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R^{10} is aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl or an α -amino acid bonded via the amino group, a to i are zero or whole positive numbers, whereby a and b are each independently zero to 4, d is zero or 1, with f being equal to zero when d is equal to zero, the sum of c, d and e is ≥ 1 and ≤ 4 , f and h are each independently zero or 1, with i being other than zero when h = 1, the sum of g, h and i is ≥ 2 and ≤ 5 ;
10 and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters.

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters are novel and have valuable pharmacological properties. In particular, they inhibit the binding
15 of adhesive proteins such as fibrinogen, vitronectin, von Willebrand factor, fibronectin, thrombospondin and osteopontin to the vitronectin receptors (such as e.g. $\alpha_v\beta_3$, $\alpha_v\beta_5$, $\alpha_v\beta_6$, $\alpha_v\beta_8$, etc.) on the surface on different types of cell. The said compounds therefore influence cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. They can be used as vitronectin receptor antagonists in the prophylaxis or treatment of neoplasms, tumour metastasing,
20 osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

Objects of the present invention are the compounds of formula I and their
25 aforementioned salts and esters per se and their use as therapeutically active substances, a process for the manufacture of the said compounds, intermediates, pharmaceutical compositions, medicaments which contain the said compounds, their salts or esters, the use of the said compounds, solvates and salts as medicaments, especially for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of illnesses, e.g. in the treatment or prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour
30 metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as

infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi, and the use of the said compounds and salts and/or esters for the production of medicaments for the treatment or prophylaxis of, for example, neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

In the present description the term "alkyl", alone or in combination, signifies a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group with 1 to 8 carbon atoms, preferably a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group with 1-4 carbon atoms. Examples of straight-chain and branched-chain C₁-C₈ alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, the isomeric pentyls, the isomeric hexyls, the isomeric heptyls and the isomeric octyls, preferably methyl, ethyl, isopropyl and tert.butyl.

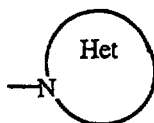
The term "cycloalkyl", alone or in combination, signifies a cycloalkyl ring with 3 to 8 carbon atoms, preferably a cycloalkyl ring with 5 to 7 carbon atoms. Examples of C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl rings are cyclopropyl, methyl-cyclopropyl, dimethyl-cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, methyl-cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, methyl-cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methyl-cyclohexyl, dimethyl-cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl, preferably cyclopentyl.

The term "alkoxy", alone or in combination, signifies an alkyl ether group in which the term "alkyl" has the previously given significance. Examples are methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec.butoxy and tert.butoxy, with methoxy and ethoxy being preferred.

The term "aryl", alone or in combination, signifies a phenyl or naphthyl group which optionally carries one or more substituents each independently selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy, amino and the like, such as phenyl, p-tolyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 4-tert.butoxyphenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl. Phenyls and chlorophenyls are preferred, especially phenyl and ortho-, meta- and para-monochlorophenyls.

The term "aralkyl", alone or in combination, signifies an alkyl or cycloalkyl group as previously defined in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by an aryl group as previously defined, such as benzyl, 2-phenylethyl and the like, with benzyl being preferred.

The term "Het" denotes the hydrocyclic system



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in R^2 , i.e. a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 8-membered heterocycle which carries R^9 as a substituent and which can contain in addition to the nitrogen atom an additional nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, with the oxygen atom being preferred of these. If desired, it can be substituted on one or more carbon atoms by halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, oxo etc. and/or on a secondary nitrogen atom (i.e. -NH-) by alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylalkyl. Examples of such heterocyclic ring systems are the pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, thiamorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole or hexahydropyrimidine ring. Preferred are 5- or 6-membered rings and of these especially the pyrrolidine, piperidine and morpholine rings.

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The term "heterocyclyl", alone or in combination, signifies a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle which contains one or more hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur. If desired, it can be substituted on one or more carbon atoms by halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, oxo etc. and/or on a secondary nitrogen atom (i.e. -NH-) by alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, alkanoyl, phenyl or phenylalkyl. Examples of such heterocyclyl groups are pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl (e.g. imidazol-4-yl and 1-benzyloxy-carbonylimidazol-4-yl), pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, hexahydropyrimidinyl, furyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, indolyl (e.g. 2-indolyl), quinolyl (e.g. 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl and 1-oxido-2-quinolyl), isoquinolyl (e.g. 1-isoquinolyl and 3-isoquinolyl), tetrahydroquinolyl (e.g. 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-quinolyl), 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl (e.g. 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-oxo-isoquinolyl) and quinoxalinyl. Preferred are 5- or 6-membered rings and of these especially piperidyl and pyridyl.

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The term "heteroaryl", alone or in combination, signifies the aromatic compounds which fall under the definition of "heterocyclyl", with 5- and 6-membered rings, especially pyridyl, being preferred.

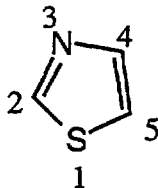
- 5 The term "amino", alone or in combination, signifies a primary, secondary or tertiary amino group bonded via the nitrogen atom, with the secondary amino group carrying an alkyl or cycloalkyl substituent and the tertiary amino group carrying two similar or different alkyl or cycloalkyl substituents or the two substituents on the nitrogen together forming a ring, such as, for example, NH_2 , methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, methyl-ethylamino, pyrrolidin-yl or piperidino etc. Primary amino, dimethylamino and diethylamino are preferred.

The term "halogen" signifies fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably chlorine.

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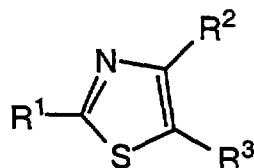
- Examples of " α -amino acids" bonded via the amino group are α -amino acids having the L- or D-configuration, the carboxyl group of which can be optionally derivatised as an ester or amide. Examples of such α -amino acids are L-valine, L-phenylalanine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine, L-serine, L-threonine, 3-(1-naphthyl)-L-alanine, 3-(2-naphthyl)-L-alanine, N-isopropyl-glycine, β -cyclohexyl-L-alanine and L-proline. Preferred are alanine, valine, phenylalanine, leucine and β -cyclohexyl-alanine, especially valine.

- In the nomenclature used in the present description the ring atoms of the thiazole ring are numbered as follows:

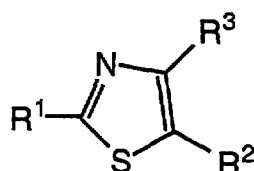


- with substituent R^1 being bonded to position 2 and substituent R^2 being bonded to position 4 and substituent R^3 being bonded to position 5:

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or substituent R^2 being bonded to position 5 and substituent R^3 being bonded to position 4
 5 of the thiazole ring:



In the most preferred arrangement R^2 is situated in position 5 and R^3 is situated in position
 10 4 of the thiazole ring.

Examples of physiologically usable salts of the compounds of formula I are salts with physiologically compatible mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid or phosphoric acid; or with organic acids such as methanesulphonic acid, acetic acid,
 15 trifluoroacetic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid or salicylic acid. The compounds of formula I having a free carboxy group can also form salts with physiologically compatible bases. Examples of such salts are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium and alkylammonium salts such as the Na, K, Ca or tetramethylammonium salt. The compounds of formula I can also exist in the form of
 20 zwitterions.

The invention expressly includes pharmaceutically suitable derivatives of the compounds of formula I. For example, the COOH groups in R^2 can be esterified. Examples of suitable esters are the alkyl and aralkyl esters. Preferred esters are the methyl,
 25 ethyl, propyl, butyl, benzyl and (R/S)-1-((isopropoxy-carbonyl)-oxy)-ethyl esters. The ethyl esters are especially preferred.

The compounds of formula I can also be solvated, e.g. hydrated. The hydration can be effected in the course of the manufacturing process or can take place as a consequence of hygroscopic properties of an initially anhydrous compound of formula I.

5 The compounds of formula I can contain several asymmetric centres and can exist in the form of optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers, racemates, optically pure diastereoisomers, mixtures of diastereoisomers, diastereoisomeric racemates or mixtures of diastereoisomeric racemates.

10 Preferred compounds of formula I are those in which substituent R^2 is bonded to position 5 and substituent R^3 is bonded to position 4 of the thiazole ring.

Also preferred are compounds of formula I in which Het in R^2 is a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring system. Likewise preferred are those compounds of formula I
15 in which Het is a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring system in which an oxygen atom is present in the ring.

A group of especially preferred compounds of formula I comprises those in which Het in R^2 is a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine ring and especially in which Het in R^2
20 is a pyrrolidine ring substituted with R^9 in the 2- or 3-position, a piperidine ring substituted with R^9 in the 3- or 4-position or a morpholine ring substituted with R^9 in the 2- or 3-position.

Furthermore, preferred compounds are those in which R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl,
25 cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl in which the substituted phenyl carries one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy, nitro and amino.

Likewise preferred compounds are those in which R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl in which the substituted phenyl carries one or more
30 substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy and amino.

A further group of preferred compounds comprises those in which R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen or R^5 and R^6 are hydrogen and R^7 and R^8 together with the N atoms to

which they are attached form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which can be substituted by alkyl, especially an imidazolidine or hexahydropyrimidine ring. Compounds in which R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen are especially preferred.

5 Furthermore, there are preferred compounds in which R^{10} is phenyl, pyridyl, substituted pyridyl or substituted phenyl, with the substituted phenyl and the substituted pyridyl carrying one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy and amino. Compounds in which R^{10} is phenyl are especially preferred. Compounds in which R^{10} is phenyl and f is equal to 0 are particularly preferred.

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A group of preferred compounds of formula I comprises those in which substituent R^2 is bonded to position 5 and substituent R^3 is bonded to position 4 of the thiazole ring, Het in R^2 is a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring system in which R^9 is bonded to one of the ring carbon atoms and in which optionally additionally an oxygen atom can be present
 15 in the ring, R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl, with the substituted phenyl carrying one or more substituents selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy, nitro and amino, R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl, with the substituted phenyl carrying one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy and amino, R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen or R^7
 20 and R^8 together with the N atoms to which they are attached form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which can be substituted by alkyl, R^{10} is phenyl, pyridyl, substituted pyridyl or substituted phenyl, with the substituted phenyl and the substituted pyridyl carrying one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy and amino, a and b each independently are zero to 3, the sum of c , d and e is ≥ 1 and ≤ 3 and the sum
 25 of g , h and i is ≥ 2 and ≤ 4 .

A group of especially preferred compounds of formula I comprises those in which substituent R^2 is bonded to position 5 and substituent R^3 is bonded to position 4 of the thiazole ring, Het in R^2 is a pyrrolidine ring substituted with R^9 in the 2- or 3-position, a
 30 piperidine ring substituted with R^9 in the 3- or 4-position or a morpholine ring substituted with R^9 in the 2- or 3-position, R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl or phenyl, R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or phenyl, R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen or R^7 and R^8 together with the N atoms to which they are attached form an imidazolidine or hexahydropyrimidine ring and especially

preferably R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen, R^{10} is phenyl and especially preferably R^{10} is phenyl and simultaneously f is equal to 0, a and b are each independently zero to 2 and the sum of g , h and i is equal to 2 or 3.

5 Examples of preferred compounds of formula I are:

Ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionate;

10 (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionic acid hydrochloride;

[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yloxy]-acetic acid trifluoroacetate;

15 ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionate;

20 (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionic acid;

(R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

25 (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

ethyl (RS)-[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

30 (RS)-[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid hydrochloride;

ethyl (RS)- and (SR)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-3-phenyl-propionate;

(RS)- and (SR)-3-[[(RS)-1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-3-phenyl-propionic acid;

ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

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ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate hexafluorophosphate;

ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

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ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

ethyl rac [1-(4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

15 ethyl rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

rac [1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

20 rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

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rac [1-(4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

30 ethyl (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

ethyl (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

- ethyl rac 3-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-propionate;
- 5 ethyl rac [4-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetate;
- ethyl [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetate;
- (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- 10 (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- 15 rac 3-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-propionic acid;
- rac [4-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- 20 [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- ethyl rac [1-[2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;
- 25 rac [1-[2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
- ethyl [1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetate;
- 30 ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-yloxy]-acetate;
- ethyl rac [1-[4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-yloxy]-acetic acid; and

5 rac [1-[4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid.

Examples of especially preferred compounds of formula I are the following:

10 rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

(R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

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rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;

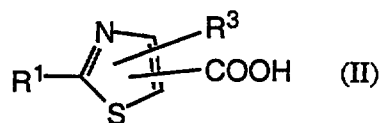
rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid;
and

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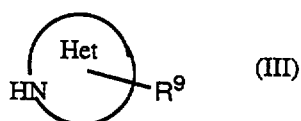
rac [1-(4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid.

Also an object of the invention is a process for the manufacture of a compound of
formula I in which a thiazolecarboxylic acid of formula II

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is reacted with an amine of formula III

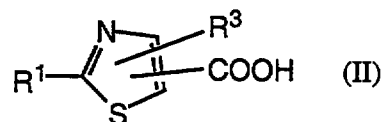


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or a salt thereof, with R^1 , R^3 , R^9 and Het having the previously given significance.

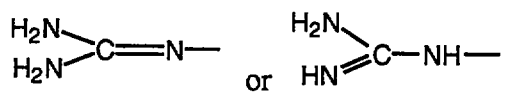
Especially preferred is a process in which the coupling of the thiazolecarboxylic
 5 acid with the amine component is effected by means of a coupling reagent and under the
 influence of a base. Especially suitable coupling reagents are, for example, benzotriazol-1-
 yloxy-tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) or O-(benzotriazol-1-
 yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU). Suitable bases are e.g.
 4-methylmorpholine or N-methylmorpholine. All solvents which are inert under the given
 10 conditions can be used as the solvent. DMF is a preferred solvent for the reaction.

A further object of the invention comprises the intermediates of formula II



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wherein R^1 and R^3 have the significances given above,
 with the proviso that, in the case of the acids, R^3 is not hydrogen or methyl when R^1 is



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and, in the case of the esters, R^3 is not hydrogen, methyl or pyrid-4-yl N-oxide.

Particularly preferred intermediates are:

25 Ethyl 2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide;

ethyl 2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide;

ethyl 4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide;

ethyl 4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide;

2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid;

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2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride;

2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid;

10 4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride;

4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride;

ethyl 2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate;

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2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid;

tert-butyl rac 3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

20 tert-butyl (S)-3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

tert-butyl (R)-3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

tert-butyl rac 2-carboxymethoxymethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate;

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ethyl rac (4-benzyl-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy)-acetate;

ethyl rac (morpholin-2-ylmethoxy)-acetate hydrochloride;

30 tert-butyl 4-ethoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

ethyl (piperidin-4-ylmethoxy)-acetate;

tert-butyl rac 3-carboxymethoxy-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

ethyl rac (piperidin-3-yloxy)-acetate hydrochloride;

4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid;

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tert-butyl (RS)- 3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

ethyl (RS)-3-[(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride;

10 tert-butyl (R)-[1-(R)-[1-phenyl-ethyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

tert-butyl (R)-(pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate;

tert-butyl (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-

15 acetate;

tert-butyl (S)-[1-(R)-[1-phenyl-ethyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate;

tert-butyl (S)-(pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate;

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tert-butyl (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-
acetate;

tert-butyl 3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-1-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate;

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ethyl (RS)-3-phenyl-3-[(RS)-(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride;

and

tert-butyl [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-yloxy]-acetate;

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Compounds of formula I described above for use as therapeutically active
substances are a further object of the invention.

Also an object of the invention are compounds of formula I described above for the production of medicaments for the prophylaxis and therapy of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors.

- 5 Likewise an object of the invention are medicaments or pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of formula I described above and a therapeutically inert carrier.

Also objects of the invention are the above medicaments which additionally contain
10 one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of compounds of formula I, blood platelet inhibitors, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics as well as medicaments for the prophylaxis and therapy of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors.

- 15 An object of the invention is also the use of the compounds of formula I described above for the production of medicaments e.g. for the treatment for prophylaxis of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors.

20 Also an object of the invention is the use of one of the compounds of formula I described above for the production of medicaments for the treatment or prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

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A further object of the invention comprises compounds of formula I when manufactured according to one of the described processes.

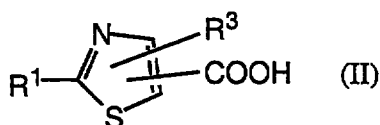
Likewise objects of the invention are methods for the treatment and prophylaxis of
30 illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors and which comprise the administration of an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

An object of the invention is, further, a method for the treatment and prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi, whereby an effective amount of a compound of formula I described above is administered.

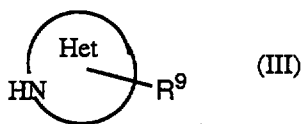
Also an object of the invention are compounds of formula I described above for the treatment and prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure and infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

The compounds of formula I hereinbefore and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters are manufactured by the processes which are made available by the present invention. The substituents used in the following Schemes have the significance given above.

The compounds in accordance with the invention are manufactured by reacting a thiazolecarboxylic acid of the formula



with an amine of the formula

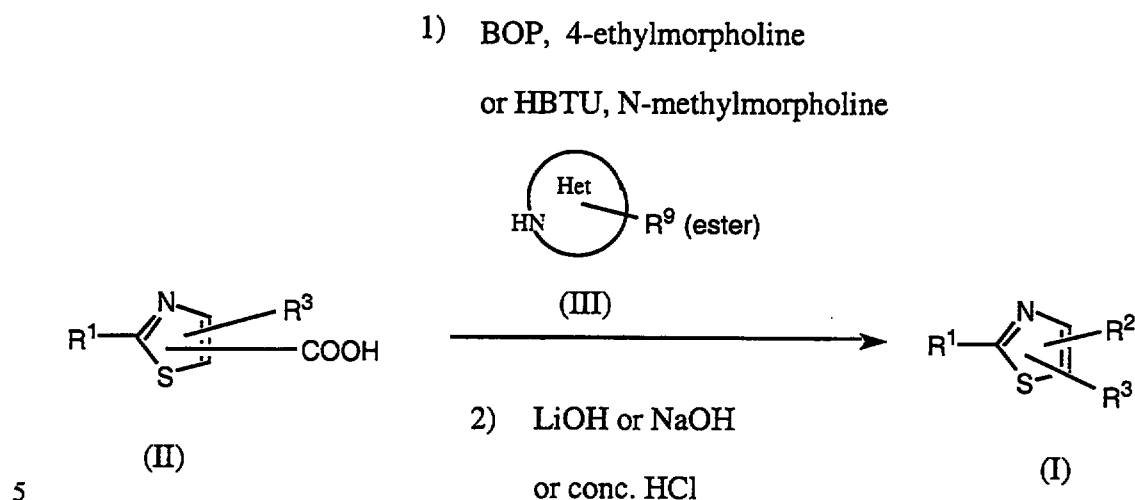


or a salt thereof with intermediary protection of the carboxy groups present in R⁹.

The coupling of the thiazolecarboxylic acid with the amine component is effected by means of a coupling reagent such as benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris(dimethylamino)-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) or O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N',N'-

tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) under the influence of a base such as 4-ethylmorpholine or N-methylmorpholine (N-MM) in an inert solvent such as DMF at room temperature (Scheme 1).

Scheme 1



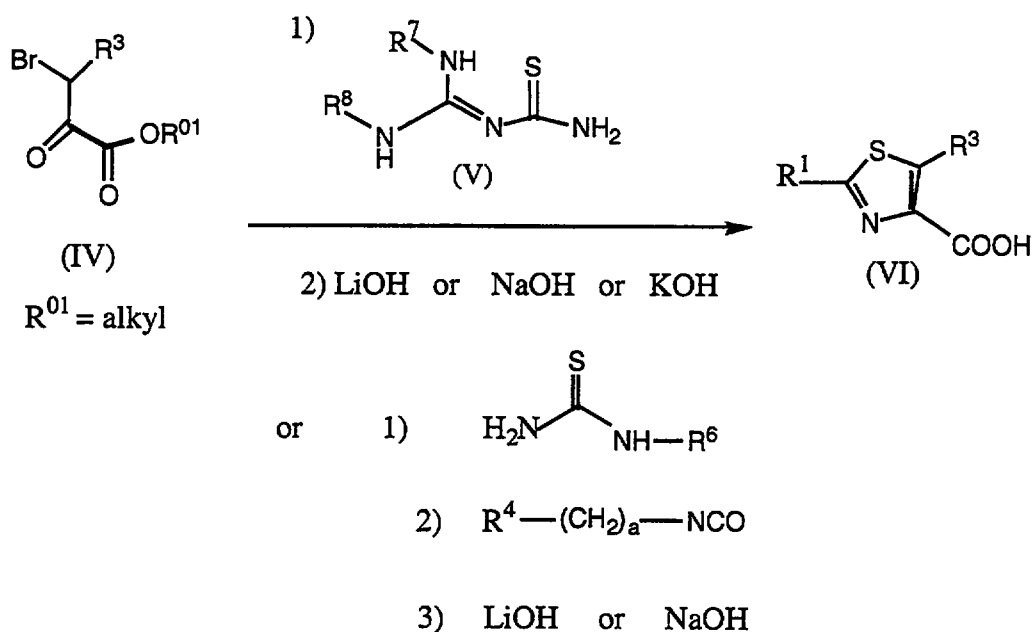
The subsequent liberation of the carboxy group protected as an ester is effected by means of a base such as aqueous LiOH or aqueous NaOH or also by cleavage using a strong acid such as concentrated hydrochloric acid or, in the case of a tert.butyl ester, trifluoroacetic acid.

10

For the preparation of the aforementioned thiazolecarboxylic acids (J. Med. Chem. 1991, 34, 914), conveniently an α -bromo-ketone of formula IV, such as e.g. a pyruvic acid ester, is reacted in a solvent such as ethanol with a thiourea derivative of formula V, such as 2-imino-4-thiobiuret, at elevated temperature (Scheme 2a).

15

Scheme 2a



A subsequent saponification of the ester group such as ethoxycarbonyl using a base such as aqueous NaOH or KOH yields a thiazole-4-carboxylic acid derivative of formula

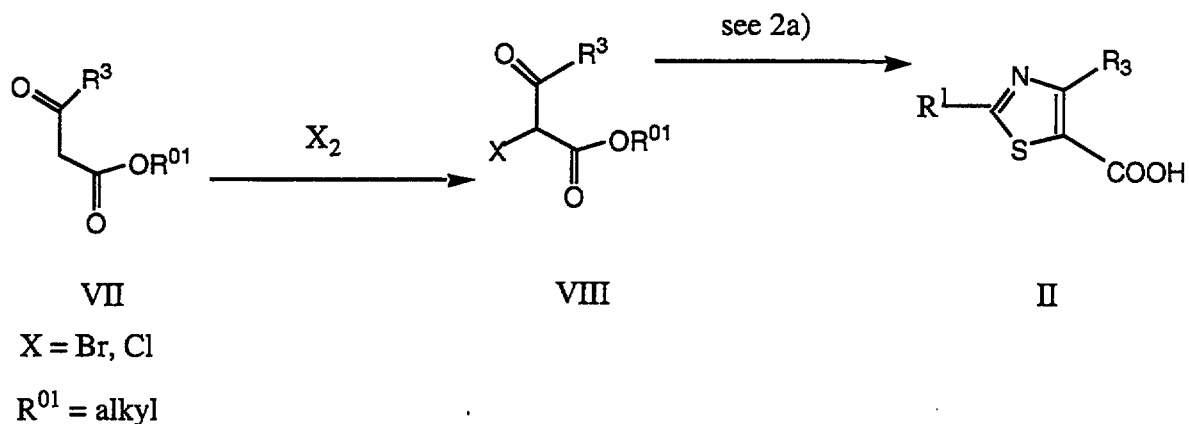
 5 VI.

In another process variant, a substituted thiourea after cyclization to the thiazole can be reacted with an isocyanate such as benzyl isocyanate in a solvent such as DMF at room temperature, followed by a saponification of the ester as described above.

10

In a further process variant (Scheme 2b), which analogously to the process described above yields thiazole-5-carboxylic acid derivatives of formula II (Farmaco 1989, 44, 1011), there are used α -haloketones of formula VIII.

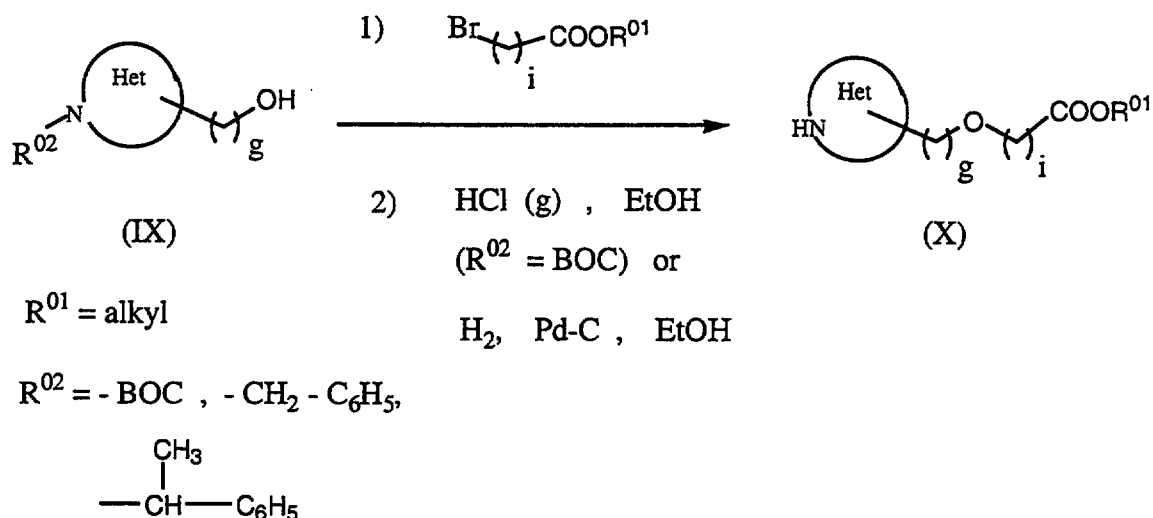
Scheme 2b



The α-haloketones of formula VIII are prepared from the corresponding β-ketoesters, such as ethyl butyrylacetate, ethyl pivaloylacetate, etc., by halogenation with
 5 e.g. bromine in a solvent such as water, conveniently at a temperature of 0-5°C (J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I 1982, 162).

For the preparation of the aforementioned amine components, an aminoalcohol protected with R⁰² in which R⁰² is a nitrogen protecting group such as Boc, benzyl or α-methylbenzyl is conveniently reacted with a bromoalkanoic acid ester, such as ethyl
 10 bromoacetate or ethyl bromopropionate, in the presence of a strong base such as aqueous NaOH (Scheme 3a).

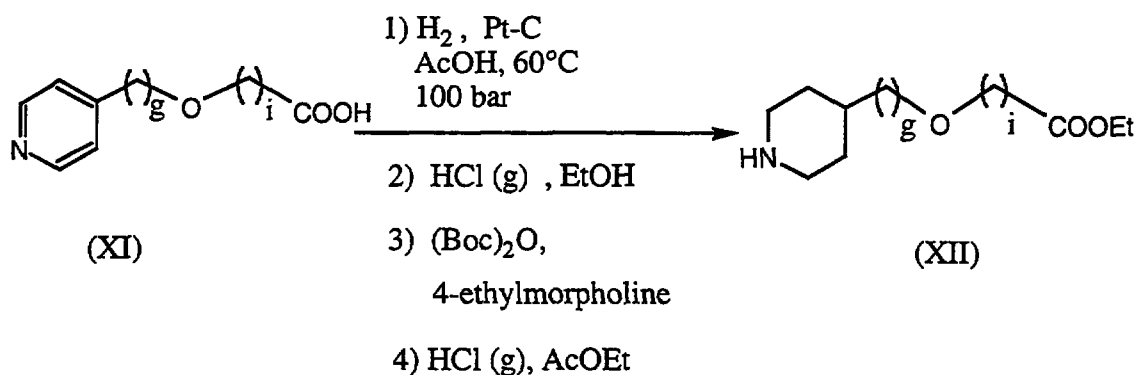
Scheme 3a



A saponification of the ester function which may have taken place is counteracted
 either prior to the cleavage or simultaneously with the cleavage of the nitrogen protecting
 5 group by esterification of the liberated carboxylic acid. The nitrogen protecting group
 Boc is cleaved off using hydrochloric acid in an alcohol equivalent to the ester, such as
 methanol or ethanol. The cleavage of the benzyl or α -methylbenzyl protecting group is
 accomplished by hydrogenation in ethanol in the presence of Pd/C. When a second
 nitrogen atom is present in the heterocycle, then both nitrogen atoms must each be
 10 bonded to different protecting groups.

In a process variant, the amine component can also be prepared from an aromatic
 precursor, such as e.g. pyridinylmethoxy-acetic acid, by hydrogenation in a solvent such
 as acetic acid and in the presence of Pt/C, preferably at elevated temperature and elevated
 15 pressure (Scheme 3b).

Scheme 3b



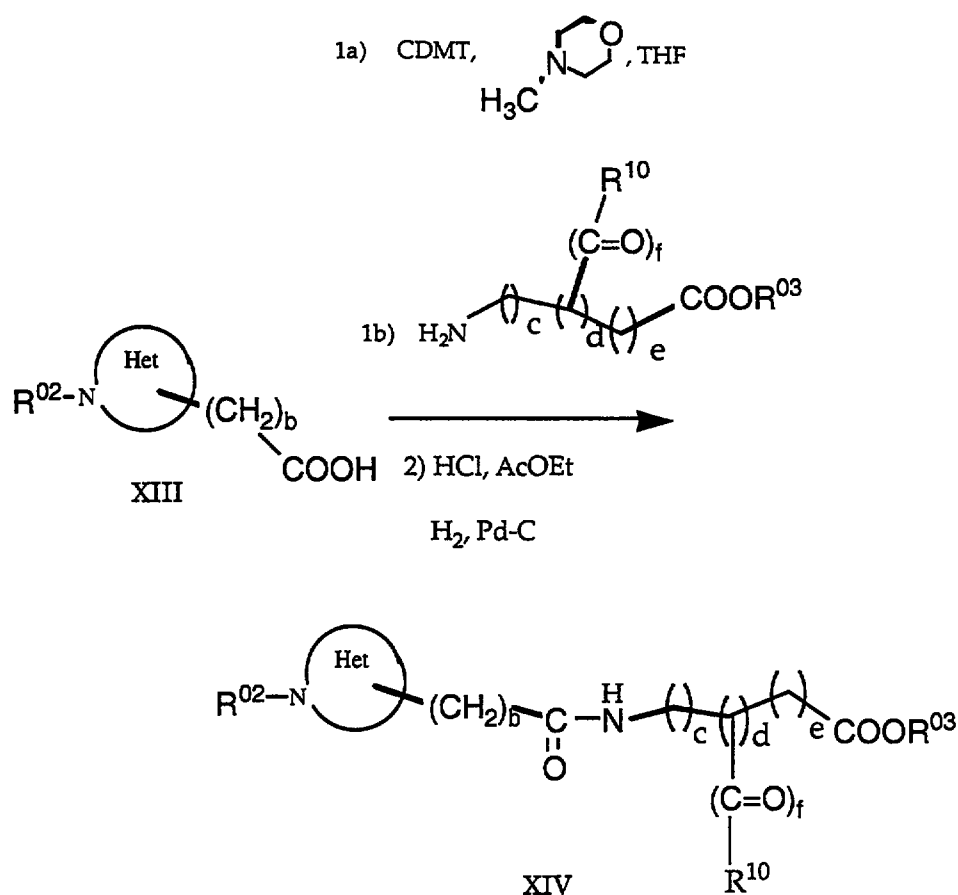
Esterification of the free carboxylic acid is effected according to known methods, for example using hydrochloric acid in an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol.

5

In a further process variant, an aminocarboxylic acid protected at the nitrogen with e.g. tert.butyloxycarbonyl (Boc) or benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz), such as e.g. N-Boc-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid, can be reacted with another aminocarboxylic acid protected as an ester, such as e.g. ethyl 3-amino-3-phenyl-propionate, or a salt thereof using a coupling reagent such as CDMT under the influence of a base such as N-MM in a solvent such as THF (Scheme 3c).

10

Scheme 3c



$R^{02} = \text{Boc, Cbz}$

$R^{03} = \text{alkyl, aralkyl}$

The nitrogen protecting group Boc is then cleaved off using hydrochloric acid in ethyl acetate and the protecting group benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz) is cleaved off by
5 hydrogenation in ethanol in the presence of Pd/C.

The conversion of a compound of formula I into a pharmaceutical usable salt can be carried by treating such a compound in the usual manner with an inorganic acid, for example a hydrohalic acid, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid,
10 sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid etc., or with an organic acid, such as, for example, acetic acid, citric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, methanesulphonic acid or p-toluenesulphonic acid.

The corresponding carboxylate salts can be manufactured from the compounds of formula I by treatment with physiologically compatible bases.

The conversion of a compound of formula I into a pharmaceutically usable ester
 5 can be undertaken by esterifying such as compound in the usual manner or as described in the Examples.

As mentioned previously, the compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters inhibit especially the binding of various adhesive proteins such as
 10 fibrinogen, vitronectin, von Willebrand factor, fibronectin, thrombospondin and osteopontin to the vitronectin receptors (such as e.g. $\alpha_v\beta_3$, $\alpha_v\beta_5$, $\alpha_v\beta_6$, $\alpha_v\beta_8$, etc.) on the surface of various types of cell. The said compounds therefore influence cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. Since the vitronectin receptors play a rôle, inter alia, in the spread of tumour cells, in the new growth of vascular tissue, in the degradation of bone tissue, in the
 15 migration of smooth muscle cells in vascular walls and in the penetration of virus particles into target cells, the said compounds can be used as vitronectin receptor antagonists in the control or prevention of neoplasms, tumor metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.
 20 Since the binding of adhesive proteins to the fibrinogen receptor ($\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$) on the surface of blood platelets is practically not inhibited, undesired side effects such as e.g. bleeding can be suppressed with the therapeutic application of the said compounds.

The inhibition of the binding of adhesive proteins such as e.g. fibrinogen to
 25 vitronectin receptors (such as e.g. $\alpha_v\beta_3$, $\alpha_v\beta_5$, $\alpha_v\beta_6$, $\alpha_v\beta_8$, etc. or to the fibrinogen receptor ($\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$) by compounds of formula I can be determined as described by L. Alig et al. (J.Med.Chem. 1992, 35, 4393-4407).

In detail thereto, the wells of microtitre plates (Nunc-Immunoplate MaxiSorp) were
 30 coated overnight at 4°C with the vitronectin receptor $\alpha_v\beta_3$ (from human placenta, 100 µl/well) in a buffer system with 150 mmol/l NaCl, 1 mmol/CaCl₂, 1 mmol/l MgCl₂, 0.0005% Triton X-100 and 20 mmol/l Tris HCl, pH 7.4. The non-specific binding sites were blocked by incubation with 3.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA from Fluka) at 20°C

for at least 1 h. Before the beginning of the test the plates were washed in each case once with 150 mmol/l NaCl, 1 mmol/l CaCl₂, 1 mmol/l MgCl₂ and 20 mmol/l Tris HCl, pH 7.4 (buffer A). The thus-coated plates can be stored for at least 2 months in the presence of 0.05% NaN₃ (in buffer A) at 4°C in a humidity chamber without loss of binding activity.

5 Fibrinogen (IMCO, free from fibronectin) was diluted to 1.5 µg/ml in buffer A in the presence of 1% BSA. The wells coated with the receptor were incubated with fibrinogen (100 µl/well) overnight at room temperature in the absence of or in the presence of increasing concentrations of RGDS (as the reference substance) or the compounds to be measured. Non-bound fibrinogen was removed by three-fold washing with buffer A and

10 bound fibrinogen was detected by an ELISA procedure. Antibodies of rabbits directed against human fibrinogen (Dakopatts, Denmark), diluted in buffer A in the presence of 0.1% BSA, were added at room temperature for 1h., followed by incubation with biotinylated antibodies directed against rabbit immunoglobulin (Amersham) for 30 min. Non-bound antibodies were removed by three-fold washing with buffer A. Thereafter, the

15 pre-formed streptavidin-biotinylated peroxidase complex (Amersham) was added for 30 min. Three-fold washing with buffer A was again carried out. After addition of the peroxidase substrate ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid), Boehringer Mannheim) the enzyme activity was measured with a multichannel photometer (UVmax, Molecular Devices). The difference between total binding activity (in the

20 absence of a test substance) and non-specific binding activity (in the presence of 100 µM RGDS) is taken as the specific binding activity. The concentration of a test substance which is required to inhibit the specific binding activity by 50% was defined as the IC₅₀.

The isolation of the receptor α_vβ₃ used in the test can be carried out as follows:

25 Human placenta is stored at -80°C immediately after its excision. In order to extract the receptor, each placenta is superficially thawed and cut into narrow strips with a scalpel. The pieces are washed twice with a buffer of 150 mmol/l NaCl, 1 mmol/l CaCl₂, 1 mmol/l MgCl₂ and 20 mmol/l Tris HCl (pH 7.4). The proteins are extracted at room temperature for one hour with a buffer solution from 1% Triton X-100, 150 mmol/l NaCl, 1 mmol/l

30 CaCl₂, 1 mmol/l MgCl₂, 20 mmol/l Tris HCl, 0.02% NaN₃, 0.5 mmol/l phenylmethane-sulphonyl fluoride, 1 mmol/l leupeptin and 2 mmol/l N-ethylmaleimide (pH 7.4) and filtered through sterile gauze. The filtrate is centrifuged at 30000 g for 30 min. at 4°C. The glycoproteins are firstly separated with the aid of a concanavalin A-Sepharose 4B

column. The proteins bound to the column are eluted and then added to a Aeg-RGDS column. After repeated washing the bound vitronectin receptor is eluted by 3 mmol/l RGDS in a buffer of 0.1% Triton X-100, 150 mmol/l NaCl, 20 mmol/l Tris HCl, 1 mmol/l CaCl₂, 1 mmol/l MgCl₂, 0.05% NaN₃ (pH 7.0).

5

The results obtained in the foregoing test using representative compounds of formula as the test compound are compiled in the following Table.

Table 1

10

<u>Substance</u>	<u>VNR</u> IC ₅₀ [μM]
rac [1-(2-Guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.018
(R)-[1-(2-Guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.05
rac [1-(4-Cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.09
rac [1-(2-Guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.039
rac [1-(2-Guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.07
rac [1-(4-tert-Butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid	0.022

Preferred compounds have an IC_{50} value which is below 100 μM ; especially preferred compounds have a value below 10 μM .

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters can
5 be used as medicaments (e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations). The
pharmaceutical preparations can be administered internally such as orally (e.g. in the form
of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or
suspensions), nasally (e.g. in the form of nasal sprays) or rectally (e.g. in the form of
suppositories). The administration can, however, also be effected parentally such as
10 intramuscularly or intravenously (e.g. in the form of injection solutions).

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters can
be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic adjuvants for the production
of tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Lactose, corn starch or
15 derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts etc. can be used, for example, as such
adjuvants for tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules.

Suitable adjuvant for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes,
fats, semi-solid substances and liquid polyols, etc.
20

Suitable adjuvants for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example,
water, polyols, saccharose, invert sugar, glucose, etc.

Suitable adjuvants for injection solutions are, for example, water, alcohols, polyols,
25 glycerol, vegetable oils, etc.

Suitable adjuvants for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils,
waxes, fats, semi-solid or liquid polyols, etc.

Moreover, the pharmaceutical preparations can contain preservatives, solubilizers,
30 viscosity-increasing substances, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners,
colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or
antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

In accordance with the invention the compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutical usable salts and esters can be used as vitronectin receptor antagonists, especially for the treatment or prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi. The dosage can vary in wide limits and will, of course be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In the case of oral administration a daily dosage of about 0.1 mg to 20 mg per kg body weight, preferably about 0.5 mg to about 4 mg per kg body weight (e.g. approximately 300 mg per person), divided into preferably 1-3 individual doses, which can consist, for example, of the same amounts, should in general be adequate. It will, however, be clear that the upper limit given above can be exceeded when it is established that this is indicated.

The invention is illustrated in the following by Examples, with the Examples having no limiting character.

EXAMPLES

20 List of common abbreviations

AcOEt	ethyl acetate
AcOH	acetic acid
Aeg-RGDS	aminoethylglycine-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser-OH
25 Boc	tert-butoxycarbonyl
BOP	(benzotriazol-1-yloxy)-tris-(dimethylamino)-phosphonium
	hexafluorophosphate
BSA	bovine serum albumin
Cbz	benzyloxycarbonyl
30 CDMT	2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazine
DMF	dimethylformamide
EDC	N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride
EI	electron impact
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

	EtOH	ethanol
	FAB	fast atom bombardment
	HBTU	O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
5	ISP	ion spray (positively charged ions)
	MeCN	acetonitrile
	MeOH	methanol
	MS	mass spectroscopy
	N-MM	N-methylmorpholine
10	RGDS	H-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser-OH
	RP	reverse phase
	RT	room temperature
	m.p.	melting point
	t-BuOH	tert-butanol
15	TFA	trifluoroacetic acid

Example 1

13.9 ml of ethyl bromopyruvate are added to a solution of 11.81 g of 2-imino-4-thiobiuret (Aldrich) in 100 ml of ethanol and the reaction mixture is heated under reflux for 3 hours (J. Med. Chem. 34, 914-918 (1991)). Subsequently, the mixture is cooled to room temperature and the reaction product is precipitated by the addition of 550 ml of ethyl acetate and filtered off. There are obtained 14.6 g of yellowish ethyl 2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carboxylate hydrobromide. MS: 214 (M)⁺.

25

Example 2

a) 1.62 ml of bromine are added dropwise within 10 minutes while stirring and cooling at 0-5°C to a 2-phase mixture of 5.06 ml of ethyl butyrylacetate and 14.4 ml of water (J. Med. Chem. 34, 914-918 (1991)). The mixture is stirred for a further 30 minutes at 0°C and then the product is extracted with ether. After drying there are obtained 7.6 g of crude bromoketone, which is used immediately in Example 3.

30

b) Analogously to the procedure of Example 2a, using ethyl benzoylacetate or ethyl pivaloylacetate or ethyl cyclopentylcarbonylacetate in place of ethyl butyrylacetate there is prepared the corresponding bromoketone.

5

Example 3

Analogously to the procedure of Example 1, using ethyl 2-chloroacetoacetate or the bromoketones prepared under Example 2 in place of ethyl bromopyruvate there are prepared the following compounds:

10

a) Ethyl 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrochloride,
MS: 228 (M^+),

15

b) ethyl 2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide,
MS: 256 (M^+),

c) ethyl 2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide,
MS: 290 (M^+),

20

d) ethyl 4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide, MS: 271
($M+H$)⁺,

e) ethyl 4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrobromide, MS: 283
($M+H$)⁺.

25

Example 4

220 mg of 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid, 265 mg of ethyl (RS)-3-[(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride, 3 ml of DMF, 0.34 ml of N-methylmorpholine (N-MM) and 569 mg of O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) are stirred at RT for 22 hours. The reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate and washed firstly with a dilute aqueous solution of sodium carbonate and sodium chloride, then with dilute sodium chloride solution and finally with saturated sodium chloride solution. The organic phase is dried over sodium

30

sulphate and evaporated in a vacuum. Chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate: ethanol 5:1 gives 270 mg of ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionate as a pale yellow foam. MS: 411 (M+H)⁺.

5 The starting materials can be prepared as follows:

a) 4.59 g of (RS)-piperidine-1,3-dicarboxylic acid 1-tert.-butyl ester, 3.51 g of 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxy-[1,3,5]-triazine (CDMT), 60 ml of THF and 2.25 ml of N-MM are stirred under argon at 0°C for 3 hrs. After the addition of 3.07 g of β-alanine ethyl ester
10 hydrochloride and 2.25 ml of N-MM the mixture is stirred at RT for 18 hrs. The reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate and washed in sequence with ice-cold dilute hydrochloric acid, water, dilute sodium carbonate solution, water and saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying over sodium sulphate and evaporation of the solvent there are obtained 6.16 g of (RS)-3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic
15 acid tert.-butyl ester as a pale yellow oil. MS: 329 (M+H)⁺.

b) 985 mg of (RS)-3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl)-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert.-butyl ester are dissolved in 4.5 ml of ethyl acetate, treated with 4.5 ml of 4N HCl in ethyl acetate and stirred at RT for 1 hr. After evaporation of the solvent in a vacuum
20 there are obtained 803 mg of ethyl (RS)-3-[(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-proponate hydrochloride (1:1), m.p. 105-108°C, MS: 299 (M+H)⁺.

c) 2.65 g of ethyl 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate hydrochloride (prepared according to Example 3) are heated to 75°C for 7 hrs. in 70 ml of ethanol and
25 11 ml of 2N NaOH. The reaction mixture is evaporated to dryness in a vacuum. The residue is taken up in 40 ml of ethanol, the solution is filtered clear and the product is precipitated with 2 ml of acetic acid. There are obtained 1.82 g of 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid of m.p. 196°C.

30

Example 5

103 mg of ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionate are left to stand at RT in 2.1 ml of 25 percent hydrochloric

acid for 6 hrs. The solution is evaporated and the residue is taken up in water and again evaporated. There are obtained 92 mg of (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionic acid hydrochloride (1:2) as a white foam, MS: 383 (M+H)⁺.

5

Example 6

154 mg of tert.-butyl [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-4-yloxy]-acetate are dissolved in 1.5 ml of dichloromethane and treated with 1.5 ml of
 10 trifluoroacetic acid. After 2 hrs. the mixture is evaporated in a vacuum. The residue is dissolved in water and the solution is again evaporated. There are obtained 209 g of mg [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-4-yloxy]-acetic acid trifluoroacetate (1:2) as a light hygroscopic foam, MS: 342 (M+H)⁺.

15 The starting material (m.p. 205°C, MS: 398 (M+H)⁺) is obtained by coupling 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid with tert.-butyl (piperidin-4-yloxy)-acetate according to the method given in Example 4.

20

Example 7

In analogy to Example 4, by coupling 2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid sodium salt with ethyl (RS)-3-[(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride there is obtained ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-
 25 carbonyl]-amino]-propionate as a white foam. MS: 397 (M+H)⁺.

Example 8

Analogously to Example 5, from ethyl (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionate there is obtained (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionic acid as the hydrochloride. This is neutralized in water with NH₃ and purified on Kieselgel 100 C₁₈-reverse phase. There is obtained (RS)-3-[[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-

30

piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-propionic acid as a white foam, MS: 369 (M+H)⁺.

Example 9

5 140 mg of tert.-butyl (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate are reacted as in Example 6. The crude trifluoroacetate is dissolved in water, neutralized with dilute NH₃, purified on Kieselgel 100 C₁₈-reverse phase and lyophilized from water. There are obtained 99 mg of (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid, m.p. 136°C (sintering), [α]_D =
10 +14.2°, (H₂O, c = 0.5), MS: 342 (M+H)⁺.

a) 20 mg of tetrabutylammonium bromide in 1 ml of water and then within 5 min. 20 g of 50% NaOH in water are added dropwise to a mixture of 2.05 g of (R)-1-[(R)-
15 α-methylbenzyl]-3-pyrrolidinemethanol, 25 ml of toluene and 2.2 ml of tert.-butyl bromoacetate while stirring vigorously. After 6.5 hrs. the mixture is diluted with toluene, washed neutral with water, dried and evaporated in a vacuum. Chromatography on silica gel gives 2.1 g of tert.-butyl (R)-[1-(R)-[1-phenyl-ethyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, [α]_D = +29.2°, (MeOH, c = 1.0), MS: 319 (M)⁺.

20

b) By catalytic hydrogenation on Pd/C in EtOH there is obtained therefrom tert.-butyl (R)-(pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate, MS: 216 (M+H)⁺.

c) By coupling 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid with tert.-
25 butyl (R)-(pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate according to the method given in Example 4 there is obtained tert.-butyl (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate as a pale yellow resinous foam, [α]_D = +3.2°, (MeOH, c = 0.5), MS: 398 (M+H)⁺.

30

Example 10

Analogously to Example 9 there is prepared (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-

5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid; m.p. 139°C (sintering), $[\alpha]_D = -13.6^\circ$, (H₂O, c = 0.5), MS: 342 (M+H)⁺.

In addition, the following intermediates are prepared analogously:

5

a) tert.-Butyl (S)-[1-(R)-[1-phenyl-ethyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, $[\alpha]_D = +42.7^\circ$, (MeOH, c = 1.0), MS: 319 (M)⁺.

b) tert.-Butyl (S)-(pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate, MS: 216 (M+H)⁺.

10

c) tert.-Butyl (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, pale yellow resinous foam, $[\alpha]_D = -2.4^\circ$, (MeOH, c = 0.5), MS: 398 (M+H)⁺.

15

Example 11

In the same manner as described in Example 4, from 2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid and ethyl (RS)-(piperidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate hydrochloride there is obtained ethyl (RS)-[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate,

20 m.p. 156°C, MS: 370 (M+H)⁺.

2-Guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid is obtained from ethyl 2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylate by saponification with sodium hydroxide solution in alcohol, dilution with water and precipitation with hydrochloric acid at pH 3, m.p. 219°C.

25

Example 12

Analogously to Example 5, from ethyl (RS)-[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate after evaporation of the reaction solution and trituration of the residue in ether there is obtained (RS)-[1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate hydrochloride (1:1), m.p. 75°C (dec.), MS: 342 (M+H)⁺.

30

Example 13

In analogy to Example 4, from 2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid and ethyl (RS)-3-phenyl-3-[(RS)-(piperidin-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride
 5 after chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane:ethanol there is obtained a mixture of ethyl (RS)- and (SR)-3-[[[(RS)-1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-3-phenyl-propionate as a pale yellow foam, MS: 487 (M+H)⁺.

10 The starting material can be prepared as follows:

a) In analogy to Example 4a, from (RS)-piperidine-1,3-dicarboxylic acid 1-tert.-butyl ester and ethyl (RS)-3-amino-3-phenyl-propionate hydrochloride there is
 15 obtained tert.-butyl 3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-1-phenyl-ethylcarbamoyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate as a mixture of diastereomers, MS: 405 (M+H).

b) As given in Example 4b, there is obtained therefrom ethyl (RS)-3-phenyl-3-[(RS)-(piperidine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-propionate hydrochloride (1:1), MS: 304 (M)⁺.

20

Example 14

243 mg of a mixture of ethyl (RS)- and (SR)-3-[[[(RS)-1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-3-phenyl-propionate are left to stand in
 25 5 ml of 25% hydrochloric acid at RT for 24 hrs. The solution is evaporated, the residue is dissolved in water and the solution is adjusted to pH 8 with ammonia. The precipitate is filtered off under suction and purified by repeated trituration in water. There are obtained 77 g of a mixture of (RS)- and (SR)-3-[[[(RS)-1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidine-3-carbonyl]-amino]-3-phenyl-propionic acid, m.p. 174°C, MS: 459
 30 (M+H)⁺.

Example 15

146 ml of 3N sodium hydroxide solution are added to 14.6 g of the ester obtained under Example 1 and the reaction mixture is boiled under reflux for 3 hours (J. Med. Chem. 34, 914-918 (1991)). Then, the reaction mixture is cooled to RT, acidified with 73 ml of 6N hydrochloric acid and evaporated to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the volume. The precipitated material is filtered off and washed with water. After drying there are obtained 9.44 g of beige 2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid hydrochloride.
MS: 186 (M)⁺.

Example 16

Analogously to the process in Example 15, from the esters obtained according to Example 3 there are prepared the following compounds:

- a) 2-Guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid, MS: 200 (M⁺),
- b) 2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride, MS: 229 (M+H)⁺,
- c) 2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid, MS: 263 (M+H)⁺,
- d) 4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride, MS: 243 (M+H)⁺,
- e) 4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid hydrochloride, MS: 255 (M+H)⁺.

Example 17

a) 4.05 ml of benzyl isocyanate are added to a solution of 5.0 g of ethyl 2-amino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate in 50 ml of DMF. The reaction mixture is stirred at RT overnight, evaporated on a rotary evaporator and the residue is suspended in methylene chloride:methanol 1:1. The insoluble material is filtered off and dried. There are obtained

4.6 g of colourless ethyl 2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylate,

MS: 320 (M+H)⁺

- b) A suspension of 3.6 g of the ester obtained under a) in 36 ml of ethanol is
 5 treated with 68 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide solution and boiled at reflux for 8 hours.
 Subsequently, the reaction mixture is poured into 70 ml of 1N ice-cold hydrochloric acid
 and the solution is evaporated to half of the volume. After cooling the separated crystals
 are filtered off and dried. There are thus obtained 2.25 g of colourless 2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-
 4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid.
 10 MS: 292 (M+H)⁺.

Example 18

- 200 ml of 50% sodium hydroxide solution and 1 g of butylammonium hydrogen
 15 sulphate are added to a solution of 21.5 g of tert-butyl rac 3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-
 carboxylate (K. Hilpert et al., J. Med. Chem., 1994, 37, 3889; EP 0 468 231) in 200 ml of
 toluene. The 2-phase mixture is cooled to 15°C and treated with 30 ml of ethyl
 bromoacetate while stirring vigorously. After stirring at room temperature for 2.5 hours
 the reaction mixture is poured on to ice-water and extracted twice with ether. The organic
 20 phases are washed 4 times with water. The combined aqueous phases are acidified with
 concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate
 phases are washed with sodium chloride solution, dried and evaporated. There are
 obtained 18.3 g of tert-butyl rac-3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate as a
 yellow oil, MS: 273 (M)⁺.

25

- b) Hydrogen chloride is conducted for 10 minutes at 0°C into a solution of 18.3 g of
 the material obtained under a) in 183 ml of ethanol. Then, the reaction mixture is stirred at
 0°C for a further 2 hours, then evaporated on a rotary evaporator and the residue is dried.
 There are obtained 9.6 g of pale beige crystalline ethyl rac (piperidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate
 30 hydrochloride.
 MS: 202 (M+H)⁺.

Example 19

a) The following compounds are prepared analogously to the procedure in Example 18a, but using a) tert-butyl (S)-3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate or b) 5 tert-butyl (R)-3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate or c) rac-Boc-prolinol (EP 0 468 231) in place of tert-butyl rac 3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate:

a1) tert-Butyl (S)-3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate,
10 MS: 273 (M)⁺,

b1) tert-butyl (R)-3-carboxymethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate, MS: 273 (M)⁺,

c1) tert-butyl rac 2-carboxymethoxymethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate,
15 MS: 260 (M+H)⁺,

b) from the products a1, b1, c1 there are prepared analogously to the procedure in Example 18b the corresponding amino ester hydrochlorides a2), b2), c2), which are used immediately.
20

Example 20

a) Analogously to the procedure described in Example 18a, but using ethyl bromopropionate in place of ethyl bromoacetate there is obtained tert-butyl rac 3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethoxymethyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylate, MS: 316 (M+H)⁺,
25

b) Analogously to the procedure described in Example 18b), but using the products obtained according to Example 20a) there is obtained the corresponding free amine hydrochloride, which is used directly.
30

Example 21

a) Analogously to the procedure described in Example 18a, but using rac 4-phenylmethyl-2-morpholine-methanol in place of tert-butyl 3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-

carboxylate there is obtained ethyl rac (4-benzyl-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy)-acetate.

MS: 294 (M+H)⁺

b) 1.0 g of the ester obtained under a) is dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated
 5 with 3.4 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid and 0.1 g of palladium-on-charcoal and hydrogenated.
 After removal of the catalyst by filtration and evaporation of the filtrate there is obtained
 0.8 g of ethyl rac (morpholin-2-ylmethoxy)-acetate hydrochloride, which is used
 immediately.

MS: 204 (M+H)⁺

10

Example 22

a) A solution of 20.0 g of 4-pyridinylmethoxyacetic acid in 200 ml of acetic acid is
 treated with 2 g of platinum-on-charcoal and hydrogenated for 24 hours at 60°C under
 15 100 bar of hydrogen. The catalyst is filtered off and the filtrate is evaporated. 24.5 g of
 residue are thus obtained.

b) Hydrochloric acid gas is conducted into a solution of the residue obtained under
 a) in 245 of ethanol at 0°C for 10 minutes. Then, the reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for a
 20 further 2 hours, subsequently evaporated on a rotary evaporator and the residue is dried.
 24.0 g of brown oil are obtained.

c) A solution of the product obtained under b) in 240 ml of dioxan is treated with
 25.2 ml of 4-ethylmorpholine and a solution of 22.9 g of di-t-butyl dicarbonate in 50 ml of
 25 dioxan and stirred at RT overnight. The reaction mixture is evaporated, the residue is
 taken up in ethyl acetate and shaken once with 5% potassium hydrogen sulphate:10%
 potassium sulphate solution and twice with water. The organic phase is dried and
 evaporated and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel with hexane:ethyl acetate 4:1.
 6.4 g of tert-butyl 4-ethoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate are thus
 30 obtained.

MS: 301 (M)⁺.

d) The product obtained under c) is reacted analogously to the procedure described
 in Example 18b. There are thus obtained 5.4 g of ethyl (piperidin-4-ylmethoxy)-acetate,

MS: 202 (M+H)⁺.

Example 23

5 Analogously to Example 18, but using tert-butyl rac 3-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylate in place of tert-butyl 3-hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylate there are obtained the following two products:

- 10 a) tert-butyl rac 3-carboxymethoxy-piperidine-1-carboxylate, MS: 260 (M+H)⁺,
b) ethyl rac (piperidin-3-yloxy)-acetate hydrochloride, MS: 188 (M+H)⁺.

Example 24

15 0.9 g of ethyl rac (piperidin-3-ylmethoxy)-acetate hydrochloride (Example 18b) is dissolved in 20 ml in dimethylformamide, treated with 2.18 ml of 4-ethylmorpholine, 1.0 g of the acid from Example 16e) and 1.52 g of benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris(dimethyl-amino) phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP). The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight and then evaporated on a rotary evaporator. The residue is
20 chromatographed on a RP-18 column with a water:acetonitrile gradient. There is thus obtained 0.6 g of crystalline ethyl rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-ylcarbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate.
MS: 438 (M+H)⁺.

Example 25

The following compounds were prepared analogously to Example 24 using the hydrochloride from Example 18 and the acids from Example 15 and Example 16:

- 30 a) Ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, MS: 370 (M+H)⁺,
b) ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate hexafluorophosphate,

MS: 384 (M+H)⁺,

c) ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, MS: 412 (M+H)⁺,

5

d) ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]acetate, MS: 446 (M+H)⁺,

e) ethyl rac [1-(4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate, MS: 426 (M+H)⁺.

10

Example 26

0.35 g of the ester obtained under Example 24 is suspended in 3.5 mol of tetrahydrofuran and treated with 2.4 ml of a 1N aqueous hydroxide solution. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, neutralized by the addition of 2.4 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid and evaporated on a rotary evaporator. After chromatography of the residue on a RP-18 column with a water:acetonitrile gradient there is obtained 0.32 g of colourless crystalline rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazol-5-ylcarbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid.

20

MS: 410 (M+H)⁺.

Example 27

The following products are obtained analogously to Example 26, but using the esters from Example 25:

25

a) rac [1-(2-Guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid, MS: 342 (M+H)⁺.

b) rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid, MS: 356 (M+H)⁺,

30

c) rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic

acid, MS: 384 (M+H)⁺,

d) rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid, MS: 418 (M+H)⁺,

5

e) rac [1-(4-tert-butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid, MS: 398 (M+H)⁺.

Example 28

10

The following compounds are prepared analogously to Example 24 using the hydrochlorides from Example 19 a2), b2), c2) and, respectively, Example 20 or Example 21b or Example 22d and the acid from Example 16a:

15 a) Ethyl (S)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 384 (M+H)⁺,

b) ethyl (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-
20 acetate,
MS: 384 (M+H)⁺,

c) ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethoxy]-
acetate,
25 MS: 370 (M+H)⁺,

d) ethyl rac 3-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-
propionate,
MS: 398 (M+H)⁺,

30

e) ethyl rac [4-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy]-
acetate,
MS: 386 (M+H)⁺,

f) ethyl [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 384 (M+H)⁺.

5

Example 29

The following products are obtained analogously to Example 26, but using the esters from Example 28:

10

a) (S)-[1-(2-Guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 356 (M+H)⁺,

15

b) (R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 356 (M+H)⁺,

20

c) rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 342 (M+H)⁺,

25

d) rac 3-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-propionsäure,
MS: 370 (M+H)⁺,

30

e) rac [4-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-morpholin-2-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 358 (M+H)⁺,

f) ethyl [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 356 (M+H)⁺.

Example 30

Analogously to Example 24, but using the amine from Example 18 b) and the acid
5 from Example 17 b) in place of the acid from Example 15 there is obtained ethyl rac [1-[2-(3-benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 475 (M+H)⁺.

10

Example 31

The following acid is obtained analogously to Example 26, but using the ester from
Example 30:

15 rac [1-[2-(3-Benzyl-ureido)-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic
acid,
MS: 447 (M+H)⁺.

Example 32

20

Analogously to Example 24, but using the amine from Example 22d there is
obtained
ethyl [1-(2-guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 370 (M+H)⁺.

25

Example 33

Analogously to Example 24, but using the hydrochloride from Example 23 and the
acid from Example 16a there is obtained
30 ethyl rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-yloxy]-acetate,
MS: 370 (M+H)⁺.

Example 34

Analogously to Example 24, but using the acid from Example 35 and the hydrochloride from Example 18b there is obtained

- 5 ethyl rac [1-[4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetate,
MS: 398 (M)⁺.

Example 35

10

Ethyl 4-methyl-2-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]amino]-thiazole-5-carboxylate is hydrolyzed to the corresponding 4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid, MS: 214 (M-H)⁻, analogously to Example 15.

15

Example 36

The following products are obtained analogously to Example 26, but using the ester from Example 32 or Example 33 or Example 34:

- 20 a) [1-(2-Guanidino-thiazole-4-carbonyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 342 (M+H)⁺,

- b) rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-yloxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 342 (M+H)⁺,

25

- c) rac [1-[4-methyl-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiazole-5-carbonyl]-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic acid,
MS: 371 (M+H)⁺.

30

Example A

A compound of formula I can be used in a manner known per se as the active ingredient for the production of tablets of the following composition:

5

	<u>Per tablet</u>
Active ingredient	200 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	155 mg
10 Corn starch	25 mg
Talc	25 mg
Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	<u>20 mg</u>
	425 mg

15

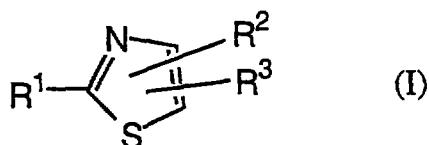
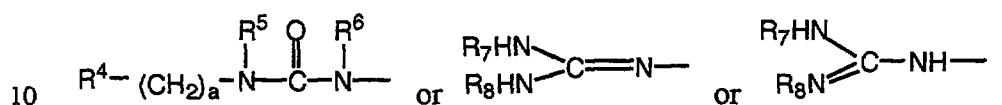
Example B

A compound of formula I can be used in a manner per se as the active ingredient for the production of capsules of the following composition:

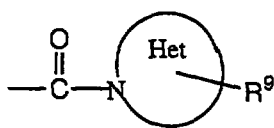
20

	<u>Per capsule</u>
Active ingredient	100.0 mg
Corn starch	20.0 mg
Lactose	95.0 mg
25 Talc	4.5 mg
Magnesium stearate	<u>0.5 mg</u>
	220.0 mg

5

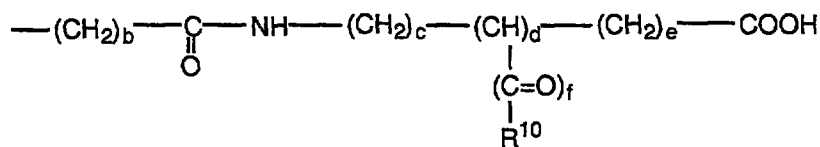
 $\mathbb{R}^1$ is

R^2 is



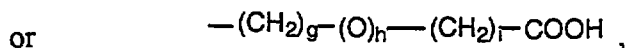
R⁴ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

R⁷ and R⁸ together with the N atoms to which they are attached form a 5- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring which can be substituted with alkyl;

 R^9 is

25





R^{10} is aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl or an α -amino acid bonded via the amino group,

a to i are zero or whole positive numbers, whereby a and b are each independently zero to

5 4, d is zero or 1, with f being equal to zero when d is equal to zero, the sum of c, d and e is ≥ 1 and ≤ 4 , f and h are each independently zero or 1, with i being other than zero when h = 1, the sum of g, h and i is ≥ 2 and ≤ 5 ;

and their pharmaceutically usable salts and esters.

10 2) Compounds in accordance with claim 1, wherein R^2 is bonded to position 5 and R^3 is bonded to position 4 of the thiazole ring.

3) Compounds in accordance with claim or 2, wherein Het in R^2 is a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring system.

15

4) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein Het in R^2 is a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine ring.

5) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R^3 is
20 hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl.

6) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl.

25 7) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen or R^5 and R^6 are each hydrogen and R^7 and R^8 together with the N atoms to which they are attached form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring.

8) Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R^{10} is phenyl,
30 pyridyl, substituted phenyl or substituted pyridyl.

9) Compounds according to claim 1 to 8, selected from:

rac [1-(4-tert-Butyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic



acid,

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-propyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic

acid,

rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic

5 acid,

(R)-[1-(2-guanidino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic

acid,

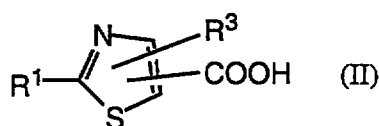
rac [1-(2-guanidino-4-phenyl-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-acetic

acid and

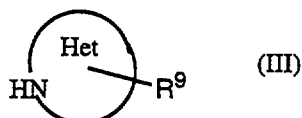
10 rac [1-(4-cyclopentyl-2-guanidino-thiazole-5-carbonyl)-piperidin-3-ylmethoxy]-
acetic acid.

10) A process for the manufacture of a compound in accordance with any one of
claims 1 to 9, which process comprises reacting a thiazolecarboxylic acid of formula II

15

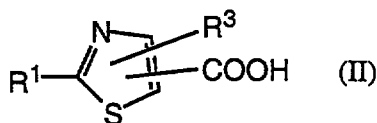


with an amine of formula III



20 or a salt thereof, wherein R^1 , R^3 , R^9 and Het have the significance given in claim 1.

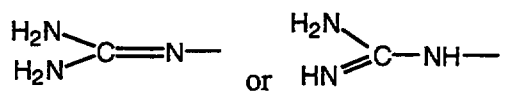
11) Compounds of formula II



25

wherein R^1 and R^3 are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and their salts and esters, with
the proviso that, in the case of the acids, when R^1 is





R^3 is not hydrogen or methyl, and, in the case of the esters, R^3 is not hydrogen, methyl or pyrid-4-yl N-oxide.

5

12) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1-9 for use as therapeutically substances.

13) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1-9 for the production of
10 medicaments for the prophylaxis and therapy of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors.

14) A pharmaceutical preparation, containing a compound in accordance with any one of claims 1-9 and a therapeutically inert carrier.

15

15) A pharmaceutical preparation in accordance with claim 14, which additionally contains one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of compounds of formula I, blood platelet inhibitors, anticoagulants, fibrinolytics and medicaments for the prophylaxis and therapy of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of
20 adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors.

16) The use of compound in accordance with any one of claims 1-9 for the production of medicaments.

25 17) The use of compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1-9 for the production of medicaments or the treatment and prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

30

18) Compounds in accordance with any one of claims 1-9, when manufactured according to a process in accordance with claim 11.



19) A method for the treatment and prophylaxis of illnesses which are caused by a malfunction of the binding of adhesive proteins to vitronectin receptors, which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound in accordance with any one of claims 1-9.

5

20) A method for the treatment and prophylaxis of neoplasms, tumour metastasing, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, restenosis following vascular intervention, psoriasis, arthritis, kidney failure as well as infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi, which method comprises administering an effective
10 amount of a compound in accordance with any one of claims 1-9.

21) The invention as hereinbefore described.

