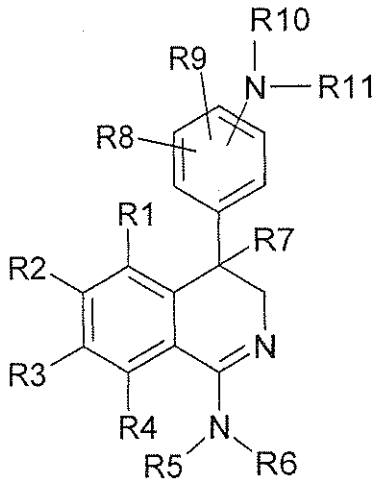
Description

Substituted 1-amino-4-phenyldihydroisoquinolines, process for their preparation, their use as medicament, and medicament comprising them

The invention relates to compounds of the type of substituted 1-amino-4-phenyl-dihydroisoquinolines. Medicaments comprising compounds of this type are useful in the prevention or treatment of various disorders. Thus, the compounds can be employed inter alia for renal disorders such as acute or chronic renal failure, for impairments of biliary function, for respiratory impairments such as snoring or sleep apneas or for stroke.

The invention relates to compounds of the formula I



in which the meanings are:

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NO_2, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, CF_3-CH_2-, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms or cyclopropyl-CH_2-,

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one or two CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR12, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R12 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R7 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, OH, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, CH_3O, CF_3, or CH_3SO_2;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), 1-morpholinyl, -COOR15, OR16, NR17R18 or phenyl which has independently of one another 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group of chlorine, fluorine, methyl and methoxy;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two, three or four CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R19 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

Preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which the meanings are

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, CF_3-CH_2-, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms or cyclopropyl-CH_2-,

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen or methyl;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, OH, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, CH_3O, CF_3, or CH_3SO_2;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl),1-morpholinyl, -COOR15, OR16, NR17R18 or phenyl which has independently of one another 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group of chlorine, fluorine, methyl and methoxy;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two, three or four CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R19 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which the meanings are

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, methyl, ethyl, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, CF_3-CH_2 or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen or methyl;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, Cl or methyl;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, ispropyl, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), -COOR15, OR16 or NR17R18;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring, in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, or C(O);

R19 hydrogen or methyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

Special preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which the meanings are

R1 and R3

hydrogen;

R2 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen or methyl;

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- or 6-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO- or -CONR14-;

R14 hydrogen or methyl;

R13 hydrogen, methyl, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), -COOR15, OR16 or NR17R18;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, or C(O);

R19 hydrogen or methyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

Very great preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which the meanings are

R1 and R3

hydrogen;

R2 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen or methyl;

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- or 6-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CONR14-;

R14 hydrogen or methyl;

R13 hydrogen, methyl, or COOR15;

R15 hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, or C(O);

R19 hydrogen or methyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

Specific preference is given to compounds of the formula I selected from the group:
1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)- 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
1-amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,
N-(ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]urea
and
3-{4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]}imidazolidine-2,4-dione
and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which the radicals R1, R2, R3 and R4 are described independently of one another by hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, for example methyl or ethyl, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$; particularly preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R1 and R3 are hydrogen and R2 and R4 are independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, methyl, ethyl, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$, for example hydrogen or Cl; in a further embodiment, preferred compounds

of the formula I are those in which R1, R3 and R4 are hydrogen, and R2 is F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, methyl, ethyl, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$, for example Cl.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R5 and R6 are described independently of one another by hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, CF_3-CH_2- or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, or R5 and R6 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring; in a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R5 and R6 are independently of one another hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, CF_3-CH_2 or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, or R5 and R6 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring; particularly preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R5 and R6 are hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, for example hydrogen or methyl, or R5 and R6 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- or 6-membered ring, especially pyrrolidine or piperidine, for example pyrrolidine.

In a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R7 is described by hydrogen or methyl, for example hydrogen.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which the radicals R8 and R9 are described independently of one another by hydrogen, F, Cl, OH, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, CH_3O, CF_3, or CH_3SO_2; particularly preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R8 and R9 are described independently of one another by hydrogen, Cl or methyl, in particular hydrogen or Cl, for example hydrogen.

The radical NR10R11 on the phenyl ring may be bonded in the position ortho, meta or para to the dihydroisoquinoline group, for example in the ortho or para position, in particular in the para position.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which the radicals R10 and R11 are described independently of one another by

R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n or R10 and R11 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced by NR19 or C(O), where R19 is hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, in particular hydrogen or methyl; in a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which the radicals R10 and R11 are described independently of one another by R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n. In a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R10 and R11 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced by NR19 or C(O), for example 3 CH_2 groups replaced by one NR19 and two C(O), where R19 is hydrogen or methyl;

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which m is zero, 1 or 2, for example zero or 1.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which n is zero; in a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which n is 1.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which B is -CO- or -CONR14-, in particular –CONR14-, where R14 is hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, in particular hydrogen or methyl, for example hydrogen.

In one embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R13 is described by hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), -COOR15, OR16 or NR17R18, where R15, R16, R17 and R18 are independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms; in a further embodiment, preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R13 is described by hydrogen, methyl or -COOR15, where R15 is hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, in particular hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, for example ethyl; particularly preferred compounds of the formula I are those in which R13 is hydrogen or –COOR15, where R15 is ethyl.

If the compounds of the formula I comprise one or more centers of asymmetry, these may independently of one another have either the S or the R configuration. The compounds may be in the form of optical isomers, of diastereomers, of racemates or of mixtures in all ratios thereof. The compounds of the formula I may moreover be in the form of rotational isomers.

The present invention includes all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the formula I.

The present invention further includes derivatives of the compounds of the formula I, for example solvates such as hydrates and alcohol adducts, esters, prodrugs and other physiologically acceptable derivatives of the compounds of the formula I, and active metabolites of the compounds of the formula I. The invention likewise includes all crystal modifications of the compounds of the formula I.

Alkyl radicals may be straight-chain or branched. This also applies when they have substituents or occur as substituents of other radicals, for example in fluoroalkyl radicals or alkoxy radicals. Examples of alkyl radicals are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl (= 1-methylethyl), n-butyl, isobutyl (= 2-methylpropyl), sec-butyl (= 1-methylpropyl), tert-butyl (= 1,1-dimethylethyl), n-pentyl, isopentyl, tert-pentyl, neopentyl or hexyl. Preferred alkyl radicals are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl.

Examples of cycloalkyl radicals are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. One or more CH_2 groups in the cycloalkyl radicals may be replaced by O, NH or N-alkyl, for example NCH_3. This also applies to cycloalkylmethyl radicals.

Examples of NR5R6 rings are morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, N-methylpiperazine, pyrrolidin-2-one, pyrrolindine-2,5-dione, imidazolidine, 3-methyl-imidazolidine, imidazolidin-2-one, 3-methylimidazolidin-2-one, imidazolidine-2,4-dione and 1-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione, especially pyrrolidine and piperidine, for example pyrrolidine.

Examples of NR10R11 rings are morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, N-methylpiperazine, pyrrolidin-2-one, pyrrolindine-2,5-dione, imidazolidine, 3-methyl-imidazolindine, imidazolidin-2-one, 3-methylimidazolidin-2-one, imidazolidine-2,4-dione and 1-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione, especially pyrrolindine-2,5-dione and imidazolidine-2,4-dione, for example imidazolidine-2,4-dione.

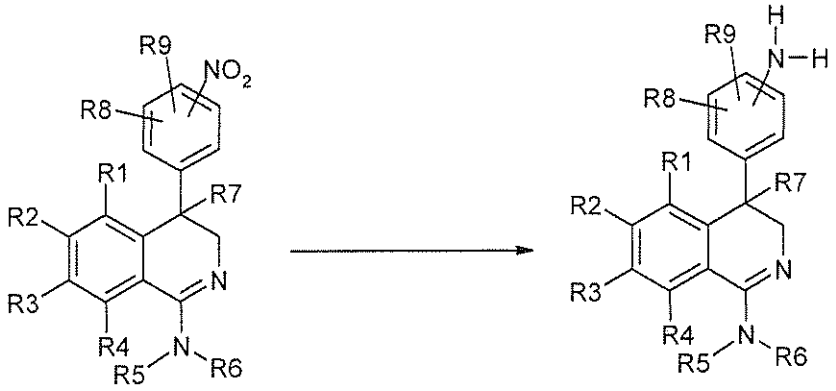
The terminal CH_3 groups in an alkyl radical are also regarded as CH_2 units and, in this connection, are understood as CH_2-H groups.

If a variable, for example cycloalkyl or R1, occurs more than once as component, the definitions of the variables are independent of one another at each occurrence.

If the compounds of the formula I comprise one or more acidic or basic groups or one or more basic heterocycles, the invention also includes the corresponding physiologically or toxicologically acceptable salts, in particular the pharmaceutically usable salts. Thus, the compounds of the formula I may be deprotonated on an acidic group and be used for example as alkali metal salts, preferably sodium or potassium salts, or as ammonium salts, for example as salts with ammonia or organic amines or amino acids. Since compounds of the formula I always comprise at least one basic group, they can also be prepared in the form of their physiologically tolerated acid addition salts, e.g. with the following acids: from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid or from organic acids such as acetic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, fumaric acid. Suitable acid addition salts in this connection are salts of all pharmacologically acceptable acids (this group also corresponds to the physiologically acceptable anions), for example halides, especially hydrochlorides, lactates, sulfates, citrates, tartrates, acetates, phosphates, methylsulfonates, p-toluenesulfonates, adipates, fumarates, gluconates, glutamates, glycerolphosphates, maleates and pamoates, but also trifluoroacetates.

The invention also relates to the process described below for preparing the compounds of the formula I.

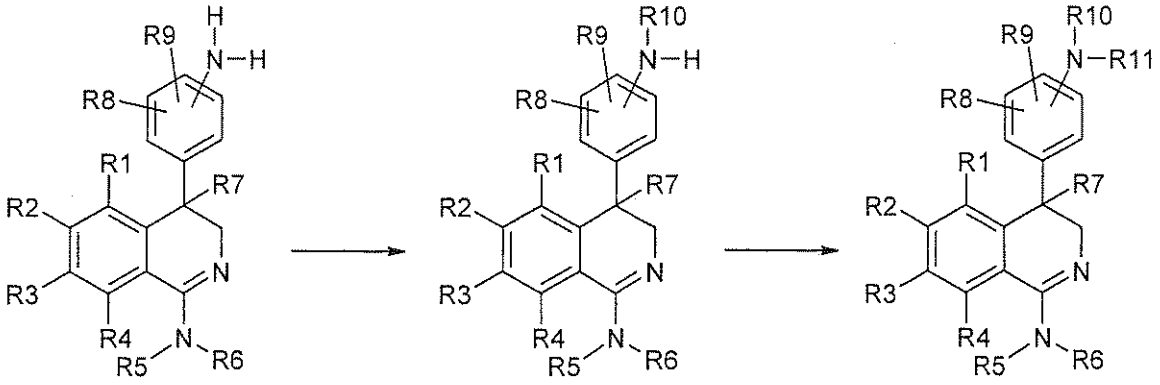
The compounds of the formula I in which R10 and R11 are hydrogen and which are described herein can be prepared for example starting from nitrophenyl derivatives of the formula II by reduction to the corresponding amino compounds of the formula Ia



II Ia

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R8 and R9 are defined as described above. The reduction can take place by processes known to the skilled worker using a large number of reducing agents, including catalytic hydrogenation, for example by catalytic hydrogenation or with an inorganic reducing agent such as, for example, with iron powder and hydrochloric acid in glacial acetic acid.

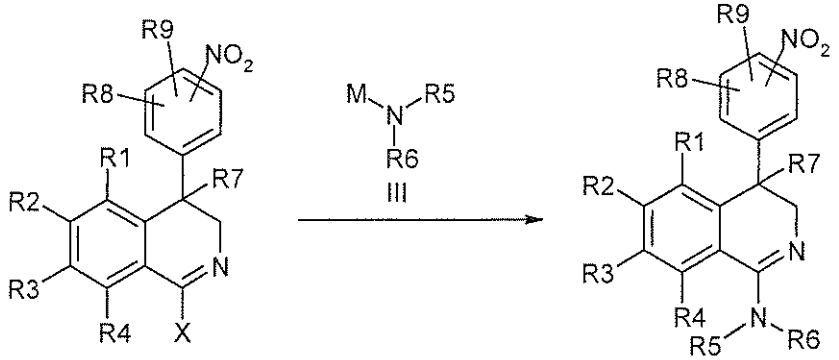
Further compounds of the invention of the formula I can be prepared from the compounds according to the invention of the formula I a) for example by derivatization of the amino group on the phenyl radical by processes known to the skilled worker. In these cases, for example, the amino group of the compounds Ia) is reacted with alkylating agents, acylating agents or sulfonylating reagents of the formula R10-L and/or R11-L, advantageously in the presence of an auxiliary base, such as pyridine, triethylamine or Hünig's base, in a manner known to the skilled worker. It is likewise suitable to use isocyanates of the formulae R10-N=C=O and/or R11-N=C=O in a manner known to the skilled worker for preparing corresponding urea derivatives of the formula Ib or Ic



Ia Ib Ic

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R8, R9, R10 and R11 have the meaning indicated above, but R10 and R11 are not hydrogen, and L is F, Cl, Br, I, -OR, -OC(O)R or -SR, where R is alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, for example methyl or ethyl, and L may be -SR when B is -C(O)-. It is possible by reactions taking place stepwise for example for the monosubstituted compound of the invention of the formula Ib to be obtained and isolated and/or subsequently reacted to give the disubstituted compound of the formula Ic.

The compounds of the formula IV can be converted in various ways, for example by nucleophilic exchange with compounds of the formula III by processes known to the skilled worker into compounds of the formula II



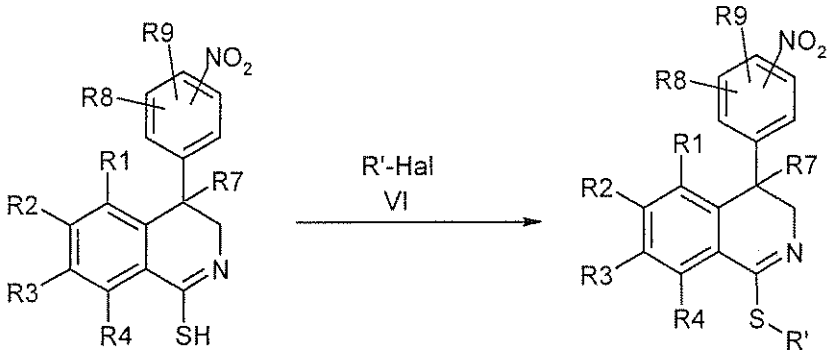
IV II

where R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R8, R9 and Y have the meaning indicated above, but R5 and R6 are not both hydrogen, X represents a leaving group able to undergo nucleophilic substitution, such as, for example, chloride, bromide, tosylate, mesylate,

triflate, alkoxy having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, for example ethoxy, aryloxy, for example phenoxy, or $R'S(O)_n$- where n is 0 or 2, and R' is an alkyl radical, preferably having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, for example, methyl, and M is either hydrogen or a metal, in particular an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal equivalent, for example lithium, or the compound VII is a Grignard compounds. It is advantageous to employ temperatures of >100°C with amines, it being possible to recommend the use of an autoclave or a microwave.

Corresponding compounds of the formula IVb in which R5 and R6 are hydrogen can be prepared analogously by reaction with NH_3 and under pressure.

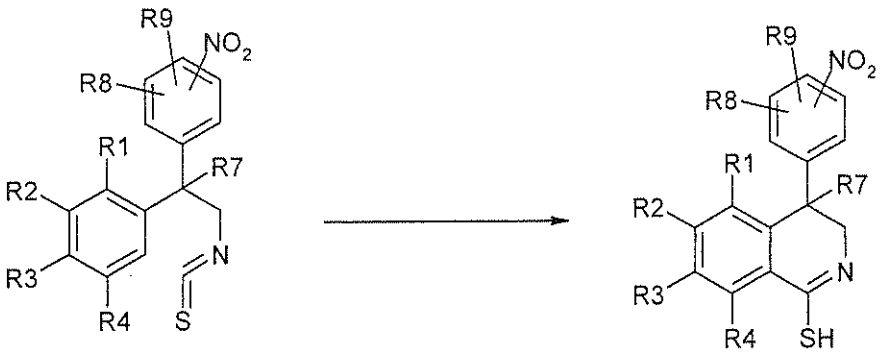
The compounds of the formula IVa with X = R'-S- can be obtained by processes known to the skilled worker by reacting the corresponding mercapto compounds of the formula V with an alkylating agent of the formula VI



V IVa

where R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above, R' is an alkyl radical, preferably having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, for example methyl, and Hal is chlorine, bromine or iodine.

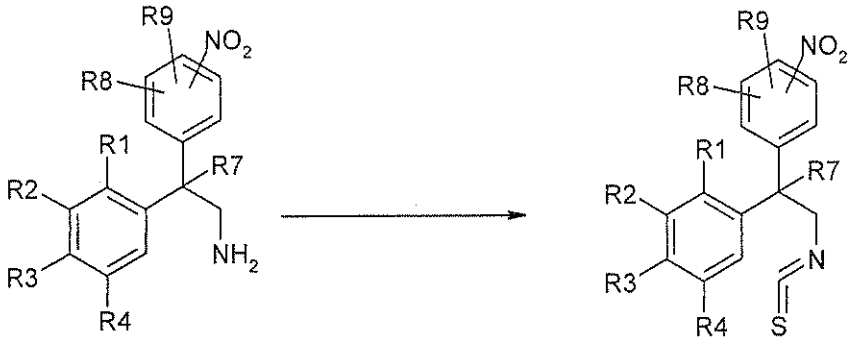
Compounds of the formula V can be prepared for example by acid-catalyzed cyclization of the corresponding isothiocyanates of the formula VII by processes known to the skilled worker



VII V

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above. Acids which can be used are both protic and aprotic Lewis acids. It has proved advantageous to use concentrated sulfuric acid for the present cyclization.

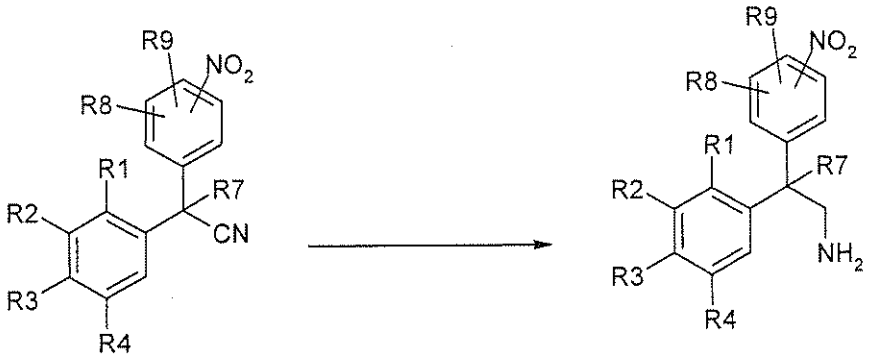
The isothiocyanates of the formula VII can be prepared by a process known to the skilled worker from the corresponding amines of the formula VIII with a thiocabonylating agent, for example thiophosgene $S=CCl_2$ or thiocarbonylbis-imidazole



VIII VII

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above.

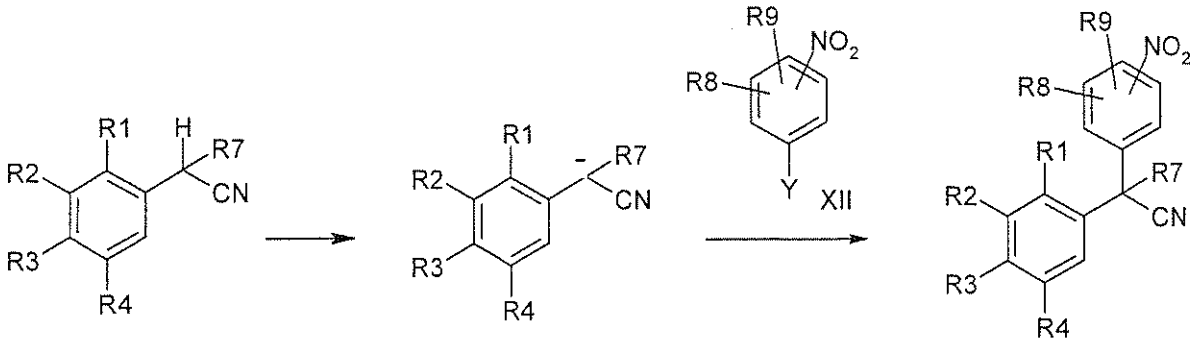
The phenethylamine precursors of the formula VIII can, if not obtainable by purchase, be obtained by standard processes known to the skilled worker, for example from the corresponding nitriles of the formula IX by reduction



IX VIII

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above. It has proved beneficial to use boron-hydrogen complexes in this reduction, because they leave the nitro group unaffected and it can then later be reduced, separately and selectively, for example with iron powder, to the anilino group (Umino, Tetrahedron Letters 33: 2875-76 (1976), J.Org.Chem. 53, 98-104 (1988), Org. Prep. Proced.Int. 13:225 (1981), J.Org.Chem. 47:1389 (1982), Chem.Rev. 76:773 (1973)).

The compounds of the formula IX can, if they cannot be purchased, be prepared by various processes known to the skilled worker. Thus, for example, it is possible to start from compounds of the formula XI and convert them in a manner known to the skilled worker by means of a base by generating the anion of the formula X in a nucleophilic substitution reaction on the aromatic moiety with a compound of the formula XII

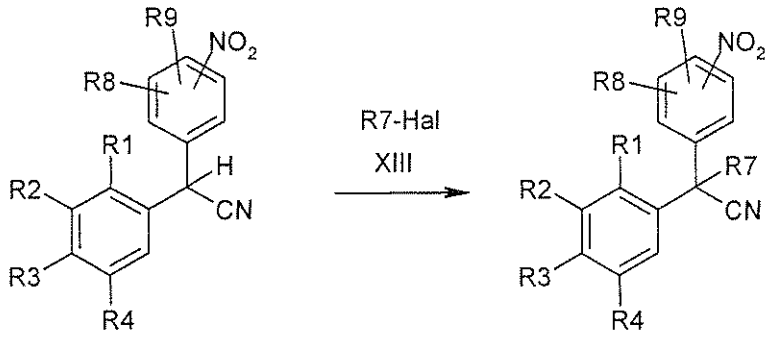


XI X XII IX

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above, Y is a nucleophilically replaceable radical, for example chloride, fluoride, bromide, NO_2, triflate or mesylate, and for conversion of the compound of the

formula XI to the compound of the formula X a desired base, for example HO^-, CH_3-O^- or tert-but-O^-, LDA, $NaNH_2$ or $K(N(SiMe_3)_2$, is used. Normal alkali metal hydroxide solution has proved advantageous in this reaction under the conditions of two-phase catalysis, using as two-phase catalyst for example N-benzyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride (DE2610837) .

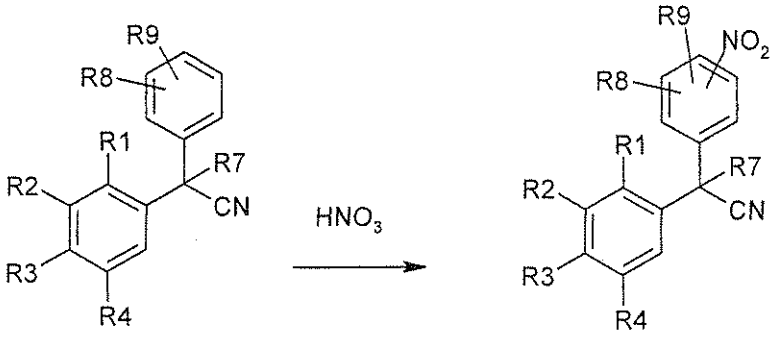
Introduction of a radical R7 which is not hydrogen is possible by processes known to the skilled worker, also at a later stage. For example, the compound of the formula IXa can be deprotonated with a sufficiently strong base and then reacted with an alkylating agent of the formula XIII



IXa IXb

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 and Hal have the meaning indicated above.

Introduction of the nitro group is also possible in a known manner at a later stage, for example by direct nitration reaction of a compound of the formula XIV with nitric acid or a nitronium generator such as, for example $[NO_2^+SbF_6^-]$



XIV IX

where the substituents R1, R2, R3, R4, R7, R8 and R9 have the meaning indicated above.

The compounds R10-Hal, R11-Hal, R10-N=C=O, R11-N=C=O and the compounds of the formulae III, VI, XI, XII, XIII and XIV can be obtained by purchase or can be prepared by or in analogy to processes described in the literature and known to the skilled worker. The compounds of the formula IV or IVa can be obtained by purchase, can be prepared by the processes described above (for X = alkyl-S-) or can be prepared by or in analogy to processes described in the literature and known to the skilled worker. The compounds of the formulae VIII, IX and IXa can be obtained by purchase, can be prepared by the processes described above or can be prepared by or in analogy to processes described in the literature and known to the skilled worker.

The working up and, if described, the purification of the products and/or intermediates takes place by the usual methods such as extraction, chromatography or crystallization and the usual dryings.

It has been possible to show that compounds of the formula I represent excellent inhibitors of the sodium-hydrogen exchanger (NHE), especially of the sodium-hydrogen exchanger of subtype 3 (NHE3).

NHE3 inhibitors disclosed to date are derived for example from compounds of the acylguanidine type (EP825178), norbornylamine type (WO0144164), 2-guanidino-quinazoline type (WO0179186) or benzamidine type (WO0121582, WO0172742). Squalamine, which is likewise described as an NHE3 inhibitor (M. Donowitz et al. Am. J. Physiol. 276 (Cell Physiol. 45): C136 – C144), does not according to current knowledge act directly like the compounds of formula I, but acts via an indirect mechanism and thus reaches its maximum strength of effect after only one hour.

Tetrahydroisoquinolines as inhibitors of the sodium-hydrogen exchanger of subtype 3 (NHE3) are described for example in the patent applications WO03048129, WO2004085404 and and the German applications 102004046492.8 and

102005001411.9. The related compound class of tetrahydroisoquinolinium salts is described as NHE3 inhibitors in the patent application WO03055880.

It has now surprisingly been found that the compounds of the formula I described herein likewise represent potent inhibitors of NHE3 and moreover have advantageous pharmacological and pharmacokinetic properties.

NHE3 is found in the body of various species preferentially in the bile, the intestine and the kidney (Larry Fliegel et al, Biochem. Cell. Biol. 76: 735 - 741, 1998), but has also been detectable in the brain (E. Ma et al. Neuroscience 79: 591 - 603).

Because of their NHE-inhibitory properties, the compounds of the formula I are suitable for the prevention and treatment of diseases which are caused by activation of or by an activated NHE, and of diseases which are caused secondarily by the NHE-related damage.
The compounds of the formula I can also be employed for the treatment and prevention of diseases where NHE is only partially inhibited, for example by use of a lower dosage.

The use of the compounds of the invention relates to the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic diseases in veterinary and human medicine.

As a consequence of their pharmacological effects, the compounds of the formula I are particularly suitable for leading to an improvement in respiratory drive. They can therefore be used for the treatment of impaired respiratory conditions like those which may occur for example in the following clinical conditions and diseases: impaired central respiratory drive (e.g. central sleep apneas, sudden infant death, postoperative hypoxia), muscle-related respiratory impairments, respiratory impairments following long-term ventilation, respiratory impairments associated with adaptation to high altitude, obstructive and mixed form of sleep apneas, acute and chronic pulmonary diseases with hypoxia and hypercapnia.

In addition, the compounds increase the tone of the muscles of the upper airways, so that snoring is suppressed. Said compounds are therefore advantageously used for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of sleep apneas and muscle-related respiratory impairments and for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of snoring.

Combination of an NHE inhibitor of the formula I with a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (e.g. acetazolamide) may likewise prove to be advantageous, the latter bringing about a metabolic acidosis and thus itself increasing respiratory activity, so that an enhanced effect and reduced use of active ingredient can be achieved.

The compounds of the invention preserve, as a result of their NHE3-inhibitory effect, the cellular energy reserves which are rapidly exhausted during toxic and pathogenic events and thus lead to cell damage or cell death. In this connection, the energy-costly ATP-consuming sodium absorption in the proximal tubule temporarily ceases under the influence of NHE3 inhibitors, and the cell is thus able to survive an acute pathogenic, ischemic or toxic situation. The compounds are therefore suitable for example as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of ischemic noxae, for example of acute renal failure. The compounds are further suitable also for the treatment of all chronic renal disorders and types of nephritis which lead, as a consequence of increased protein excretion, to chronic renal failure. Accordingly, the compounds of the formula I are suitable for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of late damage from diabetes, of diabetic nephropathy and of chronic renal disorders, in particular of all renal inflammations (nephritides) which are associated with an increased protein/albumin excretion.

It has emerged that the compounds used according to the invention have a mild laxative effect and accordingly can also be used advantageously as laxatives or if there is a risk of constipation.

The compounds of the invention can further be used advantageously for the prevention and therapy of acute and chronic disorders of the intestinal tract which are induced for

example by ischemic states in the intestinal region and/or by subsequent reperfusion or by inflammatory states and events. Such complications may arise for example through deficient intestinal peristalsis as are frequently to be observed for example following surgical interventions, associated with constipation or greatly reduced intestinal activity.

It is possible with the compounds of the invention to prevent the formation of gallstones.

The NHE inhibitors of the invention are generally suitable for the treatment of diseases caused by ischemia and by reperfusion.

The compounds of the invention are, as a result of their pharmacological properties, suitable as antiarrhythmic pharmaceuticals. Owing to their cardioprotective component, the NHE inhibitors are outstandingly suitable for the prophylaxis of infarction and for the treatment of infarction, and for the treatment of angina pectoris, in which case they inhibit or greatly reduce preventively the pathophysiological processes associated with the development of damage induced by ischemia, in particular with the triggering of cardiac arrhythmias induced by ischemia. Because of their protective effects against pathological hypoxic and ischemic situations, the compounds of the formula I used according to the invention can, as a result of inhibition of the cellular Na^+/H^+ exchange mechanism, be used as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of all acute or chronic damage induced by ischemia or diseases induced primarily or secondarily thereby.

This also relates to the use as pharmaceuticals for surgical interventions. Thus, the compounds of the invention can be used in organ transplantations, in which case the compounds can be used both to protect the organs in the donor before and during removal, to protect removed organs for example during treatment with or storage thereof in physiological bath fluids, as well as during transfer into the recipient organism pretreated with compounds of the formula I.

The compounds are likewise valuable pharmaceuticals with a protective effect for

carrying out angioplastic surgical interventions for example on the heart as well as on peripheral organs and vessels.

The compounds of the invention can also be used when performing bypass operations, for example in bypass operations on coronary vessels and in coronary artery bypass graft (CABG).

In accordance with their effect against damage induced by ischemia, the compounds of the invention of the formula I can also be employed in resuscitation following cardiac arrest.

In accordance with their protective effect against damage induced by ischemia, the compounds are also suitable as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of ischemias of the nervous system, especially of the CNS, being suitable for example for the treatment of stroke or of cerebral edema.

Since NHE inhibitors of human tissue and organs protect effectively not only against damage caused by ischemia and reperfusion but also against the cytotoxic effect of pharmaceuticals like those used in particular in cancer therapy and the therapy of autoimmune diseases, combined administration thereof with compounds of the formula I is suitable for reducing or suppressing the cytotoxic effects of a therapy. The reduction in the cytotoxic effects, especially the cardiotoxicity, as a result of comedication with NHE inhibitors makes it additionally possible to increase the dose of the cytotoxic therapeutic agents and/or to prolong the medication with such pharmaceuticals. The therapeutic benefit of such a cytotoxic therapy can be increased considerably by combination with NHE inhibitors.
The compounds of the formula I are particularly suitable for improving therapy with pharmaceuticals which have an unwanted cardiotoxic component.

In general, the NHE inhibitors described herein can beneficially be combined with other compounds which likewise regulate the intracellular pH, those suitable being inhibitors of the enzyme group of carbonic anhydratases, inhibitors of systems which transport

bicarbonate ions, such as the sodium-bicarbonate cotransporter (NBC) or the sodium-dependent chloride-bicarbonate exchanger (NCBE), and with other NHE inhibitors having an inhibitory effect on other NHE subtypes, as combination partners, because they may enhance or modulate the pharmacologically relevant pH-regulating effects of the NHE inhibitors described herein.

In accordance with their protective effect against damage induced by ischemia, the compounds are also suitable as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of ischemias of the nervous system, especially of the central nervous system, being suitable for example for the treatment of stroke or of cerebral edema.

The compounds of the formula I are also suitable for the therapy and prophylaxis of disorders and impairments induced by overexcitability of the central nervous system, in particular for the treatment of epileptiform disorders, centrally induced clonic and tonic spasms, states of mental depression, anxiety disorders and psychoses. The NHE inhibitors of the invention may in this connection be used alone or in combination with other substances having antiepileptic activity or antipsychotic active ingredients, or carbonic anhydratase inhibitors, for example with acetazolamide, and with further inhibitors of NHE or of the sodium-dependent chloride-bicarbonate exchanger (NCBE).

In addition, the compounds of the invention of the formula I are likewise suitable for the treatment of types of shock such as, for example, of allergic, cardiogenic, hypovolemic and bacterial shock.

The compounds of the formula I can likewise be used for the prevention and treatment of thrombotic disorders because, as NHE inhibitors, they are able to inhibit both platelet aggregation itself. In addition, they are able to inhibit or prevent the excessive release of mediators of inflammation and coagulation, in particular of von Willebrand factor and thrombogenic selectin proteins, which takes place following ischemia and reperfusion. It is thus possible to reduce and eliminate the pathogenic effect of thrombogenic and inflammation-relevant factors. The NHE inhibitors of the present invention can therefore be combined with further anticoagulant and/or thrombolytic

active ingredients such as, for example, recombinant or natural tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, urokinase, acetylsalicylic acid, thrombin antagonists, factor Xa antagonists, drugs with fibrinolytic activity, thromboxane receptor antagonists, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, factor VIIa antagonists, clopidogrel, ticlopidine etc. Combined use of the present NHE inhibitors with NCBE inhibitors and/or with inhibitors of carbonic anhydratase such as, for example, with acetazolamide is particularly beneficial.

The NHE inhibitors of the invention are additionally notable for a strong inhibitory effect on the proliferation of cells, for example fibroblast cell proliferation and the proliferation of smooth vascular muscle cells. The compounds of the formula I are therefore suitable as valuable therapeutic agents for diseases in which cell proliferation represents a primary or secondary cause, and can therefore be used as antiatherosclerotics, agents against chronic renal failure, cancers. They can thus be used for the treatment of organ hypertrophies and hyperplasias, for example of the heart and of the prostate. Compounds of the formula I are therefore suitable for the prevention and treatment of heart failure (congestive heart failure = CHF) and for the treatment and prevention of prostate hyperplasia or prostate hypertrophy.

NHE inhibitors are further notable for a retardation or prevention of fibrotic disorders. They are thus suitable as outstanding agents for the treatment of fibroses of the heart, and of pulmonary fibrosis, hepatic fibrosis, renal fibrosis and other fibrotic disorders.

Since NHE is significantly elevated in essential hypertensives, the compounds of the formula I are suitable for the prevention and treatment of high blood pressure and of cardiovascular disorders. They can be used in this connection alone or with a suitable combination partner for the treatment of high blood pressure and for the treatment of cardiovascular disorders. Thus, for example, one or more diuretics having a thiazide-like action, loop diuretics, aldosterone and pseudoaldosterone antagonists such as hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide, polythiazide, furosemide, piretanide, torasemide, bumetanide, amiloride, triamterene, spironolactone or eplerone, can be combined with compounds of the formula I. The NHE inhibitors of the present invention can moreover

be used in combination with calcium antagonists such as verapamil, diltiazem, amlodipine or nifedipine, and with ACE inhibitors such as, for example, ramipril, enalapril, lisinopril, fosinopril or captopril. Further beneficial combination partners are also β blockers such as metoprolol, albuterol etc., antagonists of the angiotensin receptor and its receptor subtypes such as losartan, irbesartan, valsartan, omapatrilat, gernopatrilat, endothelin antagonists, renin inhibitors, adenosine receptor agonists, inhibitors and activators of potassium channels such as glibenclamide, glimepiride, diazoxide, cromokalim, minoxidil and derivatives thereof, activators of the mitochondrial ATP-sensitive potassium channel (mitoK(ATP) channel), inhibitors of further potassium channels such as of Kv1.5 etc.

As a result of their antiinflammatory effect, NHE inhibitors of the invention can be used as antiinflammatory drugs. Mechanistically notable in this connection is the inhibition of the release of mediators of inflammation. The compounds can thus be used alone or in combination with an antiinflammatory drug for the prevention or treatment of chronic and acute inflammatory disorders. Combination partners which are advantageously used are steroidal and non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs.

It has additionally been found that NHE inhibitors show a beneficial effect on serum lipoproteins. They can therefore be used for the prophylaxis and regression of atherosclerotic lesions by eliminating a causal risk factor. These include not only the primary hyperlipidemias, but also certain secondary hyperlipidemias like those occurring for example in association with diabetes. In addition, NHE inhibitors lead to a marked reduction in the infarctions induced by metabolic abnormalities and in particular to a significant reduction in the induced infarct size and its severity. NHE inhibitors of the formula I are therefore advantageously used for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia; for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention of atherogenesis; for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of diseases induced by elevated cholesterol levels, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of diseases induced by endothelial dysfunction, for the manufacture of a

medicament for the prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis-induced hypertension, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis-induced thromboses, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of ischemic damage induced by hypercholesterolemia and endothelial dysfunction, and postischemic reperfusion damage, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of cardiac hypertrophies and cardiomyopathies and of congestive heart failure (CHF), for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of coronary vasospasms and myocardial infarction induced by hypercholesterolemia and endothelial dysfunction, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of said disorders in combinations with hypotensive substances, preferably with angiotension converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and angiotensin receptor antagonists. Combination of an NHE inhibitor of the formula I with an active ingredient which lowers the blood lipid level, preferably with an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (e.g. lovastatin or pravastatin), where the latter brings about a hypolipidemic effect and thus increases the hypolipidemic properties of the NHE inhibitor of the formula I, represents a favorable combination with enhanced effect and reduced use of active ingredient.

Thus, NHE inhibitors lead to effective protection from endothelial damage of various origins. With this protection of vessels against the syndrome of endothelial dysfunction, NHE inhibitors are valuable pharmaceuticals for the prevention and treatment of coronary vasospasms, peripheral vascular diseases, especially intermittent claudication, atherogenesis and atherosclerosis, left-ventricular hypertrophy and dilated cardiomyopathy, and thrombotic disorders.

NHE inhibitors are additionally suitable for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes (NIDDM), in which case for example insulin resistance is restrained. It may in this connection be beneficial, for enhancing the antidiabetic efficacy and quality of the effect of the compounds of the invention, to combine them with a biguanide such as metformin, with an antidiabetic sulfonylurea such as glyburide, glimepiride, tolbutamide etc., with a glucosidase inhibitor, with a PPAR agonist such as rosiglitazone, pioglitazone etc., with an insulin product of different administration form, with a DB4

inhibitor, with an insulin sensitizer or with meglitinide.

Besides the acute antidiabetic effects, NHE inhibitors counteract the development of late complications of diabetes and can therefore be used as pharmaceuticals for the prevention and treatment of late damage from diabetes, such as diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic cardiomyopathy and other disorders arising as a consequence of diabetes. They can in this connection be advantageously combined with the antidiabetic pharmaceuticals described above under NIDDM treatment. Combination with a beneficial dosage form of insulin may be particularly important in this connection.

NHE inhibitors show, besides the protective effects against acute ischemic events and the subsequent equally acutely stressing reperfusion events, also direct therapeutically utilizable effects against disorders and impairments of the whole mammalian organism which are associated with the manifestations of the chronically progressive aging process and which are also independent of acute states of defective blood supply and may also occur under normal, non-ischemic conditions. These pathological, age-related manifestations induced over the long aging period, such as disease, invalidity and death, which can now be made amenable to treatment with NHE inhibitors, are disorders and impairments which are essentially caused by age-related changes in vital organs and the function thereof and become increasingly important in the aging organism.

Disorders associated with an age-related functional impairment, with age-related manifestations of wear of organs, are, for example, the inadequate response and reactivity of the blood vessels to contraction and relaxation reactions. This age-related decline in the reactivity of vessels to constricting and relaxing stimuli, which are an essential process of the cardiovascular system and thus of life and health, can be significantly eliminated or reduced by NHE inhibitors. An important function and a measure of the maintenance of the reactivity of vessels is the blockade or retardation of the age-related progression of endothelial dysfunction, which can be eliminated highly significantly by NHE inhibitors. NHE inhibitors are thus outstandingly suitable for the treatment and prevention of the age-related progression of endothelial dysfunction,

in particular of intermittent claudication. NHE inhibitors are thus outstandingly suitable in addition for the treatment and prevention of heart failure, of congestive heart failure (CHF) and for the treatment and in particular for the prevention of age-related types of cancer.

Combination with hypotensive medicaments such as with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin receptor antagonists, diuretics, Ca^{2+} antagonists etc. or with metabolism-normalizing medicaments such as cholesterol-lowering agents comes into consideration in this connection. The compounds of the formula I are thus suitable for the prevention of age-related tissue changes and for maintaining health and prolonging life while maintaining a high quality of life.

The compounds of the invention are effective inhibitors of the cellular sodium-proton antiporter (Na/H exchanger) which in a large number of disorders (essential hypertension, atherosclerosis, diabetes etc.) is also elevated in cells which are easily amenable to measurements, such as, for example, in erythrocytes, platelets or leukocytes. The compounds used according to the invention are therefore suitable as excellent and simple scientific tools, for example in their use as diagnostic aids for diagnosing and distinguishing particular types of hypertension, but also of atherosclerosis, of diabetes and the late complications of diabetes, proliferative disorders etc.

NHE inhibitors are further suitable for the treatment of diseases (human and veterinary) induced by bacteria and by protozoa. In the context of diseases caused by protozoa, particular mention should be made of malarial diseases of humans and coccidiosis of poultry.

The compounds are also suitable as agents for controlling sucking parasites in human and veterinary medicine and in crop protection. Preference is given in this connection to the use as agents against blood-sucking parasites in human and veterinary medicine.

Said compounds are therefore advantageously used alone or in combination with other

pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of impairments of respiratory drive, of respiratory disorders, sleep-related respiratory disorders, sleep apneas, of snoring, of acute and chronic renal disorders, of acute renal failure and of chronic renal failure, of impairments of bowel function, of high blood pressure, of essential hypertension, of central nervous system disorders, of disorders resulting from CNS overexcitability, epilepsy and centrally induced spasms or of anxiety states, depressions and psychoses, of ischemic states of the peripheral or central nervous system or of stroke, of acute and chronic damage and disorders of peripheral organs or limbs caused by ischemic or reperfusion events, of atherosclerosis, of impairments of lipid metabolism, of thromboses, of impairments of biliary function, of infestation by ectoparasites, of disorders resulting from endothelial dysfunction, of protozoal diseases, of malaria, for the preservation and storage of transplants for surgical procedures, for use in surgical operations and organ transplatations or for the treatment of states of shock or of diabetes and late damage from diabetes or of diseases in which cell proliferation represents a primary or secondary cause, and for maintaining health and prolonging life.

The invention further relates to the use of the compounds of the formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use as medicament.

The invention also relates to medicines/pharmaceutical preparations for human, veterinary or phytoprotective use comprising an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as well as pharmaceutical preparations for human, veterinary or phytoprotective use comprising an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof alone or in combination with one or more other pharmacological active ingredients or pharmaceuticals.

Pharmaceuticals which comprise a compound of the formula I or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be administered for example orally, parenterally, intramuscularly, intravenously, rectally, nasally, by inhalation, subcutaneously or by a suitable transcutaneous dosage form, the preferred administration depending on the

respective manifestation of the disorder. The compounds of the formula I can moreover be used alone or together with pharmaceutical excipients, specifically both in veterinary and in human medicine and in crop protection. The pharmaceuticals comprise active ingredients of the formula I and/or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof generally in an amount of from 0.01 mg to 1 g per dose unit.

The skilled worker is familiar on the basis of his expert knowledge with the excipients suitable for the desired pharmaceutical formulation. Besides solvents, gel formers, suppository bases, tablet excipients and other active ingredient carriers it is possible to use for example antioxidants, dispersants, emulsifiers, antifoams, masking flavors, preservatives, solubilizers or colorants.

For a form for oral administration, the active compounds are mixed with additives suitable for this purpose, such as carriers, stabilizers or inert diluents, and converted by conventional methods into suitable dosage forms such as tablets, coated tablets, hard gelatin capsules, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solutions. Examples of inert carriers which can be used are gum arabic, magnesia, magnesium carbonate, potassium phosphate, lactose, glucose or starch, especially corn starch. It is moreover possible for the preparation to take place both as dry and as wet granules. Examples of suitable oily carriers or solvents are vegetable or animal oils, such as sunflower oil or fish liver oil.

For subcutaneous, percutaneous or intravenous administration, the active compounds used are converted, if desired with the substances usual for this purpose, such as solubilizers, emulsifiers or further excipients, into solution, suspension or emulsion. Examples of suitable solubilizers are: water, physiological saline or alcohols, e.g. ethanol, propanol, glycerol, as well as sugar solutions such as glucose or mannitol solutions, or also a mixture of the various solvents mentioned.

Suitable as pharmaceutical formulation for administration in the form of aerosols or sprays are for example solutions, suspensions or emulsions of the active ingredient of the formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, in particular, ethanol or

water, or a mixture of such solvents. The formulation may, if required, also comprise other pharmaceutical excipients such as surfactants, emulsifiers and stabilizers, and a propellant gas. Such a preparation normally comprises the active ingredient in a concentration of about 0.1 to 10, in particular of about 0.3 to 3% by weight.

The dosage of the active ingredient of the formula I to be administered and the frequency of administration depend on the potency and duration of action of the compounds used; additionally also on the nature and severity of the disease to be treated and on the gender, age, weight and individual response of the mammal to be treated.

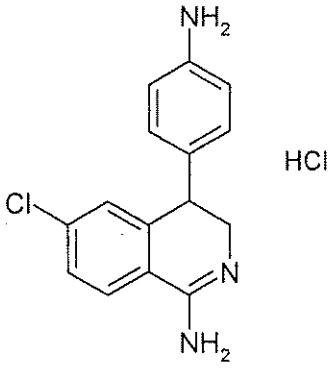
On average, the daily dose of a compound of the formula I for a patient weighing about 75 kg is at least 0.001 mg/kg, preferably 0.1 mg/kg, to a maximum of 30 mg/kg, preferably 1 mg/kg, of body weight. In acute situations, for example immediately after suffering apneic states at high altitude, higher doses may also be necessary. Up to 300 mg/kg per day may be necessary in particular on i.v. administration, for example for an infarct patient in intensive care. The daily dose can be divided into one or more, for example up to 4, single doses.

Descriptions of experiments and examples

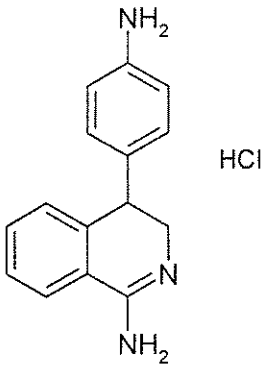
List of abbreviations used:

m.p.	melting point
MPRC	Cartridge L-026-30; SI60 40-63µm; Super Vario Flash; max.press. 3 bar Götec-Labortechnik GmbH
MPLC	medium pressure liquid chromatography
THF	tetrahydrofuran
RT	room temperature

Example 1: 1-Amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1A) and 1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)- 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1B)



1A



1B

a) 3'-Chloro-4-nitrodiphenylacetonitrile

A mixture of 3 g of 3-chlorobenzyl cyanide, 3.1 g of 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene and 4.3 g of N-benzyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride in 5 ml of THF was stirred at room temperature for about 10 min and then a solution of 10.1 ml of 50% strength aqueous NaOH solution was added dropwise. The bluish-green solution was stirred at 60°C for 3 hours, diluted with a little water and, after cooling to room temperature, acidified with 36% strength concentrated hydrochloric acid. Extraction with ethyl acetate and washing the organic phase with water were followed by removal of the solvent by distillation. Subsequent medium pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) in an MPRC column with a mixture of ethyl acetate and n-heptane (2:1) isolated the oily amorphous product.

b) 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethylamine

A solution of 13.17 mmol of 3'-chloro-4-nitrodiphenylacetonitrile in anhydrous THF was added dropwise to 15.8 mmol (15.8 ml) of borane-tetrahydrofuran complex. After stirring at room temperature for 4 hours and leaving to stand at RT for a further 15 hours, the solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure in a Rotavapor, ethanol and a few drops of 36% strength concentrated hydrochloric acid were added to the residue and, after heating on a steam bath for about 30 minutes, the ethanolic solvent was removed by distillation. The green oily residue was mixed with water, made alkaline with 2N NaOH, extracted with ethyl acetate and, after washing the organic phase, dried and the solvent was removed by distillation in a Rotavapor. MPLC column chromatography with an MPRC and a mixture of dichloromethane and methanol (10:1) resulted in the desired product as greenish amorphous oil.

c) 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl isothiocyanate

A solution of 1.192 mmol of thiophosgene in 5 ml of methylene chloride was added to an aqueous solution of 2.71 mmol of sodium bicarbonate. Then, over the course of 15 minutes, a mixture of 1.084 mmol of 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethylamine was added dropwise to this mixture. After removal of the organic phase and extraction of the aqueous phase once again with dichloromethane, the combined organic phases were washed with water and the solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure in a Rotavapor. The reddish oily 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl isothiocyanate was stored in a closed vessel with exclusion of moisture in a refrigerator until processed further.

d) 6-Chloro-1-mercapto-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

1.75 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid were added to 0.4 g (1.255 mmol) of 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl isothiocyanate with external ice cooling and internal stirring. Stirring at RT for a further 4 hours was followed by addition of ice-water, extraction with dichloromethane and extraction with methylene chloride.

e) 6-Chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

Reaction of 0.48 g of 6-chloro-1-mercapto-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline in 20 ml of acetone with 0.85 g of methyl iodide for 3 hours and subsequent removal of the acetone by distillation resulted in 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydroiodide as a yellow solid.

m.p.: 177-182°C.

The corresponding free base 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline could be liberated from the hydroiodide with aqueous 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate. Partly solid product.

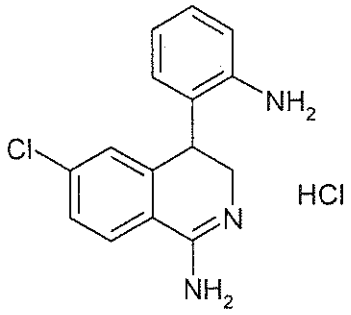
f) 1-Amino-6-chloro-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

A solution of 0.45 g of 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline and 30 ml of ammonia-saturated THF solution was heated in an autoclave at 80°C for 10 hours and then at 120°C for a further 15 hours. Subsequent MPLC on an MPRC

cartridge and a mixture of 20 parts by volume of ethyl acetate:10 parts by volume of n-heptane:3 parts by volume of glacial acetic acid leads to elution of starting material (6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline). Subsequent elution with methanol results in 1-amino-6-chloro-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline.
m.p.: 170-185°C.

g) 1-Amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1A) and 1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)- 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1B)
A mixture of 210 mg of 1-amino-6-chloro-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, 10 ml of ethanol, 1 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid (36%) and 87mg of platinum(IV) oxide were hydrogenated at room temperature under atmospheric pressure until hydrogen uptake ceased. After removal of the solvent with distillation, 2 components were separated by MPLC on an MPRC cartridge and with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of methanol, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane and 1 part by volume of ammonia (concentrated).
The product was dissolved in a little ethyl acetate, acidified with ethereal HCl, stirred at room temperature and filtered with suction. 1-Amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1A) was obtained as a colorless crystalline substance.
Rf = 0.16 (silica gel, ethyl acetate/methanol/heptane/dichloromethane/ammonia 10:5:5:5:1)
m.p.: 278-284°C
MS m/z = 271 (m)+
The product was also dissolved in a little ethyl acetate, acidified with ethereal HCl, stirred at room temperature and filtered with suction. 1-Amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (1B) was obtained as a colorless crystalline substance.
Rf = 0.11 (silica gel, ethyl acetate/methanol/heptane/dichloromethane/ammonia 10:5:5:5:1)
MS m/z = 237 (m)+

Example 2: 1-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride



a) 3'-Chloro-2-nitrodiphenylacetonitrile
was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 a) from 3-chlorobenzyl cyanide, 2-fluoronitrobenzene in the presence of N-benzyl-N,N,N-triethylammonium chloride as two-phase catalyst as oily amorphous product.

b) 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-(2-nitrophenyl)ethylamine acetate
was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 b) by selective reduction of the nitrile group with BH_3 THF complex.

c) 2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-(2-nitrophenyl)ethyl isothiocyanate
was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 c) from 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-nitrophenyl)ethylamine acetate and thiophosgene in dichloromethane and analogous storage under inert gas in a refrigerator until reacted further.

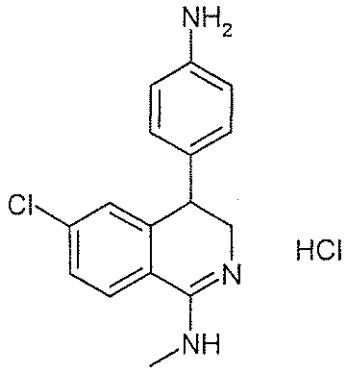
d) 6-Chloro-1-mercapto-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline
was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 d) from 2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-(2-nitrophenyl)ethylisothiocyanate and concentrated sulfuric acid as amorphous semisolid product.

e) 6-Chloro-1-methylthio-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline
was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 e) from 6-chloro-1-mercapto-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline and methyl iodide and subsequent treatment with 2N sodium hydroxide solution. Yellow amorphous oil.

f) 1-Amino-6-chloro-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 f) from 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline as amorphous product which was reacted further in stage g) without further purification operations.

g) 1-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 1 g) from 1-amino-6-chloro-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride by hydrogenation with PtO_2 and MPLC and an elution mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. The product was dissolved in a little ethyl acetate, acidified with ethereal HCl, stirred at room temperature and filtered off with suction.
Decomposition point above 175°C (foaming).

Example 3: 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride



a) 6-Chloro-1-methylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline
400 mg of 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (see compound 1 e) were heated with 2 g of methylamine in THF at 120°C in a shaking autoclave under inert gas for 20 hours. Removal of the solvent by distillation was followed by MPLC chromatography on an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of

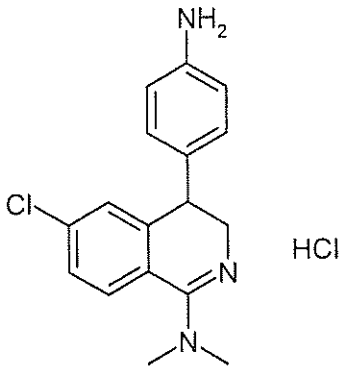
dichlormethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution.
Solid, m.p.: 60-65°C (amorphous product)

b) 6-Chloro-1-methylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride was obtained by leaving an ethyl acetate solution of 15mg of 6-chloro-1-methylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline to stand after adding a saturated solution of hydrogen chloride gas in diethyl ether. 6-Chloro-1-methylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride crystallized from the solution as colorless crystalline product after brief heating and was filtered off.
m.p.: 282-285°C

c) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline
135.2 mg of iron powder were added to a solution of 255mg of 6-chloro-1-methylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline 4.5-5 ml of glacial acetic acid and then 1.8 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid were added dropwise, and the mixture was boiled under reflux conditions for 2 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation, and the residue was mixed with water and made alkaline with 2N NaOH. This aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and purified by MPLC chromatography using an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. Amorphous product.

d) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 3b from an ethyl acetate solution of 4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline with ethereal hydrogen chloride solution. Colorless crystalline substance.
m.p.: 306-310°C.

Example 4: 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride



a) 6-Chloro-1-dimethylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

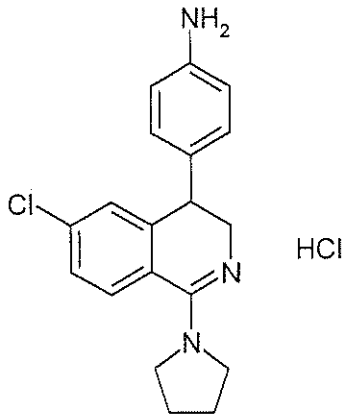
400 mg of 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (compound 1) were heated with 20 ml of dimethylamine in THF at 120°C in a shaking autoclave under inert gas for 20 hours. Removal of the solvent by distillation was followed by MPLC chromatography on an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. Semisolid, partly amorphous product.

b) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride

100 mg of iron powder were added to a solution of 195 mg of 6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline in 3.5ml of glacial acetic acid and then 1.8 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid were added dropwise, and the mixture was boiled under reflux conditions for 2 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation, and the residue was mixed with water and made alkaline with 2N NaOH. This aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and purified by MPLC chromatography using an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. After removal of the solvent in a Rotavapor, the viscous amorphous residue was treated in ethyl acetate with ethereal hydrogen chloride solution, and the crystalline solid was filtered off.

m.p.: 255-260°C.

Example 5: 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride



a) 6-Chloro-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

300 mg of 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (compound 1) were heated with 0.151 ml of pyrrolidine at 120°C for 3 hours. Removal of the solvent by distillation was followed by MPLC chromatography on an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of equal parts by volume of dichloromethane and methanol. Semisolid, partly crystalline product.

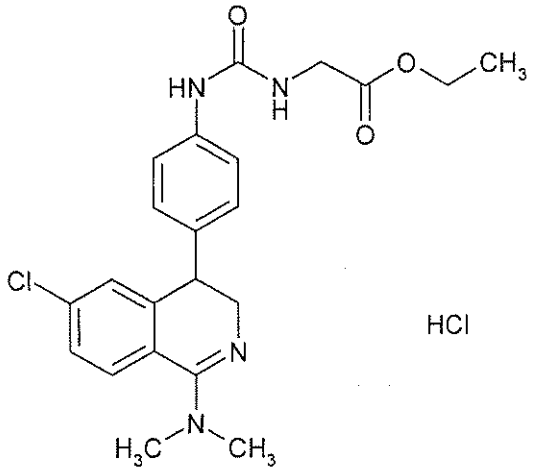
b) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

80.6 mg of iron powder were added to a solution of 171.2 mg of 6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline in 2.8ml of glacial acetic acid and then 1.8 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid were added dropwise, and the mixture was boiled under reflux conditions for 2 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation, the residue was mixed with water and made alkaline with 2N NaOH. This aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and purified by MPLC chromatography using an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. Partly amorphous product.

c) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride was obtained in analogy to the method indicated in Example 3b from an ethyl acetate solution of 4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline with

ethereal hydrogen chloride solution. Colorless crystalline substance. Melting with decomposition above 250°C.

Example 6: N-(Ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]urea hydrochloride



a) 6-Chloro-1-dimethylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoline

400 mg of 6-chloro-1-methylthio-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (compound 1) were heated with a 2M solution of THF/dimethylamine (20 ml) in a shaking autoclave at 120°C for 20 hours. Removal of the solvent by distillation was followed by MPLC chromatography on an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of equal parts by volume of dichloromethane and methanol. A semicrystalline solid was obtained.

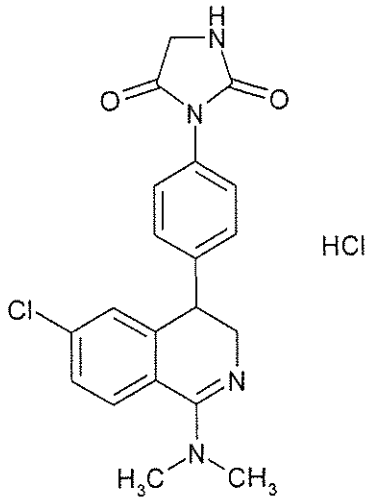
b) 4-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline

99 mg of iron powder were added to a solution of 195 mg of 6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydroquinoline in 3ml of glacial acetic acid and then 1.8 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid were added dropwise, and the mixture was boiled under reflux conditions for 2 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation, the residue was mixed with water and made alkaline with 2N NaOH. This aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and purified by MPLC chromatography using an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 parts by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 parts by volume of n-heptane, 5 parts by volume of dichloromethane, 5 parts by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. The

resulting viscous residue is suspended in ethyl acetate and acidified with ether/HCl. The crystaline solid was filtered off.
Melting with decomposition above 250°C.

c) N-(Ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]urea
Reaction of 76 mg of 4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1(dimethylamino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline in 6 ml of dichloromethane with 33 mg of ethyl isocyanatoacetate in 3 ml of dichloromethane for 3 hours and subsequent removal of the dichloromethane by distillation resulted in N-(ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]urea as dark yellow solid residue. Subsequent MPLC on an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 part by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 part by volume of n-heptane, 5 part by volume of dichloromethane, 5 part by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution led to elution of product. The product was mixed with a little ethyl acetate and acidified with ethereal HCl.
m.p.: 120°C.

Example 7: 3-{4-[(6-Chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]}-imidazolidine-2,4-dione hydrochloride



43 mg of N-(ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylamino-isoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]urea (Example 6) were boiled under reflux in 5 ml of 6N HCl for 6 hours. After stirring at room temperature for 1 hour, the water was removed by

distillation. The residue was mixed with a little water and neutralized with saturated K_2CO_3 solution. A solid precipitates out and was purified by MPLC chromatography using an MPRC cartridge with a mixture of 10 part by volume of ethyl acetate, 5 part by volume of n-heptane, 5 part by volume of dichloromethane, 6 part by volume of methanol and 1 part by volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution. The product was dissolved in a little ethyl acetate, acidifed with ethereal HCl, stirred at room temperature and filtered off with suction.
m.p.: above 140°C, sublimation beginning >310°C.

Pharmacological data:

Description of assay: determination of the NHE-inhibitory effect

In this assay, the recovery of the intracellular pH (pH_i) after an acidification which occurs even under bicarbonate-free conditions with functional NHE was determined. To this end, the pH_i was determined using the pH-sensitive fluorescent dye BCECF (Calbiochem, the precursor BCECF-AM was employed). The cells were initially loaded with BCECF. The BCECF fluorescence was determined in a ratio fluorescence spectrometer (Photon Technology International, South Brunswick, N.J., USA) with excitation wavelengths of 505 and 440 nm and an emission wavelength of 535 nm and converted into the pH_i using calibration plots. The cells had been incubated in NH_4Cl buffer (pH 7.4) for the BCECF loading (NH_4Cl buffer: 115 mM NaCl, 20 mM NH_4Cl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM $CaCl_2$, 1 mM $MgSO_4$, 20 mM Hepes, 5 mM glucose, 1 mg/ml BSA; a pH of 7.4 was adjusted with 1 M NaOH). The intracellular acidification was induced by adding 975 µl of an NH_4Cl-free buffer (see below) to 25 µl aliquots of the cells incubated in NH_4Cl buffer. The subsequent rate of pH recovery was recorded for two minutes with NHE1, five minutes with NHE2 and three minutes with NHE3. To calculate the inhibitory power of the tested substances, the cells were initially investigated in buffers with which there was complete or absolutely no pH recovery. For complete pH recovery (100%), the cells were incubated in Na^+-containing buffer (133.8 mM NaCl, 4.7 mM KCl, 1.25 mM $CaCl_2$, 1.25 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.97 mM Na_2HPO_4, 0.23 mM NaH_2PO_4, 5 mM Hepes, 5 mM glucose, a pH of 7.0 was adjusted with 1 M

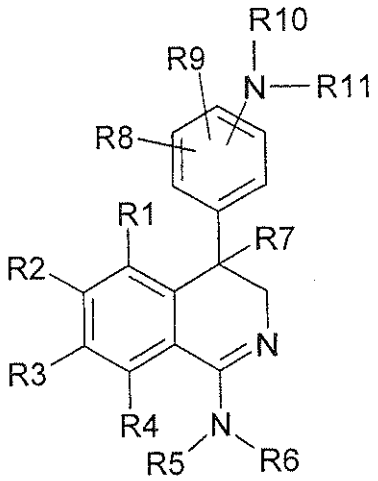
NaOH). To determine the 0% value, the cells were incubated in an Na^+-free buffer (133.8 mM choline chloride, 4.7 mM KCl, 1.25 mM $CaCl_2$, 1.25 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.97 mM K_2HPO_4, 0.23 mM KH_2PO_4, 5 mM Hepes, 5 mM glucose, a pH of 7.0 was adjusted with 1 M NaOH). The substances to be tested were made up in the Na^+-containing buffer. The recovery of the intracellular pH at each tested concentration of a substance was expressed as a percentage of the maximum recovery. The IC_{50} of the respective substance for the individual NHE subtypes was calculated from the percentages of pH recovery using the Sigma Plot program.

The inhibitory effect (IC_{50} values) on NHE3 by various exemplary compounds is detailed in the table below:

Example	IC_{50} [µM]
1A	1.95
1B	8.24
2	1.63
3	4.93
4	10
5	10
6	10

Claims

1. A compound of the formula I



in which the meanings are:

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NO_2, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, CF_3-CH_2-, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms or cyclopropyl-CH_2-,

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one or two CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR12, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R12 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R7 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, OH, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, CH_3O, CF_3, or CH_3SO_2;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), 1-morpholinyl, -COOR15, OR16, NR17R18 or phenyl which has independently of one another 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group of chlorine, fluorine, methyl and methoxy;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two, three or four CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R19 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

2. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, in which the meanings are

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, CF_3-CH_2-, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms or cyclopropyl-CH_2-,

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen or methyl;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, OH, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, CH_3O, CF_3, or CH_3SO_2;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), 1-morpholinyl, -COOR15, OR16, NR17R18 or phenyl which has independently of one another 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group of chlorine, fluorine, methyl and methoxy;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two, three or four CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, sulfur, oxygen, C(O) or SO_2;

R19 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3 or 4 C atoms;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

3. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 and/or 2, in which the meanings are:

R1, R2, R3 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, CN, CF_3, CH_3-SO_2, methyl, ethyl, NH_2, NH-CH_3 or $N(CH_3)_2$;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, CF_3-CH_2 or cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen or methyl;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen, Cl or methyl;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO-, -CONR14- or -SO_2-;

R14 hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

R13 hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, ispropyl, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), -COOR15, OR16 or NR17R18;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring, in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, or C(O);

R19 hydrogen or methyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

4. A compound of the formula I as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 3, in which the meanings are

R1 and R3

hydrogen;

R2 and R4

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R5 and R6

independently of one another hydrogen or methyl;

or

R5 and R6

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 5- or 6-membered ring;

R7 hydrogen;

R8 and R9

independently of one another hydrogen or Cl;

R10 and 11

independently of one another R13-(C_mH_{2m})-B_n, where

m zero, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

n zero or 1;

B -CO- or -CONR14-;

R14 hydrogen or methyl;

R13 hydrogen, methyl, cycloalkyl having 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-(4-methylpiperazinyl), -COOR15, OR16 or NR17R18;

R15, R16, R17 and R18

independently of one another hydrogen or alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 C atoms;

or

R10 and R11

form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded a 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- or 10-membered ring in which one, two or three CH_2 groups may be replaced independently of one another by NR19, or C(O);

R19 hydrogen or methyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

5. A compound of the formula I as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 4 selected from the group

1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

1-amino-4-(4-aminophenyl)- 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

1-amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-methylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-dimethylamino-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

4-(4-aminophenyl)-6-chloro-1-(N-pyrrolidino)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline,

N-(ethoxycarbonymethyl)-N'-4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinoline-4-yl)phenyl]urea

and

3-{4-[(6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-1-dimethylaminoisoquinolin-4-yl)phenyl]}imidazolidine-2,4-dione

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and trifluoroacetates thereof.

6. A compound of the formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 for use as a medicament.

7. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of impairments of respiratory drive, of respiratory disorders, sleep-related respiratory disorders, sleep apneas, of snoring, of acute and chronic renal disorders, of acute renal failure and of chronic renal failure, of impairments of bowel function, of high blood pressure, of essential hypertension, of central nervous system disorders, of disorders resulting from CNS overexcitability, epilepsy and centrally induced spasms or of anxiety states, depressions and psychoses, of ischemic states of the peripheral or central nervous system or of stroke, degenerative CNS disorders, reduced memory capacity, dementia and Alzheimer's disease, and of acute and chronic damage and disorders of peripheral organs or limbs

caused by ischemic or reperfusion events, of atherosclerosis, of impairments of lipid metabolism, of thromboses, of impairments of biliary function, of infestation by ectoparasites, of disorders resulting from endothelial dysfunction, of protozoal diseases, of malaria, of states of shock or of diabetes and late damage from diabetes or of diseases in which cell proliferation represents a primary or secondary cause, for the preservation and storage of transplants for surgical procedures, for use in surgical operations and organ transplantations and for maintaining health and prolonging life.

8. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 in combination with other pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of impairments of respiratory drive, of respiratory disorders, sleep-related respiratory disorders, sleep apneas, of snoring, of acute and chronic renal disorders, of acute renal failure and of chronic renal failure, of impairments of bowel function, of high blood pressure, of essential hypertension, of central nervous system disorders, of disorders resulting from CNS overexcitability, epilepsy and centrally induced spasms or of anxiety states, depressions and psychoses, of ischemic states of the peripheral or central nervous system or of stroke, of acute and chronic damage and disorders of peripheral organs or limbs caused by ischemic or reperfusion events, of atherosclerosis, of impairments of lipid metabolism, of thromboses, of impairments of biliary function, of infestation by ectoparasites, of disorders resulting from endothelial dysfunction, of protozoal diseases, of malaria, of states of shock or of diabetes and late damage from diabetes or of diseases in which cell proliferation represents a primary or secondary cause, for the preservation and storage of transplants for surgical procedures, for use in surgical operations and organ transplantations and for maintaining health and prolonging life.

9. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 alone or in combination with other pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of impairments of the respiratory drive and/or of sleep-related respiratory impairments such as sleep apneas.

10. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 alone or in combination with other pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of snoring.

11. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 alone or in combination with other pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of acute or chronic renal disorders, of acute renal failure or of chronic renal failure.

12. The use of a compound of the formula I and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5 alone or in combination with other pharmaceuticals or active ingredients for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of impairments of bowel function.

13. A pharmaceutical preparation for human, veterinary or phytoprotective use comprising an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5.

14. A pharmaceutical preparation for human, veterinary or phytoprotective use comprising an effective amount of a compound of the formula I and/or of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in one or more of claims 1 to 5, in combination with other pharmacological active ingredients or pharmaceuticals.