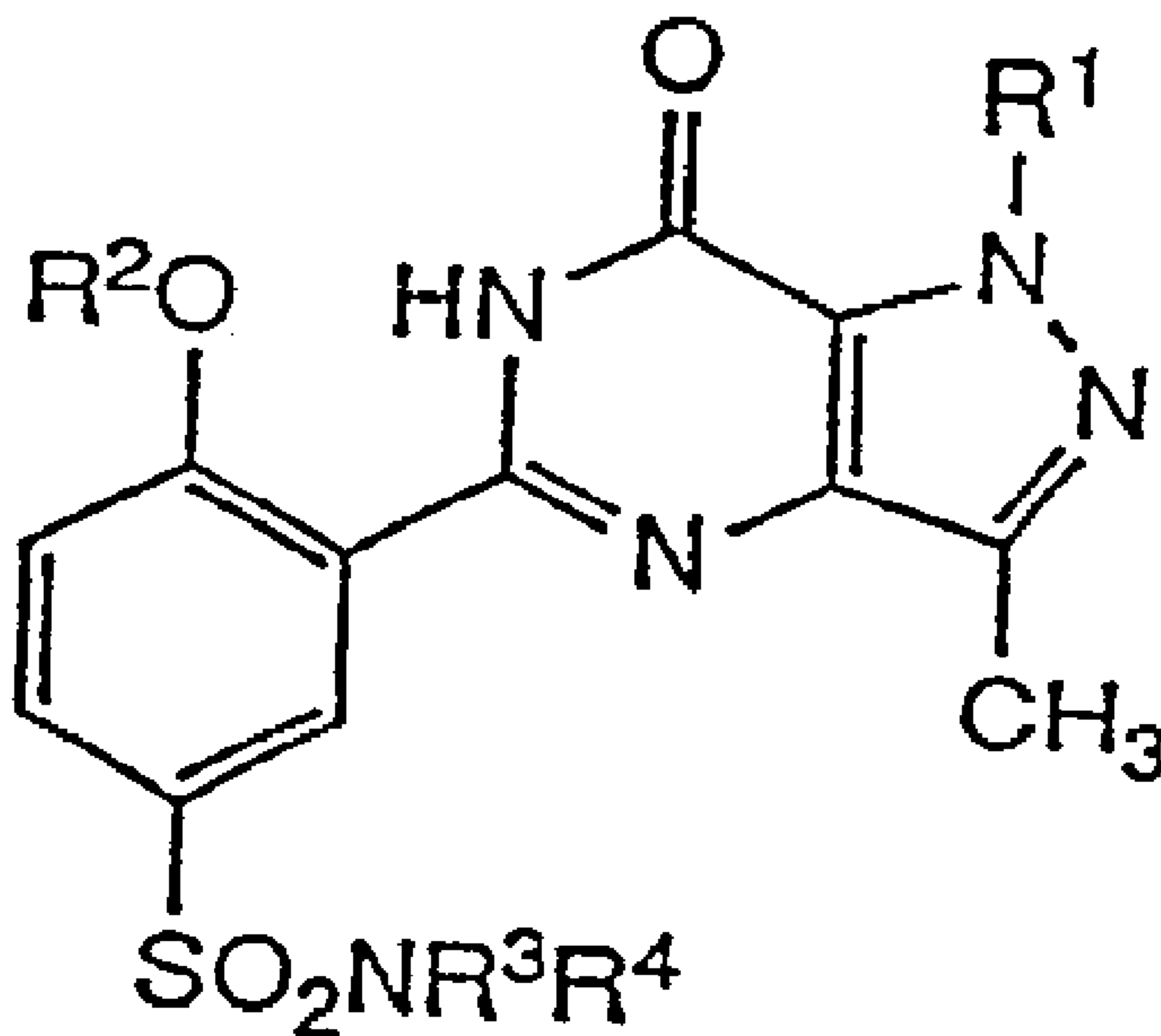




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(54) Titre : COMPOSES HETEROCYCLIQUES BICYCLIQUES DESTINES AU TRAITEMENT DE L'IMPUISSANCE  
 (54) Title: BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF IMPOTENCE



(I)

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The use of certain 5-arylpyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-ones, 6-arylpyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, 2-arylquinazolin-4-ones, 2-arylpurin-6-ones and 2-arylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including man; a pharmaceutical composition for said treatment; and a method of said treatment of said animal with said pharmaceutical composition or with said either entity.

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

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/EP95/04065 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 16 October 1995 (16.10.95)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 9423911.8                      26 November 1994 (26.11.94)    GB  <b>(71) Applicant (for GB only):</b> PFIZER LIMITED [GB/GB]; Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ (GB).  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except GB JP US):</b> PFIZER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, N.V./S.A. [BE/IE]; La Touche House, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1 (IE).  <b>(71) Applicant (for JP only):</b> PFIZER INC. [US/US]; 235 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017 (US).  <b>(72) Inventor; and</b> <b>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only):</b> CAMPBELL, Simon, Fraser [GB/GB]; Pfizer Central Research, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ (GB).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> MOORE, James, William et al.; Pfizer Limited, European Patent Dept., Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ (GB).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CA, JP, MX, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF IMPOTENCE  <b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>The use of certain 5-arylpyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-ones, 6-arylpyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, 2-arylquinazolin-4-ones, 2-arylpurin-6-ones and 2-arylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including man; a pharmaceutical composition for said treatment; and a method of said treatment of said animal with said pharmaceutical composition or with said either entity.</p>		

BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FOR  
THE TREATMENT OF IMPOTENCE

This invention relates to the use of certain pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-ones, pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, quinazolin-4-ones, purin-6-ones and pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-ones for the treatment of impotence.

Impotence can be defined literally as a lack of power, in the male, to copulate and may involve an inability to achieve penile erection or ejaculation, or both. More specifically, erectile impotence or dysfunction may be defined as an inability to obtain or sustain an erection adequate for intercourse. Its prevalence is claimed to be between 2 and 7% of the human male population, increasing with age, up to 50 years, and between 18 and 75% between 55 and 80 years of age. In the USA alone, for example, it has been estimated that there are up to 10 million impotent males, with the majority suffering from problems of organic rather than of psychogenic origin.

Reports of well-controlled clinical trials in man are few and the efficacy of orally administered drugs is low. Although many different drugs have been shown to induce penile erection, they are only effective after direct injection into the penis, e.g. intraurethrally or intracavernosally (i.c.), and are not approved for erectile dysfunction. Current medical treatment is based on the i.c injection of vasoactive substances and good results have been claimed with phenoxybenzamine, phentolamine, papaverine and prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub>, either alone or in combination; however, pain, priapism and fibrosis of the penis are associated with the i.c. administration of some of these agents. Potassium channel openers (KCO) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) have also been shown to be active i.c., but cost and stability issues could limit development of the latter. An alternative

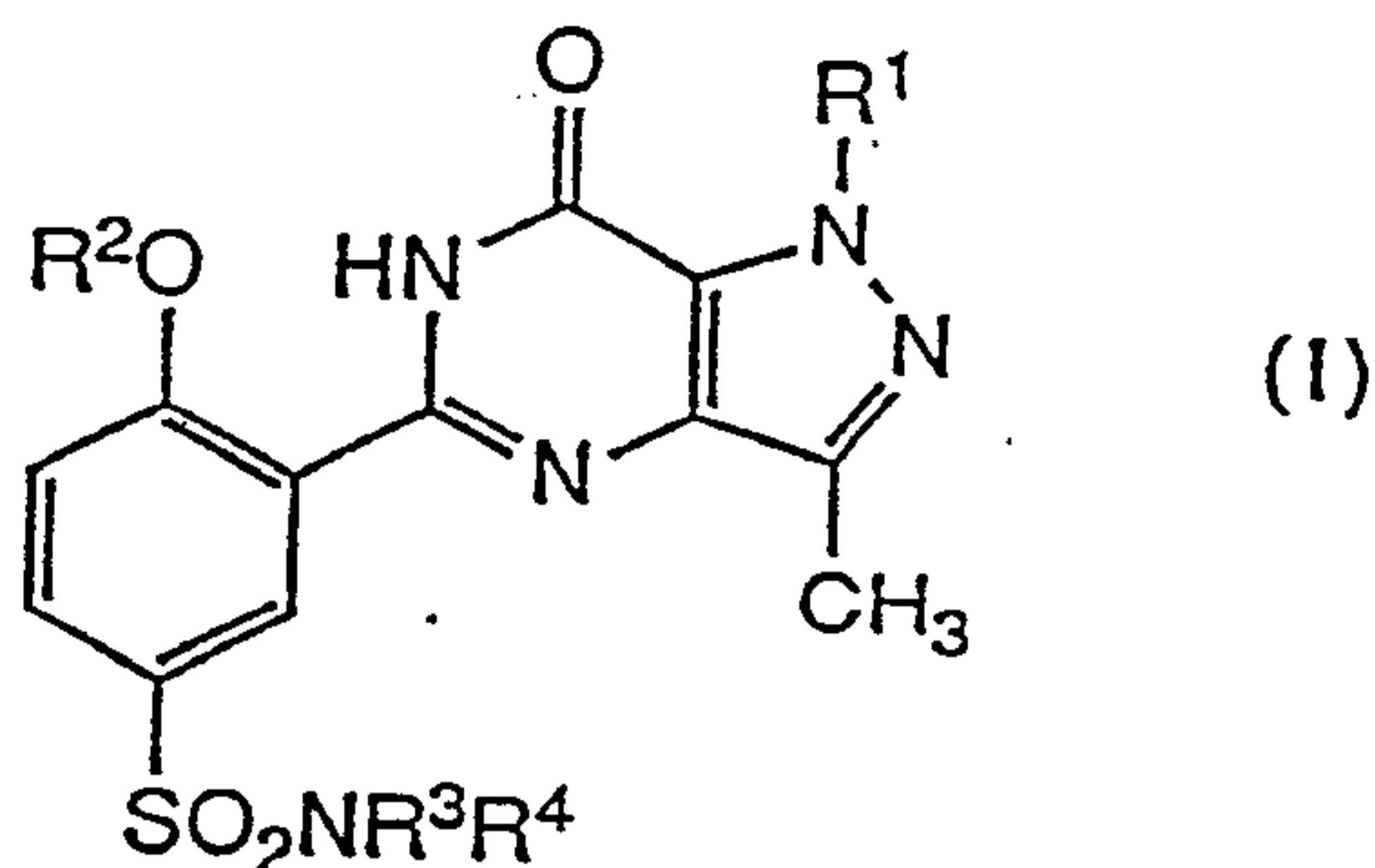
to the i.c. route is the use of glyceryl trinitrate (GTN) patches applied to the penis, which has been shown to be effective but produces side-effects in both patient and partner.

As a general alternative to pharmacological intervention, a variety of penile prostheses has been used to assist achievement of an erection. The short term success rate is good, but problems with infection and ischaemia, especially in diabetic men, make this type of treatment a final option rather than first-line therapy.

The compounds of the invention are potent inhibitors of cyclic guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate phosphodiesterases (cGMP PDEs) in contrast to their inhibition of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate phosphodiesterases (cAMP PDEs). This selective enzyme inhibition leads to elevated cGMP levels which, in turn, provides the basis for the utilities already disclosed for the said compounds in WO-A-93/06104, WO-A-93/07149, WO-A-93/12095, WO-A-94/00453 and WO-A-94/05661 respectively, namely in the treatment of stable, unstable and variant (Prinzmetal) angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency e.g. post-percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (post-PTCA), peripheral vascular disease, stroke, bronchitis, allergic asthma, chronic asthma, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma, and diseases characterised by disorders of gut motility, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

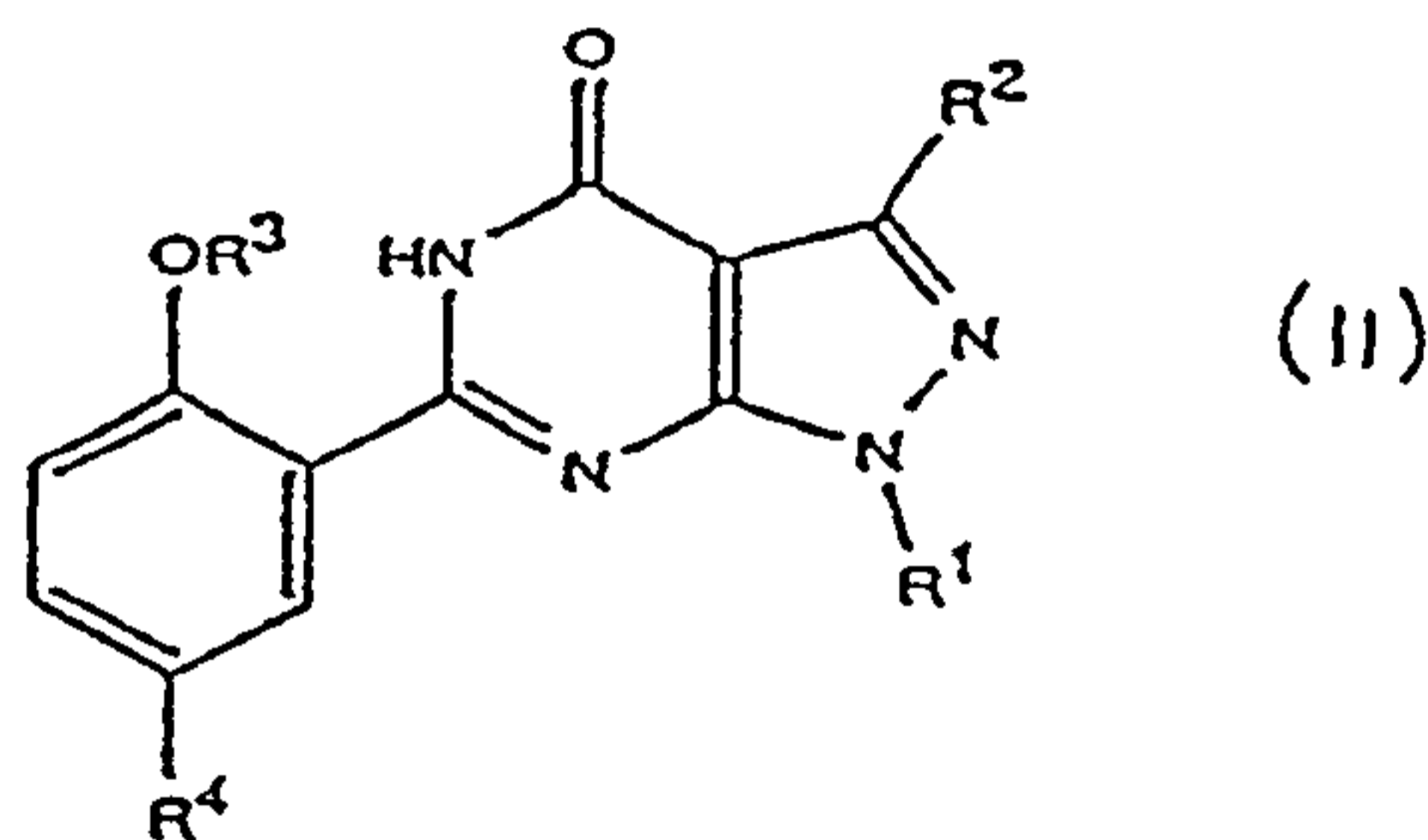
Unexpectedly, it has now been found that these disclosed compounds are useful in the treatment of erectile dysfunction. Furthermore the compounds may be administered orally, thereby obviating the disadvantages associated with i.c. administration. Thus the present invention concerns the use of a compound of formula (I):

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wherein  $R^1$  is methyl or ethyl;  
 $R^2$  is ethyl or n-propyl;  
 and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently H, or  $C_1-C_6$   
 alkyl optionally substituted with  $C_5-C_7$   
 cycloalkyl or with morpholino;

a compound of formula (II):



wherein  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl;  
 $R^2$  is H; methyl or ethyl;  
 $R^3$  is  $C_2-C_4$  alkyl;  
 $R^4$  is H;  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl optionally substituted  
 with  $NR^5R^6$ , CN,  $CONR^5R^6$  or  $CO_2R^7$ ;  $C_2-C_4$  alkenyl  
 optionally substituted with CN,  $CONR^5R^6$  or  
 $CO_2R^7$ ;  $C_2-C_4$  alkanoyl optionally substituted  
 with  $NR^5R^6$ ;  $SO_2NR^5R^6$ ;  $CONR^5R^6$ ;  $CO_2R^7$  or halo;  
 $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H or  $C_1-C_4$

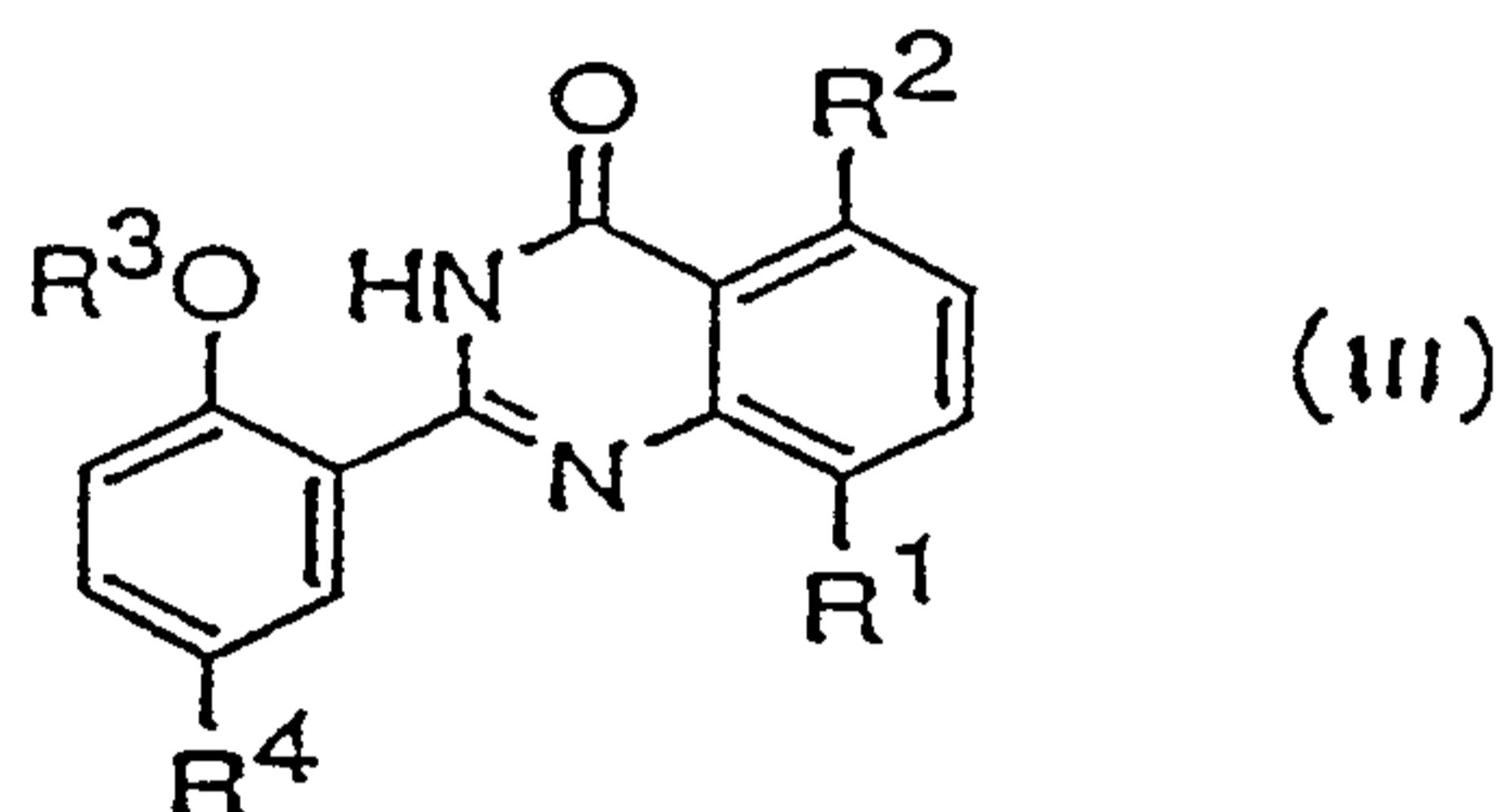
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alkyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, 4-(NR<sup>8</sup>)-1-piperazinyl or 1-imidazolyl group wherein said group is optionally substituted with one or two C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl groups;

R<sup>7</sup> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

and R<sup>8</sup> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl or (hydroxy)C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl;

a compound of formula (III):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy or CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>;  
 R<sup>2</sup> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;  
 R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;  
 R<sup>4</sup> is H; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl optionally substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; (hydroxy)C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;  
 CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;  
 SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or imidazolyl;  
 R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;  
 R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group wherein any

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of said groups is optionally substituted with  $\text{CONR}^5\text{R}^6$ ;

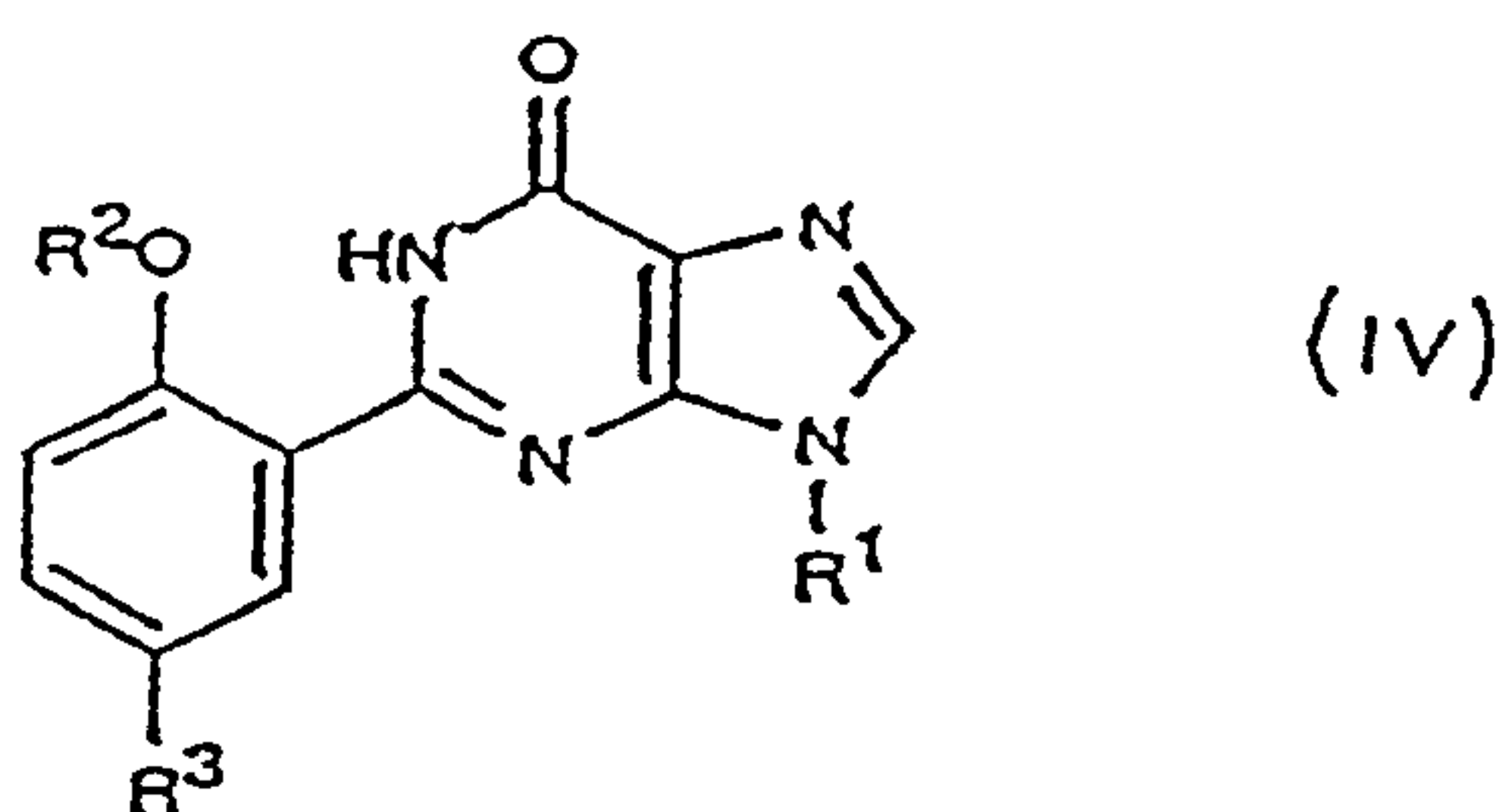
$\text{R}^9$  is H or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl;

$\text{R}^{10}$  is H;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$  alkyl or (hydroxy) $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_3$  alkyl;

and  $n$  is 2, 3 or 4;

with the proviso that  $\text{R}^4$  is not H when  $\text{R}^1$  is H,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkoxy;

a compound of formula (IV):



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl;

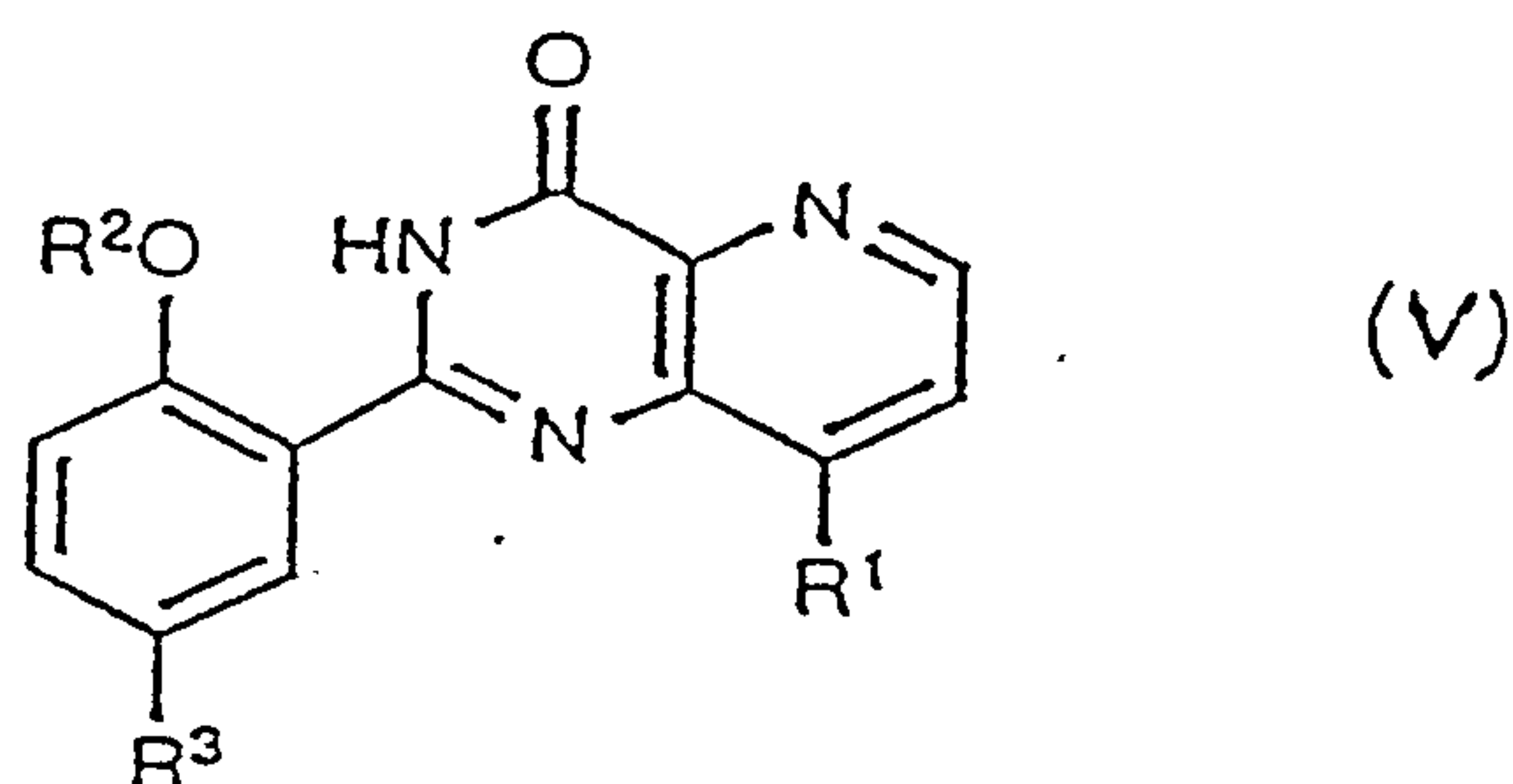
$\text{R}^2$  is  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4$  alkyl;

$\text{R}^3$  is H or  $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^4\text{R}^5$ ;

$\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino or 4-( $\text{NR}^6$ )-1-piperazinyl group;

and  $\text{R}^6$  is H or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$  alkyl;

or a compound of formula (V):



wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl; CN or  $CONR^4R^5$ ;  
 $R^2$  is  $C_2-C_4$  alkyl;  
 $R^3$  is  $SO_2NR^6R^7$ ;  $NO_2$ ;  $NH_2$ ;  $NHCOR^8$ ;  $NHSO_2R^8$  or  $N(SO_2R^8)_2$ ;  
 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each independently selected from H and  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;  
 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are each independently selected from H and  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl optionally substituted with  $CO_2R^9$ , OH, pyridyl, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyl or 4-( $NR^{10}$ )-1-piperazinyl group wherein any of said groups may optionally be substituted with one or two substituents selected from  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl,  $CO_2R^9$ ,  $NH_2$  and OH;  
 $R^8$  is  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl or pyridyl;  
 $R^9$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;  
and  $R^{10}$  is H;  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl or (hydroxy) $C_2-C_3$  alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a

male animal, including man.

The invention also provides a commercial package comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (II), (IV) or (V) as described above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with instructions for its use in the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction or female sexual dysfunction, premature labor or dysmenorrhea.

In the above definition, unless otherwise indicated, alkyl and alkoxy groups having three or more carbon atoms, and alkenyl and alkanoyl groups having four carbon atoms, may be straight chain or branched chain. Halo means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

The compounds of the invention may contain one or more asymmetric centres and thus they can exist as enantiomers or diastereoisomers. Furthermore, certain compounds of formulae (II) and (III) which contain alkenyl groups may exist as cis-isomers or trans-isomers. In each instance, the invention includes both mixtures and separate individual isomers.

The compounds of the invention may also exist in tautomeric forms and the invention includes both mixtures and separate individual tautomers.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention which contain a basic centre are, for example, non-toxic acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, with organo-sulphonic acids. The compounds of the invention can also provide pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, in particular non-toxic alkali metal salts, with bases. Examples include the sodium and potassium salts. For a review on suitable pharmaceutical salts, see J. Pharm. Sci., 1977, 66, 1.

A preferred group of compounds is that of formula (I) wherein R<sub>3</sub> is H; methyl or ethyl; R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with cyclohexyl or with morpholino; and R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are as previously defined for formula (I); of formula (II) 5 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is n-propyl; R<sup>2</sup> is H or methyl; R<sup>3</sup> is ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H; ethyl substituted with CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup>; vinyl substituted with CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup>; acetyl substituted with NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup> or bromo; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a morpholino, 4-(NR<sup>8</sup>)-1-piperazinyl or 2,4-dimethyl-1-imidazolyl group; R<sup>7</sup> is H or t-butyl; and R<sup>8</sup> is methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; of formula (III) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; methyl; methoxy or CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; R<sup>2</sup> is H or methyl; R<sup>3</sup> is ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H; acetyl optionally substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; hydroxyethyl substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or 1-imidazolyl; R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently H or ethyl; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a piperidino, 4-carbamoylpiperidino, morpholino or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or t-butyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H; methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; with the proviso that R<sup>4</sup> is not H when R<sup>1</sup> is H, methyl or methoxy; of formula (IV) wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4-(NR<sup>6</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are as previously defined for formula (IV); and of formula (V) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; n-propyl; CN or CONH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; R<sup>3</sup> is SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; NO<sub>2</sub>; NH<sub>2</sub>; NHCOCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl) or N[SO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl)]<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H; methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; R<sup>7</sup> is methyl optionally substituted with 2-pyridyl or 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl; or ethyl 2-substituted with OH, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>)piperidino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or ethyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H; methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

A particularly preferred group of compounds is that of formula (III) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is methyl; CONH<sub>2</sub> or CONHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H; acetyl; 1-hydroxy-2-(NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>)ethyl; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>; CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or 1-imidazolyl; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup>

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; and R<sup>10</sup> is methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; with the proviso that R<sup>4</sup> is not H when R<sup>1</sup> is methyl; of formula (IV) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is n-propyl; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; and R<sup>3</sup> is 1-piperazinylsulphonyl or 4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulphonyl; and of formula (V) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is n-propyl or CN; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; R<sup>3</sup> is SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl) or N[SO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl)]<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H or methyl; R<sup>7</sup> is methyl; or ethyl 2-substituted with CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>; morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>)piperidino or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or ethyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H; methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

Especially preferred individual compounds of the invention include:

1-ethyl-5-[5-(n-hexylsulphamoyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

1-ethyl-5-(5-diethylsulphamoyl-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

5-[5-(N-cyclohexylmethyl-N-methylsulphamoyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-ethyl-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

6-(5-bromo-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

3-methyl-6-(5-morpholinosulphonyl-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

6-[5-(2-carboxyvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

6-[5-(2-t-butoxycarbonylvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

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3-methyl-6-[5-(2-morpholinocarbonylvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

5 3-methyl-6-[5-(2-morpholinocarbonylethyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}-8-methylquinazolin-4-(3H)-one;

10 2-{5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]-2-n-propoxyphenyl}-8-methylquinazolin-4(3H)-one;

8-methyl-2-{5-[2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylcarbonyl)-ethenyl]-2-n-propoxyphenyl}quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

8-carbamoyl-2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

15 8-ethylcarbamoyl-2-(2-n-propoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

20 2-[5-(4-carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

25 2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

and 2-{2-ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]phenyl}-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

The compounds of formulae (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, processes for  
 30 the preparation thereof, in vitro test methods for determining the cGMP PDE and cAMP PDE inhibitory activities thereof, pharmaceutical compositions thereof and routes of administration for human use, are described in WO-A-93/06104,  
 35 WO-A-93/07149, WO-A-93/12095, WO-A-94/00453 and WO-A-94/05661 respectively.

A preliminary investigation was carried out with a view to isolating and characterising the cyclic nucleotide PDEs of human corpus cavernosum, relaxation of which leads to penile erection. Studies of substrate specificity, response to activators and inhibitor sensitivity, have demonstrated that human corpus cavernosum contains three distinct PDE enzymes.

### Methods

Fresh frozen human penis was obtained from IIAM (Pennsylvania). Tissue was thawed at room temperature, the corpus cavernosum was dissected from the penis to yield approximately 2-4 g of tissue and the following isolation protocol was followed. Tissue was coarsely chopped in ice-cold isotonic buffer (35 ml) containing 250mM sucrose, 1mM EDTA, 0.5mM PMSF and 20mM HEPES, pH 7.2, and the mixture subjected to brief (1 min.) treatment with a Silversen mixer/emulsifier. Homogenates were prepared using homogeniser tubes with teflon pestles and soluble fraction was prepared by centrifugation at 100,000 x g for 60 min. at 4°C. 10 ml of high speed supernatant was applied to a Pharmacia Mono Q anion exchange column (1 ml bed volume) equilibrated with buffer containing 1mM EDTA, 0.5 mM PMSF and 20mM HEPES, pH 7.2 (chromatography buffer). The column was then washed with 5 bed volumes of chromatography buffer, after which PDEs were eluted using a continuous gradient of 0-500mM NaCl (total volume 35 ml) and 1 ml fractions collected.

Column fractions were assayed for PDE activity using 500nM cGMP or 500nM cAMP as substrate. cAMP PDE activity was also determined in the presence of 1µM unlabelled cGMP and the PDE activity of selected fractions was determined in the presence of 10mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> and 10 units/ml bovine brain calmodulin. Appropriate fractions were pooled and stored at 4°C during the

course of the study.

Inhibition studies were performed using a substrate concentration of 500nM throughout. All inhibitors were dissolved in DMSO and concentration-response curves were constructed over the range  $3 \times 10^{-10}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ M in half log increments.  $IC_{50}$  values were calculated using the sigmoidal curve fitting algorithm of biostat.

### Results

Human corpus cavernosum soluble PDEs were separated into three distinct fractions of activity. The first, fraction I, (designated by order of elution) represents the major PDE present and is highly selective for cGMP as substrate. This fraction was found to be insensitive to stimulation by calcium/calmodulin and was classified as PDE<sub>v</sub>. Fraction II hydrolyses cGMP and cAMP, with the latter activity being stimulated in the presence of cGMP, and is classified as PDE<sub>II</sub>, whilst fraction III is cAMP selective and this activity is inhibited in the presence of cGMP, consistent with PDE<sub>III</sub> activity.

In order to further characterise the PDE isoenzymes present in the tissue, studies were performed using a variety of inhibitors. Inhibitor studies with fractions I and II were performed using cGMP as substrate, whilst fraction III studies utilised cAMP. These studies confirmed that fraction I corresponds to PDE<sub>v</sub>, whilst fraction III was clearly identified as PDE<sub>III</sub>; fraction II (PDE<sub>II</sub>) was relatively insensitive to all the inhibitors tested.

In summary, the above investigation identified three PDE isoenzymes in human corpus cavernosum tissue. The predominant PDE is the cGMP-specific PDE<sub>v</sub>, whilst cGMP-stimulated cAMP PDE<sub>II</sub> and cGMP-inhibited cAMP PDE<sub>III</sub>

are also present.

Certain compounds of the invention have been tested in vitro and found to be potent and selective inhibitors of the cGMP-specific PDE<sub>v</sub>. Thus relaxation of the corpus cavernosum tissue and consequent penile erection is presumably mediated by elevation of cGMP levels in the said tissue, by virtue of the PDE inhibitory profile of the compounds of the invention.

Although the compounds of the invention are envisaged primarily for the treatment of erectile dysfunction or male sexual dysfunction, they may also be useful for the treatment of female sexual dysfunction, including orgasmic dysfunction related to clitoral disturbances, and of premature labour and dysmenorrhea.

Generally, in man, oral administration of the compounds of the invention is the preferred route, being the most convenient and avoiding the disadvantages associated with i.c. administration. A preferred dosing regimen for a typical man is 5 to 75 mg of compound three times daily. In circumstances where the recipient suffers from a swallowing disorder or from impairment of drug absorption after oral administration, the drug may be administered parenterally, e.g. sublingually or buccally.

For veterinary use, a compound of the invention or a non-toxic salt thereof is administered as a suitably acceptable formulation in accordance with normal veterinary practice and the veterinary surgeon will determine the dosing regimen and route of administration which will be most appropriate for a particular male animal.

Thus the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including man, comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt

thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

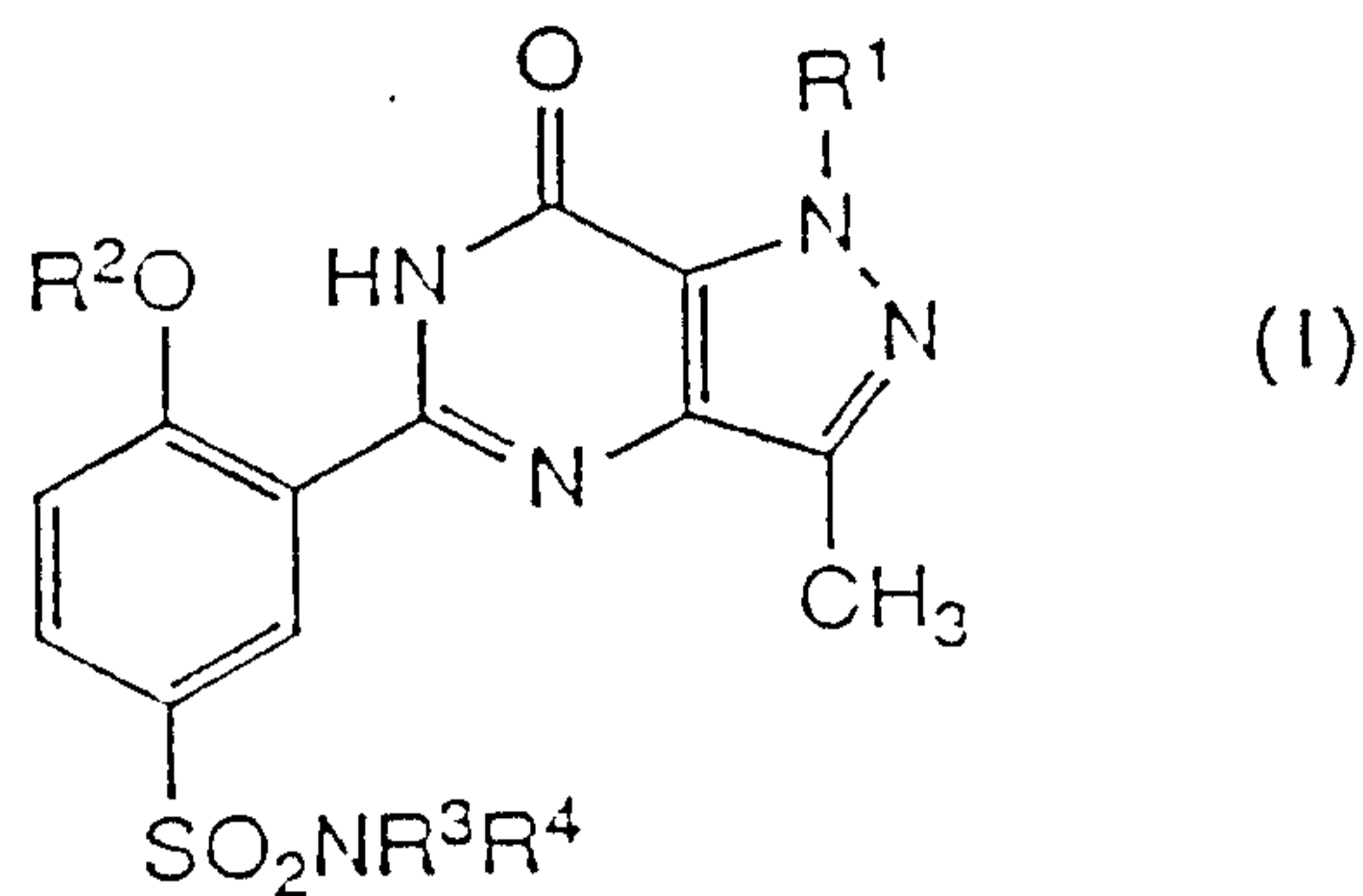
There is further provided a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including man, comprising formulating a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

The invention also provides a method of treating a male animal, including man, to cure or prevent erectile dysfunction which comprises treating said male animal with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity.

CLAIMS:

1. The use of a compound of formula (I):

5



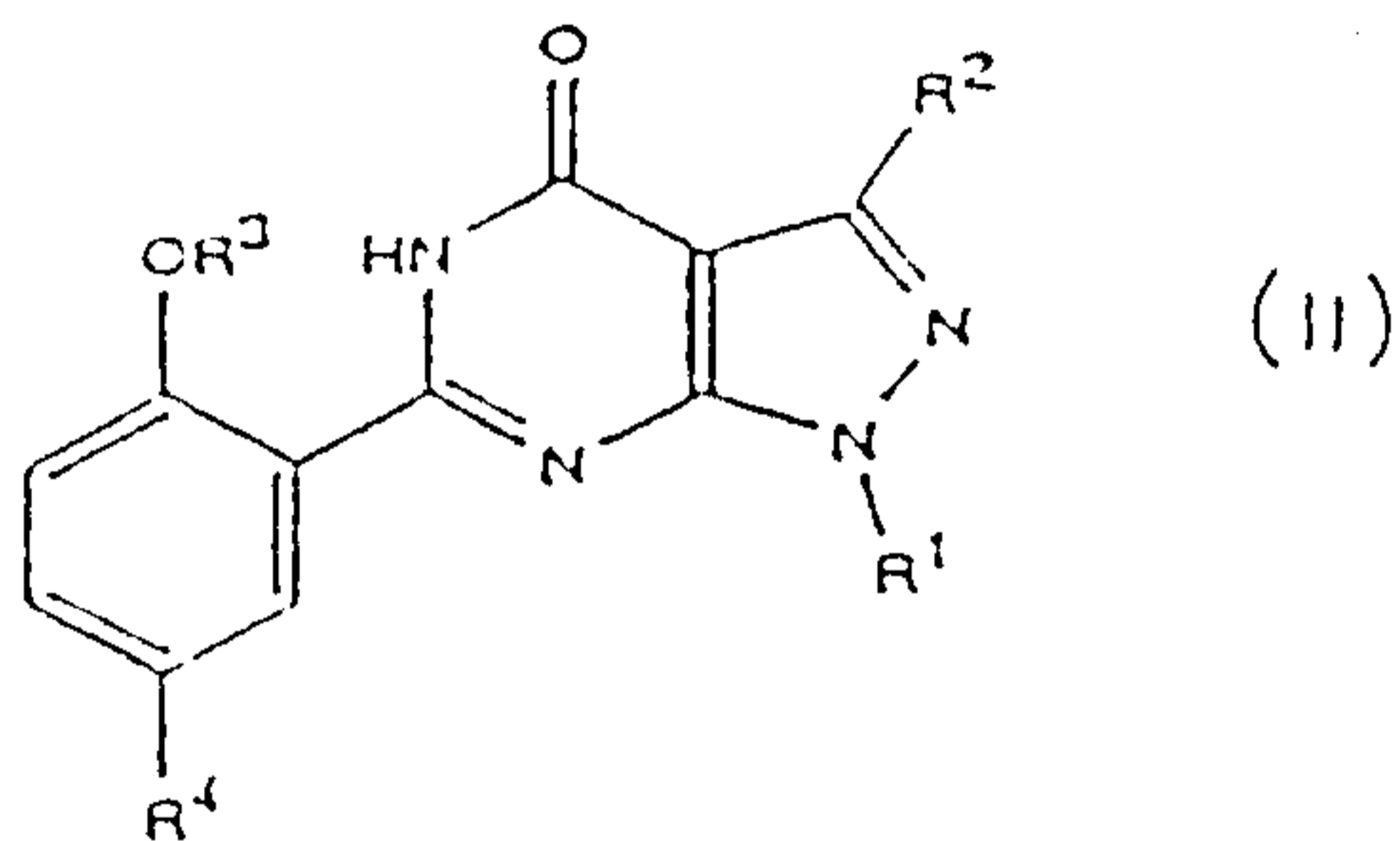
wherein  $R^1$  is methyl or ethyl;

$R^2$  is ethyl or n-propyl; and

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently H, or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl  
 10 unsubstituted or substituted with  $C_5$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl or  
 with morpholino;

a compound of formula (II);

15



wherein  $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl;

$R^2$  is H; methyl or ethyl;

$R^3$  is  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

$R^4$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl unsubstituted or substituted  
 20 with  $NR^5R^6$ , CN,  $CONR^5R^6$  or  $CO_2R^7$ ;  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkenyl  
 optionally substituted with CN,  $CONR^5R^6$  or  $CO_2R^7$ ;

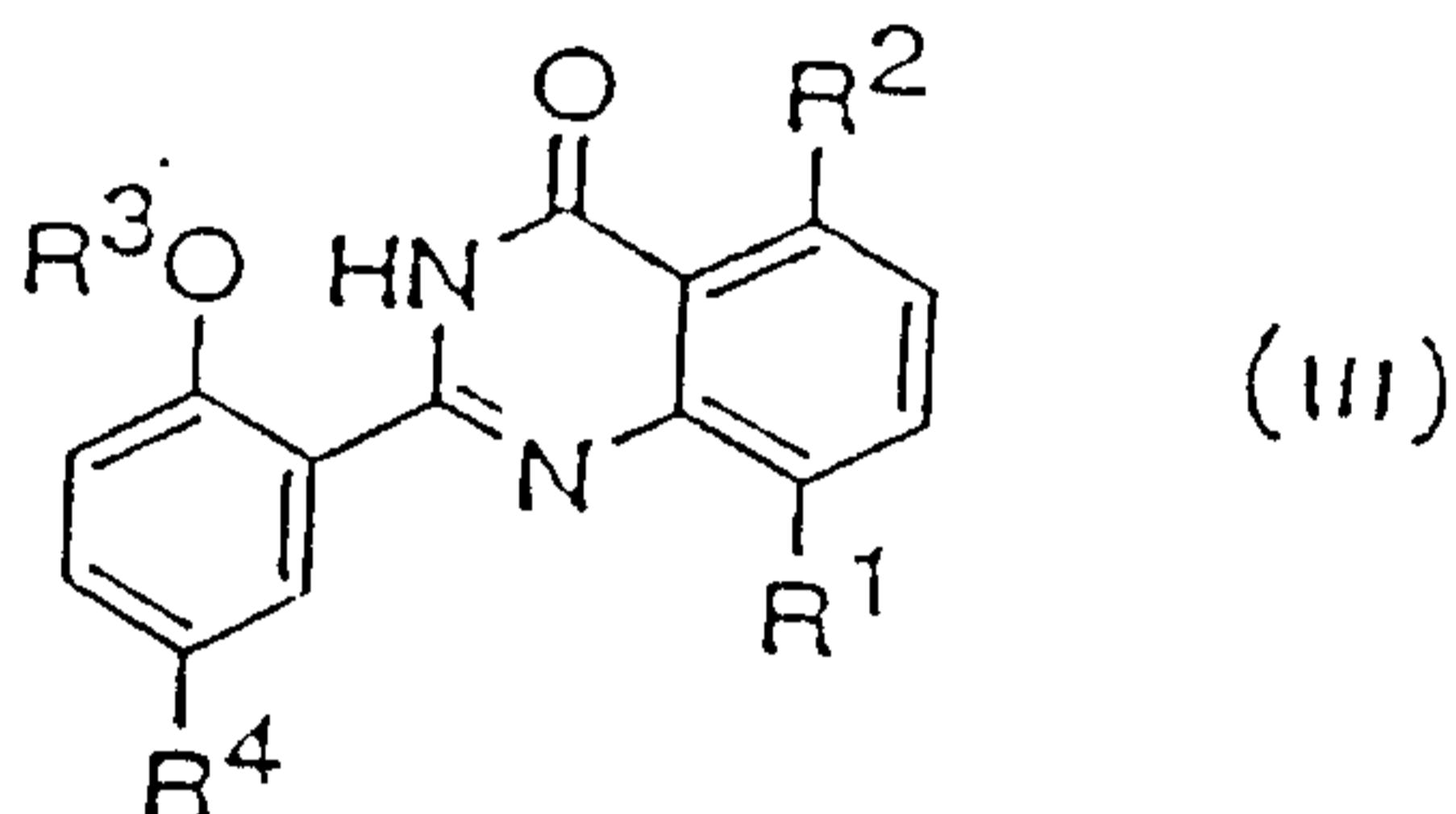
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl unsubstituted or substituted with  
SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup> or halo;

5 R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;  
or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are  
attached, form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino,  
4-(NR<sup>8</sup>)-1-piperazinyl or 1-imidazolyl group wherein  
said group is unsubstituted or substituted with one  
or two C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl groups;

10 R<sup>7</sup> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; and

R<sup>8</sup> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl or (hydroxy)C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl;

a compound of formula (III):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy or CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>2</sup> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

20 R<sup>4</sup> is H; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl unsubstituted or substituted  
with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; (hydroxy)C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl unsubstituted or  
substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;  
CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;  
SO<sub>2</sub>NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or imidazolyl;

5  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;  
 $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are each independently H or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;  
 or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are  
 attached, form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino  
 or 4-( $NR^{10}$ )-1-piperazinyl group wherein any of said  
 groups is unsubstituted or substituted with  $CONR^5R^6$ ;

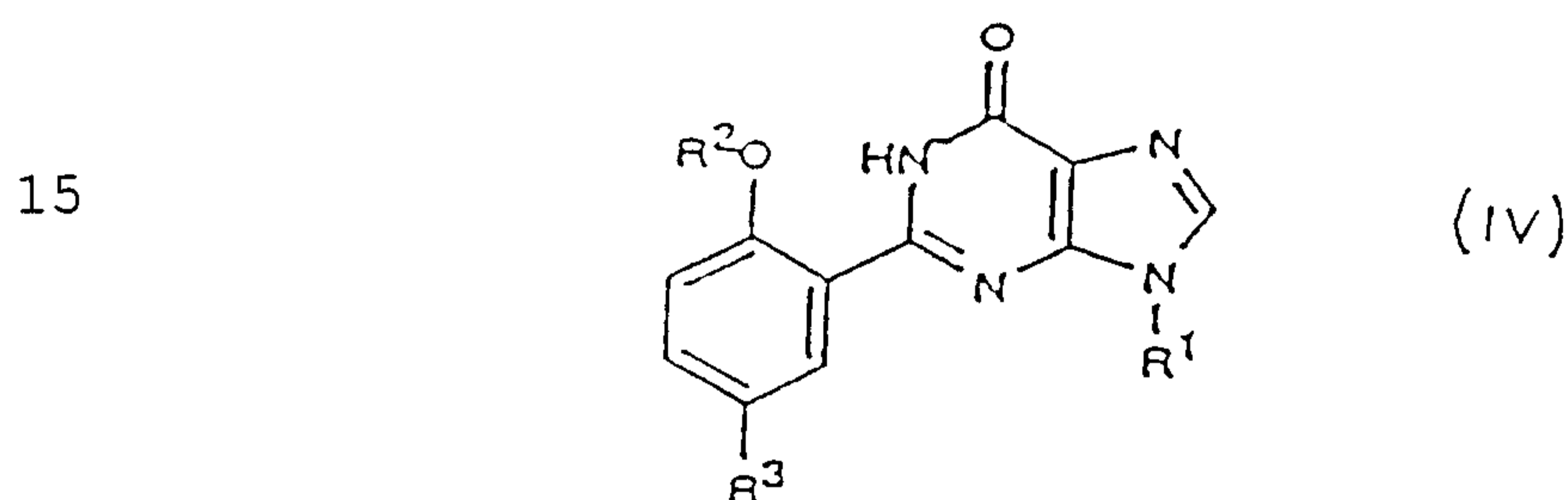
$R^9$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;

$R^{10}$  is H;  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl or (hydroxy) $C_2-C_3$  alkyl; and

10  $n$  is 2, 3 or 4;

with the proviso that  $R^4$  is not H when  $R^1$  is H,  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl or  
 $C_1-C_4$  alkoxy;

a compound of formula (IV):



wherein  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;

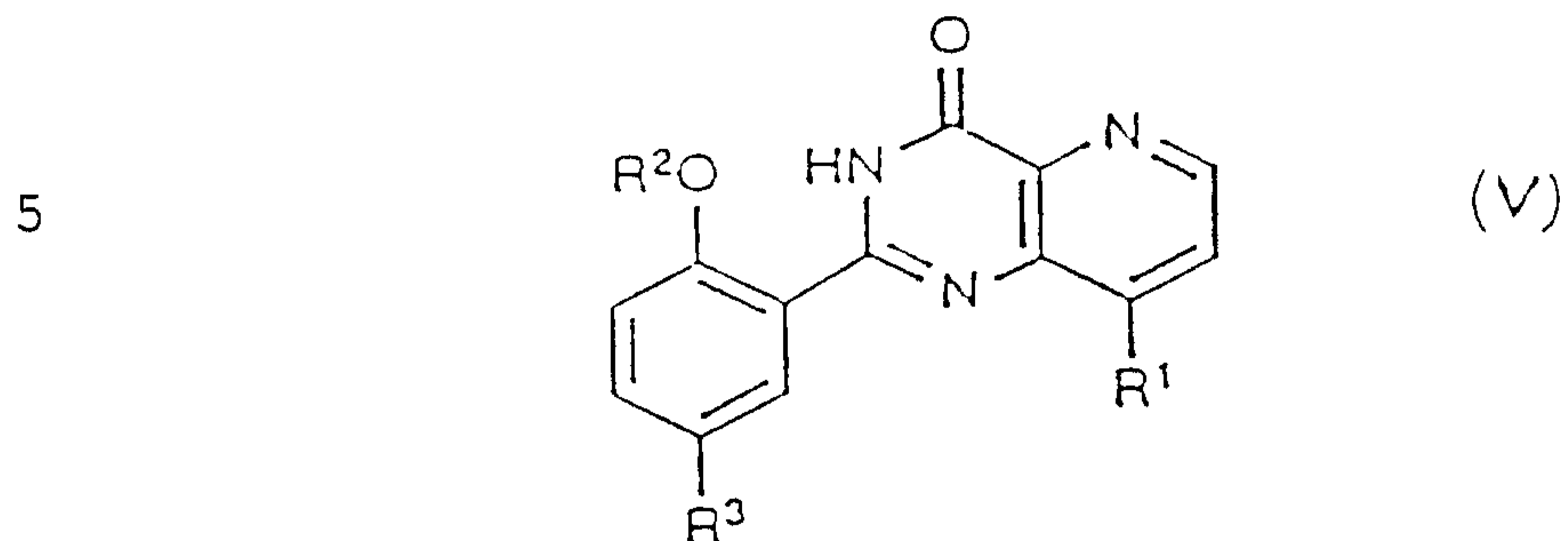
$R^2$  is  $C_2-C_4$  alkyl;

20  $R^3$  is H or  $SO_2NR^4R^5$ ;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together with the nitrogen atom to which  
 they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino,  
 morpholino or 4-( $NR^6$ )-1-piperazinyl group; and

$R^6$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

or a compound of formula (V):



wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl; CN or  $CONR^4R^5$ ;

$R^2$  is  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

10  $R^3$  is  $SO_2NR^6R^7$ ;  $NO_2$ ;  $NH_2$ ;  $NHCOR^8$ ;  $NHSO_2R^8$  or  
 $N(SO_2R^8)_2$ ;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each independently selected from H and  
 $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

15  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are each independently selected from H and  
 $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with  $CO_2R^9$ ,  
 OH, pyridyl, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino or 1-  
 imidazolidin-2-onyl; or, together with the nitrogen  
 atom to which they are attached, form a pyrrolidino,  
 piperidino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyl or 4-( $NR^{10}$ )-1-  
 20 piperazinyl group wherein any of said groups is  
 unsubstituted or substituted with one or two  
 substituents selected from  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,  $CO_2R^9$ ,  $NH_2$   
 and OH;

$R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl or pyridyl;

$R^9$  is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; and

$R^{10}$  is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or (hydroxy)C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl;

or a pharmaceutially acceptable salt thereof, or a  
 5 pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the  
 manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic  
 treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including  
 man.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein in a compound of  
 10 formula (I)  $R^3$  is H; methyl or ethyl;  $R^4$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl  
 unsubstituted or substituted with cyclohexyl or with  
 morpholino; and  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are as previously defined in claim 1;  
 in a compound of formula (II)  $R^1$  is n-propyl;  $R^2$  is H or  
 methyl;  $R^3$  is ethyl or n-propyl;  $R^4$  is H; ethyl substituted  
 15 with CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup>; vinyl substituted with CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup>;  
 acetyl substituted with NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup> or  
 bromo;  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they  
 are attached form a morpholino, 4-(NR<sup>8</sup>)-1-piperazinyl or 2,4-  
 dimethyl-1-imidazolyl group;  $R^7$  is H or t-butyl; and  $R^8$  is  
 20 methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; in a compound of formula (III)  $R^1$  is  
 H; methyl; methoxy or CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>;  $R^2$  is H or methyl;  $R^3$  is ethyl  
 or n-propyl;  $R^4$  is H; acetyl unsubstituted or substituted with  
 NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; hydroxyethyl substituted with NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;  
 CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or 1-  
 25 imidazolyl;  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H or ethyl;  $R^7$  and  
 $R^8$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached  
 form a piperidino, 4-carbamoylpiperidino, morpholino or 4-

(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or t-butyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H; methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; with the proviso that R<sup>4</sup> is not H when R<sup>1</sup> is H, methyl or methoxy; in a compound of formula (IV) 5 R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4-(NR<sup>6</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are as previously defined in claim 1; and in a compound of formula (V) R<sup>1</sup> is H; n-propyl; CN or CONH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; R<sup>3</sup> is SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; NO<sub>2</sub>; NH<sub>2</sub>; 10 NHCOCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl) or N[SO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl)]<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; R<sup>7</sup> is methyl unsubstituted or substituted with 2-pyridyl or 5-isoxazolin-3-only; or ethyl 2-substituted with OH, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the nitrogen 15 atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>)piperidino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or ethyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein in a compound of formula (III) R<sup>1</sup> is methyl; CONH<sub>2</sub> or CONHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is 20 ethyl or n-propyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H; acetyl; 1-hydroxy-2-(NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>)ethyl; CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>; CH=CHCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or 1-imidazolyl; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; and R<sup>10</sup> is methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; with the proviso that R<sup>4</sup> is not H when R<sup>1</sup> is 25 methyl; in a compound of formula (IV) R<sup>1</sup> is n-propyl; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; and R<sup>3</sup> is 1-piperazinylsulphonyl or 4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulphonyl; and in a compound of formula (V) R<sup>1</sup> is n-propyl or CN; R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl; R<sup>3</sup> is SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>;

NHSO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl) or N[SO<sub>2</sub>(3-pyridyl)]<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H or methyl; R<sup>7</sup> is methyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>; morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>)piperidino or 4-(NR<sup>10</sup>)-1-piperazinyl group; R<sup>9</sup> is H or ethyl; and R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

4. The use according to claim 2 or claim 3 wherein the compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V) is selected from

1-ethyl-5-[5-(n-hexylsulphamoyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

1-ethyl-5-(5-diethylsulphamoyl-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

5-[5-(N-cyclohexylmethyl-N-methylsulphamoyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-ethyl-3-methyl-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one;

6-(5-bromo-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

3-methyl-6-(5-morpholinosulphonyl-2-n-propoxyphenyl)-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

6-[5-(2-carboxyvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

6-[5-(2-t-butoxycarbonylvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-3-methyl-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

3-methyl-6-[5-(2-morpholinocarbonylvinyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

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3-methyl-6-[5-(2-morpholinocarbonylethyl)-2-n-propoxyphenyl]-1-n-propyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one;

2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}-8-methylquinazolin-4-(3H)-one;

2-{5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]-2-n-propoxyphenyl}-8-methylquinazolin-4(3H)-one;

8-methyl-2-{5-[2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylcarbonyl)ethenyl]-2-n-propoxyphenyl}quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

8-carbamoyl-2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

8-ethylcarbamoyl-2-(2-n-propoxyphenyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one;

2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

2-[5-(4-carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

2-{2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl}-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

20 and

2-{2-ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]phenyl}-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

5. A pharmaceutical composition for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction in a male animal, including man, comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

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6. The use of a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the curative or prophylactic treatment of erectile dysfunction.

5 7. The use of a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of female  
10 sexual dysfunction, premature labour or dysmenorrhea.

8. The use of a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the curative or prophylactic treatment of female sexual dysfunction, premature  
15 labour or dysmenorrhea.

9. A pharmaceutical composition for the curative or prophylactic treatment of female sexual dysfunction, premature labour or dysmenorrhea comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to  
20 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

10. A commercial package comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together  
25 with instructions for its use in the curative or prophylactic treatment of female sexual dysfunction, premature labour or dysmenorrhea.

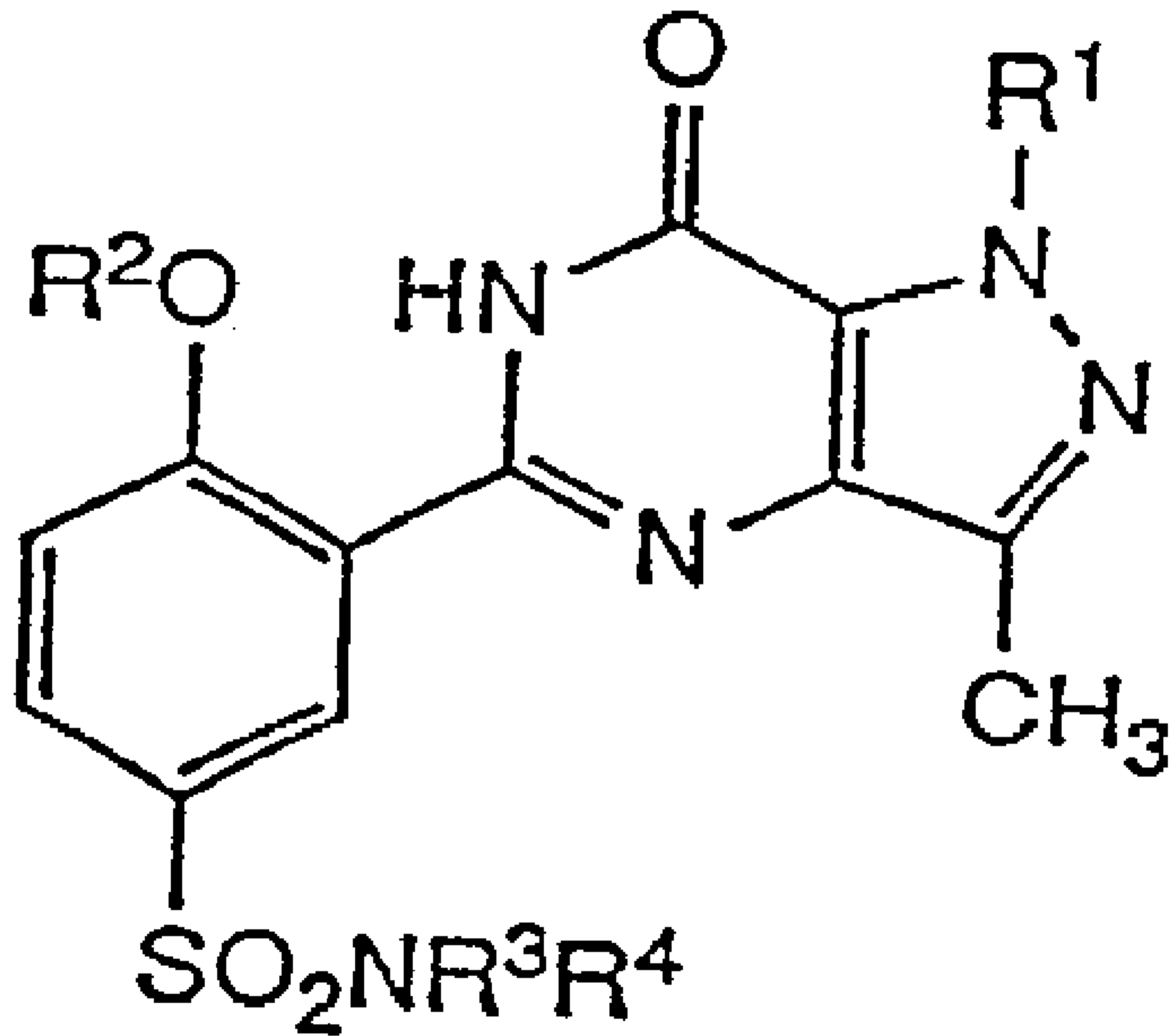
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11. A commercial package comprising a compound of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) or (V) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with instructions for its use in the curative or prophylactic  
5 treatment of erectile dysfunction.

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PATENT AGENTS



(I)