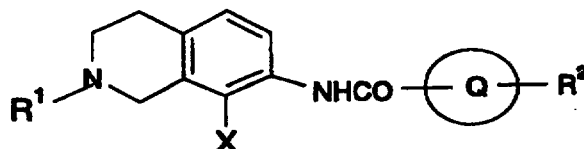




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(54) Title: SUBSTITUTED ISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE AS ANTICONVULSANTS



(I)

(57) Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or solvates thereof, where Q is a monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl ring, R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl (optionally substituted by hydroxy or C₁₋₄alkoxy), C₁₋₆alkenyl, C₁₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₆alkylCO-formyl, CF₃CO- or C₁₋₆alkylSO₂-, R² is hydrogen or up to three substituents selected from halogen, NO₂, CN, N₃, CF₃O-, CF₃S-, CF₃CO-, trifluoromethylidiaziriny, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkenyl, C₁₋₆alkynyl, C₁₋₆perfluoroalkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₆alkylO-, C₁₋₆alkylCO-, C₃₋₆cycloalkylO-, C₃₋₆cycloalkylCO-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkylO-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkylCO-, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyloxy, benzoyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₆alkylS-, C₁₋₆alkylSO₂-, (C₁₋₄alkyl)₂NSO₂-, (C₁₋₄alkyl)NHSO₂-, (C₁₋₄alkyl)₂NCO-, (C₁₋₄alkyl)NHCO, CONH₂, CF₃SO₂, C₁₋₆alkenyl, C₁₋₆alkynyl or C₁₋₆hydroxyalkyl; or -NR³R⁴ where R³ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl, and R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, formyl, -CO₂C₁₋₄alkyl or -COC₁₋₄alkyl; or two R² groups together form a carbocyclic ring that is saturated or unsaturated and unsubstituted or substituted by -OH or =O; and X is halogen, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl optionally substituted by phenyl; are useful in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of anxiety, mania, depression, panic disorders and/or aggression, disorders associated with a subarachnoid haemorrhage or neural shock, the effects associated with withdrawal from substances of abuse such as cocaine, nicotine, alcohol and benzodiazepines, disorders treatable and/or preventable with anti-convulsive agents, such as epilepsy including post-traumatic epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, psychosis, migraine, cerebral ischaemia, Alzheimer's disease and other degenerative diseases such as Huntington's chorea, schizophrenia, obsessive compulsive disorders (OCD), neurological deficits associated with AIDS, sleep disorders (including circadian rhythm disorders, insomnia and narcolepsy), tics (e.g. Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome), trauma, brain injury, tinnitus, neuralgia, especially trigeminal neuralgia, neuropathic pain, dental pain, cancer pain, inappropriate neuronal activity resulting in neurodysesthesias in diseases such as diabetes, multiple sclerosis (MS) and motor neurone disease, ataxias, muscular rigidity (spasticity), temporomandibular joint dysfunction, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).