

QUINOLINE AND QUINAZOLINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL IN THERAPY, PARTICULARLY IN THE TREATMENT OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

This invention relates to novel compounds useful in therapy, particularly in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

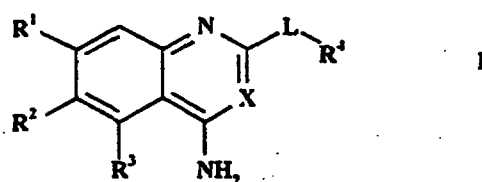
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International Patent Application WO 89/05297 discloses a number of substituted quinazoline compounds which are indicated as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion.

International Patent Application WO 97/23462 (published after the priority date of this application) discloses quinoline and quinazoline compounds having a 5-phenyl substituent. The compounds are indicated in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

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According to the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula I,



15 wherein

R¹ represents C₁₋₄ alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

R² represents H or C₁₋₆ alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

R³ represents a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring being optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl and CF₃;

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R⁴ represents a 4-, 5-, 6-, or 7-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring being optionally fused to a benzene ring or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring system as a whole being optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from OH, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, halogen, CONR⁸R⁹, SO₂NR⁸R⁹, (CH₂)₆NR⁸R⁹ and NHSO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and when S is a member of the ring system, it may be substituted by one or two oxygen atoms;

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R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent H or C₁₋₄ alkyl, or together with the N atom to which they are attached they may represent a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S;

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b represents 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X represents CH or N; and

L is absent,

or represents a cyclic group of formula Ia,



in which N is attached to the 2-position of the quinoline or quinazoline ring;

A is absent or represents CO or SO₂;

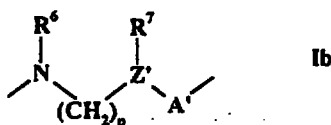
Z represents CH or N;

m represents 1 or 2, and in addition, when Z represents CH, it may represent 0;

and

n represents 1, 2 or 3, provided that the sum of m and n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

or represents a chain of formula Ib,



in which N is attached to the 2-position of the quinoline or quinazoline ring;

A' and Z' have the same significance as A and Z above, respectively;

R⁶ and R⁷ independently represent H or C₁₋₄ alkyl; and

p represents 1, 2 or 3, and in addition, when Z' represents CH, it may represent 0;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (referred to together herein as "the compounds of the invention").

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts, such as hydrochloride and hydrobromide salts, and phosphate salts.

Alkyl and alkoxy groups that R¹⁻⁴ may represent or include can be straight chain, branched chain, cyclic, or a combination thereof.

Preferably, R³ is an aromatic ring, for example pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, thienyl, furanyl or oxazolyl.

Heterocyclic groups that R^4 comprises may be saturated or unsaturated. However, it is preferred that the ring attached to L, or when L is absent, to the quinoline or quinazoline ring, is saturated.

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The compounds of the invention may be optically active. In particular, they may exhibit atropisomerism about the bond joining R^3 to the rest of the molecule when an R^3 substituent is in the ortho-position of the ring. The invention includes all optical isomers of the compounds of formula I, and all diastereoisomers thereof.

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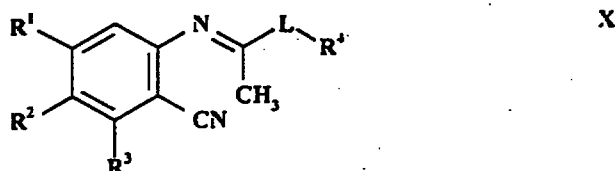
Preferred groups of compounds that may be mentioned include those in which:

- (a) R^1 represents methoxy;
- (b) R^2 represents methoxy;
- (c) R^3 represents 2-pyridinyl or 2-pyrimidinyl;
- 15 (d) R^4 comprises a saturated 6-membered N-containing ring which is fused to a benzene or pyridine ring; for example R^4 may be a saturated 6-membered N-containing ring which is fused to a benzene ring substituted by $\text{NHSO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$;
- (e) X represents N; and
- (f) L is absent.

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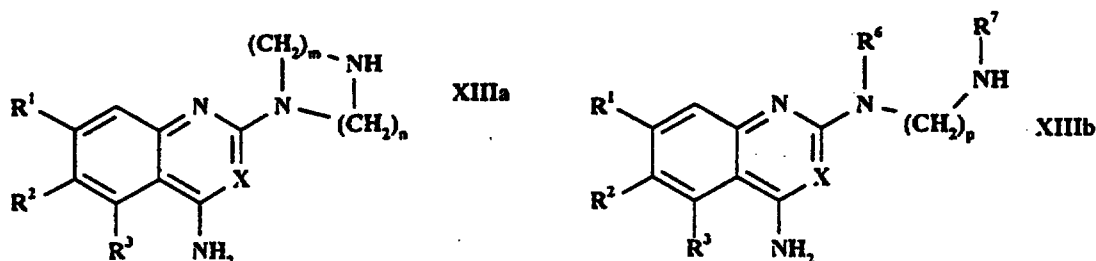
According to the invention, there is also provided a process for the production of a compound of the invention, which comprises:

- (a) when X represents CH, cyclizing a compound of formula X,

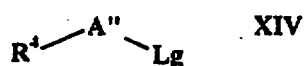


- 25 in which R^{1-4} and L are as defined above;

- (b) when A or A' is present, and Z or Z' represents N, reacting a compound of formula XIIIa or XIIIb, as appropriate.

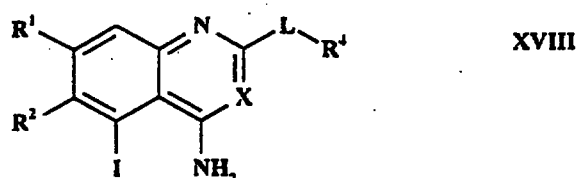


in which R^{1-3} , R^6 , R^7 , X , m , n and p are as defined above, with a compound of formula XIV,



- 5 in which R^4 is as defined above, A'' represents CO or SO_2 and Lg represents a leaving group;

(c) reacting a compound of formula XVIII,

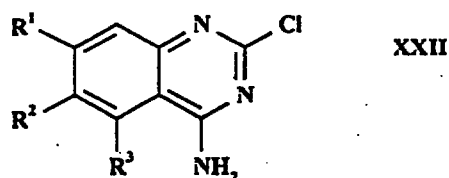


in which R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , X and L are as defined above, with a compound of formula XIX,

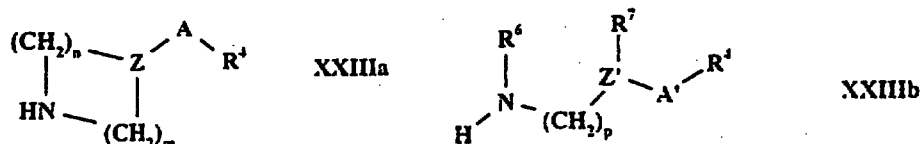


in which R^3 is as defined above and M represents substituted boron, zinc or tin, in the presence of a palladium catalyst;

(d) when X represents N, reacting a compound of formula XXII,

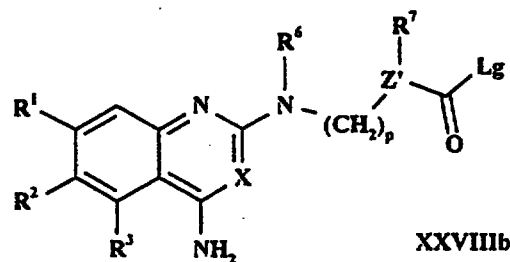
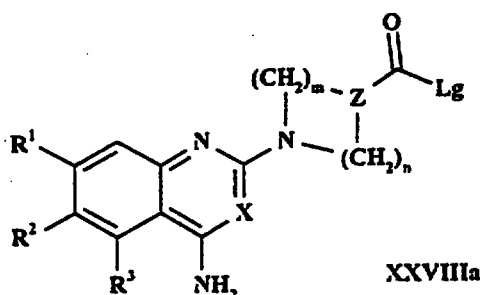


- 15 in which R^{1-3} are as defined above, with a compound of formula XXIIIa or XXIIIb, as appropriate,



in which R^4 , R^6 , R^7 , A , A' , Z , Z' , m , n and p are as defined above;

- (e) when A or A' represents CO and R^4 comprises a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the heterocyclic ring attached to L , reacting a compound of formula XXVIIIa or XXVIIIb, as appropriate.
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in which R^{1-3} , R^6 , R^7 , X , Z , Z' , m , n and p are as defined above, and Lg is a leaving group, with a compound of formula XXIX,

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HR^{4a}

XXIX

in which R^{4a} represents the groups defined by R^4 above which contain a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the ring, this nucleophilic nitrogen atom being attached to H;

- (f) conversion of a compound of formula I in which L represents a cyclic group of formula Ia, to a corresponding compound of formula I in which L represents a chain of formula Ib in which R^6 and R^7 each represent H, by the action of a strong base;
- (g) when A or A' is absent and Z or Z' represents N, reacting a compound of formula XIIIa or XIIIb, as defined above, with a compound of formula XXX,

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R⁴-Hal

XXX

in which R^4 is as defined above and Hal represents a halogen atom attached to the ring; or

- (h) when X represents N, L is absent and R^4 comprises a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the heterocyclic ring attached to the quinoline or quinazoline ring, reacting a compound of formula XXII, as defined above, with a compound of formula XXIX, as defined above;
- and where desired or necessary converting the resulting compound of formula I into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or vice versa.

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In process (a), the cyclization may be carried out in the presence of a strong base (for example lithium diisopropylamide) in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example tetrahydrofuran) around room temperature and quenched with water. In a variation, it may be performed using potassium hydroxide in a solvent such as DMSO at an elevated temperature. Alternatively, it may be performed using zinc chloride in a

solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example tetrahydrofuran), at the reflux temperature of the solvent.

In process (b), suitable leaving groups are OH and Cl. When the compound of formula XIV is a carboxylic acid, the reaction may be carried out in the presence of conventional coupling agents [for example 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate, 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride and 4-methylmorpholine] in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example CH_2Cl_2) at or around room temperature. When the leaving group is Cl, the reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example CH_2Cl_2) around 0°C .

In process (c), the palladium catalyst may be tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium. M may be $\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{B}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2$, $\text{Sn}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ or ZnCl_2 . The reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example, when M is $\text{B}(\text{OH})_2$, a mixture of toluene, ethanol and 1M aqueous sodium carbonate) at an elevated temperature (for example the reflux temperature of the solvent). Optionally, when M represents ZnCl_2 or substituted Sn, copper(I) iodide may be used as a co-catalyst.

In process (d), the reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example n-butanol) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at an elevated temperature (for example 100°C).

In process (e), suitable leaving groups include Cl. The reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example THF) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at room temperature.

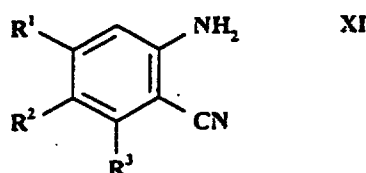
The reaction may also be carried out without isolating the compound of formula XXVIIIa or XXVIIIb, by reacting a compound of formula XIIIa or XIIIb with triphosgene and a compound of formula XXIX. In this case the leaving group is -Cl. The reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example CH_2Cl_2) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at or around room temperature.

In process (f), suitable strong bases include lithium diisopropylamide. The reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example THF).

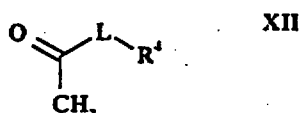
In process (g), the reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example a mixture of n-BuOH and dimethylacetamide) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at an elevated temperature (for example 80°C).

In process (h), the reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example a mixture of n-butanol and dimethylacetamide) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at an elevated temperature (for example 100°C).

Compounds of formula X [see process (a)] may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XI,

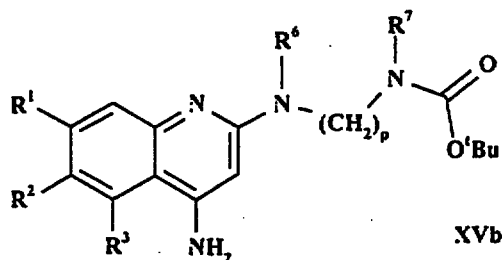
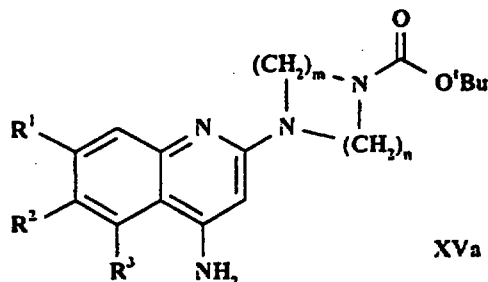


in which R¹⁻³ are as defined above, with a combination of a compound of formula XII,



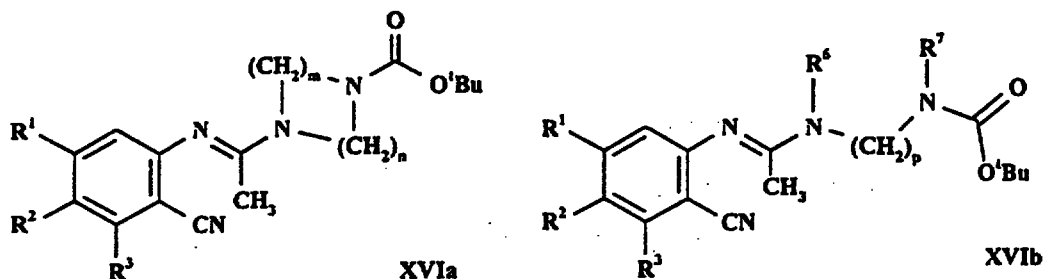
in which R⁴ and L are as defined above, and phosphorous oxychloride in dichloromethane at the reflux temperature of the solvent.

Compounds of formula XIIIa or XIIIb [see process (b)] in which X represents CH may be prepared from compounds of formula XVa or XVb, as appropriate,

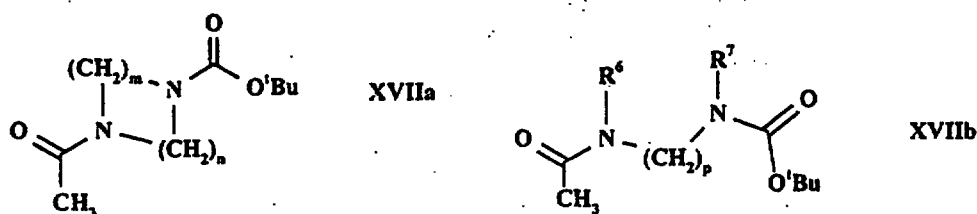


in which R¹⁻³, R⁶, R⁷, m, n and p are as defined above, by bubbling HCl gas through a solution of the compound in dichloromethane.

Compounds of formula XVa or XVb may be prepared from compounds of formula XVIa or XVIb, as appropriate,

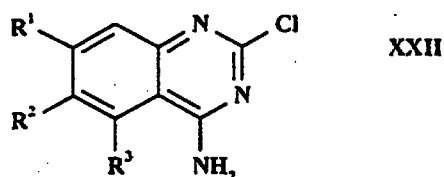


- 5 in which R^{1-3} , R^6 , R^7 , m , n and p are as defined above, by cyclization using potassium hydroxide at an elevated temperature (such as 90°C) in DMSO, or lithium diisopropylamide in a solvent that does not adversely affect the reaction (for example tetrahydrofuran) around room temperature and quenching with water.
- 10 Compounds of formula XVIa or XVIb may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula XI, as defined above, with a compound of formula XVIIa or XVIIb, as appropriate,

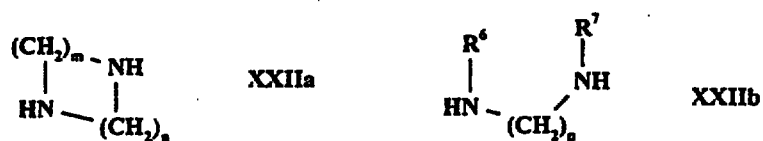


- 15 in which R^6 , R^7 , m , n and p are as defined above, by the method described above for producing compounds of formula X.

Compounds of formula XIIIa or XIIIb in which X represents N may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula XXII,

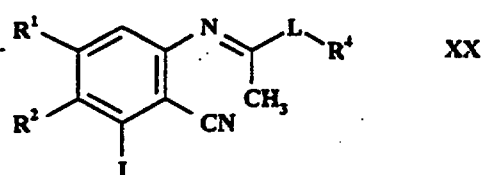


- 20 in which R^{1-3} are as defined above, with a compound of formula XXIIa or XXIIb, as appropriate,



in which R^6 , R^7 , m , n and p are as defined above, using the conditions mentioned for process (d) above.

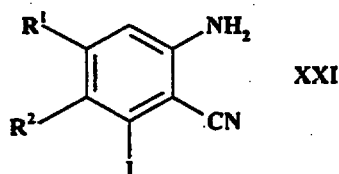
- 5 Compounds of formula XVIII [see process (c)] in which X represents CH may be prepared by cyclization of a compound of formula XX,



in which R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and L are as defined above, using the reaction conditions mentioned in process (a) above.

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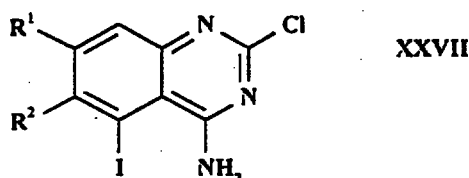
Compounds of formula XX may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula XXI,



in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, with a compound of formula XII as defined above, using the method described above for the preparation of compounds of formula X.

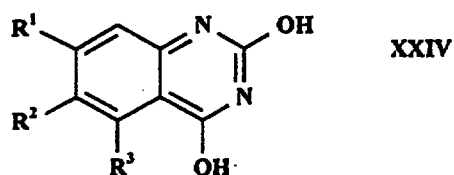
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Compounds of formula XVIII in which X represents N may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula XXVII,



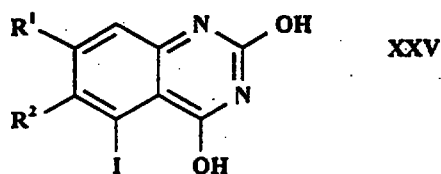
- in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, with a compound of formula XXIIa or XXIIb.
 20 as appropriate, as defined above, using the reaction conditions mentioned above for process (d).

Compounds of formula XXII [see processes (d) and (h)] may be prepared from a compound of formula XXIV,



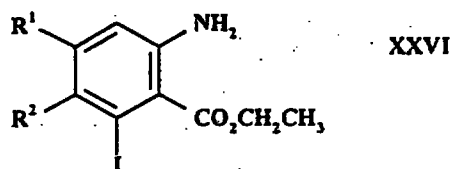
in which R¹⁻³ are as defined above, by reaction with POCl₃ and N,N-dimethylaniline,
5 followed by treatment with ammonia.

Compounds of formula XXIV may be prepared from a compound of formula XXV,



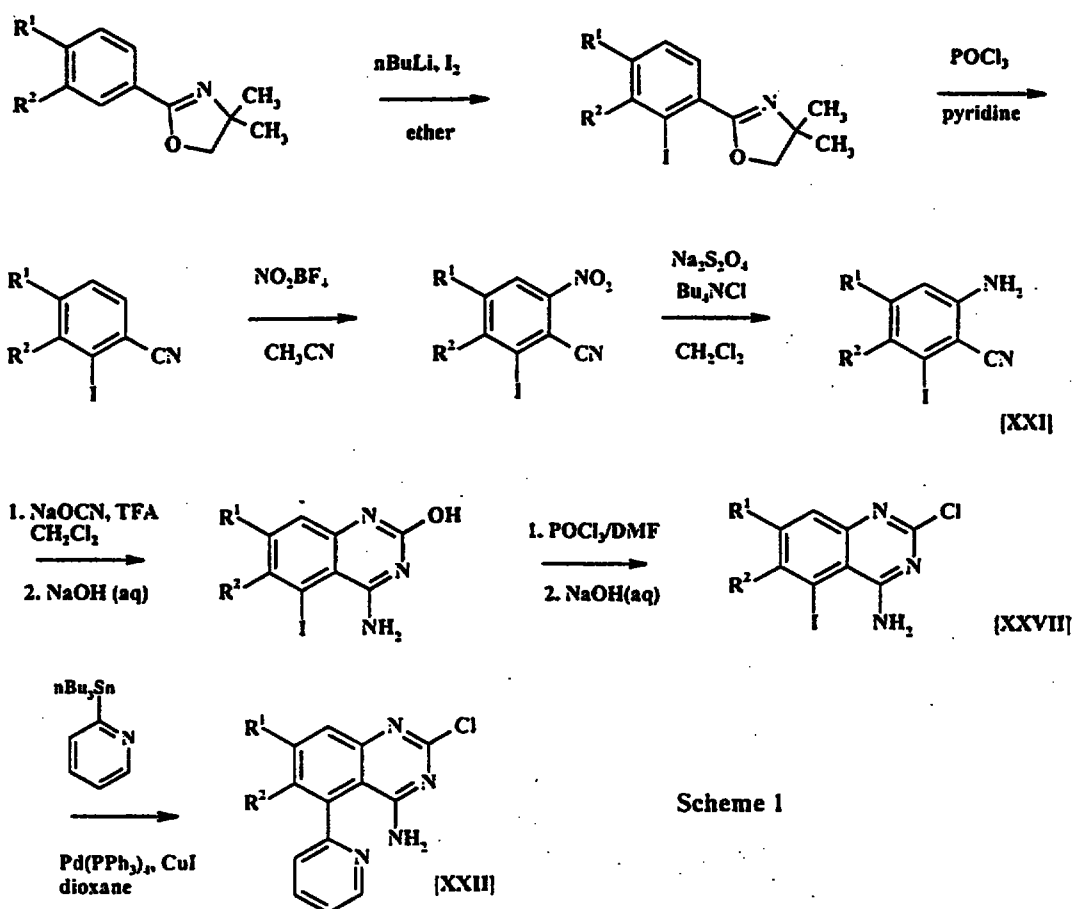
in which R¹ and R² are as defined above, by reaction with a compound of formula XIX as
10 defined above using the reaction conditions described above for process (c).

Compounds of formula XXV may be prepared from compounds of formula XXVI,



in which R¹ and R² are as defined above, using conventional techniques.
15

Compounds of formula XXII may also be prepared according to Scheme 1:



Scheme 1

Compounds of formula XXVIIIa and XXVIIIb [see process (e)] in which Lg represents Cl may be prepared from compounds of formula XIIIa or XIIIb, as appropriate, by reaction with triphosgene. The reaction may be carried out in a solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction (for example CH_2Cl_2) in the presence of a base (for example triethylamine) at around -10°C .

Compounds of formula X may also be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XX with a compound of formula XIX using the conditions described for process (c).

Compounds of formulae XI, XII, XIV, XVIIa, XVIIb, XIX, XXI, XXIIa, XXIIb, XXIIIa, XXIIIb, XXVI, XXIX and XXX are either known or are available using known techniques, as illustrated by the Examples.

The intermediate compounds of formulae X, XIIIa, XIIIb, XXII, XXVIIIa and XXVIIIb form a further aspect of the invention.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that sensitive functional groups may need to be protected and deprotected during synthesis of a compound of the invention. This may be achieved by conventional techniques, for example as described in 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' by T W Greene and P G M Wuts, John Wiley and Sons Inc, 1991.

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The compounds of the invention are useful because they possess pharmacological activity in animals. In particular, the compounds are useful in the treatment of a number of conditions including hypertension, myocardial infarction, male erectile dysfunction, hyperlipidaemia, cardiac arrhythmia and benign prostatic hyperplasia. The latter condition is of greatest
10 interest. Thus, according to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention to a patient suffering from such a disorder. The use of the compounds of the invention as pharmaceuticals, and the use of the compounds of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of benign prostatic
15 hyperplasia, are also provided.

The compounds of the invention may be administered by any convenient route, for example orally, parenterally (*e.g.* intravenously, transdermally) or rectally. The daily dose required will of course vary with the particular compound used, the particular condition being treated
20 and with the severity of that condition. However, in general a total daily dose of from about 0.01 to 10mg/kg of body weight, and preferably about 0.05 to 1mg/kg, is suitable, administered from 1 to 4 times a day. Oral administration is of particular interest.

The compounds of the invention will generally be administered in the form of a suitable
25 pharmaceutical formulation. Thus, according to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical formulation including preferably less than 50% by weight of a compound of the invention in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. The pharmaceutical formulation is preferably in unit dose form. Such forms include solid dosage forms, for example tablets, pills, capsules, powders, granules, and
30 suppositories for oral, parenteral or rectal administration; and liquid dosage forms, for example sterile parenteral solutions or suspensions, suitably flavoured syrups, flavoured

emulsions with edible oils such as cottonseed oil, sesame oil, coconut oil and peanut oil, and elixirs and similar pharmaceutical vehicles.

5 Solid formulations may be prepared by mixing the active ingredient with pharmaceutical carriers, for example conventional tableting ingredients such as corn starch, lactose, sucrose, sorbitol, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, dicalcium phosphate, gums and other diluents, for example water, to form a homogeneous preformulation formulation in which the active ingredient is uniformly dispersed so that it may be readily subdivided into equally effective unit dosage forms containing typically from 0.1 to about 500mg of the active ingredient. The
10 solid dosage forms may be coated or otherwise compounded to prolong the action of the formulation.

The formulations of the invention may also contain a human 5- α reductase inhibitory compound [see International Patent Application WO 95/28397], or a compound of the
15 invention could be presented in a pharmaceutical pack also containing a human 5- α reductase inhibitory compound as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use.

The compounds of the invention may be tested in the screens set out below.

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Contractile responses of human prostate

Prostatic tissue was cut into longitudinal strips (approximately 3x2x10 mm) and suspended in organ baths under a resting tension of 1 g in Krebs Ringer bicarbonate
25 of the following composition (mM): NaCl (119), KCl (4.7), CaCl₂ (2.5), KH₂PO₄ (1.2), MgSO₄ (1.2), NaHCO₃ (25), glucose (11), and gassed with 95% O₂/5% CO₂. The solution also contained 10 mM cocaine and 10 mM corticosterone. Tissues were exposed to a sensitising dose of (-)-noradrenaline (100 mM) and washed over a 45 minute period. Isometric contractions were obtained in response to cumulative
30 additions of (-)-noradrenaline to obtain control curves in all tissues. A further curve was then generated in the presence or absence of antagonist (incubated for 2 hours). Antagonist affinity estimates (pA₂) were determined using a single concentration of

competing antagonist, $pA_2 = -\log [A]/(DR-1)$ where the dose ratio (DR), relative to corresponding controls, was produced by a single concentration of antagonist [A], assuming competitive antagonism and Schild regression close to unity.

5 *Anaesthetised dog model of prostatic pressure and blood pressure*

10 Mature male beagles (12-15 kg body weight) were anaesthetised with sodium pentobarbitone (30-50 mg/kg i.v.) and a tracheal cannula was inserted. Subsequent anaesthesia was maintained using pentobarbitone infusion. The animals were respiration with air using a Bird Mk8 respirator (Bird Corp., Palm Springs, CA, USA) adjusted to maintain blood gasses in the range pO_2 90-110 mm Hg, pCO_2 35-45 mm Hg, pH 7.35-7.45. Body temperature was maintained at 36-37.5°C using a heated operating table. Catheters were placed into the left femoral artery for recording blood pressure and into the left femoral vein for compound administration. Heart rate was recorded via the lead II E.C.G. A laparotomy was performed to cannulate both ureters to prevent change of fluid volume within the bladder. A 7F cardiac catheter (with a 1.5 ml capacity balloon tip) was inserted into the bladder via the urethra. The balloon was filled with air and the catheter withdrawn until the balloon became lodged in the prostate, which was confirmed by digital pressure. Balloon pressure was recorded via a Druck transducer. Prostatic pressure and haemodynamic parameters were made on a Grass Polygraph (Grass Instruments, Quincy, Mass, U.S.A.) and the data measured on line using a Motorola 68000-based microcomputer system (Motorola Inc., Temple, AZ, U.S.A.). Compounds were made up in PEG 300 and administered i.v. through a catheter in the femoral vein. Responses to phenylephrine (1-16 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ i.v. in saline) were obtained to generate control dose-response curves (two control curves for each experiment). Compounds were administered (in terms of compound base) at 10-300 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ i.v. 5 min before construction of phenylephrine curves (constructed up to a maximum dose of 128 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ in the presence of test compound).

30

Due to α_1 -related dysrhythmic properties of phenylephrine, absolute maximal responses were not obtained but were taken as 10 % greater than the control response

obtained with 16 µg/kg phenylephrine. Drug concentrations were calculated on the basis of molar weight of compound/kg body weight thus allowing a "pseudo pA₂" calculation by Schild analysis using dose ratios derived from shifts in the phenylephrine dose-response curves.

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The compounds of the invention may have the advantage that they are more potent, have a longer duration of action, have a broader range of activity, are more stable, have fewer side effects or are more selective (in particular they may have beneficial effects in benign prostatic hyperplasia without causing undesirable cardiovascular effects, for example because they are able to selectively antagonise prostatic receptor subtypes of the α₁-adrenoceptor), or have other more useful properties than the compounds of the prior art.

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The invention is illustrated by the following examples, in which the following abbreviations may be used:

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BuOH = butanol

DMA = dimethylacetamide

DMF = dimethylformamide

DMPU = 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidone

DMSO = dimethylsulphoxide

20

EDTA = ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

EtOAc = ethyl acetate

EtOH = ethanol

h = hour

MeOH = methanol

25

min = minute

n-BuOH = n-butanol

p.s.i. = pounds per square inch

THF = tetrahydrofuran

tlc = thin layer chromatography

30

Intermediate 1

1-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)-1,4-diazepane

To a solution of homopiperazine (100g, 1.0 mol) and triethylamine (210ml, 152g, 1.5mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (500ml) at 0°C was added a solution of di-(t-butyl) dicarbonate (195g, 0.89mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (300ml). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 18h after which time the CH_2Cl_2 was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was partitioned between ether and 2N citric acid and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (4x200ml). The aqueous layer was basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and then extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4x400ml). The combined CH_2Cl_2 extracts were washed with H_2O (2x), saturated brine (1x) and dried over MgSO_4 . Evaporation under reduced pressure followed by azeotropeing with CH_2Cl_2 (4x) gave the title compound as a yellow waxy solid (94.3g, 53%). R_f 0.25 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 201 (MH^+). Found: C, 58.86; H, 10.03; N, 13.58; $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ 0.05 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 59.02; H, 9.91; N, 13.70%.

15 Intermediate 2

1-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)-4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepane

A solution of Intermediate 1 (92.0g, 0.46mol) and triethylamine (96.0ml, 69.7g, 0.69mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (500ml) at 0°C was treated dropwise with a solution of 4-morpholinecarbonyl chloride (64.0ml, 82.0g, 0.55mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100ml) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature under N_2 for 18h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (400ml) and washed with 2N citric acid (3x400ml), saturated brine (1x500ml), dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated to give the title compound as an off-white solid (141.7g, 98%). R_f 0.80 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 314 (MH^+). Found: C, 57.50; H, 8.69; N, 13.41; $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ requires C, 57.50; H, 8.69; N, 13.41%.

Intermediate 3

1-(4-Morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepane hydrochloride

30 A solution of Intermediate 2 (140.0g, 0.44mol) in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (1/1, v/v, 600ml) at 0°C was saturated with HCl gas and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under N_2 for 18h after which time the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure

and slurried in EtOAc to give, after filtration, a white hygroscopic solid. This was further purified by slurrying in acetone, filtering, washing with ether and drying *in vacuo* at 60°C to give the title compound as a colourless solid (99.0g, 90%). R_f 0.41 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 84/14/2, v/v). MS m/z 214 (MH⁺). Found: C, 47.50; H, 8.10; N, 16.55; C₁₀H₁₉N₃O₂ HCl 0.2.H₂O requires C, 47.41; H, 8.12; N, 16.59%.

Intermediate 4

1-Acetyl-4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepane

- 10 To a solution of Intermediate 3 (50g, 0.2mol) and triethylamine (42ml, 30.5g, 0.3mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (400ml) at 5°C was added acetic anhydride (23ml, 24.9g, 0.24mol) dropwise over 15min and the reaction was then stirred for a further 2h at room temperature under N₂. Dilution with CH₂Cl₂ (600ml) was followed by washing with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (2x200ml) and the combined aqueous layers extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (1x100ml).
- 15 The CH₂Cl₂ layers were combined and washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to give a light brown oil. This was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (300ml) and treated with triethylamine (8ml, 5.8g, 0.06mol) and EtOH (5ml), stirred for 1h at room temperature then washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and the aqueous layer extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5x). The combined CH₂Cl₂ layers were dried over MgSO₄ and
- 20 evaporated under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil which was then azeotroped with CH₂Cl₂ (4x) to give the title compound as a yellow oil (47.1g, 92%). R_f 0.45 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 256 (MH⁺). Found: C, 52.62; H, 8.18; N, 15.02; C₁₂H₂₁N₃O₃ 0.3.CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 52.61; H, 7.75; N, 14.96%.

25 Example 1

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinoline

(a) 2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-Δ³-oxazoline

- 30 The subtitle compound was prepared from 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid according to the method of Meyers *et al.*, J.Org.Chem., 39, 2787 (1974).

(b) 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl- Δ^2 -oxazoline

nButyllithium (2.5M in hexane, 8.9ml, 22.3mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of the product of step (a) (4.2g, 17.8mmol) in dry ether (200ml) at 0°C and the reaction was stirred under N₂ for 2h. This was followed by the dropwise addition of iodine (5.46g, 21.5mmol) in ether (100ml) and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature over 1h. The reaction mixture was poured onto H₂O, the ether layer was separated, washed with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulphate solution (1x) followed by saturated brine (1x) then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the subtitle compound as a yellow oil (5.2g, 80%). R_f 0.60 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 362 (MH⁺).

(c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodobenzonitrile

To a solution of the product of step (b) (5.2g, 14.4mmol) in pyridine (30ml) was added phosphorus oxychloride (2.7ml, 4.4g, 28.8mmol) and the reaction was heated to 85°C for 18h. The reaction mixture was cooled, partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution (300ml) and then extracted with ether (2x100ml). The ether layer was washed with 2N HCl (2x75ml) followed by H₂O (1x) and then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a yellow oil. This was purified by slurring with hexane and filtering to give the subtitle compound as an off-white solid (2.82g, 68%). R_f 0.80 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 307 (MH⁺). Found: C,38.03; H,2.88; N,4.64; C₉H₈NO₂I 0.05.hexane requires C,38.05; H,2.97; N,4.77%.

(d) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-nitrobenzonitrile

Nitronium tetrafluoroborate (1.73g, 13.0mmol) was added portionwise to a solution of the product of step (c) (2.67g, 9.2mmol) in acetonitrile (40ml) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred for 30min under N₂ and then poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with EtOAc (1x). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine (1x), dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a residue which was slurried in hexane and filtered to give the subtitle compound as an off-white solid (2.51g, 82%). R_f 0.46 (EtOAc/hexane 1/1, v/v). MS m/z 352 (MNH₄⁺).

(e) 6-Amino-3,4-dimethoxy-2-iodobenzonitrile

To a solution of the product of step (d) (3.50g, 0.01mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (90ml) was added a solution of sodium dithionite (20.11, 0.11mol) in H_2O (60ml). To the resulting mixture was added tetra-n-butylammonium chloride (1.45g, 5.24mmol) and the reaction was stirred vigorously for 1.5h. The mixture was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and H_2O , the organic
5 layer separated, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and 2N HCl and the aqueous layer was then basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a residue which was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless
10 solid (1.69g, 53%). R_f 0.55 (EtOAc/hexane 1/1, v/v). MS m/z 322 (MNH_4^+).

(f) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-{1-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]ethylideneamino}benzonitrile

Phosphorus oxychloride (0.6ml, 6.08mmol) was added to a solution of Intermediate 4
15 (2.82g, 11.0mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20ml) and the reaction was stirred for 20min at room temperature. This was followed by the addition of the product of step (e) (1.68g, 5.52mmol) and the reaction was heated to reflux for 18h after which time it was cooled, poured onto ice and the mixture basified with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and the product extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and
20 evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (97/3, v/v) to give the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (2.60g, 87%). R_f 0.15 (CH_2Cl_2). MS m/z 542 (MH^+). Found: C,46.00; H,5.17; N,12.44; $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}_4\text{I}$ 0.1. CH_2Cl_2 requires C,46.08; H,5.17; N,12.74%.

25 (g) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodo-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]quinoline

A solution of the product of step (f) (2.0g, 3.7mmol) in a mixture of THF (50ml) and DMPU (10ml) was cooled to -78°C and treated with a solution of lithium diisopropylamide in cyclohexane (1.5M, 2.7ml) under N_2 . The reaction was warmed to 0°C and stirred for
30 30min after which time the reaction was again cooled to -78°C and a further portion of lithium diisopropylamide in THF (1.5M, 2.7ml) was added. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30min, after which time it was again cooled to

-78°C and treated with a third portion of lithium diisopropylamide in THF (1.5M, 2.0ml). The reaction was again warmed to room temperature and stirred for 20min, after which time it was quenched with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The organic layer was washed sequentially with H₂O and saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (98/2, v/v). The subtitle compound (1.30g, 65%) was obtained as a light brown solid. R_f 0.50 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 542 (MH⁺). Found: C,45.71; H,5.26; N,12.44; C₂₁H₂₈N₃O₄I 0.25.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,45.37; H,5.07; N,12.46%.

10 (h) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinoline

To a solution of the product of step (g) (500mg, 0.92mmol) in a mixture of toluene (6ml) and EtOH (3ml) was added thiophene-3-boronic acid (236mg, 1.85mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (32mg, 0.03mmol) and 1M aqueous sodium carbonate solution (1ml) and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux under N₂ for 18h. On cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O, extracted with EtOAc (3x), the combined organic layers dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound as a colourless foam (230mg, 47%). R_f 0.50 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 498 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.05 (2H, m), 3.13 (4H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.63 (6H, m), 3.71 (2H, m), 3.97 (5H, m), 4.30 (2H, bs), 5.76 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, m), 7.45 (2H, m). Found: C,57.90; H,6.19; N,13.04. C₂₃H₃₁N₅O₄S 0.3.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,57.85; H,6.07; N,13.32%.

25 Example 2

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(thiophen-2-yl)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(h) from the compound of Example 1(g) and thiophene-2-boronic acid. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound (26%) as a colourless foam. MS m/z 498 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.05 (2H, m), 3.13 (4H, m).

3.32 (2H, m), 3.61 (9H, m), 3.74 (2H, m), 3.97 (2H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.60 (2H, bs), 5.77 (1H, s), 7.0-7.3 (1H, bs), 7.06 (1H, d), 7.15 (1H, dd), 7.52 (1H, d). Found: C,55.25; H,5.92; N,12.63. $C_{25}H_{31}N_5O_4S \cdot 0.7CH_2Cl_2$ requires C,55.40; H,5.86; N,12.57%.

5 Example 3

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-furyl)-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(h) from the compound of
10 Example 1(g) and furan-2-boronic acid [Florentin *et al.*, J. Heterocyclic Chem., **13**, 1265 (1976)]. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/0.88NH_3$ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound (62%) as a colourless foam. R_f 0.52 ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/0.88NH_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 482 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 2.06 (2H, m), 3.16 (4H, m), 3.37 (2H, m), 3.50 (2H, m), 3.60 (7H, m), 3.71 (2H, m), 3.97 (2H,
15 m), 4.00 (5H, m), 5.80 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, bs), 6.60 (1H, bs), 7.0-7.3 (1H, bs), 7.62 (1H, bs). Found: C,60.36; H,6.52; N,13.46. $C_{25}H_{31}N_5O_5 \cdot 0.25CH_2Cl_2$ requires C,60.29; H,6.31; N,13.92%.

Example 4

20 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(3-furyl)-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(h) from the compound of
Example 1(g) and furan-3-boronic acid [Florentin *et al.*, J. Heterocyclic Chem., **13**, 1265
25 (1976)]. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/0.88NH_3$ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound (60%) as a colourless foam. MS m/z 482 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 2.05 (2H, m), 3.13 (4H, m), 3.32 (2H, m), 3.55 (3H, s), 3.65 (6H, m), 3.74 (2H, m), 3.99 (5H, m), 4.55 (2H, bs), 5.77 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, s), 7.1-7.4 (1H, bs), 7.50 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, s). Found: C,60.22; H,6.38; N,13.76. $C_{25}H_{31}N_5O_5 \cdot 0.25CH_2Cl_2$
30 requires C,60.29; H,6.31; N,13.92%.

Example 5

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

To a solution of the compound of Example 1(g) (700mg, 1.29mmol) in dioxane (15ml) was
5 added 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine (1.42g, 3.88mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-
palladium (150mg, 0.13mmol), copper(I) iodide (37mg, 0.19mmol) and lithium chloride
(271mg, 6.5mmol) and the mixture was heated to reflux under N₂ for 18h. On cooling, the
reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned
between 2N HCl and EtOAc. The aqueous layer was washed with three further portions of
10 EtOAc and then basified with 2N aqueous NaOH. The product was then extracted with
EtOAc (3x), dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product
was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the
title compound as a colourless solid (210mg, 33%). R_f 0.23 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃,
90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 493 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.05 (2H, m), 3.15 (4H, m), 3.32
15 (2H, m), 3.50 (2H, m), 3.55 (3H, s), 3.60 (2H, m), 3.68 (4H, m), 3.72 (2H, m), 3.94 (2H,
m), 4.00 (3H, s), 5.80 (1H, s), 7.16 (1H, bs), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.60 (1H, s), 8.74
(1H, bs). Found: C,60.89; H,6.41; N,16.03. C₂₆H₃₂N₆O₄ 0.3.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,60.71;
H,6.32; N,16.14%.

20 Example 6

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinazoline

(a) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodobenzoic acid

25 A solution of the compound of Example 1(b) (115g, 0.32mol) in a mixture of 3N HCl
(530ml) and EtOH (200ml) was heated to reflux for 36h. On cooling, the product was
filtered, air dried and then washed with hexane. The solid was then dissolved in CH₂Cl₂,
dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the subtitle compound
as a white solid. R_f 0.38 (EtOAc). MS m/z 309 (MH⁺).

30

(b) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodobenzoic acid, ethyl ester

To a suspension of the product of step (a) (69.3g, 0.23mol) in CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added oxalyl chloride (25ml, 0.27mol) and DMF (0.9ml, 11.3mmol) and the reaction was stirred for 18h at room temperature. EtOH (20ml, 0.34mol) was then added to the reaction, which was stirred for a further 30min, after which time it was treated with triethylamine (78ml, 0.56mol). The reaction mixture was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and H_2O , the organic layer separated, washed sequentially with 2N HCl (3x) and saturated brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown oil. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to afford the subtitle compound as a brown oil (30g, 39%). R_f 0.73 (EtOAc). MS m/z 337 (MH^+).

10

(c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-nitrobenzoic acid, ethyl ester

Nitronium tetrafluoroborate (11g, 84mmol) was added to a solution of the product of step (b) (30g, 64mmol) in acetonitrile (300ml) at 0°C and the reaction was stirred for 1.5h under N_2 . The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether, basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and the aqueous layer extracted with ether (3x), the combined organic layers washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with hexane/EtOAc (85/15, v/v) to give the subtitle compound as a yellow solid (21.3g, 87%). R_f 0.77 (EtOAc). MS m/z 382 (MH^+).

15

20 (d) 6-Amino-3,4-dimethoxy-2-iodobenzoic acid, ethyl ester

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(e) from the product of step (c). The subtitle compound (84%) was obtained as a colourless solid. R_f 0.67 (EtOAc). MS m/z 352 (MH^+).

20

25 (e) 2,4-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodoquinazoline

Sodium cyanate (9g, 0.14mol) and trifluoroacetic acid (11ml, 0.14mol) were added to a stirred solution of the product of step (d) (12g, 34.2mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 and the stirring continued for 18h. The reaction mixture was then evaporated under reduced pressure. H_2O was added and the resulting solid filtered, washing with water. A suspension of the solid in H_2O (50ml) was treated with NaOH pellets (10g) and the mixture heated to 60°C for 30min. after which time the reaction was cooled, neutralised with concentrated HCl and the resulting solid isolated by filtration, washing with H_2O and ether. The subtitle compound

30

was obtained as a colourless solid (8.4g, 71%). R_f 0.30 (EtOAc). 1H NMR (D_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.70 (3H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 9.13 (2H, bs), 12.10 (1H, bs).

(f) 2,4-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinazoline

- 5 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(h) from the product of step (e). The subtitle compound (84%) was obtained as a pale yellow solid. R_f 0.28 (EtOAc). MS m/z 305 (MH^+).

(g) 4-Amino-2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinazoline

- 10 The product of step (f) was added to a mixture of phosphorous oxychloride (9ml, 96mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylaniline (1ml, 8mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated to 110°C for 5h. On cooling, the reaction mixture was poured onto ice and partitioned between 2N HCl and ether. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated brine and evaporated to give a brown oil. This was taken up into a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (100ml) and MeOH (100ml),
15 cooled to 0°C and saturated with NH_3 . The reaction was stirred for 20h, saturated once more with NH_3 and stirred for a further 5h. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and 2N HCl. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. Trituration with methanol and filtration afforded the subtitle compound
20 as a colourless solid (255mg, 25%). R_f 0.78 (EtOAc). MS m/z 322 (MH^+).

(h) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(thiophen-3-yl)quinazoline

- A mixture of the product of step (g) (220mg, 0.68mmol), triethylamine (0.24ml, 1.7mmol)
25 and Intermediate 3 (250mg, 1.0mmol) in *n*-butanol (50ml) was heated to 100°C under N_2 for 5 days. After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between 2N aqueous NaOH and EtOAc, the organic layer separated and washed with further portions of 2N aqueous NaOH (2x), followed by saturated brine (2x). After drying over $MgSO_4$ and evaporating under reduced pressure, the product was triturated with EtOAc, filtered and recrystallised
30 from toluene to give the title compound as a colourless solid (33mg, 10%). R_f 0.08 (EtOAc). MS m/z 499 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 2.03 (2H, m), 3.18 (4H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, m), 3.65 (4H, m), 3.84 (2H, m), 3.99 (5H, m), 4.71 (2H, bs).

6.90 (1H, s), 7.12 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d), 7.50 (1H, dd). Found: C, 57.86; H, 6.03; N, 16.45. $C_{24}H_{30}N_6O_4S$ requires C, 57.82; H, 6.07; N, 16.85%.

Example 7

5 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(3-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-hydroxy-5-iodoquinazoline, sodium salt

A suspension of the compound of Example 1(e) (9.16g, 30mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200ml) was
10 treated with sodium cyanate (7.9g, 120mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (8.4ml, 105mmol)
dropwise at room temperature under N_2 and the reaction stirred for 60h. The mixture was
then evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting solid suspended in a mixture of
aqueous NaOH (20g in 150ml) and MeOH (200ml) and the reaction stirred at room
temperature for 1h. The resulting orange solution was then evaporated under reduced
15 pressure to remove MeOH and the aqueous suspension formed was treated with EtOAc,
filtered and the solid washed sequentially with H_2O (3x), acetone (3x) and ether to afford
the subtitle compound as a pale yellow solid (7.75g, 69%). R_f 0.53
(CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃, 84/14/2, v/v). MS m/z 322 (MH^+).

20 (b) 4-Amino-2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodoquinazoline

DMF (1.8ml, 23.0mmol) was added dropwise to phosphorus oxychloride (5.4ml,
57.6mmol) and this was followed by addition of the product of step (a) (4.0g, 11.5mmol).
The resulting mixture was heated to 90°C for 30min, after which time a further quantity
(5ml) of phosphorus oxychloride was added and heating continued for 18h. The reaction
25 mixture was cooled and carefully poured onto a mixture of EtOAc (400ml) and H_2O
(200ml), the mixture was neutralised with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and the aqueous
layer extracted with EtOAc (2x), the combined organic layers combined, washed with
saturated brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a brown
solid. This was suspended in 2N aqueous NaOH (300ml), dioxane (100ml) was added and
30 the mixture heated to 90°C with rapid stirring for 2min. On cooling, a solid separated out
and this was collected by filtration, washing sequentially with H_2O and acetone and drying

in *vacuo* at 60°C to give the subtitle compound as an off-white solid (2.79g, 66%). R_f 0.76 (EtOAc). MS m/z 366, 368 (MH^+).

(c) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodo-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]quinazoline

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 6(h) from the product of step (b). The subtitle compound was obtained in quantitative yield as a light brown foam. R_f 0.41 (EtOAc). MS m/z 543 (MH^+).

(d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(3-pyridyl)quinazoline

To a solution of the product of step (c) (300mg, 0.55mmol) in a mixture of THF (25ml) and H_2O (5ml) was added 3-pyridyldiethyl borane (485mg, 3.3mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (64mg, 0.055mmol) and potassium hydroxide (600mg, 10.7mmol) and the mixture was heated to reflux for 18h under N_2 . After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and 2N aqueous NaOH, the aqueous layer separated and extracted with two further quantities of EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a foam. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ (95/5, v/v) to afford the title compound as a colourless foam (42mg, 15%). R_f 0.10 ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 494 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 2.00 (2H, m), 3.18 (4H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, m), 3.67 (4H, m), 3.84 (2H, m), 3.97 (2H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.48 (2H, bs), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.74 (1H, m), 8.68 (1H, m), 8.74 (1H, m). Found: C,59.85; H,6.42; N,18.54. $C_{24}H_{31}N_7O_4 \cdot 0.2EtOAc \cdot 0.5H_2O$ requires C,59.57; H,6.51; N,18.85%.

Example 8

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the compound of Example 7(c). The product was purified on silica gel eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ (95/5).

v/v) followed by trituration with hexane/EtOAc and recrystallisation from toluene to afford the title compound (19%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.25 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 494 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.00 (2H, p), 3.15 (4H, t), 3.30 (2H, dd), 3.45-3.58 (2H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.65 (4H, t), 3.82 (2H, t), 3.94 (2H, t), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.55 (2H, s), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.39 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, d), 7.82 (1H, t), 8.77 (1H, d). Found: C, 59.91; H, 6.27, N, 19.23; $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_7\text{O}_4 \cdot 0.5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 59.75; H, 6.42, N, 19.50%.

Example 9

10 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinazoline

(a) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodo-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinazoline

15 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 6(h) from the compound of Example 7(b) and 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine [Shiozawa *et al.*, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 32, 2522 (1984)]. The subtitle compound was obtained in quantitative yield as a brown foam. R_f 0.35 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 464 (MH^+).

20 (b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (98/2, v/v) to afford the title compound (30%) as a pale yellow solid. R_f 0.13 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 415 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.08 (2H, t), 3.52 (3H, s), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.20 (2H, t), 4.67 (2H, bs), 5.00 (2H, s), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.12 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.48 (2H, m), 7.84 (1H, dt), 8.40 (1H, d), 8.78 (1H, d). Found: C, 65.17; H, 5.27, N, 19.64; $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 65.24; H, 5.48, N, 19.84%.

Example 10

30 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyrimidyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the compound of Example 9(a) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine [Sandosham *et al.*, Tetrahedron, 50, 275 (1994)]. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95/5, v/v) followed by partitioning between 2N HCl and EtOAc, washing the aqueous layer with EtOAc (3x), basifying with 2N aqueous NaOH and extracting with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (21%) as a pale yellow solid. R_f 0.39 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 9/1, v/v). MS m/z 416 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.06 (2H, t), 3.68 (3H, s), 3.98 (3H, s), 4.20 (2H, t), 4.61 (2H, bs), 5.00 (2H, s), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.13 (1H, m), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.50 (1H, d), 8.43 (1H, d), 8.92 (2H, d). Found: C,61.99; H,5.08, N,22.11; C₂₂H₂₁N₇O₂ 0.15.CH₂Cl₂ 0.1.EtOAc requires C,61.98; H,5.10, N,22.44%.

Example 11

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyrimidyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)quinazoline

(a) 1-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)-3-(N,N-dimethylaminomethylidene)-4-piperidone

DMF dimethyl acetal (5.82ml, 0.044mol) was added to a stirred solution of 1-boc-4-piperidone [Ashwood *et al.*, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin 1, 641 (1995)] (8.73g, 0.044mol) in DMF (80ml) and the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C under N₂ for 18h. After cooling, the DMF was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O, the organic layer washed with H₂O and saturated brine, then dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to afford the subtitle compound as a solid (8.44g, 76%). R_f 0.33 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 255 (MH⁺).

(b) 6-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphthalene)

Sodium (762mg, 0.033mol) was added to EtOH (150ml) followed by formamidine acetate (3.45g, 0.033mol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature under N₂ for 30min. A solution of the product of step (a) (8.43g, 0.033mol) in EtOH (50ml) was then added and the reaction heated to reflux for 18h after which time the mixture was cooled and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O, the organic layer washed with saturated brine and dried over MgSO₄. Purification on

silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (96/4, v/v) afforded the subtitle compound as an oil (5.09g, 65%). R_f 0.57 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 236 (MH⁺).

(c) 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphthalene hydrochloride

- 5 HCl was bubbled through a solution of the product of step (b) (4.80g, 0.020mol) in a mixture of MeOH and ether (50ml, 1/1, v/v) at 0°C until saturated. The mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature over 2h, after which time a precipitate formed. This was isolated by decanting off the supernatant solution, washing with ether (2x) and drying *in vacuo* to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (2.85g, 81%). R_f 0.13
10 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 136 (MH⁺).

(d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-iodo-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)quinazoline

- The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 6(h) from the product of
15 step (b) and the compound of Example 7(b). The subtitle compound (65%) was obtained as a colourless solid. R_f 0.52 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 465 (MH⁺).

(e) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyrimidyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)quinazoline

- 20 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (d) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95/5, v/v) to afford the title compound (15%) as a colourless foam. R_f 0.30 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 9/1, v/v). MS m/z 417 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.03 (2H, t), 3.68 (3H, s), 4.00 (2H, m), 4.22 (2H, t), 4.47 (2H, bs), 5.00 (2H, s), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.07 (1H, s), 7.38
25 (1H, t), 8.55 (1H, s), 8.95 (2H, d), 9.00 (1H, s). Found: C,56.61; H,4.73, N,24.84; C₂₁H₂₀N₈O₂ 0.5.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,56.26; H,4.61, N,24.42%.

Example 12

4-Amino-2-(7-aminosulfonyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

30

(a) 4-Amino-2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

To a solution of the compound of Example 7(b) (1.0g, 2.7mmol) in dioxane (20ml) was added 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine (1.1g, 3.0mmol), lithium chloride (1.5g, 35mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (320mg, 0.27mmol) and copper(I) iodide (78mg, 0.41mmol) and the reaction was heated to 100°C for 2h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between 2N HCl and EtOAc, the aqueous layer was extracted further with EtOAc (3x) then basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow solid. This was suspended in ether and filtered to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid, (660mg, 76%). R_f 0.53 (EtOAc). MS m/z 317, 319 (MH⁺).

(b) 4-Amino-2-(7-aminosulfonyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

To a solution of the product of step (a) (250mg, 0.8mmol) in n-butanol/DMA (3:1, v/v, 8ml) was added 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-sulfonamide hydrochloride (300mg, 1.2mmol) and triethylamine (0.33ml, 2.4mmol) and the reaction mixture heated to 100°C under N₂ for 18h. The reaction was then cooled, partitioned between EtOAc and 2N aqueous sodium hydroxide, the aqueous layer separated and extracted with EtOAc, the combined organic layer washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (95/5/0.5, v/v) afforded an oil which was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂/MeOH and the product precipitated out with hexane to afford, on filtration and drying *in vacuo*, the title compound as a colourless solid (198mg, 50%). R_f 0.50 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 84/14/2, v/v). MS m/z 493 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (D₆-DMSO) δ: 0.90 (2H, m), 3.42 (3H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 4.00 (2H, m), 4.94 (2H, s), 5.50 (2H, bs), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.26 (2H, s), 7.32 (1H, d), 7.40-7.55 (2H, m), 7.55-7.68 (2H, m), 7.94 (1H, t), 8.71 (1H, d). Found: C, 58.57; H, 5.35; N, 15.75; C₂₄H₂₄N₆O₄S 0.4 hexane 0.9 H₂O requires C, 58.97; H, 5.73; N, 15.64%.

Example 13

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(2-isoindolinyl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the compound of Example 12(a) and isoindoline hydrochloride. The product was purified on silica gel.

eluting with EtOAc followed by trituration with CH_2Cl_2 and ether to afford the title compound (51%) as a colourless foam. R_f 0.42 (EtOAc). MS m/z 400 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.55 (3H, s), 4.03 (3H, s), 4.70 (2H, s), 4.97 (4H, s), 7.08 (1H, s), 7.21-7.50 (6H, m), 7.84 (1H, t), 8.88 (1H, d). Found: C,65.15; H,5.21, N,15.54; $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ 0.4. CH_2Cl_2 0.25.ether requires C,64.83; H,5.42, N,15.50%.

Example 14

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)quinazoline

10

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the compound of Example 12(a) and the compound of Example 11(c). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (95/5, v/v) followed by trituration with ether to afford the title compound (35%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.18 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 416 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.03 (2H, t), 3.52 (3H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.20 (2H, t), 4.74 (2H, s), 5.00 (2H, s), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, d), 7.84 (1H, t), 8.55 (1H, s), 8.78 (1H, d), 9.00 (1H, s). Found: C,60.94; H,5.13; N,21.93; $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_7\text{O}_2$ 0.3. CH_2Cl_2 requires C,60.74; H,4.94; N,22.24%.

20

Example 15

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(7-methanesulfonamido-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepin-3-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 3-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-7-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepine

25

To a solution of 7-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepine [Pecherer *et al.*, J. Heterocyclic Chem. 8, 779 (1971)] (1.92g, 0.01mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (40ml) at 0°C was added dropwise a solution of di-(t-butyl) dicarbonate in CH_2Cl_2 and the reaction allowed to stir at room temperature for 18h. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil which was taken up into CH_2Cl_2 , washed with aqueous sodium carbonate solution (3x), 1N HCl (3x) and saturated brine (2x). The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated to afford an oil. Trituration with hexane afforded the subtitle

30

compound as a colourless solid (2.33g, 80%). R_f 0.8 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). M.p. 106-108°C.

(b) 7-Amino-3-t-butyloxycarbonyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepine

- 5 A solution of the product of step (a) (2.1g, 7.2mmol) in a mixture of EtOAc (20ml) and MeOH (20ml) was hydrogenated over palladium on charcoal (5% w/w, 100mg) at 345kPa (50p.s.i.) and room temperature for 3h. After filtering, the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the subtitle compound as an oil (2.0g, quantitative). R_f 0.7 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 9/1, v/v). Found: C,68.96; H,8.63; N,10.33; $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ requires C,68.67; 10 H,8.45; N,10.68%.

(c) 3-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-7-methanesulfonamido-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepine

- Methanesulfonyl chloride (0.56ml, 7.3mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of the product of step (b) (1.9g, 7.2 mmol) in pyridine (40ml) at 0°C and the resulting orange 15 solution was allowed to stir for 18h. The reaction was evaporated under reduced pressure to give an oil which was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and extracted sequentially with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (3x) and saturated brine (3x). The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an oil. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) followed by trituration with 20 ether to give the subtitle compound as a white solid (1.2g, 49%). R_f 0.5 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). M.p. 153-154°C.

(d) 7-Methanesulfonamido-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepine hydrochloride

- The subtitle compound was prepared from the product of step (d) by the method of 25 Example 11(c). The subtitle compound (71%) was obtained as a colourless solid. R_f 0.25 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 84/14/2, v/v).

(e) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(7-methanesulfonamido-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H,3-benzazepin-3-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

- 30 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (d) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (97/3/0.5, v/v) to give the title compound (40%) as a

colourless solid. R_f 0.31 (EtOAc/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 521 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 2.90 (4H, bm), 3.00 (3H, s), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.00 (7H, bm), 4.65 (2H, bs), 6.68 (1H, bs), 6.96 (2H, s), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, m), 7.95 (1H, t), 8.80 (1H, d). Found: C,56.65; H,5.26; N,14.66; $C_{26}H_{28}N_6O_4S \cdot 0.5 \cdot CH_2Cl_2$ requires C,56.53; H,5.19; N,14.93%.

Example 16

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[7-(4-morpholinesulfonamido)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 7-(4-Morpholinesulfonamido)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of 2-trifluoroacetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-sulfonyl chloride [Blank *et al* J. Med. Chem. **23**, 837 (1980)] (1.0g, 3.3mmol) in THF (40ml) was added morpholine (0.74ml, 8.5mmol) and a thick white precipitate was formed immediately. After 5min a solution of sodium carbonate (1.7g, 16.5mmol) in H_2O (20ml) was added followed by a mixture of MeOH and H_2O (20ml, 1/1, v/v). The resulting clear solution was stirred for 18h at room temperature after which time the reaction was partitioned between EtOAc and 2N aqueous NaOH and the aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (8x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (650mg, 70%). R_f 0.50 (CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 283 (MH^+).

(b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[7-(4-morpholinesulfonamido)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The title compound (40%) was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 12(a). MS m/z 563 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 3.00 (6H, m), 3.53 (3H, s), 3.73 (4H, m), 3.98 (3H, s), 4.12 (2H, t), 4.70 (2H, bs), 5.07 (2H, s), 7.05 (1H, s), 7.32 (1H, d), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, d), 7.53 (1H, d), 7.60 (1H, s), 7.84 (1H, t), 8.78 (1H, d).

Example 17

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 6-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)-2-methyl-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphthalene

- 5 A solution of sodium ethoxide in EtOH was prepared by the addition of sodium (690mg, 30.0mmol) to EtOH (75ml) and was treated with the compound of Example 11(a) (7.62g, 30.0mmol) and acetamide hydrochloride (3.12g, 33.0mmol). The reaction was heated to reflux for 18h, after which time it was partitioned between EtOAc and aqueous sodium bicarbonate, the organic layer was separated and dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under
10 reduced pressure to afford an oil. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (98/2, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a crystalline solid (6.47g, 87%). R_f 0.31 (EtOAc/MeOH 95/5, v/v). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.48 (9H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 2.92 (2H, m), 3.73 (2H, m), 4.57 (2H, s), 8.38 (1H, s)

15 (b) 2-Methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphthalene hydrochloride

- The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 11(c) from the product of step (a). The product was partitioned between EtOAc and 2N aqueous NaOH and the aqueous layer extracted repeatedly with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the subtitle compound (7%)
20 as a yellow oil that crystallised on standing. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.70 (3H, s), 2.90 (2H, t), 3.25 (2H, t), 4.00 (2H, s), 8.38 (1H, s).

(c) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6-triazanaphth-6-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

- 25 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (b) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (94/6, v/v) to afford the title compound (32%) as a colourless foam. R_f 0.33 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 430 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.65 (3H, s), 2.97 (2H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.98 (3H, s), 4.15 (2H, t), 4.73 (2H, bs), 4.93 (2H, bs).
30 7.00 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, m), 7.82 (1H, t), 8.42 (1H, s), 8.75 (1H, d). Found: C,56.65; H,5.26; N,14.66; C₂₃H₂₃N₇O₂ 0.3.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,56.53; H,5.19; N,14.93%.

Example 184-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,7-triazanaphth-7-yl)-quinazoline5 (a) 1-Trityl-3-piperidone

Trityl chloride (13.1g, 47.0mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of 3-piperidone hydrochloride (5.79g, 42.7mmol) and triethylamine (14.9ml, 107mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100ml) and the reaction was stirred for 16h under N_2 at room temperature. The resulting mixture was filtered and the filtrate washed sequentially with H_2O and 5% aqueous citric acid,
10 dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. Trituration with pentane afforded the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (4.8g, 33%). R_f 0.23 (CH_2Cl_2 /pentane 2/3, v/v). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.05 (2H, m), 2.35 (2H, m), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.85 (2H, s), 7.06-7.55 (15H, m).

15 (b) 4-(N,N-Dimethylaminomethylidene)-1-trityl-3-piperidone

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 11(a) from the product of step (a). Crystallisation from ether afforded the subtitle compound (52%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.23 (CH_2Cl_2 /pentane 2/3, v/v). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.35 (2H, t), 2.87 (2H, t), 2.97 (2H, s), 3.13 (6H, s), 7.13 (3H, m), 7.24 (7H, m), 7.50 (6H, m).

20

(c) 7-Trityl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,7-triazanaphthalene

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 11(b) from the product of step (b). The product was purified by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with CH_2Cl_2 /ether (9/1, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (51%). R_f 0.33 (CH_2Cl_2 /ether
25 85/15, v/v). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.60 (2H, t), 2.97 (2H, t), 3.58 (2H, s), 7.06-7.37 (8H, m), 7.52 (7H, m), 8.45 (1H, s), 8.90 (1H, s).

(d) 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-1,3,7-triazanaphthalene hydrochloride

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 11(c) from the product of
30 step (c). The product crystallised from MeOH/ether to afford the subtitle compound (65%) as an orange hygroscopic solid. ^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.06 (2H, m), 3.40 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, s), 8.68 (1H, s), 9.00 (1H, s), 9.96 (2H, bs).

(e) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,7-triazanaphth-7-yl)-quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step
5 (d) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting
with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95/5, v/v) to give the title compound (66%) as a light brown solid. R_f
0.20 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 416 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.92 (2H, t), 3.52
(3H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, t), 4.70 (2H, bs), 5.18 (2H, bs), 7.05 (1H, s), 7.41 (1H, m),
7.43 (1H, m), 7.83 (1H, t), 8.50 (1H, s), 8.79 (1H, d), 9.02 (1H, s). Found: C, 61.24; H, 4.91;
10 N, 22.35; C₂₂H₂₁N₇O₂ 0.25.CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 61.20; H, 4.96; N, 22.46%.

Example 19

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

15

(a) 5-Methanesulfonamidoisoquinoline

Methanesulfonyl chloride (3.2ml, 42mmol) was added to a solution of 5-aminoisoquinoline
(5.0g, 35mmol) in pyridine (40ml) and the mixture was allowed to stand for 72h. The
reaction mixture was then poured into aqueous citric acid (10%, 400ml) and extracted with
20 EtOAc (2x230ml). The organic layer was evaporated to give a residue which was purified
on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH to afford the subtitle compound as a solid (3.55g,
46%). R_f 0.03 (CH₂Cl₂/ether 4/1, v/v). ¹H NMR (D₆-DMSO) δ: 3.07 (3H, s), 7.68 (1H, t),
7.75 (1H, d), 8.03 (1H, d), 8.10 (1H, d), 8.54 (1H, d), 9.32 (1H, s), 9.79 (1H, bs).

25 (b) 5-Methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride

A solution of the product of step (a) (3.50g, 15.7mmol) in EtOH (205ml) was treated with
platinum dioxide (1.5g) and 1N HCl (15.7ml). The mixture was hydrogenated at 414kPa
(60p.s.i.) for 16h, after which time the reaction was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated
under reduced pressure and triturated with CH₂Cl₂ to afford the subtitle compound as a
30 colourless solid. The solid residue from the filtration was taken up into MeOH/H₂O (1/2,
v/v), the suspension filtered, washed with CH₂Cl₂ (3x) and the filtrate evaporated to afford
a second crop of the subtitle compound (total yield 3.45g, 84%). R_f 0.21

(CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). ¹H NMR (d₆-DMSO) δ: 2.96-3.10 (2H, m), 3.31 (3H, m), 4.21 (2H, s), 7.12 (1H, m), 7.26 (2H, m), 9.24 (1H, s), 9.61 (2H, bs).

5 (c) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (b) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95/5, v/v) to give the title compound (80%) as a light brown solid. R_f 0.21 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 507 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.80 (2H, t), 3.02 (3H, s), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.12 (2H, t), 4.67 (2H, bs), 4.97 (2H, s), 6.15 (1H, s), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, d), 7.21 (1H, d), 7.32 (1H, d), 7.42 (1H, m), 7.46 (1H, d), 7.84 (1H, t), 8.79 (1H, d). Found: C,55.09; H,4.90; N,14.94 C₂₅H₂₆N₆O₄S 0.56.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,55.38; H,4.93; N,15.16%.

15 Example 20

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[7-(1-piperazinesulfonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 7-(4-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-1-piperazinesulfonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

20 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 16(a) from 1-t-butyloxycarbonylpiperazine and 2-trifluoroacetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-7-sulfonyl chloride. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (93/7, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (35%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.56 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 9/1, v/v). MS m/z 382 (MH⁺).

25

(b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[7-(4-t-butyloxycarbonyl-1-piperazinesulfonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (96/4, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (69%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.25 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 96/4, v/v).

30

(c) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[7-(1-piperazinesulfonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline trihydrochloride

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 11(c). The product was triturated with CH_2Cl_2 to give the title compound (58%) as a colourless solid. MS m/z 562 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.03-3.25 (11H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.12 (2H, t), 5.17 (2H, bs), 5.58 (1H, bs), 7.52-7.68 (5H, m), 7.94 (1H, s), 8.07 (1H, t), 8.62 (1H, bs), 8.80 (1H, d), 9.20 (2H, bs), 12.72 (1H, bs). Found: C, 46.88; H, 5.61; N, 13.68; $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_7\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 3\text{HCl} \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 46.96; H, 5.48; N, 13.69%.

10 Example 21

4-Amino-2-[5-(*N,N*-diethylaminomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 5-(Trifluoromethanesulfonato)isoquinoline

15 Pyridine (8.35ml, 0.10mol) was added to a solution of 5-hydroxyisoquinoline (5.0g, 0.034mol) in CH_2Cl_2 , the solution was cooled to -40°C and triflic anhydride (8.47ml, 0.052mol) was added dropwise. The reaction was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for 18h, after which time H_2O was added, the organic layer was separated, washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (98/2, v/v) to give the subtitle compound as a solid (6.93g, 73%). R_f 0.70 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 9/1, v/v).

(b) 5-(*N,N*-Diethylcarboxamido)isoquinoline

25 To a solution of the product of step (a) (500mg, 1.8mmol) in DMF (4ml) was added palladium acetate (12mg, 0.054mmol), triphenylphosphine (28mg, 0.11mmol) and diethylamine (3.7ml, 36mmol) and the reaction was heated at 60°C under a balloon of CO for 20h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with saturated brine and extracted with EtOAc (3x), the combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (97/3, v/v) to give the subtitle compound as a solid (220mg, 53%). R_f 0.45 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 9/1, v/v). MS m/z 229 (MH^+).

(c) 5-(*N,N*-Diethylcarboxamido)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 19(b) from the product of step (b). The crude product was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and the aqueous layer was extracted with further portions of CH₂Cl₂.

- 5 The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (66%) as an oil. R_f 0.09 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 233 (MH⁺).

10 (d) 5-(*N,N*-Diethylaminomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of borane in THF (1M, 18ml, 18.0mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of the product of step (c) (1.39g, 6.0mmol) in THF (20ml). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 18h under N₂ after which time the reaction mixture was cooled, added to a mixture of 2N HCl/MeOH (1/1, v/v, 100ml) and stirred for 2h. The MeOH was removed
15 under reduced pressure, the reaction mixture was basified to pH 10 and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the subtitle compound as an oil (840mg, 64%). MS m/z 219 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.05 (6H, t), 2.40 (1H, bs), 2.52 (4H, q), 2.89 (2H, t), 3.20 (2H, t), 3.47 (2H, s), 4.06 (2H, s), 6.90 (1H, d), 7.09 (1H, t), 7.20 (1H, d).

20

(e) 4-Amino-2-[5-(*N,N*-diethylaminomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-yl]-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the product of step (d) and the compound of Example 12(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting
25 with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to give the title compound (30%) as a colourless foam. MS m/z 499 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.05 (6H, t), 2.53 (4H, q), 3.00 (2H, t), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.53 (2H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.08 (2H, t), 4.73 (2H, bs), 4.98 (2H, s), 7.0-7.3 (4H, m), 7.40 (2H, m), 7.82 (1H, t), 8.77 (1H, d). Found: C,68.36; H,6.71; N,15.96; C₂₉H₃₄N₆O₂ 0.2.CH₂Cl₂ requires C,68.01; H,6.72; N,16.30%.

30

Example 22

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyrimidyl)quinoline

(a) 2-Acetyl-(5-methanesulfonamido)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

- 5 To a solution of the compound of Example 19(b) (2.87g, 10.9mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added acetic anhydride (1.2ml, 13.1mmol) and triethylamine (3.4ml, 24.0mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16h after which time the reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and the aqueous phase extracted with further portions of EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were dried
10 over MgSO_4 and evaporated to afford an oil. This was dissolved in MeOH (15ml) and treated with aqueous sodium carbonate solution (7%, w/w, 15ml) and the mixture stirred for 16h at room temperature, after which time the MeOH was removed under reduced pressure, the pH was adjusted to pH 8 with 2N aqueous HCl and the product was extracted with EtOAc (2x). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated to
15 give an oil which was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to give the product as an oil (2.0g, 68%). R_f 0.20 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 9/5, v/v). MS m/z 269 (MH^+).

(b) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-[1-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

- 20 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 1(e). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (98/2, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (93%) as a colourless foam. R_f 0.30 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 555 (MH^+).

25 (c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]-2-(2-pyrimidyl)benzonitrile

- The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (96/4, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (32%) as a foam. R_f 0.11
30 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 507 (MH^+).

(d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyrimidyl)quinoline

A solution of zinc chloride in THF (0.5M, 10,6ml, 5.3mmol) was added to a solution of the product of step (c) (180mg, 0.36mmol) in THF (5ml) and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 70h, after which time a further portion of zinc chloride in THF (0.5M, 3.5ml) was added and heating continued at reflux for a further 7h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and a solution of EDTA in 2N aqueous NaOH, the organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over MgSO₄. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound as a colourless solid (38mg, 21%). R_f 0.28 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 507 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.83 (2H, m), 3.00 (3H, s), 3.64 (3H, s), 3.96 (5H, m), 4.46 (2H, bs), 4.77 (2H, s), 6.07 (1H, s), 7.0-7.2 (1H, bs), 7.06 (1H, s), 7.15 (1H, t), 7.22 (1H, d), 7.43 (1H, t), 7.50 (1H, bs), 8.96 (2H, d).

15 Example 23

4-Amino-6-ethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-7-methoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

(a) 3-Hydroxy-2-iodo-4-methoxy-6-nitrobenzonitrile

20 To a solution of the compound of Example 1(d) (10.0g, 30mmol) in collidine (100ml) was added lithium iodide (4.0g, 30mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 18h followed by heating at 100°C for 1.5h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between 2N aqueous NaOH and EtOAc, the layers were separated and the product was extracted with 3 further EtOAc washes. The combined organic layers were washed with 2N HCl (2x), dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (97/3, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (6.96g, 73%). R_f 0.16 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 338 (MNH₄⁺).

30 (b) 3-Ethoxy-2-iodo-4-methoxy-6-nitrobenzonitrile

To a solution of the product of step (a) (6.95g, 21.7mmol) and bromoethane (1.78ml, 23.8mmol) in DMF (70ml) was added potassium carbonate (4.49g, 32.5mmol) and the

reaction was heated to 60°C for 18h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was partitioned between 2N aqueous HCl and EtOAc, the organic layer was separated, washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (97/3, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid
5 (2.94g, 39%). R_f 0.68 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 366 (MNH₄⁺).

(c) 6-Amino-3-ethoxy-2-iodo-4-methoxybenzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(e) from the product of step (b). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (98/2, v/v) to
10 afford the subtitle compound (72%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.11 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 336 (MNH₄⁺).

(d) 3-Ethoxy-2-iodo-6-[1-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]-4-methoxybenzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (c) and the compound of Example 22(a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (98/2, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (53%) as a
15 colourless foam. R_f 0.14 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 569 (MH⁺).

20 (e) 3-Ethoxy-6-[1-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]-4-methoxy-2-(2-pyridyl)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (d) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (94/6, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (54%) as a foam. R_f 0.14
25 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 520 (MH⁺).

(f) 4-Amino-6-ethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-7-methoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

A solution of the product of step (e) (1.14g, 2.19mmol) in THF (10ml) was cooled to -
30 78°C and treated with a solution of lithium diisopropylamide in cyclohexane (1.5M, 4.4ml, 6.6mmol). The reaction was then allowed to reach room temperature over 1h, partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O and the aqueous layer extracted with 3 further portions of EtOAc.

The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (93/7/1, v/v) followed by trituration with ether afforded the title compound as a colourless foam (510mg, 45%). R_f 0.23 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 520 (MH^+).

- 5 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 0.92 (3H, t), 2.84 (2H, m), 3.00 (3H, s), 3.82 (4H, m), 3.98 (3H, s), 4.22 (2H, q), 4.77 (2H, s), 5.93 (1H, s), 7.07 (1H, m), 7.17 (1H, t), 7.20-7.35 (2H, m), 7.40 (1H, t), 7.50 (1H, d), 7.81 (1H, t), 7.46 (1H, d), 8.77 (1H, d). Found: C,60.32; H,5.66; N,12.60 $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}$ 0.25. CH_2Cl_2 requires C,60.51; H,5.50; N,12.95%.

10 Example 24

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinoline

(a) 6-Acetyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

- To a solution of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine (4.9g, 36.5mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added triethylamine (6.1ml, 43.8mmol) and acetyl chloride (3.11ml, 43.8mmol) dropwise and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further 18h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between H_2O and CH_2Cl_2 , the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted twice more with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a residue which was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{EtOAc}/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (95/5/1, v/v). This afforded the subtitle compound (58%) as an oil. R_f 0.60 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 84/14/2, v/v). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.15 (3H, s), 3.04 (2H, m), 3.75 and 3.90 (2H, 2xm), 4.60 and 4.70 (2H, 2xs), 7.10 (1H, m), 7.42 (1H, m), 8.42 (1H, m).

25

(b) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

- The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 1(e). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (95/5, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (80%) as a pale yellow solid. R_f 0.58 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 92/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 463 (MH^+).

30

(c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-(2-pyridyl)-6-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (95/5/1, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (51%) as a foam. R_f 0.26 (EtOAc/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 414 (MH⁺).

(d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyridyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinoline

10 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 23(f) from the product of step (c). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (96/3.5/0.5, v/v) followed by trituration with ether to afford the title compound (22%) as a light brown solid. R_f 0.31 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ 92/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 414 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.13 (2H, m), 3.52 (3H, s), 3.82 (2H, bs), 3.98 (5H, m), 4.83 (2H, s), 5.98 (1H, s), 7.13 (1H, m), 7.22 (1H, bs), 7.38 (1H, m), 7.48 (1H, d), 7.53 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, m), 8.43 (1H, d), 8.76 (1H, d). Found: C,67.74; H,6.26; N,15.43 C₂₄H₂₃N₅O₂S 0.4.ether 0.6.H₂O requires C,67.86; H,6.07; N,15.33%.

Example 25

20 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyrimidyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinoline

(a) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidyl-6-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

25 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of Example 24(b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (98/2, v/v) to give the subtitle compound as a foam (75%). R_f 0.21 (ether). MS m/z 415 (MH⁺).

30 (b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-5-(2-pyrimidyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)quinoline

Potassium hydroxide powder (72mg, 1.29mmol) was added to a solution of the product of step (a) (530mg, 1.28mmol) in DMSO (5ml). The reaction mixture was heated to 95°C for 45min. After cooling the reaction mixture was poured into citric acid and basified with 2N aqueous NaOH. The product was then extracted with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O, saturated brine and dried over MgSO₄. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (96/3.5/0.5, v/v). The product was triturated with ether to afford the title compound as an orange solid (91mg, 17%). R_f 0.11 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (95/5, v/v). MS m/z 415 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ: 3.10 (2H, t), 3.69 (3H, s), 3.79 (2H, s), 4.00 (2H, m), 4.05 (3H, s), 4.82 (2H, s), 6.01 (1H, s), 7.05 (1H, m), 7.40 (1H, t), 7.50 (1H, m), 8.40 (1H, m), 8.90 (2H, m).

Example 26

4-Amino-7-methoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)quinoline

15

(a) 3-Hydroxy-4-methoxy benzoic acid, methyl ester

To a suspension of 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzoic acid (33.63g, 0.2mol) in MeOH (500ml) was added concentrated sulphuric acid (25ml) and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 2h. On cooling the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to 100 ml and the residue was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed sequentially with H₂O (x2), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure, to afford the subtitle compound as colourless crystals (33.0g, 91%). R_f 0.59 (EtOAc). MS m/z 183 (MH⁺).

25 (b) 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate.

To a solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (80.4g, 0.3mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50ml) was added a mixture of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (28.0g, 0.28mol) and triethylamine (29.3g, 0.29mol) at -40°C dropwise over 45min. After addition, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature, washed sequentially with H₂O and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and then dried over MgSO₄. This afforded the subtitle compound as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ which was used immediately in the next step.

(c) 4-Methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzoic acid methyl ester

To a solution of the product of step (a) (33.0g, 0.181mol) in a mixture of potassium carbonate (41.4g, 0.3mol) and DMF (100ml) was added a solution of the product obtained from step (b) (65.0g, 0.28mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h after which time the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ether and H₂O, the organic layer was washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was triturated with hexane to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (42.55g, 93% over 2 steps). R_f 0.47 (CH₂Cl₂). MS m/z 265 (MH⁺).

(d) 4-Methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzoic acid

To a solution of the product of step (c) (42.25g, 0.16mol) in MeOH was added 2N aqueous NaOH (160ml, 0.32mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3h and then at 50°C for 1h. After cooling the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc and 2N HCl, the organic layer dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (40.4g, 100%). R_f 0.13 (hexane/EtOAc 1/1, v/v). MS m/z 251 (MH⁺).

(e) 4,4-Dimethyl-2-[4-methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)phenyl]-Δ²-oxazoline

To a suspension of the product of step (d) (40.0g, 0.16mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (200ml) and DMF (0.5ml) was added oxalyl chloride (40.6g, 0.32mol) at 0°C over a period of 15min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30min, warmed to room temperature over 1.5h and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was then redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (300ml) and added over 15min to a solution of 2-amino-2-methylpropanol (17.8g, 0.2mol) and triethylamine (20.2g, 0.2mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100ml) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 30min, washed sequentially with 5% citric acid and dilute aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to a volume of 200ml. Thionyl chloride (21.4g, 0.18mol) was added dropwise to the solution and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1h. The product was then extracted with H₂O followed by 0.5N aqueous NaOH. The combined aqueous phases were basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and the product extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (x2). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a batch of crude

product. The original organic extract was then shaken with 2N aqueous NaOH and the product extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (x3), the combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was redissolved in ethereal HCl (150ml), the resulting white solid was filtered off, rebaseified with 2N aqueous NaOH and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (x3). The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a second batch of crude product. The combined crude products were purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (38.8g, 80%). R_f 0.54 (EtOAc). MS m/z 304 (MH^+).

10

(f) 4,4-Dimethyl-2-[2-iodo-4-methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)phenyl]- Δ^2 -oxazoline

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(b) from the product of step (e). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/hexane (60/40, v/v). The product was then triturated with ether to afford the subtitle compound as an orange solid (53%). R_f 0.27 (ether/hexane 1/3, v/v). MS m/z 430 (MH^+).

15

(g) 2-Iodo-4-methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(c) from the product of step (f). The crude product was triturated with hexane/ether (60/40, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (96%). R_f 0.5 (EtOAc/hexane 1/1, v/v). MS m/z 358 (MH^+).

20

(h) 2-Iodo-4-methoxy-6-nitro-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(d) from the product of step (g). The crude brown solid was triturated with ether to afford the subtitle compound (72%). R_f 0.25 (hexane/EtOAc 2/1, v/v). MS m/z 403 (MH^+).

25

(i) 6-Amino-2-iodo-4-methoxy-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(e) from the product of step (h). The crude product was washed through a plug of silica gel to afford the subtitle compound as an orange solid (70%). R_f 0.74 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 373 (MH^+).

30

(j) 2-Iodo-4-methoxy-6-{1-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]ethylideneamino}-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (i) and Intermediate 4. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (90/10, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as an orange oil which was recrystallised from EtOAc to yield a colourless solid (64%). R_f 0.12 (EtOAc). MS m/z 610 (MH^+).

10 (k) 4-Methoxy-6-{1-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]ethylideneamino}-2-(2-pyridyl)-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (j) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (96/4, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a yellow foam (91%). R_f 0.43 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 561 (MH^+).

15 (l) 4-Amino-7-methoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)quinoline

To a solution of the product of step (k) (0.56g, 1mmol) in THF (10ml) was added freshly prepared lithium diisopropylamide (4ml, 2mmol) at -20°C . The reaction mixture was then warmed to room temperature slowly and stirred for 20min, after which time it was quenched with H_2O and poured into EtOAc. The organic layer was then washed with 2N aqueous NaOH followed by saturated brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the title compound as a brown foam (0.39g, 70%). R_f 0.37 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 561 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.00 (2H, m), 3.10 (5H, m), 3.30 (2H, m), 3.50-3.90 (10H, m), 3.95 (3H, s), 4.00 (3H, s), 5.80 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, bs), 7.39 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, d), 7.80 (1H, m), 8.70 (1H, d). Found C, 51.49; H, 5.72; N, 14.35; $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{F}_3\text{N}_6\text{O}_4$ 0.33.EtOAc requires C, 51.69; H, 5.71; N, 14.35%.

Example 27

4-Amino-7-methoxy-5-(2-pyrimidinyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)quinoline

(a) 2-Iodo-4-methoxy-6-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of Example 26(i) and the compound of Example 24(a). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (80/20, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless foam (70%). R_f 0.63 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 531 (MH^+).

(b) 4-Methoxy-2-(2-pyrimidyl)-6-[1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (a) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (94/6/1, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (49%). R_f 0.29 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 483 (MH^+).

(c) 4-Amino-7-methoxy-5-(2-pyrimidinyl)-2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 25(b) from the product of step (b). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to afford the title compound as a foam (8%). R_f 0.07 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 483 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.18 (2H, m), 3.80 (2H, bs), 4.00 (5H, m), 4.30 (2H, m), 4.90 (2H, s), 6.00 (1H, s), 7.10 (1H, m), 7.30 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.50 (1H, d), 8.40 (1H, d), 8.90 (2H, d).

Example 28

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[4-(4-morpholinecarbonyl)-1,4-diazepan-1-yl]-5-(oxazol-2-yl)quinoline

To a solution of oxazole (276mg, 4mmol) in THF (15ml) was added n-butyllithium (1.6M in hexane, 2.75ml, 4.4mmol) dropwise at -78°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 20min, zinc chloride solution (1.0M in ether, 12ml, 12mmol) was then added to the reaction mixture and the resulting solution was warmed to room temperature. The compound of Example 1(f) (1.05g, 1.94mmol) was added followed by tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (200mg). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 3h. This was followed by the addition of a further portion of oxazole zincate, prepared as above using oxazole (552mg, 8mmol), n-butyllithium (1.6M in hexane, 5.5ml, 8.8mmol) and zinc chloride solution (1.0M in ether, 24ml, 24mmol) followed by tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (100mg). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4h after which time copper(I) iodide (100mg) was added. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 24h. The cooled reaction mixture was poured into EtOAc and washed with aqueous EDTA solution, basified with 2N aqueous NaOH and the organic layer was separated, washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (92/8/1, v/v) to afford the title compound (87mg, 9%). R_f 0.46 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 483 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.10 (2H, m), 3.10 (4H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.50-3.90 (12H, several peaks), 3.95 (2H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.20 (1H, bs), 5.85 (1H, s), 7.35 (1H, s), 7.70 (1H, m), 7.90 (1H, s).

Example 29

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

25 (a) 6-Acetyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

To a solution of 2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine [Shiozawa *et al.*, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 32, 2522, (1984)] (2.73g, 0.0184mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30ml) and triethylamine (5.1ml, 0.0368mol) was added acetyl chloride (1.57ml, 0.0221mol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24h at room temperature, after which time the reaction mixture was washed sequentially with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, H₂O, saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the subtitle compound (3.27g, 93%). R_f 0.5 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 191 (MH⁺).

(b) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-[1-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 1(e). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/hexane (96/4, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a foam (87%). R_f 0.42 (EtOAc). MS m/z 477 (MH^+).

10 (c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)ethylideneamino]-2-(2-pyridyl)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the compound of step (b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (97/3, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a foam (25%). R_f 0.29 (EtOAc). MS m/z 428 (MH^+).

15

(d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 26(l) from the product of step (c). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃ (93/7/1, v/v) to afford the title compound as a foam (10%). R_f 0.25 (CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 233 (MH^+). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.30 (2H, bs), 2.50 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 3.59 (3H, s), 3.85 (2H, m), 3.95-4.00 (6H, m), 4.80 (2H, s), 6.00 (1H, s), 7.00 (1H, d), 7.20 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, m), 7.45 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, m), 8.75 (1H, m).

25

Example 30

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

30 (a) 5-Methoxyisoquinoline

To a solution of 5-hydroxyisoquinoline (10g, 69mmol) in MeOH (100ml) was added a solution of sodium methoxide in methanol (30% by weight, 13.8ml, 72.4mmol) followed

by phenyltrimethylammonium chloride (12.4g, 72.4mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2h, after which time it was filtered and the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil which was dissolved in DMF (50ml). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2h after which time the reaction mixture was
5 evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and 1N aqueous NaOH, the organic layer was washed twice with 1N aqueous NaOH, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/hexane (1/1, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound as a yellow oil (6.11g, 56%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 4.05 (3H, s), 7.00 (1H, d), 7.55 (2H, m), 8.02 (1H,
10 d), 8.55 (1H, d), 9.22 (1H, s).

(b) 5-Methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of the product of step (a) (6.11g, 38.4mmol) in EtOH (200ml) was added platinum oxide (0.611g) followed by concentrated HCl (3.2ml, 38.4mmol). The reaction
15 mixture was hydrogenated at 345kPa (50p.s.i.) at room temperature for 4h after which time the catalyst was filtered off and washed with EtOH. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (7.27g, 95%). ^1H NMR (D_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.80 (2H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.20 (2H, s), 6.80 (1H, d), 6.90 (1H, d), 7.20 (1H, t), 9.45 (2H, bs).

20

(c) 2-Acetyl-5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of the product of step (b) (6.26g, 31.4mmol) and triethylamine (9.6ml; 69.0mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (150ml) was added acetyl chloride (2.7ml, 37.7mmol) at 0°C over a period of 15min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h after which
25 time the solution was washed sequentially with H_2O and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc to afford the subtitle compound as an orange oil (6.07g, 94%). R_f 0.65 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 206 (MH^+).

30

(d) 3,4-Dimethoxy-2-iodo-6-[1-(5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (c) and the compound of Example 1(e). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to afford the subtitle compound as orange crystals (69%). R_f 0.77 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 492 (MH^+).

5

(e) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]-2-(2-pyridyl)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (d) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with ether to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (62%). R_f 0.73 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 90/10, v/v). MS m/z 443 (MH^+).

10

(f) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 25(b) from the product of step (e). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to afford the title compound as a colourless solid (10%). R_f 0.5 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 90/10, v/v). MS m/z 443 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.90 (2H, t), 3.55 (3H, s), 3.75-3.90 (7H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.79 (2H, s), 5.95 (1H, bs), 6.70 (1H, d), 6.85 (1H, d), 7.19 (1H, t), 7.25 (1H, s), 7.39 (1H, t), 7.45 (1H, d), 7.80 (1H, t), 8.75 (1H, d). Found C, 68.58; H, 5.93; N, 12.66; $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.2\text{ether} \cdot 0.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 68.76; H, 6.29; N, 11.97%.

20

Example 31

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyrimidyl)quinoline

25

(a) 2-Acetyl-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 30(c) from 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc to afford the subtitle compound as a colourless solid (99%). R_f 0.15 (EtOAc). ^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 2.05 (3H, s), 2.60-2.80 (2H, d), 3.55 (2H, m), 3.65 (6H, s), 4.25 (2H, d), 6.70 (2H, d).

30

(b) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylidene-amino]-2-iodobenzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(f) from the product of step (a) and the compound of Example 1(e). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂ to afford the subtitle compound (71%). R_f 0.74 (EtOAc). MS m/z 522 (MH⁺).

10 (c) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylidene-amino]-2-(2-pyrimidyl)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyrimidine. Purification on silica gel afforded the subtitle compound (33%). R_f 0.38 (EtOAc). MS m/z 474 (MH⁺).

15 (d) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyrimidyl)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 26(l) from the product of step (c). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/0.88NH₃ (95/5/0.5, v/v) to afford the title compound as a foam (29%). R_f 0.16 (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 474 (MH⁺). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.90 (2H, m), 3.70 (5H, s), 3.90 (9H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.75 (2H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.75 (1H, s), 7.20 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, t), 8.95 (2H, m).

Example 32

25 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

(a) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-iodoquinoline

30 The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 1(g) from the compound of Example 31(b). The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc/hexane

(1/1, v/v) then with EtOAc to afford the subtitle compound as an off-white solid (67%). R_f 0.5 (EtOAc). MS m/z 522 (MH^+).

(b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the product of step (a) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/0.88NH_3$ (95/5/0.5, v/v) to afford the title compound (20%). R_f 0.28 ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ 95/5, v/v). MS m/z 473 (MH^+). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 2.85 (2H, t), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.70-3.90 (10H, m), 4.00 (3H, s), 4.70 (2H, s), 5.95 (1H, s), 6.65 (1H, s), 6.70 (1H, s), 7.20 (1H, s), 7.35 (1H, t), 7.45 (1H, d), 7.80 (1H, d), 8.75 (1H, d).

Example 33

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[2-(4-morpholino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthylid-6-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

(a) 6-Benzyl-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1,6-naphthylidin-2-one

To a solution of 1-benzyl-4-piperidone (213g, 1.13mol) in toluene (700ml) was added pyrrolidine (190ml, 2.25mol), the reaction mixture was fitted with a Dean-Stark head and heated to 150°C for 18h. The reaction mixture was cooled and evaporated under reduced pressure, p-toluenesulphonic acid (4.0g, 0.022mol) was then added to the residue followed by acrylamide (160g, 2.25mol). The reaction mixture was heated with rapid stirring to 90°C for 1.5h and then for a further 2h at 120°C. The cooled mixture was then filtered and the solid obtained washed with acetone followed by ether. The mother liquors were combined, evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between EtOAc and H_2O . The organic layer was separated, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a further batch of solid. The solids were combined and heated to reflux with 4-toluenesulphonic acid (10g, 0.056mol) in dioxane (400ml) for 18h. On cooling, a colourless crystalline product was formed which was filtered and washed with EtOAc to afford the subtitle compound as colourless crystals (176g, 65%). R_f 0.1 (EtOAc). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 2.20 (4H, d), 2.50 (2H, t), 2.70 (2H, s), 3.00 (2H, s), 3.65 (2H, s), 7.20-7.45 (5H, m).

(b) 6-Benzyl-2-chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

To a stirred suspension of the product of step (a) (30g, 0.124mol) in toluene (400ml) was added phosphorous oxychloride (57.7ml, 0.619mol), followed by tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone (31.98g, 0.13mol). The reaction mixture was refluxed under nitrogen for 18h after which time the toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was then basified with 4N aqueous NaOH and the product extracted with ether (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with EtOAc to afford the subtitle compound as a solid (13.29g, 41%). R_f 0.8 (EtOAc). MS m/z 259 (MH^+).

(c) 2-Chloro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

To a stirred solution of the product of step (b) (13.28g, 0.0513mol) in toluene (150ml) was added 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (5.54ml, 0.0513mol) dropwise at 0°C. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2h. On cooling the toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between EtOAc/ H_2O , the organic layer was washed sequentially with 1N HCl and saturated brine, dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in MeOH (150ml) and refluxed for 3h after which time the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and 2N aqueous NaOH and the product extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (x5). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (3.57g, 41%). R_f 0.25 (CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH/0.88NH₃, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 169 (MH^+).

(d) 2-Chloro-6-diphenylmethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

To a solution of the product of step (c) (1.78g, 0.01mol) and triethylamine (2.21ml, 0.016mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20ml) was added diphenylchloromethane (2.13ml, 0.012mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20h and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DMA (20ml) and heated to 100°C for 18h and once cooled, the solution was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and washed sequentially with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. H_2O and saturated brine then dried over $MgSO_4$.

Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the subtitle compound as a solid (1.01g, 30%), R_f 0.7 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 335 (MH^+).

(e) 6-Diphenylmethyl-2-(4-morpholino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

5 To a solution of morpholine (0.62ml, 7.17mmol) in THF (15ml) was added ethylmagnesium bromide (2.4ml, 7.17mmol) at 0°C , the reaction mixture was stirred for 1h at room temperature after which time a solution of the product of step (d) (0.8g, 2.389mmol) in THF (15ml) was added followed by palladium(II) acetylacetonate (0.073g, 0.239mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.125g, 0.478mmol) and the reaction mixture was
10 heated to 60°C for 18h. On cooling the solution was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution, the organic layer was separated, washed sequentially with H_2O , saturated brine, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (97/3, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (0.81g, 88%). R_f 0.63 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v). MS
15 m/z 386 (MH^+).

(f) 2-(4-Morpholino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine

To a solution of the product of step (e) (0.8g, 2.08mmol) in $\text{MeOH}/1\text{N HCl}$ (10/1, v/v, 33ml) was added 20% palladium hydroxide on carbon (0.2g). The reaction mixture was
20 hydrogenated at 345kPa (50p.s.i.) and 50°C for 56h after which time the catalyst was filtered off and washed with MeOH . The resulting solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (x8), the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product
25 was purified on silica gel eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (90/10/1, v/v) to afford the subtitle compound (0.13g, 28%). R_f 0.4 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$, 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 220 (MH^+).

(g) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-[2-(4-morpholino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyrid-6-yl]-5-(2-pyridyl)quinazoline

30 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 12(b) from the compound of Example 12(a) and the product of step (f). The crude product was purified on silica gel

eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to afford the title compound as a colourless foam (29%). R_f 0.37 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 90/10/1, v/v). MS m/z 450 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.30 (2H, s), 2.50 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 3.90-4.1 (8H, several peaks), 4.80 (2H, s), 6.00 (1H, s), 7.00 (1H, d), 7.24 (1H, s), 7.40 (2H, m), 7.45 (1H, d), 7.80 (1H, t), 8.75 (1H, m).

Example 34

4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline

(a) 3,4-Dimethoxy-6-[1-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)ethylideneamino]-2-(2-pyridyl)benzonitrile

The subtitle compound was prepared by the method of Example 5 from the compound of Example 22(b) and 2-(tri-n-butylstannyl)pyridine. The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (95/5, v/v) to give the subtitle compound (45%) as a foam. R_f 0.11 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 95/5, v/v).

(b) 4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-(5-methanesulfonamido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinol-2-yl)-5-(2-pyridyl)quinoline hydrochloride

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 23(f) from the product of step (a). The product was purified on silica gel, eluting with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ (90/10/1, v/v) followed by treatment with excess ethereal HCl to afford the title compound (10%) as a colourless solid. R_f 0.21 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/0.88\text{NH}_3$ 93/7/1, v/v). MS m/z 506 (MH^+). ^1H NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ : 3.08 (2H, m), 3.48 (3H, s), 3.5-3.7 (5H, m), 3.80 (2H, m), 4.00 (3H, m), 4.78 (2H, s), 6.00 (1H, bs), 6.19 (1H, s), 7.20 (1H, t), 7.28 (2H, m), 7.60 (2H, m), 7.90 (1H, s), 8.01 (1H, t), 8.77 (1H, d), 12.04 (1H, s). Found C, 50.91; H, 5.46; N, 10.89; $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{28}\text{ClN}_5\text{O}_4 \cdot 0.8\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 51.26; H, 5.07; N, 11.15%.

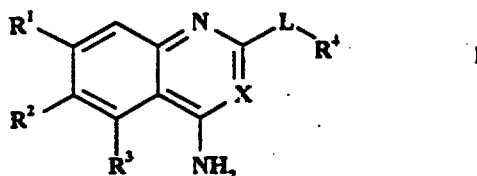
Example 35

The compound of Example 28 was tested in the first screen described above ("*Contractile responses of human prostate*") and found to have a pA_2 value of 9.2.



Claims:

1. A compound of formula I,



5

wherein

R¹ represents C₁₋₄ alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

R² represents H or C₁₋₆ alkoxy optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms;

- 10 R³ represents a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring being optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl and CF₃;

- R⁴ represents a 4-, 5-, 6-, or 7-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring being optionally fused to a benzene ring or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S, the ring system as a whole being optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from OH, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, halogen, CONR⁸R⁹, SO₂NR⁸R⁹, (CH₂)₆NR⁸R⁹ and NHSO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and when S is a member of the ring system, it may be substituted by one or two oxygen atoms;

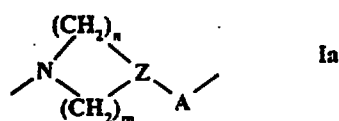
- 15 R⁸ and R⁹ independently represent H or C₁₋₄ alkyl, or together with the N atom to which they are attached they may represent a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from N, O and S;

b represents 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X represents CH or N; and

L is absent,

- 25 or represents a cyclic group of formula Ia,



in which N is attached to the 2-position of the quinoline or quinazoline ring:

A is absent or represents CO or SO₂;



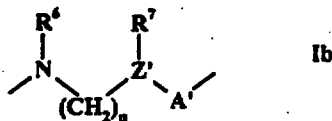
Z represents CH or N;

m represents 1 or 2, and in addition, when Z represents CH, it may represent 0;

and

n represents 1, 2 or 3, provided that the sum of m and n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

5 or represents a chain of formula Ib,



in which N is attached to the 2-position of the quinoline or quinazoline ring;

A' and Z' have the same significance as A and Z above, respectively;

R⁶ and R⁷ independently represent H or C₁₋₄ alkyl; and

10 p represents 1, 2 or 3, and in addition, when Z' represents CH, it may represent 0;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein R¹ and R² each represent methoxy.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R³ represents 2-pyridinyl or
15 2-pyrimidinyl.

4. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein X represents N.

5. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein L is absent.

6. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein R⁴ comprises a saturated 6-membered N-containing ring which is fused to a benzene or pyridine ring.

20 7. A compound as claimed in claim 6, wherein the benzene ring is substituted by NHSO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl).

8. A pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of formula I, as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

25 9. A compound of formula I, as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a pharmaceutical.

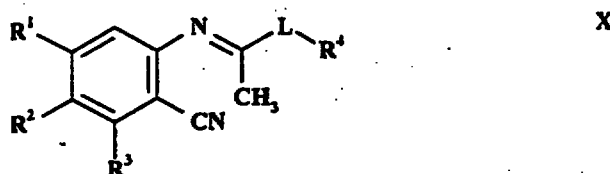
10. The use of a compound of formula I, as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia.



11. A method of treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, which comprises administration of a compound of formula I, as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to a patient in need of such treatment.

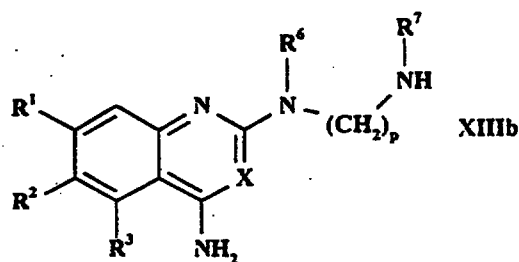
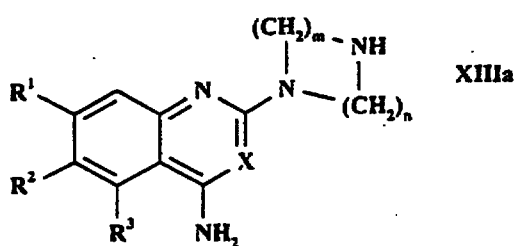
12. A process for the production of a compound of formula I, as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which comprises:

(a) when X represents CH, cyclizing a compound of formula X,

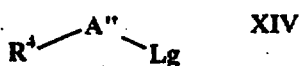


in which R¹⁻⁴ and L are as defined in claim 1;

(b) when A or A' is present, and Z or Z' represents N, reacting a compound of formula XIIIa or XIIIb, as appropriate,

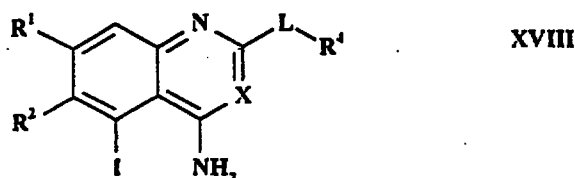


in which R¹⁻³, R⁶, R⁷, X, m, n and p are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula XIV,



15 in which R⁴ is as defined in claim 1, A'' represents CO or SO₂ and Lg represents a leaving group;

(c) reacting a compound of formula XVIII,



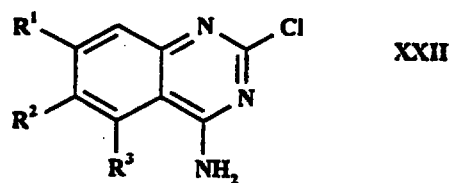
in which R¹, R², R⁴, X and L are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula XIX,



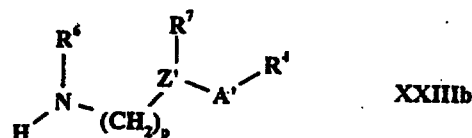
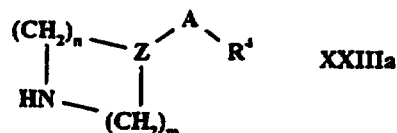
in which R³ is as defined in claim 1 and M represents substituted boron, zinc or tin, in the presence of a palladium catalyst:

(d) when X represents N, reacting a compound of formula XXII,



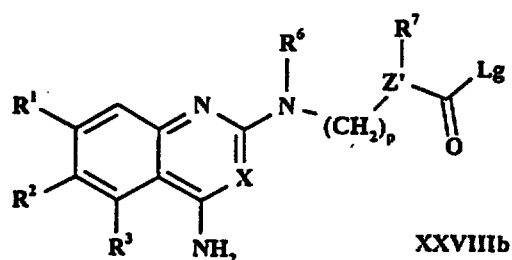
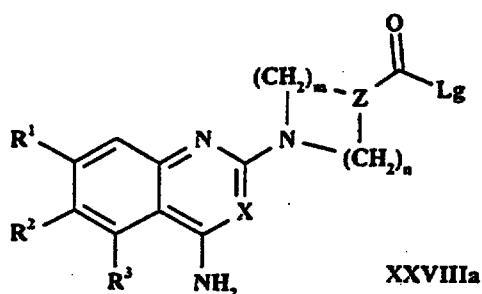


in which R^{1-3} are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula XXIIIa or XXIIIb, as appropriate,



5 in which R^4 , R^6 , R^7 , A, A', Z, Z', m, n and p are as defined in claim 1;

(e) when A or A' represents CO and R^4 comprises a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the heterocyclic ring attached to L, reacting a compound of formula XXVIIIa or XXVIIIb, as appropriate,



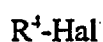
10 in which R^{1-3} , R^6 , R^7 , X, Z, Z', m, n and p are as defined in claim 1, and Lg is a leaving group, with a compound of formula XXIX,



15 in which R^{4a} represents the groups defined by R^4 in claim 1 which contain a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the ring, this nucleophilic nitrogen atom being attached to H;

(f) conversion of a compound of formula I in which L represents a cyclic group of formula Ia, to a corresponding compound of formula I in which L represents a chain of formula Ib in which R^6 and R^7 each represent H, by the action of a strong base;

20 (g) when A or A' is absent and Z or Z' represents N, reacting a compound of formula XIIIa or XIIIb, as defined above, with a compound of formula XXX,





in which R^4 is as defined in claim 1 and Hal represents a halogen atom attached to the ring;
or

- 5 (h) when X represents N, L is absent and R^4 comprises a nucleophilic nitrogen atom in the heterocyclic ring attached to the quinoline or quinazoline ring, reacting a compound of formula XXII, as defined above, with a compound of formula XXIX, as defined above; and where desired or necessary converting the resulting compound of formula I into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or vice versa.

- 10 13. Compounds of formulae X, XIIIa, XIIIb, XXII, XXVIIIa and XXVIIIb as defined in claim 12.