R^4 and R^5 optionally, together with the adjoining nitrogen atom, form a 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally containing one or more nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atoms, in addition to the adjoining nitrogen atom, in the ring (the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one or two hydroxy), C_{1-5} alkoxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{2-5} alkanoyl, oxo, aminocarbonyl, mono-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, trifluoromethyl, and amino (the amino is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of C_{1-5} alkyl and C_{2-5} alkanoyl), and the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally has a C_{1-5} alkylene group crosslinking two different carbon atoms in the ring) or form 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]hept-6-yl or 7-oxa-2-azaspiro[3.5]non-2-yl;

A represents phenylene or 6-membered heteroarylene (the phenylene and 6-membered heteroarylene are optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-5} alkoxy);

X represents a single bond, -O-, or -NR^6-;

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, C_{1-5} alkyl, or C_{2-5} alkanoyl;

R^a represents a hydrogen atom or C_{1-5} alkyl; and

n is an integer of 0 to 3],

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the 1,2,4-triazolone derivative.

2. A 1,2,4-triazolone derivative represented by Formula (1A):

saturated or unsaturated heterocycle is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one or two hydroxy), C_{1-5} alkoxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{2-5} alkanoyl, oxo, aminocarbonyl, mono-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, and trifluoromethyl, and the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally has a C_{1-5} alkylene group crosslinking two different carbon atoms in the ring) or form 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]hept-6-yl;

A represents phenylene or 6-membered heteroarylene (the phenylene and 6-membered heteroarylene are optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-5} alkoxy);

X represents a single bond, -O-, or -NR^6-;

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, C_{1-5} alkyl, or C_{2-5} alkanoyl;

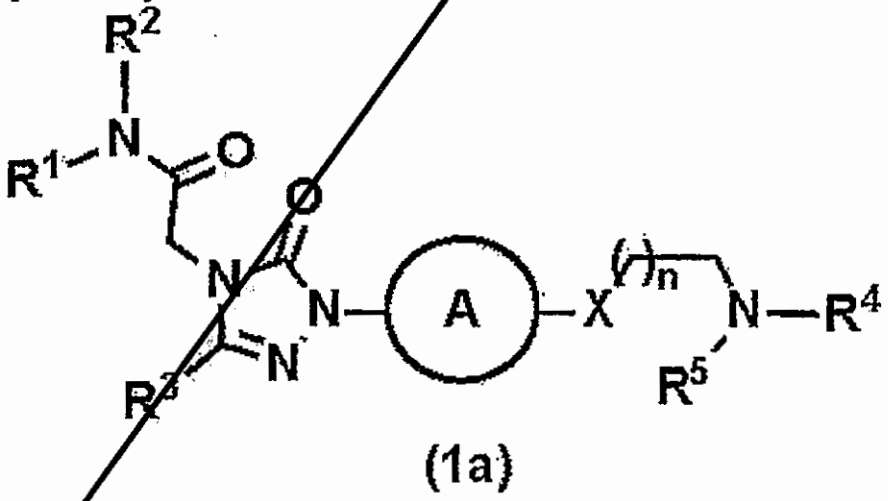
R^a represents a hydrogen atom or C_{1-5} alkyl; and

n is an integer of 1 to 3],

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the 1,2,4-triazolone derivative.

3. A 1,2,4-triazolone derivative represented by Formula (1a):

[Formula 3]



(1a)

[in Formula (1a),

R^1 represents a C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, and C_{1-}

R^4 and R^5 optionally, together with the adjoining nitrogen atom, form a 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally containing one or more nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atoms, in addition to the adjoining nitrogen atom, in the ring (the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one or two hydroxy), C_{1-5} alkoxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{2-5} alkanoyl, oxo, aminocarbonyl, mono-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, trifluoromethyl, and amino (the amino is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of C_{1-5} alkyl and C_{2-5} alkanoyl), and the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally has a C_{1-5} alkylene group crosslinking two different carbon atoms in the ring) or form 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]hept-6-yl or 7-oxa-2-azaspiro[3.5]non-2-yl;

A represents phenylene or 6-membered heteroarylene (the phenylene and 6-membered heteroarylene are optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-5} alkoxy);

X represents a single bond, -O-, or $-NR^6-$;

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, C_{1-5} alkyl, or C_{2-5} alkanoyl;

R^a represents a hydrogen atom or C_{1-5} alkyl; and

n is an integer of 0 to 3],

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the 1,2,4-triazolone derivative.

2. The 1,2,4-triazolone derivative according to claim 1, which is represented by Formula (1A):

saturated or unsaturated heterocycle is optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one or two hydroxy), C_{1-5} alkoxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{2-5} alkanoyl, oxo, aminocarbonyl, mono-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-5} alkylaminocarbonyl, and trifluoromethyl, and the 4- to 8-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle optionally has a C_{1-5} alkylene group crosslinking two different carbon atoms in the ring) or form 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]hept-6-yl;

A represents phenylene or 6-membered heteroarylene (the phenylene and 6-membered heteroarylene are optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen atoms and C_{1-5} alkoxy);

X represents a single bond, -O-, or $-NR^6-$;

R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, C_{1-5} alkyl, or C_{2-5} alkanoyl;

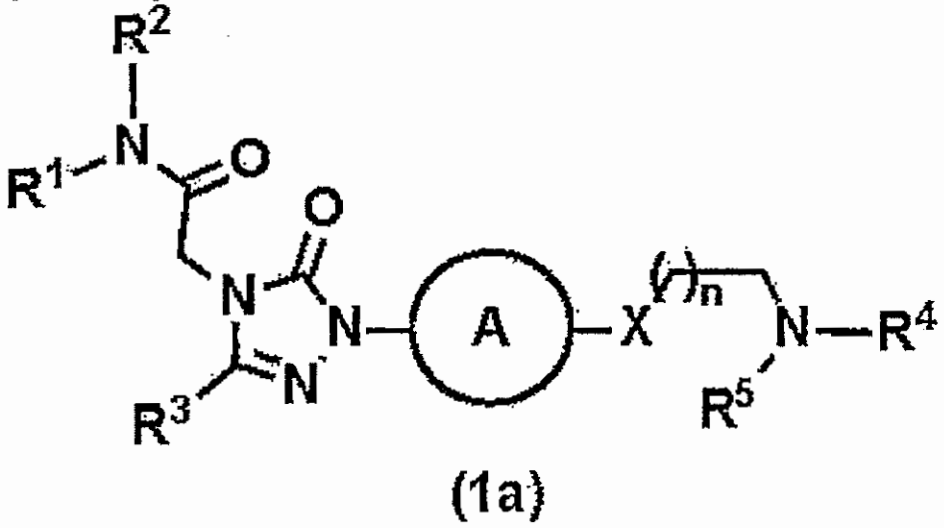
R^a represents a hydrogen atom or C_{1-5} alkyl; and

n is an integer of 1 to 3],

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the 1,2,4-triazolone derivative.

3. The 1,2,4-triazolone derivative according to claim 1, which is represented by Formula (1a):

[Formula 3]



(1a)

[in Formula (1a),

R^1 represents a C_{1-5} alkyl (the C_{1-5} alkyl is optionally substituted by one to three groups selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, halogen atoms, cyano, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, and C_1.