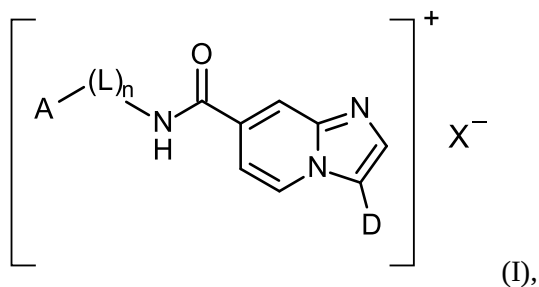


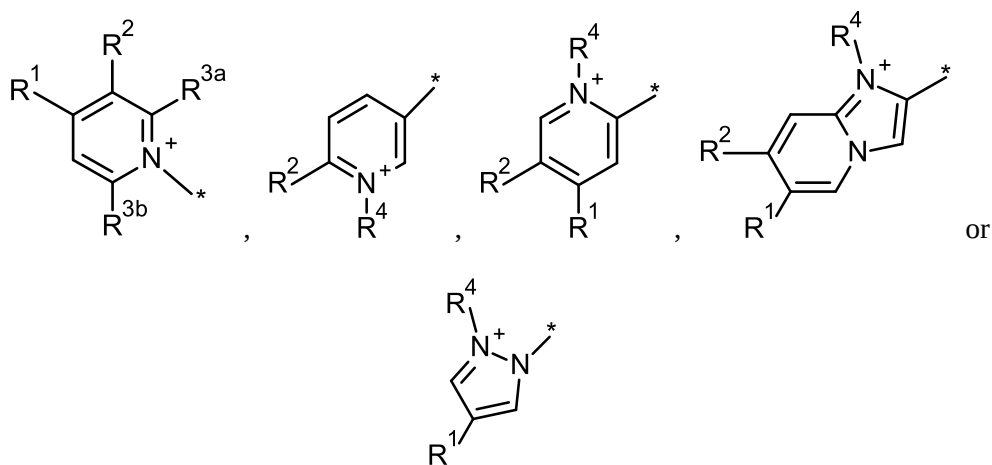
Claims

1. Compound of the formula (I)



in which

A represents a positively charged aza heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

* represents the point of attachment,

R^1 , R^2 , and R^{3a} , R^{3b} independently of one another represent a radical selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, amino, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, mono-(C₁-C₄)-alkylamino, di-(C₁-C₄)-alkylamino, phenoxy and piperidin-1-yl,

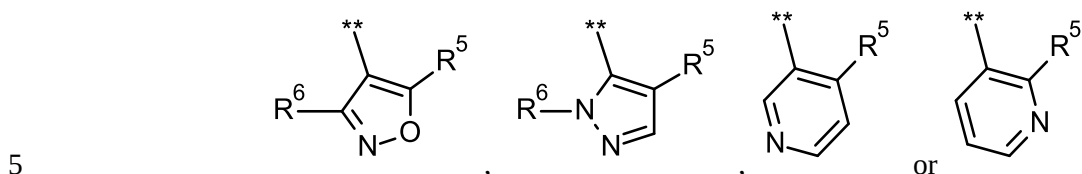
where phenoxy and piperidin-1-yl may be substituted by (C₁-C₄)-alkyl and/or fluorine and

where the alkyl groups in (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, mono-(C₁-C₄)-alkylamino and di-(C₁-

C₄)-alkylamino may each be up to pentasubstituted by fluorine,

R⁴ represents (C₁-C₄)-alkyl which may be up to pentasubstituted by fluorine, or represents a group of the formula CH₂CN, CH₂CONH₂,

D represents a heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

** represents the point of attachment,

R⁵ and R⁶ independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl or (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy,

where (C₁-C₄)-alkyl and (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy may each be up to pentasubstituted by fluorine,

10 L represents CH₂,

n represents the number 0, 1, 2 or 3 and

X⁻ represents a physiologically acceptable anion,

and the solvates, salts and solvates of the salts thereof.

15 2. Compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which

R¹, R², and R^{3a}, R^{3b} independently of one another represent a group selected from hydrogen, ethylamino, dimethylamino, methylamino, amino, methyl, ethyl, trifluoromethyl, t-butyl, isopropyl, phenoxy or piperidin-1-yl,

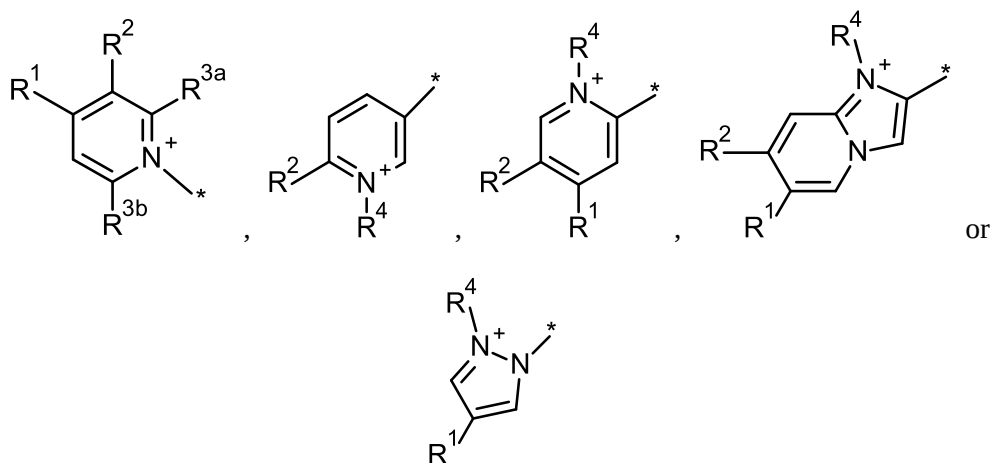
R⁴ represents methyl,

20 R⁵ and R⁶ independently of one another represent hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or methoxy,

n represents the number 1 or 2,

X⁻ represents bromide, chloride or formate and

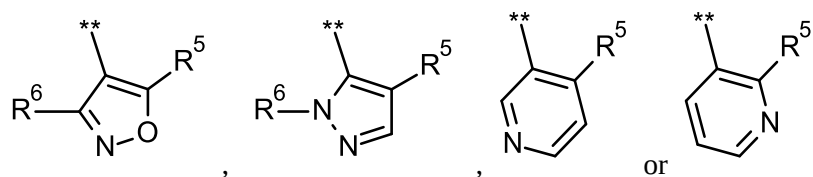
A represents a positively charged aza heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

5 * represents the point of attachment,

D represents a heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

10 ** represents the point of attachment and

L represents CH₂

and the solvates, salts and solvates of the salts thereof.

3. Compounds of the formula (I) according to Claim 1 or 2 in which

15 R¹ represents hydrogen or methylamino,

R² represents hydrogen or methyl,

R^{3a} , R^{3b} represent hydrogen,

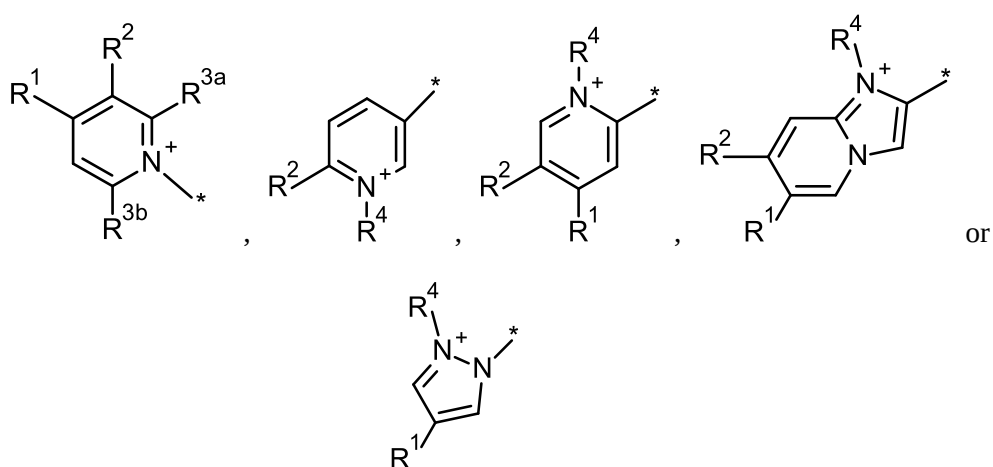
R^4 represents methyl,

R^5 and R^6 independently of one another represent methyl, methoxy or hydrogen,

n represents the number 1 or 2,

5 X^- represents bromide, chloride or formate and

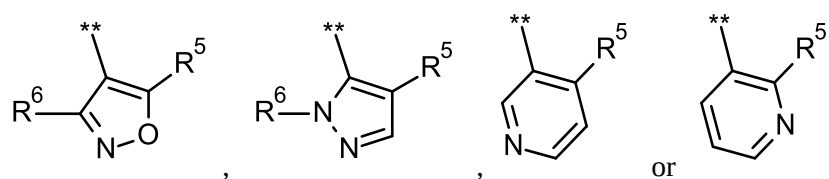
A represents a positively charged aza heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

10 * represents the point of attachment,

D represents a heteroaromatic of the formula



in which

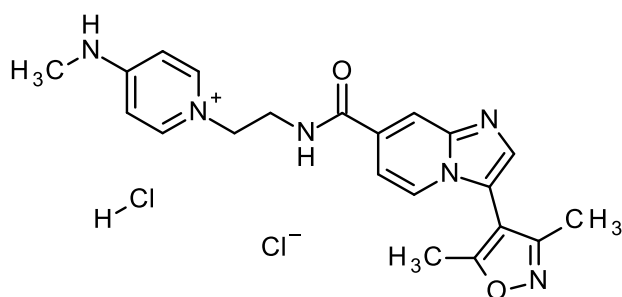
15 ** represents the point of attachment and

L represents CH₂,

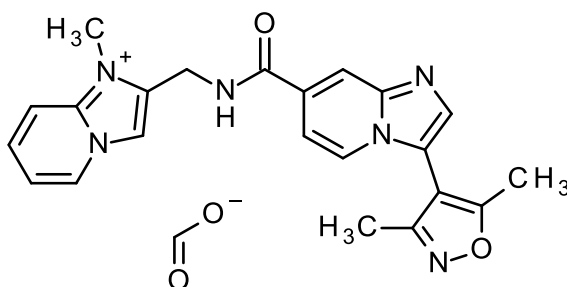
and the solvates, salts and solvates of the salts thereof.

4. Compound of the formula (I) according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, selected from the group consisting of

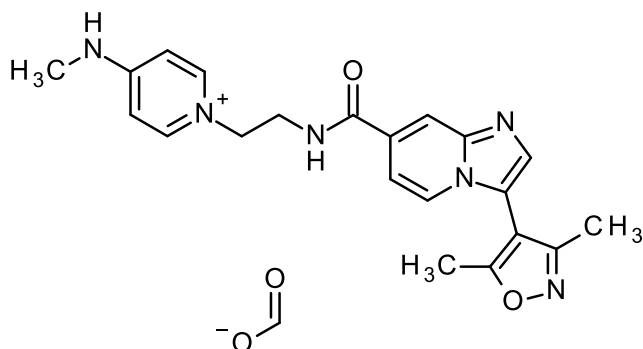
1-[2-({[3-(3,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium chloride hydrochloride



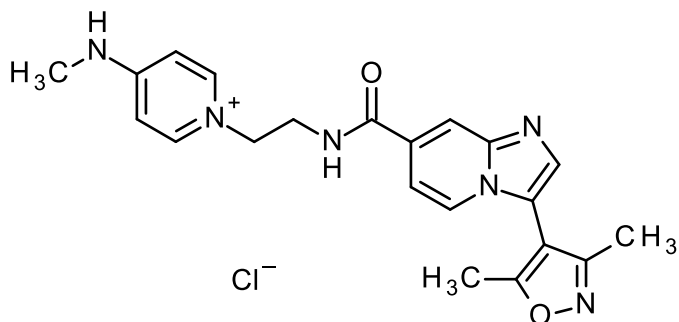
2-[(3-(3,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl)carbonyl]amino)methyl]-1-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-1-ium formate



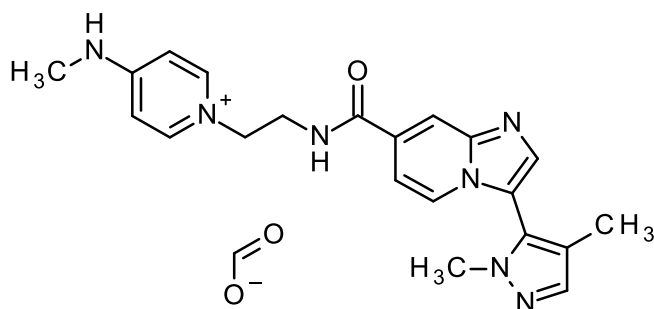
1-[2-({[3-(3,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium formate



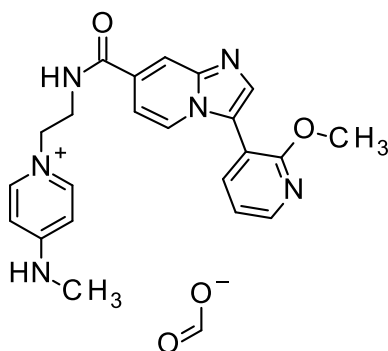
1-[2-({[3-(3,5-dimethyl-1,2-oxazol-4-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium chloride



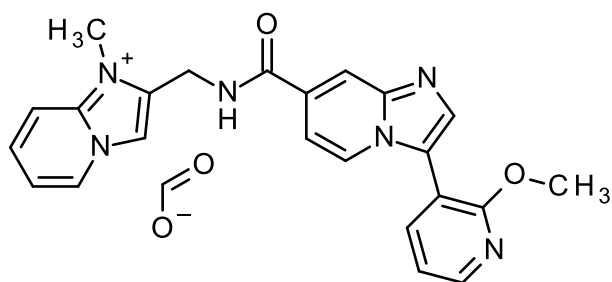
1-[2-({[3-(1,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium formate



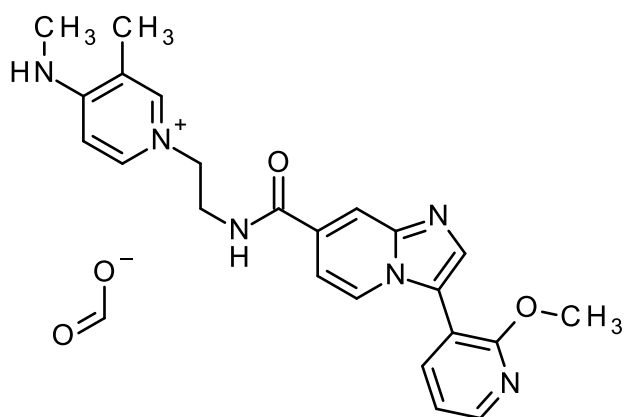
1-[2-({[3-(2-methoxypyridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium formate



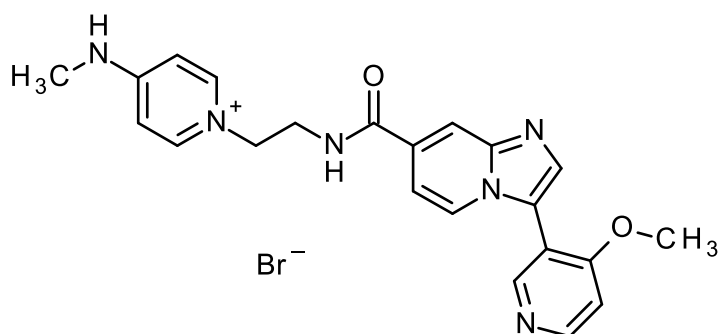
2-[(3-(2-methoxypyridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)methyl]-1-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-1-ium formate



1-[2-({[3-(2-methoxypyridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-3-methyl-4-(methylamino)pyridinium formate

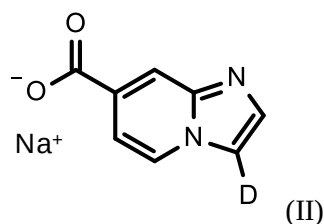


5 1-[2-({[3-(4-methoxypyridin-3-yl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-7-yl]carbonyl}amino)ethyl]-4-(methylamino)pyridinium bromide

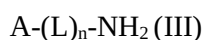


and the solvates, salts and solvates of the salts thereof.

- 10 5. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that
- a compound of the formula (II) or its corresponding carboxylic acid



in which D has the meaning given above, is reacted in an inert solvent with a condensing agent such as, for example, 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride in the presence of a base such as, for example, 4-dimethylaminopyridine with a compound of the formula (III)



in which A, L and n have the meaning given above.

6. Compound of the formula (I) as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases.

7. Compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 for use in a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of acute heart failure, right heart failure, left heart failure, global failure, diabetic heart failure, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), diastolic heart failure, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF systolic heart failure), unstable angina pectoris, myocardial ischaemia, acute coronary syndrome, NSTEMI (non-ST elevation myocardial infarction), STEMI (ST elevation myocardial infarction), ischaemic heart muscle damage, myocardial infarction, coronary microvascular dysfunction, microvascular obstruction, no-reflow phenomenon, transitory and ischaemic attacks, ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke, peripheral and cardiac vascular disorders, impaired peripheral circulation, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, primary and secondary Raynaud's syndrome, impaired microcirculation, arterial pulmonary hypertension, spasms of coronary arteries and peripheral arteries, restenoses such as after thrombolysis therapy, percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA), transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), reperfusion damage, endothelial dysfunction, ischaemic cardiomyopathy, renal insufficiency, nephropathies and stress-related hypertension.

8. Use of a compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 for preparing a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of acute heart failure, right heart failure, left heart failure, global failure, diabetic heart failure, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), diastolic heart failure, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF systolic heart failure), coronary heart disease, stable and unstable angina pectoris, myocardial ischaemia, acute coronary syndrome, NSTEMI (non-ST elevation myocardial infarction), STEMI (ST elevation myocardial

infarction), ischaemic heart muscle damage, myocardial infarction, coronary microvascular dysfunction, microvascular obstruction, no-reflow phenomenon, transitory and ischaemic attacks, ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke, peripheral and cardiac vascular disorders, impaired peripheral circulation, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, primary and secondary Raynaud's syndrome, impaired microcirculation, arterial pulmonary hypertension, spasms of coronary arteries and peripheral arteries, restenoses such as after thrombolysis therapy, percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA), transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), reperfusion damage, endothelial dysfunction, ischaemic cardiomyopathy, renal insufficiency, nephropathies and stress-related hypertension.

- 5 9. Medicament comprising a compound as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 in combination with one or more inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients.
- 10 10. Medicament comprising a compound as defined in Claims 1 to 4 in combination with one or more active compounds selected from the group of the platelet aggregation inhibitors, anticoagulants, profibrinolytic substances, substances which affect the energy metabolism of the heart and
15 mitochondrial function/ROS production, hypotensive drugs, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, drugs which modulate lipid metabolism, active compounds which modulate glucose metabolism and active compounds for anxiety and pain therapy such as benzodiazepines and opiates.
- 20 11. Medicament according to Claim 9 or 10 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of acute heart failure, right heart failure, left heart failure, global failure, diabetic heart failure, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), diastolic heart failure, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF systolic heart failure), coronary heart disease, stable and unstable angina pectoris, myocardial ischaemia, acute coronary syndrome, NSTEMI (non-ST elevation myocardial infarction), STEMI (ST elevation myocardial infarction), ischaemic heart muscle damage,
25 myocardial infarction, coronary microvascular dysfunction, microvascular obstruction, no-reflow phenomenon, transitory and ischaemic attacks, ischaemic and haemorrhagic stroke, peripheral and cardiac vascular disorders, impaired peripheral circulation, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, primary and secondary Raynaud's syndrome, impaired microcirculation, arterial pulmonary hypertension, spasms of coronary arteries and peripheral arteries, restenoses such as after
30 thrombolysis therapy, percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA), transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), reperfusion damage, endothelial dysfunction, ischaemic cardiomyopathy, renal insufficiency, nephropathies and stress-related hypertension.