

1-ACETIC ACID-INDOLE DERIVATIVES WITH PGD₂ ANTAGONIST ACTIVITY

The present invention relates to compounds which are useful as pharmaceuticals, to methods for preparing these compounds, compositions containing them and their use
5 in the treatment and prevention of allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis and other inflammatory diseases mediated by prostaglandin D₂ (PGD₂) acting at the CRTH2 and/or the DP receptor on cells including eosinophils, basophils and Th2 lymphocytes.

10 PGD₂ is an eicosanoid, a class of chemical mediator synthesised by cells in response to local tissue damage, normal stimuli or hormonal stimuli or *via* cellular activation pathways. Eicosanoids bind to specific cell surface receptors on a wide variety of tissues throughout the body and mediate various effects in these tissues. PGD₂ is known to be produced by mast cells, macrophages and Th2 lymphocytes and has
15 been detected in high concentrations in the airways of asthmatic patients challenged with antigen (Murray *et al*, (1986), *N. Engl. J. Med.* **315**: 800-804). Instillation of PGD₂ into airways can provoke many features of the asthmatic response including bronchoconstriction (Hardy *et al*, (1984) *N. Engl. J. Med.* **311**: 209-213; Sampson *et al*, (1997) *Thorax* **52**: 513-518) and eosinophil accumulation (Emery *et al*, (1989) *J.*
20 *Appl. Physiol.* **67**: 959-962).

The potential of exogenously applied PGD₂ to induce inflammatory responses has been confirmed by the use of transgenic mice overexpressing human PGD₂ synthase which exhibit exaggerated eosinophilic lung inflammation and Th2 cytokine
25 production in response to antigen (Fujitani *et al*, (2002) *J. Immunol.* **168**: 443-449).

The first receptor specific for PGD₂ to be discovered was the DP receptor which is linked to elevation of the intracellular levels of cAMP. However, PGD₂ is thought to mediate much of its proinflammatory activity through interaction with a G protein-
30 coupled receptor termed CRTH2 (chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule expressed on Th2 cells) which is expressed by Th2 lymphocytes, eosinophils and basophils (Hirai *et al*, (2001) *J. Exp. Med.* **193**: 255-261, and EP0851030 and EP-A-

1211513 and Bauer *et al*, EP-A-1170594). It seems clear that the effect of PGD₂ on the activation of Th2 lymphocytes and eosinophils is mediated through CRTH2 since the selective CRTH2 agonists 13,14 dihydro-15-keto-PGD₂ (DK-PGD₂) and 15R-methyl-PGD₂ can elicit this response and the effects of PGD₂ are blocked by an anti-
5 CRTH2 antibody (Hirai *et al*, 2001; Monneret *et al*, (2003) *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **304**: 349-355). In contrast, the selective DP agonist BW245C does not promote migration of Th2 lymphocytes or eosinophils (Hirai *et al*, 2001; Gervais *et al*, (2001) *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* **108**: 982-988). Based on this evidence, antagonising PGD₂ at the CRTH2 receptor is an attractive approach to treat the inflammatory component
10 of Th2-dependent allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis.

EP-A-1170594 suggests that the method to which it relates can be used to identify compounds which are of use in the treatment of allergic asthma, atopic dermatitis,
15 allergic rhinitis, autoimmune disease, reperfusion injury and a number of inflammatory conditions, all of which are mediated by the action of PGD₂ at the CRTH2 receptor.

Compounds which bind to CRTH2 are taught in WO-A-03066046 and WO-A-
20 03066047. These compounds are not new but were first disclosed, along with similar compounds, in GB 1356834, GB 1407658 and GB 1460348, where they were said to have anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity. WO-A-03066046 and WO-A-03066047 teach that the compounds to which they relate are modulators of CRTH2 receptor activity and are therefore of use in the treatment or prevention of
25 obstructive airway diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and a number of other diseases including various conditions of bones and joints, skin and eyes, GI tract, central and peripheral nervous system and other tissues as well as allograft rejection.

30 PL 65781 and JP 43-24418 also relate to indole derivatives which are similar in structure to indomethacin and, like indomethacin, are said to have anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activity. Thus, although this may not have been appreciated at the

time when these documents were published, the compounds they describe are COX inhibitors, an activity which is quite different from that of the compounds of the present invention. Indeed, COX inhibitors are contraindicated in the treatment of many of the diseases and conditions, for example asthma and inflammatory bowel disease for which the compounds of the present invention are useful, although they may sometimes be used to treat arthritic conditions.

The present inventors have discovered a series of indole acetic acids which are particularly active antagonists of PGD₂ at the CRTH₂ receptor.

WO-A-9950268, WO-A-0032180, WO-A-0151849 and WO-A-0164205 all relate to indole acetic acids. However, these compounds are said to be aldose reductase inhibitors useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus (WO-A-9950268, WO-A-0032180 and WO-A-0164205) or hypouricemic agents (WO-A-0151849).

US 4,363,912 also relates to indole acetic acids which are said to be inhibitors of thromboxane synthetase and to be useful in the treatment of conditions such as thrombosis, ischaemic heart disease and stroke. The compounds are all substituted with a pyridyl group.

WO-A-9603376 relates to compounds which are said to be sPLA₂ inhibitors which are useful in the treatment of bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis. These compounds are amides or hydrazides rather than carboxylic acids.

JP 2001247570 relates to a method of producing a 3-benzothiazolylmethyl indole acetic acid, which is said to be an aldose reductase inhibitor.

US 4,859,692 relates to compounds which are said to be leukotriene antagonists useful in the treatment of conditions such as asthma, hay fever and allergic rhinitis as well as certain inflammatory conditions such as bronchitis, atopic and ectopic eczema. However, *J. Med. Chem.*, **6(33)**, 1781-1790 (1990), which has the same authors as this prior patent application, teaches that compounds with an acetic acid

group on the indole nitrogen do not have significant peptidoleukotriene activity. In view of this, it is most surprising that the compounds of the present invention, which all have an acetic acid group on the indole nitrogen, are useful for treating conditions such as asthma, hay fever and allergic rhinitis.

5

US 4,273,782 is directed imidazole substituted indole acetic acids which are said to be useful in the treatment of conditions such as thrombosis, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, transient ischaemic attack, migraine and the vascular complications of diabetes. There is no mention in the document of conditions mediated by the action of PGD₂ at the CRTH2 receptor.

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US 3,557,142 relates to 3-substituted-1-indole carboxylic acids and esters which are said to be useful in the treatment of inflammatory conditions.

15

WO-A-03/097598 relates to compounds which are CRTH2 receptor antagonists. They do not have an aromatic substituent.

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Cross *et al*, *J. Med. Chem.* **29**, 342-346 (1986) relates to a process for preparing imidazole-substituted indole acetic acids from the corresponding esters. The compounds to which it relates are said to be inhibitors of thromboxane synthetase.

EP-A-0539117 relates to indole acetic acid derivatives which are said to be leukotriene antagonists.

25

US 2003/0153751 relates to compounds which are sPLA₂ inhibitors. All of the exemplified compounds have bulky substituents at the 2- and 5-positions of the indole system.

30

US 2004/011648 discloses indole acetic acid derivatives which are inhibitors of PAI-1. There is no suggestion that the compounds might have CRTH2 antagonist activity.

WO 2004/058164 relates to compounds which are said to be asthma and allergic inflammation modulators. There is no demonstration of any activity for indole acetic acid derivatives.

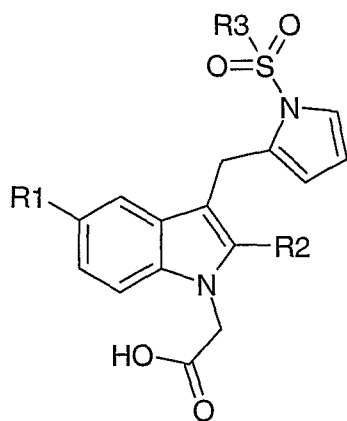
- 5 Compounds which bind to the CRTH2 receptor are disclosed in WO-A-03/097042 and WO-A-03/097598. These compounds are indole acetic acids and in WO-A-03/097042 the indole system is fused at the 2-3 positions to a 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring. In WO-A-03/097598 there is a pyrrolidine group at the indole 3-position.

10

WO-A-03/101981 and WO-A-03/101961 both relate to compound which are said to be CRTH2 antagonists and which are indole acetic acids with an -S- or -SO₂- group linked to the indole 3-position.

- 15 In our patent application PCT/GB2004/004417, we disclose indole carboxylic acids which are particularly active CRTH2 antagonists. The present application relates to similar compounds which are even more active.

20 In a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of general formula (I):



(I)

wherein R¹ is halo or cyano;

R² is C₁-C₄ alkyl; and

- 25 R³ is phenyl substituted with one or more substituents chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl, halo

or -SO₂(C₁-C₆ alkyl);

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, complex or prodrug thereof.

In the present specification "C₁-C₆ alkyl" refers to a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon chain having one to six carbon atoms and optionally substituted with one or more halo substituents or with one or more C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl groups. Examples include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, n-hexyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-chloroethyl, methylenecyclopropyl, methylenecyclobutyl and methylenecyclopentyl.

10

"C₁-C₄ alkyl" has a similar meaning except that it contains from one to four carbon atoms.

C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl refers to a saturated 3 to 7 membered carbocyclic ring. Examples of such groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

15

In the present specification, "halo" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

Appropriate pharmaceutically and veterinarily acceptable salts of the compounds of general formulae (I) include basic addition salts such as sodium, potassium, calcium, aluminium, zinc, magnesium and other metal salts as well as ammonium, choline, diethylamine, TRIS, diethanolamine, ethanolamine, ethyl diamine, piperazine and other well known basic addition salts.

20

Where appropriate, pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable salts may also include salts of organic acids, especially carboxylic acids, including but not limited to acetate, trifluoroacetate, lactate, gluconate, citrate, tartrate, maleate, malate, pantothenate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, butyrate, digluconate, cyclopentanate, glucoheptanate, glycerophosphate, oxalate, heptanoate, hexanoate, fumarate, nicotinate, pamoate, pectinate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, tartrate, lactobionate, pivate, camphorate, undecanoate and succinate, organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, 2-hydroxyethane

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sulfonate, camphorsulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-chlorobenzenesulfonate and p-toluenesulfonate; and inorganic acids such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulfate, bisulfate, hemisulfate, thiocyanate, persulfate, phosphoric and sulfonic acids.

5

Salts which are not pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable may still be valuable as intermediates.

10 Prodrugs are any covalently bonded compounds which release the active parent drug according to general formula (I) *in vivo*. Examples of prodrugs include alkyl esters of the compounds of general formula (I), for example the esters of general formula (II) below.

15 If a chiral centre or another form of isomeric centre is present in a compound of the present invention, all forms of such isomer or isomers, including enantiomers and diastereoisomers, are intended to be covered herein. Compounds of the invention containing a chiral centre may be used as a racemic mixture, an enantiomerically enriched mixture, or the racemic mixture may be separated using well-known techniques and an individual enantiomer may be used alone.

20

In preferred compounds of the present invention, independently or in combination, R^1 is halo and R^2 is methyl or ethyl.

It is particularly preferred that R^1 is fluoro and R^2 is methyl.

25

Especially active compounds of the invention include:

[3-(1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid;

{5-Fluoro-2-methyl-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-indol-1-yl}-acetic acid; and

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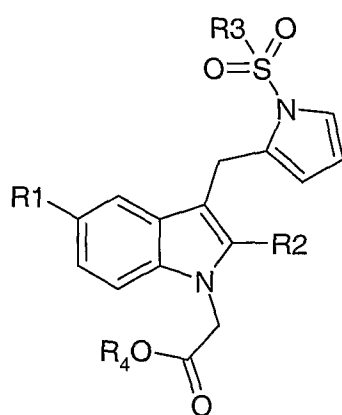
{3-[1-(2,4-Difluoro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl}-acetic acid.

Particularly preferred salts of the compounds of the present invention include:

the potassium, sodium, ammonium, lysine, diethylamine, TRIS, piperazine, ethyl diamine and ethanolamine salts.

5

The compound of general formula (I) may be derived *in vivo* from a prodrug. The prodrug may be a compound of general formula (II):



10

(II)

wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as defined for general formula (I); and

R^4 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, $(CH_2)_mOC(=O)C_1$ - C_6 alkyl, $(CH_2)_mN(R^5)_2$,

15 $CH((CH_2)_mO(C=O)R^6)_2$;

m is 1 or 2;

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl;

R^6 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl.

20 These compounds of general formula (II) are new and therefore, in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of general formula (II) as defined above or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, complex or prodrug thereof.

25 Examples of particularly suitable R^4 groups when the compound of general formula (II) is used as a prodrug include:

methyl, ethyl, propyl, phenyl, $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{tBu}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{Me})_2$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ or $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{R}^6)_2$ wherein R^6 is as defined above.

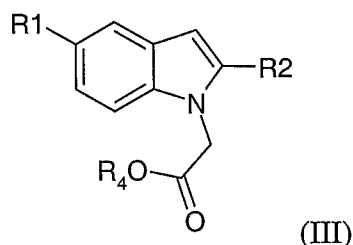
Some of the most preferred compounds of general formula (II) are the $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, aryl, $(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{N}(\text{R}^5)_2$, $\text{CH}((\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{R}^6)_2$ esters of [3-
 5 (1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid.

When the compound of general formula (II) acts as a prodrug, it is later transformed
 10 to the drug by the action of an esterase in the blood or in a tissue of the patient.

Compounds of general formula (I) may be prepared from compounds of general formula (II) in which R^{12} is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl by hydrolysis with an alkali such as sodium or lithium hydroxide. The reaction may take place in an aqueous solvent or an
 15 organic solvent or a mixture of the two. A typical solvent used for the reaction is a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and water.

Therefore, in a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of general formula (I), the process comprising
 20 hydrolysing a compound of general formula (II) with a base.

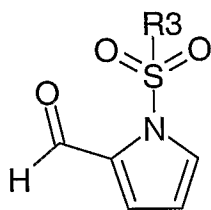
Compounds of general formula (II) may be prepared by reacting a compound of general formula (III):



25 wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are as defined above;

with a compound of general formula (IV):

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(IV)

wherein R^3 is as defined for general formula (I);

5

under acid conditions.

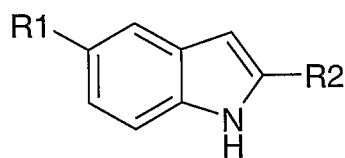
It is preferred to cool the reaction mixture to a temperature of from about -5 to 5°C initially and then to complete the reaction at room temperature.

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Compounds of general formula (IV) are known to those skilled in the art and are readily available or can be prepared by known methods.

Compounds of general formula (III) can be prepared from compounds of general formula (V):

15



(V)

20

wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined for general formula (I);

by reaction with ethylbromoacetate in the presence of a weak base such as potassium carbonate and in a solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF).

25

Compounds of general formula (V) are readily available or can be prepared by

known methods.

The compounds of general formulae (I) and (II) are useful in a method for the treatment of diseases or conditions mediated by the action of PGD_2 at the CRTH2
5 receptor, the method comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment an appropriate amount of a compound of general formula (I) or (II).

Therefore, in a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a compound of general formula (I) or (II) for use in medicine.

10

The compounds are particularly useful for the treatment of particularly for use in the treatment or prevention of diseases and conditions mediated by PGD_2 at the CRTH2 receptor.

15 Such diseases and conditions include allergic asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, contact hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, food allergies, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, mastocytosis and also other PGD_2 -mediated
20 diseases, for example autoimmune diseases such as hyper IgE syndrome and systemic lupus erythematus, psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis; and also neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral
25 sclerosis.

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided the use of a compound of general formula (I) or (II) in the preparation of an agent for the treatment of allergic asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, contact
30 hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, food allergies, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, mastocytosis and

also other PGD₂-mediated diseases, for example autoimmune diseases such as hyper IgE syndrome and systemic lupus erythematus, psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

The compounds of general formula (I) or (II) must be formulated in an appropriate manner depending upon the diseases or conditions they are required to treat.

10

Therefore, in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of general formula (I) or (II) together with a pharmaceutical excipient or carrier. Other active materials may also be present, as may be considered appropriate or advisable for the disease or condition being treated or prevented.

15

The carrier, or, if more than one be present, each of the carriers, must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient.

20

The formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, bronchial (inhaled), topical (including eye drops, buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy.

25

The route of administration will depend upon the condition to be treated but preferred compositions are formulated for non-oral delivery, for example, nasal, buccal or topical administration, including topical administration to the eye, intravenous, bronchial, intramuscular, subcutaneous administration.

30

Such compositions are particularly useful in the treatment of diseases and conditions such as allergic asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic

dermatitis, contact hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, ulcerative colitis, autoimmune diseases such as psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and
5 osteoarthritis.

The composition may be prepared by bringing into association the above defined active agent with the carrier. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly
10 and intimately bringing into association the active agent with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product. The invention extends to methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising bringing a novel compound of general formula (I) or (II) in conjunction or association with a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier or vehicle.

15 Formulations for oral administration in the present invention may be presented as: discrete units such as capsules, sachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active agent; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension of the active agent in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water
20 liquid emulsion or a water in oil liquid emulsion; or as a bolus etc.

For compositions for oral administration (e.g. tablets and capsules), the term "acceptable carrier" includes vehicles such as common excipients e.g. binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone
25 (Povidone), methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sucrose and starch; fillers and carriers, for example corn starch, gelatin, lactose, sucrose, microcrystalline cellulose, kaolin, mannitol, dicalcium phosphate, sodium chloride and alginic acid; and lubricants such as magnesium stearate, sodium stearate and other metallic stearates, glycerol stearate
30 stearic acid, silicone fluid, talc waxes, oils and colloidal silica. Flavouring agents such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, cherry flavouring and the like can also be used. It may be desirable to add a colouring agent to make the dosage form readily

identifiable. Tablets may also be coated by methods well known in the art.

A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a
5 suitable machine the active agent in a free flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated
10 so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active agent.

Other formulations suitable for oral administration include lozenges comprising the active agent in a flavoured base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active agent in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose
15 and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active agent in a suitable liquid carrier.

As mentioned above, however, it is preferred that the compound is administered by a route other than the oral route. For topical application to the skin, compounds of general formula (I) or (II) may be made up into a cream, ointment, jelly, solution or
20 suspension etc. Cream or ointment formulations that may be used for the drug are conventional formulations well known in the art, for example, as described in standard text books of pharmaceuticals such as the British Pharmacopoeia.

Compounds of general formula (I) or (II) may be used for the treatment of the
25 respiratory tract by nasal, bronchial or buccal administration of, for example, aerosols or sprays which can disperse the pharmacological active ingredient in the form of a powder or in the form of drops of a solution or suspension. Pharmaceutical compositions with powder-dispersing properties usually contain, in addition to the active ingredient, a liquid propellant with a boiling point below room temperature
30 and, if desired, adjuncts, such as liquid or solid non-ionic or anionic surfactants and/or diluents. Pharmaceutical compositions in which the pharmacological active ingredient is in solution contain, in addition to this, a suitable propellant, and

furthermore, if necessary, an additional solvent and/or a stabiliser. Instead of the propellant, compressed air can also be used, it being possible for this to be produced as required by means of a suitable compression and expansion device.

- 5 Parenteral formulations will generally be sterile.

Typically, the dose of the compound will be about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg; so as to maintain the concentration of drug in the plasma at a concentration effective to inhibit PGD_2 at the CRTH2 receptor. The precise amount of a compound of general
10 formula (I) or (II) which is therapeutically effective, and the route by which such compound is best administered, is readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art by comparing the blood level of the agent to the concentration required to have a therapeutic effect.

15 Compounds of general formula (I) or (II) may be used in combination with one or more active agents which are useful in the treatment of the diseases and conditions listed above, although these active agents are not necessarily inhibitors of PGD_2 at the CRTH2 receptor.

20 Therefore, the pharmaceutical composition described above may additionally contain one or more of these active agents.

There is also provided the use of a compound of general formula (I) or (II) in the preparation of an agent for the treatment of diseases and conditions mediated by
25 PGD_2 at the CRTH2 receptor, wherein the agent also comprises an additional active agent useful for the treatment of the same diseases and conditions.

These additional active agents which may have a completely different mode of action include existing therapies for allergic and other inflammatory diseases including:
30 β_2 agonists such as salmeterol;
corticosteroids such as fluticasone;
antihistamines such as loratidine;

leukotriene antagonists such as montelukast;
anti-IgE antibody therapies such as omalizumab;
anti-infectives such as fusidic acid (particularly for the treatment of atopic dermatitis);

- 5 anti-fungals such as clotrimazole (particularly for the treatment of atopic dermatitis);
immunosuppressants such as tacrolimus and particularly pimecrolimus in the case of inflammatory skin disease.

- CRTH2 antagonists may also be combined with therapies that are in development for
10 inflammatory indications including:

other antagonists of PGD₂ acting at other receptors, such as DP antagonists;
inhibitors of phosphodiesterase type 4 such as cilionilast;
drugs that modulate cytokine production such as inhibitors of TNF α converting enzyme (TACE);

- 15 drugs that modulate the activity of Th2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-5 such as blocking monoclonal antibodies and soluble receptors;
PPAR- γ agonists such as rosiglitazone;
5-lipoxygenase inhibitors such as zileuton.

- 20 In yet a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a product comprising a compound of general formula (I) or (II) and one or more of the agents listed above as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of a disease or condition mediated by the action of PGD₂ at the CRTH2 receptor.

- 25 The invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the following non limiting example.

Example 1 – Preparation of [3-(1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid (Compound 1)

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- a. Ethyl-(5-fluoro-2-methylindolyl-1-acetate)

Potassium carbonate (139.1 g, 1.0 mol) was added in one portion to a stirred solution of 5-fluoro-2-methylindole (30.0 g, 0.2 mol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (300 ml) at room temperature. Ethyl bromoacetate (22.3 ml, 0.2 mol) was then added in one portion and the resulting mixture stirred at 90 °C for 18 h. An excess of potassium carbonate (69.1 g, 0.5 mol) and ethyl bromoacetate (11.1 ml, 0.1 mol) were then added and the mixture stirred at 90 °C for a further 24 h. Potassium carbonate (27.6 g, 0.2 mol) was then added and the mixture stirred at 90 °C for 24 h, cooled to room temperature and then water (500 ml) was added. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 x 500 ml) and combined organic extracts were then dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to leave a viscous brown oil which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate : heptane (2:1) to give the *ester* (22.84 g, 48 %) as a beige solid, δ_H (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 7.18 (1H, dd *J* 9.5, 2.4 Hz, *Ar*), 7.08 (1H, dd, *J* 8.8, 4.2 Hz, *Ar*), 6.89 (1H, td, *J* 9.1, 2.5 Hz, *Ar*), 6.27 (1H, s, *CH*), 4.76 (2H, s, CH_2CO_2Et), 4.22 (2H, q, *J* 7.1 Hz, $CH_2COCH_2CH_3$), 2.4 (3H, s, CCH_3), 1.26 (3H, t, *J* 7.1 Hz, $CH_2COCH_2CH_3$); Tr = 1.51 min, *m/z* (ES^+), ($M+H$)⁺ 236.20.

b. [3-(1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester

Triethylsilane (1.3 ml, 8 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.36 ml, 5 mmol) were sequentially added dropwise to a stirred solution of (5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl)-acetic acid ethyl ester (379 mg, 1.61 mmol) and phenylsulfonyl pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (411 mg, 1.75 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h and then at room temperature for 3 h. The resulting mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml), washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate (2 x 50 ml), brine (50 ml), dried and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration with *tert*-butyl methyl ether and heptane gave the *indole* (458 mg, 62 %) as a light brown solid, Tr = 1.74 min (96 %), *m/z* (ES^+) ($M+H$)⁺ 455.01.

c. [3-(1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid

Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (138 mg, 3.3 mmol) was added in one portion to a stirred solution of [3-(1-benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester (507 mg, 1.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran : water (2:1; 10 ml) and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The solution was adjusted to pH 1 with 1M hydrochloric acid and then concentrated *in vacuo* to leave a yellow solid. The solid was partitioned between ethyl acetate (30 ml) and water (30 ml) and then the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 ml) and the combined organic extracts were then dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to leave an off-white solid. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 10 % methanol : dichloromethane gave the *carboxylic acid* (130 mg, 28 %) as a white solid, δ_{H} (250 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) 7.84 (2H, d J 7.1 Hz, Ar), 7.74 (1H, d J 7.1 Hz, Ar), 7.65-7.59 (2H, m, Ar), 7.44-7.41 (1H, m, Ar), 7.35-7.30 (1H, m, Ar), 6.82 (1H, td J 9.3, 2.4 Hz, Ar), 6.42 (1H, dd J 9.8, 2.4 Hz, Pyrrole-CH), 6.23-6.21 (1H, m, Pyrrole-CH), 5.56 (1H, br s, Pyrrole-CH), 4.94 (2H, s, CH_2 -Pyrrole), 4.02 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.52 (3H, masked s, CCH_3); Tr = 1.63, m/z (ES^+) ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 427.19.

Example 2 – Synthesis of {5-Fluoro-2-methyl-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-indol-1-yl}-acetic acid (Compound 2)

20

Compound 2 was prepared according to the procedure described for Compound 1 using appropriately chosen starting materials. δ_{H} (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) 7.68 (2H, d J 8.6 Hz, Ar), 7.38 (3H, m, Ar), 7.29 (1H, dd J 8.8, 4.4 Hz, Ar), 6.79 (1H, td J 9.2, 2.5 Hz, Ar), 6.27 (1H, dd J 10.0, 2.4 Hz, Ar), 6.19 (1H, t J 3.4 Hz, Pyrrole-CH), 5.55 (1H, m, Pyrrole-CH), 4.92 (2H, s, CH_2 -Pyrrole), 3.98 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 2.37 (3H, s, CCH_3), 2.10 (3H, s, ArCH_3); Tr = 2.11, m/z (ES^+) ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 441.26.

25

Example 3 – Synthesis of {3-[1-(2,4-Difluoro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl}-acetic acid

30

Compound 3 was prepared according to the procedure described for Compound 1 using appropriately chosen starting materials. δ_{H} (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) 7.69 (1H,

m, Ar), 7.42 (1H, m, Ar), 7.34 (1H, m, Ar), 7.23 (1H, dd J 8.8, 4.4 Hz, Ar), 7.09 (1H, td J 8.2, 2.3 Hz, Ar), 6.76 (1H, td J 9.3, 2.4 Hz, Ar), 6.35 (1H, dd J 10.2, 2.4 Hz, Ar), 6.26 (1H, t J 3.4 Hz, Ar), 5.86 (1H, bs, Pyrrole-CH), 4.88 (2H, s, CH₂-Pyrrole), 4.01 (2H, s, CH₂CO₂H), 2.15 (3H, s, CCH₃); Tr = 2.17, m/z (ES⁺) (M+H)⁺ 463.09.

5

Example 4 – Measurement of CRTH2 Antagonist Activity

10 **Materials and Methods**

Materials

Calcium-3 dye was purchased from Molecular Devices (Wokingham, UK). Mono-poly resolving medium was obtained from Dainippon Pharmaceuticals (Osaka, Japan). Macs anti-CD16 microbeads were from Miltenyi biotec (Bisley, Surrey). ChemoTx plates were purchased from Neuroprobe (Gaithersburg, MD). Poly-D-lysine coated 96-well plates were obtained from Greiner (Gloucestershire, UK). [³H]PGD₂ was from Amersham Biosciences (Buckinghamshire, UK). [³H]SQ29548 was purchased from Perkin Elmer Life Sciences (Buckinghamshire, UK). All other reagents were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Dorset, UK), unless otherwise stated.

20

Methods

Cell culture

Chinese Hamster Ovary cells were transfected with CRTH2 or DP receptors (CHO/CRTH2 and CHO/DP) and were maintained in culture in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C (5% CO₂) in Minimum Essential Medium (MEM) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum, 2 mM glutamine, and 1 mg ml⁻¹ active G418. The cells were passaged every 2-3 days. For radioligand binding assay, cells were prepared in triple-layer flasks or in 175 cm² square flasks (for membrane preparation). For calcium mobilisation assay, cells were grown in a 96 well plate 24h prior to the assay at a density of 80,000 cells per well.

30

Preparation of cell membranes

Membranes were prepared either from CHO/CRTH2 and CHO/DP cells, or from platelets (as a source of TP receptors). CHO cells grown to confluency were washed with PBS and detached using a Versene solution (15 ml per flask). When the cells
5 were grown in 175 cm² square flask, they were collected by scrapping in PBS. The cell suspensions were centrifuged (1,700 rpm, 10 min, 4°C) and resuspended in 15 ml of buffer (1xHBSS, supplemented with 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.3). Cell suspensions were then homogenised using an Ultra Turrax at setting 4-6 for 20 s. The homogenate was centrifuged at 1,700 rpm for 10 min and the supernatant was
10 collected and centrifuged at 20,000 rpm for 1h at 4°C. The resulting pellet was resuspended in buffer and stored at -80°C in aliquots of 200-500 µl. The protein concentration was determined by the method of Bradford (1976), using bovine serum albumin as standard. The platelets were washed by centrifugation at 600xg for 10 min and resuspended in ice-cold assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 5 mM
15 Glucose, 120 mM NaCl, 10 µM indomethacin) and directly centrifuged at 20,000 rpm for 30 min at 4°C. The resulting pellet was treated as described above.

Radioligand binding assays

[³H]PGD₂ (160 Ci/mmol) binding experiments were performed on membranes
20 prepared as described above. Assays were performed in a final volume of 100 µl of buffer (1xHBSS/HEPES 10 mM, pH 7.3). Cell membranes (15µg). Cell membranes 15mg were preincubated at room temperature with varying concentration of competing ligand for 15 min. [³H]PGD₂ (mol, final concentration) was then added and the incubation continued for a further one hour at room temperature. The
25 reaction was terminated by the addition of 200 µl ice-cold assay buffer to each well, followed by rapid filtration through Whatman GF/B glass fibre filters using a Unifilter Cell harvester (PerkinElmer Life Sciences) and six washes of 300 µl of ice-cold buffer. The Unifilter plates were dried at room temperature for at least 1h and the radioactivity retained on the filters was determined on a Beta Trilux counter
30 (PerkinElmer Life Sciences), following addition of 40 µl of Optiphase Hi-Safe 3 (Wallac) liquid scintillation. Non specific binding was defined in the presence of 10 µM unlabelled PGD₂. Assays were performed in duplicate.

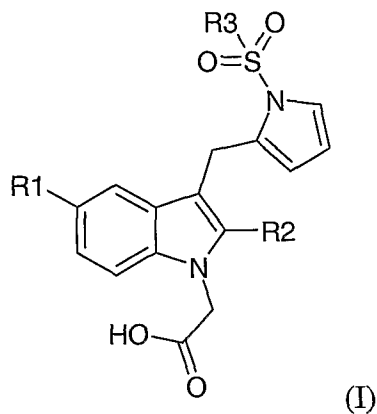
The results of the radioligand binding experiments for the binding of Compounds 1 and 2 to the CRTH2 and DP receptors are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound	Binding to CRTH2 Receptor Ki (nM)	Binding to DP Receptor Ki (nM)
1	1	9202
2	0.2	1800
3	2	8000

CLAIMS

1. A compound of general formula (I):

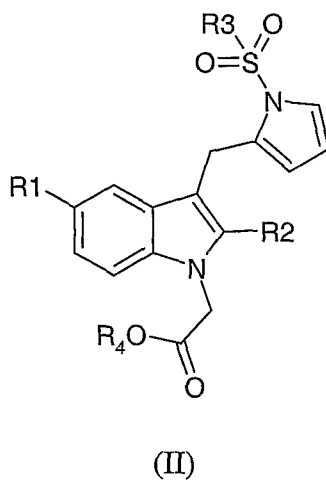


wherein R^1 is halo or cyano;

R^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl; and

- R^3 is phenyl substituted with one or more substituents chosen from C_1 - C_6 alkyl, halo or $-SO_2(C_1$ - C_6 alkyl);
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, complex or prodrug thereof.

2. A compound of general formula (II):



- wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as defined for general formula (I); and

R^4 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, $(CH_2)_mOC(=O)C_1$ - C_6 alkyl, $(CH_2)_mN(R^5)_2$,
 $CH((CH_2)_mO(C=O)R^6)_2$;

m is 1 or 2;

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl;

5 R^6 is C_1 - C_{18} alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, solvate, complex or prodrug thereof.

3. A salt of a compound as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, which is the sodium,
 10 potassium, calcium, aluminium, zinc, magnesium, ammonium, choline,
 diethylamine, TRIS, diethanolamine, ethanolamine, ethyl diamine, piperazine,
 acetate, trifluoroacetate, lactate, gluconate, citrate, tartrate, maleate, malate,
 pantothenate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, butyrate, digluconate,
 cyclopentanate, glucoheptanate, glycerophosphate, oxalate, heptanoate, hexanoate,
 15 fumarate, nicotinate, pamoate, pectinate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate,
 proprionate, tartrate, lactobionate, pivolate, camphorate, undecanoate and succinate,
 organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, 2-hydroxyethane
 sulfonate, camphorsulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-
 chlorobenzenesulfonate and p-toluenesulfonate; and inorganic acids such as
 20 hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulfate, bisulfate, hemisulfate,
 thiocyanate, persulfate, phosphoric acid or sulfonic acid salt.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein, independently
 or in combination, R^1 is halo and R^2 is methyl or ethyl.

25

5. A compound as claimed in claim 4, wherein R^1 is fluoro and R^2 is methyl.

6. [3-(1-Benzenesulfonyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl]-
 acetic acid;
 30 {5-Fluoro-2-methyl-3-[1-(toluene-4-sulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-indol-1-yl}-
 acetic acid; or

{3-[1-(2,4-Difluoro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl]-5-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-yl}-acetic acid;

or the C₁-C₆ alkyl, aryl, (CH₂)_mOC(=O)C₁-C₆alkyl, (CH₂)_mN(R⁵)₂ or CH((CH₂)_mO(C=O)R⁶)₂ ester thereof, wherein R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined in claim 2.

5

7. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising hydrolysing a compound as claimed in claim 2 with a base.

8. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 for use in medicine.

10

9. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 for use in the treatment or prevention of allergic asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, contact hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, food allergies, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, mastocytosis and also other PGD₂-mediated diseases, for example autoimmune diseases such as hyper IgE syndrome and systemic lupus erythematus, psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

20

10. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 in the preparation of an agent for the treatment of allergic asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, contact hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, food allergies, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, mastocytosis and also other PGD₂-mediated diseases, for example autoimmune diseases such as hyper IgE syndrome and systemic lupus erythematus, psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well

25

30

as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

5

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 together with a pharmaceutical excipient or carrier.

12. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 11 for administration by
10 the nasal, buccal or topical administration, including topical administration to the eye.

13. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12 further including an additional active agent.

14. The use as claimed in claim 10, wherein the agent also comprises an
15 additional active agent.

15. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 13 or the use as claimed in claim 14, wherein the additional active agent comprises:

- 20 β 2 agonists such as salmeterol;
corticosteroids such as fluticasone;
antihistamines such as loratidine;
leukotriene antagonists such as montelukast;
anti-IgE antibody therapies such as omalizumab;
25 anti-infectives such as fusidic acid (particularly for the treatment of atopic dermatitis);
anti-fungals such as clotrimazole (particularly for the treatment of atopic dermatitis);
immunosuppressants such as tacrolimus and particularly pimecrolimus in the case of inflammatory skin disease;
30 other antagonists of PGD_2 acting at other receptors, such as DP antagonists;
inhibitors of phosphodiesterase type 4 such as cilionilast;
drugs that modulate cytokine production such as inhibitors of $TNF\alpha$ converting

enzyme (TACE);

drugs that modulate the activity of Th2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-5 such as blocking monoclonal antibodies and soluble receptors;

PPAR- γ agonists such as rosiglitazone;

5 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors such as zileuton.

16. A product comprising a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 and one or more of the agents listed in claim 15 as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment or prevention of allergic
10 asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, contact hypersensitivity (including contact dermatitis), conjunctivitis, especially allergic conjunctivitis, eosinophilic bronchitis, food allergies, eosinophilic gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, mastocytosis and also other PGD₂-mediated diseases, for example autoimmune diseases such as hyper
15 IgE syndrome and systemic lupus erythematus, psoriasis, acne, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.