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(54) Title: ANTITHROMBOTIC AMIDES

(57) Abstract

This application relates to a compound of formula (I) (or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) as defined herein, pharmaceutical compositions thereof, and its use as an inhibitor of factor Xa, as well as a process for its preparation and intermediates therefor.



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### ANTITHROMBOTIC AMIDES

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This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/113,778, filed 23 December 1998.

This invention relates to antithrombotic aromatic amides which demonstrate activity as inhibitors of factor Xa and, accordingly, which are useful anticoagulants in In particular it relates to aromatic amides having high anticoagulant activity, and antithrombotic activity. Thus, this invention relates to new amides which are inhibitors of factor Xa, pharmaceutical compositions containing the amides as active ingredients, and the use of the amides as anticoagulants for prophylaxis and treatment of thromboembolic disorders such as venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, arterial thrombosis, in particular myocardial ischemia, myocardial infarction and cerebral thrombosis, general hypercoagulable states and local hypercoagulable states, such as following angioplasty and coronary bypass operations, and generalized tissue injury as it relates to the inflammatory process. In addition, the antithrombotic agents are useful as anticoagulants in in vitro applications.

The process of blood coagulation, thrombosis, is triggered by a complex proteolytic cascade leading to the formation of thrombin. Thrombin proteolytically removes activation peptides from the A $\alpha$ -chains and the B $\beta$ -chains of fibrinogen, which is soluble in blood plasma, initiating insoluble fibrin formation. The formation of thrombin from prothrombin is catalyzed by factor Xa.



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Anticoagulation currently is achieved by the administration of heparins and coumarins. Parenteral pharmacological control of coagulation and thrombosis is based on inhibition of thrombin through the use of heparins. Heparins act indirectly on thrombin by accelerating the 5 inhibitory effect of endogenous antithrombin III (the main physiological inhibitor of thrombin). Because antithrombin III levels vary in plasma and because clot-bound thrombin seems resistant to this indirect mechanism, heparins can be an ineffective treatment. Because coagulation assays are 10 believed to be associated with efficacy and with safety, heparin levels must be monitored with coagulation assays (particularly the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) assay). Coumarins impede the generation of thrombin by blocking the posttranslational gamma-carboxylation in the 15 synthesis of prothrombin and other proteins of this type. Because of their mechanism of action, the effect of coumarins can only develop slowly, 6-24 hours after administration. Further, they are not selective 20 anticoagulants. Coumarins also require monitoring with coagulation assays (particularly the prothrombin time (PT) assay).

Recently, interest has grown in small synthetic molecules which demonstrate potent direct inhibition of thrombin and factor Xa. See, Joseph P. Vacca (Annette M. Doherty Section Editor), <u>Annual Reports in Medicinal</u> Chemistry, (1998), 33, 81-90.

Although the heparins and coumarins are effective anticoagulants, there still exists a need for anticoagulants which act selectively on factor Xa or thrombin, and which, independent of antithrombin III, exert inhibitory action shortly after administration, preferably by an oral route, and do not interfere with lysis of blood clots, as required to maintain hemostasis.



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The present invention is directed to the discovery that the amides of the present invention, as defined below, are potent inhibitors of factor Xa which may have high bioavailability following oral administration.

According to the invention there is provided a compound 5 of formula I

$$A_{1}^{5} A_{1}^{6} L^{1} Q^{1}$$

$$A_{1}^{4} A^{3} R^{2}$$

(or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) wherein:

 ${\tt A}^3\,,~{\tt A}^4\,,~{\tt A}^5$  and  ${\tt A}^6\,,$  together with the two carbons to 10 which they are attached, complete a substituted benzene in which  $A^3$  is  $CR^3$ ,  $A^4$  is  $CR^4$ ,  $A^5$  is  $CR^5$ , and  $A^6$  is  $CR^6$ ; wherein

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen;

one of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  is hydrogen, methyl, fluoro, chloro, 15  $R^{f}O_{2}C-$ , or  $R^{g}NH-$ ;

> the other of  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is hydrogen; and R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen;

in which  $R^f$  is hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl or benzyl;  $R^g$  is hydrogen, or  $R^hSO_2-$ ; and  $R^h$  is (1-4C) alkyl or dimethylamino; 20 or

 ${\tt A}^3$ ,  ${\tt A}^4$ ,  ${\tt A}^5$  and  ${\tt A}^6$ , together with the two carbons to which they are attached, complete a substituted heteroaromatic ring in which

- (a) one of  ${\bf A}^3$ ,  ${\bf A}^4$ ,  ${\bf A}^5$  and  ${\bf A}^6$  is N, and each of the others 25 is  $CR^3$ ,  $CR^4$ ,  $CR^5$  or  $CR^6$ , respectively; or
  - (b) two non-adjacent residues of  ${\tt A}^3$ ,  ${\tt A}^4$ ,  ${\tt A}^5$  and  ${\tt A}^6$  are each N, and each of the others is  $CR^3$ ,  $CR^4$ ,  $CR^5$  or  $CR^6$ , respectively; wherein
- each of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and  $\mathbb{R}^6$  is independently hydrogen or 30 methyl, or one of  $\mathbf{R}^3$  ,  $\mathbf{R}^4$  ,  $\mathbf{R}^5$  and  $\mathbf{R}^6$  attached to a carbon



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