7-(2-IMIDAZOLINYLAMINO)QUINOLINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL AS ALPHA-2 ADRENOCEPTOR AGONISTS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The subject invention relates to certain substituted 7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline compounds. The compounds have been found to be alpha adrenoceptor agonists and are useful for treatment of one or more of respiratory disorders, particularly nasal congestion; ocular disorders, particularly glaucoma; and gastrointestinal disorders, particularly diarrhea.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Information regarding alpha adrenergic receptors, agonists and antagonists, in general, and regarding compounds related in structure to those of the subject invention are disclosed in the following references: Timmermans, P.B.M.W.M., A. T. Chiu & M.J.M.C. Thoolen, "12.1 α-Adrenergic Receptors", Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 3, Membranes & Receptors, P. G. Sammes & J. B. Taylor, eds., Pergamon Press (1990), pp. 133-185; Timmermans, P.B.M.W.M. & P.A. van Zwieten, "α-Adrenoceptor Agonists and Antagonists", Drugs of the Future, Vol. 9, No. 1, (January, 1984), pp. 41-55; Megens, A.A.H.P., J. E. Leysen, F.H.L. Awouters & C.J.E. Niemegeers, "Further Validation of *in vivo* and *in vitro* Pharmacological Procedures for Assessing the α_1 and α_2-Selectivity of Test Compounds: (2) α-Adrenoceptor Agonists", European Journal of Pharmacology, Vol. 129 (1986), pp. 57-64; Timmermans, P.B.M.W.M., A. de Jonge, M.J.M.C. Thoolen, B. Wilffert, H. Batink & P.A. van Zwieten, "Quantitative Relationships between α-Adrenergic Activity and Binding Affinity of α-Adrenoceptor Agonists and Antagonists", Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 27 (1984) pp. 495-503; van Meel, J.C.A., A. de Jonge, P.B.M.W.M. Timmermans & P. A. van Zwieten, "Selectivity of Some Alpha Adrenoceptor Agonists for Peripheral Alpha-1 and Alpha-2 Adrenoceptors in the Normotensive Rat", The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 219, No. 3 (1981), pp. 760-767; Chapleo, C.B., J.C. Doxey. P.L. Myers, M. Myers, C.F.C. Smith & M. R. Stillings, "Effect of 1,4-Dioxanyl Substitution on the Adrenergic Activity of Some Standard α-Adrenoreceptor Agents", European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 24 (1989), pp. 619-622. Chapleo, C.B., R.C.M. Butler, D.C. England, P.L. Myers, A.G. Roach, C.F C

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Smith, M.R. Stillings & I.F. Tulloch, "Heteroaromatic Analogues of the α_2-Adrenoreceptor Partial Agonist Clondine", J. Med. Chem., Vol. 32 (1989), pp. 1627-1630; Clare, K.A., M.C. Scrutton & N.T. Thompson, "Effects of α_2-Adrenoceptor Agonists and of Related Compounds on Aggregation of, and on Adenylate Cyclase Activity in, Human Platelets", Br. J. Pharmac., Vol. 82 (1984), pp. 467-476; U.S. Patent No. 3,890,319 issued to Danielewicz, Snarey & Thomas on June 17, 1975; and U.S. Patent No. 5,091,528 issued to Gluchowski on February 25, 1992. However, many compounds related in structure to those of the subject invention do not provide the activity and specificity desirable when treating respiratory, ocular or gastrointestinal disorders.

It is particularly relevant to the subject invention that compounds found to be effective nasal decongestants are frequently found to have undesirable side effects, such as causing hypertension and insomnia, particularly when administered systemically. There is a need for new drugs which provide relief from nasal congestion without causing these undesirable side effects.

It is an object of the subject invention to provide compounds having substantial activity in preventing or treating nasal congestion.

It is a further object of the subject invention to provide such compounds which do not cause hypotension, drowsiness, hypertension, insomnia or other undesirable side effects, particularly when administered systemically.

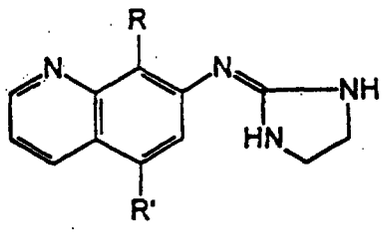
It is also an object of the subject invention to provide compounds for treating cough, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and/or asthma.

It is also an object of the subject invention to provide compounds for treating glaucoma and/or diarrhea.

It is a still further object of the subject invention to provide such compounds which have good activity from peroral and/or topical dosing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention relates to methods of treating nasal congestion comprising administration, to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment, of a safe and effective amount of a compound having the following structure:



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wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted C_1-C_3 alkanyl or alkenyl; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted C_1-C_3 alkanyl or alkenyl; unsubstituted C_1-C_3 alkylthio or alkoxy; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo.

The subject invention also relates to the use of such compounds for preventing or treating other respiratory, ocular and/or gastrointestinal disorders. The subject invention also relates to novel compounds having the above structure wherein R' is hydrogen or cyano.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, "alkanyl" means a saturated hydrocarbon substituent, straight or branched chain, unsubstituted or substituted.

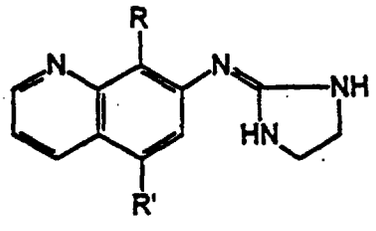
As used herein, "alkenyl" means a hydrocarbon substituent with one double bond (otherwise saturated), straight or branched chain, unsubstituted or substituted.

As used herein, "alkylthio" means a substituent having the structure Q-S-, where Q is alkanyl or alkenyl.

Compounds

As used herein, "alkoxy" means a substituent having the structure Q-O-, where Q is alkanyl or alkenyl.

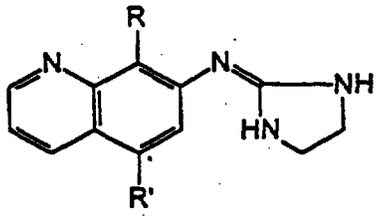
The subject invention involves compounds having the following structure:



In the above structure, R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms. R is preferably alkanyl. R is more preferably methyl or ethyl, most preferably methyl.

In the above structure, R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms; unsubstituted alkylthio or alkoxy having from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo. R' is preferably hydrogen. R' is also preferably cyano. R' is preferably alkanyl, more preferably methyl or ethyl, most preferably methyl. R' which is alkylthio or alkoxy is preferably saturated, also preferably C_1 or C_2, more preferably methylthio or methoxy. R' which is halo is preferably fluoro or chloro or bromo, more preferably chloro or especially fluoro.

Preferred compounds of the subject invention are compounds having the following structure:



where R and R' are as indicated in the following table:

Compound No.	R	R'
1	CH_3	H
2	CH_3	CH_3
3	CH_3	CN
4	CH_3	F

The compounds of the subject invention are particularly useful for the treatment of nasal congestion associated with allergies, colds, and other nasal disorders with associated nasal congestion, as well as their sequelae (for example, sinusitis and otitis). At the same time, it has been found that undesired side effects, such as hypotension, drowsiness, hypertension, or insomnia can often be avoided. While not limited to a particular mechanism of action, the subject compounds are believed to provide advantages in the treatment of nasal decongestion over related compounds through their ability to interact with alpha-2 adrenoceptors. The subject compounds have been found to be alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists which cause constriction of peripheral vascular beds in the turbinates.

Particular subject compounds have no or only weak alpha-1 agonist activity, and have little or no effect on the central nervous system, even when dosed systemically.

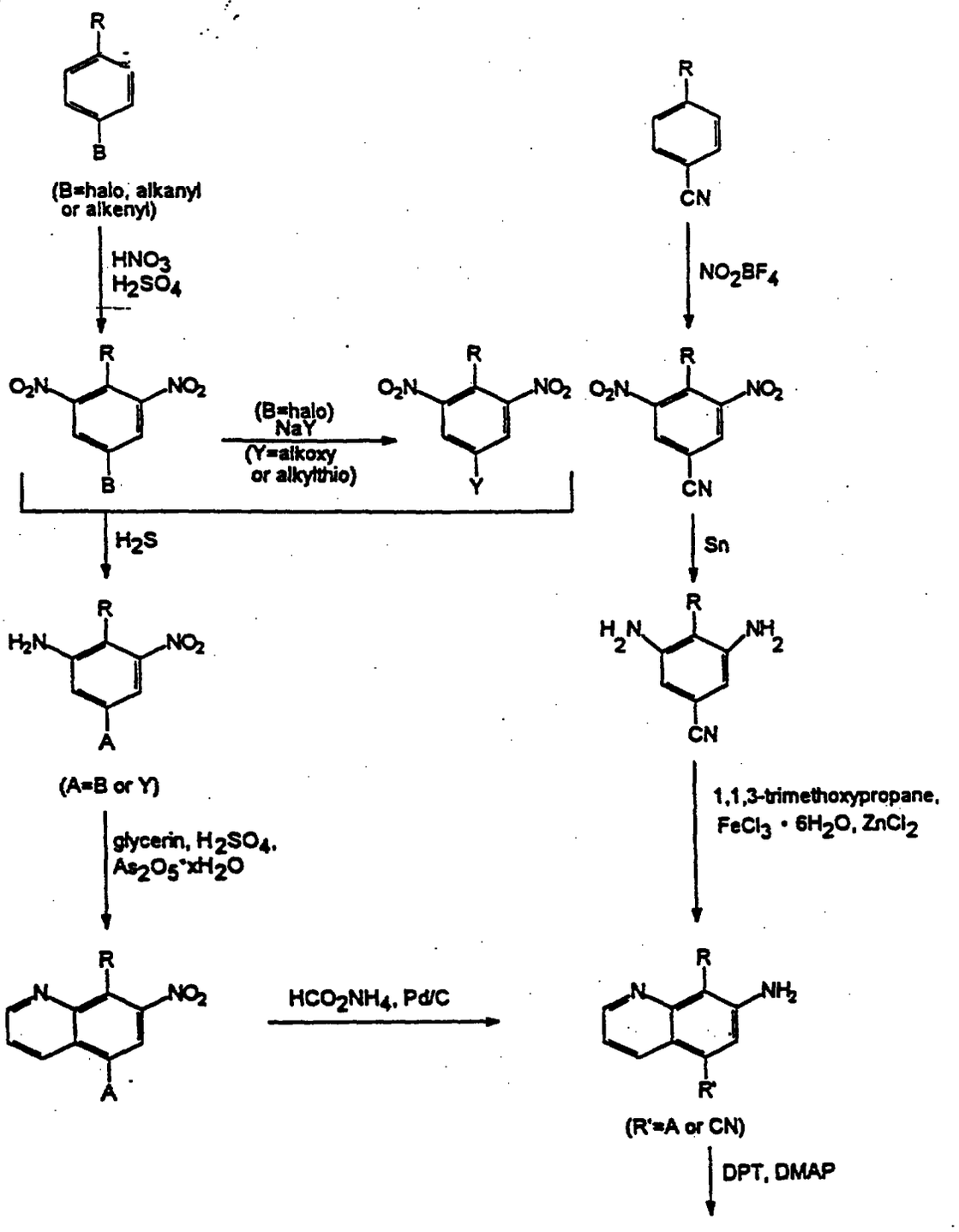
The compounds of the subject invention are also useful for the treatment of ocular disorders associated with increased intraocular pressure, such as glaucoma. The compounds are administered either perorally, or topically as drops, gels or creams directly to the surface of the mammalian eye.

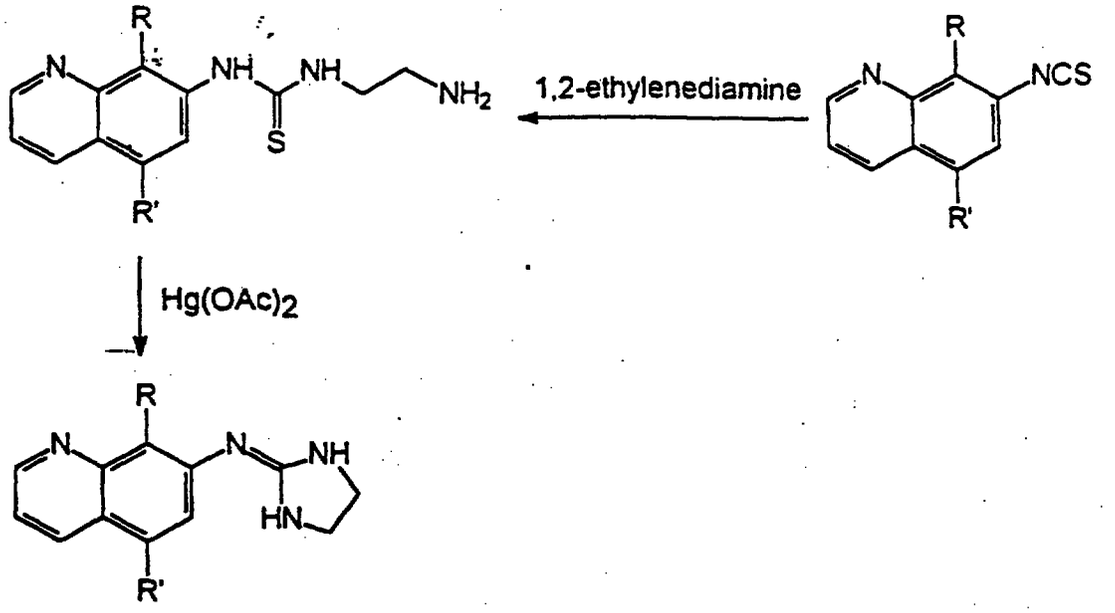
The compounds of the subject invention are also useful for controlling gastrointestinal motility disorders, such as diarrhea, by antimotility and antisecretory actions on the gastrointestinal tract.

The pharmacological activity and selectivity of the subject compounds can be determined using published test procedures. The alpha-2 selectivity of the compounds is determined by measuring receptor binding affinities and *in*

vitro functional potencies in a variety of tissues known to possess alpha-2 and/or alpha-1 receptors. (See, e.g., The Alpha-2 Adrenergic Receptors, L.E. Limbird, ed., Humana Press, Clifton, NJ.) The following *in vivo* assays are typically conducted in rodents or other species. Central nervous system activity is determined by measuring locomotor activity as an index of sedation. (See, e.g., Spyraki, C. & H. Fibiger, "Clonidine-induced Sedation in Rats: Evidence for Mediation by Postsynaptic Alpha-2 Adrenoreceptors", J. Neural. Trans., Vol. 54 (1982), pp. 153-163). Nasal decongestant activity is measured using rhinomanometry as an estimate of nasal airway resistance. (See, e.g., Salem, S. & E. Clemente, "A New Experimental Method for Evaluating Drugs in the Nasal Cavity", Arch. Otolarynng, Vol. 96 (1972), pp. 524-529). Antiglaucoma activity is determined by measuring intraocular pressure. (See, e.g., Potter, D., "Adrenergic Pharmacology of Aqueous Human Dynamics", Pharmacol. Rev., Vol. 13 (1981), pp. 133-153). Antidiarrheal activity is determined by measuring the ability of the compounds to inhibit prostaglandin-induced diarrhea. (See, e.g., Thollander, M., P. Hellstrom & T. Svensson, "Suppression of Castor Oil-Induced Diarrhea by Alpha-2 Adrenoceptor Agonists", Aliment. Pharmacol. Therap., Vol. 5 (1991), pp. 255-262). Antiasthma activity is determined by measuring the effect of the compound on bronchoconstriction associated with pulmonary challenges such as inhaled antigens. (See, e.g., Chang, J. J. Musser & J. Hind, "Effects of a Novel Leukotriene D_4 Antagonist with 5-Lipoxygenase and Cyclooxygenase Inhibitory Activity, Wy-45,911, on Leukotriene-D_4- and Antigen-Induced Bronchoconstriction in Guinea Pig", Int. Arch. Allergy Appl. Immun., Vol. 86 (1988), pp. 48-54; and Delehunt, J., A. Perruchound, L. Yerger, B. Marchette, J. Stevenson & W. Abraham, "The Role of Slow-Reacting Substance of Anaphylaxis in the Late Bronchial Response After Antigen Challenge in Allergic Sheep", Am. Rev. Respir. Dis., Vol. 130 (1984), pp. 748-754). Activity in cough is determined by measuring the number and latency of the cough response to respiratory challenges such as inhaled citric acid. (See, e.g., Callaway, J. & R. King, "Effects of Inhaled Alpha-2-Adrenoceptor and $GABA_B$ Receptor Agonists on Citric Acid-Induced Cough and Tidal Volume Changes in Guinea Pigs", Eur. J. Pharmacol., Vol. 220 (1992), pp. 187-195).

The compounds of the subject invention are synthesized using the following general procedure:


R
B
(B=halo, alkanyl or alkenyl)
HNO3
H2SO4
O2N
NO2
(B=halo)
NaY
(Y=alkoxy or alkylthio)
Y
H2S
H2N
A
(A=B or Y)
glycerin, H2SO4,
As2O5*xH2O
N
HCO2NH4, Pd/C
CN
NO2BF4
Sn
H2N
NH2
1,1,3-trimethoxypropane,
FeCl3 • 6H2O, ZnCl2
R'
(R'=A or CN)
DPT, DMAP



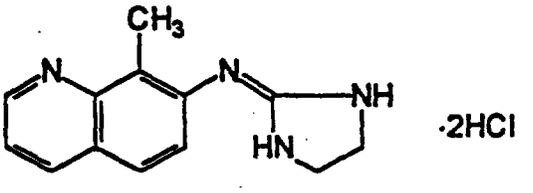
In the above scheme, where R' is alkoxy or alkylthio, the corresponding hydroxy or thiol compounds are derived from the final compounds by using a standard dealkylating procedure (Bhatt, et al., "Cleavage of Ethers", Synthesis, 1983, pp. 249-281).

Synthesis Examples

The following non-limiting example provides details for the synthesis of 7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline compounds of the subject invention.

Example 1

Synthesis of 8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline dihydrochloride:



8-Methyl-7-nitroquinoline. A mixture of 2-methyl-3-nitroaniline (10g), glycerin (20.57g) and $As_2O_5.xH_2O$ (Baker, 88% As_2O_5, 8.5g) is heated slowly to 150°C in an open round-bottom flask, then stirred for 6 hrs at 150°C. The resulting mixture is cooled to room temperature and diluted with water (200 mL), then basified with ammonium hydroxide (28-30%, 100 mL). After about 10 minutes, the solution is acidified to pH=5 with glacial acetic acid and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 200 mL). The combined extracts are washed with H_2O (200 mL), sat. $NaHCO_3$ (200 mL), then dried over $MgSO_4$ and rotary evaporated. The crude quinoline is filtered through a short pad of silica gel, using CH_2Cl_2 as

solvent. The filtrate is rotary evaporated and the residue recrystallized from hexane/CH_2Cl_2 to afford 8-methyl-7-nitroquinoline as a tan solid.

7-Amino-8-methylquinoline. To a solution of 8-methyl-7-nitroquinoline (1.8g) in methanol (20 mL) is added Pd/C (10%, 0.45g) and ammonium formate (2.77g). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, then filtered on Celite, with methanol wash of the solids. The filtrate is rotary evaporated and the residue partitioned between H_2O and CH_2Cl_2. The organic layer is dried over potassium carbonate, filtered and rotary evaporated to afford 7-amino-8-methylquinoline as a yellow solid.

8-Methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate. To a solution of di-2-pyridyl thionocarbonate (DPT) (2.29g) (Aldrich) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP)(0.02g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) is added dropwise a solution of 7-amino-8-methylquinoline (1.3g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL). The mixture is stirred for 5 hours at room temperature then rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate as a pale yellow solid.

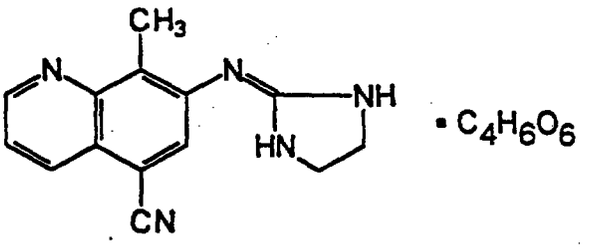
N-(8-Methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea. A solution of 8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate (1.36 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) is added dropwise to ethylene diamine (2.26 mL) in solution in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL). The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature then rotary evaporated. The residue is suspended in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) and ether (50 mL) and filtered. The precipitate is dried *in vacuo* to afford N-(8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea as a white powder.

8-Methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline dihydrochloride. A mixture of N-(8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea (0.94 g) and mercuric acetate (1.18 g) in methanol (30 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The resulting black mixture is filtered on Celite and the filtrate concentrated. The residue is diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) and saturated $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL) and the aqueous layer is brought to pH 10 with 50% sodium hydroxide. The layers are separated and the organic layer is dried (K_2CO_3) and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on a short pad of silica gel, using 10% methanol/chloroform containing 1% of ammonium hydroxide. The product containing fractions are collected and rotary evaporated to afford 8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline as a yellow solid. A dihydrochloride salt is generated by bubbling HCl through a cold solution of the quinoline in methanol (20 mL). The methanol is rotary evaporated to a residue which recrystallized

from methanol/ether to yield 8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline dihydrochloride.

Example 2

Synthesis of 5-cyano-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline monotartrate:



4-Cyano-2,6-dinitrotoluene. A solution of 4-cyanotoluene (10.3 g) in tetramethylene sulfone (65 mL) is added dropwise to a solution of nitronium tetrafluoroborate (14.6 g) in tetramethylene sulfone (130 mL). The reaction is stirred for one hour at 95°C. Additional nitronium tetrafluoroborate (15.58 g) is added slowly to the reaction mixture, which is then allowed to stir another two hours. The mixture is poured into ice and diluted further with water (500 mL). The products are extracted with ethyl acetate (4x 500 mL). The combined extracts are dried over magnesium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The crude orange oil is filtred through a short pad of silica gel, using 10% ethyl acetate/hexane as solvent. The filtrate is rotary evaporated and the residue recrystallized from hot methylene chloride to afford 4-cyano-2,6-dinitrotoluene as a white solid.

4-Cyano-2,6-diaminotoluene. A solution of 4-cyano-2,6-dinitrotoluene (8.55 g) in concentrated hydrochloric acid (70 mL) and glacial acetic acid (10 mL) is treated with tin metal (granules, 14.66 g), which is added slowly so that the temperature does not exceed 50°C. The reaction is stirred at 50°C for 2.5 hours, then poured into ice and basified to pH=11 with concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The products are extracted with ethyl acetate (5x 300 mL). The combined extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatograpy on silica gel, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 4-cyano-2,6-diaminotoluene as a yellow solid.

7-Amino-5-cyano-8-methylquinoline. A mixture of 4-cyano-2,6-diaminotoluene (3.56 g), ferric chloride hexahydrate (11.63 g), and zinc chloride (0.499 g) in ethanol (600 mL) is warmed to 65°C. A solution of 1,1,3-trimethoxypropane (5.23 g) in ethanol (90 mL) is added dropwise via syringe pump over a period of 90 minutes. The reaction is then heated to reflux for 2.5 hours. The reaction is cooled to room temperature and the solvent rotary evaporated. The residue is mixed with 300 mL of water and basified to pH=11

with concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The products are extracted with ethyl acetate (4x300 mL), and the combined extracts dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 7-amino-5-cyano-8-methylquinoline as a yellow solid.

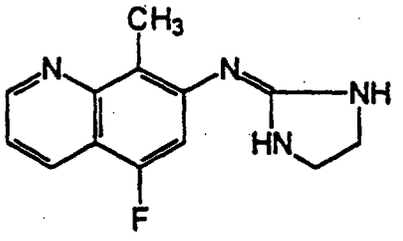
5-Cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate. To a solution of di-2-pyridyl thionocarbonate (1.22 g) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.08 g) in methylene chloride (60 mL) is added dropwise a solution of 7-amino-5-cyano-8-methylquinoline (1.22 g) in methylene chloride (80 mL). The mixture is stirred for 4 hours at room temperature then rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 5-cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate as a yellow solid.

N-(5-Cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea. A solution of 5-cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate (0.85 g) in toluene (100mL) is added dropwise to a solution of 1,2-ethylenediamine (1.94 g) in toluene (100 mL). A yellow-white precipitate is observed after the reaction stirs at room temperature for 10 minutes. The precipitate is filtered and dried *in vacuo* to afford N-(5-cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea as a yellow-white solid.

5-Cyano-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline monotartrate. A mixture of N-(5-cyano-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea (1.01 g) and mercuric acetate (1.61g) in ethanol (70 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The resulting black mixture is filtered through Celite and the filtrate rotary evaporated. The residue is diluted with water (20 mL), brought to pH=10. with saturated potassium carbonate and extracted with methylene chloride (5x100 mL). The extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting 10% methanol/chloroform containing 1% ammonium hydroxide to afford 5-cyano-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino) quinoline as a yellow solid. The solid is dissolved in methanol (25 mL) and treated with a solution of L-tartaric acid (0.096 g) in methanol (25 mL). The solution is rotary evaporated to a residue which is recrystallized from methanol/ether to yield 5-cyano-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline monotartrate.

Example 3

Synthesis of 5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline sesquihydrochloride:



• 1 1/2 HCl

2,6-Dinitro-4-fluorotoluene. Fuming sulfuric acid (180 mL) is added dropwise to 4-fluoro-2-nitrotoluene (50.21 g) under an argon atmosphere. The internal temperature of the mixture is maintained at 0-5°C using an ice/sodium chloride bath. A preformed (ice bath) mixture of fuming nitric acid (30 mL) and fuming sulfuric acid (90 mL) is added dropwise to the previous solution over three hours. The reaction is then allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring at room temperature for two hours, the mixture is poured slowly into ice and the products are extracted with methylene chloride (4 x 500 mL). The combined extracts are dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and rotary evaporated. The crude mixture is filtered through a short pad of silica gel, using 10% ethyl acetate/hexane as solvent, then recrystallized. from ethyl acetate/exane to afford 2,6-dinitro-4-fluorotoluene as a pale yellow solid.

2-Amino-4-fluoro-6-nitrotoluene. A solution of 2,6-dinitro-4-fluorotoluene (8.1 g) in ethanol (130 mL) is treated dropwise with a solution of sodium sulfide nonahydrate (16.39 g) in water (90 mL). The mixture is allowed to stir at room temperature for 2.5 hours, then diluted with water (500 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 500 mL). The combined extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 2-amino-4-fluoro-6-nitrotoluene as a solid.

7-Amino-5-fluoro-8-methylquinoline. A mixture of 2-amino-4-fluoro-6-nitrotoluene (4.4 g), glycerin (7.5 g), arsenic(V) oxide hydrate (Aldrich, 54% in arsenic, 5.0 g), and concentrated sulfuric acid (35 mL) is heated to 140°C for 4 hours. The reaction is allowed to cool to room temperature and diluted with water (300 mL). The mixture is basified with concentrated ammonium hydroxide to pH=10 and extracted with ethyl acetate (6 x 300mL). The combined extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 25% ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 7-amino-5-fluoro-8-methylquinoline as a solid.

5-Fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate. A mixture of 7-amino-5-fluoro-8-methylquinoline (0.39 g) and thiophosgene (0.2 mL) in water (5 mL) and 1N hydrochloric acid (5 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. An additional amount of thiophosgene (0.1 mL) is added and the mixture stirred another hour. The mixture is treated with 1N sodium hydroxide (25 mL) and extracted with methylene chloride (4 x 50 mL). The combined extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 15% ethyl acetate/hexane, to afford 5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate as a tan solid.

N-(5-Fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea. A solution of 5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinylisothiocyanate (0.38 g) in toluene (40 mL) is added dropwise to a solution of 1,2-ethylenediamine (0.78 g) in toluene (40 mL). A white precipitate is observed after the reaction stirs for 10 minutes at room temperature. The precipitate is filtered and dried *in vacuo* to afford N-(5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea as a white solid.

5-Fluoro-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline sesquihydrochloride. A mixture of N-(5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-quinolinyl)-N'-2-aminoethylthiourea (0.38 g) and mercuric acetate (0.70 g) in ethanol (25 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The resulting black mixture is filtered on Celite and the filtrate rotary evaporated. The residue is diluted with water (20 mL) and brought to pH=10 with concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The product is extracted with methylene chloride (4 x 20 mL). The extracts are dried over sodium sulfate and rotary evaporated. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 10% methanol/chloroform containing 1% ammonium hydroxide. The fractions containing product are collected and rotary evaporated to afford 5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline as a yellow solid. The solid is dissolved in 10 mL of methanol and cooled in an ice bath. Gaseous hydrogen chloride is bubbled into the solution for 5 minutes. The solution is rotary evaporated to a residue which is recrystallized from methanol/ether to yield 5-fluoro-8-methyl-7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline sesquihydrochloride as a yellow solid.

Compositions

The subject invention involves the use of compositions which comprise a safe and effective amount of a subject compound, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. As used herein, "safe and effective amount" means an amount of the subject compound sufficient to significantly induce a positive modification in the condition to be

treated, but low enough to avoid serious side effects (at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio), within the scope of sound medical judgement. A safe and effective amount of the subject compound will vary with the age and physical condition of the patient being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment, the nature of concurrent therapy, the particular pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier utilized, and like factors within the knowledge and expertise of the attending physician.

Compositions of the subject invention preferably comprise from about 0.0001% to about 99% by weight of the subject compound, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 90%; also preferably from about 10% to about 50%, also preferably from about 5% to about 10%, also preferably from about 1% to about 5%, and also preferably from about 0.1% to about 1%.

In addition to the subject compound, the compositions of the subject invention contain a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier", as used herein, means one or more compatible solid or liquid filler diluents or encapsulating substances which are suitable for administration to a human or lower animal. The term "compatible", as used herein, means that the components of the composition are capable of being commingled with the subject compound, and with each other, in a manner such that there is no interaction which would substantially reduce the pharmaceutical efficacy of the composition under ordinary use situations. Pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers must, of course, be of sufficiently high purity and sufficiently low toxicity to render them suitable for administration to the human or lower animal being treated.

Some examples of substances which can serve as pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or components thereof are sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches, such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, and methyl cellulose; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; solid lubricants, such as stearic acid and magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; alginic acid; emulsifiers, such as the Tweens®; wetting agents, such sodium lauryl sulfate; coloring agents; flavoring agents; tableting agents, stabilizers; antioxidants; preservatives; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; and phosphate buffer solutions.

The choice of a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier to be used in conjunction with the subject compound is basically determined by the way the compound is to be administered.

If the subject compound is to be injected, the preferred pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier is sterile, physiological saline, with blood-compatible suspending agent, the pH of which has been adjusted to about 7.4.

The preferred mode of administering the subject compounds is perorally. The preferred unit dosage form is therefore tablets, capsules, lozenges, chewable tablets, and the like. Such unit dosage forms comprise a safe and effective amount of the subject compound, which is preferably from about 0.01 mg to about 200 mg, more preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 50 mg, more preferably still from about 0.5 mg to about 25 mg, also preferably from about 1 mg to about 10 mg. The pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier suitable for the preparation of unit dosage forms for peroral administration are well-known in the art. Tablets typically comprise conventional pharmaceutically-compatible adjuvants as inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, mannitol, lactose and cellulose; binders such as starch, gelatin and sucrose; disintegrants such as starch, alginic acid and croscarmelose; lubricants such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid and talc. Glidants such as silicon dioxide can be used to improve flow characteristics of the powder mixture. Coloring agents, such as the FD&C dyes, can be added for appearance. Sweeteners and flavoring agents, such as aspartame, saccharin, menthol, peppermint, and fruit flavors, are useful adjuvants for chewable tablets. Capsules typically comprise one or more solid diluents disclosed above. The selection of carrier components depends on secondary considerations like taste, cost, and shelf stability, which are not critical for the purposes of the subject invention, and can be readily made by a person skilled in the art.

Peroral compositions also include liquid solutions, emulsions, suspensions, and the like. The pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers suitable for preparation of such compositions are well known in the art. Such liquid oral compositions preferably comprise from about 0.001% to about 5% of the subject compound, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.5%. Typical components of carriers for syrups, elixirs, emulsions and suspensions include ethanol, glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, liquid sucrose, sorbitol and water. For a suspension, typical suspending agents include methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, Avicel® RC-591, tragacanth and sodium alginate; typical wetting agents include lecithin and polysorbate 80; and

typical preservatives include methyl paraben and sodium benzoate. Peroral liquid compositions may also contain one or more components such as sweeteners, flavoring agents and colorants disclosed above.

Other compositions useful for attaining systemic delivery of the subject compounds include sublingual and buccal dosage forms. Such compositions typically comprise one or more of soluble filler substances such as sucrose, sorbitol and mannitol; and binders such as acacia, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose. Glidants, lubricants, sweeteners, colorants, antioxidants and flavoring agents disclosed above may also be included.

A preferred mode of administering the subject compounds is topically to the site where activity is desired: intranasal doses for nasal decongestion, inhalants for asthma, eye drops, gels and creams for ocular disorders, and peroral doses for gastrointestinal disorders.

Preferred compositions of the subject invention include aqueous solutions comprising a safe and effective amount of a subject compound intended for topical intranasal administration. Such compositions preferably comprise from about 0.001% to about 5% of a subject compound, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.5%. Such compositions also typically include safe and effective amounts of preservatives, such as benzalkonium chloride and thimerosal; buffers such as phosphate and acetate; tonicity agents such as sodium chloride; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; aromatic agents; and acids and bases to adjust the pH of these aqueous compositions as needed.

Preferred compositions of the subject invention include aqueous solutions, suspensions, and dry powders comprising a safe and effective amount of a subject compound intended for atomization and topical inhalation administration. Such compositions preferably comprise from about 0.1% to about 50% of a subject compound, more preferably from about 1% to about 20%. Such compositions are typically contained in a container with attached atomizing means. Such compositions also typically include propellants such as chlorofluorocarbons 12/11 and 12/114; solvents such as water, glycerol and ethanol; stabilizers such as ascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite; preservatives such as cetylpyridinium chloride and benzalkonium chloride; tonicity adjustors such as sodium chloride; and flavoring agents such as sodium saccharin.

Preferred compositions of the subject invention include aqueous solutions comprising a safe and effective amount of a subject compound

intended for topical intraocular administration. Such compositions preferably comprise from about 0.0001% to about 5% of a subject compound, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.5%. Such compositions also typically include one or more of preservatives, such as benzalkonium chloride, thimerosal, phenylmercuric acetate; vehicles, such as poloxamers, modified celluloses, povidone and purified water; tonicity adjustors, such as sodium chloride, mannitol and glycerin; buffers such as acetate, citrate, phosphate and borate; antioxidants such as sodium metabisulfite, butylated hydroxy toluene and acetyl cysteine; acids and bases may be used to adjust the pH of these formulations as needed.

Preferred compositions of the subject invention include solids, such as tablets and capsules, and liquids, such as solutions, suspensions and emulsions (preferably in soft gelatin capsules), comprising a safe and effective amount of a subject compound intended for topical administration to the gastrointestinal tract by peroral administration. Such compositions preferably comprise from about 0.01 mg to about 100 mg per dose, more preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 5 mg per dose. Such compositions can be coated by conventional methods, typically with pH or time-dependent coatings, such that the subject compound is released in the gastrointestinal tract in the vicinity of the desired topical application, or at various times to extend the desired action. Such dosage forms typically include, but are not limited to, one or more of cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate, ethyl cellulose, Eudragit® coatings, waxes and shellac.

Compositions of the subject invention may optionally include other drug actives. Non-limiting examples of drug actives which may be incorporated in the subject compositions, and typical dosage amounts of them, include: respiratory drug actives: classical antihistamines, e.g., chlorpheniramine from about 1 mg to about 4 mg per dose, and diphenhydramine from about 10 mg to about 50 mg per dose; nonsedating antihistamines, e.g., terfenadine from about 30 mg to about 60 mg per dose, loratadine from about 5 mg per dose to about 10 mg per dose, and cetirizine from about 5 mg per dose to about 10 mg per dose; expectorants, e.g., guaifenesin from about 100 mg to about 200 mg per dose; antitussives, e.g., dextromethorphan from about 5 mg to about 30 mg per dose; and analgesics, e.g., ibuprofen from about 100 mg to about 800 mg per dose, and acetaminophen from about 80 mg to about 1000 mg per dose; ocular drug actives: acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, e.g., echothiophate from about 0.03% to about 0.25% in topical solution; and gastrointestinal actives: antidiarrheals.

e.g., loperamide from about 0.1 mg to about 1.0 mg per dose, and bismuth subsalicylate from about 25 mg to about 300 mg per dose.

Methods

The subject invention involves methods for preventing or treating nasal congestion by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal experiencing or at risk of experiencing nasal congestion. Such nasal congestion may be associated with human diseases or disorders which include, but are not limited to, seasonal allergic rhinitis, acute upper respiratory viral infections, sinusitis, perennial rhinitis, and vasomotor rhinitis. Each administration of a dose of the subject compound preferably administers a dose within the range of from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of a compound, more preferably from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 5 mg/kg, more preferably still from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 1 mg/kg. Peroral administration of such doses is preferred. The frequency of administration of a subject compound according to the subject invention is preferably from about once to about six times daily, more preferably from about 2 times to about 4 times daily. Such doses and frequencies are also preferred for treating other respiratory conditions, such as otitis media, cough, COPD and asthma.

Another aspect of the subject invention involves methods for preventing or treating glaucoma by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal experiencing or at risk of experiencing glaucoma. Each administration of a dose of the subject compound preferably administers a dose within the range of from about 0.01 μg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of a compound, more preferably from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 1 mg/kg, more preferably still from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 0.1 mg/kg. Intraocular administration of such doses is preferred. The frequency of administration of a subject compound according to the subject invention is preferably from about once to about six times daily, more preferably from about 2 times to about 4 times daily.

Another aspect of the subject invention involves methods for preventing or treating functional bowel disorders, such as diarrhea, by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal experiencing or at risk of experiencing diarrhea. Each administration of a dose of the subject compound preferably administers a dose within the range of from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of a compound, more preferably from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 5 mg/kg, more preferably still from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 1 mg/kg. Peroral administration of such doses is preferred. The

frequency of administration of a subject compound according to the subject invention is preferably from about once to about six times daily, more preferably from about 2 times to about 4 times daily.

Composition and Method Examples

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the compositions and methods of use of the subject invention.

Example A

Oral Tablet Composition

Ingredient	Amount per tablet (mg)
Subject Compound 3	20.0
Microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH 102®)	80.0
Dicalcium phosphate	96.0
Pyrogenic silica (Cab-O-Sil®)	1.0
Magnesium stearate	3.0
Total =	200.0

One tablet is swallowed by a patient with nasal congestion. The congestion is substantially diminished.

Example B

Chewable Tablet Composition

Ingredient	Amount per tablet (mg)
Subject Compound 1	15.0
Mannitol	255.6
Microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH 101®)	100.8
Dextrinized sucrose (Di-Pac®)	199.5
Imitation orange flavor	4.2
Sodium saccharin	1.2
Stearic acid	15.0
Magnesium stearate	3.0
FD&C Yellow #6 dye	3.0
Pyrogenic silica (Cab-O-Sil®)	2.7
Total =	600.0

One tablet is chewed and swallowed by a patient with nasal congestion. The congestion is substantially reduced.

Example C

Sublingual Tablet Composition

Ingredient	Amount per tablet (mg)
Subject Compound 2	2.00

Mannitol	2.00
Microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH 101®)	29.00
Mint flavorants	0.25
Sodium saccharin	0.08
Total =	33.33

One tablet is placed under the tongue of a patient with nasal congestion and allowed to dissolve. The congestion is rapidly and substantially diminished.

Example D

Intranasal Solution Composition

Ingredient	Composition (% w/v)
Subject Compound 3	0.20
Benzalkonium chloride	0.02
Thimerosal	0.002
d-Sorbitol	5.00
Glycine	0.35
Aromatics	0.075
Purified water	q.s.
Total =	100.00

One-tenth of a mL of the composition is sprayed from a pump actuator into each nostril of a patient with nasal congestion. The congestion is substantially diminished.

Example E

Intranasal Gel Composition

Ingredient	Composition (% w/v)
Subject Compound 1	0.10
Benzalkonium chloride	0.02
Thimerosat	0.002
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (Metolose 65SH4000®)	1.00
Aromatics	0.06
Sodium chloride (0.65%)	q.s.
Total =	100.00

One-fifth of a mL of the composition is applied as drops from a dropper into each nostril of a patient with nasal congestion. The congestion is substantially reduced.

Example F

Inhalation Aerosol Composition

Ingredient	Composition (% w/v)
Subject Compound 2	5.0
Alcohol	33.0
Ascorbic acid	0.1
Menthol	0.1
Sodium Saccharin	0.2
Propellant (F12, F114)	q.s.
Total =	100.0

Two-puffs of the aerosol composition is inhaled from a metered-dose inhaler by a patient with asthma. The asthmatic condition is effectively relieved.

Example G

Topical Ophthalmic Composition

Ingredient	Composition (% w/v)
Subject Compound 4	0.10
Benzalkonium chloride	0.01
EDTA	0.05
Hydroxyethylcellulose (Natrosol M®)	0.50
Sodium metabisulfite	0.10
Sodium chloride (0.9%)	q.s.
Total =	100.0

One-tenth of a mL of the composition is administered directly into each eye of a patient with glaucoma. The intraocular pressure is substantially reduced.

Example H

Oral Liquid Composition

Ingredient	Amount/15 mL Dose
Subject Compound 3	15 mg
Chlorpheniramine maleate	4 mg
Propylene glycol	1.8 g
Ethanol (95%)	1.5 mL
Methanol	12.5 mg
Eucalyptus oil	7.55 mg
Flavorants	0.05 mL
Sucrose	7.65 g
Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	7.5 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose and	187.5 mg

Sodium CMC (Avicel RC 591®)	
Polysorbate 80	3.0 mg
Glycerin	300 mg
Sorbitol	300 mg
FD&C Red #40 dye	3 mg
Sodium saccharin	22.5 mg
Sodium phosphate monobasic	44 mg
Sodium citrate monohydrate	28 mg
Purified Water	q.s.
Total =	15 mL

One 15 mL dose of the liquid composition is swallowed by a patient with nasal congestion and runny nose due to allergic rhinitis. The congestion and runny nose are effectively reduced.

Example J

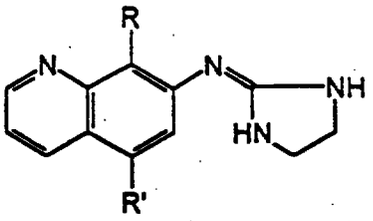
Oral Liquid Composition

Ingredient	Amount/15 mL Dose
Subject Compound 4	30 mg
Sucrose	8.16 g
Glycerin	300 mg
Sorbitol	300 mg
Methylparaben	19.5 mg
Propylparaben	4.5 mg
Menthol	22.5 mg
Eucalyptus oil	7.5 mg
Flavorants	0.07 mL
FD&C Red #40 dye	3.0 mg
Sodium saccharin	30 mg
Purified water	q.s.
Total =	15 mL

One 15 mL dose of the alcohol-free liquid medication is swallowed by a patient with nasal congestion. The congestion is substantially diminished.

Novel Compounds

Another aspect of the subject invention involves novel compounds having the following structure:



In the above structure, R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having 1 to about 3 carbon atoms. R is preferably alkanyl; more preferably methyl or ethyl; most preferably methyl. In the above structure, R' is hydrogen or cyano or fluoro.

Preferred novel compounds are those with the above structure wherein (1) R is methyl and R' is hydrogen, (2) R is methyl and R' is cyano, and (3) R is methyl and R' is fluoro.

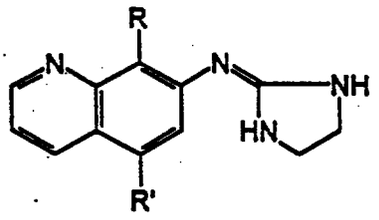
While particular embodiments of the subject invention have been described, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications of the subject invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended to cover, in the appended claims, all such modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

* C L M S *

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Use of a compound for manufacture of a medicament for treating nasal congestion, the compound having the following structure:

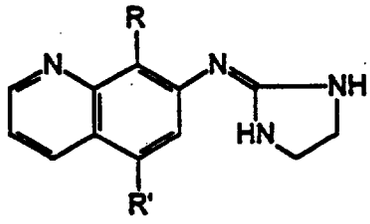


wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; unsubstituted alkylthio or alkoxy having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo.

2. Use of a compound for manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating glaucoma, the compound having the following structure:

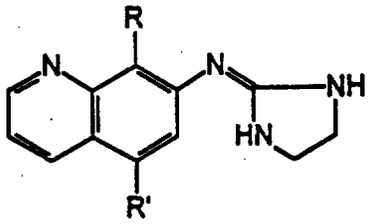


wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; unsubstituted alkylthio or alkoxy having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo.

3. Use of a compound for manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating diarrhea, the compound having the structure:



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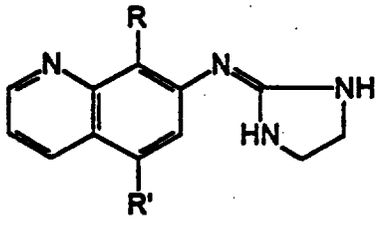
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wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; unsubstituted alkylthio or alkoxy having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo.

4. Use of a compound for manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating asthma, the compound having the structure:



wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen; unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; unsubstituted alkylthio or alkoxy having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; hydroxy; thiol; cyano; and halo.

5. The use of any of Claims 1-4 wherein any alkyl portion of R' is methyl.

6. The use of any of Claims 1-5 wherein R is alkanyl, preferably methyl.

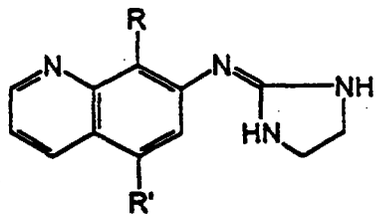
7. The use of any of Claims 1-6 wherein R' is selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, cyano, fluoro, chloro and bromo, preferably from hydrogen, fluoro and cyano.

8. The use of any of Claims 1-7 wherein the compound is administered perorally.

9. The use of any of Claims 1, 5-8 wherein the compound is administered topically to nasal tissue.

10. A compound having the structure:

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wherein:

(a) R is unsubstituted alkanyl or alkenyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, preferably methyl; and

(b) R' is selected from hydrogen, fluoro and cyano.

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