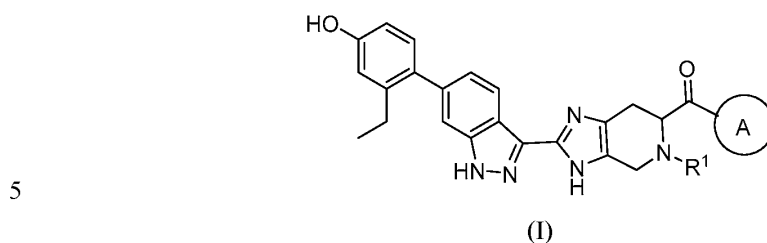


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula (I):



wherein:

A is a 6 to 7 membered monocyclic heterocyclyl ring containing two nitrogen atoms, wherein A is connected to the carbonyl group in (I) through a nitrogen atom, A is substituted with 1 to 3 R^2 groups and optionally two R^2 groups form a $-(CH_2)-$ bridged ring with A; or

A is pyrrolidinyl, wherein the pyrrolidinyl is connected to the carbonyl group in (I) through a nitrogen atom and wherein the pyrrolidinyl is substituted with NR^3R^4 ;

R^1 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

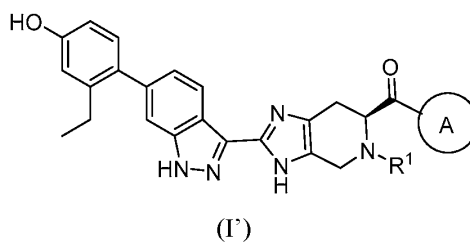
each R^2 is independently C_{1-3} alkyl optionally substituted with $-OH$;

R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

and R^4 is C_{1-3} alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

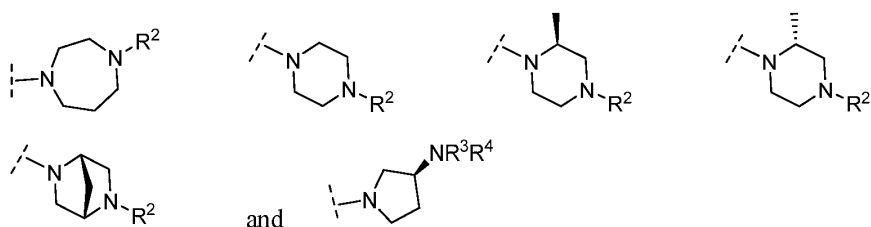
2. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, having the formula (I'):



3. The compound of any one of claims 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of methyl, propyl, and isopropyl.

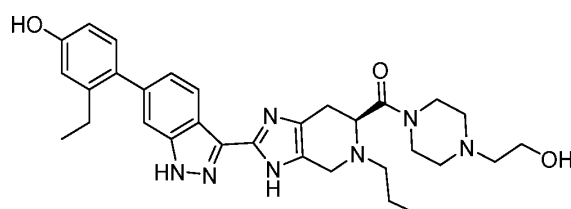
4. The compound of anyone of claims 1 to 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein A is selected from the group consisting of piperazinyl, 2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, and 1,4-diazacycloheptanyl, each of which is substituted with 1 or 2 R^2 groups, wherein each R^2 is independently C_{1-3} alkyl optionally substituted with $-OH$, or A is pyrrolidinyl substituted with NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl and R^4 is C_{1-3} alkyl.

5. The compound of anyone of claims 1 to 4, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, wherein A is selected from the group consisting of:



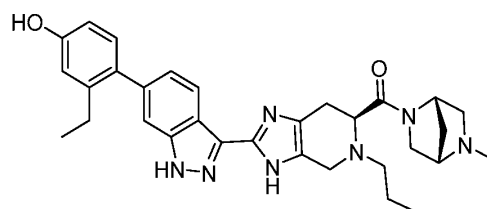
wherein R^2 is C_{1-3} alkyl optionally substituted with $-OH$, R^3 is C_{1-3} alkyl and R^4 is C_{1-3} alkyl.

6. A compound of formula:



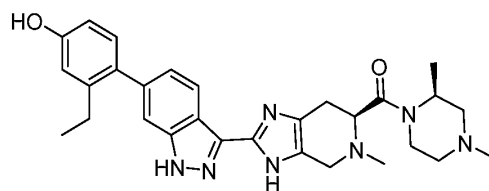
or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

7. A compound of formula:



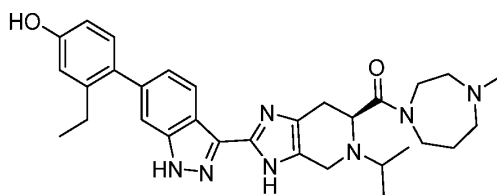
or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

8. A compound of formula:



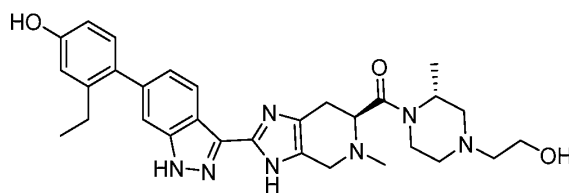
or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

- 5 9. A compound of formula:



or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

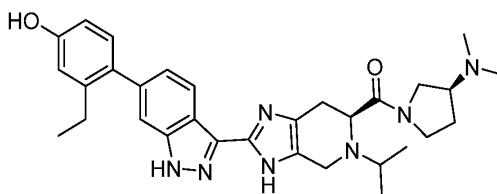
10. A compound of formula:



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or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

11. A compound of formula:



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or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

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13. A compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, for use in the treatment of a respiratory disease in a mammal.

14. The compound of Claim 13, wherein the respiratory disease is selected from the group consisting of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, pneumonitis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, emphysema, bronchiolitis obliterans, sarcoidosis, an eosinophilic disease, a helminthic infection, pulmonary arterial hypertension, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, bronchiectasis, an infiltrative pulmonary disease, drug-induced pneumonitis, fungal induced pneumonitis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, idiopathic acute eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, Löffler syndrome, bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia, lung graft-versus-host disease, and immune-checkpoint-inhibitor induced pneumonitis.

15. The compound of Claim 13, wherein the respiratory disease is asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

16. A compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, for use in the treatment of lung transplant rejection in a mammal.

17. The compound of Claim 16, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of primary graft dysfunction, organizing pneumonia, acute rejection, lymphocytic bronchiolitis, and chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

18. The compound of Claim 16, wherein the lung transplant rejection is acute lung transplant rejection.

19. The compound of Claim 16, wherein the lung transplant rejection is chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

20. The compound of Claim 16, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of bronchiolitis obliterans, restrictive chronic lung allograft dysfunction, and neutrophilic allograft dysfunction.

5 21. Use of a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a respiratory disease in a mammal.

22. The use of Claim 21, wherein the respiratory disease is selected from the group consisting of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis,
10 pneumonitis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, emphysema, bronchiolitis obliterans, sarcoidosis, an eosinophilic disease, a helminthic infection, pulmonary arterial hypertension, lymphangiomyomatosis, bronchiectasis, an infiltrative pulmonary disease, drug-induced pneumonitis, fungal induced pneumonitis, allergic bronchopulmonary
15 aspergillosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, idiopathic acute eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, Löffler syndrome, bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia, lung graft-versus-host disease, and immune-checkpoint-inhibitor induced pneumonitis.

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23. The use of Claim 21, wherein the respiratory disease is asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

24. Use of a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, for the manufacture of a
25 medicament for the treatment of lung transplant rejection in a mammal.

25. The use of Claim 24, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of primary graft dysfunction, organizing pneumonia, acute rejection, lymphocytic bronchiolitis, and chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

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26. The use of Claim 24, wherein the lung transplant rejection is acute lung transplant rejection.

27. The use of Claim 24, wherein the lung transplant rejection is chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

28. The use of Claim 24, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of bronchiolitis obliterans, restrictive chronic lung allograft dysfunction, and neutrophilic allograft dysfunction.

29. A method of treating a respiratory disease in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

30. The method of Claim 29, wherein the respiratory disease is selected from the group consisting of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cystic fibrosis, pneumonitis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, bronchitis, emphysema, bronchiolitis obliterans, sarcoidosis, an eosinophilic disease, a helminthic infection, pulmonary arterial hypertension, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, bronchiectasis, an infiltrative pulmonary disease, drug-induced pneumonitis, fungal induced pneumonitis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, idiopathic acute eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, Löffler syndrome, bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia, lung graft-versus-host disease, and immune-checkpoint-inhibitor induced pneumonitis.

31. The method of Claim 29, wherein the respiratory disease is asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

32. A method of treating lung transplant rejection in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of primary graft dysfunction, organizing pneumonia, acute rejection, lymphocytic bronchiolitis, and chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

34. The method of Claim 32, wherein the lung transplant rejection is acute lung transplant rejection.

5 35. The method of claim 32, wherein the lung transplant rejection is chronic lung allograft dysfunction.

 36. The method of claim 32, wherein the lung transplant rejection is selected from the group consisting of bronchiolitis obliterans, restrictive chronic lung allograft
10 dysfunction, and neutrophilic allograft dysfunction.