

Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

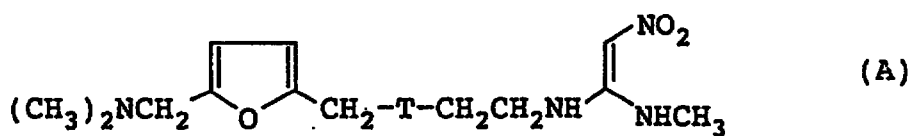
5 The present invention relates to furan derivatives having gastroprokinetic activity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The motility of the gastrointestinal tract is controlled by the automatic nervous system, hormones, and the higher central nerves. It is known that a dysfunction of this control mechanism or an abnormality of the smooth muscle itself causes an anomalous movement of the gastrointestinal tract, thus causing such subjective and objective symptoms as nausea, vomiting, anorexia, dysphagia, abdominal distension, constipation and diarrhea. It is also known that administration of a drug acting on the gastrointestinal smooth muscle is an effective specific treatment of such symptoms and the efficacy of such a drug has been
15 demonstrated clinically as well.

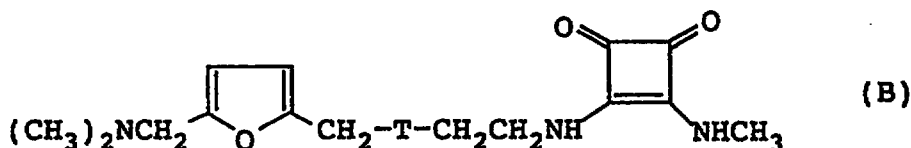
Representative drugs known to act on the smooth muscle include cholinergic drugs such as bethanechol, acetonium, etc., cholinesterase inhibitors such as neostigmine, etc., dopamine antagonists such as metoclopramide, clebopride, domperidone, etc. and drugs acting directly on smooth muscle such as trimebutine, etc., acetylcholine release-promoting drugs such as cisapride and so on.

20 A furan derivative structurally related to the compound of the invention is ranitidine which is a known antiulcer agent having histamine H₂-receptor blocking activity. This drug has also been reported to have activity to stimulate motility of the gastrointestinal tract [Scand. J. Gastroenterol., 21 (Suppl. 121), 30 (1986)] but its action is weak. It is also disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,128,658, 4,169,855, 4,255,440 and 4,279,819 that ranitidine derivatives of the following formula (A) have antiulcer activity:



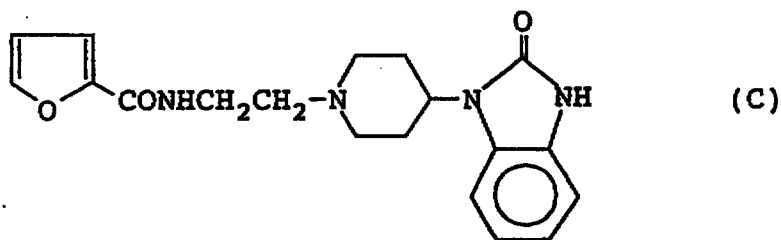
where T is CH₂, O or S.

35 Furan derivatives of the following formula (B), which have anti-H₂ histaminic activity, have been disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,390,710 and 4,395,553, and EP-A-99122:



45 where T is as defined above.

U.S. Patent 4,031,226 mentions that furan-carboxamide derivatives of the following formula (C) have antiemetic activity:



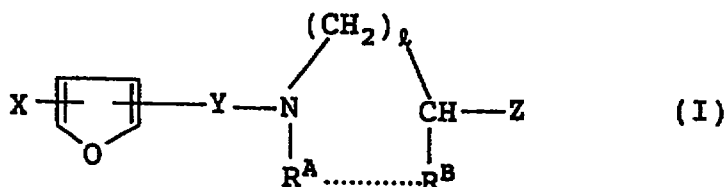
However, with the exception of ranitidine, none of these known compounds are described as ever having gastroprokinetic activity which the compounds of the invention have been demonstrated to have. Further, compounds conforming grossly to the above general formulas (A) and (B) where T is a nitrogen atom are novel compounds.

The above-mentioned cholinergic drugs and cholinesterase inhibitors have been found to cause hypotension and other side effects, while the dopamine antagonists are known to cause extrapyramidal symptoms, hyperprolactinemia and other side effects, and all of them are, thus, limited in utility.

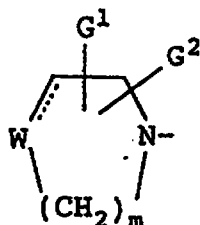
There is a need for a drug which acts directly on the gastrointestinal smooth muscle devoid of adverse effects, a drug to be used safely with therapeutic efficacy in a broad spectrum of diseases associated with gastrointestinal dyskinesia.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above need is fulfilled by the present invention which provides furan derivatives of the following general formula [hereinafter referred to as Compound (I), the same rule of abbreviation applies to other compounds hereinafter]:



wherein X is hydrogen or R^1CH_2- where R^1 is C_1-C_5 alkoxy or R^2R^3N- , where R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is hydrogen or C_1-C_5 alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 , taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, represent a heterocyclic group of the formula



wherein --- is a single bond or a double bond, and when --- is a single bond, W represents $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$ or $-NR^4-$, where R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_5 alkyl, whereas when --- is a double bond, W represents $=CH-$; G^1 and G^2 may be the same or different and each is hydrogen, C_1-C_5 alkyl, hydroxy or C_1-C_5 alkoxy; m is a whole number of 1 through 3;

Y is $-CH_2-$ or



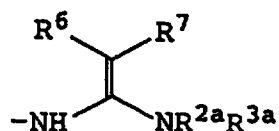
l is 1 or 2;

R^A is hydrogen or C_1-C_5 alkyl;

R^B is hydrogen; or

R^A and R^B , taken together, represent $-(CH_2)_p-$, where p is 1 or 2;

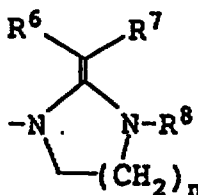
Z is



5

where R^6 and R^7 may be the same or different and each is cyano, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxycarbonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkylsulfonyl or arylsulfonyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two substituents, which may be the same or different, and are selected from $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxy, halogen and nitro; R^{2a} and R^{3a} have the same meanings as R^2 and R^3 defined above, or

15



20

wherein R^8 is hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl, n is 1 or 2, R^6 and R^7 are respectively as defined above.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds and pharmaceutical compositions containing them are also disclosed.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

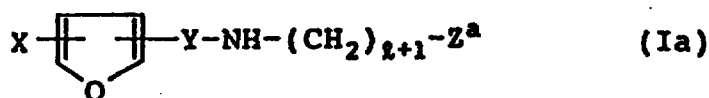
In the above definitions of various groups in formula (I), $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl and the alkyl moiety of the $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxycarbonyl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkylsulfonyl includes straight-chain or branched alkyl groups, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl and isopentyl. The aryl moiety of arylsulfonyl includes phenyl and naphthyl, for instance. Halogen means fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds (I) include pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, which may be inorganic acid salts such as hydrochloride, sulfate, phosphate, etc., or organic acid salts such as maleate, fumarate, citrate and so on.

The processes for production of compounds of the invention are described below.

Process 1

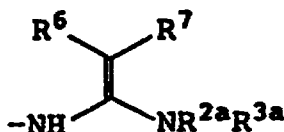
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wherein Z^a means

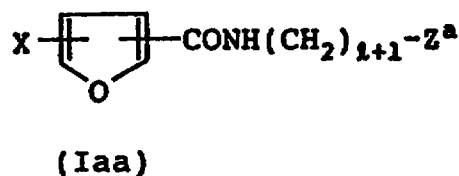
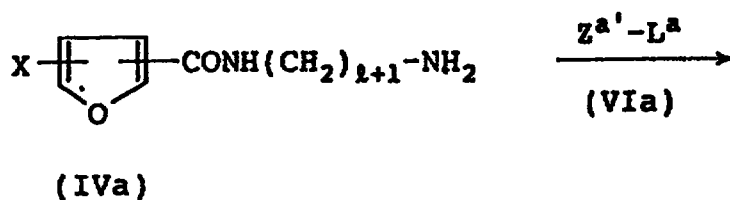
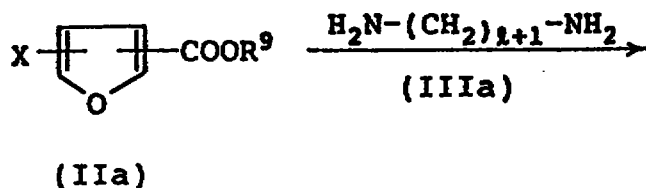
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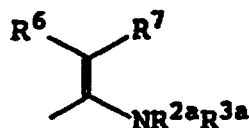
55

where R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^6 and R^7 are respectively as defined hereinbefore; X , Y and l are as defined hereinbefore.

Compound (Iaa) corresponding to the formula (Ia) wherein Y is -CO- can be produced by the following reaction steps.



wherein R^9 is lower alkyl; $\text{Z}^{\text{a}'}$ means



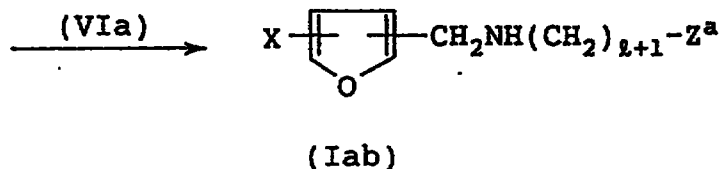
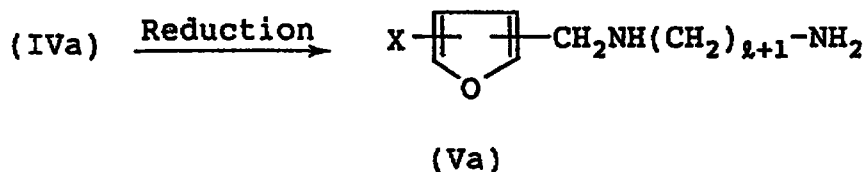
wherein $\text{R}^{2\text{a}}$, $\text{R}^{3\text{a}}$, R^6 and R^7 are as defined hereinbefore, L^{a} means a leaving group; X, Z^{a} and l are as defined hereinbefore.

The leaving group L^{a} means lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio or halogen, the lower alkyl moiety of the lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio and the lower alkyl R^9 have the same meaning as the alkyl mentioned previously, and the halogen is also as defined previously.

First, compound (IIa) is reacted with 10-20 equivalents of compound (IIIa) at 70-100 °C for 5-12 hours to give compound (IVa).

This compound (IVa) is reacted with compound (VIa) in an inert solvent, such as an alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol, etc.), an amide (e.g. dimethyl-formamide etc.), or a halogenated hydrocarbon (e.g. methylene chloride, dichloroethane, etc.), or in the absence of a solvent, if necessary, in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or potassium carbonate at 0-100 °C for 0.5-6 hours to give compound (Iaa). This reaction is preferably conducted under anhydrous conditions and, in the absence of a solvent, is preferably conducted under reduced pressure.

The compound (Iab) corresponding to compound (Ia) wherein Y- is -CH₂- can be synthesized by the following reaction steps.

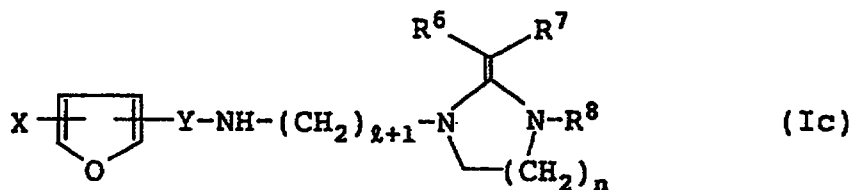


wherein X, Z^a and t are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

The compound (Va) can be obtained by reducing the above-mentioned compound (IVa) with an appropriate reducing agent. This reaction can be conducted, for example, in an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether or the like, in the presence of 1 to 2 equivalents of a reducing agent such as lithium aluminum hydride at a temperature between room temperature and the boiling point of the solvent for 5 to 20 hours.

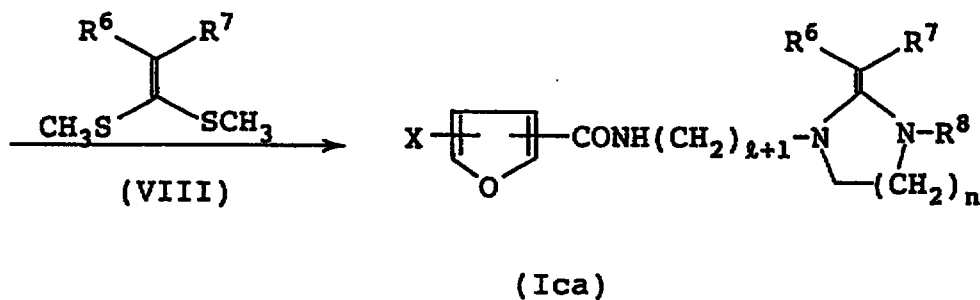
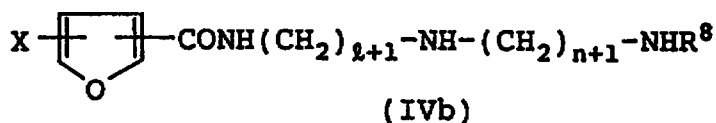
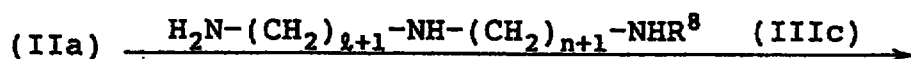
Then, using compound (Va) and compound (VIa), compound (Iab) can be synthesized in the same manner as hereinbefore described.

Process 2



wherein X, Y, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, t and n are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

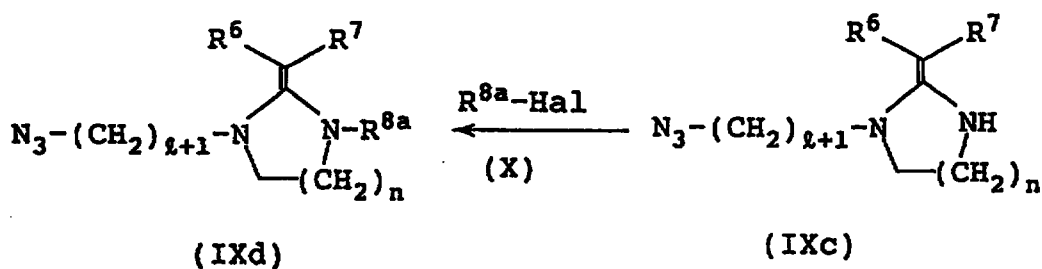
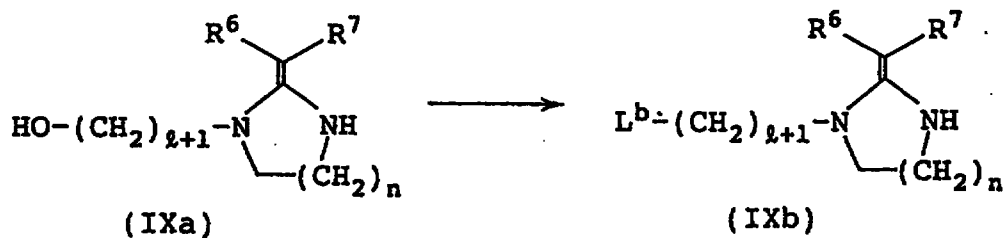
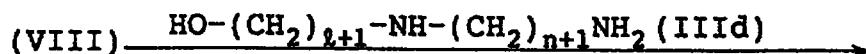
Compound (Ica) corresponding to compound (Ic) wherein Y is -CO- can be synthesized by the following
40 reaction steps.

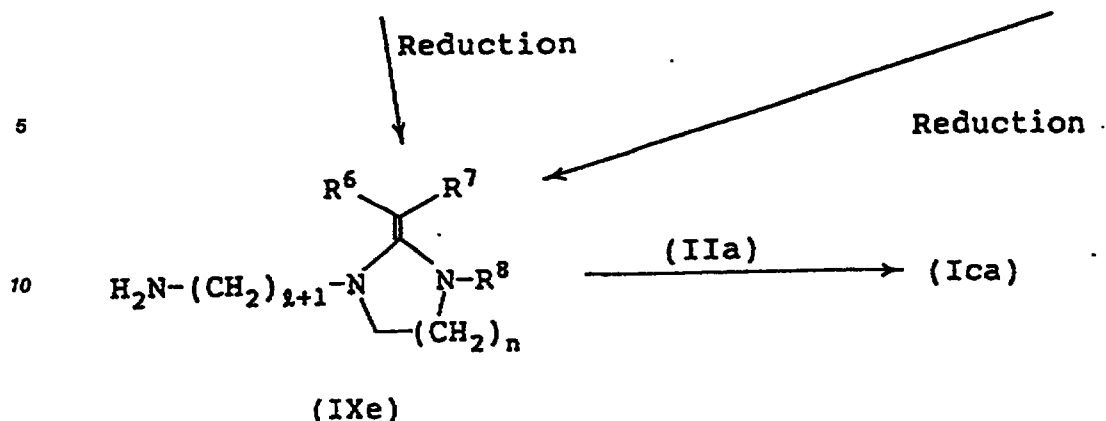


wherein X, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, l and n are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

Thus compound (IIa) is reacted with 10 to 20 equivalents of compound (IIIC) at 100-150°C for 6-24 hours to give compound (IVb). Then, compound (IVb) is reacted with compound (VIII) in the same manner as the process from compound (IVa) to compound (Iaa) described in Process 1 to give compound (Ica).

The compound (Ica) can also be synthesized by the following reaction steps.





wherein R^{8a} represents a lower alkyl group within the definition of R^8 ; L^b means a leaving group; Hal represents halogen; R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , l and n are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

The leaving group L^b means sulfonyloxy (e.g. p-toluenesulfonyloxy, methanesulfonyloxy, etc.) or halogen (e.g. chlorine, bromine and iodine).

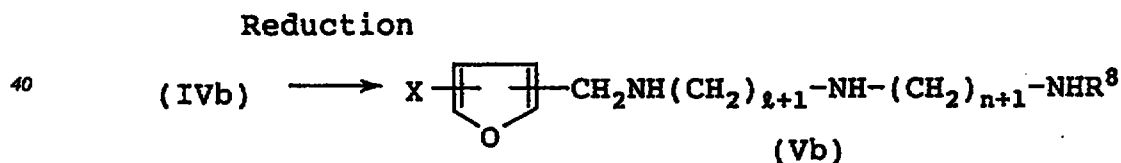
This compound (VIII) is reacted with compound (IIId) in equimolar ratio at room temperature for 0.5-3 hours to give compound (IXa). This reaction is preferably conducted under reduced pressure.

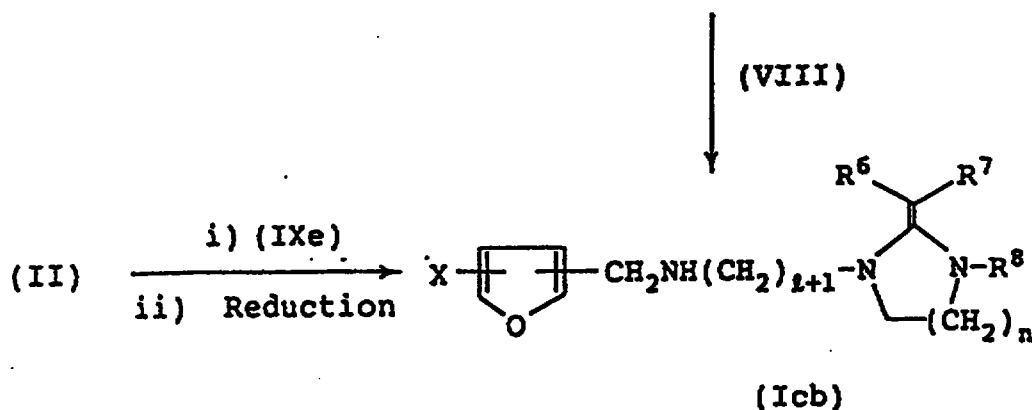
The conversion from compound (IXa) to compound (IXb) can be carried out in the per se conventional manner. For example, in case L^b is a sulfonyloxy group, this conversion can be achieved by reacting compound (IXa) with 1 to 3 equivalents of the corresponding sulfonyl halide in a basic solvent, such as pyridine, at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature for 1-6 hours. In case L^b means halogen, compound (IXb) can be obtained by reacting compound (IXa) with a halogenating agent such as thionyl chloride, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus tribromide or the like.

The reaction process from compound (IXb) to compound (Ica) can be carried out in the same manner as described in Process 2.

When it is desired to obtain a compound of formula (Ica) wherein R^8 is a lower alkyl group, compound (IXc) is reacted with 1.5-2 equivalents of compound (X) in an inert solvent, such as dimethyl-formamide or dimethyl sulfoxide, in the presence of an appropriate base, such as sodium hydride, to give compound (IXd). Then, this compound (IXd) is treated in the same manner as described above to give compound (Ica).

Compound (Icb) corresponding to compound (Ic) wherein Y is $-\text{CH}_2-$ can be synthesized by the following reaction steps.

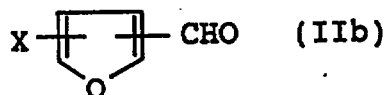




wherein X, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, l and n are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

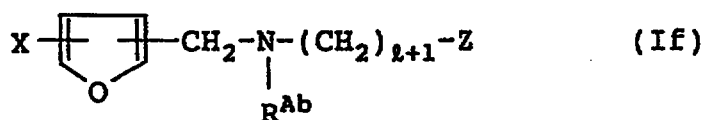
Thus, compound (Icb) can be obtained by the steps of reducing compound (IVb) to compound (Vb) and reacting (Vb) with compound (VIII). This reaction can be conducted generally in the same manner as the conversion of compound (IVa) to compound (Iab) in Process 1.

Compound (Icb) can be synthesized by reacting compound (IXe) with compound IIb:



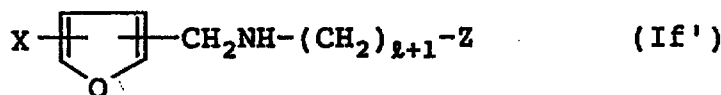
in equimolar proportions in a lower alcohol, such as methanol, ethanol or the like, at a temperature between room temperature and 60°C, if necessary in the presence of a base, e.g. triethylamine, for 6-24 hours and, then, treating the reaction product with an appropriate reducing agent, such as sodium borohydride, at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature for 1-6 hours.

Process 3



wherein R^{Ab} means a group other than hydrogen, within the definition of R^A; X, Z and l are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

Compound (Ifa) corresponding to compound (If) wherein R^{Ab} is a lower alkyl group can be synthesized by reacting compound (If') of the formula



wherein X, Z and l are respectively as defined hereinbefore with 3 to 5 equivalents of compound of the formula



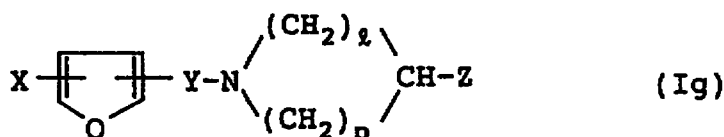
wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms in an inert solvent, e.g. acetonitrile, in the presence of 1.5-2 equivalents of an appropriate reducing agent, e.g. sodium cyanoborohydride, at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature for 1-2 hours.

- 5 Compound (Ifb) corresponding to compound (If) wherein R^{Ab} is lower alkanoyl or aroyl (hereinafter collectively referred to as acyl) can be obtained by reacting compound (If) with 1.5-2 equivalents of an appropriate acylating agent in a basic solvent, such as pyridine, at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature for 1-12 hours. The acylating agent includes, among others, the acid anhydride and acid halide of the corresponding carboxylic acid.

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Process 4

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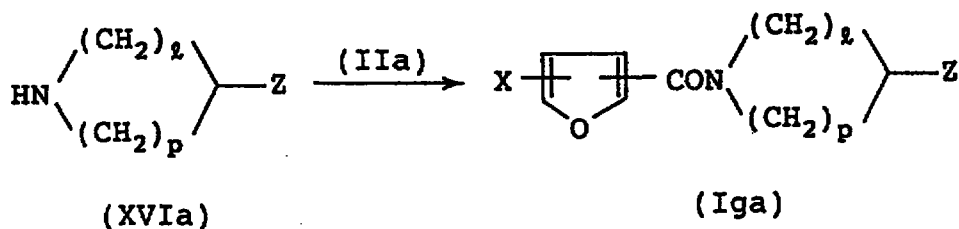


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wherein X, Y, Z, l and p are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

- 25 Compound (Iga) corresponding to compound (Ig) wherein Y is $-\text{CO}-$ can be synthesized by the following reaction.

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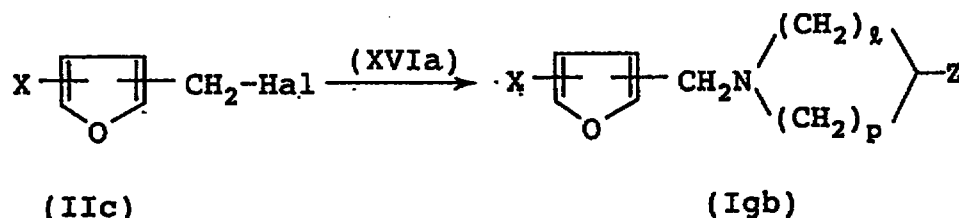
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wherein X, Z, l and p are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

This reaction can be carried out in generally the same manner as the conversion of compound (IIa) to compound (IVa) in Process 1.

- 40 Compound (Igb) corresponding to compound (Ig) wherein Y is $-\text{CH}_2-$ can be synthesized by the following reaction.

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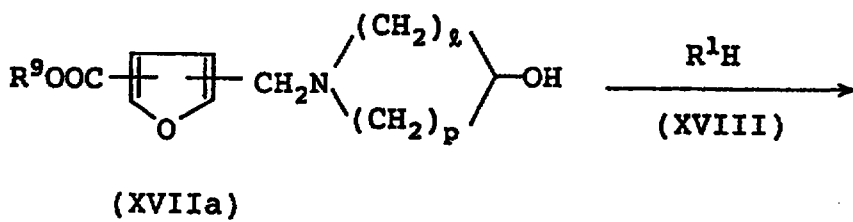
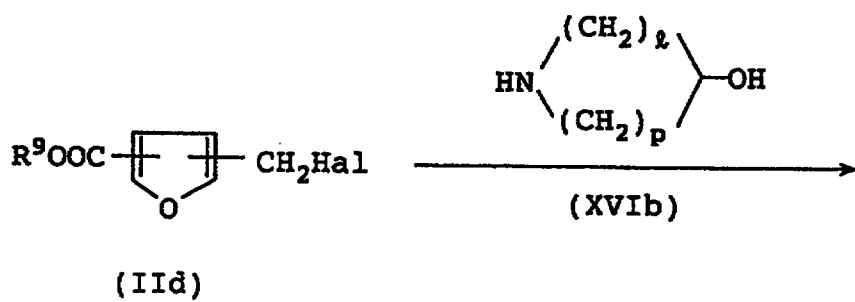
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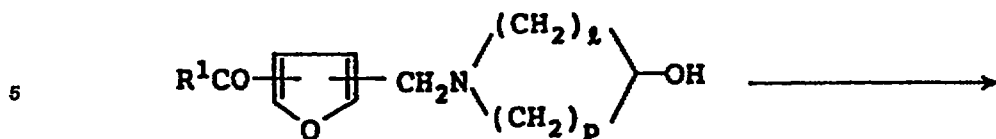
wherein X, Z, Hal, l and p are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

- 55 Thus, compound (IIc) is reacted with 2-3 equivalents of compound (XVIa) in an inert solvent, such as aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene, etc.), and amides (e.g. dimethylformamide) or a mixture of such solvents at room temperature for 10-48 hours to give compound (Igb).

Compound (Ig) can also be produced by the prior condensation of the furan ring to the nitrogen-containing heterocycle and subsequent modification of the side chain typically as described in Process 1 or

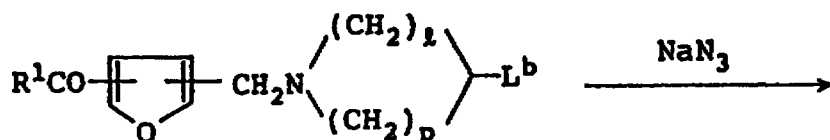
3. An example of this procedure is shown below.





(XVIIb)

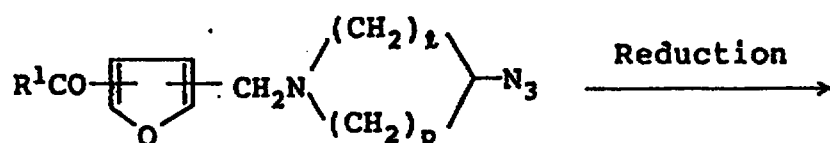
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(XVIIc)

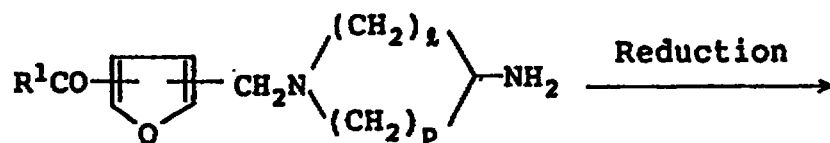
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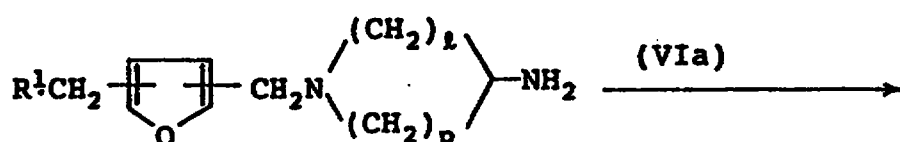
(XVIId)

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(XVIIe)

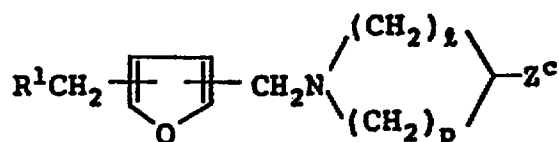
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(XVIIIf)

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(Igc)

wherein Z^c means Z^a ; R^1 , R^2 , L^b , Hal, l and p are respectively as defined hereinbefore.

The process from compound (IId) to compound (XVIIa) can be carried out in generally the same manner as the process from compound (IIc) to compound (Igb) described hereinbefore.

Compound (XVIIa) is reacted with 5 to 20 equivalents of compound (XVIII) in an inert solvent, such as benzene, toluene, dimethylformamide, etc., or in the absence of a solvent, in the presence of 1 to 2 equivalents of an appropriate acid, preferably acetic acid, at a temperature between 80°C and 150°C for 6-

48 hours to give compound (XVIIb).

The process from compound (XVIIb) to compound (XVIIe) can be carried out in generally the same manner as the process from compound (IXa) to compound (IXe) in Process 3.

5 The reduction of compound (XVIIe) to compound (XVIIIf) can be carried out in generally the same manner as the conversion of compound (IVa) to compound (Va) in Process 1.

Production of compound (Igc) from compound (XVIIIf) can be effected by generally the same procedure as that from compound (VIa) to compound (Iaa) in Process 1 or that from compound (IIIe) to compound (XIla) in Process 4.

10 The intermediate and end products obtained in the above-described processes can be isolated and purified by the purification procedures well known in organic synthetic chemistry, such as filtration, extraction, washing, drying, concentration, recrystallization and various chromatographic techniques. Each of the intermediate compounds may be directly submitted to the next reaction step without isolation.

When the desired product is a salt of compound (I) and the compound actually synthesized is such salt, it can be directly purified and recovered as a product. When the compound synthesized is a free
15 compound, it can be converted to an optional salt by the per se known procedure.

The compound (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salt may exist as adducts with water or other solvents. These adducts also fall within the scope of the invention.

Specific examples of compound (I) synthesized by the processes described hereinbefore are given in Table 1-1, Table 1-2 and Table 1-3.

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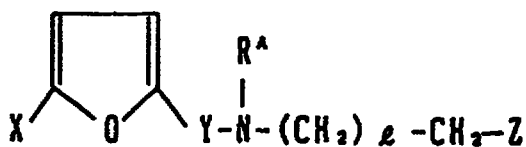
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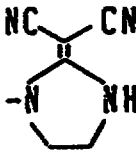
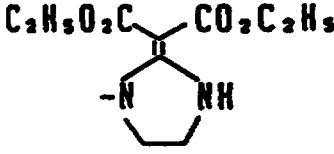
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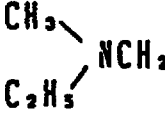
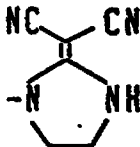
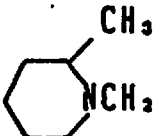
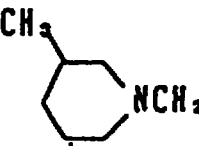
Table 1-1



Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	l	Z
1	"	CH ₂	H	1	
2	"	"	"	"	
3	"	"	"	"	
4	H	"	"	"	
5	(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂	"	"	2	

Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	l	Z
6	H	CO	H	1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NC} \quad \text{CN} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{-NH} \quad \text{NHCH}_3 \end{array}$
7	(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂	"	"	"	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NC} \quad \text{SO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{-NH} \quad \text{NHCH}_3 \end{array}$
8	"	"	"	"	$\begin{array}{c} \text{NC} \quad \text{CN} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{-NH} \quad \text{NHCH}_3 \end{array}$
9	CH ₃ OCH ₂	CH ₂	"	"	"
10	[(CH ₃) ₂ CH] ₂ NCH ₂	"	"	"	"
11	 NCH ₂	"	"	"	"
12	 NCH ₂	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{C} \quad \text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{-NH} \quad \text{NHCH}_3 \end{array}$

5	Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	Z	Z
10	14	(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂	CH ₂	H	1	
15	15	"	"	"	"	
20						
25						
30						
35						
40						
45						
50						
55						

5	Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	l	Z
10	16			H	1	
15	17	$(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2$	"	"	"	"
20	18		"	"	"	"
25	19		"	"	"	"
30	20		"	"	"	"
35	21		"	"	"	"
40	22		"	"	"	"

5	Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	l	Z
10	23		CH ₂	H	1	
15	24		"	"	"	"
20	25		"	"	"	"
25	26		"	"	"	"
30	27		"	"	"	"
35	28		"	"	"	"
40	29		"	"	"	"
45	30		"	"	"	"

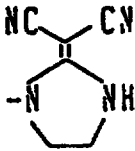
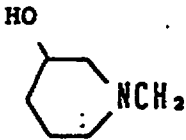
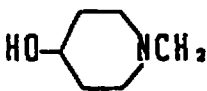
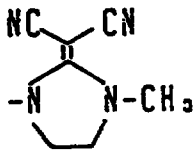
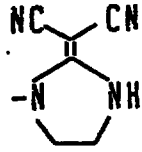
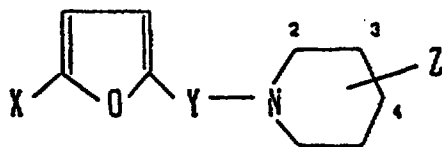
Compound No.	X	Y	R ^A	ℓ	Z
31	H	CH ₂	H	1	
32		"	"	"	"
33		"	"	"	"
34		"	"	"	
35	"	"	CH ₃	"	

Table 1-2

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Compound No.	X	Y	Z
36		CH ₂	4-
37	"	"	3- "

30

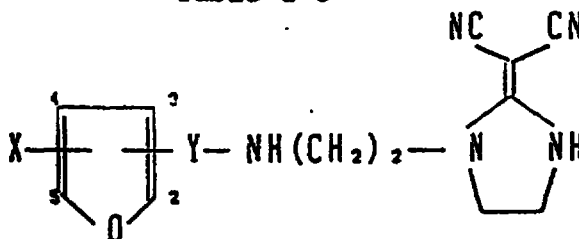
35

40

45

50

Table 1-3



Compound No.	X	Y
38	2-	3- CH ₂
39	3- "	2- "
40	2- "	4- "
41	4- "	2- "

The following test data are intended to illustrate the pharmacological profile of compound (I).

55

Test Example 1

Acute toxicity test

- 5 Using male dd mice weighing 20 ± 1 g in groups of 3, each test compound was orally administered (300 mg/kg, p.o.). After 7 days, the animals were observed for death and the minimum lethal dose (MLD) was calculated.

The results are shown in Table 2.

10 Test Example 2

Gastrointestinal motility stimulation test

- 15 From male Hartley guinea pigs weighing 250-400 g, ileal strips, 2-3 cm long, were isolated. The ileal strip was suspended in a Tyrode's solution bath (30 ml) while supplying a mixture gas of 95% O₂-5% CO₂ and maintained at 37 ± 1 °C and using an isotonic transducer the longitudinal contractions of the strip were recorded. Supramaximal electric transmural stimulation of 1-millisecond duration was given at 10-second intervals.

- 20 Each test compound was dissolved or suspended in physiological saline and added into the organ bath. The effect of each test compound on electric transmural stimulation was calculated from the amplitude of contractions (A) before administration and the amplitude of contractions (B) after administration using the following equation.

25
$$\text{Amplification degree (\%)} = \frac{B - A}{A} \times 100$$

- 30 Some of the test compounds increased the tonus of ileum specimens and, thus, caused elevation of the baseline. For the compounds which caused this elevation, the result was shown as "baseline elevated"

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The data are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Compound No.	Acute Toxicity (MLD) mg/kg, p.o.	Amplification Degree (%) (Electric Transmural Stimulation) (Concentration of Test Compound)	
		10^{-5} g/ml	10^{-6} g/ml
1	>300	80.5	31.0
5	>300	34.0	
8	>300	36.4	15.3
10	>300	55.8	34.3
11	>300	70.8	34.5
12	>300	79.3	37.3
14	>300	baseline elevated	56.0
16	>300	baseline elevated	63.5
18	>300	baseline elevated	12.0
19	100	baseline elevated	baseline elevated
20	200	baseline elevated	68.0
23	>300	baseline elevated	52.0
25	>300	81.3	23.0

Table 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Acute Toxicity (MLD) mg/kg, p.o.	Amplification Degree (%) (Electric Transmural Stimulation) (Concentration of Test Compound)	
		10^{-5} g/ml	10^{-6} g/ml
29	>300	baseline elevated	34.5
35	>300	72.1	43.8
Ranitidine (reference compound)	>300	42.2	35.0
Metoclopramide (reference compound)	200	33.4	18.0

It will be apparent from Table 2 that compounds (I) and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the invention are low in toxicity and high in gastropromkinetic activity. Furthermore, these compounds do not show antihistaminic activity which is found in ranitidine and are excellent in isolation from undesirable actions such as gastric acid antiseccretory action.

While the compounds (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be administered as such, they are preferably provided as use-tailored pharmaceutical preparations. These pharmaceutical prepara-

tions can be advantageously used in human and animals.

The optimum route of administration will be selected in each therapeutic situation, from among oral, rectal, topical, intraoral, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and other routes.

The useful dosage forms include capsules, tablets, granules, powders, syrups, emulsions, suppositories and injections.

Liquid preparations suited for oral administration, such as emulsions and syrups, can be manufactured using such auxiliary materials as water, sugars such as sucrose, sorbitol, fructose, etc., glycols such as polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, etc., oils such as sesame oil, olive oil, soybean oil, etc., preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters, etc., and flavors such as strawberry flavor, peppermint and so on.

The capsules, tablets, powders, granules and the like can be manufactured by using appropriate excipients such as lactose, glucose, sucrose, mannitol, etc., disintegrating agents such as starch sodium alginate, etc., lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, talc, etc., binding agents such as polyvinyl alcohol, hydroxypropylcellulose, gelatin, etc., surfactants such as fatty acid esters, plasticizers such as glycerin, etc., and so on.

Preparations particularly suited for parenteral administration are sterile aqueous products isotonic with the recipient's blood. Injections, for instance, can be manufactured using a vehicle which may be a sodium chloride solution, a glucose solution or a mixed solution of sodium chloride and glucose.

Preparations for topical application are prepared by dissolving or suspending the active compound in a medium or a mixture of media, such as mineral oil, petroleum oil, polyhydric alcohol and other vehicles which are generally used in preparations for topical application.

For rectal administration, the active compound can be formulated with a usual suppository base, such as cacao butter, hydrogenated fat, hydrogenated fat carboxylic acid, and so on.

In these non-oral preparations, too, there may be incorporated one or more auxiliary agents selected from among the diluents, flavors, preservatives (inclusive of antioxidants), excipients, disintegrators, lubricants, binders, surfactants and plasticizers mentioned for oral preparations.

The effective amount and the frequency of administration of the compound (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the invention depend on the dosage form, the patient's age and body weight, the type and severity of the disease to be treated and other clinical conditions. Generally speaking, however, the usual daily dosage is 0.01 to 1,000 mg/man, and the frequency of administration is once a day or a few divided doses a day.

The following Examples, Use examples and Reference Examples are intended to illustrate the invention in further detail.

Reference Example 1

N-[2-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl)-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-N'-methyl-2-nitroethene-1,1-diamine

A mixture consisting of 49.0 g (248 mmol) of ethyl 5-(dimethylaminomethyl)-2-furancarboxylate and 150 g (2.496 mol) of anhydrous ethylenediamine was heated at 80°C for 2 hours. After cooling, the excess ethylenediamine was distilled off under reduced pressure to give 54.8 g (98.0%) of 5-(dimethylaminomethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-furancarboxamide (Compound a) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.99 & 6.25 (1H, d, J = 3.3 Hz), 6.90 (1H, bs), 3.49 (2H s), 3.49 (2H, t), 2.86 (2H, t), 2.25 (6H, s), 2.01 (2H, bs)

In 250ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was suspended 1.67 g (43.9 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride and a solution of 5.0 g (22.2 mmol) of Compound a in 50 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise in a nitrogen stream at room temperature. After completion of dropwise addition, the mixture was heated under reflux for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled with ice and, then, 3.4 ml of water, 1.7 ml of 20% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and 8.5 ml of water were gradually added in that order. The mixture was then stirred under ice-cooling for 30 minutes. The insoluble matter was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Finally the residue was distilled under reduced pressure to recover 4.09 g (87.3%) of 5-(dimethylaminomethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-furfurylamine (Compound b) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.31 (2H, s), 3.71 (2H, s), 3.64 (2H, s), 2.69 (4H, m), 2.25 (6H, s), 1.89 (3H, bs)

A mixture consisting of 1.29 g (6.55 mmol) of Compound b and 970 mg (6.55 mmol) of 1-methylthio-1-methylamino-2-nitroethylene was heated at 80°C with constant aspiration for 2 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 10:1 + chloroform-methanol-triethylamine = 100:10:1) to give 720 mg (37.1%) of the title compound as light tan-colored oil.

MS(m/z): 280 (M⁺-OH)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.80 (1H, bs), 6.51 (1H s), 6.10 (2H, s), 6.08 (1H, bs), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.38 (2H, s), 3.27 (2H, m), 2.85 (5H, m), 2.36 (1H, bs), 2.23 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2960, 1650, 1570

In the following Examples 1 through 5, the respective compounds were synthesized generally in accordance with the procedure described in Reference Example 1.

EXAMPLE 1

[[2-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]amino(methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 1)

MS(m/z): 302 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.81 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H s), 5.80 (1H, bt), 3.80 (2H, s), 3.35 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, q), 3.04 (3H, d), 2.84 (2H, m), 2.24 (6H, s), 1.79 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3330, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 2

N-[2-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-N'-methyl-2-benzenesulfonyl-2-cyanoethene-1,1-diamine (Compound 2)

MS(m/z): 385 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.73 (1H, bs), 7.3-8.0 (5H m), 7.07 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.37 (2H, s), 3.17 (2H, m), 2.92 (3H, d), 2.75 (2H, m), 2.30 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3350, 2940, 2175

EXAMPLE 3

N-[2-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-N'-methyl-2-methanesulfonyl-2-cyanoethene-1,1-diamine (Compound 3)

MS(m/z): 323 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.75 (1H, bs), 6.97 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H, s), 3.73 (2H, s), 3.38 (2H, s), 3.27 (2H, m), 3.04 (3H, s), 3.00 (3H, d), 2.80 (2H, m), 2.22 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320, 2940, 2170

EXAMPLE 4

[[2-(2-Furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]amino(methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 4)

m.p.: 100-101 °C

Elemental analysis: C₁₂H₁₅N₅O

Calcd. (%):	C 58.95,	H 6.17,	N 28.77
Found (%):	C 58.76,	H 6.16,	N 28.55

MS(m/z): 245 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.81 (1H, bs), 7.38 (1H, dd, J=0.73, 1.71 Hz), 6.34 (1H, dd, J=1.71, 3.17 Hz), 6.21 (1H, dd, J=0.73, 3.17 Hz), 5.80 (1H, bt), 3.80 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, q), 3.04 (3H, d), 2.84 (2H, m), 1.79 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320-3480, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 5

[[3-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]propylamino](methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 5)

m.p.: 149-151 °C (difumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₅ H ₂₄ N ₆ O • 2C ₄ H ₄ O ₄			
Calcd. (%):	C 52.55,	H 5.88,	N 15.32
Found (%):	C 52.79,	H 5.90,	N 15.04

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.21 (1H, bs), 6.03 (2H, s), 5.80 (1H, bt), 3.81 (2H, s), 3.33 (2H, s), 3.20 (2H, m), 3.05 (3H, d), 2.65 (2H, m), 2.24 (6H, s), 1.52 (2H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320, 2900-2950, 2200, 2160

Reference Example 2

5-(Dimethylaminomethyl)-N-[2-(1-methylamino-2-nitrovinylamino)ethyl]-2-furancarboxamide

Using Compound a of Reference Example 1 and 1-methylthio-1-methylamino-2-nitroethylene, the title compound was synthesized in otherwise the same manner as in Reference Example 1.

m.p.: 184-186 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₁₃ H ₂₁ N ₅ O ₄ • 1/5H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 49.50,	H 6.60,	N 21.99
Found (%):	C 49.58,	H 6.85,	N 22.24

MS(m/z): 294 (M⁺-OH)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.77 (1H, bs), 6.95 & 6.40 (each 1H, each d, J = 3.3 Hz), 6.58 (1H, bs), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.35 (4H, m), 2.83 (3H, d), 2.18 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3430, 3250, 1660

In the following Examples 6 through 8, the respective compounds were produced generally by the same procedure as in reference example 2.

EXAMPLE 6

N-[2-(1-Methylamino-2,2-dicyanovinylamino)ethyl]-2-furancarboxamide (Compound 6)

m.p.: 148-149 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₁₂ H ₁₃ N ₅ O ₂			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.59,	H 5.05,	N 27.01
Found (%):	C 55.43,	H 4.98,	N 26.91

MS (m/z): 259 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.52 (1H, d, J = 1.83 Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, J = 3.48 Hz), 6.96 (1H, m), 6.83 (1H, m), 6.55 (1H, dd, J = 1.83, 3.48 Hz), 5.80 (1H, m), 3.68 (4H, bs), 3.01 (3H, d)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320-3480, 2220, 2160, 1645

EXAMPLE 7

5-(Dimethylaminomethyl)-N-[2-(1-methylamino-2-benzenesulfonyl-2-cyanovinylamino)ethyl]-2-furancarboxamide (Compound 7)

MS (m/z): 399 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.37-8.08 (5H, m), 7.13-7.37 (3H, bs), 7.03 & 6.23 (each 1H, each d, J=3.2 Hz), 3.47 (2H, s), 3.40 (4H, m), 2.97 (3H, d), 2.23 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3330, 2175, 1640

EXAMPLE 8

5-(Dimethylaminomethyl)-N-[2-(1-methylamino-2,2-dicyanovinylamino)ethyl]-2-furancarboxamide (Compound 8)

m.p.: 136-140 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₁₅ H ₂₀ N ₆ O ₂			
Calcd. (%):	C 56.95,	H 6.37,	N 26.06
Found (%):	C 56.69,	H 6.37,	N 25.84

MS (m/z): 316 (M⁺)

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 8.39 (1H, bq), 7.41 (1H, bs), 7.03 & 6.43 (each 1H, each d, J=3.3 Hz), 3.46 (2H, s), 3.38 (4H, m), 2.81 (3H, d), 2.16 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320-3480, 2950-3010, 2220, 2160, 1650

EXAMPLE 9

[[2-[(5-Methoxymethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]amino(methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 9)

In 20 ml of dry methanol was dissolved 5.0 g (26.5 mmol) of ethyl 5-chloromethyl-2-furancarboxylate, followed by addition of 20 ml of a 28% solution of sodium methoxide in methanol. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 17 hours, at the end of which time it was neutralized with 1N-hydrochloric acid. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in chloroform and the solution was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure to give 3.73 g (82.7%) of methyl 5-methoxymethyl-2-furancarboxylate (Compound c) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.13 & 6.45 (each 1H, each d, J=3.4 Hz), 4.43 (2H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.36 (3H, s)

Using Compound c and anhydrous ethylenediamine, the corresponding procedure of Reference Example 1 was repeated to give 5-(methoxymethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-furancarboxamide (Compound d) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.09 (1H, bs), 7.09 & 6.41 (each 1H, each d, J=3.4 Hz), 4.38 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, t), 3.36 (3H, s), 2.88 (2H, t), 2.11 (2H, bs)

Compound d was reduced in the same manner as in Reference Example 1 to give 5-(methoxymethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)furfurylamine (Compound e) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.21 & 6.09 (each 1H, each d, J=3.3 Hz), 4.31 (2H, s), 3.73 (2H, s), 3.30 (3H, s), 2.66 (4H, m), 1.76 (3H, bs)

Using Compound e and [(methylthio)(methylamino)methylene]malononitrile, the corresponding procedure of Reference Example 1 was repeated to give Compound 9 as light yellow foam.

m.p.: 135-136 °C (hemifumarate)

Elemental analysis: $C_{14}H_{19}N_5O \cdot 1/2C_4H_4O_4 \cdot 1/5 H_2O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 57.37,	H 6.44,	N 20.91
Found (%):	C 57.16,	H 6.41,	N 20.79

MS (m/z): 289 (M^+), 257 ($M^+ - CH_3OH$)

NMR (DMSO- d_6 + CD_3OD) δ (ppm): 6.58 (1H, s), 6.36 & 6.27 (each 1H, each d, $J=3.11$ Hz), 4.30 (2H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, t), 3.22 (3H, s), 2.85 (3H, s), 2.72 (2H, t)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 2950, 2200, 2160, 1190, 1060

EXAMPLE 10

[[2-[(5-Diisopropylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]amino(methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 10)

In 10 ml of toluene was dissolved 3.0 g (15.9 mmol) of ethyl 5-chloromethyl-2-furancarboxylate, followed by addition of 10 ml (71.5 mmol) of diisopropylamine. The mixture was heated at 100°C for 48 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered to remove the precipitate and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 20:1) to give 2.26 g (56.1%) of ethyl 5-diisopropylaminomethyl-2-furancarboxylate (Compound f) as light tan-colored oil.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 7.06 & 6.28 (each 1H, each d, $J=3.2$ Hz), 4.31 (2H, q), 3.68 (2H, s), 3.05 (2H, m), 1.35 (3H, t), 1.04 (12H, d)

Using Compound f and anhydrous ethylenediamine, the corresponding procedure of Reference Example 1 was followed to give 5-(diisopropylaminomethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-furancarboxamide as tan-colored oil. Reduction of this compound in the same manner as in Reference Example 1 without prior purification gave 5-(diisopropylaminomethyl)-N-(2-aminoethyl)furfurylamine (Compound g) as light yellow oil.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 6.07 (2H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.62 (2H, s), 3.06 (2H, m), 2.70 (4H, m), 1.92 (3H, bs), 1.06 (12H, d)

Using Compound g and [(methylthio)(methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile, the corresponding procedure of Reference Example 1 was followed to give Compound 10 as light yellow crystals.

m.p.: 79-80°C

Elemental analysis: $C_{19}H_{30}N_6O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 63.66,	H 8.44,	N 23.44
Found (%):	C 63.81,	H 8.49,	N 23.55

MS (m/z): 358 (M^+), 343 ($M^+ - CH_3$), 315 [$M^+ - (CH_3)_2CH$]

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 9.0 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H, s), 5.84 (1H, bt), 3.74 (2H, s), 3.60 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 3.05 (3H, d), 2.82 (2H, m), 1.97 (1H, bs), 1.06 (12H, d)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3220, 2900-2950, 2200, 2160

In the following Examples 11 through 13, the respective compounds were produced in accordance with the procedure set forth in Example 10.

EXAMPLE 11

[[2-[(5-Pyrrolidinylmethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl](methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 11)

m.p.: 103-104°C

Elemental analysis: $C_{17}H_{24}N_6O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 62.17,	H 7.37,	N 25.59
Found (%):	C 62.20,	H 7.40,	N 25.30

MS (m/z): 328 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.57 (1H, bs), 6.12 (2H, s), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.59 (2H, s), 3.26 (2H, bq), 3.04 (3H, d), 2.81 (2H, t), 2.52 (4H, m), 1.79 (4H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3300, 2900-2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 12

[[2-[(5-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl](methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 12)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₈ H ₂₆ N ₆ O • 2HCl • H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 49.89,	H 6.98,	N 19.39
Found (%):	C 49.60,	H 6.89,	N 19.09

MS (m/z): 342 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.60 (1H, bs), 6.12 (2H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.60 (2H, s), 3.25 (2H, bq), 3.04 (3H, d), 2.82 (2H, t), 2.41 (4H, m), 1.60 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3200, 2900-2960, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 13

Diethyl [[2-[(5-piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]amino(methylamino)methylene]malonate (Compound 13)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₂ H ₃₆ N ₄ O ₅ • 1/2H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 59.30,	H 8.37,	N 12.57
Found (%):	C 59.31,	H 8.39,	N 11.90

MS (m/z): 437 (M⁺ + I)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 9.34 (1H, bs), 9.19 (1H, bs), 6.14 & 6.11 (each 1H, each d, J=3.11 Hz), 4.14 (4H, q), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.52 (2H, s), 3.29 (2H, t), 2.92 (3H, d), 2.82 (2H, t), 2.44 (4H, m), 1.80 (1H, bs), 1.50 (6H, m), 1.28 (6H, t)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2950, 1740, 1200

EXAMPLE 14

[1-[2-[(5-Dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 14)

A mixture consisting of 20.0 g (101.5 mmol) of ethyl 5-(dimethylaminomethyl)-2-furancarboxylate and 52.3 g (507.8 mmol) of diethylenetriamine was heated at 80 °C for 5 hours. The excess diethylenetriamine was distilled off under reduced pressure to give 25.06 g (97.2%) of 5-(dimethylaminomethyl-N-[2-[N'-(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-furancarboxamide (Compound 1) as tan-brown oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.01 & 6.28 (each 1H, each d, J=3.1 Hz), 6.95 (1H, bs), 3.64 (2H, s), 3.50 (2H, m), 2.78 (6H, m), 2.40 (4H, m), 1.62 (6H, m), 1.48 (3H, bs)

Compound 1 was reduced in the same manner as in Reference Example 1 to give 5-(dimethylaminomethyl)-N-[2-[N'-(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]furfurylamine (Compound m) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.75 (2H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.41 (2H, s), 2.72 (8H, m), 2.26 (6H, s), 1.76 (4H, bs)

A mixture consisting of 2.0 g (8.33 mmol) of Compound m and 1.41 g (8.33 mmol) of [bis(methylthio)methylene]propanedinitrile was heated at 80 °C with constant aspiration for 1 hour. The resulting reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 10:1 → chloroform-methanol-triethylamine = 100:10:1) to give 1.59 g (61.1%) of Compound 14 as brown oil.

m.p.: 159-160 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₆ H ₂₂ N ₆ O • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.80,	H 6.09,	N 19.52
Found (%):	C 55.76,	H 6.18,	N 19.79

MS (m/z): 316 (M⁺)

NMR (D₂O) δ (ppm): 6.77 & 6.73 (each 1H, each d, J=2.93 Hz), 6.51 (2H, s), 4.41 (2H, s), 4.38 (2H, s), 3.89 & 3.38 (each 2H, each t, J=6.78, 6.96 Hz), 3.82 & 3.63 (each 2H, each t, J=8.42, 9.53 Hz), 2.89 (6H, s)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3200, 2900-2960, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 14A

Synthesis of Compound 14 (alternative process)

A mixture consisting of 5.1 g (30 mmol) of [bis(methylthio)methylene]propanedinitrile and 3.12 g (30 mmol) of N-(2-aminoethyl)ethanolamine was reacted at room temperature under constant aspiration for 2 hours.

Then, 50 ml of pyridine and 8.60 g (45 mmol) of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with 10 ml of water and stirred for 30 minutes, after which the solvent was distilled off and 50 ml of ice-water was added to the residue. The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with 30 ml of ethanol to give 7.46 g (74.9%) of [1-[(2-tosyloxy)ethyl]imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound n) as white crystals.

m.p.: 174-176 °C

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 7.93 (1H, bs), 7.88 & 7.45 (each 2H, each d, J=9.2 Hz), 4.23 (2H, t), 3.20-3.90 (6H, m), 2.44 (3H, s)

In 100 ml of dimethylformamide was dissolved 7.0 g (21.1 mmol) of Compound n and after addition of 6.9 g (105.4 mmol) of sodium azide, the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 2 hours. After cooling, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and 100 ml of ethyl acetate was added to the residue. The insolubles were filtered off and the filtrate was washed with 70 ml of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution twice. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting crude crystals were recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give 4.0 g (93.5%) of [1-[(2-azido)ethyl]imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound o) as light brown crystals.

m.p.: 108-109 °C

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.28 (1H, bs), 3.30-4.10 (8H, m)

In 120 ml of ethanol was dissolved 3.5 g (17.2 mmol) of Compound o with heating and a suspension of 180 mg (5 w/w%) of 10% palladium-carbon in 5 ml of water was added. The mixture was stirred under bubbling with hydrogen gas at room temperature for 4 hours. The catalyst was then filtered off and 1.2 g (10.3 mmol) of fumaric acid was added to the filtrate. The mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes. The precipitate separating out was collected by filtration and washed with ethanol to give 2.43 g (60.3%) of [1-(2-aminoethyl)imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile hemifumarate (Compound p) as light yellow crystals.

m.p.: 201-203 °C (decompn.)

NMR (D₂O) δ (ppm): 6.40 (1H, s), 3.20-3.95 (6H, m), 2.93 (2H, t)

In 300 ml of ethanol was suspended 6.14 g (26.1 mmol) of Compound p followed by addition of a solution of 4.0 g (26.1 mmol) of 5-dimethylaminomethylfurfural in 50 ml of ethanol. Further 5.3 g (52.3 mmol) of triethylamine was added thereto and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was then ice-cooled and 1.2 g (31.4 mmol) of sodium borohydride was gradually added. The mixture was stirred under ice-cooling for 30 minutes, at the end of which time the solvent was distilled off. To the residue was added 300 ml of methylene chloride and the mixture was washed with 150 ml of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution for a total of 4 times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was then distilled off. Finally the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate-methanol-triethylamine = 200:20:1 → 20:2:1) to give 5.49 g (66.9%) of Compound 14 as light brown oil.

In the following Example 15 through 33, the respective compounds were produced in accordance with the procedure set forth in Example 10, 14 or 14A.

EXAMPLE 15

Diethyl [1-[2-[(5-dimethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]malonate (Compound 15)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₅ • H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 56.32,	H 8.04,	N 14.32
Found (%):	C 56.47,	H 8.35,	N 14.63

MS (m/z): 409 (M⁺ + 1)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.36 (1H, bs), 6.05 (2H, s), 4.12 (4H, q), 3.70 (4H, m), 3.59 (2H, t), 3.56 (2H, s), 3.37 (2H, s), 2.81 (2H, t), 2.23 (6H, s), 1.26 (6H, t)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2950, 1740, 1200

EXAMPLE 16

[1-[2-[(5-Ethylmethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 16)

m.p.: 107-111 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₇ H ₂₄ N ₆ O • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 2/5H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.84,	H 6.43,	N 18.61
Found (%):	C 55.62,	H 6.31,	N 18.32

MS (m/z): 328 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.13 (1H, bs), 6.08 (2H, s), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.65 (6H, m), 3.49 (2H, s), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.45 (2H, q), 2.23 (3H, s), 1.77 (1H, bs), 1.08 (3H, t)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2930, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 17

[1-[2-[(5-Diethylaminomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 17)

m.p.: 115-118 °C (dihydrochloride)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₈ H ₂₆ N ₆ O • 2HCl • H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 49.89,	H 6.98,	N 19.39
Found (%):	C 49.60,	H 7.22,	N 19.10

MS (m/z): 342 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.07 (2H, s), 5.83 (1H, bs), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.59 (2H, s), 3.50-3.96 (6H, m), 2.91 (2H, t), 2.54 (4H, q), 1.72 (1H, bs), 1.06 (6H, t)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3350, 2930, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 18

[1-[2-[(5-Pyrrolidinylmethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 18)

m.p.: 122-126 ° (decomp.) (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₈ H ₂₄ N ₆ O • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.69,	H 6.37,	N 17.71
Found (%):	C 55.60,	H 6.36,	N 17.99

MS (m/z): 340 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.07 (2H, s), 5.85 (1H, bs), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.57 (2H, s), 3.40-3.95 (6H, m), 2.88 (2H, t), 2.53 (4H, m), 1.77 (4H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 19

[1-[2-[(5-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 19)

m.p.: 149-151 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₉ H ₂₆ N ₆ O • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄			
Calcd. (%):	C 58.71,	H 6.43,	N 17.86
Found (%):	C 58.79,	H 6.57,	N 17.88

MS (m/z): 354 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.06 (2H, s), 5.79 (1H, bs), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.57 (2H, s), 3.40-3.90 (6H, m), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.44 (4H, m), 1.60 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3350, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 20

[1-[2-[(5-Perhydroazepinylmethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 20)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O • 2HCl • C ₂ H ₆ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 54.21,	H 7.44,	N 17.24
Found (%):	C 54.16,	H 7.56,	N 17.45

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.08 (2H, s), 5.64 (1H, bs), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.64 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (6H, m), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.68 (4H, m), 1.75 (8H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2940, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 21

[1-[2-[[5-(2-Methylpiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 21)

m.p.: 132-135 °C (decomp.) (3/2 fumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O • 3/2C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 1/2H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 56.61,	H 6.40,	N 15.24
Found (%):	C 56.40,	H 6.29,	N 15.55

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.10 & 6.05 (each 1H, each d, J=3.31 Hz), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.66 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (6H, m), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.80 (1H, m), 1.17 (3H, d), 1.0-2.4 (8H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2930, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 22

[1-[2-[[5-(3-Methylpiperidinomethyl)-2-fufanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 22)

m.p.: 126-129 °C (3/2 fumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O • 3/2C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 2/5H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 56.80,	H 6.38,	N 15.29
Found (%):	C 56.84,	H 6.41,	N 15.03

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.09 (2H, s), 5.77 (1H, bs), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.46 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (6H, m), 2.91 (2H, t), 2.80 (2H, m), 1.35-2.05 (8H, m), 1.41 (3H, d)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2930, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 23

[1-[2-[[5-(4-Methylpiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 23)

m.p.: 145-147 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 1/5C ₈ H ₈ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 59.50,	H 6.82,	N 16.92
Found (%):	C 59.20,	H 6.73,	N 16.78

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.07 (2H, s), 5.65 (1H, bs), 3.86 (2H, s), 3.46 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (6H, m), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.84 (2H, m), 1.10-2.20 (8H, m), 1.89 (3H, bd)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2930, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 24

[1-[2-[[5-(2,6-Dimethylpiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 24)

m.p.: 96-97 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₂₁ H ₃₀ N ₆ O • 3/5H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 64.13,	H 8.00,	N 21.37
Found (%):	C 64.01,	H 8.02,	N 21.60

MS (m/z): 382 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.12 & 6.07 (each 1H, each d, J=3.2 Hz), 5.81 (1H, bs), 3.97 (2H, s), 3.78 (2H, s), 3.45-4.15 (6H, m), 2.94 (2H, t), 2.36 (2H, m), 1.10-1.80 (7H, m), 1.26 (6H, d)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 25

[1-[2-[[5-(3-Methoxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 25)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₂ • 2HCl • 4/5C ₂ H ₆ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 52.49,	H 7.10,	N 17.00
Found (%):	C 52.62,	H 7.32,	N 16.72

MS (m/z): 384 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.09 (2H, s), 5.92 (1H, bs), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.53 (2H, s), 3.46-4.10 (6H, m), 3.33 (3H, s), 3.30 (1H, m), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.50-2.90 (2H, m), 1.10-2.30 (7H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3250, 2940, 2200, 2160, 1200, 1100

EXAMPLE 26

[1-[2-[[5-(4-Methoxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 26)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₂ • 2HCl • H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 50.53,	H 6.78,	N 17.68
Found (%):	C 50.81,	H 6.90,	N 17.43

MS (m/z): 384 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.08 (2H, s), 5.76 (1H, bs), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, s), 3.40-4.10 (6H, m), 3.19 (1H, m), 2.89 (1H, t), 2.69 (2H, m), 1.35-2.40 (7H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2980, 2200, 2160, 1210, 1100

EXAMPLE 27

[1-[2-[[5-[1-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro)pyridylmethyl]-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]-propanedinitrile (Compound 27)

Elemental analysis: $C_{19}H_{24}N_6O \cdot 2HCl \cdot H_2O \cdot 4/5C_2H_6O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 51.52,	H 6.88,	N 17.50
Found (%):	C 51.41,	H 7.06,	N 17.56

MS (m/z): 352 (M^+)

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 6.11 (2H, s), 6.02 (1H, bs), 5.66 (2H, m), 3.77 (2H, s), 3.58 (2H, s), 3.40-4.10 (6H, m), 2.96 (2H, m), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.60 (2H, m), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.70 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3400, 2950, 2200, 2160, 1630

EXAMPLE 28

[1-[2-[(5-Morpholinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 28)

m.p.: 154.5-155.5 °C (hemifumarate)

Elemental analysis: $C_{18}H_{24}N_6O_2 \cdot 1/2C_4H_4O_4 \cdot 1/5H_2O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 57.46,	H 6.36,	N 20.10
Found (%):	C 57.74,	H 6.46,	N 19.82

MS (m/z): 356 (M^+)

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 6.12 (2H, s), 6.06 (1H, bs), 3.88 (2H, s), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.40-4.05 (10H, m), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.47 (4H, m), 1.76 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3230, 2900-2950, 2200, 2170, 1200, 1100

EXAMPLE 29

[1-[2-[(5-Thiomorpholinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 29)

m.p.: 152-153 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: $C_{18}H_{24}N_6OS \cdot C_4H_4O_4 \cdot 1/5H_2O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 53.69,	H 5.82,	N 17.08
Found (%):	C 53.53,	H 5.80,	N 16.89

MS (m/z): 372 (M^+)

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ (ppm): 6.11 (2H, s), 6.01 (1H, bs), 3.79 (2H, s), 3.48 (2H, s), 3.40-4.10 (6H, m), 2.91 (2H, t), 2.69 (8H, m), 1.81 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3400, 2920, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 30

[1-[2-[[5-[N-(N'-Methyl)piperazinylmethyl]-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 30)

m.p.: 126-128 °C (5/2 fumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₉ H ₂₇ N ₇ O • 5/2C ₄ H ₄ O ₄			
Calcd. (%):	C 52.80,	H 5.65,	N 14.86
Found (%):	C 52.65,	H 5.76,	N 14.82

MS (m/z): 369 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.12 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H, s), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.52 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (6H, m), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.49 (8H, bs), 2.27 (3H, s), 2.04 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3220, 2900-2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 31

[1-[2-[(2-Furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 31)

m.p.: 125.5-126 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₁₃ H ₁₅ N ₅ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 60.68,	H 5.88,	N 27.22
Found (%):	C 60.91,	H 5.84,	N 26.98

MS (m/z): 257 (M⁺)

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 7.85 (1H, bs), 7.54 (1H, dd, J=1.83, 0.92 Hz), 6.37 (1H, dd, J=1.83, 3.11 Hz), 6.24 (1H, dd, J=0.92, 3.11 Hz), 3.73 (2H, t, J=8.61, 9.71 Hz), 3.70 (2H, s), 3.53 (2H, t, J=6.41, 6.23 Hz), 3.43 (2H, t, J=8.61, 9.71 Hz), 2.74 (2H, t, J=6.42, 6.22 Hz), 2.26 (1H, bs)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3330, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 32

[1-[2-[[5-(3-Hydroxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 32)

Elemental analysis: C ₁₉ H ₂₆ N ₆ O ₂ • C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 1/2H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.75,	H 6.31,	N 16.96
Found (%):	C 55.81,	H 6.28,	N 17.09

MS (m/z): 370 (M⁺), 352 (M⁺-H₂O) NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.16 (1H, bs), 6.09 (2H, s), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.54 (2H, s), 3.40-4.00 (7H, m), 3.89 (2H, t), 2.10-2.70 (4H, m), 1.25-1.95 (4H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3330, 2980, 2200, 2160, 1070

EXAMPLE 33

[1-[2-[[5-(4-Hydroxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 33)

m.p.: 122.5-123.5 °C

Elemental analysis: C ₁₉ H ₂₆ N ₆ O ₂			
Calcd. (%):	C 61.60,	H 7.07,	N 22.69
Found (%):	C 61.42,	H 7.29,	N 23.00

MS (m/z): 370 (M⁺), 352 (M⁺-H₂O)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.54 (1H, bs), 6.10 (2H, s), 3.76 (2H, s), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.30-3.95 (7H, m), 2.88 (2H, t), 2.77 (2H, m), 2.32 (2H, bs), 2.19 (2H, m), 1.80 (4H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3340, 2980, 2200, 2160, 1020

EXAMPLE 34

[1-[2-[[5-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl]methylamino]ethyl]-3-methyl-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 34)

In 20 ml of dimethylformamide was dissolved 2.0 g (9.85 mmol) of [1-[(2-azido)ethyl]-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile, and under ice-cooling, 520 mg (13.0 mmol) of 60% sodium hydride was gradually added. After foaming had subsided, 2.8 g (19.7 mmol) of methyl iodide was added dropwise with constant stirring and ice-cooling. The reaction mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, after which it was diluted with 3 ml of water and concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 30 ml of ethyl acetate and the mixture was washed with 3 portions of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 100:1) to give 1.99 g (93.2%) of [1-[(2-azido)ethyl]-3-methyl-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound g) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 3.69 (8H, m), 3.20 (3H, s)

In 50 ml of toluene were dissolved 1.7 g (7.8 mmol) of Compound g and 2.46 g (9.4 mmol) of triphenylphosphine, and after addition of 1.4 ml of water, the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and the residue was dissolved in 40 ml of ethanol. Then, 550 mg (4.7 mmol) of fumaric acid was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred with ice-cooling for 30 minutes and the resulting crystals were collected by filtration to give 1.39 g (71.3%) of [1-(2-aminoethyl)-3-methyl-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile hemifumarate (Compound r) as white crystals.

m.p.: 163.5-165 °C

NMR (D₂O) δ (ppm): 6.44 (1H, s), 3.3-3.9 (6H, m), 3.07 (3H, s), 2.97 (2H, t)

Using Compound r and 5-piperidinomethylfurfural, the corresponding procedure of Example 14A was followed to give Compound 34 as light tan-colored oil.

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O•2HCl•H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 52.29,	H 7.02,	N 18.29
Found (%):	C 52.40,	H 7.00,	N 18.01

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.06 (2H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 3.63 (6H, m), 3.45 (2H, s), 3.16 (3H, s), 2.89 (2H, t), 2.38 (4H, m), 1.81 (1H, bs), 1.50 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3340, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 35

[1-[2-[N-(Methyl)-N-[(5-piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methyl]amino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 35)

In 15 ml of acetonitrile were dissolved 904 mg (2.55 mmol) of Compound 28 and 1 ml (12.3 mmol) of 37% aqueous formalin followed by gradual addition of 271 mg (4.30 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and, then, adjusted to pH 7.2 with acetic acid. The reaction mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes, at the end of which time the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with 2N sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with 0.1N sodium hydroxide solution once and, then, extracted with 1N hydrochloric acid twice. The aqueous layer was adjusted to pH 7.8 with 1N sodium hydroxide solution and reextracted with 4 portions of methylene chloride. The pooled organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off. Finally the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 10:1) to give 244 mg (26.0%) of Compound 35 as colorless oil.

m.p.: 140-143 °C (difumarate)

Elemental analysis: C ₂₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O • 2C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ • 3/5H ₂ O			
Calcd. (%):	C 55.00,	H 6.13,	N 13.74
Found (%):	C 55.06,	H 5.90,	N 13.46

MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺)

NMR (D₂O) δ (ppm): 6.85 & 6.79 (each 1H, each d, J=3.29 Hz), 6.68 (4H, s), 4.52 (2H, s), 4.37 (2H, s), 3.94 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 3.80 (2H, m), 3.63 (2H, m), 3.48 (4H, m), 2.99 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 2.94 (3H, s) 1.35-2.05 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3320, 2950, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 36

[1-[1-[(5-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methyl]piperidinyl-4-amino](methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile
(Compound 36)

In 45 ml of dimethylformamide was dissolved 6.0 g (31.8 mmol) of ethyl 5-chloromethyl-2-furancarboxylate followed by addition of 9.64 g (95.5 mmol) of 4-hydroxypiperidine and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with 100 ml of chloroform and washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution twice. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off to give 7.84 g (97.4%) of ethyl 5-(4-hydroxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furancarboxylate (Compound s) as light brown oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.08 & 6.27 (each 1H, each d, J=3.1 Hz), 4.32 (2H, q), 3.65 (1H, m), 3.59 (2H, s), 2.80 (2H, m), 2.24 (2H, m), 1.4-2.06 (4H, m), 1.36 (3H, t)

In 30 ml of piperidine was dissolved 7.4 g (29.25 mmol) of Compound s followed by addition of 2.7 g (45 mmol) of acetic acid, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 27 hours. After cooling, the excess piperidine was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with 300 ml of chloroform and washed with 3 portions of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. Finally the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (acetone) to give 6.49 g (76.0%) of 1-[5-(4-hydroxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furancarbonyl]piperidine (Compound t) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.82 & 6.23 (each 1H, each d, J=3.2 Hz), 3.65 (5H, m), 3.58 (2H, s), 2.76 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 1.2-2.0 (10H, m)

In 70 ml of pyridine was dissolved 3.47 g (11.88 mmol) of Compound t and with ice-cooling, 1.9 ml (23.77 mmol) of methanesulfonyl chloride was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 4.5 hours and, after addition of 5 ml of methanol, stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride. This solution was washed with 3 portions of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to

give 4.04 g (91.8%) of 1-[5-(4-mesyloxypiperidinomethyl)-2-furancarbonyl]piperidine (Compound u) as red-brown oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.80 & 6.23 (each 1H, each d, J=3.1 Hz), 4.70 (1H, m), 3.65 (4H, m), 3.57 (2H, s), 2.99 (3H, s), 2.71 (2H, m), 2.38 (2H, m), 1.98 (4H, m), 1.66 (6H, m)

In 90 ml of dimethylformamide were dissolved 4.04 g (10.9 mmol) of Compound u and 7.1 g (109.2 mmol) of sodium aside and the solution was heated at 120°C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to stand for cooling and, then, the insolubles were filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with 120 ml of ethyl acetate and washed with 3 portions of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was then distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 30:1) to give 2.28 g (65.9%) of 1-[5-(4-azidopiperidinomethyl)-2-furancarbonyl]piperidine (Compound v) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.81 & 6.23 (each 1H, each d, J=3.1 Hz), 3.67 (4H, m), 3.58 (2H, s), 3.37 (1H, m), 2.79 (2H, m), 2.27 (2H, m), 1.84 (4H, m), 1.67 (6H, m)

In 100 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was suspended 1.1 g (28.8 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride, and under nitrogen stream a solution of 2.28 g (7.2 mmol) of Compound v in 50 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise at room temperature. After completion of dropwise addition, the mixture was heated under reflux for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was ice-cooled and 2.2 ml of water, 1.1 ml of 20% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and 5.5 ml of water were serially added gradually. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. The insolubles were then filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to vacuum distillation (160-180°C/1 mmHg) to give 1.82 g (91.5%) of 2-(4-amino-piperidinomethyl)-5-piperidinomethylfuran (Compound w) as light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.07 (2H, s), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, s), 2.79 (2H, m), 2.61 (1H, m), 2.38 (4H, m), 2.04 (2H, m), 1.1-1.9 (12H, m)

A mixture consisting of 1.8 g (6.5 mmol) of Compound w and 930 mg (6.5 mmol) of [(methylthio)-(methylamino)methylene]malononitrile was heated under constant aspiration at 80°C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol = 10:1) to give 1.04 g (41.9%) of Compound 36 as light yellow foam.

Elemental analysis: C₂₁H₃₀N₆O•2HCl•C₂H₆O

Calcd. (%):	C 55.08,	H 7.64,	N 16.76
Found (%):	c 55.23,	H 7.77,	N 16.97

MS (m/z): 382 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.08 (2H, s), 5.73 (1H, bq), 4.97 (1H, bd), 3.69 (1H, m), 3.48 (2H, s), 3.46 (2H, s), 2.97 (3H, d), 2.83 (2H, bd), 2.40 (4H, m), 2.06 (4H, m), 1.2-1.85 (8H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2850, 2200, 2160

EXAMPLE 37

[[1-[(5-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methyl]piperidinyl-3-amino](methylamino)methylene]propanedinitrile (Compound 37)

Using ethyl 5-chloromethyl-2-furancarboxylate and 3-hydroxypiperidine, the procedure of Example 36 was followed to give Compound 37 in 6 steps.

m.p.: 138.5-140°C

Elemental analysis: C₂₁H₃₀N₆O

Calcd. (%):	C 65.94,	H 7.91,	N 21.97
Found (%):	C 65.95,	H 8.10,	N 21.87

MS (m/z): 382 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 9.60 (1H, bs), 6.15 (2H, s), 5.74 (1H, bt), 3.77 & 3.56 (each 1H, each d, J=13.83 Hz), 3.44 (2H, s), 3.12 (3H, d), 3.0-3.2 (2H, m), 2.97 (1H, m), 2.86 (1H, m), 2.46 (1H, m), 2.39 (4H, m), 1.6-2.0 (4H, m), 1.58 (4H, m), 1.43 (2H, m)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3320, 2930, 2200, 2160

In the following Examples 38 and 39, the respective compounds were produced generally in accordance with the procedure described in Example 10.

5 EXAMPLE 38

[1-[2-[(2-Piperidinomethyl-3-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 38)

10 m.p.: 145.5-147 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$			
Calcd. (%):	C 58.71,	H 6.43,	N 17.86
Found (%):	C 58.66,	H 6.31,	N 17.69

MS (m/z): 354 (M^+)

NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 7.29 & 6.31 (each 1H, each d, $J = 1.98$ Hz), 5.96 (1H, bs), 3.69 (6H, m), 3.64 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, s), 2.91 (2H, t), 2.38 (4H, m), 1.58 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3450, 2850, 2190, 2170

EXAMPLE 39

25 [1-[2-[(3-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 39)

m.p.: 131-132.5 °C (difumarate)

Elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O} \cdot 2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$			
Calcd. (%):	C 54.19,	H 6.26,	N 13.44
Found (%):	C 54.22,	H 6.47,	N 13.55

35 MS (m/z): 354 (M^+)

NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 7.21 & 6.25 (each 1H, each d, $J = 1.88$ Hz), 5.76 (1H, bs), 3.74 (2H, s), 3.62 (6H, m), 3.26 (2H, s), 2.85 (2H, t), 2.35 (4H, m), 1.92 (1H, bs), 1.46 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3400, 2830, 2190, 2160

In the following Examples 40 and 41, the respective compounds were produced generally in accordance with the procedure described in Example 14 or 14A.

EXAMPLE 40

45 [1-[2-[(2-Piperidinomethyl-4-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 40)

m.p.: 148-149 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$			
Calcd. (%):	C 58.71,	H 6.43,	N 17.86
Found (%):	C 54.48,	H 6.78,	N 17.89

55 MS (m/z): 354 (M^+)

NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 7.25 (1H, s), 6.14 (1H, s), 5.98 (1H, bs), 3.67 (6H, m), 3.63 (2H, s), 3.46 (2H, s), 2.92 (2H, t), 2.41 (4H, m), 1.53 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm^{-1}): 3400, 2900, 2190, 2150

EXAMPLE 41

[1-[2-[(4-Piperidinomethyl-2-furanyl)methylamino]ethyl]-2-imidazolidinylidene]propanedinitrile (Compound 41)

m.p.: 106-109 °C (monofumarate)

Elemental analysis: $C_{15}H_{26}N_6O \cdot C_4H_4O_4 \cdot 1/2C_2H_6O \cdot H_2O$			
Calcd. (%):	C 56.35,	H 6.90,	N 16.43
Found (%):	C 56.31,	H 6.99,	N 16.10

MS (m/z): 354 (M⁺)

NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.19 (1H, s), 6.28 (1H, bs), 6.16 (1H, s), 3.74 (2H, s), 3.63 (6H, m), 3.29 (2H, s), 2.90 (2H, t), 2.37 (4H, m), 1.49 (6H, m)

IR (KBr; cm⁻¹): 3400, 2850, 2190, 2160.

USE EXAMPLE 1

Tablet:

Tablets of the following composition are prepared by the established pharmaceutical procedure.

Compound 1	150 mg
Lactose	60 mg
Potato starch	30 mg
Polyvinyl alcohol	2 mg
Magnesium stearate	1 mg
Tar color	trace

USE EXAMPLE 2

Syrup:

A syrup of the following composition is prepared by the established pharmaceutical procedure.

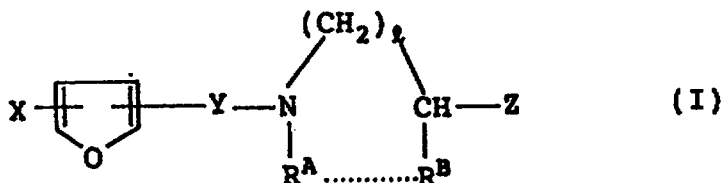
Compound 19	200 mg
Purified sucrose	40 g
Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	40 mg
Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	10 mg
Strawberry flavor	0.1 ml
Water to make	100 ml



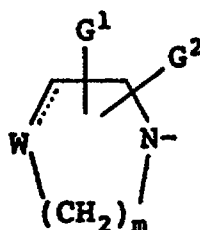
Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. A furan derivative of the formula



wherein X is hydrogen or R^1CH_2 - where R^1 is C_1 - C_5 alkoxy or $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N}$ -, where R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 , taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, represent a heterocyclic group of the formula



wherein --- means a single bond or a double bond, and when --- is a single bond, W represents $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}^4-$, where R^4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, whereas when --- is a double bond, W represents $=\text{CH}-$; G^1 and G^2 may be the same or different and each is hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl, hydroxy or C_1 - C_5 alkoxy; m is an integer of 1 through 3; Y is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or

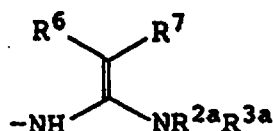


l is 1 or 2;

R^A is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl;

R^B is hydrogen; or

R^A and R^B , taken together, represent $-(\text{CH}_2)_p$, where p is 1 or 2; Z is

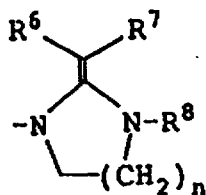


, where R^6 and R^7 may be the same or different and each is cyano, C_1 - C_5 alkoxycarbonyl, wherein the alkyl group has 1-5 C atoms C_1 - C_5 alkylsulfonyl or arylsulfonyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two substituents, which may be the same or different, and are selected from C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_1 - C_5 alkoxy, halogen and nitro; R^{2a} and R^{3a} have the same meanings as R^2 and R^3 defined



**above,
or**

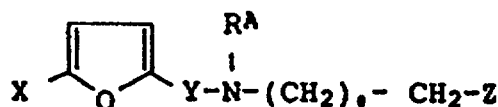
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wherein R⁸ is hydrogen or C₁-C₅ alkyl; n is 1 or 2; R⁶ and R⁷ are respectively as defined above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15

2. A compound of the formula:

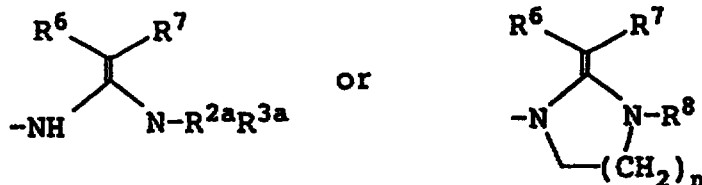


wherein X, Y, R^A, t and Z have the meanings given in claim 1.

25

3. The compound of claim 2, in which Y is -CH₂-, and R^A is hydrogen or C₁-C₅ alkyl.

4. The compound of claim 3 in which X is $R^2R^3NCH_2$ - where R^2 and R^3 are defined in claim 1, and Z is



where R^6 , R^7 , R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^8 and n are as defined in claim 1.

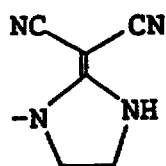
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5. The compound of claim 4, in which X is



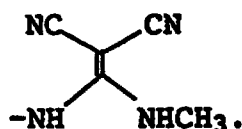
R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is

50

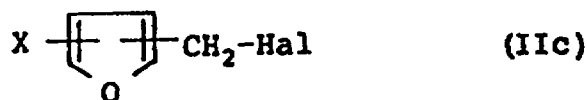
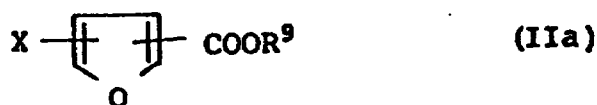




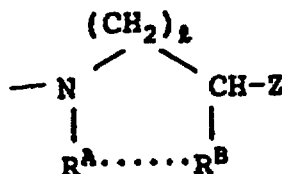
6. The compound of claim 4, in which X is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2-$, R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is



7. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders comprising an effective amount of the component of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
8. A process for preparing a furan derivative of formula (I) according to claim 1 which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIa) or (IIc)



with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula

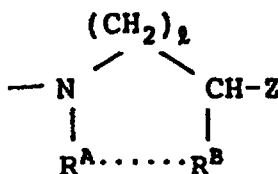


where R^9 is C_1 - C_5 alkyl; Hal is halogen; X, R^A , R^B , Z and l are as defined in claim 1, and if required converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

9. A process for preparing a furan derivative of formula (I) according to claim 1 which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIb)



with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula



where X, R^A , R^B , Z and l are as defined in claim 1, and reducing the resulting product, and if required

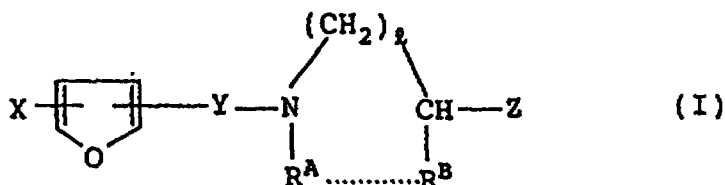


converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

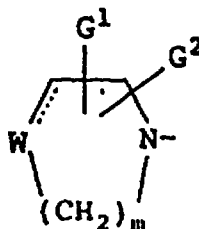
10. Use of a furan derivative of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

1. A process for preparing a furan derivative of the formula



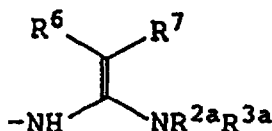
wherein X is hydrogen or R^1CH_2 -where R^1 is C_1 - C_5 alkoxy or R^2R^3N -, where R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 , taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, represent a heterocyclic group of the formula



wherein --- means a single bond or a double bond, and when --- is a single bond, W represents $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, $-S-$ or $-NR^4-$, where R^4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, whereas when --- is a double bond, W represents $=CH-$; G^1 and G^2 may be the same or different and each is hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl, hydroxy or C_1 - C_5 alkoxy; m is an integer of 1 through 3; Y is $-CH_2-$ or



l is 1 or 2;
 R^A is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl;
 R^B is hydrogen; or
 R^A and R^B , taken together, represent $-(CH_2)_p$, where p is 1 or 2;
 Z is

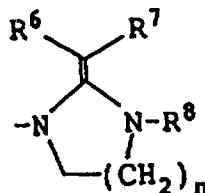


, where R^6 and R^7 may be the same or different and each is cyano, C_1 - C_5 alkoxycarbonyl wherein the

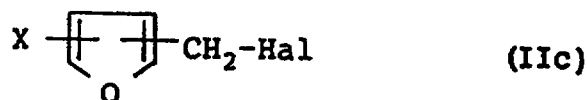
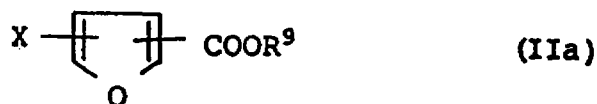


alkyl group has 1 to 5 C atoms, C₁-C₅ alkylsulfonyl or arylsulfonyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two substituents, which may be the same or different, and are selected from C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, halogen and nitro; R^{2a} and R^{3a} have the same meanings as R² and R³ defined above,

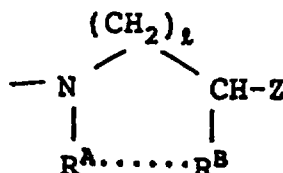
or



wherein R⁸ is hydrogen or C₁-C₅ alkyl; n is 1 or 2; R⁶ and R⁷ are respectively as defined above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIa) or (IIc)

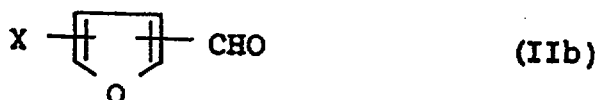


with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula

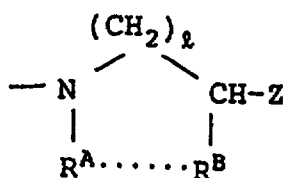


where R⁹ is C₁-C₅ alkyl; Hal is halogen; X, R^A, R^B, Z and l are as defined above, and if required converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

2. A process for preparing a furan derivative of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIb)

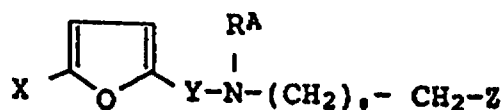


with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula



where X, R^A, R^B, Z and l are as defined in claim 1, and reducing the resulting product, and if required converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

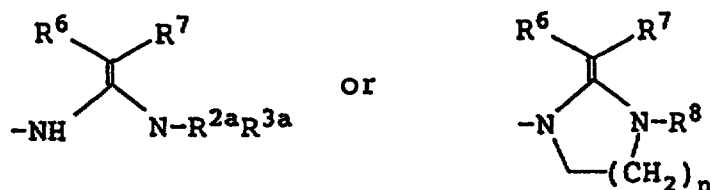
3. A process according to claims 1 or 2 for preparing a compound of the formula:



wherein X, Y, R^A, l and Z have the meanings given in claim 1.

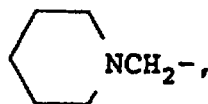
4. A process according to claims 1 or 2 for preparing a compound of claim 3, in which Y is -CH₂-, and R^A is hydrogen or C₁-C₅ alkyl.

5. A process according to claims 1 or 2 for preparing a compound of claim 4 in which X is R²R³NCH₂- where R² and R³ are defined in claim 1, and Z is

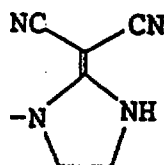


where R⁶, R⁷, R^{2a}, R^{3a}, R⁸ and n are as defined in claim 1.

6. A process according to claims 1 or 2 for preparing a compound of claim 5, in which X is

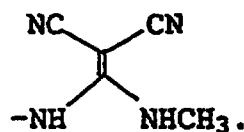


R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is





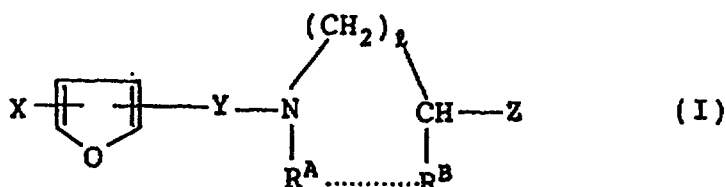
7. A process according to claims 1 or 2 for preparing a compound of claim 5, in which X is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2-$, R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is



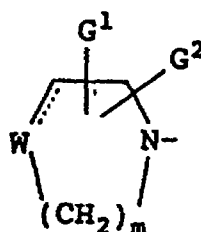
8. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders which comprises formulating an effective amount of the component of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claims for the following Contracting State : GR

1. A furan derivative of the formula



wherein X is hydrogen or R^1CH_2- where R^1 is C_1 - C_5 alkoxy or $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N}-$, where R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 , taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, represent a heterocyclic group of the formula



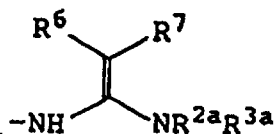
wherein --- means a single bond or a double bond, and when --- is a single bond, W represents $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}^4-$, where R^4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl, whereas when --- is a double bond, W represents $=\text{CH}-$; G^1 and G^2 may be the same or different and each is hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl, hydroxy or C_1 - C_5 alkoxy; m is an integer of 1 through 3; Y is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or



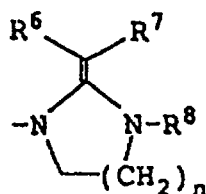
l is 1 or 2;
 R^A is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl;
 R^B is hydrogen; or



R^A and R^B , taken together, represent $-(CH_2)_p$ where p is 1 or 2;
Z is

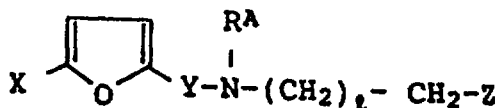


, where R^6 and R^7 may be the same or different and each is cyano, C_1 - C_5 alkoxy carbonyl, wherein the alkyl group has 1-5 C atoms C_1 - C_5 alkylsulfonyl or arylsulfonyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two substituents, which may be the same or different, and are selected from C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_1 - C_5 alkoxy, halogen and nitro; R^{2a} and R^{3a} have the same meanings as R^2 and R^3 defined above,
or



wherein R^8 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl; n is 1 or 2; R^6 and R^7 are respectively as defined above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

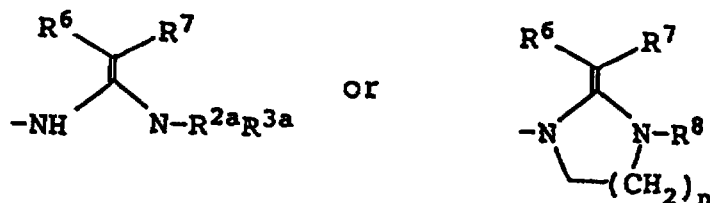
2. A compound of the formula:



wherein X, Y, R^A , l and Z have the meanings given in claim 1.

3. The compound of claim 2, in which Y is $-CH_2-$, and R^A is hydrogen or C_1 - C_5 alkyl.

4. The compound of claim 3 in which X is $R^2R^3NCH_2-$ where R^2 and R^3 are defined in claim 1, and Z is

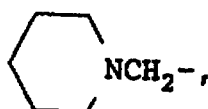


where R^6 , R^7 , R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^8 and n are as defined in claim 1.



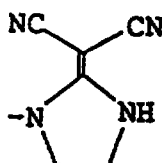
5. The compound of claim 4, in which X is

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R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is

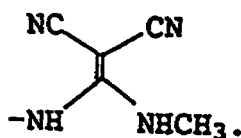
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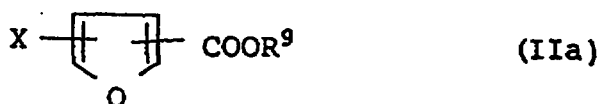
- 20 6. The compound of claim 4, in which X is $(CH_3)_2NCH_2-$, R^A is hydrogen, l is 1 and Z is

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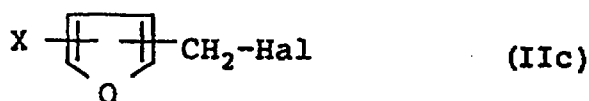


- 30 7. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, which comprises formulating an effective amount of the component of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 35 8. A process for preparing a furan derivative of formula (I) according to claim 1 which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIa) or (IIc)

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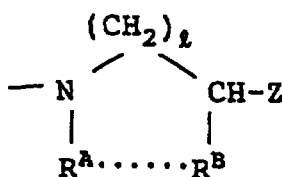


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with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula

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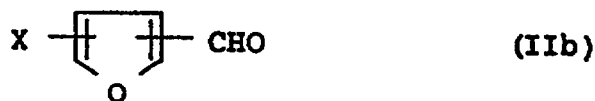
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where R^9 is C_1 - C_5 alkyl; Hal is halogen; X, R^A , R^B , Z and l are as defined in claim 1, and if required

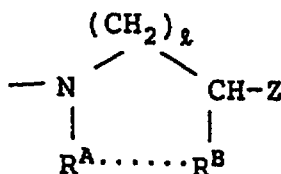


converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

9. A process for preparing a furan derivative of formula (I) according to claim 1 which comprises reacting a furan compound of the following formula (IIb)



with one or more compounds for introduction of a substituent of the formula



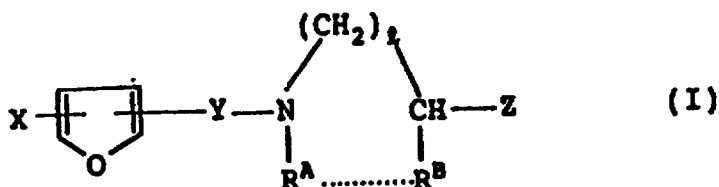
where X, R^A, R^B, Z and l are as defined in claim 1, and reducing the resulting product, and if required converting the product to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

10. Use of a furan derivative of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

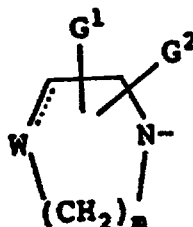
Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Furanderivat der Formel



worin X für Wasserstoff oder R¹CH₂- steht, wobei R¹ für C₁-C₅-Alkoxy oder R²R³N- steht, worin R² und R³ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl stehen oder R² und R³ zusammen mit dem benachbarten Stickstoffatom eine heterocyclische Gruppe der Formel



bedeuten, worin — eine Einfachbindung oder eine Doppelbindung bedeutet und wenn — eine Einfachbindung bedeutet, W für -CH₂-, -O-, -S- oder NR⁴- steht, wobei R⁴ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht, und wenn — eine Doppelbindung bedeutet, W für =CH- steht; G¹ und G² gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff, C₁-C₅-Alkyl, Hydroxy oder C₁-C₅-Alkoxy stehen; m eine



ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 bedeutet;
Y für -CH₂- oder

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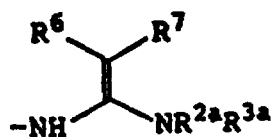


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steht;
I für 1 oder 2 steht;
R^A für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht;
R^B für Wasserstoff steht; oder
R^A und R^B zusammen für -(CH₂)_p steht, wobei p für 1 oder 2 steht;
Z für

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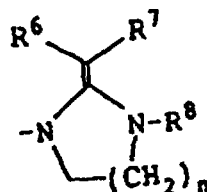


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worin R⁶ und R⁷ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Cyano, C₁-C₅-Alkoxycarbonyl, worin die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, C₁-C₅-Alkylsulfonyl oder Arylsulfonyl, das unsubstituiert oder durch einen oder zwei Substituenten substituiert sein kann, die gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind unter C₁-C₅-Alkyl, C₁-C₅-Alkoxy, Halogen und Nitro, stehen;
R^{2a} und R^{3a} die oben für R² und R³ angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen oder für

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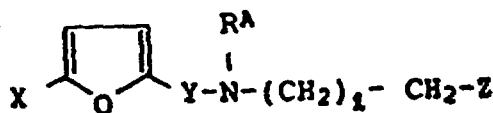


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steht, worin R⁸ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht; n für 1 oder 2 steht; R⁶ und R⁷ jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz davon.

2. Verbindung der Formel

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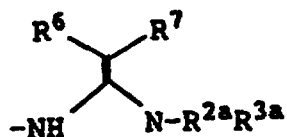
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worin X, Y, R^A, I und Z die in Anspruch 1 angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen.

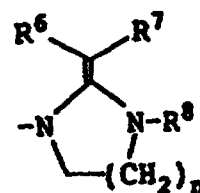
3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, wobei Y für -CH₂- steht und R^A für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht.

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4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, wobei X für R²R³NCH₂-, worin R² und R³ wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind und Z für

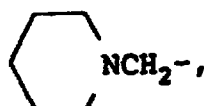


oder



steht, worin R^6 , R^7 , R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^8 und n wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind.

5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, wobei X für

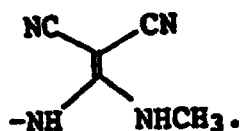


steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, I für 1 steht und Z für



steht.

6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, wobei X für $(CH_3)_2NCH_2-$ steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, I für 1 steht und Z für



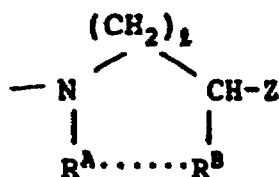
steht.

7. Pharmazeutisches Mittel zur Behandlung gastrointestinaler Störungen, umfassend eine wirksame Menge einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Träger oder Verdünnungsmittel.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) nach Anspruch 1, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIa) oder (IIc)



mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel

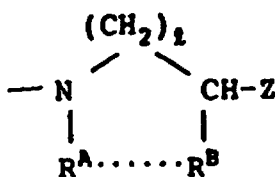


worin R^9 für C_1 - C_5 -Alkyl steht; Hal für Halogen steht; X, R^A , R^B , Z und l wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

9. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) nach Anspruch 1, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIb)

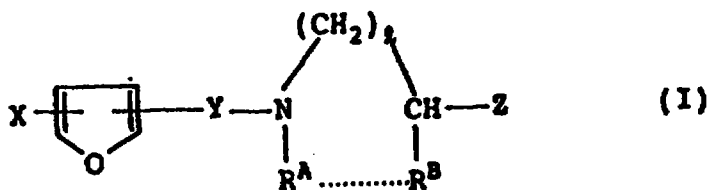


mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel

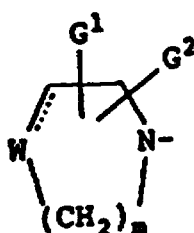


worin X, R^A , R^B , Z und l wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und das erhaltene Produkt reduziert und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

10. Verwendung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) wie in Anspruch 1 definiert oder eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salzes davon zur Herstellung eines Medikamentes zur Behandlung gastrointestinaler Störungen.


Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES
1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel


15 worin X für Wasserstoff oder R¹CH₂- steht, wobei R¹ für C₁-C₅-Alkoxy oder R²R³N- steht, worin R² und R³ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl stehen oder R² und R³ zusammen mit dem benachbarten Stickstoffatom eine heterocyclische Gruppe der Formel



30 bedeuten, worin --- eine Einfachbindung oder eine Doppelbindung bedeutet und wenn --- eine Einfachbindung bedeutet, W für -CH₂-, -O-, -S- oder NR⁴- steht, wobei R⁴ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht, und wenn --- eine Doppelbindung bedeutet, W für =CH- steht; G¹ und G² gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff, C₁-C₅-Alkyl, Hydroxy oder C₁-C₅-Alkoxy stehen; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 bedeutet; Y für -CH₂- oder



40 steht;

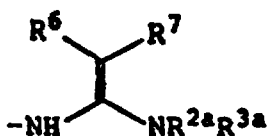
l für 1 oder 2 steht;

R^A für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht;

R^B für Wasserstoff steht; oder

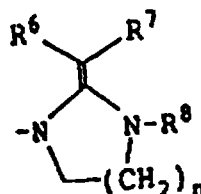
R^A und R^B zusammen für -(CH₂)_p steht, wobei p für 1 oder 2 steht;

45 Z für

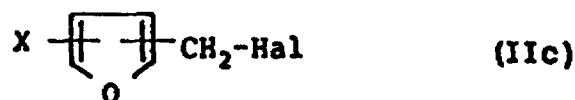
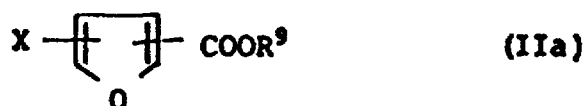


55 worin R⁶ und R⁷ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Cyano, C₁-C₅-Alkoxy-carbonyl, worin die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, C₁-C₅-Alkylsulfonyl oder Arylsulfonyl, das unsubstituiert oder durch einen oder zwei Substituenten substituiert sein kann, die gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind unter C₁-C₅-Alkyl, C₁-C₅-Alkoxy, Halogen und Nitro, stehen;

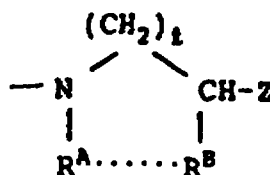
R^{2a} und R^{3a} die oben für R² und R³ angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen oder für



steht, worin R^8 für Wasserstoff oder C_1 - C_5 -Alkyl steht; n für 1 oder 2 steht; R^6 und R^7 jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salzes davon, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIa) oder (IIc)



mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel

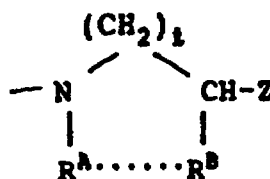


worin R^9 für C_1 - C_5 -Alkyl steht; Hal für Halogen steht; X , R^A , R^B , Z und l wie oben definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

2. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIb)



mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel

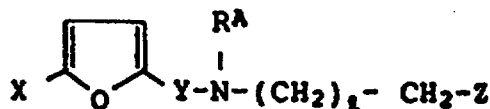


worin X , R^A , R^B , Z und l wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und das erhaltene Produkt



reduziert und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

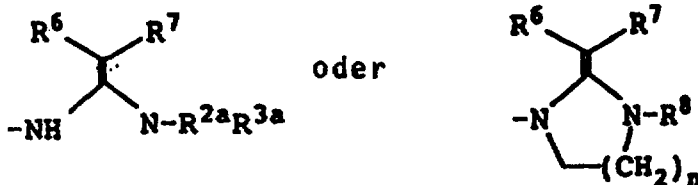
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin X, Y, R^A, l und Z die in Anspruch 1 angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen.

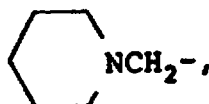
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, wobei Y für -CH₂- steht und R^A für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, wobei X für R²R³NCH₂-, worin R² und R³ wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind und Z für



steht, worin R⁶, R⁷, R^{2a}, R^{3a}, R⁸ und n wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, wobei X für

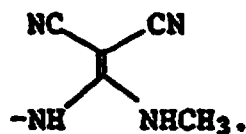


steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, l für 1 steht und Z für



steht.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, wobei X für (CH₃)₂NCH₂- steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, l für 1 steht und Z für

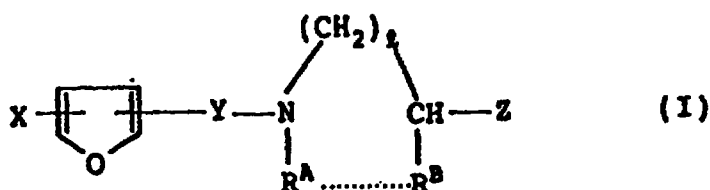


steht.

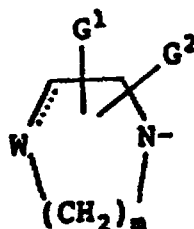
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines pharmazeutisches Mittels zur Behandlung gastrointestinaler Störungen, wobei man eine wirksame Menge einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Träger oder Verdünnungsmittel formuliert.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : GR

1. Furanderivat der Formel



worin X für Wasserstoff oder $\text{R}^1\text{CH}_2\text{-}$ steht, wobei R^1 für $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkoxy}$ oder $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N-}$ steht, worin R^2 und R^3 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff oder $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkyl}$ stehen oder R^2 und R^3 zusammen mit dem benachbarten Stickstoffatom eine heterocyclische Gruppe der Formel



bedeuten, worin --- eine Einfachbindung oder eine Doppelbindung bedeutet und wenn --- eine Einfachbindung bedeutet, W für $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$, -O- , -S- oder $\text{NR}^4\text{-}$ steht, wobei R^4 für Wasserstoff oder $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkyl}$ steht, und wenn --- eine Doppelbindung bedeutet, W für =CH- steht; G^1 und G^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Wasserstoff, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkyl}$, Hydroxy oder $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkoxy}$ stehen; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 bedeutet;

Y für $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ oder



steht;

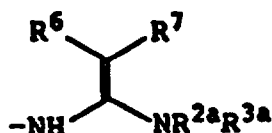
l für 1 oder 2 steht;

R^A für Wasserstoff oder $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{-Alkyl}$ steht;

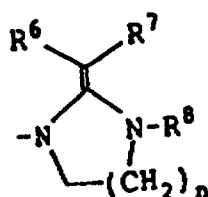
R^B für Wasserstoff steht; oder

R^A und R^B zusammen für $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_p$ steht, wobei p für 1 oder 2 steht;

Z für

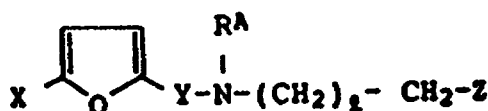


worin R⁶ und R⁷ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils für Cyano, C₁-C₅-Alkoxycarbonyl, worin die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, C₁-C₅-Alkylsulfonyl oder Arylsulfonyl, das unsubstituiert oder durch einen oder zwei Substituenten substituiert sein kann, die gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind unter C₁-C₅-Alkyl, C₁-C₅-Alkoxy, Halogen und Nitro, stehen; R^{2a} und R^{3a} die oben für R² und R³ angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen oder für



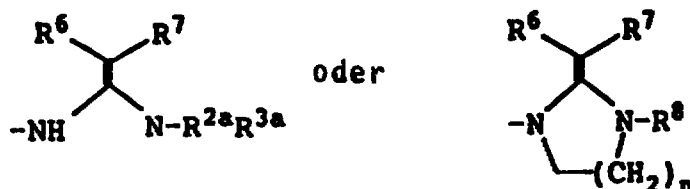
steht, worin R⁸ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht; n für 1 oder 2 steht; R⁶ und R⁷ jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz davon.

2. Verbindung der Formel



worin X , Y , R^A , I und Z die in Anspruch 1 angegebenen Bedeutungen besitzen.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, wobei Y für -CH₂- steht und R^A für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₅-Alkyl steht.
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, wobei X für R²R³NCH₂-, worin R² und R³ wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind und Z für

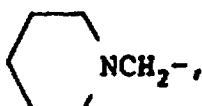


steht, worin $R^6, R^7, R^{2a}, R^{3a}, R^8$ und n wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind.



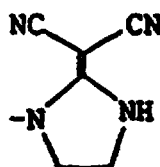
5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, wobei X für

5



steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, I für 1 steht und Z für

10



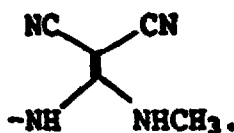
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steht.

20

6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, wobei X für (CH₃)₂NCH₂- steht, R^A für Wasserstoff steht, I für 1 steht und Z für

25



30

steht.

7. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines pharmazeutisches Mittels zur Behandlung gastrointestinaler Störungen, wobei man eine wirksame Menge einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Träger oder Verdünnungsmittel formuliert.

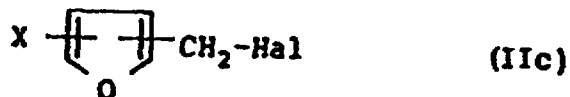
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8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) nach Anspruch 1, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIa) oder (IIc)

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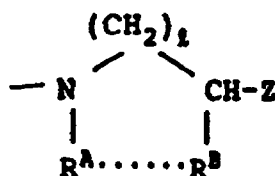
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mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel

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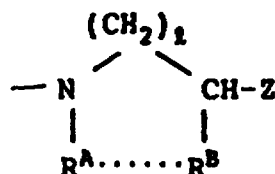


worin R^B für $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ -Alkyl steht; Hal für Halogen steht; X, R^A , R^B , Z und I wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

9. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) nach Anspruch 1, wobei man eine Furanverbindung der folgenden Formel (IIb)



mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen zur Einführung eines Substituenten der Formel



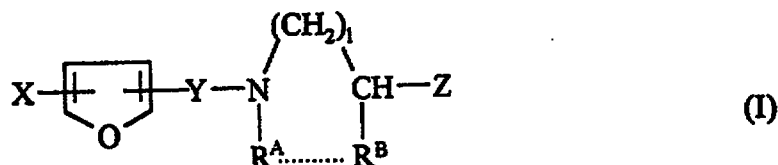
worin X, R^A , R^B , Z und I wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, zur Reaktion bringt und das erhaltene Produkt reduziert und erforderlichenfalls das Produkt in ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz überführt.

10. Verwendung eines Furanderivates der Formel (I) wie in Anspruch 1 definiert oder eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salzes davon zur Herstellung eines Medikamentes zur Behandlung gastrointestinaler Störungen.

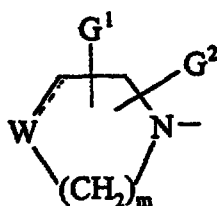
Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Dérivé de furane de formule



dans laquelle X est un hydrogène ou $\text{R}^1\text{CH}_2\text{---}$ où R^1 est un groupe alcoxy en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ ou $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N-}$, où R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$, ou bien R^2 et R^3 , pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote adjacent, représentent un groupe hétérocyclique de formule



5

10 dans laquelle --- représente une simple liaison ou une double liaison, et, lorsque --- est une simple liaison, W représente $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ ou $-\text{NR}^4-$, R^4 étant un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 , tandis que, lorsque --- est une double liaison, W représente $=\text{CH}-$; G^1 et G^2 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 , hydroxy ou alcoxy en C_1-C_5 ; m est un entier de 1 à 3;

15 Y est $-\text{CH}_2-$ ou



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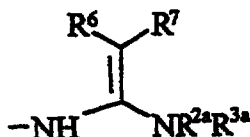
I est 1 ou 2;

R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ;

R^B est un hydrogène; ou

25 R^A et R^B , pris ensemble, représentent $-(\text{CH}_2)_p$ où p est 1 ou 2;

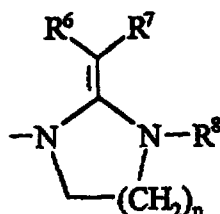
Z est



30

35 où R^6 et R^7 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un groupe cyano, (alcoxy en C_1-C_5)carbonyle dans lequel le groupe alkyle a 1-5 atomes de carbone, alkylsulfonyl en C_1-C_5 ou arylsulfonyl qui peut être non substitué ou substitué par un ou deux substituants qui peuvent être identiques ou différents et qui sont choisis parmi les groupes alkyle en C_1-C_5 , alcoxy en C_1-C_5 , halogène et nitro; R^{2a} et R^{3a} ont les mêmes significations que R^2 et R^3 ci-dessus, ou

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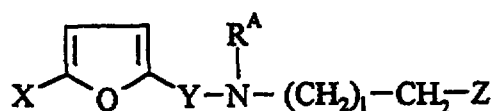
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où R^8 est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ; n est 1 ou 2; R^6 et R^7 sont respectivement tels que définis ci-dessus, ou un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

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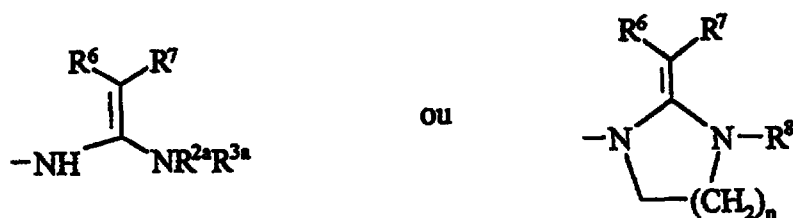


2. Composé de formule



dans laquelle X, Y, R^A, I et Z ont les significations données dans la revendication 1.

3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel Y est -CH₂- et R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₅.
4. Composé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel X est R²R³NCH₂- où R² et R³ sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et Z est

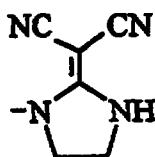


où R^6 , R^7 , R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^8 et n sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1.

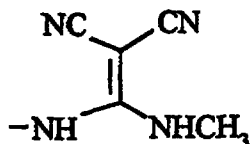
- 5. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel X est**



R^A est un hydrogène, l est 1 et Z est



6. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel X est $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2-$, R^A est un hydrogène, l est 1 et Z est

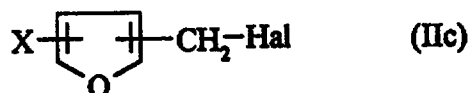


- 7. Composition pharmaceutique pour le traitement de troubles gastro-intestinaux, comprenant une quantité efficace du constituant de la revendication 1 avec un support ou un diluant pharmaceutiquement**

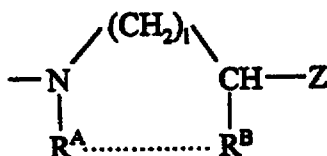


acceptable.

8. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) selon la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIa) ou (IIc) ci-dessous



avec un ou plusieurs composés pour l'introduction d'un substituant de formule

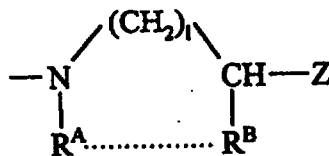


où R^9 est un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$; Hal est un halogène; X, R^A , R^B , Z et I sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et, si nécessaire, la transformation du produit en un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

9. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) selon la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIb) ci-dessous



avec un ou plusieurs composés pour l'introduction d'un substituant de formule



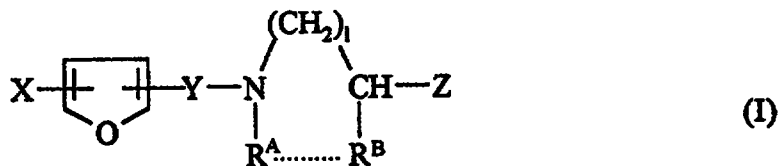
où X, R^A , R^B , Z et I sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et la réduction du produit obtenu, et, si nécessaire, la transformation du produit en un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

10. Utilisation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) tel que défini dans la revendication 1 ou d'un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables dans la préparation d'un médicament pour le traitement de troubles gastro-intestinaux.

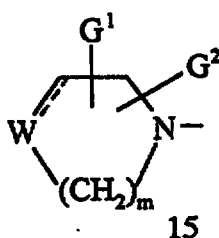


Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

1. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule



dans laquelle X est un hydrogène ou R^1CH_2- où R^1 est un groupe alcoxy en C_1-C_5 ou $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N}-$, où R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 , ou bien R^2 et R^3 , pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote adjacent, représentent un groupe hétérocyclique de formule



dans laquelle --- représente une simple liaison ou une double liaison, et, lorsque --- est une simple liaison, W représente $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ ou $-\text{NR}^4-$, R^4 étant un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 , tandis que, lorsque --- est une double liaison, W représente $=\text{CH}-$; G^1 et G^2 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 , hydroxy ou alcoxy en C_1-C_5 ; m est un entier de 1 à 3;

Y est $-\text{CH}_2-$ ou



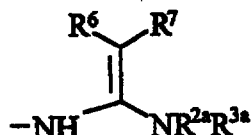
l est 1 ou 2;

R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ;

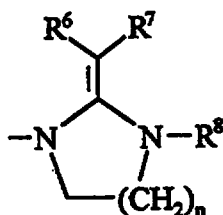
R^B est un hydrogène; ou

R^A et R^B , pris ensemble, représentent $-(\text{CH}_2)_p$ où p est 1 ou 2;

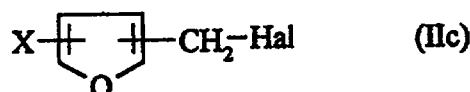
Z est



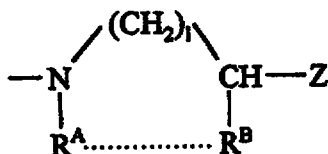
où R^6 et R^7 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un groupe cyano, (alcoxy en C_1-C_5) carbonyle dans lequel le groupe alkyle a 1-5 atomes de carbone, alkylsulfonyl en C_1-C_5 ou arylsulfonyl qui peut être non substitué ou substitué par un ou deux substituants qui peuvent être identiques ou différents et qui sont choisis parmi les groupes alkyle en C_1-C_5 , alcoxy en C_1-C_5 , halogène et nitro; R^{2a} et R^{3a} ont les mêmes significations que R^2 et R^3 ci-dessus, ou



où R^8 est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ; n est 1 ou 2; R^6 et R^7 sont respectivement tels que définis ci-dessus, ou d'un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIa) ou (IIc) ci-dessous



avec un ou plusieurs composés pour l'introduction d'un substituant de formule

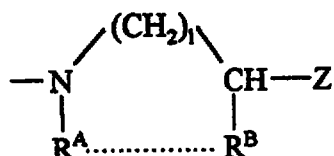


où R^9 est un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ; Hal est un halogène; X , R^A , R^B , Z et l sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et, si nécessaire, la transformation du produit en un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

2. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) tel que défini dans la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIb) ci-dessous

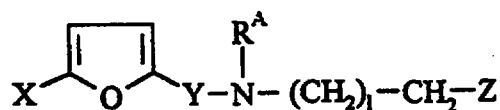


avec un ou plusieurs composés pour l'introduction d'un substituant de formule



où X , R^A , R^B , Z et l sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et la réduction du produit obtenu, et,

3. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2 pour la préparation d'un composé de formule

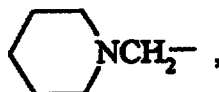


4. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2, pour la préparation d'un composé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel Y est $-CH_2-$ et R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 .

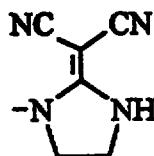
5. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2, pour la préparation d'un composé selon la revendication 4 dans lequel X est $R^2R^3NCH_2-$ où R^2 et R^3 sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et Z est



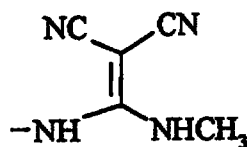
6. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2 pour la préparation d'un composé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel X est



R^A est un hydrogène, l est 1 et Z est



7. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2 pour la préparation d'un composé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel X est $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2-$, R^A est un hydrogène, l est 1 et Z est

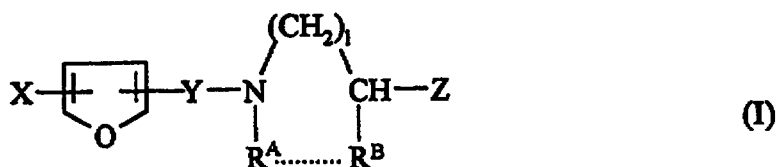




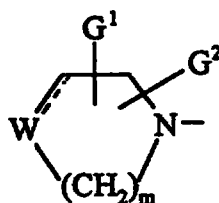
8. Procédé de préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique pour le traitement de troubles gastro-intestinaux, qui comprend la formulation d'une quantité efficace du constituant de la revendication 1 avec un support ou un diluant pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

5 **Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : GR**

1. Dérivé de furane de formule



20 dans laquelle X est un hydrogène ou R^1CH_2 - où R^1 est un groupe alcoxy en C_1 - C_5 ou $\text{R}^2\text{R}^3\text{N}$ -, où R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 - C_5 , ou bien R^2 et R^3 , pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote adjacent, représentent un groupe hétérocyclique de formule



35 dans laquelle --- représente une simple liaison ou une double liaison, et, lorsque --- est une simple liaison, W représente $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ ou $-\text{NR}^4-$, R^4 étant un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 - C_5 , tandis que, lorsque --- est une double liaison, W représente $=\text{CH}-$; G^1 et G^2 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 - C_5 , hydroxy ou alcoxy en C_1 - C_5 ; m est un entier de 1 à 3; Y est $-\text{CH}_2-$ ou



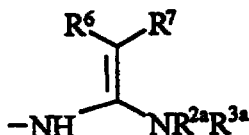
45 I est 1 ou 2;

R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 - C_5 ;

R^B est un hydrogène; ou

R^A et R^B , pris ensemble, représentent $-(\text{CH}_2)_p$ où p est 1 ou 2;

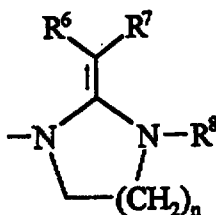
Z est



55 où R^6 et R^7 peuvent être identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un groupe cyano, (alcoxy en C_1 - C_5)carbonyle dans lequel le groupe alkyle a 1-5 atomes de carbone, alkylsulfonyl en C_1 - C_5 ou arylsulfonyl qui peut être non substitué ou substitué par un ou deux substituants qui peuvent être identiques ou différents et qui sont choisis parmi les groupes alkyle en C_1 - C_5 , alcoxy en C_1 - C_5 ,

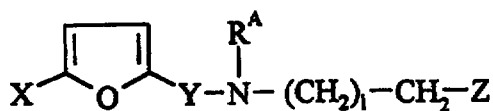


halogène et nitro; R^{2a} et R^{3a} ont les mêmes significations que R^2 et R^3 ci-dessus,
ou



où R^8 est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 ; n est 1 ou 2; R^6 et R^7 sont respectivement tels que définis ci-dessus, ou un de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

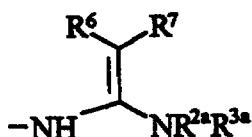
2. Composé de formule



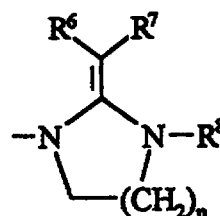
dans laquelle X , Y , R^A , l et Z ont les significations données dans la revendication 1.

3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel Y est $-CH_2-$ et R^A est un hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5 .

4. Composé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel X est $R^2R^3NCH_2-$ où R^2 et R^3 sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et Z est



ou

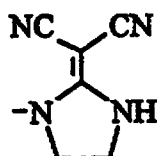


où R^6 , R^7 , R^{2a} , R^{3a} , R^8 et n sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1.

5. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel X est



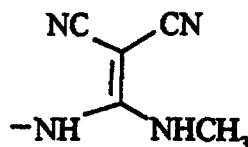
R^A est un hydrogène, l est 1 et Z est



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6. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel X est $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2-$, R^{A} est un hydrogène, I est 1 et Z est

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7. Procédé de préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique pour le traitement de troubles gastro-intestinaux, qui comprend la formulation d'une quantité efficace du constituant de la revendication 1 avec un support ou un diluant pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

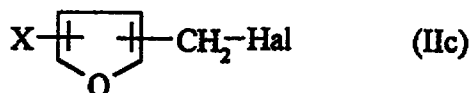
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8. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) selon la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIa) ou (IIc) ci-dessous

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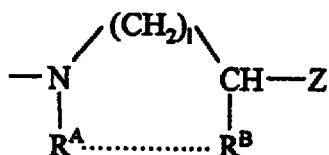
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avec un ou plusieurs composés pour l'introduction d'un substituant de formule

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où R^9 est un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$; Hal est un halogène; X, R^{A} , R^{B} , Z et I sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1, et, si nécessaire, la transformation du produit en un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

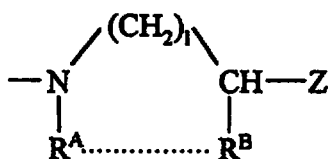
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9. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de furane de formule (I) selon la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de furane ayant la formule (IIb) ci-dessous

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