solvent such as dimethylformamide in the presence of between about 2 and about 4 equivalents of strong base, such as potassium *tert*-butoxide. Typically, the reaction is conducted at a temperature of between about 60 °C and about 100 °C for between about 6 and about 24 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete.

In yet another alternative, compounds of formula (I) in which R^1 is other than hydrogen are prepared by conventional processes from compounds of formula (I) in which R^1 is hydrogen.

In another method of synthesis, compounds of formula (II) can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme B:

Scheme B



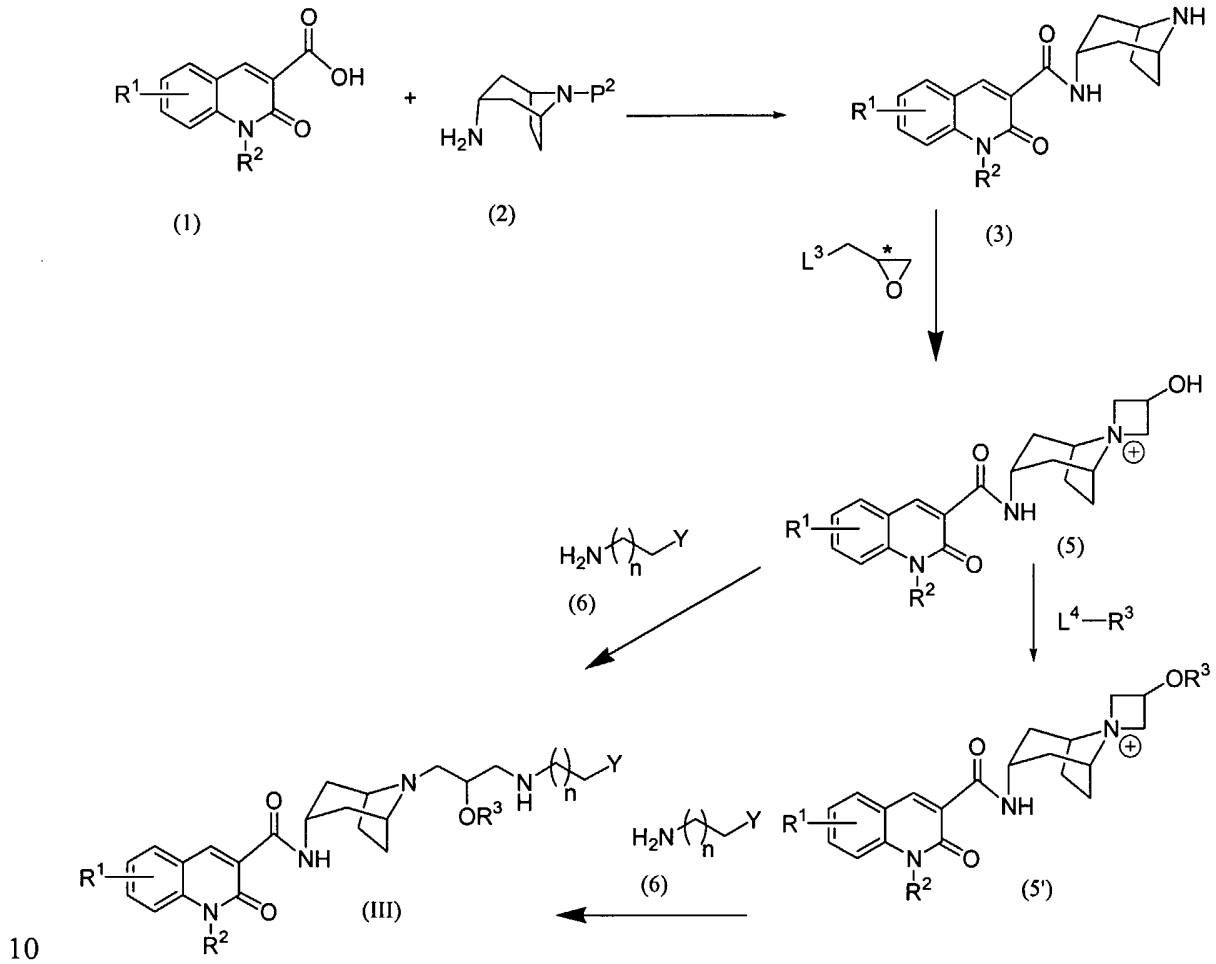
by reductive amination of an aldehyde of formula (V) or a hydrate of an aldehyde (V). The reductive amination is typically conducted by contacting a compound of formula (V) with between about 1 and about 6 equivalents of an amine compound of formula (VI) in the presence of a reducing agent. Suitable reducing agents, for example, include hydrogen in the presence of a Group VIII metal catalyst, such as palladium on charcoal, or a borohydride, such as sodium triacetoxyborohydride, sodium cyanoborohydride, lithium cyanoborohydride, and the like. Convenient solvents include halogenated hydrocarbons, such as dichloromethane (DCM), and alcohols, such as methanol. Typically, the reaction

is conducted at a temperature of between about 0 °C and about 40 °C for between about 0.5 hour and about 4 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete.

Optimal reaction conditions for the reaction of Scheme B may vary depending on the chemical properties of a compound of formula (VI), as is well known to those skilled in the art. Compounds of formula (VI) are available from commercial sources or can be prepared from readily available starting materials, as discussed in the Examples contained herein.

A compound of formula (III) can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme C:

Scheme C



wherein P^2 is an amino-protecting group; and L^3 and L^4 are leaving groups.

A negatively-charged counterion is also present associated with the positively-charged intermediate compound (5) or (5').

A substituted quinolinone carboxylic acid (1) can be readily prepared by procedures similar to those reported in the literature in Suzuki *et al, Heterocycles*, **2000**, *53*, 2471-2485 and described in the examples below.

A protected aminotropane (2) or aminoazabicyclooctane can be prepared from readily available starting materials. For example, when the protecting group P^2 is Boc, the protected tropane can be prepared by contacting 2,5-dimethoxy tetrahydrofuran with between about 1 and 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.5 equivalents of benzyl amine and a slight excess, for example about 1.1 equivalents, of 1,3-acetonedicarboxylic acid in an acidic aqueous solution in the presence of a buffering agent such as sodium hydrogen phosphate. The reaction mixture is heated to between about 60 °C and about 100 °C to ensure decarboxylation of any carboxylated intermediates in the product, 8-benzyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one, commonly *N*-benzyltropanone. The product is typically reacted with a slight excess of di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate, for example, about 1.1 equivalents, under a hydrogen atmosphere in the presence of a transition metal catalyst to provide a Boc protected intermediate, 3-oxo-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester. The reaction is typically conducted at ambient temperature for about 12 to about 72 hours. Finally, the ester is contacted with a large excess, for example between about 10 to about 40 equivalents, of ammonium formate in an inert diluent, such as methanol, in the presence of a transition metal catalyst to provide an aminotropane in the endo configuration, typically, more than 99 % in the endo configuration. The product can be purified by conventional procedures, such as by alkaline extraction.

Intermediate compound (3) can be prepared by coupling a substituted quinolinone carboxylic acid (1) with a protected aminotropane (2) under conditions similar to those described in Scheme A for amide bond formation. The protecting group P^2 can be removed by standard procedures to provide an intermediate compound (3). For example when the protecting group is Boc, typically removal is by treatment with an acid, such as trifluoroacetic acid, providing the acid salt of the intermediate. The acid salt of intermediate compound (3) can be converted to the free base, if desired, by conventional treatment with base. The protecting group Cbz, for another example, is conveniently removed by hydrogenolysis over a suitable metal catalyst, such as palladium on carbon.

It will be understood that in the reaction described above, and in other processes described herein using intermediate compound (3), intermediate compound (3) can be

supplied in the form of the free base or in a salt form, with appropriate adjustment of reaction conditions, as necessary, as known to those skilled in the art.

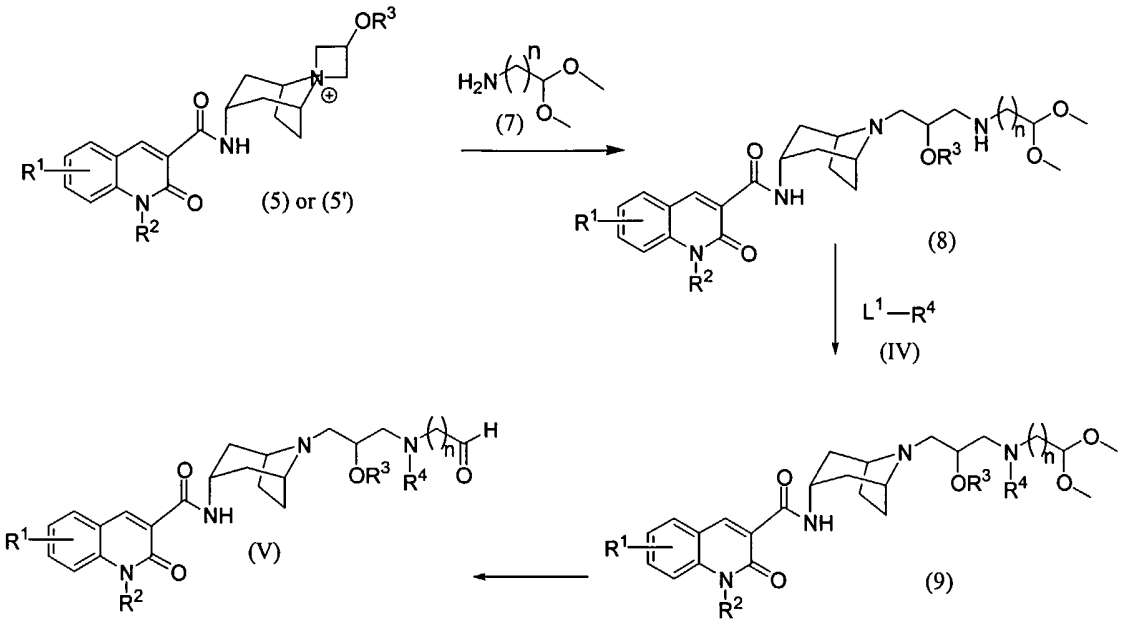
An azetidine intermediate (5) can be prepared by reacting intermediate compound (3) with an oxirane compound, wherein L^3 represents a leaving group such as bromo, chloro, or iodo, to form an azetidine salt of formula (5). The oxirane compound can be, for example, 2-bromomethyloxirane (commonly, epibromohydrin). This reaction is typically conducted by contacting intermediate compound (3) with between about 2 and about 4 equivalents of 2-bromomethyloxirane in a polar diluent, such as ethanol. The reaction is typically conducted at ambient temperature for between about 24 and about 48 hours or until the reaction is substantially complete.

An azetidine intermediate of formula (5'), in which R^3 is C_{1-3}alkyl, can be prepared by contacting intermediate (5) with from slightly less than one equivalent to about one equivalent of a compound of formula L^4—R^3, where R^3 is C_{1-3}alkyl, and L^4 is a leaving group, such as halo (chloro, bromo, or iodo) or the like; in an inert diluent in the presence of between about 1 and about 3 equivalents of a strong base, such as potassium *tert*-butoxide or sodium hydride. The reaction is typically conducted at ambient temperature for between about a quarter hour to an hour, or until the reaction is substantially complete. Suitable inert diluents include dichloromethane, trichloromethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, and the like.

A compound of formula (III) can be prepared by reacting an azetidine compound of formula (5) or (5') with an amine compound of formula (6) in the presence of a base to provide a compound of formula (III). Typically, the azetidine intermediate is dissolved in an inert diluent, such as methanol, in the presence of a base, and contacted with between about 1 and about 8 equivalents, such as between about 1 and 3 equivalents, of the amine. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of between about 0 °C and about 100 °C for between about 12 and about 24 hours or until the reaction is substantially complete.

A compound of formula (V) can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme D:

Scheme D



In Scheme D, an azetidine intermediate (5) or (5'), wherein R^3 is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl respectively, is reacted with an amino acetal (7). The acetal intermediate (8) product is then reacted with a compound of formula (IV), L^1-R^4, wherein L^1 is a leaving group, to provide an aminoacetal intermediate (9). The aminoacetal intermediate (9) is then hydrolyzed to form an aldehyde compound of formula (V) or the hydrate of aldehyde (V). The process of Scheme D is described further in Examples 3-4.

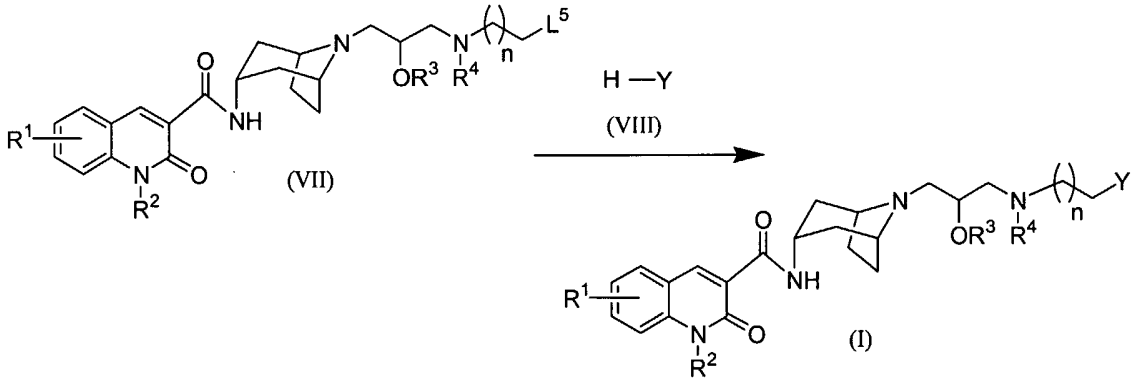
A solution of an azetidine intermediate in an inert diluent, such as ethanol, is mixed with an amino acetal (7), such as aminoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal, in the presence of a base. Suitable bases include DIPEA , DBU and the like. The mixture is typically refluxed and stirred for from about 6 hours to about 20 hours, then concentrated under reduced pressure to provide acetal intermediate (8).

Typically, a solution of intermediate (8) in an inert diluent, such as dichloromethane, in the presence of a base, such as DIPEA, is reacted with between about 1 and about 3 equivalents of compound (IV), L^1-R^4, (where L^1 is a leaving group such as halo, and R^4 is -C(O)O-C_{1-3}alkyl or -C(O)-C_{1-3}alkyl). The reaction is typically conducted at between about -20 °C and about 20 °C for between about 0.5 hours to about 12 hours. The stirred reaction is allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture is concentrated and purified to provide intermediate (9).

The acetal intermediate (9) is typically contacted with an acid, such as aqueous hydrochloric acid, and stirred for between about 30 minutes and about 2 hours. Then the excess reagent is removed. The reaction mixture is diluted with aqueous acetonitrile then lyophilized to provide a compound of formula (V).

Alternatively, compounds of formula (I) can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme E shown below:

Scheme E



by reacting a compound of formula (VII) wherein L^5 is a leaving group, such as halo, with a compound of formula (VIII).

Optimal reaction conditions for the reaction of Scheme E may vary depending on the chemical properties of the reagent H-Y, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

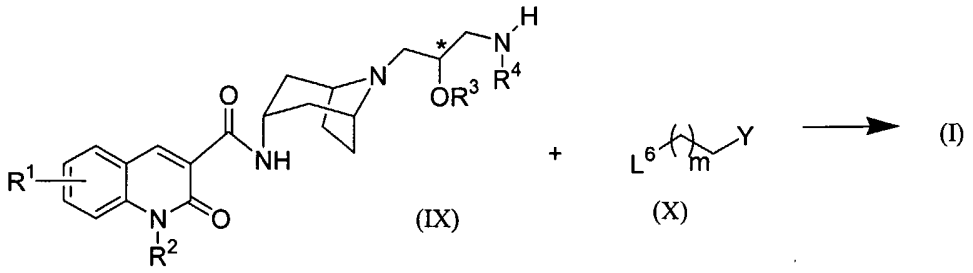
For example, when L^5 is a halo leaving group, such as chloro, and H-Y is an *N*-linked heterocycle, the reaction is typically conducted by contacting a compound of formula (VII) with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of reagent H-Y in an inert diluent, such as methanol, ethanol, DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolinone (NMP), and the like, in the presence of a base, such as *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU). Suitable inert diluents include nitriles, such as acetonitrile, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrahydrofuran, and the like. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature in the range of about 40 °C to about 120 °C for about 2 hours to about 24 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete.

A compound of formula (VII) can be prepared by reducing a compound of formula (V) to an alcohol in the presence of a reducing agent, such as hydrogen and a metal catalyst, or a borohydride, such as sodium borohydride, then reacting the alcohol

product with a reagent, such as phosphorus tribromide or thionyl chloride, to provide a compound of formula (VII).

Alternatively, when R^4 is $—S(O)_2-C_{1-3}$alkyl, a compound of formula (I) can be prepared according to Scheme F:

Scheme F



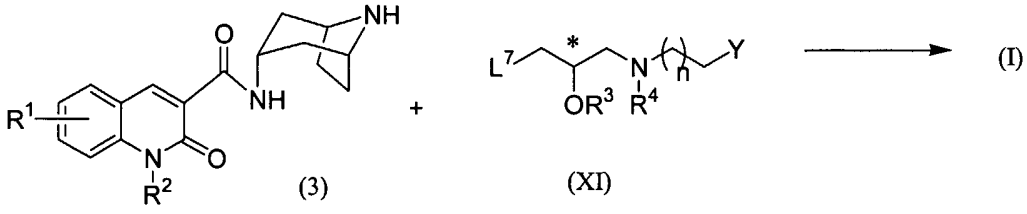
wherein L^6 is a leaving group, such as halo, and the asterisk denotes a chiral center.

The process utilizing a compound of formula (IX) is useful for preparing compounds of formula (I) in which the stereochemistry at the carbon marked by the asterisk is specifically (*R*) or (*S*) as well as for preparing non-chiral compounds.

Typically, a compound of formula (IX) is contacted with between about 1 and about 6 equivalents of compound (X) in a polar diluent, such as methanol, ethanol, DMF, NMP, or the like, in the presence of 2 to 3 equivalents of a base, such as *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine, potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and the like. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of between about 0 °C and about 120 °C for between about 12 and about 24 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete to provide a compound of formula (I).

In an alternative method of synthesis, a compound of formula (I) can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme G:

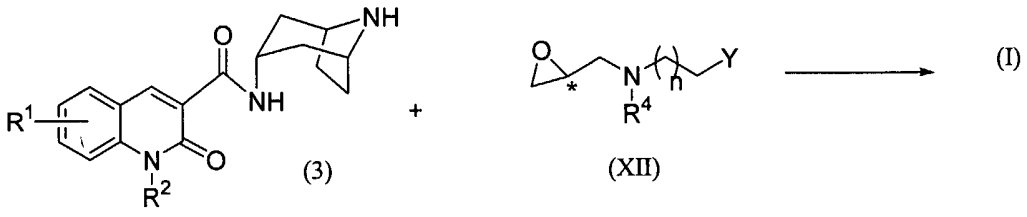
Scheme G



wherein L^7 is a leaving group, such as halo, and the asterisk denotes a chiral center.

Alternatively, a compound of formula (I) wherein R^3 is hydrogen, and the asterisk denotes a chiral center, can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme H:

Scheme H



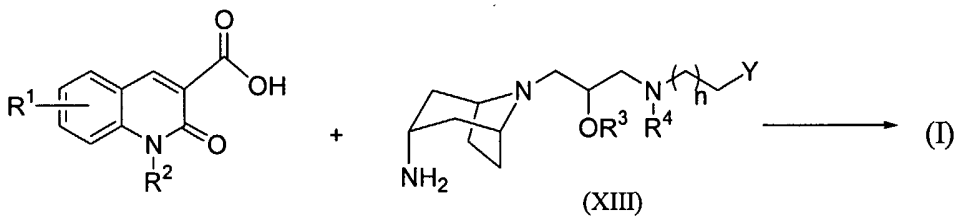
(3) (XII) (I)

Schemes G and H are useful for preparing compounds of formulae (I) in which the stereochemistry at the center marked by the asterisk is specifically (*R*) or (*S*) as well as for preparing non-chiral compounds.

Typically, a compound of formula (3) is contacted with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of a compound of formula (XI) in a polar diluent, such as methanol, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), or the like, in the presence of more than one equivalent of a base, such as *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine or the like. Alternatively, a compound of formula (3) is contacted with between about 1 and about 4 equivalents of a compound of formula (XII) in a polar diluent, such as methanol, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), or the like. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of between about 25 °C and about 100 °C for between about 2 and about 24 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete to provide a compound of formula (I).

In yet another alternative process, a compound of formula (I) can be prepared according to Scheme J:

Scheme J



(1) (XIII) (I)

The reaction of Scheme J is typically conducted under amide coupling conditions known in the art. Typically, this reaction is conducted by converting a carboxylic acid (i.e., a compound of formula (1)) to an acid chloride by contacting compound (1) with at

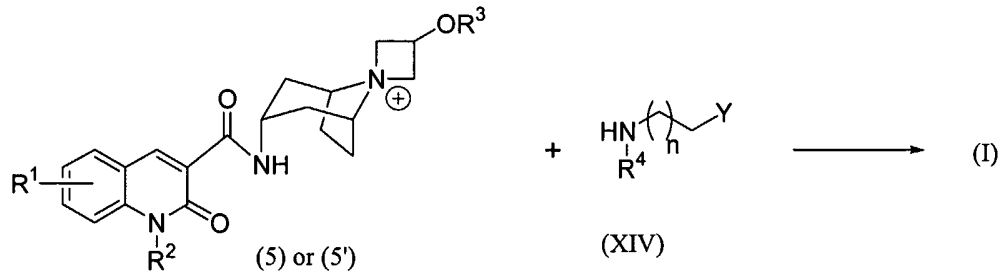
least one equivalent, preferably between about 1 and about 2 equivalents of an activating agent such as thionyl chloride or oxalyl chloride in an aromatic diluent, such as toluene, benzene, xylene, or the like. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature ranging from about 80 °C to about 120 °C for about 15 minutes to about 4 hours, or until the reaction is substantially complete.

The acid chloride solution is typically added to a biphasic mixture of about 1 equivalent of the aminotropane (a compound of formula (XIII)) to form a compound of formula (I). The biphasic mixture of a compound of formula (XIII) is generally prepared by dissolving a compound of formula (XIII) in an aromatic diluent, such as toluene, and adding an aqueous solution containing an excess of base, such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, preferably about 2 to about 10 equivalents of base.

Alternatively, the amide coupling of a compound of formula (XIII) with the carboxylic acid compound of formula (1) can be performed in the presence of a coupling agent such as 1,3 dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), 1-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC), or benzotriazol-1-yloxytripyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBop), optionally combined with 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt), as described above in Scheme A for the amide coupling of a compound of formula (III) with a carboxylic acid (L^1-R^4). In yet another alternative, the amide coupling of Scheme J can be performed by converting a compound of formula (1) to an activated ester, as described in Scheme A herein.

In yet another alternative process, when R^4 is -C(O)O-C_{1-3}alkyl or -C(O)-C_{1-3}alkyl a compound of formula (I) can be prepared according to Scheme K:

Scheme K



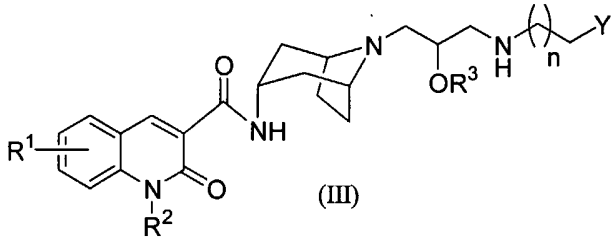
by reacting an azetidine compound of formula (5) or (5') with a compound of formula (XIV) in the presence of a strong base, such as sodium hydride. Typically, the azetidine intermediate is dissolved in a polar diluent, such as DMF, in the presence of a strong base,

and contacted with between about 1 and about 8 equivalents, such as between about 1 and 3 equivalents, of the protected amine. The reaction is typically conducted at a temperature of between about 0 °C and about 100 °C for between about 12 and about 24 hours or until the reaction is substantially complete.

Reagents L^1-R^4, L^2-R^2, L^4-R^3, H-Y, compounds of formulae (IX), (X), (XI), (XII), (XIII), and (XIV), and other intermediates are readily prepared by standard procedures from common starting materials or are available commercially. Further details regarding specific reaction conditions and other procedures for preparing representative compounds of the invention or intermediates thereto are described in the examples below.

Accordingly, in a method aspect, the invention provides a process for preparing a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof, the process comprising:

(a) reacting a compound of formula (III):



(III)

or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

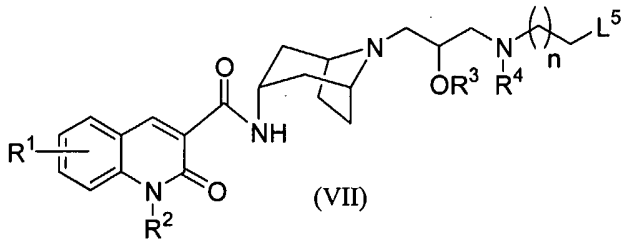
with a compound of formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein L^1 is a leaving group; or

(b) reacting a compound of formula (VII)



(VII)

wherein L^5 is a leaving group; or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

with a compound of formula (VIII):

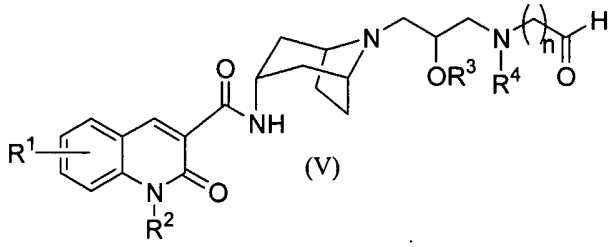
H —Y

(VIII)

to provide a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof.

The invention further provides a process for preparing a compound of formula (II), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof, the process comprising:

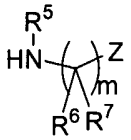
reacting a compound of formula (V):



(V)

or a salt, hydrate, stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

with a compound of formula (VI):



(VI)

in the presence of a reducing agent to provide a compound of formula (II) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof.

In other embodiments, this invention is directed to the other processes described herein; and to the products prepared by any of the processes described herein.

The invention further provides a compound of formula (III), or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof. In a specific aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (III), or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof, wherein Y is a moiety of formula (a) and R^1, R^2, R^3, and *n* are as defined herein.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The quinolinone-carboxamide compounds of the invention are typically administered to a patient in the form of a pharmaceutical composition. Such pharmaceutical compositions may be administered to the patient by any acceptable route

of administration including, but not limited to, oral, rectal, vaginal, nasal, inhaled, topical (including transdermal) and parenteral modes of administration.

Accordingly, in one of its compositions aspects, the invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Optionally, such pharmaceutical compositions may contain other therapeutic and/or formulating agents if desired.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention typically contain a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof. Typically, such pharmaceutical compositions will contain from about 0.1 to about 95% by weight of the active agent; preferably, from about 5 to about 70% by weight; and more preferably from about 10 to about 60% by weight of the active agent.

Any conventional carrier or excipient may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. The choice of a particular carrier or excipient, or combinations of carriers or excipients, will depend on the mode of administration being used to treat a particular patient or type of medical condition or disease state. In this regard, the preparation of a suitable pharmaceutical composition for a particular mode of administration is well within the scope of those skilled in the pharmaceutical arts. Additionally, the ingredients for such compositions are commercially available from, for example, Sigma, P.O. Box 14508, St. Louis, MO 63178. By way of further illustration, conventional formulation techniques are described in *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 20th Edition, Lippincott Williams & White, Baltimore, Maryland (2000); and H.C. Ansel et al., *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems*, 7th Edition, Lippincott Williams & White, Baltimore, Maryland (1999).

Representative examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; (2) starches, such as corn starch and potato starch; (3) cellulose, such as microcrystalline cellulose, and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; (4) powdered tragacanth; (5) malt; (6) gelatin; (7) talc; (8) excipients, such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; (9) oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean oil; (10) glycols, such as propylene glycol; (11) polyols, such as glycerin,

sorbitol, mannitol and polyethylene glycol; (12) esters, such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; (13) agar; (14) buffering agents, such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; (15) alginic acid; (16) pyrogen-free water; (17) isotonic saline; (18) Ringer's solution; (19) ethyl alcohol; (20) phosphate buffer solutions; and (21) other non-toxic compatible substances employed in pharmaceutical compositions.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are typically prepared by thoroughly and intimately mixing or blending a compound of the invention with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier and one or more optional ingredients. If necessary or desired, the resulting uniformly blended mixture can then be shaped or loaded into tablets, capsules, pills and the like using conventional procedures and equipment.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are preferably packaged in a unit dosage form. The term "unit dosage form" means a physically discrete unit suitable for dosing a patient, i.e., each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active agent calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect either alone or in combination with one or more additional units. For example, such unit dosage forms may be capsules, tablets, pills, and the like.

In a preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are suitable for oral administration. Suitable pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration may be in the form of capsules, tablets, pills, lozenges, cachets, dragees, powders, granules; or as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water or water-in-oil liquid emulsion; or as an elixir or syrup; and the like; each containing a predetermined amount of a compound of the present invention as an active ingredient.

When intended for oral administration in a solid dosage form (i.e., as capsules, tablets, pills and the like), the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will typically comprise a compound of the present invention as the active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate. Optionally or alternatively, such solid dosage forms may also comprise: (1) fillers or extenders, such as starches, microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and/or silicic acid; (2) binders, such as carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, sucrose and/or acacia; (3) humectants, such as glycerol; (4) disintegrating agents, such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and/or sodium carbonate; (5) solution retarding agents, such

as paraffin; (6) absorption accelerators, such as quaternary ammonium compounds; (7) wetting agents, such as cetyl alcohol and/or glycerol monostearate; (8) absorbents, such as kaolin and/or bentonite clay; (9) lubricants, such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and/or mixtures thereof; (10) coloring agents; and (11) buffering agents.

Release agents, wetting agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Examples of pharmaceutically-acceptable antioxidants include: (1) water-soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid, cysteine hydrochloride, sodium bisulfate, sodium metabisulfate sodium sulfite and the like; (2) oil-soluble antioxidants, such as ascorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), lecithin, propyl gallate, alpha-tocopherol, and the like; and (3) metal-chelating agents, such as citric acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), sorbitol, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like. Coating agents for tablets, capsules, pills and like, include those used for enteric coatings, such as cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP), polyvinyl acetate phthalate (PVAP), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, methacrylic acid-methacrylic acid ester copolymers, cellulose acetate trimellitate (CAT), carboxymethyl ethyl cellulose (CMEC), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS), and the like.

If desired, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may also be formulated to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient using, by way of example, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose in varying proportions; or other polymer matrices, liposomes and/or microspheres.

In addition, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may optionally contain opacifying agents and may be formulated so that they release the active ingredient only, or preferentially, in a certain portion of the gastrointestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes. The active ingredient can also be in micro-encapsulated form, if appropriate, with one or more of the above-described excipients.

Suitable liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, by way of illustration, pharmaceutically-acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. Such liquid dosage forms typically comprise the active ingredient and an inert diluent, such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing

agents and emulsifiers, such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, oils (such as, for example, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Suspensions, in addition to the active ingredient, may contain suspending agents such as, for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, and mixtures thereof.

Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are formulated for administration by inhalation. Suitable pharmaceutical compositions for administration by inhalation will typically be in the form of an aerosol or a powder. Such compositions are generally administered using well-known delivery devices, such as a metered-dose inhaler, a dry powder inhaler, a nebulizer or a similar delivery device.

When administered by inhalation using a pressurized container, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will typically comprise the active ingredient and a suitable propellant, such as dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas.

Additionally, the pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of a capsule or cartridge (made, for example, from gelatin) comprising a compound of the invention and a powder suitable for use in a powder inhaler. Suitable powder bases include, by way of example, lactose or starch.

The compounds of the invention can also be administered transdermally using known transdermal delivery systems and excipients. For example, a compound of the invention can be admixed with permeation enhancers, such as propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol monolaurate, azacycloalkan-2-ones and the like, and incorporated into a patch or similar delivery system. Additional excipients including gelling agents, emulsifiers and buffers, may be used in such transdermal compositions if desired.

The following formulations illustrate representative pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention:

Formulation Example A

Hard gelatin capsules for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	50 mg
Lactose (spray-dried)	200 mg
Magnesium stearate	10 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then loaded into a hard gelatin capsule (260 mg of composition per capsule).

Formulation Example B

Hard gelatin capsules for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	20 mg
Starch	89 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	89 mg
Magnesium stearate	2 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then passed through a No. 45 mesh U.S. sieve and loaded into a hard gelatin capsule (200 mg of composition per capsule).

Formulation Example C

Capsules for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	10 mg
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	50 mg
Starch powder	250 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then loaded into a gelatin capsule (310 mg of composition per capsule).

Formulation Example D

Tablets for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	5 mg
Starch	50 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	35 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (10 wt. % in water)	4 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl starch	4.5 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.5 mg
Talc	1 mg

Representative Procedure: The active ingredient, starch and cellulose are passed through a No. 45 mesh U.S. sieve and mixed thoroughly. The solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone is mixed with the resulting powders, and this mixture is then passed through a No. 14 mesh U.S. sieve. The granules so produced are dried at 50-60°C and passed through a No. 18 mesh U.S. sieve. The sodium carboxymethyl starch, magnesium stearate and talc (previously passed through a No. 60 mesh U.S. sieve) are then added to the granules. After mixing, the mixture is compressed on a tablet machine to afford a tablet weighing 100 mg.

Formulation Example E

Tablets for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	25 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	400 mg
Silicon dioxide fumed	10 mg
Stearic acid	5 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then compressed to form tablets (440 mg of composition per tablet).

Formulation Example F

Single-scored tablets for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	15 mg
Cornstarch	50 mg
Croscarmellose sodium	25 mg
Lactose	120 mg
Magnesium stearate	5 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and compressed to form a single-scored tablet (215 mg of compositions per tablet).

Formulation Example G

A suspension for oral administration is prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	0.1 g
Fumaric acid	0.5 g
Sodium chloride	2.0 g
Methyl paraben	0.15 g
Propyl paraben	0.05 g
Granulated sugar	25.5 g
Sorbitol (70% solution)	12.85 g
Veegum k (Vanderbilt Co.)	1.0 g
Flavoring	0.035 mL
Colorings	0.5 mg
Distilled water	q.s. to 100 mL

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are mixed to form a suspension containing 10 mg of active ingredient per 10 mL of suspension.

Formulation Example H

A dry powder for administration by inhalation is prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	1.0 mg
Lactose	25 mg

Representative Procedure: The active ingredient is micronized and then blended with lactose. This blended mixture is then loaded into a gelatin inhalation cartridge. The contents of the cartridge are administered using a powder inhaler.

Formulation Example I

A dry powder for administration by inhalation in a metered dose inhaler is prepared as follows:

Representative Procedure: A suspension containing 5 wt. % of a compound of the invention and 0.1 wt. % lecithin is prepared by dispersing 10 g of active compound as micronized particles with mean size less than 10 μm in a solution formed from 0.2 g of lecithin dissolved in 200 mL of demineralized water. The suspension is spray dried and the resulting material is micronized to particles having a mean diameter less than 1.5 μm. The particles are loaded into cartridges with pressurized 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

Formulation Example J

An injectable formulation is prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the invention	0.2 g
Sodium acetate buffer solution (0.4 M)	40 mL
HCl (0.5 N) or NaOH (0.5 N)	q.s. to pH 4
Water (distilled, sterile)	q.s. to 20 mL

Representative Procedure: The above ingredients are blended and the pH is adjusted to 4 ± 0.5 using 0.5 N HCl or 0.5 N NaOH.

Formulation Example K

Capsules for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the Invention	4.05 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH 103)	259.2 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.75 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then loaded into a gelatin capsule (Size #1, White, Opaque) (264 mg of composition per capsule).

Formulation Example L

Capsules for oral administration are prepared as follows:

Ingredients	Amount
Compound of the Invention	8.2 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH 103)	139.05 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.75 mg

Representative Procedure: The ingredients are thoroughly blended and then loaded into a gelatin capsule (Size #1, White, Opaque) (148 mg of composition per capsule).

It will be understood that any form of the compounds of the invention, (i.e. free base, pharmaceutical salt, or solvate) that is suitable for the particular mode of administration, can be used in the pharmaceutical compositions discussed above.

Utility

The quinolinone-carboxamide compounds of the invention are 5-HT_4 receptor agonists and therefore are expected to be useful as therapeutic agents for treating medical conditions mediated by 5-HT_4 receptors or associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity, i.e. medical conditions which are ameliorated by treatment with a 5-HT_4 receptor agonist. Such medical conditions include, but are not limited to, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), chronic constipation, functional dyspepsia, delayed gastric emptying, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), gastroparesis, diabetic and idiopathic gastropathy, post-operative

ileus, intestinal pseudo-obstruction, and drug-induced delayed transit. In addition, it has been suggested that some 5-HT_4 receptor agonist compounds may be used in the treatment of central nervous system disorders including cognitive disorders, behavioral disorders, mood disorders, and disorders of control of autonomic function.

In particular, the compounds of the invention are expected to be useful for treating disorders of the GI tract caused by reduced motility in mammals, including humans. Such GI motility disorders include, by way of illustration, chronic constipation, irritable bowel syndrome, diabetic and idiopathetic gastroparesis, and functional dyspepsia.

When used to treat disorders of reduced motility of the GI tract or other conditions mediated by 5-HT_4 receptors, the compounds of the invention will typically be administered orally in a single daily dose or in multiple doses per day, although other forms of administration may be used. The amount of active agent administered per dose or the total amount administered per day will typically be determined by a physician, in the light of the relevant circumstances, including the condition to be treated, the chosen route of administration, the actual compound administered and its relative activity, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's symptoms, and the like.

Suitable doses for treating disorders of reduced motility of the GI tract or other disorders mediated by 5-HT_4 receptors will range from about 0.0007 to about 20 mg/kg/day of active agent, preferably from about 0.0007 to about 1 mg/kg/day. For an average 70 kg human, this would amount to from about 0.05 to about 70 mg per day of active agent.

In one aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention are used to treat chronic constipation. When used to treat chronic constipation, the compounds of the invention will typically be administered orally in a single daily dose or in multiple doses per day. Preferably, the dose for treating chronic constipation will range from about 0.05 to about 70 mg per day.

In another aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention are used to treat irritable bowel syndrome. When used to treat constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome, the compounds of the invention will typically be administered orally in a single daily dose or in multiple doses per day. Preferably, the dose for treating constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome will range from about 0.05 to about 70 mg per day.

In another aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention are used to treat diabetic gastroparesis. When used to treat diabetic gastroparesis, the compounds of the invention will typically be administered orally in a single daily dose or in multiple doses per day. Preferably, the dose for treating diabetic gastroparesis will range from about 0.05 to about 70 mg per day.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the compounds of the invention are used to treat functional dyspepsia. When used to treat functional dyspepsia, the compounds of the invention will typically be administered orally in a single daily dose or in multiple doses per day. Preferably, the dose for treating functional dyspepsia will range from about 0.05 to about 70 mg per day.

The invention also provides a method of treating a mammal having a disease or condition associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity, the method comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention or of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention.

Since compounds of the invention are 5-HT_4 receptor agonists, such compounds are also useful as research tools for investigating or studying biological systems or samples having 5-HT_4 receptors, or for discovering new 5-HT_4 receptor agonists. Moreover, since compounds of the invention exhibit binding selectivity for 5-HT_4 receptors as compared with binding to receptors of other 5-HT subtypes, particularly 5-HT_3 receptors, such compounds are particularly useful for studying the effects of selective agonism of 5-HT_4 receptors in a biological system or sample. Any suitable biological system or sample having 5-HT_4 receptors may be employed in such studies which may be conducted either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Representative biological systems or samples suitable for such studies include, but are not limited to, cells, cellular extracts, plasma membranes, tissue samples, mammals (such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, pigs, etc.) and the like.

In this aspect of the invention, a biological system or sample comprising a 5-HT_4 receptor is contacted with a 5-HT_4 receptor-agonizing amount of a compound of the invention. The effects of agonizing the 5-HT_4 receptor are then determined using conventional procedures and equipment, such as radioligand binding assays and functional assays. Such functional assays include ligand-mediated changes in intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), ligand-mediated changes in activity of the enzyme adenylyl cyclase (which synthesizes cAMP), ligand-mediated changes in

incorporation of analogs of guanosine triphosphate (GTP), such as [^{35}S]GTPγS (guanosine 5'-O-(γ-thio)triphosphate) or GTP-Eu, into isolated membranes via receptor catalyzed exchange of GTP analogs for GDP analogs, ligand-mediated changes in free intracellular calcium ions (measured, for example, with a fluorescence-linked imaging plate reader or FLIPR® from Molecular Devices, Inc.), and measurement of mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) activation. A compound of the invention may agonize or increase the activation of 5-HT$_4$ receptors in any of the functional assays listed above, or assays of a similar nature. A 5-HT$_4$ receptor-agonizing amount of a compound of the invention will typically range from about 1 nanomolar to about 1000 nanomolar.

Additionally, the compounds of the invention can be used as research tools for discovering new 5-HT$_4$ receptor agonists. In this embodiment, 5-HT$_4$ receptor binding or functional data for a test compound or a group of test compounds is compared to the 5-HT$_4$ receptor binding or functional data for a compound of the invention to identify test compounds that have superior binding or functional activity, if any. This aspect of the invention includes, as separate embodiments, both the generation of comparison data (using the appropriate assays) and the analysis of the test data to identify test compounds of interest.

Among other properties, compounds of the invention have been found to be potent agonists of the 5-HT$_4$ receptor and to exhibit substantial selectivity for the 5-HT$_4$ receptor subtype over the 5-HT$_3$ receptor subtype in radioligand binding assays. In addition, representative compounds have been shown not to exhibit an unacceptable level of inhibition of the potassium ion current in an *in vitro* voltage-clamp model using isolated whole cells expressing the hERG cardiac potassium channel. The voltage-clamp assay is an accepted pre-clinical method of assessing the potential for pharmaceutical agents to change the pattern of cardiac repolarization, specifically to cause, so-called QT prolongation, which has been associated with cardiac arrhythmia. (Cavero *et al.*, *Opinion on Pharmacotherapy*, **2000**, *1*, 947-73, Fermini *et al.*, *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, **2003**, *2*, 439-447) Accordingly, pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds of the invention are expected to have an acceptable cardiac profile.

These properties, as well as the utility of the compounds of the invention, can be demonstrated using various *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays well-known to those skilled in the art. Representative assays are described in further detail in the following examples.

EXAMPLES

The following synthetic and biological examples are offered to illustrate the invention, and are not to be construed in any way as limiting the scope of the invention. In the examples below, the following abbreviations have the following meanings unless otherwise indicated. Abbreviations not defined below have their generally accepted meanings.

Boc	=	*tert*-butoxycarbonyl
$(Boc)_2O$	=	di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate
DCM	=	dichloromethane
DMF	=	*N*,*N*-dimethylformamide
DMSO	=	dimethyl sulfoxide
EtOAc	=	ethyl acetate
mCPBA	=	*m*-chloroperbenzoic acid
MeCN	=	acetonitrile
MTBE	=	*tert*-butyl methyl ether
PyBOP	=	benzotriazol-1-yloxytripyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate
R_f	=	retention factor
RT	=	room temperature
TFA	=	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	=	tetrahydrofuran

Reagents (including some secondary amines) and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers (Aldrich, Fluka, Sigma, etc.), and used without further purification. Reactions were run under nitrogen atmosphere, unless noted otherwise. Progress of reaction mixtures was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC), analytical high performance liquid chromatography (anal. HPLC), and mass spectrometry, the details of which are given below and separately in specific examples of reactions. Reaction mixtures were worked up as described specifically in each reaction; commonly they were purified by extraction and other purification methods such as temperature-, and solvent-dependent crystallization, and precipitation. In addition, reaction mixtures were routinely purified by preparative HPLC: a general protocol is described below. Characterization of reaction products was routinely carried out by mass and ^{1}H-NMR spectrometry. For NMR measurement, samples were dissolved in deuterated solvent (CD_3OD, $CDCl_3$, or DMSO-d_6), and ^{1}H-NMR spectra were acquired with a Varian Gemini 2000 instrument (300 MHz) under standard observation conditions. Mass spectrometric identification of

compounds was performed by an electrospray ionization method (ESMS) with a Perkin Elmer instrument (PE SCIEX API 150 EX).

General protocol for analytical HPLC

Crude compounds were dissolved in 50% MeCN/H_2O (with 0.1% TFA) at 0.5-1.0 mg/mL concentration, and analyzed using the following conditions:

Column:	Zorbax Bonus-RP (3.5 μm of particle size, 2.1 x 50 mm)
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min
Mobile Phases:	A = 90% MeCN/10% H_2O/0.1% TFA
	B = 98% H_2O/2% MeCN/0.1% TFA
Gradient:	10% A/90% B (0-0.5 min);
	10% A/90% Bto 50% A/50% B (linear, 0.5-5 min)
Detector wavelength:	214, 254, and 280 nm.

Alternative conditions, when used, are indicated explicitly.

General protocol for preparative HPLC purification

Crude compounds were dissolved in 50% acetic acid in water at 50-100 mg/mL concentration, filtered, and fractionated using the following procedure:

Column:	YMC Pack-Pro C18 (50a x 20 mm; ID = 5 μm)
Flow rate:	40 mL/min
Mobile Phases:	A = 90% MeCN/10% H_2O/0.1% TFA
	B = 98% H_2O/2% MeCN/0.1% TFA
Gradient:	10% A/90% B to 50% A/50% B over 30 min (linear)
Detector wavelength:	214 nm.

Preparation of Secondary Amines (such as compounds of formula (VIII), H-Y)

Preparation of various secondary amines used as intermediates in the synthesis of a compound of formula (I) are described below.

Thiomorpholine-1,1-dioxide was prepared from thiomorpholine by protection of the secondary amine to *N*-Boc thiomorpholine ($(Boc)_2O$, MeOH), oxidation to sulfone (*m*CPBA, CH_2Cl_2, 0°C), and deprotection of the *N*-Boc group to provide the free amine (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2). (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_4H_9NO_2S$, 136.04; found, 135.9.

The *N*-sulfonyl derivatives of piperazine were prepared from *N*-Boc piperazine by reacting with respective sulfonyl chloride (iPr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2, 0°C), and deprotecting the *N*-Boc group (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2). 1-Methanesulfonyl-piperazine: ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$; neutral): δ (ppm) 3.1 (t, 4H), 2.9 (t, 4H), 2.7 (s, 3H). 1-(Methylsulfonyl)methanesulfonyl-piperazine: ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD): δ (ppm) 2.90 (s, 3H), 3.02 (m, 4H), 3.38 (m, 4H), 4.61 (s,

2H). Methanesulfonylpiperazine was also prepared by reacting methanesulfonyl chloride with excess piperazine (>2 equivalents) in water.

The racemic or single chiral isomer forms of 3-acetylaminopyrrolidine were prepared by treating N^1-Boc-3-aminopyrrolidine (racemate, 3R, or 3S) with acetyl chloride (iPr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2, 0°C), and deprotecting the *N*-Boc group (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2). 3-(Acetamido)pyrrolidine: ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 4.2 (quin, 1H), 3.3-3.1 (m, 3H), 2.9 (m, 1H), 2.0 (m, 1H), 1.8 (br s, 4H).

3-((*R*)-2-Hydroxypropionamido)pyrrolidine was prepared after amidation of N^1-Boc-3-aminopyrrolidine (L-lactic acid, PyBOP, DMF, RT), and deprotection of *N*-Boc group (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2). (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_7H_{14}N_2O_2$, 159.11; found, 159.0. ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 4.4 (quin, 1H), 4.1 (q, 1H), 3.5-3.4 (m, 2H), 3.3-3.2 (m, 2H), 2.3 (m, 1H), 2.0 (m, 1H), 1.3 (d, 3H).

The N^3-alkanesulfonyl derivatives of (3R)-aminopyrrolidine were obtained by treating N^1-Boc-(3R)-aminopyrrolidine with propionylsulfonyl chloride or cyclohexylmethylsulfonyl chloride (i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2, 0°C), and deprotecting *N*-Boc group (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2).

3-(*N*-Acetyl-*N*-methylamido)piperidine was prepared from N^3-Cbz protected 3-amino-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *t*-butyl ester (De Costa, B., *et al. J. Med. Chem.* **1992**, *35*, 4334-43) after four synthetic steps: i) MeI, n-BuLi, THF, -78°c to rt; ii) H_2 (1 atm), 10% Pd/C, EtOH; iii) AcCl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; iv) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2. *m/z*: $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_8H_{16}N_2O$: 157.13; found, 157.2. ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 4.6 (m, 1H), 3.3 (m, 1H), 3.2 (m, 1H), 3.0 (m, 1H), 2.9 (s, 3H), 2.8 (m, 1H), 2.0 (s, 3H), 1.9-1.7 (m, 4H).

3-(*N*-Acetyl-amido)piperidine was prepared from 3-amino-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester after N-acetylation and deprotection of the *N*-Boc group: i) AcCl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; ii) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2. ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 3.9 (m, 1H), 3.3 (dd, 1H), 3.2 (m, 1H), 2.9 (dt, 1H), 2.75 (dt, 1H), 2.0-1.9 (m, 2H), 1.9 (s, 3H), 1.8-1.4 (m, 2H).

The N^3-alkanesulfonyl derivatives of 3-aminopiperidine were synthesized by reacting the chiral or racemic forms of 3-amino-piperidine-1-carboxylxic acid *tert*-butyl ester with the respective alkanesulfonyl chloride (i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2) and deprotecting the *N*-Boc group (CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2). (3S)-3-(ethanesulfonylamido)piperidine: ^{1}H-NMR

(CD_3OD): δ (ppm) 1.29(t, 3H, J_1 = 7.4 Hz),1.50-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.89 (m, 2H), 3.05 (q, 2H, J_1 = 7.4 Hz), 3.27 (m, 2H), 3.40 (d of d(br), 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H). 3S-Methylsulfonylmethanesulfonylamido-piperidine: ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD): δ (ppm) 2.13-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.57 (m, 2H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 3.30 (br d, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H).

3-(Methylamino)-1-acetylpyrrolidine was prepared from 3-(methylamino)-1-benzylpyrrolidine (TCI America) after four steps: i) $(Boc)_2O$, MeOH, rt; ii) H_2 (1 atm), 10% Pd/C, EtOH; iii) AcCl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; iv) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_7H_{14}N_2O$: 143.12; found, 143.0.

3-(Methylamino)-1-(methanesulfonyl)pyrrolidine was prepared from 3-(methylamino)-1-benzylpyrrolidine after four steps: i) $(Boc)_2O$, MeOH, rt; ii) H_2 (1 atm), 10% Pd/C, EtOH; iii) CH_3SO_2Cl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; iv) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2S$: 179.08; found, 179.2. 3R-Methylamino-1-(methanesulfonyl)pyrrolidine was prepared in a similar manner from (3R)-(methylamino)-1-benzylpyrrolidine.

Derivatives of tetrahydro-3-thiophenamine-1,1-dioxide were prepared following the protocol of Loev, B. *J. Org. Chem.* **1961**, *26*, 4394-9 by reacting 3-sulfolene with a requisite primary amine in methanol (cat. KOH, rt). *N*-Methyl-3-tetrahydrothiopheneamine-1,1-dioxide (TFA salt): ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6): δ (ppm) 9.4 (br s, 2H), 4.0-3.8 (quin, 1H), 3.6-3.5 (dd, 1H), 3.4-3.3 (m, 1H), 3.2-3.1 (m, 2H), 2.5 (s, 3H), 2.4 (m, 1H), 2.1 (m, 1H). *N*-2-(1-hydroxy)ethyl-3-tetrahydrothiopheneamine-1,1-dioxide: (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_6H_{13}NO_3S$: 180.07; found, 180.2.

N-Methyl-tetrahydro-2*H*-thiopyran-4-amine-1,1-dioxide was prepared from tetrahydro-4*H*-thiopyran-4-one: i) $MeNH_2$, $NaBH_4$; ii) $(Boc)_2O$, MeOH; iii) *m*CPBA, CH_2Cl_2, 0°C; iv) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_6H_{13}NO_2S$ 164.07; found, 164.9. ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 3.4-3.1 (m, 5H), 2.7 (s, 3H), 2.4 (br d, 2H), 2.1 (br m, 2H).

1-Acetyl-3-(methylamino)piperidine was prepared from N^3-Cbz protected 3-methylamino-piperidine: i) AcCl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; ii) H_2 (1 atm), 10% Pd/C, EtOH. ^{1}H-NMR (CD_3OD): δ (ppm) 4.0 (m, 1H), 3.6 (m, 1H), 3.4-3.2 (m, 2H), 3.0 (m, 1H), 2.6 (s, 3H), 2.1 (s, 3H), 1.8-1.6 (m, 4H).

1-(Methanesulfonyl)-3-(methylamino)piperidine was prepared from N^3-Cbz protected 3-methylamino-piperidine: i) CH_3SO_2Cl, i-Pr_2NEt, CH_2Cl_2; ii) H_2 (1 atm), 10% Pd/C, EtOH. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_7H_{16}N_2O_2S$ 193.10; found, 193.0. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6; TFA salt): δ (ppm) 3.4 (dd, 1H), 3.2 (m, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 3.0-2.9 (m, 2H), 2.8 (s, 3H), 1.85-1.75 (m, 2H), 1.6-1.4 (m, 2H).

Proline dimethylamide, and iminodiacetonitrile were purchased from Bachem, and Aldrich, respectively.

The *N*-derivatives of piperazine such as 1-(methoxycarbonyl)piperazine, 1-(dimethylaminocarbonyl)piperazine, and 1-(dimethylaminosulfonyl)piperazine were prepared by reacting piperazine with methylchloroformate, dimethylaminochoroformate, or dimethylaminosulfamoyl chloride, respectively.

1-Methylamino-2-methylsulfonylethane was obtained by reacting methylamine with methyl vinyl sulfone in methanol. *N*-[2-(2-methoxyethylamino)ethyl], *N*-methyl-methanesulfonamide was synthesized starting from partially *N*-Boc protected ethanediamine after four steps of reactions in a sequence as follows: i) methylsulfonyl chloride, triethylamine; ii) MeI, Cs_2CO_3; iii) NaH, 1-bromo-2-methoxyethane; iv) CF_3CO_2H.

Isonipecotamide (piperidine-4-carboxamide), and proline amide were purchased from Aldrich. 2-Hydroxymethylmorpholine was available from Tyger Scientific Product.

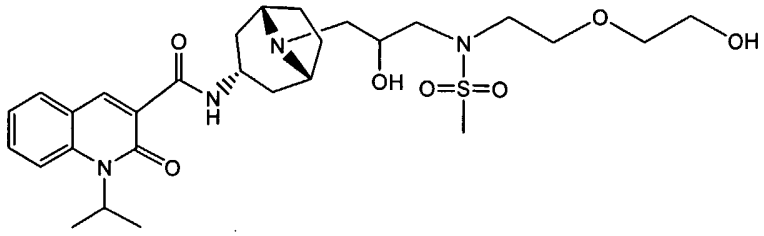
Methyl 4-piperidinylcarbamate was prepared from the reaction of N_1-Boc protected 4-aminopiperidine with methylchloroformate followed by the deprotection of the *N*-Boc group.

4-Piperidinol-dimethylcarbamate, and *N*-dimethyl-*N*'-(3-piperidinyl)urea were prepared by reacting dimethylcarbamoyl chloride with *N*-Boc protected 4-piperidinol or N_1-Boc-3-aminopiperidine, respectively.

3-(Methylamino)-1-(dimethylaminosulfonyl)pyrrolidine was obtained by reacting 3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-Boc-amino)pyrrolidine with dimethylsulfamoyl chloride.

2-(3-Pyrrolidinyl)isothiazolidine-1,1-dioxide was synthesized by treating N_1-Boc protected 3-aminopyrrolidine with 3-chloropropylsulfonyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine, and followed by TFA treatment for the deprotection of the Boc group.

Example 1: Synthesis of 1-Isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-[8-(2-hydroxy-3-{[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]methane-sulfonylamino}propyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]amide



a. Preparation of 8-benzyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one

Concentrated hydrochloric acid (30 mL) was added to a heterogeneous solution of 2,5-dimethoxy tetrahydrofuran (82.2 g, 0.622 mol) in water (170 mL) while stirring. In a separate flask cooled to 0°C (ice bath), concentrated hydrochloric acid (92 mL) was added slowly to a solution of benzyl amine (100 g, 0.933 mol) in water (350 mL). The 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran solution was stirred for approximately 20 min, diluted with water (250 mL), and then the benzyl amine solution was added, followed by the addition of a solution of 1,3-acetonedicarboxylic acid (100 g, 0.684 mol) in water (400 mL) and then the addition of sodium hydrogen phosphate (44 g, 0.31 mol) in water (200 mL). The pH was adjusted from pH 1 to pH ~ 4.5 using 40% NaOH. The resulting cloudy and pale yellow solution was stirred overnight. The solution was then acidified to pH 3 from pH 7.5 using 50% hydrochloric acid, heated to 85 °C and stirred for 2 hours. The solution was cooled to room temperature, basified to pH 12 using 40% NaOH, and extracted with DCM (3 x 500 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude title intermediate as a viscous brown oil (52 g).

To a solution of the crude intermediate in methanol (1000 mL) was added di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (74.6 g, 0.342 mol) at 0 °C. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The methanol was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting oil was dissolved in dichloromethane (1000 mL). The intermediate was extracted into 1 M H_3PO_4 (1000 mL) and washed with dichloromethane (3 x 250 mL) The aqueous layer was basified to pH 12 using aqueous NaOH, and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 500 mL). The combined organic layers were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to produce the title intermediate as a viscous, light brown oil. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm) 7.5-7.2 (m, 5H, C_6H_5), 3.7 (s, 2H, CH_2Ph), 3.45 (broad s, 2H, CH-NBn), 2.7-2.6 (dd, 2H, CH_2CO), 2.2-2.1 (dd, 2H,

CH_2CO), 2.1-2.0 (m, 2H, CH_2CH_2), 1.6 (m, 2H, CH_2CH_2). (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{14}H_{17}NO$ 216.14; found, 216.0.

b. Preparation of 3-oxo-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of 8-benzyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-one (75 g, 0.348 mol) in EtOAc (300 mL) was added a solution of di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (83.6 g, 0.383 mol, 1.1 eq) in EtOAc (300 mL). The resulting solution and rinse (100 mL EtOAc) was added to a 1 L Parr hydrogenation vessel containing 23 g of palladium hydroxide (20 wt.% Pd, dry basis, on carbon, ~50% wet with water; e.g. Pearlman's catalyst) under a stream of nitrogen. The reaction vessel was degassed (alternating vacuum and N_2 five times) and pressurized to 60 psi of H_2 gas. The reaction solution was agitated for two days and recharged with H_2 as needed to keep the H_2 pressure at 60 psi until the reaction was complete as monitored by silica thin layer chromatography. The solution was then filtered through a pad of Celite® and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title intermediate quantitatively as a viscous, yellow to orange oil. It was used in the next step without further treatment. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ(ppm) 4.5 (broad, 2H, CH-NBoc), 2.7 (broad, 2H, CH_2CO), 2.4-2.3 (dd, 2H, CH_2CH_2), 2.1 (broad m, 2H, CH_2CO), 1.7-1.6 (dd, 2H, CH_2CH_2), 1.5 (s, 9H, $(CH_3)_3COCON$)).

c. Preparation of (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-amino-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

To a solution of the product of the previous step (75.4 g, 0.335 mol) in methanol (1 L) was added ammonium formate (422.5 g, 6.7 mol), water (115 mL) and 65 g of palladium on activated carbon (10% on dry basis, ~50% wet with water; Degussa type E101NE/W) under a stream of N_2 while stirring via mechanical stirrer. After 24 and 48 hours, additional portions of ammonium formate (132g, 2.1 mol) were added each time. Once reaction progression ceased, as monitored by anal. HPLC, Celite® (>500g) was added and the resulting thick suspension was filtered and then the collected solid was rinsed with methanol (~500 mL). The filtrates were combined and concentrated under reduced pressure until all methanol had been removed. The resulting cloudy, biphasic solution was then diluted with 1M phosphoric acid to a final volume of ~1.5 to 2.0 L at pH 2 and washed with dichloromethane (3 x 700 mL). The aqueous layer was basified to pH 12 using 40% aq. NaOH, and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 700 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation, then high-vacuum leaving 52 g (70%) of the title intermediate, commonly *N*-

Boc-*endo*-3-aminotropane, as a white to pale yellow solid. The isomer ratio of *endo* to *exo* amine of the product was >99 based on ^{1}H-NMR analysis (>96% purity by analytical HPLC). ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm) 4.2-4.0 (broad d, 2H, CHNBoc), 3.25 (t, 1H, $CHNH_2$), 2.1-2.05 (m, 4H), 1.9 (m, 2H), 1.4 (s, 9H, $(CH_3)_3OCON$), 1.2-1.1 (broad, 2H). (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{12}H_{22}N_2O_2$) 227.18; found, 227.2. Analytical HPLC (isocratic method; 2:98 (A:B) to 90:10 (A:B) over 5 min): retention time = 3.68 min.

d. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

Acetone (228.2 mL, 3.11 mol) was added to a stirred suspension of 2-aminophenylmethanol (255.2 g, 2.07 mol) and acetic acid (3.56 mL, 62 mmol) in water (2 L) at room temperature. After 4 h, the suspension was cooled to 0 °C and stirred for an additional 2.5 h and then filtered. The solid was collected and washed with water and the wet solid cooled and dried by lyophilisation to yield 2,2,-dimethyl-1,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,3]oxazine (332.2 g, 98 %) as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$; 300MHz): 1.48 (s, 6H, $C(C\underline{H}_3)_2$), 4.00 (bs, 1H, N<u>H</u>), 4.86 (s, 2H, $C\underline{H}_2$), 6.66 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 6.81 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 6.96 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.10 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>).

A solution of 2,2,-dimethyl-1,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,3]oxazine (125 g, 0.77 mol) in THF (1 L) was filtered through a scintillation funnel and then added dropwise via an addition funnel, over a period of 2.5 h, to a stirred solution of 1.0 M $LiAlH_4$ in THF (800 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by slow portionwise addition of $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ (110 g), over a period of 1.5 h, at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, filtered and the solid salts were washed thoroughly with THF. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 2-isopropylaminophenylmethanol (120 g, 95 %) as a yellow oil. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$; 300MHz): 1.24 (d, 6H, $CH(C\underline{H}_3)_2$), 3.15 (bs, 1H, O<u>H</u>), 3.61 (sept, 1H, $C\underline{H}(CH_3)_2$), 4.57 (s, 2H, $C\underline{H}_2$), 6.59 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 6.65 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 6.99 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.15 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>).

Manganese dioxide (85 % 182.6 g, 1.79 mol) was added to a stirred solution of 2-isopropylaminophenylmethanol (118 g, 0.71 mol) in toluene (800 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated to 117 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature overnight and then filtered through a pad of Celite which was eluted with toluene. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 2-isopropylaminobenzaldehyde (105 g, 90 %) as an orange oil. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$;

300MHz): 1.28 (d, 6H, $CH(C\underline{H}_3)_2$), 3.76 (sept, 1H, $C\underline{H}(CH_3)_2$), 6.65 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 6.69 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.37 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.44 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 9.79 (s, 1H, C<u>H</u>O).

2,2-Dimethyl-[1,3]dioxane-4,6-dione, commonly Meldrum's acid, (166.9 g, 1.16 mol) was added to a stirred solution of 2-isopropylaminobenzaldehyde (105 g, 0.64 mol), acetic acid (73.6 mL, 1.29 mol) and ethylenediamine (43.0 mL, 0.64 mol) in methanol (1 L) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C and then at room temperature overnight. The resulting suspension was filtered and the solid washed with methanol and collected to yield the title intermediate, 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (146 g, 98 %) as an off-white solid. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$; 300MHz): 1.72 (d, 6H, $CH(C\underline{H}_3)_2$), 5.50 (bs, 1H, $C\underline{H}(CH_3)_2$), 7.44 (t, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.75-7.77 (m, 2H, Ar<u>H</u>), 7.82 (d, 1H, Ar<u>H</u>), 8.89 (s, 1H, C<u>H</u>).

e. <u>Preparation of (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester</u>

Thionyl chloride (36.6 mL, 0.52 mol) was added to a stirred suspension of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (80 g, 0.35 mol) in toluene (600 mL) at 85 °C and the reaction mixture then heated to 95 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and then added over 25 min to a vigorously stirred biphasic solution of (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-amino-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-8-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (78.2 g, 0.35 mol) and sodium hydroxide (69.2 g, 1.73 mol) in toluene/water (1:1) (1L) at °C. After 1 h, the layers were allowed to separate and the organic phase concentrated under reduced pressure. The aqueous phase was washed with EtOAc (1 L) and then (500 mL) and the combined organic extracts used to dissolve the concentrated organic residue. This solution was washed with 1M H_3PO_4 (500 mL), sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ (500 mL) and brine (500 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title intermediate (127.9 g, approx. 84 %) as a yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.67 (d, 6H), 1.78-1.84 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.18 (m, 6H), 4.20-4.39 (m, 3H), 5.65 (bs, 1H), 7.26 (dd. 1H), 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.75 (dd, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 10.63 (d, 1H).

f. <u>Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide</u>

TFA (300 mL) was added to a stirred solution of the product of the previous step (127.9 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (600 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 h and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The oily

brown residue was then poured into a vigorously stirred solution of ether (3 L) and a solid precipitate formed immediately. The suspension was stirred overnight and then the solid collected by filtration and washed with ether to yield the title intermediate as its trifluoroacetic acid salt (131.7 g, 86% over two steps) as a light yellow solid. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.68 (d, 6H), 2.10 (d, 2H), 2.33-2.39 (m, 4H), 2.44-2.61 (m, 2H), 4.08 (bs, 2H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 5.57 (bs, 1H), 7.31 (m. 1H), 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, 1H), 8.83 (s, 1H), 9.38 (bd, 2H), 10.78 (d, 1H).

g. Preparation of 3-hydroxy-3'-{[1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)carbonyl]amino}spiro[azetidine-1,8'-(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane (Intermediate (XV) with R^1 = H, R^2 = isopropyl, R^3 = H)

2-Bromomethyloxirane (10.72 mL, 129.5 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide trifluoroacetic acid salt (14.65 g, 43.2 mmol) in ethanol (150 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 36 h, at which time a solid precipitate formed. The solid was collected by filtration and washed with ethanol (70 mL) to yield the title intermediate as the bromide salt (8.4 g). (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{23}H_{30}N_3O_3$ 396.23; found, 396.5. Retention time (anal. HPLC: 2-50% MeCN/H_2O over 5 min) = 4.13 min.

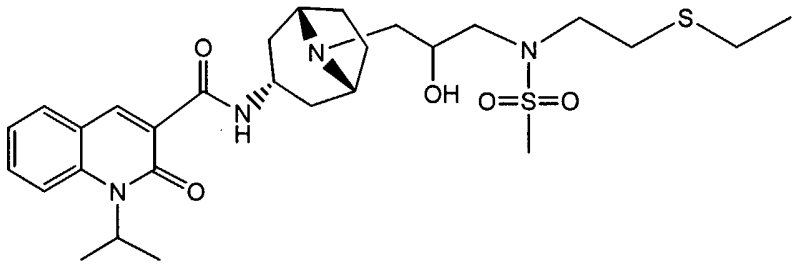
h. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{2-hydroxy-3-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamino]propyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-amide
(Intermediate (III) with R^1 = H, R^2 = isopropyl, R^3 = H, *n* = 1, Y = 2-hydroxyethoxy)

3-Hydroxy-3'-{[1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)carbonyl]amino}-spiro[azetidine-1,8'-(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, the product of step (g), (115 mg, 0.24 mmol), was added to 1.0 mL ethanol, 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol (50.46 mg, 0.48 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (93.06 mg, 0.72 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated to 80°C overnight, then concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound as an intermediate of formula (III) which was used without further isolation or purification.

i. Synthesis of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-(2-hydroxy-3-{[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]methanesulfonylamino}propyl)- 8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]amide

The product of step (h) above was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.0 mL). *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (62.04 mg, 0.48 mmol) was added to the mixture, and the mixture was then cooled to 0 °C. To this cold mixture was slowly added methanesulfonylchloride (93.06 mg, 0.528 mmol). After stirring at 0 °C for one hour, the reaction was quenched with 0.5 mL 50% CH_3CO_2H in H_2O, concentrated, redissolved in 1.5 mL 50% CH_3CO_2H in H_2O, and purified by reversed phase preparative HPLC to yield the title compound as trifluoroacetic acid salt. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_7S$ 579.29; found 579.2.

Example 2: Synthesis of 1-Isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide



a. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(2-ethylsulfanylethylamino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}-amide (Intermediate (III) with R^1 = H, R^2 = isopropyl, R^3 = H, *n* = 1, Y = $-SCH_2CH_3$)

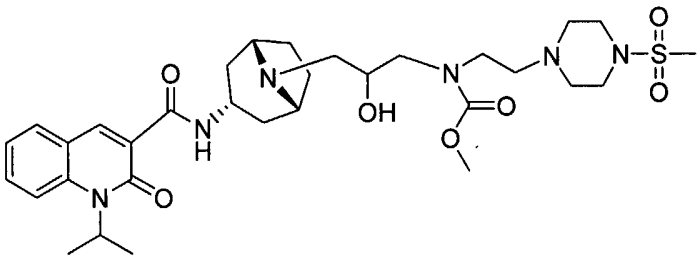
Using the process and reagents described in Example 1, step (h) above, except substituting (ethylthio)ethylamine for 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol, the title intermediate of formula (III) was prepared. After the reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was diluted with 1.5 mL 50% CH_3CO_2H in H_2O and purified by reversed phase preparative HPLC.

b. Synthesis of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo-[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide

A dichloromethane solution of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (0.668 M, 67 µL was added to the product of the previous step (11.1 mg, 0.015 mmol).

The mixture was cooled to 0 °C before a solution of methanesulfonylchloride in dichloromethane (1.268 M, 11.8 µL) was added. The reaction progress was monitored by mass spectrum for approximately one hour until the desired product was observed together with starting material. Another 11.8 µL (1.268M) dichloromethane solution of methanesulfonylchloride was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for another hour. Then the reaction was quenched with a mixture of 50% CH_3COOH in water, concentrated, redissolved in 50% CH_3COOH in water, and purified by reversed phase preparative HPLC to yield the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_5S_2$ 579.27; found 579.2.

Example 3: Synthesis of (2-Hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(4-methanesulfonylpiperazin-1-yl)ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester



a. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {8-[3-(2,2-dimethoxyethylamino)-2-hydroxy-propyl]-8-(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide

To a stirred solution of 3-hydroxy-3'-{[1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)carbonyl]amino}spiro[azetidine-1,8'-(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, the product of step (g) of Example 1, (6.8 g, 14.27 mmol) in ethanol (150 mL) was added DIPEA (3.69 g, 28.55 mmol) and 2,2-dimethoxyethylamine (4.5 g, 42.82 mmol). The reaction was heated to reflux and stirred overnight. The reaction solution was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The concentrate was diluted with DCM (500 mL) and then extracted with 1M H_3PO_4 (500 mL). The aqueous phase was washed with DCM (2 x 200 mL), basified to pH =12 (40% NaOH) and extracted with DCM (3 x 300 mL). The organic phase was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title intermediate (6.5 g) as a light brown, viscous oil. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{27}H_{40}N_4O_5$ 501.30; found 501.6.

b. Preparation of (2,2-Dimethoxyethyl)-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of the product of the previous step (2.16 g, 4.315 mmol) in DCM (50 mL) was added DIPEA (0.585 g, 4.531 mmol). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and methylchloroformate (0.428 g, 4.531 mmol) was added dropwise. The stirred reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in 50% aqueous acetonitrile (10 mL), and purified by preparative HPLC. The clean fractions were combined and lyophilized to yield the title intermediate (1.2 g) as a white solid. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{29}H_{42}N_4O_7$ 559.31; found 559.6.

c. Preparation of (2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-(2-oxoethyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester (Intermediate (V) with R^1 = H, R^2 = isopropyl, R^3 = H, and R^4 is -C(O)OCH_3)

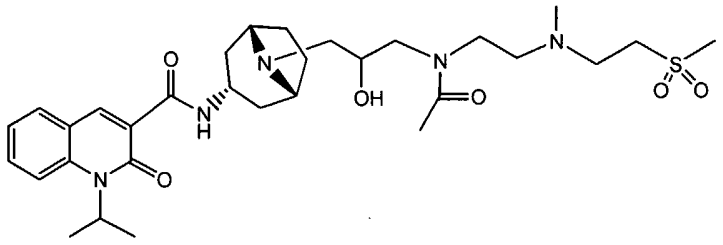
To the product of the previous step (1.1 g, 1.635 mmol) was added 50% HCl (10 mL). The reaction solution was stirred for 30 minutes, and then excess HCl was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting solution was diluted with 50% aqueous acetonitrile and lyophilized, to yield the title intermediate (0.875 g) as a pale yellow solid. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{27}H_{36}N_4O_6$ 513.26; found 513.4.

d. Synthesis of (2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-quinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(4-methanesulfonyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester

To a solution of piperazinesulfonamide (25.5 mg, 0.0918 mmol) and DIPEA (71 mg, 0.55 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL) was added a solution of the product of the previous step (0.017 g, 0.031 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL), and the solution was agitated for 5 minutes. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.0091 g, 0.043 mmol) was added and the resulting suspension was agitated for 1 hour. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness, then dissolved in 50% aqueous acetonitrile and purified by HPLC. The purified fractions were combined and lyophilized to yield the title compound (0.03 g)

as a trifluroacetate salt. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{32}H_{48}N_6O_7S$ 661.34; found, 661.2. Retention time (anal. HPLC: 5-60% MeCN/H_2O over 5 min) = 2.11 min.

Example 4: Synthesis of 1-Isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1S,3R,5R)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(2-methanesulfonylethyl)-methylamino]-ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide



a. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo-[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-amide

Using the synthetic process and reagents described in Example 3, Step b, except substituting acetyl chloride (0.355 g, 4.531 mmol) for methylchloroformate, the title intermediate (1.2 g) was prepared as a white solid. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{29}H_{42}N_4O_6$ 543.31; found 543.8.

b. Preparation of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2-oxo-ethyl)-amino]-2-hydroxy-propyl}-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-amide (Intermediate (V) with R^1 = H, R^2 = isopropyl, R^3 = H, and R^4 is -C(O)CH_3)

To the product of the previous step (1.0 g, 1.523 mmol) was added 50% HCl (10 mL). The reaction solution was stirred for 30 minutes, and then excess HCl was evaporated at reduced pressure. The resulting solution was diluted with 50% aqueous acetonitrile and lyophilized, to yield the title intermediate (0.991 g) as a pale yellow solid. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{27}H_{36}N_4O_5$ 497.27; found 497.6.

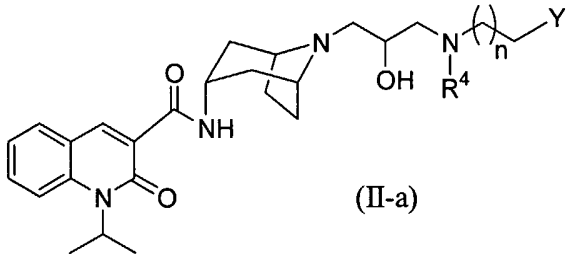
c. Synthesis of 1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(2-methanesulfonylethyl)-methylamino]-ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide

To a solution of (2-methanesulfonylethyl)methylamine (13.7 mg, 0.103 mmol) and DIPEA (27.1 mg, 0.21 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL) was added a solution of the product

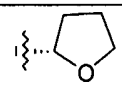
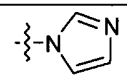
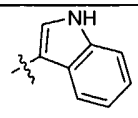
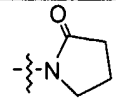
of the previous step (0.019 g, 0.035 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL). The solution was agitated for 5 minutes. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.010 g, 0.048 mmol) was added and the resulting suspension was agitated for 1 hour. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness, then dissolved in 50% aqueous acetonitrile and purified by HPLC. The purified fractions were combined and lyophilized to yield the title compound (0.005 g) as a trifluroacetate salt. (*m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{31}H_{47}N_5O_6S$ 618.33; found, 618.2. Retention time (anal. HPLC: 5-60% MeCN/H_2O over 5 min) = 2.01 min.

Using the methods described in Examples 1-4, and substituting the appropriate reagents, the following compounds listed in Tables 1-6 were prepared. In all of the compounds of the invention depicted in Tables 1-6, the quinolinone-carboxamide is endo to the azabicyclooctane group.

Table 1



(II-a)

#	n	R^4	Y	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	1	$-SO_2CH_3$	$-OCH_2CH_2OH$	$C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_7S$	575.29	575.2
2	1	$-SO_2CH_3$	$-SCH_2CH_3$	$C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_5S_2$	579.27	579.2
3	0	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{29}H_{42}N_4O_6S$	575.29	575.2
4	2	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{30}H_{42}N_6O_5S$	599.30	599.2
5	1	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{34}H_{43}N_5O_5S$	634.31	634.2
6	1	$-SO_2CH_3$	$-NHSO_2CH_3$	$C_{27}H_{41}N_5O_7S_2$	612.25	612.2
7	2	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{31}H_{45}N_5O_6S$	616.32	616.2

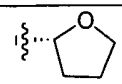
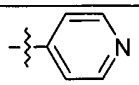
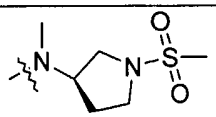
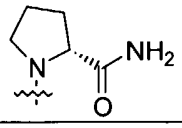
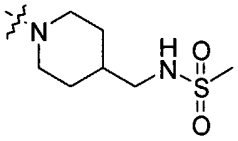
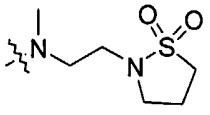
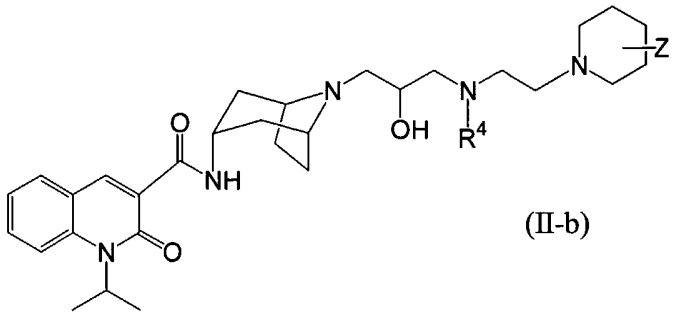
#	n	R^4	Y	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
8	0	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{29}H_{42}N_4O_6S$	575.29	575.2
9	1	$-SO_2CH_3$		$C_{31}H_{41}N_5O_5S$	596.29	596.2
10	1	$-SO_2CH_3$	-OCH3	$C_{27}H_{40}N_4O_6S$	549.71	549.2
11	1	-C(O) OCH_3		$C_{33}H_{50}N_6O_7S$	675.36	675.2
12	1	$-C(O)OCH_3$		$C_{32}H_{46}N_6O_6$	611.36	611.2
13	1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_3)SO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{33}H_{53}N_7O_7S$	692.38	692.2
14	1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_2CH_2OCH_3)-(CH_2)_2N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{54}N_6O_8S$	707.38	707.2
15	1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2-C(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{32}H_{48}N_6O_6$	613.37	613.2
16	1	-C(O) OCH_3	$-N(CH_3)CH_2C(O)NH_2$	$C_{30}H_{44}N_6O_6$	585.34	585.2
17	1	-C(O) CH_3		$C_{34}H_{52}N_6O_6S$	673.38	673.2
18	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$	$C_{32}H_{50}N_6O_6S$	647.36	647.2
19	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2NHSO_2CH_3$	$C_{31}H_{48}N_6O_6S$	633.35	633.2
20	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{33}H_{50}N_6O_6$	627.39	627.2
21	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)SO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{33}H_{53}N_7O_6S$	676.39	676.2
22	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2CH_2SO_2CH_3$	$C_{31}H_{47}N_5O_6S$	618.33	618.2
23	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_2CH_2OCH_3)-(CH_2)_2SO_2CH_3$	$C_{33}H_{51}N_5O_7S$	662.36	662.2
24	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_2CH_2OCH_3)-(CH_2)_2N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{54}N_6O_7S$	691.39	691.3
25	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2C(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{32}H_{48}N_6O_5$	597.38	597.3
26	1	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)CH_2C(O)NH_2$	$C_{30}H_{44}N_6O_5$	569.35	569.2
27	1	$-C(O)CH_3$		$C_{33}H_{50}N_6O_6S$	659.36	659.2

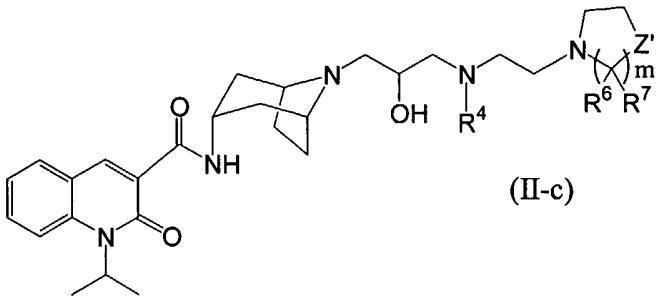
Table 2



(II-b)

#	R^4	Z	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{52}N_6O_7S$	689.37	689.2
2	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_7$	669.4	669.3
3	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)C(O)CH_3$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_6$	653.4	653.3
4	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-NHSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_7S$	704.38	704.2
5	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-NHC(O)OCH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_7$	655.38	655.2
6	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-NHC(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.3
7	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-NHC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{35}H_{53}N_7O_6$	668.42	668.3
8	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$3-C(O)NH_2$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_6$	625.37	625.2
9	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$4-OC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_7$	669.4	669.2
10	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{52}N_6O_6S$	673.38	673.2
11	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_6$	653.4	653.3
12	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-N(CH_3)C(O)CH_3$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_5$	637.41	637.3
13	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-NHSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_6S$	688.39	688.2
14	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-NHC(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_5$	623.39	623.3
15	$-C(O)CH_3$	$3-C(O)NH_2$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_5$	609.38	609.2
16	$-C(O)CH_3$	$4-OC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{35}H_{52}N_6O_6$	653.4	653.3

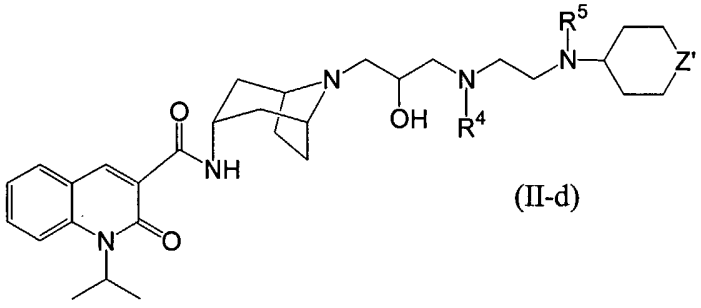
Table 3



(II-c)

#	R^4	$(CR^6R^7)m$	Z'	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	-C(O)OCH_3	-$CH(CH_2OH)CH_2$-	O	$C_{32}H_{47}N_5O_7$	614.36	614.3
2	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	NSO_2CH_3	$C_{32}H_{48}N_6O_7S$	661.34	661.2
3	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	$NC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{51}N_7O_6$	654.4	654.3
4	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_3$-	$NC(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.3
5	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	$NC(O)NHCH_3$	$C_{33}H_{49}N_7O_6$	640.38	640.2
6	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	SO_2	$C_{31}H_{45}N_5O_7S$	632.31	632.3
7	-C(O)OCH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	$NC(O)NH_2$	$C_{32}H_{47}N_7O_6$	626.37	626.2
8	-C(O)CH_3	-$CH(CH_2OH)CH_2$-	O	$C_{32}H_{47}N_5O_6$	598.36	598.2
9	-C(O)CH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	$NC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{51}N_7O_5$	638.41	638.2
10	-C(O)CH_3	-$(CH_2)_3$-	NSO_2CH_3	$C_{33}H_{50}N_6O_6S$	659.36	659.2
11	-C(O)CH_3	-$(CH_2)_3$-	$NC(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_5$	623.39	623.3
12	-C(O)CH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	$NC(O)NH_2$	$C_{32}H_{47}N_7O_5$	610.37	610.2
13	-C(O)CH_3	-$(CH_2)_2$-	SO_2	$C_{31}H_{45}N_5O_6S$	616.32	616.3

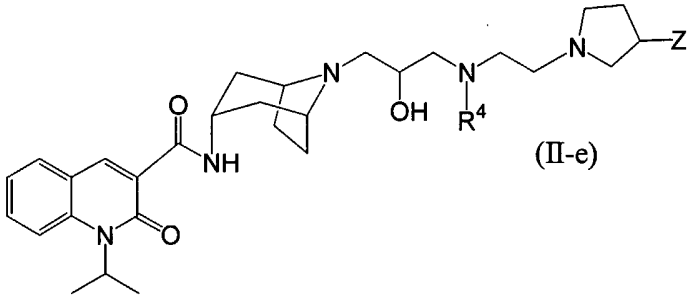
Table 4



(II-d)

#	R^4	R^5	Z'	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	-C(O)OCH_3	-CH_3	SO_2	$C_{33}H_{49}N_5O_7S$	660.35	660.2
2	-C(O)CH_3	-CH_3	SO_2	$C_{33}H_{49}N_5O_6S$	644.35	644.2

Table 5



(II-e)

5

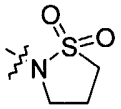
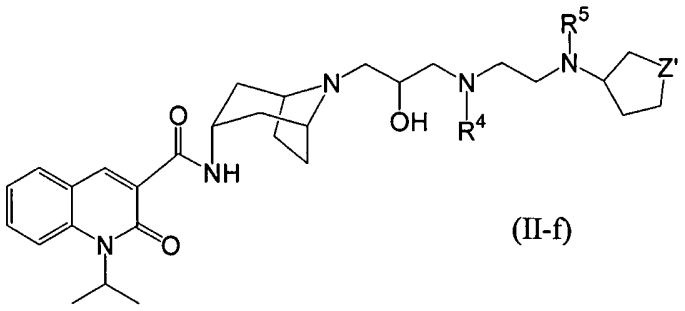
#	R^4	Z	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-NHC(O)CH_3$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_6$	625.37	625.2
2	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-NH\ C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_7$	641.37	641.2
3	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-NHSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{33}H_{51}N_7O_7S$	690.37	690.2
4	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-OC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_7$	655.38	655.2
5	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_3)C(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.2
6	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_7$	655.38	655.3
7	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-N(CH_3)SO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_7S$	704.38	704.2
8	$-C(O)OCH_3$		$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_7S$	687.36	687.3
9	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-NHC(O)CH_3$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_5$	609.38	609.2
10	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-NHC(O)OCH_3$	$C_{33}H_{48}N_6O_6$	625.37	625.2
11	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-NHSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{33}H_{51}N_7O_6S$	674.37	674.2
12	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-OC(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.3
13	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)C(O)CH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_5$	623.39	623.3
14	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.2
15	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)SO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_6S$	688.39	688.2
16	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-N(CH_3)C(O)N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{35}H_{53}N_7O_5$	652.42	652.3

Table 6



(II-f)

#	R^4	R^5	Z'	Molecular Formula	Calc'd [M+H]	Obsd [M+H]
1	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-CH_3$	NSO_2CH_3	$C_{33}H_{50}N_6O_7S$	675.36	675.2
2	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-CH_3$	$NSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_7S$	704.38	704.2
3	$-C(O)OCH_3$	$-CH_3$	$NC(O)OCH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_7$	655.38	655.3
4	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-CH_3$	$NSO_2N(CH_3)_2$	$C_{34}H_{53}N_7O_6S$	688.39	688.3
5	$-C(O)CH_3$	$-CH_3$	$NC(O)OCH_3$	$C_{34}H_{50}N_6O_6$	639.39	639.3

Example 5: Radioligand Binding Assay on 5-$HT_{4(c)}$ Human Receptors

a. Membrane Preparation 5-$HT_{4(c)}$

HEK-293 (human embryonic kidney) cells stably-transfected with human 5-$HT_{4(c)}$ receptor cDNA (Bmax = ~ 6.0 pmol/mg protein, as determined using [^{3}H]-GR113808 membrane radioligand binding assay) were grown in T-225 flasks in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) containing 4,500 mg/L D-glucose and pyridoxine hydrochloride (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad CA: Cat #11965) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #10437), 2 mM L-glutamine and (100 units) penicillin-(100 μg) streptomycin/ml (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #15140) in a 5% CO_2, humidified incubator at 37 °C. Cells were grown under continuous selection pressure by the addition of 800 μg/mL geneticin (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #10131) to the medium.

Cells were grown to roughly 60-80% confluency (< 35 subculture passages). At 20-22 hours prior to harvesting, cells were washed twice and fed with serum-free DMEM. All steps of the membrane preparation were performed on ice. The cell monolayer was

lifted by gentle mechanical agitation and trituration with a 25 mL pipette. Cells were collected by centrifugation at 1000 rpm (5 min).

For the membrane preparation, cell pellets were resuspended in ice-cold 50 mM 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulphonic acid (HEPES), pH 7.4 (membrane preparation buffer) (40 mL/total cell yield from 30-40 T225 flasks) and homogenized using a polytron disrupter (setting 19, 2 x 10 s) on ice. The resultant homogenates were centrifuged at 1200 g for 5 min at 4°C. The pellet was discarded and the supernatant centrifuged at 40,000 g (20 min). The pellet was washed once by resuspension with membrane preparation buffer and centrifugation at 40,000 g (20 min). The final pellet was resuspended in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 (assay buffer) (equivalent 1 T225 flask/1 mL). Protein concentration of the membrane suspension was determined by the method of Bradford (Bradford, 1976). Membranes were stored frozen in aliquots at -80 °C.

b. Radioligand Binding Assays

Radioligand binding assays were performed in 1.1 mL 96- deep well polypropylene assay plates (Axygen) in a total assay volume of 400 µL containing 2 µg membrane protein in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, containing 0.025% bovine serum albumin (BSA). Saturation binding studies for determination of K_d values of the radioligand were performed using [^{3}H]-GR113808 (Amersham Inc., Bucks, UK: Cat #TRK944; specific activity ~82 Ci/mmol) at 8-12 different concentrations ranging from 0.001 nM – 5.0 nM. Displacement assays for determination of pK_i values of compounds were performed with [^{3}H]-GR113808 at 0.15 nM and eleven different concentrations of compound ranging from 10 pM - 100 µM.

Test compounds were received as 10 mM stock solutions in DMSO and diluted to 400 µM into 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4 at 25°C, containing 0.1% BSA, and serial dilutions (1:5) then made in the same buffer. Non-specific binding was determined in the presence of 1 µM unlabeled GR113808. Assays were incubated for 60 min at room temperature, and then the binding reactions were terminated by rapid filtration over 96-well GF/B glass fiber filter plates (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT) presoaked in 0.3% polyethyleneimine. Filter plates were washed three times with filtration buffer (ice-cold 50mM HEPES, pH7.4) to remove unbound radioactivity. Plates were dried, 35 µL Microscint-20 liquid scintillation fluid (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT) was added

to each well and plates were counted in a Packard Topcount liquid scintillation counter (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT).

Binding data were analyzed by nonlinear regression analysis with the GraphPad Prism Software package (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA) using the 3-parameter model for one-site competition. The BOTTOM (curve minimum) was fixed to the value for nonspecific binding, as determined in the presence of 1 μM GR113808. K_i values for test compounds were calculated, in Prism, from the best-fit IC_{50} values, and the K_d value of the radioligand, using the Cheng-Prusoff equation (Cheng and Prusoff, *Biochemical Pharmacology,* **1973**, *22,* 3099-108): $K_i = IC_{50} / (1 + [L]/K_d)$ where [L] = concentration [^{3}H]-GR113808. Results are expressed as the negative decadic logarithm of the K_i values, pK_i.

Test compounds having a higher pK_i value in this assay have a higher binding affinity for the 5-HT_4 receptor. The compounds of the invention which were tested in this assay had a pK_i value ranging from about 6.3 to about 8.5, typically ranging from about 7.0 to about 8.0.

Example 6: Radioligand Binding Assay on 5-HT_{3A} Human Receptors: Determination of Receptor Subtype Selectivity

a. Membrane Preparation 5-HT_{3A}

HEK-293 (human embryonic kidney) cells stably-transfected with human 5-HT_{3A} receptor cDNA were obtained from Dr. Michael Bruess (University of Bonn, GDR) (Bmax = ~ 9.0 pmol/mg protein, as determined using [^{3}H]-GR65630 membrane radioligand binding assay). Cells were grown in T-225 flasks or cell factories in 50% Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA: Cat #11965) and 50% Ham's F12 (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #11765) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Hyclone, Logan, UT: Cat #SH30070.03) and (50 units) penicillin-(50 μg) streptomycin/ml (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #15140) in a 5% CO_2, humidified incubator at 37 °C.

Cells were grown to roughly 70-80% confluency (< 35 subculture passages). All steps of the membrane preparation were performed on ice. To harvest the cells, the media was aspirated and cells were rinsed with Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}-free Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (dPBS). The cell monolayer was lifted by gentle mechanical agitation. Cells were collected by centrifugation at 1000 rpm (5 min). Subsequent steps of the membrane

preparation followed the protocol described above for the membranes expressing 5-$HT_{4(c)}$ receptors.

b. Radioligand Binding Assays

Radioligand binding assays were performed in 96-well polypropylene assay plates in a total assay volume of 200 µL containing 1.5-2 µg membrane protein in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, containing 0.025% BSA assay buffer. Saturation binding studies for determination of K_d values of the radioligand were performed using [^{3}H]-GR65630 (PerkinElmer Life Sciences Inc., Boston, MA: Cat #NET1011, specific activity ~85 Ci/mmol) at twelve different concentrations ranging from 0.005 nM to 20 nM. Displacement assays for determination of pK_i values of compounds were performed with [^{3}H]-GR65630 at 0.50 nM and eleven different concentrations of compound ranging from 10 pM to 100 µM. Compounds were received as 10 mM stock solutions in DMSO (see section 3.1), diluted to 400 µM into 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4 at 25°C, containing 0.1% BSA, and serial (1:5) dilutions then made in the same buffer. Non-specific binding was determined in the presence of 10 µM unlabeled MDL72222. Assays were incubated for 60 min at room temperature, then the binding reactions were terminated by rapid filtration over 96-well GF/B glass fiber filter plates (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT) presoaked in 0.3% polyethyleneimine. Filter plates were washed three times with filtration buffer (ice-cold 50mM HEPES, pH7.4) to remove unbound radioactivity. Plates were dried, 35 µL Microscint-20 liquid scintillation fluid (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT) was added to each well and plates were counted in a Packard Topcount liquid scintillation counter (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT).

Binding data were analyzed using the non-linear regression procedure described above to determine K_i values. The BOTTOM (curve minimum) was fixed to the value for nonspecific binding, as determined in the presence of 10 µM MDL72222. The quantity [L] in the Cheng-Prusoff equation was defined as the concentration [^{3}H]-GR65630.

Selectivity for the 5-HT_4 receptor subtype with respect to the 5-HT_3 receptor subtype was calculated as the ratio K_i(5-HT_{3A})/K_i(5-$HT_{4(c)}$). The compounds of the invention which were tested in this assay had a 5-HT_4/5-HT_3 receptor subtype selectivity ranging from about 50 to about 8000, typically ranging from about 100 to about 4000.

Example 7: Whole-cell cAMP Accumulation Flashplate Assay with HEK-293 cells expressing human 5-$HT_{4(c)}$ Receptors

In this assay, the functional potency of a test compound was determined by measuring the amount of cyclic AMP produced when HEK-293 cells expressing 5-HT_4 receptors were contacted with different concentrations of test compound.

a. Cell Culture

HEK-293 (human embryonic kidney) cells stably-transfected with cloned human 5-$HT_{4(c)}$ receptor cDNA were prepared expressing the receptor at two different densities: (1) at a density of about 0.5-0.6 pmol/mg protein, as determined using a [^{3}H]-GR113808 membrane radioligand binding assay, and (2) at a density of about 6.0 pmol/mg protein. The cells were grown in T-225 flasks in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) containing 4,500 mg/L D-glucose (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #11965) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #10437) and (100 units) penicillin-(100 μg) streptomycin/ml (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #15140) in a 5% CO_2, humidified incubator at 37°C. Cells were grown under continuous selection pressure by the addition of geneticin (800 μg/mL: GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #10131) to the medium.

b. Cell Preparation

Cells were grown to roughly 60-80% confluency. Twenty to twenty-two hours prior to assay, cells were washed twice, and fed, with serum-free DMEM containing 4,500 mg/L D-glucose (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #11965). To harvest the cells, the media was aspirated and 10 mL Versene (GIBCO-Invitrogen Corp.: Cat #15040) was added to each T-225 flask. Cells were incubated for 5 min at RT and then dislodged from the flask by mechanical agitation. The cell suspension was transferred to a centrifuge tube containing an equal volume of pre-warmed (37°C) dPBS and centrifuged for 5 min at 1000 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was re-suspended in pre-warmed (37°C) stimulation buffer (10mL equivalent per 2-3 T-225 flasks). This time was noted and marked as time zero. The cells were counted with a Coulter counter (count above 8 μm, flask yield was 1-2 x 10^7 cells/flask). Cells were resuspended at a concentration of 5 x 10^5 cells/ml in pre-warmed (37°C) stimulation buffer (as provided in the flashplate kit) and preincubated at 37°C for 10 min.

cAMP assays were performed in a radioimmunoassay format using the Flashplate Adenylyl Cyclase Activation Assay System with ^{125}I-cAMP (SMP004B, PerkinElmer Life Sciences Inc., Boston, MA), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Cells were grown and prepared as described above. Final cell concentrations in the assay were 25 x 10^3 cells/well and the final assay volume was 100 µL. Test compounds were received as 10 mM stock solutions in DMSO, diluted to 400 µM into 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4 at 25°C, containing 0.1% BSA, and serial (1:5) dilutions then made in the same buffer. Cyclic AMP accumulation assays were performed with 11 different concentrations of compound ranging from 10 pM to 100 µM (final assay concentrations). A 5-HT concentration-response curve (10 pM to 100 µM) was included on every plate. The cells were incubated, with shaking, at 37°C for 15 min and the reaction terminated by addition of 100 µl of ice-cold detection buffer (as provided in the flashplate kit) to each well. The plates were sealed and incubated at 4°C overnight. Bound radioactivity was quantified by scintillation proximity spectroscopy using the Topcount (Packard BioScience Co., Meriden, CT).

The amount of cAMP produced per mL of reaction was extrapolated from the cAMP standard curve, according to the instructions provided in the manufacturer's user manual. Data were analyzed by nonlinear regression analysis with the GraphPad Prism Software package using the 3-parameter sigmoidal dose-response model (slope constrained to unity). Potency data are reported as pEC_{50} values, the negative decadic logarithm of the EC_{50} value, where EC_{50} is the effective concentration for a 50 % maximal response.

Test compounds exhibiting a higher pEC_{50} value in this assay have a higher potency for agonizing the 5-HT_4 receptor. The compounds of the invention which were tested in this assay, for example, in the cell line (1) having a density of about 0.5-0.6 pmol/mg protein, had a pEC_{50} value ranging from about 7.0 to about 9.0, typically ranging from about 7.5 to about 8.5.

Example 8: *In vitro* Voltage Clamp Assay of Inhibition of Potassium Ion Current in Whole Cells Expressing the hERG Cardiac Potassium Channel

CHO-K1 cells stably transfected with hERG cDNA were obtained from Gail Robertson at the University of Wisconsin. Cells were held in cryogenic storage until needed. Cells were expanded and passaged in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium/F12

supplemented with 10 % fetal bovine serum and 200 μg/mL geneticin. Cells were seeded onto poly-D-lysine (100 μg/mL) coated glass coverslips, in 35 mm^2 dishes (containing 2 mL medium) at a density that enabled isolated cells to be selected for whole cell voltage-clamp studies. The dishes were maintained in a humidified, 5% CO_2 environment at 37°C.

Extracellular solution was prepared at least every 7 days and stored at 4°C when not in use. The extracellular solution contained (mM): NaCl (137), KCl (4), $CaCl_2$ (1.8), $MgCl_2$ (1), Glucose (10), 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulphonic acid (HEPES) (10), pH 7.4 with NaOH. The extracellular solution, in the absence or presence of test compound, was contained in reservoirs, from which it flowed into the recording chamber at approximately 0.5 mL/min. The intracellular solution was prepared, aliquoted and stored at -20°C until the day of use. The intracellular solution contained (mM): KCl (130), $MgCl_2$ (1), ethylene glycol-bis(beta-aminoethyl ether) *N,N,N',N'*-tetra acetic acid salt (EGTA) (5), MgATP (5), 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulphonic acid (HEPES) (10), pH 7.2 with KOH. All experiments were performed at room temperature (20-22°C).

The coverslips on which the cells were seeded were transferred to a recording chamber and perfused continuously. Gigaohm seals were formed between the cell and the patch electrode. Once a stable patch was achieved, recording commenced in the voltage clamp mode, with the initial holding potential at -80 mV. After a stable whole-cell current was achieved, the cells were exposed to test compound. The standard voltage protocol was: step from the holding potential of -80 mV to +20 mV for 4.8 sec, repolarize to -50 mV for 5 sec and then return to the original holding potential (-80 mV). This voltage protocol was run once every 15 sec (0.067 Hz). Peak current amplitudes during the repolarization phase were determined using pClamp software. Test compounds at a concentration of 3 μM were perfused over the cells for 5 minutes, followed by a 5-minute washout period in the absence of compound. Finally a positive control (cisapride, 20 nM) was added to the perfusate to test the function of the cell. The step from -80 mV to +20 mV activates the hERG channel, resulting in an outward current. The step back to -50 mV results in an outward tail current, as the channel recovers from inactivation and deactivates.

Peak current amplitudes during the repolarization phase were determined using pCLAMP software. The control and test article data were exported to Origin® (OriginLab Corp., Northampton MA) where the individual current amplitudes were normalized to the initial current amplitude in the absence of compound. The normalized current means and

standard errors for each condition were calculated and plotted versus the time course of the experiment.

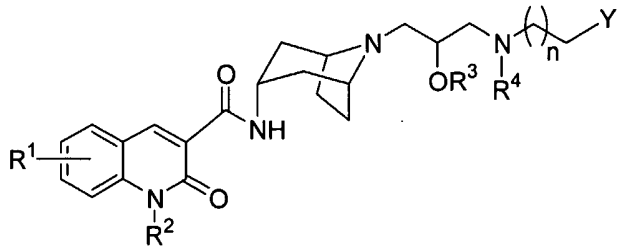
Comparisons were made between the observed K^+ current inhibitions after the five-minute exposure to either the test article or vehicle control (usually 0.3 % DMSO). Statistical comparisons between experimental groups were performed using a two-population, independent t-test (Microcal Origin v. 6.0). Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

The smaller the percentage inhibition of the potassium ion current in this assay, the smaller the potential for test compounds to change the pattern of cardiac repolarization when used as therapeutic agents. The compounds of the invention which were tested in this assay at a concentration of 3 μM exhibited an inhibition of the potassium ion current of less than about 20 %, typically, less than about 15 %.

While the present invention has been described with reference to the specific embodiments thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation, material, composition of matter, process, process step or steps, to the objective, spirit and scope of the present invention. All such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the claims appended hereto. Additionally, all publications, patents, and patent documents cited hereinabove are incorporated by reference herein in full, as though individually incorporated by reference.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4}alkyl, or C_{1-4}alkoxy;

R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl or C_{3-6}cycloalkyl;

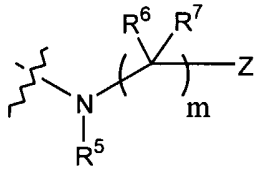
R^3 is hydrogen or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^4 is $-S(O)_2-C_{1-3}$alkyl, $-C(O)O-C_{1-3}$alkyl or $-C(O)-C_{1-3}$alkyl;

n is an integer of 0, 1, 2, or 3;

Y is selected from:

(a) a moiety of formula (a)



(a)

wherein:

Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)OR^d$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-N(R^8)SO_2NR^gR^h$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-C(O)OR^m$, $-OR^8$, $-SR^n$, cyano, hydroxy-substituted C_{1-4}alkyl, hydroxy-substituted C_{1-3}alkoxy, $-CF_3$, pyridinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl, wherein pyrrolinyl is optionally substituted with oxo and piperidinyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo;

R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, and C_{1-3}alkoxy;

m is an integer of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

R^6 and R^7 are independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^8 is independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^a is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with $-SO_2R^b$, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or with from 1 to 3 halo;

R^c is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy and C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, or with from 1 to 3 halo;

and R^b, R^d, R^e, R^f, R^g, R^h, R^i, R^j, R^k, R^l, R^m, and R^n, are independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^5 and R^6, R^5 and R^8, or R^6 and R^8, taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene, wherein the C_{2-5}alkylene is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

or R^8 and R^a taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene;

provided that when *m* is 1, Z forms a carbon-carbon bond with the carbon atom bearing the substituents R^6 and R^7; and when *m* is 0, Z is selected from $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-C(O)OR^m$, and $-CF_3$;

(b) $-OR^9$, wherein R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

(c) $-SR^{10}$, wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl; and

(d) a heterocycle or heteroaryl selected from pyridinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl and piperidinyl, wherein pyrrolinyl is optionally substituted with oxo and piperidinyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 halo;

provided that when *n* is 0, Y is selected from (d), wherein the heterocycle or heteroaryl is attached via a carbon atom of the heterocycle or heteroaryl ring.

2. The compound of Claim 1 wherein Y is selected from:

(a) a moiety of formula (a), wherein Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, $-C(O)NR^iR^j$, $-OC(O)NR^kR^l$, $-OR^8$, and cyano;

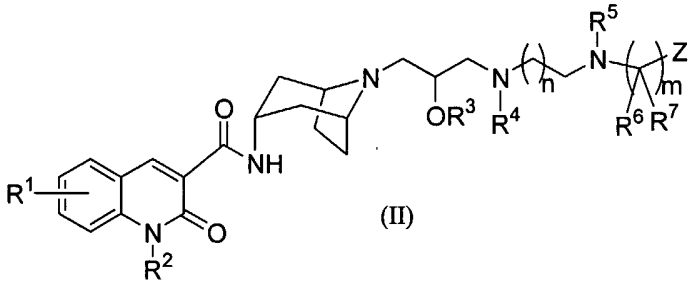
(b) -O-C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy;

(c) -S-C_{1-4}alkyl; and

(d) pyridinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, and tetrahydrofuranyl, wherein pyrrolidinyl is optionally substituted with oxo.

3. The compound of Claim 1 or 2 wherein Y is a moiety of formula (a).

4. The compound of Claim 1 which is a compound of formula (II):



(II)

wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, or C_{1-3}alkyl;

R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^4 is -$S(O)_2$-C_{1-3}alkyl, -C(O)O-C_{1-3}alkyl, or -C(O)-C_{1-3}alkyl;

n is an integer of 1 or 2;

R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, and C_{1-3}alkoxy;

m is an integer of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;

R^6 and R^7 are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

Z is selected from -$N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, -$N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, -$S(O_2)R^8$, -$N(R^8)C(O)OR^d$, -$N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$, -$N(R^8)SO_2NR^gR^h$, -$C(O)NR^iR^j$, -$OC(O)NR^kR^l$, -$C(O)OR^m$, -OR^8, -SR^n, and cyano;

R^8 is independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

R^a is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with $-SO_2R^b$, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl or with from 1 to 3 halo;

R^c is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4}alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy and C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, or with from 1 to 3 halo;

and R^b, R^d, R^e, R^f, R^g, R^h, R^i, R^j, R^k, R^l, R^m, and R^n, are independently hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl;

or R^5 and R^6, R^5 and R^8, or R^6 and R^8, taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene, wherein the C_{2-5}alkylene is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, halo and C_{1-4}alkyl, wherein C_{1-4} alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 2 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-3}alkoxy, and cyano;

or R^8 and R^a taken together form a C_{2-5}alkylene.

5. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 4 wherein R^1 is hydrogen, R^2 is C_{3-4}alkyl, and R^3 is hydrogen.

6. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 5 wherein R^4 is selected from $-S(O)_2CH_3$, $-C(O)OCH_3$, and $-C(O)CH_3$.

7. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 6 wherein *n* is 1, and *m* is 1, 2, or 3.

8. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 7 wherein Z is selected from $-N(R^8)SO_2R^a$, $-N(R^8)C(O)R^c$, $-S(O_2)R^8$, and $-N(R^8)C(O)NR^eR^f$.

9. The compound of Claim 1 wherein the compound selected from:

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{2-hydroxy-3-[(3-imidazol-1-yl-propyl)methanesulfonylamino]propyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[(2-ethylsulfanylethyl)methanesulfonylamino]-2-hydroxy-propyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-quinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-{2-[3-(methanesulfonylmethylamino)piperidin-1-yl]ethyl}-carbamic acid methyl ester;

[2-(3-acetylaminopiperidin-1-yl)ethyl]-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

[2-(3-acetylaminopyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl]-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(3-dimethylaminosulfonyl-aminopyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester;

(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)-amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-[2-(3-dimethylaminosulfonyl-methylaminopyrrolidin-1-yl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid methyl ester;

{2-[3-(1,1-dioxo-1λ^6-isothiazolidin-2-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-(3-{acetyl-[2-(3-carbamoylpiperidin-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-hydroxypropyl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[4-(methanesulfonylaminomethyl)piperidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

(1-{2-[acetyl-(2-hydroxy-3-{(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-3-[(1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl)amino]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-8-yl}propyl)amino]-ethyl}pyrrolidin-3-yl)-carbamic acid methyl ester;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[3-(dimethylaminosulfonylmethylamino)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)- 8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[3-(trimethylureido)pyrrolidin-1-yl]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxy-propyl]-8-azabicyclo-[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(1-dimethylsulfamoylpyrrolidin-3-yl)methylamino]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2-{[2-(methanesulfonylmethylamino)ethyl]methylamino}-ethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid {(1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-[3-(acetyl-{2-[(2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)methylamino]ethyl}amino)-2-hydroxypropyl]-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl}amide; and

1-isopropyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid ((1*S*,3*R*,5*R*)-8-{3-[acetyl-(2-{[2-(1,1-dioxo-1λ^6-isothiazolidin-2-yl)ethyl]methylamino}ethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl}-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)amide;

and pharmaceutically-acceptable salts and solvates and stereoisomers thereof.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of any one of Claims 1 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A compound as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 9 for use in therapy.

12. Use of a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 9 for manufacture of a medicament.

13. The use of Claim 12 wherein the medicament is for the treatment of a medical condition in a mammal associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity.

14. The use of Claim 13 wherein the disease or condition is a disorder of reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract.

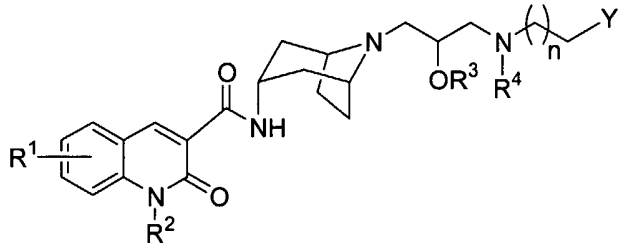
15. A method of treating a mammal having a medical condition associated with 5-HT_4 receptor activity, the method comprising administering to the mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier and a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 9.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein the medical condition is selected from irritable bowel syndrome, chronic constipation, functional dyspepsia, delayed gastric emptying, gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastroparesis, post-operative ileus, intestinal pseudo-obstruction, and drug-induced delayed transit.

17. A method of treating a disorder of reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal, a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier and a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 9.

18. The method of Claim 17, wherein the disorder of reduced motility is selected from chronic constipation, constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome, diabetic and idiopathic gastroparesis, and functional dyspepsia.

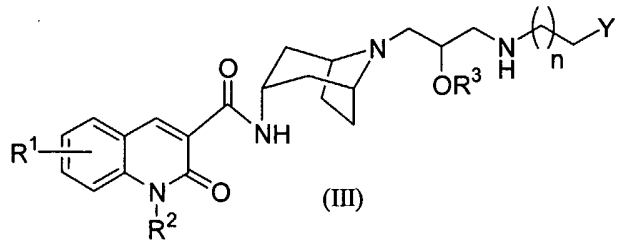
19. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, *n* and Y are defined as in Claim 1; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof, the process comprising:

(a) reacting a compound of formula (III):



(III)

or a salt, hydrate, stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

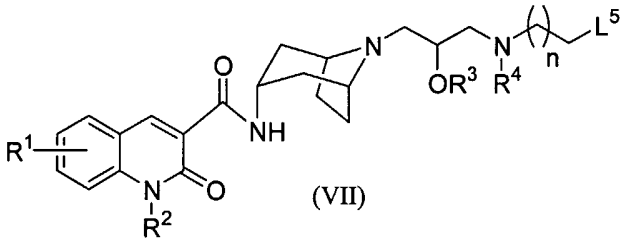
with a compound of formula (IV):



(IV)

wherein L^1 is a leaving group; or

(b) reacting a compound of formula (VII)



(VII)

wherein L^5 is a leaving group, or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

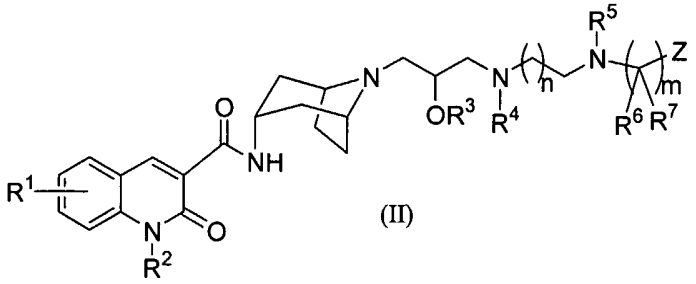
with a compound of formula (VIII):



(VIII)

to provide a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof.

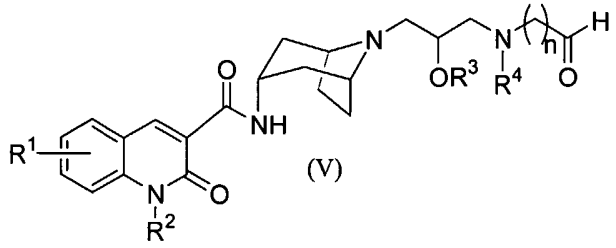
20. A process for preparing a compound of formula (II):



(II)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, n, R^5, R^6, R^7, m and Z are defined as in Claim 4, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof; the process comprising:

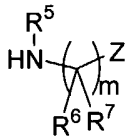
reacting a compound of formula (V):



(V)

or a salt or stereoisomer or protected derivative thereof;

with a compound of formula (VI):

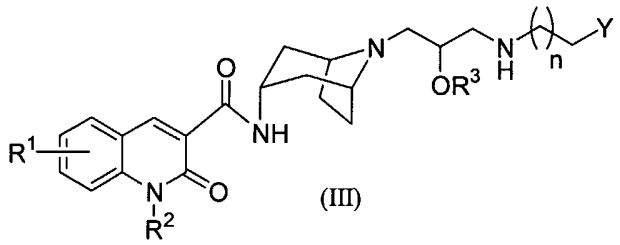


(VI)

in the presence of a reducing agent, to provide a compound of formula (II) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate or stereoisomer thereof.

21. The product prepared by the process of Claim 19 or 20.

22. A compound of formula (III):



(III)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, *n*, and Y are as defined in Claim 1.

23. A method of studying a biological system or sample comprising a 5-HT_4 receptor, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a biological system or sample with a compound any one of Claims 1 to 9; and

(b) determining the effect caused by the compound on the biological system or sample.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/039761

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
C07D451/04 A61K31/46 A61P1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data, BEILSTEIN Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 710 662 A (TAISHO PHARMACEUTICAL CO. LTD; SYNGENTA LIMITED) 8 May 1996 (1996-05-08) page 41, lines 9-14; claims 1,5; table 1	1-23
A	SUZUKI M ET AL: "Synthesis and Evaluation of Novel 2-Oxo-1,2-dihydro-3-quinolinecarboxamide Derivatives as Potent and Selective Serotonin 5-HT4 Receptor Agonists" CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN, vol. 49, no. 1, January 2001 (2001-01), pages 29-39, XP009048946 ISSN: 0009-2363 pages 29-31	1-23

-/--

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
17 February 2006	02/03/2006

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Seymour, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/039761

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 03/057688 A (PFIZER PHARMACEUTICALS INC; UCHIDA, CHIKARA; MIHARA, SACHIKO; MORITA,) 17 July 2003 (2003-07-17) claims 1,8,14,15	1-23
P,X	WO 2005/100350 A (THERAVANCE, INC; MARQUESS, DANIEL; FATHEREE, PAUL, R; TURNER, DEREK, S) 27 October 2005 (2005-10-27) claims 1,14-27; examples 3,5,12	1,5,6, 10-19, 21-23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2005/039761

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 15-18 and 23 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2005/039761

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0710662 A	08-05-1996	AT 200286 T	15-04-2001
		AU 685632 B2	22-01-1998
		AU 2454895 A	05-12-1995
		CA 2167055 A1	23-11-1995
		DE 69520545 D1	10-05-2001
		DE 69520545 T2	09-08-2001
		WO 9531455 A1	23-11-1995
		US 5753673 A	19-05-1998
WO 03057688 A	17-07-2003	AU 2002353403 A1	24-07-2003
		BR 0300018 A	09-09-2003
		CA 2415591 A1	07-07-2003
		EP 1325921 A2	09-07-2003
		JP 2003212868 A	30-07-2003
		MX PA03000145 A	15-07-2003
WO 2005100350 A	27-10-2005	NONE	