

NOVEL COMPOUNDS FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH ANGIOTENSIN II

Field of the Invention

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This invention relates to novel pharmaceutically-useful compounds, in particular compounds that are angiotensin II (Ang II) agonists, more particularly agonists of the Ang II type 2 receptor (hereinafter the AT2 receptor), and especially agonists that bind selectively to that receptor. The invention further relates to the use of such
10 compounds as medicaments, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and to synthetic routes to their production.

Background of the Invention

15 Renin, a protease, cleaves its only known substrate (angiotensinogen) to form angiotensin I (Ang I), which in turn serves as a substrate to angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) to form Ang II. The endogenous hormone Ang II is a linear octapeptide (Asp¹-Arg²-Val³-Tyr⁴-Ile⁵-His⁶-Pro⁷-Phe⁸), and is an active component of the renin angiotensin system (RAS). The angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor is
20 expressed in most organs, and is believed to be responsible for the majority of the pathological effects of Ang II.

Several studies in adult individuals appear to demonstrate that, in the modulation of the response following Ang II receptor stimulation, activation of the AT2 receptor has
25 opposing effects to those mediated by the AT1 receptor. The AT2 receptor has also been shown to be involved in apoptosis and inhibition of cell proliferation (de Gasparo M *et al.*, *Pharmacol. Rev.* (2000); **52**, 415-472). More recently, AT2 receptor agonists have been shown to be of potential utility in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disorders of the alimentary tract, such as dyspepsia and irritable bowel
30 syndrome, as well as multiple organ failure (see international patent application WO 99/43339). The expected pharmacological effects of agonism of the AT2 receptor are described in general in de Gasparo M *et al.*, *vide supra*.

The stimulating effects of Ang II on vascular tone, cell growth, inflammation and
35 extracellular matrix synthesis are mainly coupled to the AT1 receptor in any organ, whereas the function of the AT2 receptor seems to be more prevalent in damaged tissue and exerts reparative properties and properties opposing the AT1 receptor.

For example, the AT2 receptor has been shown to be of importance in relation to reduction of myocyte hypertrophy and fibrosis.

5 Interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) are a group of lung diseases that affect the interstitium, characterised by tissue around alveoli becoming scarred and/or thickened, and so inhibiting the respiratory process.

10 ILDs are distinct from obstructive airway diseases (e.g. chronic obstructive airway disease (COPD) and asthma), which are typically characterized by narrowing (obstruction) of bronchi and/or bronchioles. ILDs may be caused by injury to the lungs, which triggers an abnormal healing response but, in some cases, these diseases have no known cause. ILDs can be triggered by chemicals (silicosis, asbestosis, certain drugs), infection (e.g. pneumonia) or other diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, myositis or systemic lupus erythematosus).

15 The most common ILDs are idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and sarcoidosis, both of which are characterised by chronic inflammation and reduced lung function.

20 Sarcoidosis is a disease of unknown cause that is characterised by collections of inflammatory cells that form lumps (granulomas), often beginning in the lungs (as well as the skin and/or lymph nodes, although any organ can be affected). When sarcoidosis affects the lungs, symptoms include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and/or chest pain.

25 Treatments for sarcoidosis are patient-specific. In most cases, symptomatic treatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is possible, but for those presenting lung symptoms, glucocorticoids (e.g. prednisone or prednisolone), antimetabolites and/or monoclonal anti-tumor necrosis factor antibodies are often employed.

30 IPF is a lung-disease of unknown cause that affects about 5 million people globally. It has no curative treatment options except, in rare cases, lung transplantation, resulting in a chronic, irreversible, progressive deterioration in lung function and, in most cases, leading to death within 2-5 years (median survival 2.5 to 3.5 years).
35 While the overall prognosis is poor in IPF, it is difficult to predict the rate of progression in individual patients. Risk factors for IPF include age, male gender, genetic predisposition and history of cigarette smoking. The annual incidence is between 5-16 per 100,000 individuals, with a prevalence of 13-20 cases per 100,000

people, increasing dramatically with age (King Jr TE *et al.*, *Lancet* (2011) **378**, 1949-1961; Noble PW *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.* (2012) **122**, 2756-2762). IPF is limited to the lungs and is recalcitrant to therapies that target the immune system which distinguishes it from pulmonary fibrosis associated with systemic diseases.

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Patients with IPF usually seek medical assistance due to chronic and progressive exertional dyspnea and cough. Imaging of the lung classically reveals traction bronchiectasis, thickened interlobar septae and subpleural honeycombing. When all three manifestations are present and there is no evidence of a systemic connective
10 tissue disease or environmental exposure, a diagnosis of IPF is very likely. A definite diagnosis is usually made by lung biopsy and requires a multidisciplinary team of expertise including pulmonologists, radiologists and pathologists experienced in interstitial lung diseases.

15 IPF demonstrates different phenotypes with different prognosis, defined as mild, moderate and severe. Mild cases follow a stable or slow progressive path with patients sometimes taking several years to seek medical advice. Accelerated IPF has a much more rapid progression with shortened survival, affecting a sub-group of patients, usually male cigarette smokers. Acute exacerbations of IPF are defined as
20 a rapid worsening of the disease, and patients in this sub-population have very poor outcomes with a high mortality rate in the short run. The cause of IPF is unknown but it appears to be a disorder likely arising from an interplay of environmental and genetic factors resulting in fibroblast driven unrelenting tissue remodeling rather than normal repair; a pathogenesis primarily driven by fibrosis rather than inflammation.
25 A growing body of evidence suggests that the disease is initiated through alveolar epithelial cell microinjuries and apoptosis, activating neighboring epithelial cells and attracting stem or progenitor cells that produce the factors responsible for the expansion of the fibroblast and myofibroblast populations in a tumor like way. The fibroblastic foci secrete exaggerated amounts of extracellular matrix that destroys
30 the lung parenchyma and ultimately leads to loss of lung function.

The mean annual rate of decline in lung function (vital capacity) is within a range of 0.13-0.21 litres. Symptoms precede diagnosis by 1-2 years and radiographic signs may precede symptoms (Ley B *et al.*, *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* (2011) **183**,
35 431-440).

Numerous treatment approaches have been tested in pre-clinical models and clinical trials such as anti-inflammatory, immune-modulatory, cytotoxic, general anti-fibrotic,

anti-oxidant, anti-coagulant, anti-chemokine, anti-angiogenic drugs as well as RAS-blockers, endothelin antagonists, and sildenafil, all of which have basically been shown to provide limited or no benefits (Rafii R *et al.*, *J. Thorac. Dis.* (2013) **5**, 48-73).

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Current treatment of IPF includes oxygen supplementation. Medications that are used include pirfenidone or nintedanib, but only with limited success in slowing the progression of the disease. Further, both of these drugs commonly cause (predominantly gastrointestinal) side-effects.

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There are drawbacks associated with all of the aforementioned ILD (and IPF) drug treatments and there is a real clinical need for safer and/or more effective treatments.

15 To restore the alveolar epithelium is very desirable as a therapeutic effect in IPF, and therefore stem cell therapy has also been tested. Some preclinical studies have shown promise in the use of pluripotent stem cells that can differentiate into lung epithelial and endothelial cells, thereby repairing lung injury and fibrosis.

20 Currently, a lung transplant is the only intervention that substantially improves survival in IPF patients. However, complications such as infections and transplant rejection are not uncommon.

The development of new treatment strategies for IPF is therefore important. Thus,
25 the fundamental challenge for the future is to develop appropriate therapeutic approaches that will reverse or stop the progression of the disease.

US patent application US 2004/0167176 describes the preparation of tricyclic heterocycles useful as Ang II receptor agonists.

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Selective AT₂ receptor agonists with reduced CYP 450 inhibition are described in Mahalingam *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* (2010) **18**, 4570-4590.

Transesterification methods for synthesis of AT₂ receptor ligands with improved
35 stability in human liver microsomes are described in Wannberg *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* (2018) **28**, 519-522.

In particular, international patent application WO 2002/096883 describes the preparation of imidazolyl, triazolyl, and tetrazolyl thiophene sulfonamides and derivatives as AT₂ receptor agonists. Of the compounds described in that document (as Example 1) is the compound C21 (*N*-butyloxycarbonyl-3-(4-imidazol-1-ylmethylphenyl)-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide). C21 was selected for clinical development from a group of about 20 related analogues as a selective AT₂ receptor agonist. It is now in clinical development for treatment of AT₂ receptor related disorders, including IPF (see, for example, international patent application WO 2016/139475).

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C21 has also been indicated to be of potential use in the treatment of *inter alia*, stroke, spinal cord injury, sickle cell disease, muscular dystrophy, cancer treatment-related cardiotoxicity, peripheral neuropathy and systemic sclerosis (see, for example, international patent applications WO 2004/046141, WO 2016/092329, WO 2016/107879, WO 2016/139475, WO 2017/221012, WO 2019/008393, and US patent application US 2012/035232).

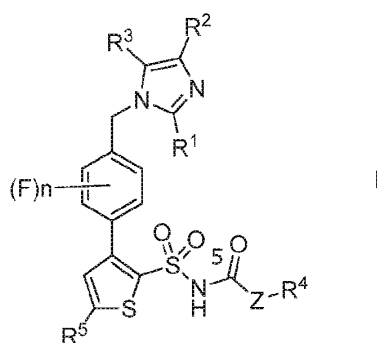
It has been found during development that C21 has the disadvantage that it is both a potent inhibitor of several Cytochrome P450 enzymes (CYPs), especially CYP 2C9 and CYP 3A4, potentially affecting the metabolism of other drugs, and also rapidly hydrolysed to an inactive sulfonamide metabolite. It is thus a fundamental challenge to develop potent and selective AT₂ agonists that are stable metabolically and/or exhibit less inhibition of CYP enzymes.

25 We have found, surprisingly, that certain chemically-modified compounds as defined hereinafter are not only selective AT₂ receptor agonists but are also more potent, have a significantly improved stability to metabolic hydrolysis and/or exhibit less inhibition of CYP enzymes, compared to C21.

30 Description of the Invention

In a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a compound of formula I,

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wherein:

n represents 1 to 4;

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Z represents -O- or a direct bond;

R¹ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

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R² and R³ each independently represent H or C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

R⁴ represents C₁₋₈ alkyl, which alkyl group is optionally substituted, and/or terminated, by one or more halogen atoms and/or OR⁶ groups; or

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R⁴ represents aryl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃ alkenylaryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl or C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl, each of which are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, CF₃, CF₃O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, and C₁₋₆ alkoxy;

R⁵ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

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R⁶ represents H, -C(O)R⁷, or C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃ alkenylaryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl or C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl, each of which latter seven groups are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, CF₃, CF₃O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, and C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and

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R⁷ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl,

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof,

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which compounds and salts are referred to together hereinafter as "the compounds of the invention".

Compounds of the invention that may be mentioned include those as defined above and/or hereinafter, but in which, when R⁴ represents C₁₋₈ alkyl optionally substituted, and/or terminated, by one or more halogen atoms and/or OR⁶ groups, it represents C₂₋₈ alkyl so optionally substituted and/or terminated.

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For purposes of interpreting this specification, the following definitions will apply and whenever appropriate, terms used in the singular will also include the plural and *vice versa*.

- 10 Compounds are named according to IUPAC nomenclature generated by the program Chemdoodle 8.1.0.

- For the avoidance of doubt, the skilled person will understand that references herein to compounds of particular aspects of the invention (such as any aspect of the invention referring to compounds of formula I as defined hereinbefore) will include references to all embodiments and particular features thereof, which embodiments and particular features may be taken in combination to form further embodiments and features of the invention.

- 20 Unless indicated otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as those commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains.

- Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts and base addition salts.
- 25 Such salts may be formed by conventional means, for example by reaction of a free acid or a free base form of a compound of the invention with one or more equivalents of an appropriate acid or base, optionally in a solvent, or in a medium in which the salt is insoluble, followed by removal of said solvent, or said medium, using standard techniques (e.g. *in vacuo*, by freeze-drying or by filtration). Salts may also be
- 30 prepared using techniques known to those skilled in the art, such as by exchanging a counter-ion of a compound of the invention in the form of a salt with another counter-ion, for example using a suitable ion exchange resin.

- Particular acid addition salts that may be mentioned include carboxylate salts such as
- 35 formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, benzoate, oxalate, fumarate, maleate and the like, sulfonate salts such as methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, toluenesulfonate and the like, halide salts such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide and the like, sulfate and phosphate salts such as sulfate or phosphate and the like.

Particular base addition salts that may be mentioned include salts formed with alkali metals (such as Li, Na and K salts), alkaline earth metals (such as Mg and Ca salts), or other metals (such as Al and Zn salts)) and amine bases (such as ammonia, ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine).
5 More particularly, base addition salts that may be mentioned include Mg, Ca and, most particularly, K and Na salts.

Compounds of the invention may exist as solids, and thus the scope of the invention
10 includes all amorphous, crystalline and part crystalline forms thereof, and may also exist as oils. Where compounds of formula I exist in crystalline and part crystalline forms, such forms may include solvates, which are included in the scope of the invention.

Compounds of the invention may also exist in solution (i.e. in solution in a suitable solvent). For example, compounds of formula I may exist in aqueous solution, in
15 which case compounds of the invention may exist in the form of hydrates.

Compounds of the invention may contain double bonds and, unless otherwise indicated, may thus exist as E (*entgegen*) and Z (*zusammen*) geometric isomers
20 about each individual double bond. Unless otherwise specified, all such isomers and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention.

Compounds of the invention may also exhibit tautomerism. All tautomeric forms and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention (particularly those of
25 sufficient stability to allow for isolation thereof).

Compounds of the invention may also contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and may therefore exhibit optical and/or diastereoisomerism (i.e. existing in
30 enantiomeric or diastereomeric forms). Diastereoisomers may be separated using conventional techniques, e.g. chromatography or fractional crystallisation. The various stereoisomers (i.e. enantiomers) may be isolated by separation of a racemic or other mixture of the compounds using conventional, e.g. fractional crystallisation or HPLC, techniques. Alternatively the desired enantiomer or diastereoisomer may
35 be obtained from appropriate optically active starting materials under conditions which will not cause racemisation or epimerisation (i.e. a 'chiral pool' method), by reaction of the appropriate starting material with a 'chiral auxiliary' which can subsequently be removed at a suitable stage, by derivatisation (i.e. a resolution,

including a dynamic resolution; for example, with a homochiral acid followed by separation of the diastereomeric derivatives by conventional means such as chromatography), or by reaction with an appropriate chiral reagent or chiral catalyst, all of which methods and processes may be performed under conditions known to the skilled person. Unless otherwise specified, all stereoisomers and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention.

As used herein, the term "halogen", when used herein, includes fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br) and iodine (I). Likewise, the term "halo", if and when used herein, includes fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

Unless otherwise specified, C₁₋₆ alkyl groups (e.g. C₁₋₃ alkyl groups), C₂₋₈ alkyl groups and the alkyl parts of C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃ alkenylaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl and C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl groups, defined herein may be straight-chain or, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. a minimum of two or three, as appropriate) of carbon atoms, be branched-chain, and/or cyclic (e.g. forming a C₃₋₆ or C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl group). When there is a sufficient number (i.e. a minimum of four) of carbon atoms, such groups may also be part-cyclic (e.g. forming a C₄₋₆ or C₄₋₈ partial cycloalkyl group). For example, cycloalkyl groups that may be mentioned include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. Similarly, part-cyclic alkyl groups (which may also be referred to as "part-cycloalkyl" groups) that may be mentioned include cyclopropylmethyl or cyclohexylmethyl. When there is a sufficient number of carbon atoms, such groups may also be multicyclic (e.g. bicyclic or tricyclic) and/or spirocyclic.

Alkyl groups and alkoxy groups may, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. a minimum of three) of carbon atoms, be unsaturated and thus incorporate a double bond or triple bond.

Particular alkyl groups that may be mentioned include straight chain (i.e. not branched and/or cyclic) alkyl groups. For example, C₁₋₆ alkyl groups, C₁₋₈ alkyl groups and the alkyl parts of C₁₋₆ alkoxy groups, include but are not limited to *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl; propyl, such as *n*-propyl, 2-methylpropyl or isopropyl; ethyl; and methyl.

For the avoidance of any doubt, the point of attachment of the C₁₋₆ alkyl groups, C₁₋₈ alkyl groups and the alkyl parts of C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃

alkenylaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl and C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl groups, is *via* the alkyl part of such groups.

For the avoidance of doubt, alkoxy groups are attached to the rest of the molecule
5 *via* the oxygen atom in that group and alkoxyalkyl groups are attached to the rest of the molecule *via* the alkyl part of that group.

Unless otherwise specified, alkoxy refers to an O-alkyl group in which the term
10 "alkyl" has the meaning(s) given above.

As used herein, references to heteroatoms will take their normal meaning as understood by one skilled in the art. Particular heteroatoms that may be mentioned include phosphorus, selenium, silicon, boron, oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur (e.g. oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, such as oxygen and nitrogen).

15 As may be used herein, references to "heteroaryl" (which may also be referred to as heteroaromatic) rings or groups may refer to heteroaromatic groups containing one or more heteroatoms (such as one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur). Such heteroaryl groups may comprise one, two, or three
20 rings, of which at least one is aromatic (which aromatic ring(s) may or may not contain the one or more heteroatom). Substituents on heteroaryl/heteroaromatic groups may, where appropriate, be located on any suitable atom in the ring system, including a heteroatom (e.g. on a suitable N atom).

25 The point of attachment of heteroaryl/heteroaromatic groups may be *via* any atom in the ring system including (where appropriate) a heteroatom. Bicyclic heteroaryl/heteroaromatic groups may comprise a benzene ring fused to one or more further aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic rings, in which instances, the point of attachment of the polycyclic heteroaryl/heteroaromatic group may be *via* any ring
30 including the benzene ring or the heteroaryl/heteroaromatic or heterocyclyl ring.

For the avoidance of doubt, the skilled person will understand that heteroaryl groups that may form part of compounds of the invention are those that are chemically obtainable, as known to those skilled in the art. Various heteroaryl groups will be
35 well-known to those skilled in the art, such as pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, imidazopyrimidinyl, imidazothiazolyl, thienothiophenyl, triazinyl, pyrimidinyl, furopyridinyl, indolyl, azaindolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolopyrimidinyl,

indazolyl, pyrimidinyl, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, quinazoliny, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzotriazolyl and purinyl.

- 5 For the avoidance of doubt, the oxides of heteroaryl/heteroaromatic groups are also embraced within the scope of the invention (e.g. the *N*-oxide).

As stated above, heteroaryl includes polycyclic (e.g. bicyclic) groups in which one ring is aromatic (and the other may or may not be aromatic). Hence, other
10 heteroaryl groups that may be mentioned include groups such as benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, benzo[1,4]dioxinyl, dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole, 3,4-dihydrobenz[1,4]oxazinyl, dihydrobenzothiophenyl, indoliny, 5*H*,6*H*,7*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*b*]pyrimidinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoliny, thiochromanyl and the like.

- 15 As may be used herein, the term "aryl" may refer to C₆₋₁₄ (e.g. C₆₋₁₀) aromatic groups. Such groups may be monocyclic or bicyclic and, when bicyclic, be either wholly or partly aromatic. C₆₋₁₀ aryl groups that may be mentioned include phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl, and the like (e.g. phenyl, naphthyl, and the like).

20 Aromatic groups may be depicted as cyclic groups comprising therein a suitable number of double bonds to allow for aromaticity.

- 25 The skilled person will understand that aryl groups that may form part of compounds of the invention are those that are chemically obtainable, as known to those skilled in the art.

For the avoidance of doubt, the point of attachment of substituents on aryl groups may be *via* any suitable carbon atom of the ring system.

- 30 The present invention also embraces isotopically-labelled compounds of the present invention which are identical to those recited herein, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature (or the most abundant one found in nature). All isotopes of any particular atom or element as specified
35 herein are contemplated within the scope of the compounds of the invention. Hence, the compounds of the invention also include deuterated compounds, i.e. compounds

of the invention in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by the hydrogen isotope deuterium.

5 In cases in which the identity of two or more substituents in a compound of the invention may be the same, the actual identities of the respective substituents are not in any way interdependent. For example, in the situation in which two or more halo groups are present, those groups may be the same or different (e.g. two chloro groups or a fluoro and a chloro group). Similarly, where two or more alkyl groups are present, the groups in question may be the same or different in terms of their
10 number of carbon atoms and/or whether they are linear, branched, unsaturated or otherwise.

Further, when it is specified that a substituent is itself optionally substituted by one or more substituents (e.g. butyl optionally substituted by one or more groups
15 independently selected from halo), these substituents where possible may be positioned on the same or different atoms. Such optional substituents may be present in any suitable number thereof (e.g. the relevant group may be substituted with one or more such substituents, such as one such substituent).

20 Where groups are referred to herein as being optionally substituted it is specifically contemplated that such optional substituents may be not present (i.e. references to such optional substituents may be removed), in which case the optionally substituted group may be referred to as being unsubstituted.

25 Unless otherwise specified, substituents (whether optional or otherwise) may be located at any point on a group to which they may be attached. In this respect, alkyl and alkoxy groups (for example) that may be substituted by one or more substituents may also be terminated by such substituents (by which we mean located at the terminus of an e.g. alkyl or alkoxy chain).

30 For the avoidance of doubt, in cases in which the identity of two or more substituents in a compound of formula I may be the same, the actual identities of the respective substituents are not in any way interdependent. For example, in the situation in which R^2 and R^3 are both C_{1-6} alkyl, the C_{1-6} alkyl groups in question may be the same
35 or different.

The skilled person will appreciate that compounds of the invention that are the subject of this invention include those that are obtainable, i.e. those that may be

prepared in a stable form. That is, compounds of the invention include those that are sufficiently robust to survive isolation, e.g. from a reaction mixture, to a useful degree of purity.

- 5 Preferred compounds of the invention include those in which:
 n represents 1 or 2;
 Z represents a direct bond or, more preferably, -O-;
 R¹ represents a C₁₋₄ alkyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl) or butyl (e.g. *n*-butyl)), optionally substituted by up to three halogen atoms (e.g.
 10 CH₂CHClCH₂CH₂F or CH₂CF₃);
 R² and R³ independently represent H or a C₁₋₄ alkyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl) or butyl (e.g. *n*-butyl)), optionally substituted by up to three halogen atoms (e.g. CH₂CHClCH₂CH₂F or CH₂CF₃);
 R⁴ represents a C₁₋₈ (or a C₂₋₈) alkyl group (such as methyl or, particularly, ethyl,
 15 propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl or isopropyl), butyl (e.g. *tert*-butyl, isobutyl or *n*-butyl)), cyclohexylmethyl, cyclohexylethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclobutylethyl, aryl or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, each of which are optionally substituted or terminated by up to three halogen atoms (such as F) and/or OR⁶ groups;
 R⁵ represents C₁₋₄ alkyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl) or butyl
 20 (e.g. isobutyl));
 R⁶ represents H, -C(O)R⁷, C₁₋₄ alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl) or butyl (e.g. *n*-butyl)), aryl (such as phenyl) or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, which latter three groups are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, CF₃, CF₃O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, and C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and
 25 R⁷ represents C₁₋₄ alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (e.g. *n*-propyl) or butyl (e.g. *n*-butyl)).

More preferred compounds of the invention include those in which:

- n represents 1;
 30 R¹ represents methyl, ethyl or isopropyl;
 R² and R³ independently represent H or methyl;
 R⁴ represents methyl, ethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl or isobutyl, each of which is optionally substituted or terminated by up to three F groups and/or one or more OR⁶ groups; or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl (such as benzyl), more
 35 preferably substituted by one or more F groups;
 R⁵ represents methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl or isobutyl;
 R⁶ represents H, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl, optionally substituted or more preferably terminated by up to three fluorine atoms; -C(O)R⁷; or phenyl; and

R⁷ represents methyl, ethyl or n-propyl.

Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include those in which:

- when n is 1, the F atom is meta or, preferably, ortho, relative to the methylene group
 5 that is also attached to the essential imidazolyl ring in a compound of formula I;
 R² and R³ both represent H;
 R⁴ represents ethyl or n-butyl, optionally terminated by up to three F groups or by an
 OR⁶ group, or benzyl optionally substituted by one or more F groups;
 R⁵ represents isobutyl;
 10 R⁶ represents H, methyl, or phenyl.

Thus, particular preferred compounds of the invention that may be mentioned include:

- butyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-
 15 2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 2-phenoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-iso-
 butylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-
 2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 20 2-methoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-iso-
 butylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-iso-
 butylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-iso-
 25 butylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 4-fluorobenzyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutyl-
 thiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 ethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-
 yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 30 ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthio-
 phen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-
 isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3,5-difluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-
 35 isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 2-((((3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-
 2-yl)sulfonyl)carbamoyl)oxy)ethyl pivalate,

- methyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 5 N-((3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)pivalamide,
- 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 10 methyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- N-((3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)benzamide,
- 15 N-((3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)picolinamide,
- 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- methyl N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]carbamate,
- 20 N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]benzamide,
- N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]pyridine-2-carboxamide,
- 25 N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]-3-(2-pyridyl)propanamide.

Further compounds of the invention that may be mentioned include:

- (1-hydroxycyclopentyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 30 (1-hydroxycyclohexyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 2-((((3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)carbamoyl)oxy)ethyl propionate,
- 35 2-hydroxybutyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
- 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,

2-ethoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 (1-hydroxycyclohexyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 5 butyl (3-(2-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate.

Particularly preferred compounds of the invention that may be mentioned include:
 ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-
 10 2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 methyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-
 2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate.

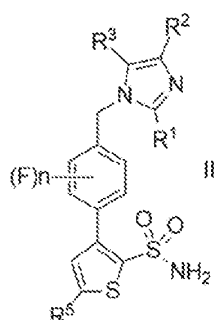
15 IUPAC names were generated from the program Chemdoodle 8.1.0.

More preferred compounds of the invention include the compounds of the examples described hereinafter.

20 Compounds of formula I may be made in accordance with techniques well known to those skilled in the art, for example as described hereinafter.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a process for the
 25 preparation of a compound of formula I, which process comprises:

(i) Reaction of a compound of formula II,



30

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^5 and n are as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula III,



wherein R^4 and Z are as hereinbefore defined, and X represents a suitable leaving group, such as halo (e.g. chloro or bromo), for example at around room temperature or above (e.g. up to 60-70°C) in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. pyrrolidinopyridine, pyridine, triethylamine, tributylamine, trimethylamine, N-ethyl-diisopropylamine, dimethylaminopyridine, di-isopropylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, or mixtures thereof) and an appropriate solvent (e.g. pyridine, dichloromethane, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, or toluene).

(ii) For compounds of formula I in which Z is a bond, reaction of a compound of formula II as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula IIIa,



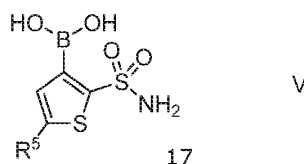
wherein R^4 is as hereinbefore defined, for example by way of standard EDCI coupling conditions, e.g. in the presence of a carboxyl activating agent (e.g. 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide).

(iii) For compounds of formula I in which Z represents -O-, reacting a corresponding compound of formula I in which R^4 is a lower alkyl group (e.g. methyl or an ethyl) or an optionally substituted aryl (e.g. phenyl group) with an alcohol of formula IV,

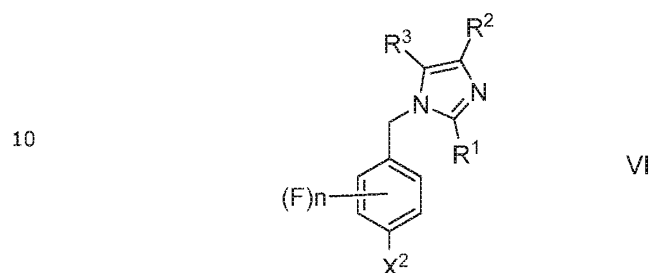


wherein R^4 represents an R^4 group other than the one being replaced. This reaction may be carried out in the absence of a solvent and at above room temperature (e.g. at the reflux temperature of the alcohol that is employed).

Compounds of formula II may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula V,



wherein R^5 is as hereinbefore defined, or a *N*-protected derivative thereof, with a
 5 compound of formula VI,



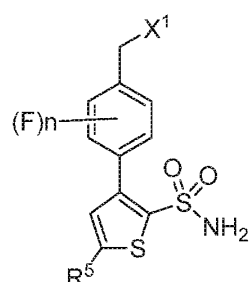
15 wherein X^2 represents a suitable leaving group, such as trimethylsulphonate, or halo, such as iodo or bromo, and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and n are as hereinbefore defined, for example in the presence of an appropriate coupling catalyst system (e.g. a palladium catalyst, such as $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ or $Pd(OAc)_2$ /ligand (wherein the ligand may be, for example, PPh_3 , $P(o-Tol)_3$ or 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene)) and a suitable base (e.g. sodium
 20 hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, caesium carbonate, triethylamine or di-iso-propylamine), as well as a suitable solvent system (e.g. toluene, ethanol, dimethoxymethane, dimethylformamide, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, water, dioxane or mixtures thereof). This reaction may be carried out at above room temperature (e.g. at the reflux temperature of the solvent system that is employed). If a protected version of a compound of formula V is employed, this
 25 reaction may be followed by deprotection of the SO_2NH -group under standard conditions, for example as described hereinafter.

Compounds of formula II may alternatively be prepared by reaction of a compound of
 30 formula VII,



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula VIII,

5

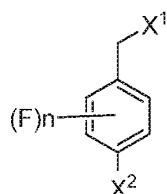


VIII

10 wherein R^5 and n are as hereinbefore defined and X^1 represents a suitable leaving group such as halo (e.g. chloro or bromo, in particular, bromo), or an *N*-protected derivative thereof, for example at around or below room temperature in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. pyridine) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. toluene). If a protected version of a compound of formula VIII is employed, this reaction may
 15 be followed by deprotection of the SO_2NH -group under standard conditions, for example as described hereinafter. Additionally, compounds of formula II may be prepared in this way for example according, or analogously, to processes described in *inter alia* UK patent application GB 2281298.

20 Compounds of formula VI may be prepared by standard techniques, for example by way of reaction of a compound of formula VII as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula IX,

25



IX

30 wherein n , X^1 and X^2 are as hereinbefore defined, for example under similar conditions to those described hereinbefore in respect of preparation of compounds of formula II.

Compounds of formula VIII are known in the art. For example, they may be prepared according, or analogously, to processes described in *inter alia* US patent
 35 number 5,312,820, UK patent application GB 2281298, and/or international patent application WO 02/096883.

Compounds of formula V are known in the art. For example, they may be prepared according, or analogously, to processes described in *inter alia* international patent application WO 02/096883.

- 5 Compounds of formulae III, IIIa, IV, VII and IX are either commercially available, are known in the literature, or may be obtained either by analogy with the processes described herein, or by conventional synthetic procedures, in accordance with standard techniques, from readily-available starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions.

10

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that, in the processes described above and hereinafter, the functional groups of intermediate compounds may need to be protected by protecting groups.

- 15 Functional groups that are desirable to protect include sulphonamido, amido, amino and aldehyde. Suitable protecting groups for sulphonamido, amido and amino include *tert*-butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl (Teoc) or *tert*-butyl. Suitable protecting groups for aldehyde include alcohols, such as methanol or ethanol, and diols, such as 1,3-propanediol or, preferably, 1,2-ethanediol (so forming a cyclic acetal). The protection and deprotection of functional groups may take place before or after a reaction in the above-mentioned schemes.

- Protecting groups may be applied and removed in accordance with techniques that are well-known to those skilled in the art and as described hereinafter. For example, 25 protected compounds/intermediates described herein may be converted chemically to unprotected compounds using standard deprotection techniques. The type of chemistry involved will dictate the need, and type, of protecting groups as well as the sequence for accomplishing the synthesis. The use of protecting groups is fully described in "*Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*", 3rd edition, T.W. Greene & 30 P.G.M. Wutz, Wiley-Interscience (1999), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Uses

- 35 As described herein, the compounds of the invention, and therefore compositions and kits comprising the same, are useful because they possess pharmacological activity, and/or are metabolised in the body following oral or parenteral administration to form compounds that possess pharmacological activity.

Thus, according to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided the compound of the invention, as hereinbefore defined, for use as a pharmaceutical (or for use in medicine).

5

In particular, compounds of the invention are agonists of AT₂ receptors. Compounds of the invention are thus expected to be useful in those conditions in which endogenous production of Ang II is deficient and/or where an increase in the activity of AT₂ receptors is desired or required.

10

More particularly, compounds of the invention are agonists of the AT₂ receptor, and, especially, are selective (vs. the AT₁ receptor) agonists of that sub-receptor, for example as may be demonstrated in the tests described below.

15 AT₂ receptor agonists include those that fully, and those that partially, activate the AT₂ receptor. Compounds of the invention may thus bind selectively to the AT₂ receptor, and exhibit agonist activity at the AT₂ receptor. By compounds that "bind selectively" to the AT₂ receptor, we include that the affinity ratio for the relevant compound (AT₂:AT₁) at a given concentration is at least 50:1, such as at least
20 100:1, preferably at least 1000:1.

The compounds of the invention are further expected to be useful in those conditions where AT₂ receptors are expressed and their stimulation is desired or required.

25 In this respect, compounds of the invention are indicated in the treatment of conditions characterised by vasoconstriction, fibrosis, increased cell growth and/or differentiation, increased cardiac contractility, increased cardiovascular hypertrophy, and/or increased fluid and electrolyte retention, as well as skin disorders and musculoskeletal disorders.

30

Compounds of the invention may also exhibit thromboxane receptor activity. In this respect, compounds of the invention may have an inhibitory effect on platelet activation and/or aggregation (and thus e.g. an antithrombotic effect), and/or may reduce vasoconstriction and/or bronchoconstriction in a therapeutic manner.

35

Compounds of the invention are further indicated in the treatment of stress-related disorders, and/or in the improvement of microcirculation and/or mucosa-protective mechanisms.

Thus, compounds of the invention are expected to be useful in the treatment of disorders, which may be characterised as indicated above, and which are of, for example, the gastrointestinal tract, the cardiovascular system, the respiratory tract, the kidneys, the eyes, the female reproductive (ovulation) system and the central nervous system (CNS).

Disorders of the gastrointestinal tract that may be mentioned include oesophagitis, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcers, duodenal ulcers, dyspepsia (including non-ulcer dyspepsia), gastro-oesophageal reflux, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), pancreatitis, hepatic disorders (such as hepatitis), gall bladder disease, multiple organ failure (MOF) and sepsis. Other gastrointestinal disorders that may be mentioned include xerostomia, gastritis, gastroparesis, hyperacidity, disorders of the biliary tract, coeliacia, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, dysphagia, vomiting, nausea, indigestion and Sjögren's syndrome.

Disorders of the respiratory tract that may be mentioned include inflammatory disorders, such as asthma, obstructive lung diseases (such as chronic obstructive lung disease), pneumonitis, pulmonary hypertension, and adult respiratory distress syndrome.

Disorders of the kidneys that may be mentioned include renal failure, nephritis and renal hypertension.

Disorders of the eyes that may be mentioned include diabetic retinopathy, premature retinopathy and retinal microvascularisation.

Disorders of the female reproductive system that may be mentioned include ovulatory dysfunction.

Cardiovascular disorders that may be mentioned include hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, cardiac failure (including heart failure with preserved ejection fraction), atherosclerosis, arterial thrombosis, venous thrombosis, endothelial dysfunction, endothelial lesions, post-balloon dilatation stenosis, angiogenesis, diabetic complications, microvascular dysfunction, angina, cardiac arrhythmias, claudication intermittens, preeclampsia, myocardial infarction, reinfarction, ischaemic lesions, erectile dysfunction and neointima proliferation.

Disorders of the CNS that may be mentioned include cognitive dysfunctions, dysfunctions of food intake (hunger/satiety) and thirst, stroke, cerebral bleeding, cerebral embolus and cerebral infarction, multiple sclerosis (MS), Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

5

Compounds of the invention may also be useful in the modulation of growth metabolism and proliferation, for example in the treatment of ageing, hypertrophic disorders, prostate hyperplasia, autoimmune disorders (e.g. arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, or systemic lupus erythematosus), psoriasis, obesity, neuronal
10 regeneration, the healing of ulcers, inhibition of adipose tissue hyperplasia, stem cell differentiation and proliferation, fibrotic disorders, cancer (e.g. in, or of, the gastrointestinal tract (including the oesophagus or the stomach), the prostate, the breast, the liver, the kidneys, as well as lymphatic cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, hematologic malignancies, etc), apoptosis, tumours
15 (generally) and hypertrophy, diabetes, neuronal lesions and organ rejection.

Compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of stroke, spinal cord injury, sickle cell disease, muscular dystrophy, cancer treatment-related cardiotoxicity, peripheral neuropathy and, in particular, systemic sclerosis.

20

Compounds of the invention are particularly indicated in the treatment and/or prevention of ILDs, such as sarcoidosis or fibrosis, more specifically pulmonary fibrosis and particularly IPF, as well as conditions that may trigger ILDs, such as systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, myositis or systemic lupus erythematosus,
25 or are otherwise associated with ILDs, such as pulmonary hypertension and/or pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Compounds of the invention are particularly useful in the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis, in particular IPF.

30

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treatment of pulmonary fibrosis, and in particular IPF), which method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention to a person suffering from such a condition.

35

In the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis, including IPF, compounds of the invention may have an anti-fibrotic effect, with reduction of fibrosis and prevention of further deposition of extracellular matrix. Compounds of the invention may reduce lung

scarring/wound healing and also have an anti-apoptotic effect, thereby preventing apoptosis of alveolar endothelial cells, being an initiating factor for the development of pulmonary fibrosis. Compounds of the invention may also have an anti-proliferative effect, thus reducing the cancer-like proliferation of fibroblasts and myofibroblasts in pulmonary fibrosis. Compounds of the invention may also improve vascular remodelling in pulmonary fibrosis, thereby reducing secondary pulmonary hypertension. Finally, compounds of the invention may demonstrate anti-inflammatory, anti-growth factor (e.g. transforming growth factor beta) and/or anti-cytokine effects.

10

In addition, compounds of the invention may also be useful in the treatment or prevention of any fibrotic condition of one or more internal organs characterised by the excessive accumulation of fibrous connective tissue, and/or in the treatment or prevention of fibrogenesis and the morbidity and mortality that may be associated therewith. Such fibrosis may be associated with an acute inflammatory condition, such as acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and multiple-organ inflammation, injury and/or failure, which may be caused by internal or external trauma (e.g. injury), or by an infection.

Such conditions may thus result from sepsis or septic shock caused by a viral, bacterial or fungal infection (e.g. a viral respiratory tract infection). Furthermore, acute lung injury, ARDS and, particularly, SARS may be caused by viruses, such as coronaviruses, include the novel SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which may result in internal tissue damage and/or dysfunction of relevant internal (e.g. mucosal) tissues, such as the respiratory epithelium, and so result in virally-induced pneumonia, impaired lung function, respiratory dysfunction, distress and/or failure. Such tissue damage may also give rise to severe fibrosis. For example, the SARS disease caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19) is known in many cases to result in fibrosis.

30

Compounds of the invention are particularly useful in the treatment of a disease or condition in which activation of AT₂ receptors is desired or required but in which inhibition of one or more CYP enzymes is not desired.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, there is provided the use of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a disease or condition in

which activation of AT2 receptors is desired or required but in which inhibition of CYP enzymes is not desired.

By a 'disease or condition in which activation of AT2 receptors is desired or required but in which inhibition of CYPs is not desired', we include diseases or conditions that are known to be treatable by activation of AT2 receptors, such as those mentioned hereinafter, but wherein existing treatments of such conditions may comprise administration of other therapeutic agents that are metabolized by CYPs. Such diseases or conditions may thus include conditions in which inhibition of at least one CYP enzyme is not required, advantageous and/or desirable, or in which such inhibition is or would be detrimental to the patient.

Particular diseases or condition in which activation of AT2 receptors is desired or required but in which inhibition of CYP enzymes is not desired are interstitial lung diseases (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis, IPF, systemic sclerosis and sarcoidosis), autoimmune diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease), chronic kidney diseases (e.g. diabetic nephropathy), pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary arterial hypertension and/or infarction (e.g. myocardial infarction and stroke). Thus, compounds of the invention are particularly useful in the treatment of interstitial lung diseases, such as IPF; autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis; chronic kidney diseases, such as diabetic nephropathy; pulmonary hypertension, including pulmonary arterial hypertension; and/or infarction, such as myocardial infarction.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treatment of a disease or condition in which activation of AT2 receptors is desired or required but in which inhibition of CYP enzymes is not desired (such as pulmonary fibrosis, in particular IPF), which method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention to a person suffering from the relevant condition.

The compounds of the invention are indicated both in the therapeutic, palliative, and/or diagnostic treatment, as well as the prophylactic treatment (by which we include preventing and/or abrogating deterioration and/or worsening of a condition) of any of the above conditions.

Compounds of the invention will normally be administered orally, intravenously, subcutaneously, buccally, rectally, dermally, nasally, tracheally, bronchially, by any other parenteral route, or *via* inhalation or pulmonary route, or any combination

thereof, in a pharmaceutically acceptable dosage form, in solution, in suspension, in emulsion, including nanosuspensions, or in liposome formulation. Additional methods of administration include, but are not limited to, intraarterial, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intraportal, intradermal, epidural, intrathecal administration, or any
5 combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the compounds of the invention may be administered alone (e.g. separately), and/or sequentially, and/or in parallel at the same time (e.g. concurrently), using different administrative routes, but are preferably administered
10 by way of known pharmaceutical formulations, including tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration, suppositories for rectal administration, sterile solutions, suspensions or emulsions for parenteral or intramuscular administration, or *via* inhalation, and the like. Administration through inhalation is preferably done by using a nebulizer, thus delivering the compound of the invention to the small lung
15 tissue including the alveoli and bronchioles, preferably without causing irritation or cough in the treated subject.

Preferably, administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention is performed by a combination of administrative routes, either separately
20 (e.g. about 2 or more hours apart from one another), sequentially (e.g. within about 2 hours of one another), or in parallel at the same time (e.g. concurrently), including *via* inhalation and orally, achieving an effective dosage.

In some embodiments, there is provided a method of treating a disease or condition
25 in which activation of AT₂ receptors is desired or required (and such diseases or conditions in which inhibition of CYP enzymes is not desired), including pulmonary fibrosis, and in particular IPF, which method comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention through a combination of administrative routes, either separately, sequentially, or in parallel at
30 the same time, preferably *via* inhalation and orally, in order to achieve effective amount or dosage, to a patient in need of such a therapy.

Such combinations of administrative routes, preferably *via* inhalation and orally, may be presented as separate formulations of the compound of invention that are
35 optimized for each administrative route.

Such formulations may be prepared in accordance with standard and/or accepted pharmaceutical practice.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is thus provided a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of the invention, in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

5

Compounds of the invention may be administered in combination with other AT₂ agonists that are known in the art, such as C21, as well as in combination with AT₁ receptor antagonists that are known in the art, and/or in combination with an inhibitor of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE). Non-limiting but illustrative examples of AT₁ receptor antagonists that can be used according to the
10 embodiments include azilsartan, candesartan, eprosartan, fimasartan, irbesartan, losartan, milfasartan, olmesartan, pomisartan, prazosartan, ripiasartan, saprisartan, tasosartan, telmisartan, valsartan and/or combinations thereof. Non-limiting but illustrative examples of ACE inhibitors that can be used according to the
15 embodiments include captopril, zofenopril, enalapril, ramipril, quinapril, perindopril, lisinopril, benazepril, imidapril, trandolapril, fosinopril, moexipril, cilazapril, spirapril, temocapril, alacepril, ceronapril, delepril, moveltipril, and/or combinations thereof.

Other active ingredients that may be administered in combination with compounds of the invention include disodium cromoglycate; endothelin receptor antagonists, such as bosentan, ambrisentan, sitaxentan and macitentan; PDE5 inhibitors, such as sildenafil and tadalafil; prostacyclin (epoprostenol) and analogues thereof, such as iloprost and treprostinil; other biologics including interferon gamma-1b, etanercept, infliximab and adalimumab; and methotrexate. Further active ingredients in
20 development that may be co-administered with compounds of the invention include pamrevlumab (anti-CTGF, Fibrogen); GLPG1690 (autotaxin inhibitor, Galapagos), TD139 (Galectin-3 inhibitor, Galecto), PRM-151 (recombinant pentraxin-2, Promedior), BBT-877 (autotaxin inhibitor, Boehringer/Bridge), CC-90001 (JNK inhibitor, Celgene), PBI-4050 (dual GPR40 agonist/GPR84 antagonist, Prometic),
25 BMS-986020 (lysophosphatidic acid receptor antagonist, BMS), RVT-1601 (mast cell stabilizer, Respivant), SMO4646 (wnt-signal inhibitor, United Therapeutics), KD25 (Rho associated kinase inhibitor, Kadmon Holdings), BG00011 (integrin antagonist, Biogen), PLN-74809 (integrin antagonist, Pilant Therapeutics), Saracatinib (src kinase inhibitor, AstraZeneca), PAT-1251 (lysyl oxidase inhibitor 2, PharmaAkea), ABM-125
30 (IL-25 MAB, Abeome) and TA5-115 (multi-kinase inhibitor, Otsuka).

In a further aspect of the invention, compounds of the invention find particular utility when combined with other therapeutic agents in combination therapy to treat the

various conditions, including those mentioned hereinbefore. Because compounds of the invention exhibit minimal CYP enzyme inhibition, such combinations are particularly advantageous when the other therapeutic agents that are employed for use in the relevant condition are themselves metabolized by CYP enzymes.

5

Thus, when the condition to be treated is an interstitial lung disease, such as IPF, systemic sclerosis or fibrotic diseases that are known in the art, compounds of the invention are preferably administered in combination with a Galectin-3 inhibitor, a lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA1) antagonist, an autotaxin (ATX) inhibitor, a
10 recombinant human pentraxin-2 protein or established therapies for such treatment, including but not limited to pirfenidone and/or nintedanib. Preferably, the combination of compound of the invention is with pirfenidone, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, which compound is known to be metabolized by CYP enzymes, such as CYP1A.

15

Further, when the condition to be treated is a chronic kidney related disease, compounds of the invention are preferably administered in combination with one or more other drugs that are also used in such treatments, such as irbesartan and/or torsemide, which compounds are known to be metabolized by CYP enzymes, such as
20 CYP2C9.

When the condition to be treated is pulmonary hypertension, compounds of the invention are preferably administered in combination with one or more other drugs that are also used in such treatment, such as selexipag and/or sildenafil, which
25 compounds are known to be metabolized by CYP enzymes, such as CYP3A4.

When the condition to be treated or prevented is myocardial infarction and/or a stroke-related disease, compounds of the invention are preferably administered in combination with one or more other drugs that are also used in such treatment, such
30 as propranolol, warfarin, clopidogrel, atorvastatin, cilostazol, lidocaine and/or simvastatin, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, which compounds are known to be metabolized by CYP enzymes, such as CYP1A, CYP2CP and/or CYP3A4.

When the condition to be treated is an autoimmune disease, such as rheumatoid
35 arthritis, multiple sclerosis or psoriasis, compounds of the invention are preferably administered in combination with one or more other drugs that are also used in such treatment, including but not limited to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as naproxen, celecoxib, meloxicam or an analogue thereof (e.g.

piroxicam) orindomethacin; or a drug such as tizanidine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, deflazacort and/or hydrocortisone, riluzole, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, which compounds are known to be metabolized by CYP enzymes, such as CYP1A, CYP2CP, CYP2C19 and/or CYP3A4.

5

Thus, compounds of the invention are particularly useful in the treatment of a disease or condition in which activation of the AT2 receptor is desired or required but in which inhibition of CYP enzymes is not desired and so may be administered to treat diseases, including those mentioned hereinbefore, in combination with one or
10 more of the other therapeutic agents mentioned hereinbefore, which are metabolized through a CYP enzyme pathway, is or may be useful, including pirfenidone, naproxen, propranolol, riluzole, tizanidine, warfarin, celecoxib, clopidogrel, irbesartan, meloxicam, piroxicam, torsemide, cyclophosphamide, indomethacin, atorvastatin, cilostazol, cyclosporine, deflazacort, hydrocortisone, lidocaine, selexipag, sildenafil
15 and/or simvastatin. Most preferably, the compounds of the invention are administered in combination with pirfenidone to treat an interstitial lung disease, such as IPF.

Therapeutic agents that may be used in conjunction with compounds of the invention
20 include variously-applied standard treatments for viral infections, including antibody therapies (e.g. LY-CoV555/LY-CoV016 (bamlanivimab and etesevimab), LY-CoV555 (bamlanivimab, Eli Lilly), REGN-COV2 (casirivimab and imdevimab), REGN3048-3051, TZLS-501, SNG001 (Synairgen), eculizumab (Soliris; Alexion Pharmaceuticals), ravulizumab (Ultomiris; Alexion Pharmaceuticals), lenzilumab, leronlimab,
25 tocilizumab (Actemra; Roche), sarilumab (Kevzara; Regeneron Pharma), and Octagam (Octapharma)), antiviral medicines (e.g. oseltamivir, remdesivir, favilavir, molnupiravir, simeprevir, daclatasvir, sofosbuvir, ribavirin, umifenovir, lopinavir, ritonavir, lopinavir/ritonavir (Kaletra; AbbVie Deutschland GmbH Co. KG), teicoplanin, baricitinib (Olmiant; Eli Lilly), ruxolitinib (Jakavi; Novartis), tofacitinib (Xeljanz; Pfizer), the TMPRSS2 inhibitor camostat, or camostat mesylate, Actemra (Roche),
30 AT-100 (rhSP-D), MK-7110 (CD24Fc; Merck)), OYA1 (OyaGen9), BPI-002 (BeyondSpring), NP-120 (Ifenprodil; Algernon Pharmaceuticals), and Galidesivir (Biocryst Pharma), antiinflammatory agents (e.g. NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen, ketorolac, naproxen, and the like), chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, interferons (e.g.
35 interferon beta (interferon beta-1a), tocilizumab (Actemra), lenalidomide, pomalidomide and thalidomide), analgesics (e.g. paracetamol or opioids), antitussive agents (e.g. dextromethorphan), vaccinations (e.g. INO-4800by Inovio Pharmaceuticals and Beijing Advaccine Biotechnology, if available), COVID-19

convalescent plasma (CCP) and/or passive antibody therapy with antibodies from blood of people who have recovered from infection with SARS-CoV or SARS-CoV-2.

Further therapeutic agents that may be mentioned include anti-fibrotics (e.g. nintedanib and, particularly, pirfenidone), vitamins (e.g. vitamin B, C and D) and mucolytics such as acetylcysteine and ambroxol.

Other therapeutic agents that may be used in conjunction with compounds of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in accordance with the invention include corticosteroids. Corticosteroids include both naturally-occurring corticosteroids and synthetic corticosteroids.

Naturally-occurring corticosteroids that may be mentioned include cortisol (hydrocortisone), aldosterone, corticosterone, cortisone, pregnenolone, progesterone, as well as naturally-occurring precursors and intermediates in corticosteroid biosynthesis, and other derivatives of naturally-occurring corticosteroids, such as 11-deoxycortisol, 21-deoxycortisol, 11-dehydrocorticosterone, 11-deoxycorticosterone, 18-hydroxy-11-deoxycorticosterone, 18-hydroxycorticosterone, 21-deoxycortisone, 11 β -hydroxypregnenolone, 11 β ,17 α ,21-trihydroxypregnenolone, 17 α ,21-dihydroxypregnenolone, 17 α -hydroxypregnenolone, 21-hydroxypregnenolone, 11-ketoprogesterone, 11 β -hydroxyprogesterone, 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone and 18-hydroxyprogesterone.

Synthetic corticosteroids that may be mentioned include those of the hydrocortisone-type (Group A), such as cortisone acetate, hydrocortisone aceponate, hydrocortisone acetate, hydrocortisone buteprate, hydrocortisone butyrate, hydrocortisone valerate, tixocortol and tixocortol pivalate, prednisolone, methylprednisolone, prednisone, chloroprednisone, cloprednol, difluprednate, fludrocortisone, fluocinolone, fluperolone, fluprednisolone, loteprednol, prednicarbate and triamcinolone; acetonides and related substances (Group B), such as amcinonide, budesonide, desonide, fluocinolone cetonide, fluocinonide, halcinonide, triamcinolone acetonide, ciclesonide, deflazacort, formocortal, fludroxycortide, flunisolide and fluocinolone acetonide, those of the (beta)methasone-type (Group C), such as beclomethasone, betamethasone, betamethasone dipropionate and betamethasone valerate, dexamethasone, flucortolone, halometasone, mometasone and mometasone furoate, alclometasone and alclometasone dipropionate, clobetasol and clobetasol propionate, clobetasone and clobetasone butyrate, clocortolone, desoximetasone, diflorasone, difluocortolone, flucilorolone, flumetasone, fluocortin, fluprednidene and fluprednidene acetate,

fluticasone, fluticasone furoate and fluticasone propionate, meprednisone, paramethasone, prednylidene, rimexolone and ulobetasol; those of the progesterone-type, such as flugestone, fluorometholone, medrysone and prebediolone acetate, and progesterone derivatives (progestins), such as chlormadinone acetate, cyproterone acetate, medrogestone, medroxyprogesterone acetate, megestrol acetate and segesterone acetate; as well as other corticosteroids, such as cortivazol and 6-methyl-11 β ,17 β -dihydroxy-17 α -(1-propynyl)androsta-1,4,6-trien-3-one.

Preferred corticosteroids include cortisone, prednisone, prednisolone, methylprednisolone and, especially, dexamethasone.

Further, therapeutic agents that may be used in conjunction with compounds of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof include H₂ receptor blockers, anticoagulants, anti-platelet drugs, as well as statins, antimicrobial agents and anti-allergic/anti-asthmatic drugs.

H₂ receptor blockers that may be mentioned include famotidine. Anticoagulants that may be mentioned include heparin and low-molecular-weight heparins (e.g. bemiparin, nadroparin, reviparin, enoxaparin, parnaparin, certoparin, dalteparin, tinzaparin); directly acting oral anticoagulants (e.g. dabigatran, argatroban, rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban, betrixaban, darexaban, otamixaban, letaxaban, eribaxaban, hirudin, lepirudin and bivalirudin); coumarin type vitamin K antagonists (e.g. coumarin, acenocoumarol, phenprocoumon, atromentin and phenindione) and synthetic pentasaccharide inhibitors of factor Xa (e.g. fondaparinux, idraparinux and idrabiotaparinux). Anti-platelet drugs that may be mentioned include irreversible cyclooxygenase inhibitors (e.g. aspirin and triflusal); adenosine diphosphate receptor inhibitors (e.g. cangrelor, clopidogrel, prasugrel, ticagrelor and ticlopidine); phosphodiesterase inhibitors (e.g. cilostazol); protease-activated receptor-1 antagonists (e.g. vorapaxar); glycoprotein IIB/IIIA inhibitors (e.g. abciximab, eptifibatide and tirofiban); adenosine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. dipyridamole); and thromboxane inhibitors (e.g. terutroban, ramatroban, seratrodist and picotamide). Statins that may be mentioned include atorvastatin, simvastatin and rosuvastatin. Antimicrobial agents that may be mentioned include azithromycin, ceftriaxone, cefuroxime, doxycycline, fluconazole, piperacillin, tazobactam and teicoplanin. Anti-allergic/anti-asthmatic drugs that may be mentioned include chlorphenamine, levocetirizine and montelukast.

Subjects may thus also (and/or may be already) be receiving one or more of any of the other therapeutic agents mentioned above, by which we mean receiving a prescribed dose of one or more of those other therapeutic agents, prior to, in addition to, and/or following, treatment with compounds of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

When compounds of the invention are "combined" with other therapeutic agents as mentioned hereinbefore, the active ingredients may be administered together in the same formulation, or administered separately (simultaneously or sequentially) in different formulations.

Such combination products provide for the administration of compounds of the invention in conjunction with the other therapeutic agent, and may thus be presented either as separate formulations, wherein at least one of those formulations comprises a compound of the invention, and at least one comprises the other therapeutic agent, or may be presented (i.e. formulated) as a combined preparation (i.e. presented as a single formulation including a compound of the invention and the other therapeutic agent).

Thus, there is further provided:

(1) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of the invention; a therapeutic agent selected from those described above (e.g. one that is known to be metabolized by a CYP enzyme); and a pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient (e.g. adjuvant, diluent or carrier), which formulation is hereinafter referred to as a "combined preparation"; and

(2) a kit of parts comprising components:

(A) a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of the invention in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier; and
(B) a pharmaceutical formulation including a therapeutic agent selected from those described above (e.g. one that is known to be metabolized by a CYP enzyme), in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier, which components (A) and (B) are each provided in a form that is suitable for administration in conjunction with the other.

In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of a combined preparation as hereinbefore defined, which process comprises bringing

into association a compound of the invention, the other therapeutic agent, and at least one (e.g. pharmaceutically-acceptable) excipient.

5 In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of a kit-of-parts as hereinbefore defined, which process comprises bringing into association components (A) and (B). As used herein, references to bringing into association will mean that the two components are rendered suitable for administration in conjunction with each other.

10 Thus, in relation to the process for the preparation of a kit-of-parts as hereinbefore defined, by bringing the two components "into association with" each other, we include that the two components of the kit-of-parts may be:

- (i) provided as separate formulations (i.e. independently of one another), which are subsequently brought together for use in conjunction with each other in combination therapy; or
- 15 (ii) packaged and presented together as separate components of a "combination pack" for use in conjunction with each other in combination therapy.

Thus, there is further provided a kit-of-parts comprising:

- 20 (I) one of components (A) and (B) as defined herein; together with
- (II) instructions to use that component in conjunction with the other of the two components.

Depending upon the patient to be treated and the route of administration, the compounds of the invention may be administered at varying doses. Although doses will vary from patient to patient, suitable daily doses are in the range of about 0.1 to about 1000 mg (e.g. 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000 mg, and the like, or any range or value therein) per patient, administered in single or multiple doses. More preferred daily doses are in the range of about 0.1 to about 250 mg (e.g., 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9, 9.5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250 mg, and the like, or any range or value therein) per patient. A particular preferred daily dose is in the range of from about 0.3 to about 100 mg per patient.

Individual doses of compounds of the invention may be in the range of about 0.1 to about 100 mg (e.g. 0.3, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,

18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100 mg, and the like, or any range or values therein).

5 In any event, the physician, or the skilled person, will be able to determine the actual dosage, which will be most suitable for an individual patient, which is likely to vary with the condition that is to be treated, as well as the age, weight, sex and response of the particular patient to be treated. The above-mentioned dosages are exemplary of the average case; there can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

10

The benefits of using the compounds of the invention *via* a combination of administrative routes, separately, and/or sequentially, and/or in parallel at the same time is to produce a tailored treatment for the patient in need of the therapy, with the possibility of preventing and/or reducing side effects, and also tune the correct dosage levels of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention.

15 The kits of parts described herein may comprise more than one formulation including an appropriate quantity/dose of a compound of the invention, and/or more than one formulation including an appropriate quantity/dose of the other therapeutic agent, in order to provide for repeat dosing. If more than one formulation (comprising either active compound) is present, such formulations may be the same, or may be different in terms of the dose of either compound, chemical composition(s) and/or physical form(s).

25 With respect to the kits of parts as described herein, by "administration in conjunction with", we include that respective formulations comprising a compound of the invention and other therapeutic agent are administered, sequentially, separately and/or simultaneously, over the course of treatment of the relevant condition.

30 Thus, in respect of the combination product according to the invention, the term "administration in conjunction with" includes that the two components of the combination product (compound of the invention and other therapeutic agent) are administered (optionally repeatedly), either together, or sufficiently closely in time, to enable a beneficial effect for the patient, that is greater, over the course of the treatment of the relevant condition, than if either a formulation comprising compound
35 of the invention, or a formulation comprising the other agent, are administered (optionally repeatedly) alone, in the absence of the other component, over the same course of treatment. Determination of whether a combination provides a greater

beneficial effect in respect of, and over the course of treatment of, a particular condition will depend upon the condition to be treated or prevented, but may be achieved routinely by the skilled person.

- 5 Further, in the context of a kit-of-parts according to the invention, the term "in conjunction with" includes that one or other of the two formulations may be administered (optionally repeatedly) prior to, after, and/or at the same time as, administration of the other component. When used in this context, the terms "administered simultaneously" and "administered at the same time as" include that
10 individual doses of the relevant compound of the invention and other antiinflammatory agent are administered within 48 hours (e.g. 24 hours) of each other.

- Pharmaceutical compositions/formulations, combination products and kits as
15 described herein may be prepared in accordance with standard and/or accepted pharmaceutical practice.

- Thus, in a further aspect of the invention there is provided a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition/formulation, as hereinbefore defined,
20 which process comprises bringing into association certain compounds of the invention, as hereinbefore defined, with one or more pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients (e.g. adjuvant, diluent and/or carrier).

- In further aspects of the invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of
25 a combination product or kit-of-parts as hereinbefore defined, which process comprises bringing into association certain compounds of the invention, as hereinbefore defined, with the other therapeutic agent that is useful in the treatment of the relevant disease or disorder, and at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient.

- 30 Subjects suitable to be treated with formulations of the present invention include, but are not limited to, mammalian subjects, in particular human subjects.

- When used herein in relation to a specific value (such as an amount), the term
35 "about" (or similar terms, such as "approximately") will be understood as indicating that such values may vary by up to 10% (particularly, up to 5%, such as up to 1%) of the value defined. It is contemplated that, at each instance, such terms may be replaced with the notation " $\pm 10\%$ ", or the like (or by indicating a variance of a

specific amount calculated based on the relevant value). It is also contemplated that, at each instance, such terms may be deleted.

5 Compounds of the invention have the advantage that they are more potent than, and/or are stable to metabolic hydrolysis, and/or do not inhibit the CYP enzymes mentioned hereinbefore.

10 The compounds of the invention may also have the advantage that they may be more efficacious than, be less toxic than, be longer acting than, be more potent than, produce fewer side effects than, be more easily absorbed than, and/or have a better pharmacokinetic profile (e.g. higher oral bioavailability and/or lower clearance) than, and/or have other useful pharmacological, physical, or chemical properties than compounds known in the prior art, whether for use in the treatment of IPF or otherwise. Such effects may be evaluated clinically, objectively and/or subjectively by
15 a health care professional, a treatment subject or an observer.

Examples

20 The invention will be further described by reference to the following examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

In the event that there is a discrepancy between nomenclature and any compounds depicted graphically, then it is the latter that presides (unless contradicted by any experimental details that may be given or unless it is clear from the context).

25

Experimental procedures

Starting materials and intermediates used in the synthesis of compounds described herein are commercially available or can be prepared by the methods described
30 herein or by methods known in the art.

Experiments were generally carried out under inert atmosphere (nitrogen or argon), particularly in cases where oxygen- or moisture-sensitive reagents or intermediates were used.

35

Mass spectrometry data are reported from liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS). Chemical shifts for NMR data are expressed in parts per million (ppm, δ) referenced to residual peaks from the deuterated solvent used.

For syntheses referencing general procedures, reaction conditions (such as length of reaction or temperature) may vary. In general, reactions were followed by thin layer chromatography or LC-MS, and subjected to work-up when appropriate. Purifications may vary between experiments: in general, solvents and the solvent ratios used for eluents/gradients were chosen to provide an appropriate R_f and/or retention time. Some products were purified using supercritical fluid chromatography, for example on a reversed phase column using solvent combinations with mobile phase A; CO_2 and B: $\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{NH}_3$. Some compounds were purified using preparative HPLC, flash column chromatography or manual C18 reverse column with $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeCN}$ polarity.

Examples

Example 1

Ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

(a) 1-[(4-Bromo-2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazole

20

4-Bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluorobenzene (16.1 g, 60 mmol), 2-methyl-1H-imidazole (14.8 g, 180 mmol) and potassium carbonate (24.9 g, 180 mmol) were stirred in DMF (80 mL) at 50°C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature. Water was added (150 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (2x250 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with water (3x200 mL), brine (200 mL) and dried (Na_2SO_4). Evaporation gave an oil which solidified to a white solid when n-heptane was added. The sub-title compound isolated was 11.8 g (73%).

25

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.60 (dd, $J = 9.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (s, br, 1H), 6.96 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 (s, br, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H).

30

(b) N-tert-Butyl-3-{3-fluoro-4-[(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl}-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide

35

In a vial with screwcap (40 mL), [2-(tert-butylsulfamoyl)-5-(2-methylpropyl)thiophen-3-yl]boronic acid (2.24 g, 7.0 mmol), the sub-title compounds

from step (a) above (1.70 g, 6.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (2.91 g, 21.0 mmol) and [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (513 mg, 0.70 mmol) were mixed in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) and water (8 mL). The reaction mixture was thoroughly degassed (by bubbling Ar through the stirred suspension). The reaction mixture in the sealed vial was vigorously stirred and heated at 80°C for 2 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to r.t., water and EtOAc were added, phases were separated, and the organic phase was filtered through celite. The filtrate was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified on silica gel (Autoflash, Biotage Sfär Silica, 60 µm, 25 g). Mobile phases were DCM and DCM/MeOH/NH₃ (28%) = 100/10/1. Gradient of the latter mobile phase was: 5-60%. The sub-titled compound obtained was 3.00 g (92%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 2.68 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.87 (dp, J = 13.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

(c) 3-[3-Fluoro-4-[(2-methylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide

In a vial with screwcap, the sub-title compound from step (b) above (1.0 g, 2.1 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (10 mL). Triethylsilane (1.5 mL) and TFA (10 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was kept at 43°C overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated to give a brown oil which was partitioned between EtOAc (250 mL) and NaHCO₃ (aq., sat, 25 mL). After phase separation, the organic phase was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give a brown oil (920 mg). Purification was performed on silica gel (Autoflash, Biotage Sfär Silica, 60 µm, 25 g). Mobile phases were DCM and DCM/MeOH/NH₃ (28%) = 100/10/1. Gradient of the latter mobile phase was: 5-50%. The sub-title compound isolated was 720 mg (82%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.67 (s, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.03 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 2.68 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.89 (dt, J = 13.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

(d) Ethyl N-[(3-{3-fluoro-4-[(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl}-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl]carbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The sub-title compound from step (c) above (41 mg, 100 μ mol), ethyl chloroformate (16 mg, 150 μ mol) and triethylamine (31 mg, 300 μ mol) were mixed in 4 mL of DCM at 0°C and stirred for 1 hour in a closed vial. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with water and acetonitrile, acidified with TFA and purified with reversed phase chromatography (Gemini NX-C18, 21*150 mm, water (0.1% TFA)/acetonitrile, gradient over 12 minutes, 25 mL/min). The pure fractions were pooled and freeze dried. The title compound isolated was 22 mg (37%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.64 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 3.97 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.1, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 480, found: 480.

Example 2

Butyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 1 with the exception for the additional final step (e), wherein ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate (36 mg, 75 μ mol; see Example 1 above) and butanol (200 μ L) were mixed neat and stirred at 90°C for 1 h in a closed vial.

The reaction mixture was diluted with water and acetonitrile, acidified with TFA and purified with reversed phase chromatography (Gemini NX-C18, 21*150 mm, water (0.1% TFA)/acetonitrile, gradient over 12 minutes, 25 mL/min). The pure fractions were pooled and freeze dried. The title compound isolated was 27 mg (58%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.63 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 7.47 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 3.95 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (p, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H),

1.17 (h, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 508, found: 508.

Example 3

5 2-Methoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that methoxyethanol was employed in the final
10 step. The title compound isolated was 27 mg (58%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.68 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 4.10 – 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). One -CH₂- under
15 water peak. HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 510, found: 510.

Example 4

20 2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that ethylene glycol was employed in the final step. The title compound isolated was 16 mg (52%).

25 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.66 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 3.97 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.49 – 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.90 (dq, J = 13.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >90%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.:
30 496, found: 496.

Example 5

35 3,3,3-Trifluoropropyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that ethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfon

ylcarbamate was used, 3,3,3-trifluoropropanol was employed in the final step, and the reaction was stirred at 90°C overnight rather than for 1 h. The title compound isolated was 21 mg (41%).

- 5 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.70 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 5.52 (s, 2H), 4.18 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.60 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.3, 6.6 Hz, H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 562, found: 562.

10

Example 6

4-Fluorobenzyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

- 15 The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that ethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate was used, 4-fluorobenzylalcohol was employed in the final step, and the reaction was stirred at 90°C overnight rather than for 1 h. The title compound
20 isolated was 33 mg (64%).

- ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.66 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 5.51 (s, 2H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 2.98 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (dp, J =
25 13.2, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 574, found: 574.

Example 7

- Ethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid
- 30

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 1, with the exception that 2-ethyl-1H-imidazole was used. The sub-title compound isolated was 29 mg (64%).

35

- ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.69 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.47 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 5.53 (s, 2H), 3.99 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.1

Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 494, found: 494.

Example 8

- 5 Ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthio-phen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate trifluoroacetic acid

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 1, with the exception that 2-isopropyl-1H-imidazole was used. The title
10 compound isolated was 42 mg (90%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.72 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 5.59 (s, 2H), 4.00 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.59 – 3.53 (m, 1H, overlap with water peak), 2.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (dp, J = 13.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H). HPLC purity (220 nm): >95%. LCMS (ESI⁺): m/z [M+H]⁺ calcd.: 508, found: 508.

Example 9

- 20 2-Phenoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate

Butyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthio-phen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate (90 mg, 177 μmol; made according to Example 2
25 above) and 2-phenoxyethanol (245 mg, 1773 μmol) were added to dioxane (10 mL). The mixture was refluxed during the night and then the solvent was evaporated. The crude material was dissolved in acetonitrile and purified using supercritical fluid chromatography. The title compound isolated was 10 mg (10%).

30 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.96 (6H, d), 1.90 (1H, m), 2.62 (3H, s), 2.63 (2H, d), 3.97 (2H, t), 4.26 (2H, t), 4.89 (2H, s), 6.54 (1H, s), 6.68 (1H, s), 6.78 (2H, d), 6.88 (1H, s), 6.94 (2H, t), 7.24 (2H, m), 7.34 (1H, d), 7.63 (1H, d).

35

Example 10

(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

- 5 The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 1-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopentanol is employed in the final step.

Example 11

- 10 (1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

- The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 1-(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexanol is employed in the final step.
- 15

Example 12

2-((((3-(3-Fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)carbamoyl)oxy)ethyl propionate

- 20 The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 2-hydroxyethyl propionate is employed in the final step.

25 Example 13

2-Hydroxybutyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

- The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that butane-1,2-diol is employed in the final step.
- 30

Example 14

2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

- 35 The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol is employed in the final step.

Example 15

2-Ethoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

5

The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 2-ethoxyethanol is employed in the final step.

Example 16

10 (1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)methyl-(3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2, with the exception that 2-ethyl-1H-imidazole is used and 1-(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexanol is employed in the final step.

15

Example 17

2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-(*tert*-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

20

(a) 1-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-2-(*tert*-butyl)-1H-imidazole

NaH (0.460 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added to a stirred solution of 2-*tert*-butyl-1H-imidazole (1.02 g, 8.21 mmol, 1 equiv.) in DMF (0.27 M) at 0 °C. After 20 min 4-bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluoro-benzene (2.20 g, 8.21 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirred overnight, then quenched with water (15 mL). The crude product was purified by FCC (30% EtOAc in isohexane) to afford the product as a pale yellow amorphous solid (2.56 g, 39% yield).

25

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.24 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ¹⁹F-NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -115.61 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz).

30

35

(b) N-tert-Butyl-3-[4-[(2-tert-butylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluorophenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide

The sub-title compound from step (a) above (3.1 g, 10 mmol), N-tert-butyl-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (3.2 g, 10 mmol), K₂CO₃ (4.1 g, 30 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (289 mg, 250 μmol) were added to dioxane (100 mL) and water (10 mL). The reaction was heated to 95°C during the night under nitrogen atmosphere. Most of the solvent was evaporated. Water was added (50 mL) and the product was extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 50 mL). Chromatography from diethyl ether. The sub-title compound isolated was 4.6 g (95%).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.97 (d, 6H), 1.04 (s, 9H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.68 (d, 2H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.78 (t, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.43 (d, 1H).

(c) 3-[4-[(2-tert-Butylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluoro-phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide

The sub-title compound from step (b) above (3.5 g, 6.9 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (45 mL). Boron trichloride (21 mL, 1M in DCM) was added and the solution was stirred for 3 hours at r.t. Na₂CO₃ (sat, 20 mL) was added and the product was extracted with diethyl ether (40 mL). Chromatography from DCM:MeOH (90:10). The sub-title compound isolated was 2.8 g (90%).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.67 (d, 2H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 6.72-6.80 (m, 3H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.39 (d, 1H).

(d) 2-Hydroxyethyl N-[[3-[4-[(2-tert-butylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluoro-phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]carbamate

The sub-title compound from step (c) above (450 mg, 330 μmol), diphenyl carbonate (106 mg, 495 μmol) and K₂CO₃ (91 mg, 660 μmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL) and the reaction was heated 60°C during the night under nitrogen atmosphere. The solids were filtered off and the solvent was evaporated. The crude material and ethylene glycol (62 mg, 1 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (10 mL). Reaction was heated to 60°C during the night. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified using HPLC in an amount of 70 mg and isolated as CF₃COOH-salt.

¹H-NMR (CD₃OD): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.62 (s, 9H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.70 (d, 2H), 3.62 (t, 2H), 3.98 (t, 2H), 5.48 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.25 (b, 2H), 7.30-7.38 (b, 2H). MS (M+H): 538.0, calculated 538.2.

5 Example 18

2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(3,5-difluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

The title compound was prepared by a process analogous to that described in
10 Example 17 with the exception of using 4-bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-3,5-fluorobenzene (1 eq.) in step (a). The final product was isolated in an amount of 36 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.97 (d, 6H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.69 (d, 2H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 3.62 (t, 2H),
4.03 (t, 2H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 2H). MS
15 (M+H): 466.1, calculated 466.1.

Example 19

2-(((3-(3-Fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)carbamoyl)oxy)ethyl pivalate

20 2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate (62 mg, 125 μmol; prepared as described in Example 4) and N-ethyldiisopropylamine (32 mg, 250 μmol) were dissolved in DCM (25 mL). Pivaloyl chloride (23 mg, 188 μmol) was added to the solution and the reaction was
25 stirred for 4 hours at r.t. The solvent was then evaporated, and the crude product was purified using HPLC in an amount of 25 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.00 (d, 6H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d, 2H), 2.84 (s, 3H),
4.21 (t, 2H), 4.31 (t, 2H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.45
30 (m, 4H). MS (M+H): 580.2 calculated 580.2.

Example 20

Methyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

35 3-(4-((2-tert-Butylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (116 mg, 258 μmol; prepared as described in Example 17) and N-ethyldiisopropylamine (180 μL, 1032 μmol) were dissolved in DCM (15 mL). Methyl

chloroformate (60 μ L, 774 μ mol) was added to the solution and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours at r.t. The solvent was then evaporated, and the crude product was purified using HPLC in an amount of 53 mg and isolated as CF₃COOH-salt.

- 5 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.99 (d, 6H), 1.66 (s, 9H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 2.73 (d, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 7.05 (t, 1H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H). MS (M+H): 508.0, calculated 508.2.

Example 21

- 10 Methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-thiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 20 with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-methylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide (246 mg, prepared as described in Example 1) instead. The final product was obtained in an amount of 67 mg.

- 20 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.00 (d, 6H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 2.73 (d, 2H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.09 (t, 1H), 7.26-7.40 (m, 4H). MS (M+H): 466.1, calculated 466.1.

Example 22

- 25 N-((3-(3-Fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)pivalamide

The same procedure as that employed in Example 20 was employed with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-methylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide (155 mg; prepared as described in Example 1) and pivalic acid anhydride (117 mg) were used instead. The final product was obtained in an amount of 36 mg.

- 35 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.90 (d, 6H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.64 (d, 2H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.31 (m, 2H). MS (M+H): 492.2, calculated 492.2.

Example 23

2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

- 5 The same procedure as that employed in Example 17 was employed with the exception that 2-methyl-1,2-propandiol (90 mg, 1000 μ mol) was used instead. The final product was isolated as CF₃COOH-salt in an amount of 35 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.99 (d, 6H), 1.14 (s, 6H), 1.61 (s, 9H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.40 (b, 3H). MS (M+H): 566.0, calculated 566.2.

Example 24

2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

(a) N-tert-Butyl-3-[4-[(2-ethylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluoro-phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide

- 20 The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17 with the exception of using 1-[(4-bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)methyl]-2-ethyl-imidazole (2.5 g) in step (b). The sub-title product was isolated in 88% yield.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.93 (d, 6H), 1.09 (s, 9H), 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.70 (m, 4H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.88 (t, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H).

(b) 3-[4-[(2-Ethylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluoro-phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide

30

The sub-title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17 with the exception of using the sub-title compound from step (a) above (3.7 g) instead. The sub-title compound was isolated in 77% yield.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.67 (d, 2H), 2.83 (q, 2H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 7.01 (t, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H).

(c) 2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

5 The compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17 with the exception that the sub-title from step (b) above (211 mg) and ethylene glycol (93 mg) were used instead. Final product was isolated as CF₃COOH-salt in an amount of 11 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.99 (d, 6H), 1.42 (t, 3H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 2.71 (d, 2H), 3.10 (q, 2H), 3.67 (t, 2H), 4.05 (t, 2H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 5H). MS (M+H): 510.0, calculated 510.2.

Example 25

15 Methyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

The same procedure as that employed in Example 20 was employed with the exception of using 3-[4-[(2-ethylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3-fluoro-phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamid (118 mg; prepared as described in Example 24) instead.

20 The final product was obtained in an amount of 34 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.99 (d, 6H), 1.41 (t, 3H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d, 2H), 3.09 (q, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.19 (t, 1H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 3H).

25 MS (M+H): 480.0, calculated 480.1.

Example 26

N-((3-(4-((2-(*Tert*-Butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)benzamide

30 3-(4-((2-*tert*-Butylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide (135 mg, 0.3 mmol; prepared as described in Example 17), benzoic acid (46 mg, 0.38 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (86 mg, 0.45 mmol) and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (44 mg, 0.36 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (10 mL). The reaction was stirred 16 hours at r.t. HCl (1M, 10 mL) was added and let the reaction continue stirring for 2 hours. The organic layer was washed with water (10 mL), HCl (1M, 10 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer

35

was dried, filtered and solvent was evaporated. The final product was purified using HPLC and isolated as CF₃COOH-salt in an amount of 11 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.00 (d, 6H), 1.56 and 1.64 (s, 9H, two peaks due to hindered rotation), 1.97 (m, 1H), 2.73 (d, 2H), 5.46 and 5.56 (s, 2H, hindered rotation), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.74 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.70 (m, 9H). MS (M+H): 553.9 calculated 554.2.

Example 27

N-((3-(4-((2-(*Tert*-Butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthio-phen-2-yl)sulfonyl)picolinamide

The same procedure as that described in Example 26 was employed with the exception that picolinic acid (46 mg, 1.3 eq.) was used instead. The product was isolated in an amount of 26 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.00 (d, 6H), 1.65 (s, 9H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.72 (d, 2H), 5.47 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 7.05 (t, 1H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.91 (t, 1H), 8.12 (d, 1H), 8.53 (d, 1H). MS (M+H): 555.0 calculated 555.2.

Example 28

Butyl (3-(2-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate

The title compound is prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 2 above, with the exception that 1-bromo-4-(bromomethyl)-2-fluorobenzene is employed instead.

Example 29

2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate

(a) N-*tert*-Butyl-3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutylthiophene-2-sulfonamide

The sub-title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17, step (b) above with the exception of using 1-[(4-bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)methyl]-2-isopropyl-imidazole (2.6 g, 1 eq.) instead. The sub-title compound was isolated in 99% yield.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.96 (d, 6H), 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.29 (d, 6H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 2.66 (d, 2H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.89 (t, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H).

5

(b) 3-[3-Fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide

The sub-title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17, step (c) above with the exception of using the sub-title from step (a) above (4.3 g) instead. The sub-title compound was isolated in 89% yield.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.29 (d, 6H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.67 (d, 2H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.88 (t, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H).

(c) 2-Hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate

20

The sub-title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 17, step (d) above with the exception of using the sub-title from step (b) above (218 mg) and ethylene glycol (93 mg) in the final step instead. The final product isolated as CF₃COOH-salt in an amount of 109 mg.

25

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.42 (d, 6H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.70 (d, 2H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.63 (t, 2H), 4.01 (t, 2H), 5.32 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.40 (b, 4H). MS (M+H): 523.9, calculated 524.2.

30 Example 30

Methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described in Example 20 with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (110 mg) and methyl chloroformate (72 mg). The product was isolated in 8 mg.

35

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.02 (d, 6H), 1.57 (d, 6H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 2.75 (d, 2H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.20 (t, 1H), 7.32-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H). MS (M+H): 493.9, calculated 494.2.

5 Example 31

N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]-sulfonyl]benzamide

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described
10 in Example 26 with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (87 mg). The final product was isolated in 38 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.03 (d, 6H), 1.52 (d, 6H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 2.76 (d, 2H), 3.37 (m,
15 1H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 7.04 (t, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.43-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.64 (t, 1H), 7.68-7.74 (m, 2H), 8.53. MS (M+H): 540.0 calculated 540.2.

Example 32

20 N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]-sulfonyl]pyridine-2-carboxamide

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described
in Example 26 with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (131 mg) and picolinic acid
25 (46 mg) instead. The final product was isolated in 26 mg.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 1.00 (d, 6H), 1.51 (d, 6H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.75 (d, 2H), 3.35 (m,
1H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.60
30 (m, 1H), 7.93 (m, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H), 8.55 (dd, 1H). MS (M+H): 541.0 calculated 541.2.

Example 33

N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]-sulfonyl]-3-(2-pyridyl)propanamide
35

The title compound was prepared by a process that is analogous to the one described
in Example 26 with the exception of using 3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-

yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-thiophene-2-sulfonamide (131 mg; prepared as described in Example 29) and 3-(2-pyridyl)propionic acid (57 mg) instead. The final product was isolated in an amount of 20 mg.

- 5 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (d, 6H), 1.44 (d, 6H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.70 (d, 2H), 2.74 (t, 2H), 3.26 (t, 2H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 5.33 (s, 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.37 (m, 5H), 7.76 (m, 2H), 8.28 (t, 1H), 8.6 (d, 1H). MS (M+H): 569.0 calculated 569.2.

Biological Assays

10

The biological activity of example compounds as described herein above was assessed (and compared to C21) using the following biological assays.

Metabolic Stability

15

- Pooled human liver microsomes in PBS at a concentration of 0.5 mg/mL was incubated with or without 1 mM NADPH for 70 min at 37°C. Test compound was added after 10 minutes to a final concentration of 1 μ M. Samples were withdrawn at 0, 5, 15 and 60 minutes and added to test tubes containing acetonitrile, to stop the reaction, and with terfenadine, used as internal standard. After centrifugation at 10 000 x g for 5 minutes the supernatant was diluted 1:1 with 1% formic acid. Samples were separated on a reverse phase column and detected by triple quadrupole MSMS (Agilent model 6540). The concentration of the parent compound at the different time points was measured with an external standard curve using terfenadine as internal standard and the initial metabolic rate in the presence or absence of NADPH calculated.
- 20
- 25

	T _{1/2} , no NaDPH [min]	T _{1/2} , + NaDPH [min]
Example 1	60	50
Example 3	>60	>60
Example 4	>60	>60
Example 5	55	18
Example 6	50	7
Example 7	40	40
Example 8	53	46
Example 18	>60	4
Example 19	12	1
Example 21	>60	>60

Example 22	44	29
Example 24	>60	>60
Example 25	>60	>60
Example 27	4	4
C21	31	35

Binding to AT1 and AT2 receptor

Compounds were evaluated for binding to the human recombinant AT2 and AT1 receptor according to Eurofins protocol ITEM26 and ITEM24 using a radiometric scintillation assay.

Briefly, recombinant protein was incubated for 2-4 h at 37°C with test compounds at concentration 1,10,100 and 1000 nM for the AT2 receptor and 1 and 10uM for the AT1 receptor. ¹²⁵I(sar1,Ile8)-AT-II was used as a ligand for the AT1 receptor and ¹²⁵ICGP 42112A was used as a ligand for the AT2 receptor. Percent inhibition of control specific binding was calculated according to $100 - (\text{measured specific binding} / \text{control specific binding}) \times 100$.

	AT2 IC ₅₀ [nM]	AT1 IC ₅₀ [nM]
Example 1	2.4	>1000
Example 2	0.28	>1000
Example 3	3.5	>1000
Example 4	2.4	>1000
Example 5	5.3	>1000
Example 6	1.8	>1000
Example 7	1.8	>1000
Example 8	3.5	>1000
Example 9	3.4	>1000
Example 18	0.87	16000
Example 19	4.1	9000
Example 21	0.15	15000
Example 22	7.5	30000
Example 24	0.0976	5500
Example 25	0.109	4400
Example 27	1.8202	2300
C21	5.1	>1000

CYP inhibition

Compounds were evaluated at 10 μ M for inhibition of the main cytochrome P450 isoforms (CYP1A, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A4 and CYP3A4&5) using isoform-specific substrates incubated with human liver microsomes (Eurofins protocol ITEMG232). The following substrates were used; CYP1A phenacetin, CYP2B6 bupropion, CYP2C8 paclitaxel and amodiaquine, CYP2C9 diclofenac, CYP2C19 omeprazole, CYP2D6 dextromethorphan, CYP3A midazolam and testosterone.

At the end of the incubation, the formation of metabolite was monitored by HPLC-MS/MS as the peak area response.

	CYP1A Inh %	CYP2B6 Inh %	CYP2C19 Inh %	CYP2C8 Inh %	CYP2C9 Inh %	CYP2D6 Inh %
Example 1	37	39	37	37	64	45
Example 2	19	41	55	80	70	22
Example 3	-13	36	39	26	58	44
Example 4	27	55	31	54	58	54
Example 5	35	37	63	64	71	49
Example 6	35	30	52	55	72	50
Example 7	21	26	41	66	64	39
Example 8	-13	36	39	26	58	44
Example 17	29.9	33.8	53.1	78.6	36.8	73.4
Example 18	15.2	33.3	5.9	56.1	77.0	48.8
Example 19	84.3	26.9	54.1	83.2	62.3	31.3
Example 20	46.0	32.6	45.6	90.5	57.9	22.3
Example 21	58.7	16.6	13.8	44.2	51.4	16.3
Example 22	-15.3	1.6	45.9	53.9	23.3	18.9
Example 23	16.7	16.8	51.2	74.7	47.0	5.8
Example 25	23.5	20.0	0.5	21.9	50.4	17.1
Example 27	29.0	25.0	43.2	65.7	58.4	20.1
C21	91	49	96	80	99	81

15

	CYP3A4 midazolam Inh %	CYP3A4&5 testosterone Inh %
Example 1	-42	-2
Example 2	-15	21
Example 3	-52	-20
Example 4	-66	22
Example 5	-24	5
Example 6	-39	13
Example 7	-31	18
Example 8	-52	-20
Example 17	-20.6	3.7
Example 18	-35.6	1.7
Example 19	43.4	20.7
Example 20	-56.9	-4.8
Example 21	-48.0	8.0
Example 22	51.7	23.8
Example 23	-14.1	12.5
Example 25	-28.7	26.6
Example 27	7.3	27.4
C21	95	94

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used herein.

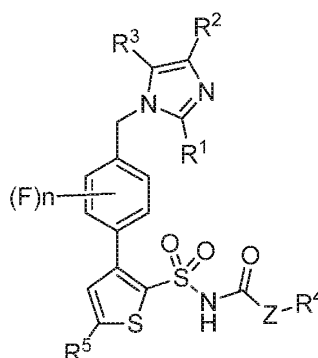
5		
	DCM	dichloromethane
	DMF	dimethylformamide
	DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
	EtOAc	ethyl acetate
10	MeOH	methanol
	NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
	r.t.	room temperature
	TFA	trifluoroacetic acid

Claims

1. A compound of formula I,

5

10



wherein:

15 n represents 1 to 4;

Z represents -O- or a direct bond;

R¹ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

R² and R³ each independently represent H or C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

20 R⁴ represents C₁₋₈ alkyl, which alkyl group is optionally substituted, and/or terminated, by one or more halogen atoms and/or OR⁶ groups; or R⁴ represents aryl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃ alkenylaryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl or C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl, each of which are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, CF₃, CF₃O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, and C₁₋₆ alkoxy;

25 R⁵ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, each of which is optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms;

R⁶ represents H, -C(O)R⁷, or C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, C₁₋₃ alkenylaryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl or C₁₋₃ alkenylheteroaryl, each of which latter seven groups are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen,

30 CF₃, CF₃O, C₁₋₆ alkyl, and C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and

R⁷ represents C₁₋₆ alkyl,

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, wherein n represents 1.

35

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, wherein, when n is 1, the F atom is ortho, relative to the methylene group that is also attached to the imidazolyl ring.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein Z represents -O-.
5. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R¹ represents methyl, ethyl or isopropyl.
6. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R² and R³ independently represent H or methyl.
- 10 7. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R⁴ represents methyl, ethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or isobutyl, each of which is optionally substituted or terminated by up to three F groups and/or one or more OR⁵ groups; or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl (such as benzyl) optionally substituted by one or more F groups.
- 15 8. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R⁵ represents methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or isobutyl.
9. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R⁶ represents H, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, optionally substituted or more preferably terminated by up to three fluorine atoms; -C(O)R⁷; or phenyl.
- 20 10. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R⁷ represents methyl, ethyl or n-propyl.
- 25 11. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, which is:
 - butyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 2-phenoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 30 ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 2-methoxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 35 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 4-fluorobenzyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
 - 40

- ethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
ethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
5 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3,5-difluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
2-(((3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)carbamoyl)oxy)ethyl pivalate,
10 N-((3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)pivalamide,
methyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
15 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl (3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
methyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
20 2-hydroxyethyl (3-(4-((2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonylcarbamate,
N-((3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)benzamide,
25 N-((3-(4-((2-(tert-butyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl)-3-fluorophenyl)-5-isobutylthiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl)picolinamide,
2-hydroxyethyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate,
methyl (3-(3-fluoro-4-((2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl)sulfonylcarbamate,
30 N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]benzamide,
N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]pyridine-2-carboxamide,
35 N-[[3-[3-fluoro-4-[(2-isopropylimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-5-isobutyl-2-thienyl]sulfonyl]-3-(2-pyridyl)propanamide.

12. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 11, for use as a pharmaceutical.
13. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound as defined in any one of
5 Claims 1 to 11 in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable, adjuvant, diluent or carrier.
14. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 11, for use in the treatment
10 of an autoimmune disease, a fibrotic disease, a chronic kidney disease, pulmonary hypertension, heart failure and/or myocardial infarction.
15. The use of a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 11, for the
15 manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease, a fibrotic disease, a chronic kidney disease, pulmonary hypertension, heart failure and/or myocardial infarction.
16. A method of treatment of an autoimmune disease, a fibrotic disease, a chronic
20 kidney disease, pulmonary hypertension, heart failure and/or myocardial infarction, which comprises administering a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 11 to a patient in need of such treatment.
17. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a
25 method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the disease is an interstitial lung disease.
18. A compound for use, a use, or a method of treatment as claimed in Claim 17,
wherein the interstitial lung disease is idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis or sarcoidosis.
19. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a
30 method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis or systemic sclerosis.
20. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a
35 method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the chronic kidney disease is diabetic nephropathy.

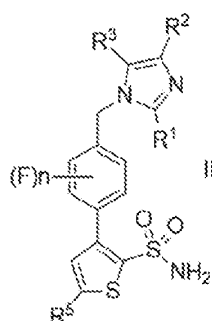
21. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the pulmonary hypertension is pulmonary arterial hypertension.

5 22. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the heart failure is with preserved ejection fraction.

23. A compound for use as claimed in Claim 14, a use as claimed in Claim 15, or a
10 method of treatment as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the viral respiratory tract infection results in virally-induced pneumonia.

24. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I as defined in any one of the preceding claims, which process comprises:

15 (i) reaction of a compound of formula II,



wherein R¹, R², R³ and n are as defined in the relevant preceding claims, with a compound of formula III,



wherein X represents a suitable leaving group and R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined in the relevant preceding claims;

(ii) for compounds of formula I in which Z is a bond, reaction of a compound of
25 formula II as defined above with a compound of formula IIIa,



wherein R⁴ is as defined in the relevant preceding claims; or

(iii) for compounds of formula I in which Z represents -O-, reaction of a
corresponding compound of formula I in which R⁴ is a lower alkyl group or an
30 optionally substituted aryl group with a compound of formula IV,



wherein R^4 represents an R^4 group other than the one being replaced.