3,5-DIAMINO-6-CHLORO-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(HEXYL(2,3,4,5,6-PENTAHYDROXYHEXYL)AMINO)ETHOXY)PHENYL)BUTYL) CARBAMIMIDOYL)PYRAZINE-2-CARBOXAMIDE

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel compounds, particularly including 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl(2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino) ethoxy)phenyl) butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms, useful as sodium channel blockers, compositions containing the same, therapeutic methods and uses for the same and processes for preparing the same.

Background of the Invention

The mucosal surfaces at the interface between the environment and the body have evolved a number of "innate defense", i.e., protective mechanisms. A principal form of such innate defense is to cleanse these surfaces with liquid. Typically, the quantity of the liquid layer on a mucosal surface reflects the balance between epithelial liquid secretion, often reflecting anion (Cl^- and/or HCO_3^-) secretion coupled with water (and a cation counter-ion), and epithelial liquid absorption, often reflecting Na^+ absorption, coupled with water and counter anion (Cl^- and/or HCO_3^-). Many diseases of mucosal surfaces are caused by too little protective liquid on those mucosal surfaces created by an imbalance between secretion (too little) and absorption (relatively too much). The defective salt transport processes that characterize these mucosal dysfunctions reside in the epithelial layer of the mucosal surface.

One approach to replenish the protective liquid layer on mucosal surfaces is to "re-balance" the system by blocking Na^+ channel and liquid absorption. The epithelial protein that mediates the rate-limiting step of Na^+ and liquid absorption is the epithelial Na^+ channel ("ENaC"). ENaC is positioned on the apical surface of the epithelium, i.e. the mucosal surface-environmental interface. Ideally, to inhibit ENaC mediated Na^+ and liquid absorption, an ENaC blocker of the amiloride class will be delivered to the mucosal surface and maintained at this site to achieve maximum therapeutic benefit.

The use of ENaC blockers has been reported for a variety of diseases which are ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration. In particular, the use of ENaC blockers in the treatment of respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis (CB), cystic fibrosis (CF), and COPD, which reflect the body's failure to clear mucus normally from the lungs and ultimately result in chronic airway infection has been

reported. See, *Evidence for airway surface dehydration as the initiating event in CF airway disease*, R. C. Boucher, Journal of Internal Medicine, Vol. 261, Issue 1, January 2007, pages 5-16; and *Cystic fibrosis: a disease of vulnerability to airway surface dehydration*, R.C. Boucher, Trends in Molecular Medicine, Vol. 13, Issue 6, June 2007, pages 231-240.

Data indicate that the initiating problem in both chronic bronchitis and cystic fibrosis is the failure to clear mucus from airway surfaces. The failure to clear mucus reflects an imbalance in the quantities of mucus as airway surface liquid (ASL) on airway surfaces. This imbalance results in a relative reduction in ASL which leads to mucus concentration, reduction in the lubricant activity of the periciliary liquid (PCL), mucus adherence to the airway surface, and failure to clear mucus via ciliary activity to the mouth. The reduction in mucus clearance leads to chronic bacterial colonization of mucus adherent to airway surfaces. The chronic retention of bacteria, inability of local antimicrobial substances to kill mucus-entrapped bacteria on a chronic basis, and the consequent chronic inflammatory response to this type of surface infection, are manifest in chronic bronchitis and cystic fibrosis.

There is currently a large, unmet medical need for products that specifically treat the variety of diseases which are ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration, including chronic bronchitis, COPD and cystic fibrosis, among others. The current therapies for chronic bronchitis, COPD and cystic fibrosis focus on treating the symptoms and/or the late effects of these diseases. However, none of these therapies treat effectively the fundamental problem of the failure to clear mucus from the lung.

R.C. Boucher, in U.S. 6,264,975, describes the use of pyrazinoylguanidine sodium channel blockers for hydrating mucosal surfaces typified by the well-known diuretics amiloride, benzamil, and phenamil. However, these compounds are relatively impotent, considering the limited mass of drug that can be inhaled to the lung; (2) rapidly absorbed, and thereby exhibiting undesirably short half-life on the mucosal surface; and (3) are freely dissociable from ENaC. More potent drugs with longer half-lives on the mucosal surface are needed.

Too little protective surface liquid on other mucosal surfaces is a common pathophysiology of a number of diseases. For example, in xerostomia (dry mouth) the oral cavity is depleted of liquid due to a failure of the parotid sublingual and submandibular glands to secrete liquid despite continued Na^+ (ENaC) transport mediated liquid absorption from the oral cavity. Keratoconjunctivitis sira (dry eye) is caused by failure of lacrimal glands to secrete liquid in the face of continued Na^+ dependent liquid absorption on conjunctional surfaces. In rhinosinusitis, there is an

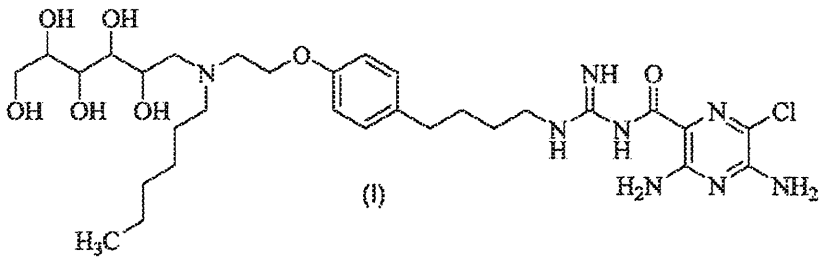
imbalance between mucin secretion and relative ASL depletion. Failure to secrete Cl- (and liquid) in the proximal small intestine, combined with increased Na^+ (and liquid) absorption in the terminal ileum leads to the distal intestinal obstruction syndrome (DIOS). In older patients excessive Na^+ (and volume) absorption in the descending colon produces constipation and diverticulitis.

The published literature includes number of patent applications and granted patents to Parion Sciences Inc., directed toward pyrazinoylguanidine analogs as sodium channel blockers. Examples of such publications include PCT Publication Nos. WO2003/070182, WO2003/070184, WO2004/073629, WO2005/025496, WO2005/016879, WO2005/018644, WO2006/022935, WO2006/023573, WO2006/023617, WO2007/018640, WO2007/146869, WO2008/031028, WO2008/031048, and US Patent Nos. 6858614, 6858615, 6903105, 7064129, 7186833, 7189719, 7192958, 7192959, 7192960, 7241766, 7247636, 7247637, 7317013, 7332496, 7368447, 7368450, 7368451, 7375102, 7388013, 7399766, 7410968, 7807834, 7842697, and 7868010.

There remains a need for novel sodium channel blocking compounds with enhanced potency and effectiveness on mucosal tissues. There also remains the need for novel sodium channel blocking compounds that provide therapeutic effect, but minimize or eliminate the onset or progression of hyperkalemia in recipients.

Summary of the Invention

This invention provides the compound 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl(2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, of the formula:



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof. The invention also provides solvates and hydrates, individual stereoisomers, including optical isomers (enantiomers and diastereomers) and geometric isomers (cis-/trans-isomerism), mixtures of stereoisomers, and tautomers of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl(2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt

thereof, as well as pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, its use in methods of treatment, and methods for its preparation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the advantages thereof may be readily obtained by reference to the information herein in conjunction with the following figures:

FIG. 1 is a representative plot of the concentration-effect relationship of Compound (Ia) on short-circuit current by canine bronchial epithelial (CBE) cells.

FIG. 2 is a plot of the dose-response of Compound (Ia) on sheep mucociliary clearance (MCC) at 4h post-dose.

FIG. 3 is a plot of the effect of Compound (Ia) and hypertonic saline (HS) on sheep MCC at 4h post-dose.

FIG. 4 is a plot of the effect Compound (Ia) and HS on sheep MCC at 8h post-dose.

FIG. 5 is a plot of the effect of sodium channel blocking of Compound (Ia) on surface liquid retention 0-8 h in the *in vitro* CBE cell model.

FIG. 6 is a bar graph of the effect of Compound (Ia) on surface liquid retention at 24 hours in the *in vitro* CBE model.

FIG. 7 is a plot of the effect of ENaC blockers Compound Ia and Comparative Example I on sheep MCC at 8 hrs.

FIG. 8 is a plot of the effect of ENaC Blockers Compound Ia and Comparative Example 1 on sheep plasma potassium levels

FIG. 9 is a plot comparing the activity of Comparative Example 4 and Compound 1a on sheep MCC at 4h Post-dose.

FIG. 10 is a plot comparing the effect on sheep Plasma K^+ levels of Comparative Example 4 and Compound 1a.

Detailed Description of the Invention

As used herein, the following terms are defined as indicated.

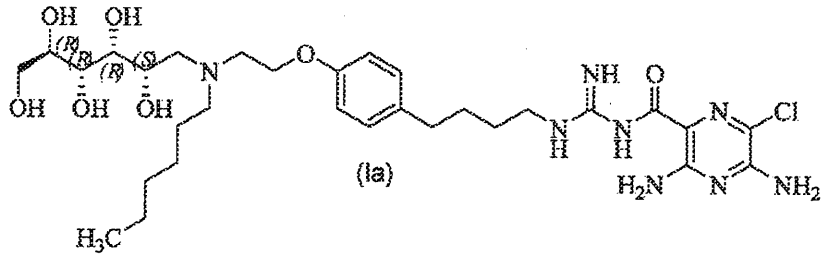
"A compound of the invention" means a compound of Formula I or a salt, particularly a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

"A compound of Formula I" means a compound having the structural formula designated herein as Formula I. Compounds of Formula I include solvates and hydrates (i.e., adducts of a compound of Formula I with a solvent). In those embodiments wherein a compound of Formula I includes one or more chiral centers, the phrase is intended to encompass each individual stereoisomer including optical isomers (enantiomers and diastereomers) and geometric isomers (cis-/trans-isomerism) and mixtures of stereoisomers. In addition, compounds of Formula I also include tautomers of the depicted formula(s).

Throughout the description and examples, compounds are named using standard IUPAC naming principles, where possible, including the use of the ChemDraw Ultra 11.0 software program for naming compounds, sold by CambridgeSoft Corp./PerkinElmer.

In some chemical structure representations where carbon atoms do not have a sufficient number of attached variables depicted to produce a valence of four, the remaining carbon substituents needed to provide a valence of four should be assumed to be hydrogen. Similarly, in some chemical structures where a bond is drawn without specifying the terminal group, such bond is indicative of a methyl (Me, $-CH_3$) group, as is conventional in the art.

In one preferred embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, having the formula:



(Ia)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The compounds of Formula I, may be in the form of a free base or a salt, particularly a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. For a review of pharmaceutically acceptable salts see Berge et al., *J. Pharma Sci.* (1977) 66:1-19.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts formed from inorganic or organic acids include for example, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulfate, bisulfate,

nitrate, sulfamate, phosphate, hydrogen phosphate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, maleate, malate, fumarate, lactate, tartrate, citrate, formate, gluconate, succinate, pyruvate, tannate, ascorbate, palmitate, salicylate, stearate, phthalate, alginate, polyglutamate, oxalate, oxaloacetate, saccharate, benzoate, alkyl or aryl sulfonates (e.g., methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate or naphthalenesulfonate) and isothionate; complexes formed with amino acids such as lysine, arginine, glutamic acid, glycine, serine, threonine, alanine, isoleucine, leucine and the like. The compounds of the invention may also be in the form of salts formed from elemental anions such as chlorine, bromine or iodine.

For therapeutic use, salts of active ingredients of the compounds of Formula I will be pharmaceutically acceptable, i.e. they will be salts derived from a pharmaceutically acceptable acid. However, salts of acids which are not pharmaceutically acceptable may also find use, for example, in the preparation or purification of a pharmaceutically acceptable compound. Trifluoroacetate salts, for example, may find such use. All salts, whether or not derived from a pharmaceutically acceptable acid, are within the scope of the present invention.

The term "chiral" refers to molecules which have the property of non-superimposability of the mirror image partner, while the term "achiral" refers to molecules which are superimposable on their mirror image partner.

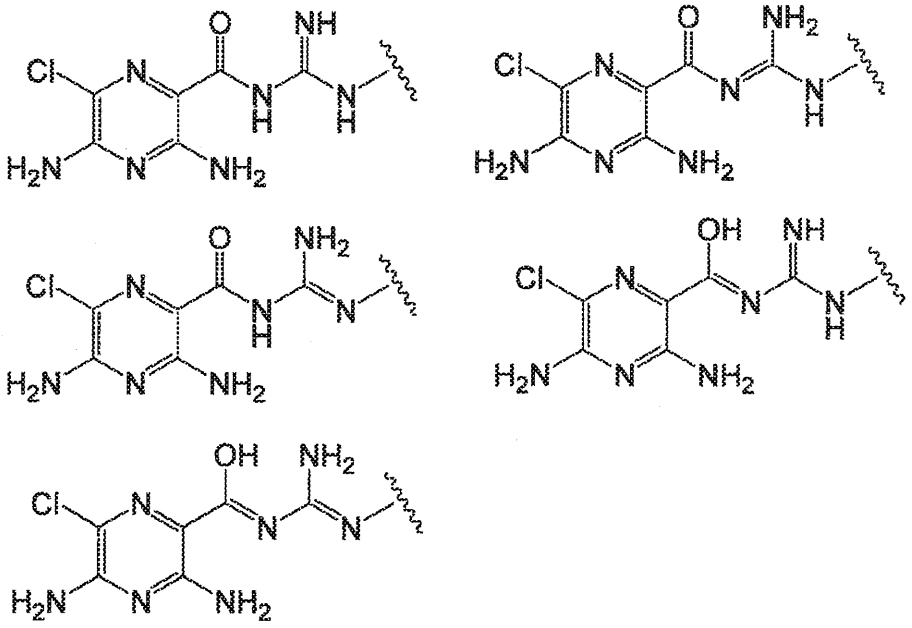
The term "stereoisomers" refers to compounds which have identical chemical constitution, but differ with regard to the arrangement of the atoms or groups in space. "Diastereomer" refers to a stereoisomer with two or more centers of chirality and whose molecules are not mirror images of one another. Diastereomers have different physical properties, e.g. melting points, boiling points, spectral properties, and reactivities. Mixtures of diastereomers may separate under high resolution analytical procedures such as electrophoresis and chromatography. "Enantiomers" refer to two stereoisomers of a compound which are non-superimposable mirror images of one another.

Stereochemical definitions and conventions used herein generally follow S. P. Parker, Ed., McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS (1984) McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York; and Eliel, E. and Wilen, S., STEREOCHEMISTRY OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (1994) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Many organic compounds exist in optically active forms, i.e., they have the ability to rotate the plane of plane-polarized light. In describing an optically active compound, the prefixes D and L or R and S are used to denote the absolute configuration of the molecule about its chiral center(s). A specific stereoisomer may also be referred to as an enantiomer, and a mixture of such isomers is often called

an enantiomeric mixture. A 50:50 mixture of enantiomers is referred to as a racemic mixture or a racemate, which may occur where there has been no stereoselection or stereospecificity in a chemical reaction or process. The terms "racemic mixture" and "racemate" refer to an equimolar mixture of two enantiomeric species.

The term "tautomers" refers to a type of stereoisomer in which migration of a hydrogen atom results in two or more structures. The compounds of Formula I may exist in different tautomeric forms. One skilled in the art will recognize that amidines, amides, guanidines, ureas, thioureas, heterocycles and the like can exist in tautomeric forms. By way of example and not by way of limitation, compounds of Formula I can exist in various tautomeric forms as shown below:



All possible tautomeric forms of the amidines, amides, guanidines, ureas, thioureas, heterocycles and the like of all of the embodiments of Formula I are within the scope of the instant invention. Tautomers exist in equilibrium and thus the depiction of a single tautomer in the formulas provided will be understood by those skilled in the art to refer equally to all possible tautomers.

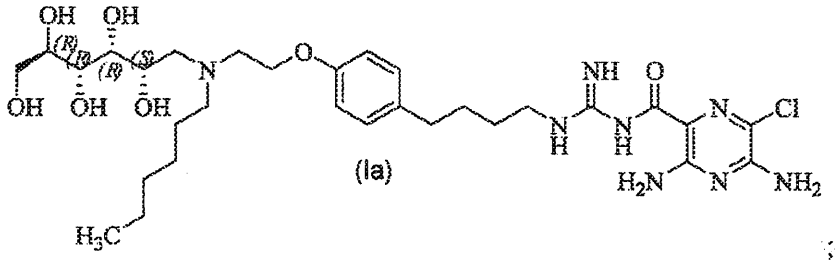
It is to be noted that all enantiomers, diastereomers, and racemic mixtures, tautomers, polymorphs, pseudopolymorphs of compounds within the scope of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are embraced by the present invention. All mixtures of such enantiomers and diastereomers, including enantiomerically enriched mixtures and diastereomerically enriched mixtures are within the scope of the present invention. Enantiomerically enriched mixtures are mixtures of enantiomers wherein the ratio of the specified enantiomer to the

alternative enantiomer is greater than 50:50. More particularly, an enantiomerically enriched mixture comprises at least about 75% of the specified enantiomer, and preferably at least about 85% of the specified enantiomer. In one embodiment, the enantiomerically enriched mixture is substantially free of the other enantiomer. Similarly, diastereomerically enriched mixtures are mixtures of diastereomers wherein amount of the specified diastereomer is greater than the amount of each alternative diastereomer. More particularly, a diastereomerically enriched mixture comprises at least about 75% of the specified diastereomer, and preferably at least about 85% of the specified diastereomer. In one embodiment, the diastereomerically enriched mixture is substantially free of all other diastereomers. The term "substantially free of" will be understood by those skilled in the art to indicate less than a 5% presence of other diastereomers, preferably less than 1%, more preferably less than 0.1%. In other embodiments no other diastereomers will be present or the amount of any other diastereomers present will be below the level of detection. Stereoisomers may be separated by techniques known in the art, including high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and crystallization of chiral salts.

A single stereoisomer, e.g. an enantiomer, substantially free of its stereoisomer may be obtained by resolution of the racemic mixture using a method such as formation of diastereomers using optically active resolving agents ("Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds," (1962) by E. L. Eliel, McGraw Hill; Lochmuller, C. H., (1975) *J. Chromatogr.*, 113:(3) 283-302). Racemic mixtures of chiral compounds of the invention can be separated and isolated by any suitable method, including: (1) formation of ionic, diastereomeric salts with chiral compounds and separation by fractional crystallization or other methods, (2) formation of diastereomeric compounds with chiral derivatizing reagents, separation of the diastereomers, and conversion to the pure stereoisomers, and (3) separation of the substantially pure or enriched stereoisomers directly under chiral conditions.

For illustrative purposes, specific examples of enantiomers of the compound of formula (I) within the scope of the present invention include, but are not limited to:

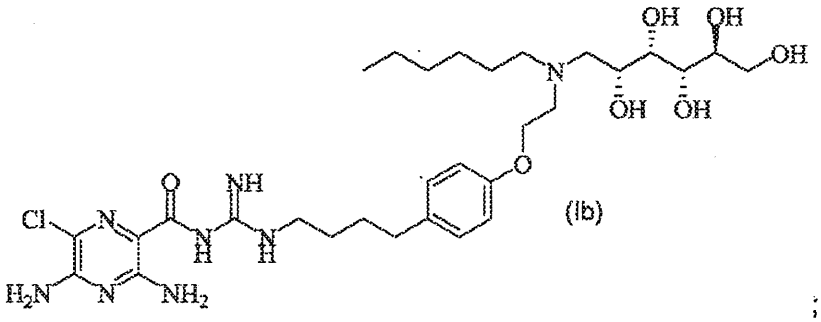
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ia)

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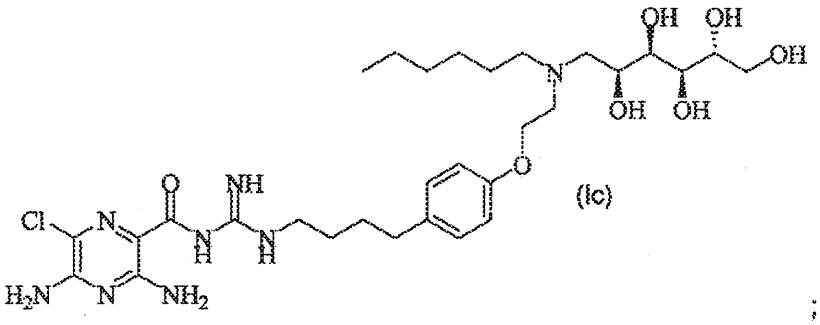
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ib)

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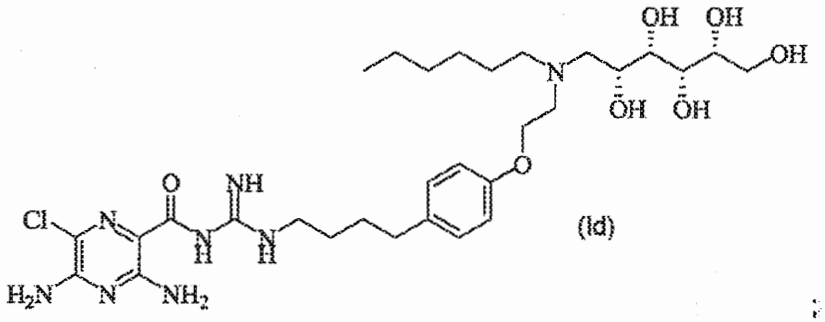
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ic)

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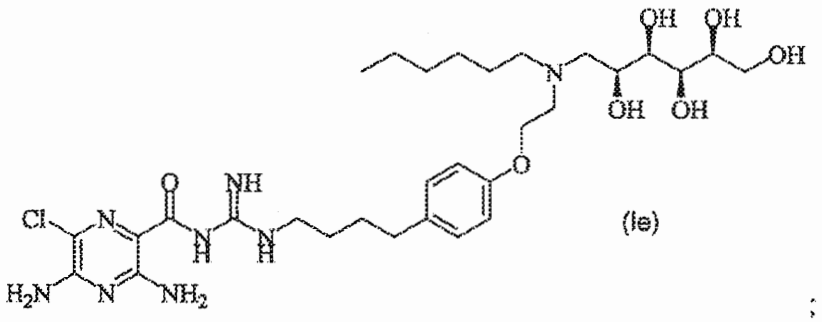
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Id)

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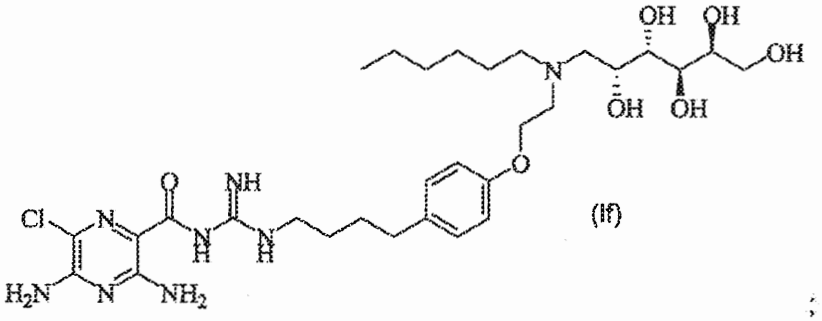
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ie)

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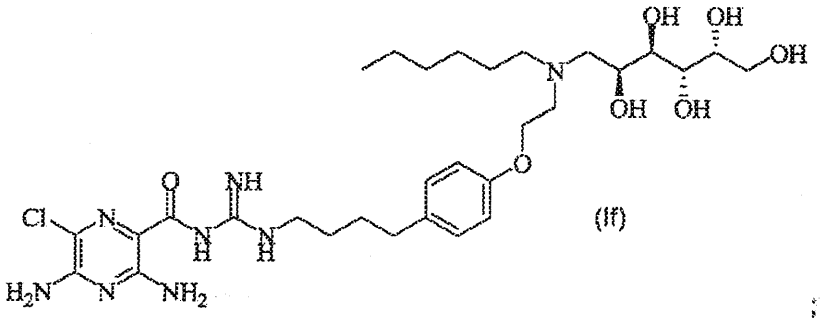
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4R,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(If)

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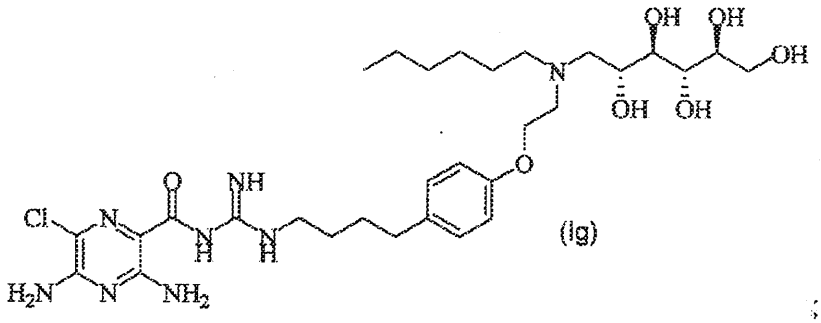
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4S,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(If)

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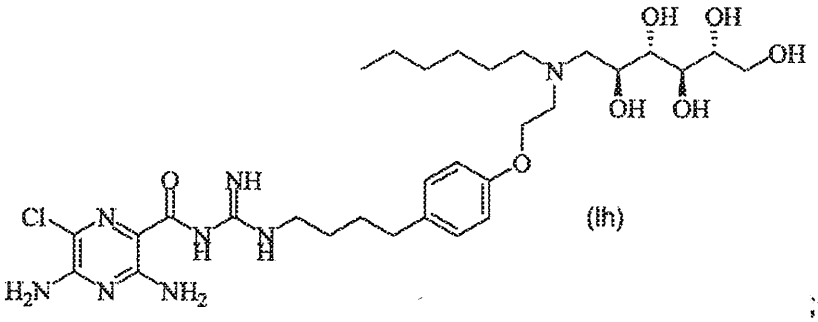
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3R,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ig)

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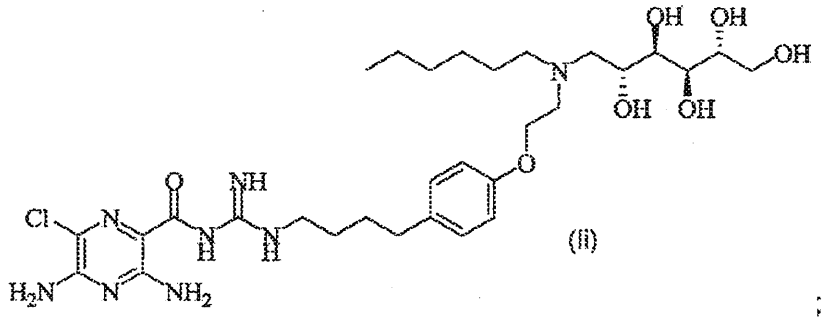
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3S,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ih)

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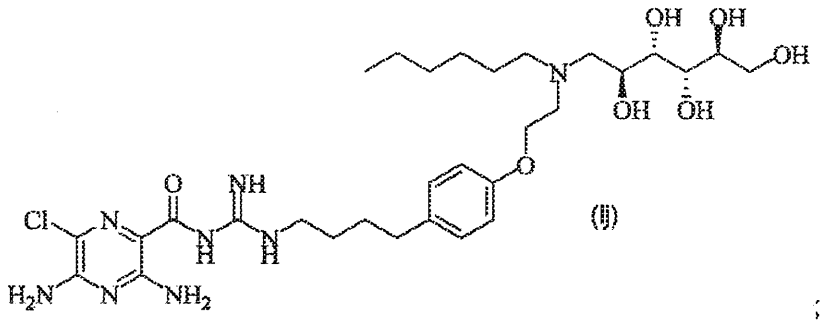
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(ii)

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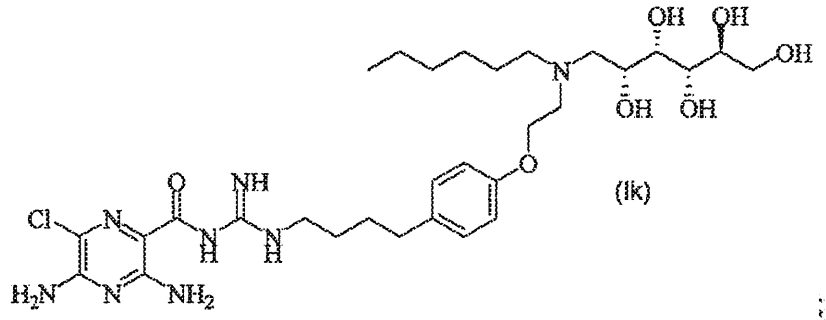
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(ii)

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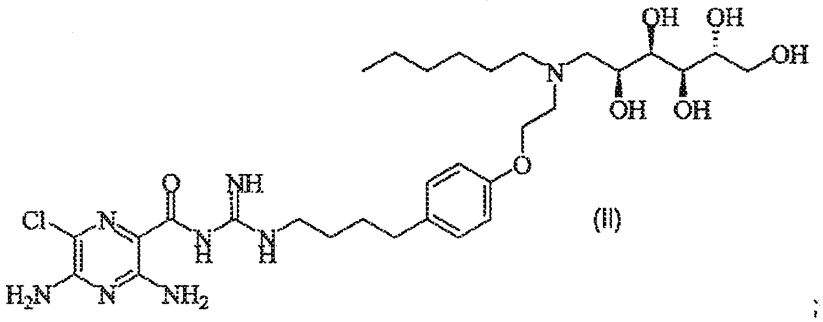
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(ik)

; and

3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(II)

In one embodiment, the present invention provides an enantiomerically enriched mixture or composition comprising 5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6- pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl) pyrazine-2-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as the predominant isomer.

Other embodiments comprise the enantiomerically enriched mixtures or compositions comprising, respectively, the compounds of formulas (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as the predominant isomer in each of their respective mixtures.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides an enantiomerically enriched mixture or composition comprising 5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6- pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl) pyrazine-2-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, substantially free of other isomers.

Four other embodiments comprise the enantiomerically enriched mixtures or compositions comprising, respectively, the compounds of formulas (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), ,or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, substantially free of other isomers in each of their respective mixtures.

A compound of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may exist as different polymorphs or pseudopolymorphs. As used herein, crystalline polymorphism means the ability of a crystalline compound to exist in different crystal structures. The crystalline polymorphism may result from differences in crystal packing (packing polymorphism) or differences in packing between different conformers of the same molecule (conformational polymorphism). As used herein, crystalline pseudopolymorphism also includes the ability of a hydrate or solvate of a compound to exist in different crystal structures. The pseudopolymorphs of the instant invention may exist due to differences in crystal packing (packing pseudopolymorphism) or due to differences in packing between different conformers of the same molecule (conformational pseudopolymorphism). The instant invention

comprises all polymorphs and pseudopolymorphs of the compounds of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

A compound of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may also exist as an amorphous solid. As used herein, an amorphous solid is a solid in which there is no long-range order of the positions of the atoms in the solid. This definition applies as well when the crystal size is two nanometers or less. Additives, including solvents, may be used to create the amorphous forms of the instant invention. The instant invention, including all pharmaceutical compositions, methods of treatment, combination products, and uses thereof described herein, comprises all amorphous forms of the compounds of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

USES

The compounds of the invention exhibit activity as sodium channel blockers. Without being bound by any particular theory, it is believed that the compounds of the invention may function *in vivo* by blocking epithelial sodium channels present in mucosal surfaces and thereby reduce the absorption of water by the mucosal surfaces. This effect increases the volume of protective liquids on mucosal surfaces, and rebalances the system.

As a consequence, the compounds of the invention are useful as medicaments, particularly for the treatment of clinical conditions for which a sodium channel blocker may be indicated. Such conditions include pulmonary conditions such as diseases associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including acute exacerbations of COPD, asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, and transplant-associated bronchiolitis, including lung- and bone marrow-transplant associated bronchiolitis, in a human in need thereof. The compounds of the invention may also be useful for treating ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis and/or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in ventilated patients. The present invention comprises methods for treating each of these conditions in a mammal in need thereof, preferably in a human in need thereof, each method comprising administering to said mammal a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Also provided are (a) a method for reducing exacerbations of COPD in a mammal in need thereof; (b) a method for reducing exacerbations of CF in a mammal in need thereof; (c) a method of

improving lung function (FEV1) in a mammal in need thereof, (d) a method of improving lung function (FEV1) in a mammal experiencing COPD, (e) a method of improving lung function (FEV1) in a mammal experiencing CF, (f) a method of reducing airway infections in a mammal in need thereof.

Also provided is a method of stimulating, enhancing or improving mucociliary clearance in a mammal, the method comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Mucociliary clearance will be understood to include the natural mucociliary actions involved in the transfer or clearance of mucus in the airways, including the self-clearing mechanisms of the bronchi. Therefore, also provided is a method of improving mucus clearance in the airways of a mammal in need thereof.

Additionally, sodium channel blockers may be indicated for the treatment of conditions which are ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration in mucosal surfaces other than pulmonary mucosal surfaces. Examples of such conditions include dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye, Sjogren's disease, otitis media, primary ciliary dyskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, and chronic diverticulitis. The compounds of the invention can also be used for promoting ocular or corneal hydration.

The compounds of the present invention may also be useful in methods for obtaining a sputum sample from a human. The method may be carried out by administering a compound of the invention to at least one lung of the patient, and then inducing and collecting a sputum sample from that human.

Accordingly, in one aspect, the present invention provides a method for the treatment of a condition in a mammal, such as a human, for which a sodium channel blocker is indicated.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides each of the methods described herein with the additional benefit of minimizing or eliminating hyperkalemia in the recipient of the method. Also provided are embodiments comprising each of the methods described herein wherein an improved therapeutic index is achieved.

The terms "treat", "treating" and "treatment", as used herein refers to reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of, or preventing the disorder or condition or one or more symptoms of such disorder or condition.

All therapeutic methods described herein are carried out by administering an effective amount of a compound of the invention, a compound of Formula I or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a subject (typically mammal and preferably human) in need of treatment.

In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of a condition which is ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one particular embodiment the present invention provides a method for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one particular embodiment the present invention provides a method for reducing the frequency, severity or duration of acute exacerbation of COPD or for the treatment of one or more symptoms of acute exacerbation of COPD in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of asthma in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis) in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of bronchitis, including acute and chronic bronchitis in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of post-viral cough in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of cystic fibrosis in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of emphysema in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of pneumonia in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of panbronchiolitis in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of transplant-associated bronchiolitis, including lung- and bone marrow-transplant associated bronchiolitis in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for treating ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis and/or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a ventilated human in need thereof.

This invention provides specific methods for treating a disease selected from the group of reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral

cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a human in need thereof, each method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound of formula 1(a), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In further embodiments for each method of treatment, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt form is a hydrochloride salt or a hydroxynaphthoate salt of the compound of formula (1a). In another embodiment within each method of treatment, the freebase of the compound of formula (1a) is used.

In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of dry mouth (xerostomia) in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of dry skin in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of vaginal dryness in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of dry eye, or Sjogren's disease, or promoting ocular or corneal hydration in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of otitis media in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of primary ciliary dyskinesia, in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment the invention provides a method for the treatment of distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof.

There is also provided a compound of the invention for use in medical therapy, particularly for use in the treatment of condition in a mammal, such as a human, for which a sodium channel blocker is indicated. All therapeutic uses described herein are carried out by administering an effective amount of a compound of the invention to the subject in need of treatment. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of a pulmonary condition such as a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one particular embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment, there is provided a compound of the invention for

use in reducing the frequency, severity or duration of acute exacerbation of COPD or for the treatment of one or more symptoms of acute exacerbation of COPD, in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of asthma in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of bronchiectasis, including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis, or bronchitis, including acute bronchitis and chronic bronchitis, in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of post-viral cough, in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of cystic fibrosis in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of emphysema in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of pneumonia in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of panbronchiolitis or transplant-associated bronchiolitis, including lung- and bone marrow-transplant associated bronchiolitis in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a ventilated human in need thereof.

In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of a condition ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration in mucosal surfaces of a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of dry mouth (xerostomia) in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of dry skin in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound for use in the treatment of vaginal dryness in a mammal, particularly a human in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of dry eye, or Sjogren's disease or promoting ocular or corneal hydration in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of

otitis media in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of primary ciliary dyskinesia in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof. In one embodiment there is provided a compound of the invention for use in the treatment of distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis in a mammal, particularly a human, in need thereof.

The present invention also provides the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition in a mammal, such as a human, for which a sodium channel blocker is indicated. In one embodiment is provided the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of diseases associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), acute exacerbations of COPD, asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), bronchitis (including acute bronchitis and chronic bronchitis), post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associated bronchiolitis, (including lung- and bone marrow-transplant associated bronchiolitis), ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia.

In one particular embodiment is provided the use of a compound of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition ameliorated by increased mucosal hydration in mucosal surfaces, treatment of dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, treatment of dry eye, Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treatment of otitis media, primary ciliary dyskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis

The terms "effective amount", "pharmaceutically effective amount", "effective dose", and "pharmaceutically effective dose" as used herein, refer to an amount of compound of the invention which is sufficient in the subject to which it is administered, to elicit the biological or medical response of a cell culture, tissue, system, or mammal (including human) that is being sought, for instance by a researcher or clinician. The term also includes within its scope, amounts effective to enhance normal physiological function. In one embodiment, the effective amount is the amount needed to provide a desired level of drug in the secretions and tissues of the airways and lungs, or alternatively, in the bloodstream of a subject to be treated to give an anticipated physiological response or desired biological effect when such a composition is administered by inhalation. For example an effective amount of a

compound of the invention for the treatment of a condition for which a sodium channel blocker is indicated is sufficient in the subject to which it is administered to treat the particular condition. In one embodiment an effective amount is an amount of a compound of the invention which is sufficient for the treatment of COPD or cystic fibrosis in a human.

The precise effective amount of the compounds of the invention will depend on a number of factors including but not limited to the species, age and weight of the subject being treated, the precise condition requiring treatment and its severity, the bioavailability, potency, and other properties of the specific compound being administered, the nature of the formulation, the route of administration, and the delivery device, and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian. Further guidance with respect to appropriate dose may be found in considering conventional dosing of other sodium channel blockers, such as amiloride, with due consideration also being given to any differences in potency between amiloride and the compounds of the present invention.

A pharmaceutically effective dose administered topically to the airway surfaces of a subject (e.g., by inhalation) of a compound of the invention for treatment of a 70 kg human may be in the range of from about 10 ng to about 10 mg. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutically effective dose may be from about 0.1 to about 1000 µg. Typically, the daily dose administered topically to the airway surfaces will be an amount sufficient to achieve dissolved concentration of active agent on the airway surfaces of from about 10^{-9}, 10^{-8}, or 10^{-7} to about 10^{-4}, 10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, or 10^{-1} Moles/liter, more preferably from about 10^{-9} to about 10^{-4} Moles/liter. The selection of the specific dose for a patient will be determined by the attendant physician, clinician or veterinarian of ordinary skill in the art based upon a number of factors including those noted above. In one particular embodiment the dose of a compound of the invention for the treatment of a 70 kg human will be in the range of from about 10 nanograms (ng) to about 10 mg. In another embodiment, the effective dose would be from about 0.1 µg to about 1,000 µg. In one embodiment, the dose of a compound of the invention for the treatment of a 70 kg human will be in the range of from about 0.5 µg to about 0.5 mg. In a further embodiment the dose will be from about 0.5 µg to about 60 µg. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutically effective dose will be from about 1 to about 10 µg. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutically effective dose will be from about 5 µg to about 50 µg. Another embodiment will have an effective dose of from about 10 µg to about 40 µg. In two further embodiments, the pharmaceutically effective dose will be from about 15 µg to about 50 µg from about 15 µg to about 30 µg, respectively. It will be understood that

in each of these dose ranges, all incremental doses in the range are included. For instance, the 0.5-50 µg range includes individual doses of: 0.5 µg, 0.6 µg, 0.7 µg, 0.8 µg, 0.9 µg, 1.0 µg, 1.1 µg, 1.2 µg, 1.3 µg, 1.4 µg, 1.5 µg, 1.6 µg, 1.7 µg, 1.8 µg, 1.9 µg, 2.0 µg, 2.1 µg, 2.2 µg, 2.3 µg, 2.4 µg, 2.5 µg, 2.6 µg, 2.7 µg, 2.8 µg, 2.9 µg, 3.0 µg, 3.1 µg, 3.2 µg, 3.3 µg, 3.4 µg, 3.5 µg, 3.6 µg, 3.7 µg, 3.8 µg, 3.9 µg, 4.0 µg, 4.1 µg, 4.2 µg, 4.3 µg, 4.4 µg, 4.5 µg, 4.6 µg, 4.7 µg, 4.8 µg, 4.9 µg, 5.0 µg, 5.1 µg, 5.2 µg, 5.3 µg, 5.4 µg, 5.5 µg, 5.6 µg, 5.7 µg, 5.8 µg, 5.9 µg, 6.0 µg, 6.1 µg, 6.2 µg, 6.3 µg, 6.4 µg, 6.5 µg, 6.6 µg, 6.7 µg, 6.8 µg, 6.9 µg, 7.0 µg, 7.1 µg, 7.2 µg, 7.3 µg, 7.4 µg, 7.5 µg, 7.6 µg, 7.7 µg, 7.8 µg, 7.9 µg, 8.0 µg, 8.1 µg, 8.2 µg, 8.3 µg, 8.4 µg, 8.5 µg, 8.6 µg, 8.7 µg, 8.8 µg, 8.9 µg, 9.0 µg, 9.1 µg, 9.2 µg, 9.3 µg, 9.4 µg, 9.5 µg, 9.6 µg, 9.7 µg, 9.8 µg, 9.9 µg,

10.0 µg, 10.1 µg, 10.2 µg, 10.3 µg, 10.4 µg, 10.5 µg, 10.6 µg, 10.7 µg, 10.8 µg, 10.9 µg,

11.0 µg, 11.1 µg, 11.2 µg, 11.3 µg, 11.4 µg, 11.5 µg, 11.6 µg, 11.7 µg, 11.8 µg, 11.9 µg,

12.0 µg, 12.1 µg, 12.2 µg, 12.3 µg, 12.4 µg, 12.5 µg, 12.6 µg, 12.7 µg, 12.8 µg, 12.9 µg,

13.0 µg, 13.1 µg, 13.2 µg, 13.3 µg, 13.4 µg, 13.5 µg, 13.6 µg, 13.7 µg, 13.8 µg, 13.9 µg, 14.0 µg, 14.1 µg, 14.2 µg, 14.3 µg, 14.4 µg, 14.5 µg, 14.6 µg, 14.7 µg, 14.8 µg, 14.9 µg,

15.0 µg, 15.1 µg, 15.2 µg, 15.3 µg, 15.4 µg, 15.5 µg, 15.6 µg, 15.7 µg, 15.8 µg, 15.9 µg, 16.0 µg, 16.1 µg, 16.2 µg, 16.3 µg, 16.4 µg, 16.5 µg, 16.6 µg, 16.7 µg, 16.8 µg, 16.9 µg, 17.0 µg, 17.1 µg, 17.2 µg, 17.3 µg, 17.4 µg, 17.5 µg, 17.6 µg, 17.7 µg, 17.8 µg, 17.9 µg, 18.0 µg, 18.1 µg, 18.2 µg, 18.3 µg, 18.4 µg, 18.5 µg, 18.6 µg, 18.7 µg, 18.8 µg, 18.9 µg, 19.0 µg, 19.1 µg, 19.2 µg, 19.3 µg, 19.4 µg, 19.5 µg, 19.6 µg, 19.7 µg, 19.8 µg, 19.9 µg, 20.0 µg, 20.1 µg, 20.2 µg, 20.3 µg, 20.4 µg, 20.5 µg, 20.6 µg, 20.7 µg, 20.8 µg, 20.9 µg, 21.0 µg, 21.1 µg, 21.2 µg, 21.3 µg, 21.4 µg, 21.5 µg, 21.6 µg, 21.7 µg, 21.8 µg, 21.9 µg, 22.0 µg, 22.1 µg, 22.2 µg, 22.3 µg, 22.4 µg, 22.5 µg, 22.6 µg, 22.7 µg, 22.8 µg, 22.9 µg, 23.0 µg, 23.1 µg, 23.2 µg, 23.3 µg, 23.4 µg, 23.5 µg, 23.6 µg, 23.7 µg, 23.8 µg, 23.9 µg, 24.0 µg, 24.1 µg, 24.2 µg, 24.3 µg, 24.4 µg, 24.5 µg, 24.6 µg, 24.7 µg, 24.8 µg, 24.9 µg, 25.0 µg, 25.1 µg, 25.2 µg, 25.3 µg, 25.4 µg, 25.5 µg, 25.6 µg, 25.7 µg, 25.8 µg, 25.9 µg, 26.0 µg, 26.1 µg, 26.2 µg, 26.3 µg, 26.4 µg, 26.5 µg, 26.6 µg, 26.7 µg, 26.8 µg, 26.9 µg, 27.0 µg, 27.1 µg, 27.2 µg, 27.3 µg, 27.4 µg, 27.5 µg, 27.6 µg, 27.7 µg, 27.8 µg, 27.9 µg, 28.0 µg, 28.1 µg, 28.2 µg, 28.3 µg, 28.4 µg, 28.5 µg, 28.6 µg, 28.7 µg, 28.8 µg, 28.9 µg, 29.0 µg, 29.1 µg, 29.2 µg, 29.3 µg, 29.4 µg, 29.5 µg, 29.6 µg, 29.7 µg, 29.8 µg, 29.9 µg, 30.0 µg, 30.1 µg, 30.2 µg, 30.3 µg, 30.4 µg, 30.5 µg, 30.6 µg, 30.7 µg, 30.8 µg, 30.9 µg, 31.0 µg, 31.1

μg, 31.2 μg, 31.3 μg, 31.4 μg, 31.5 μg, 31.6 μg, 31.7 μg, 31.8 μg, 31.9 μg, 32.0 μg, 32.1 μg, 32.2 μg, 32.3 μg, 32.4 μg, 32.5 μg, 32.6 μg, 32.7 μg, 32.8 μg, 32.9 μg, 33.0 μg, 33.1 μg, 33.2 μg, 33.3 μg, 33.4 μg, 33.5 μg, 33.6 μg, 33.7 μg, 33.8 μg, 33.9 μg, 34.0 μg, 34.1 μg, 34.2 μg, 34.3 μg, 34.4 μg, 34.5 μg, 34.6 μg, 34.7 μg, 34.8 μg, 34.9 μg, 35.0 μg, 35.1 μg, 35.2 μg, 35.3 μg, 35.4 μg, 35.5 μg, 35.6 μg, 35.7 μg, 35.8 μg, 35.9 μg, 36.0 μg, 36.1 μg, 36.2 μg, 36.3 μg, 36.4 μg, 36.5 μg, 36.6 μg, 36.7 μg, 36.8 μg, 36.9 μg, 37.0 μg, 37.1 μg, 37.2 μg, 37.3 μg, 37.4 μg, 37.5 μg, 37.6 μg, 37.7 μg, 37.8 μg, 37.9 μg, 38.0 μg, 38.1 μg, 38.2 μg, 38.3 μg, 38.4 μg, 38.5 μg, 38.6 μg, 38.7 μg, 38.8 μg, 38.9 μg, 39.0 μg, 39.1 μg, 39.2 μg, 39.3 μg, 39.4 μg, 39.5 μg, 39.6 μg, 39.7 μg, 39.8 μg, 39.9 μg, 40.0 μg, 40.1 μg, 40.2 μg, 40.3 μg, 40.4 μg, 40.5 μg, 40.6 μg, 40.7 μg, 40.8 μg, 40.9 μg, 41.0 μg, 41.1 μg, 41.2 μg, 41.3 μg, 41.4 μg, 41.5 μg, 41.6 μg, 41.7 μg, 41.8 μg, 41.9 μg, 42.0 μg, 42.1 μg, 42.2 μg, 42.3 μg, 42.4 μg, 42.5 μg, 42.6 μg, 42.7 μg, 42.8 μg, 42.9 μg, 43.0 μg, 43.1 μg, 43.2 μg, 43.3 μg, 43.4 μg, 43.5 μg, 43.6 μg, 43.7 μg, 43.8 μg, 43.9 μg, 44.0 μg, 44.1 μg, 44.2 μg, 44.3 μg, 44.4 μg, 44.5 μg, 44.6 μg, 44.7 μg, 44.8 μg, 44.9 μg, 45.0 μg, 45.1 μg, 45.2 μg, 45.3 μg, 45.4 μg, 45.5 μg, 45.6 μg, 45.7 μg, 45.8 μg, 45.9 μg, 46.0 μg, 46.1 μg, 46.2 μg, 46.3 μg, 46.4 μg, 46.5 μg, 46.6 μg, 46.7 μg, 46.8 μg, 46.9 μg, 47.0 μg, 47.1 μg, 47.2 μg, 47.3 μg, 47.4 μg, 47.5 μg, 47.6 μg, 47.7 μg, 47.8 μg, 47.9 μg, 48.0 μg, 48.1 μg, 48.2 μg, 48.3 μg, 48.4 μg, 48.5 μg, 48.6 μg, 48.7 μg, 48.8 μg, 38.9 μg, 49.0 μg, 49.1 μg, 49.2 μg, 49.3 μg, 49.4 μg, 49.5 μg, 49.6 μg, 49.7 μg, 49.8 μg, 39.9 μg, and 50 μg.

The foregoing suggested doses may be adjusted using conventional dose calculations if the compound is administered via a different route. Determination of an appropriate dose for administration by other routes is within the skill of those in the art in light of the foregoing description and the general knowledge in the art.

Delivery of an effective amount of a compound of the invention may entail delivery of a single dosage form or multiple unit doses which may be delivered contemporaneously or separate in time over a designated period, such as 24 hours. A dose of a compound of the invention (alone or in the form of a composition comprising the same) may be administered from one to ten times per day. Typically, a compound of the invention (alone or in the form of a composition comprising the same) will be administered four, three, two, or once per day (24 hours).

The compounds of formula (I) of the present invention are also useful for treating airborne infections. Examples of airborne infections include, for example, RSV. The compounds of formula (I) of the present invention are also useful for treating an anthrax infection. The present invention relates to the use of the compounds of formula (I) of the present invention for prophylactic, post-exposure prophylactic, preventive or therapeutic treatment against diseases or conditions

caused by pathogens. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to the use of the compounds of formula (I) for prophylactic, post-exposure prophylactic, preventive or therapeutic treatment against diseases or conditions caused by pathogens which may be used in bioterrorism.

In recent years, a variety of research programs and biodefense measures have been put into place to deal with concerns about the use of biological agents in acts of terrorism. These measures are intended to address concerns regarding bioterrorism or the use of microorganisms or biological toxins to kill people, spread fear, and disrupt society. For example, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) has developed a Strategic Plan for Biodefense Research which outlines plans for addressing research needs in the broad area of bioterrorism and emerging and reemerging infectious diseases. According to the plan, the deliberate exposure of the civilian population of the United States to *Bacillus anthracis* spores revealed a gap in the nation's overall preparedness against bioterrorism. Moreover, the report details that these attacks uncovered an unmet need for tests to rapidly diagnose, vaccines and immunotherapies to prevent, and drugs and biologics to cure disease caused by agents of bioterrorism.

Much of the focus of the various research efforts has been directed to studying the biology of the pathogens identified as potentially dangerous as bioterrorism agents, studying the host response against such agents, developing vaccines against infectious diseases, evaluating the therapeutics currently available and under investigation against such agents, and developing diagnostics to identify signs and symptoms of threatening agents. Such efforts are laudable but, given the large number of pathogens which have been identified as potentially available for bioterrorism, these efforts have not yet been able to provide satisfactory responses for all possible bioterrorism threats. Additionally, many of the pathogens identified as potentially dangerous as agents of bioterrorism do not provide adequate economic incentives for the development of therapeutic or preventive measures by industry. Moreover, even if preventive measures such as vaccines were available for each pathogen which may be used in bioterrorism, the cost of administering all such vaccines to the general population is prohibitive.

Until convenient and effective treatments are available against every bioterrorism threat, there exists a strong need for preventative, prophylactic or therapeutic treatments which can prevent or reduce the risk of infection from pathogenic agents.

The present invention provides such methods of prophylactic treatment. In one aspect, a prophylactic treatment method is provided comprising administering a

prophylactically effective amount of the compounds of formula (I) to an individual in need of prophylactic treatment against infection from one or more airborne pathogens. A particular example of an airborne pathogen is anthrax.

In another aspect, a prophylactic treatment method is provided for reducing the risk of infection from an airborne pathogen which can cause a disease in a human, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the compounds of formula (I) to the lungs of the human who may be at risk of infection from the airborne pathogen but is asymptomatic for the disease, wherein the effective amount of a sodium channel blocker and osmolye are sufficient to reduce the risk of infection in the human. A particular example of an airborne pathogen is anthrax.

In another aspect, a post-exposure prophylactic treatment or therapeutic treatment method is provided for treating infection from an airborne pathogen comprising administering an effective amount of the compounds of formula (I) to the lungs of an individual in need of such treatment against infection from an airborne pathogen. The pathogens which may be protected against by the prophylactic post exposure, rescue and therapeutic treatment methods of the invention include any pathogens which may enter the body through the mouth, nose or nasal airways, thus proceeding into the lungs. Typically, the pathogens will be airborne pathogens, either naturally occurring or by aerosolization. The pathogens may be naturally occurring or may have been introduced into the environment intentionally after aerosolization or other method of introducing the pathogens into the environment. Many pathogens which are not naturally transmitted in the air have been or may be aerosolized for use in bioterrorism. The pathogens for which the treatment of the invention may be useful includes, but is not limited to, category A, B and C priority pathogens as set forth by the NIAID. These categories correspond generally to the lists compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As set up by the CDC, Category A agents are those that can be easily disseminated or transmitted person-to-person, cause high mortality, with potential for major public health impact. Category B agents are next in priority and include those that are moderately easy to disseminate and cause moderate morbidity and low mortality. Category C consists of emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of their availability, ease of production and dissemination and potential for high morbidity and mortality. Particular examples of these pathogens are anthrax and plague. Additional pathogens which may be protected against or the infection risk therefrom reduced include influenza viruses, rhinoviruses, adenoviruses and respiratory syncytial viruses, and the like. A further

pathogen which may be protected against is the coronavirus which is believed to cause severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

The present invention also relates to the use of sodium channel blockers of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for preventing, mitigating, and/or treating deterministic health effects to the respiratory tract caused by exposure to radiological materials, particularly respirable aerosols containing radionuclides from nuclear attacks, such as detonation of radiological dispersal devices (RDD), or accidents, such as nuclear power plant disasters. As such, provided herein is a method for preventing, mitigating, and/or treating deterministic health effects to the respiratory tract and/or other bodily organs caused by respirable aerosols containing radionuclides in a recipient in need thereof, including in a human in need thereof , said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

A major concern associated with consequence management planning for exposures of members of the public to respirable aerosols containing radionuclides from nuclear attacks, such as detonation of radiological dispersal devices (RDD), or accidents, such as nuclear power plant disasters is how to prevent, mitigate or treat potential deterministic health effects to the respiratory tract, primarily the lung. It is necessary to have drugs, techniques and procedures, and trained personnel prepared to manage and treat such highly internally contaminated individuals.

Research has been conducted to determine ways in which to prevent, mitigate or treat potential damage to the respiratory tract and various organs in the body that is caused by internally deposited radionuclides. To date, most of the research attention has focused on strategies designed to mitigate health effects from internally deposited radionuclides by accelerating their excretion or removal. These strategies have focused on soluble chemical forms that are capable of reaching the blood stream and are deposited at remote systemic sites specific to a given radioelement. Such approaches will not work in cases where the deposited radionuclide is in relatively insoluble form. Studies have shown that many, if not most of the physicochemical forms of dispersed radionuclides from RDDs, will be in relatively insoluble form.

The only method known to effectively reduce the radiation dose to the lungs from inhaled insoluble radioactive aerosols is bronchoalveolar lavage or BAL. This technique, which was adapted from that already in use for the treatment of patients with alveolar proteinosis, has been shown to be a safe, repeatable procedure, even when performed over an extended period of time. Although there are variations in procedure, the basic method for BAL is to anaesthetize the subject, followed by the

slow introduction of isotonic saline into a single lobe of the lung until the function residual capacity is reached. Additional volumes are then added and drained by gravity.

The results of studies using BAL on animals indicate that about 40% of the deep lung content can be removed by a reasonable sequence of BALs. In some studies, there was considerable variability among animals in the amount of radionuclide recovered. The reasons for the variability are currently not understood.

Further, based on a study on animals, it is believed that a significant dose reduction from BAL therapy results in mitigation of health effects due to inhalation of insoluble radionuclides. In the study, adult dogs inhaled insoluble ^{144}Ce-FAP particles. Two groups of dogs were given lung contents of ^{144}Ce known to cause radiation pneumonitis and pulmonary fibrosis (about 2 MBq/kg body mass), with one group being treated with 10 unilateral lavages between 2 and 56 days after exposure, the other untreated. A third group was exposed at a level of ^{144}Ce comparable to that seen in the BAL-treated group after treatment (about 1 MBq/kg), but these animals were untreated. All animals were allowed to live their lifespans, which extended to 16 years. Because there is variability in initial lung content of ^{144}Ce among the dogs in each group, the dose rates and cumulative doses for each group overlap. Nevertheless, the effect of BAL in reducing the risk from pneumonitis/fibrosis was evident from the survival curves . In the untreated dogs with lung contents of 1.5-2.5 MBq/kg, the mean survival time was 370 ± 65 d. For the treated dogs, the mean survival was 1270 ± 240 d, which was statistically significantly different. The third group, which received lung contents of ^{144}Ce of 0.6-1.4 MBq had a mean survival time of 1800 ± 230, which was not statistically different from the treated group. Equally important to the increased survival, the dogs in the high-dose untreated group died from deterministic effects to lung (pneumonitis/fibrosis) while the treated dogs did not. Instead, the treated dogs, like the dogs in the low-dose untreated group, mostly had lung tumors (hemangiosarcoma or carcinoma). Therefore, the reduction in dose resulting from BAL treatment appears to have produced biological effects in lung that were predictable based on the radiation doses that the lungs received.

Based on these results, it is believed that decreasing the residual radiological dose further by any method or combination of methods for enhancing the clearance of particles from the lung would further decrease the probability of health effects to lung. However, BAL is a procedure that has many drawbacks. BAL is a highly invasive procedure that must be performed at specialized medical centers by trained pulmonologists. As such, a BAL procedure is expensive. Given the drawbacks of

BAL, it is not a treatment option that would be readily and immediately available to persons in need of accelerated removal of radioactive particles, for example, in the event of a nuclear attack. In the event of a nuclear attack or a nuclear accident, immediate and relatively easily administered treatment for persons who have been exposed or who are at risk of being exposed is needed. Sodium channel blockers administered as an inhalation aerosol have been shown to restore hydration of airway surfaces. Such hydration of airway surfaces aids in clearing accumulated mucus secretions and associated particulate matter from the lung. As such, without being bound by any particular theory, it is believed that sodium channel blockers can be used to accelerate the removal of radioactive particles from airway passages.

As discussed above, the greatest risk to the lungs following a radiological attack, such as a dirty bomb, results from the inhalation and retention of insoluble radioactive particles. As a result of radioactive particle retention, the cumulative exposure to the lung is significantly increased, ultimately resulting in pulmonary fibrosis/pneumonitis and potentially death. Insoluble particles cannot be systemically cleared by chelating agents because these particles are not in solution. To date, the physical removal of particulate matter through BAL is the only therapeutic regimen shown to be effective at mitigating radiation-induced lung disease. As discussed above, BAL is not a realistic treatment solution for reducing the effects of radioactive particles that have been inhaled into the body. As such, it is desirable to provide a therapeutic regimen that effectively aids in clearing radioactive particles from airway passages and that, unlike BAL, is relatively simple to administer and scalable in a large-scale radiation exposure scenario. In addition, it is also desirable that the therapeutic regimen be readily available to a number of people in a relatively short period of time.

In an aspect of the present invention, a method for preventing, mitigating, and/or treating deterministic health effects to the respiratory tract and/or other bodily organs caused by respirable aerosols containing radionuclides comprises administering an effective amount of a sodium channel blocker of Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to an individual in need. In a feature of this aspect, the sodium channel blocker is administered in conjunction with an osmolyte. With further regard to this feature, the osmolyte is hypertonic saline (HS). In a further feature, the sodium channel blocker and the osmolyte are administered in conjunction with an ion transport modulator. With further regard to this feature, the ion transport modulator may be selected from the group consisting of β-agonists, CFTR potentiators, purinergic receptor agonists, lubiprostones, and protease inhibitors. In another feature of this aspect, the radionuclides are selected from the

group consisting of Colbalt-60, Cesium-137, Iridium-192, Radium-226, Phospohrus-32, Strontium-89 and 90, Iodine-125, Thallium-201, Lead-210, Thorium-234, Uranium-238, Plutonium, Cobalt-58, Chromium-51, Americium, and Curium. In a further feature, the radionuclides are from a radioactive disposal device. In yet another feature, the sodium channel blocker or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered in an aerosol suspension of respirable particles which the individual inhales. In an additional feature, the sodium channel blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered post-exposure to the radionuclides.

COMPOSITIONS

While it is possible for a compound of the invention to be administered alone, in some embodiments it is preferable to present it in the form of a composition, particularly a pharmaceutical composition (formulation). Thus, in another aspect, the invention provides compositions, and particularly pharmaceutical compositions (such as an inhalable pharmaceutical composition) comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of the invention as an active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier. The term "active ingredient" as employed herein refers to any compound of the invention or combination of two or more compounds of the invention in a pharmaceutical composition. Also provided are specific embodiments in which a pharmaceutical composition comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formulas (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof., independently or in combination, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier.

In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formulas (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof., independently or in combination, in a diluent. In separate embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formulas (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in hypertonic saline, sterile water, and hypertonic saline, respectively, wherein the saline concentration can be as described herein. In one embodiment the saline concentration is 0.17% w/v and in another it is 2.8% w/v.

Also provided is a kit comprising i) a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; ii) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, carriers, or diluents; iii) instructions for administering the compound of group i) and the excipients, carriers, or diluents of group ii) to a subject in need thereof; and; iv) a container. A subject in need thereof includes any subject in need of the methods of treatment described herein, particularly including a human subject in need thereof. Further embodiments also comprise an aerosolization device selected from the group of a nebulizer, including vibrating mesh nebulizers and jet nebulizers, a dry powder inhaler, including active and passive dry powder inhalers, and a metered dose inhaler, including pressurized, dry powder, and soft mist metered dose inhalers.

In one embodiment a kit comprises i) from about 10 ng to about 10 mg of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), ,or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, per dose; ii) from about 1 to about 5 mL of diluent per dose; iii) instructions for administering the compound of group i) and the diluent of group ii) to a subject in need thereof; and; iv) a container. In a further embodiment, the diluent is from about 1 to about 5 mL of a saline solution, as described herein, per dose. In a further embodiment, the diluent is from about 1 to about 5 mL of a hypotonic saline solution per dose. In another embodiment, the diluent is from about 1 to about 5 mL of a hypertonic saline solution per dose. In a still further embodiment, the diluent is from about 1 to about 5 mL of sterile water per dose.

Also provided is a kit comprising i) a solution comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), ,or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent; iii) instructions for administering the solution of group i) to a subject in need thereof; and iii) a container.

Also provided is a kit comprising i) a solution comprising from about 10 ng to about 10 mg of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), ,or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent; iii) instructions for administering the solution of group i) to a subject in need thereof; and iii) a container. In a further embodiment, the diluent is from about 1 to about 5 mL of a saline solution, as described herein, per dose.

Another embodiment comprises a kit comprising i) a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; in a dry powder formulation suitable for inhalation ii) optionally, one or more pharmaceutically

acceptable excipients or carriers suitable for inhalation; iii) instructions for administering the compound of group i) and the excipients or carriers of group ii) to a subject in need thereof; and; iv) a container. In a further embodiment, the kit also comprises a dry powder inhaler suitable for delivering the dry powder formulation to a recipient. The dry powder inhaler may be, in additional embodiments, a single-dose inhaler or a multi-dose inhaler.

Further embodiments of each of the kits described herein includes those in which the concentration of the compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id), (Ie), (If), (Ig), (Ih), (Ii), (Ij), (Ik), and (Il), ,or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, per dose, is one of the effective dose ranges described herein, including a) from about 0.1 µg to about 1,000 µg; b) from about 0.5 µg to about 0.5 mg; and c) from about 0.5 µg to about 50 µg.

For each of the kits described above there is an additional embodiment in which the diluent is hypertonic saline of the concentrations described herein. In another embodiment for each kit the diluent is hypotonic saline of the concentrations described herein. In a further embodiment for each kit, the diluent is sterile water suitable for inhalation.

The pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s), diluent(s) or carrier(s) must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof. Generally, the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s), diluent(s) or carrier(s) employed in the pharmaceutical formulation are "non-toxic" meaning that it/they is/are deemed safe for consumption in the amount delivered in the formulation and "inert" meaning that it/they does/do not appreciable react with or result in an undesired effect on the therapeutic activity of the active ingredient(s). Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, diluents and carriers are conventional in the art and may be selected using conventional techniques, based upon the desired route of administration. See, REMINGTON'S, PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 21st Ed (May 1, 2005). Preferably, the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s), diluent(s) or carrier(s) are Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) according to the FDA.

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention include those suitable for oral administration; parenteral administration, including subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular, intravenous and intraarticular; topical administration, including topical administration to the skin, eyes, ears, etc; vaginal or rectal administration; and administration to the respiratory tract, including the nasal cavities and sinuses, oral and extrathoracic airways, and the lungs, including by use of aerosols which may be delivered by means of various types of dry powder inhalers,

pressurized metered dose inhalers, softmist inhalers, nebulizers, or insufflators. The most suitable route of administration may depend upon, several factors including the patient and the condition or disorder being treated.

The formulations may be presented in unit dosage form or in bulk form as for example in the case of formulations to be metered by an inhaler and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Generally, the methods include the step of bringing the active ingredient into association with the carrier, diluent or excipient and optionally one or more accessory ingredients. In general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with one or more liquid carriers, diluents or excipients or finely divided solid carriers, diluents or excipients, or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

In one preferred embodiment, the composition is an inhalable pharmaceutical composition which is suitable for inhalation and delivery to the endobronchial space. Typically, such composition is in the form of an aerosol comprising particles for delivery using a nebulizer, pressurized metered dose inhaler (MDI), softmist inhaler, or dry powder inhaler (DPI). The aerosol formulation used in the methods of the present invention may be a liquid (e.g., solution) suitable for administration by a nebulizer, softmist inhaler, or MDI, or a dry powder suitable for administration by an MDI or DPI.

Aerosols used to administer medicaments to the respiratory tract are typically polydisperse; that is they are comprised of particles of many different sizes. The particle size distribution is typically described by the Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter (MMAD) and the Geometric Standard Deviation (GSD). For optimum drug delivery to the endobronchial space the MMAD is in the range from about 1 to about 10 μm and preferably from about 1 to about 5 μm, and the GSD is less than 3, and preferably less than about 2. Aerosols having a MMAD above 10 μm are generally too large when inhaled to reach the lungs. Aerosols with a GSD greater than about 3 are not preferred for lung delivery as they deliver a high percentage of the medicament to the oral cavity. To achieve these particle sizes in powder formulation, the particles of the active ingredient may be size reduced using conventional techniques such as micronisation or spray drying. Non-limiting examples of other processes or techniques that can be used to produce respirable particles include spray drying, precipitation, supercritical fluid, and freeze drying. The desired fraction may be separated out by air classification or sieving. In one embodiment, the particles will be crystalline. For liquid formulations, the particle size is determined by the selection of a particular model of nebulizer, softmist inhaler, or MDI.

Aerosol particle size distributions are determined using devices well known in the art. For example a multi-stage Anderson cascade impactor or other suitable method such as those specifically cited within the US Pharmacopoeia Chapter 601 as characterizing devices for aerosols emitted from metered-dose and dry powder inhalers.

Dry powder compositions for topical delivery to the lung by inhalation may be formulated without excipient or carrier and instead including only the active ingredients in a dry powder form having a suitable particle size for inhalation. Dry powder compositions may also contain a mix of the active ingredient and a suitable powder base (carrier/diluent/excipient substance) such as mono-, di- or poly-saccharides (e.g., lactose or starch). Lactose is typically the preferred excipient for dry powder formulations. When a solid excipient such as lactose is employed, generally the particle size of the excipient will be much greater than the active ingredient to aid the dispersion of the formulation in the inhaler.

Non-limiting examples of dry powder inhalers include reservoir multi-dose inhalers, pre-metered multi-dose inhalers, capsule-based inhalers and single-dose disposable inhalers. A reservoir inhaler contains a large number of doses (e.g. 60) in one container. Prior to inhalation, the patient actuates the inhaler which causes the inhaler to meter one dose of medicament from the reservoir and prepare it for inhalation. Examples of reservoir DPIs include but are not limited to the Turbohaler® by AstraZeneca and the ClickHaler® by Vectura.

In a pre-metered multi-dose inhaler, each individual dose has been manufactured in a separate container, and actuation of the inhaler prior to inhalation causes a new dose of drug to be released from its container and prepared for inhalation. Examples of multidose DPI inhalers include but are not limited to Diskus® by GSK, Gyrohaler® by Vectura, and Prohaler® by Valois. During inhalation, the inspiratory flow of the patient accelerates the powder out of the device and into the oral cavity. For a capsule inhaler, the formulation is in a capsule and stored outside the inhaler. The patient puts a capsule in the inhaler, actuates the inhaler (punctures the capsule), then inhales. Examples include the Rotohaler™ (GlaxoSmithKline), Spinhaler™ (Novartis), HandiHaler™ (IB), TurboSpin™ (PH&T). With single-dose disposable inhalers, the patient actuates the inhaler to prepare it for inhalation, inhales, then disposes of the inhaler and packaging. Examples include the Twincer™ (U Groningen), OneDose™ (GFE), and Manta Inhaler™ (Manta Devices).

Generally, dry powder inhalers utilize turbulent flow characteristics of the powder path to cause the excipient-drug aggregates to disperse, and the particles of active ingredient are deposited in the lungs. However, certain dry powder inhalers

utilize a cyclone dispersion chamber to produce particles of the desired respirable size. In a cyclone dispersion chamber, the drug enters a coin shaped dispersion chamber tangentially so that the air path and drug move along the outer circular wall. As the drug formulation moves along this circular wall it bounces around and agglomerates are broken apart by impact forces. The air path spirals towards the center of the chamber exiting vertically. Particles that have small enough aerodynamic sizes can follow the air path and exit the chamber. In effect, the dispersion chamber works like a small jet mill. Depending on the specifics of the formulation, large lactose particles may be added to the formulation to aid in the dispersion through impact with the API particles.

The Twincer™ single-dose disposable inhaler appears to operate using a coin-shaped cyclone dispersion chamber referred to as an "air classifier." *See*, U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2006/0237010 to Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Papers published by the University of Groningen, have stated that a 60 mg dose of pure micronized colistin sulfomethate could be effectively delivered as an inhalable dry powder utilizing this technology.

In preferred embodiments, the aerosol formulation is delivered as a dry powder using a dry powder inhaler wherein the particles emitted from the inhaler have an MMAD in the range of about 1 μm to about 5 μm and a GSD about less than 2.

Examples of suitable dry powder inhalers and dry powder dispersion devices for use in the delivery of compounds and compositions according to the present invention include but are not limited to those disclosed in US7520278; US7322354; US7246617; US7231920; US7219665; US7207330; US6880555; US5,522,385; US6845772; US6637431; US6329034; US5,458,135; US4,805,811; and U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2006/0237010.

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical formulation according to the invention is a dry powder for inhalation which is formulated for delivery by a Diskus®-type device. The Diskus® device comprises an elongate strip formed from a base sheet having a plurality of recesses spaced along its length and a lid sheet hermetically but peelably sealed thereto to define a plurality of containers, each container having therein an inhalable formulation containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient either alone or in admixture with one or more carriers or excipients (e.g., lactose) and/or other therapeutically active agents. Preferably, the strip is sufficiently flexible to be wound into a roll. The lid sheet and base sheet will preferably have leading end portions which are not sealed to one another and at least one of the leading end portions is constructed to be attached to a winding means. Also,

preferably the hermetic seal between the base and lid sheets extends over their whole width. To prepare the dose for inhalation, the lid sheet may preferably be peeled from the base sheet in a longitudinal direction from a first end of the base sheet.

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical formulation according to the invention is a dry powder for inhalation which is formulated for delivery using a single-dose disposable inhaler, and particularly the Twincer™ inhaler. The Twincer™ inhaler comprises a foil laminate blister with one or more recesses and a lid sheet hermetically but peelably sealed thereto to define a plurality of containers. Each container has therein an inhalable formulation containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient(s) either alone or in admixture with one or more carriers or excipients (e.g., lactose). The lid sheet will preferably have a leading end portion which is constructed to project from the body of the inhaler. The patient would operate the device and thereby administer the aerosol formulation by 1) removing the outer packaging overwrap, 2) pulling the foil tab to uncover the drug in the blister and 3) inhaling the drug from the blister.

In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical formulation according to the invention is a dry powder for inhalation wherein the dry powder is formulated into microparticles as described in PCT Publication No. WO2009/015286 or WO2007/114881, both to NexBio. Such microparticles are generally formed by adding a counter ion to a solution containing a compound of the invention in a solvent, adding an antisolvent to the solution; and gradually cooling the solution to a temperature below about 25°C, to form a composition containing microparticles comprising the compound. The microparticles comprising the compound may then be separated from the solution by any suitable means such as sedimentation, filtration or lyophillization. Suitable counterions, solvents and antisolvents for preparing microparticles of the compounds of the invention are described in WO2009/015286.

In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention is delivered as a dry powder using a metered dose inhaler. Non-limiting examples of metered dose inhalers and devices include those disclosed in US5,261,538; US5,544,647; US5,622,163; US4,955,371; US3,565,070; US3,361306 and US6,116,234 and US7,108,159. In a preferred embodiment, a compound of the invention is delivered as a dry powder using a metered dose inhaler wherein the emitted particles have an MMAD that is in the range of about 1 μm to about 5 μm and a GSD that is less than about 2.

Liquid aerosol formulations for delivery to the endobronchial space or lung by inhalation may for example be formulated as aqueous solutions or suspensions or as aerosols delivered from pressurized packs, such as metered dose inhalers, with the use of suitable liquefied propellants, softmist inhalers, or nebulizers. Such aerosol compositions suitable for inhalation can be either a suspension or a solution and generally contain the active ingredient(s) together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent (e.g., water (distilled or sterile), saline, hypertonic saline, or ethanol) and optionally one or more other therapeutically active agents.

Aerosol compositions for delivery by pressurized metered dose inhalers typically further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable propellant. Examples of such propellants include fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon or mixtures thereof, particularly hydrofluoroalkanes, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, especially 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3,-heptafluoro-n-propane or a mixture thereof. The aerosol composition may be excipient free or may optionally contain additional formulation excipients well known in the art such as surfactants e.g., oleic acid or lecithin and cosolvents e.g., ethanol. Pressurized formulations will generally be retained in a canister (e.g., an aluminum canister) closed with a valve (e.g., a metering valve) and fitted into an actuator provided with a mouthpiece.

In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention is delivered as a liquid using a metered dose inhaler. Non-limiting examples of metered dose inhalers and devices include those disclosed in US Patent Nos. 6,253,762, 6,413,497, 7,601,336, 7,481,995, 6,743,413, and 7,105,152. In a preferred embodiment, a compound of the invention is delivered as a dry powder using a metered dose inhaler wherein the emitted particles have an MMAD that is in the range of about 1μm to about 5 μm and a GSD that is less than about 2.

In one embodiment the aerosol formulation is suitable for aerosolization by a jet nebulizer, or ultrasonic nebulizer including static and vibrating porous plate nebulizers. Liquid aerosol formulations for nebulization may be generated by solubilizing or reconstituting a solid particle formulation or may be formulated with an aqueous vehicle with the addition of agents such as acid or alkali, buffer salts, and isotonicity adjusting agents. They may be sterilized by in-process techniques such as filtration, or terminal processes such as heating in an autoclave or gamma irradiation. They may also be presented in non-sterile form.

Patients can be sensitive to the pH, osmolality, and ionic content of a nebulized solution. Therefore these parameters should be adjusted to be compatible with the active ingredient and tolerable to patients. The most preferred solution or

suspension of active ingredient will contain a chloride concentration >30 mM at pH 4.5-7.4, preferably 5.0-5.5, and an osmolality of from about 800-1600mOsm/kg. The pH of the solution can be controlled by either titration with common acids (hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid, for example) or bases (sodium hydroxide, for example) or via the use of buffers. Commonly used buffers include citrate buffers, such as citric acid/sodium citrate buffers, acetate buffers, such as acetic acid/sodium acetate buffers, and phosphate buffers. Buffer strengths can range from 2mM to 50mM.

Useful acetate, phosphate, and citrate buffers include sodium acetate, sodium acetate trihydrate, ammonium acetate, potassium acetate, sodium phosphate, sodium phosphate dibasic, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, potassium phosphate, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate. Other buffers which may be utilized include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, aminomethylpropanol, tromethamine, tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine, citric acid, acetic acid, hydroxytricarboxylic acid or a salt thereof, such as a citrate or sodium citrate salt thereof, lactic acid, and salts of lactic acid including sodium lactate, potassium lactate, lithium lactate, calcium lactate, magnesium lactate, barium lactate, aluminum lactate, zinc lactate, silver lactate, copper lactate, iron lactate, manganese lactate, ammonium lactate, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, as well as combinations thereof, and the like.

Such formulations may be administered using commercially available nebulizers or other atomizer that can break the formulation into particles or droplets suitable for deposition in the respiratory tract. Non-limiting examples of nebulizers which may be employed for the aerosol delivery of a composition of the invention include pneumatic jet nebulizers, vented or breath-enhanced jet nebulizers, or ultrasonic nebulizers including static or vibrating porous plate nebulizers. Commercially available nebulizers include the Aeroneb® Go nebulizer (Aerogen) and the eFlow nebulizer (Pari Pharma).

A jet nebulizer utilizes a high velocity stream of air blasting up through a column of water to generate droplets. Particles unsuitable for inhalation impact on walls or aerodynamic baffles. A vented or breath enhanced nebulizer works in essentially the same way as a jet nebulizer except that inhaled air passes through the primary droplet generation area to increase the output rate of the nebulizer while the patient inhales.

In an ultrasonic nebulizer, vibration of a piezoelectric crystal creates surface instabilities in the drug reservoir that cause droplets to be formed. In porous plate

nebulizers pressure fields generated by sonic energy force liquid through the mesh pores where it breaks into droplets by Rayleigh breakup. The sonic energy may be supplied by a vibrating horn or plate driven by a piezoelectric crystal, or by the mesh itself vibrating. Non-limiting examples of atomizers include any single or twin fluid atomizer or nozzle that produces droplets of an appropriate size. A single fluid atomizer works by forcing a liquid through one or more holes, where the jet of liquid breaks up into droplets. Twin fluid atomizers work by either forcing both a gas and liquid through one or more holes, or by impinging a jet of liquid against another jet of either liquid or gas.

The choice of nebulizer which aerosolizes the aerosol formulation is important in the administration of the active ingredient(s). Different nebulizers have differing efficiencies based their design and operation principle and are sensitive to the physical and chemical properties of the formulation. For example, two formulations with different surface tensions may have different particle size distributions. Additionally, formulation properties such as pH, osmolality, and permeant ion content can affect tolerability of the medication, so preferred embodiments conform to certain ranges of these properties.

In a preferred embodiment, the formulation for nebulization is delivered to the endobronchial space as an aerosol having an MMAD between about 1 μm and about 5 μm and a GSD less than 2 using an appropriate nebulizer. To be optimally effective and to avoid upper respiratory and systemic side effects, the aerosol should not have a MMAD greater than about 5 μm and should not have a GSD greater than about 2. If an aerosol has an MMAD larger than about 5 μm or a GSD greater than about 2 a large percentage of the dose may be deposited in the upper airways decreasing the amount of drug delivered to the desired site in the lower respiratory tract. If the MMAD of the aerosol is smaller than about 1 μm then a large percentage of the particles may remain suspended in the inhaled air and may then be exhaled during expiration.

The compounds of the invention may also be administered by transbronchoscopic lavage.

Formulations suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution or suspension in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a sachet, bolus, electuary or paste.

A tablet may be made by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binders, lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient therein.

Formulations for topical administration in the mouth, for example buccally or sublingually, include lozenges, comprising the active ingredient in a flavored base such as sucrose and acacia or tragacanth, and pastilles comprising the active ingredient in a base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia.

Formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example saline or water-for-injection, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described.

Oral fluids such as solutions, syrups and elixirs can be prepared in dosage unit form so that a given quantity contains a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. Syrups can be prepared by dissolving the active ingredient in a suitably flavored aqueous solution, while elixirs are prepared through the use of a pharmaceutically acceptable alcoholic vehicle. Suspensions can be formulated by dispersing the active ingredient in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Solubilizers and emulsifiers such as ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols and polyoxy ethylene sorbitol ethers, preservatives, flavor additive such as peppermint oil or natural sweeteners or saccharin or other artificial sweeteners, and the like can also be incorporated into oral liquid compositions.

Liposome delivery systems such as small unilamellar vesicles, large unilamellar vesicles and multilamellar vesicles may also be employed as delivery means for the compounds of the invention. Liposomes may be formed from a variety of phospholipids such as cholesterol, stearylamine and phosphatidylcholines.

Pharmaceutical compositions for topical administration may be formulated as ointments, creams, suspensions, lotions, powders, solutions, pastes, gels, sprays, aerosols or oils. Compositions designed for the treatment of the eyes or other external tissues, for example the mouth and skin, may be applied as a topical ointment or cream. When formulated as an ointment, the active ingredient may be employed with either a paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base or a water-in-oil base.

Other compositions designed for topical administration to the eyes or ears include eye drops and ear drops wherein the active ingredient is dissolved or suspended in a suitable carrier, such as for example an aqueous solvent, including saline.

Compositions designed for nasal administration include aerosols, solutions, suspensions, sprays, mists and drops. Aerosolable formulations for nasal administration may be formulated in much the same ways as aerosolable formulations for inhalation with the condition that particles of non-respirable size will be preferred in formulations for nasal administration. Typically, particles of about 5 microns in size, up to the size of visible droplets may be employed. Thus, for nasal administration, a particle size in the range of 10-500 μm may be used to ensure retention in the nasal cavity.

Transdermal patches may also be employed, which are designed to remain in contact with the epidermis of the patient for an extended period of time and promote the absorption of the active ingredient there through.

Compositions for vaginal or rectal administration include ointments, creams, suppositories and enemas, all of which may be formulated using conventional techniques.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of promoting hydration of mucosal surfaces or restoring mucosal defense in a human in need thereof, comprising administering to the human a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention, wherein said compound is administered in an effective amount. In one preferred embodiment, the method comprises administering the pharmaceutical composition as an inhalable composition comprising an amount of a compound of the invention that is sufficient to achieve dissolved concentration of the compound on the airway surfaces of from about 10^{-9}, 10^{-8}, or 10^{-7} to about 10^{-4},10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, or 10^{-1} Moles/liter, more preferably from about 10^{-9} to about 10^{-4} Moles/liter.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating any one of: a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic

obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a human in need thereof, comprising administering to the human a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention, wherein said compound is administered in an effective amount. In one preferred embodiment, the method comprises administering the pharmaceutical composition as an inhalable composition comprising an amount of a compound of the invention that is sufficient to achieve dissolved concentration of the compound on the airway surfaces of from about 10^{-9}, 10^{-6}, or 10^{-7} to about 10^{-4},10^{-3}, 10^{-2}, or 10^{-1} Moles/liter, more preferably from about 10^{-9} to about 10^{-4} Moles/liter.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating any one of dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye or Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treating distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, treating otitis media, primary ciliary diskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis in a human in need thereof, comprising administering to the human a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention, wherein said compound is administered in an effective amount.

Preferred unit dosage formulations for the compounds of the invention are those containing an effective amount of the active ingredient or an appropriate fraction thereof.

It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above, the formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated for immediate, controlled or sustained release as desired for the particular condition being treated and the desired route of administration. For example, a controlled release formulation for oral administration may be desired for the treatment of constipation in order to maximize delivery of the active agent to colon. Such formulations and suitable excipients for the same are well known in the art of pharmacy. Because the free base of the compound is generally less soluble in aqueous solutions than the salt, compositions comprising a free base of a compound of Formula I may be employed to provide more sustained release of active agent delivered by inhalation

to the lungs. An active agent present in the lungs in particulate form which has not dissolved into solution is not available to induce a physiological response, but serves as a depot of bioavailable drug which gradually dissolves into solution. As another example, a formulation may employ both a free base and salt form of a compound of the invention to provide both immediate release and sustained release of the active ingredient for dissolution into the mucus secretions of, for example, the nose.

COMBINATIONS

The compounds of the invention may be formulated and/or used in combination with other therapeutically active agents. Examples of other therapeutically active agents which may be formulated or used in combination with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to osmolytes, anti-inflammatory agents, anticholinergic agents, β-agonists (including selective β_2-agonists), P2Y2 receptor agonists, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) delta agonists, other epithelial sodium channel blockers (ENaC receptor blockers), cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) modulators, kinase inhibitors, antiinfective agents, antihistamines, non-antibiotic anti-inflammatory macrolides, elastase and protease inhibitors, and mucus or mucin modifying agents, such as surfactants. In addition, for cardiovascular indications, the compounds of the invention may be used in combination with beta blockers, ACE inhibitors, HMGCoA reductase inhibitors, calcium channel blockers and other cardiovascular agents.

The present invention thus provides, as another aspect, a composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of the invention and one or more other therapeutically active agents selected from osmolytes, anti-inflammatory agents, anticholinergic agents, β-agonists (including selective β_2-agonists), P2Y2 receptor agonists, PPAR delta agonists, ENaC receptor blockers, cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) modulators, kinase inhibitors, antiinfective agents, antihistamines, non-antibiotic anti-inflammatory macrolides, elastase and protease inhibitors, and mucus or mucin modifying agents, such as surfactants. The present invention thus provides, as another aspect, a composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of the invention and one or more other therapeutically active agents selected from beta blockers, ACE inhibitors, HMGCoA reductase inhibitors, and calcium channel blockers. Use of the compounds of the invention in combination with one or more other therapeutically active agents (particularly osmolytes) may lower the dose of the compound of the invention that is required to sufficiently hydrate mucosal surfaces, thereby reducing the potential for

undesired side-effects attributable to systemic blocking of sodium channels such as for example in the kidneys.

"Osmolytes" according to the present invention are molecules or compounds that are osmotically active. "Osmotically active" molecules and compounds are membrane-impermeable (*i.e.*, essentially non-absorbable) on the airway or pulmonary epithelial surface. The terms "airway surface" and "pulmonary surface," as used herein, include pulmonary airway surfaces such as the bronchi and bronchioles, alveolar surfaces, and nasal and sinus surfaces. Suitable osmolytes include ionic osmolytes (*i.e.*, salts), and non-ionic osmolytes (*i.e.*, sugars, sugar alcohols, and organic osmolytes). In general, osmolytes (both ionic and non-ionic) used in combination with the compounds of the invention are preferably osmolytes that do not promote, or in fact deter or retard bacterial growth. Osmolytes suitable for use in the present invention may be in racemic form or in the form of an enantiomer, diastereomer, tautomer, polymorph or pseudopolymorph.

Examples of ionic osmolytes useful in the present invention include any salt of a pharmaceutically acceptable anion and a pharmaceutically acceptable cation. Preferably, either (or both) of the anion and cation are osmotically active and not subject to rapid active transport, in relation to the airway surfaces to which they are administered. Such compounds include but are not limited to anions and cations that are contained in FDA approved commercially marketed salts, *see, e.g., Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Vol. II*, pg. 1457 (19th Ed. 1995), and can be used in any combination as known in the art.

Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable osmotically active anions include but are not limited to, acetate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bitartrate, bromide, calcium edetate, camsylate (camphorsulfonate), carbonate, chloride, citrate, dihydrochloride, edetate, edisylate (1,2-ethanedisulfonate), estolate (lauryl sulfate), esylate (1,2-ethanedisulfonate), fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycollylarsanilate (*p*-glycollamidophenylarsonate), hexylresorcinate, hydrabamine (*N,N'*-Di(dehydroabietyl)ethylenediamine), hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isethionate, lactate, lactobionate, malate, maleate, mandelate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulfate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, nitrite, pamoate (embonate), pantothenate, phosphate or diphosphate, polygalacturonate, salicylate, stearate, subacetate, succinate, sulfate, tannate, tartrate, teoclate (8-chlorotheophyllinate), triethiodide, bicarbonate, etc. Preferred anions include chloride, sulfate, nitrate, gluconate, iodide, bicarbonate, bromide, and phosphate.

Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable osmotically active cations include but are not limited to, organic cations such as benzathine (*N,N'*-dibenzylethylenediamine), chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (*N*-methyl D-glucamine), procaine, D-lysine, L-lysine, D-arginine, L-arginine, triethylammonium, N-methyl D-glycerol, and the like; and metallic cations such as aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, iron, ammonium, and the like. Preferred organic cations include 3-carbon, 4-carbon, 5-carbon and 6-carbon organic cations. Preferred cations include sodium, potassium, choline, lithium, meglumine, D-lysine, ammonium, magnesium, and calcium.

Specific examples of ionic osmolytes that may be used in combination with a compound of the invention include but are not limited to, sodium chloride (particularly hypertonic saline), potassium chloride, choline chloride, choline iodide, lithium chloride, meglumine chloride, L-lysine chloride, D-lysine chloride, ammonium chloride, potassium sulfate, potassium nitrate, potassium gluconate, potassium iodide, ferric chloride, ferrous chloride, potassium bromide, and combinations of any two or more of the foregoing. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a combination of a compound of the invention and two different osmotically active salts. When different salts are used, one of the anion or cation may be the same among the differing salts. Hypertonic saline is a preferred ionic osmolyte for use in combination with the compounds of the invention.

Non-ionic osmolytes include sugars, sugar-alcohols, and organic osmolytes. Sugars and sugar-alcohols useful as osmolytes in the present invention include but are not limited to 3-carbon sugars (*e.g.*, glycerol, dihydroxyacetone); 4-carbon sugars (*e.g.*, both the D and L forms of erythrose, threose, and erythrulose); 5-carbon sugars (*e.g.*, both the D and L forms of ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, and tagatose); and 6-carbon sugars (*e.g.*, both the D and L forms of altose, allose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, and talose, and the D and L forms of allo-heptulose, allo-hepulose, gluco-heptulose, manno-heptulose, gulo-heptulose, ido-heptulose, galacto-heptulose, talo-heptulose). Additional sugars useful in the practice of the present invention include raffinose, raffinose series oligosaccharides, and stachyose. Both the D and L forms of the reduced form of each sugar/sugar alcohol are also suitable for the present invention. For example, glucose, when reduced, becomes sorbitol; an osmolyte within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, sorbitol and other reduced forms of sugar/sugar alcohols (*e.g.*, mannitol, dulcitol, arabitol) are suitable osmolytes for use in the present invention. Mannitol is a preferred non-ionic osmolyte for use in combination with the compounds of the invention.

"Organic osmolytes" is generally used to refer to molecules that control intracellular osmolality in the kidney. *See e.g.*, J. S. Handler *et al.*, *Comp. Biochem. Physiol*, **117**, 301-306 (1997); M. Burg, *Am. J. Physiol.* **268**, F983-F996 (1995). Organic osmolytes include but are not limited to three major classes of compounds: polyols (polyhydric alcohols), methylamines, and amino acids. Suitable polyol organic osmolytes include but are not limited to, inositol, myo-inositol, and sorbitol. Suitable methylamine organic osmolytes include but are not limited to, choline, betaine, carnitine (L-, D- and DL forms), phosphorylcholine, lyso-phosphorylcholine, glycerophosphorylcholine, creatine, and creatine phosphate. Suitable amino acid organic osmolytes include but are not limited to, the D- and L-forms of glycine, alanine, glutamine, glutamate, aspartate, proline and taurine. Additional organic osmolytes suitable for use in the present invention include tihulose and sarcosine. Mammalian organic osmolytes are preferred, with human organic osmolytes being most preferred. However, certain organic osmolytes are of bacterial, yeast, and marine animal origin, and these compounds may also be employed in the present invention.

Osmolyte precursors may be used in combination with the compounds of the invention An "osmolyte precursor" as used herein refers to a compound which is converted into an osmolyte by a metabolic step, either catabolic or anabolic. Examples of osmolyte precursors include but are not limited to, glucose, glucose polymers, glycerol, choline, phosphatidylcholine, lyso-phosphatidylcholine and inorganic phosphates, which are precursors of polyols and methylamines. Precursors of amino acid osmolytes include proteins, peptides, and polyamino acids, which are hydrolyzed to yield osmolyte amino acids, and metabolic precursors which can be converted into osmolyte amino acids by a metabolic step such as transamination. For example, a precursor of the amino acid glutamine is poly-L-glutamine, and a precursor of glutamate is poly-L-glutamic acid.

Chemically modified osmolytes or osmolyte precursors may also be employed. Such chemical modifications involve linking the osmolyte (or precursor) to an additional chemical group which alters or enhances the effect of the osmolyte or osmolyte precursor (*e.g.*, inhibits degradation of the osmolyte molecule). Such chemical modifications have been utilized with drugs or prodrugs and are known in the art. (*See*, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,479,932 and 4,540,564; Shek, E. *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* **19**:113-117 (1976); Bodor, N. et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.* **67**:1045-1050 (1978); Bodor, N. et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **26**:313-318 (1983); Bodor, N. et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.* **75**:29-35 (1986).

Preferred osmolytes for use in combination with the compounds of the invention include sodium chloride, particular hypertonic saline, and mannitol.

For the formulation of 7% and >7% hypertonic saline, formulations containing bicarbonate anions may be particularly useful, especially for respiratory disorders with cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) dysfunction such as CF or COPD. Recent findings indicate that, although the relative ratio of HCO_3^- conductance/Cl^- conductance is between 0.1 and .2 for single CFTR channels activated with cAMP and ATP, the ratio in the sweat duct can range from virtually 0 to almost 1.0, depending on conditions of stimulation. That is, combining cAMP + cGMP + α-ketoglutarate can yield CFTR HCO_3^- conductance almost equal to that of Cl^- conductance (Quiton et al. Physiology, Vol. 22, No. 3, 212-225, June 2007). Furthermore, formulations of 7% and >7% hypertonic saline containing bicarbonate anions may be particularly useful due to better control of the pH in the airway surface liquid. First, it has shown that that airway acidification occurs in CF (Tate et al. 2002) and that absent CFTR-dependent bicarbonate secretion can lead to an impaired capacity to respond to airway conditions associated with acidification of airway surface liquid layer (Coakley et al. 2003). Second, addition of HS solution without bicarbonate to the surface of the lung may further dilute the bicarbonate concentrations, and potentially reduce the pH or the ability to respond to airway acidification within the airway surface liquid layer. Therefore addition of bicarbonate anions to HS may help maintain or improve the pH of airway surface liquid layer in CF patients.

Due to this evidence, inclusion of bicarbonate anion in the formulation of 7% or >7% hypertonic saline administered by the method of this invention would be particularly useful. Formulations containing up to 30 to 200 mM concentrations of bicarbonate anions are of particular interest for 7% or >7% HS solutions.

Hypertonic saline is understood to have a salt concentration greater than that of normal saline (NS), i.e. greater than 9 g/L or 0.9% w/v, and hypotonic saline has a salt concentration less than that of normal saline, such as from about 1 g or L/0.1% w/v to about 8 g/L or 0.8% w/v. Hypertonic saline solutions useful in the formulations and methods of treatment herein may have a salt concentration from about 1% to about 23.4% (w/v). In one embodiment the hypertonic saline solution has a salt concentration from about 60 g/L (6% w/v) to about 100 g/L (10% w/v). In another embodiment, the saline solution has a salt concentration from about 70 g/L (7% w/v) to about 100 g/L (10% w/v). In further embodiments, the saline solution has salt concentrations of a) from about 0.5 g/L (0.05% w/v) to about 70 g/L (7% w/v); b) from about 1 g/L (0.1% w/v) to about 60 g/L (6% w/v); c) from about 1 g/L (0.1% w/v) to

about 50 g/L (5% w/v); d) from about 1 g/L (0.1% w/v) to about 40 g/L (4% w/v); e) from about 1 g/L (0.1% w/v) to about 30 g/L (3% w/v); and f) from about 1 g/L (0.1% w/v) to about 20 g/L (2% w/v).

Specific concentrations of saline solutions useful in the formulations and methods of treatment herein include, independently, those having salt concentrations of 1 g/L (0.1% w/v), 2 g/L (0.2% w/v), 3 g/L (0.3% w/v), 4 g/L (0.4% w/v), 5 g/L (0.5% w/v), 6 g/L (0.6% w/v), 7 g/L (0.7% w/v), 8 g/L (0.8% w/v), 9 g/L (0.9% w/v), 10 g/L (1% w/v), 20 g/L (2% w/v), 30 g/L (3% w/v), 40 g/L (4% w/v), 50 g/L (5% w/v), 60 g/L (6% w/v), 70 g/L (7% w/v), 80 g/L (8% w/v), 90 g/L (9% w/v), 100 g/L (10% w/v), 110 g/L (11% w/v), 120 g/L (12% w/v), 130 g/L (13% w/v), 140 g/L (14% w/v), 150 g/L (15% w/v), 160 g/L (16% w/v), 170 g/L (17% w/v), 180 g/L (18% w/v), 190 g/L (19% w/v), 200 g/L (20% w/v), 210 g/L (21% w/v), 220 g/L (22% w/v), and 230 g/L (23% w/v). Saline concentrations between each of these listed concentrations/percentages may also be used, such as saline of 1.7 g/L (0.17% w/v), 1.25 g/L (1.25% w/v), 1.5 g/L (1.5% w/v), 25 g/L (2.5% w/v), 28 g/L (2.8% w/v), 35 g/L (3.5% w/v), 45 g/L (4.5% w/v), and 75 g/L (7.5% w/v).

Specific useful concentration of hypotonic saline solutions include those from about 0.12 g/L (0.012% w/v) to about 8.5 g/L (0.85% w/v). Any concentration within this range may be used, such as, on a w/v basis, 0.05%, 0.1%, 0.15%, 0.2%, 0.225% (1/4 NS), 0.25%, 0.3% (1/3 NS), 0.35%, 0.4%, 0.45% (1/2 NS), 0.5%, 0.55%, 0.6% (2/3 NS), 0.65%, 0.675% (3/4 NS), 0.7%, 0.75%, and 0.8%.

Each of the ranges and specific concentrations of saline described herein may be used with the formulations, methods of treatment, regimens, and kits described herein.

Also intended within the scope of this invention are chemically modified osmolytes or osmolyte precursors. Such chemical modifications involve linking to the osmolyte (or precursor) an additional chemical group which alters or enhances the effect of the osmolyte or osmolyte precursor (e.g., inhibits degradation of the osmolyte molecule). Such chemical modifications have been utilized with drugs or prodrugs and are known in the art. (See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,479,932 and 4,540,564; Shek, E. et al., J. Med. Chem. 19:113-117 (1976); Bodor, N. et al., J. Pharm. Sci. 67:1045-1050 (1978); Bodor, N. et al., J. Med. Chem. 26:313-318 (1983); Bodor, N. et al., J. Pharm. Sci. 75:29-35 (1986), each incorporated herein by reference.

Suitable anti-inflammatory agents for use in combination with the compounds of the invention include corticosteroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), particularly phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors. Examples of

corticosteroids for use in the present invention include oral or inhaled corticosteroids or prodrugs thereof. Specific examples include but are not limited to ciclesonide, desisobutyryl-ciclesonide, budesonide, flunisolide, mometasone and esters thereof (e.g., mometasone furoate), fluticasone propionate, fluticasone furoate, beclomethasone, methyl prednisolone, prednisolone, dexamethasone, 6α,9α-difluoro-17α-[(2-furanylcarbonyl)oxy]-11β-hydroxy-16α-methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17β-carbothioic acid S-fluoromethyl ester, 6α,9α-difluoro-11β-hydroxy-16α-methyl-3-oxo-17α-propionyloxy-androsta-1,4-diene-17β-carbothioic acid S-(2-oxo-tetrahydro-furan-3S-yl) ester, beclomethasone esters (e.g., the 17-propionate ester or the 17,21-dipropionate ester, fluoromethyl ester, triamcinolone acetonide, rofleponide, or any combination or subset thereof. Preferred corticosteroids for formulation or use in combination with the compounds of the invention are selected from ciclesonide, desisobutyryl-ciclesonide, budesonide, mometasone, fluticasone propionate, and fluticasone furoate, or any combination or subset thereof.

NSAIDs for use in the present invention include but are not limited to sodium cromoglycate, nedocromil sodium, phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors (e.g., theophylline, aminophylline, PDE4 inhibitors, mixed PDE3/PDE4 inhibitors or mixed PDE4/PDE7 inhibitors), leukotriene antagonists, inhibitors of leukotriene synthesis (e.g., 5 LO and FLAP inhibitors), nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) inhibitors, protease inhibitors (e.g., tryptase inhibitors, neutrophil elastase inhibitors, and metalloprotease inhibitors) β2-integrin antagonists and adenosine receptor agonists or antagonists (e.g., adenosine 2a agonists), cytokine antagonists (e.g., chemokine antagonists) or inhibitors of cytokine synthesis (e.g., prostaglandin D2 (CRTh2) receptor antagonists). Examples of leukotriene modifiers suitable for administration by the method of this invention include montelukast, zileuton and zafirlukast.

The PDE4 inhibitor, mixed PDE3/PDE4 inhibitor or mixed PDE4/PDE7 inhibitor may be any compound that is known to inhibit the PDE4 enzyme or which is discovered to act as a PDE4 inhibitor, and which are selective PDE4 inhibitors (i.e., compounds which do not appreciably inhibit other members of the PDE family). Examples of specific PDE4 inhibitors for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include but are not limited to roflumilast, pumafentrine, arofylline, cilomilast, tofimilast, oglemilast, tolafentrine, piclamilast, ibudilast, apremilast, 2-[4-[6,7-diethoxy-2,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1-naphthalenyl]-2-pyridinyl]-4-(3-pyridinyl)-1(2H)-phthalazinone (T2585), N-(3,5-dichloro-4-pyridinyl)-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-5-hydroxy-α-oxo-1H-indole-3-acetamide (AWD-12-281, 4-[(2R)-2-[3-(cyclopentyloxy)-4-methoxyphenyl]-2-phenylethyl]-pyridine (CDP-840), 2-

[4-[[[[2-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yloxy)-3-pyridinyl]carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-fluorophenoxy]-(2R)-propanoic acid (CP-671305), N-(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)-4-[4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2-(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]- benzenesulfonamide, (2E)-2-butenedioate (YM-393059), 9-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-N-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-9H-purin-6-amine (NCS-613), N-(2,5-dichloro-3-pyridinyl)-8-methoxy-5-quinolinecarboxamide (D-4418), N-[(3R)-9-amino-3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1-phenylpyrrolo[3,2,1-][1,4]benzodiazepin-3-yl]-3H-purin-6-amine (PD-168787), 3-[[3-(cyclopentyloxy)-4-methoxyphenyl]methyl]-N-ethyl-8-(1-methylethyl)-3H-purin-6-amine hydrochloride (V-11294A), N-(3,5-dichloro-1-oxido-4-pyridinyl)-8-methoxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-quinolinecarboxamide (Sch351591), 5-[3-(cyclopentyloxy)-4-methoxyphenyl]-3-[(3-methylphenyl)methyl]-(3S,5S)- 2-piperidinone (HT-0712), 5-(2-((1*R*,4*R*)-4-amino-1-(3-(cyclopentyloxy)-4-methyoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl) ethynyl)-pyrimidine-2-amine,cis-[4-cyano-4-(3-cyclopropylmethoxy-4-difluoromethoxy phenyl)cyclohexan-1-ol], and 4-[6,7-diethoxy-2,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1-naphthalenyl]-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-2(1H)-pyridinone (T-440), and any combination or subset thereof.

Leukotriene antagonists and inhibitors of leukotriene synthesis include zafirlukast, montelukast sodium, zileuton, and pranlukast.

Anticholinergic agents for formulation or use in combination with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to muscarinic receptor antagonists, particularly including pan antagonists and antagonists of the M_3 receptors. Exemplary compounds include the alkaloids of the belladonna plants, such as atropine, scopolamine, homatropine, hyoscyamine, and the various forms including salts thereof (e.g., anhydrous atropine, atropine sulfate, atropine oxide or HCl, methylatropine nitrate, homatropine hydrobromide, homatropine methyl bromide, hyoscyamine hydrobromide, hyoscyamine sulfate, scopolamine hydrobromide, scopolamine methyl bromide) , or any combination or subset thereof.

Additional anticholinergics for formulation and use in combination with the methantheline, propantheline bromide, anisotropine methyl bromide or Valpin 50, aclidinium bromide, glycopyrrolate (Robinul), isopropamide iodide, mepenzolate bromide, tridihexethyl chloride, hexocyclium methylsulfate, cyclopentolate HCl, tropicamide, trihexyphenidyl CCl, pirenzepine, telenzepine, and methoctramine, or any combination or subset thereof.

Preferred anticholinergics for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention include ipratropium (bromide), oxitropium (bromide) and tiotropium (bromide), or any combination or subset thereof.

Examples of β-agonists for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to salmeterol, R-salmeterol, and xinafoate salts thereof, albuterol or R-albuterol (free base or sulfate), levalbuterol, salbutamol, formoterol (fumarate), fenoterol, procaterol, pirbuterol, metaprterenol, terbutaline and salts thereof, and any combination or subset thereof.

P2Y2 receptor agonists for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention may be employed in an amount effective to stimulate chloride and water secretion by airway surfaces, particularly nasal airway surfaces. Suitable P2Y2 receptor agonists are known in the art and are described for example, in columns 9-10 of US Patent No. 6,264,975, and also US Patent Nos. 5,656,256 and 5,292,498.

$P2Y_2$ agonists that can be administered by the methods of this invention include $P2Y_2$ receptor agonists such as ATP, UTP, UTP-.gamma.-S and dinucleotide $P2Y_2$ receptor agonists (e.g. denufosol or diquafosol) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The $P2Y_2$ receptor agonist is typically included in an amount effective to stimulate chloride and water secretion by airway surfaces, particularly nasal airway surfaces. Suitable $P2Y_2$ receptor agonists are described in, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. No. 6,264,975, U.S. Pat.No.5,656,256, U.S. Pat. No. 5,292,498, U.S. Pat. No. 6,348,589, U.S. Pat. No. 6,818,629, U.S. Pat. No. 6,977,246, U.S. Pat. No. 7,223,744, U.S. Pat.No.7,531,525 and U.S. Pat.AP.2009/0306009 each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Combination therapies and formulations herein can include adenosine 2b (A2b) agonists, also, including BAY 60-6583, NECA (N-ethylcarboxamidoadenosine), (S)-PHPNECA, LUF-5835 and LUF-5845. A2b agonists that may be used are described by Volpini et al., *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **45** (15): 3271–9 (2002); Volpini et al., *Current Pharmaceutical Design* **8** (26): 2285–98 (2002); Baraldi et al., *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **47** (6): Cacciari et al., 1434–47 (2004); *Mini Reviews in Medicinal Chemistry* **5** (12): 1053–60 (Dec. 2005); Baraldi et al., *Current Medicinal Chemistry* **13** (28): 3467–82 (2006); Beukers et al., *Medicinal Research Reviews* **26** (5): 667–98 (Sept. 2006); Elzein et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* **16** (2): 302–6 (Jan. 2006); Carotti, et al., *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **49** (1): 282–99 (Jan. 2006); Tabrizi et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* **16** (5): 2419–30 (March 2008); and Stefanachi, et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* **16** (6): 2852–69 (March 2008).

Examples of other ENaC receptor blockers for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to amiloride and derivatives thereof such as those compounds described in US Patent

No. 6858615, and PCT Publication Nos. WO2003/070182, WO2004/073629, WO2005/018644, WO2006/022935, WO2007/018640, and WO2007/146869, all to Parion Sciences, Inc.

Small molecule ENaC blockers are capable of directly preventing sodium transport through the ENaC channel pore. ENaC blocker that can be administered in the combinations herein include, but are not limited to, amiloride, benzamil, phenamil, and amiloride analogues as exemplified by US Pat. No. 6,858,614, US Pat. No. 6,858,615, US Pat. No. 6,903,105, US Pat. No. 6,995,160, US Pat. No. 7,026,325, US Pat. No. 7,030,117, US Pat. No. 7,064,129, US Pat. No. 7,186,833, US Pat. No. 7,189,719, US Pat. No. 7,192,958, US Pat. No. 7,192,959, US Pat. No. 7,241,766, US Pat. No. 7,247,636, US Pat. No. 7,247,637, US Pat. No. 7,317,013, US Pat. No. 7,332,496, US Pat. No. 7,345,044, US Pat. No. 7,368,447, US Pat. No. 7,368,450, US Pat. No. 7,368,451, US Pat. No. 7,375,107, US Pat. No. 7,399,766, US Pat. No. 7,410,968, US Pat. No. 7,820,678, US Pat. No. 7,842,697, US Pat. No. 7,868,010, US Pat. No. 7,875,619.

ENaC proteolysis is well described to increase sodium transport through ENaC. Protease inhibitor block the activity of endogenous airway proteases, thereby preventing ENaC cleavage and activation. Protease that cleave ENaC include furin, meprin, matriptase, trypsin, channel associated proteases (CAPs), and neutrophil elastases. Protease inhibitors that can inhibit the proteolytic activity of these proteases that can be administered in the combinations herein include, but are not limited to, camostat, prostasin, furin, aprotinin, leupeptin, and trypsin inhibitors.

Combinations herein may include one or more suitable nucleic acid (or polynucleic acid), including but not limited to antisense oligonucleotide, siRNA, miRNA, miRNA mimic, antagomir, ribozyme, aptamer, and decoy oligonucleotide nucleic acids. *See, e.g.*, US Patent Application Publication No. 20100316628. In general, such nucleic acids may be from 17 or 19 nucleotides in length, up to 23, 25 or 27 nucleotides in length, or more. Examples include, but are not limited to, those described in US Patent No. 7,517,865 and US Patent Applications Nos. 20100215588; 20100316628; 20110008366; and 20110104255. In general, the siRNAs are from 17 or 19 nucleotides in length, up to 23, 25 or 27 nucleotides in length, or more.

CFTR activity modulating compounds that can be administered in the combinations of this invention include, but are not limited to, compounds described in US 2009/0246137 A1, US 2009/0253736 A1, US 2010/0227888 A1, Patent number 7,645,789, US 2009/0246820 A1, US 2009/0221597 A1, US 2010/0184739 A1, US

2010/0130547 A1, US 2010/0168094 A1 and issued patent: 7,553,855; US 7,772,259 B2, US 7,405,233 B2, US 2009/0203752, US 7,499,570.

Mucus or mucin modifying agents useful in the combinations and methods herein include reducing agents, surfactants and detergents, expectorants, and deoxyribonuclease agents.

Mucin proteins are organized into high molecular weight polymers via the formation of covalent (disulfide) and non-covalent bonds. Disruption of the covalent bonds with reducing agents is a well-established method to reduce the viscoelastic properties of mucus *in vitro* and is predicted to minimize mucus adhesiveness and improve clearance *in vivo*. Reducing agents are well known to decrease mucus viscosity *in vitro* and commonly used as an aid to processing sputum samples[8]. Examples of reducing agents include sulfide containing molecules or phosphines capable of reducing protein di-sulfide bonds including, but not limited to, N-acetyl cysteine, N-acystelyn, carbocysteine, glutathione, dithiothreitol, thioredoxin containing proteins, and tris (2-carboxyethyl) phosphine.

N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) is approved for use in conjunction with chest physiotherapy to loosen viscid or thickened airway mucus [12]. Clinical studies evaluating the effects of oral or inhaled NAC in CF and COPD have reported improvements in the rheologic properties of mucus and trends toward improvements in lung function and decreases in pulmonary exacerbations[9]. However, the preponderance of clinical data suggests that NAC is at best a marginally effective therapeutic agent for treating airway mucus obstruction when administered orally or by inhalation. A recent Cochrane review of the existing clinical literature on the use of NAC found no evidence to support the efficacy of NAC for CF[10].The marginal clinical benefit of NAC reflects:

NAC is a relative inefficient reducing agent which is only partially active on the airway surface. Very high concentrations of NAC (200 mM or 3.26%) are required to fully reduce Muc5B, a major gel-forming airway mucin, in vitro. Furthermore, in the pH environment of the airway surface (measured in the range of pH 6.0 to 7.2 in CF and COPD airways)[11], NAC exists only partially in its reactive state as a negatively charge thiolate. Thus, in the clinic, NAC is administered at very high concentrations. However, it is predicted that current aerosol devices will not be able to achieve therapeutic concentrations of even a 20% Mucomyst solution on distal airway surfaces within the relatively short time domains (7.5 – 15 minutes) typically used.

In non-clinical studies, ^{14}C-labled NAC, administered by inhalation, exhibits rapid elimination from the lungs with a half-life ranging from 6 to 36 minutes[12]

NAC is administered as a highly concentrated, hypertonic inhalation solution (20% or 1.22 molar) and has been reported to cause bronchoconstriction and cough. In many cases, it is recommended that NAC be administered with a bronchodilator to improve the tolerability of this agent.

Thus, reducing agents such as NAC are not well suited for bolus aerosol administration. However, it is anticipated that delivery of reducing agents by pulmonary aerosol infusion would increase the effectiveness, while allowing for a decrease in the concentration of reducing agent in the inhalation solution (predicted to increase tolerability).

Surfactants and detergents are spreading agents shown to decrease mucus viscoelasticity, improving mucus clearability. Examples of surfactants include dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), PF, palmitic acid, palmitoyl-oleoylphosphatidylglycerol, surfactant-associated proteins (e.g. SP-A, B, or C), or may be animal derived (e.g. from cow or calf lung lavage or extracted from minced pig lung) or combinations thereof. *See, e.g.,* US Patent Nos. 7,897,577; 5,876,970; 5,614,216; 5,100,806; and 4,312,860. Examples of surfactant products include Exosurf® Neonatal (colfosceril palmitate), Pumactant® (DPPC and egg phosphatidylglycerol), KL-4 surfactant, Venticute® (lusulptide, rSP-C surfactant), Alveofact® (bovactant), Curosurf® (poractant alfa), Infasurf® (calfactant), Newfacten® (modified bovine surfactant), Surface®, Natsurf™ (nonionic alcohol ethoxylate surfactant)and Survanta® (beractant). Examples of detergents include, but are not limited to, Tween-80 and triton-X 100.

Any suitable expectorant can be used, including but not limited to guaifenesin (*see, e.g.,* US Patent No. 7,345,051). Any suitable deoxyribonuclease can be used, including but not limited to Domase Alpha. (*see, e.g.,* US Patent No. 7,482,024). Examples of kinase inhibitors include inhibitors of NFkB, PI3K (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase), p38-MAP kinase and Rho kinase.

Antiinfective agents for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention include antivirals and antibiotics. Examples of suitable antivirals include Tamiflu® (oseltamivir) and Relenza® (zanamivir). Examples of suitable antibiotics include but are not limited to aztreonam (arginine or lysine), fosfomycin, and aminoglycosides such as tobramycin, or any combination or subset thereof. Additional antiinfective agents that may be used herein include aminoglycosides, Daptomycin, Fluoroquinolones, Ketolides, Carbapenems, Cephalosporins, Erythromycin, Linezolid, Penicillins, Azithromycin, Clindamycin, Oxazolidinones, Tetracyclines, and Vancomycin.

Examples of useful carbapenam antibiotics are impenam, panipenam, meropenam, biapenam, MK-826 (L-749,345), DA-1131, ER-35786, lenapenam, S-4661, CS-834 (prodrug of R-95867), KR-21056 (prodrug of KR-21012), L-084 (prodrug of LJC 11036) and Ceftolozane (CXA-101).

Antihistamines (i.e., H1-receptor antagonists) for formulation and use in combination with the compounds of the invention include but are not limited to: ethanolamines such as diphenhydramine HCl, carbinoxamine maleate, doxylamine, clemastine fumarate, diphenylhydramine HCl and dimenhydrinate; ethylenediamines such as pyrilamine maleate (metpyramine), tripelennamine HCl, tripelennamine citrate, and antazoline; alkylamines such as pheniramine, chloropheniramine, bromopheniramine, dexchlorpheniramine, triprolidine and acrivastine; pyridines such as methapyrilene, piperazines such as hydroxyzine HCl, hydroxyzine pamoate, cyclizine HCl, cyclizine lactate, meclizine HCl and cetirizine HCl; piperidines such as astemisole, levocabastine HCl, loratadine, descarboethoxyloratadine, terfenadine, and fexofenadine HCl; tri- and tetracyclics such as promethazine, chlorpromethazine trimeprazine and azatadine; and azelastine HCl, or any combination or subset thereof.

Examples of other classes of therapeutic agents suitable for use in the combinations and methods herein include antivirals such as ribavirin, anti-fungal agents such as amphotericin, intraconazol and voriconazol, anti-rejection drugs such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus and sirolimus, bronchodilators including but not limited to anticholinergic agents such as atrovent, siRNAs, gene therapy vectors, aptamers, endothelin-receptor antagonists, alpha-1-antitrypsin and prostacyclins.

In the above-described methods of treatment and uses, a compound of the invention may be employed alone, or in combination with one or more other therapeutically active agents. Typically, any therapeutically active agent that has a therapeutic effect in the disease or condition being treated with the compound of the invention may be utilized in combination with the compounds of the invention, provided that the particular therapeutically active agent is compatible with therapy employing a compound of the invention. Typical therapeutically active agents which are suitable for use in combination with the compounds of the invention include agents described above.

In one preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention are used in combination with one or more osmolytes, particularly hypertonic saline or mannitol.

In another aspect, the invention provides methods for treatment and uses as described above, which comprise administering an effective amount of a compound of the invention and at least one other therapeutically active agent. The compounds

of the invention and at least one additional therapeutically active agent may be employed in combination concomitantly or sequentially in any therapeutically appropriate combination. The administration of a compound of the invention with one or more other therapeutically active agents may be by administration concomitantly in 1) a unitary pharmaceutical composition, such as the compositions described above, or 2) separate pharmaceutical compositions each including one or more of the component active ingredients. The components of the combination may be administered separately in a sequential manner wherein the compound of the invention is administered first and the other therapeutically active agent is administered second or vice versa.

In the embodiments wherein the compound of the invention is administered in combination with one or more osmolytes, the administration of each component is preferably concomitant, and may be in a unitary composition or separate compositions. In one embodiment, the compound of the invention and one or more osmolytes are administered concomitantly by transbronchoscopic lavage. In another embodiment, the compound of the invention and one or more osmolytes are administered concomitantly by inhalation.

When a compound of the invention is used in combination with another therapeutically active agent, the dose of each compound may differ from that when the compound of the invention is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. The appropriate dose of the compound of the invention, the other therapeutically active agent(s) and the relative timings of administration will be selected in order to achieve the desired combined therapeutic effect, and are within the expertise and discretion of the attendant physician, clinician or veterinarian.

Experimental Procedures The present invention also provides processes for preparing the compounds of the invention and to the synthetic intermediates useful in such processes, as described in detail below.

Certain abbreviations and acronyms are used in describing the synthetic processes and experimental details. Although most of these would be understood by one skilled in the art, the following table contains a list of many of these abbreviations and acronyms.

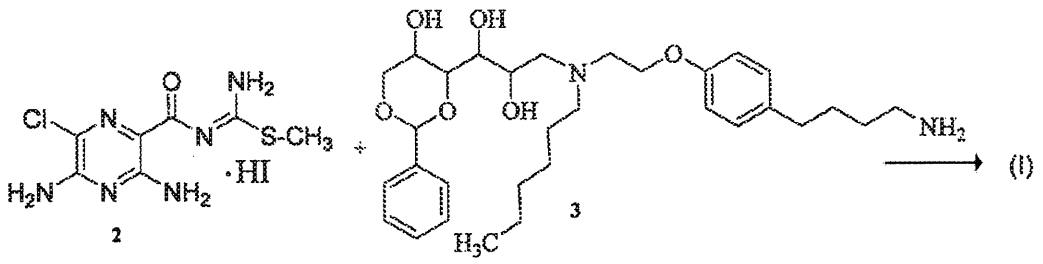
Abbreviation	Meaning
AcOH	Acetic Acid
AIBN	Azobisisobutyronitrile

Abbreviation	Meaning
AcOH	Acetic Acid
DIAD	Diisopropyl azidocarboxylate
DIPEA	N,N-Diisopropylethylamine
DCE	dichloroethane
DCM	dichloromethane
DMF	dimethylformamide
Et	Ethyl
EtOAc or EA	ethyl acetate
EtOH	Ethanol
ESI	electrospray ionization
HATU	2-(1H-7-Azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyl uronium hexafluorophosphate
HPLC	High performance liquid chromatography
iPrOH	Isopropyl alcohol
i.t. or IT	intratracheal
Me	Methyl
MeOH	methanol
m/z or m/e	mass to charge ratio
MH^+	mass plus 1
MH^-	mass minus 1
MIC	minimal inhibitory concentration
MS or ms	mass spectrum
rt or r.t.	room temperature
R_f	Retardation factor
t-Bu	tert-butyl
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TLC or tlc	thin layer chromatography
δ	parts per million down field from tetramethylsilane
Cbz	Benzyloxycarbonyl, i.e. -(CO)O-benzyl
AUC	Area under the curve or peak
MTBE	Methyl tertiary butyl ether
t_R	Retention time
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
wt%	Percent by weight

Abbreviation	Meaning
AcOH	Acetic Acid
h	Hours
min	Minutes
MHz	megahertz
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
UV	Ultraviolet
Boc	*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl
DIAD	Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate
AcOH	Acetic Acid
DIPEA	N,N-Diisopropylethylamine or Hünig's base
Ph_3P	Triphenylphosine

The compounds of Formula I may be synthesized using techniques known in the art. A representative synthetic procedure is illustrated in Scheme 1 below.

Scheme 1



These procedures are described in, for example, E. J. Cragoe, "The Synthesis of Amiloride and Its Analogs" (Chap 3) in Amiloride and Its Analogs, pp. 25-36. Other processes for preparing amiloride analogs are described in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 3,318,813, to Cragoe, particularly at methods A, B, C, and D of the '813 patent. Still other processes which may be adapted for the preparation of the compounds of the invention are described in PCT Publication Nos. WO2003/07182, WO2005/108644, WO2005/022935, US 7,064,129, US 6,858,615, US 6,903,105, WO 2004/073629, WO 2007/146869, and WO 2007/018640, all assigned to Parion Sciences, Inc.

Preparation of methyl N'-3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonylcarbamimido thioate (**2**) can be seen in WO 2009/074575.

Generally, the compounds of the invention may be conveniently prepared by treating a compound of Formula **2** with an amine of Formula 3. More specifically,

compounds of Formula 2 are treated with the amine of Formula 3 in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, or tetrahydrofuran, and a base such as triethylamine (TEA), or di-isoproylethylamine (DIPEA), with heating to elevated temperature, e.g., 70°C. Further purification, resolution of stereoisomers, crystallization and/or preparation of salt forms may be carried out using conventional techniques.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, in certain instances, the starting or intermediate compounds in the synthesis may possess other functional groups which provide alternate reactive sites. Interference with such functional groups may be avoided by utilization of appropriate protecting groups, such as amine or alcohol protecting groups, and where applicable, appropriately prioritizing the synthetic steps. Suitable protecting groups will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Methods are well known in the art for installing and removing such protecting groups and such conventional techniques may be employed in the processes of the instant invention as well.

The following specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and do not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the claims.

Material and methods. All reagent and solvents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Corp. Chem-Impex International Inc. and TCI chemical industry Co. Ltd. NMR spectra were obtained on either a Bruker AC 400 (^{1}H NMR at 400 MHz and ^{13}C NMR at 100 MHz) or a Bruker AC 300 (^{1}H NMR at 300 MHz and ^{13}C NMR at 75 MHz). Proton spectra were referenced to tetramethylsilane as an internal standard and the carbon spectra were referenced to $CDCl_3$, CD_3OD, or DMSO-d_6 (purchased from Aldrich or Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, unless otherwise specified). Flash chromatography was performed on a Combiflash system (Combiflash Rf, Teledyne Isco) charged with silica gel column (Redi Sep. Rf, Teledyne Isco) or reverse phase column (High performance C18 Gold column). ESI Mass spectra were obtained on a Shimadzu LCMS-2010 EV Mass Spectrometer. HPLC analyses were obtained using a Waters XTerra MS C18 5µm 4.6x150mm Analytical Column detected at 220 nm (unless otherwise specified) on a Shimadzu Prominence HPLC system. The following time program was used with a flow rate of 1.0 mL per minute:

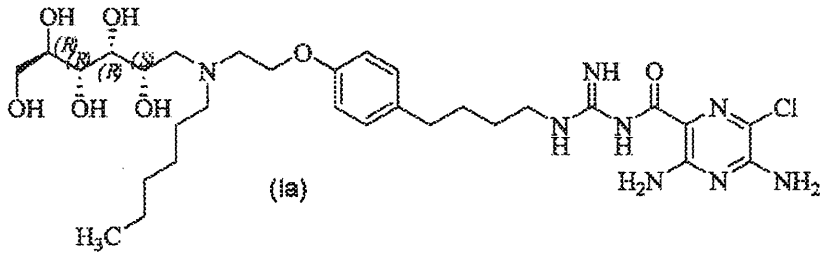
Time (min)	**Percent A** (H_2O with 0.05% TFA)	**Percent B** (CH_3CN with 0.05% TFA)

2.50	90	10
20.00	10	90
30.00	10	90
32.50	90	10

UPLC analyses were obtained using a Waters ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 1.8µm 2.1x100mm Analytical Column detected at 220 nm (unless otherwise specified) on a Shimadzu Prominence UFLC system. The following time program was used with a flow rate of 0.3 mL per minute:

Time (min)	**Percent A** (H_2O with 0.05% NH_4COOH and 0.1% HCOOH)	**Percent B** (CH_3CN/Water 80:20% with 0.05% NH_4COOH and 0.1% HCOOH)
1.00	90	10
4.00	30	70
5.00	30	70
5.50	90	10
6.50	90	10

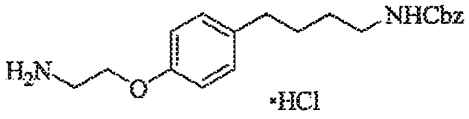
Also provided herein (Scheme 2) is a method for preparation of compound (Ia), 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, as defined herein before,



(Ia)

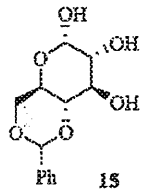
comprising the steps of:

(i) treating a compound of formula 14:



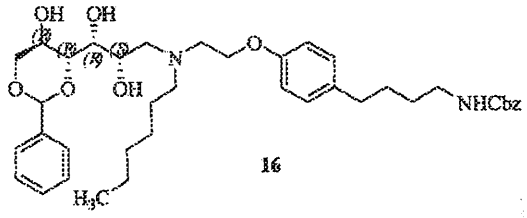
14

with a protected sugar, (4aR,6S,7R,8R,8aS)-2-phenylhexahydropyrano[3,2-d][1,3]dioxine-6,7,8-triol, of formula 15:



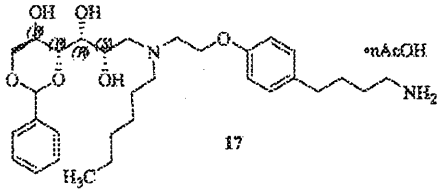
15

in the presence of a reducing agent, followed by a treatment of hexanal to form compound 16, benzyl 4-(4-(2-(((2S,3R)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butylcarbamate;



16

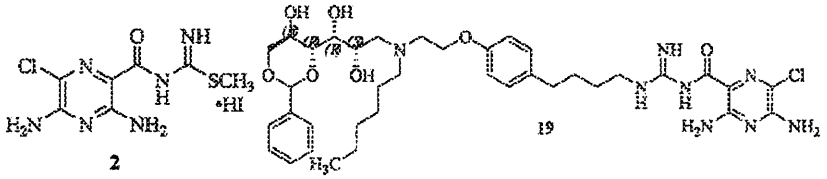
(ii) Subjecting compound 16 to catalytic hydrogenation to form compound 17, (1R,2S)-3-((2-(4-(4-aminobutyl)phenoxy)ethyl)(hexyl)amino)-1-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propane-1,2-diol; and



17

(iii) Condensing compound 17 with compound 2, methyl 3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonylcarbamimidothioate, in the presence of base to form 19, 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(((2S,3R)-2,3-dihydroxy-

3-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl) butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide; and



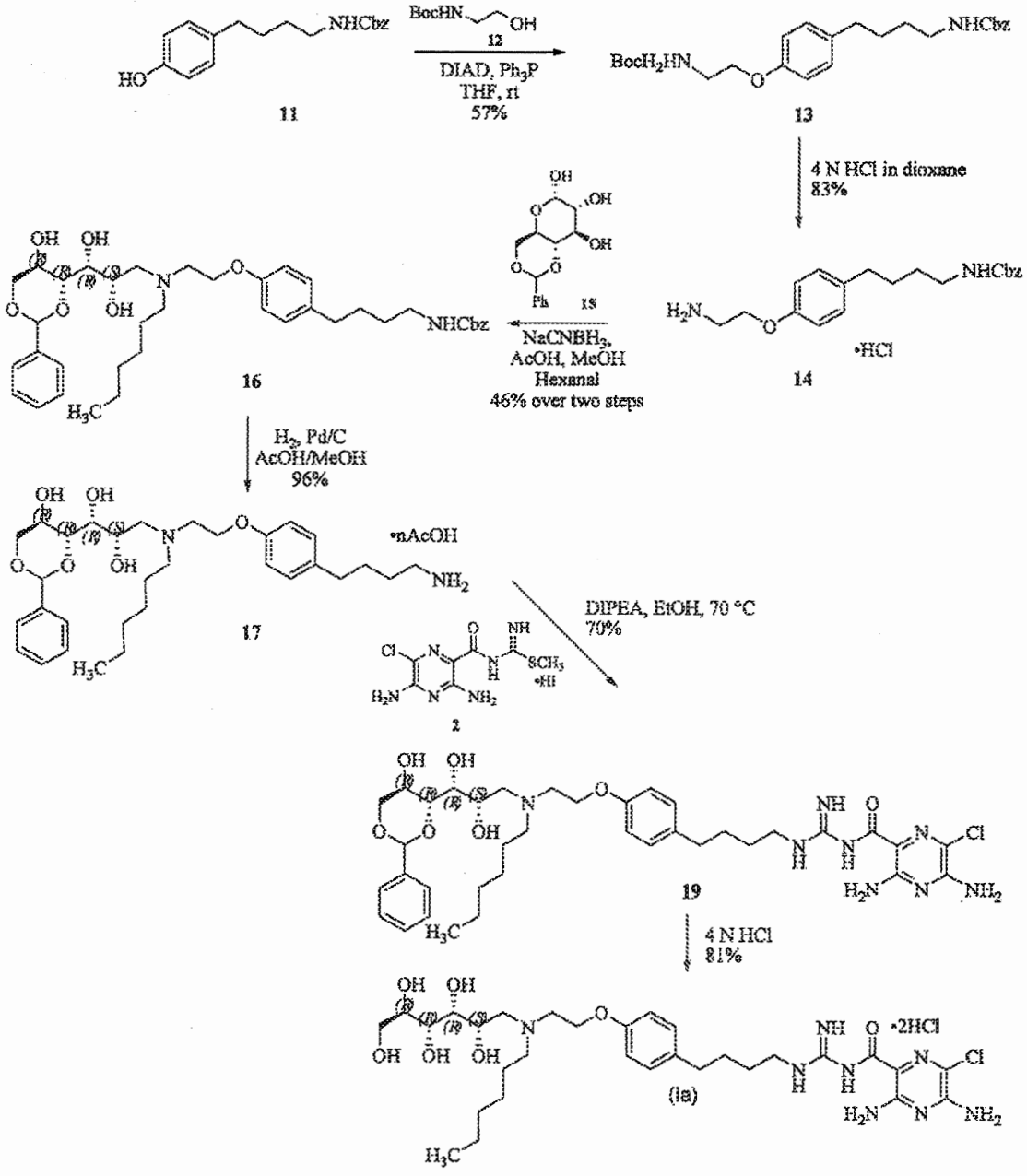
2 19

(iv) hydrolyzing compound 19 in the presence of acid to form (Ia).

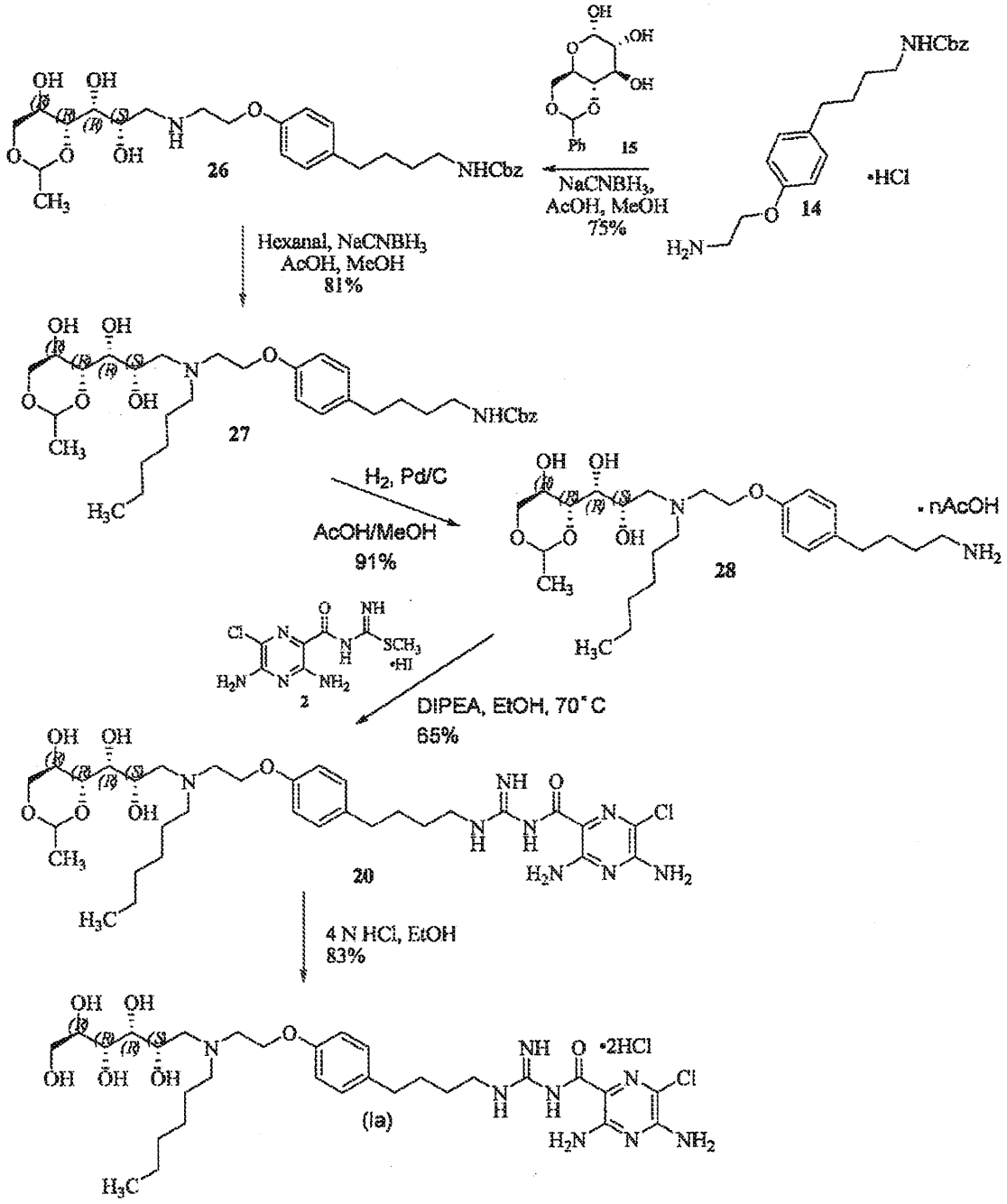
An alternative process comprises replacing the compound of formula 16, above, with compound 27, followed by the hydrogenation, condensation, and hydrolysis steps just described to form compound (Ia).

Also provided herein (Scheme 3) is an alternate method for preparation of compound (Ia), 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, as defined herein before.

Scheme 2. Preparation of 3,5-Diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl) butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



Scheme 3. Alternate Preparation of 3,5-Diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl) butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



EXAMPLES

The invention also comprises a compound prepared by the methods herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound.

Synthesis of Ia, 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-

pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

Step 1

Preparation of benzyl 4-(4-(3-(tert-butyloxycarbonylamino)propoxy)phenyl)butyl carbamate (Compound 13): To a solution of benzyl 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)butyl carbamate (**11**, 60.0 g, 300 mmol) in dry THF (600 mL) was added N-Boc ethanolamine (**12**, 38.7 g , 300 mmol), Ph_3P (62.9 g, 300 mmol) and DIAD (48.6 g, 300 mmol) at 0 °C, then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred over night. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 15:85 EA/hexanes) to afford desired compound **13** (50.0 g, 57%) as a yellow solid: ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.10 (s, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 4.0 (m, 2H), 3.5 (q, 2H), 3.2 (q, 2H), 2.55 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

Step 2

Preparation of Benzyl 4-(4-(2-aminoethoxy)phenyl)butylcarbamate Hydrochloric Acid Salt (14): Compound **13** (50.0 g, 112 mmol) was dissolved in 4 N HCl in dioxane (250 mL) at room temperature and the solution was stirred for 1 hour. After concentrated, the residue was suspended in MTBE (500 mL) and stirred for 0.5 h. The solid is filtered out to afford hydrochloric acid salt **14** (40.0 g, 83%) as a white solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.33 (m, 5H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.18 (t, 2H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (m, 4H).

Step 3

Preparation of Benzyl 4-(4-(2-(((2S,3R)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butylcarbamate (16): A solution of hydrochloric acid salt **14** (13.5 g, 39.35 mmol) and triol **15** (10.5 g, 39.35 mmol) in MeOH (150 mL) and AcOH (18.8 g, 314.8 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, sodium cyanoborohydride (6.1 g, 98.37 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Additional triol **15** (5.2 g, 19.67 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. After starting material **14** was completely consumed, hexanal (5.9 g, 59.03 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Solvent was removed in vacuum. The residue was washed with

satd Na_2CO_3 (5.0 mL), azeotroped with MeOH and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 10:1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH) to afford compound **16** (12.2 g, 46% over two steps) as an off-white solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.45–7.44 (m, 3H), 7.31–7.29 (m, 9H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.25–4.18 (m, 2H), 4.03–3.87 (m, 6H), 3.78–3.55 (m, 3H), 3.13–2.96 (m, 6H), 2.85–2.69 (m, 3H), 2.53 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.58–1.48 (m, 6H), 1.23 (br s, 6H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz , 3H).

Step 4

Preparation of (1R,2S)-3-((2-(4-(4-aminobutyl)phenoxy)ethyl)(hexyl)amino)-1-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propane-1,2-diol Acetic Acid Salt (17):

A suspension of carbamate **16** (12.2 g, 17.99 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (3.66 g) in EtOH/AcOH (5:1, 120 mL) was subjected to hydrogenation conditions (1 atm) overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and washed with EtOH. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuum to afford acetic salt **17** (9.40 g, 96%) as a colorless oil: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.48–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 4.26-4.10 (m, 3H), 3.95-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 10.4, 1H), 3.23–3.03 (m, 2H), 2.96–2.87 (m, 3H), 2.61–2.59 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.57 (m, 6H), 1.31-1.25 (br s, 6H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz , 3H).

Step 5

Preparation of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(((2S,3R)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl) butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (19)

To a solution acetic acid salt **7** (9.40 g, 17.27 mmol) and methyl 3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonylcarbamimidothioate hydroiodic acid salt (**18**, 7.20 g, 27.64 mmol) in EtOH (75 mL) was added DIPEA(17.8 g, 138.16 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C in a sealed tube for 2 h, then cooled to room temperature, and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 9:1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH, 80:18:2 $CHCl_3$/MeOH/NH_4OH) to afford carboxamide **19** (9.20 g, 70%) as a yellow solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.28(m, 3H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 4.22 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.06–3.88 (m, 5H), 3.75 (dd, *J*= 1.5, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz,

2H), 2.93–2.83 (m, 3H), 2.68–2.56 (m, 5H), 1.70–1.64 (m, 4H), 1.44–1.43 (m, 2H), 1.22 (m, 6H), 0.85 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H).

Step 6

Preparation of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide Hydrochloric Acid Salt (Ia): To a solution of carboxamide **19** (9.20 g, 12.16 mmol) in EtOH (30 mL) was added 4 N aq HCl (95 mL) at room temperature and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuum and the residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography and lyophilized to afford hydrochloric acid salt **Ia** (6.60 g, 81%) as a yellow hygroscopic solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (br s, 2 H), 4.21–4.19 (m, 1H), 3.84–3.61 (m, 7H), 3.46–3.30 (m, 5H), 2.64 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.80–1.69 (m, 6H), 1.36 (br s, 6H), 0.91 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ESI-MS m/z 669 $[C_{30}H_{49}ClN_8O_7 + H]^+$; Anal.($C_{30}H_{49}ClN_8O_7$•2HCl•$H_2O$). Calcd. C 47.40, H 7.03, N, 14.74; Found, C 47.11, H 7.06, N 14.54.

Alternate synthesis of I, 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

Step 1

Preparation of Benzyl 4-(4-(3-((2*S*,3*R*)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4*R*,5*R*)-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propylamino)propoxy)phenyl)butylcarbamate (26): A solution of hydrochloric acid salt **14** (155 mg, 0.41 mmol) and triol **15** (84 mg, 0.41 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, then AcOH (0.036 mL, 0.6 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (43 mg, 0.6 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Solvent was removed in vacuum. The residue was washed with satd Na_2CO_3 (5.0 mL), azeotroped with MeOH and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 10:1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH, 10:1:0.1 $CHCl_3$/MeOH/NH_4OH) to afford carbamate **26** (163 mg, 75%) as an white gummy solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.34–7.30 (m, 5H), 7.08–7.05 (m, 2H), 6.85–6.82 (m, 2H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.70–4.67 (m, 1H), 4.08–3.96 (m, 4H), 3.82–3.76 (m, 2H), 3.49–3.46 (m, 1H), 3.14–3.10 (m, 2H), 3.01–2.79 (m,

4H), 2.65–2.45 (m, 2H), 2.05–2.01 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.49 (m, 4H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H).

Step 2

Preparation of Benzyl 4-(4-(2-(((2*S*,3*R*)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4*R*,5*R*)-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butylcarbamate (27): A solution of carbamate **26** (1.02 g, 1.90 mmol), hexanal (380 mg, 3.80 mmol), AcOH (0.33 mL, 5.70 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (410 mg, 5.70 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Solvent was removed in vacuum. The residue was washed with satd Na_2CO_3 (30 mL), azeotroped with MeOH and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 10:1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH) to afford carbamate **27** (990 mg, 84%) as an white gummy solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.35–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.80 (br s, 1H), 4.69–4.66 (m, 1H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.05–3.98 (m, 3H), 3.84–3.76 (m, 2H), 3.54–3.48 (m, 1H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.20–2.96 (m, 4H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.73–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.56 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.63–1.50 (m, 6H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 3H), 1.27–1.24 (m, 6H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H).

Step 3

Preparation of (1*R*,2*S*)-3-((2-(4-(4-Aminobutyl)phenoxy)ethyl)(hexyl)amino)-1-((4*R*,5*R*)-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propane-1,2-diol Acetic Acid Salt (28): A suspension of carbamate **27** (890 mg, 1.44 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (400 mg) in MeOH/AcOH (5:1, 60 mL) was subjected to hydrogenation conditions (1 atm) for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and washed with MeOH. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuum and crashed from ether to afford acetic salt **28** (782 mg, 90%) as a white gummy solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.69–4.67 (m, 1H), 4.00–3.85 (m, 1H), 3.84–3.76 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.51 (m, 1H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 2.98–2.59 (m, 10H), 1.96 (s, 13H), 1.67–1.47 (m, 6H), 1.40–1.27 (m, 6H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H).

Step 4

Preparation of 3,5-Diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2-(((2*S*,3*R*)-2,3-dihydroxy-3-((4*R*,5*R*)-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl)propyl)(hexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl) butyl) carbamimidoyl) Pyrazine-2-carboxamide (20):

To a solution acetic acid salt **28** (189 mg, 0.313 mmol) and methyl 3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonylcarbamimidothioate hydroiodic acid salt (**18**, 192 mg, 0.502 mmol) in EtOH (8 mL) was added DIPEA(0.42 mL, 2.50 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C in a sealed tube for 2 h, then cooled to room temperature, and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 9:1 CH_2Cl_2/MeOH, 80:18:2 $CHCl_3$/MeOH/NH_4OH) to afford carboxamide **20** (142 mg, 65%) as a yellow solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (q, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.06–4.01 (m, 3H), 3.94–3.89 (m, 1H), 3.82–3.74 (m, 2H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.96–2.78 (m, 3H), 2.67–2.61 (m, 5H), 1.68–1.67 (m, 4H), 1.50–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.29 (br s, 6H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

Step 5

Preparation of 3,5-Diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide Hydrochloric Acid Salt (Ia)

To a solution of carboxamide **20** (400 mg, 0.57 mmol) in EtOH (5 mL) was added 4 N aq HCl (15 mL) at room temperature and the reaction mixture was heated at 55 °C for 24 h. After concentrated, the residue was dissolved in 4 N aq HCl (15 mL) and heated at 65 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated, crashed from EtOH/Et_2O, re-purified by preparative TLC and lyophilized to afford hydrochloric acid salt **(Ia)** (, 354 mg, 83%) as a yellow hygroscopic solid: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (br s, 2 H), 4.19–4.16 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.55 (m, 7H), 3.39–3.24 (m, 6H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 1.65–1.64 (m, 6H), 1.30–1.19 (m, 6H), 0.78–0.75 (m, 3H); ESI-MS *m/z* 669 $[C_{30}H_{49}ClN_8O_7 + H]^+$.

Preparation of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (freebase of Ia)

3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide hydrochloric acid salt (12.51 g) was dissolved in 150 mL H_2O and treated, stirring, with NaOH (0.1M aqueous, 435 mL) to give a gummy precipitate. The liquid (pH ~11) was decanted through a filter funnel (the majority of material adhered to the sides of the flask). The residue was treated with H_2O (2 x 300 mL),

stirring and decanting/filtering in a similar fashion. The remaining residue was suspended in CH_3CN/H_2O/MeOH, and concentrated to provide a yellow-amber solid, 9.55 g. ESI-MS *m/z* 669 $[C_{30}H_{49}ClN_8O_7 + H]^+$, purity 89% at 224 nm, 90% at 272 nm, 82% at 304 nm, 63% by MS trace. The crude product was heated with isopropanol (100 – 150 mL) at 70°C for 15 min, then filtered warm. The solids were treated similarly with isopropanol twice more, heating for 30 minutes each time and allowing the mixture to cool (2hrs – O/N) before filtration. The resulting solids were dried to provide 7.365 g of a yellow-amber amorphous solid, m.p. 133.1 – 135.6°C (11.0 mmol yield as free base). ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, dmso) δ 9.31 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.61 (br. s, 3H), 4.76 – 4.09 (m, 5H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.71 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 – 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (br. s, 2H), 2.92 – 2.76 (m, 2H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 13.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.58 – 2.51 (m, 4H), 2.46 (dd, *J* = 13.1, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.66 – 1.45 (m, 4H), 1.45 – 1.31 (m, 2H), 1.31 – 1.09 (m, 6H), 0.90 – 0.76 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, dmso) δ 173.27, 160.96, 156.48, 154.68, 151.14, 133.70, 129.05, 119.12, 117.53, 114.14, 72.23, 71.37, 70.60, 70.04, 65.74, 63.34, 57.39, 54.72, 52.86, 40.10, 33.72, 31.15, 28.37, 28.09, 26.38, 26.36, 22.02, 13.84. ESI-MS *m/z* 669 $[C_{30}H_{49}ClN_8O_7 + H]^+$.

Preparation of the 1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoate Salt of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

A mixture of 32.8 mg (0.049 mmol) of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, 164 μL of a 0.3 M solution of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid in methanol (0.049 mmol of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid), and about 0.33 mL of methanol was warmed on a hot plate set at 85 °C until all the solid dissolved. The solution was allowed to cool to ambient temperature. The solution was placed in a refrigerator (about 5 °C) and allowed to stand overnight, during which time crystallization occurred. The liquid was decanted and the solid was dried in a stream of dry air to give 29.5 mg (62% yield) of the 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoate salt of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide. ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO) 8.2 (m, 1H), 7.7 (m, 2H), 7.4 (d, 1H), 7.3 (d, 1H), 7.1 (m, 2H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 4.6 – 4.2 (m, 2H), 4.0 (m, 2H), 3.8 –

3.6 (m, 2H), 3.6-3.2 (m, 6H), 2.9 – 2.5 (m, 6H), 1.6 (m, 4H), 1.4 (m, 2H), 1.2 (m, 6H), 0.83 (m, 3H) ppm.

Preparation of the 1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoate Salt of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

A mixture of 105.3 mg (0.157 mmol) of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, 525 μL of a 0.3 M solution of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid in methanol (0.158 mmol of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid), and about 1 mL of methanol was warmed on a hot plate set at 85 °C until all the solid dissolved. The solution was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and placed in a refrigerator (about 5 °C). After about 20 min it became turbid and was seeded. After about 2 hours solid was present. A stir bar was added to the mixture and it was stirred in the refrigerator overnight, during which time it became very thick. Another 1.5 mL of methanol was added and the slurry was stirred in the refrigerator overnight. The mixture was centrifuged, the liquid was decanted, and the solid was dried in a stream of dry air to give 74 mg (55% yield) of the 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoate salt of 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide.

Pharmacology of Compound (Ia) 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

Assay 1. *In Vitro* Measure of Sodium Channel Blocking Activity and Reversibility

One assay used to assess mechanism of action and/or potency of the compounds of the present invention involves the determination of luminal drug inhibition of airway epithelial sodium currents measured under short circuit current (I_{sc}) using airway epithelial monolayers mounted in Ussing chambers. Cells are obtained from freshly excised human, canine, sheep or rodent airways. This assay is described in detail in

Hirsh, A.J., Zhang, J., Zamurs, A., et al. Pharmacological properties of N-(3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonyl)-N'-4-[4-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)phenyl]butyl-guanidine methanesulfonate (552-02), a novel epithelial sodium channel blocker with potential clinical efficacy for CF lung disease. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 2008; 325(1): 77-88.

Inhibition of transcellular sodium movement through ENaC was measured using polarized bronchial epithelial cell monolayers mounted in a modified Ussing chamber. Primary cultures of canine or human bronchial epithelial cells grown using an air-liquid interface were tested under voltage clamp conditions. The short-circuit current (I_{SC}) was measured as an index of transepithelial sodium transport to assess potency.

Compound (Ia) 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide was a potent inhibitor of transcellular sodium transport and was approximately 60-fold more active than amiloride in canine bronchial epithelial cells (CBE), and approximately
160-fold in human bronchial epithelial cells (HBE) (Figure 1). In CBE **Compound (Ia)** had an IC_{50} of 13.2±8.0 nM and in HBE **Compound (Ia)** had an IC_{50} of 2.4±1.8 nM (Table 1).

Table 1. Inhibition of Short-Circuit Current by Compound (Ia) in canine bronchial epithelial cells **and** human bronchial epithelial cells **(IC_{50} nM)**

Species	Amiloride	Compound I (Parent)
Canine	781.5±331 (40)	13.2±8.0 (7)*
Human	389±188 (22)	2.4 ±1.2 (4)*

Values represent the mean ± SD (n) *Indicates significance ($p<0.05$) from amiloride

Recovery of short circuit current (I_{SC}) from maximal block was used as an indirect measurement of drug off-rate. Percent recovery of I_{SC} after full-block, determined after three apical surface washes and calculated by the formula: recovered (I_{SC}) / pre-

treatment (I_{sc}) x 100, was significantly (22 fold) less reversible than amiloride in CBE and 9.5 fold less in HBE (Table 2), indicating that **Compound (Ia)** produces a longer, more durable block on ENaC.

Table 2. Reversibility of Compound (Ia) on Short-Circuit Current in Canine Bronchial Epithelial Cells and Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells (% recovery)

Species	Amiloride	Compound (1a)
Canine	90.1 ± 27.6 (39)	4.1 ± 11.6 (7)*
Human	89.5 ± 10.7 (4)	9.4 ± 17 (3)*

Values represent the mean ± SD (n) *Indicates significance ($p<0.05$) from amiloride

Assay 2. Mucociliary Clearance (MCC) Studies in Sheep

The animal model that has been used most often to measure changes in MCC is the sheep model. The effect of compounds for enhancing mucociliary clearance (MCC) can be measured using an *in vivo* model described by Sabater et al., Journal of Applied Physiology, 1999, pp. 2191-2196, incorporated herein by reference.

In these studies, adult sheep were restrained and nasally intubated with an endotracheal tube. Aerosolized test articles were administered over 10-15 minutes to sheep. Radiolabeled ^{99m}Tc-sulfur colloid (TSC, 3.1 mg/mL; containing approximately 20 mCi) was then administered at a specified time four or eight hours after test article. The radiolabeled aerosol was administered through the endotracheal tube for about 5 minutes. The sheep were then extubated, and total radioactive counts in the lung were measured every 5 minutes for a 1-hour observation period. The rate of radiolabel clearance from the lung is representative of the MCC rate in the animal. The advantage of this system is that it closely simulates the human lung environment. The model also allows for the collection of simultaneous PK/PD information through plasma and urine sampling over the test period. There are also several techniques to measure the drug concentrations on the airway surface during the MCC measurements. These include the collection of exhaled breath condensates or a filter paper method to obtain ASL via bronchoscopy.

The ovine model described above was used to evaluate the *in vivo* effects (efficacy/durability) of aerosol-delivered **Compound (Ia)** on MCC. Treatments consisting of either 4 mL of **Compound (Ia)**, Comparative Example 1, Comparative Example 4, vehicle (sterile distilled H_2O), or test agent in combination with HS were tested. To determine if combining HS with **Compound (Ia)** MCC, HS was administered immediately following **Compound (Ia)** administration. Test solutions were aerosolized using a Raindrop nebulizer at a flowrate of eight liters per minute and connected to a dosimetry system consisting of a solenoid valve and a source of compressed air (20 psi). The deposited dose of drug in sheep lungs after an aerosol administration using the Raindrop nebulizer is estimated to be 8-15 % of the dose. Using a Raindrop nebulizer, radiolabeled TSC was administered over approximately 3 minutes either 4 or 8 hours after drug treatment to evaluate efficacy/durability. Radioactive counts were measured in a central region in the right lung at 5 min intervals for one hour with a gamma camera. Three methods of analysis were utilized, 1) initial rate of clearance (slope) over the first 30 min fitted using linear regression 2) area under the curve for % clearance over time over one hour, and 3) the maximum clearance obtained in one hour.

The effect of **Compound (Ia)** at 16 µg/kg, 0.16 µg/kg and 0.016 µg/kg were tested and compared to vehicle (4 mL sterile H_2O) on sheep MCC four hour post-dosing (Figure 2). The analyses of effects are shown in Table 3. At all doses tested, **Compound (Ia)** enhanced MCC compared to vehicle control. The 16 µg/kg dose was considered to be a maximum MCC effect.

Table 3. MCC in Sheep at 4h Post-dose of Compound (Ia) or Vehicle

Compound I Dose	Initial Slope (4.0-4.5h)	AUC (% Cl - h)	Maximum Clearance
16 µg/kg	39.0±3.9* (4)	18.6±2.2*† (4)	33.8±3.7*† (4)
0.16 µg/kg	39.1 (2)	19 (2)	33.1 (2)
0.016 µg/kg	33.3±4.4* (4)	14.4±1.3* (4)	25.5±1.3* (4)
Vehicle (H_2O) 4 mL	17.2±6.8 (8)	7.3±1.5 (8)	12.2±2.9 (8)

Data are reported as the mean±SD (n) Study with n=2, not included in statistical analysis *Indicates significance ($p<0.05$) from vehicle. †Indicates significance ($p<0.05$) from 0.016 µg/kg dose.

To determine whether HS increases the MCC effect of **Compound (Ia)**, HS (6.25 mL of 10% HS; 62.5 mg deposited, assuming 10% deposition) was dosed immediately following 0.016 µg/kg of **Compound (Ia)** and MCC was assessed four hours after the combined dosing (Figure 12). HS increased the effect of a 0.016 µg/kg dose of **Compound (Ia)** to a maximal effect, as seen with both the 0.16 and 16 µg/kg doses of **Compound (Ia)** alone (Figure 2). Therefore, a maximal MCC effect can be achieved when HS is added to a dose (0.016 µg/kg) of **Compound (Ia)** which produces a sub-maximal response when given without HS.

Table 4. MCC in Sheep at 4h Post-dose of Vehicle, Compound (Ia) and HS

Dose	Initial Slope (4.0-4.5h)	AUC (% CI h)	Maximum Clearance
Compound (Ia) (0.016 µg/kg; 4 mL + HS)	44.9 (2)	20.7 (2)	37.0 (2)
Compound (Ia) (0.016 µg/kg; 4 mL)	33.3±4.4 (4)	14.4±1.3 (4)	25.5±1.3 (4)
Vehicle H_2O (4 mL)	17.2±6.8 (8)	7.3±1.5 (8)	12.2±3 (8)

Data are reported as the mean ±SD (n). Study with n=2, not included in statistical analysis.

To assess both the durability of **Compound (Ia)** and the effect of addition of HS to **Compound (Ia)** MCC was measured eight hours post dosing with vehicle (H_2O), HS 7% alone, 0.16, 1.6 and 16 µg/kg **Compound (Ia)** alone or a combination of 0.16 µg/kg **Compound (Ia)** and 7% HS (total 4ml volume for every treatment) (Figure 4). After dosing with vehicle, the MCC at 4 and 8 hours was the same, indicating that the rate of MCC in the sheep over 4 – 8 hours is at a steady-state (Figures 12 and 13). Eight hours following 4 mL of 7% HS administration, no change in MCC was observed compared to vehicle, indicating the HS effect had disappeared. All three dose groups (0.16, 1.6, and 16 µg/kg) of **Compound (Ia)** increased MCC in a dose-related manner compared to both vehicle and HS, indicating that **Compound (Ia)** has a longer duration of action than HS alone (Figure 4). The combination dose of HS

and **Compound (Ia)** increased the effect of a 0.16 µg/kg dose of **Compound (Ia)** to greater than that observed for the 16 µg/kg dose, indicating a 100 fold gain in activity when HS was added to **Compound (Ia)** (Figure 4). The enhancement of **Compound (Ia)** activity by HS, at a time when HS has no inherent activity, clearly indicates synergy between HS and **Compound (Ia)**.

Table 5. MCC in Sheep at 8h Post-dose of Vehicle, HS, Compound (1a) or a Combination of HS and Compound (1a)

Dose	Initial Slope (8.0-8.5h)	AUC (% CI h)	Maximum Clearance
Vehicle - H_2O (4 mL)	17.8±5.7 (4)	7.8±1 (4)	14.2±0.7 (4)
7 % HS (4 mL)	17.8 (2)	7.6 (2)	14.6 (2)
Compound (Ia) (0.16 µg/kg ; 4 mL)	24.0 (2)	10.7 (2)	19.7 (2)
Compound (Ia) (1.6 µg/kg; 4 mL)	24.4 (2)	11.1 (2)	21.2 (2)
Compound (Ia) (16 µg/kg; 4 mL)	28.0 (2)	13.9 (2)	26.7 (2)
Compound (Ia) (0.16 µg/kg +7 % HS;4 mL)	30.9±2.5 (4)	15.3±2.2 (4)	27.5±1.6 (4)

Data are reported as the mean±SD (n). Study with n=2, not included in statistical analysis

Assay 3. d. Airway Surface Liquid Drug (ASL) Clearance and Metabolism by Human Airway Epithelium

The disappearance of **Compound (Ia)** from the apical surface and airway epithelial metabolism were assessed in HBE (Table 6). In these experiments 25 µL of a 25 µM solution of ENaC blocker was added to the apical surface of HBE cells grown at an air/liquid interface, and the drug concentration in the apical and basolateral compartment was measured over 2 h by UPLC. After 2 h incubation of **Compound(Ia)** on the apical surface (37 □C), no metabolites were detected on either the apical or basolateral sides and no **Compound(Ia)** was detectable on the basolateral side.

Table 9. Apical Disappearance and Metabolism of Compound (1a) by HBE

Compound	% of Initial Drug Mass on Apical Side (Parent and	% of Apical Mass as Metabolites	% of Initial Apical Mass on Basolateral	% on Basolateral Side as

	metabolite, 2h)	(2h)	Side (2h)	Metabolites (2h)
Compound (Ia)	80.7*±6.2%	none	none	none

Assay 4. e. Airway Hydration and Sodium Channel Block (*in vitro* model)

Parion Sciences has developed experimental models for assessing airway hydration in cell cultures (Hirsh, A.J., Sabater, J.R., Zamurs, A., et. al. Evaluation of second generation amiloride analogs as therapy for CF lung disease. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 2004; 311(3): 929-38.Hirsh, A.J., Zhang, J., Zamurs, A., et al. Pharmacological properties of N-(3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonyl)-N'-4-[4-(2,3-dihydroxy propoxy)phenyl]butyl-guanidine methanesulfonate (552-02), a novel epithelial sodium channel blocker with potential clinical efficacy for CF lung disease. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 2008; 325(1): 77-88).

Primary CBE cells are plated onto collagen-coated, porous membranes maintained at an air-liquid interface to assess maintenance of surface liquid volume over time. At the start of the experiment, each 12 mm snapwell insert was removed from the plate containing air-liquid interface culture media, blotted dry, weighed, and 50 µL of vehicle (0.1% DMSO), or ENaC blocker (10 µM in 0.1% DMSO) applied to the apical surface and the mass was recorded. The inserts were immediately returned to a transwell plate (500 µL, Krebs Ringer Bicarbonate (KRB), pH 7.4 in lower chamber) and placed in a 37° C, 5% CO_2 incubator. To reduce artifact due to an apical carbohydrate osmotic gradient upon water loss, glucose was not included in the apical buffer. Compound (1a) was tested and compared to vehicle, and the mass of ASL was monitored serially from 0-8 or 24 h. The mass of surface liquid was converted to volume in µL. Data are reported as % initial volume (100 % = 50 µL).

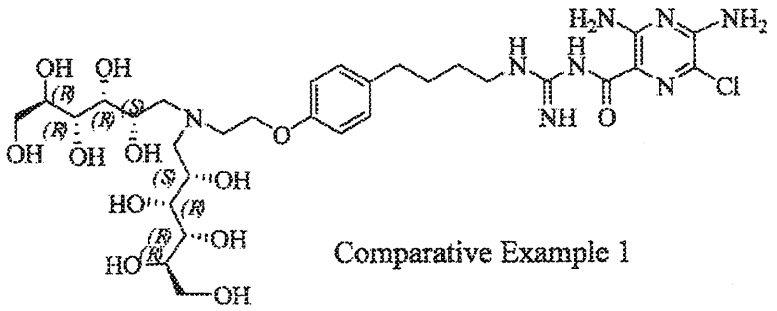
The duration of sodium transport inhibition was determined indirectly by measuring the buffer retained after a 50 µl volume of experimental buffer was added to the apical surface of CBE cells. Only 12.5±12.1% of vehicle (buffer) remained on the surface after 8 hours and a small increase in surface liquid retention was seen with 10 µM amiloride in the vehicle (25±19.2% after 8 hours). In comparison, **Compound (Ia)** significantly increased apical surface liquid retention, maintaining 88.3±13% of the surface liquid over 8 hours (Figure 5).

To test **Compound (Ia)** further, the duration of incubation was increased from eight to 24 hours. Amiloride was not tested over 24 hours as the majority of the effect was gone after eight hours. After 24 hours, only 11 % of the vehicle buffer remained whereas, **Compound (Ia)** maintained 72.3±7.3% of surface liquid over 24 hours, a loss of only 16% relative to the 8-hour measure, suggesting **Compound (Ia)** exhibits a durable effect on liquid retention (Figure 6).

Comparative Examples

The present compound of formula (I) is more potent and/or absorbed less rapidly from mucosal surfaces, especially airway surfaces, compared to known sodium channel blockers, such as Comparative Examples 1 through 5, described below. Therefore, the compound of formula (I) has a longer half-life on mucosal surfaces compared to these compounds.

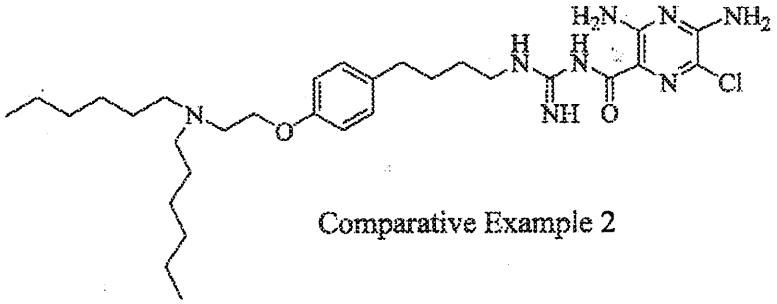
Comparative Examples 1 through 4 are claimed, described or within the disclosures of WO 2003/070182 (U. S. Patent Nos. 6,858,615; 7,186,833; 7,189,719; 7,192,960; and 7,332,496), WO 2005/044180 (U.S. Appln. No. 2005/0080093 and U.S. Pat. No. 7,745,442), WO 2004/073629 (U. S. Patent Nos. 6,903,105; 6,995,160; 7,026,325; 7,030,117; 7,345,044; 7,820,678; and 7,875,619), WO 2005/016879 (U. S. Patent Nos. 7,064,129; 7,247,637; 7,317,013; 7,368,447; 7,368,451; 7,375,107; 7,388,013; 7,410,968; and 7,868,010), or WO 2008/031028 (U.S. Patent Application Publications 2008/0090841 and 2009/0082287) as sodium channel blockers having useful medicinal properties and can be prepared by methods described therein and others known in the art.



Comparative Example 1

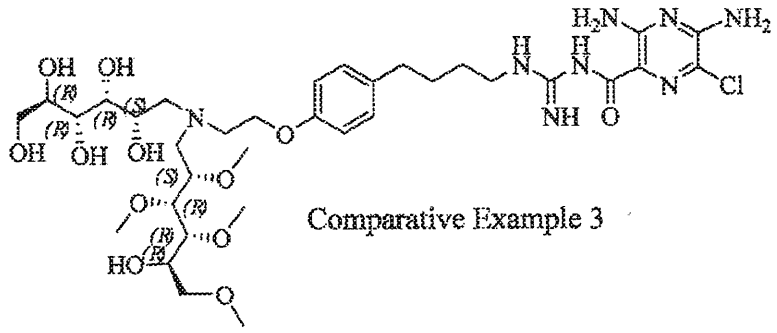
The compound of Comparative Example 1 is included in the sodium channel blocking compounds of WO 2008/031028, where its structure can be seen on page 14.

Comparative Example 2 is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(dihexylamino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, which is within the generic disclosure of WO 2004/073629.



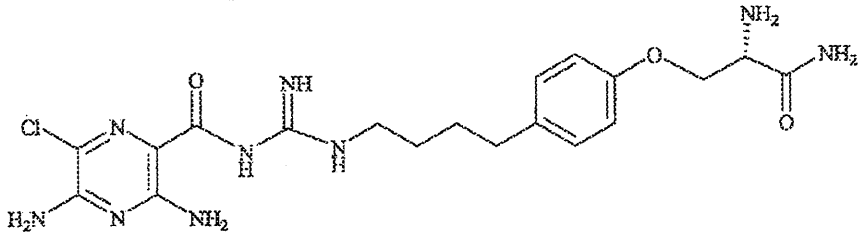
Comparative Example 2

Comparative Example 3 is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(((2S,3R,4R,5R)-5-hydroxy-2,3,4,6-tetramethoxyhexyl)((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl) amino) ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, which is within the generic disclosure of WO 2008/031028.



Comparative Example 3

Comparative Example 4



(*S*)-3,5-diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2,3-diamino-3-oxopropoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

The compound of Comparative Example 4 can be seen on page 15 of US 2005/0080093 and as Compound 2 on page 90 of WO 2008/031048, and as Compound 2 on pages 42-43 of WO 2008/031028. In order to have useful activity in treating Cystic Fibrosis and C.O.P.D a compound must have properties that will

cause enhancement of mucociliary clearance (MCC) at doses that do not elevate plasma potassium which will eventually lead to hyperkalemia, a serious and dangerous condition, on multiple dosing. It must therefore be avoided in this class of compounds, which are known to elevate plasma potassium if they are significantly excreted by the kidney. In order to evaluate this potential, it is beneficial to have MCC activity *in vivo* and not cause elevation of plasma potassium at the useful dose. One model to assess this is the sheep MCC model described below. As can be seen from the Table 7 below, the ED_{50} (AUC=47%) for Comparative Example 1 in the sheep MCC model is approximately 3000 μM.

Table 7. Change from Vehicle in MCC Effect at 8 hrs. in Sheep Using 3 Different Measures

Table 1.	Slope (8-8.5h)	AUC (%Cl*h)	Max Clearance (%)	Approximate ED_{50}
300 μM (Ia)	10.2 (100%)	6.2 (100%)	12.8 (100%)	
30 μM (Ia)	6.6(65%)	3.3(53%)	7.0(55%)	2.4nmol/kg
3000μM (Comp. Ex. 1)	6.1 (60%)	2.9 (47%)	4 (31%)	240nmol/kg
Maximal Effect	10.2 (100%)	6.2 (100%)	12.8 (100%)	

As can be seen from the Table 7 and Figure 7 the ED_{50} for Comparative Example 1 in the sheep MCC model is approximately 240 nmol/kg (3mM) using three different measures (slope, AUC and Maximum Clearance). At this dose, which would be a clinically active dose, Comparative Example 1 causes a rise in plasma potassium which on repeat dose will lead to hyperkalemia (Figure 8). Thus, Comparative Example I is unacceptable for human use while **Compound (Ia)** produces a safe and effective MCC with a benefit to risk ratio greater than 1000 in this model..

In order to lower the potential renal effect of the molecule, more lipophilic compounds were examined. Comparative Example 2 which replaces the two hydrophilic groups of Comparative Example 1 with two lipophilic chains of equal length results in compound Comparative Example 2 which is an order of magnitude less potent than Comparative Example 1 in vitro (Table 8) and thus unsuitable to produce sustained MCC in vivo. Comparative Example 3 in which all of the oxygen's

of Comparative Example 1 were retained and 5 of the hydroxyl's methyl groups were added to 5 of the hydroxyl's had a similar decrement in in vitro activity. It thus appeared that it was not possible to produce an active and renally safe molecule from this structural frame work. It was unexpected therefore that compound (Ia) was discovered to retain in vitro activity equal to Comparative Example 1. Even more surprising and unexpected was that **Compound (Ia)** was over 100 times more potent in vivo than Comparative Example I and caused no rise in plasma potassium at effective MCC doses.

Table 8. *In Vitro* Measure of Sodium Channel Blocking Activity

Compound	IC_{50} (nM)
Ia	13.2
Comparative Example 1	11.8
Comparative Example 2	124.5
Comparative Example 3	144.1
Comparative Example 4	6.6

Another compound which has been studied extensively is the compound of Comparative Example 4, (S)-3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2,3-diamino-3-oxopropoxy)phenyl) butyl) carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide..

The disappearance of **Compound (Ia)** from the apical surface and airway epithelial metabolism were assessed in HBE and compared to Comparative Example 4 (Table 9). In these experiments 25 µL of a 25 µM solution of ENaC blocker was added to the apical surface of HBE cells grown at an air/liquid interface, and the drug concentration in the apical and basolateral compartment was measured over 2 h by UPLC. After 2 h incubation of Compound (1a) on the apical surface (37 °C), no metabolites were detected on either the apical or basolateral sides and no Compound (1a) was detectable on the basolateral side. In contrast, most of Comparative Example 4 was eliminated from the apical side with 83% metabolized to the less active carboxylic acid, (S)-2-amino-3-(4-(4-(3-(3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazine-2-carbonyl)guanidino)butyl) phenoxy)propanoic acid, structure below.

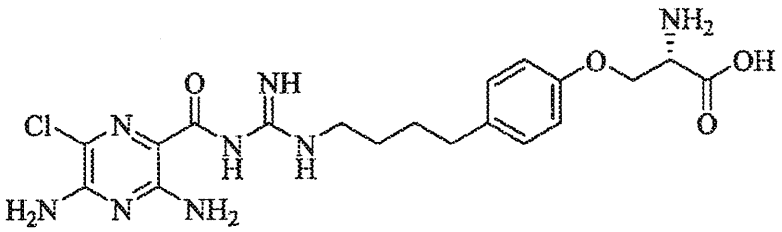


Table 9. Apical Disappearance and Metabolism of Compound (Ia) by HBE

Compound	% of Initial Drug Mass on Apical Side (Parent and metabolite, 2h)	% of Apical Mass as Metabolites (2h)	% of Initial Apical Mass on Basolateral Side (2h)	% on Basolateral Side as Metabolites (2h)
Compound (Ia)	80.7*±6.2%	none	none	none
Comparative Example 4	41.6±7.6%	83.0±3.5%	8.3±0.2	94.7 ± 1.0%

Values represent the mean ± SD *Indicates significantly different ($p<0.05$) from Comparative Example 4.

Compound(Ia) is 10,000 times more potent in sheep MCC than Comparative Example 4 with no elevation of Plasma K, whereas Comparative Example 4 has elevations of plasma K at the approximate ED50 dose of 3mM (Figures 9 and 10). This, again, demonstrates the unique unexpected potency and safety advantage of compound Ia.

Table 10. MCC in Sheep at 4h Post-dose of vehicle, Comparative Example 4 or Compound (1a)

Dose	Initial Slope (4.0-4.5h)	AUC (% CI x h)	Maximum Clearance
Comparative Example **4(112 µg/kg; 4 mL)**	32.2±7.3* (6)	14.1±2.2* (6)	22.9±2.1* (6)
Comparative Example **4(11.2 µg/kg; 4 mL)**	14.5±1.3 (3)	6.9±1.0 (3)	14.6±0.9 (3)
Compound (Ia)	33.3±4.4* (4)	14.4±1.3* (4)	25.5±1.3* (4)

(0.016 µg/kg; 4 mL)			
Vehicle H_2O (4 mL)	17.2±6.8 (8)	7.3±1.5 (8)	12.2±2.9 (8)

It has now been shown that the enhanced renal safety of **Compound (Ia)** can be explained by the marked reduction in clearance of drug by the kidney. If the compound can be kept away from sodium channels in the kidney, hyperkalemia should be markedly reduced. Following intravenous administration to sheep, 43% of Comparative Example 1 was recovered in urine, whereas only 5% of compound I was recovered from urine. Even more dramatic is the surprising reduction in urinary recovery of drug when administered as an aerosol, directly into the lung. When Comparative Example 4 is administered to sheep as an inhalation aerosol, 7.% of the dose is recovered in urine whereas only 0.07% of an aerosolized dose of Compound (Ia) is recovered in urine. Reduced clearance of compound into urine (10-100-fold), combined with the above-described significant reduction in dose requirement leads to an unexpected 100,000 to 1,000,000-fold difference in risk:benefit.

Table 11. Urine Excretion of Compound (Ia) and Comparative Example 4 in Sheep.

Assay	Comp. Ex. 4	**Compound (Ia)**
Log D	0.64	2.2
IC50	6.6±3.7 nM	13±8 nM
Human Plasma Metabolism	t½ = 37 min	None
Human Plasma Protein Binding	76±2%	97±2%
Urinary excretion of administered dose (sheep)	7 %	0.07 %

Figure 9 graphs the percentage mucus clearance over time by Compound (Ia), 3,5-Diamino-6-chloro-*N*-(*N*-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*R*)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide hydrochloric acid salt, and Comparative Example 4, as described in the

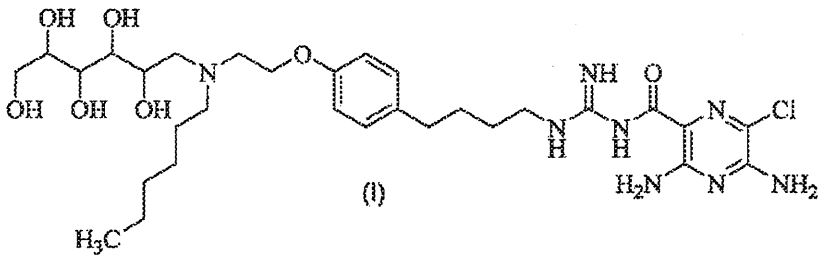
MCC model, above. A similar percentage mucus clearance was provided by **Compound (Ia)** at a 7,000-fold lower dose than seen with Comparative Example 4. **Compound (Ia)** provided a maximal effect in a clinically relevant dose range.

Figure 10 illustrates the significant increase in plasma potassium levels at an efficacious dose seen in the plasma of the sheep receiving Comparative Example 4 in the MCC study, above, over time. No effect in plasma potassium levels was seen at any dose tested in the sheep receiving Compound (Ia).

CLAIMS

That Which Is Claimed Is:

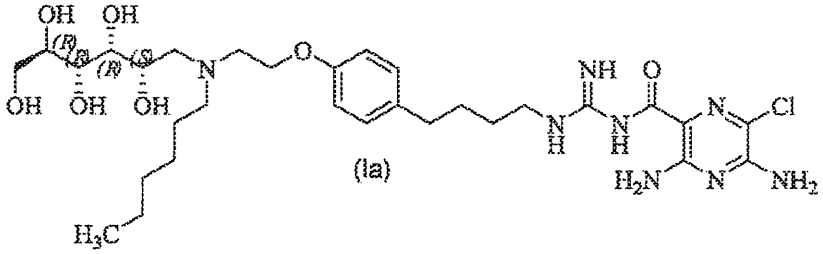
1. A compound of the formula:



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound of Claim 1 which is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6- pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, having the formula:

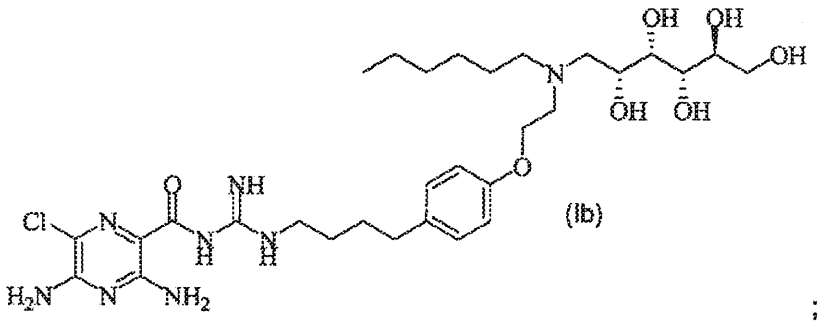


(Ia)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound of Claim 1 selected from the group of:

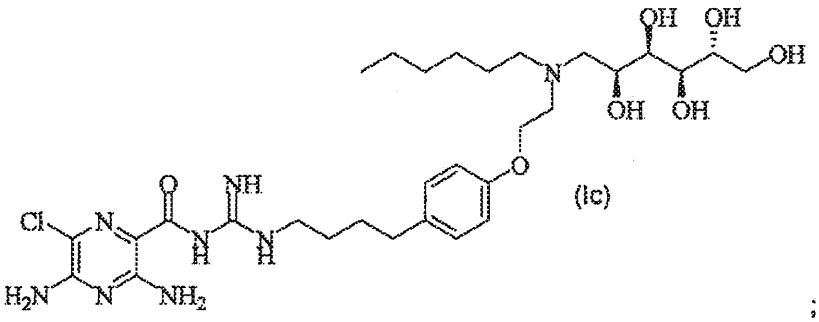
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ib)

;

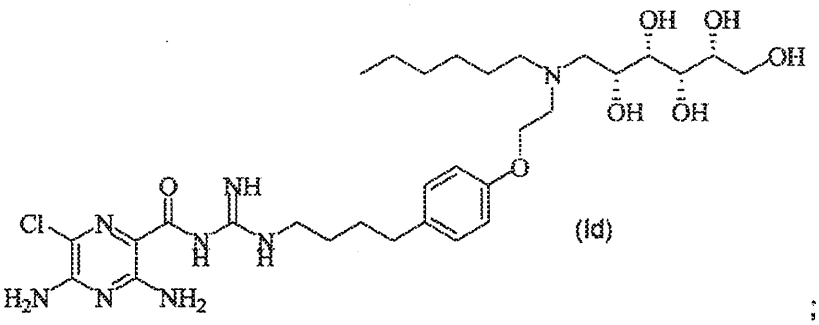
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ic)

;

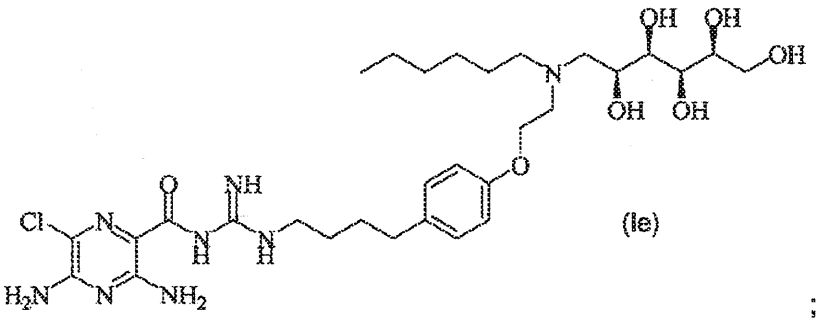
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Id)

;

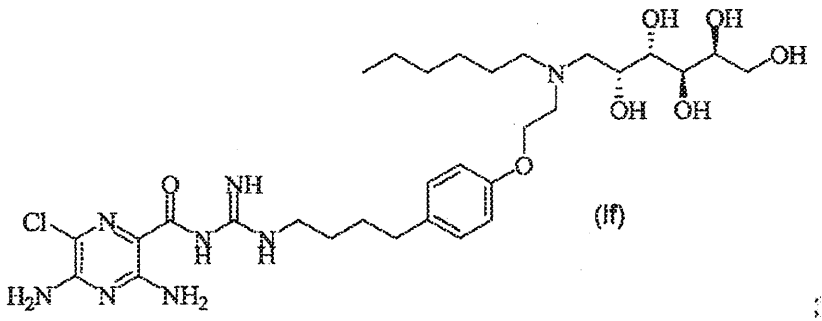
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ie)

;

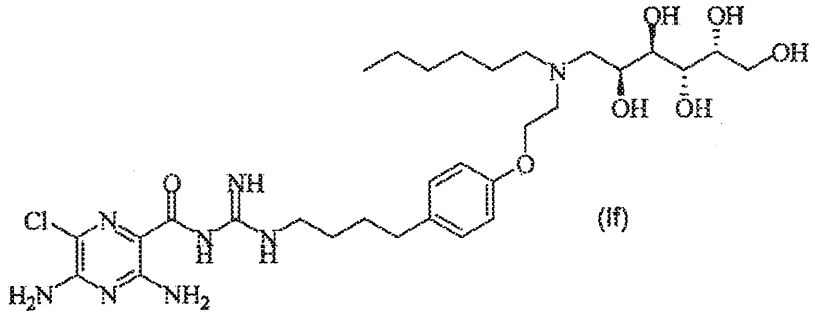
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4R,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(If)

;

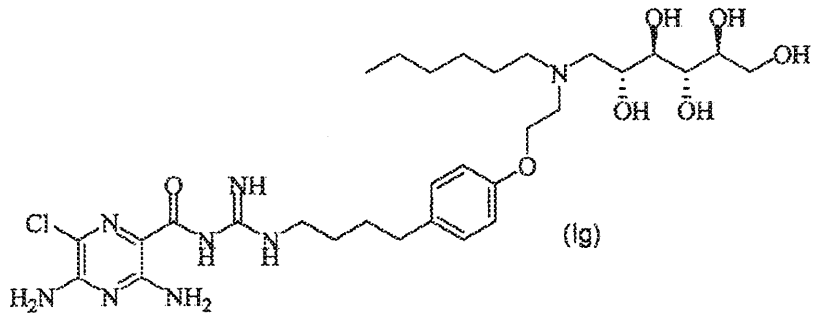
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4S,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(If)

;

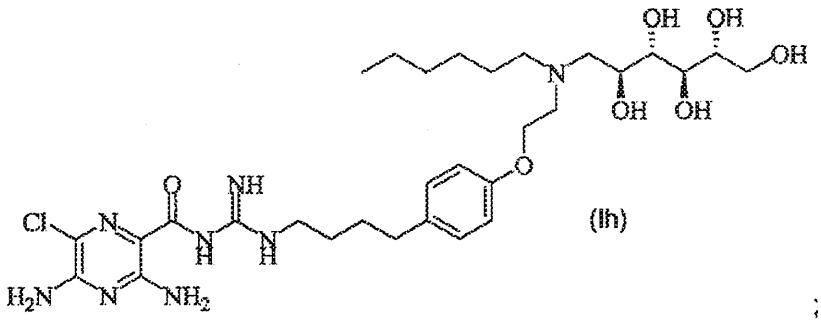
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3R,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ig)

;

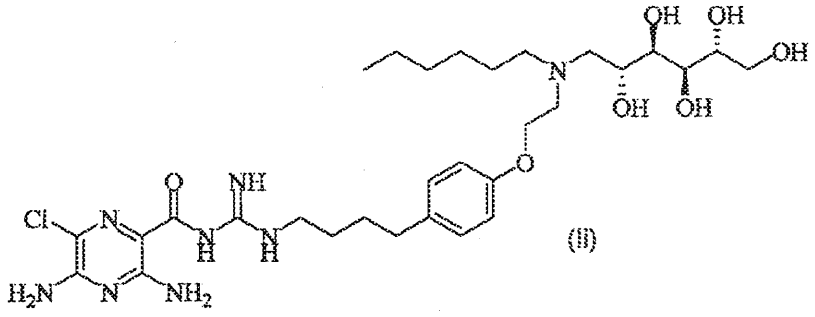
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3S,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ih)

;

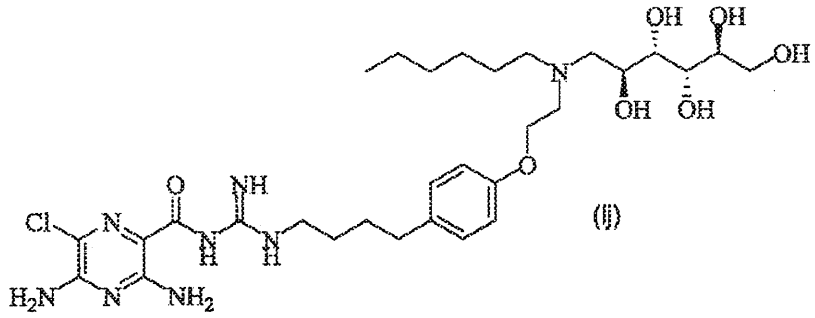
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ii)

;

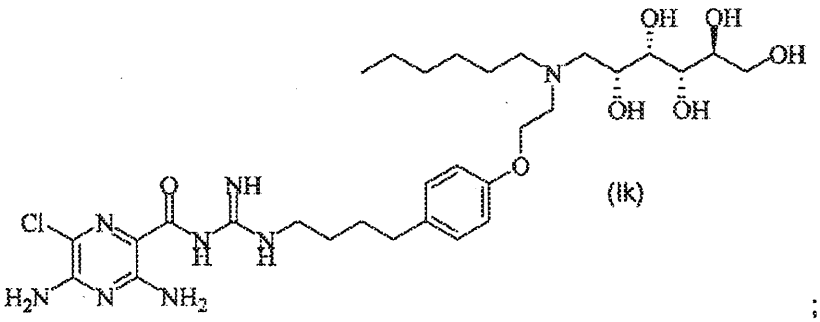
3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ij)

;

3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2R,3S,4S,5S)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide



(Ik)

; and

3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6-pentahydroxyhexyl)amino)ethoxy)phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of Claims 1, 2, or 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 4 wherein the compound is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-N-(N-(4-(4-(2-(hexyl((2S,3R,4R,5R)-2,3,4,5,6- pentahydroxyhexyl) amino)ethoxy) phenyl)butyl)carbamimidoyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The composition according to either of Claims 4 or 5, wherein said composition is suitable for inhalation.

7. The composition according to either of Claims 4 or 5, wherein said composition is a solution for aerosolization and administration by nebulizer.

8. The composition according to either of Claims 4 or 5, wherein said composition is suitable for administration by metered dose inhaler.

9. The composition according to either of Claims 4 or 5, wherein said composition is a dry powder suitable for administration by dry powder inhaler.

10. The composition according to either of Claims 4 or 5 further comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a therapeutically active agent selected from

anti-inflammatory agents, anticholinergic agents, β-agonists, P2Y2 receptor agonists, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonists, kinase inhibitors, antiinfective agents and antihistamines.

11. A method comprising administering to a human, an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. A method for blocking sodium channels in a human comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. A method for promoting hydration of mucosal surfaces or restoring mucosal defense in a human comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

14. A method for treating a disease selected from the group of reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a human in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. A method for treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in a human in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A method for treating cystic fibrosis in a human in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. A method for treating dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye or Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treating distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, treating otitis media, primary ciliary diskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis in a human in need thereof, said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

18. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use as a medicament.

19. A compound according to any of claims 1-3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in treating a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia in a human in need thereof.

20. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in treating dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye or Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treating distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, treating otitis media, primary ciliary diskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis in a human in need thereof.

21. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia.

22. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for treating dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye or Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treating distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, treating otitis media, primary ciliary diskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis

23. A composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the preparation of a medicament for treating a disease associated with reversible or irreversible airway obstruction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis (including bronchiectasis due to conditions other than cystic fibrosis), acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, post-viral cough, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, pneumonia, panbronchiolitis, transplant-associate bronchiolitis, and ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis or preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia.

24. A composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the preparation of a medicament for treating dry mouth (xerostomia), dry skin, vaginal dryness, sinusitis, rhinosinusitis, or nasal dehydration, including nasal dehydration brought on by administering dry oxygen, dry eye or Sjogren's disease, promoting ocular or corneal hydration, treating distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, treating otitis media, primary ciliary diskinesia, distal intestinal obstruction syndrome, esophagitis, constipation, or chronic diverticulitis.

25. A method for preventing, mitigating, and/or treating deterministic health effects to the respiratory tract and/or other bodily organs caused by respirable aerosols containing radionuclides in a human in need thereof , said method comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a compound according to any of Claims 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.