

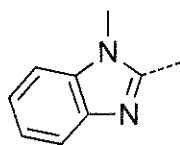
composition / compound etc. consists in an amount of at least 90, especially of at least 95, and notably of at least 99 per cent by weight of the respective pure stereoisomer / composition / compound etc..

5 In another aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising, as active principle, a compound of Formula (I) as disclosed herein; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and at least one therapeutically inert excipient.

In another aspect, there is provided a compound as disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a medicament.

10 In another aspect, there is provided use of a compound as disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of a disease selected from the group consisting of autoimmune disorders, inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, transplant rejection, fibrosis, neurodegenerative disorders and cancer.

15 In this patent application, a bond drawn as a dotted line shows the point of attachment of the radical drawn. For example, the radical drawn below



is the 1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl group.

20 In some instances, the compounds of formulae (I), (II), (III) and (IV) may contain tautomeric forms. Such tautomeric forms are encompassed in the scope of the present invention. For example, in case the present compounds contain heteroaromatic aromatic rings containing unsubstituted ring nitrogen atoms having a free valency such as imidazolyl, benzoimidazolyl, or [1,2,4]-triazolyl, such rings may be present in tautomeric forms. For example, the group benzoimidazol-2-yl represents the tautomeric forms 1H-benzoimidazol-2-yl and 3H-benzoimidazol-2-yl.

25 For avoidance of any doubt, the term " $(R^1)_n$ " representing one or two optional substituents" means that n represents the integer 0 (i.e. $(R^1)_n$ is absent), 1 (i.e. one R^1 is present), or 2 (i.e. two R^1 are present). A substituent R^1 may be attached to ring A in *ortho* or *meta* position to one of the bridgehead atoms. In case a substituent R^1 is referred to as being in *ortho*-position to one of the bridgehead atoms, this means that said substituent is attached
30 in position 4 or 7 of, for example, a benzoimidazole moiety. Likewise, if a substituent R^1 is referred to as being in *meta*-position to one of the bridgehead atoms, this means that said substituent is attached in position 5 or 6 of a benzoimidazole moiety. It is understood that, in case R^2 represents hydrogen, for example, a benzoimidazol-2-yl moiety of the present

compounds may be present in the tautomeric forms 1*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl and 3*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl. Thus, the *ortho* positions 4 and 7, respectively the two *meta* positions 5 and 6, of such benzoimidazol-2-yl moiety are considered identical. For example, the group 4-methyl-1*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl is understood to be the same as 7-methyl-1*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl and 4-methyl-3*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl and 7-methyl-3*H*-benzoimidazol-2-yl. Likewise 1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-yl is tautomeric to 3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-2-yl; 1*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridin-2-yl is tautomeric to 3*H*-imidazo[4,5-*c*]pyridin-2-yl; and 7*H*-purin-8-yl is tautomeric to 9*H*-purin-8-yl.

The term "halogen" means fluorine, chlorine, or bromine, preferably fluorine or chlorine.

- 10 The term "alkyl", used alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain containing one to six carbon atoms. The term "(C_{x-y})alkyl" (x and y each