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(54) **(1-PHENYL-2-HETEROARYL)ETHYL-GUANIDINE COMPOUNDS AS INHIBITORS OF MITOCHONDRIAL F₁F₀ ATP HYDROLASE**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** 514/235.8; 514/254.01; 514/314; 514/357; 514/361; 514/374; 514/383; 514/394; 514/397; 514/399; 544/139; 544/370; 546/164; 546/275.1; 548/127; 548/204; 548/262.8; 548/309.7; 548/314.7; 548/315.1; 548/315.4; 548/336.5

(58) **Field of Search** 514/235.8, 254.01, 514/314, 357, 361, 374, 383, 394, 397, 399; 544/139, 370; 546/164, 275.1; 548/127, 204, 262.8, 309.7, 314.7, 315.1, 315.4, 336.5

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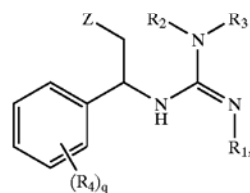
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Compounds having the formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,



(I)

are useful for modulating mitochondrial F₁F₀ ATPase activity and treating ischemic conditions including myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, and cardiac arrhythmias.

25 Claims, No Drawings

1

**(1-PHENYL-2-HETEROARYL)ETHYL-
GUANIDINE COMPOUNDS AS INHIBITORS
OF MITOCHONDRIAL F₁F₀ ATP
HYDROLASE**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/339,108 filed Dec. 10, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to compounds that inhibit mitochondrial F₁F₀ ATP hydrolase and are useful for treating ischemia-related diseases. The invention further pertains to methods of treating conditions associated with depleted levels of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) due to hydrolysis by mitochondrial F₁F₀ ATPase.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Ischemic heart disease is a common and serious health problem. Every year, large numbers of patients die from ischemic heart disease and its complications. Many others experience acute myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, or other disorders.

Myocardial ischemia exists when the heart tissue experiences a demand for oxygen and substrates that exceed the supply. Imbalances between oxygen supply and demand span a large range, and thus, there are various syndromes and biochemical pathways involved in the pathogenesis of ischemia, e.g., from low-grade to severe ischemic conditions. For example, chronic stable angina pectoris is a low-grade condition, in which the resting coronary blood flow may be normal but the blood flow reserve is insufficient to meet an increased energy demand. In more extreme situations, the ischemic muscle can develop an impaired contractile function and potential to generate arrhythmias. Major consequences of myocardial ischemia include mechanical and electrical dysfunction, muscle cell damage, and development of necrosis. Acute ischemic events may develop where there is coronary atherosclerosis. Ultimately, if the ischemia is sufficiently severe there will be an immediate reduction (or cessation) of contractile function in the heart.

The impairment of contractile function in ischemic muscle is associated with mitochondrial levels of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and adenosine triphosphatases (ATPases). ATPases are enzymes that typically catalyze the hydrolysis of ATP, the main energy currency in cells, to adenosine monophosphate (AMP) or adenosine diphosphate (ADP), plus phosphate ions and energy. The contractile function of the heart is regulated by the transport of calcium, sodium, and potassium ions, which in turn is modulated by ATP and ATPases. More particularly, intracellular ATP is split by Na⁺,K⁺ATPase, an enzyme that is responsible for maintaining a gradient of sodium and potassium ions across the cell membrane. The splitting of ATP by Na⁺,K⁺ATPase releases the energy needed to transport K⁺ and Na⁺ ions against concentration gradients. This enables the existence of a resting potential in the membrane (i.e., Na⁺ out, K⁺ in) which initiates the contractile response. Contraction is triggered by Na/Ca exchange and Ca²⁺ transport, the energy for which is generated by the hydrolysis of ATP by Ca²⁺ATPase.

To maintain homeostasis, the cells' supply of ATP must be replenished as it is consumed (e.g., with muscle contraction). During the steady state, the rate of ATP syn-

2

thesis needs to be closely matched to its rate of consumption. Arguably, the most important ATPase is the mitochondrial F₁F₀-ATPase. Unlike other ATPases which function typically to hydrolyze ATP and release energy, the F₁F₀-ATPase has both hydrolytic and synthetic states. As "ATP synthase", the mitochondrial F₁F₀-ATPase catalyzes the production of ATP via oxidative phosphorylation of ADP and P_i. Thus, F₁F₀-ATPase is responsible for producing the cell's main energy source, ATP. In normoxic conditions, mitochondrial F₁F₀-ATPase modulates this ATP production via its two units, the F₁ and F₀ complexes. F₀ is the inner membrane domain, and F₁ is a catalytic domain consisting of five subunits (($\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon$ —the catalytic site is on the β unit), that protrude from the F₀ domain into the mitochondrial matrix. When sufficient levels of oxygen are present, electrons from ATPase substrates are transferred to oxygen, and protons are transported out of the mitochondrial matrix. This proton/electron transport creates an electrochemical proton gradient across the mitochondrial membrane and through the F₀ domain which drives the F₁ domain to synthesize ATP.

In ischemic conditions, however, this electrochemical gradient collapses, and F₁F₀-ATPase switches to its hydrolytic state. This hydrolysis of ATP seems to serve no useful purpose. Also, as F₁F₀-ATPase operates in its hydrolytic state there is a down-regulation of F₁F₀-ATP synthase. F₁F₀-ATP synthase activities in vesicles from ischemic muscle typically are substantially (up to ~50–80%) less than those of control muscle. A native peptide called IF₁ inhibitor protein (or IF₁) may be bound to the F₁ unit under ischemic conditions to inhibit the ATP hydrolase activity of the enzyme; however, IF₁ is highly pH dependent and in severe conditions can provide only a modicum of control. The conversion of F₁F₀-ATP synthase to F₁F₀-ATP hydrolase is reversible, as addition of substrate and oxygen to the mitochondria of ischemic muscle can reactivate the F₁F₀-ATPase and ATP levels to control levels.

As may be appreciated, in ischemic conditions the activity of F₁F₀-ATPase produces a futile cycling and waste of ATP. It is believed that this depletion of ATP and/or ATP synthase may suppress the Na⁺K⁺ pump to increase cardiac contractility, vasoconstriction, sensitivity to vasoactive agents, and arterial blood pressure. Several inhibitors of F₁F₀-ATPase have been described, including efrapentin, oligomycin, autoverin B, and azide. Oligomycin targets F₀ and reportedly postpones cell injury by preserving ATP during ischemia. However, the only known inhibitors of F₁F₀-ATPase are large proteins or peptides which are not orally bioavailable.

The instant invention provides N-substituted-N'-(1-phenyl-2-heteroaryl)ethyl-guanidine compounds including cyanoguanidine and benzoylguanidine compounds that are potent and selective inhibitors of F₁F₀-ATP hydrolase. The compounds of the present invention are useful in treating or preventing conditions associated with ischemia, particularly myocardial ischemia and associated conditions, such as muscle cell damage, necrosis, and cardiac arrhythmias. Also, in view of their inhibitory activity, the inventive compounds may be used to treat cancer and tumor growth. Cyanoguanidine based compounds for treating various other indications (e.g., diseases relating to the CNS-system, gastric secretion, inflammation, HIV, etc.) are disclosed in Shimada et al, "Synthesis and Gastric Antisecretory Activity of N-Cyano-N'(phenyl-pyridinylmethyl)guanidine Derivatives," *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, Vol. 32(12), (1984), at pp. 4893–4906; WO 00/35449, "N-Ureidoalkyl-Piperidines as Modulators of Chemokine Receptor Activity," to Du Pont Pharmaceuticals Co.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,478,845, "Piperidine

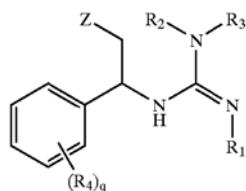
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Derivatives," issued Dec. 26, 1995 and assigned to Novo Nordisk A/S; WO 93/05026, "Peptide Isomers Containing a Heterocycle as H.I.V. Inhibitors," to Smith-Kline Beecham Corp.; and WO 00/43415, "Compounds which Inhibit Leukocyte Adhesion Mediated by VLA-4," to Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Cyano-guanidine compounds useful for lowering blood pressure or treating thrombotic or platelet aggregating conditions are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,521,177, U.S. Pat. No. 5,482,948, and WO 96/23771.

Each of the patents, patent applications and publications referred to in this application are incorporated herein by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to compounds having the formula (I):



or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, hydrate, or prodrug thereof, wherein:

R_1 is cyano, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_8$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_9$, or heteroaryl;

R_2 is (i) independently hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted alkyl, or (ii) taken together with R_3 forms a heterocycle;

R_3 is (i) independently alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkythio, aminoalkyl, carbamyl, A-aryl, A-heterocycle, A-heteroaryl, or A-cycloalkyl, or (ii) taken together with R_2 forms a heterocycle;

Z is heteroaryl provided that when R_1 is cyano, Z is not 2-pyridinyl;

A is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, C_{2-4} alkenylene, substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$, $-\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkylene- $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$, or substituted C_{1-4} alkylene- $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$;

R_4 at each occurrence is selected independently of each other R_4 from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, nitro, cyano, haloalkoxy, OR_{25} , SR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{SO}_2\text{R}_{27}$, SO_2R_{27} , $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, CO_2R_{26} , $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{25}$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{26}$, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle and cycloalkyl;

R_8 is alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R_9 is $-\text{NR}_{10}\text{R}_{11}$, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkythio, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, or $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{12}$;

R_{10} and R_{11} , are (i) independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, heterocycle, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; or (ii) taken together form a heterocycle or heteroaryl;

R_{12} and R_{19} are hydrogen or alkyl;

R_{25} and R_{26} are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted alkyl, or taken together form a heterocycle or heteroaryl ring;

R_{27} is alkyl or substituted alkyl, and

q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

Also included within the scope of the invention are pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or compounds of formula (I), and methods of treating ischemic conditions and/or conditions associated with depleted levels of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and/or the activity of mitochondrial

4

F_1F_0 ATPase. These methods comprise administering an effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) to a patient in need thereof. Additionally, applicants have discovered that F_1F_0 -ATPase hydrolase can be selectively inhibited via use of a small organic molecule, i.e., a non-peptidic organic compound having less than 1000 molecular weight, and this invention is also claimed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following are definitions of terms used in this specification. The initial definition provided for a group or term herein applies to that group or term throughout the present specification, individually or as part of another group, unless otherwise indicated.

The term "alkyl" refers to straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Lower alkyl groups, that is, alkyl groups of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, are most preferred.

The term "substituted alkyl" refers to an alkyl group as defined above having one, two, three, or four substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto ($=\text{O}$), OR_a , SR_a , NR_aR_b , NR_aSO_2 , $\text{NR}_a\text{SO}_2\text{R}_c$, SO_2R_c , $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_a\text{R}_b$, CO_2R_a , $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_a$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_a\text{R}_b$, $\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{R}_a$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_a\text{R}_b$, $\text{NR}_a\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_b$, $\text{NR}_a\text{CO}_2\text{R}_b$, $=\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $=\text{N}-\text{O}$ -alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle and cycloalkyl, wherein R_a and R_b are selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, aryl, and heteroaryl, and R_c is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle aryl and heteroaryl. When a substituted alkyl includes an aryl, heterocycle, heteroaryl, or cycloalkyl substituent, said ringed systems are as defined below and thus may in turn have zero to four substituents (preferably 0-2 substituents), also as defined below. When either R_a , R_b or R_c is an alkyl, said alkyl may optionally be substituted with 1-2 of halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto ($=\text{O}$), OH, O(alkyl), phenoxy, benzyloxy, SH, S(alkyl), NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{alkyl})$, $\text{N}(\text{alkyl})_2$, NHSO_2 , $\text{NHSO}_2(\text{alkyl})$, $\text{SO}_2(\text{alkyl})$, SO_2NH_2 , $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}(\text{alkyl})$, CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{alkyl})$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{H}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{alkyl})$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{alkyl})_2$, $\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(=\text{O})\text{alkyl}$, and/or $\text{NHCO}_2(\text{alkyl})$. "Alkyl" when used in conjunction with another group such as in arylalkyl refers to a substituted alkyl in which at least one of the substituents is the specifically-named group. For example, the term arylalkyl includes benzyl, or any other straight or branched chain alkyl having at least one aryl group attached at any point of the alkyl chain. As a further example, the term carbamylalkyl includes the group $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{NH}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{alkyl}$, wherein n is 1 to 12.

The term "alkenyl" refers to straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having 2 to 12 carbon atoms and at least one double bond. Alkenyl groups of 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having one double bond are most preferred.

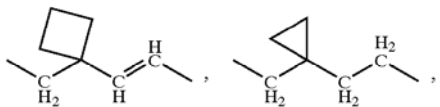
The term "alkynyl" refers to straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having 2 to 12 carbon atoms and at least one triple bond. Alkynyl groups of 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having one triple bond are most preferred.

The term "alkylene" refers to bivalent straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g., $\{-\text{CH}_2-\}_n$, wherein n is 1 to 12, preferably 1-8. Lower alkylene groups, that is, alkylene groups of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, are most preferred. The terms "alkenylene" and "alkynylene" refer to

5

bivalent radicals of alkenyl and alkynyl groups, respectively, as defined above.

When reference is made to a substituted alkylene, alkenylene, or alkynylene group, these groups are substituted with one to four substituents as defined above for alkyl groups. A substituted alkylene, alkenylene, or alkynylene may have a ringed substituent attached in a spiro fashion as in



and so forth.

The term "alkoxy" refers to an alkyl or substituted alkyl group as defined above having one, two or three oxygen atoms (—O—) in the alkyl chain. For example, the term "alkoxy" includes the groups —O—C₁₋₁₂alkyl, —C₁₋₆alkylene-O—C₁₋₆alkyl, —C₁₋₄alkylene-O-phenyl, and so forth.

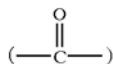
The term "thioalkyl" or "alkylthio" refers to an alkyl or substituted alkyl group as defined above having one or more sulfur (—S—) atoms in the alkyl chain. For example, the term "thioalkyl" or "alkylthio" includes the groups —(CH₂)_n—S—CH₂aryl, —(CH₂)_n—S—aryl, etc. etc.

The term "aminoalkyl" refers to an alkyl or substituted alkyl group as defined above having one or more nitrogen (—NR'—) atoms in the alkyl chain. For example, the term "aminoalkyl" includes the groups —NR'—C₁₋₁₂alkyl and —CH₂—NR'—aryl, etc. (where R' is hydrogen, alkyl or substituted alkyl as defined above.) "Amino" refers to the group —NH₂.

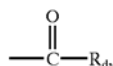
When a subscript is used as in C₁₋₈alkyl, the subscript refers to the number of carbon atoms the group may contain. Zero when used in a subscript denotes a bond, e.g., C₀₋₄alkyl refers to a bond or an alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. When used with alkoxy, thioalkyl or aminoalkyl, a subscript refers to the number of carbon atoms that the group may contain in addition to heteroatoms. Thus, for example, monovalent C₁₋₂aminoalkyl includes the groups —CH₂—NH₂, —NH—CH₃, —(CH₂)₂—NH₂, —NH—CH₂—CH₃, —CH₂—NH₂—CH₃, and —N—(CH₃)₂. A lower aminoalkyl comprises an aminoalkyl having one to four carbon atoms.

The alkoxy, thioalkyl, or aminoalkyl groups may be monovalent or bivalent. By "monovalent" it is meant that the group has a valency (i.e., power to combine with another group), of one, and by "bivalent" it is meant that the group has a valency of two. For example, a monovalent alkoxy includes groups such as —O—C₁₋₁₂alkyl, —C₁₋₆alkylene-O—C₁₋₆alkyl, etc., whereas a bivalent alkoxy includes groups such as —O—C₁₋₂alkylene-, —C₁₋₆alkylene-O—C₁₋₆alkylene-, etc.

The term "acyl" refers to a carbonyl



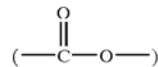
linked to an organic group i.e.,



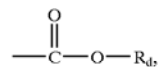
wherein R_d may be selected from alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkyl, substituted alkenyl, aryl, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, or heteroaryl, as defined herein.

6

The term "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to a group having a carboxy or ester group



linked to an organic radical, i.e.,



wherein R_d is as defined above for acyl.

The term "carbamyl" refers to a functional group in which a nitrogen atom is directly bonded to a carbonyl, i.e., as in —NR_eC(=O)R_f or —C(=O)NR_eR_f, wherein R_e and R_f can be hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclo, or heteroaryl, or they may join to form a ring.

The term "sulfonyl" refers to a sulphoxide group (i.e., —S(O)₁₋₂) linked to an organic radical R_c, as defined above.

The term "sulfonamide" or "sulfonamido" refers to the group —S(O)₂NR_eR_f, wherein R_e and R_f are as defined above. Preferably when one of R_e and R_f is optionally substituted heteroaryl or heterocycle (as defined below), the other of R_e and R_f is hydrogen or alkyl.

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to fully saturated and partially unsaturated hydrocarbon rings of 3 to 9, preferably 3 to 7 carbon atoms. The term "cycloalkyl" includes such rings having zero to four substituents (preferably 0-2 substituents), selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto, OR_d, SR_d, NR_dR_e, NR_cSO₂, NR_cSO₂R_e, C(=O)H, acyl, —CO₂H, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamide, —OC(=O)R_d, =N—OH, =N—O-alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclo, a 4 to 7 membered carbocyclic ring, and a five or six membered ketal, e.g., 1,3-dioxolane or 1,3-dioxane, wherein R_c, R_d and R_e are defined as above. The term "cycloalkyl" also includes such rings having a phenyl ring fused thereto or having a carbon-carbon bridge of 3 to 4 carbon atoms. Additionally, when a cycloalkyl is substituted with a further ring, i.e., aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclo, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or a further cycloalkyl ring, such ring in turn may be substituted with one to two of C₀₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto (=O), OH, O(alkyl), phenyloxy, benzyloxy, SH, S(alkyl), NH₂, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)₂, NHSO₂, NHSO₂(alkyl), SO₂(alkyl), SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(alkyl), CO₂H, CO₂(alkyl), C(=O)H, C(=O)alkyl, C(=O)NH₂, C(=O)NH(alkyl), C(=O)N(alkyl)₂, OC(=O)alkyl, —OC(=O)NH₂, —OC(=O)NH(alkyl), NHC(=O)alkyl, and NHCO₂(alkyl).

The term "halo" or "halogen" refers to chloro, bromo, fluoro and iodo.

The term "haloalkyl" means a substituted alkyl having one or more halo substituents. For example, "haloalkyl" includes mono, bi, and trifluoromethyl.

The term "haloalkoxy" means an alkoxy group having one or more halo substituents. For example, "haloalkoxy" includes OCF₃.

The term "aryl" refers to phenyl, biphenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, and anthracenyl, with phenyl being preferred. The term "aryl" includes such rings having zero to four substituents (preferably 0-2 substituents), selected from the

7

group consisting of halo, alkyl, substituted alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, OR_d, SR_d, NR_dR_e, NR_dSO₂, NR_dSO₂R_c, C(=O)H, acyl, —CO₂H, alkoxy carbonyl, carbamyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamide, —OC(=O)R_d, heteroaryl, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, including phenylethyl, phenyloxy, and phenylthio, wherein R_c, R_d and R_e are defined as above. Additionally, two substituents attached to an aryl, particularly a phenyl group, may join to form a further ring such as a fused or spiro-ring, e.g., cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl or fused heterocycle or heteroaryl. When an aryl is substituted with a further ring, such ring in turn may be substituted with one to two of CO₄alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto (=O), OH, O(alkyl), phenyloxy, benzyloxy, SH, S(alkyl), NH₂, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)₂, NHSO₂, NHSO₂(alkyl), SO₂(alkyl), SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(alkyl), CO₂H, CO₂(alkyl), C(=O)H, C(=O)alkyl, C(=O)NH₂, C(=O)NH(alkyl), C(=O)N(alkyl)₂, OC(=O)alkyl, —OC(=O)NH₂, —OC(=O)NH(alkyl), NHC(=O)alkyl, and NHCO₂(alkyl).

The term “heterocyclo” refers to substituted and unsubstituted non-aromatic 3 to 7 membered monocyclic groups, 7 to 11 membered bicyclic groups, and 10 to 15 membered tricyclic groups, in which at least one of the rings has at least one heteroatom selected from O, S and N. Each ring of the heterocyclo group containing a heteroatom can contain one or two oxygen or sulfur atoms and/or from one to four nitrogen atoms provided that the total number of heteroatoms in each ring is four or less, and further provided that the ring contains at least one carbon atom. The fused rings completing bicyclic and tricyclic groups may contain only carbon atoms and may be saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated. The nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen atoms may optionally be quaternized. The heterocyclo group may be attached at any available nitrogen or carbon atom. The heterocyclo ring may contain zero to four substituents (preferably 0–2 substituents), selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, substituted alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto, OR_d, SR_d, NR_dR_e, NR_dSO₂, NR_dSO₂R_c, SO₂R_d, C(=O)H, acyl, —CO₂H, alkoxy carbonyl, carbamyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamide, —OC(=O)R_d, =N—OH, =N—O-alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, a five or six membered ketal, e.g., 1,3-dioxolane or 1,3-dioxane, or a monocyclic 4 to 7 membered non-aromatic ring having one to four heteroatoms, wherein R_c, R_d and R_e are defined as above. The term “heterocyclo” also includes such rings having a phenyl ring fused thereto or having a carbon-carbon bridge of 3 to 4 carbon atoms. Additionally, when a heterocyclo is substituted with a further ring, i.e., aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or a further heterocyclo ring, such ring in turn may be substituted with one to two of C₀₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto (=O), OH, O(alkyl), phenyloxy, benzyloxy, SH, S(alkyl), NH₂, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)₂, NHSO₂, NHSO₂(alkyl), SO₂(alkyl), SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(alkyl), CO₂H, CO₂(alkyl), C(=O)H, C(=O)alkyl, C(=O)NH₂, C(=O)NH(alkyl), C(=O)N(alkyl)₂, OC(=O)alkyl, —OC(=O)NH₂, —OC(=O)NH(alkyl), NHC(=O)alkyl, and NHCO₂(alkyl).

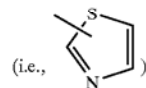
Exemplary monocyclic groups include azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, oxetanyl, imidazoliny, oxazolidiny, isoxazoliny, thiazolidiny, isothiazolidiny, tetrahydrofuranyl, piperidiny, piperaziny, 2-oxopiperaziny, 2-oxopiperidiny, 2-oxopyrrolodiny,

8

2-oxoazepiny, azepiny, 4-piperidonyl, tetrahydropyranyl, morpholiny, thiamorpholiny, thiamorpholiny sulfoxide, thiamorpholiny sulfone, 1,3-dioxolane and tetrahydro-1,1-dioxothienyl and the like. Exemplary bicyclic heterocyclo groups include quinuclidiny.

The term “heteroaryl” refers to substituted and unsubstituted aromatic 5 to 7 membered monocyclic groups, 9 or 10 membered bicyclic groups, and 11 to 14 membered tricyclic groups which have at least one heteroatom selected from O, S and N in at least one of the rings. Each ring of the heteroaryl group containing a heteroatom can contain one or two oxygen or sulfur atoms and/or from one to four nitrogen atoms provided that the total number of heteroatoms in each ring is four or less and each ring has at least one carbon atom. The fused rings completing the bicyclic and tricyclic groups may contain only carbon atoms and may be saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated. The nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen atoms may optionally be quaternized. Heteroaryl groups which are bicyclic or tricyclic must include at least one fully aromatic ring but the other fused ring or rings may be aromatic or non-aromatic. The heteroaryl group may be attached at any available nitrogen or carbon atom of any ring. The heteroaryl ring system may contain zero to four substituents (preferably 0–2 substituents), selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, substituted alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, OR_d, SR_d, NR_dR_e, NR_dSO₂, NR_dSO₂R_c, SO₂R_d, C(=O)H, acyl, —CO₂H, alkoxy carbonyl, carbamyl, sulfonyl, sulfonamide, —OC(=O)R_d, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, or a monocyclic 4 to 7 membered aromatic ring having one to four heteroatoms, including phenylethyl, phenyloxy, and phenylthio, wherein R_c, R_d and R_e are defined as above. Additionally, when a heteroaryl is substituted with a further ring, i.e., aryl, arylalkyl, heterocyclo, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, or a further heteroaryl ring, such ring in turn may be substituted with one to two of C₀₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, nitro, cyano, keto (=O), OH, O(alkyl), phenyloxy, benzyloxy, SH, S(alkyl), NH₂, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)₂, NHSO₂, NHSO₂(alkyl), SO₂(alkyl), SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH(alkyl), CO₂H, CO₂(alkyl), C(=O)H, C(=O)alkyl, C(=O)NH₂, C(=O)NH(alkyl), C(=O)N(alkyl)₂, OC(=O)alkyl, —OC(=O)NH₂, —OC(=O)NH(alkyl), NHC(=O)alkyl, and NHCO₂(alkyl).

Exemplary monocyclic heteroaryl groups include pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazoliny, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl



thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl and the like.

Exemplary bicyclic heteroaryl groups include indolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothienyl, quinoliny, tetrahydroisoquinoliny, isoquinoliny, benzimidazolyl, benzopyranyl, indoliziny, benzofuranyl, chromonyl, coumariny, benzopyranyl, cinnoliny, quinoxaliny, indazolyl, pyrrolopyridyl, furopridiny, dihydroisoindolyl, tetrahydroquinoliny and the like.

Exemplary tricyclic heteroaryl groups include carbazolyl, benzidolyl, phenanthrolliny, acridiny, phenanthridiny, xanthenyl and the like.

9

Throughout the specification, groups and substituents thereof may be chosen by one skilled in the field to provide stable moieties and compounds.

The compounds of formula I form salts which are also within the scope of this invention. Reference to a compound of the formula I herein is understood to include reference to salts thereof, unless otherwise indicated. The term "salt(s)", as employed herein, denotes acidic and/or basic salts formed with inorganic and/or organic acids and bases. In addition, when a compound of formula I contains both a basic moiety, such as, but not limited to an amine or a pyridine or imidazole ring, and an acidic moiety, such as, but not limited to a carboxylic acid, zwitterions ("inner salts") may be formed and are included within the term "salt(s)" as used herein. Pharmaceutically acceptable (i.e., non-toxic, physiologically acceptable) salts are preferred, although other salts are also useful, e.g., in isolation or purification steps which may be employed during preparation. Salts of the compounds of the formula I may be formed, for example, by reacting a compound of the formula I with an amount of acid or base, such as an equivalent amount, in a medium such as one in which the salt precipitates or in an aqueous medium followed by lyophilization.

The compounds of formula I which contain a basic moiety, such as, but not limited to an amine or a pyridine or imidazole ring, may form salts with a variety of organic and inorganic acids. Exemplary acid addition salts include acetates (such as those formed with acetic acid or trihaloacetic acid, for example, trifluoroacetic acid), adipates, alginates, ascorbates, aspartates, benzoates, benzenesulfonates, bisulfates, borates, butyrates, citrates, camphorates, camphorsulfonates, cyclopentanepropionates, digluconates, dodecylsulfates, ethanesulfonates, fumarates, glucoheptanoates, glycerophosphates, hemisulfates, heptanoates, hexanoates, hydrochlorides (formed with hydrochloric acid), hydrobromides (formed with hydrogen bromide), hydroiodides, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonates, lactates, maleates (formed with maleic acid), methanesulfonates (formed with methanesulfonic acid), 2-naphthalenesulfonates, nicotinate, nitrates, oxalates, pectinates, persulfates, 3-phenylpropionates, phosphates, picrates, pivalates, propionates, salicylates, succinates, sulfates (such as those formed with sulfuric acid), sulfonates (such as those mentioned herein), tartrates, thiocyanates, toluenesulfonates such as tosylates, undecanoates, and the like.

The compounds of formula I which contain an acidic moiety, such as, but not limited to a carboxylic acid, may form salts with a variety of organic and inorganic bases. Exemplary basic salts include ammonium salts, alkali metal salts such as sodium, lithium, and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium and magnesium salts, salts with organic bases (for example, organic amines) such as benzathines, dicyclohexylamines, hydrabamines [formed with N,N-bis(dehydro-abietyl)ethylenediamine], N-methyl-D-glucamines, N-methyl-D-glucamides, t-butyl amines, and salts with amino acids such as arginine, lysine and the like. Basic nitrogen-containing groups may be quaternized with agents such as lower alkyl halides (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides and iodides), dialkyl sulfates (e.g., dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates), long chain halides (e.g., decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl chlorides, bromides and iodides), aralkyl halides (e.g., benzyl and phenethyl bromides), and others.

Compounds of the formula I, and salts thereof, may exist in their tautomeric form (for example, as an amide or imino ether). All such tautomeric forms are contemplated herein as part of the present invention.

10

All stereoisomers of the present compounds, such as those, for example, which may exist due to asymmetric carbons, including enantiomeric forms (which may exist even in the absence of asymmetric carbons) and diastereomeric forms, are contemplated and within the scope of this invention. Individual stereoisomers of the compounds of this invention may, for example, be substantially free of other isomers, or may be admixed, for example, as racemates or with all other or other selected, stereoisomers. The chiral centers of the present invention can have the S or R configuration as defined by the IUPAC 1974 Recommendations.

In addition, compounds of the formulas I may have prodrug forms. Any compound that will be converted in vivo to provide the bioactive agent (i.e., a compound of formula I) is a prodrug within the scope and spirit of the invention.

For example, pro-drug compounds of the formulas I may be carboxylate ester moieties. A carboxylate ester may be conveniently formed by esterifying any of the carboxylic acid functionalities found on the disclosed ring structure(s).

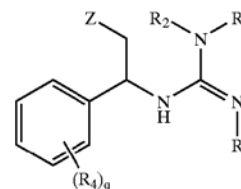
Various forms of prodrugs are well known in the art. For examples of such prodrug derivatives, see:

- a) *Design of Prodrugs*, edited by H. Bundgaard, (Elsevier, 1985), and *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 42, p. 309-396, edited by K. Widder, et. al. (Academic Press, 1985);
- b) *A Textbook of Drug Design and Development*, edited by Krosgaard-Larsen and H. Bundgaard, Chapter 5, "Design and Application of Prodrugs," by H. Bundgaard, p. 113-191 (1991);
- c) H. Bundgaard, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, Vol. 8, p. 1-38 (1992);
- d) H. Bundgaard, et al., *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Vol. 77, p. 285 (1988); and
- e) N. Kakeya, et. al., *Chem Phar Bull*, Vol. 32, p. 692 (1984).

It should further be understood that solvates (e.g., hydrates) of the compounds of formula I are also within the scope of the present invention. Methods of solvation are generally known in the art.

Preferred Compounds

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those having the following formula, or salts, hydrates, and prodrugs thereof,



in which:

Z is triazolyl optionally substituted with one to two R₇ or imidazolyl optionally substituted with one to two R₇ and/or having fused thereto a benzene ring in turn optionally substituted with one to two R₇;

R₁ is cyano or —C(=O)R₉;

R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, or benzyl;

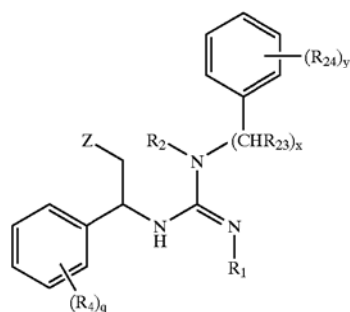
R₃ is aryl or arylalkyl optionally substituted with alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, OCF₃, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy, or methoxy;

R₄ is halogen, alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or OCF₃;

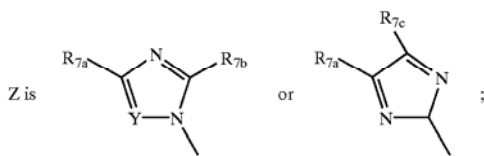
11

R₇ is alkyl, carbamyl or carbamylC₁₋₄alkyl;
 R₉ is —NR₁₀R₁₁, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, or —CO₂R₁₂;
 R₁₀ and R₁₁ are (i) independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; or (ii) taken together form a heterocyclo or heteroaryl;
 R₁₂ is hydrogen or alkyl; and
 q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

Further preferred are compounds having the following formula, or salts, hydrates, or prodrugs thereof,



in which



Y is N or CR_{7c};

R₁ is cyano or —C(=O)R₉;

R₂ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

R₄ is halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or OCF₃;

R_{7a}, R_{7b}, and R_{7c} are alkyl, carbamyl or carbamylC₁₋₄alkyl, or R_{7a} and R_{7c} join to form an optionally substituted fused phenyl ring;

R₉ is —NR₁₀R₁₁, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, or —CO₂R₁₂;

R₁₀ and R₁₁ are (i) independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; or (ii) taken together form a heterocyclo or heteroaryl;

R₁₂ is hydrogen or alkyl;

R₂₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or phenyl;

R₂₄ is alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, OCF₃, methoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, cyano, or acyl, or two R₂₄ groups join to form a fused cycloalkyl or benzene ring;

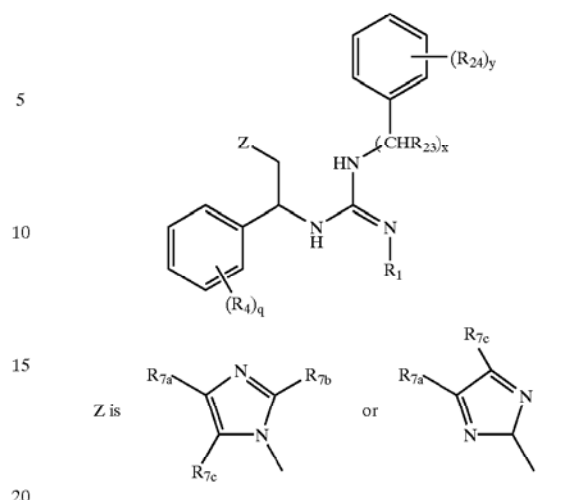
q is 1 or 2;

x is 0, 1, or 2; and

y is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

More preferred are compounds having the following formula, or salts, hydrates, or prodrugs thereof,

12



R₁ is cyano or —C(=O)R₉;

R₄ is halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or OCF₃;

R₇ and R_{7c} join to form a fused benzene ring optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl or —(CH₂)₁₋₂—NHC(=O)C₁₋₄alkyl,

R_{7b} is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, or —(CH₂)₁₋₂—NHC(=O)C₁₋₄alkyl;

R₉ is a) —NR₁₀R₁₁;

b) C₁₋₈alkyl optionally substituted with one to two of:

i) SR₁₃, OR₁₃, NR_{13a}R_{13b}, halogen, trifluoromethyl, CO₂R_{13a}, and C(=O)NR_{13a}R_{13b};

ii) cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one to two of C(=O)H, C₁₋₄acyl, alkenyl, carbamyl, and/or phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen;

iii) phenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with one to two of halogen, nitro, amino, alkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, or having fused thereto a five or six membered heterocycle;

iv) pyridinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, or azepinyl, optionally substituted with alkyl or having fused thereto a five to six membered carbocyclic ring optionally substituted with keto or C₁₋₄alkoxy;

c) C₁₋₄alkoxy;

d) C₁₋₄alkylthio;

e) CO₂alkyl;

f) 3 to 6 membered cycloalkyl optionally having up to four substituents selected from alkyl, halogen, cyano, alkenyl, acyl, alkylthio, carbamyl, and/or phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen; or having an aryl fused thereto;

g) phenyl optionally substituted with one to four of halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, haloalkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂alkyl, SO₂alkyl, SO₂NH₂, amino, NH(C₁₋₄alkyl), N(C₁₋₄alkyl)₂, NHC(=O)alkyl, C(=O)alkyl, and/or C₁₋₄alkyl in turn optionally substituted with one to three of trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, cyano, phenyl, pyridinyl; and/or a five or six membered heteroaryl or heterocycle in turn optionally substituted with keto or having a benzene ring fused thereto;

h) pyridinyl, thiazolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, and pyrrolyl optionally substituted with one to two of halogen, alkyl, and phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen or trifluoromethyl;

R₁₀ is hydrogen, alkyl, or alkoxy;

13

R₁₁ is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl;

R₁₀ and R₁₁, taken together form a heterocyclo or heteroaryl;

R₂₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or phenyl;

R₂₄ is alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, OCF₃, methoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, cyano, or acyl, or two R₂₄ groups join to form a fused cycloalkyl or benzene ring;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

x is 0 or 1; and

y is 0, 1, or 2.

Most preferred are compounds as immediately defined above wherein R₁ is cyano or —C(=O)R₀; R₀ is optionally substituted phenyl or phenyl C₁₋₄alkyl; x is 0 or 1; and q and y are 1 or 2.

Utility

The compounds of this invention by inhibiting F₁F₀-ATPase may be used to help conserve ATP under conditions of oxygen deprivation. Thus, the compounds may be useful in treating or preventing any condition associated with depleted levels of ATP and/or tissue ischemia (from mild to acute or severe). As used herein with reference to the utilities described below, the terms “treating” or “treatment” encompass both responsive and prophylaxis measures designed to inhibit or delay the onset of the disease or disorder, or to alleviate, ameliorate, lessen, or cure the disease or disorder and/or its symptoms.

In view of their F₁F₀-ATPase inhibitory activity, the inventive compounds are useful in treating cardiovascular diseases including, without limitation, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, unstable angina, and high blood pressure. The compounds also are useful to treat ischemia, including ischemia resulting from vascular occlusion, cerebral infarction, stroke and related cerebral vascular diseases (including cerebrovascular accident and transient ischemic attack), and accurate coronary syndromes such as myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, unstable angina, and non-Q wave MI.

Additionally, the compounds are useful in treating or preventing symptoms or consequences occurring from thrombosis and/or the formation of atherosclerotic plaques, atherosclerosis, peripheral arterial disease, coagulation syndromes, and intermittent claudication. The compounds may be used to treat thrombotic or thromboembolic conditions such as thromboembolic stroke (including that resulting from atrial fibrillation or from ventricular mural thrombus); venous thrombosis (including deep vein thrombosis); arterial thrombosis; cerebral thrombosis; pulmonary embolism; cerebral embolism; peripheral occlusive arterial disease (e.g., peripheral arterial disease, intermittent claudication, critical leg ischemia, prevention of amputation, prevention of cardiovascular morbidity such as MI, stroke or death); thromboembolic consequences of surgery, interventional cardiology or immobility; thromboembolic consequences of medication (such as oral contraceptives, hormone replacement and heparin); thrombotic consequences of atherosclerotic vascular disease and atherosclerotic plaque rupture leading to tissue ischemia; prevention of atherosclerotic plaque formation; transplant atherosclerosis; thromboembolic complications of pregnancy including fetal loss; thromboembolic consequences of thrombophilia (e.g., Factor V Leiden, and homocystinemia); prothrombotic consequences and/or complications of cancer; prevention of thrombosis on artificial surfaces (such as stents, blood oxygenators, shunts, vascular access ports, vascular grafts,

14

artificial valves, etc.); coagulopathies (e.g., disseminated intravascular coagulation); coagulation syndromes; vascular remodeling atherosclerosis, restenosis and systemic infection; prevention of metastasis and tumor implantation; diabetic complications including retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy; inflammation; Kasabach-Merritt syndrome; atrial fibrillation; ventricular enlargement (including dilated cardiac myopathy and heart failure); restenosis (e.g., following arterial injury-induced either endogenously or exogenously). Compounds of the present invention may be useful for maintaining blood vessel patency in conjunction with vascular surgery including bypass grafting, arterial reconstruction, atherectomy, vascular graft and stent patency, organ, tissue and cell implantation and transplantation. In addition, the compounds of the present invention may be useful for maintaining blood vessel patency in conjunction with interventional cardiology or vascular surgery including bypass grafting, arterial reconstruction, atherectomy, vascular graft and stent patency, organ, tissue and cell implantation and transplantation. Additionally, the compounds may be used for preservation of tissue as related to organ transplantation.

The inventive compounds also are useful in treating diseases or disorders in other tissues or muscles that are associated with ischemic conditions. For example, the compounds may be used to treat muscle cell damage and necrosis.

Additionally, the inventive compounds may be useful as anti-cancer and/or anti-tumor agents. It is reported that inhibitors of mitochondrial F₁F₀-ATPase selectively kill metabolically active tumor cells that do not exhibit the Warburg effect, i.e., cells that do not maintain a high level of anaerobic carbon metabolism even in the presence of oxygen. See Salomon et al., “*Understanding and Exploiting the Mechanistic Basis for Selectivity of Polyketide Inhibitors of F₁F₀-ATPase*,” *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* Vol. 97 (26) (2000), at pp. 14766–14771. Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention are useful in treating tumor growth, as an adjunct to chemotherapy, and for treating cancer, more particularly, cancer of the lung, prostate, colon, breast, ovaries, and bone.

The inventive compounds may also be used in combination with other F₁F₀-ATPase inhibitors such as efrapentin, oligomycin, autoverin B, and azide, and/or in combination with other cardiovascular drugs. Additionally, the compounds may be used in combination with other therapeutic agents such as potassium channel openers, calcium channel blockers, sodium hydrogen exchanger inhibitors, anti-arrhythmic agents, thrombin inhibitors, platelet aggregation inhibitors or anti-platelet agents, fibrinogen antagonists, diuretics, anti-hypertensive agents, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists; phosphodiesterase inhibitors; cholesterol/lipid lowering agents and lipid profile therapies; anti-diabetic agents; anti-depressants; anti-inflammatory agents (steroidal and non-steroidal); anti-oxidant agents; angiogenesis modulators; anti-osteoporosis agents; hormone replacement therapies; oral contraceptives; anti-coagulants; anti-obesity agents; anti-anxiety agents; anti-proliferative agents; anti-tumor agents; anti-ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease agents; growth hormone and/or growth hormone secretagogues; thyroid mimetics (including thyroid receptor antagonist); anti-infective agents; anti-viral agents; anti-bacterial agents; and anti-fungal agents.

For example, the inventive compounds may be used in combination with aspirin, clopidogrel, ticlopidine or CS-747, warfarin, and low molecular weight heparins (such as lovenox, enoxaparin, and dalteparin). Other suitable

15

therapeutic agents in combination with which the inventive compounds may be used include:

anti-arrhythmic agents including Class I agents (such as propafenone); Class II agents (propranolol); Class III agents (such as sotalol, dofetilide, amiodarone, azimilide and ibutilide); Class IV agents (such as diltiazem and verapamil); K⁺ channel openers such as IACh inhibitors, and IK_{ur} inhibitors (e.g., compounds such as those disclosed in U.S. application Ser. No. 09/729,731, filed Dec. 5, 2000);

alpha- or beta- adrenergic blockers (such as propranolol, nadolol and carvedilol), or -β-adrenergic agonists such as albuterol, terbutaline, formoterol, salmeterol, bitolterol, pilbuterol, and/or fenoterol;

angiotensin-II receptor antagonists (e.g., irbesartan, losartan or valsartan);

anticholinergics such as ipratropium bromide;

anti-diabetic agents such as biguanides (e.g. metformin); glucosidase inhibitors (e.g. acarbose); insulins (including insulin secretagogues or insulin sensitizers); meglitinides (e.g. repaglinide); sulfonylureas (e.g., glimepiride, glyburide and glipizide); biguanide/glyburide combinations (e.g., glucovance), thiozolidinediones (e.g. troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone), PPAR-alpha agonists, PPAR-gamma agonists, PPAR alpha/gamma dual agonists, SGLT2 inhibitors, inhibitors of fatty acid binding protein (aP2) such as those disclosed in U.S. Ser. No. 09/519,079 filed Mar. 6, 2000 and assigned to the present assignee, glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), and dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DP4) inhibitors;

anti-depressant or anti-anxiety agents such as nefazodone, sertraline, diazepam, lorazepam, buspirone, and hydroxyzine pamoate;

anti-diabetic agents such as biguanides (e.g. metformin); glucosidase inhibitors (e.g. acarbose); insulins (including insulin secretagogues or insulin sensitizers); meglitinides (e.g. repaglinide); sulfonylureas (e.g., glimepiride, glyburide and glipizide); biguanide/glyburide combinations (e.g., glucovance), thiozolidinediones (e.g. troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone), PPAR-alpha agonists, PPAR-gamma agonists, PPAR alpha/gamma dual agonists, SGLT2 inhibitors, inhibitors of fatty acid binding protein (aP2) such as those disclosed in U.S. Ser. No. 09/519,079 filed Mar. 6, 2000 and assigned to the present assignee, glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), and dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DP4) inhibitors;

anti-hypertensive agents such as angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (e.g., captopril, lisinopril, zofenopril, ramipril, fosinopril, enalapril, ceranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril), vasopectidase inhibitors, i.e., dual ACE/NEP inhibitors (e.g., omapatrilat and gemopatrilat), AT-1 receptor antagonists (e.g., losartan, irbesartan, valsartan); ET receptor antagonists (e.g., sitaxsentan, atrsentan and compounds disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,612,359 and 6,043,265); Dual ET/AII antagonist (e.g., compounds disclosed in WO 00/01389); neutral endopeptidase (NEP) inhibitors;

anti-inflammatory agents such as cromolyn, nedocromil, theophylline, zileuton, zafirlukast, montelukast and/or pranleukast or corticosteroids including beclomethasone, triamcinolone, budesonide, fluticasone, flumisolide or dexamethasone; prednisone; dexamethasone etanercept, protien tyrosine kinase

16

(PTK) inhibitors; cyclooxygenase inhibitors (including NSAIDs, and COX-1 and/or COX-2 inhibitors); aspirin; or indomethacin; lipoxygenase inhibitors; chemokine receptor modulators (including CCR1, CCR2, CCR3, CXCR2 receptor antagonists); secretory and cytosolic phospholipase A2 inhibitors; VLA4 antagonists; cytokine modulators (e.g. TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) inhibitors, Interleukin-1 converting enzyme (ICE) inhibitors, Interleukin-1 receptor antagonists);

angiogenesis modulators such as endostatin;

anti-oxidant agents and/or lipid peroxidation inhibitors such as probucol, BO-653, Vitamin A, Vitamin E, AGI-1067;

anti-platelet agents such as GPIIb/GPIIIa blockers, (e.g., abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban); P2Y₁₂ antagonists (e.g., clopidogrel, ticlopidine, CS-747); or thromboxane receptor antagonists (e.g., ifetroban);

anti-osteoporosis agents including alendronate and raloxifene.

anti-obesity agents including orlistat and aP2 inhibitors (such as those disclosed in U.S. Ser. No. 09/519,079 filed Mar. 6, 2000);

anti-proliferative agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include cyclosporin A, paclitaxel, FK 506, and adriamycin;

anti-ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux disease agents including famotidine, ranitidine, and omeprazole;

sodium hydrogen exchanger-1 (NHE-1) inhibitors such as cariporide;

calcium channel blocking agents such as verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, amlodipine and mybefradil;

cardiac glycosides such as digitalis and ouabain;

diuretics such as chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, flumethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, bendroflumethiazide, methylchlorothiazide, trichloromethiazide, polythiazide, benzthiazide, ethacrynic acid triacrynafen, chlorthalidone, furosemide, musolimine, bumetamide, triamterene, amiloride;

hormone replacement therapies including estrogen (e.g., conjugated estrogens) and estradiol;

lipid profile modulators including HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g., pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, AZ4522, itavastatin [Nissan/Kowa]), ZD-4522 (a.k.a. rosuvastatin, or atavastatin or visastatin)); squalene synthetase inhibitors; fibrates; bile acid sequestrants (such as questran); ACAT1 inhibitors; ACAT2 inhibitors; dual ACAT1/2 inhibitors; MTP inhibitors; cholesterol absorption inhibitors; and cholesterol ester transfer protein inhibitors (e.g., CP-529414); PPAR-delta agonists; PPAR-alpha agonists; dual PPAR-alpha/delta agonists; LXR-alpha agonists; LXR-beta agonists; LXR dual alpha/beta agonists;

mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists such as spironolactone and eplirinone.

microsomal triglyceride transport protein inhibitors (such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,739,135, 5,712,279 and 5,760,246);

phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors including dipyridamole, cilostazol, or sildenafil, or PDE inhibitors in combination with aspirin, ifetroban, picotamide, ketanserin, clopidogrel, and/or thromboxane receptor

17

antagonists or thromboxane A synthetase inhibitors (such as picotamide);

serotonin-2-receptor antagonists (such as ketanserin), fibrinogen receptor antagonists, and

thrombolytic agents, such as tissue plasminogen activator (natural or recombinant), streptokinase, reteplase, activase, lanoteplase, urokinase, prourokinase, tenecteplase (TNK), lanoteplase (nPA), anisolated, streptokinase plasminogen activator complex (ASPAC), factor VIIa inhibitors, factor Xa inhibitors, thrombin inhibitors (such as hirudin and argatroban), animal salivary gland plasminogen activators, PAI-1 inhibitors such as XR-330 and T-686, and inhibitors of α -2-antiplasmin such as anti- α -2-antiplasmin antibody, prostacyclin mimetics.

The inventive compounds may also be useful in combination with other anticancer strategies and chemotherapies such as taxol and/or cisplatin. The compounds may be used in conjunction with anti-tumor agents such as paclitaxel, adriamycin, epithilones, cisplatin, and carboplatin.

The various other therapeutic agents described above may be employed in the same dosage form with the compound of formula I or in different dosage forms, in dosages and regimens as generally known in the art or in the PDR.

The compounds of the present invention may act in a synergistic fashion with one or more of the above agents to allow for increased efficacy and/or reduced doses of any of the above agents and therefore minimize potential hemorrhagic side-effects.

The compounds of formula I may be administered by any means suitable for the condition to be treated. Systematic treatment is typically preferred for cancerous conditions, although other modes of delivery are contemplated. The compounds may be delivered orally, such as in the form of tablets, capsules, granules, powders, or liquid formulations including syrups; sublingually; buccally; transdermally; parenterally, such as by subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular or intrasternal injection or infusion (e.g., as sterile injectable aqueous or non-aqueous solutions or suspensions); nasally such as by inhalation spray; rectally such as in the form of suppositories; or liposomally. Dosage unit formulations containing non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles or diluents may be administered. The compounds may be administered in a form suitable for immediate release or extended release. Immediate release or extended release may be achieved with suitable pharmaceutical compositions or, particularly in the case of extended release, with devices such as subcutaneous implants or osmotic pumps.

Exemplary compositions for oral administration include suspensions which may contain, for example, microcrystalline cellulose for imparting bulk, alginic acid or sodium alginate as a suspending agent, methylcellulose as a viscosity enhancer, and sweeteners or flavoring agents such as those known in the art; and immediate release tablets which may contain, for example, microcrystalline cellulose, dicalcium phosphate, starch, magnesium stearate and/or lactose and/or other excipients, binders, extenders, disintegrants, diluents and lubricants such as those known in the art. The inventive compounds may be orally delivered by sublingual and/or buccal administration, e.g., with molded, compressed, or freeze-dried tablets. Exemplary compositions may include fast-dissolving diluents such as mannitol, lactose, sucrose, and/or cyclodextrins. Also included in such formulations may be high molecular weight excipients such as celluloses (AVICEL®) or polyethylene glycols (PEG); an excipient to aid mucosal adhesion such as hydroxypropyl

18

cellulose (HPC), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC), sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (SCMC), and/or maleic anhydride copolymer (e.g., GANTREZ®); and agents to control release such as polyacrylic copolymer (e.g., CARBOPOL 934®). Lubricants, glidants, flavors, coloring agents and stabilizers may also be added for ease of fabrication and use.

Exemplary compositions for nasal aerosol or inhalation administration include solutions which may contain, for example, benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance absorption and/or bioavailability, and/or other solubilizing or dispersing agents such as those known in the art.

Exemplary compositions for parenteral administration include injectable solutions or suspensions which may contain, for example, suitable non-toxic, parenterally acceptable diluents or solvents, such as mannitol, 1,3-butanediol, water, Ringer's solution, an isotonic sodium chloride solution, or other suitable dispersing or wetting and suspending agents, including synthetic mono- or diglycerides, and fatty acids, including oleic acid.

Exemplary compositions for rectal administration include suppositories which may contain, for example, suitable non-irritating excipients, such as cocoa butter, synthetic glyceride esters or polyethylene glycols, which are solid at ordinary temperatures but liquefy and/or dissolve in the rectal cavity to release the drug.

The effective amount of a compound of the present invention may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. The specific dose level and frequency of dosage for any particular subject may vary and will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the metabolic stability and length of action of that compound, the species, age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the subject, the mode and time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and severity of the particular condition. An exemplary effective amount of compounds of formula I may be within the dosage range of about 0.1 to about 100 mg/kg, preferably about 0.2 to about 50 mg/kg and more preferably about 0.5 to about 25 mg/kg (or from about 1 to about 2500 mg, preferably from about 5 to about 2000 mg) on a regimen in single or 2 to 4 divided daily doses.

Assay

Mitochondria were isolated from bovine hearts and purified through a Percoll gradient, sonicated to generate sub mitochondrial particles (SMP), centrifuged, and stored at -80° C. See Gasnier F. et al, "Use of Percoll Gradients for Isolation of Human Placenta Mitochondria Suitable for Investigating Outer Membrane Proteins," *Anal. Biochem.*, Vol 212(1) (1993) at pp. 173-178; and Matsuno-Yagi A et al, "Studies on the Mechanism of Oxidative Phosphorylation: Effects of Specific F_0 Modifiers on Ligand-Induced Conformation Changes of F_1 ," *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*, Vol. 82(22) (1985), at pp. 7550-7554.) ATP hydrolyase activity was determined using SMP and the well-characterized coupled enzyme system in which ATP hydrolysis and subsequent ADP generation is coupled through pyruvate kinase and lactate dehydrogenase to NAD⁺ generation which was monitored by a decrease in absorbance at 340 nm (see Pullman, M. E. et al, "Partial Resolution of the Enzymes Catalyzing Oxidative Phosphorylation," *J. Biol. Chem.* Vol.

235 (1960), at pp. 3322–3329.) Similarly, compound effects on ATP synthase activity were determined using SMP in the well-characterized coupled enzyme assay in which ATP generation is coupled to NADPH synthesis through the hexokinase and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway (Cross & Kohlbrenner, “*The Mode of Inhibition of Oxidative Phosphorylation by Efrapentin* (A23871). *Evidence for an Alternating Site Mechanism for ATP Synthesis*,” *J. Biol. Chem.*, Vol. 253 (1978) at pp. 4865–4873.) NADPH increase was monitored spectrophotometrically by an increase in absorbance at 340 nm. Compounds were dissolved in 100% dimethyl sulfoxide and tested at increasing concentrations for enzyme inhibition. The concentration of compound causing 50% inhibition of the enzyme (IC_{50}) was calculated after the data was fitted using the Levenburg Marquardt algorithm and Microsoft Excel.

Compounds of formula (I), and more particularly, the compounds of Examples 1 through 494 hereof, were tested in this assay and found to have a measurable level of activity for inhibiting F_1F_0 -ATP hydrolase. Each of the compounds of Examples 1–494 is a non-peptidic small organic compound with less than 1000 molecular weight, with preferred compounds having less than 750 molecular weight.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are employed in the Examples and elsewhere herein:

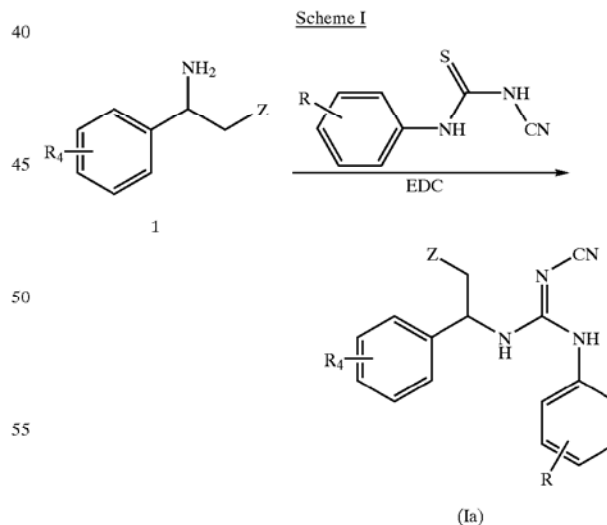
Ph=phenyl
 Bn=benzyl
 Me=methyl
 Et=ethyl
 MeOH=methanol
 EtOH=ethanol
 Pr=propyl
 Bu=butyl
 AcOH=acetic acid
 DBU=1,8-diazabicyclo[5,4,0]undec-7-ene
 DIP-Cl=B-chlorodiisopinocampheylborane
 DMF=N,N-dimethylformamide
 DPPA=Diphenylphosphoryl azide
 EDC=N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide
 EtOAc=ethyl acetate
 NaBH₄=sodium borohydride
 NaHCO₃=sodium bicarbonate
 KCNS=potassium isothiocyanate
 Pd/C=palladium on carbon
 PtO₂=platinum oxide
 Ph₃P=triphenylphosphine
 TEA=triethylamine or Et₃N
 THF=tetrahydrofuran
 TFA=trifluoroacetic acid
 min=minute(s)
 h or hr=hour(s)
 L=liter
 mL=milliliter
 μL=microliter
 g=gram(s)
 mg=milligram(s)
 mol=mole(s)

mmol=millimole(s)
 meq=milliequivalent
 rt=room temperature
 sat or sat'd=saturated
 aq.=aqueous
 TLC=thin layer chromatography
 LC/MS=high performance liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry
 MS or Mass Spec=mass spectrometry
 mp=melting point

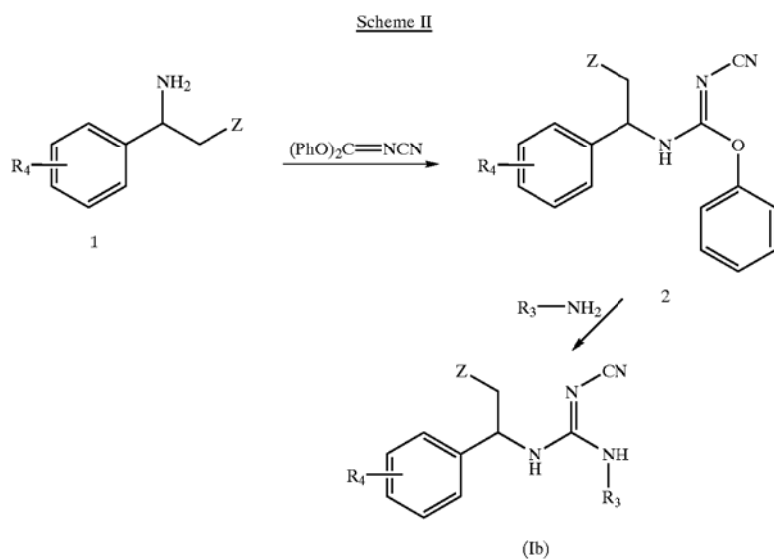
Process of Preparation

Inventive compounds that are inhibitors of mitochondrial F_1F_0 ATP hydrolase may be prepared by methods illustrated in the following Schemes I to IX. Starting materials are commercially available or can be readily prepared by one of ordinary skill in the art using known methods. For all of the schemes and compounds, the groups R_1 – R_4 are as described above for a compound of Formula I and X is halogen, unless otherwise indicated. The group “Z” as used in these schemes corresponds to the group NR_5R_6 , as described for a compound of Formula I, unless indicated otherwise. Groups designated generally as “R” are selected from substituents as set forth in the above definitions.

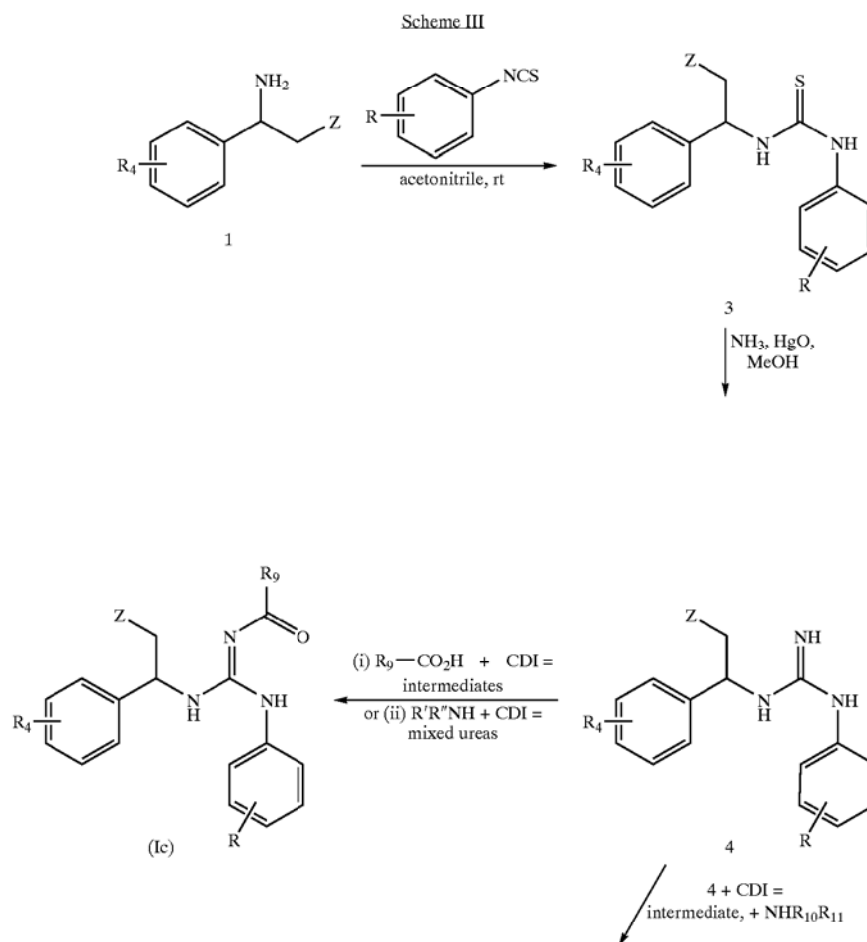
Solvents, temperatures, pressures, and other reaction conditions may readily be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art. High Speed Analoging (HSA) may be employed in the preparation of compounds, for example, where the intermediates possess a carboxylic acid or amino group. For ease of reference, abbreviations listed above are used in these schemes.



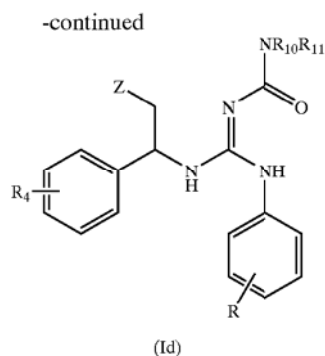
N-Arylcyanoguanidines of formula (Ia) were prepared by coupling 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1 with N-aryl-N'-cyanoguanidine in the presence of N-dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide in solvent such as DMF. Ethylamines 1 may be prepared as described below in Schemes VI and VIII.



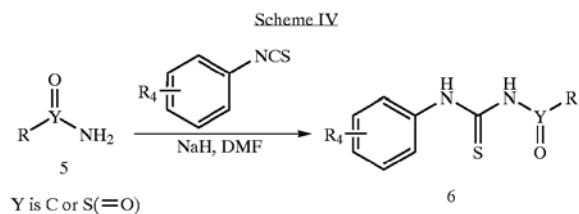
Cyanoguanidines of formula (Ib) were prepared by reacting ²⁵ 1-Aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1 (Schemes VI-VIII) with diphenylcyanoimidate to give compound 2. Subsequent reaction of 2 with amine R_3-NH_2 in a solvent such as acetonitrile at temperatures at around $80^\circ C$. gave cyanoguanidine (Ib). This synthetic scheme is advantageous for nucleophilic amines ($R-NH_2$), such as benzylamine.



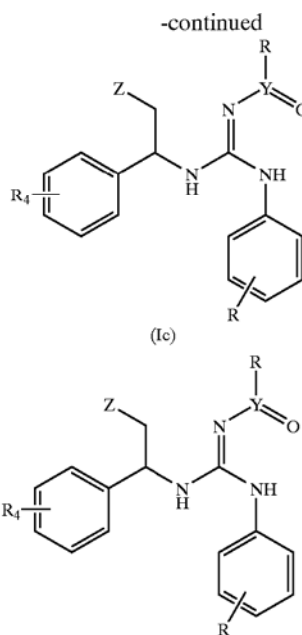
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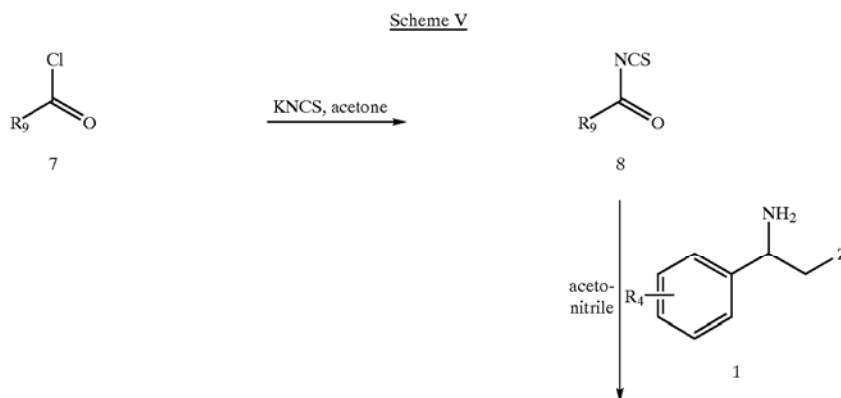
1-Aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1 were used to prepare acylguanidines of formula (Ic) and ureidoguanidines of formula (Id). Reaction of ethylamines 1 with arylisothiocyanate in acetonitrile gave thiourea 3. Thiourea 3 was converted to guanidine 4 by reaction with NH_3 in the presence of a metal reagent, such as HgO in solvent such as MeOH . Acyl guanidines (Ic) were prepared by two methods: (i) first reacting the corresponding acids ($\text{R}_9\text{-CO}_2\text{H}$) with CDI to produce intermediates, and then reacting the intermediates with guanidine 4, and (ii) reacting amines $\text{R}'\text{R}''\text{NH}$ with CDI to produce mixed ureas, and then reacting the mixed ureas with guanidine 4. Ureidoguanidines of formula (Id) were prepared by first reacting guanidine 4 with CDI, and then reacting the intermediate with amine ($\text{R}_{10}\text{R}_{11}\text{NH}$).



24



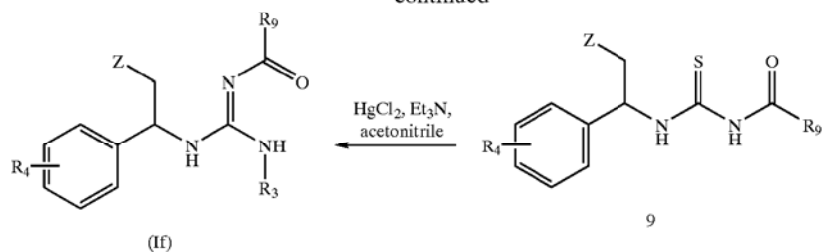
Treatment of urea 5 ($\text{Y}=\text{C}$) with a base such as sodium hydride in DMF, followed by addition of arylisothiocyanate gave thiourea 6. Treatment of 6 with 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamine 1 in the presence of a metal salt such as HgCl_2 gave acylguanidines of Formula (Ic). The same procedure may be followed to produce sulfonylguanidines of Formula (Ic) [$\text{Y}=\text{S}(=\text{O})$] starting with sulfonamides 5 in step 1.



25

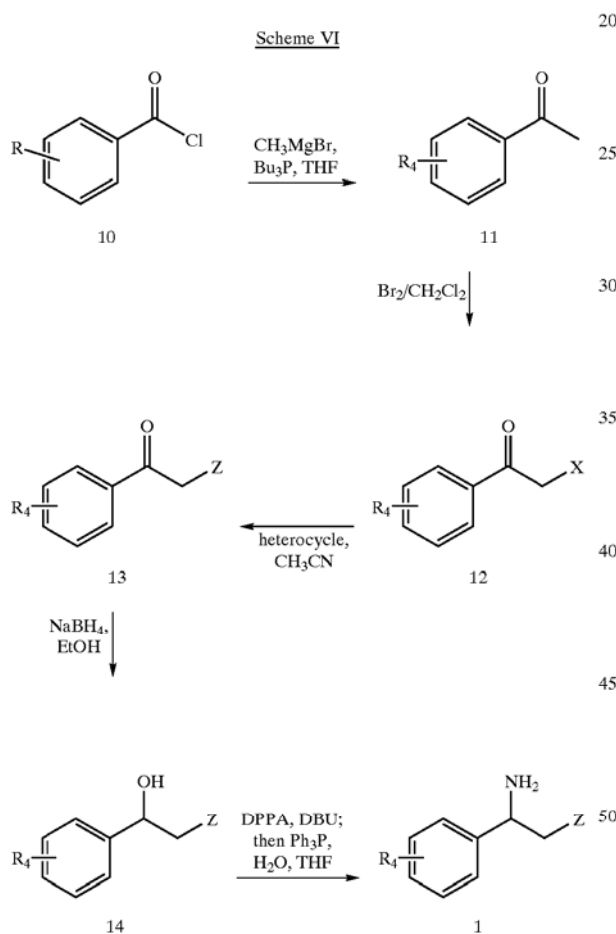
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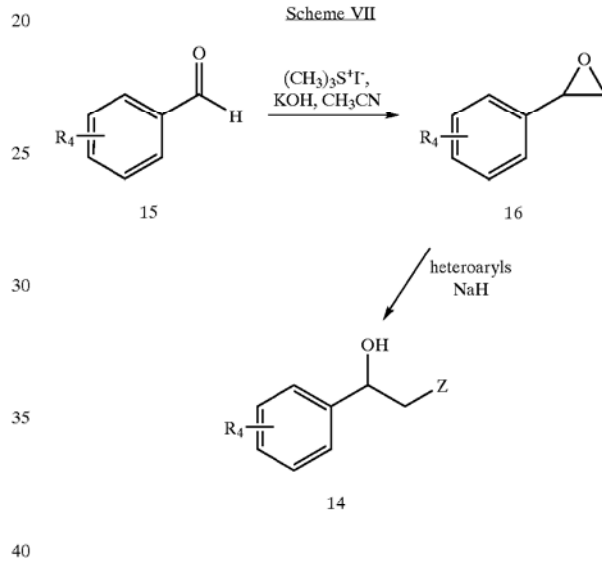


Acylguanidines of formula (If) were prepared by first converting acyl chloride 7 to acylisothiocyanate 8 by reaction with an isothiocyanate such as potassium isothiocyanate. Treatment of 8 with 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamine 1 gave acylthiourea 9. Treatment of 9 with TEA and a metal salt such as HgCl₂ in acetonitrile gave compounds (If).

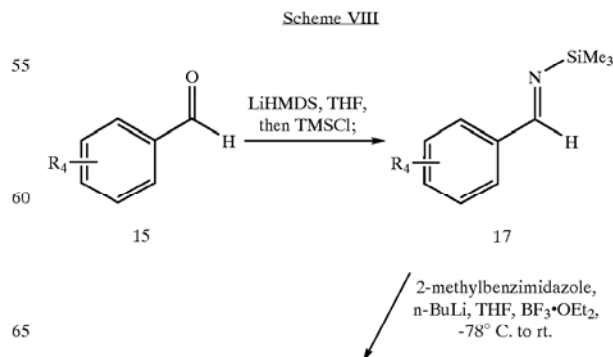
Alcohol 12 was converted to amine 1 by reaction with an azide such as DPPA and DBU, followed by reduction with reducing agents such as Ph₃P and water in a solvent such as THF.



1-Aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1 (used in Schemes I-V) were prepared from aroylchlorides 10 and directly from acetophenones 11. Aroylchlorides 10 were reacted with methylmagnesium bromide in the presence of tributylphosphine in THF to give substituted acetophenone 11. Halogenation of acetophenones such as by bromination (Br₂/CH₂Cl₂), gave haloacetophenones 12. Displacement of the halogen in 12 with nucleophilic heteroaryls, such as imidazole, benzimidazole, or triazole, in solvent, such as acetonitrile, gave compound 13. Reduction of ketone 13 with a reducing agent, such as sodium borohydride, in a solvent such as EtOH, gave substituted 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethanol 12.

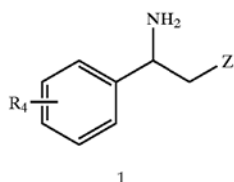


1-Aryl-2-heteroaryl ethanol 14 were also prepared by treating an arylaldehyde 15 under epoxidizing conditions, such as trimethylsulfonium iodide and KOH in acetonitrile to give epoxide 16. Reaction of the epoxide 16 with heteroaryls, such as imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, in the presence of NaH in a solvent such as DMF produced 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethanol 14. The ethanol 14 can then be converted to 1-aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1 by reaction with an azide as shown in Scheme VI.

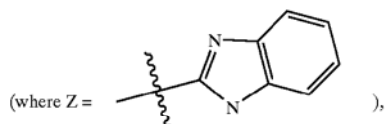


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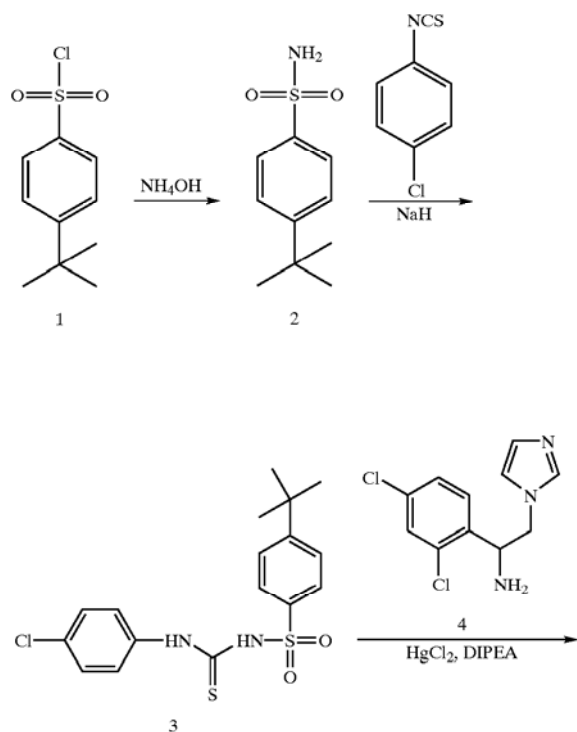


1-Aryl-2-heteroaryl ethylamines 1



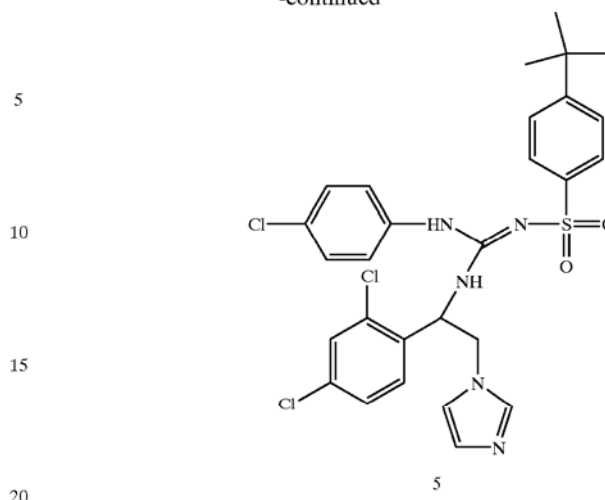
can also be prepared by reacting arylaldehydes 15 with LiHMDS in THF and then with TMSCl to produce compounds 17. Compounds 17 when reacted with 2-methylbenzimidazole, N-BuLi, and BF₃OEt₂ gave ethylamines 1.

Scheme IX



28

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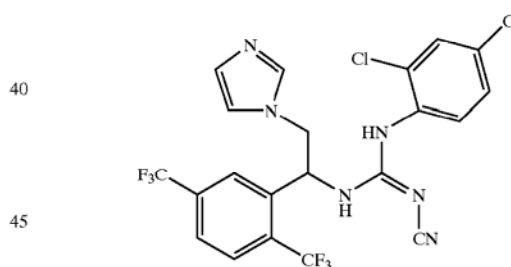


N-(Aryl)sulphonylguanidines can be prepared by treatment of arylsulphonyl chlorides 1 with ammonium hydroxide to produce arylsulphonamides 2, which yield thioureas 3 upon treatment with isothiocyanates and a base, such as sodium hydride. Reaction of these N-aryl-N'-arylsulphonylthioureas with a benzylic amine such as 4, in the presence of HgCl₂ and a base, such as DIPEA, yields N-(aryl) sulphonylguanidines 5.

The invention will now be further described by the following working examples, which are illustrative rather than limiting. All temperatures are in degrees Celsius (° C.) unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLE 1

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



A. 2,5-Bistrifluoromethyl-1-methylcarbonylbenzene.

To a stirred solution of 2,5-trifluoromethylbenzoyl chloride (10 g, 36 mmol) in THF (150 mL) at -20° C., was added tributylphosphine (10 mL, 40 mmol) over 5 min. After stirring for 20 min, a solution of methylmagnesium bromide (3M, 12 mL) in THF was added rapidly (1 min). After addition, the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min, 1N HCl solution (20 mL) was added, and the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was partitioned between ether and 1N HCl solution. The aqueous solution was extracted with ether, the combined organic layers were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5% EtOAc in hexanes) to give 5.1 g (56%) of Compound A as an oil.

B. T-Bromomethylcarbonyl-2,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzene.

To a stirred solution of Compound A (5.1 g, 20 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ at rt was added a solution of Br (1.03 g) in CH₂Cl₂. The mixture was allowed to stir for 6 h and then washed with saturated NaHCO₃. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give Compound B as a yellow oil (6.5 g, 97%).

29

C. 2,5-Bistrifluoromethyl-1-(imidazol-1-yl)methylcarbonyl)benzene.

To a stirred solution of Compound B (6.5 g, 19.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) was added imidazole (3.32 g, 48.7 mmol), and the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was removed, and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc (200 mL) and water. The organic layer was washed with ammonium chloride solution, dried, and concentrated to give Compound C as a solid, which was directly used in next step without further purification.

D. 1-(2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethanol.

To a stirred solution of Compound C (4.2 g, 13.5 mmol) in EtOH at 0° C. was added NaBH₄ (260 mg, 6.8 mmol) in one portion. This was allowed to stir at 0° C. for 2 h. The solvent was removed, and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was separated, dried, and concentrated to give Compound D as a solid (4.1 g, 94%).

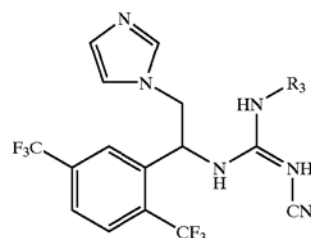
E. 1-(2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethanamine.

To a stirred suspension of Compound D (4.0 g, 12.3 mmol) in toluene (40 mL) at 0° C., was added DPPA (2.9 mL, 13.6 mmol), followed by addition of DBU (2.2 mL, 14.8 mmol). The stirred reaction mixture was allowed to heat at 60° C. for 18 h. The mixture was allowed to cool and was then partitioned between EtOAc and water. The organic layer was washed with brine (3×50 mL), dried, concentrated, and re-dissolved in acetonitrile. Water (1.0 mL) was added to the solution, followed by Ph₃P (4 g, 15.1 mmol), and the mixture was allowed to heat at reflux for 18 h. The solution was cooled and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and 10% HCl solution. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc and basified (pH 12) with ION NaOH solution at 0° C. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc, and combined extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to give Compound E as a solid.

F. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine. To a stirred solution of Compound E (1.1 g, 3.4 mmol) in DMF at rt was added N-cyano-N'-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thiourea (1.1 g, 4.1 mmol), followed by EDC (800 mg, 4.1 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h and then partitioned between EtOAc and saturated ammonium chloride solution. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution (3×50 mL). The organic layer was dried, concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NR4OH; 95:5:0.1) to give Example 1 as a solid (350 mg). MS (ES): m/z 535 [M+H]⁺.

30

EXAMPLES 2-11
N-(aryl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidines



(Ig)

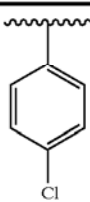
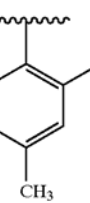
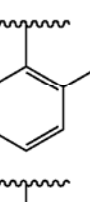
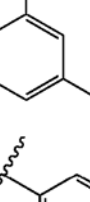
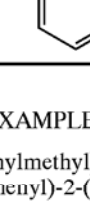
Compounds having the formula (Ig), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 1 were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 1, except in Step F, different ureas were used.

TABLE 1

Example #	R ₃	Data
2		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
3		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
4		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
5		MS 498 [M + H] ⁺
6		MS 514 [M + H] ⁺

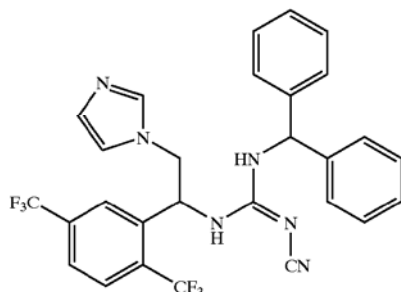
31

TABLE 1-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
7		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
8		MS 514 [M + H] ⁺
9		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
10		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
11		MS 466 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 12

N-(Diphenylmethyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



A. N-[1-(2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-cyano-phenylureanate. To a stirred solution of 1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethylamine (220 mg, 0.68 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) at rt was added diphenyl cyanocarbonimidate (178 mg, 71 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH; 9:1) to give 160 mg (55%) of Compound A.

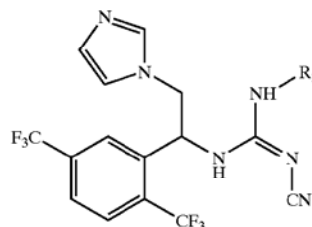
32

B. N-(Diphenylmethyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine. To a stirred solution of Compound A (10 mg) in acetonitrile (2 mL) at rt was added diphenylmethylethylamine (20 mg). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 18 h. The mixture was then concentrated and the residue purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give Example 12 (5 mg). MS (ES): m/z 556 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 13-76

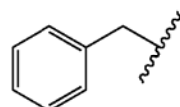
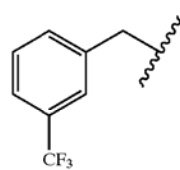
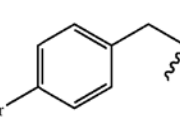
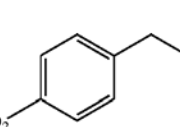
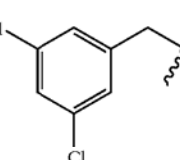
N-Substituted-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidines

(Ih)



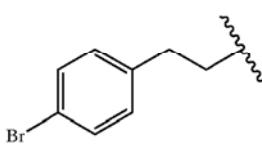
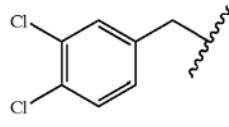
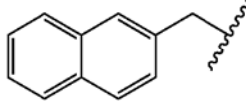
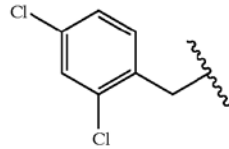
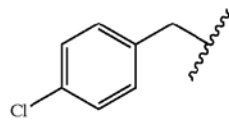
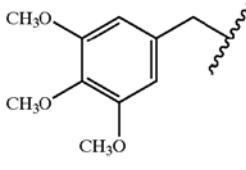
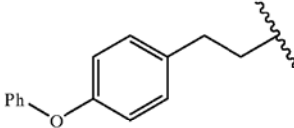
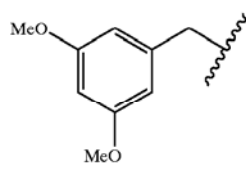
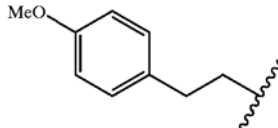
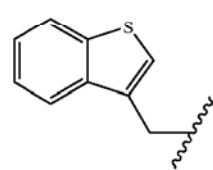
Compounds having the formula (Ih), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 2 were prepared by following the same or similar procedure described for Example 12, except in Step B, different amines were used.

TABLE 2

Example #	R ₃	Data
13		MS 480 [M + H] ⁺
14		MS 548 [M + H] ⁺
14		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
15		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
16		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺

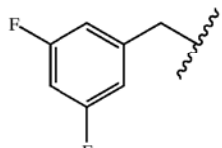
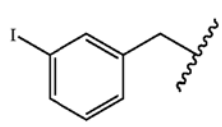
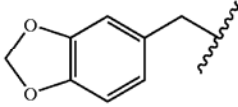
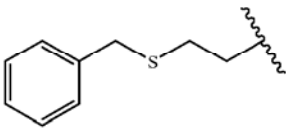
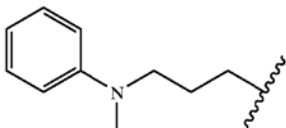
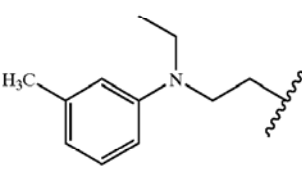
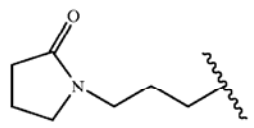
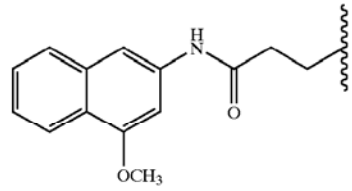
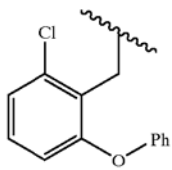
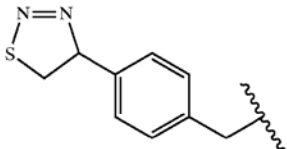
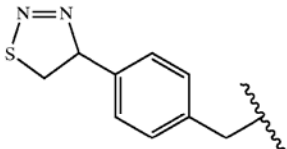
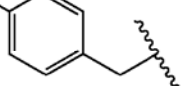
33

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
17		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
18		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
19		MS 530 [M + H] ⁺
20		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
21		MS 514 [M + H] ⁺
22		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
23		MS 572 [M + H] ⁺
24		MS 540 [M + H] ⁺
25		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
26		MS 536 [M + H] ⁺

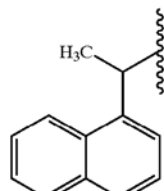
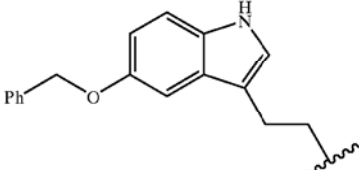
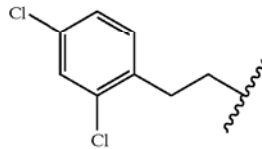
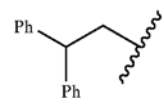
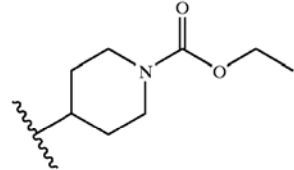
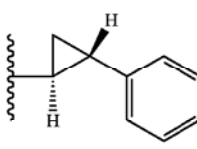
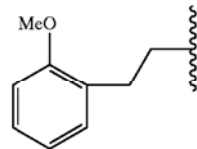
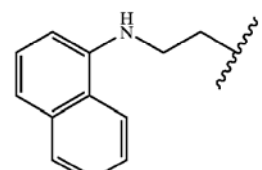
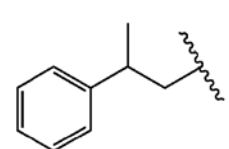
34

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5 27		MS 516 [M + H] ⁺
10 28		MS 606 [M + H] ⁺
15 29		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
20 30		MS 540 [M + H] ⁺
25 31		MS 537 [M + H] ⁺
30 32		MS 551 [M + H] ⁺
35 33		MS 515 [M + H] ⁺
40 34		MS 617 [M + H] ⁺
45 50		MS 606 [M + H] ⁺
55 35		MS 564 [M + H] ⁺
60 36		MS 564 [M + H] ⁺
65		

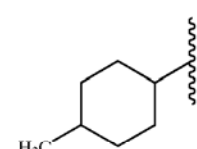
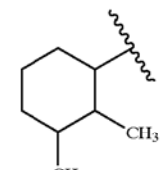
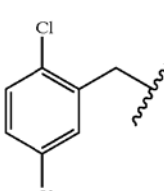
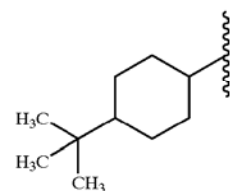
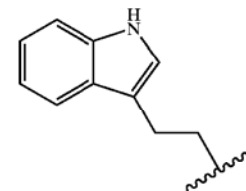
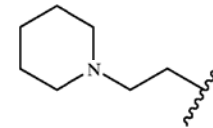
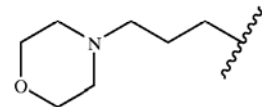
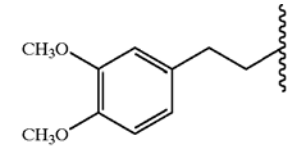
35

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
37		MS 544 [M + H] ⁺
38		MS 639 [M + H] ⁺
39		MS 563 [M + H] ⁺
40		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
41		MS 545 [M + H] ⁺
42		MS 506 [M + H] ⁺
43		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
44		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
45		MS 508 [M + H] ⁺

36

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
46		MS 486 [M + H] ⁺
47		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
48		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
49		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
50		MS 533 [M + H] ⁺
51		MS 501 [M + H] ⁺
52		MS 517 [M + H] ⁺
53		MS 554 [M + H] ⁺

37

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
54		MS 706 [M + H] ⁺
55		MS 506 [M + H] ⁺
56		MS 554 [M + H] ⁺
57		MS 520 [M + H] ⁺
58		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
59		MS 494 [M + H] ⁺
60		MS 554 [M + H] ⁺
61		MS 587 [M + H] ⁺
62		MS 582 [M + H] ⁺

38

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 542 [M + H] ⁺
10		
64		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
15		
20		MS 484 [M + H] ⁺
65		
66		MS 616 [M + H] ⁺
25		
30		MS 522 [M + H] ⁺
67		
35		MS 584 [M + H] ⁺
68		
40		MS 494 [M + H] ⁺
69		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
45		
70		MS 538 [M + H] ⁺
50		
71		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
55		
60		MS 582 [M + H] ⁺
72		
65		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺

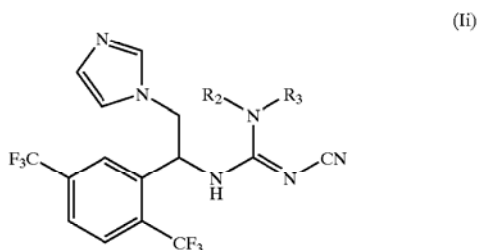
39

TABLE 2-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
73		MS 510 [M + H] ⁺
74		MS 510 [M + H] ⁺
75		MS 652 [M + H] ⁺
76		MS 510 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLES 77-81

N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidines



The compounds having the formula (i), wherein —NR₂R₃ taken together have the values listed in Table 3, were prepared by following the procedure described above for Example 12, except different amines were used in Step B.

TABLE 3

Example #	—NR ₂ R ₃	Data
77		MS 494 [M + H] ⁺
78		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺

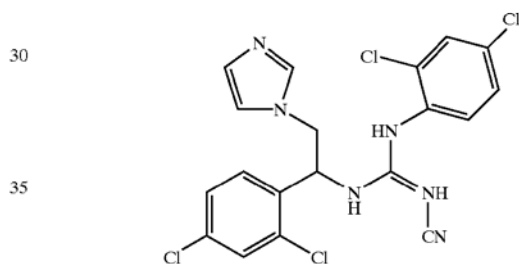
40

TABLE 3-continued

Example #	—NR ₂ R ₃	Data
5	79	MS 563 [M + H] ⁺
10	80	MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
15	81	MS 488 [M + H] ⁺
20		

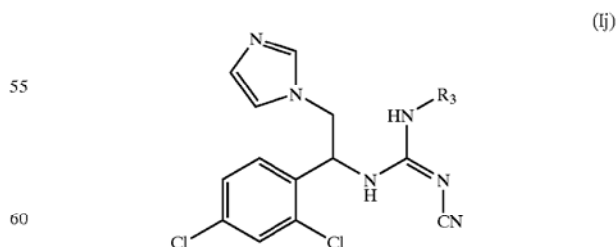
EXAMPLE 82

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



The general procedure described in Example 1 (Steps C-F) was followed to synthesize Example 82; however, in Step C, trichloroacetophenone was used instead of 1-bromomethylcarbonyl-2,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzene to produce the intermediate 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine as a white solid, and then this intermediate was used in step F instead of 1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine, to provide Example 82 as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 468 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 83-104



Compounds having the formula (ij), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 4, were prepared by following the procedure described above in Example 82, except different cyanothioureas were used in Step F.

41

42

TABLE 4

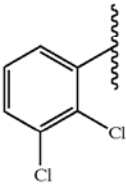
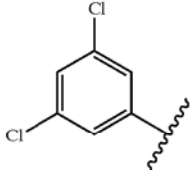
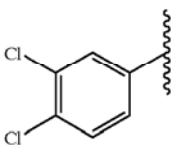
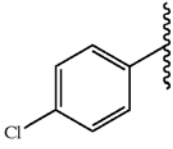
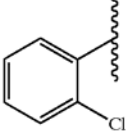
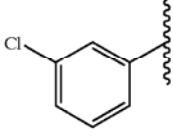
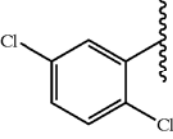
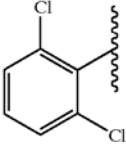
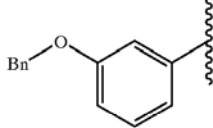
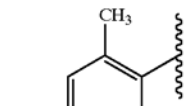
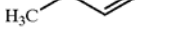
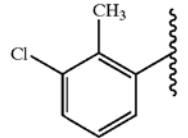
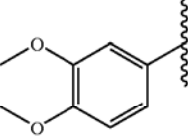
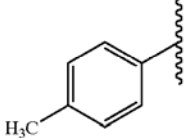
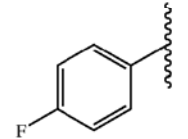
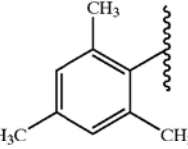
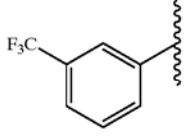
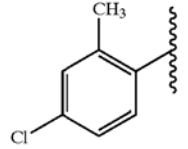
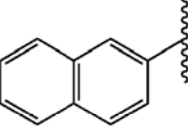
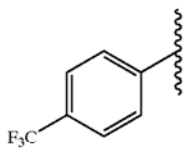
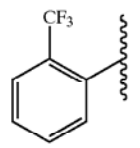
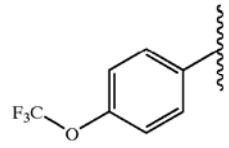
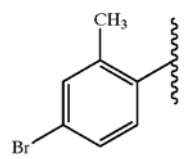
Example #	R ₃	Data
83		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
84		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
85		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
86		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
87		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
88		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
89		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
90		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
91		MS 505 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 4-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 427 [M + H] ⁺
10		
93		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺
15		
20		MS 459 [M + H] ⁺
25		
95		MS 413 [M + H] ⁺
30		
96		MS 417 [M + H] ⁺
35		
97		MS 441 [M + H] ⁺
40		
98		MS 467 [M + H] ⁺
45		
50		
99		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺
55		
60		
100		MS 449 [M + H] ⁺
65		

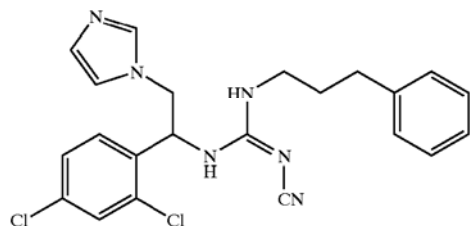
43

TABLE 4-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
101		MS 467 [M + H] ⁺
102		MS 467 [M + H] ⁺
103		MS 483 [M + H] ⁺
104		MS 492 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 105

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-[(3-phenyl)propyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine

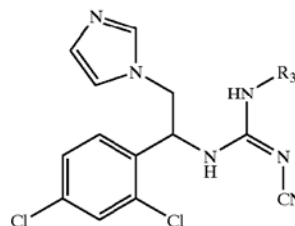


The procedure described for Example 12 was followed, except 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethylamine was used in Step A to produce the intermediate N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-[(3-phenyl)propyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine, and then that intermediate was used in Step B with 3-phenylpropylamine (instead of diphenylmethylamine) to produce Example 105.

44

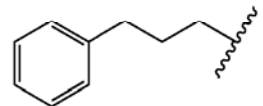
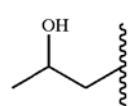
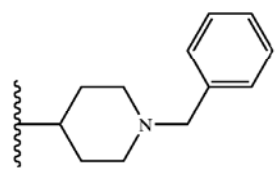
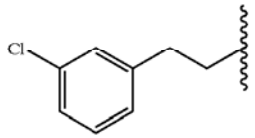
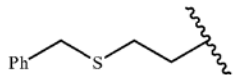
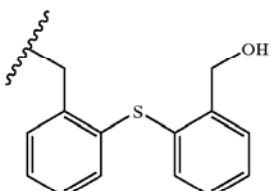
EXAMPLES 106-128

(Ij)



Compounds having formula (Ij), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 5, were prepared by following the procedure described above for Example 105, except using different amines in Step B.

TABLE 5

Example #	R ₃	Data
105		MS 441 [M + H] ⁺
106	n-Bu—	MS 379 [M + H] ⁺
107	HO(CH ₂) ₃ —	MS 381 [M + H] ⁺
108	EtOEt—	MS 395 [M + H] ⁺
109	HO(CH ₂) ₄ —	MS 395 [M + H] ⁺
110		MS 381 [M + H] ⁺
111		MS 496 [M + H] ⁺
112		MS 461 [M + H] ⁺
113		MS 473 [M + H] ⁺
114		MS 551 [M + H] ⁺

45

TABLE 5-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
115		MS 414 [M + H] ⁺
116		MS 439 [M + H] ⁺
117		MS 459 [M + H] ⁺
118		MS 471 [M + H] ⁺
119		MS 520 [M + H] ⁺
120		MS 470 [M + H] ⁺
121		MS 484 [M + H] ⁺
122		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺

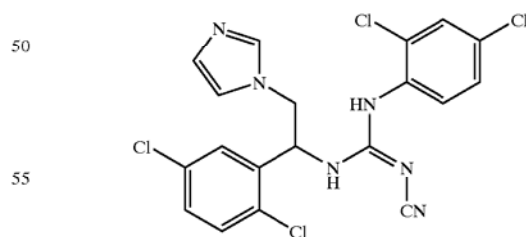
46

TABLE 5-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 465 [M + H] ⁺
10		MS 489 [M + H] ⁺
15		MS 427 [M + H] ⁺
20		MS 487 [M + H] ⁺
25		MS 487 [M + H] ⁺
30		MS 517 [M + H] ⁺
35		MS 485 [M + H] ⁺

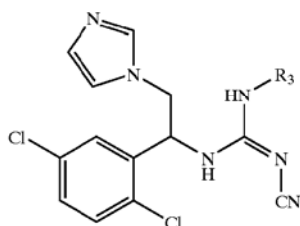
EXAMPLE 129

45 (2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



60 Steps B to E of Example 1 were followed, starting with 2,5-dichlorophenylmethyl-carbonylbenzene in Step B, to produce after Step E the intermediate 1-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine; and then this
65 amine was used as Compound E in Step F of Example 1 to obtain the titled compound as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 467 [M+H]⁺.

47
EXAMPLES 130-135



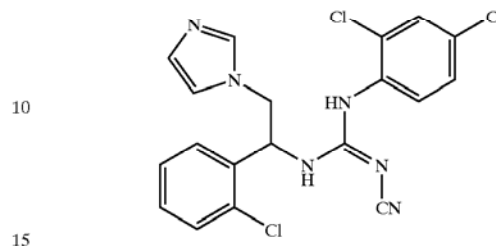
Compounds having formula (Ik), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 6, were prepared by following the procedure as described above for Example 129, except in Step F, different N-aryl-N'-cyanothioureas were used instead of N-cyano-N'-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thiourea.

TABLE 6

Example #	R ₃	Data
130		MS 492 [M + H] ⁺
131		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺
132		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
133		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺
134		MS 427 [M + H] ⁺
135		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺

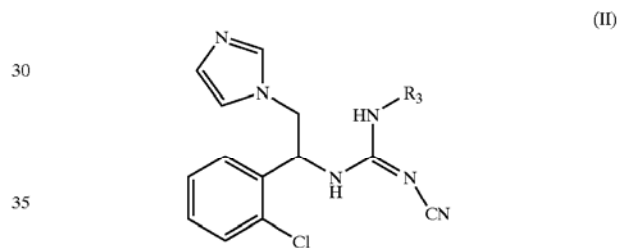
48
EXAMPLE 136

(Ik) N-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



The procedure of Example 1 was followed, except in Step B, 2-chlorophenylmethylketone was used as Compound A (instead of 2,5-bistrifluoromethyl-1-methylcarbonylbenzene), to produce after Step E 1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)interleukin-1 receptor antagonists; solid. MS (ES): m/z 433 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 137-147



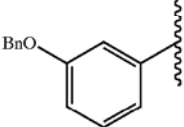
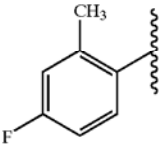
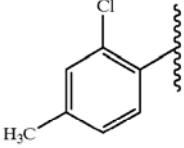
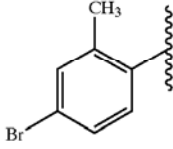
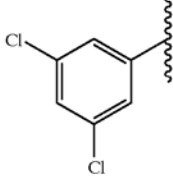
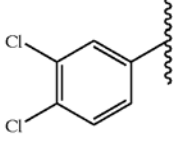
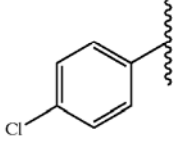
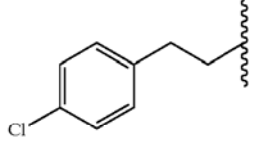
Compounds having the formula (II), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 7 were prepared by following the procedure as described for Example 136, except different N-aryl-N'-cyanothioureas were used in Step F.

TABLE 7

Example #	R ₃	Data
137		MS 456 [M + H] ⁺
138		MS 413 [M + H] ⁺
139		MS 404 [M + H] ⁺

49

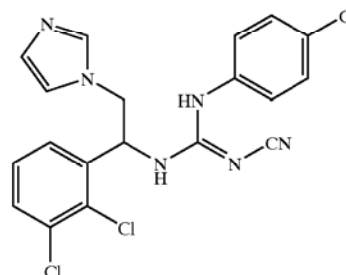
TABLE 7-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
140		MS 470 [M + H] ⁺
141		MS 396 [M + H] ⁺
142		MS 413 [M + H] ⁺
143		MS 457 [M + H] ⁺
144		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
145		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
146		MS 399 [M + H] ⁺
147		MS 392 [M + H] ⁺

50

EXAMPLE 148

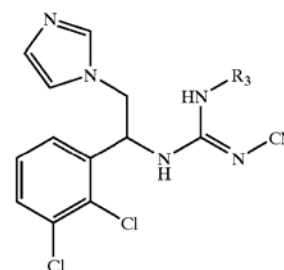
N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



The procedure of Example 1 was followed, except 2,3-Dichlorophenylmethylketone was used in Step B instead of 2,5-bistrifluoromethyl-1-methylcarbonylbenzene, to produce after Step E 1-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethylamine, and then step F was followed with this ethylamine to obtain Example 148 as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 433 [M+H]⁺.

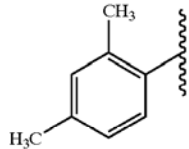
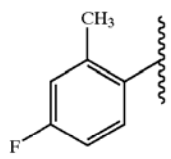
EXAMPLES 149-154

(Im)



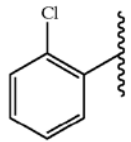
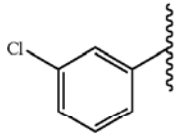
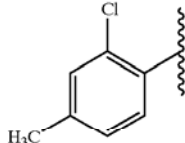
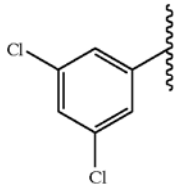
Compounds having formula (Im), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 8, were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 148, except different N-aryl-N'-cyanothiureas were used in Step F.

TABLE 8

Example #	R ₃	Data
149		MS 427 [M + H] ⁺
150		MS 431 [M + H] ⁺

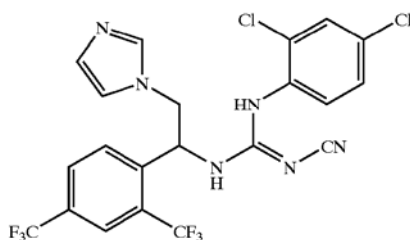
51

TABLE 8-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
151		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
152		MS 433 [M + H] ⁺
153		MS 447 [M + H] ⁺
154		MS 468 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 155

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine

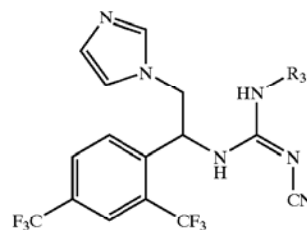


The procedure of Example 1 was followed, except 2,4-bistrifluoromethyl-phenylmethylketone was used as Compound A in Step B to produce 1-(2,4-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (after Step E), and then Step F was followed with this ethylamine to obtain Example 155 as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 535 [M+H]⁺.

52

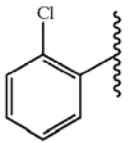
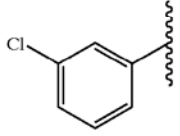
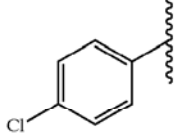
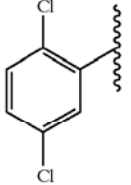
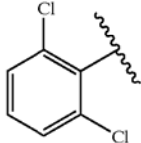
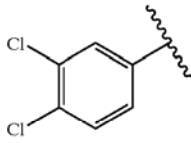
EXAMPLES 156-171

(In)



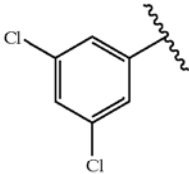
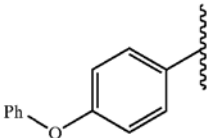
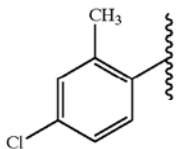
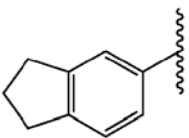
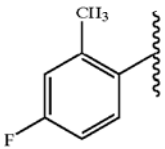
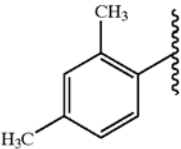
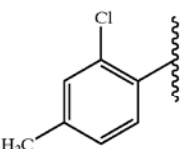
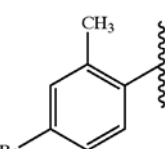
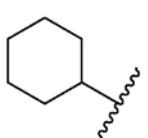
Compounds having the formula (In) were prepared wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 9, following the procedure as described for Example 155, except different N-aryl-N'-cyanothiureas were used in Step F.

TABLE 9

Example #	R ₃	Data
156		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
157		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
158		MS 500 [M + H] ⁺
159		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
160		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
161		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺

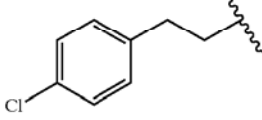
53

TABLE 9-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
162		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
163		MS 558 [M + H] ⁺
164		MS 514 [M + H] ⁺
165		MS 506 [M + H] ⁺
166		MS 498 [M + H] ⁺
167		MS 494 [M + H] ⁺
168		MS 514 [M + H] ⁺
169		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
170		MS 472 [M + H] ⁺

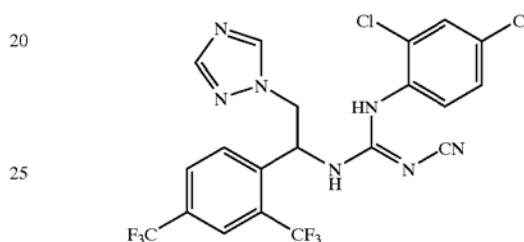
54

TABLE 9-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
10		

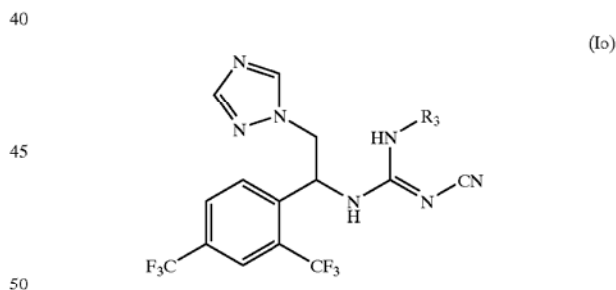
EXAMPLE 172

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-[1-(1,2,4-triazolyl)]-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



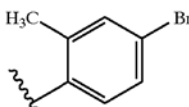
Example 172 was synthesized following the procedure described for Example 155, except triazole was used instead of imidazole (i.e., as per Example 1, Step C), to produce 1-(2,4-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-[1-(1,2,4-triazolyl)] ethylamine, and this ethylamine was used in the last step to make the titled compound as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 536 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 173-175



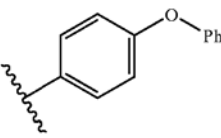
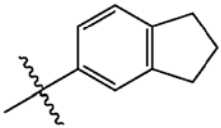
Compounds having the formula (Io), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 10, were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 172, except different N-aryl-N'-cyanothiureas were used in the last step.

TABLE 10

Example #	R ₃	Data
60		
173		MS 560 [M + H] ⁺
65		

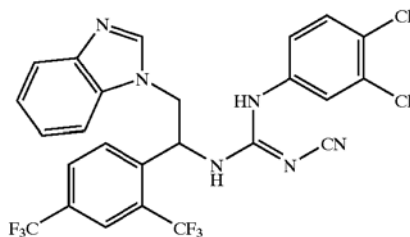
55

TABLE 10-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
174		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
175		MS 507 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 176

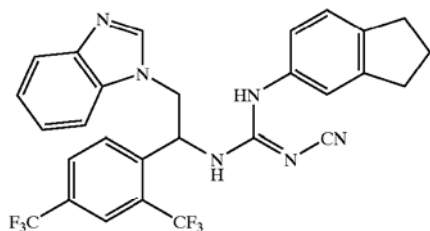
N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-[benzimidazol-1-yl]-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



The procedure described for Example 172 was followed using benzimidazole instead of triazole to produce 1-(2,4-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)ethylamine, and then this ethylamine was used in the last step to make Example 176. MS (ES): m/z 585 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 177

N-[1-(2,4-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-[1-benzimidazolyl]-ethyl]-N'-(indan-7-yl)-N''-cyanoguanidine

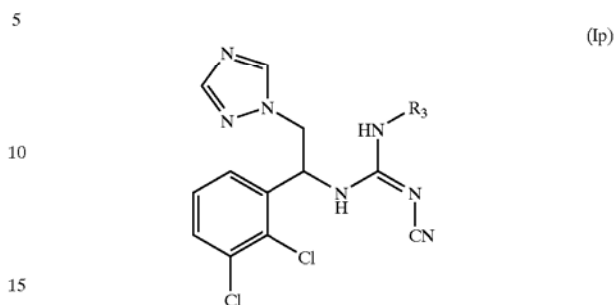


Example 177 was prepared in the same manner as for Example 176, except N-(indan-7-yl)-N'-cyanothiourea was used in the last step. MS (ES): m/z 556 [M+H]⁺.

56

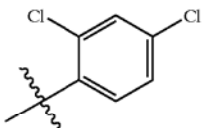
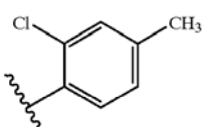
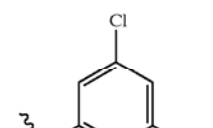
EXAMPLES 178-180

N-(Disubstitutedphenyl)-N'-[1-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2-[1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)]-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidines



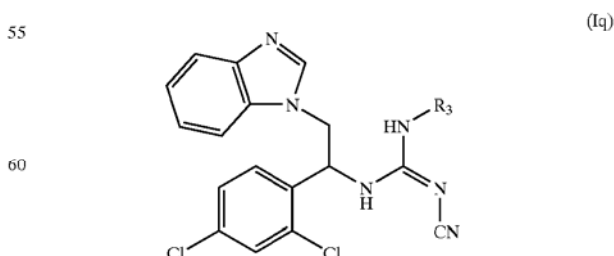
Compounds having the formula (Ip), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 11, were prepared by using the procedure described for Example 148 with triazole instead of imidazole to produce 1-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[1-(1,2,4-triazolyl)]ethylamine, and then this ethylamine was used in the last step with different N-aryl-N'-cyanothioureas to obtain the desired compound.

TABLE 11

Example #	R ₃	Data
178		MS 469 [M + H] ⁺
179		MS 448 [M + H] ⁺
180		MS 469 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLES 181-189

N-(Substitutedphenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidines

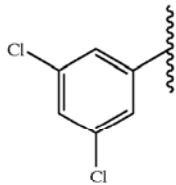
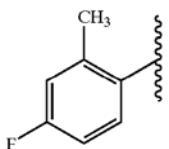
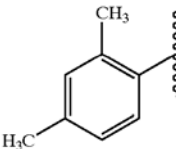
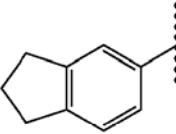
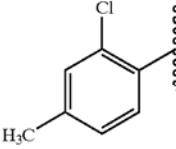
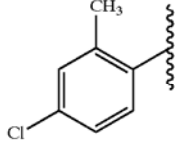
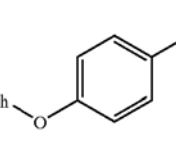
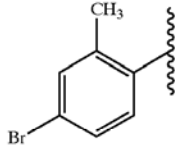


Compounds of formula (Iq), wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 12, were prepared by first following the

57

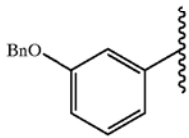
process described in Example 82, using benzimidazole instead of imidazole, to obtain 1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (as a white solid). Then this ethylamine was used in the last step with different cyanthiureas (e.g., Example 1, Step F), to obtain the desired compound.

TABLE 12

Example #	R ₃	Data
181		MS 518 [M + H] ⁺
182		MS 481 [M + H] ⁺
183		MS 477 [M + H] ⁺
184		MS 489 [M + H] ⁺
185		MS 497 [M + H] ⁺
186		MS 497 [M + H] ⁺
187		MS 541 [M + H] ⁺
188		MS 542 [M + H] ⁺

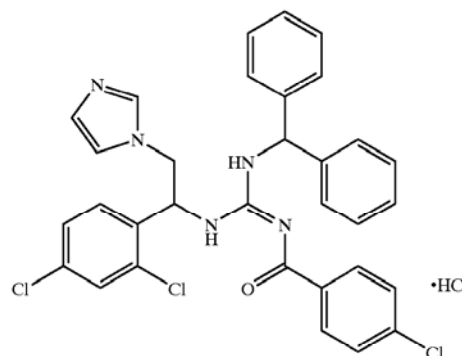
58

TABLE 12-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
189		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 190

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-diphenylmethyl-N''-(4-chlorophenyl)carbonylguanidine Hydrochloride

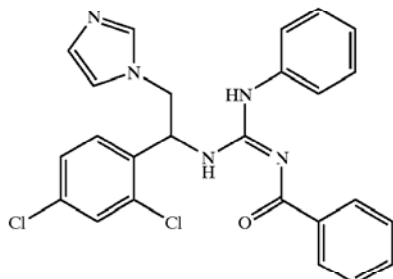


A. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-(4-chlorophenyl)carbonyl thiourea. To a stirred solution of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride (175 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous acetone was added KNCS (100 mg, 1.0 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 40 min, then cooled to rt, and 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethylamine (250 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 2 h. The precipitate was filtered and the filtrate concentrated to give Compound A, which was used in the next step without further purification.

B. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-diphenylmethyl-N''-(4-chlorophenyl)carbonylguanidine Hydrochloride. To a stirred solution of Compound A in CH₂Cl₂ was added diphenylmethylamine (150 mg), followed by TEA and mercuric chloride (270 mg). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The precipitate was filtered, the filtrate concentrated, and the residue purified by column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give, after conversion to HCl salt with HCl solution in ether, the titled compound a solid. MS (ES): m/z 602 [M+H]⁺.

59
EXAMPLE 191

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-phenyl-N''-phenylcarbonylguanidine

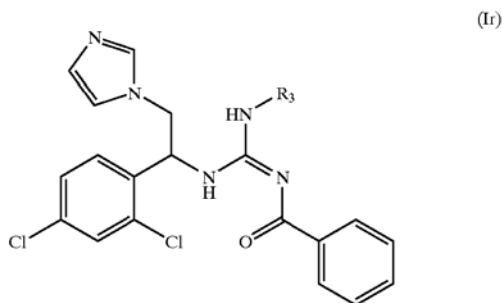


A. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-phenyl)carbonyl thiourea. Compound A was prepared by following the procedure of Example 190, Step A, except benzoyl chloride was used instead of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride.

B. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-phenyl-N''-phenylcarbonylguanidine. Step B of Example 190 was followed using Compound A, above, and aniline (instead of diphenylmethylamine) to obtain Example 191. MS (ES): m/z 478 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 192-227

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-substituted-N''-phenylcarbonylguanidines



Compounds having the formula (If) wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 13, were prepared by following the process described in Example 191 except using different arylamines in step B.

TABLE 13

Example #	R ₃	Data
192		MS 512 [M + H] ⁺

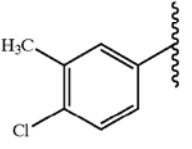
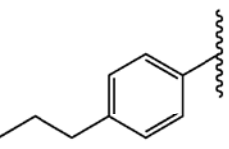
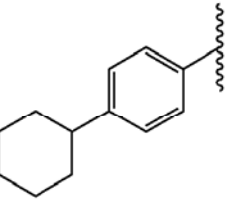
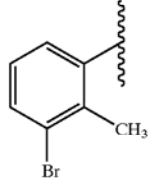
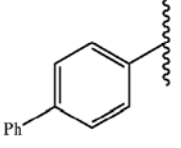
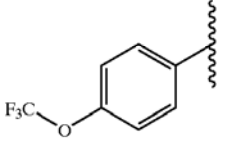
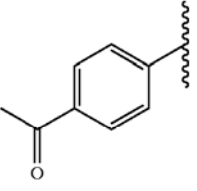
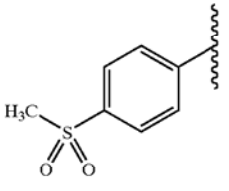
60

TABLE 13-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		
193		MS 492 [M + H] ⁺
10		
194		MS 512 [M + H] ⁺
15		
195		MS 526 [M + H] ⁺
20		
196		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
25		
197		MS 503 [M + H] ⁺
30		
198		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
35		
199		MS 536 [M + H] ⁺
40		
200		MS 546 [M + H] ⁺
45		
201		MS 557 [M + H] ⁺
50		
65		

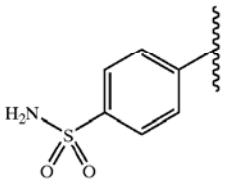
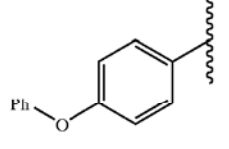
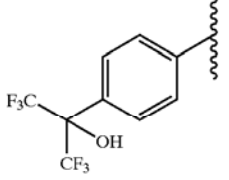
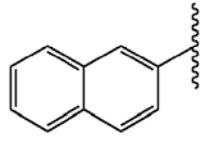
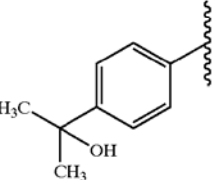
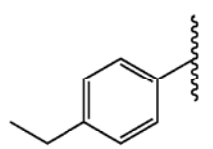
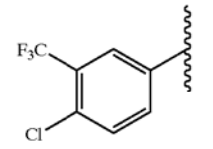
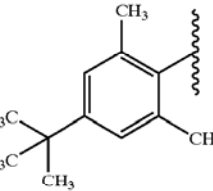
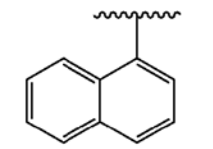
61

TABLE 13-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
202		MS 526 [M + H] ⁺
203		MS 520 [M + H] ⁺
204		MS 560 [M + H] ⁺
205		MS 571 [M + H] ⁺
206		MS 554 [M + H] ⁺
207		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
208		MS 520 [M + H] ⁺
209		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺

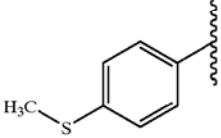
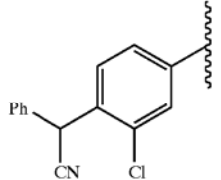
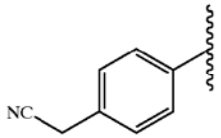
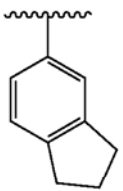
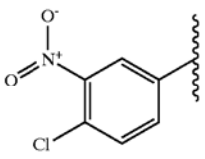
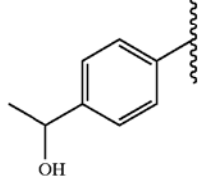
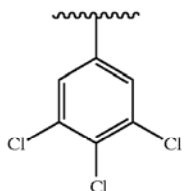
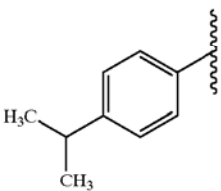
62

TABLE 13-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 557 [M + H] ⁺
10		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
15		MS 644 [M + H] ⁺
20		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
25		MS 536 [M + H] ⁺
30		MS 506 [M + H] ⁺
35		MS 580 [M + H] ⁺
40		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
45		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
50		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
55		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
60		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
65		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺

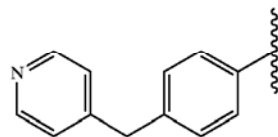
63

TABLE 13-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
219		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
220		MS 627 [M + H] ⁺
221		MS 517 [M + H] ⁺
222		MS 518 [M + H] ⁺
223		MS 557 [M + H] ⁺
224		MS 522 [M + H] ⁺
225		MS 581 [M + H] ⁺
226		MS 520 [M + H] ⁺

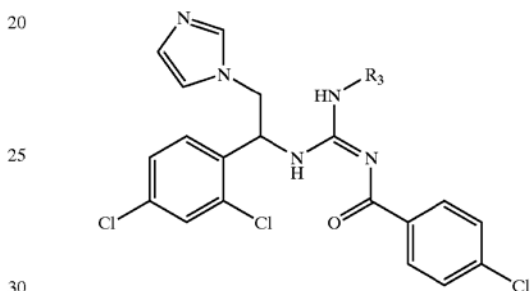
64

TABLE 13-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
5		MS 569 [M + H] ⁺
10		

EXAMPLES 228-230

(Is)

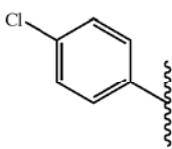
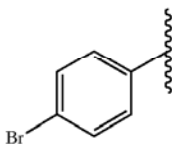


35

40

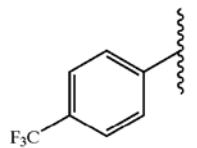
Compounds having the formula (Is) wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 14, were prepared by following the process described in Example 190 except using different arylamines in step B.

TABLE 14

Example #	R ₃	Data
228		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
50		
55		
229		MS 591 [M + H] ⁺
60		
65		

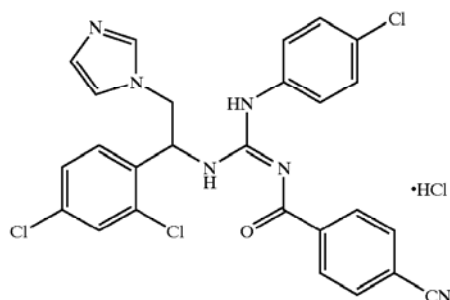
65

TABLE 14-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
230		MS 580 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 231

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-cyanophenyl) carbonylguanidine hydrochloride



A. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]thiourea. To a stirred solution of 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (255 mg, 1.0 mmol) in acetonitrile was added 4-chlorophenylisothiocyanate (170 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was evaporated to give Compound A as a solid, which was used directly in the next step.

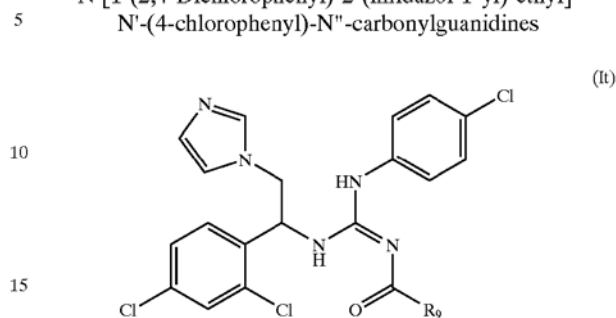
B. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]guanidine. Compound A was mixed with a solution of ammonium hydroxide (10 mL, 7M) in MeOH. To this stirred solution was added mercuric oxide (red, 1.5 mmol). The suspension was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate concentrated and partitioned between aqueous NaOH solution and EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, dried, and concentrated to give Compound B as an oil.

C. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-cyanophenyl) carbonylguanidine hydrochloride. To a stirred solution of 4-cyanobenzoic acid (43 mg, 0.3 mmol) in 5 mL of anhydrous THF was added carbonyl diimidazole (48 mg, 0.3 mmol). This was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. A solution of Compound B (120 mg, 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1 mL) was added, and the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was removed, and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was separated, dried, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give an oil, which was dissolved in MeOH. HCl solution in ether was added, and the solvent was removed to give the title compound as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 537 [M+H]⁺.

66

EXAMPLES 232-271

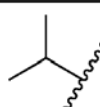
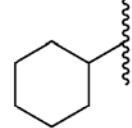
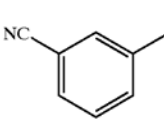
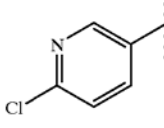
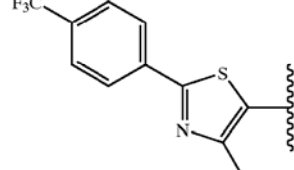
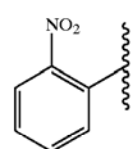
N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-carbonylguanidines



20 Compounds having the formula (It) wherein R₉ has the values listed in Table 15, were prepared by following the process described for Example 231 except instead of 4-cyanobenzoic acid, different carboxylic acids were used in Step C.

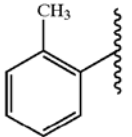
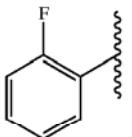
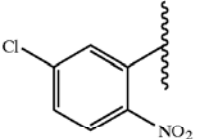
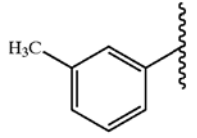
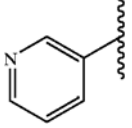
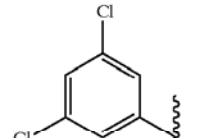
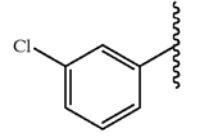
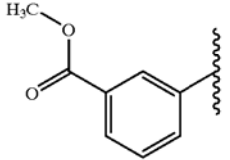
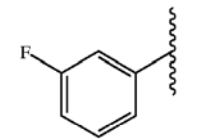
25

TABLE 15

Example #	R ₉	Data
232		MS 478 [M + H] ⁺
233		MS 518 [M + H] ⁺
234		MS 537 [M + H] ⁺
235		MS 548 [M + H] ⁺
236		MS 677 [M + H] ⁺
237		MS 557 [M + H] ⁺

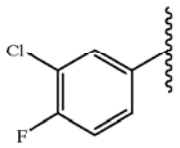
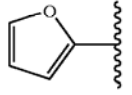
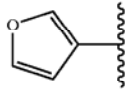
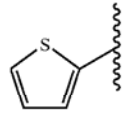
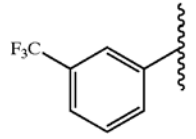
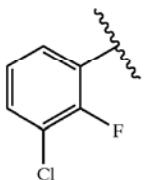
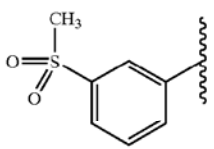
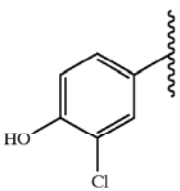
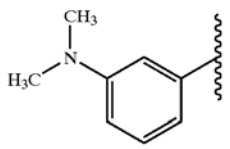
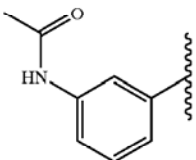
67

TABLE 15-continued

Example #	R ₉	Data
238		MS 526 [M + H] ⁺
239		MS 530 [M + H] ⁺
240		MS 592 [M + H] ⁺
241		MS 526 [M + H] ⁺
242		MS 513 [M + H] ⁺
243		MS 581 [M + H] ⁺
244		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
245		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺
246		MS 530 [M + H] ⁺

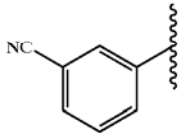
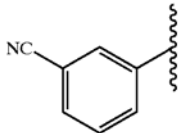
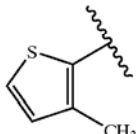
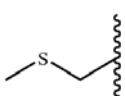
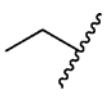
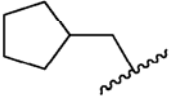
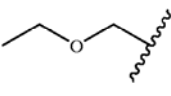
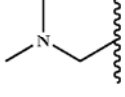
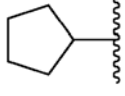

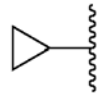
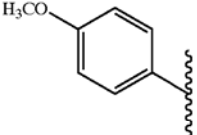
68

TABLE 15-continued

Example #	R ₉	Data
5 247		MS 565 [M + H] ⁺
10 248		MS 502 [M + H] ⁺
15 249		MS 502 [M + H] ⁺
20 250		MS 518 [M + H] ⁺
25 252		MS 580 [M + H] ⁺
30 252		MS 565 [M + H] ⁺
35 253		MS 590 [M + H] ⁺
40 254		MS 563 [M + H] ⁺
45 255		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺
50 256		MS 569 [M + H] ⁺
55		
60		
65		

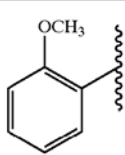
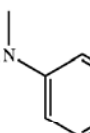
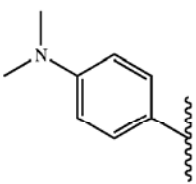
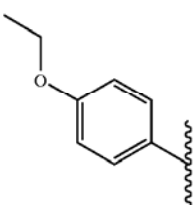
69

TABLE 15-continued

Example #	R ₉	Data
257		MS 537 [M + H] ⁺
258		MS 537 [M + H] ⁺
259		MS 532 [M + H] ⁺
260		MS 496 [M + H] ⁺
261		MS 464 [M + H] ⁺
262		MS 518 [M + H] ⁺
263		MS 494 [M + H] ⁺
264		MS 493 [M + H] ⁺
265		MS 504 [M + H] ⁺
266		MS 490 [M + H] ⁺
267		MS 476 [M + H] ⁺
268		MS 542 [M + H] ⁺

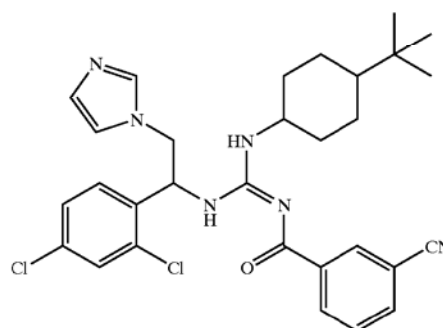
70

TABLE 15-continued

Example #	R ₉	Data
5		MS 542 [M + H] ⁺
10		
270		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺
15		
20		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺
271		
25		
30		

EXAMPLE 272

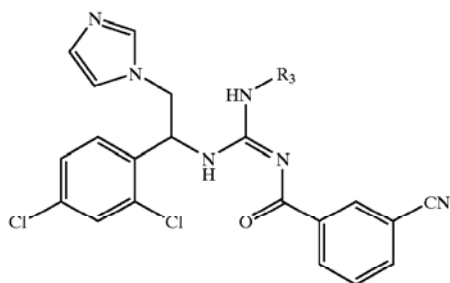
N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl)-N''-(3-cyanophenyl)carbonylguanidine



Example 272 was prepared by following the procedure of Example 190, except 3-cyanobenzoyl chloride was used instead of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride in Step A to obtain N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(3-cyanophenyl)carbonyl thiourea, and tert-butylcyclohexylamine was used in Step B instead of diphenylmethylamine to obtain the titled compound. MS (ES): m/z 565 [M+H]⁺.

71
EXAMPLES 273-301

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-(Substituted)-N''-(3-cyanophenylcarbonyl)
guanidines



Compounds having the formula (Iu) wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 16, were prepared by following the process described for Example 272 except different amines were used in Step B.

TABLE 16

Example #	R ₃	Data
273		MS 571 [M + H] ⁺
274		MS 531 [M + H] ⁺
275		MS 561 [M + H] ⁺
276		MS 498 [M + H] ⁺
277		MS 538 [M + H] ⁺
278		MS 534 [M + H] ⁺

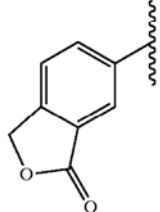
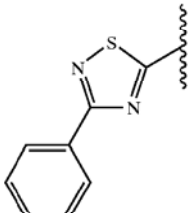
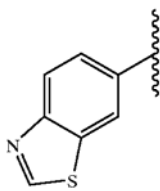
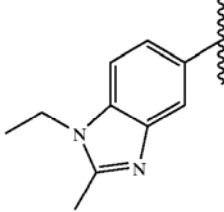
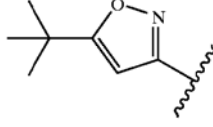
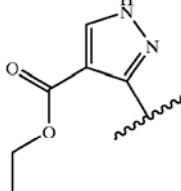
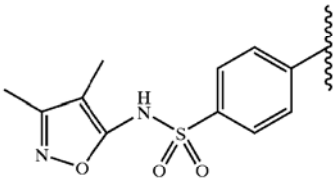
72

TABLE 16-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
279		MS 524 [M + H] ⁺
280		MS 579 [M + H] ⁺
281		MS 508 [M + H] ⁺
282		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
283		MS 528 [M + H] ⁺
284		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
285		MS 596 [M + H] ⁺
286		MS 571 [M + H] ⁺
287		MS 544 [M + H] ⁺

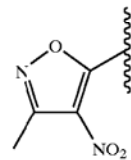
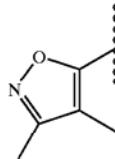
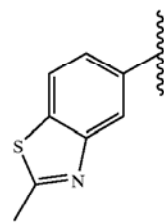
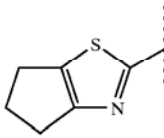
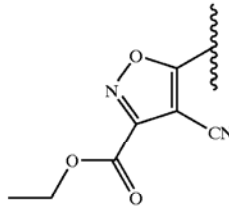
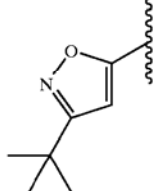
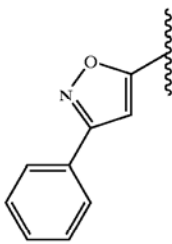
73

TABLE 16-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
288		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
289		MS 587 [M + H] ⁺
290		MS 560 [M + H] ⁺
291		MS 585 [M + H] ⁺
292		MS 550 [M + H] ⁺
293		MS 565 [M + H] ⁺
294		MS 677 [M + H] ⁺

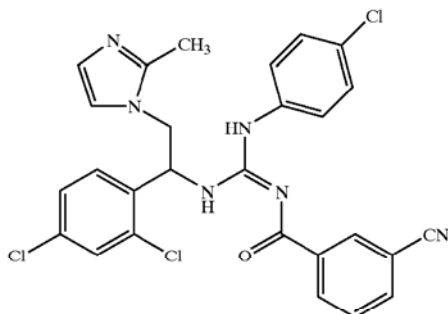
74

TABLE 16-continued

Example #	R ₃	Data
295		MS 553 [M + H] ⁺
296		MS 522 [M + H] ⁺
297		MS 574 [M + H] ⁺
298		MS 550 [M + H] ⁺
299		MS 591 [M + H] ⁺
300		MS 550 [M + H] ⁺
301		MS 570 [M + H] ⁺

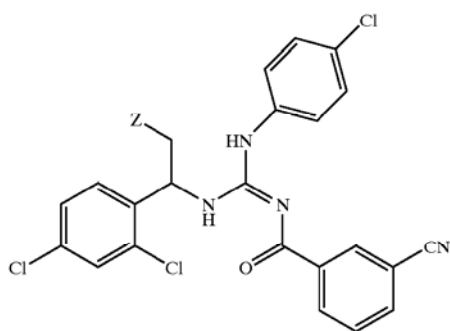
75
EXAMPLE 302

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-methylimidazol-1-yl-yl)-ethyl]-N''-(3-cyanophenylcarbonyl) guanidine



The procedure described in Example 1, Steps A-E, was followed except in Step C, trichloroacetophenone was used for Compound B and 2-methylimidazole was used instead of imidazole to prepare (after Step E), 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-methylimidazol-1-yl-yl)ethylamine. Then this ethylamine and 3-cyanobenzoic acid were used in the procedure described in Example 231, Steps A to B, to prepare the titled compound as a solid. MS (ES): m/z 551 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 303-306



Compounds having the formula (Iv) wherein Z (or NR₅R₆ in Formula I) has the values listed in Table 17 were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 302, except instead of methylimidazole, different heteroaryls or substituted heteroaryls were used.

TABLE 17

Example #	Z	Data
303		MS 551 [M + H] ⁺

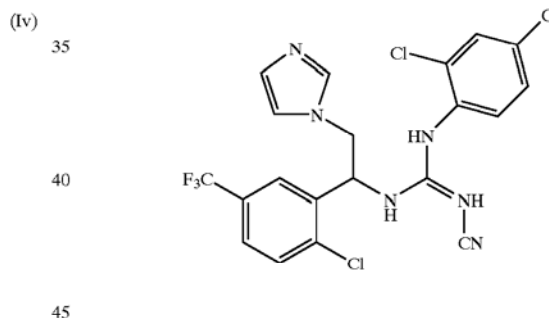
76

TABLE 17-continued

Example #	Z	Data
5 304		MS 587 [M + H] ⁺
10 305		MS 622 [M + H] ⁺
15 306		MS 538 [M + H] ⁺
20		

EXAMPLE 307

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



A. 2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenylethylene oxide. To a stirred solution of 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde (2.05 g, 10 mmol) in acetonitrile (50 mL) at rt was added trimethylsulfonium iodide (2.04 g, 10 mmol) and 0.5 mL of water, followed by powdered KOH (1.05 g). The suspension was heated on an oil-bath at 70° C. under argon for 6 h. The reaction mixture was cooled, ether was added, and the suspension was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 9:1) to give Compound A as a yellow oil (1.8 g).

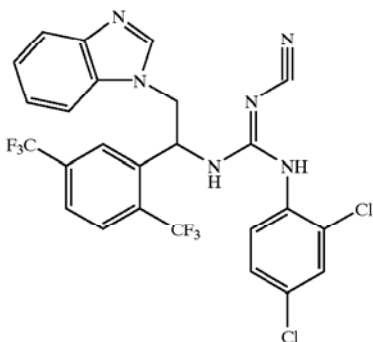
B. 1-(2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethanol. To a stirred solution of Compound A (600 mg, 2.7 mmol) and imidazole (550 mg, 8 mmol) in DMF at rt was added sodium hydride (200 mg, 8 mmol) in one portion. This was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution, dried, and concentrated to give Compound B as an oil, which was used directly in the next step.

77

C. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine. Step E of Example 1 was followed with t-(2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethanol to prepare 1-(2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine, and then this ethylamine was used in Step F of Example 1 to produce Example 307. MS (ES): m/z 501 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 308

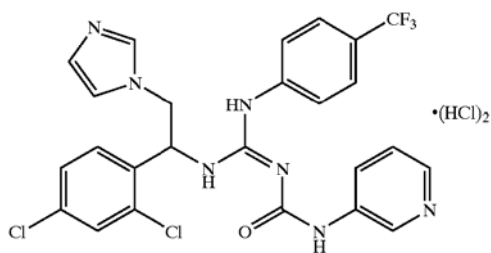
N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



The procedure described for Example 307 was followed except in Step A, 2,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzadehyde was used to give 2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenylethylene oxide. Step B gave bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)ethanol, which was used in Step C to give 1-(2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)ethylamine and Example 308. MS (ES): m/z 585 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 309

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N''-(pyridin-3-ylamino)carbonylguanidine dihydrochloride



A. N-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]thiourea. Compound A was prepared by following the procedure of Example 231, except 4-trifluoromethylphenylisothiocyanate was used.

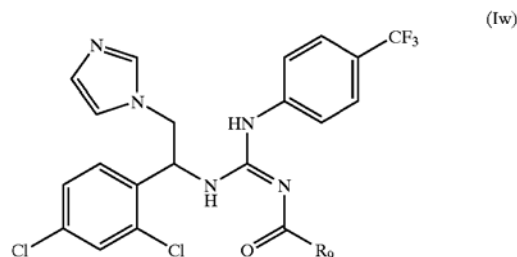
B. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl] guanidine. Compound B was prepared by following the procedure of Example 231, Step B, except the thiourea used was Compound A.

C. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N''-(pyridin-3-ylamino)carbonylguanidine dihydrochloride. To a stirred solution of 3-aminopyridine (200 mg, 2.2 mmol) in 5 mL of anhydrous

78

acetonitrile was added carbonyl diimidazole (330 mg, 2.2 mmol). This was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. A solution of Compound B (700 mg, 1.5 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (1 mL) was added. This was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was removed and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was separated, dried, and concentrated; the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give an oil. The oil was dissolved in MeOH, and to this was added HCT solution in ether. The solvent was removed to give the titled compound as a solid. MS (ES): nmz 562 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 310-313



Compounds having the formula (Iw) wherein R₀ has the values listed in Table 18 were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 309, except in Step C, different amines were used instead of 3-aminopyridine.

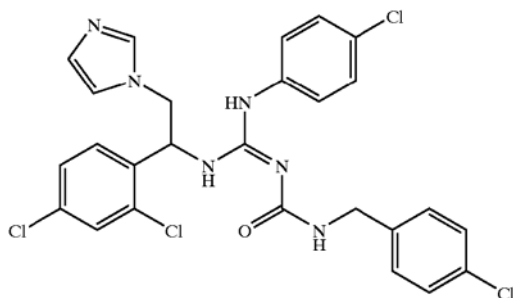
TABLE 18

Example #	R ₀	Data
310		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺
311		MS 568 [M + H] ⁺
312		MS 601 [M + H] ⁺
313		MS 590 [M + H] ⁺

79

EXAMPLE 314

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-
chlorophenylmethylamino)carbonylguanidine
[Hydrochloride?]

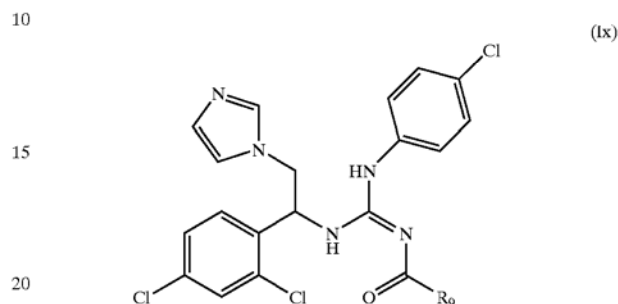


To a stirred solution of N-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)guanidine of Example 231 (step B) in THF was added carbonyldimida-
zole. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h,
then 4-chlorophenylmethylamine was added. This was
allowed to stir at rt for 18 h. The solvent was removed and
the residue partitioned between EtOAc and ammonium

80

chloride solution. The organic layer was separated, dried,
concentrated, and purified by silica gel column chromatog-
raphy (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give an oil.
The oil was dissolved in MEOH, and to this was added HCl
solution in ether. The solvent was removed to give the title
compound as a solid. MS (ES): r/z 576 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 315-386



Compounds having the formula (1x) wherein R₉ has the
values listed in Table 19 were prepared by following the
procedure described for Example 314 except instead of
4-chlorophenylmethylamine, different amines were used.

TABLE 19

Example #	R ₉	Data
315		MS 517 [M + H] ⁺
316		MS 575 [M + H] ⁺
317		MS 641 [M + H] ⁺
318		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

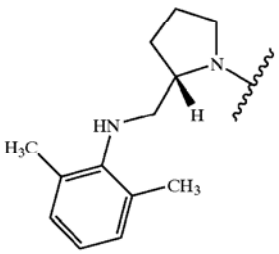
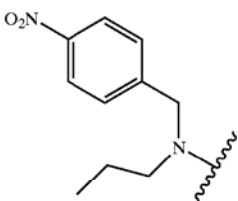
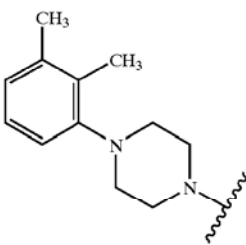
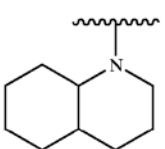
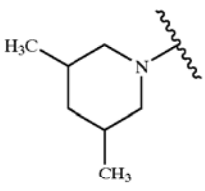
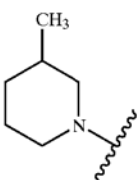
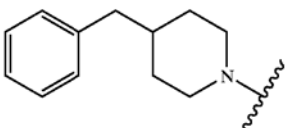
Example #	R ₉	Data
319		MS 639 [M + H] ⁺
320		MS 628 [M + H] ⁺
321		MS 624 [M + H] ⁺
322		MS 573 [M + H] ⁺
323		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
324		MS 533 [M + H] ⁺
325		MS 609 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

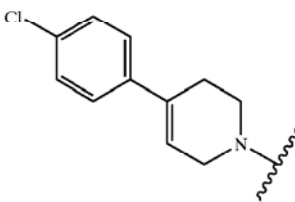
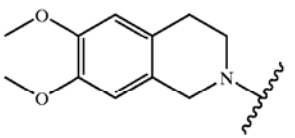
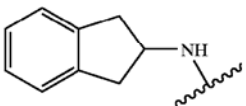
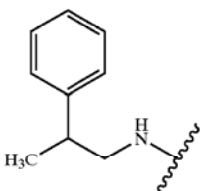
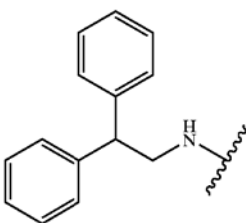
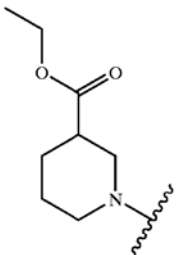
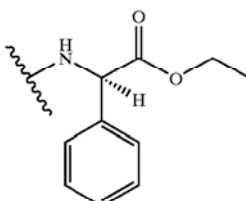
Example #	R ₉	Data
326		MS 628 [M + H] ⁺
327		MS 627 [M + H] ⁺
328		MS 567 [M + H] ⁺
329		MS 569 [M + H] ⁺
330		MS 631 [M + H] ⁺
331		MS 591 [M + H] ⁺
332		MS 613 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

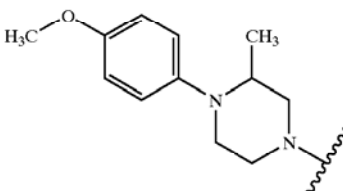
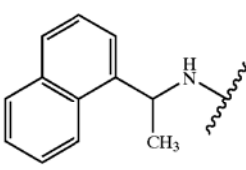
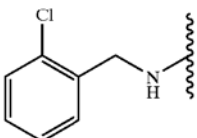
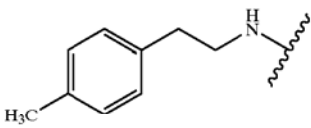
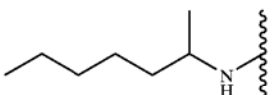
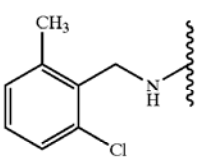
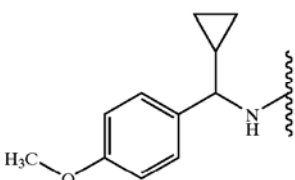
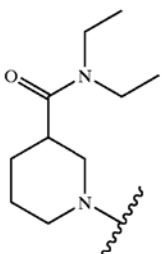
Example #	R ₉	Data
333		MS 640 [M + H] ⁺
334		MS 605 [M + H] ⁺
335		MS 575 [M + H] ⁺
336		MS 569 [M + H] ⁺
337		MS 549 [M + H] ⁺
338		MS 589 [M + H] ⁺
339		MS 611 [M + H] ⁺
340		MS 618 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

Example #	R _o	Data
341		MS 612 [M + H] ⁺
342		MS 569 [M + H] ⁺
343		MS 593 [M + H] ⁺
344		MS 623 [M + H] ⁺
345		MS 705 [M + H] ⁺
346		MS 585 [M + H] ⁺
347		MS 584 [M + H] ⁺
348		MS 519 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

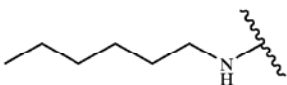
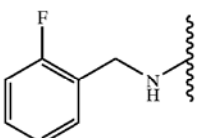
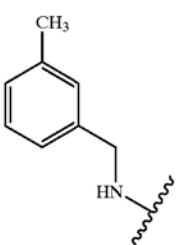
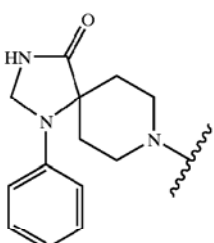
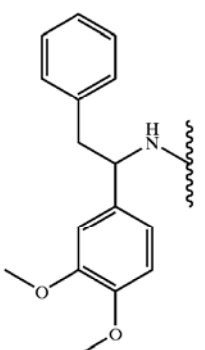
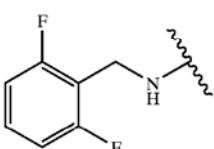
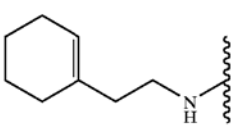
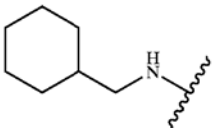
Example #	R ₉	Data
349		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
350		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
351		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺
352		MS 665 [M + H] ⁺
353		MS 691 [M + H] ⁺
354		MS 577 [M + H] ⁺
355		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
356		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

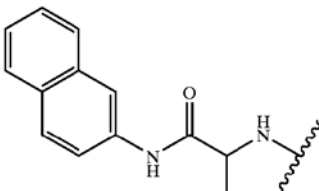
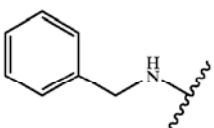
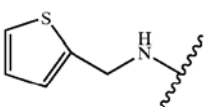
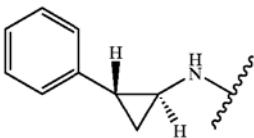
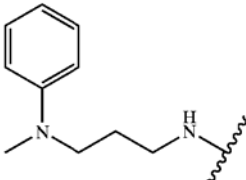
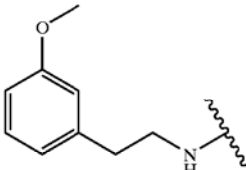
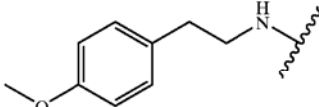
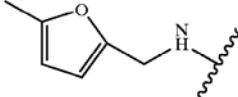
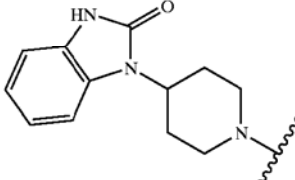
Example #	R ₉	Data
357		MS 648 [M + H] ⁺
358		MS 541 [M + H] ⁺
359		MS 547 [M + H] ⁺
360		MS 567 [M + H] ⁺
361		MS 598 [M + H] ⁺
362		MS 585 [M + H] ⁺
363		MS 585 [M + H] ⁺
364		MS 545 [M + H] ⁺
365		MS 651 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

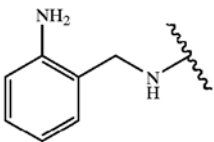
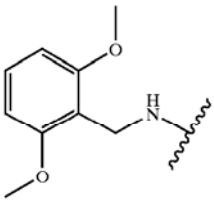
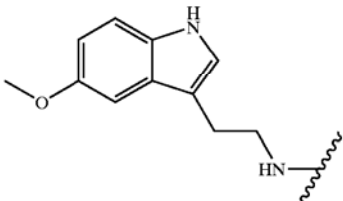
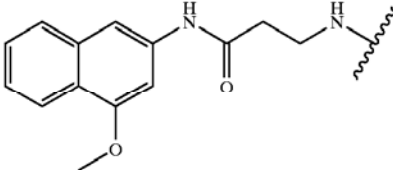
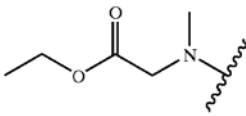
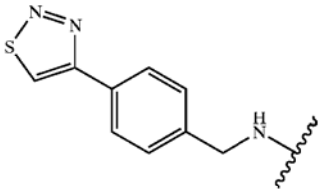
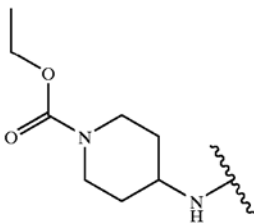
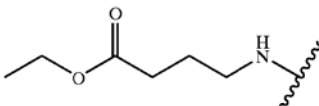
Example #	R ₉	Data
366		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺
367		MS 601 [M + H] ⁺
368		MS 624 [M + H] ⁺
369		MS 678 [M + H] ⁺
370		MS 551 [M + H] ⁺
371		MS 625 [M + H] ⁺
372		MS 592 [M + H] ⁺
373		MS 565 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

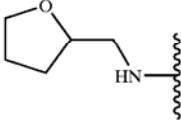
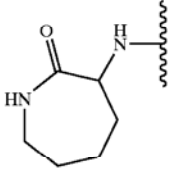
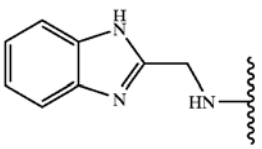
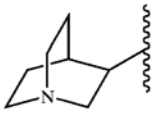
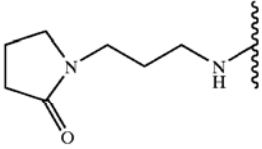
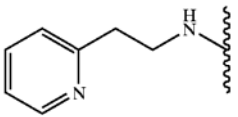
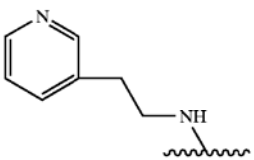
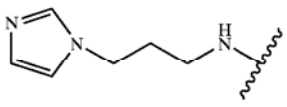
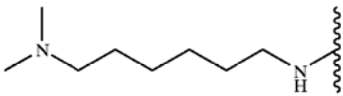
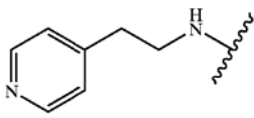
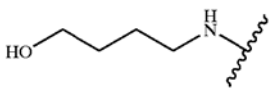
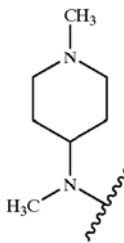
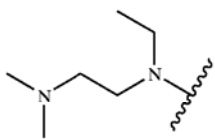
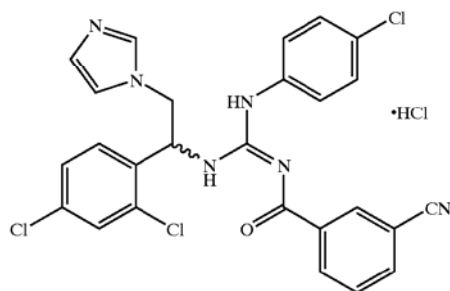
Example #	R _o	Data
374		MS 535 [M + H] ⁺
375		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
376		MS 581 [M + H] ⁺
377		MS 545 [M + H] ⁺
378		MS 576 [M + H] ⁺
379		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺
380		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺
381		MS 559 [M + H] ⁺
382		MS 578 [M + H] ⁺
383		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺
384		MS 523 [M + H] ⁺

TABLE 19-continued

Example #	R _o	Data
385		MS 562 [M + H] ⁺
386		MS 550 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLES 387 AND 388

(S)-N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-cyanophenyl) carbonylguanidine Hydrochloride (Ex. 387) and (R)-N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-cyanophenyl) carbonylguanidine Hydrochloride (Ex. 388)



A. (R) and (S)-2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethanol. To a stirred solution of DIP-Cl (15 g, 46.8 mmol) in THF (100 mL) at -78° C. under argon atmosphere was added chloroacetophenone (5.5 g, 24.6 mmol) in THF (10 mL) via an additional funnel. This was allowed to stir at -78° C. and slowly warmed to rt for 18 h. To the resulting mixture was added MeOH (10 mL) followed by saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The mixture was concentrated and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic layer was separated, dried, and concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (8:1, hexanes/EtOAc) to give Compound A as an oil (5 g, 90%). The R-enantiomer was made by starting with (-) DIP-Cl (to give Ex. 387), and the S-enantiomer with (+) DIP-Cl (Ex. 388).

B. (R) and (S)-1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-(imidazol-1-yl) ethanol. To a stirred solution of Compound A (5.0 g, 22.2 mmol) in DMF was added imidazole (2.0 g, 29.4 mmol). This was cooled to 0° C., and sodium hydride (1.0 g, 42 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture was allowed to stir at 0° C. for 2 h and at rt for 18 h. The reaction was quenched with water (10 mL), and resultant mixture was partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, dried, concentrated, and the residue was

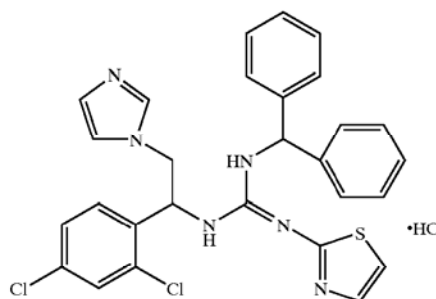
purified by column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give Compound B as a solid (4.0 g, 70%).

C. (S) and (R)-1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethylamine. Step E of Example 1 was followed to obtain Compound C except 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-(imidazol-1-yl) ethanol was used.

D. (S) and (R)-N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-cyanophenyl) carbonylguanidine hydrochloride. Steps A-C of Example 231 were followed to obtain the Compound of Examples 387 and 388 as a white solid, except in Step A, 1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine was used and in Step C₁₋₃-cyanobenzoic acid. The S-enantiomer was made by starting with (-) DIP-Cl, and the R-enantiomer with (+) DIP-Cl. MS (ES): m/z 537 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 389

N-(Diphenylmethyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl) ethyl]-N''-(thiazol-2-yl)guanidine hydrochloride



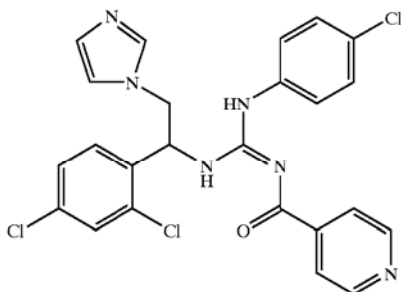
To a stirred solution of 2-aminothiazole (100 mg) in acetonitrile (3 mL) was added thiocarbonyl dimidazole (180 mg, 1.0 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h and at 65° C. for 5 h, and then 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (250 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added. This was allowed to stir for 5 h at 65° C. The mixture was cooled to rt, and diphenylmethylamine was added, followed by TEA and mercuric chloride. The suspension was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated

99

and the residue purified by column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give after conversion to HCT salt, the title compound as a yellow solid (100 mg). MS (ES): m/z 547 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 390

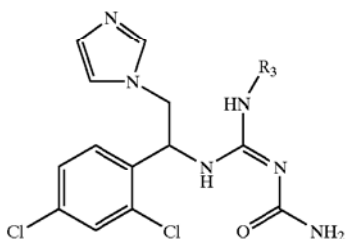
N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-(pyridin-4-ylcarbonyl) guanidine hydrochloride



To a stirred solution of isoniconamide (150 mg, 1.2 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) at rt was added sodium hydride (60% in oil, 120 mg, 3.0 mmol). After the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h, 4-chlorophenylthioisocyanate was added, and then it was allowed to stir for an additional 2 h. 1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (200 mg, 0.78 mmol) was added, followed by mercuric chloride (300 mg). The suspension was allowed to stir at rt for 3 h, diluted with EtOAc, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 90:10:0.1) to give, after conversion to HCl salt, the title compound as a yellow solid (190 mg). MS (ES): m/z 513 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 391-395

N-(Substituted phenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-(aminocarbonyl) guanidines



The compounds having the formula (Iy) wherein R₃ has the values listed in Table 20 were prepared by following the procedure described for Example 390 except urea was used in place of isoniconamide, and different arylisothiocyanates were used in place of 4-chlorophenylthioisocyanate (e.g., 2-bromo-4-chlorophenylisothiocyanate was used for Example 391).

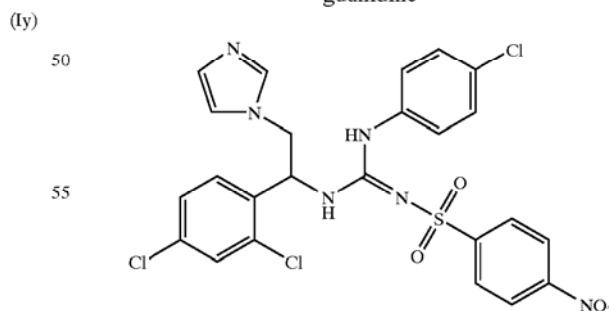
100

TABLE 20

Example #	R ₃	Data
5 391		MS 529 [M + H] ⁺
10 392		MS 571 [M + H] ⁺
15 393		MS 485 [M + H] ⁺
20 394		MS 519 [M + H] ⁺
25 395		MS 451 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 396

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-(4-nitrophenylsulfonyl) guanidine

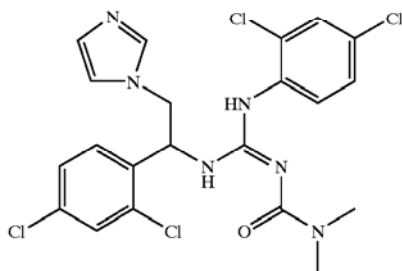


The titled compound was prepared by following the procedure of Example 390 except 4-nitrophenylsulfonamide was used instead of isoniconamide. MS (ES): m/z 593 [M+H]⁺.

101

EXAMPLE 397

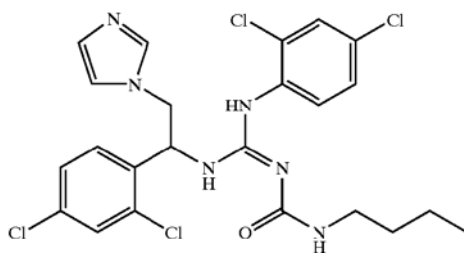
N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-(dimethylaminocarbonyl) guanidine



The titled compound was prepared by following the procedure of Example 390 except N,N-dimethylurea was used instead of isonicotinamide and 2,4-dichlorophenylisothiocyanate was used instead of 4-chlorophenylthioisocyanate. MS (ES): m/z 513 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 398

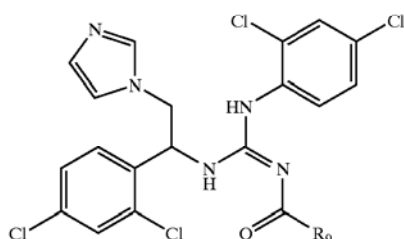
N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-N''-(n-butylaminocarbonyl) guanidine



A. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl] guanidine. Compound A was prepared by following Example 231, Step A, except 2,4-dichlorophenylisothiocyanate was used.

B. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl] N''-(n-butylaminocarbonyl) guanidine. The title compound was prepared by following the procedure of Example 314, except N-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl] guanidine was used as the guanidine source and n-butylamine was used in place of 4-chlorophenylmethylamine. MS (ES): m/z 541 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLES 399-400



Compounds having the formula (Iz) wherein R₉ has the values listed in Table 21 were prepared by following the

102

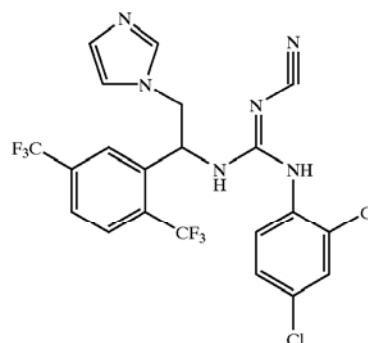
procedure of Example 398 except different amines were used instead of n-butylamine.

TABLE 21

Example #	R ₉	Data
399		MS 555 [M + H] ⁺
400		MS 556 [M + H] ⁺

EXAMPLE 401

N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-N-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine



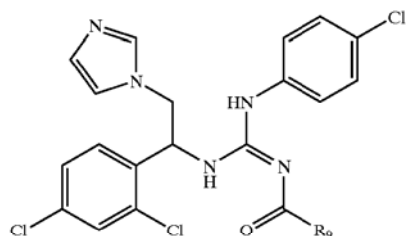
A. 1-(2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)ethylamine. To a stirred solution of 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane (2.91 mL, 13.8 mmol, 1.11 equiv) in 13 mL anhydrous THF at 0° C. was added n-butyllithium (5.20 mL of a 2.5 M solution in hexane, 13.0 mmol, 1.05 equiv). After 15 min, 2,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzaldehyde (2.04 g, 8.43 mmol) in anhydrous THF (4 mL) at 0° C. was slowly added, followed by chlorotrimethylsilane (1.73 mL, 1.6 mmol, 1.10 equiv). The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water, and the organic layer was washed with brine (3x50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to give Compound A as a solid.

B. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine. To a stirred solution of 1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine (1.1 g, 3.4 mmol) in DMF at rt, N-cyano-N'-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thiourea (1.1 g, 4.1 mmol) was added, followed by N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide (800 mg, 4.1 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 18 h and then partitioned between EtOAc and saturated ammonium chloride solution. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution (3x50 mL). The organic layer was dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH, NH₄OH; 95:5:0.1) to give a solid (350 mg). MS (ES): m/z 535 [M+H]⁺.

103

EXAMPLES 402-430

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(substituted)
carbonylguanidines



(Iaa)

Compounds having the formula (Iaa) wherein R₉ has the values listed in Table 22 were prepared following the same or similar procedure as for Example 390, except instead of isonicotinamide, different ureas were used.

TABLE 22

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Data
402		White solid	¹ H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 1.4 (1H, m), 1.50 (3H, m), 2.15 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 8.0 Hz), 4.7 (2H, m), 6.0 (1H, m), 7.2-7.7 (9H, m), 8.95 (1H, s).
403		White powder	MS 532
404		Yellow oil	MS 496
405			MS 464
406			MS 518
407			MS 494
408			MS 493

104

TABLE 22-continued

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Data
409			MS 504
410			MS 490
411			MS 476
412			MS 542
413			MS 542
414			MS 555
415			MS 555
416			MS 556
417		White solid	MS 506
418		White solid	MS 492
419			MS 492

105

TABLE 22-continued

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Data
419		Pale yellow oil	MS 508
420		Colorless oil	MS 501
421		White solid	MS 490
422		White solid	MS 490
423		White solid	MS 490
424		Yellow oil	MS 574
425		Yellow oil	MS 532
426		Yellow oil	MS 586
427		Yellow oil	MS 558

106

TABLE 22-continued

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Data
428		White solid	MS 544
429		White solid	MS 591
430		White solid	MS 558

EXAMPLES 431-448

(Iab)


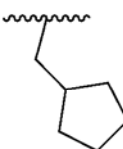
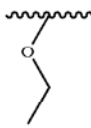
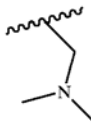

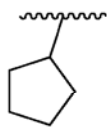



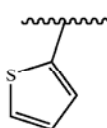
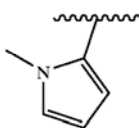
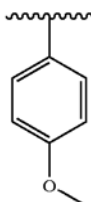
35		
40		
45	Compounds having the formula (Iab) wherein R ₉ has the values listed in Table 23 were prepared following the same or similar procedure as Example 390, except the ethylamine added was 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethylamine, and different ureas were used instead of isonicamide.	

TABLE 23

Example #	R ₉	Data
55		MS 475
60		MS 504
65		

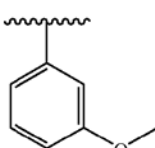
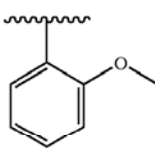
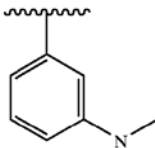
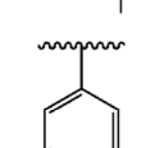
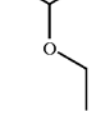
107

TABLE 23-continued

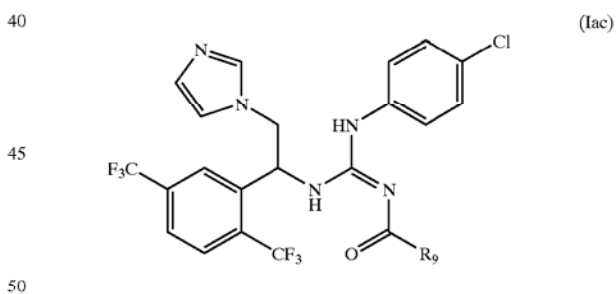
Example #	R ₉	Data
433		MS 431
434		MS 485
435		MS 461
436		MS 460
437		MS 447
438		MS 471
439		MS 457
440		MS 443
441		MS 463
442		MS 485
443		MS 482
444		MS 509

108

TABLE 23-continued

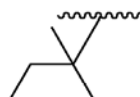
Example #	R ₉	Data
5		MS 509
10		MS 509
15		MS 523
20		MS 524
25		MS 524

EXAMPLES 449-456






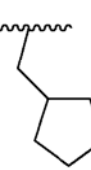
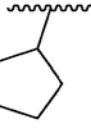

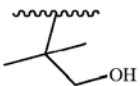
55 Compounds having the formula (Iac) wherein R₉ has the values listed in Table 24 were prepared following the same or similar procedure as Example 390, except the ethylamine used was 1-(2,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(imidazol-2-yl)ethylamine and different ureas were used instead of isoniconamide.

TABLE 24

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Characterization
60		White solid	MS 574
65			

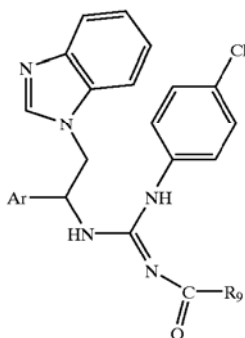
109

TABLE 24-continued

Example #	R ₉	Appearance	Characterization
450		White solid	MS 560
451		Colorless oil	MS 544
452		Yellow oil	MS 558
453		White solid	MS 586
454		White solid	MS 572
455		Yellow oil	MS 626
456		Yellow oil	MS 576

EXAMPLES 457-480

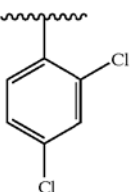
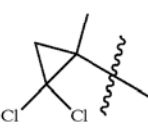
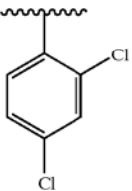
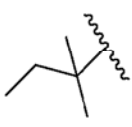
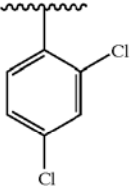
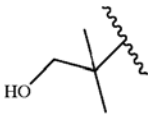
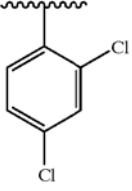

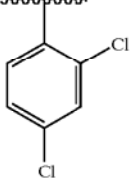
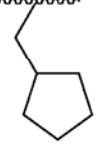
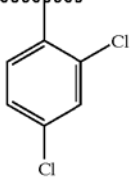

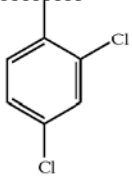
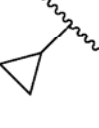
N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N''-(Substituted) carbonylguanidines



Compounds having the formula (Iad) wherein the phenyl group Ar and R₉ have the values listed in Table 25 were prepared following the same or similar procedure as Example 390, except instead of isonicotinamide, different ureas were used, and the ethylamines used were different 1-(Dihalosubstitutedphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-1-yl) ethylamines.

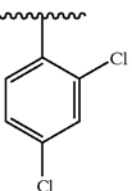
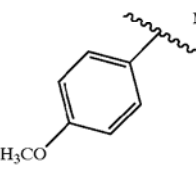
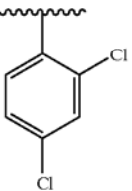
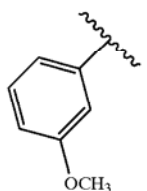
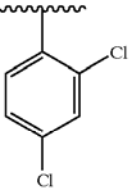
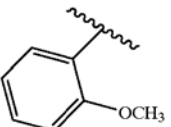
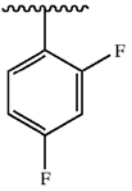
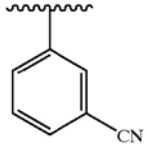
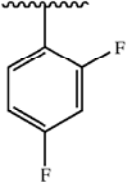
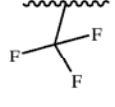
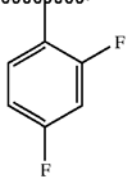
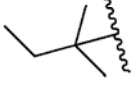
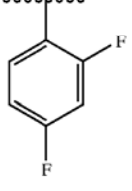
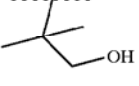
110

TABLE 25

Example #	Ar	R ₉	Data
457			MS 608
458			MS 556
459			MS 558
460			MS 542
461			MS 568
462			MS 540
463			MS 526

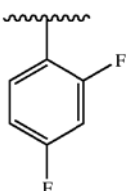

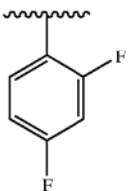
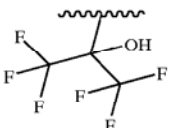
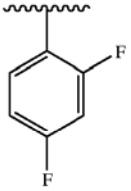
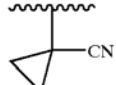
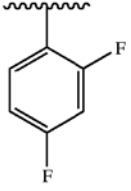
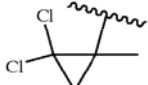
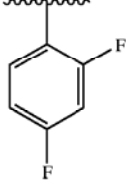
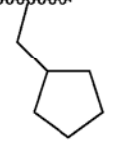
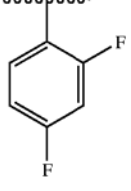

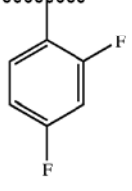

111

TABLE 25-continued

Example #	Ar	R ₉	Data
464			MS 592
465			MS 592
466			MS 592
467			MS 555
468			MS 522
469			MS 524
470			MS 525

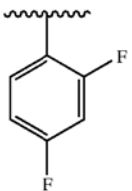
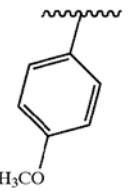
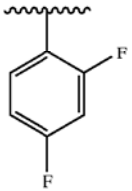
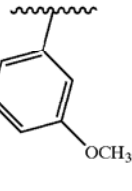
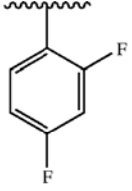
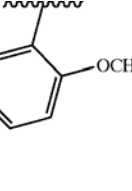
112

TABLE 25-continued

Example #	Ar	R ₉	Data
471			MS 509
472			MS 619
473			MS 518
474			MS 576
475			MS 536
476			MS 507
477			MS 493

113

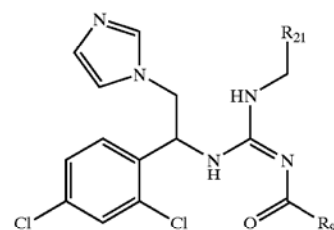
TABLE 25-continued

Example #	Ar	R ₉	Data
478			MS 560
479			MS 560
480			MS 560

114

EXAMPLES 481-490

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-N'-(Substituted benzyl)-N''-(Substituted) carbonylguanidines



(Iae)

Compounds having the formula (Iae) wherein R₂₁ and R₉ have the values listed in Table 26 were prepared following the same or similar procedure as Example 390, except instead of isoniconamide different ureas were used, and instead of 4-chlorophenylthioisocyanate, different benzylisothiocyanates were used.

TABLE 26

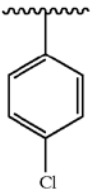
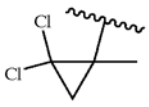
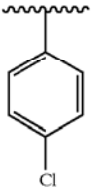

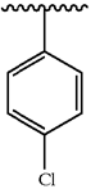
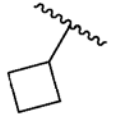
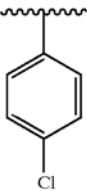
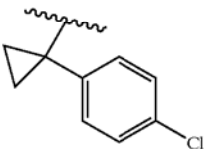
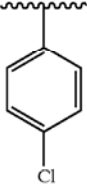
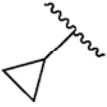
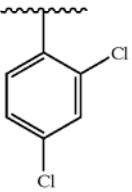
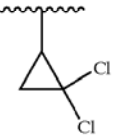
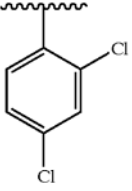
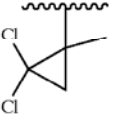
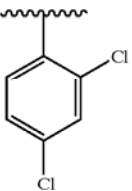

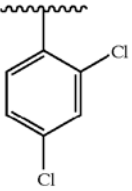
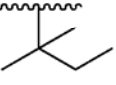
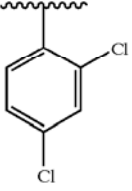
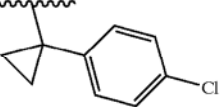
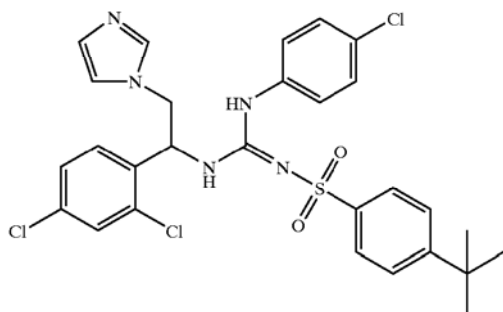
Example #	R ₂₁	R ₉	Appearance	Characterization
481			Colorless oil	MS 572
482			Colorless oil	MS 520
483			Colorless oil	MS 504

TABLE 26-continued

Example #	R ₂₁	R ₉	Appearance	Characterization
484			Colorless oil	MS 600
485			Colorless oil	MS 490
486			Colorless oil	MS 591
487			White solid	MS 606; ¹ H NMR (500 MHz, MeOD) δ 1.3–1.4 (1H, m), 1.51 (3H, d, J = 15.0 Hz), 2.16 (1H, d, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.4–4.8 (4H, m), 6.0–6.3 (1H, m), 7.0–7.3 (2H, m), 7.3–7.7 (7H, m), 8.96 (1H, s).
488			Colorless oil	MS 538
489			White solid	MS 554
490			White solid	MS 634

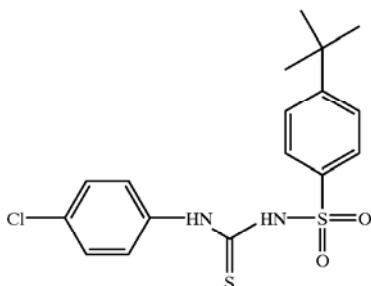
117

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)
sulfonylguanidine



A. 4-tert-Butylphenylsulphonylamine.

To a 500-mL round-bottomed flask was added (4-tert-butylphenyl) sulfonyl chloride (2.30 g, 10.0 mmol) in 100 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0° C. and then concentrated NH₄OH (50 mL, 100 mmol, 10 equiv). The mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 20 h. The solvent was evaporated under diminished pressure and the remaining slurry was filtered by Büchner funnel, giving 1.60 g (75%) of Compound A as a white solid.



B.

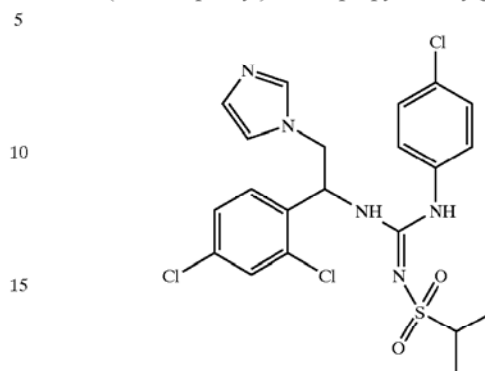
To 1.60 g of Compound A in 30 mL DMF at 0° C. in a 250-mL round-bottomed flask was added NaH (0.72 g, 25 mmol, 3.5 equiv). This mixture was allowed to stir at 0° C. for 30 min and then p-chlorophenylisothiocyanate (1.70 g, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) was added. The mixture was slowly warmed to rt over 24 h. The mixture was poured into ice-water and the solution acidified to pH 2. The precipitate was collected to give 2.76 g (72%) of Compound B as a white solid.

C. Example 491. To a stirred solution of compound B (1.91 g, 5 mmol) in DMF was added 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-imidazol-1-ylethylamine (1.35 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv), followed by 1 mL diisopropylethylamine. The mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 15 min, and then HgCl₂ was added (2 g, 7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After stirring at rt for 20 h, the mixture was poured into 1N HCl solution, and then filtered by Buchner funnel. The aqueous solution was neutralized to pH 9–10, extracted with EtOAc, and then purified using preparative HPLC, giving 2.0 g (63%) of Example 491 as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 1.30 (9H, s), 4.63 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 5.7 (1H, m), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.4–7.6 (11H, m), 8.9 (1H, s). MS (ES): m/z 604 [M+H]⁺.

118

EXAMPLE 492

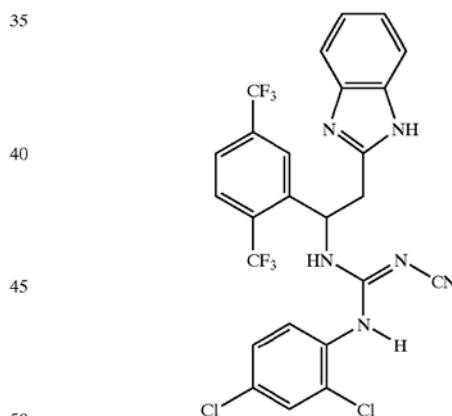
N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)-ethyl]-
N'-(4-chlorophenyl)-N''-isopropylsulfonylguanidine.



The same procedure of Example 491 was followed, except in step A, t-butyl sulfonyl chloride was used in place of 4-(t-butyl)phenyl sulfonyl chloride to give 50% yield of Example 492 as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 1.15 (6H, d, J=4.0 Hz), 2.98 (1H, m), 4.60 (2H, d, J=4.0 Hz), 5.82 (1H, t, J=4.0 Hz), 7.13 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.4–7.6 (7H, m), 8.91 (1H, s). MS (ES): m/z 514 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 493

N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)]-N'-[1-(2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine.



A. 1-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine.

To a flame-dried 200-mL round-bottomed flask containing hexamethyldisilazane (2.91 mL, 13.8 mmol, 1.11 equiv) in 13 mL THF at 0° C. was added n-butyllithium (5.20 mL of a 2.5 M solution in hexanes, 13.0 mmol, 0.95 equiv). After 10 minutes, 2,5-bis-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (3.00 g, 12.4 mmol) was added as a solution in 5 mL THF. After 5 minutes, chlorotrimethylsilane (1.73 mL, 13.6 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added, and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0° C. for an additional 20 minutes. During this time, to a separate flame-dried 200-mL round-bottomed flask containing 2-methylbenzimidazole (1.63 g, 12.3 mmol, 1.05 equiv) in 45 mL THF at 0° C. was added n-butyllithium (9.91 mL of a 2.5 M solution in hexanes, 24.8 mmol, 2.00 equiv), and the mixture was stirred 20 minutes. To the

119

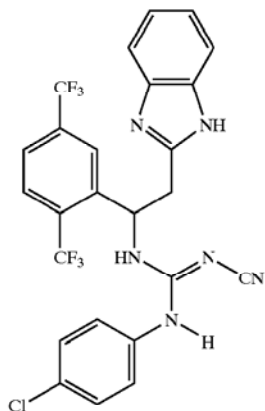
N-silylimine generated in the first flask was then added $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (1.65 mL, 12.4 mmol, 1.00 equiv) all at once, followed by the dianion of 2-methylbenzimidazole generated in the second flask (transferred via cannula). The combined reaction mixture was then allowed to stir, warming to rt overnight. The mixture was then poured into a 500-mL separatory funnel containing 100 mL saturated NH_4Cl solution, and the resultant biphasic mixture was extracted with CHCl_3 (2x100 mL). The combined organics were washed with 100 mL brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (silica gel, 10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) provided 1.61 g (35%) of the desired benzylic amine as an off-white solid. HPLC: 97% at 2.12 min (retention time) (YMC ODSA column 4.6x50 mm eluting with 10–90% aqueous MeOH over 4 min containing 0.1% TFA, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm) MS (ES): m/z 374 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

B. N-[1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)]-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine.

This compound was prepared from 1-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine and N-cyano-N'-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thiourea in a manner similar to that previously described for Example 1. HPLC: 99% at 1.75 min (retention time) (YMC S5 ODS column 4.6x33 mm eluting with 10–90% aqueous MeOH over 2 min containing 0.1% TFA, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm) MS (ES): m/z 585 M^+ .

EXAMPLE 494

N-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)]-N'-[1-(2,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-N''-cyanoguanidine

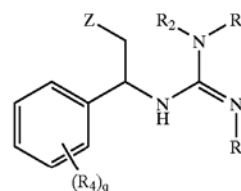


Example 494 was prepared from 1-[2,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-(benzimidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine and N-cyano-N'-(4-chlorophenyl)thiourea in a manner similar to that previously described for Example 1, providing the desired cyanoguanidine as an off-white solid. HPLC: 99% at 3.16 min (retention time) (YMC ODSA column 4.6x50 mm eluting with 10–90% aqueous MeOH over 4 min containing 0.1% TFA, 4 mL/min, monitoring at 220 nm) MS (ES): m/z 551 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

120

We claim:

1. A compound having the formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, wherein:

R_1 is cyano, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_8$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_9$, or heteroaryl;

R_2 is (i) independently hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted alkyl, or (ii) taken together with R_3 forms a heterocyclo;

R_3 is (i) independently alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkylthio, aminoalkyl, carbamyl, A-aryl, A-heterocyclo, A-heteroaryl, or A-cycloalkyl, or (ii) taken together with R_2 forms a heterocyclo;

Z is heteroaryl provided that when R_1 is cyano, Z is not 2-pyridinyl;

A is a bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, C_{2-4} alkenylene, substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$, $-\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkylenc- $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$, or substituted C_{1-4} alkylene- $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{19}-$;

R_4 at each occurrence is selected independently of each other R_4 from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, haloalkyl, nitro, cyano, haloalkoxy, OR_{25} , SR_{25} , $\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{SO}_2\text{R}_{27}$, SO_2R_{27} , $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, CO_2R_{26} , $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{25}$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_{26}$, $\text{NR}_{25}\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{26}$, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclo and cycloalkyl;

R_9 is $-\text{NR}_{10}\text{R}_{11}$, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclo, or $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{12}$;

R_{10} and R_{11} are (i) independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; or (ii) taken together form a heterocyclo or heteroaryl;

R_{12} and R_{19} are hydrogen or alkyl;

R_{25} and R_{26} are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted alkyl, or taken together form a heterocyclo or heteroaryl ring;

R_{27} is alkyl or substituted alkyl, and

q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

2. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which Z is an optionally-substituted bicyclic heteroaryl.

3. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which:

Z is triazolyl optionally substituted with one to two R_7 or imidazolyl optionally substituted with one to two R_7 and/or having fused thereto a benzene ring in turn optionally substituted with one to two R_7 ; and

R_7 is alkyl, carbamyl, or substituted alkyl.

4. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which R_1 is cyano or $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_9$.

5. The compound of claim 1 or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which

121

- R₁ is cyano, —SO₂R₈, —C(=O)R₉, or thiazolyl;
 R₈ is C₁₋₄alkyl or phenyl optionally substituted with alkyl, halogen, haloalkoxy, cyano, nitro, or trifluoromethyl;
 R₉ is a) NR₁₀R₁₁;
 b) C₁₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with one to two of:
 i) SR₁₃, OR₁₃, NR_{13a}R_{13b}, halogen, trifluoromethyl, CO₂R_{13a}, and C(=O)NR_{13a}R_{13b};
 ii) cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one to two of C(=O)H, C₁₋₄acyl, alkenyl, carbamyl, and/or phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen;
 iii) phenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with one to two of halogen, nitro, amino, alkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, or having fused thereto a five or six membered heterocyclo;
 iv) pyridinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, or azepinyl, optionally substituted with alkyl or having fused thereto a five to six membered carbocyclic ring optionally substituted with keto or C₁₋₄alkoxy;
 c) C₁₋₄alkoxy;
 d) C₁₋₄alkylthio;
 e) CO₂alkyl;
 i) 3 to 6 membered cycloalkyl optionally having up to four substituents selected from alkyl, halogen, cyano, alkenyl, acyl, alkylthio, carbamyl, phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen; or having an aryl fused thereto;
 g) phenyl optionally substituted with one to four of halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, haloalkoxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, CO₂alkyl, SO₂alkyl, SO₂NH₂, amino NH(C₁₋₄alkyl), N(C₁₋₄alkyl)₂, NHC(=O)alkyl, C(=O)alkyl, and/or C₁₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with one to three of trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, cyano, phenyl, pyridinyl; and/or a five or six membered heteroaryl or heterocycle in turn optionally substituted with keto or having a benzene ring fused thereto;
 h) pyridinyl, thiazolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, and pyrrolidyl optionally substituted with one to two of halogen, alkyl, and phenyl in turn optionally substituted with halogen or trifluoromethyl;
- R₁₀ and R₁₁ are
 a) independently selected from:
 i) hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; and
 ii) C₁₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with one to two of —CO₂alkyl, —C(=O)NH(aryl), NH(aryl), cycloalkyl, phenoxy, phenyl in turn optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, halogen, amino, nitro, tetrahydrofuranyl, and/or five or six membered heterocyclo, or having a five or six membered heterocyclo fused thereto; pyrrolidinyl optionally substituted with keto; naphthyl, anthracenyl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, or indolyl in turn optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl or C₁₋₄alkoxy; or
 b) R₁₀ and R₁₁ taken together form a heterocyclo selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, and imidazoilidinyl, wherein said heterocyclo formed by R₁₀ and R₁₁ is optionally substituted with one to two of keto, CO₂H, C₁₋₄alkoxy, CO₂alkyl, C₁₋₄carbamyl, benzyl; phenyl in turn optionally substituted with alkyl, halogen, or C₁₋₄alkoxy; tetrahydropyridinyl in turn optionally substituted with keto and/or phenyl; alkyl optionally substituted with

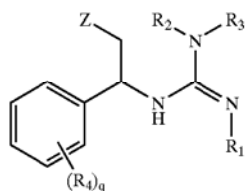
122

- amino or NHR₂₁ wherein R₂₁ is alkyl or phenyl optionally substituted with alkyl; and/or has a benzene ring fused thereto in turn optionally substituted with one to two of alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, CO₂alkyl, and/or C₁₋₄carbamyl;
 R₁₃ is hydrogen or alkyl; and
 R_{3a} and R_{13b} are selected from hydrogen, alkyl, and aryl.
 6. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which
 R₂ is (i) independently hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted alkyl, or (ii) taken together with R₃ forms a heterocyclo optionally substituted with alkyl or substituted alkyl;
 R₃ is (i) independently selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, alkylthio, aminoalkyl, -A-aryl, -A-heterocyclo, -A-cycloalkyl, and -A-heteroaryl, optionally having one to three substituents selected from R_{3a}; and/or having fused thereto a five or six membered carbocyclic ring, or (ii) taken together with R₂ forms a heterocyclo optionally substituted with alkyl or substituted alkyl;
 R_{3a} at each occurrence is selected independently from alkyl, substituted alkyl, halogen, haloalkoxy, cyano, nitro, keto, trifluoromethyl, —NR₁₇R₁₈, —SR₁₇, —OR₁₇, —SO₂R_{17a}, —SO₂NR₁₇R₁₈, —NR₁₇C(=O)R₁₈, —CO₂R₁₇, —C(=O)R₁₇, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclo, and heteroaryl, wherein when R_{3a} is cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclo or heteroaryl, said cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclo and heteroaryl in turn is optionally substituted with alkyl or substituted alkyl;
 A is a bond, C₁₋₄alkylene, substituted C₁₋₄alkylene, —C(=O)NH—, —C₁₋₄alkylene-C(=O)NH—, or substituted C₁₋₄alkylene-C(=O)NH—;
 R₁₇ and R₁₈ are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, and aryl; and
 R_{17a} is alkyl or substituted alkyl.
 7. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which
 A is —(CHR₁₄)_m—(CR₁₅R₁₆)_n— or —(CHR₁₄)_p—C(=O)NH—;
 R₁₄, R₁₅ and R₁₆ at each occurrence are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyC₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, and phenyl, and/or one of R₁₅ and one of R₁₆ join together to form a 3 to 6 membered cycloalkyl;
 m and n are 0, 1 or 2; and
 p is 0, 1, 2, or 3.
 8. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which
 R₁₇ and R₁₈ are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl wherein the phenyl or benzyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, hydroxy, or hydroxyalkyl.
 9. The compound of claim 1, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which
 R₁ cyano;
 R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, or benzyl;
 R₃ is phenyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, OCF₃, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy, or methoxy; and
 R₄ is halogen, alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or OCF₃.
 10. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which
 R₁ is C(=O)R₉;
 R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, or benzyl;
 R₃ is phenyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, OCF₃, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy, or methoxy;

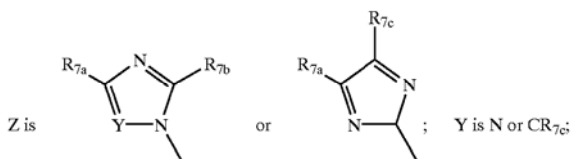
123

R_4 is halogen, alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or OCF_3 ; and
 R_9 is $-NR_{10}R_{11}$, alkyl or phenyl optionally substituted
 with one to four of halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl,
 nitro, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl,
 CO_2 alkyl, SO_2 alkyl, SO_2NH_2 , amino, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl),
 $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, $NHC(=O)$ alkyl, $C(=O)$ alkyl, and/or
 C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one to three of
 trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, cyano, phenyl, pyridinyl;
 and/or a five or six membered heteroaryl or heterocyclo
 in turn optionally substituted with keto or having a
 benzene ring fused thereto.

II. A compound having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate thereof,
 wherein:



R_1 is cyano, $-SO_2R_8$, $-C(=O)R_9$, or heteroaryl;
 R_2 is (i) independently hydrogen, alkyl, or substituted
 alkyl, or (ii) taken together with R_3 forms a heterocy-
 clo;
 R_3 is (i) independently selected from
 (a) alkyl optionally substituted with one to two of
 hydroxy and alkoxy;
 (b) alkylthio or aminoalkyl optionally substituted with
 hydroxy or alkoxy;
 (c) $-A_1$ -aryl, wherein the aryl is optionally substituted
 with up to four substituents selected from alkyl,
 substituted alkyl, halogen, haloalkoxy, cyano, nitro,
 $-NR_{17}R_{18}$, $-SR_{17}$, $-OR_{17}$, $-SO_2R_{17a}$,
 $-SO_2NR_{17}R_{18}$, $-NR_{17}C(=O)R_{18}$, $-CO_2R_{17}$,
 $-C(=O)R_{17}$, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclo, and
 heteroaryl, and/or has fused thereto a five or six
 membered cycloalkyl ring;
 (d) $-A_2$ -heteroaryl wherein the heteroaryl is a five or six
 membered monocyclic ring having 1 to 3 heteroat-
 oms selected from N, O, and S, or an eight or nine
 membered bicyclic ringed system having at least one
 aromatic ring and 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from
 N, O, and S in at least one of the rings, said
 heteroaryl being optionally substituted with halogen,
 alkyl, alkoxy, carbonyl, sulfonamide, nitro, cyano,
 trifluoromethyl, alkylthio, alkoxy, keto, $-C(=O)H$,
 acyl, benzyloxy, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, or phenyl
 optionally substituted with alkyl or substituted alkyl;
 (e) $-A_2$ -heterocyclo wherein the heterocyclo is option-
 ally substituted with one to two groups selected from
 alkyl, keto, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, $-C(=O)H$,
 acyl, CO_2H , alkoxy, carbonyl, phenyl, and/or benzyl,
 and/or has a bridged carbon-carbon chain or fused
 benzene ring joined thereto;

124

(f) $-A_2$ -cycloalkyl wherein the cycloalkyl is optionally
 substituted with one to two groups selected from
 alkyl, keto, $-C(=O)H$, acyl, CO_2H ,
 alkoxy, carbonyl, and/or benzyl, and/or has a bridged
 carbon-carbon chain or fused benzene ring joined
 thereto; or

(ii) taken together with R_2 forms a heterocyclo;
 R_4 at each occurrence is selected independently of each
 other R_4 from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl,
 haloalkyl, intro, cyano, and haloalkoxy;

R_{7a} , R_{7b} and R_{7c} are alkyl, carbamyl, or carbamylalkyl, or
 R_{7a} and R_{7c} join to form an aryl or heteroaryl;

R_8 is alkyl, arylalkyl, or aryl;

R_9 is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio,
 cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclo, or CO_2R_{12} ;

R_{10} is independently hydrogen, alkyl, or alkoxy; and

R_{11} is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl,
 alkoxy, heterocyclo, cycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; or

R_{10} and R_{11} taken together form a heterocyclo or hetero-
 arylyl optionally substituted with alkyl, keto, CO_2H ,
 alkoxy, carbonyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkyl, carbamyl, aryl,
 or substituted alkyl, wherein when the R_{10} and R_{11}
 group comprises a phenyl ring, said phenyl ring is
 optionally substituted with one to two of alkyl, halogen,
 and alkoxy;

R_{12} is hydrogen or alkyl;

A_1 is $-(CHR_{14})_m-V-(CR_{15}R_{16})_n-$ or $-(CHR_{14})_p-$
 $(C=O)NH-$;

A_2 is $-(CHR_{14})_m-V-(CR_{15}R_{16})_n$;

V is a bond, S, or $-NR_{22}-$;

R_{14} , R_{15} and R_{16} at each occurrence are independently
 selected from hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4}
 alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, and phenyl, and/or one of R_{15} and
 one of R_{16} join together to form a three to six membered
 cycloalkyl;

R_{17} and R_{18} are independently selected from hydrogen,
 alkyl, pheziyl, and benzyl, wherein the phenyl and
 benzyl is optionally substituted with alkyl, hydroxy, or
 hydroxyalkyl;

R_{17a} is alkyl or substituted alkyl;

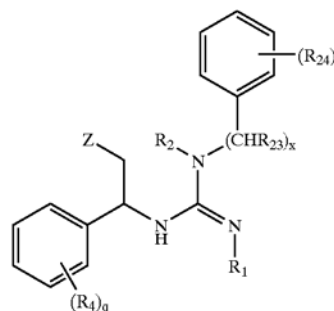
R_{22} is hydrogen or alkyl;

m and n are 0, 1, 2, or 3;

p is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

12. The compound of claim **II**, or a pharmaceutically-
 acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, having the formula:



in which

R_{7a} , R_{7b} and R_{7c} are alkyl, carbamyl or carbamyl C_{1-4}
 alkyl, or R_{7a} and R_{7c} join to form a fused phenyl ring;

125

R₂₃ is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or phenyl;

R₂₄ is selected from alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, OCF₃, methoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, cyano, acyl, or two R₂₄ groups join to form a fused cycloalkyl or benzene ring; and

x is 0, 1, or 2; and

y is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

13. The compound of claim 12, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which R₁ is cyano or —C(=O)R₉.

14. The compound of claim 13, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, in which R₉ is —NR₁₀R₁₁, alkyl or phenyl optionally substituted with one to four of halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkoxy, haloalkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, CO₂alkyl, SO₂alkyl, SO₂NH₂, amino, NH(C₁₋₄alkyl), N(C₁₋₄alkyl)₂, NHC(=O)alkyl, C(=O)alkyl, and/or C₁₋₄alkyl optionally substituted with one to three of trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, cyano, phenyl, pyridinyl; and/or a five or six membered heteroaryl or heterocycle in turn optionally substituted with keto or having a benzene ring fused thereto.

15. A non-peptidic organic compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate, thereof, having less than 1000 molecular weight that is effective for inhibiting F₁F₀-ATP hydrolase.

16. A compound according to claim 15, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate thereof; having less than 750 molecular weight.

17. A method of inhibiting F₁F₀-ATP hydrolase by administering to a mammal a non-peptidic organic compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, having less than 1000 molecular weight.

18. The method of claim 17, comprising administering to the mammal the non-peptidic organic compound in combination with a second compound selected from propafenone, propranolol; sotalol, dofetilide, amiodarone, azimilide, ibutilide, diltiazem, verapamil, captopril, lisinopril, zofenopril, ramipril, fosinopril, enalapril, ranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril, omapatrilat, gemopatrilat, losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, sitaxsentan, atrsentan; verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, amlodipine and mybefradil, digitalis, ouabain, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, flumethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, bendroflumethiazide, methylchlorothiazide, trichloromethiazide, polythiazide, benzthiazide, ethacrynic acid tricrynafen, chlorthalidone, furosemide, musolimine, bumetanide, triamtrenene, amiloride, spironolone, aplirine, dipyridamole, cilostazol, sildenafil, ifetroban, picotamide, ketanserin, clopidogrel, picotamide, rosvastatin, atavastatin visastatin, questran, CP-529414, lovenox, enoxaparin dalteparinnadolol, carvedilol, albuterol, terbutaline, formoterol, salmeterol, bitolterol, pilbuterol, fenoterol, ipratropium bromide, metformin, acarbose, repaglinide, glimepiride, glyburide, glyburide, glipizide, glucovance, troglitazone, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, GLP-1, nefazodone, sertraline, diazepam, lorazepam, buspirone, hydroxyzine pamoate, acarbose, endostatin, probucol, BO-653, Vitamin A, Vitamin E, AGI-1067, alendronate, raloxifene, orlistate, cyclosporine A, paclitaxel, FK506, adriamycin, famotidine, ranitidine, omeprazole, estrogen, estradiol, dipyridamole, cilostazol, sildenafil, ketanserin, taxol, cisplatin, paclitaxel, adriamycin, epothilones, carboplatin, cromolyn, nedocromil, theophylline, zileuton, zafirlukast, montelukast, pranlukast, beclomethasone, triamcinolone, budesonide, fluticasone, flunisolide, prednisone;

126

dexamethasone, etanercept, aspirin, indomethacin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, AZ4522, itavastatin, ZD-4522, rosvastatin, atavastatin, visastatin, abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, CS-747, ifetroban, aspirin; cariporide, streptokinase, reteplase, activase, lanoteplase, urokinase, prourokinase, tenecteplase, lanoteplase, anistreplase, eminas, lepirudin, argatroban, XR-330, T686, anti- α -2-antiplasmin antibody, and doesipyrindanmol.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent.

20. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 19 further comprising at least one additional therapeutic agent selected from one or more of propafenone, propranolol; sotalol, dofetilide, amiodarone, azimilide, ibutilide, diltiazem, verapamil, captopril, lisinopril, zofenopril, ramipril, fosinopril, enalapril, ceranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril, omapatrilat, gemopatrilat, losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, sitaxsentan, atrsentan; verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, amlodipine and mybefradil, digitalis, ouabain, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, flumethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, bendroflumethiazide, methylchlorothiazide, trichloromethiazide, polythiazide, benzthiazide, ethacrynic acid tricrynafen, chlorthalidone, furosemide, musolimine, bumetanide, triamtrenene, amiloride, spironolone, aplirine, dipyridamole, cilostazol, sildenafil, ifetroban, picotamide, ketanserin, clopidogrel, picotamide, rosvastatin, atavastatin visastatin, questran, CP-529414, lovenox, enoxaparin dalteparinnadolol, carvedilol, albuterol, terbutaline, formoterol, salmeterol, bitolterol, pilbuterol, fenoterol, ipratropium bromide, metformin, acarbose, repaglinide, glimepiride, glyburide, glipizide, glucovance, troglitazone, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, GLP-1, nefazodone, sertraline, diazepam, lorazepam, buspirone, hydroxyzine pamoate, acarbose, endostatin, probucol, BO-653, Vitamin A, Vitamin E, AGI-1067, alendronate, raloxifene, orlistate, cyclosporine A, paclitaxel, FK506, adriamycin, famotidine, ranitidine, omeprazole, estrogen, estradiol, dipyridamole, cilostazol, sildenafil, ketanserin, taxol, cisplatin, paclitaxel, adriamycin, epothilones, carboplatin, cromolyn, nedocromil, theophylline, zileuton, zafirlukast, montelukast, pranlukast, beclomethasone, triamcinolone, budesonide, fluticasone, fluticasone, flunisolide, prednisone; dexamethasone; etanercept, aspirin, indomethacin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, AZ4522, itavastatin, ZD-4522, rosvastatin, atavastatin, visastatin, abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, CS-747, ifetroban, aspirin; cariporide, streptokinase, reteplase, activase, lanoteplase, urokinase, prourokinase, tepectelase, lanoteplase, anistreplase, eminas, lepirudin, argatroban, XR-330, T686, anti- α -2-antiplasmin antibody, and doesipyrindanmol.

21. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20 wherein the additional therapeutic agent is an anti-arrhythmic agent selected from sotalol, dofetilide, amiodarone, azimilide, ibutilide, diltiazem, and verapamil.

22. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20 wherein the additional therapeutic agent is an anti-hypertensive agent selected from captopril, lisinopril, zofenopril, ramipril, fosinopril, enalapril, ceranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril, omapatrilat, gemopatrilat, losartan, irbesartan, valsartan; sitaxsentan, and atrsentan.

127

23. The pharmaceutical composition of claim **20** wherein the at least one additional therapeutic agent is a platelet inhibitor selected from one or more of abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, CS-747, ifetroban, and aspirin.

24. A method of treating an ischemic condition comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound of claim **1** to a patient in need thereof wherein the ischemic condition is an acute coronary syndrome selected

128

from myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, and cardiac arrhythmias.

25. A method of inhibiting mitochondrial F₁F₀ ATP hydrolase activity comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound of claim **1** to a patient in need thereof.

* * * * *