

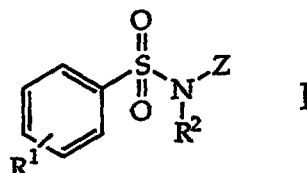


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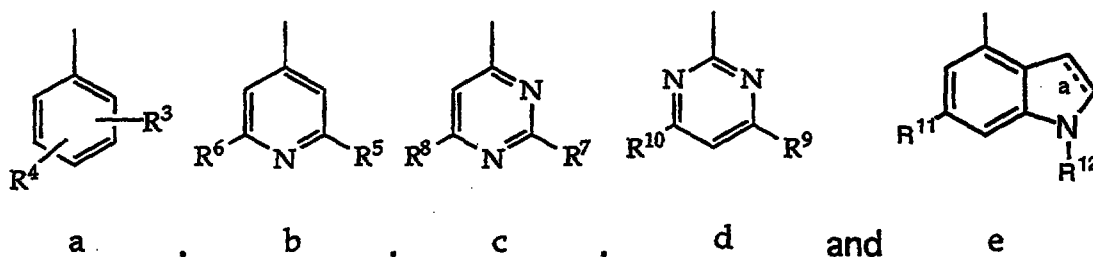
RAN 4081/95

The present invention is concerned with compounds of
general formula I and their use as therapeutically active
5 substances



wherein

10 Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl,
substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of
formulae a-e



- 15 R¹ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino,
lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen
or trifluoromethyl;
- R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- 20 R³ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino,
lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower
alkoxy or halogen;
- R⁴ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower
dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or
halogen;
- 25 R⁵ signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;
- R⁶ signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-
lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;
- 30 R⁷ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl,
mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;

- R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- 10 with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Formula I includes known and novel compounds.

15

- Not only the compounds already known per se, but also the novel compounds surprisingly possess a selective affinity to 5HT-6 receptors. They are accordingly suitable for the treatment or prevention of central nervous disorders such as, for example,
- 20 psychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions (Bryan L. Roth et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 268, pages 1403-1410 (1994)), depressions (David R. Sibley et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 43, pages 320-327 (1993)), neurological disorders (Anne Bourson et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 274, pages 173-180 (1995) ; R. P. Ward et
- 25 al., Neuroscience, 64, pages 1105-1110 (1995)), memory disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease (Andrew J. Sleight et al., Neurotransmissions, 11, pages 1-5 (1995)).

30

- An object of the present invention is the use of compounds of general formula I and of their pharmaceutically usable salts for the treatment or prevention of illnesses of the aforementioned kind and, respectively, for the production of corresponding medicaments, the novel compounds of formulae Ia₁, Ia₂,
- 35 Ib₁, Ib₂, Ic₁, Ic₂, Id₁, Id₂ and Ie or their pharmaceutically usable salt per se or for use as therapeutically active substances, the manufacture of these novel compounds, medicaments containing a

novel or known compound of formula I or pharmaceutically usable salt thereof as well as the production of such medicaments.

Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted phenyl residue are described e.g. by R. Behnisch et al. in *Chemische Berichte*, 81, No. 4, pages 297-306, (1947), for example compounds with halogen substituents on the phenyl residue such as 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide, or compounds with methyl or methoxy substituents on the phenyl residue such as 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide. The sulphonamides described here have an activity against malaria.

J. L. Frederick et al. in *Journal of Org. Chem.*, 26, pages 4715-4716, (1961) describe fluorosulphanilamides such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide, as well as their production and use as antibacterial agents.

Further, J. K. Seydel in *Mol. Pharmacol.*, 2, pages 259-265, (1966) describes the in vitro activity of a series of sulphonamides against *E. coli*.

Bergeim et al. in *Journal of the American Chem. Soc.*, 69, pages 583-587, (1947) describe the production of some amino-sulphanilamides such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide as possible antimalarial agents.

Not one of the publications enumerated above mentions that phenyl-benzenesulphonamides could also be suitable as active compounds for the treatment of neurological disorders.

Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted pyridine residue are described, for example, by R. Urban et al. in *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, 47, pages 363-377, (1964), for example the compounds 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-benzene-



sulphonamide, 4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-bromo-pyridin-3-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide, 4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-methyl-pyridin-
 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-
 pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide. The production of amino-
 5 methoxypyridines and sulphanilamides is described, together with
 their antibacterial properties. Also in this publication no
 mention is to be found with respect to a potential activity
 against neurological disorders.

10 Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted
 pyrimidine residue are described e.g. by Bretschneider et al. in
 Monatshefte für Chemie, 92, pages 183-192, (1961). The
 production of 2,6-disubstituted 4-sulphanilamidopyrimidines, for
 example of the compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-diethylsulphanyl-
 15 pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, is described. In
 Monatshefte für Chemie, 95, pages 207-213, (1964)
 Bretschneider et al. describe further syntheses of 6-
 sulphanilamido-2,4-dimethoxypyrimidine.

20 W. Baker et al. in Journal of the American Chem. Soc., 69,
 pages 3072-3078, (1947) describe the production of substituted
 sulphanilamidopyrimidines, such as, for example, the compound
 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide, as well as their potential use as
 25 antibacterial agents.

Sulphanil derivatives of 2,6-di-substituted pyrimidines,
 such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-
 dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, are
 30 described in French Patent Application FR 1 383 287.

Not one of these publications mentions that sulphonamides
 which carry a pyrimidine residue could also be suitable as an
 active compounds for the treatment of neurological disorders.
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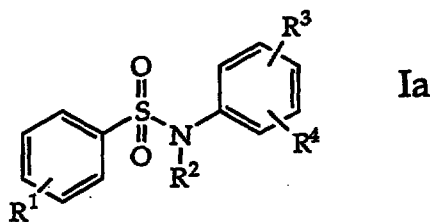
The use of compounds which carry a primary amino group
 for the treatment of neurological disorders is quite generally
 described in International Patent Application WO 92/14456. A



large number of different groups of compound, such as, for example, p-aminobenzoic acids, p-aminophenylacetic acids, aminonicotinic acid, 2,3-diaminopropionic acid etc. are named. In this enumeration of different groups of compound there are also
 5 named, inter alia, sulphanilamides and 1-amino substituted derivatives of sulphanilamides (p-H₂N-C₆H₄-SO₂NHR). The compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide specifically referred to by name is excluded by
 10 means of a disclaimer from the use of the compounds of formula I for the treatment or prevention of disorders of the aforementioned kind.

The compounds of formula I embrace the following groups:

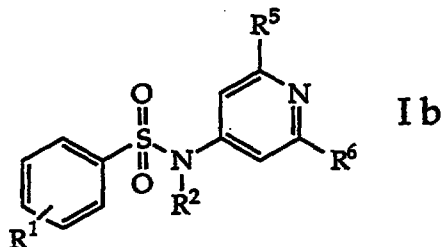
15 a) anilides of formula Ia



wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ have the significances given in formula I;

20

b) compounds of formula Ib

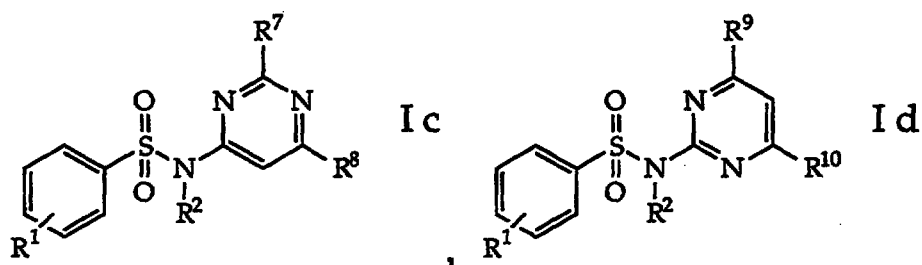


wherein R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ have the significances given in formula I;

25

c) compounds of formulae Ic and Id



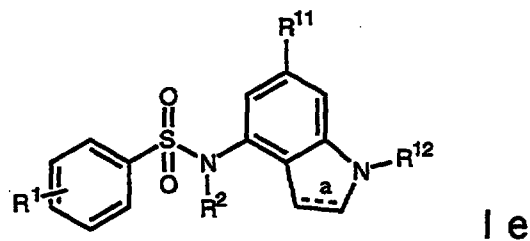


wherein R¹, R², R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ have the significances given in formula I;

5

and

d) compounds of formula Ie



10

wherein R¹, R², R¹¹, R¹² and a have the significances given in formula I.

The following compounds of formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id and Ie are especially preferred for a use of the aforementioned kind:

- 4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide;



- 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 5 4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 10 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 15 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chlorobenzenesulphonamide;
- N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide;
- 20 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
- 25 4-amino-N-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide and 4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide.

The term "lower alkyl" used in the present description denotes residues of 1 to 7, preferably of 1 to 4, carbon atoms, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl and t-butyl.

30

The term "lower alkoxy" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via an oxygen atom, such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, i-butoxy and t-butoxy.

35



The term "lower alkylamino" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a NH group, such as, for example, methylamino and ethylamino.

5 The term "di-lower alkylamino" denotes two similar or different lower alkyl residues in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a nitrogen atom, such as, for example, dimethylamino, diethylamino or methyl-ethyl-amino.

10 The term "lower alkylsulphanyl" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a sulphur atom, such as, for example, methylsulphanyl (-S-CH₃) and ethylsulphanyl (-S-CH₂CH₃).

15 The term "halogen" embraces fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

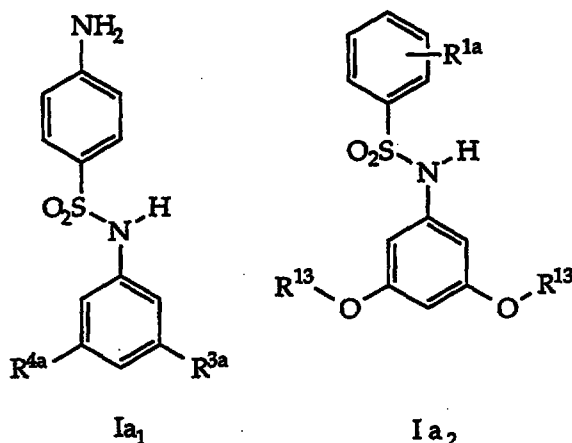
With respect to formula Ia, the following known compounds are preferred or especially preferred for use as therapeutically
20 active substances:

4-Amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
4-amino-N-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
25 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide and
4-amino-N-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide.

Novel compounds of formula Ia are compounds of formulae
Ia₁ and Ia₂

30





wherein

R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo;

5 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino or lower alkylamino;

R^{4a} signifies amino or lower alkylamino and

R¹³ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{3a} is different from hydrogen when R^{4a}
 10 signifies amino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ia₁ in which

R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, amino or methylamino and

15 R^{4a} signifies amino or methylamino

and their manufacture are described in Examples 34-36.

Example 37 describes the manufacture of a novel compound or formula Ia₂ in which R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl and R¹³

20 signifies methyl.

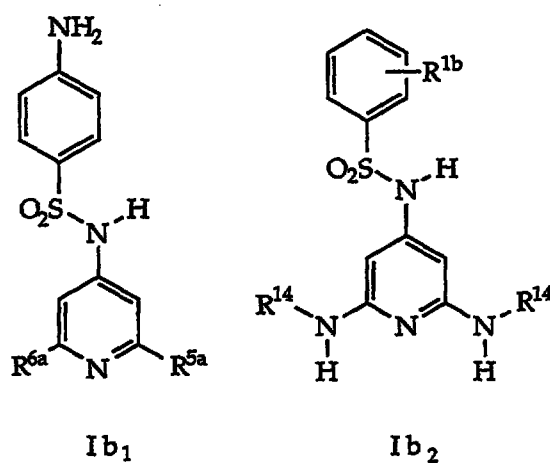
With respect to formula Ib, the following known compounds are preferred for use as therapeutically active substances:

25 4-Amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide and

4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide.



Novel compounds of formula Ib are compounds of formulae Ib₁ and Ib₂



5

wherein

R^{1b} signifies 4-halo, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen;

10 R^{6a} signifies lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen and

R¹⁴ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies halogen, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable

15 salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ib₁ in which

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, chlorine or bromine and

20 R^{6a} signifies methyl, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino or bromine,

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies bromine, and their manufacture are described in Examples 38-47, 51 and 53.

25

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ib₂ in which

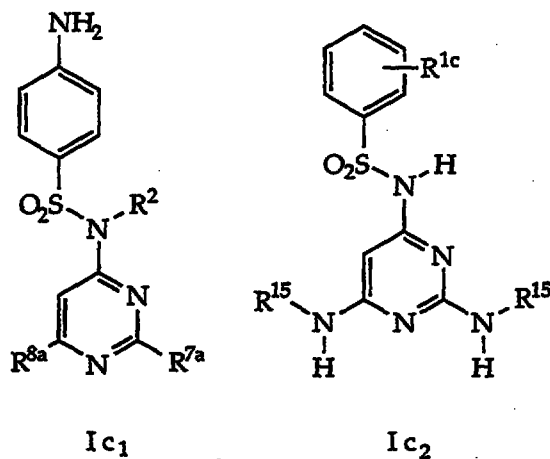
R^{1b} signifies 4-chloro, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and

R¹⁴ signifies methyl,

and their manufacture are described in Examples 48-50.



Novel compounds of formula Ic are compounds of formulae Ic₁ and Ic₂



wherein

R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-halo, 4-lower alkyl, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^{7a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;

R^{8a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

R¹⁵ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from lower alkoxy and from di-lower alkylamino when R^{7a} signifies di-lower alkylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ic₁ in which

R² signifies hydrogen or methyl;

R^{7a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

R^{8a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino,

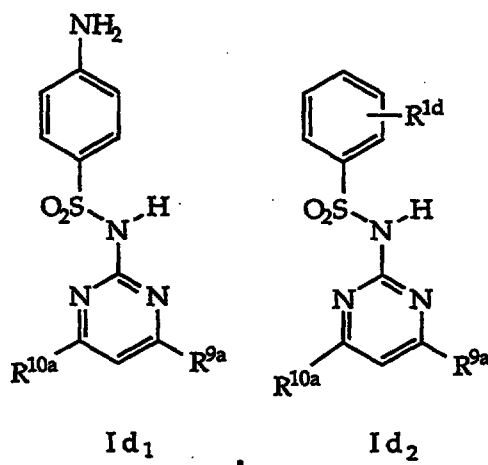


propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino,
benzylamino, methoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-
yl,

with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from dimethylamino and
5 methoxy when R^{7a} signifies dimethylamino, and their manufacture
are described in Examples 1-25.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ic₂ in which
R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-fluoro, 4-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-
10 tert.butyl, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and
R¹⁵ signifies methyl,
and their manufacture are described in Examples 27-33.

Novel compounds of formula Id are compounds of formulae
15 Id₁ and Id₂



wherein

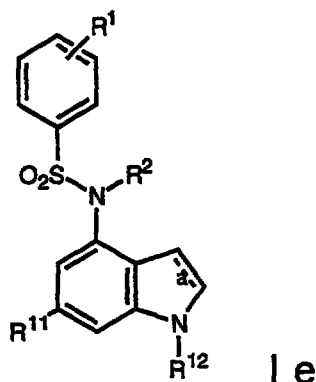
20 R^{1d} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 4-trifluoromethyl,
3-halo or 4-halo and

R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify lower alkylamino,
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

25 Example 26 describes the manufacture of a novel compound
of formula Id₁ in which R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify methylamino.

Compounds of formula Ie are also novel



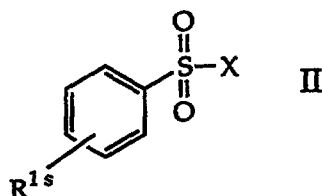


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^{11} , R^{12} and a have the significance given in claim 1.

5

The manufacture of these novel compounds is described in Example 52.

The compounds of formula I and their salts, insofar as they are not known and their manufacture has not already been described, can be manufactured in a manner known per se from a compound of formula II



15

wherein

R^{1s} has the significance given for R^1 or signifies protected amino and

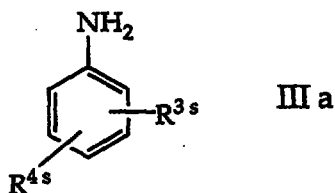
X signifies halogen or $-NHY$ in which Y stands for an alkali metal, for example sodium or potassium,

20

by reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen:

a) with a compound of the formula





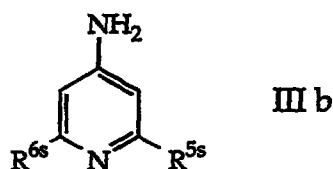
wherein

R^{3s} signifies hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halogen, protected amino or protected lower alkylamino and

R^{4a} signifies protected amino or protected lower alkylamino,

and cleaving of the amino protecting groups; or

b) with a compound of the formula



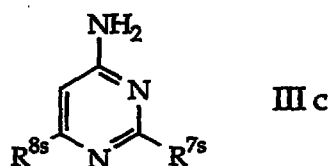
wherein

R^{5s} signifies halogen and

R^{6s} signifies halogen, lower alkyl or CF₃,

and, if desired, reacting the reaction product with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine and cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

c) with a compound of the formula



wherein

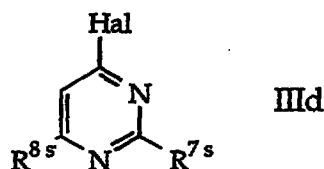
R^{7s} signifies mercapto and

R^{8s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

and, if necessary, cleaving off the amino protecting group; or



d) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies -NHY firstly with a compound of the formula



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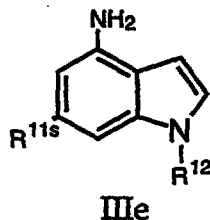
wherein

R^{7s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

10 R^{8s} signifies halogen,

and then, if desired, treating the reaction product with a lower alkylamine, di-lower alkylamine, azetidine, pyrrolidine or an alcoholate; or

15 e) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen with a compound of the formula



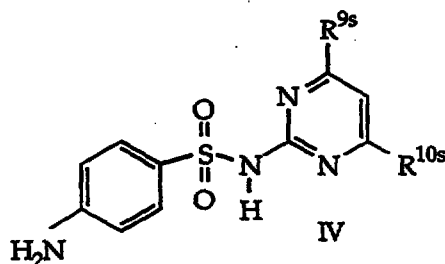
20 wherein

R^{11s} signifies hydrogen or halogen and R^{12} signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl,

and, if desired, reducing to a compound of formula Ie in which a does not signify a double bond; or

25

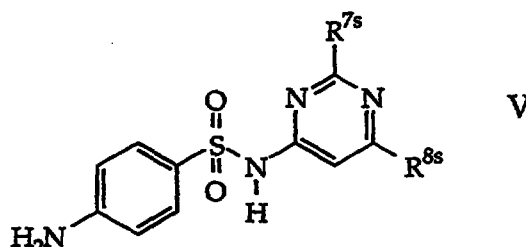
f) reacting a compound of the formula



wherein

R^{9s} and R^{10s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; or

- 5 g) reacting a sulfadimethoxine of the formula



wherein

- 10 R^{7s} and R^{8s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; and

h) if desired, converting a compound of general formula I into
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

15

All process variants referred to herein can be carried out in
a manner known per se.

- 20 For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ia, the
starting materials of formulae II and IIIa are conveniently
reacted at room temperature in a suitable solvent, for example
pyridine.

- 25 For the alkylation of the amino group, the protected amino
group can be reacted, for example, with a lower alkyl iodide.

The acetyl group is a suitable amino protecting group.

- 30 The cleavage of the amino protecting group is effected by
the addition of a base (e.g. NaOH) by heating under reflux.

In the case of compounds of formula Ia the protecting group
cleavage is always the last reaction step.



For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ib, the starting materials of formula II (X = halogen) and IIIb are conveniently reacted at 20-80°C, preferably at 60°C, in a suitable solvent, for example pyridine.

5

For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ic, the starting materials of formula II (X = halogen) are reacted with compounds of formula IIIc.

10 The cleavage of the amino protecting group is effected by base treatment as described above.

The reaction product of the reaction of a compound of formula II with a compound of formula IIIb, for example 4-amino-
15 N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, can be used for the manufacture of compounds of formula Ib in which R⁵ signifies halogen, lower alkylamino or di-lower alkylamino and R⁶ represents lower alkylamino or di-lower alkylamino by reaction with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine at 60-
20 200°C.

For the manufacture of compounds of formula I in which R² signifies lower alkyl, a corresponding sulphonamide can be reacted with diazomethane in a manner known per se (Example
25 19).

The starting materials required for the manufacture of the compounds of formula I are known compounds or can be prepared in analogy to known processes. These reactions will be familiar
30 to any person skilled in the art.

The binding of the compounds of formula I in accordance with the invention to 5-HT₆ receptors was determined as follows.

35 Membranes obtained from HEK 293 cells which had been transfected with 5-HT₆ receptors from rats were used.



The cells were purified by two-fold centrifugation (10 minutes at 3000 g) in phosphate-buffered sodium chloride solution. The cell mass was suspended in an ice-cold solution consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM EDTA and 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride and homogenized (Polytron homogenizer, 15 seconds at maximum velocity). The homogenizate was incubated at 37°C for 10 minutes and subsequently centrifuged (20 minutes at 20 000 g). The cell mass was again suspended in the aforementioned Tris buffer solution. The resulting cell concentration was 4×10^7 cells/ml. Aliquots each comprising 1 ml of the homogenizate were freeze-dried at (-80)°C.

Displacement tests were carried out in order to determine the affinity of the test substance to the 5-HT₆ receptor. In order to carry out the test, the homogenizate was thawed and suspended in a buffer solution (pH 7.4) consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 5 mM MgCl₂, 10^{-5} M pargyline and 0.1% ascorbic acid. 100 µl of membrane suspension, 50 µl of [³H]-LSD (specific activity 85 Ci/Mmol, final concentration 1nM) and 50 µl of test substance solution were incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. The respective substance was investigated at 7 different concentrations from 10^{-10} M to 10^{-4} M. The binding reaction of the test substance was interrupted by rapid filtration through [a] Whatman GF/B filter. The filter was washed with 2 x 2 ml of Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) and the radioactivity on the filter was measured by scintillation spectroscopy in 2 ml of scintillation solution. All tests were carried out in triplicate and were repeated three times.

The pK_i values ($pK_i = -\log_{10} K_i$) of the test substances have been determined. The K_i value is defined by the following formula:

$$K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + \frac{[L]}{K_D}}$$



with the IC_{50} values being those concentrations of test compounds in nM by which 50% of the ligands bonded to the receptor are displaced. $[L]$ is the concentration of ligand and the K_D value is the dissociation constant of the ligand.

5

The compounds in accordance with the invention have a selective affinity to 5-HT₆ receptors with a K_i value below 1.6 μ M.

10 The compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The pharmaceutical preparations can be administered orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft
15 gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. The administration can, however, also be effected rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions.

20 The compounds of formula I can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic carriers for the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acids or its salts and the like can be used, for example, as such carriers for tablets, coated tablets,
25 dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like. Depending on the nature of the active substance no carriers are, however, usually required in the case of soft gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers
30 for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oil and the like. Suitable carriers for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols and the like.

35 The pharmaceutical preparations can, moreover, contain preservatives, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants.



They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

Medicaments containing a compound of formula I or a
5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a therapeutically
inert carrier are also an object of the present invention, as is a
process for their production, which comprises by bringing one or
more compounds of formula I and/or pharmaceutically acceptable
acid addition salts and, if desired, one or more other therapeuti-
10 cally valuable substances into a galenical administration form
together with one or more therapeutically inert carriers.

In accordance with the invention compounds of general
formula I as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts can
15 be used in the treatment or prevention of central nervous
disorders such as depressions, psychoses, schizophrenia,
neurological disorders, memory disorders, Parkinson's disease,
amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and
Huntington's disease and for the production of corresponding
20 medicaments. The dosage can vary within wide limits and will,
of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each
particular case. In the case of oral administration the dosage
lies in range of about 0.01 mg per dose to about 1000 mg per day
of a compound of general formula I or the corresponding amount
25 of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, although the upper
limit can also be exceeded when this is found to be indicated.

The following Examples illustrate the present invention in
more detail. However, they are not intended to limit its scope in
30 any manner.

Example 1

4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-
35 sulphonamide

0.98 g (0.006 mol) of 2-amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine and
3.03 g (0.012 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide



potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the
5 remaining ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were filtered off under section and washed with water. After drying there were obtained
10 1.37 g (67%) of N-[4-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 272-273°C (dec.).

0.885 g (0.0026 mol) of N-[4-(2-amino-6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 31 ml of 0.5N
15 NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the remaining ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off under
20 suction. After drying there was obtained 0.76 g (86%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidine-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >265°C (dec.).

0.527 g (0.00176 mol) of 4-amino-N-2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 22 ml
25 (0.176 mol) of 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 16 hrs. The suspension obtained was filtered, the precipitate was dissolved in ethanol and treated with active charcoal, filtered and freed from the solvent. The
30 residue was suspended in ethanol and filtered. There was obtained 0.055 g (10%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 285°C (dec.).



Example 2**4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesuphonamide**

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0.50 g (0.00167 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesuphonamide and 11 ml (0.167 mol) of ethylamine were dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.271 g (53%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-ethyl-amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p. 272-274°C.

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Example 3

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4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-benzylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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0.30 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 11 ml (0.1 mol) of benzylamine were dissolved in 15 ml of ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.15 g (41%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-benzylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.; 221°C (dec.).



Example 4

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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5.0 g (0.016 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were dissolved in 60 ml of 33 per cent ethanolic methylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 150°C for 30 hrs. The mixture was cooled, freed completely from solvent, triturated in 70 ml of methanol for 10 2 hrs. and suction filtered. There were obtained 4.2 g (84%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as grey crystals; m.p. 303-305°C.

11.5 g (0.0373 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were treated with 11.5 ml 15 of 25 percent aqueous hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 1 hr. The water was evaporated completely and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There were obtained 11.8 g (89%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-20 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.8) as pale yellow crystals; m.p. 175-250°C (dec.).

Example 5

4-Amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulphonamide

2.0 g (0.011 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 5.67 g (0.022 mol) N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide 30 potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was 35 distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were filtered off under suction and washed with water. After drying there were obtained 2.72 g (68%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-



pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals.
m.p.: >240°C (dec.).

2.7 g (0.008 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-
5 pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in
76 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated
with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled
off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made
10 acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filter-
ed off under suction. After drying there were obtained 2.12 g
(89%) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.9) as white crystals; MS
(ISN): m/e = 312 (C₁₁H₁₁ClN₅O₂S⁻).

15 0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 6.6 ml (0.1 mol)
of ethylamine were stirred in 15 ml of ethanol in an autoclave at
130°C for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the
20 residue was suspended in 8 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultra-
sound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off,
dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was
adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off
under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained
25 0.18 g (56%) of 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-
pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.:
252°C (dec.).

Example 6

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4-Amino-N-(6-isopropylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin- 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
35 amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 8.6 ml (0.1 mol)
of isopropylamine were stirred in 15 ml of ethanol in an
autoclave at 130°C for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed
from solvent, the residue was suspended in 8 ml of ethanol and



treated in an ultra sound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.12 g (36%) of 4-amino-N-(6-isopropylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p. 240°C (dec.).

Example 7

4-Amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 18 ml (0.1 mol) of dimethylamine in ethanol (5.6M) were stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.30 g (78%) of 4-amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >300°C.

Example 8

4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 1.0 ml (0.015 mol) of trimethyleneimine were stirred in 20 ml of ethanol in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 mins. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and



filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.24 g (72%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 295-296°C.

Example 9

4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 2.5 ml (0.15 mol) of pyrrolidine were stirred in 20 ml of ethanol in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.22 g (63%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >300°C.

Example 10

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

2.0 g (0.011 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-ethylamine and 5.67 g (0.022 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were



filtered off under suction and washed with water. After drying there were obtained 2.88 g (75%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals, which were used directly in the next step.

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2.88 g (0.0075 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 76 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off under suction. After drying there were obtained 2.2 g (90%) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 172-173°C.

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0.1 g (0.00031 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred with 0.6 ml (0.0043 mol) of trimethylamine and 0.1 g (0.0015 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.053 g (54%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 261-263°C.

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Example 11

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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1.50 g (0.00483 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol, treated with 12.5 ml (0.193 mol) of cooled ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 180°C for 24 hrs. The



mixture was cooled and freed completely from solvent. The residue was suspended in 150 ml of hot ethanol and filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.79 g (40%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale beige crystals; m.p. 245-250°C.

0.79 g (0.00234 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 150 ml of methanol, treated with 2.0 ml (0.0070 mol) of 3.5N ethanolic hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 2 hrs. The solution was freed completely from solvent and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.61 g (70%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as pale beige crystals; m.p. 197-208°C.

Example 12

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.5 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred with 13 ml (0.15 mol) of isopropylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.20 g (37%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 258-259°C.



Example 13**4-Amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

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0.5 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of 33% dimethylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.426 g (83%) of 4-amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl) benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 301-302°C.

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Example 14

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4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.3 g (0.000915 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.93 ml (0.0137 mol) of trimethyleneimine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.248 g (78%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 292-293°C.

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Example 15

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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1.50 g (0.00483 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were suspended in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 16 ml (0.193 mol) of propylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 65 hrs. The mixture was cooled and, after 24 hrs., the crystals which separated were filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.75 g (50%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale beige crystals; m.p. 211-215°C.

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0.75 g (0.00205 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 100 ml of methanol, treated with 1.5 ml (0.0062 mol) of 3.5N ethanolic hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 2 hrs. The solution was freed completely from solvent and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.86 g (82%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p. 189-195°C.

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Example 16

4-Amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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2.42 g (0.0117 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-ethylamine and 5.0 g (0.020 mol) N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the precipitate which thereby separated was

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filtered off under suction and washed with water. This was used directly without drying in the next step.

The crude product obtained in the step described previously was dissolved in 100 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid 3N HCl and the precipitate which thereby separated was filtered under suction. After drying they were obtained 2.22 g (55% based on the (4,6-dichloropyrimidine-2-yl)-ethylamine used in the preceding step) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 94-95°C.

0.1 g (0.000293 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.93 ml (0.0293 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.044 g (43%) of 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 266-267°C.

Example 17

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4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.50 g (0.00153 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 20 ml (0.176 mol) of 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel



with methanol/dichloromethane 1:19. There was obtained 0.10 g (21%) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 253-254°C.

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Example 18

4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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0.2 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 4.2 ml (0.061 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.082 g (40%) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 237-238°C.

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Example 19

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4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide

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0.65 g (0.0021 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in a mixture of 100 ml of methanol and 400 ml of dimethylformamide and treated with 60 ml of a solution of diazomethane in diethyl ether. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was chromatographed over 50 g of SiO₂ with 5% of methanol in methylene chloride as the eluent. There was obtained 0.24 g (35%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide as a yellow solid; m.p.: 79-80°C.



Example 20**5 4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

0.20 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.62 ml (0.0092 mol) of trimethyleneimine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 15 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.13 g (61%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 239-240°C.

20 Example 21**4-Amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

25 2.0 ml (0.030 mol) of trimethyleneimine and 2.30 ml (0.020 mol) of 2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine were stirred in 50 ml of ethanol at room temperature for 3 hrs. The solvent was distilled off, the residue was suspended in diethyl ether and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic phase was 30 dried over MgSO₄, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with diethyl ether/hexane 1:5 to 2:1 (gradient elution). The first fraction (R_f: 0.39, diethyl ether/hexane 1:3) contained 0.67 g (16%) of 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine as white crystals; m.p: 109°C. The second 35 fraction contained 1.50 g (37%) of 2,4-dichloro-6-azetidin-1-ethyl-pyrimidine as white crystals; m.p.: 129-130°C.



0.65 g (0.0032 mol) of 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine and 1.6 g (0.0064 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled
5 off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated
10 was filtered off under suction and washed with water. This was used directly without drying in the next step.

The crude product obtained in the step previously described was dissolved in 50 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs.
15 The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction. After
20 drying there was obtained 0.66 g (60% based on the 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine used in the preceding step) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: > 203°C (dec.).

25 0.20 g (0.00059 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.4 g (0.00588 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 2.28 ml (0.0176 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 8 hrs. The reaction mixture
30 was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with methanol/dichloromethane 1:19. There was obtained 0.053 g (27%) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as light beige crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec.)

35



Example 22

4-Amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

5 0.2 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 3.9 ml (0.061 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 12 hrs. The reaction
10 mixture was free from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water
15 and dried. There was obtained 0.090 g (44%) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 260-262°C.

Example 23

20

4-Amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.58 g (0.00266 mol) of 4,6-dichloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidine and 1.36 g (0.00539 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-
25 acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid
30 with 4N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. Both organic phases were combined and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from a small amount of ethanol and the mother liquor was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained a total of
35 0.62 g (66%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as whitish crystals; m.p. 229-233°C.



0.62 g (0.00175 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.36 g (0.0201 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 5.3 ml (0.038 mol) of triethylamine and
5 stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 17 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.30 g (44%) of N-[4-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals;
10 m.p. 271-274°C.

0.30 g (0.00077 mol) of N-[4-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was boiled at reflux in 30 ml of 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide for 3 hrs. The
15 mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate. Crystals then separated from the aqueous phase and, after suction filtration, were chromatographed over silica gel with ethyl acetate/ethanol 9:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.082 g (30%) of 4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.
20 299-301°C.

Example 24

25 4-Amino-N-(6-amino-2-mercapto-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

1 g (0.0043 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride was dissolved in 20 ml of pyridine and treated with 0.64 g
30 (0.0045 mol) of 4,6-diamino-pyrimidine-2-thiol. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hrs., poured into 30 ml of water, the precipitate was filtered off under suction and dissolved in 40 ml of 1N NaOH. The reaction mixture was boiled at reflux for 2 hrs., filtered, the filtrate was treated with 1N HCl
35 to pH 6 and the precipitate which separated was filtered off. This was washed well with water and dried. There was obtained 0.96 g (75%) of 4-amino-N-(6-amino-2-mercapto-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellowish crystals; m.p.: 232-234°C.



Example 25**5 4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-methoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-
sulphonamide**

0.27 g (0.0009 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in a solution of 0.23 g of sodium in 20 ml of methanol and stirred in an
10 autoclave at 150°C for 9 hrs. The solvent was distilled off, the residue was added to water and the pH value was adjusted to 4-5 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. The crystals obtained were triturated in 20 ml of methanol, again
15 filtered off and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.25 g (94%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-methoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >250°C (dec.).

Example 26

20

**4-Amino-N-(4,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-2-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide**

0.25 g (0.0008 mol) of 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of
25 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 21 hrs. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol, treated in an ultrasound bath and the precipitate was filtered off. This was
30 dissolved in 5 ml of 1N NaOH, the solution was filtered and the pH value was adjusted to 5 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off and dried. There was obtained 0.1 g (42%) of 4-amino-N-(4,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: 262-263°C.

35



Example 27

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide

5 0.39 g (0.0022 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.0 g (0.0044 mol) of 4-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled
10 off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, evaporated briefly in a vacuum, made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The two
15 extracts were combined and chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ ethyl acetate 1:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.62 g (85%) of 4-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals. m.p. 196-198°C.

20 0.62 g (0.0019 mol) of 4-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.67 g (0.025 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 6.2 ml (0.044 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 18 hrs. The mixture was freed
25 completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and the insoluble constituents were filtered off under suction. The filter cake was recrystallized in methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.28 g (45%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 272-273°C.

30

Example 28

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-tert-butyl-benzenesulphonamide

35

0.39 g (0.0022 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.1 g (0.0044 mol) of 4-tert-butyl-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-



2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, de-gassed in a vacuum and made acid with
5 4N HCl, with a precipitate separating. The mixture was suction filtered, the extract and the solid were combined and chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. The product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane. There was obtained 0.57 g (73%) of 4-tert-
10 butyl-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 118-137°C (dec.).

0.47 g (0.0013 mol) of 4-tert-butyl-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in
15 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.3 g (0.019 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 4.7 ml (0.034 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 18 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and the insoluble constituents were filtered off
20 under suction. The filtered cake was recrystallized in methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.15 g (33%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-tert-butyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 316-318°C.

25 Example 29

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide

30 0.46 g (0.0026 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.1 g (0.0051 mol) of 4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone in 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl
35 acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, evaporated briefly in a vacuum and made acid with 4N HCl, with a precipitate separating. The mixture was suctioned filtered, the extract and the solid were combined and



chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. The product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane. There was obtained 0.46 g (56%) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzene-sulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 121-123C.

0.36 g (0.0011 mol) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.2 g (0.018 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 4.0 ml (0.029 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 17 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the insoluble constituents were filtered off under suction and extracted. The extract and the solid were combined and recrystallized from methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.15 g (43%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 261-263°C.

Example 30

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

5.38 g (0.0275 mol) of benzenesulphonamide potassium salt and 2.45 g (0.0138 mol) of 2-methylamino-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine were suspended in 22 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and stirred at 150°C for 24 hrs. The solvent was removed in a high vacuum and the residue was suspended in 250 ml of water. The mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time and the combined organic phases were washed with 200 ml of sat. NaHCO₃. The combined aqueous phases were made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction. It was chromatographed on silica gel with dichloromethane/methanol 99:1-> 98:2. The yellowish crystals obtained after the chromatography were suspended in 70 ml of 1N NaOH, the suspension was filtered and the clear filtrate was adjusted to pH 3.5 with 1N HCl. The



precipitate which thereby separated was isolated and dried. There were obtained 1.9 g (46%) of N-(2-methylamino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 186-187°C.

5

0.25 g (0.00084 mol) of N-(2-methylamino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of 2M methylamine in THF and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 3 hrs. The mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was
10 dissolved in 25 ml of 2N NaOH, filtered and the pH value of the filtrate was adjusted to 6 with 1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, dried and chromatographed on silica gel with dichloromethane/methanol 95:5. There was obtained
15 0.09 g (36%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellowish crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec).

Example 31

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-
20 benzenesulphonamide

0.30 g (0.00097 mol) of N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 30 ml of 33 per cent ethanolic methylamine and stirred in an autoclave at
25 140°C for 24 hrs. The mixture was cooled and suction filtered. There was obtained 0.125 g (42%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide as grey crystals; m.p. 270-272°C.

30 Example 32

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-
benzenesulphonamide

35 0.24 g (0.00135 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 0.62 g (0.0027 mol) of 3-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled



off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.24 g (53%) of 3-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p. 120-130°C (dec.).

0.10 g (0.00030 mol) of 3-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 5 ml of EtOH, treated with 0.27 g (0.004 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 1 ml (0.007 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 145°C for 17 hrs. The entire reaction mixture was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The residue was recrystallized from MeOH. There was obtained 0.04 g (41%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 167-168°C.

Example 33

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide

0.27 g (0.00155 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 0.82 g (0.0031 mol) of 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.26 g (69%) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white/beige crystals; m.p.: 190-193°C.

0.10 g (0.00027 mol) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide was



dissolved in 5 ml of EtOH, treated with 0.27 g (0.004 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 1 ml (0.007 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 145°C for 17 hrs. The entire reaction mixture was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and
 5 extracted. The residue was recrystallized in MeOH. There was obtained 0.055 g (56%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 234-235°C.

10 **Example 34**

4-Amino-N-(3,5-diamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.105 g (0.00033 mol) of N-[4-(3,5-diamino-phenyl-
 15 sulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 6.5 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 15 hrs. The reaction mixture was treated with 50 ml of sat. ammonium chloride solution and extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride
 20 solution and dried over MgSO₄. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on aluminium oxide (neutral, activity I), firstly with 5% and then 10% methanol in dichloro-methane. There was obtained 0.05 g (55%) of 4-amino-N-(3,5-diamino-phenyl)benzenesulphonamide as a beige solid; m.p.:
 25 188-190°C.

Example 35

30 4-Amino-N-(3,5-bis-methylamino-phenyl)-benzene-sulphonamide hydrochloride

0.24 g (0.001 mol) of N-(3-acetylamino-5-nitro-phenyl)-acetamide was suspended in 20 ml of THF, treated with 0.092 g (0.0023 mol) of NaH and 10 ml of DMF and stirred at room
 35 temperature for 15 hrs. Then, 0.29 ml (0.0046 mol) of methyl iodide was added thereto and the mixture was stirred for a further 48 hrs. Subsequently, the solvent was distilled off, the residue was taken up in 100 ml of water, extracted four times



with 80 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with 3% methanol in dichloromethane. There was obtained 0.2 g (75%) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-nitro-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as a brown oil. MS (EI): $m/e = 265$ ($C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4^+$).

0.19 g (0.00072 mol) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-nitro-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 15 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.019 g of Pd/C (10%) and hydrogenated with hydrogen gas at room temperature for 2 hrs. The catalyst was filtered off, the solvent was distilled off and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.16 g (94%) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-amino-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as white crystals; m.p.: 179-181°C.

0.15 g (0.00063 mol) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-amino-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 3 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.154 g (0.00064 mol) of 4-acetaminobenzenesulphochloride and stirred at room temperature for 16 hrs. Subsequently, the mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was taken up in 25 ml of water, extracted four times with 200 ml of ethyl acetate each time and the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with 2% and then 5% methanol in dichloromethane. There was obtained 0.15 g (55%) of N-[3-(4-acetylamino-phenylsulphonylamino)-5-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as an orange coloured, amorphous solid. MS (ISN): $m/e = 431$ ($C_{20}H_{23}N_4O_5S^-$).

0.113 g (0.00026 mol) of N-[3-(4-acetylamino-phenylsulphonylamino)-5-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 10 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. The mixture was neutralized with 1N HCl, extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase was dried over sodium



5 sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was dissolved in 4 ml of methanol and treated with 3 ml of 2M HCl. After the addition of 7-8 ml of ethyl acetate the product separated out slowly. It was filtered off and dried in a vacuum. There was obtained 0.085 g (74%) of 4-amino-N-(3,5-bis-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:2.6) as a pink coloured amorphous solid. MS (ISN): $m/e = 305$ ($C_{14}H_{17}N_4O_2S^-$).

10 Example 36

4-Amino-N-(3-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide

1.3 g (0.0079 mol) of N-(3-amino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 50 ml of pyridine, treated with 1.94 g (0.0083 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. The pyridine was distilled off, the residue was suspended in water and filtered under suction. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried in a high vacuum. There were obtained 2.7 g (94%) of N-[4-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenylsulphamoyl]-phenyl]-acetamide as a light yellow coloured solid; m.p.: 258-260°C.

2.5 g (0.0069 mol) of N-[4-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenylsulphamoyl]-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled in reflux for 4 hrs. Subsequently, the pH value was adjusted to 4 with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off. After drying the material on the suction filter was chromatographed on silica gel with 3% methanol with dichloromethane. There were obtained 1.64 g (85%) of 4-amino-N-(3-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide as a yellowish solid; m.p.: 134-135°C.



Example 37**N-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzene-sulphonamide**

5

0.31 g (0.002 mol) of 3,5-dimethoxyaniline was dissolved in 10 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.54 g (0.0022 mol) of 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphochloride and stirred for 2 hrs. at room temperature. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 2:1. There was obtained 0.68 g (94%) of N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 78-81°C.

Example 38

20

4-Amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

5.1 g (0.02 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 100 ml of pyridine, treated with 7.1 g (0.03 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then, the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a high vacuum. There were obtained 7.2 g (79%) of N-[4-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec.).

35

6.2 g (0.0138 mol) of N-[4-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 138 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. After cooling the mixture was adjusted to pH 6 with 2N HCl and the precipitate which



separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 -> 1:1. There were obtained 4.86 g (86%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 220-222°C.

Example 39

10 4-Amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride

0.82 g (0.005 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dichloro-pyridine was dissolved in 25 ml of pyridine, treated with 1.3 g (0.0055 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 15 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 50 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 50 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then, 20 the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 4:1. There were obtained 1.45 g (80%) of N-[4-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: >246°C (dec.).

25 1.25 g (0.0035 mol) of N-[4-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 35 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. After cooling the mixture was adjusted to pH 6 with 2N HCl and the precipitate which 30 separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 -> 1:1. There were obtained 1.04 g (93%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; 35 m.p.: 209-211°C (dec.).

0.11 g (0.00035 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 25 ml of liquid



methylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 72 hrs. After removal of the methylamine the residue was taken up in 5 ml of dichloromethane/methanol 1:1, filtered and, after removal of the solvent, chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 3:1, 2:1 and finally 1:1. The product, obtained as a white, amorphous solid substance, was dissolved in 2 ml of methanol, treated with 2 ml of 2N HCl/methanol, diluted with 20 ml of diethyl ether and filtered off under suction. The material on the suction filter was washed well with diethyl ether and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.055 g (41%) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride (1:2) as white crystals; m.p.: >215°C (dec.).

Example 40

4-Amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride

0.81 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 44 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then with pure ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.63 g (88%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as a beige foam. 0.33 g (0.00092 mol) of this was dissolved in 10 ml of methanol, treated with 5 ml of 2M HCl in methanol, concentrated and again treated with 4 ml of methanol. The precipitate obtained was filtered off under suction, rinsed with a small amount of methanol and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.27 g (69%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as white crystals; m.p.: 226-228°C (dec.).



Example 41**4-Amino-N-(2-bromo-6-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

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5.1 g (0.0125 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred in 100 ml of liquid ethylamine in an autoclave at 150°C for 24 hrs. The ethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 5 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 and then 1:1. There were obtained 2.15 g of a brown oil which was suspended in 200 ml of 25% HCl. The mixture was suction filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 2N NaOH and the precipitate which separated was isolated. After drying in a high vacuum there was obtained 0.96 g (21%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >85°C (dec.).

20

Example 42**4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride**

25

0.90 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 16 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 1 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1 and then with pure ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.34 g of a brown oil which was suspended in 100 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was suction filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was isolated. After drying with a high vacuum there was obtained 0.22 g (35%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:3) as beige crystals; m.p.: >280°C (dec.). These were dissolved in 5 ml of methanol and treated with



3 ml of 2N methanolic HCl. The precipitate which separated was filtered off and dried. There was obtained 0.13 g of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:3) as light beige crystals; m.p.: 197°C (dec.).

5

Example 43

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

10

2.5 g (0.007 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred with 80 ml of ethylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 40 hrs. The residual ethylamine was left to evaporate and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 2:3 and finally 1:1. The thus-obtained 0.67 g of brown oil was suspended in 200 ml of 1N NaOH, suction filtered and the filtrate was neutralized with 1N HCl. It was again suction filtered, the filtrate was saturated with NaCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried. There was obtained 0.055 g (2.5%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale brown crystals; MS (ISN): me/e = 320 (C₁₄H₁₈N₅O₂S⁻).

25

Example 44

4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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2.5 g (0.007 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred with 80 ml of dimethylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 7 hrs. The residual dimethylamine was left to evaporate and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1, then 2:1 and finally 3:1. The polar fractions were chromatographed twice on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:3 and 1:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.175 g (8%) of 4-amino-N-(2-



dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals: MS (ISP): $m/e = 322$ ($C_{14}H_{20}N_5O_2S^+$).

Example 45

5

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

5.1 g (0.0125 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred in 100 ml of liquid ethylamine in an autoclave at 150°C for 24 hrs. The ethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 5 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 1:1 and finally 2:1. There were obtained 1.16 g of a brown solid which was suspended in 500 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8, again filtered and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The filter material of the last filtration was combined with the ethyl acetate phase, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1. There was obtained 0.22 g of a brown coloured solid which was suspended in 20 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was again filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl and the product which separated was filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.14 g (3%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 212-215°C (dec.).

Example 46

30

4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

0.5 g (0.0014 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.05 g of Pd/C and hydrogenated with hydrogen gas under normal pressure for 1 hr. The catalyst was filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue was



dissolved in 10 ml of 1N NaOH, filtered and the filtrate was then adjusted pH 8 by means of 1N HCl. The precipitate which separated slowly was filtered off under suction, rinsed and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.22 g (57%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: >261°C (dec).

Example 47

10 4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-dimethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.81 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 30 ml of dimethylamine in an autoclave in 160°C for 45 hrs. The excess dimethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate, treated with 1 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3 and then 1:2. After drying in a high vacuum there was obtained 0.67 g (100%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-dimethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 157-160°C (dec.).

Example 48

25

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide dihydrochloride

3.0 g (0.012 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 60 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.76 g (0.013 mol) of 4-chloro-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:4 and then 1:1. There were obtained 4.4 g (87%) of 4-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-



benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals. For analytical purposes, 0.2 g (0.0005 mol) was recrystallized from tert-butyl methyl ether; m.p.: 203-205°C (dec.).

- 5 0.50 g (0.0017 mol) of 4-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine with 0.025 g of Cu powder in an autoclave at 80°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of water, the pH value was adjusted to 8 and
- 10 the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. They were concentrated and the residue was suspended in 1N NaOH. After filtration the clear filtrate was saturated with NaCl
- 15 and acidified to pH 1 with 1N HCl. A beige precipitate thereby separated and was isolated. There was obtained 0.24 g (50%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p.: >170°C (dec).

20 **Example 49**

3-Chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

- 25 2.0 g (0.0079 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 24 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.5 g (0.012 mol) of 3-chloro-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each
- 30 time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 1:1 and finally 2:1. There were obtained 2.12 g (63%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-
- 35 pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: 187-189°C.



1.0 g (0.0023 mol) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in water, the pH value was adjusted to 8 and the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1, then with pure ethyl acetate and finally with ethyl acetate/methanol 1:1. Subsequently, the product fraction was again chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 1:1. There was obtained 0.165 g (22%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as light reddish coloured crystals. 0.13 g (0.0004 mol) of these were suspended in 20 ml of 1N NaOH, filtered and the clear filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.11 g (15%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide; m.p.: 133°C (dec.).

Example 50

25 N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride

3.0 g (0.0012 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 60 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.1 ml (0.013 mol) of 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of water, extracted twice with 100 ml of diethyl ether each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 and then 1:1. There were obtained 4.77 g (87%) of N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as pale yellow





crystals. By crystallization in tert-butyl methyl ether there was obtained an analytically pure sample; m.p. 149-151°C.

0.50 g (0.0011 mol) of N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine with 0.022 g of Cu powder in an autoclave at 80°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of water, the pH value was adjusted 8 with 1N HCl and the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:9, 1:4, 1:1 and 1:0. The fraction obtained with pure ethyl acetate was suspended in 1N NaOH. After filtration the clear filtrate was saturated with NaCl and acidified to pH 1 with 1N HCl. A beige precipitate thereby separated and was isolated. There was obtained 0.094 g (15%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p.: >227°C (dec.).

Example 51

4-Amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

1.54 g (0.0082 mol) of 4-amino-2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridine were dissolved in 25 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.9 g (0.0124 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate as the eluent. The product-containing fractions were freed from solvent and dried in a high vacuum. There were obtained 2.17 g (69%) of N-[4-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 262-264°C (dec.).

1.15 g (0.003 mol) of N-[4-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 15 ml of 2N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 1 hr. After cooling the mixture was

acidified to pH 5 with 2N HCl and the colourless precipitate which separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed with copious water and dried. There was obtained 0.95 g (93%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: >110°C (dec.).

0.94 g (0.00275 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 50 ml of 8M methylamine in ethanol in an autoclave at 135°C for 40 hrs. The methylamine was allowed to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1, then 9:1. There was obtained 0.39 g (48%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 173-175°C. 0.081 g (0.00028 mol) thereof was recrystallized from methanol, diethyl ether and hexane, dried in a high vacuum, dissolved in 3 ml of methanol and treated with 2.8 ml of 0.1N NaOH. The methanol was distilled off and the residue was freeze-dried twice. There was obtained 0.084 g (97%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide sodium salt (1:1) as white crystals; MS (ISP): $m/e = 293$ ($C_{13}H_{17}N_4O_2S^+$). 0.31 g (0.0011 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 2 ml of methanol, treated with 1 ml of 2.4N HCl in diethyl ether and freed from solvent. The residue was dissolved in 1 ml of methanol and slowly added dropwise to diethyl ether while stirring vigorously. A colourless precipitate thereby separated and this was isolated and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.33 g (87%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.86) as white crystals; m.p.: >170°C (dec.).



Example 52**4-Amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

5 0.095 g (0.00072 mol) of 4-amino-1H-indole was
dissolved in 3 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.20 g (0.00086 mol)
of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for
16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in
10 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 20 ml of ethyl acetate
10 each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat.
sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then,
the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a
high vacuum. There was obtained 0.155 g (65%) of N-[4-(1H-
indol-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as pale grey crystals;
15 m.p.: >260°C.

0.15 g (0.00045 mol) of N-[4-(1H-indol-4-ylsulphamoyl)-
phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 4 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled
at reflux for 1 hr. After cooling the mixture was adjusted to
20 pH 6 with 0.1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was
filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed with
copious water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on
silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1. There was obtained
0.085 g (66%) of 4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphon-
25 amide as a white amorphous solid; m.p.: 215°C.

Example 53**4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

0.15 g (0.00076 mol) of 4-amino-2-chloro-6-trifluoro-
methylpyridine was dissolved in 4 ml of pyridine, treated with
0.26 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and
35 stirred at 60°C for 20 hrs. After removal of the solvent the
residue was taken up in 10 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with
20 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases
were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over



sodium sulphate. Then, the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.20 g (67%) of N-[4-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as orange-yellow crystals; MS (ISP): $m/e = 394$ ($C_{14}H_{12}ClF_3N_3O_3S^+$).

0.20 g (0.0005 mol) of N-[4-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in a mixture of 5 ml of 1N NaOH and 5 ml of dioxan and boiled at reflux for 5 hrs. After cooling the dioxan was distilled off, the residue was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1 N HCl, the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate, back-washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and the org. phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 . Subsequently, chromatography was carried out on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:4. There was obtained 0.06 g (34%) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale yellow crystals; m.p.: 179-181°C.

0.052 g (0.00015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 30 ml of 8M methylamine in ethanol in an autoclave at 135°C for 80 hrs. The methylamine was allowed to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2. There was obtained 0.036 g (70%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: >68°C (dec.).



Example A

Tablets of the following composition are produced in the usual manner:

5		<u>mg/tablet</u>
	Active substance	100
	Powd. lactose	95
	White corn starch	35
10	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	8
	Na carboxymethylstarch	10
	Magnesium stearate	2
	Tablet weight	250

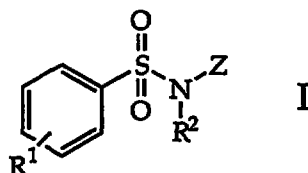
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Claims

1. The use of compounds of general formula I

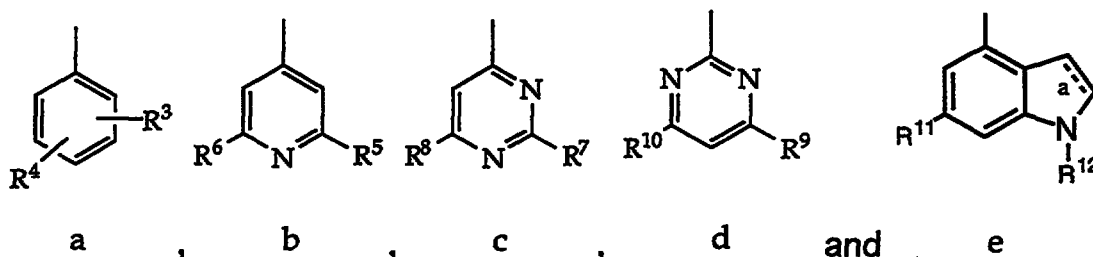


5

wherein

Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl, substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of formulae a-e

10



15

R¹ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl;

R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R³ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkoxy or halogen;

20

R⁴ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R⁵ signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;

25

R⁶ signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;

R⁷ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;





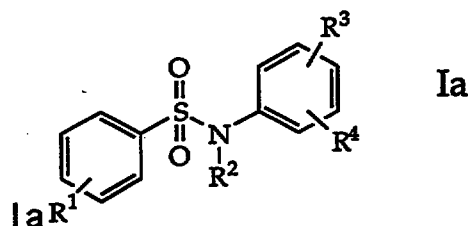
- R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- 10 with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as therapeutically active substances against central nervous disorders and, respectively, for the production of corresponding medicaments.

15

2. The use of compounds of formula I according to claim 1 against psychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions, depressions, neurological disorders, memory disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's
- 20 disease and Huntington's disease.

3. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula Ia from the group of compounds of formula I

25

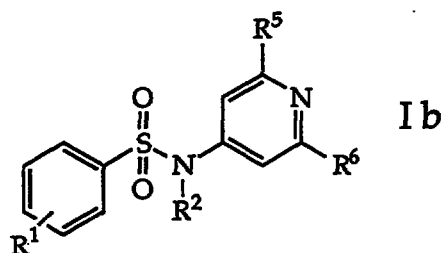


wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ have the significances given in claim 1.

30

4. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula Ib from the group of compounds of formula I

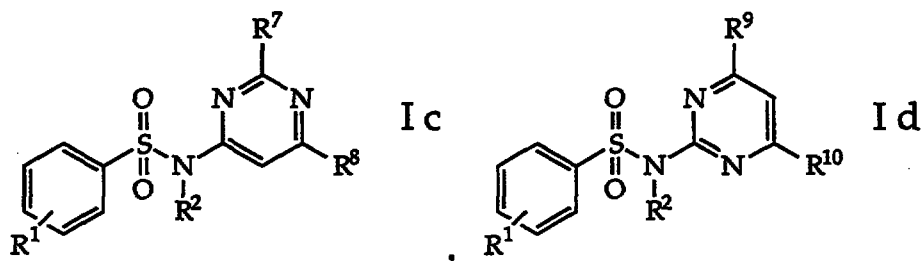




wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 have the significances given in claim 1.

5

5. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formulae Ic and Id from the group of compounds of formula I

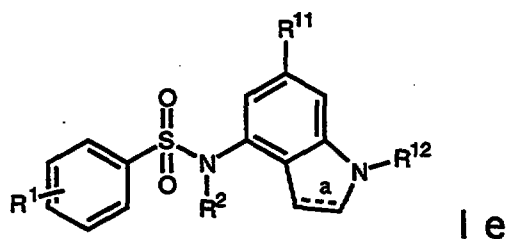


10

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} have the significances given in claim 1.

6. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula Ie from the group of formula I

15



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^{11} , R^{12} and a have the significance given in claim 1.

20



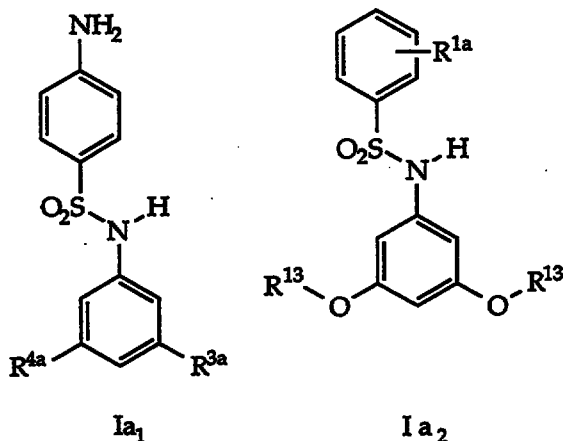


7. The use of
4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
5 benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-
yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-
yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
10 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-
methyl-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-
yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-
15 yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-
4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide;
20 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-
sulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-
25 yl)-benzenesulphonamide
4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide;
N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-
benzenesulphonamide;
30 N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-
trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
35 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
4-amino-N-(3,5-dibrom-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or
4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide
in accordance with any one of claims 1-6.





8. Compounds of formulae Ia₁ and Ia₂ from the group of compounds of formula Ia from claim 3



5

wherein

R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo;

10 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino or lower alkylamino;

R^{4a} signifies amino or lower alkylamino and

R¹³ signifies lower alkyl;

15 with the proviso that R^{3a} is different from hydrogen when R^{4a} signifies amino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

9. Compounds of formula Ia₁ according to claim 8, wherein

20 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, amino or methylamino and

R^{4a} signifies amino or methylamino;

as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

10. Compounds of formula Ia₂ according to claim 8, wherein

25 R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl and

R¹³ signifies methyl;

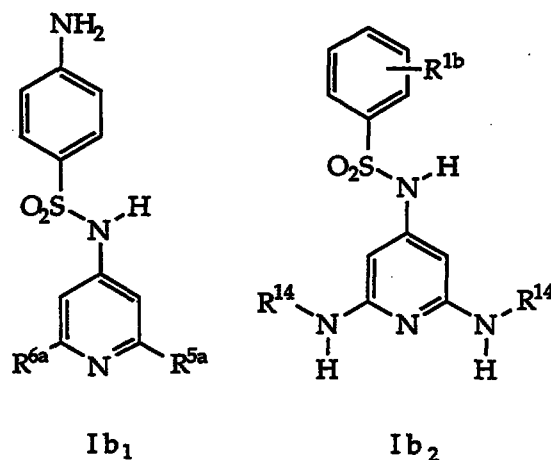
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

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11. Compounds of formulae Ib₁ and Ib₂ from the group of compounds of formula Ib from claim 4



5

wherein

R^{1b} signifies 4-halo, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen;

10 R^{6a} signifies lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen and

R¹⁴ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies halogen, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable
15 salts.

12. Compounds of formulae R^{1b} according to claim 11,
wherein

20 R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, methylamino, ethylamino, di-methylamino, chlorine or bromine and

R^{6a} signifies methyl, methylamino, ethylamino, di-methylamino or bromine,

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies bromine, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable
25 salts.

13. Compounds of formulae Ib₂ according to claim 11,
wherein

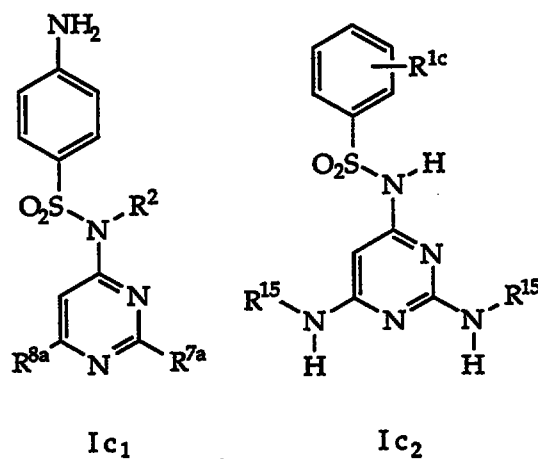
R^{1b} signifies 4-chloro, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and





R¹⁴ signifies methyl,
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

14. Compounds of formulae Ic₁ and Ic₂ from the group of
5 compounds of formula Ic from claim 5



wherein

- 10 R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-halo, 4-lower alkyl, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;
R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;
R^{7a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
15 alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
R^{8a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and
R¹⁵ signifies lower alkyl;
20 with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from lower alkoxy and from di-lower alkylamino when R^{7a} signifies di-lower alkylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

15. Compounds of formula Ic₁ according to claim 14,
25 wherein

- R² signifies hydrogen or methyl;
R^{7a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, di-methylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and





R^{8a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, benzylamino, methoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

5 with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from dimethylamino and methoxy when R^{7a} signifies dimethylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

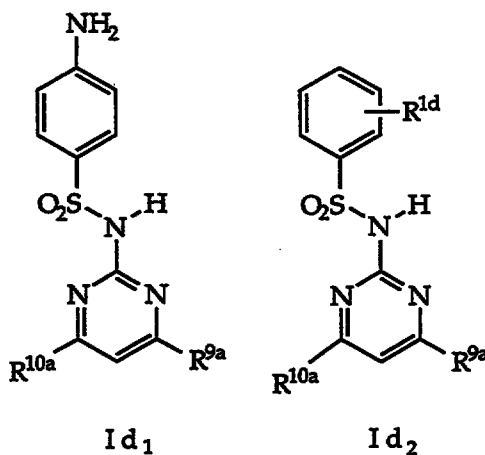
10 16. Compounds of formula Id_2 according to claim 14, wherein

R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-fluoro, 4-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-t. butyl, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and

R^{15} signifies methyl, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

15

17. Compounds of formulae Id_1 and Id_2 from the group of compounds of formula Id from claim 5



20

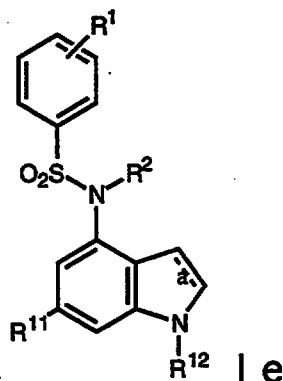
wherein

R^{1d} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 4-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo and

25 R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify lower alkylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

18. Compounds of formula Ie from claim 6

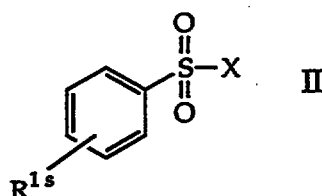




wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^{11} , R^{12} and a have the significance given in claim 1.

19. A medicament, especially for the treatment and/or prevention of central nervous disorders, containing one or more compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 and at least one therapeutically inert excipient.

20. A process for the manufacture of the compounds of formula I according to any one of claims 8-18 and their salts from a compound of formula II



wherein

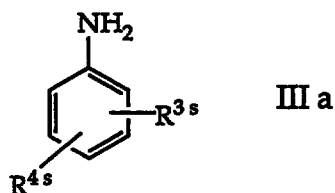
R^{1s} has the significance given for R^1 or signifies protected amino and

X signifies halogen or $-NHY$ in which Y stands for an alkali metal, for example sodium or potassium,

which process comprises reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen:

a) with a compound of the formula





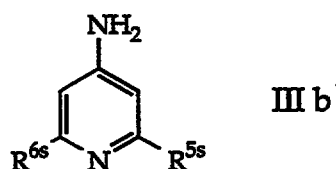
wherein

R^{3s} signifies hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halogen, protected amino or protected lower alkylamino and

R^{4s} signifies protected amino or protected lower alkylamino,

and cleaving of the amino protecting groups; or

b) with a compound of the formula



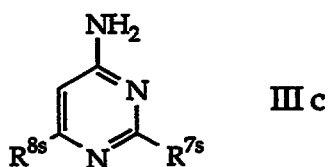
wherein

R^{5s} signifies halogen and

R^{6s} signifies halogen, lower alkyl or CF₃,

and, if desired, reacting the reaction product with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine and cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

c) with a compound of the formula



wherein

R^{7s} signifies mercapto and

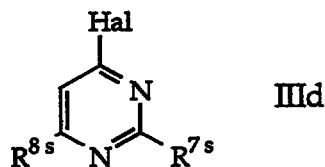
R^{8s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

and, if necessary, cleaving off the amino protecting group; or





d) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies -NHY firstly with a compound of the formula



5

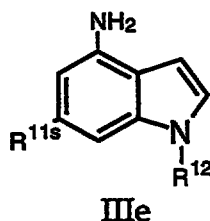
wherein

R^{7s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

R^{8s} signifies halogen,

10 and then, if desired, treating the reaction product with a lower alkylamine, di-lower alkylamine, azetidine, pyrrolidine or an alcoholate; or

e) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies
15 halogen with a compound of the formula

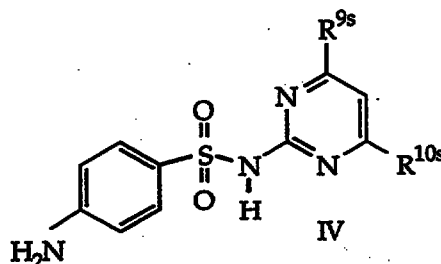


wherein

20 R^{11s} signifies hydrogen or halogen and R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl,

and, if desired, reducing to a compound of formula Ie in which a does not signify a double bond; or

f) reacting a compound of the formula
25

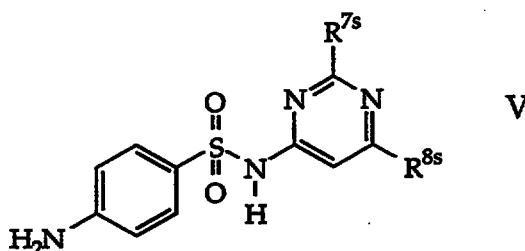




wherein
 R^{9s} and R^{10s} signify lower alkoxy,
 with a lower alkylamine; or

5

g) reacting a sulfadimethoxine of the formula



10

wherein
 R^{7s} and R^{8s} signify lower alkoxy,
 with a lower alkylamine; and

15

h) if desired, converting a compound of general formula I into
 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

20

21. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18,
 insofar as they are manufactured by a process according to
 claim 20 or an process equivalent thereto.

25

22. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 for
 use as therapeutically active substances, especially for the
 control or prevention of central nervous disorders.

30

23. The use of compounds according to any one of claims
 8-18 as therapeutically active substances.

24. The use of compounds according to any one of claims
 8-18 in the control of prevention of central nervous disorders
 such as phychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions,
 depressions, neurological disorders, memory disorders,
 Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's
 disease, Huntington's disease and for the production of
 corresponding medicaments.





25. The invention as hereinbefore described.

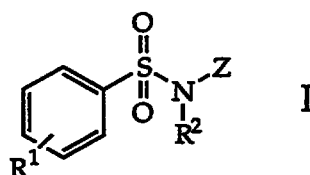
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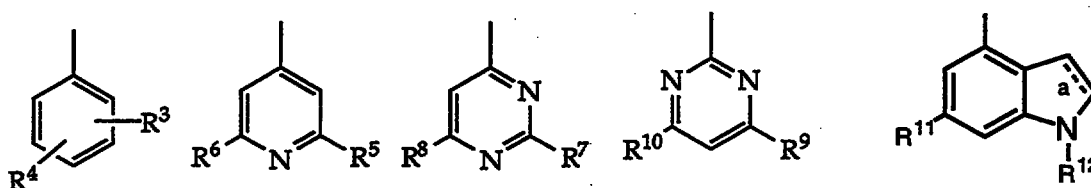


Abstract

- 5 The present invention is concerned with compounds of general formula I



- 10 wherein
Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl, substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of formulae a-e



- 15 a , b , c , d and e

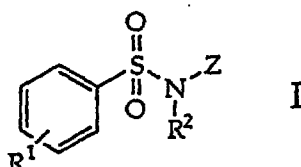
- R¹ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl;
- 20 R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- R³ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkoxy or halogen;
- 25 R⁴ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen;
- R⁵ signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;
- 30 R⁶ signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;
- R⁷ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower



- alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- 10 R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- 15 as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as therapeutically active substances against central nervous disorders and for the production of corresponding medicaments.

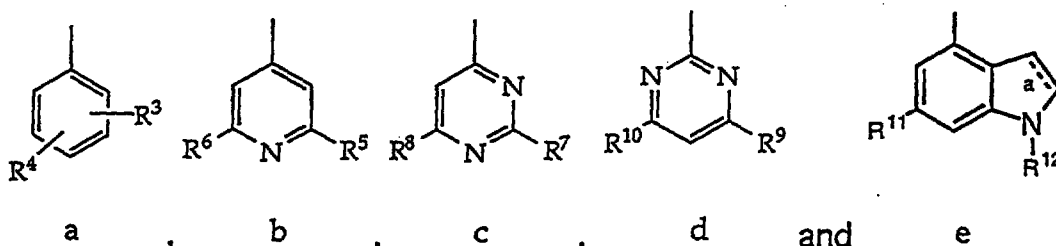
SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR USE

The present invention is concerned with compounds of
general formula I and their use as therapeutically active
5 substances



wherein

10 Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl,
substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of
formulae a-e



- 15 R¹ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino,
lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen
or trifluoromethyl;
- R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- 20 R³ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino,
lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower
alkoxy or halogen;
- R⁴ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower
dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or
halogen;
- 25 R⁵ signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;
- R⁶ signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-
lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;
- 30 R⁷ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl,
mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;

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- R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- 10 with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Formula I includes known and novel compounds.

15

- Not only the compounds already known per se, but also the novel compounds surprisingly possess a selective affinity to 5HT-6 receptors. They are accordingly suitable for the treatment or prevention of central nervous disorders such as, for example,
- 20 psychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions (Bryan L. Roth et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 268, pages 1403-1410 (1994)), depressions (David R. Sibley et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 43, pages 320-327 (1993)), neurological disorders (Anne Bourson et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 274, pages 173-180 (1995) ; R. P. Ward et al., Neuroscience, 64, pages 1105-1110 (1995)), memory
- 25 disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease (Andrew J. Sleight et al., Neurotransmissions, 11, pages 1-5 (1995)).

- 30 An object of the present invention is the use of compounds of general formula I and of their pharmaceutically usable salts for the treatment or prevention of illnesses of the aforementioned kind and, respectively, for the production of corresponding medicaments, the novel compounds of formulae Ia₁, Ia₂,
- 35 Ib₁, Ib₂, Ic₁, Ic₂, Id₁, Id₂ and Ie or their pharmaceutically usable salt per se or for use as therapeutically active substances, the manufacture of these novel compounds, medicaments containing a

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novel or known compound of formula I or pharmaceutically usable salt thereof as well as the production of such medicaments.

Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted phenyl residue are described e.g. by R. Behnisch et al. in *Chemische Berichte*, 81, No. 4, pages 297-306, (1947), for example compounds with halogen substituents on the phenyl residue such as 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide, or compounds with methyl or methoxy substituents on the phenyl residue such as 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide. The sulphonamides described here have an activity against malaria.

J. L. Frederick et al. in *Journal of Org. Chem.*, 26, pages 4715-4716, (1961) describe fluorosulphanililides such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide, as well as their production and use as antibacterial agents.

Further, J. K. Seydel in *Mol. Pharmacol.*, 2, pages 259-265, (1966) describes the in vitro activity of a series of sulphonamides against *E. coli*.

Bergeim et al. in *Journal of the American Chem. Soc.*, 69, pages 583-587, (1947) describe the production of some amino-sulphanilanisides such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide as possible antimalarial agents.

Not one of the publications enumerated above mentions that phenyl-benzenesulphonamides could also suitably be active compounds for the treatment of neurological disorders.

Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted pyridine residue are described, for example, by R. Urban et al. in *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, 47, pages 363-377, (1964), for example the compounds 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyridin-2-yl)-benzene-

sulphonamide, 4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-bromo-pyridin-3-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide, 4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-methyl-pyridin-
 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide or 4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-
 5 pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide. The production of amino-
 methoxypyridines and sulphanilamides is described, together with
 their antibacterial properties. Also in this publication no
 mention is to be found with respect to a potential activity
 against neurological disorders.

- 10 Compounds of formula I in which Z is a substituted
 pyrimidine residue are described e.g. by Bretschneider et al. in
 Monatshefte für Chemie, 92, pages 183-192, (1961). The
 production of 2,6-disubstituted 4-sulphanilamidopyrimidines, for
 example of the compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-diethylsulphanyl-
 15 pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, is described. In
 Monatshefte für Chemie, 95, pages 207-213, (1964)
 Bretschneider et al. describe further syntheses of 6-
 sulphanilamido-2,4-dimethoxypyrimidine.
- 20 W. Baker et al. in Journal of the American Chem. Soc., 69,
 pages 3072-3078, (1947) describe the production of substituted
 sulphanilamidopyrimidines, such as, for example, the compound
 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide, as well as their potential use as
 25 antibacterial agents.

Sulphanil derivatives of 2,6-di-substituted pyrimidines,
 such as, for example, the compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-
 dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, are
 30 described in French Patent Application FR 1 383 287.

Not one of these publications mentions that sulphonamides
 which carry a pyrimidine residue could also be suitable as an
 active compounds for the treatment of neurological disorders.

35

The use of compounds which carry a primary amino group
 for the treatment of neurological disorders is quite generally
 described in International Patent Application WO 92/14456. A

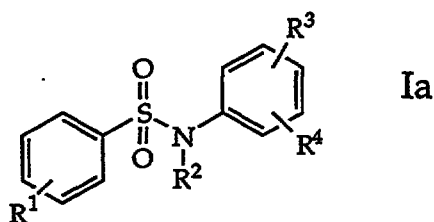
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large number of different groups of compound, such as, for example, p-aminobenzoic acids, p-aminophenylacetic acids, aminonicotinic acid, 2,3-diaminopropionic acid etc. are named. In this enumeration of different groups of compound there are also
 5 named, inter alia, sulphanilamides and 1-amino substituted derivatives of sulphanilamides ($p\text{-H}_2\text{N-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-SO}_2\text{NHR}$). The compound 4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide specifically referred to by name is excluded by means of a disclaimer from the use of the compounds of formula I
 10 for the treatment or prevention of disorders of the aforementioned kind.

The compounds of formula I embrace the following groups:

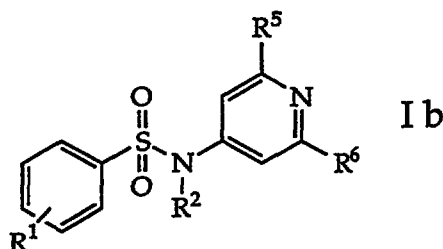
15 a) anilides of formula Ia



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the significances given in formula I;

20

b) compounds of formula Ib



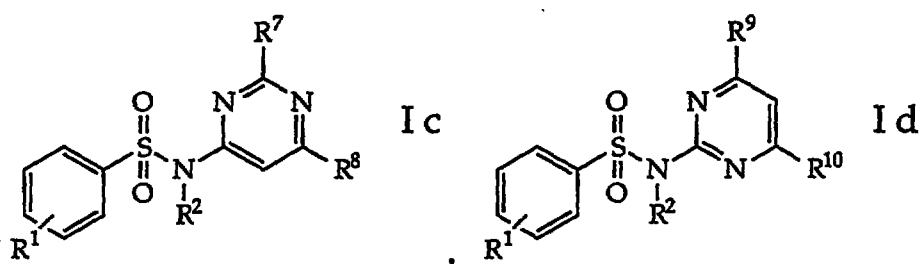
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 and R^6 have the significances given in formula I;

25

c) compounds of formulae Ic and Id

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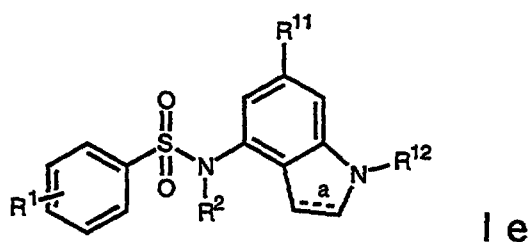


wherein R¹, R², R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ have the significances given in formula I;

5

and

d) compounds of formula Ie



10

wherein R¹, R², R¹¹, R¹² and a have the significances given in formula I.

15 The following compounds of formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id and Ie are especially preferred for a use of the aforementioned kind:

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;

20 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;

4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;

4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;

25 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide;

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- 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 5 4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-
 10 sulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 15 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-benzenesulphonamide;
 N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoro-
 20 methyl-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 25 4-amino-N-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide and
 4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide.

The term "lower alkyl" used in the present description denotes residues of 1 to 7, preferably of 1 to 4, carbon atoms,
 30 such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl and t-butyl.

The term "lower alkoxy" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via an oxygen atom, such
 35 as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, i-butoxy and t-butoxy.

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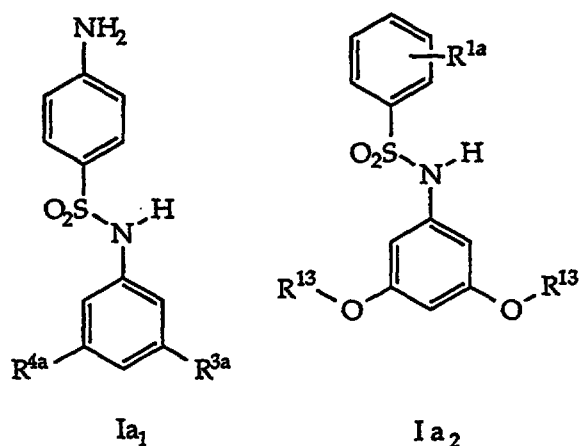
The term "lower alkylamino" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a NH group, such as, for example, methylamino and ethylamino.

- 5 The term "di-lower alkylamino" denotes two similar or different lower alkyl residues in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a nitrogen atom, such as, for example, dimethylamino, diethylamino or methyl-ethyl-amino.
- 10 The term "lower alkylsulphanyl" denotes a lower alkyl residue in the sense of the foregoing definition bonded via a sulphur atom, such as, for example, methylsulphanyl (-S-CH₃) and ethylsulphanyl (-S-CH₂CH₃).
- 15 The term "halogen" embraces fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

With respect to formula Ia, the following known compounds are preferred or especially preferred for use as therapeutically
20 active substances:

- 4-Amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
4-amino-N-(3,5-dibromo-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide,
25 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide and
4-amino-N-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide.

Novel compounds of formula Ia are compounds of formulae
Ia₁ and Ia₂
30



wherein

R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo;

5 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino or lower alkylamino;

R^{4a} signifies amino or lower alkylamino and

R¹³ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{3a} is different from hydrogen when R^{4a}
 10 signifies amino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ia₁ in which

R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, amino or methylamino and

15 R^{4a} signifies amino or methylamino

and their manufacture are described in Examples 34-36.

Example 37 describes the manufacture of a novel compound
 or formula Ia₂ in which R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl and R¹³
 20 signifies methyl.

With respect to formula Ib, the following known compounds
 are preferred for use as therapeutically active substances:

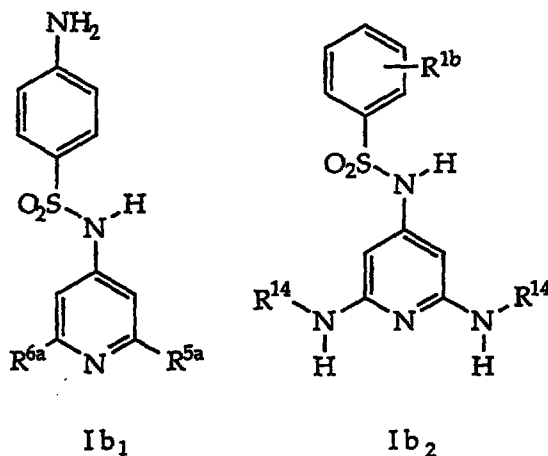
25 4-Amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide and

4-amino-N-(2-methoxy-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide.

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Novel compounds of formula Ib are compounds of formulae Ib₁ and Ib₂



5

wherein

R^{1b} signifies 4-halo, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen;

10 R^{6a} signifies lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen and

R¹⁴ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies halogen, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable
15 salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ib₁ in which

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, chlorine or bromine and

20 R^{6a} signifies methyl, methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino or bromine,

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies bromine, and their manufacture are described in Examples 38-47, 51 and 53.

25

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ib₂ in which

R^{1b} signifies 4-chloro, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and

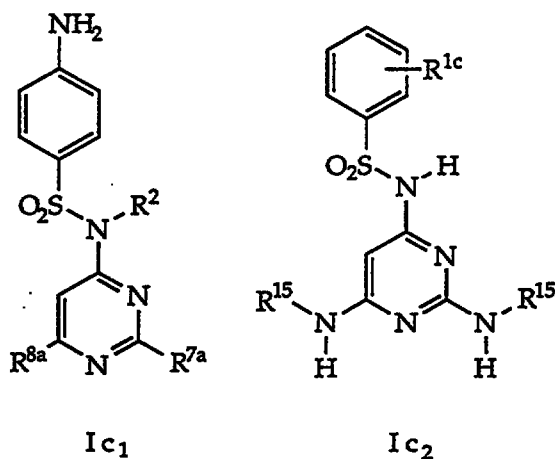
R¹⁴ signifies methyl,

and their manufacture are described in Examples 48-50.

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Novel compounds of formula Ic are compounds of formulae Ic₁ and Ic₂



wherein

R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-halo, 4-lower alkyl, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

10 R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^{7a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;

15 R^{8a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

R¹⁵ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from lower alkoxy and from di-lower alkylamino when R^{7a} signifies di-lower alkylamino, as
20 well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ic₁ in which

R² signifies hydrogen or methyl;

25 R^{7a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

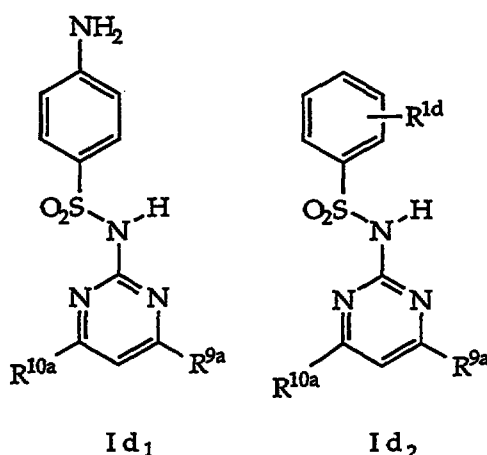
R^{8a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino,

propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, benzylamino, methoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from dimethylamino and methoxy when R^{7a} signifies dimethylamino, and their manufacture are described in Examples 1-25.

Preferred novel compounds of formula Ic₂ in which R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-fluoro, 4-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-tert.butyl, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and R¹⁵ signifies methyl, and their manufacture are described in Examples 27-33.

Novel compounds of formula Id are compounds of formulae Id₁ and Id₂



wherein
 20 R^{1d} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 4-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo and
 R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify lower alkylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

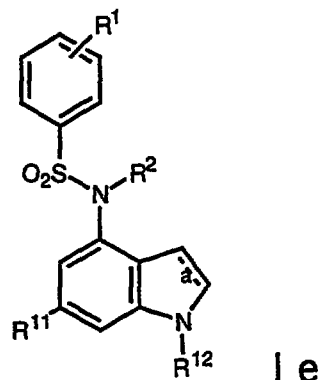
25 Example 26 describes the manufacture of a novel compound of formula Id₁ in which R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify methylamino.

Compounds of formula Ie are also novel

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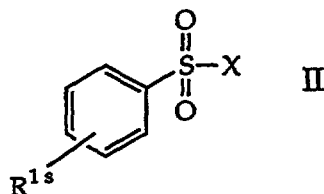


wherein R¹, R², R¹¹, R¹² and a have the significance given in claim 1.

5

The manufacture of these novel compounds is described in Example 52.

10 The compounds of formula I and their salts, insofar as they are not known and their manufacture has not already been described, can be manufactured in a manner known per se from a compound of formula II



15

wherein

R^{1s} has the significance given for R¹ or signifies protected amino and

X signifies halogen or -NHY in which Y stands for an alkali metal, for example sodium or potassium,

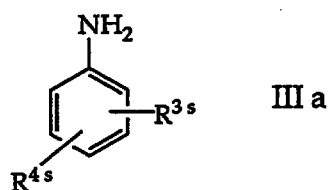
20

by reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen:

a) with a compound of the formula

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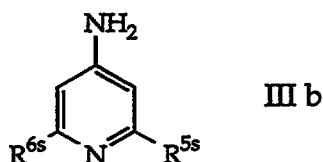
wherein

R^{3s} signifies hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halogen, protected amino or protected lower alkylamino and

R^{4a} signifies protected amino or protected lower alkylamino,

and cleaving of the amino protecting groups; or

b) with a compound of the formula



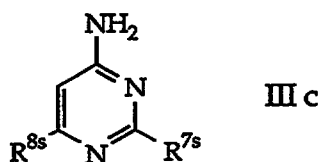
wherein

R^{5s} signifies halogen and

R^{6s} signifies halogen, lower alkyl or CF₃,

and, if desired, reacting the reaction product with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine and cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

c) with a compound of the formula



wherein

R^{7s} signifies mercapto and

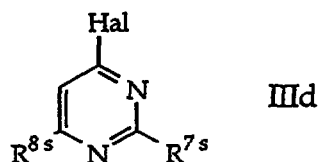
R^{8s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

and, if necessary, cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

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d) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies -NHY firstly with a compound of the formula



5

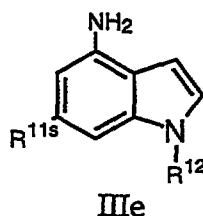
wherein

R^{7s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

10 R^{8s} signifies halogen,

and then, if desired, treating the reaction product with a lower alkylamine, di-lower alkylamine, azetidine, pyrrolidine or an alcoholate; or

15 e) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen with a compound of the formula



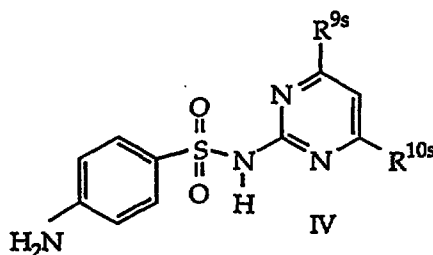
20 wherein

R^{11s} signifies hydrogen or halogen and R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl,

and, if desired, reducing to a compound of formula Ie in which a does not signify a double bond; or

25

f) reacting a compound of the formula



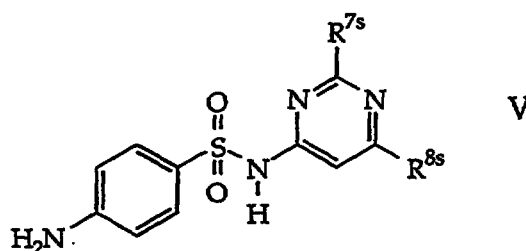
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wherein

R^{9s} and R^{10s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; or

- 5 g) reacting a sulfadimethoxine of the formula



wherein

- 10 R^{7s} and R^{8s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; and

h) if desired, converting a compound of general formula I into
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

15

All process variants referred to herein can be carried out in
a manner known per se.

- 20 For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ia, the
starting materials of formulae II and IIIa are conveniently
reacted at room temperature in a suitable solvent, for example
pyridine.

- 25 For the alkylation of the amino group, the protected amino
group can be reacted, for example, with a lower alkyl iodide.

The acetyl group is a suitable amino protecting group.

- 30 The cleavage of the amino protecting group is effected by
the addition of a base (e.g. NaOH) by heating under reflux.

In the case of compounds of formula Ia the protecting group
cleavage is always the last reaction step.

For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ib, the starting materials of formula II (X = halogen) and IIIb are conveniently reacted at 20-80°C, preferably at 60°C, in a suitable solvent, for example pyridine.

5

For the manufacture of compounds of formula Ic, the starting materials of formula II (X = halogen) are reacted with compounds of formula IIIc.

10 The cleavage of the amino protecting group is effected by base treatment as described above.

The reaction product of the reaction of a compound of formula II with a compound of formula IIIb, for example 4-amino-
15 N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide, can be used for the manufacture of compounds of formula Ib in which R⁵ signifies halogen, lower alkylamino or di-lower alkylamino and R⁶ represents lower alkylamino or di-lower alkylamino by reaction with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine at 60-
20 200°C.

For the manufacture of compounds of formula I in which R² signifies lower alkyl, a corresponding sulphonamide can be reacted with diazomethane in a manner known per se (Example
25 19).

The starting materials required for the manufacture of the compounds of formula I are known compounds or can be prepared in analogy to known processes. These reactions will be familiar
30 to any person skilled in the art.

The binding of the compounds of formula I in accordance with the invention to 5-HT₆ receptors was determined as follows.

35 Membranes obtained from HEK 293 cells which had been transfected with 5-HT₆ receptors from rats were used.

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The cells were purified by two-fold centrifugation (10 minutes at 3000 g) in phosphate-buffered sodium chloride solution. The cell mass was suspended in an ice-cold solution consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 10 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM EDTA and 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride and homogenized (Polytron homogenizer, 15 seconds at maximum velocity). The homogenizeate was incubated at 37°C for 10 minutes and subsequently centrifuged (20 minutes at 20 000 g). The cell mass was again suspended in the aforementioned Tris buffer solution. The resulting cell concentration was 4 x 10⁷ cells/ml. Aliquots each comprising 1 ml of the homogenizeate were freeze-dried at (-80)°C.

Displacement tests were carried out in order to determine the affinity of the test substance to the 5-HT₆ receptor. In order to carry out the test, the homogenizeate was thawed and suspended in a buffer solution (pH 7.4) consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 5 mM MgCl₂, 10⁻⁵M pargyline and 0.1% ascorbic acid. 100 µl of membrane suspension, 50 µl of [³H]-LSD (specific activity 85 Ci/Mmol, final concentration 1nM) and 50 µl of test substance solution were incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. The respective substance was investigated at 7 different concentrations from 10⁻¹⁰M to 10⁻⁴M. The binding reaction of the test substance was interrupted by rapid filtration through [a] Whatman GF/B filter. The filter was washed with 2 x 2 ml of Tris-HCl buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) and the radioactivity on the filter was measured by scintillation spectroscopy in 2 ml of scintillation solution. All tests were carried out in triplicate and were repeated three times.

The pK_i values (pK_i = -log₁₀K_i) of the test substances have been determined. The K_i value is defined by the following formula:

$$K_i = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + \frac{[L]}{K_D}}$$

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with the IC_{50} values being those concentrations of test compounds in nM by which 50% of the ligands bonded to the receptor are displaced. $[L]$ is the concentration of ligand and the K_D value is the dissociation constant of the ligand.

5

The compounds in accordance with the invention have a selective affinity to 5-HT₆ receptors with a K_i value below 1.6 μ M.

10

The compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The pharmaceutical preparations can be administered orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. The administration can, however, also be effected rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions.

15

20

The compounds of formula I can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic carriers for the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acids or its salts and the like can be used, for example, as such carriers for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like. Depending on the nature of the active substance no carriers are, however, usually required in the case of soft gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oil and the like. Suitable carriers for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols and the like.

25

30

35

The pharmaceutical preparations can, moreover, contain preservatives, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants.

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They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

Medicaments containing a compound of formula I or a
 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a therapeutically inert carrier are also an object of the present invention, as is a process for their production, which comprises by bringing one or more compounds of formula I and/or pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and, if desired, one or more other therapeuti-
 10 cally valuable substances into a galenical administration form together with one or more therapeutically inert carriers.

In accordance with the invention compounds of general formula I as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts can
 15 be used in the treatment or prevention of central nervous disorders such as depressions, psychoses, schizophrenia, neurological disorders, memory disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease and for the production of corresponding
 20 medicaments. The dosage can vary within wide limits and will, of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In the case of oral administration the dosage lies in range of about 0.01 mg per dose to about 1000 mg per day of a compound of general formula I or the corresponding amount
 25 of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, although the upper limit can also be exceeded when this is found to be indicated.

The following Examples illustrate the present invention in more detail. However, they are not intended to limit its scope in
 30 any manner.

Example 1

4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-
 35 sulphonamide

0.98 g (0.006 mol) of 2-amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine and
 3.03 g (0.012 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide

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potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the
5 remaining ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were filtered off under section and washed with water. After drying there were obtained 1.37 g (67%) of N-[4-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-ylsulph-
10 amoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 272-273°C (dec.).

0.885 g (0.0026 mol) of N-[4-(2-amino-6-chloropyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 31 ml of 0.5N
15 NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the remaining ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off under
20 suction. After drying there was obtained 0.76 g (86%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidine-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >265°C (dec.).

0.527 g (0.00176 mol) of 4-amino-N-2-amino-6-chloro-
25 pyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 22 ml (0.176 mol) of 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 16 hrs. The suspension obtained was filtered, the precipitate was dissolved in ethanol and treated with active charcoal, filtered and freed from the solvent. The
30 residue was suspended in ethanol and filtered. There was obtained 0.055 g (10%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 285°C (dec.).

Example 2**4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

5

0.50 g (0.00167 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 11 ml (0.167 mol) of ethylamine were dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.271 g (53%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p. 272-274°C.

20

Example 3**4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-benzylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

0.30 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 11 ml (0.1 mol) of benzylamine were dissolved in 15 ml of ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.15 g (41%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-benzylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.; 221°C (dec.).

35

Example 4

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

5

5.0 g (0.016 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were dissolved in 60 ml of 33 per cent ethanolic methylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 150°C for 30 hrs. The mixture was cooled, freed completely from solvent, triturated in 70 ml of methanol for 10 2 hrs. and suction filtered. There were obtained 4.2 g (84%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as grey crystals; m.p. 303-305°C.

11.5 g (0.0373 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were treated with 11.5 ml 15 of 25 percent aqueous hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 1 hr. The water was evaporated completely and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There were obtained 11.8 g (89%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-20 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.8) as pale yellow crystals; m.p. 175-250°C (dec.).

Example 5

25 4-Amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)benzenesulphonamide

2.0 g (0.011 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 5.67 g (0.022 mol) N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide 30 potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was 35 distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were filtered off under suction and washed with water. After drying there were obtained 2.72 g (68%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-

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pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals.
m.p.: >240°C (dec.).

2.7 g (0.008 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-
5 pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in
76 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated
with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled
off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made
10 acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filter-
ed off under suction. After drying there were obtained 2.12 g
(89%) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.9) as white crystals; MS
(ISN): m/e = 312 (C₁₁H₁₁ClN₅O₂S⁻).

15 0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 6.6 ml (0.1 mol)
of ethylamine were stirred in 15 ml of ethanol in an autoclave at
130°C for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the
20 residue was suspended in 8 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultra-
sound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off,
dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was
adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off
under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained
25 0.18 g (56%) of 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-
pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.:
252°C (dec.).

Example 6

30

4-Amino-N-(6-isopropylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin- 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
35 amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 8.6 ml (0.1 mol)
of isopropylamine were stirred in 15 ml of ethanol in an
autoclave at 130°C for 3 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed
from solvent, the residue was suspended in 8 ml of ethanol and

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treated in an ultra sound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There
 5 was obtained 0.12 g (36%) of 4-amino-N-(6-isopropylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p. 240°C (dec.).

Example 7

10

4-Amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
 15 amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 18 ml (0.1 mol) of dimethylamine in ethanol (5.6M) were stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off,
 20 dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.30 g (78%) of 4-amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.:
 25 >300°C.

Example 8

4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
 amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 1.0 ml
 (0.015 mol) of trimethyleneimine were stirred in 20 ml of
 35 ethanol in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 mins. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and

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filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.24 g (72%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 295-296°C.

Example 9

10 4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.314 g (0.001 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide and 2.5 ml (0.15 mol) of pyrrolidine were stirred in 20 ml of ethanol in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.22 g (63%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >300°C.

25 Example 10

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

30 2.0 g (0.011 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-ethylamine and 5.67 g (0.022 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the crystals which separated were

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filtered off under suction and washed with water. After drying there were obtained 2.88 g (75%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals, which were used directly in the next step.

5

2.88 g (0.0075 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 76 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off under suction. After drying there were obtained 2.2 g (90%) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 172-173°C.

0.1 g (0.00031 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred with 0.6 ml (0.0043 mol) of trimethylamine and 0.1 g (0.0015 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.053 g (54%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 261-263°C.

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Example 11

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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1.50 g (0.00483 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol, treated with 12.5 ml (0.193 mol) of cooled ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 180°C for 24 hrs. The

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mixture was cooled and freed completely from solvent. The residue was suspended in 150 ml of hot ethanol and filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.79 g (40%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale beige crystals; m.p. 245-250°C.

0.79 g (0.00234 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 150 ml of methanol, treated with 2.0 ml (0.0070 mol) of 3.5N ethanolic hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 2 hrs. The solution was freed completely from solvent and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.61 g (70%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as pale beige crystals; m.p. 197-208°C.

Example 12

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.5 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and stirred with 13 ml (0.15 mol) of isopropylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.20 g (37%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 258-259°C.

Example 13**4-Amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

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0.5 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of 33% dimethylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.426 g (83%) of 4-amino-N-(6-dimethylamino-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl) benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 301-302°C.

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Example 14

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4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.3 g (0.000915 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.93 ml (0.0137 mol) of trimethyleneimine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.248 g (78%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 292-293°C.

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Example 15**4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

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1.50 g (0.00483 mol) of sulfadimethoxine were suspended in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 16 ml (0.193 mol) of propylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 65 hrs. The mixture was cooled and, after 24 hrs., the crystals which separated were filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.75 g (50%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale beige crystals; m.p. 211-215°C.

0.75 g (0.00205 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 100 ml of methanol, treated with 1.5 ml (0.0062 mol) of 3.5N ethanolic hydrochloric acid and stirred at 0°C for 2 hrs. The solution was freed completely from solvent and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.86 g (82%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-propylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p. 189-195°C.

Example 16**4-Amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

2.42 g (0.0117 mol) of (4,6-dichloropyrimidin-2-yl)-ethylamine and 5.0 g (0.020 mol) N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl, the precipitate which thereby separated was

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filtered off under suction and washed with water. This was used directly without drying in the next step.

The crude product obtained in the step described previously
 5 was dissolved in 100 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 3 hrs. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid 3N HCl and the precipitate which
 10 thereby separated was filtered under suction. After drying they were obtained 2.22 g (55% based on the (4,6-dichloropyrimidine-2-yl)-ethylamine used in the preceding step) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 94-95°C.

15
 0.1 g (0.000293 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.93 ml (0.0293 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction
 20 mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water
 25 and dried. There was obtained 0.044 g (43%) of 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-isopropylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 266-267°C.

Example 17

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4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.50 g (0.00153 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-
 35 chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 20 ml (0.176 mol) of 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel

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with methanol/dichloromethane 1:19. There was obtained 0.10 g (21%) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 253-254°C.

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Example 18

4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

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0.2 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 4.2 ml (0.061 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.082 g (40%) of 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 237-238°C.

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Example 19

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4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide

0.65 g (0.0021 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in a mixture of 100 ml of methanol and 400 ml of dimethylformamide and treated with 60 ml of a solution of diazomethane in diethyl ether. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was chromatographed over 50 g of SiO₂ with 5% of methanol in methylene chloride as the eluent. There was obtained 0.24 g (35%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-methyl-benzenesulphonamide as a yellow solid; m.p.: 79-80°C.

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Example 20

5 4-Amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.20 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(6-chloro-2-dimethyl-amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.62 ml (0.0092 mol) of tri-
 10 methyleneimine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with
 15 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.13 g (61%) of 4-amino-N-(6-azetidin-1-yl-2-dimethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 239-240°C.

20 Example 21

4-Amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

25 2.0 ml (0.030 mol) of trimethyleneimine and 2.30 ml (0.020 mol) of 2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine were stirred in 50 ml of ethanol at room temperature for 3 hrs. The solvent was distilled off, the residue was suspended in diethyl ether and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The organic phase was
 30 dried over MgSO₄, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with diethyl ether/hexane 1:5 to 2:1 (gradient elution). The first fraction (R_f: 0.39, diethyl ether/hexane 1:3) contained 0.67 g (16%) of 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine as white crystals; m.p: 109°C. The second
 35 fraction contained 1.50 g (37%) of 2,4-dichloro-6-azetidin-1-ethyl-pyrimidine as white crystals; m.p.: 129-130°C.

0.65 g (0.0032 mol) of 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine and 1.6 g (0.0064 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled
5 off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the inorganic phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate dissolved in the aqueous phase was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. The aqueous phase was made acid with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated
10 was filtered off under suction and washed with water. This was used directly without drying in the next step.

The crude product obtained in the step previously described was dissolved in 50 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs.
15 The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, the aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride and the residual ethyl acetate was distilled off on a rotary evaporator. Then, the aqueous phase was made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction. After
20 drying there was obtained 0.66 g (60% based on the 2-azetidin-1-yl-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine used in the preceding step) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: > 203°C (dec.).

25 0.20 g (0.00059 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.4 g (0.00588 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 2.28 ml (0.0176 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 8 hrs. The reaction mixture
30 was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with methanol/dichloromethane 1:19. There was obtained 0.053 g (27%) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as light beige crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec.)

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Example 22**4-Amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

5

0.2 g (0.00061 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 3.9 ml (0.061 mol) of ethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 12 hrs. The reaction mixture was free from solvent, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol and treated in an ultrasound bath for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in 10 ml of 0.1N NaOH and filtered. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. There was obtained 0.090 g (44%) of 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 260-262°C.

Example 23

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4-Amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.58 g (0.00266 mol) of 4,6-dichloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidine and 1.36 g (0.00539 mol) of N-(4-sulphamoyl-phenyl)-acetamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 140°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. Both organic phases were combined and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from a small amount of ethanol and the mother liquor was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained a total of 0.62 g (66%) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as whitish crystals; m.p. 229-233°C.

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0.62 g (0.00175 mol) of N-[4-(6-chloro-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.36 g (0.0201 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 5.3 ml (0.038 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 17 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.30 g (44%) of N-[4-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as beige crystals; m.p. 271-274°C.

0.30 g (0.00077 mol) of N-[4-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was boiled at reflux in 30 ml of 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide for 3 hrs. The mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate. Crystals then separated from the aqueous phase and, after suction filtration, were chromatographed over silica gel with ethyl acetate/ethanol 9:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.082 g (30%) of 4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p. 299-301°C.

Example 24

25 4-Amino-N-(6-amino-2-mercapto-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

1 g (0.0043 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride was dissolved in 20 ml of pyridine and treated with 0.64 g (0.0045 mol) of 4,6-diamino-pyrimidine-2-thiol. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hrs., poured into 30 ml of water, the precipitate was filtered off under suction and dissolved in 40 ml of 1N NaOH. The reaction mixture was boiled at reflux for 2 hrs., filtered, the filtrate was treated with 1N HCl to pH 6 and the precipitate which separated was filtered off. This was washed well with water and dried. There was obtained 0.96 g (75%) of 4-amino-N-(6-amino-2-mercapto-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellowish crystals; m.p.: 232-234°C.

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Example 25**5 4-Amino-N-(2-amino-6-methoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide**

0.27 g (0.0009 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in a solution of 0.23 g of sodium in 20 ml of methanol and stirred in an
10 autoclave at 150°C for 9 hrs. The solvent was distilled off, the residue was added to water and the pH value was adjusted to 4-5 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction, washed with water and dried. The crystals obtained were triturated in 20 ml of methanol, again
15 filtered off and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.25 g (94%) of 4-amino-N-(2-amino-6-methoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >250°C (dec.).

Example 26

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4-Amino-N-(4,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.25 g (0.0008 mol) of 4-amino-N-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of
25 8M methylamine in ethanol and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 21 hrs. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was suspended in 5 ml of ethanol, treated in an ultrasound bath and the precipitate was filtered off. This was
30 dissolved in 5 ml of 1N NaOH, the solution was filtered and the pH value was adjusted to 5 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off and dried. There was obtained 0.1 g (42%) of 4-amino-N-(4,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-2-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: 262-263°C.

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Example 27**N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide**

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0.39 g (0.0022 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.0 g (0.0044 mol) of 4-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled
10 off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, evaporated briefly in a vacuum, made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The two
15 extracts were combined and chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ ethyl acetate 1:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.62 g (85%) of 4-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals. m.p. 196-198°C.

0.62 g (0.0019 mol) of 4-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methyl-
20 amino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.67 g (0.025 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 6.2 ml (0.044 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 18 hrs. The mixture was freed
25 completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and the insoluble constituents were filtered off under suction. The filter cake was recrystallized in methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.28 g (45%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide as
30 white crystals; m.p. 272-273°C.

Example 28**N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-tert-butyl-benzenesulphonamide**

35

0.39 g (0.0022 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.1 g (0.0044 mol) of 4-tert-butyl-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-

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2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, de-gassed in a vacuum and made acid with 4N HCl, with a precipitate separating. The mixture was suction filtered, the extract and the solid were combined and chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. The product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane. There was obtained 0.57 g (73%) of 4-tert-butyl-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 118-137°C (dec.).

0.47 g (0.0013 mol) of 4-tert-butyl-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.3 g (0.019 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 4.7 ml (0.034 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 18 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and the insoluble constituents were filtered off under suction. The filtered cake was recrystallized in methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.15 g (33%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-tert-butyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 316-318°C.

Example 29

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide

0.46 g (0.0026 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 1.1 g (0.0051 mol) of 4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone in 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was saturated with sodium chloride, evaporated briefly in a vacuum and made acid with 4N HCl, with a precipitate separating. The mixture was suctioned filtered, the extract and the solid were combined and

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chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. The product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane. There was obtained 0.46 g (56%) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzene-sulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 121-123°C.

0.36 g (0.0011 mol) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol, treated with 1.2 g (0.018 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 4.0 ml (0.029 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 140°C for 17 hrs. The mixture was freed completely from solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water, the insoluble constituents were filtered off under suction and extracted. The extract and the solid were combined and recrystallized from methanol/diethyl ether. There was obtained 0.15 g (43%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-fluoro-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 261-263°C.

Example 30

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

5.38 g (0.0275 mol) of benzenesulphonamide potassium salt and 2.45 g (0.0138 mol) of 2-methylamino-4,6-dichloro-pyrimidine were suspended in 22 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and stirred at 150°C for 24 hrs. The solvent was removed in a high vacuum and the residue was suspended in 250 ml of water. The mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time and the combined organic phases were washed with 200 ml of sat. NaHCO₃. The combined aqueous phases were made acid with 3N HCl and the precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction. It was chromatographed on silica gel with dichloromethane/methanol 99:1-> 98:2. The yellowish crystals obtained after the chromatography were suspended in 70 ml of 1N NaOH, the suspension was filtered and the clear filtrate was adjusted to pH 3.5 with 1N HCl. The

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precipitate which thereby separated was isolated and dried. There were obtained 1.9 g (46%) of N-(2-methylamino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 186-187°C.

5

0.25 g (0.00084 mol) of N-(2-methylamino-6-chloro-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 20 ml of 2M methylamine in THF and stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 3 hrs. The mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was
 10 dissolved in 25 ml of 2N NaOH, filtered and the pH value of the filtrate was adjusted to 6 with 1N HCl. The precipitate was filtered off under suction, dried and chromatographed on silica gel with dichloromethane/methanol 95:5. There was obtained
 15 0.09 g (36%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellowish crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec).

Example 31

20 N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide

0.30 g (0.00097 mol) of N-(2,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 30 ml of 33 per cent ethanolic methylamine and stirred in an autoclave at
 25 140°C for 24 hrs. The mixture was cooled and suction filtered. There was obtained 0.125 g (42%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide as grey crystals; m.p. 270-272°C.

30 **Example 32**

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-benzenesulphonamide

35 0.24 g (0.00135 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 0.62 g (0.0027 mol) of 3-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled

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off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.24 g (53%) of 3-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p. 120-130°C (dec.).

0.10 g (0.00030 mol) of 3-chloro-N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 5 ml of EtOH, treated with 0.27 g (0.004 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 1 ml (0.007 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 145°C for 17 hrs. The entire reaction mixture was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The residue was recrystallized from MeOH. There was obtained 0.04 g (41%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 167-168°C.

Example 33

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide

0.27 g (0.00155 mol) of (4,6-dichloro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-methylamine and 0.82 g (0.0031 mol) of 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide potassium salt were stirred in 10 ml of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone at 150°C for 8 hrs. Then, the solvent was distilled off in a high vacuum, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and extracted. The aqueous phase was made acid with 4N HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The residue was chromatographed over silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 2:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.26 g (69%) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white/beige crystals; m.p.: 190-193°C.

0.10 g (0.00027 mol) of N-(6-chloro-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide was

dissolved in 5 ml of EtOH, treated with 0.27 g (0.004 mol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 1 ml (0.007 mol) of triethylamine and stirred in an autoclave at 145°C for 17 hrs. The entire reaction mixture was partitioned in ethyl acetate/water and
 5 extracted. The residue was recrystallized in MeOH. There was obtained 0.055 g (56%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p. 234-235°C.

10 **Example 34**

4-Amino-N-(3,5-diamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.105 g (0.00033 mol) of N-[4-(3,5-diamino-phenyl-
 15 sulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 6.5 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 15 hrs. The reaction mixture was treated with 50 ml of sat. ammonium chloride solution and extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride
 20 solution and dried over MgSO₄. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on aluminium oxide (neutral, activity I), firstly with 5% and then 10% methanol in dichloromethane. There was obtained 0.05 g (55%) of 4-amino-N-(3,5-diamino-phenyl)benzenesulphonamide as a beige solid; m.p.:
 25 188-190°C.

Example 35

30 4-Amino-N-(3,5-bis-methylamino-phenyl)-benzene-sulphonamide hydrochloride

0.24 g (0.001 mol) of N-(3-acetylamino-5-nitro-phenyl)-acetamide was suspended in 20 ml of THF, treated with 0.092 g (0.0023 mol) of NaH and 10 ml of DMF and stirred at room
 35 temperature for 15 hrs. Then, 0.29 ml (0.0046 mol) of methyl iodide was added thereto and the mixture was stirred for a further 48 hrs. Subsequently, the solvent was distilled off, the residue was taken up in 100 ml of water, extracted four times

with 80 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with 3% methanol in dichloromethane. There was obtained 0.2 g (75%) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-nitro-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as a brown oil. MS (EI): $m/e = 265$ ($C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4^+$).

0.19 g (0.00072 mol) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-nitro-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 15 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.019 g of Pd/C (10%) and hydrogenated with hydrogen gas at room temperature for 2 hrs. The catalyst was filtered off, the solvent was distilled off and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.16 g (94%) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-amino-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as white crystals; m.p.: 179-181°C.

0.15 g (0.00063 mol) of N-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-5-amino-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 3 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.154 g (0.00064 mol) of 4-acetaminobenzenesulphochloride and stirred at room temperature for 16 hrs. Subsequently, the mixture was freed from solvent, the residue was taken up in 25 ml of water, extracted four times with 200 ml of ethyl acetate each time and the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with 2% and then 5% methanol in dichloromethane. There was obtained 0.15 g (55%) of N-[3-(4-acetylamino-phenylsulphonylamino)-5-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide as an orange coloured, amorphous solid. MS (ESI): $m/e = 431$ ($C_{20}H_{23}N_4O_5S^-$).

0.113 g (0.00026 mol) of N-[3-(4-acetylamino-phenylsulphonylamino)-5-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenyl]-N-methyl-acetamide was dissolved in 10 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. The mixture was neutralized with 1N HCl, extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase was dried over sodium

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5 sulphate. After removal of the solvent the residue was dissolved in 4 ml of methanol and treated with 3 ml of 2M HCl. After the addition of 7-8 ml of ethyl acetate the product separated out slowly. It was filtered off and dried in a vacuum. There was obtained 0.085 g (74%) of 4-amino-N-(3,5-bis-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:2.6) as a pink coloured amorphous solid. MS (ISN): $m/e = 305$ ($C_{14}H_{17}N_4O_2S^-$).

Example 36

10

4-Amino-N-(3-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide

15 1.3 g (0.0079 mol) of N-(3-amino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide were dissolved in 50 ml of pyridine, treated with 1.94 g (0.0083 mol) of 4-acetamido-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. The pyridine was distilled off, the residue was suspended in water and filtered under suction. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried in a high vacuum. There were obtained 2.7 g (94%) of N-
20 [4-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenylsulphamoyl]-phenyl]-acetamide as a light yellow coloured solid; m.p.: 258-260°C.

25 2.5 g (0.0069 mol) of N-[4-[3-(acetyl-methyl-amino)-phenylsulphamoyl]-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 150 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled in reflux for 4 hrs. Subsequently, the pH value was adjusted to 4 with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off. After drying the material on the suction filter was chromatographed on silica gel with 3% methanol with dichloromethane. There were obtained 1.64 g
30 (85%) of 4-amino-N-(3-methylamino-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide as a yellowish solid; m.p.: 134-135°C.

Example 37

N-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzene-sulphonamide

5 0.31 g (0.002 mol) of 3,5-dimethoxyaniline was dissolved in
10 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.54 g (0.0022 mol) of 3-tri-
fluoromethyl-benzenesulphochloride and stirred for 2 hrs. at
room temperature. After removal of the solvent the residue was
10 taken up in water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase
was washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over
sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was
chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 2:1.
There was obtained 0.68 g (94%) of N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-3-
15 trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 78-
81°C.

Example 38

20 4-Amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-sulphonamide

5.1 g (0.02 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were
dissolved in 100 ml of pyridine, treated with 7.1 g (0.03 mol) of
25 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for
16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in
100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate
each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat.
sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then,
30 the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a
high vacuum. There were obtained 7.2 g (79%) of N-[4-(2,6-
dibromo-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as yellow
crystals; m.p.: >260°C (dec.).

35 6.2 g (0.0138 mol) of N-[4-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl-
sulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 138 ml of 1N
NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. After cooling the mixture
was adjusted to pH 6 with 2N HCl and the precipitate which

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separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 -> 1:1. There were obtained 4.86 g (86%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 220-222°C.

Example 39

10 4-Amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride

0.82 g (0.005 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dichloro-pyridine was dissolved in 25 ml of pyridine, treated with 1.3 g (0.0055 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 50 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 50 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then, the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 4:1. There were obtained 1.45 g (80%) of N-[4-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: >246°C (dec.).

25 1.25 g (0.0035 mol) of N-[4-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 35 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 2 hrs. After cooling the mixture was adjusted to pH 6 with 2N HCl and the precipitate which separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed well with water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 -> 1:1. There were obtained 1.04 g (93%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: 209-211°C (dec.).

0.11 g (0.00035 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dichloro-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 25 ml of liquid

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methylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 72 hrs. After removal of the methylamine the residue was taken up in 5 ml of dichloromethane/methanol 1:1, filtered and, after removal of the solvent, chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 3:1, 2:1 and finally 1:1. The product, obtained as a white, amorphous solid substance, was dissolved in 2 ml of methanol, treated with 2 ml of 2N HCl/methanol, diluted with 20 ml of diethyl ether and filtered off under suction. The material on the suction filter was washed well with diethyl ether and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.055 g (41%) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride (1:2) as white crystals; m.p.: >215°C (dec.).

Example 40

4-Amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride

0.81 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 130°C for 44 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then with pure ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.63 g (88%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as a beige foam. 0.33 g (0.00092 mol) of this was dissolved in 10 ml of methanol, treated with 5 ml of 2M HCl in methanol, concentrated and again treated with 4 ml of methanol. The precipitate obtained was filtered off under suction, rinsed with a small amount of methanol and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.27 g (69%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride as white crystals; m.p.: 226-228°C (dec.).

Example 41

4-Amino-N-(2-bromo-6-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

5

5.1 g (0.0125 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred in 100 ml of liquid ethylamine in an autoclave at 150°C for 24 hrs. The ethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 5 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 and then 1:1. There were obtained 2.15 g of a brown oil which was suspended in 200 ml of 25% HCl. The mixture was suction filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 2N NaOH and the precipitate which separated was isolated. After drying in a high vacuum there was obtained 0.96 g (21%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: >85°C (dec.).

20

Example 42

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride

25

0.90 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 16 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 1 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1 and then with pure ethyl acetate. There was obtained 0.34 g of a brown oil which was suspended in 100 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was suction filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was isolated. After drying with a high vacuum there was obtained 0.22 g (35%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:3) as beige crystals; m.p.: >280°C (dec.). These were dissolved in 5 ml of methanol and treated with

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3 ml of 2N methanolic HCl. The precipitate which separated was filtered off and dried. There was obtained 0.13 g of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:3) as light beige crystals; m.p.: 197°C (dec.).

5

Example 43

4-Amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

10

2.5 g (0.007 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred with 80 ml of ethylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 40 hrs. The residual ethylamine was left to evaporate and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 2:3 and finally 1:1. The thus-obtained 0.67 g of brown oil was suspended in 200 ml of 1N NaOH, suction filtered and the filtrate was neutralized with 1N HCl. It was again suction filtered, the filtrate was saturated with NaCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried. There was obtained 0.055 g (2.5%) of 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale brown crystals; MS (ISN): $m/e = 320$ ($C_{14}H_{18}N_5O_2S^-$).

25

Example 44

4-Amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

30

2.5 g (0.007 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred with 80 ml of dimethylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 7 hrs. The residual dimethylamine was left to evaporate and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1, then 2:1 and finally 3:1. The polar fractions were chromatographed twice on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:3 and 1:1 as the eluent. There was obtained 0.175 g (8%) of 4-amino-N-(2-

dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals: MS (ISP): $m/e = 322$ ($C_{14}H_{20}N_5O_2S^+$).

Example 45

5

4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

5.1 g (0.0125 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide were stirred in 100 ml of liquid ethylamine in an autoclave at 150°C for 24 hrs. The ethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 5 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 1:1 and finally 2:1. There were obtained 1.16 g of a brown solid which was suspended in 500 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8, again filtered and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The filter material of the last filtration was combined with the ethyl acetate phase, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1. There was obtained 0.22 g of a brown coloured solid which was suspended in 20 ml of 1N NaOH. The mixture was again filtered, the filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl and the product which separated was filtered off under suction. There was obtained 0.14 g (3%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 212-215°C (dec.).

Example 46

30

4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.5 g (0.0014 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol, treated with 0.05 g of Pd/C and hydrogenated with hydrogen gas under normal pressure for 1 hr. The catalyst was filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue was

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dissolved in 10 ml of 1N NaOH, filtered and the filtrate was then adjusted pH 8 by means of 1N HCl. The precipitate which separated slowly was filtered off under suction, rinsed and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.22 g (57%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as white crystals; m.p.: >261°C (dec).

Example 47

10 4-Amino-N-(2,6-bis-dimethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

0.81 g (0.002 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 30 ml of dimethylamine in an autoclave in 160°C for 45 hrs. The excess dimethylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate, treated with 1 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3 and then 1:2. After drying in a high vacuum there was obtained 0.67 g (100%) of 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-dimethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as beige crystals; m.p.: 157-160°C (dec.).

Example 48

25

N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzene-sulphonamide dihydrochloride

3.0 g (0.012 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 60 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.76 g (0.013 mol) of 4-chloro-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:4 and then 1:1. There were obtained 4.4 g (87%) of 4-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-

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benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals. For analytical purposes, 0.2 g (0.0005 mol) was recrystallized from tert-butyl methyl ether; m.p.: 203-205°C (dec.).

5 0.50 g (0.0017 mol) of 4-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine with 0.025 g of Cu powder in an autoclave at 80°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of water, the pH value was adjusted to 8 and
10 the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. They were concentrated and the residue was suspended in 1N NaOH. After filtration the clear filtrate was saturated with NaCl
15 and acidified to pH 1 with 1N HCl. A beige precipitate thereby separated and was isolated. There was obtained 0.24 g (50%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p.: >170°C (dec).

20 Example 49

3-Chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

25 2.0 g (0.0079 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 24 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.5 g (0.012 mol) of 3-chloro-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each
30 time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2, then 1:1 and finally 2:1. There were obtained 2.12 g (63%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-
35 pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as yellow crystals; m.p.: 187-189°C.

1.0 g (0.0023 mol) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine in an autoclave at 160°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in water, the pH value was adjusted to 8 and the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1, then with pure ethyl acetate and finally with ethyl acetate/methanol 1:1. Subsequently, the product fraction was again chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate 1:1. There was obtained 0.165 g (22%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as light reddish coloured crystals. 0.13 g (0.0004 mol) of these were suspended in 20 ml of 1N NaOH, filtered and the clear filtrate was adjusted to pH 8 with 1N HCl. The precipitate which thereby separated was filtered off under suction and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.11 g (15%) of 3-chloro-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide; m.p.: 133°C (dec.).

Example 50

25 N-(2,6-Bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride

3.0 g (0.0012 mol) of 4-amino-2,6-dibromo-pyridine were dissolved in 60 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.1 ml (0.013 mol) of 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 5 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in 100 ml of water, extracted twice with 100 ml of diethyl ether each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2 and then 1:1. There were obtained 4.77 g (87%) of N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide as pale yellow

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crystals. By crystallization in tert-butyl methyl ether there was obtained an analytically pure sample; m.p. 149-151°C.

0.50 g (0.0011 mol) of N-(2,6-dibromo-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 35 ml of liquid methylamine with 0.022 g of Cu powder in an autoclave at 80°C for 18 hrs. The methylamine was left to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in 50 ml of water, the pH value was adjusted 8 with 1N HCl and the mixture was extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phases were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:9, 1:4, 1:1 and 1:0. The fraction obtained with pure ethyl acetate was suspended in 1N NaOH. After filtration the clear filtrate was saturated with NaCl and acidified to pH 1 with 1N HCl. A beige precipitate thereby separated and was isolated. There was obtained 0.094 g (15%) of N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide dihydrochloride as beige crystals; m.p.: >227°C (dec.).

Example 51

4-Amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

1.54 g (0.0082 mol) of 4-amino-2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridine were dissolved in 25 ml of pyridine, treated with 2.9 g (0.0124 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for 16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate as the eluent. The product-containing fractions were freed from solvent and dried in a high vacuum. There were obtained 2.17 g (69%) of N-[4-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 262-264°C (dec.).

1.15 g (0.003 mol) of N-[4-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide were dissolved in 15 ml of 2N NaOH and boiled at reflux for 1 hr. After cooling the mixture was

acidified to pH 5 with 2N HCl and the colourless precipitate which separated was filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed with copious water and dried. There was obtained 0.95 g (93%) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: >110°C (dec.).

0.94 g (0.00275 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 50 ml of 8M methylamine in ethanol in an autoclave at 135°C for 40 hrs. The methylamine was allowed to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel, firstly with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1, then 9:1. There was obtained 0.39 g (48%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: 173-175°C. 0.081 g (0.00028 mol) thereof was recrystallized from methanol, diethyl ether and hexane, dried in a high vacuum, dissolved in 3 ml of methanol and treated with 2.8 ml of 0.1N NaOH. The methanol was distilled off and the residue was freeze-dried twice. There was obtained 0.084 g (97%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide sodium salt (1:1) as white crystals; MS (ISP): $m/e = 293$ ($C_{13}H_{17}N_4O_2S^+$). 0.31 g (0.0011 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was dissolved in 2 ml of methanol, treated with 1 ml of 2.4N HCl in diethyl ether and freed from solvent. The residue was dissolved in 1 ml of methanol and slowly added dropwise to diethyl ether while stirring vigorously. A colourless precipitate thereby separated and this was isolated and dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.33 g (87%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide hydrochloride (1:1.86) as white crystals; m.p.: >170°C (dec.).

Example 52**4-Amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

5 0.095 g (0.00072 mol) of 4-amino-1H-indole was
dissolved in 3 ml of pyridine, treated with 0.20 g (0.00086 mol)
of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and stirred at 60°C for
16 hrs. After removal of the solvent the residue was taken up in
10 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with 20 ml of ethyl acetate
10 each time, the combined organic phases were washed with sat.
sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Then,
the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a
high vacuum. There was obtained 0.155 g (65%) of N-[4-(1H-
indol-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as pale grey crystals;
15 m.p.: >260°C.

0.15 g (0.00045 mol) of N-[4-(1H-indol-4-ylsulphamoyl)-
phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in 4 ml of 1N NaOH and boiled
at reflux for 1 hr. After cooling the mixture was adjusted to
20 pH 6 with 0.1N HCl and the precipitate which separated was
filtered off. The material on the suction filter was washed with
copious water and dried. It was subsequently chromatographed on
silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1. There was obtained
0.085 g (66%) of 4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphon-
25 amide as a white amorphous solid; m.p.: 215°C.

Example 53**4-Amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide**

0.15 g (0.00076 mol) of 4-amino-2-chloro-6-trifluoro-
methylpyridine was dissolved in 4 ml of pyridine, treated with
0.26 g (0.0015 mol) of 4-acetamino-benzenesulphochloride and
35 stirred at 60°C for 20 hrs. After removal of the solvent the
residue was taken up in 10 ml of 1N HCl, extracted twice with
20 ml of ethyl acetate each time, the combined organic phases
were washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and dried over

sodium sulphate. Then, the mixture was freed from solvent and the residue was dried in a high vacuum. There was obtained 0.20 g (67%) of N-[4-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide as orange-yellow crystals; MS (ISP): $m/e = 394$ ($C_{14}H_{12}ClF_3N_3O_3S^+$).

0.20 g (0.0005 mol) of N-[4-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-ylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-acetamide was dissolved in a mixture of 5 ml of 1N NaOH and 5 ml of dioxan and boiled at reflux for 5 hrs. After cooling the dioxan was distilled off, the residue was adjusted to pH 6 with 0.1 N HCl, the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate, back-washed with sat. sodium chloride solution and the org. phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 . Subsequently, chromatography was carried out on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:4. There was obtained 0.06 g (34%) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as pale yellow crystals; m.p.: 179-181°C.

0.052 g (0.00015 mol) of 4-amino-N-(2-chloro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide was stirred in 30 ml of 8M methylamine in ethanol in an autoclave at 135°C for 80 hrs. The methylamine was allowed to evaporate, the residue was dissolved in ethanol, treated with 2 g of silica gel, concentrated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate/hexane 1:2. There was obtained 0.036 g (70%) of 4-amino-N-(2-methylamino-6-trifluoromethyl-pyridin-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide as colourless crystals; m.p.: >68°C (dec.).

Example A

Tablets of the following composition are produced in the usual manner:

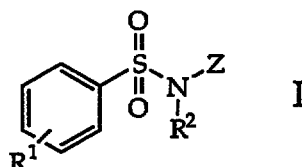
5		<u>mg/tablet</u>
	Active substance	100
	Powd. lactose	95
	White corn starch	35
10	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	8
	Na carboxymethylstarch	10
	Magnesium stearate	2
	Tablet weight	250

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Claims

1. The use of compounds of general formula I

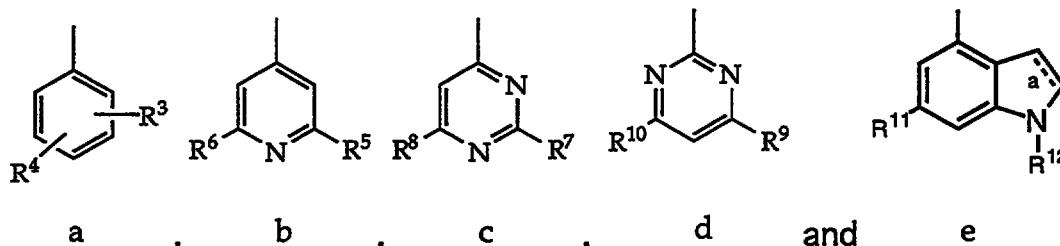


5

wherein

Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl, substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of formulae a-e

10



15

R¹ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl;

R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R³ signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkoxy or halogen;

20

R⁴ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R⁵ signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;

25

R⁶ signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;

R⁷ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;

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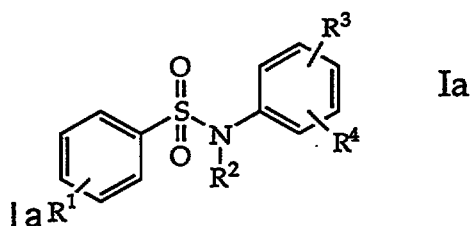
- R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- 10 with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as therapeutically active substances against central nervous disorders and, respectively, for the production of corresponding medicaments.

15

2. The use of compounds of formula I according to claim 1 against psychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions, depressions, neurological disorders, memory disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's
- 20 disease and Huntington's disease.

3. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula Ia from the group of compounds of formula I

25



wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ have the significances given in claim 1.

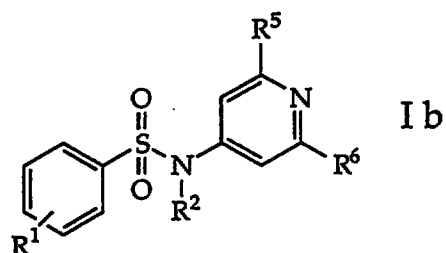
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4. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula Ib from the group of compounds of formula I



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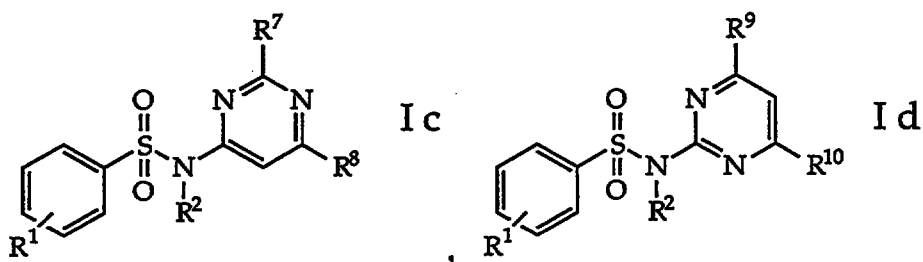
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wherein R¹, R², R⁵ and R⁶ have the significances given in claim 1.

5

5. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formulae I c and I d from the group of compounds of formula I

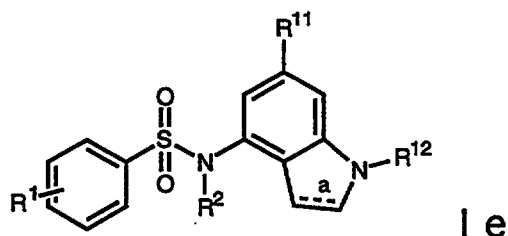


10

wherein R¹, R², R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ have the significances given in claim 1.

6. The use according to claim 1 or 2 of compounds of formula I e from the group of formula I

15



wherein R¹, R², R¹¹, R¹² and a have the significance given in claim 1.

20



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7. The use of
 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(6-ethylamino-2-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-
 5 benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-
 yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-
 yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 10 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N-
 methyl-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-
 yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-azetidin-1-yl-6-ethylamino-pyrimidin-4-
 15 yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(6-methylamino-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyrimidin-
 4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-bromo-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 20 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-benzene-
 sulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-ethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-dimethylamino-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-
 25 yl)-benzenesulphonamide
 4-amino-N-(2,6-bis-ethylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-chloro-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 30 N-(2,6-bis-methylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-
 trifluoromethyl-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(2-methyl-6-methylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-
 benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 35 4-amino-N-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide;
 4-amino-N-(3,5-dibrom-phenyl)-benzenesulphonamide or
 4-amino-N-(1H-indol-4-yl)-benzenesulphonamide

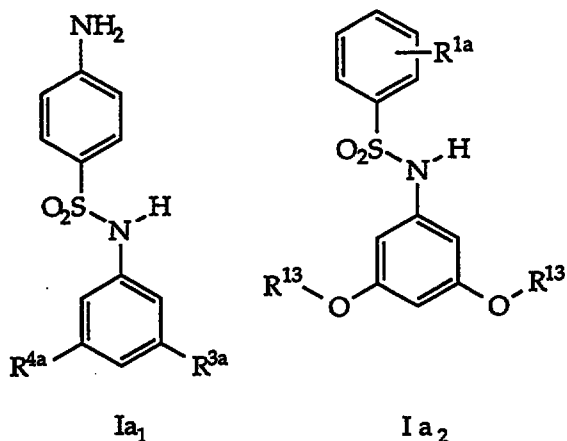
in accordance with any one of claims 1-6. This is the replacement sheet



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8. Compounds of formulae Ia₁ and Ia₂ from the group of compounds of formula Ia from claim 3



5

wherein

R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo;

10 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino or lower alkylamino;

R^{4a} signifies amino or lower alkylamino and

R¹³ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{3a} is different from hydrogen when R^{4a} signifies amino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable
15 salts.

9. Compounds of formula Ia₁ according to claim 8, wherein

20 R^{3a} signifies hydrogen, amino or methylamino and

R^{4a} signifies amino or methylamino;
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

10. Compounds of formula Ia₂ according to claim 8, wherein

25 R^{1a} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl and

R¹³ signifies methyl;

as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.



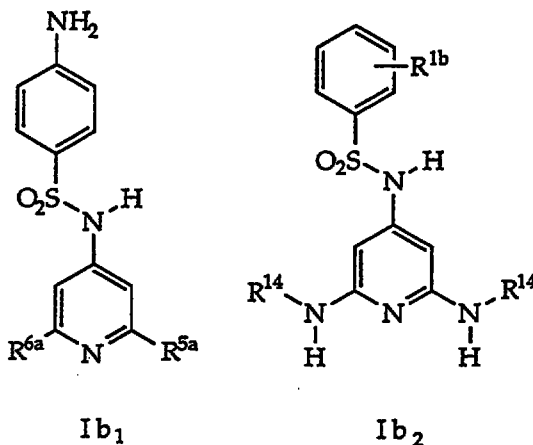
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11. Compounds of formulae Ib₁ and Ib₂ from the group of compounds of formula Ib from claim 4



5

wherein

R^{1b} signifies 4-halo, 3-halo or 3-trifluoromethyl;

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen;

10 R^{6a} signifies lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino or halogen and

R¹⁴ signifies lower alkyl;

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies halogen, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable

15 salts.

12. Compounds of formulae R^{1b} according to claim 11, wherein

R^{5a} signifies hydrogen, methylamino, ethylamino, di-methylamino, chlorine or bromine and

20 R^{6a} signifies methyl, methylamino, ethylamino, di-methylamino or bromine,

with the proviso that R^{5a} is different from hydrogen when R^{6a} signifies bromine, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable

25 salts.

13. Compounds of formulae Ib₂ according to claim 11, wherein

R^{1b} signifies 4-chloro, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and

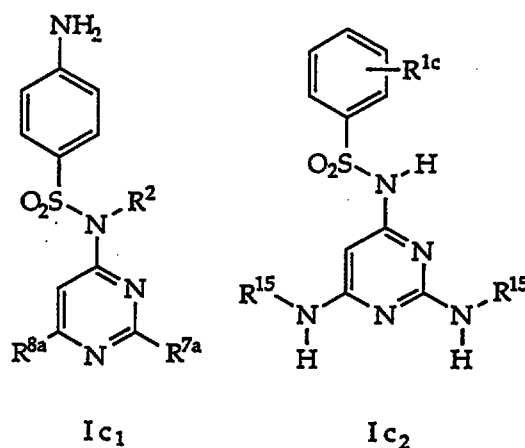
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R¹⁴ signifies methyl,
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

14. Compounds of formulae Ic₁ and Ic₂ from the group of
5 compounds of formula Ic from claim 5



wherein

- 10 R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-halo, 4-lower alkyl, 3-halo or
3-trifluoromethyl;
R² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;
R^{7a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
15 alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-
yl;
R^{8a} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-
yl or azetidin-1-yl and
R¹⁵ signifies lower alkyl;
20 with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from lower alkoxy and from
di-lower alkylamino when R^{7a} signifies di-lower alkylamino, as
well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

15. Compounds of formula Ic₁ according to claim 14,
25 wherein

- R² signifies hydrogen or methyl;
R^{7a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino,
propylamino, isopropylamino, di-methylamino,
mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and



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R^{8a} signifies amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, benzylamino, methoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

5 with the proviso that R^{8a} is different from dimethylamino and methoxy when R^{7a} signifies dimethylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

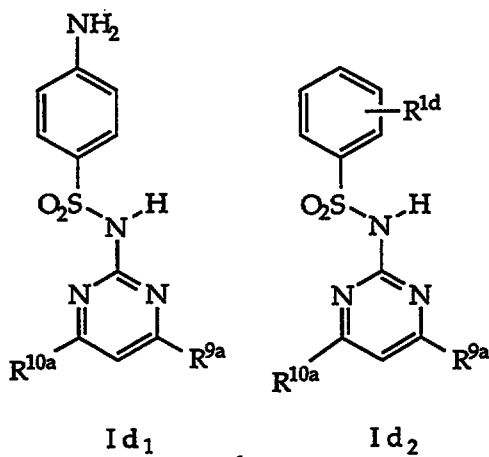
10 16. Compounds of formula 1c₂ according to claim 14, wherein

R^{1c} signifies hydrogen, 4-fluoro, 4-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-t. butyl, 3-chloro or 3-trifluoromethyl and

R¹⁵ signifies methyl, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

15

17. Compounds of formulae 1d₁ and 1d₂ from the group of compounds of formula 1d from claim 5



20

wherein

R^{1d} signifies 3-trifluoromethyl, 4-trifluoromethyl, 3-halo or 4-halo and

25 R^{9a} and R^{10a} signify lower alkylamino, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

18. Compounds of formula 1e from claim 6

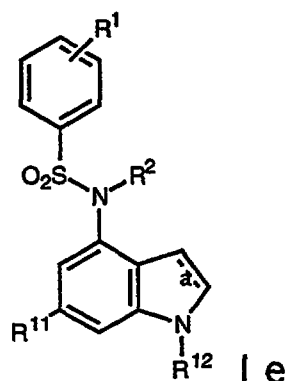


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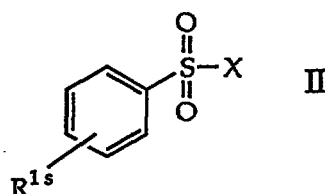
wherein R¹, R², R¹¹, R¹² and a have the significance given in claim 1.

5

19. A medicament, especially for the treatment and/or prevention of central nervous disorders, containing one or more compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 and at least one therapeutically inert excipient.

10

20. A process for the manufacture of the compounds of formula I according to any one of claims 8-18 and their salts from a compound of formula II



15

wherein

R^{1s} has the significance given for R¹ or signifies protected amino and

20

X signifies halogen or -NHY in which Y stands for an alkali metal, for example sodium or potassium,

which process comprises reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies halogen:

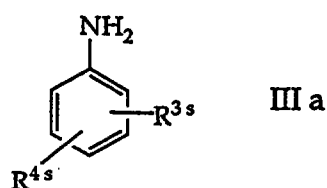
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a) with a compound of the formula

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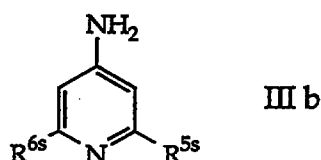
wherein

R^{3s} signifies hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halogen, protected amino or protected lower alkylamino and

R^{4s} signifies protected amino or protected lower alkylamino,

and cleaving of the amino protecting groups; or

b) with a compound of the formula



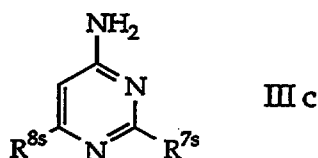
wherein

R^{5s} signifies halogen and

R^{6s} signifies halogen, lower alkyl or CF₃,

and, if desired, reacting the reaction product with a lower alkylamine or di-lower alkylamine and cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

c) with a compound of the formula



wherein

R^{7s} signifies mercapto and

R^{8s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl,

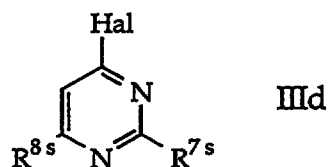
and, if necessary, cleaving off the amino protecting group; or

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d) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies -NH₂ firstly with a compound of the formula



5

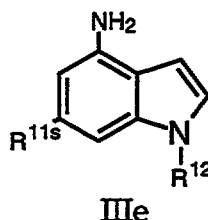
wherein

R^{7s} signifies amino, lower alkylamino, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl and

R^{8s} signifies halogen,

10 and then, if desired, treating the reaction product with a lower alkylamine, di-lower alkylamine, azetidine, pyrrolidine or an alcoholate; or

e) reacting a compound of formula II in which X signifies
15 halogen with a compound of the formula



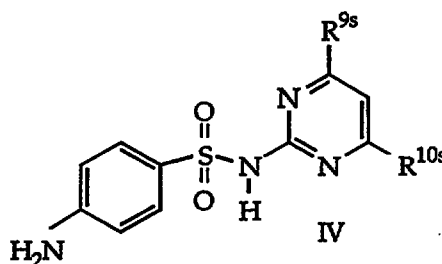
wherein

20 R^{11s} signifies hydrogen or halogen and R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl,

and, if desired, reducing to a compound of formula Ie in which a does not signify a double bond; or

f) reacting a compound of the formula

25



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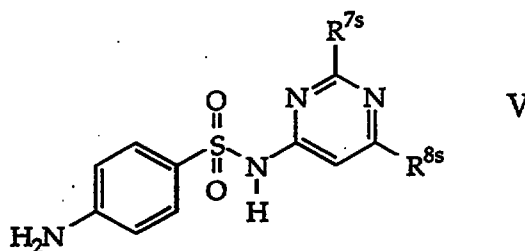


wherein

R^{9s} and R^{10s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; or

5

g) reacting a sulfadimethoxine of the formula



10

wherein

R^{7s} and R^{8s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; and

15

h) if desired, converting a compound of general formula I into
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

20

21. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18,
insofar as they are manufactured by a process according to
claim 20 or an process equivalent thereto.

25

22. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 for
use as therapeutically active substances, especially for the
control or prevention of central nervous disorders.

25

23. The use of compounds according to any one of claims
8-18 as therapeutically active substances.

30

24. The use of compounds according to any one of claims
8-18 in the control of prevention of central nervous disorders
such as phychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions,
depressions, neurological disorders, memory disorders,
Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's
disease, Huntington's disease and for the production of
corresponding medicaments.



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25. The invention as hereinbefore described.

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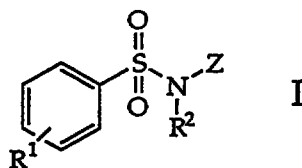
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SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR USE

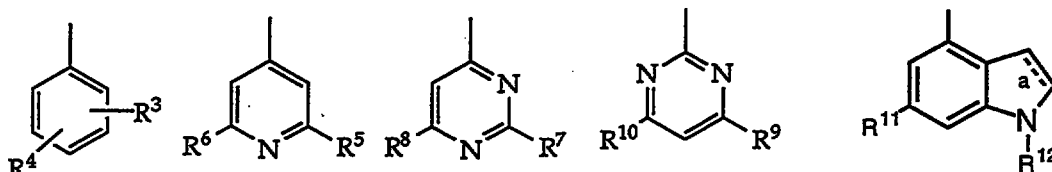
Abstract

5 The present invention is concerned with compounds of general formula I



10 wherein

Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl, substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of formulae a-e



15 a , b , c , d and e

R1 signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl;

20 R2 signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R3 signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkoxy or halogen;

25 R4 signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R5 signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R6 signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;

30 R7 signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower



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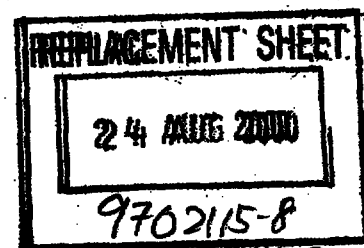
- alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl,
mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower
alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower
alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or
azetidin-1-yl;
R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower
alkylamino;
R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
a signifies an optional double bond,
with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously
signify methoxy,
as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as thera-
peutically active substances against central nervous disorders
and for the production of corresponding medicaments.

THIS SHEET HAS BEEN
REPLACED



This is the replacement sheet

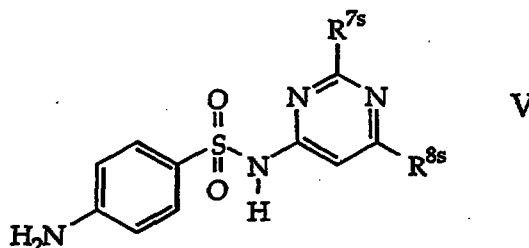
Date: 22 SEP 1997



wherein
R^{9s} and R^{10s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; or

5

g) reacting a sulfadimethoxine of the formula



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wherein
R^{7s} and R^{8s} signify lower alkoxy,
with a lower alkylamine; and

15

h) if desired, converting a compound of general formula I into
a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

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21. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18,
insofar as they are manufactured by a process according to
claim 20 or an process equivalent thereto.

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22. Compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 for
use as therapeutically active substances, especially for the
control or prevention of central nervous disorders.

30

23. The use of compounds according to any one of claims
8-18 as therapeutically active substances.

24. The use of compounds according to any one of claims 8-18 for the
manufacture of a medicament for the control of prevention of central nervous disorders
such as phychoses, schizophrenia, manic depressions, depressions, neurological
disorders, memory disorders, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease.

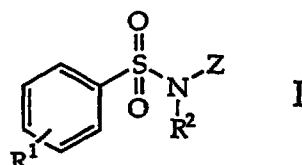
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SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR USE

Abstract

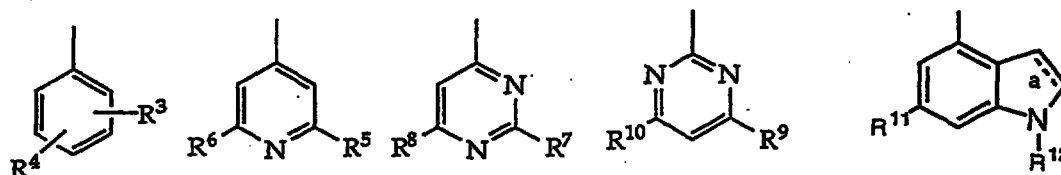
- 5 The present invention is concerned with compounds of general formula I



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wherein

Z signifies a substituted phenyl, substituted pyridyl, substituted pyrimidyl or substituted indolyl group of formulae a-e



15

a

b

c

d

and

e

R¹

signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl;

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R²

signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R³

signifies hydrogen, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, CF₃, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R⁴

25

signifies amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R⁵

signifies hydrogen, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy or halogen;

R⁶

30

signifies lower alkyl, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkoxy, halogen or CF₃;

R⁷

signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower

- alkylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, mercapto, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- 5 R⁸ signifies amino, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, benzylamino, lower alkoxy, lower alkylsulphanyl, halogen, pyrrolidin-1-yl or azetidin-1-yl;
- R⁹ and R¹⁰ each independently signify lower alkoxy or lower alkylamino;
- R¹¹ signifies hydrogen or halogen;
- 10 R¹² signifies hydrogen or lower alkyl, and
- a signifies an optional double bond,
- with the proviso that R⁷ and R⁸ do not simultaneously signify methoxy,
- 15 as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as therapeutically active substances against central nervous disorders and for the production of corresponding medicaments.

