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<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/03273 (22) International Filing Date: 4 October 1999 (04.10.99) (30) Priority Data: 9821703.7 7 October 1998 (07.10.98) GB 9905238.3 9 March 1999 (09.03.99) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ZENECA LIMITED [GB/GB]; 15 Stanhope Gate, London W1Y 6LN (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BERNSTEIN, Peter, Robert [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). DEDINAS, Robert, Frank [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). OHNMACHT, Cyrus, John [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). RUSSELL, Keith [GB/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). (74) Agent: DENERLEY, Paul, Millington; Global Intellectual Property, AstraZeneca PLC, Mereside, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TG (GB). </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> </td> </tr> </table>			(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/03273 (22) International Filing Date: 4 October 1999 (04.10.99) (30) Priority Data: 9821703.7 7 October 1998 (07.10.98) GB 9905238.3 9 March 1999 (09.03.99) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ZENECA LIMITED [GB/GB]; 15 Stanhope Gate, London W1Y 6LN (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BERNSTEIN, Peter, Robert [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). DEDINAS, Robert, Frank [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). OHNMACHT, Cyrus, John [US/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). RUSSELL, Keith [GB/US]; 1800 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 15437, Wilmington, DE 19850-5437 (US). (74) Agent: DENERLEY, Paul, Millington; Global Intellectual Property, AstraZeneca PLC, Mereside, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TG (GB).	(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
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(54) Title: NAPHTHALENECARBOXAMIDES AS TACHYKININ RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS				
<div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 50%; transform: translateY(-50%);">(Ia)</div>				
(57) Abstract <p>A compound having formula (Ia) and any pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, and their use for treating depression, anxiety, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, schizophrenia, oedema, allergic rhinitis, inflammation, pain, gastrointestinal-hypermotility, anxiety, emesis, Huntington's disease, psychoses including depression, hypertension, migraine, bladder hypermotility, or urticaria and compositions including such compounds and processes for making the compounds.</p>				

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NAPHTHALENECARBOXAMIDES AS TACHYKININ RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

Background

The mammalian neurokinins comprise a class of peptide neurotransmitters which are
5 found in the peripheral and central nervous systems. The three principal neurokinins are
Substance P (SP), Neurokinin A (NKA) and Neurokinin B (NKB).

There are also N-terminally extended forms of at least NKA. At least three receptor
types are known for the three principal neurokinins. Based upon their relative selectivities
favoring the neurokinin agonists SP, NKA and NKB, the receptors are classified as neurokinin
10 1 (NK₁), neurokinin 2 (NK₂) and neurokinin 3 (NK₃) receptors, respectively. In the periphery,
SP and NKA are localized in C-afferent sensory neurons, which neurons are characterized by
non-myelinated nerve endings known as C-fibers, and are released by selective depolarization
of these neurons, or selective stimulation of the C-fibers. C-Fibers are located in the airway
epithelium, and the tachykinins are known to cause profound effects which clearly parallel
15 many of the symptoms observed in asthmatics. The effects of release or introduction of
tachykinins in mammalian airways include bronchoconstriction, increased microvascular
permeability, vasodilation, increased mucus secretion and activation of mast cells. Thus, the
tachykinins are implicated in the pathophysiology and airway hyperresponsiveness observed
in asthmatics; and blockade of the action of released tachykinins may be useful in the
20 treatment of asthma and related conditions. A cyclopeptide antagonist (FK-224) selective for
both NK₁ and NK₂ receptors has demonstrated clinical efficacy in human patients suffering
from asthma and chronic bronchitis. M. Ichinose, et al., Lancet, 1992, 340, 1248.

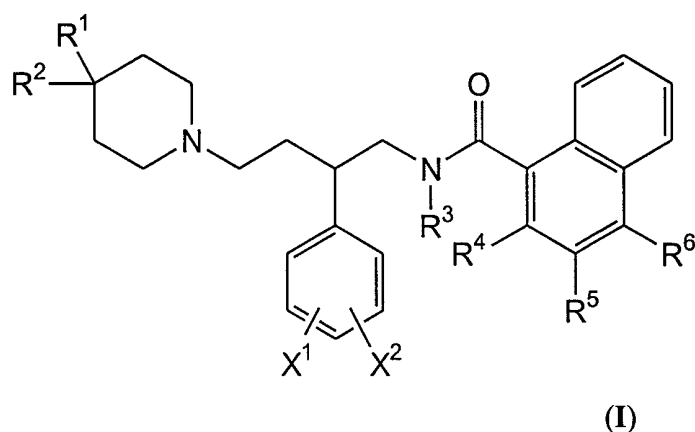
Description

25 This invention relates to naphthalenecarboxamide compounds N-substituted by an
substituted piperidinylbutyl group, to pharmaceutical compositions containing such
compounds, as well as to their uses and processes for their preparation. These compounds
antagonize the pharmacological actions of the endogenous neuropeptide tachykinins known as
neurokinins, particularly at the neurokinin 1 (NK₁) and the neurokinin 2 (NK₂) receptors.
30 These compounds are useful whenever such antagonism is desired. Thus, such compounds
are of value in the treatment of those diseases in which Substance P and Neurokinin A are

implicated, for example, in the treatment of asthma, anxiety, depression, emesis, urinary incontinence and related conditions.

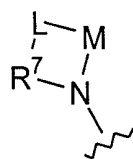
The N-substituted naphthalenecarboxamide compounds of the present invention show a high degree of both NK₁ and/or NK₂ receptor antagonist activity. Additionally, by manipulation of the substituents on the naphthalene and piperidine rings of the formula (I), the ratio of activity at the NK₁ and NK₂ receptors can be modified as desired, affording compounds that are predominantly active at either NK₁ or NK₂ receptors, or affording compounds with a balanced activity and, as such, are particularly useful when combined antagonism of both receptors is desired. In particular, the compounds of the present invention also possess a high degree of NK₁ and/or NK₂ antagonism upon oral administration.

Accordingly, the present invention provides the compounds of the general formula (I):

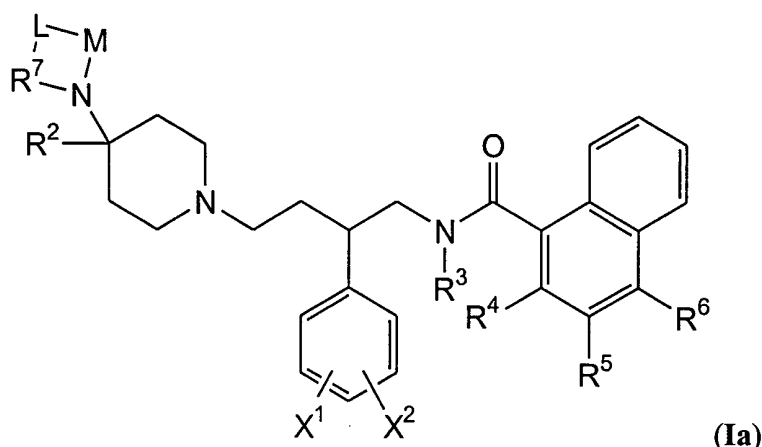


wherein:

15 R¹, in one respect, has the formula



wherein R⁷ is as defined below to give general formula (Ia).



R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkanoylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl or di- C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl.

5 R^3 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or cyclopropyl. Preferably, R^3 is methyl.

R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each, independently, hydroxy; cyano; nitro; trifluoromethoxy; trifluoromethyl; C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl for example methylsulphonyl; halo for example chloro, bromo, fluoro or iodo; C_{1-6} alkoxy for example methoxy, ethoxy or propoxy; C_{1-6} alkyl for
 10 example methyl or ethyl; cyano C_{1-6} alkyl for example cyanomethyl; C_{2-6} alkenyl for example ethenyl, prop-1-enyl or prop-2-enyl; C_{2-6} alkynyl for example ethynyl; carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl for example methoxycarbonyl; carbamoyl; C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl for example methylcarbamoyl or ethylcarbamoyl; di- C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl for example di-methylcarbamoyl; C_{1-6} alkanoyl for example acetyl or propionyl; C_{1-6} alkanoylamino for example acetylamino or
 15 propionylamino; aminosulfonyl; and substituted C_{1-6} alkyl for example methyl substituted by any of the hereinabove substituents. Additionally, R^6 may be hydrogen.

Favourably, R^4 is C_{1-6} alkyl for example methyl or ethyl; C_{1-6} alkoxy for example methoxy or ethoxy; or halo for example fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo. Preferably, R^4 is methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or fluoro. More preferably, R^4 is methoxy or ethyl, most
 20 preferably, methoxy.

Preferably, R^5 is cyano or nitro; more preferably, R^5 is cyano.

Preferably, R^6 is hydrogen, methoxy, cyano or nitro.

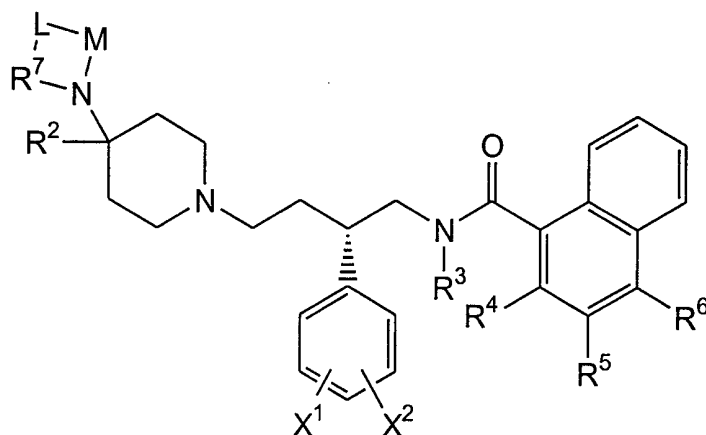
R^7 is $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$ or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-$.

M is $-C(=O)-$ or $-S(=O)_2-$.

L is NH or CH₂.

The compounds of the present invention possess a number of chiral centres, at -CH(Ph-X¹,X²)-, and possibly in the optional substituents (for example the MeSO-substituent) on either (or both) of the phenyl and naphth-1-yl groups. The present invention
5 covers all isomers, diastereoisomers and mixtures thereof that antagonise NK₁ and/or NK₂.

The preferred configuration at -CH(Ph-X¹,X²)- is shown in formula (Ib) hereinbelow:



(Ib)

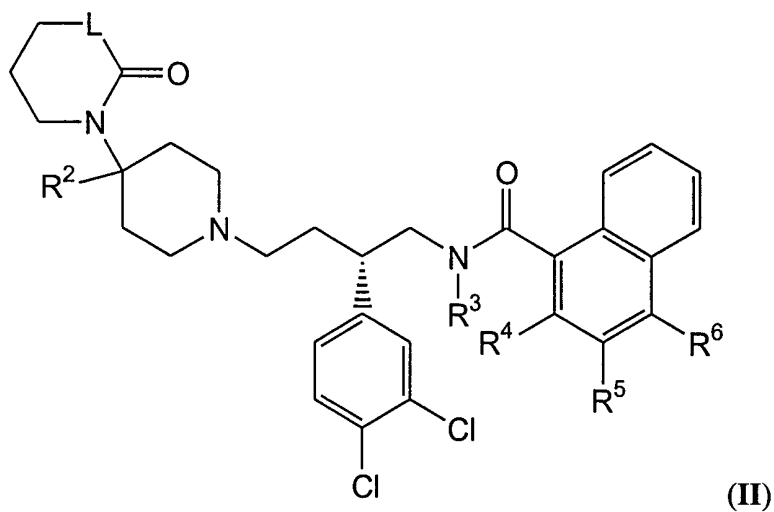
X¹ and X² are independently hydrogen or halo, provided that at least one of X¹ or X² is
10 halo. Favourably, X¹ and X² are both chloro. In a preferred aspect Ph-X¹,X² is 3,4-dichlorophenyl.

R² is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁₋₆alkoxy for example methoxy or ethoxy;
C₁₋₆alkanoyloxy for example acetyloxy or propionyloxy; C₁₋₆alkanoyl for example acethyl or propionyl;
C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl for example methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl;
15 C₁₋₆alkanoylamino for example acetylamino; C₁₋₆alkyl for example methyl or ethyl;
carbamoyl; C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl for example methylcarbamoyl or ethylcarbamoyl or di-C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl for example dimethylcarbamoyl.

Preferably, R² is hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxycarbonyl, methylcarbamoyl or dimethylcarbamoyl. More preferably R² is hydrogen or methylcarbamoyl.

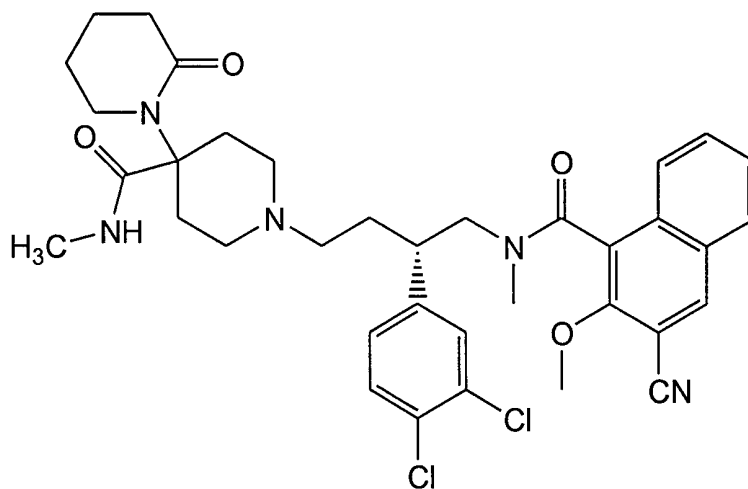
20 A preferred class of compounds is that of the formula (II):

- 5 -



wherein R^3 is as hereinbefore defined and R^4 - R^6 are selected from hydrogen, cyano, nitro, methoxy, methyl, ethyl and fluoro.

5 The most preferred structure is

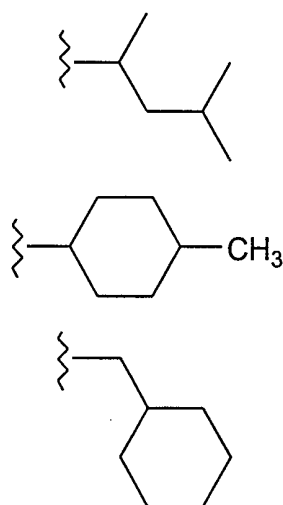


Particular compounds of this invention are provided as the Examples hereinbelow.

C_{Y-Z} alkyl, unless otherwise specified, means an alkyl chain containing a minimum Y total carbon atoms and a maximum Z total carbon atoms. These alkyl chains may be branched
 10 or unbranched, cyclic, acyclic or a combination of cyclic and acyclic. For example, the following substituents would be included in the general description " C_{4-7} alkyl":



- 6 -



Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts may be prepared from the corresponding acid in
 5 conventional manner. Non-pharmaceutically-acceptable salts may be useful as intermediates
 and as such are another aspect of the present invention.

The compounds of the present invention are capable of forming salts with various
 inorganic and organic acids and bases and such salts are also within the scope of this
 invention. Examples of such acid addition salts include acetate, adipate, ascorbate, benzoate,
 10 benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclohexyl
 sulfamate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glutamate, glycolate, hemisulfate, 2-
 hydroxyethylsulfonate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide,
 hydroxymaleate, lactate, malate, maleate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nitrate,
 oxalate, pamoate, persulfate, phenylacetate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, quinate,
 15 salicylate, stearate, succinate, sulfamate, sulfanilate, sulfate, tartrate, tosylate (p-
 toluenesulfonate), and undecanoate. Base salts include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts
 such as sodium, lithium and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as aluminum,
 calcium and magnesium salts, salts with organic bases such as dicyclohexylamine salts, N-
 methyl-D-glucamine, and salts with amino acids such as arginine, lysine, ornithine, and so
 20 forth. Also, basic nitrogen-containing groups may be quaternized with such agents as: lower
 alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl halides; dialkyl sulfates like dimethyl,
 diethyl, dibutyl; diamyl sulfates; long chain halides such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl
 halides; aralkyl halides like benzyl bromide and others. Non-toxic physiologically-acceptable
 salts are preferred, although other salts are also useful, such as in isolating or purifying the
 25 product.

The salts may be formed by conventional means, such as by reacting the free base form of the product with one or more equivalents of the appropriate acid in a solvent or medium in which the salt is insoluble, or in a solvent such as water, which is removed *in vacuo* or by freeze drying or by exchanging the anions of an existing salt for another anion on
5 a suitable ion-exchange resin.

In order to use a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the therapeutic treatment (including prophylactic treatment) of mammals including humans, it is normally formulated in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition.

10 Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt and pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in standard manner for the disease condition that it is desired to treat, for example by oral, topical,
15 parenteral, buccal, nasal, vaginal or rectal administration or by inhalation or insufflation. For these purposes the compounds of this invention may be formulated by means known in the art into the form of, for example, tablets, capsules, aqueous or oily solutions, suspensions, emulsions, creams, ointments, gels, nasal sprays, suppositories, finely divided powders or aerosols or nebulisers for inhalation, and for parenteral use (including intravenous,
20 intramuscular or infusion) sterile aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions or sterile emulsions.

In addition to the compounds of the present invention the pharmaceutical composition of this invention may also contain, or be co-administered (simultaneously or sequentially) with, one or more pharmacological agents of value in treating one or more disease conditions
25 referred to herein.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention will normally be administered to humans so that, for example, a daily dose of 0.01 to 25 mg/kg body weight (and preferably of 0.1 to 5 mg/kg body weight) is received. This daily dose may be given in divided doses as necessary, the precise amount of the compound received and the route of administration
30 depending on the weight, age and sex of the patient being treated and on the particular disease condition being treated according to principles known in the art.

Typically unit dosage forms will contain about 1 mg to 500 mg of a compound of this invention. For example a tablet or capsule for oral administration may conveniently contain up to 250 mg (and typically 5 to 100 mg) of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In another example, for administration by

5 inhalation, a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be administered in a daily dosage range of 5 to 100 mg, in a single dose or divided into two to four daily doses. In a further example, for administration by intravenous or intramuscular injection or infusion, a sterile solution or suspension containing up to 10% w/w (and typically 5% w/w) of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may

10 be used.

Therefore in a further aspect, the present invention provides a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in a method of therapeutic treatment of the human or animal body.

In yet a further aspect the present invention provides a method of treating a disease

15 condition wherein antagonism of the NK_1 and/or NK_2 receptors is beneficial which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof. The present invention also provides the use of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the preparation of a medicament for use in a disease condition wherein antagonism of the NK_1

20 and/or NK_2 receptors is beneficial.

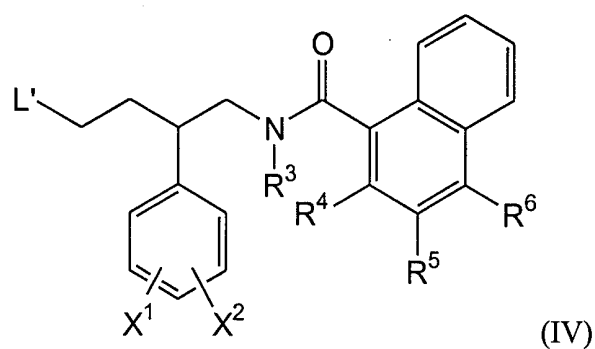
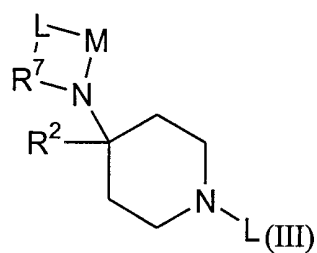
The compounds of the formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be made by processes as described and exemplified herein and by processes similar thereto and by processes known in the chemical art. If not commercially available, starting materials for these processes may be made by procedures which are selected from the chemical art using

25 techniques which are similar or analogous to the synthesis of known compounds.

In another aspect the present invention provides a process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof which process comprises:

- a) reacting a compound of the formula (III) with a compound of the formula (IV):

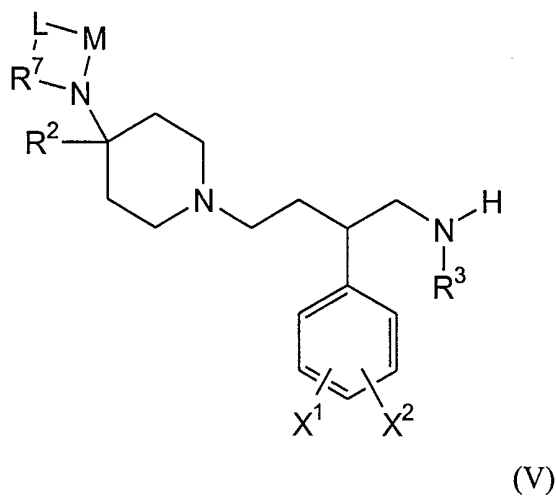
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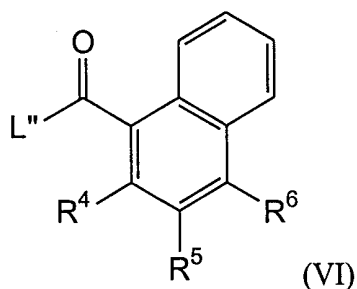
wherein R^2 - R^7 , L, M, X_1 and X_2 are as hereinbefore defined; and L and L' are groups such that reductive amination of the compounds of the formulae (III) and (IV) forms a N-C bond; or

b) reacting a compound of the formula (V) with a compound of the formula (VI):



10

- 10 -



wherein R^2 - R^7 , L, M, X_1 and X_2 are as hereinbefore defined; and L'' is a leaving group; wherein any other functional group is protected, if necessary, and:

- 5 i) removing any protecting groups;
- ii) optionally forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Protecting groups may in general be chosen from any of the groups described in the literature or known to the skilled chemist as appropriate for the protection of the group in question, and may be introduced and removed by conventional methods; see for example

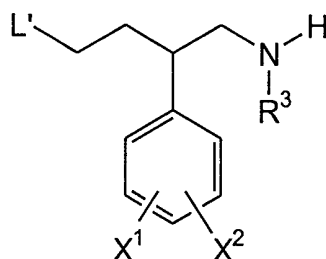
- 10 Protecting Groups in Organic Chemistry; Theodora W. Greene. Methods of removal are chosen so as to effect removal of the protecting group with minimum disturbance of groups elsewhere in the molecule.

It will also be appreciated that certain of the various optional substituents in the compounds of the formula (I) may be introduced by standard aromatic substitution reactions
 15 or generated by conventional functional group modifications either prior to or immediately following the processes described hereinabove. The reagents and reaction conditions for such procedures are well known in the chemical art.

The compounds of the formulae (III) and (IV) are reacted under conditions of reductive amination. Typically in the compounds of the formula (III) L is hydrogen.

- 20 Typically in the compounds of the formula (IV) L' is an oxo group so forming an aldehyde moiety. The reaction is typically performed at a non-extreme temperature, for example 0 - 100 °C, suitably ambient temperature in a substantially inert solvent for example dichloromethane. Typical reducing agents include borohydrides such as sodium cyanoborohydride.

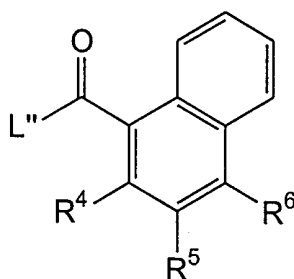
- 25 The compounds of the formula (III) are known or made be prepared in conventional manner. The compounds of the formula (IV) may be prepared, for example, by reacting a compound of the formula (VI) with a compound of the formula (VII):



(VII)

5 wherein L', R³, X¹ and X² are as hereinbefore defined under conventional acylation conditions.

The compounds of the formulae (V) and (VI) may be reacted under conventional acylation conditions wherein

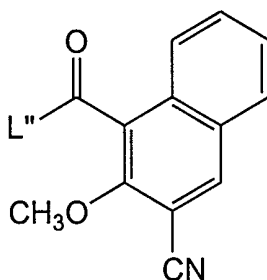


10 is an acid or an activated acid derivative. Such activated acid derivatives are well known in the literature. They may be formed in situ from the acid or they may be prepared, isolated and subsequently reacted. Typically L'' is chloro thereby forming the acid chloride. Typically the acylation reaction is performed in the presence of a non-nucleophilic base, for example di-isopropylethylamine, in a substantially inert solvent at a non-extreme temperature.

15 The compounds of the formula (VII) are known or may be prepared in conventional manner. Certain compounds of the formulae (IV) and (VI) are novel and form part of the present invention. In particular the compounds of the formula (VI) wherein the naphth-1-yl group is substituted by a methoxy group at the 2-position and by a cyano group at the 3-position are novel.

20 Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the formula (VIII):

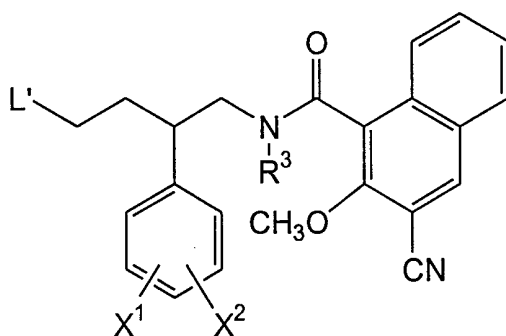
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(VIII)

wherein L'' is as hereinbefore defined; preferably L'' is hydrogen or a leaving group such as
5 chloro.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the formulae (IX):



(X)

10 wherein R³, X¹, X² and L' are as hereinbefore defined.

It is well known in the art how to prepare optically-active forms (for example, by resolution of the racemic form or by synthesis from optically-active starting materials) and how to determine the NK₁ and NK₂ antagonist properties by the standard tests known in the art and those described hereinafter.

15 Some individual compounds within the scope of this invention may contain double bonds. Representations of double bonds in this invention are meant to include both the E and the Z isomer of the double bond. Additionally, some species within the scope of this invention may contain one or more asymmetric centers. This invention includes the use of any of the optically pure stereoisomers as well as any combination of stereoisomers.

20 The following biological test methods, data and Examples serve to illustrate and further describe the invention.

The utility of a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (hereinafter, collectively referred to as a "compound") may be demonstrated by standard tests and clinical studies, including those disclosed in the publications described below.

5

SP Receptor Binding Assay (Test A)

The ability of a compound of the invention to antagonize the binding of SP at the NK₁ receptor may be demonstrated using an assay using the human NK₁ receptor expressed in Mouse Erythroleukemia (MEL) cells. The human NK₁ receptor was isolated and
10 characterized as described in: B. Hopkins, et al. "Isolation and characterization of the human lung NK₁ receptor cDNA" Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., 1991, 180, 1110-1117; and the NK₁ receptor was expressed in Mouse Erythroleukemia (MEL) cells using a procedure similar to that described in Test B below.

15 Neurokinin A (NKA) Receptor Binding Assay (Test B)

The ability of a compound of the invention to antagonize the binding of NKA at the NK₂ receptor may be demonstrated using an assay using the human NK₂ receptor expressed in Mouse Erythroleukemia (MEL) cells, as described in: Aharony, D., et al. "Isolation and Pharmacological Characterization of a Hampster Neurokinin A Receptor cDNA"
20 Molecular Pharmacology, 1994, 45, 9-19.

The selectivity of a compound for binding at the NK₁ and the NK₂ receptors may be shown by determining its binding at other receptors using standard assays, for example, one using a tritiated derivative of NKB in a tissue preparation selective for NK₃ receptors. In general, the compounds of the invention which were tested demonstrated statistically
25 significant binding activity in Test A and Test B with a K_i of 1 mM or much less typically being measured.

Rabbit Pulmonary Artery: NK₁ in vitro functional assay (Test C)

The ability of a compound of the invention to antagonize the action of the agonist Ac-[Arg⁶, Sar⁹, Met(O₂)¹¹] Substance P (6-11), ASMSP, in a pulmonary tissue may be
30 demonstrated as follows.

Male New Zealand white rabbits are euthanized via i.v. injection into the ear vein with 60 mg/kg Nembutal (50 mg/mL). Preceding the Nembutal into the vein is Heparin (1000 units/mL) at 0.0025 mL/kg for anticoagulant purposes. The chest cavity is opened from the top of the rib cage to the sternum and the heart, lungs and part of the trachea are removed.

- 5 The pulmonary arteries are isolated from the rest of the tissues and cut in half to serve as pairs.

The segments are suspended between stainless steel stirrups, so as not to remove any of the endothelium, and placed in water-jacketed (37.0 °C) tissue baths containing physiological salt solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl, 118.0; KCl, 4.7; CaCl₂, 1.8; MgCl₂, 0.54; NaH₂PO₄, 1.0; NaHCO₃, 25.0; glucose, 11.0; indomethacin, 0.005 (to inhibit cyclooxygenase); and *dl*-Propranolol, 0.001 (to block β receptors); gassed continuously with 95% O₂-5% CO₂. Responses are measured on a Grass polygraph via Grass FT-03 transducers.

- 15 Initial tension placed on each tissue is 2 grams, which is maintained throughout the 1.0 hour equilibration period. Tissues are washed with the physiological salt solution at 15 minute intervals. At the 30 and 45 minute wash the following treatments are added: 1×10^{-6} M Thiorphan (to block E.C.3.4.24.11), 3×10^{-8} M (S)-N-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxoperhydropyrimidin-1-yl)piperidino]butyl]-N-methylbenzamide (to block NK₂ receptors), and the given concentration of the compound being tested. At the end of the 1.0 h
- 20 equilibration, 3×10^{-6} M Phenylephrine hydrochloride is added for 1.0 h. At the end of 1.0 h, a dose relaxation curve to ASMSP is done. Each tissue is treated as a individual and is considered finished when it fails to relax further for 2 consecutive doses. When a tissue is complete, 1×10^{-3} M Papaverine is added for maximum relaxation.

- Percent inhibition is determined when a tested compound produces a statistically
- 25 significant ($p < 0.05$) reduction of the total relaxation which is calculated using the total relaxation of the Papaverine as 100%. Potencies of the compounds are determined by calculating the apparent dissociation constants (K_B) for each concentration tested using the standard equation:

$$KB = [\text{antagonist}] / (\text{dose ratio} - 1)$$

- 30 where dose ratio = $\text{antilog}[(\text{agonist} - \log \text{molar } EC_{50} \text{ without compound}) - (-\log \text{molar } EC_{50} \text{ with compound})]$. The K_B values may be converted to the negative logarithms and expressed

as $-\log$ molar KB (i.e. pK_B). For this evaluation, complete concentration-response curves for agonist obtained in the absence and presence of the compound tested using paired pulmonary artery rings. The potency of the agonist is determined at 50% of its own maximum relaxation in each curve. The EC_{50} values are converted to negative logarithms and expressed as $-\log$ 5 molar EC_{50} .

NK₂ in vitro functional assay (Test D)

The ability of a compound of the invention to antagonize the action of the agonist [β -ala8] NKA (4-10), BANK, in a pulmonary tissue may be demonstrated as follows.

10 Male New Zealand white rabbits are euthanized via i.v. injection into the ear vein with 60 mg/kg Nembutal (50 mg/mL). Preceding the Nembutal into the vein is Heparin (1000 units/mL) at 0.0025 mL/kg for anticoagulant purposes. The chest cavity is opened from the top of the rib cage to the sternum and a small incision is made into the heart so that the left and right pulmonary arteries can be cannulated with polyethylene tubing (PE260 and PE190 15 respectively). The pulmonary arteries are isolated from the rest of the tissues, then rubbed over an intimal surface to remove the endothelium, and cut in half to serve as pairs. The segments are suspended between stainless steel stirrups and placed in water-jacketed (37.0 °C) tissue baths containing physiological salt solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl, 118.0; KCl, 4.7; CaCl₂, 1.8; MgCl₂, 0.54; NaH₂PO₄, 1.0; NaHCO₃, 25.0; glucose, 11.0; and 20 indomethacin, 0.005 (to inhibit cyclooxygenase); gassed continuously with 95% O₂-5% CO₂. Responses are measured on a Grass polygraph via Grass FT-03 transducers.

Initial tension placed on each tissue is 2 g, which is maintained throughout the 45 min equilibration period. Tissues are washed with the physiological salt solution at 15 min intervals. After the 45 min equilibration period, 3×10^{-2} M KCl is given for 60 min to test the 25 viability of the tissues. The tissues are then washed extensively for 30 min. The concentration of the compound being tested is then added for 30 min. At the end of the 30 min, a cumulative dose response curve to BANK is performed. Each tissue is treated as a individual and is considered finished when it fails to contract further for 2 consecutive doses. When a tissue is complete, 3×10^{-2} M BaCl₂ is added for maximum contraction.

30 Percent inhibition is determined when a tested compound produces a statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) reduction of the total contraction which is calculated using the total

contraction of the BaCl₂ as 100%. Potencies of the compounds are determined by calculating the apparent dissociation constants (K_B) for each concentration tested using the standard equation:

$$K_B = [\text{antagonist}] / (\text{dose ratio} - 1)$$

- 5 where dose ratio = antilog[(agonist -log molar EC₅₀ without compound) - (-log molar EC₅₀ with compound)]. The K_B values may be converted to the negative logarithms and expressed as -log molar K_B (i.e. pK_B). For this evaluation, complete concentration-response curves for agonist obtained in the absence and presence of the compound tested using paired pulmonary artery rings. The potency of the agonist is determined at 50% of its own maximum relaxation
- 10 in each curve. The EC₅₀ values are converted to negative logarithms and expressed as -log molar EC₅₀.

NK₁ and NK₂ in vivo functional assay (Test E)

- The activity of a compound as an antagonist of NK₁ and/or NK₂ receptors also may be
- 15 demonstrated in vivo in laboratory animals as described in: Buckner et al. "Differential Blockade by Tachykinin NK₁ and NK₂ Receptor Antagonists of Bronchoconstriction Induced by Direct-Acting Agonists and the Indirect-Acting Mimetics Capsaicin, Serotonin and 2-Methyl-Serotonin in the Anesthetized Guinea Pig." *J. Pharm. Exp. Ther.*, 1993, Vol 267(3), pp.1168-1175. The assay is carried out as follows.

- 20 Compounds are tested in anesthetized guinea pigs pretreated with i.v. indomethacin (10 mg/kg, 20 min), propranolol (0.5 mg/kg, 15 min), and thiorphan (10 mg/kg, 10 min).

Antagonists or vehicle are administered i.v. and orally, 30 and 120 min prior to increasing concentrations of agonist, respectively. The agonists used in these studies are ASMSP (Ac-[Arg⁶,Sar⁹,Met(O₂)¹¹]-SP(6-11)) and BANK (β-ala-8 NKA4-10).

- 25 Administered i.v., ASMSP is selective for NK₁ receptors, and BANK is selective for NK₂ receptors. Maximum response is defined as zero conductance (G_L, 1/Rp). ED₅₀ values are calculated (the dose of agonist resulting in a reduction of G_L to 50% of baseline), and converted to the negative logarithm (-logED₅₀). The ED₅₀ values, obtained in the presence (P) and absence (A) of antagonist, are used to calculate a Dose Ratio (P/A), an expression of
- 30 potency. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM and statistical differences were determined using

ANOVA/Tukey-Kramer and Student's t-test , with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

Compounds of the present invention exhibit marked activity in the foregoing tests and are considered useful for the treatment of those diseases in which the NK_1 and/or NK_2 receptor is implicated, for example, in the treatment of asthma and related conditions.

Clinical Studies

Clinical studies to demonstrate the efficacy of a compound of the invention may be carried out using standard methods. For example, the ability of a compound to prevent or treat the symptoms of asthma or asthma-like conditions may be demonstrated using a challenge of inhaled cold air or allergen and evaluation by standard pulmonary measurements such as, for example, FEV_1 (forced expiratory volume in one second) and FVC (forced vital capacity), analyzed by standard methods of statistical analysis.

It will be appreciated that the implications of a compound's activity in the above described Tests is not limited to asthma, but rather, that the Tests provide evidence of general antagonism of both SP and NK_A . SP and NK_A have been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including: rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, schizophrenia, oedema, allergic rhinitis, inflammation, pain, gastrointestinal-hypermotility, anxiety, emesis, Huntington's disease, psychoses including depression, hypertension, migraine, bladder hypermotility and urticaria.

Accordingly, one feature of the invention is the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of a disease in a human or other mammal in need thereof in which SP or NK_A is implicated and antagonism of its action is desired.

Asthma is characterized by both chronic inflammation and hyperresponsiveness of the airways. The NK_1 receptor is known to mediate inflammation and mucus hypersecretion in airways; and the NK_2 receptor is involved in the control of the tone of bronchial smooth muscle. Thus, agents capable of antagonizing the actions of SP and NK_A , at the NK_1 and NK_2 receptors, respectively, are capable of reducing both the chronic inflammation and the airway hyperresponsiveness which are symptomatic of asthma. It has been suggested that an antagonist having mixed affinity for NK_1 and NK_2 could be therapeutically superior to a

receptor selective antagonist. C.M. Maggi "Tachykinin Receptors and Airway Pathophysiology" EUR. Respir. J., 1993, 6, 735-742 at 739. Also, it has been suggested that a synergistic effect against bronchoconstriction may result from the simultaneous application of an NK₁ antagonist and an NK₂ antagonist. D.M. Foulon, et al. "NK₁ and NK₂ Receptors

5 Mediated Tachykinin and Resiniferatoxin-induced Bronchospasm in Guinea Pigs" American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1993, 148, 915-921. Accordingly, another feature of the invention is the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of asthma in a human or other mammal in need thereof. There is a possible role for Substance P antagonists in the treatment of depression. Accordingly, another feature
10 of the invention is the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of depression in a human or other mammal in need thereof.

Because of the range of effects attributable to the actions of SP and NK_A, compounds which are capable of blocking their actions may also be useful as tools for further evaluating the biological actions of other neurotransmitters in the tachykinin family. As a result, another
15 feature of the invention is provided by the use of a compound of Formula I or a salt thereof as a pharmacological standard for the development and standardisation of new disease models or assays for use in developing new therapeutic agents for treating diseases in which SP or NKA are implicated or for assays for their diagnosis.

20 EXAMPLES

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting examples, in which, unless stated otherwise:

- (i) temperatures are given in degrees Celsius (°C); unless otherwise stated, operations were carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the
25 range of 18-25 °C;
- (ii) organic solutions were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate; evaporation of solvent was carried out using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure (600-4000 Pascals; 4.5-30 mm Hg) with a bath temperature of up to 60 °C;
- (iii) chromatography means flash chromatography on silica gel; thin layer
30 chromatography (TLC) was carried out on silica gel plates;

- (iv) in general, the course of reactions was followed by TLC and reaction times are given for illustration only;
- (v) melting points are uncorrected and (dec) indicates decomposition;
- (vi) final products had satisfactory proton nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra;
- 5 (vii) when given, NMR data is in the form of delta values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, determined at 300 MHz using deuterated chloroform (CDCl_3) as solvent; conventional abbreviations for signal shape are used; for AB spectra the directly observed shifts are reported; coupling constants (J) are given in Hz; Ar designates
10 an aromatic proton when such an assignment is made;
- (viii) reduced pressures are given as absolute pressures in pascals (Pa); elevated pressures are given as gauge pressures in bars;
- (ix) solvent ratios are given in volume:volume (v/v) terms; and
- (x) Mass spectra (MS) were run using an automated system with atmospheric pressure
15 chemical ionization (APCI). Generally, only spectra where parent masses are observed are reported. The lowest mass major ion is reported for molecules where isotope splitting results in multiple mass spectral peaks (for example when chlorine is present).

Terms and abbreviations: Solvent mixture compositions are given as volume
20 percentages or volume ratios. In cases where the NMR spectra are complex, only diagnostic signals are reported. atm; atmospheric pressure, Boc; t-butoxycarbonyl, Cbz; benzyloxy-carbonyl, DCM; methylene chloride, DIPEA; diisopropylethylamine, DMF; N,N-dimethyl formamide, DMSO; dimethyl sulfoxide, Et_2O ; diethyl ether, EtOAc; ethyl acetate, h; hour(s), HPLC: high pressure liquid chromatography, min; minutes, NMR; nuclear magnetic reson-
25 ance, psi; pounds per square inch, TFA; trifluoroacetic acid, THF; tetrahydrofuran.

Standard reductive amination refers to the typical procedure in which a solution of an amine (1-1.2 equivalents), an aldehyde (1-1.2 equivalents) and acetic acid (2 equivalents) are stirred in methanol for 5 to 60 min before adding NaBH_3CN (1.7 equivalents). After 1-16 h the reaction is optionally concentrated, dissolved in DCM, and washed with saturated sodium
30 bicarbonate and then purified by chromatography.

Standard Swern oxidation conditions refer to the oxidation of an alcohol to the corresponding aldehyde according to Mancuso, AJ; Huang, SL; Swern, D; J. Org. Chem.; 1978, 2840.

Standard formation of an acid chloride refers to the typical procedure in which a solution of a naphthoic or substituted naphthoic acid in DCM is stirred with 1-1.2 equivalents of oxalyl chloride and a catalytic amount of DMF for 1-12 h, concentrated under reduced pressure, and used without purification.

Standard acylation refers to the typical procedure in which an acid chloride (1-1.2 equivalents) is added to a stirred solution of an amine (1-1.2 equivalents) and triethylamine (2 equivalents) in DCM. After 1-16 h the reaction is optionally concentrated, dissolved in DCM, and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate and then purified by chromatography.

Where noted that a final compound was converted to the citrate salt, the free base was combined with citric acid (1.0 equivalents) in methanol, concentrated under reduced pressure and dried under vacuum (25-70 °C). When indicated that a compound was isolated by filtration from Et₂O, the citrate salt of the compound was stirred in Et₂O for 12-18 h, removed by filtration, washed with Et₂O, and dried under vacuum at 25-70 °C.

Where noted that a final compound was converted to the hydrochloride salt, a solution of HCl in Et₂O was added with stirring to a solution of the purified free base in DCM or methanol. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum.

Each compound bearing a 2-substituted naphthamide existed as a mixture of conformational isomers (atropisomers); this is believed to result from slow rotation about the amide and/or aryl bonds. Such compounds showed multiple peaks in HPLC chromatograms and highly complex NMR spectra. In some cases, the individual components of an atropisomeric mixture could be purified by reverse phase HPLC and the properties could be independently evaluated.

Example 1

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-[tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-1-piperidinyl]-butyl]-N-methyl-2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthamide citrate.

Using standard acylation conditions N-[(S)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-[tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methylamine (Miller, SC; WO 9505377)

(0.130 g) was reacted with 2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthoyl chloride (prepared from 3-cyano-1-naphthoic acid and oxalyl chloride) (0.065 g). The free base (0.110 g) was converted to the citrate salt. MS m/z 622 (M+H).

The requisite 2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthoic acid was prepared as follows.

5 (a) 3-Hydroxy-4-iodo-2-naphthoic acid.

A mixture of NaOH (2.12 g) in methanol (100 mL) was stirred until the solution was homogeneous. Sodium iodide (3.98 g) and 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (5.00 g) were added and allowed to stir for 30 min. The resulting suspension was cooled to 0 °C and a 5.25% (w/v) aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite was added dropwise and stirring continued for 10 1 h. Saturated sodium thiosulfate (25 mL) was added and after 5 min the solution was acidified to pH 2 by addition of 6N HCl resulting in the formation of a yellow precipitate which was filtered and washed with water (50 mL). The precipitate was transferred to a round-bottomed flask, dissolved in methanol (70 mL) and toluene (100 mL), concentrated, redissolved in methanol (70 mL), concentrated, redissolved again in methanol (70 mL) and 15 toluene (100 mL) and concentrated to afford the product as a yellow solid (6.26 g). MS m/z 313 (M-1). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 12.41 (broad, 1 H), 8.63 (s, 1 H), 8.05-7.97 (m, 2 H), 7.70 (m, 1 H), 7.42 (m, 1H).

(b) Methyl 3-methoxy-4-iodo-2-naphthoate.

A solution of 3-hydroxy-4-iodo-2-naphthoic acid (8.0 g), dimethyl sulfate (8.03 g), 20 powdered potassium carbonate (8.80 g), and dry acetone (150 mL) was heated under reflux for 18 h. The solution was cooled to room temperature, triethylamine (15 mL) was added, and stirring continued for 30 min. The solution was filtered through a pad of Celite and washed with dry acetone (50 mL). The filtrate was concentrated to a yellow oil, diluted with EtOAc, and washed successively with 1N HCl (100 mL), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (100 25 mL), and brine (100 mL). The organic phase was dried (sodium sulfate), filtered, concentrated, and purified by chromatography (0-10% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the product as a yellow oil (5.53 g). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 8.47 (s, 1 H), 8.09 (m, 2 H), 7.74 (m, 1 H), 7.61 (m, 1 H), 3.94 (s, 3 H), 3.87 (s, 3 H).

(c) 1-Iodo-2-methoxy-3-cyanonaphthalene.

30 Based on the procedure of Wood, JL; Khatri, NA; Weinreb, SM; Tetrahedron Lett; 51, 4907 (1979), methyl 3-methoxy-4-iodo-2-naphthoate (5.0 g) was suspended in xylenes (100

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mL), cooled to 0 °C, dimethylaluminum amide solution (approximately 37 mmol) was added and the solution heated under reflux for 2.5 h. The solution was then cooled to 0 °C and the solution was acidified to pH 2 by addition of 1N HCl and extracted with EtOAc (3x100 mL).

The combined EtOAc extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium

5 bicarbonate (150 mL) and brine (150 mL), dried (sodium sulfate), filtered, concentrated, and purified by chromatography (1:1 EtOAc:DCM, then 10-20% EtOAc in DCM) to afford the product as a white solid (3.29 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 8.69 (s, 1 H), 8.24-8.04 (m, 2 H), 7.91-7.81 (m, 1 H), 7.76-7.65 (m, 1 H), 3.99 (s, 3 H); MS m/z 311 (M+H).

(d) Methyl 2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthoate.

10 Through a suspension of 1-iodo-2-methoxy-3-cyanonaphthalene (0.250 g), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.018 g), triethylamine (0.081 g) and methanol (20 mL) was bubbled carbon monoxide for 25 min, then stirred at 70 °C under carbon monoxide (1 atm) for 18 h. The cooled solution was filtered, rinsed with methanol (20 mL) and DCM (20 mL), concentrated, preadsorbed onto silica (1 g) and purified by chromatography (0-10% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the product
15 as a white solid (0.113g). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 8.78 (s, 1 H), 8.12-8.09 (m, 1 H), 7.84-7.78 (m, 2 H), 7.70-7.63 (m, 1 H), 4.02-4.01 (m, 6 H); IR (cm⁻¹): 2228, 1724, 1296, 1236, 1208, 1017.

(e) 2-Methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthoic acid.

A solution of methyl 2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthoate (0.113 g) and LiOH•H₂O
20 (0.0196 g) THF (3 mL), water (1 mL) and methanol (1 mL) was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solution was diluted with saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with Et₂O. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2 by addition of 1N HCl and extracted with Et₂O. The organic layer was washed with water (30 mL) and brine (40 mL), dried (sodium sulfate), filtered, and concentrated to a white solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 14.06 (broad, 1
25 H), 8.08-8.02 (m, 1 H), 7.83-7.76 (m, 2 H), 7.69-7.63 (m, 1 H), 4.02 (s, 3 H); MS m/z: 226 (M-1).

Example 2

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-{4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)}-1-piperidiny]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide.

4-(2-Oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)piperidine (Miller, SC; Jacobs, RT; Shenvi, AB; EP 739891) was reacted with N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide according to standard reductive amination methodology to give the title compound which was converted to the citrate salt according to the standard procedure. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.70-8.63 (m), 8.08-7.91 (m), 7.77-7.72 (m), 7.68 (s), 7.66-7.61 (m), 7.58-7.54 (m), 7.49-7.47 (m), 7.39-7.33 (m), 7.06 (s), 7.03 (s), 6.88-6.79 (m), 6.30-6.28 (d), 4.55-4.47 (t), 4.12-3.99 (m), 3.92 (s), 3.88 (s), 3.82-3.77 (m), 3.69 (s), 3.50-3.39 (m), 3.17-3.13 (m), 3.06-2.81 (m), 2.72-2.57 (m), 2.22-2.01 (m), 1.79 (bs), 1.66-1.64 (m), 1.11-0.853 (m); MS APCI, m/z = 678 (M⁺); Analysis calculated for C₃₆H₄₁N₅O₄Cl₂, 1 citric acid, 1.34 water, C 56.36, H 5.82, N 7.82, found C 56.34, H 5.73, N 7.80.

The requisite N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide was prepared as follows:

(a) N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-hydroxybutyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide.

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-hydroxybutyl]-N-methylamine (Miller, SC; WO 9512577) dissolved in DCM and added to a 10% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of 3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthoyl chloride in DCM was added dropwise over 30 min. After stirring overnight the organic phase was concentrated, and purified by column chromatography to afford N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-hydroxybutyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide [¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.70-9.64 (m), 8.67-8.57 (m), 8.07-7.97 (m), 7.80 (s), 7.72-7.55 (m), 7.52-7.48 (m), 7.40-7.33 (m), 7.12-7.10 (d), 7.04-7.02 (d), 6.87-6.83 (m), 6.37-6.29 (d), 4.53-4.44 (t), 4.11-4.00 (m), 3.94 (s), 3.92 (s), 3.91-3.73 (m), 3.71 (s), 3.45-3.38 (m), 3.33 (s), 3.14 (s), 2.97-2.95 (d), 2.63 (s), 2.60 (s); MS APCI, m/z = 455 (M⁺)].

(b) N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide.

The alcohol from (a) was oxidized using oxalyl chloride and DMSO under standard Swern conditions to afford the aldehyde [^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.70-9.64 (m), 8.67-8.57 (m), 8.07-7.97 (m), 7.80 (s), 7.72-7.55 (m), 7.52-7.48 (m), 7.40-7.33 (m), 7.12-7.10 (d), 7.04-7.02 (d), 6.87-6.83 (m), 6.37-6.29 (d), 4.53-4.44 (t), 4.11-4.00 (m), 3.94 (s), 3.92 (s), 3.91-3.73 (m), 3.71 (s), 3.45-3.38 (m), 3.33 (s), 3.14 (s), 2.97-2.95 (d), 2.63 (s), 2.60 (s); MS APCI, m/z = 455 (M^+)].

Example 3

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

3-Cyano-2-ethyl-4-methoxy-1-naphthoic acid (60 mg) was added to anhydrous DCM (15 mL) and DIPEA (0.11 mL) was added and the mixture stirred under nitrogen until the carboxylic acid was dissolved. Then tetramethyl fluoroformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (TFFH) (76 mg) was added in a single portion. After 20 min, a solution of N-[(S)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-amine, (120 mg) DCM was added. After 1 h, water was added and the layers separated. The product was recovered as a white powder (100 mg, 57%) after extraction and chromatographic purification (10-20% methanol in DCM), and converted to the citrate salt under standard conditions. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.72 (m), 8.62 (s), 8.01 (d), 7.67-7.50 (m), 7.39-7.36 (m), 7.14 (d), 4.11-4.09 (m), 3.88 (s), 3.78-3.59 (m), 3.39-3.29 (m), 3.17-3.04 (m), 2.67-2.50 (m), 2.20-2.08 (m), 1.94-1.8 (m), 1.79-1.64 (m), 1.26-1.24 (d); MS APCI, m/z = 664.36 (M^+).

The requisite N-[(S)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-amine was prepared as follows.

(a) N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-phthalimide.

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-phthalimide (Bernstein, PR; Miller, SC. EP 709376, 1996) was reacted with 4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(N-methylaminocarbonyl)-piperidine using standard reductive amination conditions to afford the product as a white powder (200 mg, 52 %) after extraction and chromatographic purification (5-10% methanol in DCM). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.81 (s), 7.53 (s), 7.47-7.42 (d), 7.20-7.14 (m),

3.86-3.72 (m), 3.49-3.27 (m), 3.21-3.14 (m), 2.55-2.47 (m), 2.44-2.27 (m), 2.18-2.14 (t), 2.08-1.99 (m), 1.95-1.84 (m), 1.74-1.59 (m); MS APCI, m/z = 584.18 (M⁻).

(b) N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidinyl)-4-(N-methylamino-carbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-amine

5 This compound was synthesized from N-[(S)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutyl]-phthalimide according to the method in step 4 for Example to afford the amine as a white powder (120 mg, 91%) after filtering concentrating the mother liquor followed by ether trituration. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.54-7.51 (d), 7.45 (s), 7.21-7.14 (m), 3.41-3.29 (m), 2.89-2.67 (m), 2.63-2.60 (m), 2.50-2.40 (m), 2.38-2.26 (m), 2.18-2.14 (t), 2.05-1.86 (m),
10 1.76-1.72 (m), 1.66-1.56 (m); MS APCI, m/z = 453.54 (M⁻).

Example 4

N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidinyl)-4-N,N-dimethylamino-carbonyl]]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

15

Using standard reductive amination conditions, N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.200 g) was reacted with 4-(2-oxo-1-piperidinyl)-4-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonyl)piperidine (0.122 g) and converted to the citrate salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.70-8.63 (m), 8.08-6.82 (m), 6.32-6.29 (m),
20 4.55-4.51 (m), 4.125-3.69 (m), 3.38-1.61 (m); MS APCI, m/z = 714 (M+Na).

Example 5

**N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide
25 citrate.**

Using standard reductive amination conditions, N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.200 g) was reacted with N-methyl-4-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)-piperidine-4-carboxamide (Miller, SC. WO 9512577) (0.116g) and converted to the citrate salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.70-8.63 (m),
30 8.08-6.78 (m), 6.35-6.30 (m), 4.54-4.46 (m), 4.11-1.87 (m); MS APCI, m/z = 701 (M+Na).

Example 6

N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(S,S-dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

5 4-(S,S-Dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidine trifluoroacetate was neutralized with triethylamine, then reacted with N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthamide and triethylamine under standard reductive amination conditions to afford the product (50% over two steps) and converted to the citrate salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.64 (d), 8.11-7.30 (m), 7.05-
10 6.77 (m), 6.32 (d), 4.50 (m), 4.10-3.93 (m), 3.93 (d), 3.93-1.20 (m). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 714.

The requisite 4-(S,S-dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidine was prepared as follows.

(a) 4-Bromobutane-1-sulfonyl chloride.

15 4-Bromo-1-butane sulfonic acid sodium salt (1.25 g) was added to thionyl chloride (12.5 mL) with stirring under nitrogen. The reaction was heated under reflux for 3 h, cooled, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then diluted with diethyl ether, washed with water, dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 760 mg of a 7:3 mixture of desired product and the 4-chloro analog (instead of the 4-bromo). ¹H NMR
20 (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.46 (t, 2H), 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.09 (m, 2H).

(b) 1-N-Cbz-[4-(4-Amino-4-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidine.

1-N-Cbz-4-Amino-4-piperidylcarboxylic acid (3.0 g) was suspended in THF (100 mL) under nitrogen. To this was added, at 50 °C with stirring, as a solution in THF, triphosgene (1.3 g), over 5 min. The reaction was stirred 0.5 h at 50 °C, then allowed to cool to room
25 temperature. It was then concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in 100 mL THF. A solution of methylamine (8.1 mL, 2.0M in THF) was added at 5 °C and the reaction allowed to stir overnight. It was then diluted with EtOAc, washed with water, then brine, dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was then passed through a plug of silica (5% MeOH in DCM) to afford 1.65 g of the desired product as
30 a white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (bs, 1H), 7.35 (m, 5H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.05 (d, 2H), 3.15 (t, 2H), 2.80 (d, 3H), 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.37 (m, 4H); MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 292.

(c) 1-N-Cbz-[4-[4-Bromobutylsulfonamido-4-methylaminocarbonyl]]-1-piperidine.

To a stirred solution of 940 mg of 1-N-Cbz-[4-(4-Amino-4-methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidine and 750 mg of a 7:3 mixture of 4-bromo-1-butanefluoronyl chloride and 4-chloro-1-butanefluoronyl chloride in 20 mL of DCM at 0 °C under nitrogen was slowly added 0.49 mL
5 of triethylamine. The reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature, then additional triethylamine (0.49 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 3 days, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by chromatography (3-4% MeOH in DCM) to afford 380 mg of the desired product as a mixture of alkyl bromide and alkyl chloride adducts. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (m, 5H), 6.22 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.57 (t,
10 2H), 3.45 (m, 4H), 3.06 (t, 2H), 2.87-2.79 (m, 3H), 2.01 (m, 8H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 446.

(d) 4-[(S,S-Dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine.

To a stirred solution of 380 mg of 1-N-Cbz-[4-[4-bromobutylsulfonamido-4-methylaminocarbonyl]]-1-piperidine (containing the alkyl chloride impurity from the prior step) in 5
15 mL THF under nitrogen was added 40 mg of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) and the reaction was heated under reflux for 6 h. Additional sodium hydride (20 mg, 60% dispersion) was added and the reaction heated under reflux overnight. It was then cooled; diluted with EtOAc; washed with water, then brine; dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography (3% MeOH in DCM) to afford
20 110 mg of the desired product as an oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.20 (m, 6H), 1.73 (m, 2H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 410.

(e) 4-[(S,S-Dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine trifluoroacetate.

25 4-[(S,S-Dioxo-tetrahydro-2H-1,2-thiazin-2-yl)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine (110 mg) was dissolved in 10 mL of TFA under nitrogen and heated under reflux for 40 min. The reaction was cooled and concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in DCM, and concentrated again to afford the desired product which was used directly in the subsequent reaction. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.60 (m, 1H), 3.46 (t, 2H), 3.21 (t, 4H),
30 3.12 (t, 2H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.40 (m, 4H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 1.75 (m, 2H), 0.88 (m, 1H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 276.

Example 7

N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(methylsulfonyl-(N-methyl)amino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

5 4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl-(N-methyl)amino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine trifluoroacetate was reacted with N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-2-methoxy-3-cyano-1-naphthamide under standard reductive amination conditions in the presence of triethylamine to afford the product (90% over two steps) and converted to the citrate salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.64 (d), 8.01 (m), 7.79-7.48 (m), 7.37 (m),
10 7.04 (d), 6.83 (m), 6.30 (d), 4.52 (t), 4.06-3.93 (m), 3.93 (d), 3.93-2.97 (m); 2.97(d); 2.97-2.00(m); MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 688.

(a) 4-[4-(Methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine.

To a solution of 500 mg of 4-[4-amino-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine in 10 mL DCM at 5 °C under nitrogen was added 0.15 mL of methanesulfonyl chloride, then
15 0.29 mL of triethylamine. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, diluted with DCM, washed successively with 0.5 N aqueous HCl, water, brine then dried and filtered. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 500 mg of the desired compound as a foam solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.41 (m, 1H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 3.92 (d, 2H), 3.29 (t, 2H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.86 (d, 3H), 2.04 (m, 4H); MS APCI, m/z =
20 (M⁺); 370.

(b) 4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl-(N-methyl)amino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine.

To a solution of 80 mg of 4-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine in 10 mL THF/DMF (1:1) under nitrogen was added 32 mg potassium t-
25 butoxide, then 0.015 mL iodomethane. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h. It was then diluted with EtOAc, washed with water, then brine, dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via reverse phase HPLC to afford 4-[4-(methylsulfonyl-(N-methyl)amino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine as an oil (50% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.32 (bs, 1H),
30 5.13 (s, 2H), 3.93 (d, 2H), 3.40 (bs, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.84 (d, 3H), 2.30 (d, 2H),

2.00 (bs, 2H); MS (APCI, negative ion mode) $m/z = (M^-)$; 382. This material was N-Cbz deprotected according to the methods described for Example 6, step (e) to afford 4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl-(N-methyl)amino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine trifluoroacetate.

5

Example 8

N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-(3-morpholinon-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

4-(3-Morpholinone-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-piperidine was reacted with N-[2-
10 (S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide using standard reductive amination conditions to afford the product (43% over two steps) and converted to the citrate salt. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.65 (d), 8.03 (m), 7.78-7.31 (m), 7.07-6.79 (m), 6.32 (d), 4.52 (t), 4.17-4.01 (m), 4.00 (d), 3.94 (d), 3.93-3.70 (m), 3.50-1.97 (m). MS APCI, $m/z = (M^+)$; 680.

15 The requisite 4-(3-morpholinon-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-piperidine was prepared as follows.

(a) 4-Bromomethylcarbonylamino-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine.

4-Amino-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine (700 mg) was dissolved in THF (15 mL) under nitrogen and cooled to -10 °C. Bromoacetyl bromide (0.22 mL), then
20 triethylamine (0.38 mL) were slowly added. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction allowed to stir for 1 h. It was then diluted with EtOAc; washed with water and brine; dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography (2-3% MeOH in DCM) to afford the desired product (740 mg) as a foam solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.83 (bs, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H),
25 3.90 (m, 4H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.81 (d, 3H), 2.13 (m, 4H). MS APCI, $m/z = (M+\text{Na})$; 434.

(b) 4-Chloroethoxymethylcarbonylamino-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine.

To a stirred solution of 730 mg of 4-bromomethylcarbonylamino-4-methylamino-carbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine in 10 mL of THF under nitrogen was added 0.32 mL of 2-chloroethanol. The reaction was then cooled to -10 °C and 90 mg of 60% sodium hydride was
30 added. It was then allowed to warm to room temperature over 1 h. after which a small amount of water was added. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc; washed with water, then

brine; dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography to afford 580 mg of the desired compound as a gum. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, 3H), 2.15 (m, 4H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 412.

5 (c) 4-(3-Morpholinon-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine.

To a solution of 4-chloroethoxymethylcarbonylamino-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine (580 mg) in THF under nitrogen was added sodium hydride (70 mg, 60% dispersion in mineral oil). The reaction was heated under reflux for 2 h and additional 30 mg sodium hydride (60%) was added. The mixture was heated under reflux for additional 2 h,
10 cooled, and quenched with water. The reaction was then diluted with EtOAc; washed with water, brine; dried, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via chromatography (3-5% MeOH in DCM) to afford the desired product (300 mg) as a foam solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 6.77 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 3.80 (t, 2H), 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.41 (t, 2H), 2.81 (d, 3H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m,
15 2H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 374.

(d) 4-(3-Morpholinone-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-piperidine

4-(3-Morpholinone-4-yl)-4-methylaminocarbonyl-1-N-Cbz-1-piperidine (300 mg) was dissolved in 2-propanol (20 mL) under nitrogen and to this was added 10% palladium on carbon (170 mg). The mixture was then placed under 50 psi. of hydrogen, with shaking, for
20 1.5 h. It was then filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired compound which was used directly in the subsequent reaction. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.78 (m, 1H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 3.84 (t, 2H), 3.46 (t, 2H), 2.94 (m, 4H), 2.82 (d, 3H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 2.21 (m, 2H). MS APCI, m/z = (M⁺); 242.

25 **Example 9**

N-[2-(S)-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

N-(4-[4-(Methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]piperidine (Example 7) was reacted with N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-
30 naphthamide under standard reductive amination conditions to afford the product (70% over two steps) and converted to the citrate salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.64 (d), 8.04

(m), 7.22-7.79 (m), 7.04 (d), 6.88 (d), 6.79 (d), 6.33 (d), 4.50 (t), 3.95-4.09 (m), 3.94 (d), 3.64-3.92 (m), 2.90-3.51 (m), 2.89 (d), 2.46-2.87 (m), 2.04 (m); MS APCI, m/z = (M+); 674. The requisite N-(4-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]piperidine) was prepared by treatment of N-(4-[4-(methylsulfonylamino)-4-(methylaminocarbonyl)]-N-1-Cbz-piperidine
5 (Example 7, step (a)) with TFA according to the procedure of Example 6, step (e) and the resulting trifluoroacetate salt was neutralized by addition of triethylamine.

Example 10

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl-carbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.
10

Using standard reductive amination conditions N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.287 g) was reacted with 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl-carbonyl)]-1-piperidine (Miller, SC; WO 9512577) (0.181g). The resulting reaction mixture was purified by chromatography and the title
15 compound was isolated as a citrate salt. MS m/z 718 (M+); ^1H NMR (DMSO d_6) δ 8.6 (m, 1H), 8.0 (m, 1H), 7.8-7.3 (m, 5H), 7.1-6.3 (m, 1H), 4.5 (t, J = 10Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 2.2 (m, 3H), 2.0-1.6 (m, 8H); mp 168-175 (d).

Example 11

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(hydroxyethylamino-carbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.
20

Using standard reductive amination conditions N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.173 g) was reacted with 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(hydroxyethylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine (0.181g). The resulting
25 reaction mixture was purified by chromatography to afford the desired product. MS m/z 708 (M+); ^1H NMR (DMSO d_6) δ 8.6 (m, 1H), 8.0(m, 1H), 7.8-7.3 (m, 5H), 7.1-6.3 (m, 1H), 4.5 (t, J = 10Hz, 1H), 4.4 (t, J = 5Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 2.2 (m, 3H), 2.0- 1.6 (m, 8H); mp 110-120 (d).

The requisite 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(hydroxyethylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine
30 was prepared as follows.

(a) 4-[4-(2-Oxo-1-piperidiny)]-4-(hydroxyethylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine.

- 32 -

A solution of 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-carboxy]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine (Miller, SC; WO 9512577) (2.88 g) in DCM (20 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylamine (3.05 mL) and tetramethylfluoroformamidinium hexafluorophosphate (2.64 g) and stirred for 2h. To this was added a solution of 2-aminoethanol (0.128 g) in 5 mL of DCM containing diisopropyl-
5 ethylamine (0.364 g) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. At the end of this period the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with 5% hydrochloric acid and saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified by chromatography to afford the product (0.475 g). MS (APCI, negative ion mode) m/z 402 (M-); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.4 (m, 5H), 6.6 (t, $J = 5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 5.1 (m, 2H), 3.8- 3.2 (m, 10H), 2.4 (t, $J = 10\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.3-1.6 (m, 11H).
10

(b) 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(hydroxyethylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine.

A solution of 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(hydroxyethylaminocarbonyl)]-1-N-Cbz-piperidine (0.36 g) in ethanol (50 mL) containing acetic acid (0.1 mL) and 10% Pd/C (50 mg) was hydrogenated over an atmosphere of hydrogen at 40 psi for 16h. The mixture was filtered
15 and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the product (0.268 g): MS m/z 270 (M+); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 6.9 (m, 1H), 3.6 (m, 1H), 3.4-3.1(m, 8H), 2.4- 2.2 (m, 3H), 2.0- 1.6 (m, 8H).

Example 12

20 **N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(aminocarbonylmethylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidiny]butyl]-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.**

Using standard reductive amination conditions N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.227 g) was reacted with 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidiny)-4-(aminocarbonylmethylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine (0.375g) (prepared
25 according to the method described for Example 11 except glycineamide was used in place of aminoethanol). The resulting reaction mixture was purified by chromatography to afford the desired product: MS m/z 721 (M+); ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO } d_6$) δ 8.6 (m, 1H), 8.0(m, 1H), 7.8-6.3(m, 9H), 4.5(t, $J = 10\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.4 (t, $J = 5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.95(s, 3H), 2.2 (m, 3H), 2.0- 1.6 (m, 8H); mp 140-145 (d).

Example 13

N-[(S)-2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidinyl)-4-(cyanomethylaminocarbonyl)]-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide citrate.

Using standard reductive amination conditions N-[2-(S)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)]-4-oxobutyl-N-methyl-3-cyano-2-methoxy-1-naphthamide (0.316 g) was reacted with 4-[4-(2-oxo-1-piperidinyl)-4-(cyanomethylaminocarbonyl)]-piperidine (0.375 g) (prepared according to the method described for Example 11 except aminoacetonitrile was used in place of aminoethanol). The resulting reaction mixture was purified by chromatography to afford the desired product. MS m/z 703 (M⁺); ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 8.6 (m, 1H), 8.0(m, 1H), 7.8-6.3(m, 6H), 4.5 (t, J = 10Hz, 1H), 4.4 (t, J = 5Hz, 1H), 3.95(s, 3H), 3.3 (m, 4H), 2.2 (m, 3H), 2.0-1.6 (m, 8H); mp 130-145 (d).

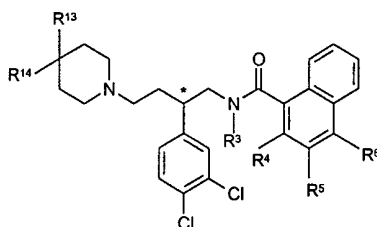


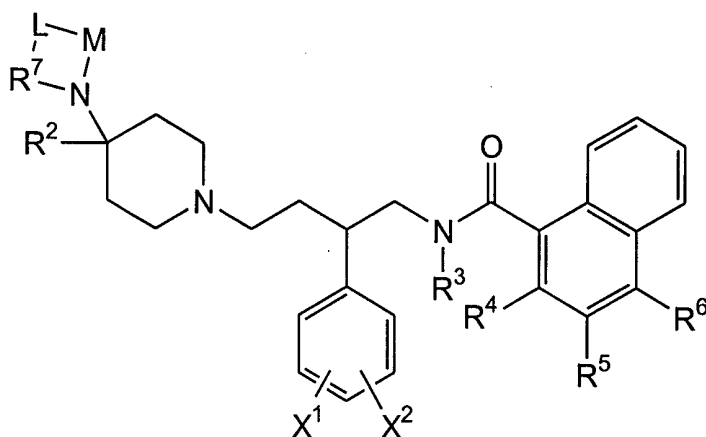
Table 1. Selected experimental data for Tachykinin antagonists. 2-Dichlorophenyl-butyl chiral center is of the (S) configuration. These materials were prepared by reductive amination using procedures and intermediates as described within the above text or elsewhere. Compounds containing a basic nitrogen were converted to citrate salts.

	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	MS (m/z)
14*	-Me	-OCH ₂ O-	-H	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHMe	667
15	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	722
16	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHCH ₂ C(O)NH ₂	735
17	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHCH ₂ CN	717
18	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHMe	693
19	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	-C(O)NHMe	692
20	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)	H	635
21	-Et	-OMe	-CN	-H	-(tetrahydro-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)	H	636

* Naphtho[2,3-d]-1,3-dioxole-4-carboxylic acid was prepared according to Dallacker, F.; et al.; Z. Naturforsch; 1979, 1434.

CLAIMS:

1. A compound having the formula



- 5 wherein:

R² is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkanoyloxy, C₁₋₆alkanoyl, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, C₁₋₆alkyl, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl or di-C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl;

R³ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl;

- 10 R⁴ is independently selected from hydroxy, halo, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, cyanoC₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, and aminosulfonyl;

R⁵ is independently selected from hydroxy, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl, halo, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, cyanoC₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl,

- 15 C₂₋₆alkynyl, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy-carbonyl, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, aminosulfonyl, and substituted C₁₋₆alkyl;
or

R⁴ and R⁵ together form -OCH₂O- or -OC(CH₃)₂O-;

R⁶ is selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethoxy,

- 20 trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl, halo, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, cyanoC₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkoxy-carbonyl, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆alkylcarbamoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, aminosulfonyl, and substituted C₁₋₆alkyl;

R⁷ is -CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂CH₂- or -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-;

M is -C(=O)- or -S(=O)₂-;

- 36 -

L is -NH- or -CH₂-; and

X¹ and X² are independently H or halogen, wherein at least one of X¹ and X² are halogen; and

any pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5

2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein:

R⁷ is -CH₂CH₂CH₂-.

3. A compound according to Claim 2 wherein:

10 R² is hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxycarbonyl, methylcarbamoyl or dimethylcarbamoyl.

4. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein:

M is -C(=O)-; and

L is -CH₂-.

15

5. A compound according to any of Claims 2, 3 or 4 wherein:

R³ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R⁴ is C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, halogen, -CH=CHCH₃, -S(O)_nCH₃, or -OS(O)₂CH₃;

R⁵ is cyano, nitro, hydrogen or halogen;

20 R⁶ is hydrogen, methoxy, cyano or nitro; and

n is 0, 1 or 2.

6. A compound according to Claim 5 wherein:

R³ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

25 R⁴ is methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, hydroxy or fluoro;

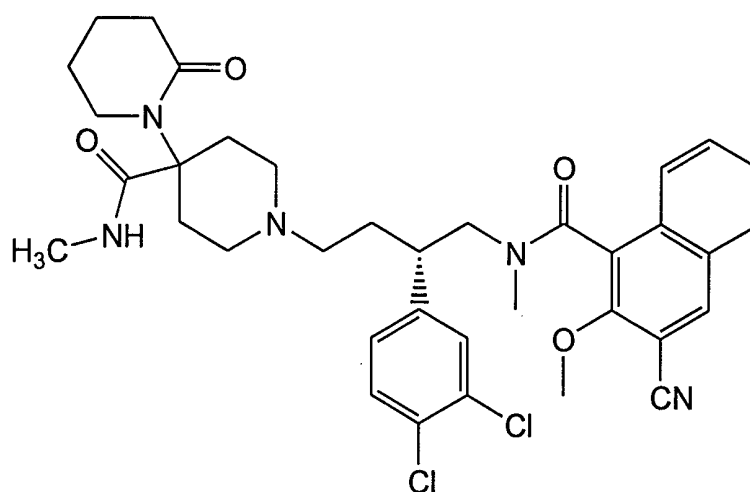
R⁵ is cyano or nitro; and

R⁶ is hydrogen.

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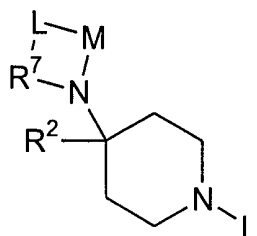
- 37 -

7. A compound according to Claim 1 having the structure:



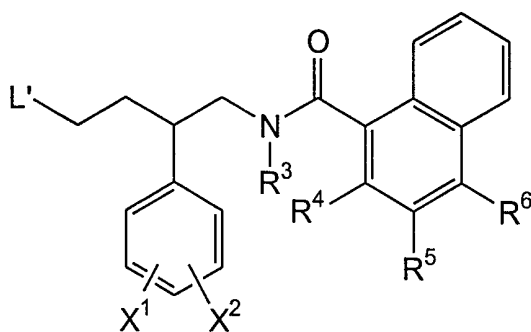
8. A process for preparing a compound according to any one of Claims 1 through 7, which process comprises the step of:

- 5 reacting a compound of the formula (III) with a compound of the formula (IV) under reductive amination conditions:



(III)

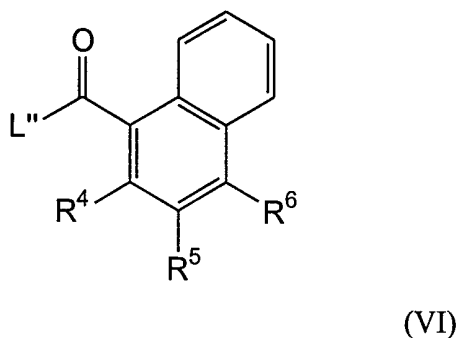
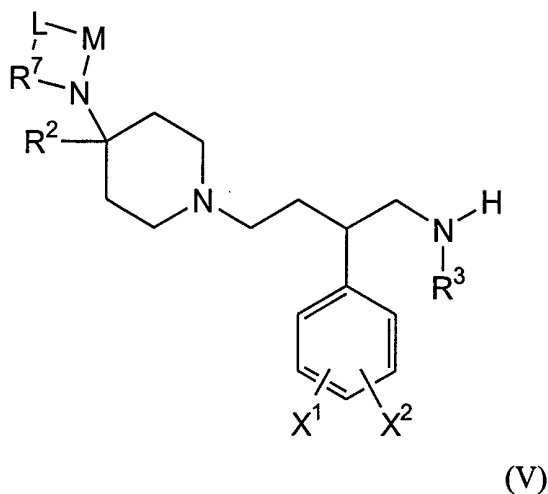
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(IV)

- 38 -

wherein L, M, R² through R⁷, X¹ and X² are as in Claim 1; and L and L' are groups such that reductive amination of the compounds of the formulae (III) and (IV) forms a N-C bond; or reacting a compound of the formula (V) with a compound of the formula (VI):



wherein L, M, R² through R⁷, X¹ and X² are as defined in Claim 1; and L'' is a leaving group.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of Claims 1 through 7.

10. A method of treating depression, anxiety, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, schizophrenia, oedema, allergic rhinitis, inflammation, pain, gastrointestinal-hypermotility, anxiety, emesis, Huntington's disease, psychoses including depression, hypertension, migraine, bladder hypermotility, or urticaria comprising administering an effective amount of an NK1 antagonist according to any one of Claims 1 through 7.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No
PCT/GB 99/03273

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61K31/445 C07D211/28 C07D401/10 C07D211/66 C07D401/14
C07D211/58 C07D417/04

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)

IPC 7 C07D A61K

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)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 515 240 A (SANOFI ELF) 25 November 1992 (1992-11-25) page 23; claim 1 ---	1, 9, 10
A	EP 0 559 538 A (SANOFI ELF) 8 September 1993 (1993-09-08) page 21; examples ---	1, 9, 10
A	EP 0 630 887 A (ZENECA LTD) 28 December 1994 (1994-12-28) cited in the application claim 1; examples --- -/--	1, 9, 10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in 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

15 December 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/01/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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

Authorized officer

De Jong, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. I Application No
PCT/GB 99/03273

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EMONDS-ALT X ET AL: "PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFILE AND CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS OF SR 48968, A NON -PEPTIDE ANTAGONIST OF THE NEUROKININ A (NK2) RECEPTOR" BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS, vol. 3, no. 5, 1 January 1993 (1993-01-01), pages 925-930, XP002068450 ISSN: 0960-894X compound 13 ----	1,9,10
A	EP 0 428 434 A (SANOFI SA) 22 May 1991 (1991-05-22) claim 1; table I ----	1,9,10
A	EP 0 474 561 A (SANOFI SA) 11 March 1992 (1992-03-11) claim 1; examples 6,29,30 -----	1,9,10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB 99/ 03273

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 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. ☒ Claims Nos.: 10
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim 10
is 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 compounds.
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 II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 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

Information on patent family members

Internal: I Application No

PCT/GB 99/03273

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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