

QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES AS ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

Abstract

The present invention relates to the use of a compound for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a bacterial infection, said compound being a compound of formula (I) a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salt thereof, a stereochemically isomeric form thereof or a *N*-oxide form thereof, wherein R^1 is hydrogen, halo, polyhalo C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, Ar or Het; p is an integer equal to 1 or 2; R^2 is C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxy C_{1-6} alkyloxy or C_{1-6} alkylthio; R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, Ar, Het or Het1; R^4 and R^5 each independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or benzyl; or R^4 and R^5 together and including the N to which they are attached may form a radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, 2-pyrrolinyl, 3-pyrrolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, 2-imidazolinyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, piperidinyl, pyridinyl, piperazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, morpholinyl and thiomorpholinyl, each of said rings may optionally be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, halo, polyhalo C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} alkyloxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylthio C_{1-6} alkyl or pyrimidinyl; R^6 is hydrogen, halo, polyhalo C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio; or two vicinal R^6 radicals may be taken together to form a bivalent radical of formula $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$; r is an integer equal to 1 or 2; R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, Ar, Het or Het1; provided that the bacterial infection is other than a Mycobacterial infection.

No Figure