

BIS-QUATERNARY AMMONIUM DERIVATIVES AS NEUROMUSCULAR RELAXANTS**FIELD OF INVENTION**

This invention relates to compounds useful as muscle relaxants. In one of its more particular aspects, the invention relates to a series of alkoxy- and acyloxy-substituted aralkyl
5 and aralkenyl bis quaternary ammonium derivatives of cyclic alkanol diesters. This invention also relates to methods for the preparation and use of such compounds as muscle relaxants and to pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

During surgery it is preferred that the muscles of the patient be as relaxed as possible.
10 Although general anesthesia renders the patient unconscious, it only rarely provides sufficient skeletal muscle relaxation. A variety of muscle relaxant agents, also known as neuromuscular blocking agents, are used for muscle relaxation during surgery. One muscle relaxant used frequently in the past is succinylcholine, which has a very rapid onset and short duration of clinical action. However, succinylcholine elicits muscle membrane "depolarization" which
15 makes this compound less desirable. Furthermore, it may produce serious side effects.

Several other so called "non-depolarizing" muscle relaxants are known and used in anesthesia and surgery. These chemically diverse non-depolarizing muscle relaxants include, among others: tubocurarine, pancuronium, atracurium, cisatracurium, vecuronium, mivacurium and rocuronium. The common structural feature of these compounds is one or usually two
20 quaternary nitrogen atoms. They are all clinically acceptable because they produce only mild or no side effects. However, their onset of action is too slow and their duration of action is too long. Thus, these agents, without exception, fall short of the requirements of an "ideal" surgical muscle relaxant.

Hungarian Patent No. 142,597 issued on September 15, 1955, discloses a series of compounds having a pair of tropine moieties bound by an ester linkage to an aliphatic or aromatic diacid. The nitrogens on both tropines are quaternized with alkyl or unsubstituted or monosubstituted benzyl groups.

5 Certain naturally occurring alkaloids consist of dicarboxylic acid esters of azabicyclo alkanols, such as belladonnine, which is a bis tropinester, and thesine, which is a bis oxymethyl pyrrolizidine ester. Only the ethyl quaternary derivative of belladonnine and the methyl quaternary derivative of thesine have been reported as muscle relaxants.

10 Some other neuromuscular blocking agents that include pairs of quaternary nitrogens as part of a tropane ring system have been reported in the literature. In these compounds tropinyl moieties are joined by bridging the two quaternary nitrogens. U.S. Patent No. 2,746,964 (1953) discloses dicarboxylic acid esters of 3-piperidinol and their alkyl quaternary derivatives.

15 It is an object of the present invention to provide new and improved muscle relaxants which are characterized by very rapid onset and short duration of neuromuscular blocking action.

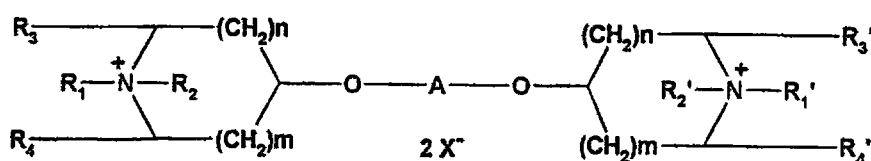
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In our research for the "ideal" muscle relaxant we have discovered that in general, di- or poly- alkoxy- or acyloxy-substituted aralkyl and aralkenyl quaternary ammonium derivatives of cyclic aminoalkanol diesters either exhibited less side effects such as decreased blood pressure and increased heart rate or greater potencies than other agents with alkyl, unsubstituted aralkyl, or monosubstituted aralkyl quaternary groups. In particular, such alkoxy- and acyloxy-substituted aralkyl and aralkenyl quaternary derivatives of cyclic
25 aminoalkanol diesters were much more rapidly and shorter acting than any "nondepolarizing"

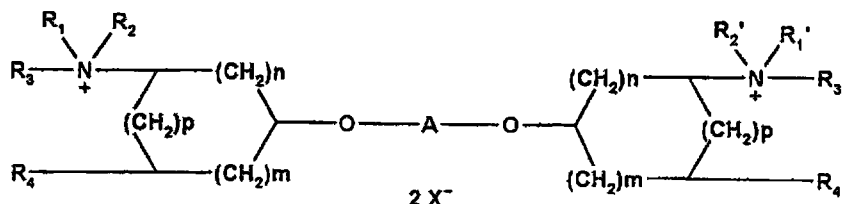
muscle relaxant compound hitherto known. This discovery was entirely unexpected and unpredicted and thus forms the basis of this invention.

This invention consists of a series of di- or poly-alkoxy- or acyloxy-substituted aralkyl and aralkenyl bis-quaternary ammonium derivatives of cyclic alkanol esters of dicarboxylic acids as neuromuscular relaxants, methods of making and using them, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

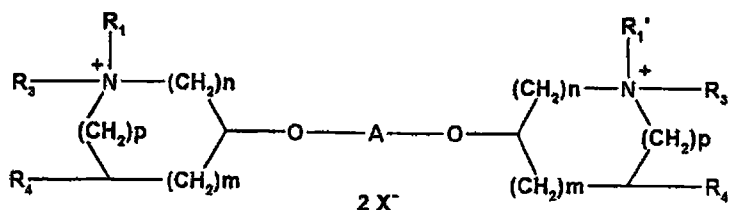
The first aspect of this invention is a group of compounds 1/a, having the general formula illustrated below:



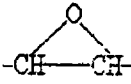
A second aspect of this invention is a group of compounds 1/b, having the general formula illustrated below:



A third aspect of this invention is a group of compounds 1/c, having the general formula illustrated below:



where A is alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedi-

carbonyl, polycycloalkenedicarbonyl, aromatic dicarbonyl, substituted alkanedicarbonyl, substituted alkenedicarbonyl, substituted alkynedicarbonyl, substituted bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, substituted bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, or substituted aromatic dicarbonyl; R_1 and R_1' are di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl in which at least one of the substituents is alkoxy or acyloxy; R_2 and R_2' are alkyl or alkenyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 and R_3' are H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 and R_4' are H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 can also be $-(\text{CH}_2)_g-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, -epoxy-, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and R_3' and R_4' can also be $-(\text{CH}_2)_g-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, , or $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion; R_1 and R_1' can be the same or different; likewise R_2 and R_2' , R_3 and R_3' , and R_4 and R_4' can be the same or different.

A fourth aspect of this invention is the method of use of the compounds of the general formulae 1/a-1/c as neuromuscular relaxants.

A fifth aspect of this invention is a pharmaceutical composition, including the compounds of general formulae 1/a-1/c and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Definitions

As used herein, the term "alkyl" refers to a hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. In this invention alkyl can be non-substituted, for example, methyl, butyl, octyl, and dodecyl.

As used herein, the term "alkenyl" refers to any hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms that includes at least one carbon-carbon double bond at any position.

Examples include ethenyl, 2-butenyl, 5-octenyl, and 2,10-dodecenyl.

As used herein, the term "alkynyl" refers to hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms that includes at least one carbon-carbon triple bond at any position. Examples include acetylenyl, 2-butyne, 5-octynyl, and 1,7-decanediynyl.

5 As used herein, the term "aryl" refers to aromatic hydrocarbon radicals. Examples include phenyl, naphthyl, and anthracyl.

As used herein, the term "aralkyl" refers to aryl hydrocarbon radicals including an alkyl portion as defined above. Examples include benzyl, phenylethyl, and 6-naphthylhexyl.

As used herein, the term "aralkenyl" refers to aryl hydrocarbon radicals including an
10 alkenyl portion, as defined above. Examples include styryl, 3-benzylpropenyl, and 6-naphthyl-2-hexenyl.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl" refers to an alkyl that has its carbon atoms arranged into a ring. Examples include cyclohexyl, cyclobutyl, and cyclododecyl.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkenyl" refers to an alkenyl that has its carbon atoms
15 arranged into a ring. Examples include cyclohexenyl and 1,5-cyclododecadienyl.

As used herein, the term "bicycloalkyl" refers to an alkyl that has its carbon atoms arranged into two rings. Examples include decahydronaphthyl, norbornyl, and bicyclo [2.2.2] octyl.

As used herein, the term "bicycloalkenyl" refers to an alkenyl that has its carbon atoms
20 arranged into two rings. Examples include norbornenyl and 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthyl.

As used herein, the term "polycycloalkyl" refers to an alkyl that has its carbon atoms arranged into three or more rings.

As used herein, the term "polycycloalkenyl" refers to an alkenyl that has its carbon atoms arranged into three or more rings.

25 As used herein, the term "substituted" refers to a hydrocarbon radical selected from the

groups alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, polycycloalkyl, polycycloalkenyl, and all as defined above, where one or more hydrogens have been replaced with alkyl, fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, hydroxy, mercapto, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, acetamido, amino, or nitro group(s). Also the
5 term "substituted" refers to a hydrocarbon radical selected from the groups alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, polycycloalkyl, polycycloalkenyl, and all as defined above, where one or more carbons have been replaced with oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, or silicon atom(s).

In case of the quaternizing aralkyl or aralkenyl groups, "disubstituted or
10 polysubstituted" refers to two or more substituents, one or more of which shall be alkoxy or acyloxy and the other(s) shall be one or more identical or different substituents selected from the groups: alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, halogen, hydroxy, mercapto, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy, acetamido, amino, alkylthio, arylthio, imino or nitro groups which replace two or more hydrogen atoms of the aralkyl or aralkenyl moiety.

15 As used herein, the term "alkyl-cycloalkyl" refers to a hydrocarbon radical including an alkyl and a cycloalkyl group. Examples include 3-methylcyclohexyl and 4-hexylcycloheptyl.

As used herein, the term "alkanedicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes an alkyl as defined above and two carbonyl groups. Examples include succinyl, glutaryl, sebacyl, 1,11-dicarboxyundecanyl, and the like.

20 As used herein, the term "alkenedicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes at least one carbon-carbon double bond and two carbonyl groups. Examples include 1,3-dicarboxypropenyl, 1,6-dicarboxy-3-hexenyl, and traumatyl (1,10-dicarboxy-2-decenyl).

As used herein, the term "alkynedicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes at least one carbon-carbon triple bond and two carbonyl groups. Examples include 1,2-dicarboxypropynyl,
25 1,6-dicarboxy-2-hexynyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term "bicycloalkanedicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes bicycloalkenyl as defined above and two carbonyl groups. Examples include 5-norbornane-2,3-dicarbonyl, dihydronaphthalene-1,5-dicarbonyl, and 9,10-dihydro-9,10-ethanoanthracene-11,12-dicarbonyl.

5 As used herein, the term "bicycloalkenedicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes bicycloalkenyl as defined above and two carbonyl groups. Examples include 3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl and 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalene-1,5-dicarbonyl.

As used herein, the term "aromatic dicarbonyl" refers to a radical that includes an
10 aromatic group substituted with two carbonyl groups. Examples include phthalyl, terephthalyl, 1,4-dicarboxynaphthyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term "acyloxy" refers to $RC(O)O-$ in which R is a normal or substituted hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, or bicycloalkenyl. Examples include acetoxy, propionyloxy, 2,3-difluorobutyryloxy, benzoyloxy,
15 cyclopropylacetoxy and chloroacetoxy.

As used herein, the term "tropine" refers to tropine (8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3 α -ol), also known as alpha or endo tropine, and pseudotropine (8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3 β -ol), also known as beta or exo tropine, dependent on the configuration of the hydroxy group attached to the C3 atom of tropine.

20 As used herein, the term "granatanol" refers to 9-methyl-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3 α -ol or 9-methyl-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3 β -ol, and also the term "granatanine" refers to 9-methyl-9-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane. It will of course be realized that the nitrogen atom of tropine and of granatanol is already methyl substituted. Therefore, when the tropine or granatanol nitrogen is referred to as substituted, as in N-methyltropinium iodide, it will be
25 understood that the nitrogen is a quaternary nitrogen and the halide is present for charge

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable anion" refers to an anion that has little or no toxic effect and does not significantly influence the pharmacological action of a pharmaceutically administered dose. Examples include chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate, sulfonate, mesylate, besylate, tosylate, and the like.

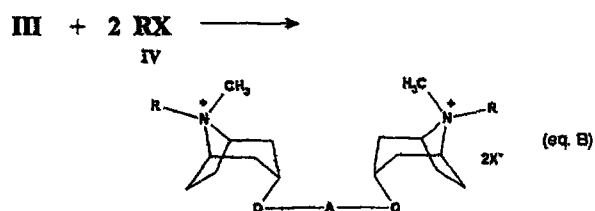
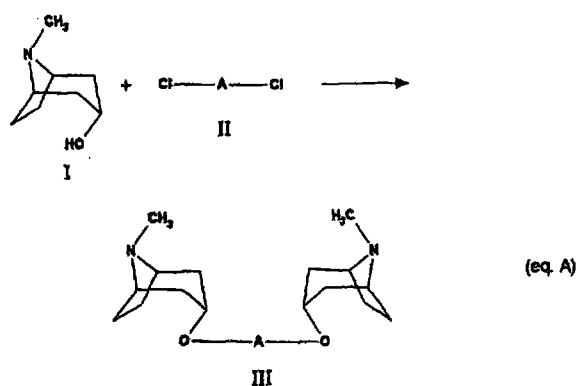
A variety of optical isomers, enantiomeric pairs, and diastereomeric pairs exist for many of the compounds within the scope of the present invention. All such compounds are intended, as are all mixtures of optical isomers, enantiomeric pairs and diastereomeric pairs, for each structural variation, including all pure compounds and racemic mixtures.

Both cis and trans geometrical isomers and mixtures are intended.

Syntheses

There will now be described various synthetic pathways for preparing the compounds of the present invention. These pathways will be illustrated using N-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3 α -ol (tropine) as an example of the starting material. Other suitable cyclic aminoalkanols can be used as well.

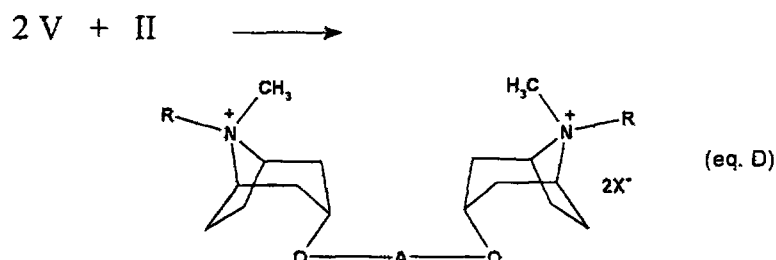
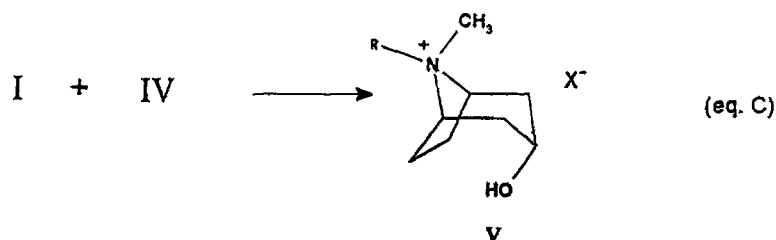
SYNTHETIC PATHWAY A



Referring to eq. A of Synthetic Pathway A, the procedure is carried out as follows. To a cooled solution of one equivalent of the appropriate diacyl halide (II) in dry methylene chloride in an ice bath is added dropwise two equivalents of tropine in dry methylene chloride, and then the mixture is allowed to warm up to room temperature. After the reaction mixture is
 5 poured into the cold water, the aqueous layer is adjusted to pH 10-11 with 6N NaOH aqueous solution, and extracted with chloroform. The diester (III) is then purified by a chromatographic technique.

In eq. B, one equivalent of the purified diester (III) is taken up in a moderately polar aprotic solvent, such as acetone or acetonitrile. Two and one-half equivalents of the
 10 appropriate alkoxy, acyloxy or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl or aralkenyl halide, RX (IV) are added. The resulting solution is heated at between 50°C and 150°C for 6 to 12 hours depending on the reactants. The resulting quaternary salts are filtered, and purified by recrystallization.

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SYNTHETIC PATHWAY B

Referring to eq. C of Synthetic Pathway B, in an alternative synthetic pathway one

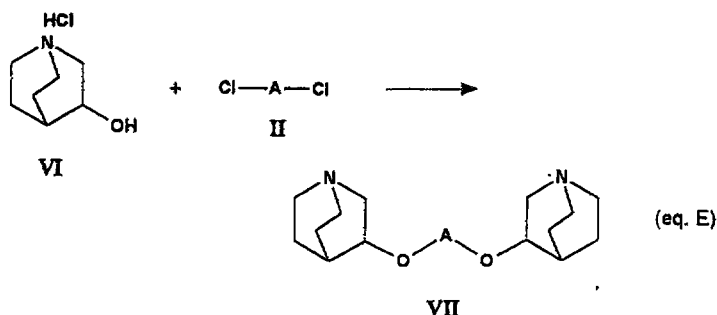
equivalent of the appropriate tropine (I) and one and one-quarter equivalents of the desired alkoxy, acyloxy or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl or aralkenyl halide (IV) are heated together in a moderately polar aprotic solvent, such as acetone or acetonitrile, for between 6 and 12 hours at between 50°C and 100°C. The resulting quaternary ammonium salt (V) is
 5 filtered and purified by recrystallization.

Then, as shown in eq. D, two equivalents of the recrystallized quaternary salt (V) are reacted with one equivalent of the appropriate organic diacyl halide (II) in dry methylene chloride in a sealed vessel. The ingredients are heated in a closed vessel at 80-100°C. After the solvent is removed, the residue is purified by recrystallization and pure compound of
 10 Formula 1/a, 1/b and 1/c are obtained.

The compounds of Formula 1/a - 1/c of this invention can also be asymmetrical diammonium esters. These compounds are made by the following method: No more than one equivalent of a first, alkoxy or acyloxy substituted aralkyl or aralkenyl halide (RX) and one equivalent of diester (III) in acetone or acetonitrile are heated at 50°C for 12 hours; To the
 15 reaction mixture is added a second, quaternizing compound, RX (IV). Then the reaction mixture is heated again at 80-100°C for 12 hours. The resulting precipitate is purified by recrystallization.

An alternative to synthetic pathway A is illustrated in Synthetic Pathway C.

SYNTHETIC PATHWAY C



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Other suitable cyclic aminoalkanol hydrochlorides, such as tropine hydrochloride or granatanol hydrochloride, can be used as well.

Utility

The compounds of Formulae 1/a, 1/b and 1/c show marked activity as neuromuscular
5 blocking agents. Such agents are typically administered intravenously. The form of
administration can be a single injection, a series of injections, or the agent can be given as a
component of an intravenous infusion. The compounds of this invention are characterized by
rapid onset and short duration of action to the extent that they are clearly superior to any
existing known muscle relaxants. Regarding side effects, the compounds of this invention have
10 markedly reduced cardiovascular side effects associated with succinylcholine, tubocurarine or
gallamine, the earlier prototypes of clinically used muscle relaxants.

The bolus dosage may vary markedly between each individual patient as it does with
other muscle relaxants, but generally, as estimated on the basis of animal experiments, the dose
will be between 0.1 and 1.0 mg/kg of body weight. The precise dose must be arrived at after
15 having considered each individual case, including age, sex, weight and general condition of the
patient and the degree of muscle relaxation desired.

The form of dosage can be liquid solution, either for direct injection or for addition to
an intravenous fluid, or it can be a solid powder or granular material to be made into a solution
prior to use. The liquid or solid can be formulated by any conventional means.

20 One or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or adjuvants may be included in a
clinical formulation, including pH modifiers, stabilizers, preservatives, biologically necessary
salts, sugars, and the like.

The activity of these compounds can be tested by any of several methods.

The utility of the compounds of Formulae 1/a, 1/b and 1/c have been tested by using
25 anesthetized rats and/or cats, rabbits, dogs, guinea pigs, pigs, or monkeys. A leg tendon is

attached to a transducer. An appropriate motor nerve, e.g. the sciatic or common peroneal nerve is stimulated. The resultant muscle twitches are transduced and recorded. As the neuromuscular blocking agents of this invention are administered into a vein, the muscle twitch response to the stimulation decreases. This dose-dependent decrease is measured. Likewise,
5 the onset and duration of this action can be determined, and compared with those of known, clinically used agents. Electromyographic and mechanomyographic methods are both acceptable.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the following examples which are included merely for purposes of illustration and are not to be construed as limiting the
10 scope of the present invention.

The following example illustrates Synthetic Pathway A.

Example 1 - Preparation of bis-tropan-3-yl succinate

To a solution of 14.1 g (100 mmol) of tropine in 50 mL of methylene chloride is added dropwise 7.75 g (50 mmol) of succinyl chloride in 100 mL of methylene chloride with cooling
15 in an ice bath. Then the mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature. After the reaction mixture is poured into 200 mL of cold water, the aqueous layer is adjusted to pH 10-11 with 6 N NaOH aqueous solution and extracted with chloroform. The resulting oil is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 20% methanol in chloroform) to yield 11.8 g (65%) of bis-tropan-3-yl succinate as a thick oil.

20 Similarly, by substituting:
malonyl chloride
glutaryl chloride
thiodiglycolyl chloride
2-ketoglutaryl chloride
25 adipoyl chloride
sebacyl chloride
4, 4'- dithiodibutyl chloride

- 1,11-undecanedicarbonyl dichloride
 fumaryl chloride
 trans-traumatyl chloride
 acetylenedicarbonyl chloride
 5 trans-1,2-cyclobutanedicarbonyl dichloride
 1,3-cyclohexanedicarbonyl dichloride
 1,1-cyclopentanediacetyl dichloride
 phthaloyl chloride
 4,5-dichlorophthaloyl chloride
 10 trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl chloride

one can obtain:

- bis(tropan-3-yl) malonate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) glutarate
 15 bis(tropan-3-yl) thiodiglycolate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) 2-ketoglutarate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) adipate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) sebacate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) 4, 4'-dithiodibutyrate
 20 bis(tropan-3-yl) 1,11-undecanedicarboxylate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) fumarate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) trans-traumate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) acetylenedicarboxylate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate
 25 bis(tropan-3-yl) cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) cyclopentane-1,1'-diacetate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) phthalate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) 4,5-dichlorophthalate
 bis(tropan-3-yl) trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate

- 30 Similarly, by substituting other cyclic aminoalkanols for tropine as indicated in formulae 1/a, 1/b and 1/c as starting material and the acyl chlorides listed, one can obtain the corresponding dicarboxylic acid esters.

Example 2 - Preparation of bis-[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide

To a solution of 5.0 g (13.7 mmol) of bis-tropan-3-yl succinate in 100 mL of dry
5 acetone is added 9.8 g (34.3 mmol) of 3,4-diacetoxybenzyl bromide (prepared from 3,4-
dihydroxybenzaldehyde through acetylation of the hydroxy groups, reduction of the aldehyde
to the corresponding alcohol, and bromination). Then the mixture is heated at 60-70°C for 10
hours. The precipitate is collected by filtration, washing with acetone and ether, and drying
under vacuum to yield 9.6 g (75%) of bis-[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate
10 dibromide as a white powder, which is further purified by recrystallization with methanol-
methylene chloride.

Similarly by substituting, for example:

2,5-diacetoxybenzyl bromide
3,4,5-triacetoxybenzyl bromide
15 3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl bromide
2,4-dibutyryloxybenzyl bromide
4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl bromide
4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl bromide
2,5-dimethoxybenzyl bromide
20 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl bromide
3,4-diethoxybenzyl bromide
3,4-diacetoxyphenylethyl bromide
3-(3,4-diacetoxyphenyl)propenyl bromide
and 3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl bromide,

25

one can prepare:

bis[N-(2,5-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
bis[N-(3,4,5-triacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide

bis[N-(2,4-dibutyryloxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 5 bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(3,4-diethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxyphenylethyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide
 bis[N-(3-(3,4-diacetoxyphenyl)propenyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate
 dibromide, and

10 bis[N'-(3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide.

It will be realized by one skilled in the art that both starting materials could be substituted. For example if 4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl bromide is substituted for 3,4-diacetoxybenzyl bromide and bis-tropan-3-yl glutarate, bis-tropan-3-yl sebacate, and bis-tropan-3-yl cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate are substituted for bis-tropan-3-yl succinate, then
 15 one obtains: bis [N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide, bis-[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] sebacate dibromide, and bis-[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

The following example illustrates Synthetic Pathway B.

Example 3 - Preparation of N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium chloride.

20 The mixture of 14.1 g (100 mmol) of tropine and 26.0 g (120 mmol) of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl chloride in 300 mL of acetone is heated at 60-70°C for 10 hours in a sealed tube. The precipitate is then filtered, washed, and recrystallized to yield 28.6 g (80%) of N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium chloride as a white powder.

Similarly, by substituting, for example:

25 2-methoxy-5-nitrobenzyl bromide
 4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl chloride
 3-(3,4-dipropionyloxyphenyl)propyl bromide
 3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl bromide
 4-acetoxy-3-chlorobenzyl bromide

one can prepare:

N-(2-methoxy-5-nitrobenzyl) tropinium bromide

N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropinium chloride

5 N-(3-(3,4 dipropionyloxyphenyl)propyl) tropinium bromide

N-(3,5 diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl) tropinium bromide

N-(4-acetoxy-3-chlorobenzyl) tropinium bromide

Example 4 - Preparation of bis-[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate

10 **dichloride**

N-(3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzyl)tropanium chloride (20.0 g, 56.0 mmol) and 4.35 g (28.0 mmol) of succinyl chloride in 100 mL of dry methylene chloride are heated at 100°C for 12 hours in a sealed tube. After 5 mL of methanol is added to the cooled reaction mixture, solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. The product is purified by recrystallization from
15 methanol-methylene chloride, yielding 12.0 g (54%) of bis [N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dichloride.

Similarly by substituting, for example:

N-(2 methoxy-5-nitrobenzyl) tropinium bromide

N-[3-(3,4-dipropionyloxyphenyl)propyl] tropinium bromide

20 N-(3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl) tropinium bromide

N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropinium chloride

N-(4-acetoxy-3-chlorobenzyl) tropinium bromide

for N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)tropanium chloride,

25 one can prepare:

bis [N-(2- methoxy-5-nitrobenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide

bis [N-(3-(3,4-dipropionyloxyphenyl)propyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate
dibromide

bis [N-(3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphthylmethyl) tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide

30 bis [N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dichloride

bis [N-(4-acetoxy-3-chlorobenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide

The following example illustrates the preparation of an asymmetrical diammonium ester.

5 **Example 5 - Preparation of [N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl], [N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide.**

To a solution of 18.2 g (50 mmol) of bis(tropan-3-yl) succinate in 500 mL of dry acetone in a sealed bottle is added 11.6 g (50 mmol) of 2,5-dimethoxybenzyl bromide. After the mixture is heated at 50°C for 24 hours, 14.3 g (50 mmol) of 3,4-diacetoxybenzyl bromide
10 is added to the cooled mixture. Then the mixture is heated again at 70-75°C for another 10 hours. The resulting white precipitate is collected by filtration, and purified by recrystallization (2x) from MeOH-methylene chloride to yield 9.0 g (20%) of [N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl], [N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl)tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide as a white powder.

15 Similarly, for example, by substituting 3,4-dibromophenethyl bromide and 3-(4,6-dimethoxynaphth-2-yl)propenyl bromide for 2,5-dimethoxybenzyl bromide and 3,4-diacetoxybenzyl bromide, respectively, one can obtain [N-(3,4-dibromophenethyl)tropanium-3-yl], [N-{3-(4,6-dimethoxynaphth-2-yl)propenyl}tropanium-3-yl] succinate dibromide.

The following example illustrates Synthetic Pathway C.

20 **Example 6 - Preparation of bis[quinuclidin-3-yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate**

To a solution of *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl chloride (2.63 g, 12.0 mmol) in 20 mL of methylene chloride in a sealed tube is added 3-quinuclidinol hydrochloride (4.50 g, 27.5 mmol). The heterogeneous mixture is heated to 80°C overnight.
25 After it is cooled, the mixture is poured into 100 mL of 2 N NaOH aqueous solution, and

extracted with CHCl_3 . The combined organic layer is dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated. The resulting oil is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 10% MeOH in CHCl_3) to yield 4.0 g (83%) of bis[quinuclidin-3-yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate as a white solid.

5

Example 7 - Preparation of bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl)quinuclidinium-3-yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

A solution of bis[quinuclidin-3-yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate (1.0 g, 2.5 mmol) and 4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl bromide (1.6 g, 6.25 mmol) in 30 mL of acetone is heated at 60°C in a sealed tube for 10 hours. The white solid (1.22 g, 54%) precipitated out is collected by a vacuum for 1 hour.

10

Elemental analysis of this compound and other representative compounds are shown in Table 1, wherein C, H, and N are shown as weight %. High resolution mass data and melting points are shown in Table 2.

15

Similarly, by appropriate choices of starting materials other symmetric and asymmetric bis quaternary ammonium salts of the general structures of 1/a, 1/b and 1/c can be made, for example:

[N-ethyl, N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) nor-granataninium-3-yl], [N-ethyl, N-(3,5-dinitrobenzyl) nor-granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide,
bis [N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] isophthalate dibromide,
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxyphenethyl) 1,2,6-trimethylpiperidinium-4-yl] cyclopentane-1,1-dibutyrate dibromide.

20

ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS		Calculated Value			Observed Value		
New Compounds:	Formula	C	H	N	C	H	N
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C43H54N2O10Br2.3H2O	53.09	6.17	2.88	53.51	6.55	2.93
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C47H62N2O12Br2.H2O	55.08	6.25	2.73	54.36	6.45	2.73
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	C48H68N2O12Br2.H2O	55.28	6.72	2.68	54.14	6.57	2.77
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C45H58N2O10Br2.H2O	56.02	6.22	2.90	54.71	6.12	2.88
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C42H56N2O10Br2.H2O	54.42	6.26	3.02	52.75	6.57	3.04
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	C44H60N2O10Br2.H2O	55.34	6.50	2.94	53.93	6.59	3.07
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C47H58N2O12Br2.2H2O	53.41	6.06	2.65	53.51	6.55	2.93
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C44H56N2O12Br2.2H2O	52.80	6.00	2.80	52.50	6.26	2.89
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	C46H60N2O12Br2.H2O	54.76	6.15	2.78	53.05	6.35	2.85
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	C43H56N2O12Br2.H2O	53.20	5.98	2.89	52.08	6.32	3.00
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 β -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C47H58N2O12Br2.H2O	55.29	5.88	2.75	54.87	5.99	2.89
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	C45H60N2O12Br2.H2O	54.10	6.21	2.81	53.62	6.20	2.91
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	C46H62N2O12Br2	55.53	6.24	2.82	53.71	6.25	3.04
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	C47H64N2O12Br2	55.95	6.36	2.78	53.60	6.29	2.69
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	C48H66N2O12Br2	56.36	6.46	2.74	54.89	6.40	2.81
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C46H60N2O12Br2.H2O	54.65	6.14	2.77	52.53	6.13	2.85
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	C47H64N2O12Br2.H2O	54.97	6.43	2.73	54.66	6.42	2.94
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate dibromide	C48H66N2O12Br2	56.36	6.46	2.74	56.00	6.40	2.88
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C48H64N2O12Br2	56.47	6.27	2.75	54.30	6.25	2.81
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	C49H68N2O12Br2.H2O	55.78	6.64	2.66	55.00	6.38	2.78
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	C50H70N2O12Br2.H2O	56.18	6.74	2.62	56.09	6.79	2.76
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	C51H72N2O12Br2	57.52	6.77	2.63	57.16	6.69	2.78
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C50H68N2O12Br2.H2O	56.29	6.56	2.62	55.92	6.34	2.82

TABLE 1

High Resolution Mass Data and Melting Point	High Resolution Mass			Melting Point (°C)
	Formula	calculated	found	
New Compounds:				
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C43H54N2O10Br	837.2962	837.2961	229-231
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide				192-194
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide				184-185
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide				230-231
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide				223-224
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide				230-231
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide				233-234
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C45H58N2O10Br	865.3275	865.3275	212-213
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C42H56N2O10Br	827.3118	827.3102	203-204
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	C44H60N2O10Br	857.3411	857.3449	215-216
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	C47H58N2O12Br	921.3173	921.3178	219-220
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C44H56N2O12Br	883.3017	883.3027	205-206
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	C46H60N2O12Br	911.3331	911.3335	211-212
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	C43H56N2O12Br	873.2996	873.2996	200-201
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 β -yl] trans-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide				218-219
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	C45H60N2O12Br	899.3331	899.3353	186-187
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	C46H62N2O12Br	913.3486	913.3491	180-181
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	C47H64N2O12Br	927.3643	927.3655	185-186
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	C48H66N2O12Br	941.3799	941.3784	195-196
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C46H60N2O12Br	911.3331	911.3337	194-195
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	C47H64N2O12Br	927.3643	927.3651	212-213
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate dibromide	C48H66N2O12Br	941.3801	941.3785	221-222
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C48H64N2O12Br	939.3643	939.3659	218-219
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	C49H68N2O12Br	955.3956	955.3951	200-201
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	C50H70N2O12Br	969.4112	969.4086	208-209
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	C51H72N2O12Br	983.4269	983.4285	203-204
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	C50H68N2O12Br	967.3956	967.3957	199-200

Table 2

Example 8 - In vivo animal testing of the biological activity of neuromuscular blocking agents.

The neuromuscular blocking activity and other effects (e.g. cardiovascular side effects) of selected agents were investigated on several different experimental animals. Justification for this approach lies in the commonly known fact that the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties of these agents are markedly variable from species to species. Therefore, the most important aspects of the projected therapeutic utility of these agents, e.g., neuromuscular blocking potency, onset and duration of action, and side effects cannot be ascertained in "in vitro" preparations or by using only one species of animals.

Selected compounds of the present invention have been carefully investigated, first in "screening" experiments in rats, for determining neuromuscular blocking potency. Subsequently, selected compounds have been tested for specific effects, e.g. onset, duration of action, and side effects, on additional selected species of animals, such as cats, pigs, monkeys, rabbits and dogs.

The following is a description of the methods as used in the rat and the cat. These methods were also utilized on other species when needed.

a) Adult, male albino rats were anesthetized with pentobarbital injected intraperitoneally. The trachea was cannulated for artificial respiration via a small animal respirator. The carotid artery was cannulated for recording blood pressure via a transducer and heart rate by a cardiograph on a polygraph. One external jugular vein was cannulated for i.v. drug administration. Neuromuscular function was monitored by electromyography, recording evoked responses from the anterior tibial muscle as a result of supramaximal nerve stimuli consisting of single or "train-of-four" rectangular pulses of 0.1-0.2 msec duration every 10-12 seconds, delivered to the sciatic or common peroneal nerve by a laboratory nerve stimulator. Another mode of stimulation included repeated single stimuli

delivered at 0.1 Hz or 1 Hz. Cardiac vagal block, a side effect of several muscle relaxant agents, was assessed by stimulating the cut cervical vagus nerve peripherally and determining the possible blocking effect against the vagally induced bradycardia. The agents were dissolved in physiologic saline and injected intravenously at appropriate time intervals. The intensity, onset, and duration of neuromuscular block and its type were determined with each agent. Through administering several doses, the doses corresponding to 50%, 80% and 90% neuromuscular block were determined. All agents were compared with selected standard neuromuscular blocking compounds, e.g. succinylcholine, pancuronium, mivacurium, or rocuronium. The resulting data are shown in Table 3, wherein:

- ED50= intravenous dose, ug/kg, causing 50% neuromuscular block.
- Onset= time in minutes to 80-85% neuromuscular block.
- RI= recovery index, minutes, spontaneous recovery, 25-75% neuromuscular response.
- VB= vagal block, %, at 80-85% neuromuscular blocking dose.
- Δ HR= change in heart rate, %, at 80-85% neuromuscular blocking dose.
- Δ BP= change in arterial blood pressure, %, at 80-85% neuromuscular blocking dose.
- No= number of animals tested.

b) Adult cats were anesthetized with a mixture of 70 mg/kg alpha chloralose and 0.5 g/kg ethylurethane intraperitoneally. One thigh was fixed in a vertical position by means of a pin at the lower end of the femur. Needle electrodes were placed on the sciatic or the common peroneal nerve. A tendon of the anterior tibial muscle was attached to a force transducer and the muscle responses evoked, as described under a), were recorded. Both electromyographic and mechanomyographic responses can be quantified. Blood pressure and heart rate changes were recorded from appropriately cannulated arteries via a blood pressure transducer and cardiograph. The resulting data are shown in Table 4.

The techniques described under a) and b) were employed in other species as needed with the modification that juvenile pigs were initially anesthetized with inhalation of halothane (Table 5) and monkeys were initially sedated with intramuscular ketamine injections prior to inducing and maintaining general anesthesia using pentobarbital and propofol administered intravenously (Table 6). Rabbit data are shown in Table 7 and dog data are shown in Table 8.

All animal experiments considered together, these novel neuromuscular relaxants are 2-10 times faster and shorter acting than the comparison compounds.

Figure 1 illustrates the neuromuscular blocking effect of bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide as compared with succinylcholine and rocuronium in the monkey. Shown are the EMG response for muscle relaxation and the blood pressure response against time in minutes.

Those skilled in the art will further appreciate that the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or central attributes thereof. In that the foregoing description of the present invention discloses only exemplary embodiments thereof, it is to be understood that other variations are contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to the particular embodiments which have been described in detail herein. Rather, reference should be made to the appended claims as indicative of the scope and content of the present invention.

RTV	EC50	Onset	RI	VB	AH	BP	NC
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	2000	1.8	3	70	-5	-10	3
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	57	1	1.	32	0	0	5
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	180	0.8	1.	10	0	0	5
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	500	0.4	0.	99	0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	200	0.7	0.	20	0	0	7
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	367	0.4	0.4	20	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	270	0.55	0.4	0	0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	150	0.55	0.	25	0	0	7
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	350	0.6	0.	20	0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	270	0.55	0.4	30	0	0	7
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	84	0.65	0.	32	0	0	11
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	218	0.7	0.4	5	0	0	10
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	240	0.65	0.	28	0	0	9
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	232	0.75	0.	10	0	0	9
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 β -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	258	0.68	0.5	45	0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	170	0.6	0.4	0	0	0	7
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	140	0.5	0.	5	0	0	14
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	175	0.45	0.	0	0	0	8
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	450	0.4	0.3	60	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	133	0.5	0.	2	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	300	0.7	0.	0	0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate dibromide	217	0.6	0.	18	0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	238	0.6	0.	17	0	0	5
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	260	0.55	0.	0	0	0	5
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	320	0.4	0.3	0	0	-4	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	450	0.5	0.3	2	-3	-6	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	155	0.45	0.3	0	0	0	8
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	450	0.95	1.	60	0	0	7
Mivacurium	140	1.8	3.	0	0	0	8
Atracurium	320	1.5	2.	0	0	0	5
bis[N-methyl tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate diiodide	2000	1.2	4.	100	0	0	4
bis[N-benzyl tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	5500	2.5	3.	100	0	-10	4
bis[N-(2-bromobenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	1400	2.3	3.	100	0	-9	5

Table 3

Cat	ED50	Onset	RI	VB	ΔHR	ΔBP	No
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	193	0.7	0.4	20	5	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	160	0.9	0.5	20	0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	325	0.9	0.5	33	0	-5	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	120	0.9	0.5	30	-12	-30	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	135	0.95	0.5	12	0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	110	0.8	0.5	34	-12	-25	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide	183	1	0.6	8	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3β-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	700	0.7	0.4	60	0	-50	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	400	0.7	0.5	70	0	-40	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	700	0.6	0.5	80	0	-20	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	400	0.6	0.5		0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	185	2.1	3.8		0	0	6
Mivacurium	25	3.5	5		0	0	6
Atracurium	68	2.7	4.8		0	0	6
bis[N-(cyclopropylmethyl) tropanium-3α-yl] suberate dibromide	155	1.4	9	80	0	0	5
bis[N-methyl tropanium-3α-yl] sebacate diiodide	125	2.3	3.9	100	0	0	4

Table 4

Pid	ED50	Onset	RI	VB	ΔH	ΔBP	No
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	310	1.5	2.4	40	0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	600	0.5	1.2	90	0	0	1
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	343	0.54	2	26	0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	250	0.7	1.3	30	0	0	1
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	190	0.6	1	43	0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	268	0.5	0.87	46	0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	183	0.6	0.75	65	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	197	0.65	0.9	42	0	0	6
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	275	0.68	0.85	42	0	0	7
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	225	0.8	0.85	54	0	0	6
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide	230	0.95	1.1	41	0	0	6
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3β-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	160	1.1	2	100	-10	-5	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	235	0.8	0.9	40	0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	140	0.7	0.9	51	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	193	0.7	1	48	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	250	0.6	0.8	80	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	100	0.8	1	15	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide	450	1.1	0.6	70	0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] adipate dibromide	300	0.65	0.75	65	0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	317	0.7	0.6	50	0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	230	0.5	0.65	35	0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	275	0.45	0.4	43	0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	700	0.5	0.5	30	0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	190	0.5	0.4	18	0	0	4
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	350	1.5	3.2	47	0	0	7
Mivacurium	135	1.5	3.6	17	0	0	10
bis[N-(pentyl) tropanium-3α-yl] sebacate dibromide	300	2.00	6.9	50	0	0	4
bis[N-(3-(phenyl)prop-2-enyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,10-decanedicarboxylate dibromide	170	1.60	6.4	27	0	-10	4

Table 5

Monkey	ED50	Onset	RI	VB	ΔHR	ΔBP	No
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	55	0.85	0.5		0	0	1
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	92	0.75	0.5		0	0	2
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	100	0.9	0.5		0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	60	0.8	0.65		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	54	0.95	0.4		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	75	0.95	0.65		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide	88	1	0.8		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3β-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	75	0.7	0.4		0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	85	0.8	0.4		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	150	1.2	0.55		0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	200	0.9	0.4		0	0	1
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	86	0.7	0.4		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	13	3.5	5.6		0	0	6
Mivacurium	34	1.9	2.4		0	0	3
Atracurium	186	3	7.5		0	0	6

Table 6

Rabbit	ED50	Onset	RI	VB	MHR	ABP	No
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	115	2.8	4.5		0	0	2
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	10	4	9		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	70	1.3	2.5		0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide	500	0.35	0.35		0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	145	0.45	0.45		0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	298	0.5	0.55		0	0	6
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	400	0.45	0.4		0	0	3
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	155	0.65	0.65		0	0	8
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	75	0.6	0.55		0	0	4
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	165	0.65	0.65		0	0	7
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	96	0.8	0.7		0	0	5
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	78	0.8	0.6		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	100	0.9	0.7		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	65	0.9	0.7		0	0	6
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 β -yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	210	0.8	0.75		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	165	0.65	0.55		0	0	7
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	167	0.68	0.5		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	266	0.72	0.6		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	475	0.5	0.55		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	115	0.6	0.6		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide	65	1	0.8		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate dibromide	75	0.9	0.65		0	0	3
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	128	0.87	0.5		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	135	0.7	0.55		0	0	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide	160	0.5	0.5		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide	500	0.45	0.4		0	0	2
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	225	0.55	0.5		0	0	6
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	30	1.1	2.4		0	0	7
Mivacurium	20	2.8	3.9		0	0	4
Atracurium	30	2.7	5.7		0	0	7
bis[N-benzyl tropanium-3 α -yl] sebacate dibromide	75	2.3	6		0	0	2
bis[N-ethyl tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate diiodide	150	2.2	9		0	0	2

Table 7

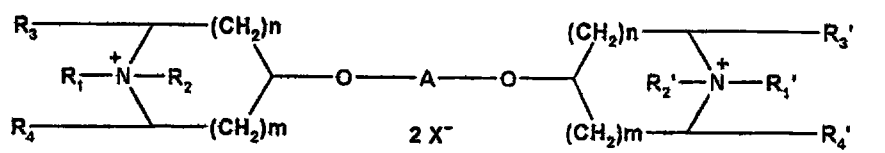
Dog	ED50	Onset	RI	VB	ΔHR	ΔBP	No
New Compounds:							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide	350	0.63	0.5		40	-25	2
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	145	0.85	0.7		45	-15	2
bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	280	0.75	0.5		38	-25	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	100	0.9	0.65		10	-7	5
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide	128	0.75	0.55		30	-5	4
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide	110	0.9	0.6		0	0	5
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3β-yl] <i>trans</i> -3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide	225	0.65	0.6		50	-18	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide	250	0.8	0.45		60	-55	2
bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide	150	0.75	0.7		27	-5	4
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3α-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide							
bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide							
Comparison Compounds:							
Rocuronium	76	1.9	3.3		0	0	3

Table 8

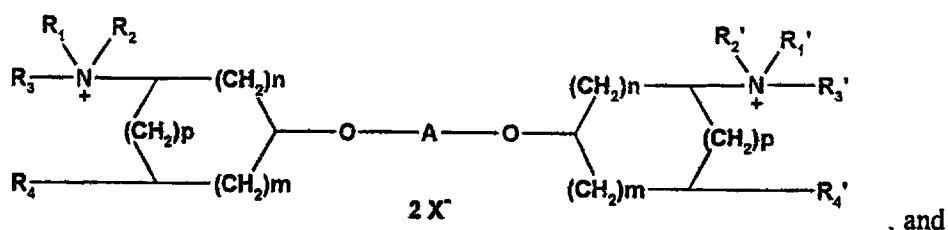
WE CLAIM

1. A compound selected from the group consisting of compounds of the formula

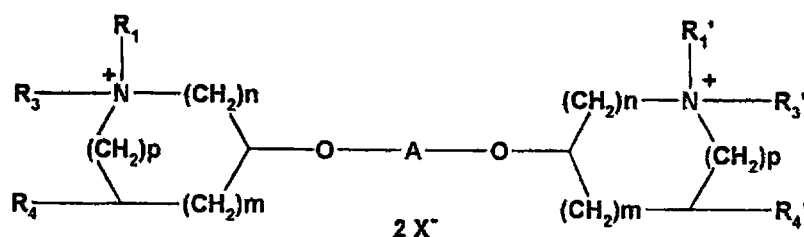
a.



b.



C.



where R_1 and R_1' are di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; R_2 and R_2' are alkyl or alkenyl; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, polycycloalkenedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 and R_3' are H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 and R_4' are H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_n-$, $-CH=CH-$, -



$(\text{CH}_2)_h\text{-O-(CH}_2)_k\text{-}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{CH} \quad \text{CH} \end{array}$, or $\text{-(CH}_2)_h\text{S-(CH}_2)_k\text{-}$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and R_3' and R_4' can also be $\text{-(CH}_2)_g\text{-}$, -CH=CH- , $\text{-(CH}_2)_h\text{-O-(CH}_2)_k\text{-}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{CH} \quad \text{CH} \end{array}$, or $\text{-(CH}_2)_h\text{-S-(CH}_2)_k\text{-}$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; wherein R_1 and R_1' , R_2 and R_2' , R_3 and R_3' , and R_4 and R_4' can be the same or different; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_1 is the same as R_1' , R_2 is the same as R_2' , R_3 is the same as R_3' , and R_4 is the same as R_4' .

3. The compound of claim 1 wherein, A is selected from the group consisting of *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl, 1,9-nonanedicarbonyl, cyclobutan-1,2-dicarbonyl, cyclohexane-1,3-dicarbonyl, oxalyl, malonyl, succinyl, glutaryl, adipoyl, pimeloyl, and suberoyl.

4. The compound of claim 1 wherein, R_1 is the same as R_1' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{-}$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{-}$.

5. The compound of claim 4, which is bis[N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

6. The compound of claim 4, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl)



tropanium-3 α -yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

7. The compound of claim 4, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

8. The compound of claim 4, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

9. The compound of claim 4, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 β -yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

10. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is 1,9-nonanedicarbonyl; R₂ is the same as R₂' and is methyl; n and m = 1; R₃ and R₄ together are -(CH₂)₂-; and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₂-.

11. The compound of claim 10, which is bis[N-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide.

12. The compound of claim 10, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] 1,9-nonanedicarboxylate dibromide.

13. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is



cyclobutane-1,2-dicarbonyl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_2-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_2-$.

14. The compound of claim 13, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

15. The compound of claim 13, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

16. The compound of claim 13, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

17. The compound of claim 13, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

18. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R_1 is the same as R_1' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is cyclohexane-1,3-dicarbonyl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_2-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_2-$.

19. The compound of claim 18, which is bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide.

20. The compound of claim 18, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl)



tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide.

21. The compound of claim 18, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate dibromide.

22. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is glutaryl; R₂ is the same as R₂' and is methyl; n and m = 1; R₃ and R₄ together are -(CH₂)₂-; and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₂-.

23. The compound of claim 22, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide.

24. The compound of claim 22, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] glutarate dibromide.

25. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is adipoyl; R₂ is the same as R₂' and is methyl; n and m = 1; R₃ and R₄ together are -(CH₂)₂-; and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₂-.

26. The compound of claim 25, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) tropanium-3 α -yl] adipate dibromide.

27. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy



substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is glutaryl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_3-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_3-$.

28. The compound of claim 27, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide.

29. The compound of claim 27, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] glutarate dibromide.

30. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R_1 is the same as R_1' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is adipoyl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_3-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_3-$.

31. The compound of claim 30, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide.

32. The compound of claim 30, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] adipate dibromide.

33. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R_1 is the same as R_1' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is pimeloyl; R_2 is the same as R_2' and is methyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_3-$;



and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₃-.

34. The compound of claim 33, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide.

35. The compound of claim 33, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] pimelate dibromide.

36. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is suberoyl; R₂ is the same as R₂' and is methyl; n and m = 1; R₃ and R₄ together are -(CH₂)₃-; and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₃-.

37. The compound of claim 36, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] suberate dibromide.

38. The compound of claim 3, wherein, R₁ is the same as R₁' and is alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; A is cyclobutane-1,2-dicarbonyl; R₂ is the same as R₂' and is methyl; n and m = 1; R₃ and R₄ together are -(CH₂)₃-; and R₃' and R₄' together are -(CH₂)₃-.

39. The compound of claim 38, which is bis[N-(3,4-diacetoxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.



40. The compound of claim 38, which is bis[N-(3,4-dipropionyloxybenzyl) granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

41. The compound of claim 1, wherein, A is 3-methyladipoyl; R_1 and R_1' are different and are alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_2' , R_3' , and R_4' are methyl; n and $m = 1$.

42. The compound of claim 41, which is [N-methyl, N-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) 2,6-dimethylpiperidinium-4-yl], [N'-methyl, N'-(3,5-diacetoxy-2-naphtylmethyl) 2,6-dimethylpiperidinium-4-yl] 3-methyladipate dibromide.

43. The compound of claim 3, wherein, A is cyclobutane-1,2-dicarbonyl; R_1 and R_1' are the same and are alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; R_2 and R_2' are the same and are ethyl; n and $m = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_3-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_3-$.

44. The compound of claim 43, which is bis[N-ethyl, N-{3-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propenyl} nor-granataninium-3-yl] cyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate dibromide.

45. The compound of claim 1, wherein, A is fumaryl; R_1 and R_1' are the same and are alkoxy substituted aralkyl, acyloxy substituted aralkyl, or alkoxyacyloxy substituted aralkyl; R_2 and R_2' are the same and are methyl; n , m , and $p = 1$; R_3 and R_4 together are $-(CH_2)_2-$; and R_3' and R_4' together are $-(CH_2)_2-$.

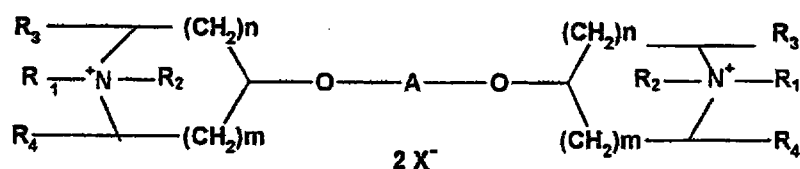


46. The compound of claim 45, which is bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-propionyloxybenzyl) 6-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octanium-3-yl] fumarate dibromide.

47. The compound of claim 1, wherein, R_1 and R_1' are the same and are 4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl; A is selected from the group consisting of malonyl, 1,1'-cyclohexyldiacetyl and *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthaloyl.

48. The compound of claim 47, which is bis[N-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxybenzyl) quinuclidinium-3-yl] *trans*-3,6-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalate dibromide.

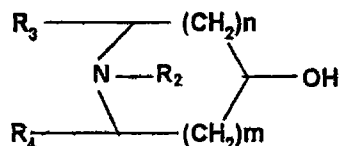
49. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

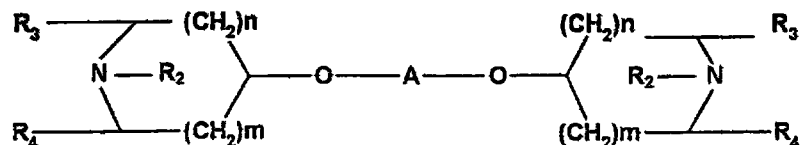




with a compound of the formula



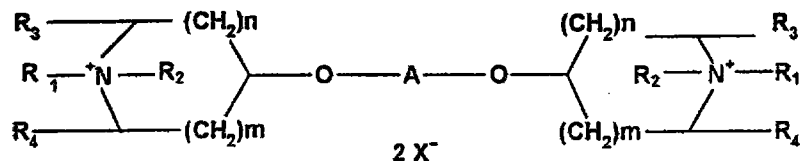
to produce a first reaction product of the formula



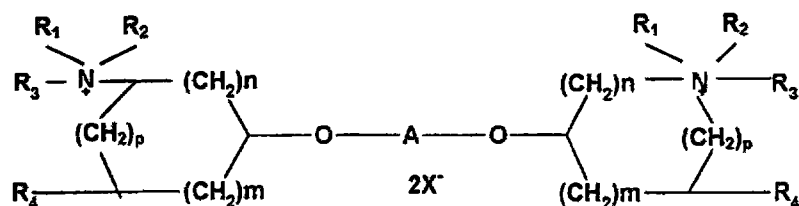
and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula



50. A process for preparing a compound of the formula

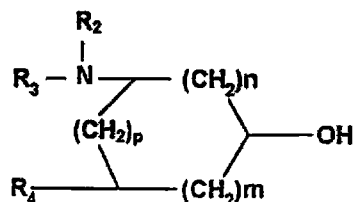


where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl,

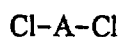


cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R₃ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₄ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₃ and R₄ together can also be -(CH₂)_g-, -CH=CH-, -(CH₂)_h-O-(CH₂)_k-, or -(CH₂)_h-S-(CH₂)_k-, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

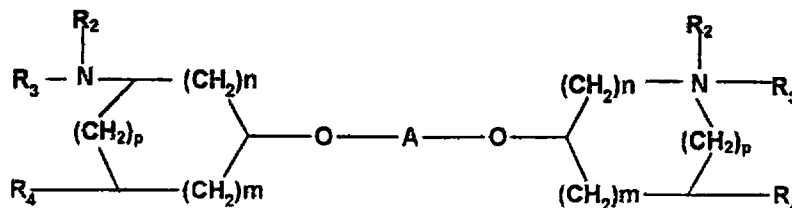
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with a compound of the formula



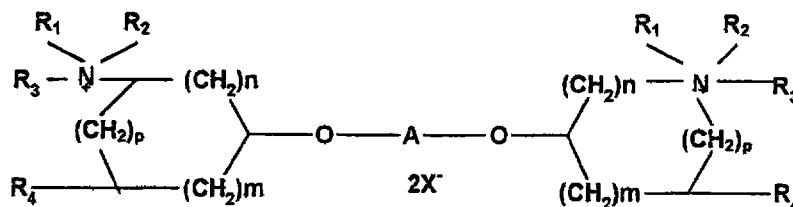
to produce a first reaction product of the formula



and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula

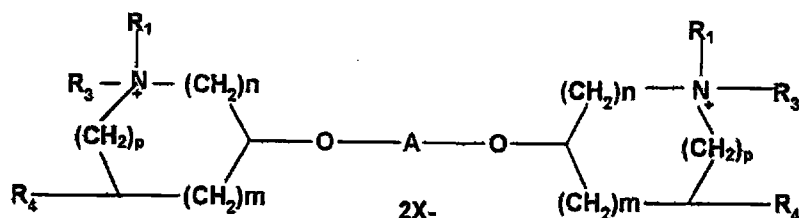


to produce a second reaction product of the formula



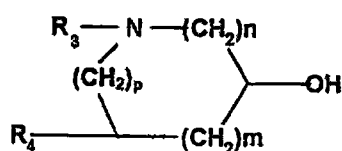
51. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



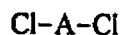


where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(\text{CH}_2)_g-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_h-\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

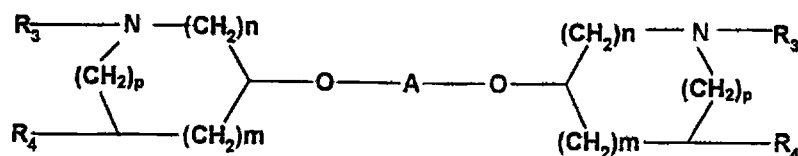
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with a compound of the formula



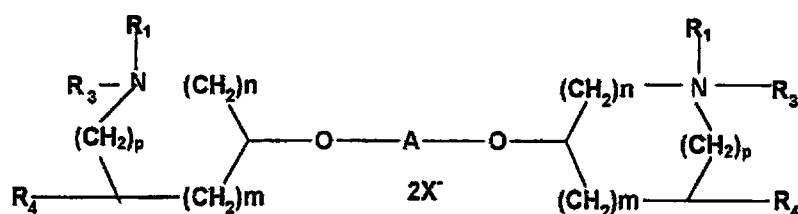
to produce a first reaction product of the formula



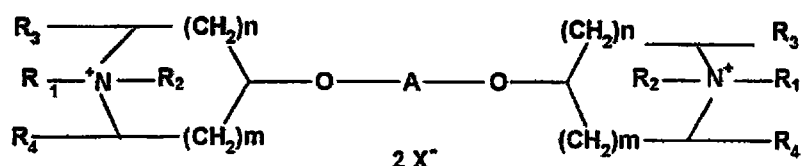
and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula



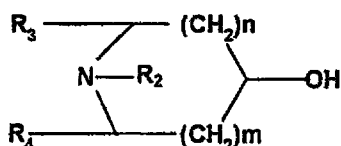
to produce a second reaction product of the formula



52. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion; which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

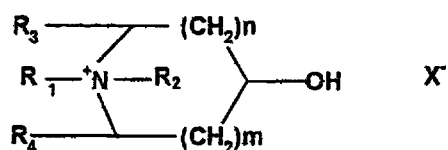


with a compound of the formula

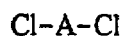


to produce a first reaction product of the formula

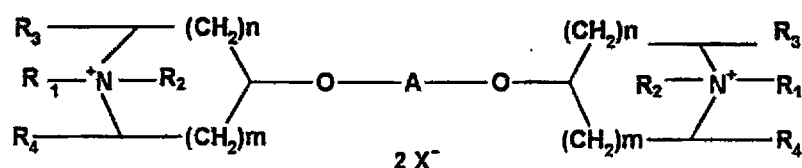




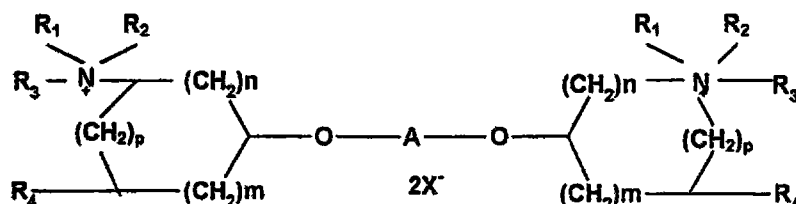
and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula



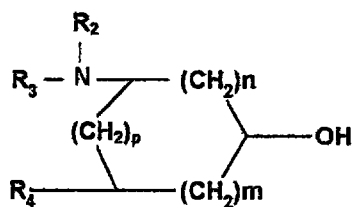
53. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

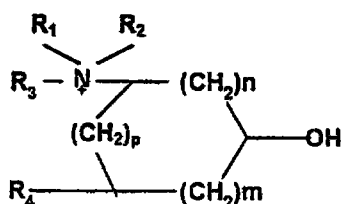




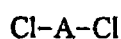
with a compound of the formula



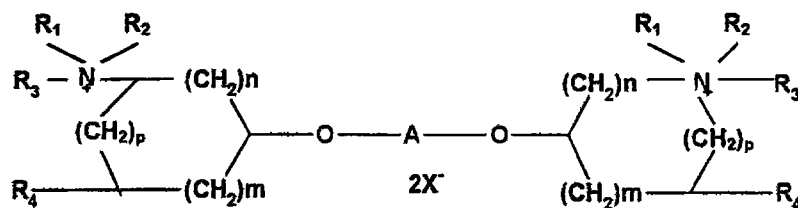
to produce a first reaction product of the formula



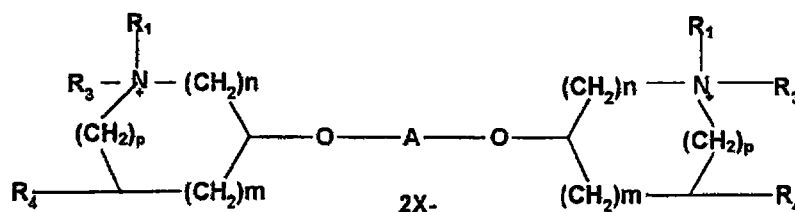
and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula



54. A process for preparing a compound of the formula

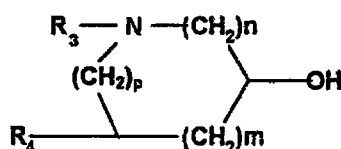


where R₁ is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R₂ is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl,



cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R₃ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₄ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₃ and R₄ together can also be -(CH₂)_g-, -CH=CH-, -(CH₂)_h-O-(CH₂)_k-, or -(CH₂)_h-S-(CH₂)_k-, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

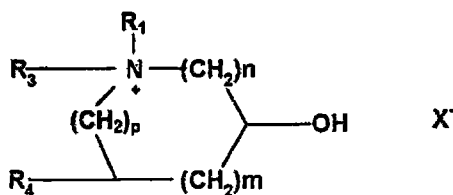
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



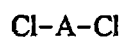
with a compound of the formula



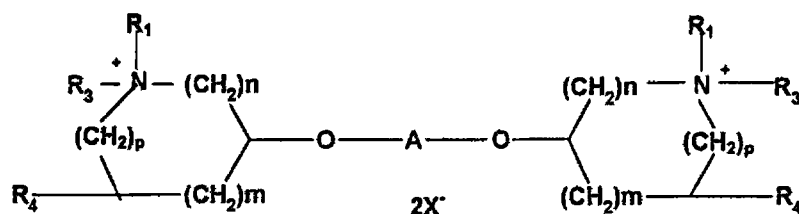
to produce a first reaction product of the formula



and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula

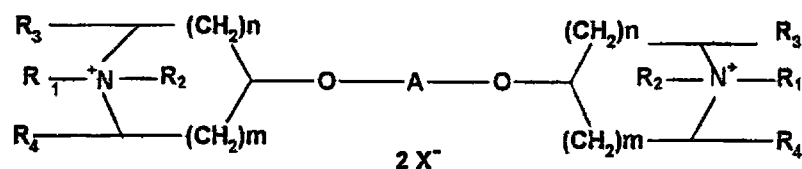


to produce a second reaction product of the formula



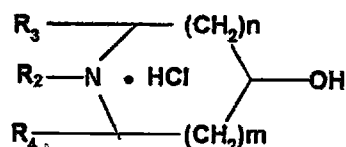
55. A process for the preparation of the compound of the formula



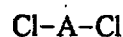


where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

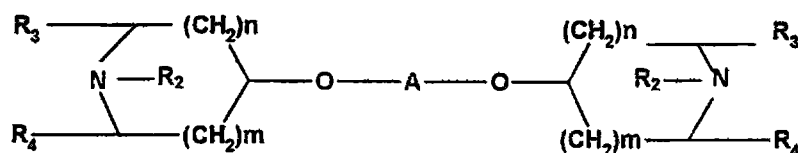
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with a compound of the formula



to produce a first reaction product of the formula

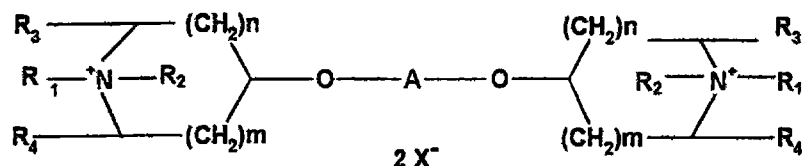


and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula

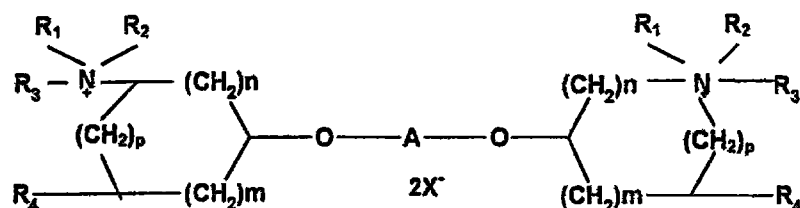


to produce a second reaction product of the formula



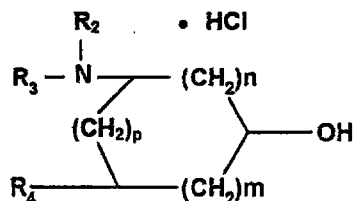


56. A process for preparation of a compound of the formula

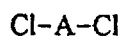


where R_1 and is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; R_2 is alkyl or alkenyl; provided that at least one substituent on each aralkyl or aralkenyl group is alkoxy or acyloxy; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula

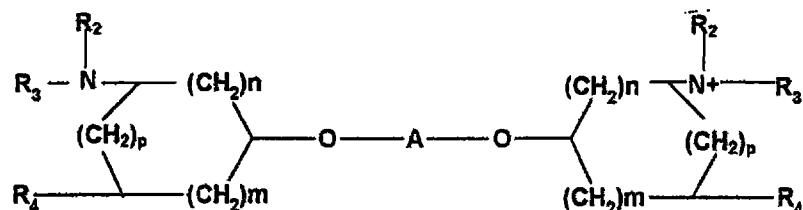


with a compound of the formula



to produce a first reaction product of the formula

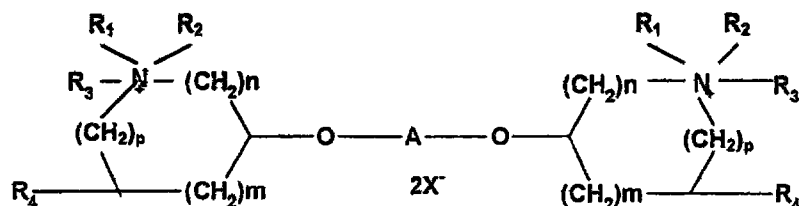




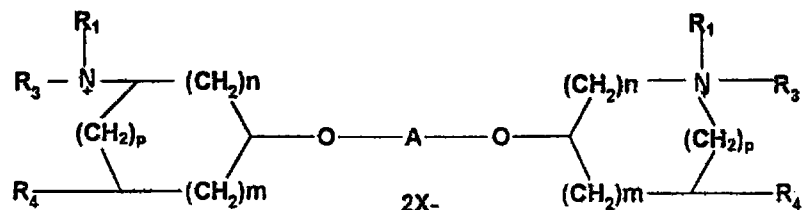
and reacting said first reaction product with a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula



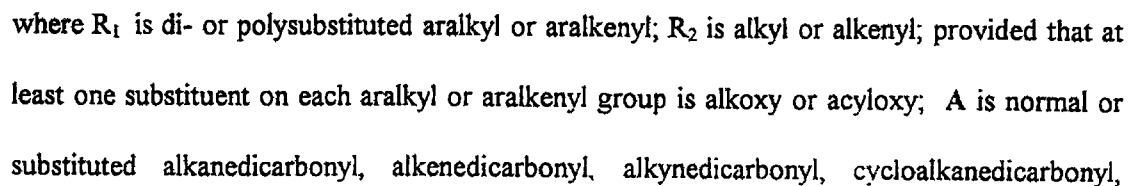
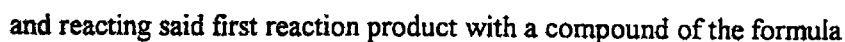
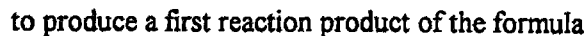
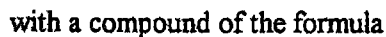
57. A process for preparation of a compound of the formula



where R_1 is di- or polysubstituted aralkyl or aralkenyl; A is normal or substituted alkanedicarbonyl, alkenedicarbonyl, alkynedicarbonyl, cycloalkanedicarbonyl, cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; p is 0, 1, or 2; R_3 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_4 is H, CH_3 , or lower alkyl; R_3 and R_4 together can also be $-(CH_2)_g-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_h-O-(CH_2)_k-$, or $-(CH_2)_h-S-(CH_2)_k-$, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

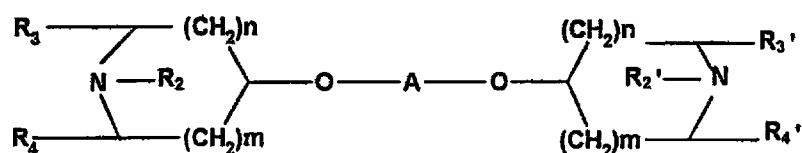
which comprises reacting a compound of the formula





cycloalkenedicarbonyl, bicycloalkanedicarbonyl, bicycloalkenedicarbonyl, polycycloalkanedicarbonyl, or aromatic dicarbonyl; n is 0, 1, or 2; m is 0, 1, or 2; R₃ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₄ is H, CH₃, or lower alkyl; R₃ and R₄ together can also be -(CH₂)_g-, -CH=CH-, -(CH₂)_h-O-(CH₂)_k-, or -(CH₂)_h-S-(CH₂)_k-, where g is 2, 3, 4, or 5, h is 1 or 2, and k is 1 or 2; and X is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion;

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



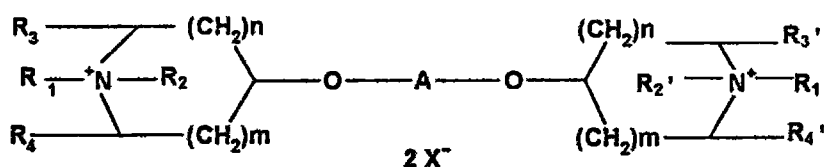
with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula



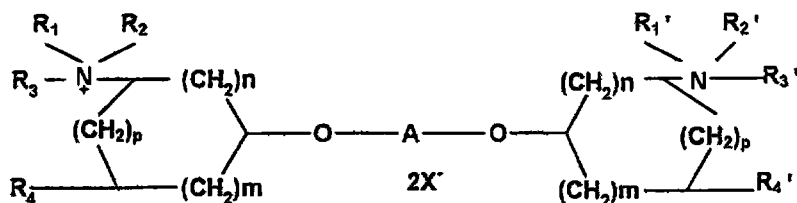
and then reacting the resulting first reaction product with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula

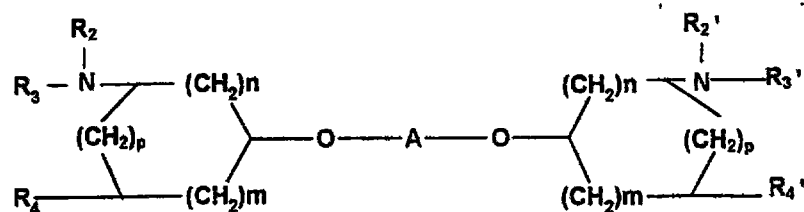


59. A process for preparation of a compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula





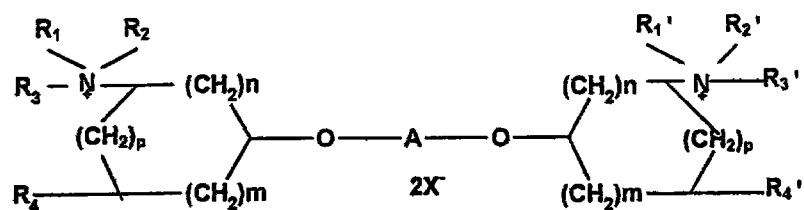
with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula



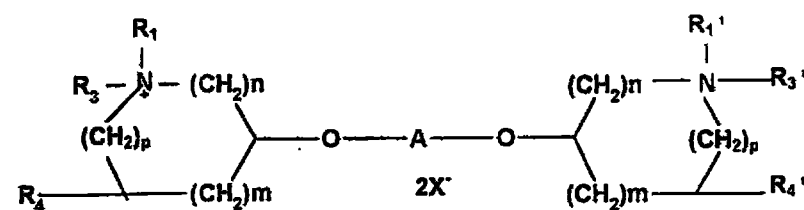
and then reacting the resulting first reaction product with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula



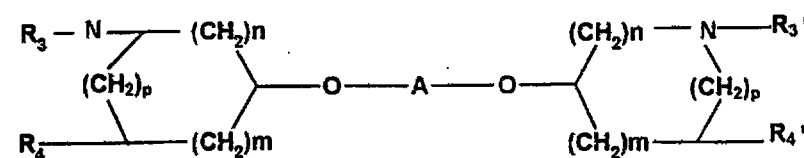
to produce a second reaction product of the formula



60. A process for preparation of a compound of the formula



which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula

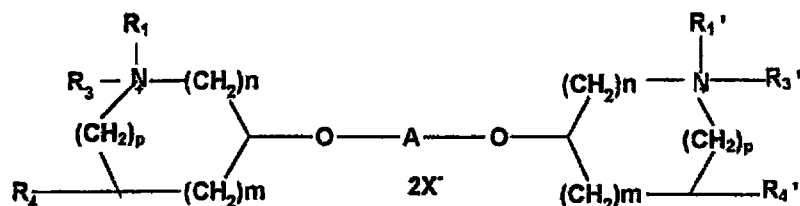




and then reacting the resulting first reaction product with about one equivalent of a compound of the formula



to produce a second reaction product of the formula



61. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient thereof.

