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(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: NEUROSEARCH A/S [DK/DK]; Smedeland 26B, DK–2600 Glostrup (DK).

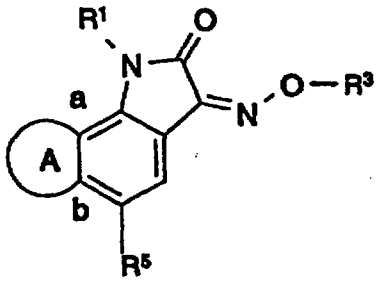
(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: WÄTJEN, Frank [DK/DK]; NeuroSearch a/s, Smedeland 26 B, DK–2600 Glostrup (DK). DREJER, Jørgen [DK/DK]; NeuroSearch a/s, Smedeland 26 B, DK–2600 Glostrup (DK).

(74) Common Representative: NEUROSEARCH A/S; Smedeland 26 B, DK–2600 Glostrup (DK).

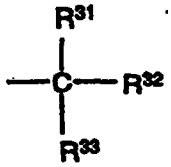
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(54) Title: NOVEL INDOLE–2,3–DIONE–3–OXIME DERIVATIVES



(I)



(II)

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to novel indole–2,3–dione–3–oxime derivatives capable of antagonising the effect of excitatory amino acids, such as glutamate. More specifically the novel indole–2,3–dione–3–oxime derivatives of the invention may be described by general formula (I), wherein R^3 represents "Het", or a group of formula (II), wherein "Het" represents a saturated or unsaturated, 4 to 7 membered, monocyclic, heterocyclic ring, at least one of R^{31}, R^{32}, and R^{33} independently represents hydrogen, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl, and at least one of R^{31}, R^{32}, and R^{33} independently represents $(CH_2)_nR^{34}$; wherein R^{34} represents hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, alkynyloxycarbonyl, cycloalkoxycarbonyl, cycloalkyl–alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, $CONR^{35}R^{36}$, or "Het"; wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and R^5 represents phenyl, naphthyl, thienyl, or pyridyl, all of which may be substituted. "A" represents a ring of five to seven atoms fused with the benzo ring at the positions marked "a" and "b", and formed by the following bivalent radicals: a–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–b; a–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–b; a–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–CH_2–b; a–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–CH_2–b; or a–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–CH_2–NR^6–b; wherein R^6 represents hydrogen, alkyl or CH_2CH_2OH; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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