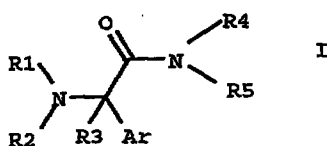


S015122J.63

New arylglycinamide derivatives, processes for the manufacture thereof and pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds

The invention relates to new arylglycinamide derivatives of general formula I

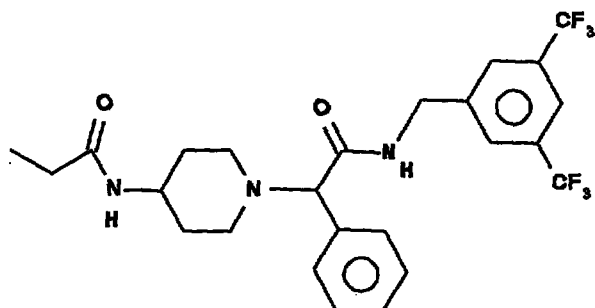


and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, processes for preparing them and pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds. The compounds are valuable neurokinin (tachykinin) antagonists.

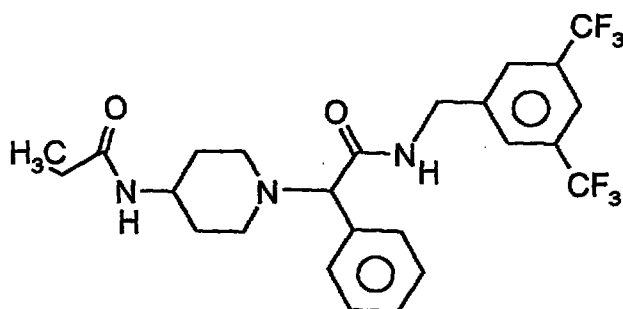
The abbreviations used in the specification and claims are explained as follows:

CDI	=	Carbonyldiimidazole
DCCI	=	Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
HOBt	=	1-Hydroxybenzotriazole
THF	=	Tetrahydrofuran
DMF	=	Dimethylformamide
RT	=	Room temperature
DMAP	=	4-Dimethylaminopyridine
TBTU	=	O-Benzotriazolyl-tetramethyluronium-tetrafluoroborate

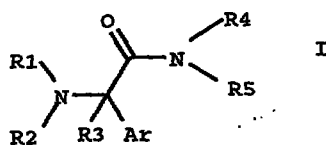
In order to show the formulae, a simplified representation is used. In the representation of the compounds all CH₃-substituents are represented by a single bond, and for example the following formula



represents



The invention relates to new arylglycinamide derivatives of general formula I

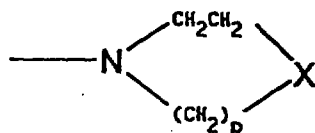


or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- to penta-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted naphthyl, [in which the substituents of the phenyl and naphthyl

independently of each other denote halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), OH, (C₁₋₄)alkyl, O-(C₁₋₄)alkyl, CF₃, OCF₃ or NR⁹R¹⁰ (wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ independently of each other denote H, methyl or acetyl)] or Ar is phenyl substituted by -OCH₂O- or -O(CH₂)₂O-;

R¹ and R² together with the N to which they are bound form a ring of the formula



wherein

p is 2 or 3,

X denotes oxygen, N(CH₂)_nR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸, wherein

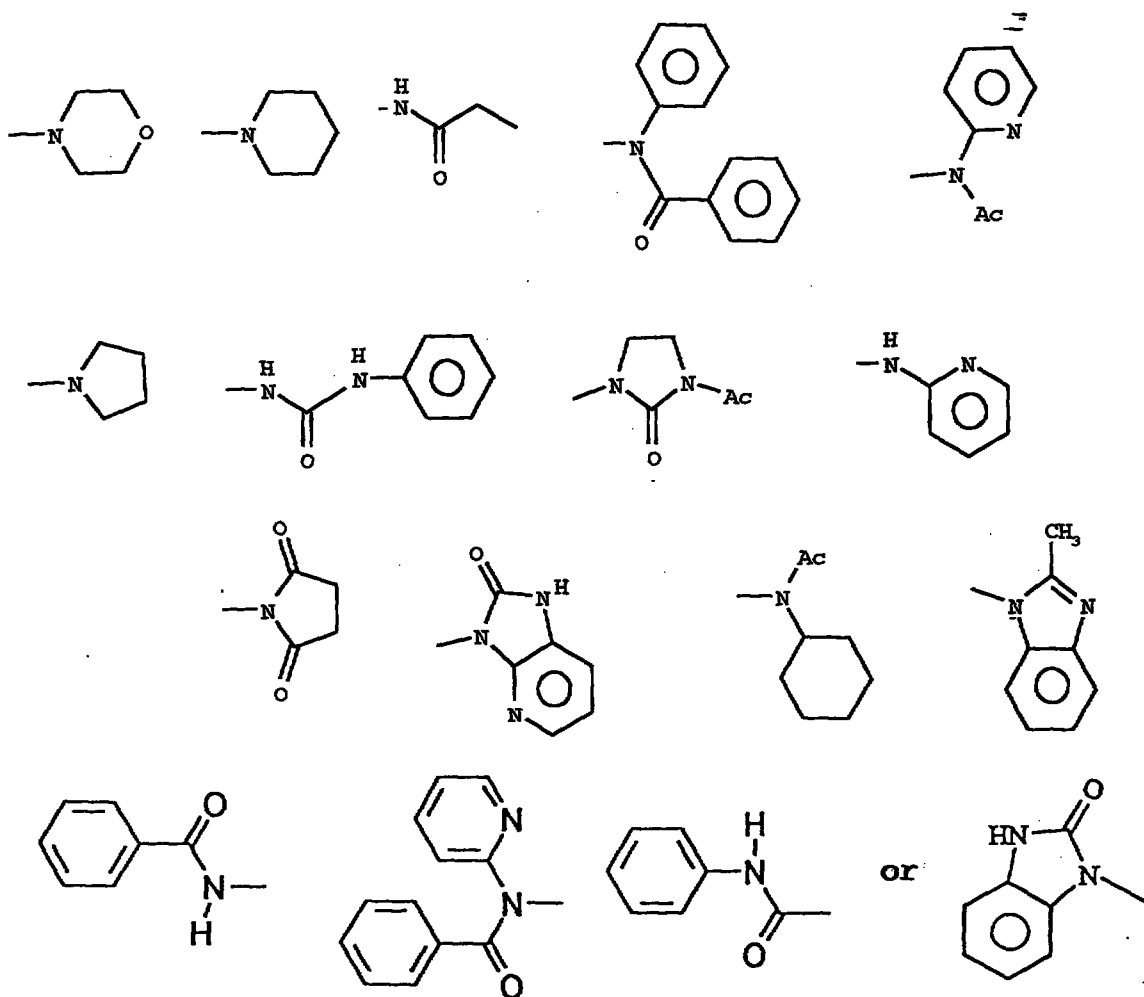
n is 0, 1 or 2,

R⁶ is (C₃₋₇)cycloalkyl, phenyl or naphthyl, wherein the phenyl may be mono- to tri-substituted by halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C₁₋₄)alkyl, O-(C₁₋₄)alkyl, CF₃, OCF₃ or NR¹⁵R¹⁶ (wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ independently of each other denote H, methyl or acetyl);

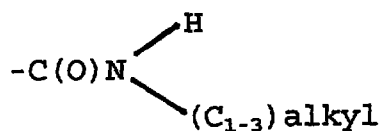
R⁷ and R⁸ have one of the following meanings:

- a) R⁷ and R⁸ represent H if R³ is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl,
- b) R⁷ is

phenyl, phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents
[wherein the substituents independently of one
another denote halogen (F, Cl, Br, I),
(C₁₋₄)alkyl, O-(C₁₋₄)alkyl, CF₃ or OCF₃],
piperidinyl, 1-methylpiperidinyl,



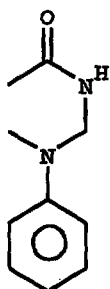
if R⁸ is H, -CONH₂, -NHC(O)CH₃, -N(CH₃)C(O)CH₃, CN



or -C(O)N((C₁₋₃)alkyl)₂

or

c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group



R^3 denotes H, (C_{1-4}) alkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted phenyl, wherein the substituents independently of one another represent halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 , OCF_3 or $NR^{17}R^{18}$ (wherein R^{17} and R^{18} independently of one another denote H, methyl or acetyl);

R^4 denotes phenyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl or naphthyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl, wherein phenyl may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, wherein the substituents independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 , OCF_3 or $NR^{19}R^{20}$ (wherein R^{19} and R^{20} independently of one another denote H, methyl or acetyl);

and

R^5 denotes H, (C_{1-4}) alkyl, (C_{3-6}) cycloalkyl, CH_2COOH , $-CH_2C(O)NH_2$, $-OH$ or phenyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl.

The compounds according to the invention are valuable neurokinin (tachykinin) antagonists which have both substance P-antagonism and also neurokinin A- or

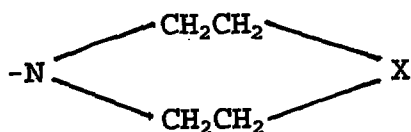
neurokinin B-antagonistic properties. They are useful for the treatment and prevention of neurokinin-mediated diseases.

Compounds of general formula I may contain acid groups, chiefly carboxyl groups, and/or basic groups such as, for example, amino functions. Compounds of general formula I may therefore be obtained either as internal salts, as salts with pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid or sulphonic acid or organic acids (such as, for example, maleic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid or acetic acid) or as salts with pharmaceutically acceptable bases such as alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxides or carbonates, zinc or ammonium hydroxides or organic amines such as, for example, diethylamine, triethylamine or triethanolamine, etc.

The compounds according to the invention may occur as racemates but may also be obtained as pure enantiomers, i.e. in (R)- or (S)-form. They may also occur as diastereoisomers or mixtures thereof.

The preferred compounds of general formula I are those wherein

R¹ and R² together with the N to which they are bound form a 6-membered ring of the formula



wherein

X denotes $N(CH_2)_nR^6$ or CR^7R^8 ,
wherein n, R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are defined as in claim 1.

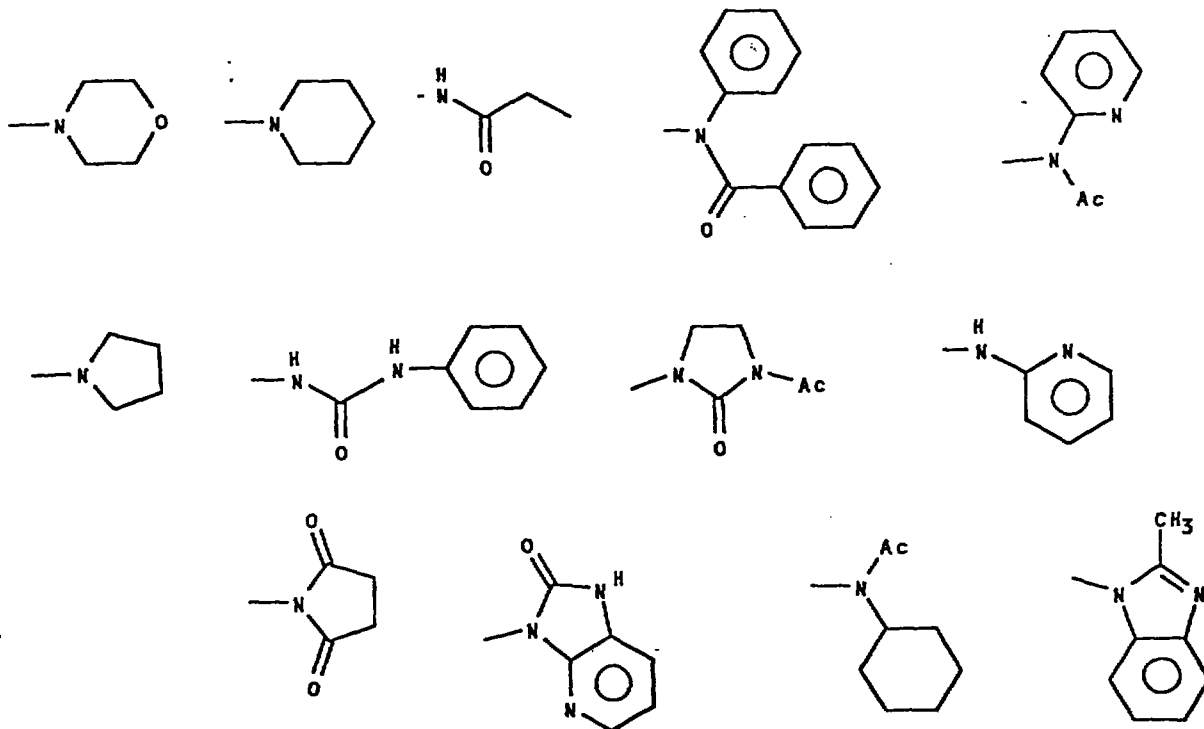
Particular mention should be made of compounds of formula I wherein

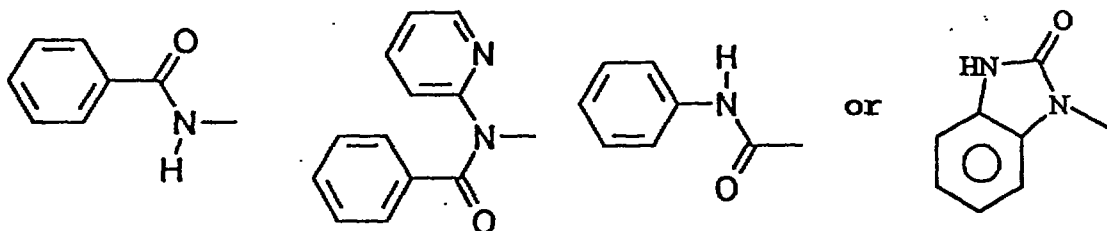
X is $N(CH_2)_nR^6$ wherein n is 0, 1 or 2 and R^6 is (C_{3-7}) cycloalkyl or phenyl, particularly those compounds wherein n is 0 and R^6 is (C_{3-7}) cycloalkyl, particularly those compounds wherein R^6 is cyclobutyl or cyclohexyl.

Mention should also be made of compounds of formula I wherein

R^7 and R^8 have one of the following meanings:

- a) R^7 and R^8 denote H when R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl,
- b) R^7 is
phenyl, piperidinyl

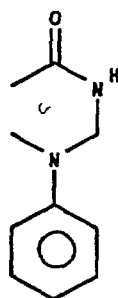




if R^8 is H, $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{NHC(O)CH}_3$, $-\text{N(CH}_3\text{)C(O)CH}_3$ or CN ,

or

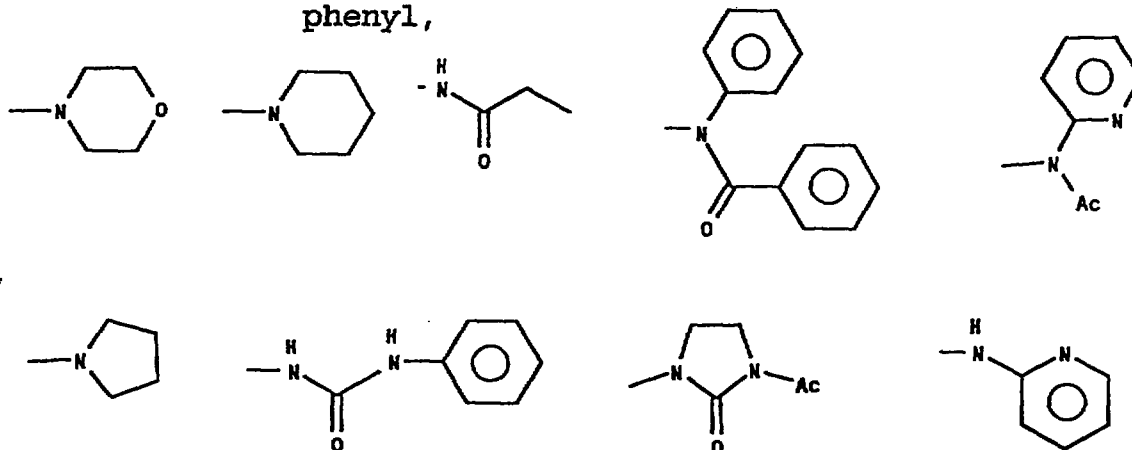
c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group

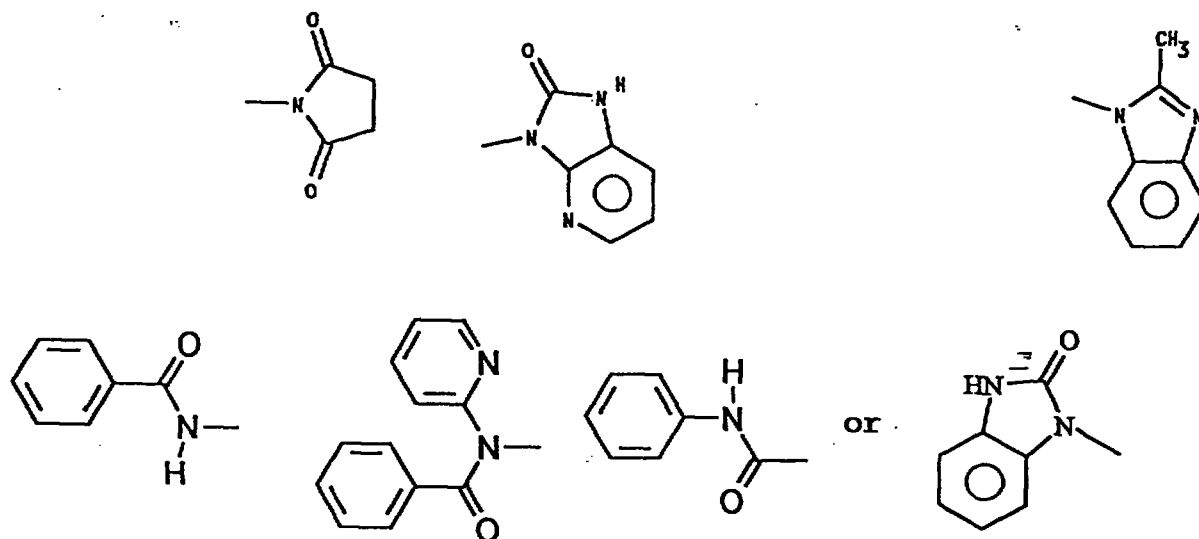


particularly those wherein

R^7 and R^8 have one of the following meanings:

- R^7 and R^8 denote H when R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl,
- R^7 is phenyl,

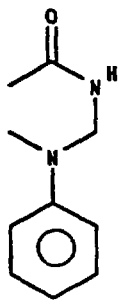




when R^8 is H, $-CONH_2$ or CN,

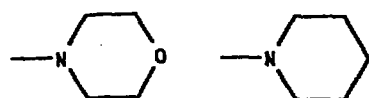
or

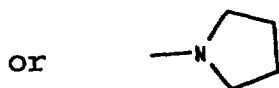
c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group



The preferred compounds are those wherein

R^7 denotes phenyl,





and R^8 is H or CN, particularly those wherein R^7 is pyridino and R^8 is H.

Of the compounds defined above, the preferred ones are those wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted naphthyl [wherein the substituents of the phenyl independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), OH, methyl, methoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 or dimethylamine] or Ar is phenyl substituted by $-OCH_2O-$, this group connecting positions 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 of the phenyl, particularly those wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted naphthyl [wherein the substituents of the phenyl independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br), methoxy or CF_3] or Ar is phenyl substituted by $-OCH_2O-$, this group connecting positions 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 of the phenyl.

The preferred compounds are those wherein Ar is phenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl or 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl.

Of the compounds defined above, particular mention should be made of those wherein R^3 is phenyl or preferably H.

Of the compounds defined above, mention should also be

made of those wherein

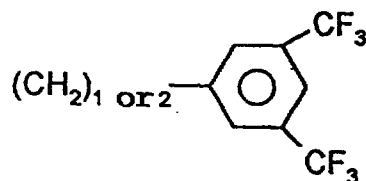
R^4 denotes phenyl(C_{1-3})alkyl, wherein phenyl may be substituted by 1 or 2 substituents, the substituents independently of one another being halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), methyl, methoxy, CF_3 or OCF_3 ;

and

R^5 denotes H, (C_{1-3})alkyl, CH_2COOH , $-CH_2C(O)NH_2$ or phenethyl,

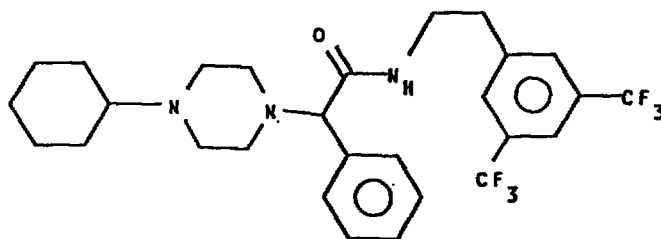
particularly those compounds wherein

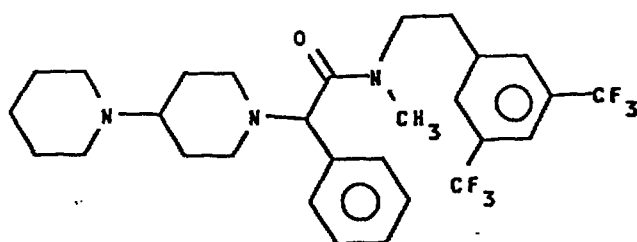
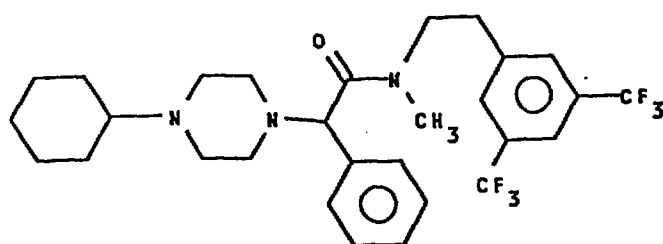
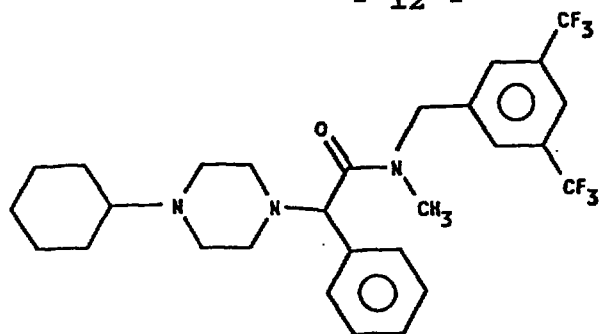
R^4 is



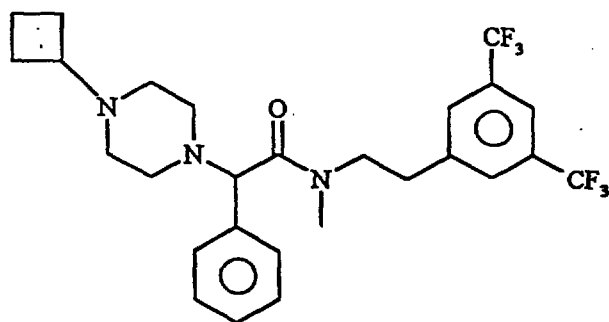
and R^5 denotes H or CH_3 .

The following compounds are preferred:





and



The term naphthyl used above includes both 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl.

Test results for compounds according to the invention:

The receptor affinity for the NK₁-receptor (substance P-receptor) is determined on human lymphoblastoma cells

(IM-9) with cloned NK₁-receptors, measuring the displacement of ¹²⁵I-labelled substance P. The K_i-values thus obtained demonstrate the efficacy of the compounds:

	K _i
Compound of Example 3:	1.4 nM
Compound of Example 4:	1.0 nM
Compound of Example 5:	1.3 nM
Compound of Example 33:	1.3 nM
Compound of Example 45:	1.6 nM
Compound of Example 46:	1.4 nM
Compound of Example 52:	1.1 nM
Compound of Example 53:	2.3 nM
Compound of Example 58:	6.4 nM
Compound of Example 59:	4.2 nM
Compound of Example 65:	9.2 nM
Compound of Example 66:	1.4 nM
Compound of Example 68:	1.5 nM
Compound of Example 70:	2.8 nM
Compound of Example 71:	2.1 nM
Compound of Example 72:	6.8 nM
Compound of Example 73:	1.7 nM
Compound of Example 74:	11.8 nM
Compound of Example 75:	180 nM
Compound of Example 76:	7.0 nM

The compounds according to the invention are valuable neurokinin (tachykinin) antagonists which have, in particular, NK₁-antagonism, but also NK₂- and NK₃-antagonistic properties.

The compounds according to the invention are valuable neurokinin (tachykinin) antagonists which have both substance P-antagonism and also neurokinin A- or

neurokinin B-antagonistic properties. They are useful for the treatment and prevention of neurokinin-mediated diseases: treatment and prevention of inflammatory and allergic diseases of the respiratory tract, such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, rhinitis or coughs, eye diseases such as conjunctivitis and iritis, skin diseases such as dermatitis in contact eczema, urticaria, psoriasis, sunburn, insect bites and stings, neurodermitis, itching and postherpetic pain,

diseases of the gastrointestinal tract such as gastric and duodenal ulcers, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel, Hirschsprung's disease;

diseases of the joints such as rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis and Reiter syndrome;

for treating diseases of the central nervous system such as dementia, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, psychosis, depression, headaches (e.g. migraine or tension headaches) and epilepsy;

for the treatment of tumours, collagenosis, dysfunction of the urinary tract, haemorrhoids, nausea and vomiting, triggered for example by radiation or cytostatic therapy or motion and pain of all kinds.

The invention therefore also relates to the use of the compounds according to the invention as remedies and pharmaceutical preparations which contain these compounds. They are preferably for use in humans. The compounds according to the invention may be administered by intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal or intranasal route or by inhalation, by

transdermal route, if desired with the aid of iontophoresis or enhancers known from the literature, and by oral route.

For parenteral administration, the compounds of formula I or the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, optionally with conventional substances such as solubilisers, emulsifiers or other adjuvants, may be made into solutions, suspensions or emulsions. Suitable solvents include, for example, water, physiological saline solutions or alcohols, e.g. ethanol, propanediol or glycerol, sugar solutions such as glucose or mannitol solutions or a mixture of various solvents.

In addition, the compounds may be administered by means of implants, e.g. of polylactide, polyglycolide or polyhydroxybutyric acid or by means of intranasal preparations.

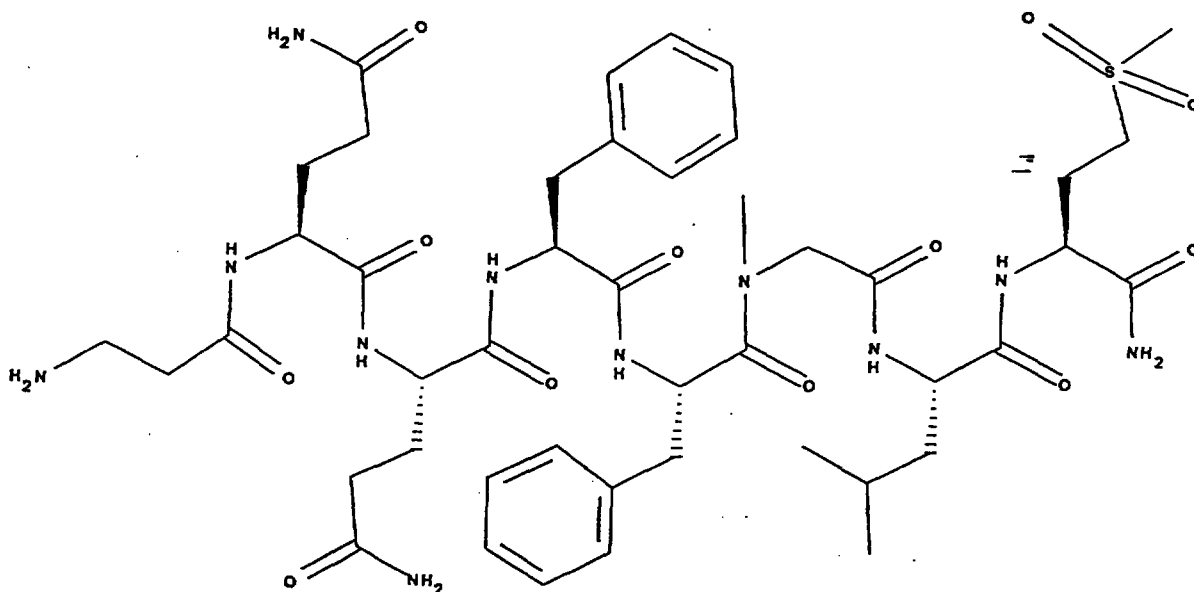
The oral effectiveness of compounds of general formula I can be demonstrated using the following standard test:

Inhibition of the lowering of blood pressure caused by NK_1 in anaesthetised guinea pigs.

Guinea pigs weighing 300-500 grams were anaesthetised with pentobarbital (50 mg/kg i.p.), intubated and mechanically ventilated with 10 ml of ambient air per kg of body weight at a rate of 60 breaths per minute. The blood pressure was measured in the blood flow through the carotid artery. In order to introduce substances intravenously, the jugular vein was cannulated.

By the intravenous administration of the NK_1 -agonist

[β Ala⁴, Sar⁹, Met(O₂)¹¹] SP(4-11) (0.2 μ mol/kg) a brief lowering of the blood pressure was triggered which was repeated at 10 minute intervals by repeatedly giving the NK₁-agonist.



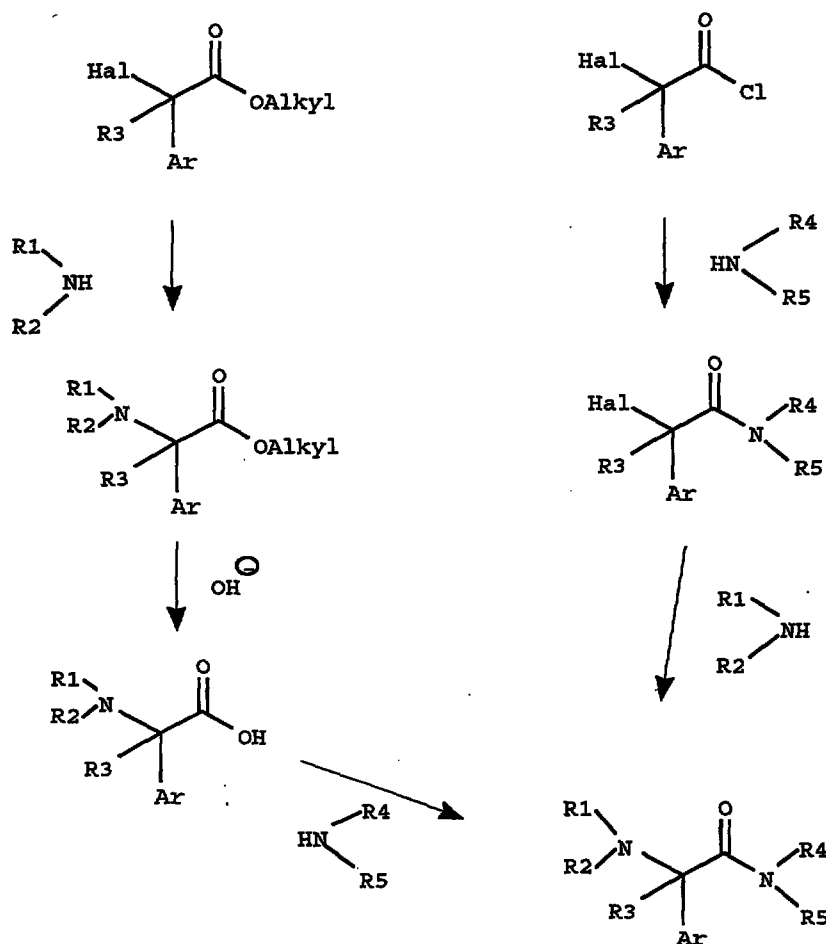
The neurokinin-antagonist was then administered by intraduodenal route and at 10 minute intervals a lowering of blood pressure was induced by means of the NK₁-agonist.

The inhibition of the lowering of blood pressure caused by the above-mentioned NK₁-agonist was measured before and after treatment with the neurokinin-antagonist.

The compound of Example 5 yielded an ID₅₀ of 1.4 mg/kg. (ID₅₀ is the dose which inhibits the lowering of blood pressure caused by the NK₁-agonist by 50%.)

The compounds according to the invention may be prepared by generally known methods.

The compounds may be prepared in various ways. The two commonest methods are shown in the following scheme:



Method A. The carboxylic acid may be linked to the amine $\text{HN}(\text{R}^5)\text{R}^4$ in various ways. The usual methods are coupling methods such as those used in peptide chemistry. A coupling reagent such as TBTU, DCCl/HOBt, CDI, etc., is added to the coupling partners in an approximately equivalent amount. Suitable solvents are DMF, THF, CH_2Cl_2 , CHCl_3 , acetonitrile or other inert solvents or mixtures thereof. The appropriate temperature range is between -50°C and $+120^\circ\text{C}$, preferably between 0°C and 40°C .

The carboxylic acid may also initially be converted by means of SOCl_2 , SO_2Cl_2 , PCl_3 , PCl_5 or PBr_3 or mixtures thereof, by known methods, into the corresponding acid halide which is subsequently reacted with the amine $\text{HN}(\text{R}^5)\text{R}^4$ in an inert solvent such as CH_2Cl_2 , THF or dioxane at temperatures between -50°C and $+100^\circ\text{C}$, typically between 0°C and 20°C .

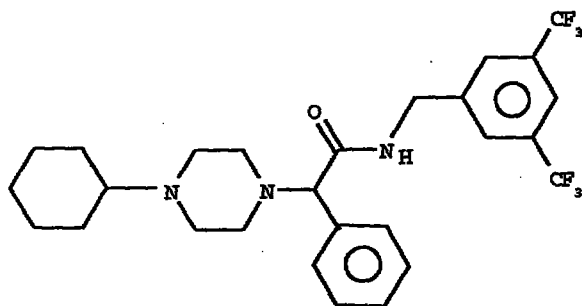
Another alternative is to convert the carboxylic acid initially into the alkylester, usually the methylester, by known methods and then to react this ester with the amine $\text{HN}(\text{R}^5)\text{R}^4$ in an inert solvent such as DMF, dioxane or THF. The reaction temperatures are between 20°C and 150°C , typically between 50°C and 120°C . The reaction may also be carried out in a pressurised container.

Process B. In this, the α -halo-arylacetamide derivative obtained according to known procedures is reacted with the amine $\text{R}^1(\text{R}^2)\text{NH}$, thereby generating hydrogen halide. In order to mop up the cleaved (or excess) hydrogen halide, inorganic bases are used such as K_2CO_3 , NaHCO_3 or CaCO_3 , or organic bases may be used such as triethylamine, Hünig base, pyridine or DMAP, or an excess of the amine $\text{R}^1(\text{R}^2)\text{NH}$ may be used. DMF, THF, dioxane or other inert solvents are used. The temperature range for the reaction is from 0 to 100°C , typically from 10 to 80°C .

Process C. The compounds according to the invention in which R^5 is not H may also be prepared as follows: first of all, the corresponding compound in which R^5 is H is synthesised according to process A or B. Then N-alkylation is carried out as follows in order to introduce alkyl, cycloalkyl or CH_2COOH . The compound according to the invention wherein R^5 is H is deprotonated with an equivalent quantity of NaH, NaNH_2 , KOH, NaOCH_3 or

some other strong base. Anhydrous inert solvents such as THF, dioxane or diethylether are used. Then the corresponding alkylating agent is added slowly in the form of the corresponding halide, tosylate or mesylate. The reaction is carried out in the temperature range from -50°C to +100°C, typically between 0°C and +50°C. The method is described in detail in Example 33.

Example 1:



1st Step: 2.2 g of 1-cyclohexylpiperazine were dissolved in 150 ml of anhydrous DMF, mixed with 2 g of K_2CO_3 , stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes and then cooled to 5°C. 2.7 g of methyl (R,S)- α -bromophenylacetic acid were added and the suspension was stirred overnight at RT. The precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated down. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate, extracted twice with 10% $KHCO_3$ solution and once with saturated NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated down, and 3.7 g of (R,S)-1-cyclohexyl-4-(methyl 2-phenylacetate)-piperazine were obtained in the form of a yellow oil. Yield: about 100%.

2nd Step: 2.3 g of the product of the first step were dissolved in 10 ml of methanol, mixed with 14 ml of 1N NaOH and the resulting emulsion was stirred overnight at room temperature. The clear reaction solution was

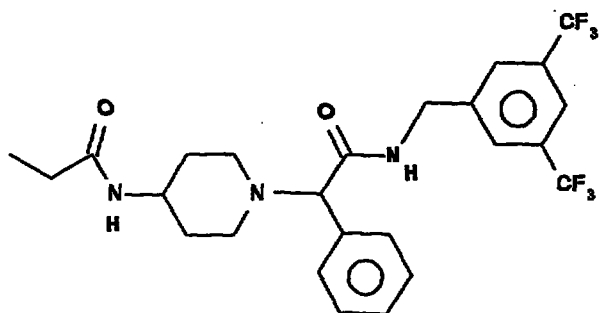
neutralised by the addition of 14 ml of 1N HCl, evaporated to dryness, the residue was treated with isopropanol and the solid matter was collected by suction filtration. The filtrate was evaporated down and the residue was triturated again with isopropanol, the solid matter was suction filtered and combined with the solid obtained earlier. In this way, 1.6 g of (R,S)-1-cyclohexyl-4-(2-phenylacetic acid)-piperazine were obtained as a white solid.

Yield: 75%.

3rd Step: 0.6 g of the product of the second step, 0.48 g of 3,5-bis-(trifluoromethyl)-benzylamine and 0.32 g of HOBT were suspended in 60 ml of THF/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1) and adjusted to pH 8.5 by the addition of about 0.7 ml of Hünig base. 0.77 g of TBTU were added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The clear reaction solution was evaporated down in vacuo, the residue was taken up in CH₂Cl₂ and extracted twice with 10% KHSO₄ solution, once with saturated NaCl solution, twice with 10% KHCO₃ solution and once more with saturated NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated down, whereupon crystallisation took place. 0.685 g of (R,S)-1-cyclohexyl-piperazinyl-4-[2-phenylacetic acid-N-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethylbenzyl)amide] were obtained as a yellowish solid. Yield 64%.

Mp: 124 - 129°C. FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 528.2.

Example 2



1st Step: 0.49 g of 3,5-bis-(trifluoromethyl)-benzylamine were dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 , 0.3 ml of triethylamine were added, the mixture was cooled in an ice bath and over 20 minutes a solution of 0.46 g of (R,S)- α -bromophenylacetyl chloride in 10 ml of CH_2Cl_2 was added dropwise. After the mixture had stood at room temperature over a weekend, the solvent was eliminated and the solid residue was triturated with diethylether, suction filtered and the filtrate was evaporated down. 0.6 g of α -bromophenylacetic acid N-(bis-trifluoromethylbenzyl)-amide were obtained as a light beige solid. Yield: 43.5%.

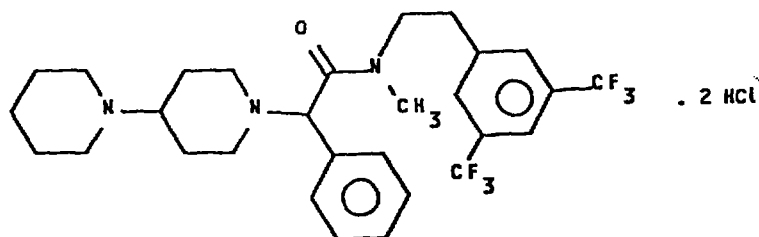
2nd Step: 0.21 g of 4-propionylamino-piperidine hydrochloride were dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous DMF, 0.33 g of K_2CO_3 were added and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Over 20 minutes a solution of 0.68 g of the product of the first step in 10 ml of DMF were added dropwise to this mixture, which was then stirred overnight at room temperature. The suspension was filtered, the filtrate was evaporated down, the oily residue obtained was taken up in ethyl acetate, extracted twice with 10% KHCO_3 solution and once with saturated NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried over

Na₂SO₄, filtered, the filtrate was evaporated down and the semi-solid residue obtained was triturated with diethylether and suction filtered. 0.33 g of (R,S)-4-propionylamino-1-[2-phenylacetic acid-N(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)-amide]-piperidine were obtained as a white solid.

Yield: 64%. Mp: 189 - 191°C

FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 516.4.

Example 33:



Mp: >240°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 556.4

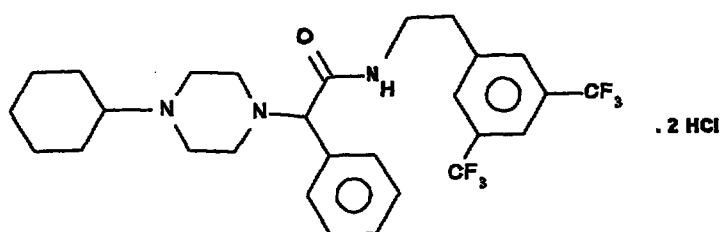
0.3 g of the compound according to Example 25 were converted into the corresponding base by treatment with KHCO₃ and dried. The resulting product was dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous THF, 34 mg of NaH (60% in oil) were added and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. Then 0.1 g of methyliodide were added and the mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was mixed with 2 ml of THF/water (1:1) then with 25 ml of water and extracted 3 times with ether. The combined ether extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated down in vacuo, thereby obtained 170 mg of the desired compound in the form of a free base (oil). This was converted into the dihydrochloride by the addition of an excess of ethereal HCl, the dihydrochloride being

obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

Yield: 113 mg (36%).

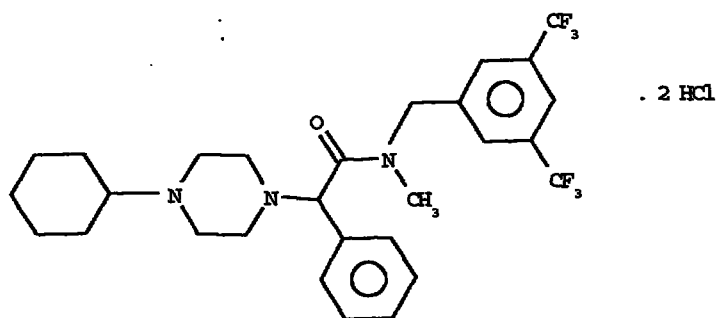
The other compounds of the invention may be prepared analogously, e.g. as follows:

Example 3



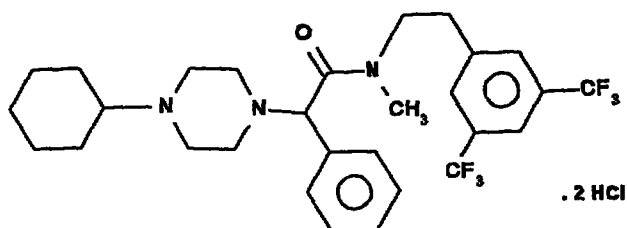
Mp: 235 - 238°C. FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 542.2$.

Example 4



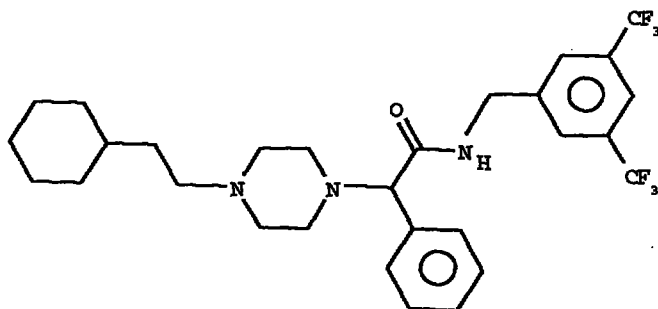
Mp: >240°C (Decomp.). FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 542.3$.

Example 5



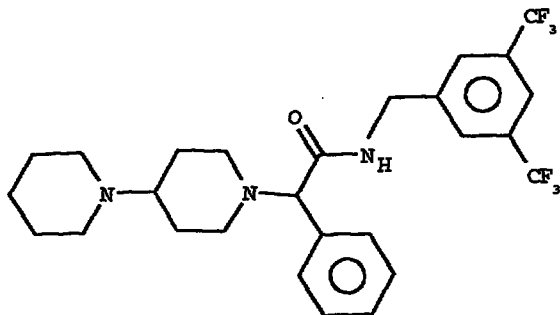
Mp: 158 - 164°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 556.4$.

Example 6



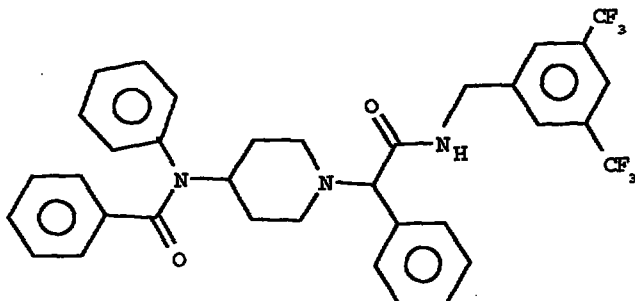
Mp: 97 - 99°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 556.3$.

Example 7



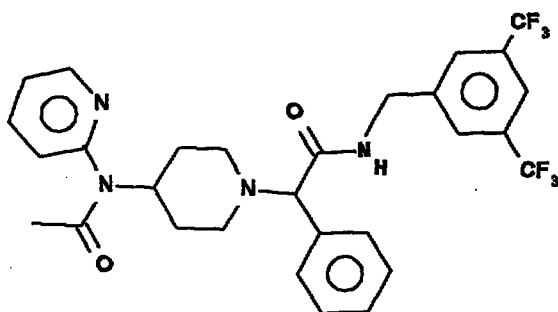
Mp: >240° (Decomp.); FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 528.4$.

Example 8:



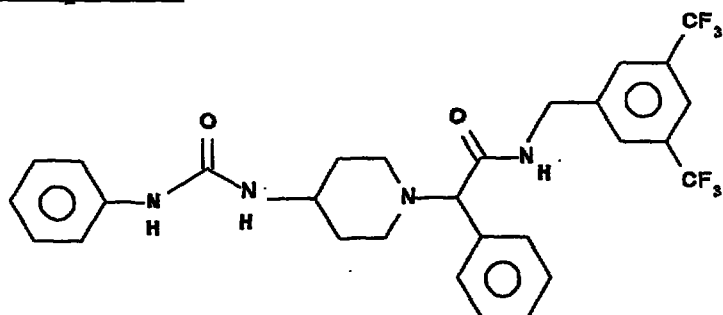
Mp: 102 - 105°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 640.3$.

Example 9:



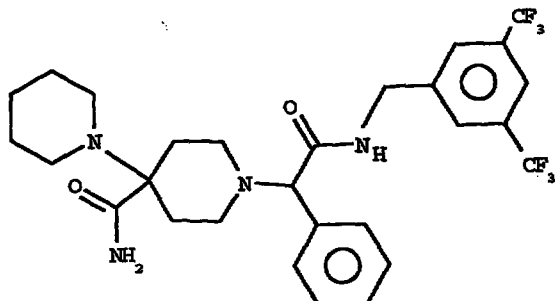
Mp: 141 - 149°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 579.2$.

Example 10:



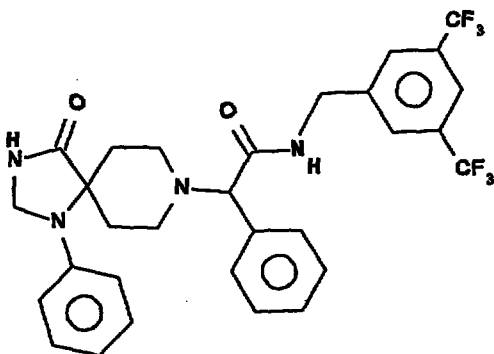
Mp: 218-223°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 579.3$.

Example 11:



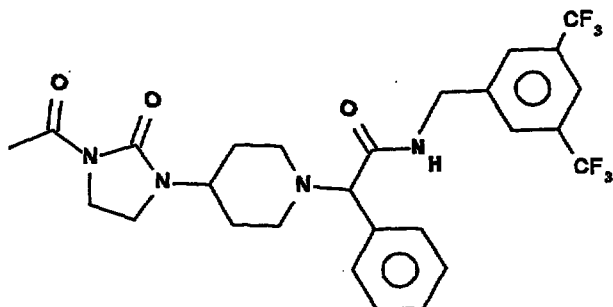
Mp: >220° (Decomp.); FAB-MS (M+H)⁺ = 571.3

Example 12:



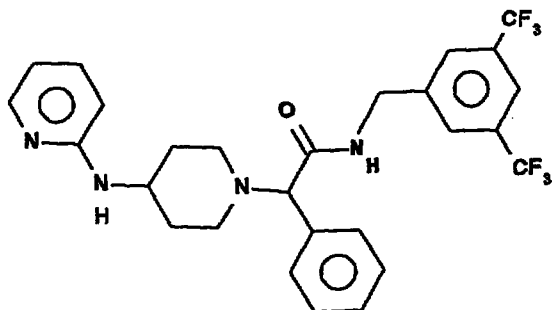
Mp: 205-210°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 591.3.

Example 13:



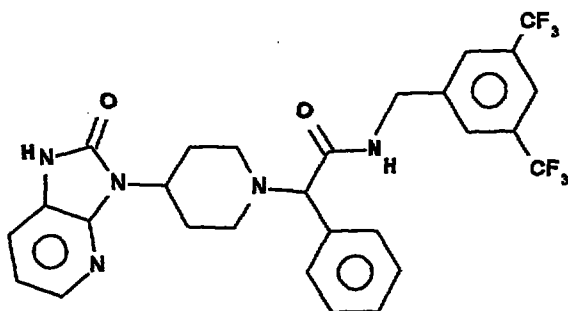
Mp: 87 - 95°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 571.2

Example 14:



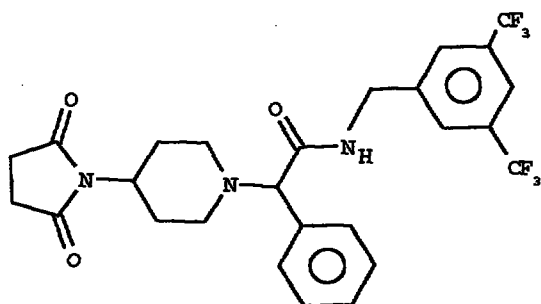
Mp: 164-166°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 537.3.

Example 15:



Mp: 208 - 210°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 578.3.

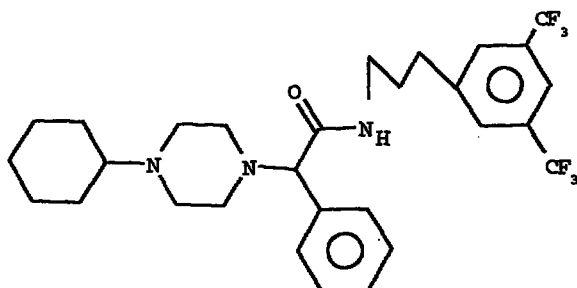
Example 16:



. HCl

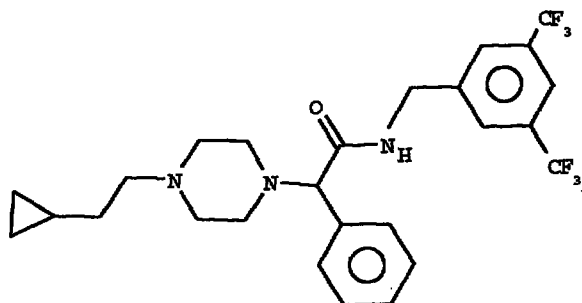
Mp: 110-115°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 542.3.

Example 17:



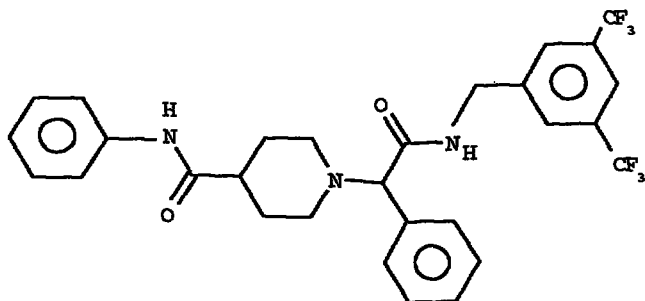
Mp: 118 - 123°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 556.3

Example 18:



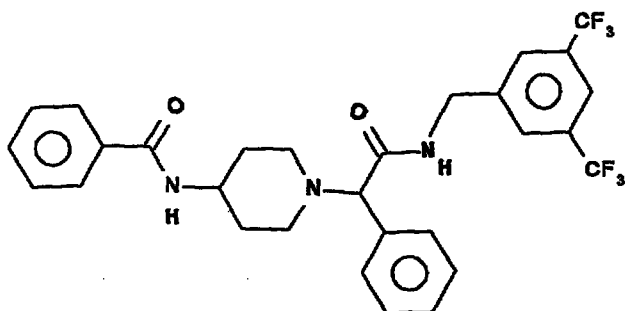
Mp: 134 - 136°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 514.3

Example 19:



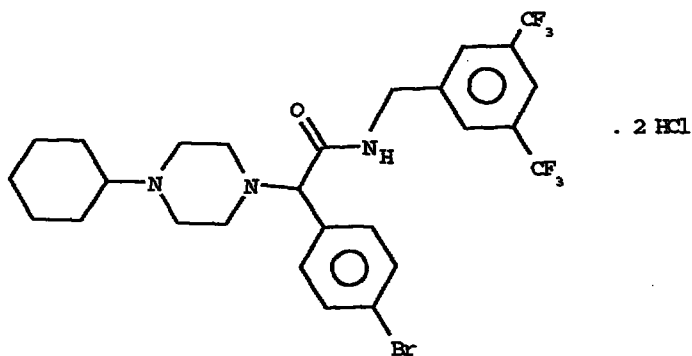
Mp: >240° (Decomp.); FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 564

Example 20



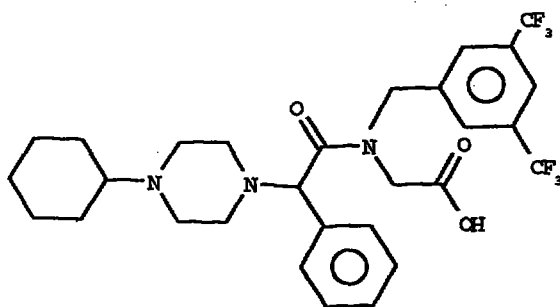
Mp: 180 - 185°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 564.3

Example 21



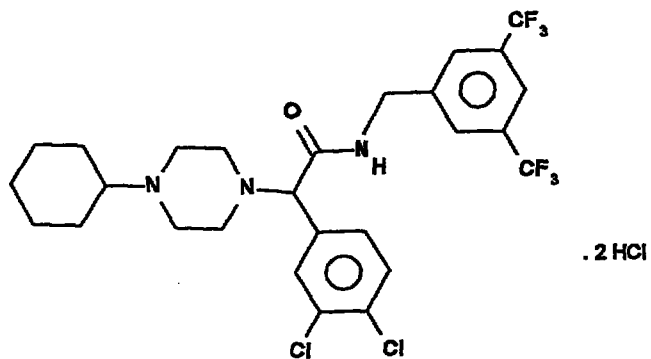
Mp: 228 - 232°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 606/608

Example 22



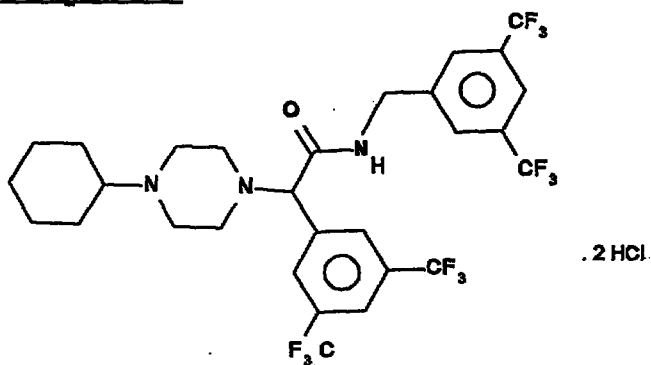
Mp: 70 - 73°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 586

Example 23



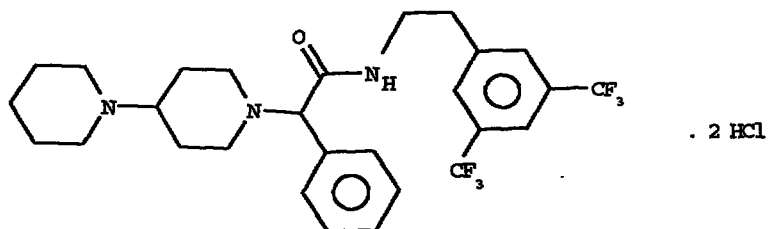
Mp: 248 - 254°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 596/598/600$

Example 24



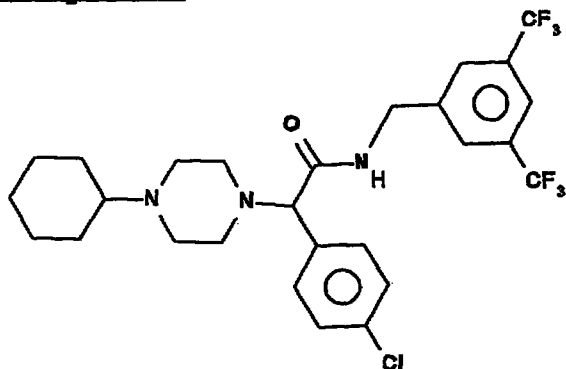
Mp: 210°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 664.1$

Example 25



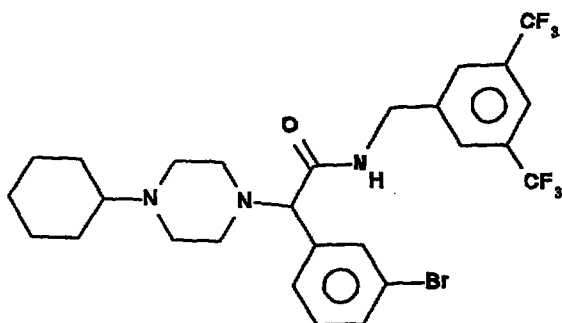
Mp: 192 - 199°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 542.3$

Example 26



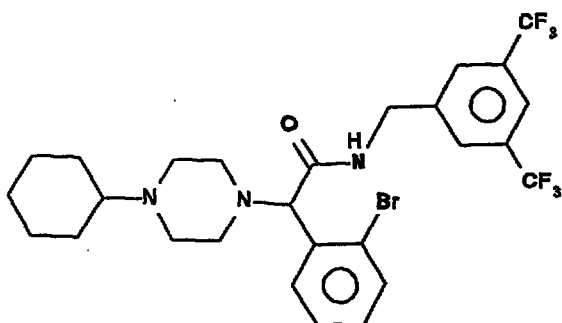
Mp: 112 - 118°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 562/564$

Example 27



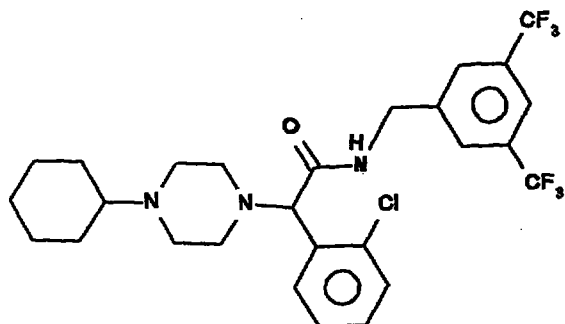
Mp: 124 - 127°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 606/608$

Example 28



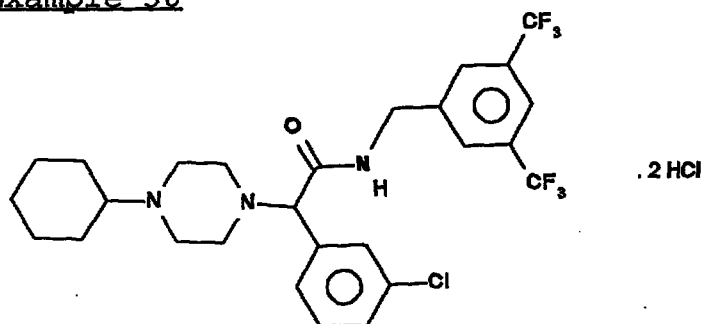
Mp: 118 - 120°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 606/608$

Example 29



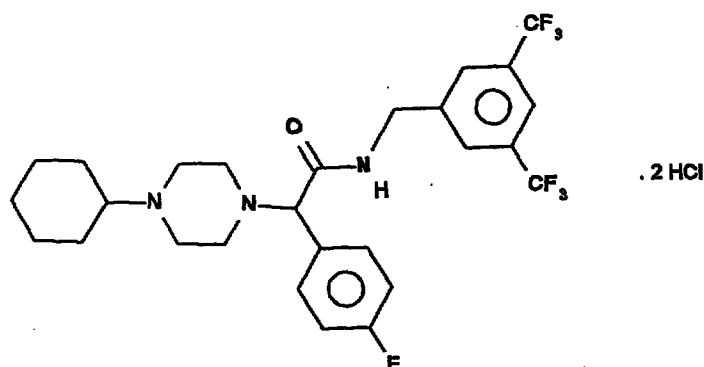
Mp: 120 - 122°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 562/564$

Example 30



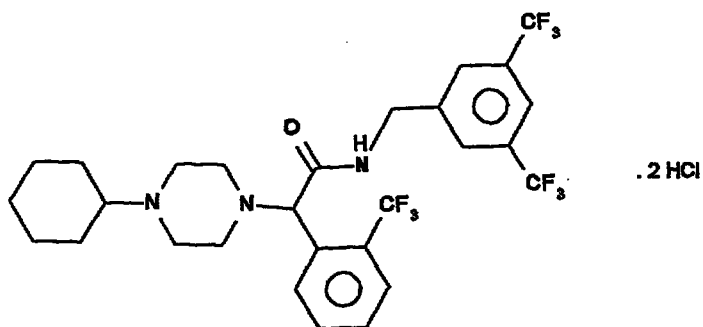
Mp: >240°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 562/564$

Example 31



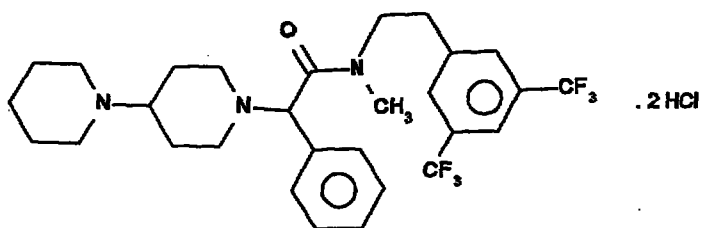
Mp: >240°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 546.3$

Example 32



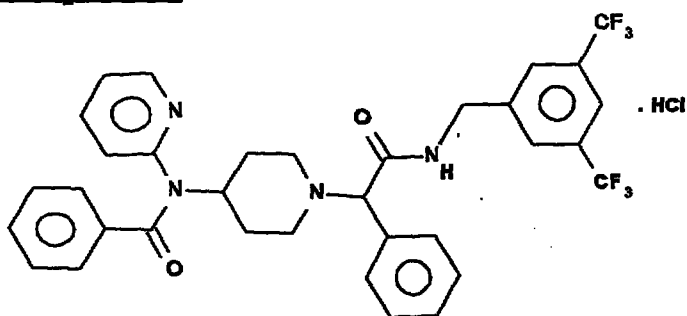
Mp: 125-130°C (Decomp.); FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 610.4$

Example 33



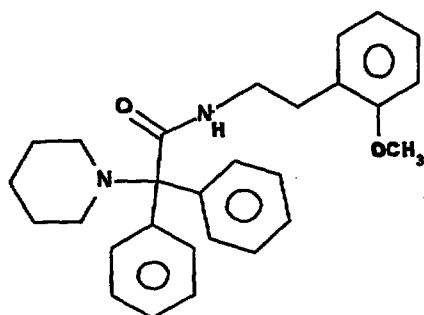
Mp: >240°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 556.4$

Example 34

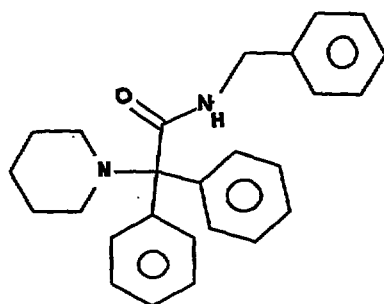


Mp: 145 - 151°C; FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 641.3$

Example 35

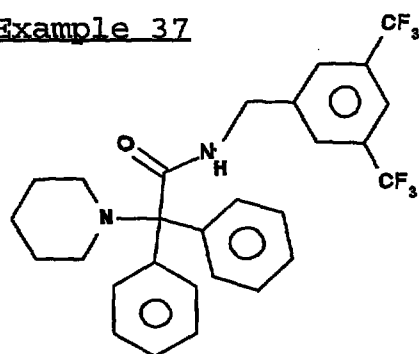


Example 36



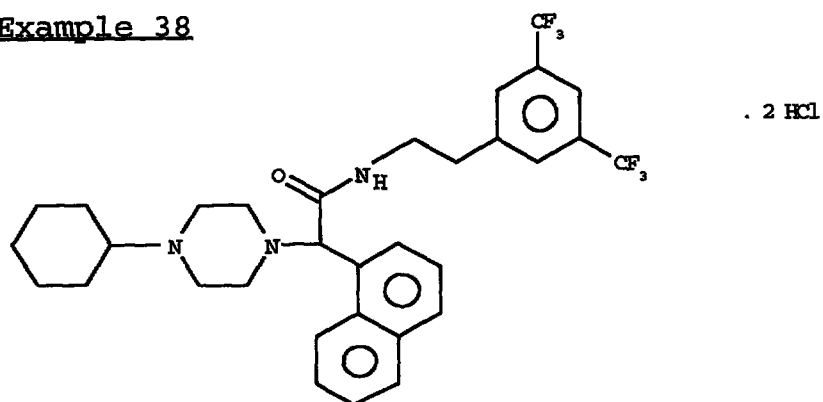
Mp: 175 - 176.5°C

Example 37



Mp: 157 - 158°C

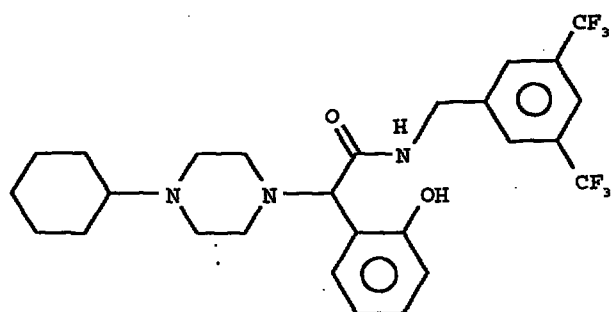
Example 38



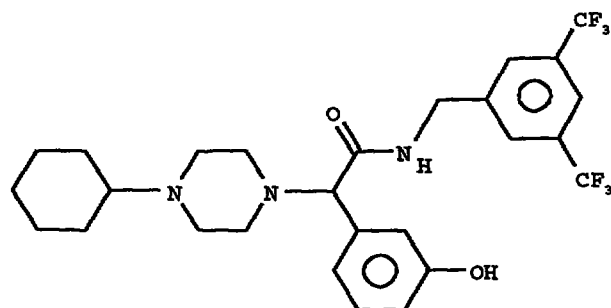
Mp: 155 - 172°C

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 592.2$

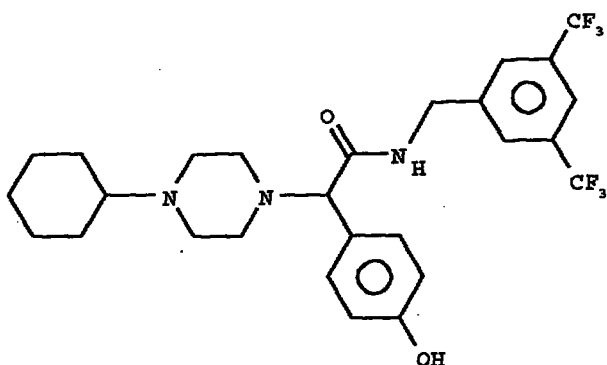
Example 39



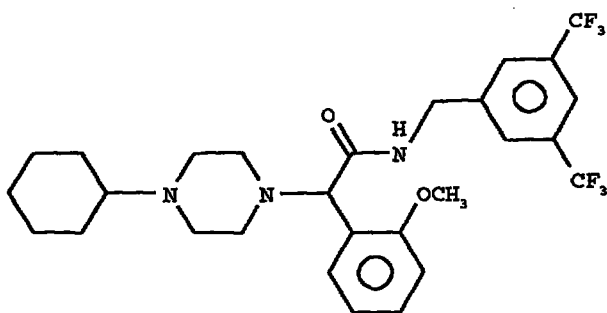
Example 40



Example 41



Example 42

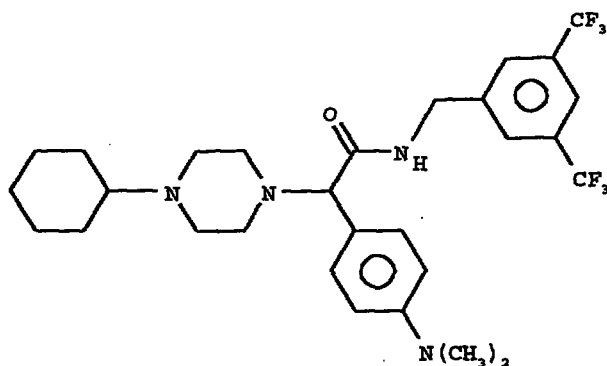


.2HCl

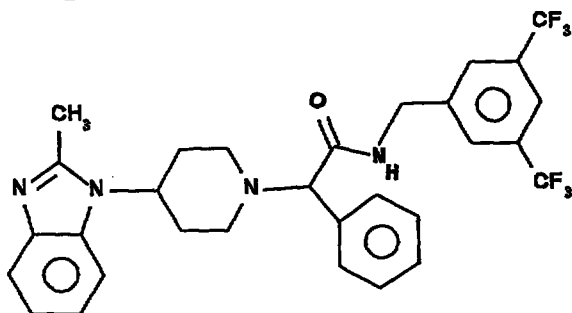
Mp: 142 - 150°C

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 558.2

Example 43

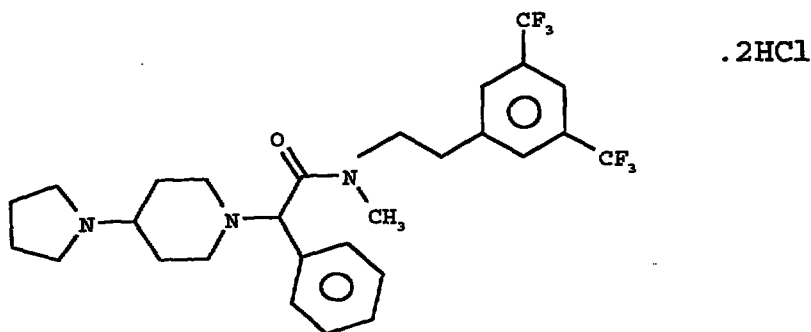


Example 44



Mp: 107 - 111°C; FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 575.6

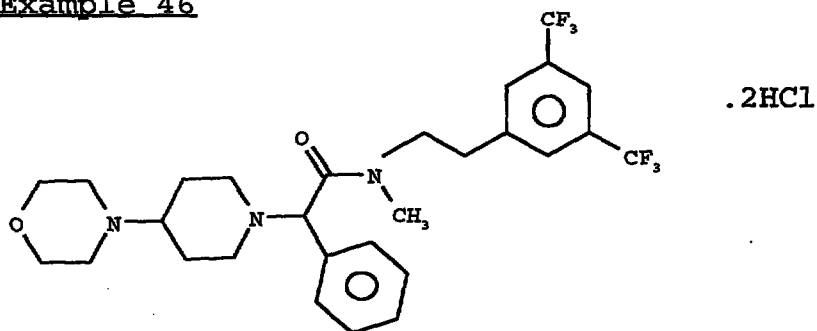
Example 45



.2HCl

M.p: >230°C

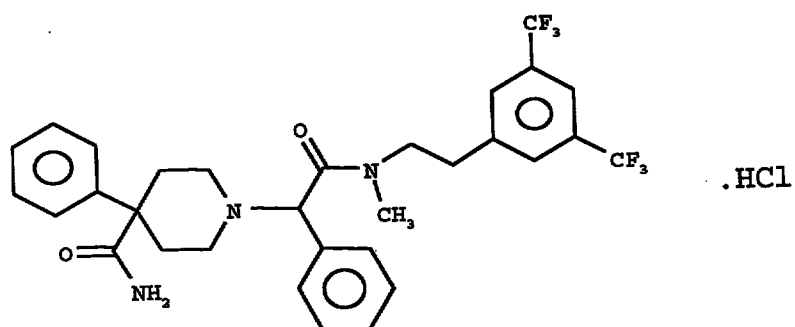
Example 46



.2HCl

M.p: >230°C

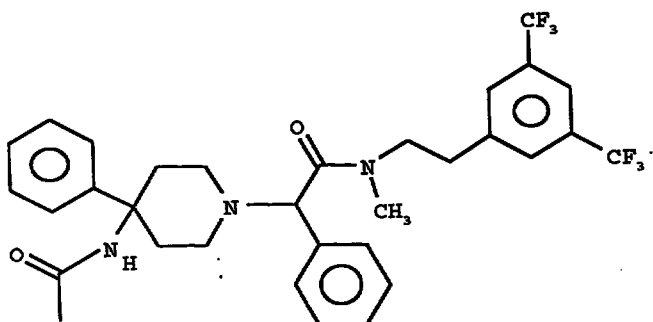
Example 47



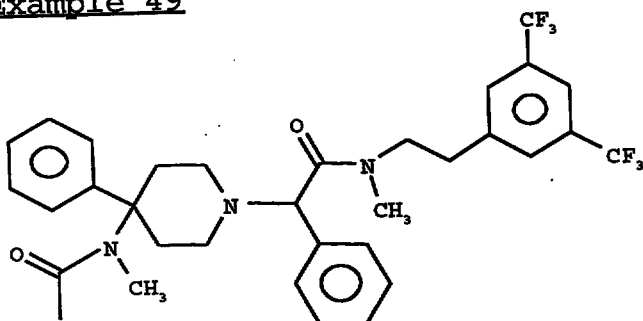
M.p: 127-137°C

FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 592

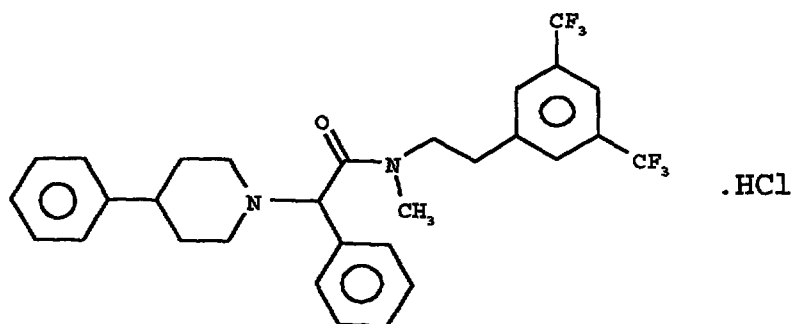
Example 48



Example 49



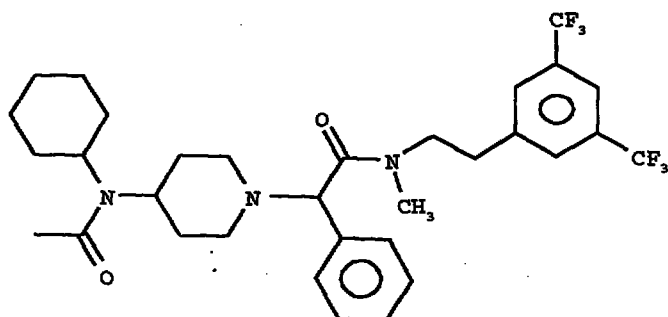
Example 50



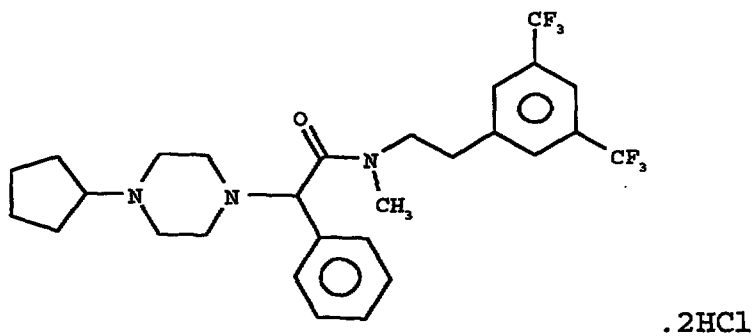
M.p. 106-110°C

FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 549.4$

Example 51



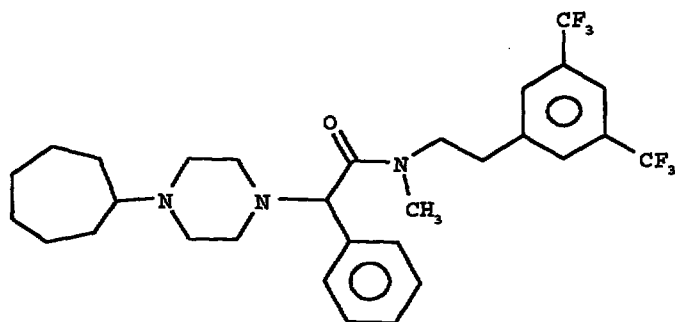
Example 52



Mp: 133 -143 °C

FAB-MS: $(M+H)^+ = 542.3$

Example 53

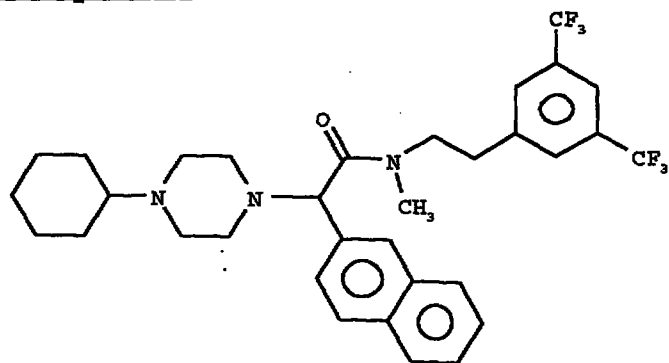


.2HCl

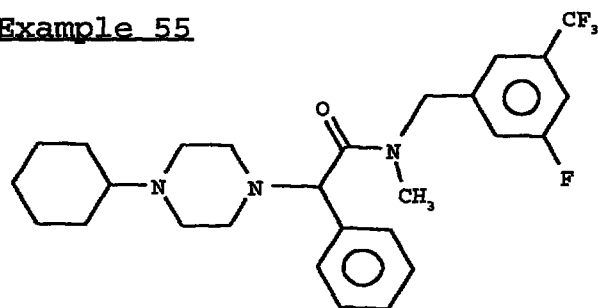
M.p. 110-120°C

FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 570.4

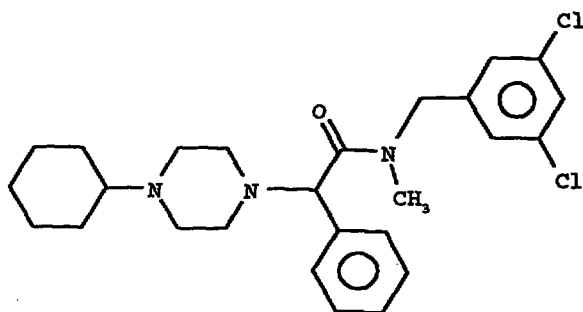
Example 54



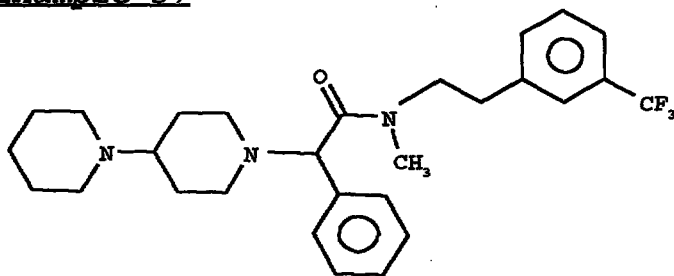
Example 55



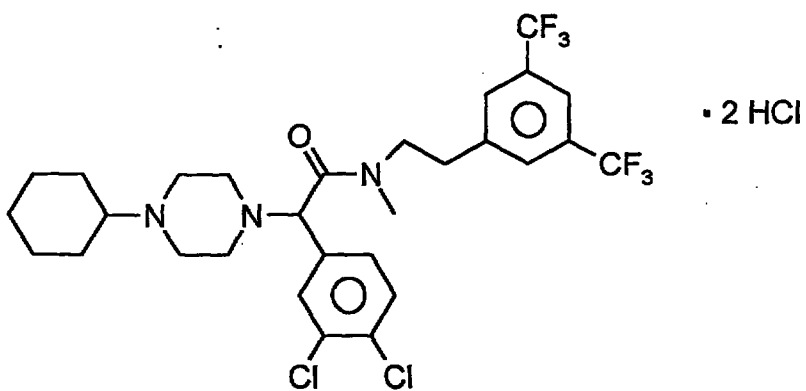
Example 56



Example 57



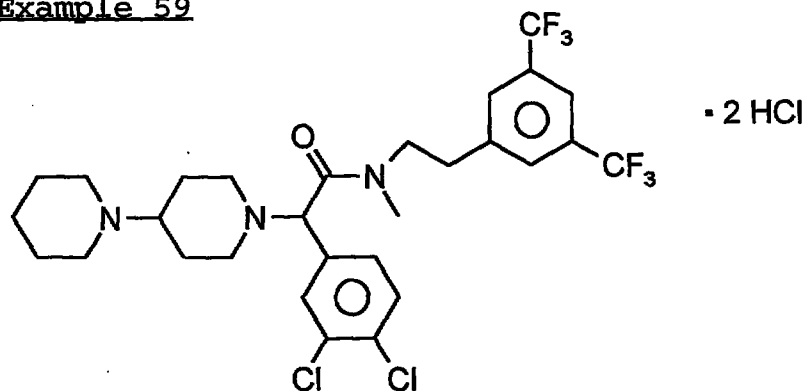
Example 58



Mp: 212 - 216°C (Decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 624.3/626.3/628.3

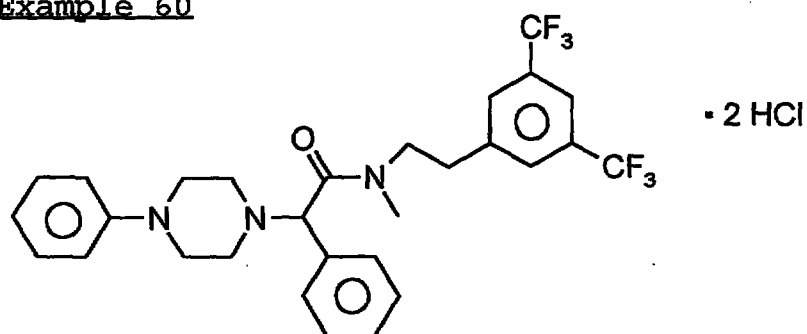
Example 59



Mp: 244 - 246°C (Decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 624.1/626.2/628

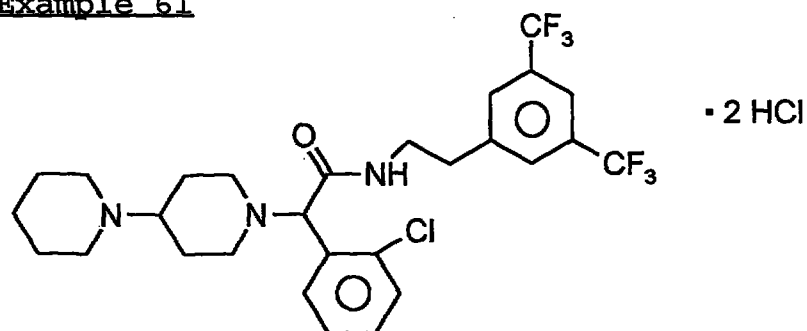
Example 60



Mp: 113 - 123°C

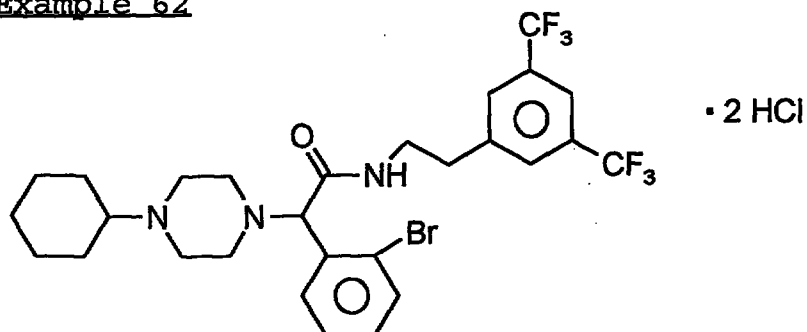
FAB-MS: (M+H)⁺ = 550.3

Example 61



Mp: 195 - 205°C

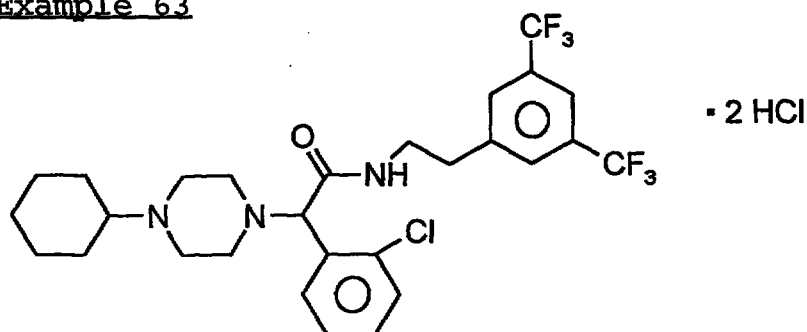
Example 62



Mp: 210 - 218°C

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 620/622$

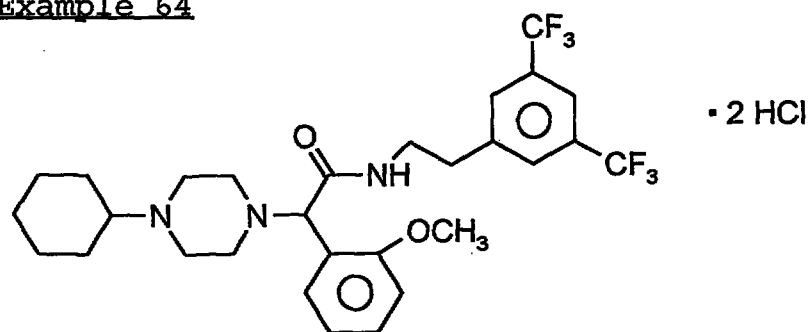
Example 63



Mp: 215 - 224°C

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 576/578$

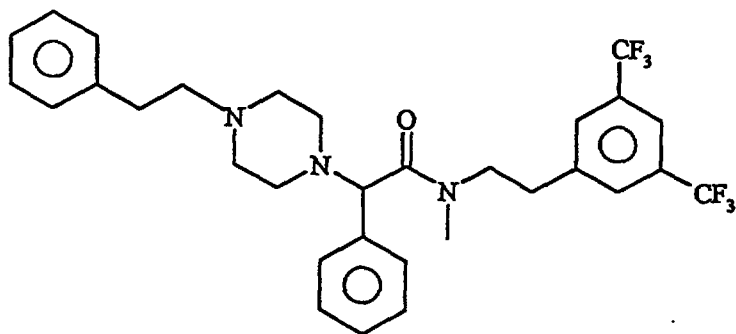
Example 64



Mp: 85 - 92°C

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 572.5$

Example 65

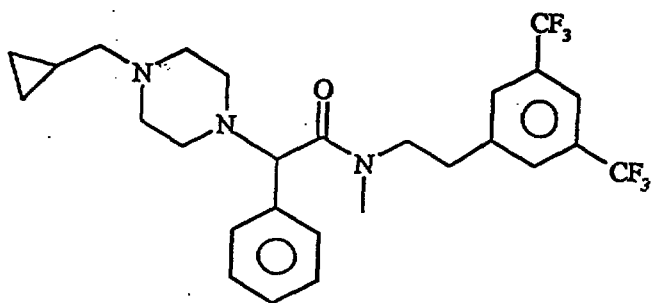


.2 HCl

Mp: 148 - 156°C

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 578.4

Example 66

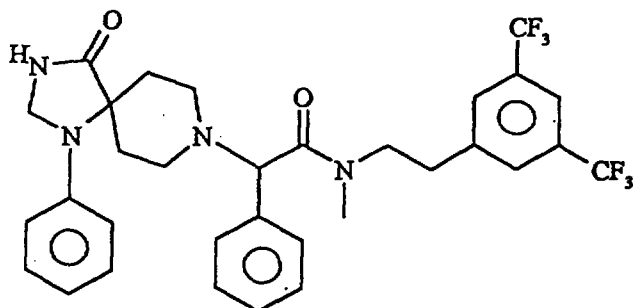


.2 HCl

Mp: 113 - 117°C (decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 528.5

Example 67

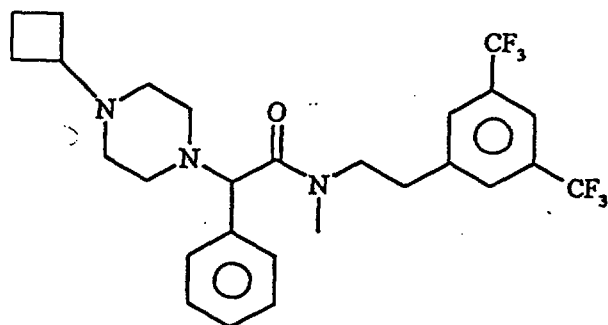


.2 HCl

Mp: 265 - 268°C (decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 619.3

Example 68

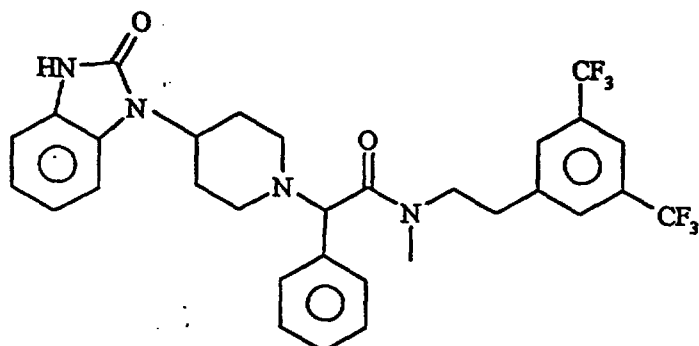


.2 HCl

Mp: 236 - 238°C (decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 528.3

Example 69

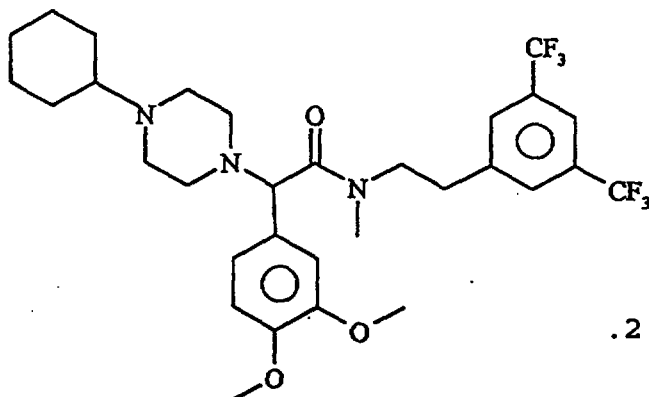


.2 HCl

Mp: 177 - 187°C

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 605.3

Example 70

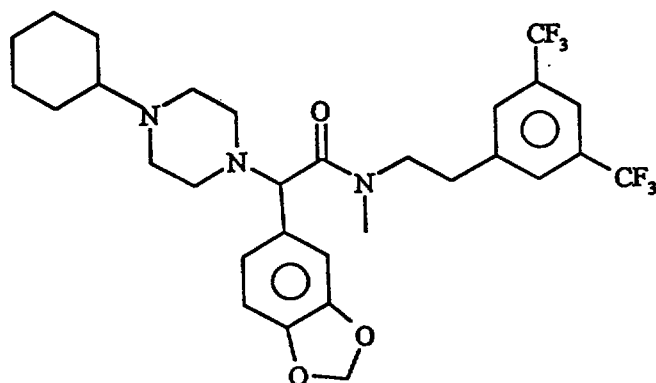


.2 HCl

Mp: 123 - 133°C (decomp.)

FAB-MS: (M + H)⁺ = 616.3

Example 71

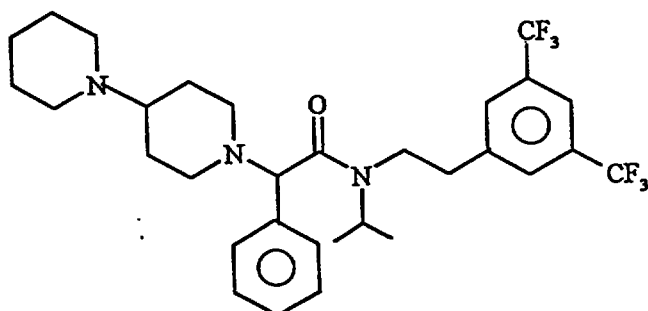


.2 HCl

Mp: 87 - 97°C

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 600.2$

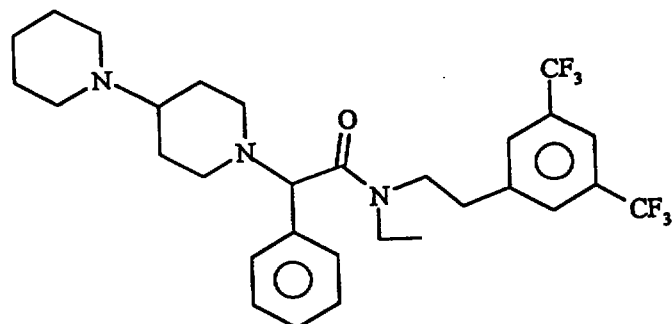
Example 72



.2 HCl

Mp: >230°C

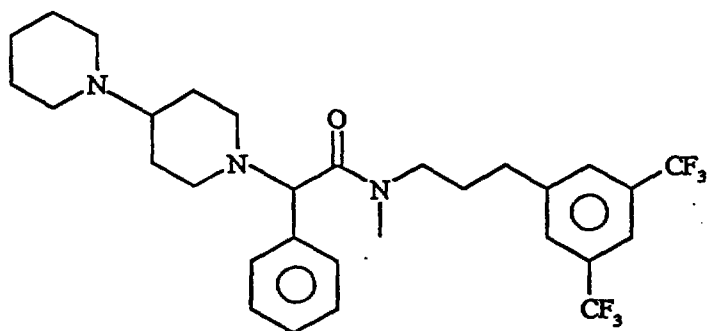
Example 73



.2 HCl

Mp: >230°C

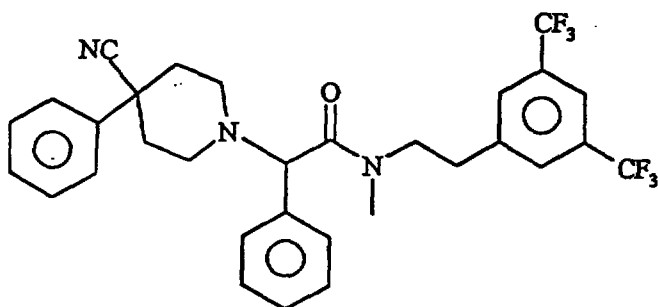
Example 74



.2 HCl

Mp: >230°C

Example 75

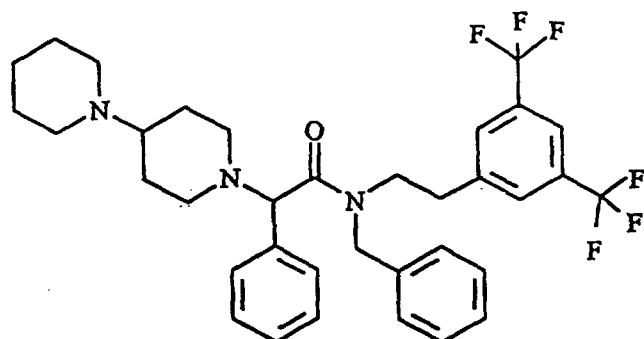


.HCl

Mp: 91 - 98°C.

FAB-MS: $(M + H)^+ = 574.4$

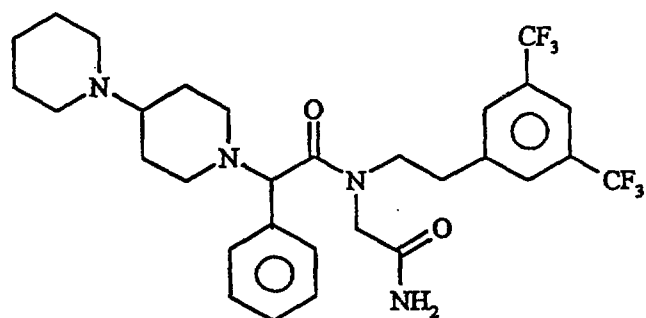
Example 76



.2 HCl

Mp: 234 - 236°C

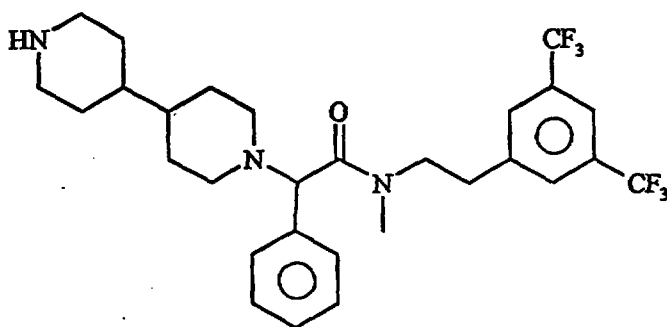
Example 77



.2 HCl

Mp: 195 - 198°C

Example 78



Pharmaceutical Preparations:

Injectable solution

200 mg of active substance*
1.2 mg of monopotassium dihydrogen phosphate = KH_2PO_4)
0.2 mg of disodium hydrogen phosphate =) (buffer)
 $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
94 mg of sodium chloride)
or) (isotonic)
520 mg of glucose)
4 mg of albumin (protease protection)
q.s. sodium hydroxide solution)
q.s. hydrochloric acid) to adjust the pH
to pH 6
sufficient water to make a 10 ml solution for injection

Injectable solution

200 mg of active substance*
94 mg of sodium chloride
or
520 mg of glucose
4 mg of albumin
q.s. sodium hydroxide solution)
q.s. hydrochloric acid) to adjust the pH
to pH 9
sufficient water to make a 10 ml solution for injections

Lyophilisate

200 mg of active substance*
520 mg of mannitol (isotonic/structural component)
4 mg of albumin

Solvent 1 for lyophilisate
10 ml of water for injections
Solvent 2 for lyophilisate

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20 mg of Polysorbate®80 = Tween®80
(surfactant)

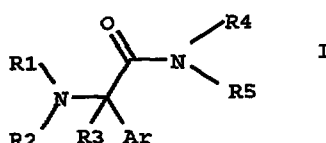
10 ml of water for injections

* Active substance: compound according to the invention,
e.g. that of Examples 1 to 78.

Dosage for humans weighing 67 kg: 1 to 500 mg

Claims

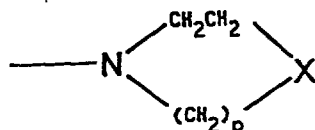
1. Arylglycinamide derivatives of general formula I



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,
wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- to penta-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted naphthyl, [in which the substituents of the phenyl and naphthyl independently of each other denote halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), OH, (C₁₋₄)alkyl, O-(C₁₋₄)alkyl, CF₃, OCF₃ or NR⁹R¹⁰ (wherein R⁹ and R¹⁰ independently of each other denote H, methyl or acetyl)] or Ar is phenyl substituted by -OCH₂O- or -O(CH₂)₂O-;

R¹ and R² together with the N to which they are bound form a ring of the formula



wherein



p is 2 or 3,

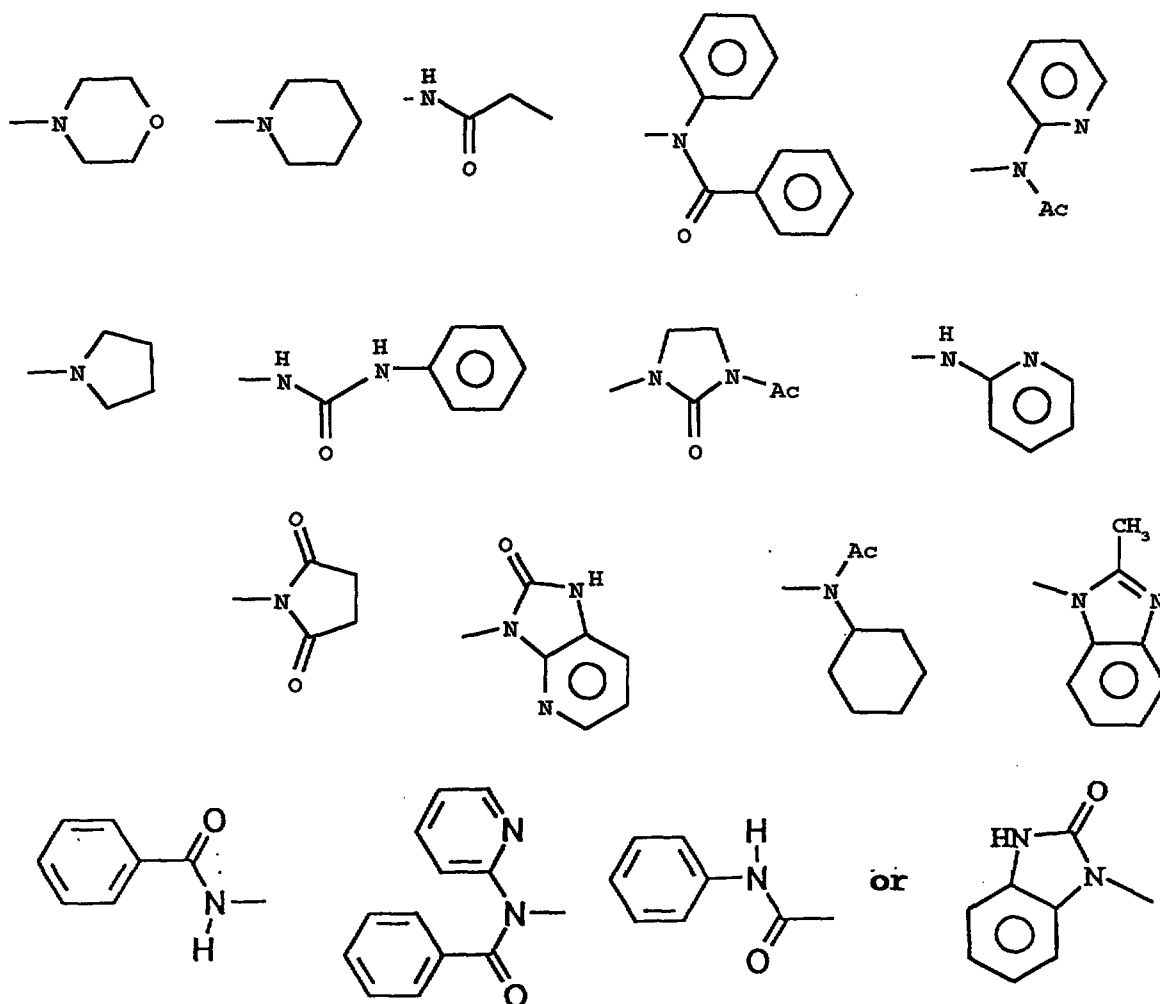
X denotes oxygen, $N(CH_2)_nR^6$ or CR^7R^8 , wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2,

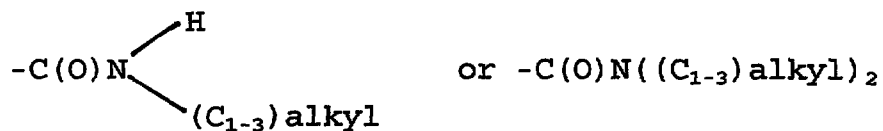
R^6 is (C_{3-7}) cycloalkyl, phenyl or naphthyl, wherein the phenyl may be mono- to tri-substituted by halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 , OCF_3 or $NR^{15}R^{16}$ (wherein R^{15} and R^{16} independently of each other denote H, methyl or acetyl);

R^7 and R^8 have one of the following meanings:

- a) R^7 and R^8 represent H if R^3 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl,
- b) R^7 is phenyl, phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents [wherein the substituents independently of one another denote halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 or OCF_3], piperidinyl, 1-methylpiperidinyl,

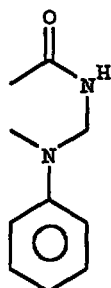


if R^8 is H, $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{NHC(O)CH}_3$, $-\text{N(CH}_3\text{)C(O)CH}_3$, CN



or

c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group



R^3 denotes H, (C_{1-4}) alkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted phenyl, wherein the substituents independently of one another represent halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 , OCF_3 or $NR^{17}R^{18}$ (wherein R^{17} and R^{18} independently of one another denote H, methyl or acetyl);

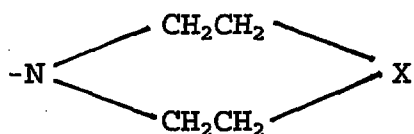
R^4 denotes phenyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl or naphthyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl, wherein phenyl may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, wherein the substituents independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), (C_{1-4}) alkyl, O- (C_{1-4}) alkyl, CF_3 , OCF_3 or $NR^{19}R^{20}$ (wherein R^{19} and R^{20} independently of one another denote H, methyl or acetyl);

and

R^5 denotes H, (C_{1-4}) alkyl, (C_{3-6}) cycloalkyl, CH_2COOH , $-CH_2C(O)NH_2$, $-OH$ or phenyl (C_{1-4}) alkyl.

2. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein

R^1 and R^2 together with the N to which they are bound form a 6-membered ring of formula



wherein

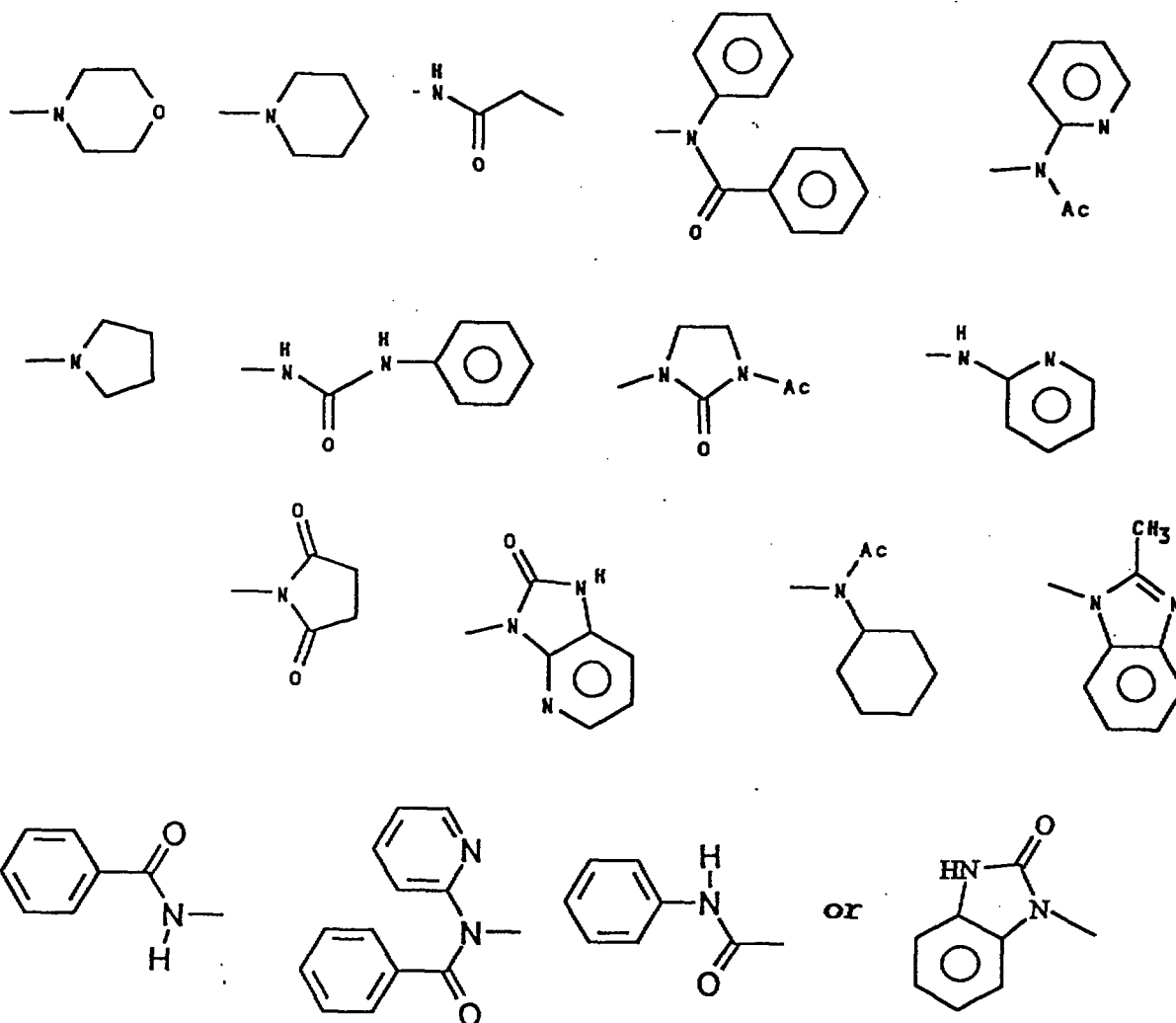
X denotes $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{R}^6$ or CR^7R^8 ,
 wherein n, R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are defined as in claim 1.

3. Compounds according to claim 2, wherein
 X is $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{R}^6$, wherein n is 0, 1 or 2 and R^6 is
 (C_{3-7})cycloalkyl or phenyl.
4. Compounds according to claim 3, wherein n is 0 and R^6
 is (C_{3-7})cycloalkyl.
5. Compounds according to claim 4, wherein R^6 is
 cyclobutyl or cyclohexyl.
6. Compounds according to claim 2, wherein X is CR^7R^8 ,
 wherein

R^7 and R^8 have one of the following meanings:

- a) R^7 and R^8 denote H when R^3 is unsubstituted or
 substituted phenyl,
- b) R^7 is
 phenyl, piperidinyl

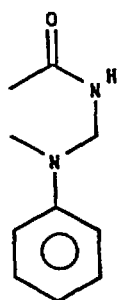
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if R^8 is H, $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{NHC(O)CH}_3$, $-\text{N(CH}_3\text{)C(O)CH}_3$ or CN,

or

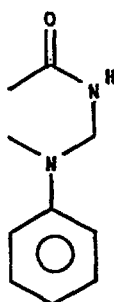
c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group



when R^8 is H, $-\text{CONH}_2$ or CN,

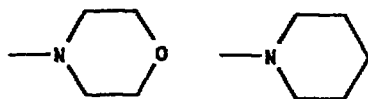
or

c) R^7 and R^8 together form the group

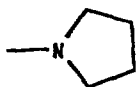


8. Compounds according to claim 7, wherein

R^7 is phenyl,



or



and R^8 is H or CN.

9. Compounds according to claim 8, wherein R^7 is pyridino and R^8 is H.

10. Compounds according to one of claims 1 to 9, wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted naphthyl [wherein the substituents of the phenyl independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), OH, methyl, methoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 or



dimethylamine] or Ar is phenyl substituted by -OCH₂O-, this group connecting positions 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 of the phenyl.

11. Compounds according to claim 10, wherein

Ar denotes unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted phenyl, or unsubstituted naphthyl [wherein the substituents of the phenyl independently of one another are halogen (F, Cl, Br), methoxy or CF₃] or Ar is phenyl substituted by -OCH₂O-, this group connecting positions 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 of the phenyl.

12. Compounds according to claim 11, wherein Ar is phenyl, 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl or 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl.

13. Compounds according to one of claims 1 to 12, wherein R³ is H.

14. Compounds according to one of claims 1 to 12, wherein R³ is phenyl.

15. Compounds according to one of claims 1 to 14, wherein

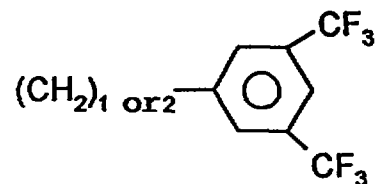
R⁴ denotes phenyl(C₁₋₃)alkyl, wherein phenyl may be substituted by 1 or 2 substituents, the substituents independently of one another being halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), methyl, methoxy, CF₃ or OCF₃;

and

R⁵ denotes H, (C₁₋₃)alkyl, CH₂COOH, -CH₂C(O)NH₂ or phenethyl.

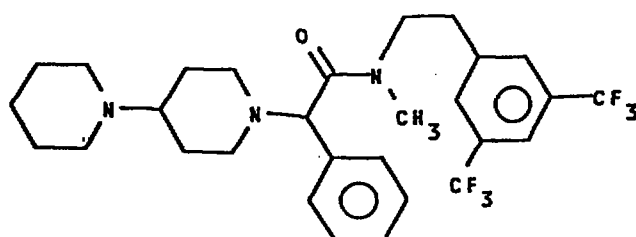
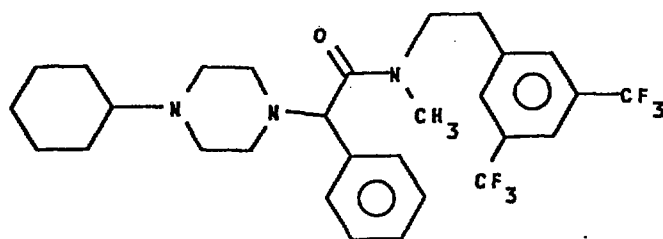
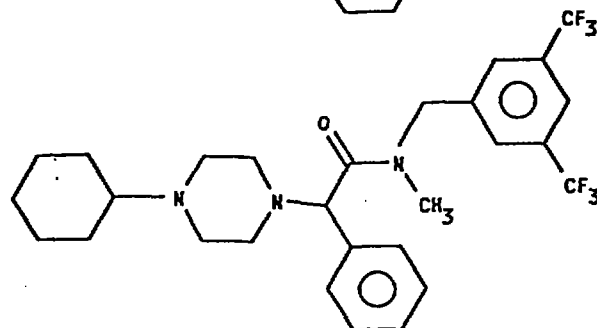
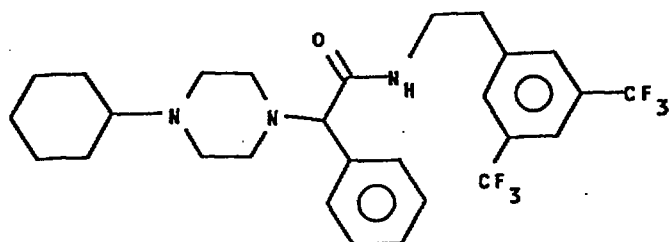
16. Compounds according to claim 15, wherein

R^4 is



and R^5 is H or CH_3 .

17. Compounds according to claim 1 which are

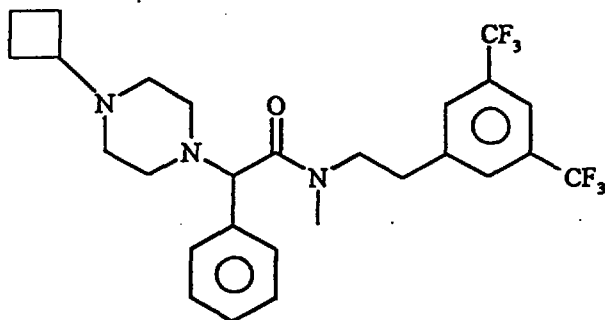




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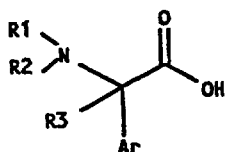
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or

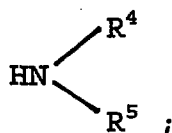


18. Process for preparing a compound of general formula I according to one of claims 1 to 17, characterised in that

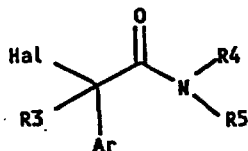
a) an acid



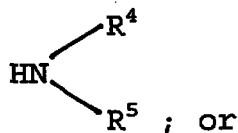
or a halide or alkylester thereof is reacted with an amine



b) an α -haloarylacetamide



is reacted with an amine



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c) a compound I wherein R⁵ is H is N-alkylated;

and a compound thus obtained is isolated as a free compound or as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

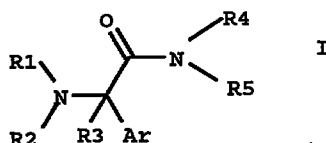
19. Pharmaceutical preparation containing a compound according to one of claims 1 to 17.

20. Use of a compound according to one of claims 1 to 17 for preparing a pharmaceutical preparation for the treatment and prevention of neurokinin-mediated diseases.

21. Use of a compound according to one of claims 1 to 17 for the treatment and prevention of neurokinin-mediated diseases.

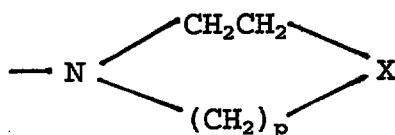
Abstract

The invention relates to new arylglycinamide derivatives of general formula I



and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein

R¹ and R² together with the N to which they are bound form a ring of the formula



wherein

p is 2 or 3 and

X denotes oxygen, N(CH₂)_nR⁶ or CR⁷R⁸,

and R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, Ar and n

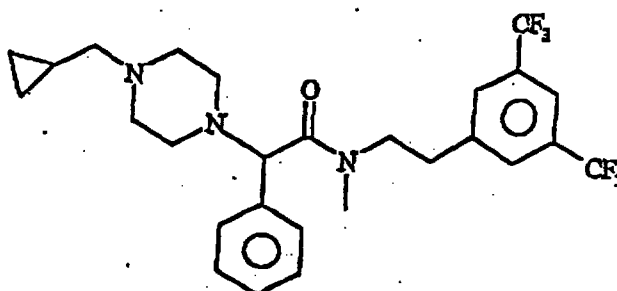
have the meanings given in the specification, and the preparation and use thereof. The new compounds are valuable neurokinin (tachykinin)-antagonists.



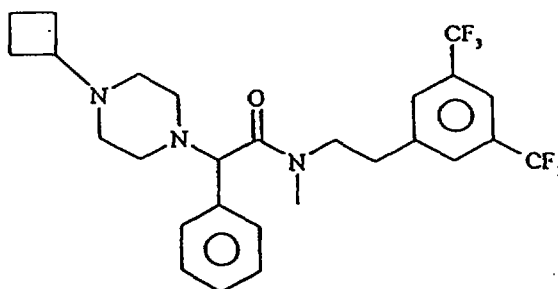
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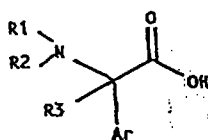


or

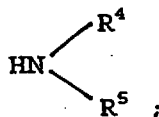


18. Process for preparing a compound of general formula I according to one of claims 1 to 17, characterised in that

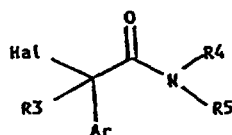
a) an acid



or a halide or alkylester thereof is reacted with an amine



b) an α -haloarylacetamide



is reacted with an amine

