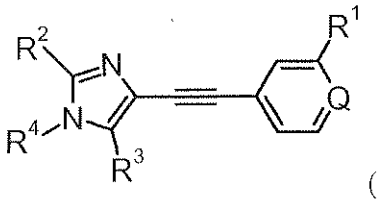
IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS MGLUR5 ANTAGONISTS

The present invention relates to imidazole derivatives of the general formula



(I)

wherein

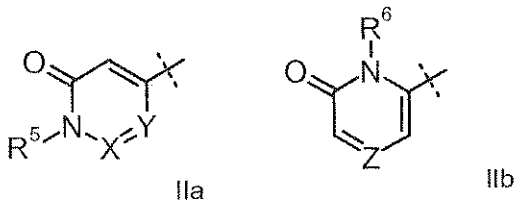
R^1 signifies halogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or lower alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

Q signifies either –N= or –CH=;

R^4 is a group of formula IIa or IIb



IIa IIb

wherein

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl, lower alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O$-lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2$-lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl;

as well as to pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

It has now surprisingly been found that the compounds of general formula I are metabotropic glutamate receptor antagonists. Compounds of formula I are distinguished by having valuable therapeutic properties. They can be used in the treatment or prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders.

In the central nervous system (CNS) the transmission of stimuli takes place by the interaction of a neurotransmitter, which is sent out by a neuron, with a neuroreceptor.

Glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain and plays a unique role in a variety of central nervous system (CNS) functions. The glutamate-dependent stimulus receptors are divided into two main groups. The first main group, namely the ionotropic receptors, forms ligand-controlled ion channels. The metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR) belong to the second main group and, furthermore, belong to the family of G-protein coupled receptors.

At present, eight different members of these mGluR are known and of these some even have sub-types. According to their sequence homology, signal transduction mechanisms and agonist selectivity, these eight receptors can be sub-divided into three sub-groups:

mGluR1 and mGluR5 belong to group I,

mGluR2 and mGluR3 belong to group II, and

mGluR4, mGluR6, mGluR7 and mGluR8 belong to group III.

Ligands of metabotropic glutamate receptors belonging to the first group can be used for the treatment or prevention of acute and/or chronic neurological disorders such as psychosis, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, cognitive disorders and memory deficits, as well as chronic and acute pain.

Other treatable indications in this connection are restricted brain function caused by bypass operations or transplants, poor blood supply to the brain, spinal cord injuries, head injuries, hypoxia caused by pregnancy, cardiac arrest and hypoglycaemia. Further treatable indications are ischemia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), dementia caused by AIDS, eye injuries, retinopathy, idiopathic parkinsonism or parkinsonism caused by medicaments as well as conditions which lead to glutamate-deficiency functions, such as e.g. muscle spasms, convulsions, migraine, urinary incontinence, nicotine addiction, opiate addiction, anxiety, vomiting, dyskinesia and depressions.

Disorders mediated full or in part by mGluR5 are for example acute, traumatic and chronic degenerative processes of the nervous system, such as Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, psychiatric diseases such as schizophrenia and anxiety, depression, pain and drug dependency *(Expert Opin. Ther. Patents (2002), 12, (12))*. Furthermore, *Expert Opin. Ther. Patents (2008), 18(2)* describes the treatment of mGluR5 antagonists in situations where mGluR5 activity is exacerbated due to a specific genetic

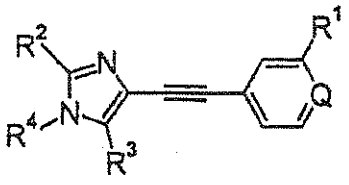
background such as Fragile-X syndrome. Fragile X patients suffer from cognitive impairment, autism spectrum disorder, aggression, seizure, anxiety, obsessive compulsive disorder, excessive tactile sensitivity, loose bowel and sensory hyper-excitability. Described in this document is also the benefit in the treatment of addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

MGluR5 antagonists play also a role in situations where elevated glutamate tonus is present, for example in autism (*Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, 32, 2008, 911* and *WO2008/066750)*.

Selective mGluR5 antagonists are especially useful for the treatment of fragile-X, depression, Parkinson and L-dopa induced dyskinesia..

The present disclosure relates to compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, to the above-mentioned compounds as pharmaceutically active substances and their production.

In a first aspect, there is provided a compound of the general formula



(I)

wherein

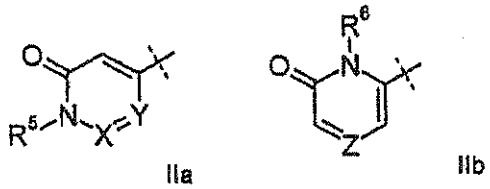
R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

Q signifies either –N= or –CH=;

R^4 is a group of formula IIa or IIb



IIa IIb

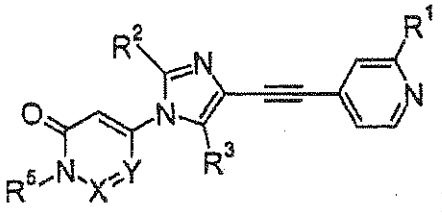
wherein

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as to pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a second aspect, there is provided a compound of formula IA encompassed by formula I as defined above



IA

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

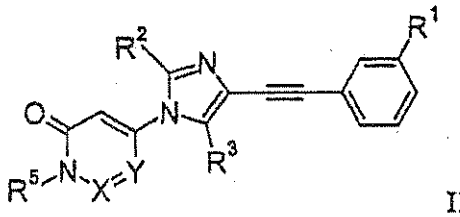
R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a third aspect, there is provided a compound of formula IB encompassed by formula I as defined above

and 

IB

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

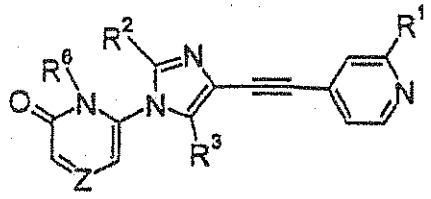
R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a compound of formula IC encompassed by formula I as defined above



IC

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

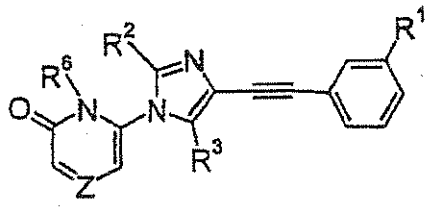
R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In a fifth aspect, there is provided a compound of formula ID encompassed by formula I as defined above



ID

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

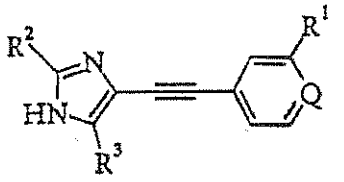
R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The disclosure also relates to a process for preparing a compound according to general formula I following the general procedures as outlined above for compounds of formula I.

In a sixth aspect, there is provided a process for preparing a compound of formula I as defined above, which process comprises

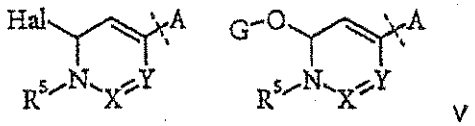
(a) reacting a compound of formula IV



(IV)

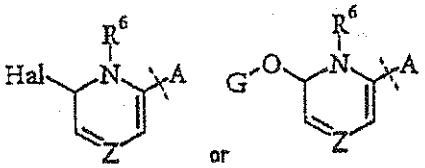
wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and Q have the meanings as defined above,

with a protected compound of formulas



V

or

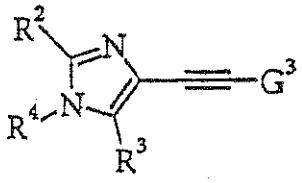


or

VI

wherein A is halogen, trifluromethanesulfonyloxy (OSO_2CF_3), trimethylstannyl, tributylstannyl, or $-B(OR^a)_2$ and where R^a can either be hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or both R^a groups can be linked together to form a 5-6 membered (dioxolane or dioxane) ring, G is hydrogen or a suitable O-protecting group comprising trimethylsilyoxymethyl (SEM), methoxymethyl (MOM) or allyl, Hal is chlorine or fluorine which can be transformed to a GO- group by known procedures, G is hydrogen or a suitable N-protecting group comprising tert-Butyloxycarbonyl (Boc), 2,5-dimethylpyrrole, benzyl, benzoyl, acetyl or phthalimido, and deprotecting the obtained compounds or

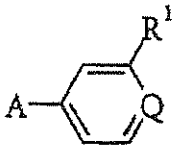
(b) reacting a compound of formula VII



(VII)

wherein R^2, R^3, R^4 have the meanings as defined above, and G^3 is hydrogen or trialkylsilyl

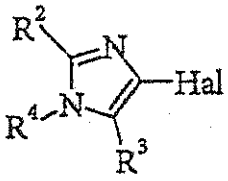
with a compound of formula VIII



(VIII)

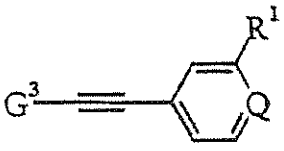
wherein R^1 and Q have the meanings as defined above and A has the meaning as defined in process variant a), or

(c) reacting a compound of formula IX



(IX)

wherein R^2, R^3, R^4 have the meanings as defined above and Hal is halogen, comprising bromine or iodine with a compound of formula X



(X)

wherein R^1 and Q have the meanings as defined above and G^3 is hydrogen or trialkylsilyl, and if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Moreover the disclosure relates also to medicaments containing one or more compounds of the present disclosure and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for the treatment and prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders, such as acute and/or chronic neurological disorders, in particular Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism, addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

In a seventh aspect, there is provided a medicament containing one or more compounds as defined above and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for the treatment and prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders.

In an eighth aspect, there is provided a medicament as defined above for the treatment and prevention of acute and/or chronic neurological disorders, selected from Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism, addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

In a ninth aspect, there is provided a compound as defined above as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for use in the treatment or prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders.

The disclosure also relates to the use of a compound in accordance with the present disclosure as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders as outlined above.

In a tenth aspect, there is provided the use of a compound as defined above as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism, addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

The following definitions of general terms used in the present description apply irrespective of whether the terms in question appear alone or in combination.

The term "lower alkyl" used in the present description denotes straight-chain or branched saturated hydrocarbon residues with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, preferably with 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, t-butyl and the like.

The term "lower alkoxy" denotes an –O-C_{1-6} alkyl group, wherein alkyl is as defined above such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propyloxy, i-propyloxy, n-butyloxy, i-butyloxy, t-butyloxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, including their isomers.

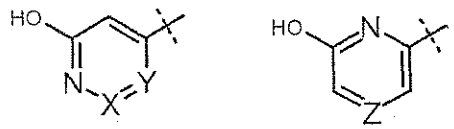
The term "lower alkoxyalkyl" denotes a lower alkoxy group as defined above, wherein the O-atom is further bonded to a lower alkyl group.

The term "lower hydroxyalkyl" denotes a lower alkyl group as defined above, wherein at least one hydrogen atom is replaced by a hydroxy group.

The term "halogen" denotes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

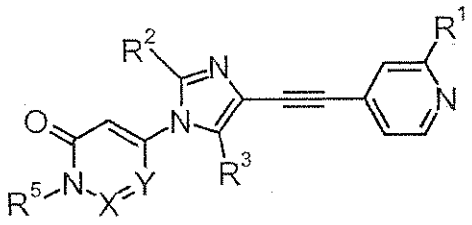
The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to any salt derived from an inorganic or organic acid or base.

Encompassed by the instant disclosure are also all tautomeric forms of compounds of formula I, for example for R^4, if R^5 and R^6 are hydrogen:

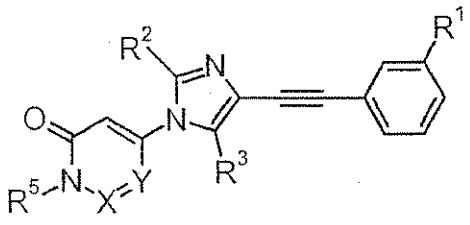


IIa IIb

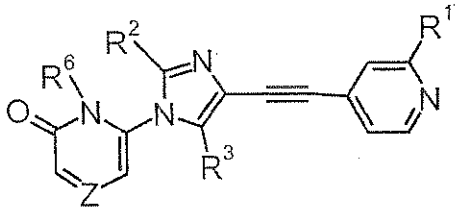
The compounds of formula I comprise the following sub-structures:



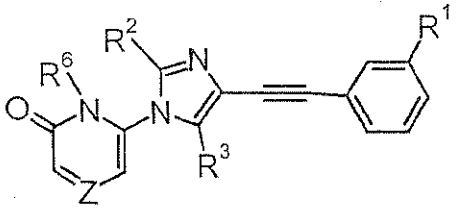
IA and



IB



IC and



ID

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or lower alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl, lower alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m$-(CO)O-lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m$-$S(O)_2$-lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m$-C(O)-NR'R'' and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl;

as well as to pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

An embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula IA, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is halogen, for example the following compounds:

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one or

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IB, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is halogen, for example the following compounds:

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one or

4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IB, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is lower alkyl, for example the following compounds:

4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

1-methyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

1-ethyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester

4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one or

4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IB, wherein X is –N= and Y is –CH= and R^1 is halogen, for example the following compounds:

5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one

5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one

5-[4-(3-Chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one or

5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IB, wherein X is –N= and Y is –CH= and R^1 is lower alkyl, for example the following compounds:

2-Methyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one

5-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one

2-ethyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one or

2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IB, wherein X is –CH= and Y is –N= and R^1 is lower alkyl, for example the following compound:

6-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one.

A further embodiment are compounds of formula IC, wherein Z is –CH= and R^1 is halogen, for example the following compound:

6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol.

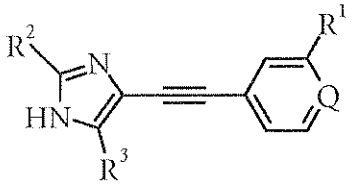
A further embodiment are compounds of formula ID, wherein Z is –CH= and R^1 is halogen, for example the following compounds:

6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol or

6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

The compounds of formula I of the invention may be prepared according to a process which comprises:

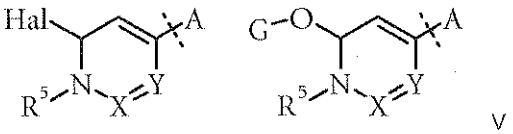
(a) reacting a compound of formula IV



(IV)

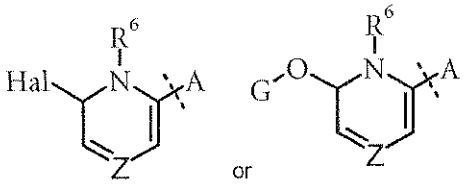
wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and Q have the meanings as defined above,

with a protected compound of formulas



V

or



or

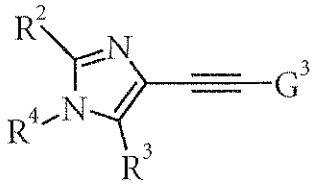
VI

or

wherein A is halogen or trifluromethanesulfonyloxy (OSO_2CF_3), trimethylstannyl, tributylstannyl, or $-B(OR^a)_2$ where R^a can either be hydrogen, lower alkyl or both R^a groups can be linked together to form a 5-6 membered (dioxolane or dioxane) ring, G is hydrogen or a suitable O-protecting group such as trimethylsilyoxymethyl (SEM) or methoxymethyl (MOM) or allyl or the like, Hal is preferably chlorine or fluorine which can be transformed to a GO- group by known procedures (eg. hydrolys, alcoholysis and the like), G is hydrogen or a suitable N-protecting group such as tert-Butyloxycarbonyl (Boc), a pyrrole ring (e.g. 2,5-dimethylpyrrole), benzyl, benzoyl, acetyl, phthalimido or the like,

and deprotecting the obtained compounds or

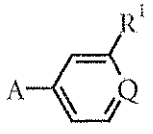
(b) reacting a compound of formula VII



(VII)

wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 have the meanings as defined above, and G^3 is hydrogen or trialkylsilyl-

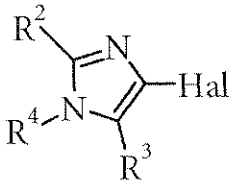
with a compound of formula VIII



(VIII)

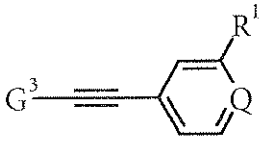
wherein R^1 A and Q have the meanings as defined above, or

(c) reacting a compound of formula IX



(IX)

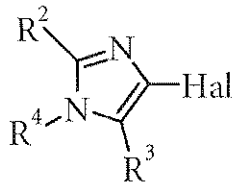
wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 have the meanings as defined above and Hal is halogen, preferably bromine or iodine with a compound of formula X



(X)

wherein R^1, G^3 and Q have the meanings as defined above and if desired, and converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Furthermore, compounds of formula IX



(IX)

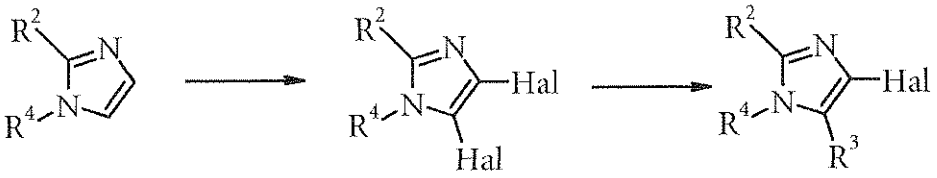
wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 have the meanings as defined above and Hal is halogen, can be synthesized by the following procedures:

i) by reaction of a compound of V or VI with a compound of formula X to form a compound of formula XI



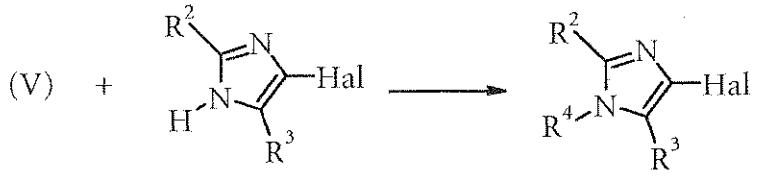
(X) (XI)

Compound XI is then transformed via halogenation to a compound of Formula XII which can be selectively transformed into a compound of formula IX:



(XI) (XII) (IX)

ii) Using another procedure, a compound of formula V can be directly transformed into a compound of formula IX by reaction with a compound of formula XIV where A is halogen, preferably fluorine or chlorine.



(XIV) (IX)

iii) Finally, compounds of Formula I can also be obtained by alkylation of any of the above intermediates where R^5, R^6 or R^7 is hydrogen with alkylating agents (alkyl halides, alkyl triflates, dialkylsulfates and the like) to obtain compounds of formula I where R^5, R^6 or R^7 are not hydrogen.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of formula I can be manufactured readily according to methods known per se and taking into consideration the nature of the compound to be converted into a salt. Inorganic or organic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid or citric acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, methanesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid and the like are suitable for the formation of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of basic compounds of formula I. Compounds which contain the alkali metals or alkaline earth metals, for example sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium or the like, basic amines or basic amino acids are suitable for the formation of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of acidic compounds.

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are, as already mentioned above, metabotropic glutamate receptor antagonists and can be used for the treatment or prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders, such as acute and/or chronic neurological disorders, cognitive disorders and memory deficits, as well as acute and chronic pain. Treatable neurological disorders are for instance Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism,

addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are especially useful in the treatment of fragile-X, depression, Parkinson and L-dopa induced dyskinesia.

The pharmacological activity of the compounds was tested using the following method:

For binding experiments, cDNA encoding human mGlu5a receptor was transiently transfected into EBNA cells using a procedure described by E.-J. Schlaeger and K. Christensen (*Cytotechnology* **1998**, 15, 1-13). For functional assays, $[Ca^{2+}]i$ measurements were performed largely as described previously (Porter et al., Br J. Pharmacol 1999, 128, 13-20) on stably expressed recombinant human mGlu 5a receptors in HEK-293 cells. The cells were dye loaded using Fluo 4-AM (purchased from Molecular Probes, 2 μM final concentration) $[Ca^{2+}]i$ measurements were performed using a fluorometric imaging plate reader (FLIPR, Molecular Devices Corporation, La Jolla, CA, USA). Antagonist evaluation was performed following a 5 minute preincubation with the test compounds followed by the addition of a submaximal addition of agonist. .

The inhibition (antagonists) curves were fitted with a four parameter logistic equation giving IC_{50}, and Hill coefficient using the iterative non linear curve fitting software Xcel fit.

The Ki values of the compounds tested are given. The Ki value is defined by the following formula:

$$K_i = IC_{50} / 1 + L/_{Kd}$$

in which the IC50 values are those concentrations of the compounds tested in which causes 50 % inhibition of the competing radioligand ($[^3H]$MPEP). [L] is the concentration of radioligand used in the binding experiment and the K_d value of the radioligand is empiracally determined for each batch of membranes prepared.

The compounds of the present invention are mGluR5a receptor antagonists. The activities of compounds of formula I as measured in the assay described above are in the range of $K_i <$ 1000 nM.

Example No./Formula	Ki (nM)	Example No./Formula	Ki (nM)
1/IB	40	29/IB	58
2/IB	69	30/IB	211
3/IB	39	31/IB	61
4/IB	345	32/IB	46
5/IB	44	33/IB	446
6/IA	146	34/IB	87
7/IA	180	35/IA	347
8/IB	113	36/IA	173
9/IB	42	37/IA	238
10/IB	75	39/IA	285
11/IB	265	41/IB	52
12/IB	40	42/IB	38
13/IB	94	43/IA	306
14/ID	42	44/IB	71
15/ID	154	45/IB	74
16/ID	659	46/IA	569
17/IC	144	48/IB	788
18/IC	559	50/IB	559
19/IC	504	51/IB	53
20/IC	817	52/IB	37
21/IB	40	53/IA	204
22/IA	384	54/IB	131
23/IB	52	55/IB	93
24/IA	277	56/IA	597
25/IB	148	57/IA	808
26/IB	33		
27/IB	40		
28/IB	222		

The compounds of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The pharmaceutical preparations

can be administered orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. However, the administration can also be effected rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, or parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions.

The compounds of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic carriers for the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts and the like can be used, for example, as such carriers for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like; depending on the nature of the active substance no carriers are, however, usually required in the case of soft gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, sucrose, invert sugar, glucose and the like. Adjuvants, such as alcohols, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oils and the like, can be used for aqueous injection solutions of water-soluble salts of compounds of formula I, but as a rule are not necessary. Suitable carriers for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols and the like.

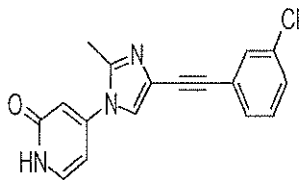
In addition, the pharmaceutical preparations can contain preservatives, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

The dosage can vary within wide limits and will, of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In general, the effective dosage for oral or parenteral administration is between 0.01-20 mg/kg/day, with a dosage of 0.1-10 mg/ kg/day being preferred for all of the indications described. The daily dosage for an adult human being weighing 70 kg accordingly lies between 0.7-1400 mg per day, preferably between 7 and 700 mg per day.

The following examples are provided to further elucidate the invention:

Example 1

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one:



a) 2-chloro-4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine (120 mg, 0.366 mmol) was dissolved in 6 ml tert-butanol. A 50% solution of KOH (2 ml, 26.7 mmol) was added and the mixture was refluxed for 72h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vaccuo, the pH was adjusted to 7 by addition of 37% HCl solution, and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with 40 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed once with 10 of brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. The title compound (104 mg, 0.336 mmol, 92%) was obtained as a crystalline light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 310.1, 312.2 ($M+H^+$).

b) 2-chloro-4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine:

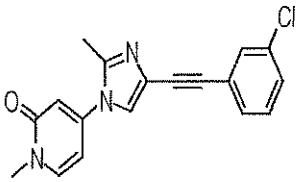
To a solution of 400 mg (1.85 mmol) of 4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl -1H-imidazole and 1.12 ml (1.46 g, 11.1 mmol) of 2-chloro-4-fluoropyridine in 5 ml of DMF were added 1.2 g (3.69 mmol) of cesium carbonate. The mixture was heated to 100°C for 4 h, allowed to cool and concentrated in vaccuo. The residue was taken up in 20 ml ethyl acetate and the organic phase was washed twice with 20 ml of water and dried over magnesium sulfate. After treatment with charcoal, the solution was filtered and concentrated to yield 531 mg (1.62 mmol, 88%) of the title compound as an off-white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 328.1, 330.1 ($M+H^+$).

c) 4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-1H-imidazole:

To a solution of 500 mg (2.40 mmol) of 5-iodo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole (CAS: [73746-45-9]) in 7 ml of DMF were added under an argon atmosphere 118 mg (0.17 mmol) of Bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium dichloride and 0.67 ml (4.81 mmol) of triethylamine. The mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature. Then 0.52 ml (575 mg, 4.09 mmol) of 3-chloro-1-ethynyl-benzene and 13.7 mg (0.072 mmol) of copper(I) iodide were added and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 h at 60°C. The mixture was concentrated in vaccuo, dissolved in a minimal volume of methylene choride and purified by chromatography on 20g of silicagel (gradient Heptane/EtOAc 85:15 -> EtOAc) to yield 430 mg (83%) of the title compound as an orange crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 217.2, 219.2 ($M+H^+$).

Example 2

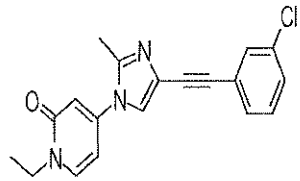
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



To a solution of 85 mg (0.274 mmol) of 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one in 6 ml of DME were added 76 mg (0.55 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 0.034 ml (0.55 mol) of methyl iodide. The suspension was stirred at room temperature for 30h. The misture was diluted with 20 ml of ethyl acetate, filtered and concentrated in vaccuo. After purification by flash chromatography on silicagel one obtains 53 mg (0.163 mmol, 60%) of the title compound, as a crystalline yellow solid, MS: m/e = 324.2, 326.2 ($M+H^+$).

Example 3

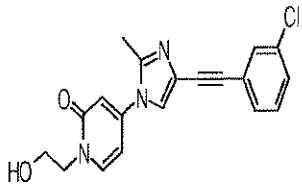
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, orange gum, MS: m/e = 338.3, 340.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 2 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl iodide in acetone instead of DME.

Example 4

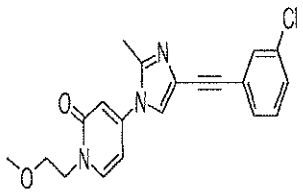
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, orange gum, MS: m/e = 354.2, 356.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-iodoethanol.

Example 5

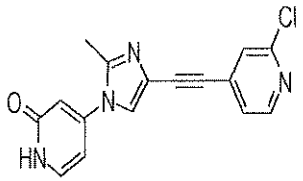
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid. MS: m/e = 368.1, 370.0 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-bromoethyl-methylether.

Example 6

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one:



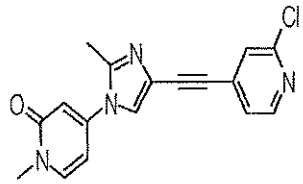
a) The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 311.2, 313.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a by treatment of 2-chloro-4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine with 50% KOH in tert-butanol.

b) 2-chloro-4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 329.2,331.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylethynyl)-pyridine (CAS: [802905-83-5]) and 2-chloro-4-fluoropyridine.

Example 7

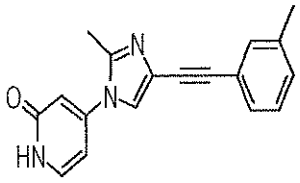
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 325.2,327.1 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 2 from 4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and methyl iodide.

Example 8

4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



a) The title compound, white solid, MS: m/e = 290.1 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a from 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyridine and KOH in tert-butanol.

b) 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyridine:

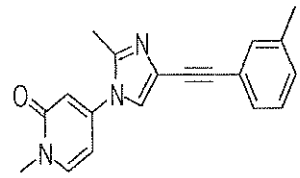
The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 308.2, 310.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-1H-imidazole and 2-chloro-4-fluoropyridine.

c) 2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-1H-imidazole:

The title compound, orange solid, MS: m/e = 197.2 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 5-iodo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

Example 9

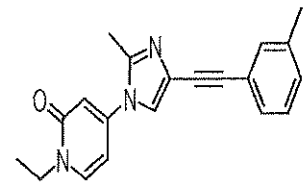
1-Methyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 304.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and methyl iodide.

Example 10

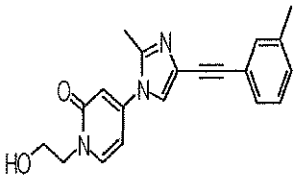
1-Ethyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 318.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl iodide.

Example 11

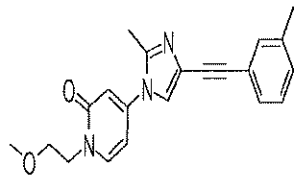
1-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 334.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-iodooethanol.

Example 12

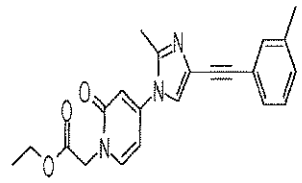
1-(2-Methoxy-ethyl)-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, colorless resin, MS: m/e = 348.3 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-bromoethyl-methylether.

Example 13

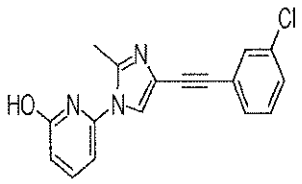
[4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester:



The title compound, brown solid, MS: m/e = 376.3 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl bromoacetate.

Example 14

6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol:



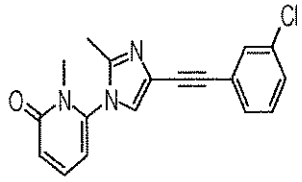
a) The title compound, light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 310.1, 312.0 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a from 2-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-6-fluoro-pyridine and KOH in tert-butanol.

b) 2-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-6-fluoro-pyridine:

The title compound, off-white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 312.1, 314.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-1H-imidazole and 2,6-difluoropyridine.

Example 15

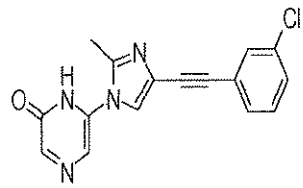
6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, off-white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 324.2, 326.1($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol and methyl iodide, along with the O-alkylation product from which it was separated by flash chromatography (gradient: EtOAc to EtOAc/MeOH 95:5).

Example 16

6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyrazin-2-one:



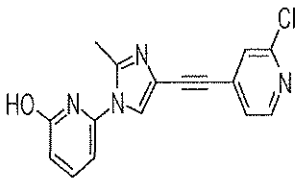
a) A solution of 75 mg (0.214 mmol) 2-Allyloxy-6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl imidazol-1-yl]-pyrazine in 5 ml of methylene chloride was degassed with argon. Then 0.052 ml (0.428 mmol) of phenyl silane and 2.5 mg (0.002 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenyl-phosphine)palladium were added and the mixture was stirred for 1h at room temperature. Then water (1 ml) was added and the mixture was vigourously stirred for 5 min., diluted with 10 ml of

methylene chloride and the organic phase was washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained solid was triturated with benzene to remove impurities (triphenylphosphine oxide), filtered and dried to yield 30 mg (0.097 mmol, 45%) of the title compound as a white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 311.1, 313.1 ($M+H^+$).

b) 2-Allyloxy-6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyrazine: The title compound, white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 351.2, 353.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-1H-imidazole and 2-Allyloxy-6-chloro-pyrazine (CAS:[107466-49-9].

Example 17

6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol:

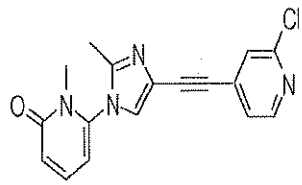


a) The title compound, white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 311.2, 313.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a from 2-fluoro-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine and KOH in tert-butanol.

b) 2-fluoro-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridine:
The title compound, off-white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 313.2, 315.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylethynyl)-pyridine and 2,6-difluoropyridine.

Example 18

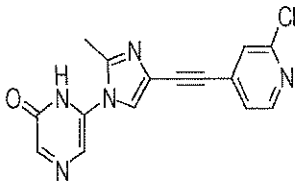
6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, yellow cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 325.2, 327.1 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 2 from 6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol and methyl iodide, along with the O-alkylation product from which it was separated by flash chromatography (gradient: EtOAc to EtOAc/MeOH 95:5).

Example 19

6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyrazin-2-one:

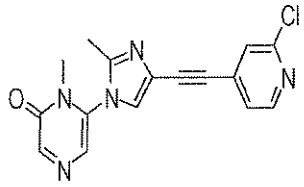


a) The title compound, off-white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 312.0, 314.0 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a from 2-Allyloxy-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyrazine.

b) 2-Allyloxy-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyrazine: The title compound, light yellow viscous oil, MS: m/e = 352.2, 354.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylethynyl)-pyridine (CAS:[802905-83-5]) and 2-Allyloxy-6-chloro-pyrazine (CAS:[107466-49-9].

Example 20

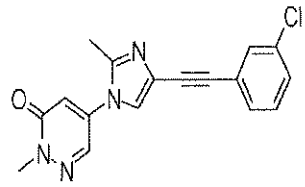
6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazin-2-one:



The title compound, yellow cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 326.1, 328.2 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyrazin-2-one and methyl iodide, along with the O-alkylation product from which it was separated by flash chromatography (gradient: EtOAc to EtOAc/MeOH 95:5).

Example 21

5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) A solution of 8mg bis(triphenyl-phosphine)palladium dichloride in 3 ml of DMF was degassed with argon. Then 52 mg (0.165 mmol) 5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2 -methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one, 1 mg (0.03 mmol) of triphenylphosphine, 0.046 ml (0.33 mmol) triethylamine were added and the mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Then 1 mg (0.005 mmol) of copper(I) iodide and 0.042 ml (0.33 mmol) of 1-chloro-3-ethynyl-benzene were added and the mixture was stirred for 2h at 50°C. The mixture was evaporated to dryness in vaccuo, taken up in 5 ml of ethyl acetate. Then ca. 1g of silicagel was added and the suspension was evaporated to dryness. The silicagel containing adsorbed product was loaded onto a 20g flash chromatography column. The product was eluted with ethyl acetate. The pure fractions were concentrated to yield 36 mg (0.111 mmol, 67%) of the title compound as a light yellow crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 325.2,327.2 (M+H+).

b) 5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

A solution of 240 mg (0.543 mmol) 5-(4,5-diiodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one in 17 ml of dry THF was cooled to -78°C and 0.41 ml of a 1.6M solution of n-butyllithium (0.65 mmol) in hexane was added. The mixture was stirred for 5 min., quenched by addition of 0.5 ml of methanol and stirred for an additional 10 min at -78°C. Then 2 ml of saturated ammonium chloride solution was added and the mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. After standard workup with ethyl acetate/water, the crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel using a 90:10 mixture of ethyl acetate / heptane as eluant to yield 53 mg (0.168 mmol, 31%) of the title compound as a light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 316.9 (M+H+).

c) 5-(4,5-diiodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

To a solution of 400 mg (2.10 mmol) of 2-Methyl-5-(2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one in 15 ml of DMF was added 2.37 g (10.5 mmol) of N-iodosuccinimide in portions. The mixture was stirred for 24h at 75°C. After evaporation of the solvent in vaccuo, the residue was taken up in 100 ml of ethyl acetate. After standard workup with ethyl acetate/sodium bicarbonate/sodium bisulfite/brine and drying over magnesium sulfate, the crude material was purified by cristallisation from ethyl acetate / heptane to yield 702 mg (1.588 mmol, 76%) of the title compound as a crystalline light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 443.0 (M+H+).

d) 2-Methyl-5-(2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

To a solution of 3.30 g (14.7 mmol) of 4-chloro-2-methyl-5-(2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one in 60 ml of ethanol at 50°C were added 2.44 ml (1.78 g, 17.6 mmol) of triethylamine and 0.312 g of Pd 10%/C. The suspension was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere

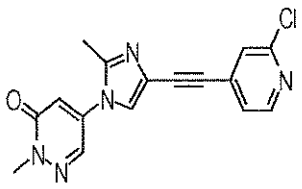
for 15h at 50°C. The catalyst was filtered off and washed twice with 10 ml of ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo, and taken up in 50 ml of methylene chloride. The organic phase was washed four times with water, dried and concentrated to yield the title compound (2.30 g, 12.09 mmol, 82%) as a white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 191.2 (M+H+).

e) 4-chloro-2-methyl-5-(2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

A solution of 10.0 g (54.2 mmol) of 4,5-Dichloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one (CAS: [933-76-6]) and 8.90 g (108.4 mmol) of 2-methylimidazole in 50 ml of dioxane was stirred for 16h at 100°C. The solution was concentrated in vaccuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography over silicagel using a 95:5 mixture of methylene chloride and methanol as eluant to yield 3.33 g (14.82 mmol, 27%) of the title compound as a white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 225.1, 227.1 (M+H+).

Example 22

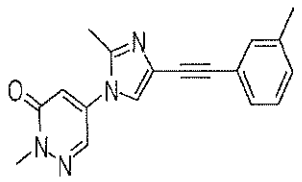
5-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, light brown crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 326.2, 328.3 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanyl-ethynyl-pyridine (CAS: [499193-57-6]).

Example 23

2-Methyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, colorless resin, MS: m/e = 305.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

b) 5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

To a solution of 160 mg (1.11 mmol) of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one (CAS: [14628-34-3]), 230 mg (1.11 mmol) of 4-iodo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole (CAS:[73746-45-9]), in 3.5 ml of dry DMF were added 721 mg (2.21 mmol) of cesium carbonate. The suspension was stirred for 30 min at 45°C, then for 3h at 65°C and allowed to cool. The cristallised product is filtered off, washed with ethyl acetate and dried in vaccuo to yield 250 mg (0.791 mmol, 71%) of the title compound as a crystalline light yellow solid, MS: m/e = 316.9 (M+H+).

c) 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

A mixture of 1.50 g (10.70 mmol) of 5-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 7.8 ml (13.1 g, 85.6 mmol) of phosphorus oxychloride was heated at 110°C for 2h. After allowing to cool to room temperature, the mixture was poured into 100 ml of ice/water with vigourous stirring. After neutralization by addition of saturated sodium carbonate solution, the compound was worked up with methylene chloride/water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vaccuo. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silicagel using a 80:20 mixture of ethyl acetate and heptane as eluant to yield 904 mg (6.25 mmol, 58%) of the title compound as a crystalline white solid, MS: 141.2(M+H+).

d) 5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

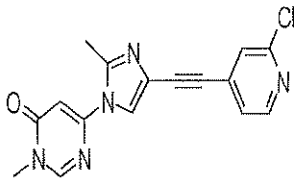
A solution of 3.90 g (22.34 mmol) of 4-chloro-5-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 3.74 ml (2.71 g, 26.8 mmol) of triethylamine in 60 ml of ethanol was hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure over 950 mg (0.894 mmol) of 10% palladium on charcoal for 20h at 55°C. The suspension was filtered hot and the catalyst was washed three times with 10 ml of ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo, and the residue was taken up in 70 ml of methylene chloride, which was washed four times with 20 ml of water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to yield 2.79 g (19.9 mmol, 89%) of the title compound as a crystalline white solid, MS: 141.2 (M+H+).

e) 4-chloro-5-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

Sodium metal (613 mg, 26.7 at-g) were dissolved in 35 ml of methanol. To this solution were added 4.15 g (23.18 mmol) of 4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one in four portions over 5 min. After stirring the suspension for 4h at room temperature, the solution was neutralized by addition of 1 ml sat. ammonium chloride solution and concentrated in vaccuo. The residue was taken up in 100 ml of ethyl acetate, washed twice with water, drie over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vaccuo to yield 3.94 g (22.6 mmol, 97%) of the title compound as a crystalline white solid, MS: 175.2, 177.0 (M+H+).

Example 24

6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:



a) To a solution of 50.0 mg (0.160 mmol) of 6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-3H-pyrimidin-4-one and 0.020 ml (45.5 mg, 0.321 mmol) of methyl iodide in 10 ml of acetone were added 44 mg (0.321 mmol) of potassium carbonate. The suspension was stirred for 48 at room temperature. The suspension was filtered and the salts were washed with acetone. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate/methanol, 1 g of silicagel was added and the suspension was concentrated in vaccuo. The silicagel containing adsorbed product was loaded onto a flash chromatography column and eluted with a 90:10 mixture of ethyl acetate and methanol. One obtains 6 mg (0.018 mmol, 11.5%) of the title compound as a crystalline light yellow solid, MS: 326.2, 328.2(M+H+) separated from the undesired O-alkylation product.

b) 6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:

The title compound, white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = MS: 312.0, 314.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 16a by deprotection of 4-allyloxy-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyrimidine.

c) 4-allyloxy-6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyrimidine:

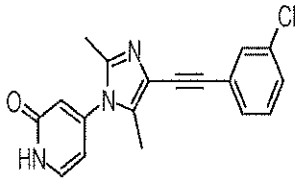
The title compound, white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = MS: 312.0, 314.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b by reaction of 2-chloro-4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylethynyl)-pyridine CAS:[802905-83-5] and 4-allyloxy-6-chloro-pyrimidine.

d) 4-allyloxy-6-chloro-pyrimidine:

To a solution of 7.5 g (50.3 mmol) of 4,6-dichloropyrimidine and 3.61 ml (3.07 g, 52.9 mmol) of allyl alcohol in 40 ml of dioxane were added 19.6 g (60.4 mmol) of cesium carbonate. The suspension was strirred for 14h at 85°C and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The solution was filtered, and the salts were washed with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo and purified by flash chromatography on silicagel using ethyl acetate as eluant to yield 4.42 g (25.9 mmol, 51%) of the title compound as a colorless oil.

Example 25

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one:



a) The title compound, light brown crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 324.2, 326.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and 1-chloro-3-ethynyl-benzene.

b) 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:

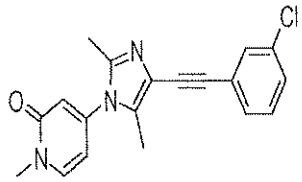
The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 315.9 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a from 2-chloro-4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyridine and KOH in tert-butanol.

c) 2-chloro-4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyridine:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 329.2, 331.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole (CAS:[631897-38-6]) and 2-chloro-4-fluoropyridine.

Example 26

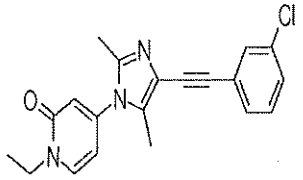
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 338.1, 340.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and methyl iodide.

Example 27

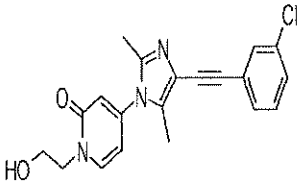
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 352.2, 354.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl iodide.

Example 28

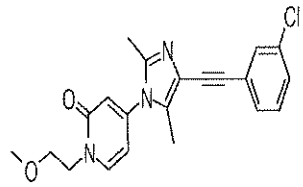
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 368.1, 370.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-iodoethanol.

Example 29

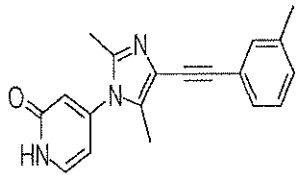
4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 382.3, 384.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-bromoethyl-methylether.

Example 30

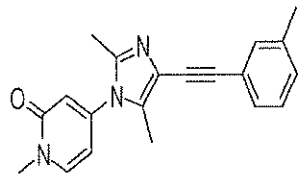
4-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 304.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and 1-Ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

Example 31

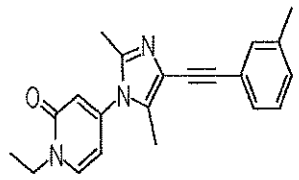
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, brown solid, MS: m/e = 318.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and methyl iodide.

Example 32

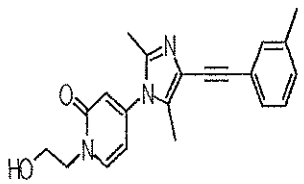
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 332.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl iodide.

Example 33

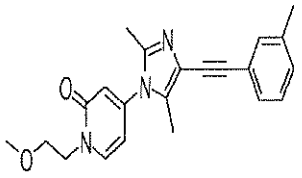
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 348.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-iodoethanol.

Example 34

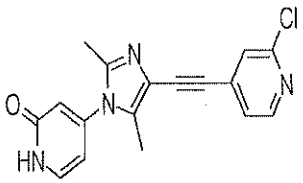
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 362.3 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-bromoethyl-methylether.

Example 35

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one:

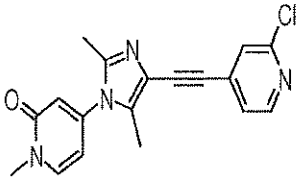


A solution of 47mg (0.067 mmol) bis(triphenyl-phosphine)palladium dichloride in 4 ml of DMF was degassed with argon. Then 300 mg (0.952 mmol) of 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1- yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one, 5 mg (0.019 mmol) of triphenylphosphine, and 0.265 ml (193 mg, 1.90 mmol) of triethylamine were added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature. Then 399 mg (1.904 mmol) of 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanyl-ethynyl-pyridine CAS: [499193-57-6] and 5.4 mg (0.029 mmol) of copper(I) iodide were added and the yellow solution was stirred for another 10 min. The mixture was warmed to 60°C and 1.43 ml of 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride solution (1.43 mmol) were added dropwise over a period of 50 min. The dark brown mixture was stirred for 48h at 50°C, allowed to cool , and was evaporated to dryness in vaccuo. The residue was taken up in 5 ml of ethyl acetate, 3 g of silicagel were added and the suspension was evaporated to dryness. The silicagel containing adsorbed product was loaded onto a 50g flash chromatography column. The product was eluted with a gradient heptane: ethyl acetate

80:20 to ethyl acetate : methanol 90:10. The pure fractions were concentrated to yield 94 mg (0.289 mmol, 30%) of the title compound as a brown solid, MS: m/e = 325.2, 327.1 (M+H+).

Example 36

4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



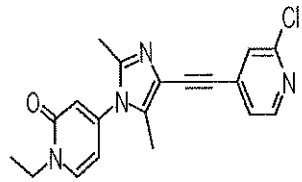
a) The title compound, grey solid, MS: m/e = 339.2, 341.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanyl-ethynyl-pyridine.

b) 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:

The title compound, white solid, MS: m/e = 330.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1- yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one and methyl iodide.

Example 37

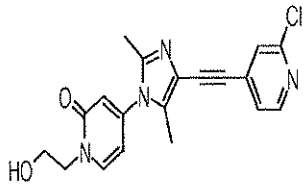
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 353.3, 355.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and ethyl iodide.

Example 38

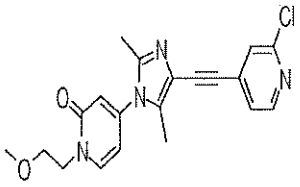
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, orange solid, MS: m/e = 369.0, 371.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-iodoethanol.

Example 39

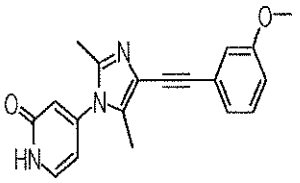
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 382.3, 384.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one and 2-bromoethyl-methylether.

Example 40

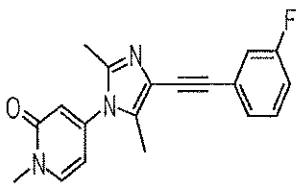
4-[4-(3-Methoxy-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, light brown solid, MS: m/e = 320.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one and 1-Ethynyl-3-methoxy-benzene.

Example 41

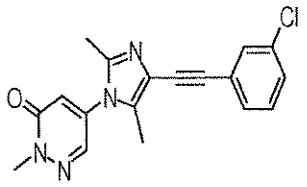
4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one:



The title compound, brown waxy solid, MS: m/e = 322.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 4-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one and 1-Ethynyl-3-fluoro-benzene.

Example 42

5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

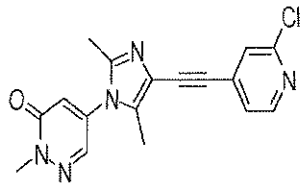


a) The title compound, light brown cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 339.2, 341.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 5-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-chloro-3-ethynyl-benzene.

b) 5-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:
The title compound, light yellow cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 331.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23b from 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole.

Example 43

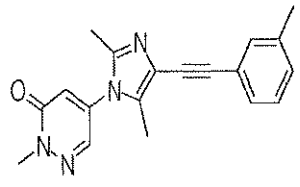
5-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, light brown cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 340.2, 342.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 5-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanyl-ethynyl-pyridine.

Example 44

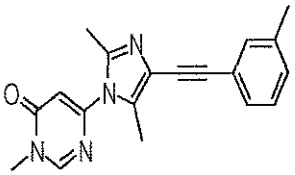
5-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



The title compound, light yellow cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 319.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 5-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

Example 45

6-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:



a) The title compound, yellow solid, MS: m/e = 319.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1c from 6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

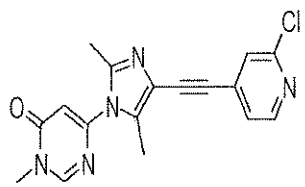
b) 6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:
The title compound, light yellow cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 331.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 3 from 6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3H-pyrimidin-4-one and methyl iodide.

c) 6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:
The title compound, light yellow crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 316.9 ($M+H^+$), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1a by treatment of 4-fluoro-6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyrimidine with 50% KOH in tert-butanol.

d) 4-fluoro-6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-pyrimidine:
The title compound, white cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 340.2, 342.1 ($M+H^+$) was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 1b from 4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole and 4,6-difluoropyrimidine.

Example 46

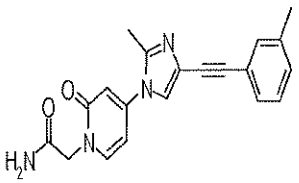
6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one:



The title compound, light brown cristalline solid, MS: m/e = 340.2, 342.1(M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 6-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanyl-ethynyl-pyridine.

Example 47

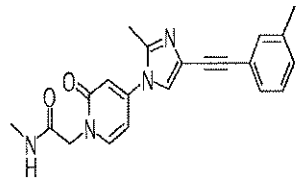
2-[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetamide:



To 2 ml of a 7M solution of ammonia in methanol were added 60 mg (0.16 mmol) of [4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester (Example 13). The reaction vessel was closed and the yellow solution was stirred for 16h at room temperature. The solution was then evaporated to dryness yielding 45 mg of the title compound as a light brown solid, MS: m/e = 347.1 (M+H+).

Example 48

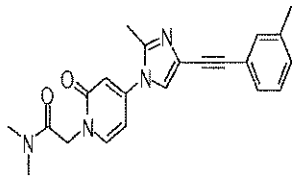
N-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetamide:



To 2 ml of a 8M solution of methylamine in ethanol were added 67 mg (0.18 mmol) of [4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester (Example 13). The reaction vessel was closed and the yellow solution was stirred for 16h at room temperature. The solution was then evaporated to dryness yielding 63 mg of the title compound as a light brown solid, MS: m/e = 361.2 (M+H+).

Example 49

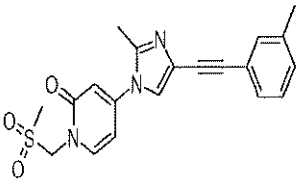
N,N-dimethyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetamide:



To 2 ml of a 5.6M solution of dimethylamine in ethanol were added 70 mg (0.19 mmol) of [4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester (Example 13). The reaction vessel was closed and the yellow solution was stirred for 2 days at room temperature. The solution was then evaporated to dryness, the residue was triturated with a small amount of ethyl acetate and the product was filtered off, yielding 59 mg of the title compound as a white solid, MS: m/e = 375.3 (M+H+).

Example 50

N,N-dimethyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetamide:

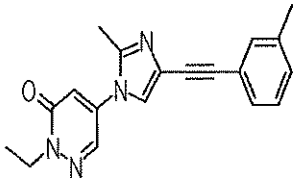


a) To a solution of 15 mg (0.042 mmol) of 1-methylsulfanylmethyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one in 0.6 ml of methanol were added 53 mg (0.09 mmol) of potassium peroxymonosulfate (Oxone). The mixture was then stirred for 3h at 40°C. The solution was evaporated to dryness and worked up with methylene chloride/water. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, gradient ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate:methanol 90:10 v/v) to yield 12 mg of the title compound as a white solid, MS: 382.2 (M+H+).

b) 1-methylsulfanylmethyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one: To a solution of 100 mg (0.35 mmol) of 4-(2-Methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one in 0.5 ml of dimethylformamide were added 17 mg (0.42 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) of a 60% sodium hydride suspension in mineral oil. After stirring for 1h at room temperature, 40 uL (50 mg, 0.52 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) of chloromethyl methylsulfide were added and the suspension was stirred for another 16h at room temperature. After workup with methylene chloride/water, the crude material was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, gradient ethyl acetate to ethyl acetate:methanol 90:10 v/v) to yield 32 mg of the title compound as a light yellow solid, MS: 350.2 (M+H+).

Example 51

2-ethyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, light brown crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 319.1 (M+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 2-ethyl-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

b) 2-ethyl-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 331.0 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23b from 5-chloro-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 4-Iodo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole.

c) 5-chloro-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 159.1, 161.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23c by treatment of 2-ethyl-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one with phosphorus oxychloride.

d) 2-ethyl-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23d by hydrogenation of 4-chloro-2-ethyl-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

e) 4-chloro-2-ethyl-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23e by treatment of 4,5-dichloro-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one with sodium methoxide in methanol.

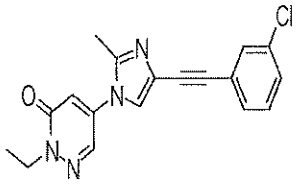
f) 4,5-dichloro-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

To a suspension of 4.00 g (24.2 mmol) of 4,5-dichloro-2H-pyridazin-3-one (CAS: [932-22-9]) and 6.70 g (48.5 mmol) of potassium carbonate in 40 ml of acetone were added 3.92 ml (7.56 g, 48.5 mmol, 2 eq.) of ethyl iodide. The suspension was stirred for 8h at 55°C and allowed to cool to room temperature. The reation was filtered and the solids were washed twice with acetone. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo, taken up in ethyl acetate and the precipitated salts were filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo, taken up in

methylene chloride and purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, heptane:ethyl acetate 80:20 v/v) to yield the title compound as a light yellow crystalline solid.

Example 52

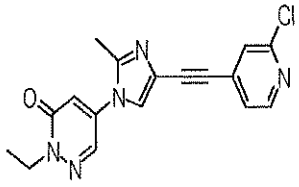
5-[4-(3-Chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



The title compound, light yellow crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 339.1,340.6 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 2-ethyl-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-chloro-3-ethynyl-benzene.

Example 53

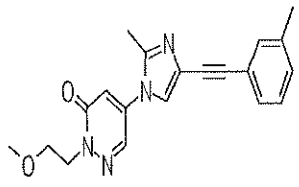
5-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



The title compound, light yellow crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 339.1, 340.6 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 2-ethyl-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanylethynyl-pyridine.

Example 54

2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, light yellow viscous oil, MS: m/e = 349.4 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-ethynyl-3-methyl-benzene.

b) 2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-(4-iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, light yellow oil, MS: m/e = 361.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23b from 5-chloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 4-Iodo-2-methyl-1H-imidazole.

c) 5-chloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, light yellow oil, was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23c by treatment of 2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one with phosphorus oxychloride.

d) 2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, white crystalline solid, was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23d by hydrogenation of 4-chloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

e) 4-chloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-methoxy-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

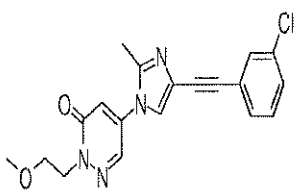
The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 219.1, 221.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23e by treatment of 4,5-dichloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one with sodium methoxide in methanol.

f) 4,5-dichloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

To a suspension of 4.00 g (24.2 mmol) of 4,5-dichloro-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 6.70 g (48.5 mmol) of potassium carbonate in 40 ml of acetone were added 4.55 ml (6.74 g, 48.5 mmol, 2 eq.) of 2-bromoethylmethylether. The suspension was stirred for 24h at 55°C. Then 1 ml (1.48 g, 10.6 mmol) of 2-bromoethylmethylether were added and the mixture was stirred for another 24h. The reaction was then allowed to cool to room temperature, the solids were filtered off and washed twice with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was concentrated in vaccuo, taken up in methylene chloride and purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, heptane:ethyl acetate 85:15 v/v) to yield the title compound as a white crystalline solid.

Example 55

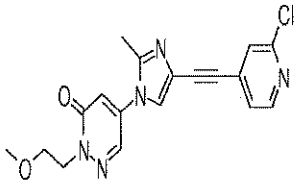
5-[4-(3-Chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



The title compound, yellow crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 369.2,370.9 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 21a from 5-(4-Iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 1-chloro-3-ethynyl-benzene.

Example 56

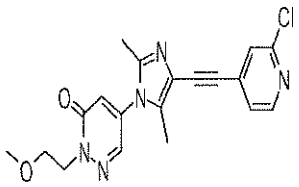
5-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



The title compound, white crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 370.1, 372.1 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 5-(4-Iodo-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanylethynyl-pyridine.

Example 57

5-[4-(2-Chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:



a) The title compound, light brown crystalline solid, MS: m/e = 384.2, 386.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 35 from 5-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 2-chloro-4-trimethylsilanylethynyl-pyridine.

b) 5-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one:

The title compound, light yellow waxy solid, MS: m/e = 375.2 (M+H+), was prepared in accordance with the general method of example 23b from 5-Chloro-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one and 4-iodo-2,5-dimethyl-1H-imidazole.

Preparation of the pharmaceutical compositions:

Example A

Tablets of the following composition are produced in a conventional manner:

	mg/Tablet
Active ingredient	100
Powdered. lactose	95
White corn starch	35
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	8
Na carboxymethylstarch	10
Magnesium stearate	2
Tablet weight	250

Example B

Tablets of the following composition are produced in a conventional manner:

	mg/Tablet
Active ingredient	200
Powdered. lactose	100
White corn starch	64
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	12
Na carboxymethylstarch	20
Magnesium stearate	4
Tablet weight	400

Example C

Capsules of the following composition are produced:

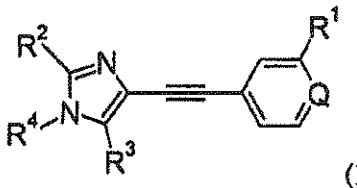
	mg/Capsule
Active ingredient	50
Crystalline. lactose	60
Microcrystalline cellulose	34
Talc	5
Magnesium stearate	1
Capsule fill weight	150

The active ingredient having a suitable particle size, the crystalline lactose and the microcrystalline cellulose are homogeneously mixed with one another, sieved and thereafter talc

and magnesium stearate are admixed. The final mixture is filled into hard gelatine capsules of suitable size.

Claims

1. A compound of the general formula



(I)

wherein

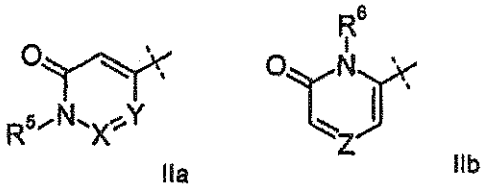
R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

Q signifies either –N= or –CH=;

R^4 is a group of formula IIa or IIb



IIa IIb

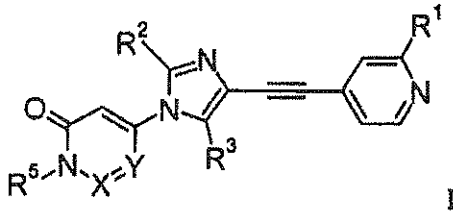
wherein

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as to pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound of formula IA encompassed by formula I according to claim 1



IA

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

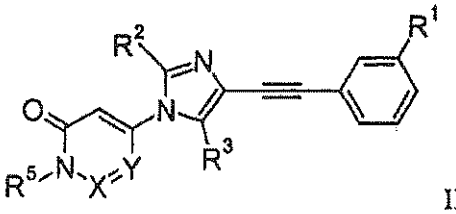
R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

3. A compound of formula IA according to claim 2, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is halogen.

4. A compound of formula IA according to claim 3, which compounds are
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one or
4-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

5. A compound of formula IB encompassed by formula I according to claim 1



and IB

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, lower hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. A compound of formula IB according to claim 5, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is halogen.

7. A compound of formula IB according to claim 6, which compounds are

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one

4-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one or

4-[4-(3-fluoro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

8. A compound of formula IB according to claim 5, wherein X and Y are –CH= and R^1 is C_{1-6}-alkyl.

9. A compound of formula IB according to claim 8, which compounds are
4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one
1-methyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one
1-ethyl-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one
1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one
[4-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-acetic acid ethyl ester
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-ethyl-1H-pyridin-2-one or
4-[2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-1H-pyridin-2-one.

10. A compound of formula IB according to claim 5, wherein X is –N= and Y is –CH= and R^1 is halogen.

11. A compound of formula IB according to claim 10, which compounds are
5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one
5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2,5-dimethyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one
5-[4-(3-Chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one or
5-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-2-(2-methoxy-ethyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

12. A compound of formula IB according to claim 5, wherein X is –N= and Y is –CH= and R^1 is C_{1-6}-alkyl.

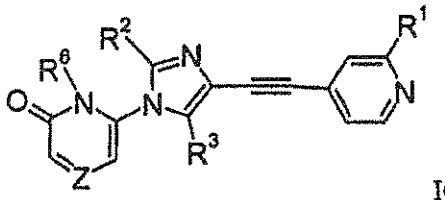
13. A compound of formula IB according to claim 12, which compounds are
2-Methyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one
5-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methyl-2H-pyridazin-3-one

2-ethyl-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one or
2-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-5-(2-methyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-2H-pyridazin-3-one.

14. A compound of formula IB according to claim 5, wherein X is –CH= and Y is –N= and R^1 is C_{1-6}-alkyl.

15. A compound of formula IB according to claim 14, which compound is 6-(2,5-dimethyl-4-m-tolylethynyl-imidazol-1-yl)-3-methyl-3H-pyrimidin-4-one.

16. A compound of formula IC encompassed by formula I according to claim 1



IC

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

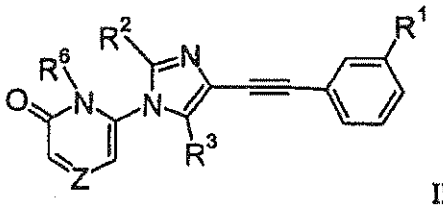
R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

17. A compound of formula IC according to claim 16, wherein Z is –CH= and R^1 is halogen.

18. A compound of formula IC according to claim 17, which compound is 6-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-ylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol.

19. A compound of formula ID encompassed by formula I according to claim 1



ID

wherein

R^1 signifies halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy ;

R^2 signifies C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl;

R^3 signifies hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl or alkoxyalkyl;

X, Y and Z independently are –CH= or –N=, and whereby only one of X or Y can be a nitrogen atom;

R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{1-6}-hydroxyalkyl, C_{1-6}-alkoxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-(CO)O-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-S(O)_2-C_{1-6}$-alkyl, $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-NR'R''$ and where m = 0-3 and R' and R'' are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

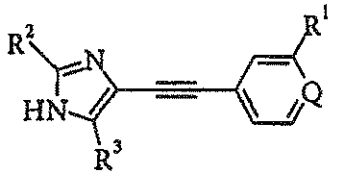
20. A compound of formula ID according to claim19, wherein, wherein Z is –CH= and R^1 is halogen.

21. A compound of formula ID according to claim 20, which compounds are 6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-pyridin-2-ol or

6-[4-(3-chloro-phenylethynyl)-2-methyl-imidazol-1-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyridin-2-one.

22. A process for preparing a compound of formula I as defined in any one of claims 1 to 21, which process comprises

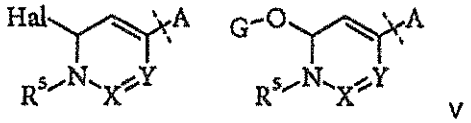
(a) reacting a compound of formula IV



(IV)

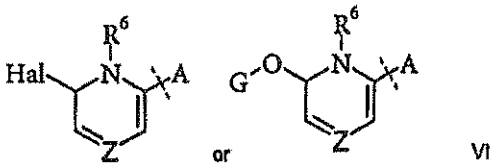
wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1,

with a protected compound of formulas



V

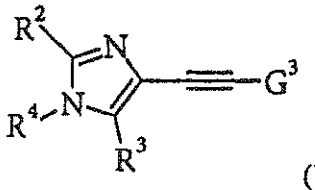
or



or or VI

wherein A is halogen, trifluromethanesulfonyloxy (OSO_2CF_3), trimethylstannyl, tributylstannyl, or $-B(OR^a)_2$ and where R^a can either be hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or both R^a groups can be linked together to form a 5-6 membered (dioxolane or dioxane) ring, G is hydrogen or a suitable O-protecting group comprising trimethylsilyoxymethyl (SEM), methoxymethyl (MOM) or allyl, Hal is chlorine or fluorine which can be transformed to a GO- group by known procedures, G is hydrogen or a suitable N-protecting group comprising tert-Butyloxycarbonyl (Boc), 2,5-dimethylpyrrole, benzyl, benzoyl, acetyl or phthalimido, and deprotecting the obtained compounds or

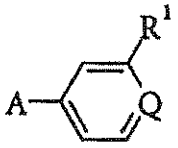
(b) reacting a compound of formula VII



(VII)

wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 have the meanings as defined in claim 1, and G^3 is hydrogen or trialkylsilyl

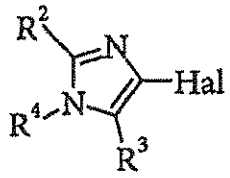
with a compound of formula VIII



(VIII)

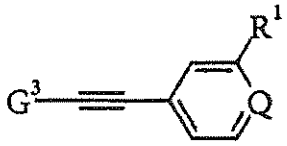
wherein R^1 and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1 and A has the meaning as defined in process variant a), or

(c) reacting a compound of formula IX



(IX)

wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 have the meanings as defined in claim 1 and Hal is halogen, comprising bromine or iodine with a compound of formula X



(X)

wherein $R^1$and Q have the meanings as defined in claim 1 and G^3 is hydrogen or trialkylsilyl, and if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

23. A medicament containing one or more compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 21 and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for the treatment and prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders.

24. A medicament according to claim 23 for the treatment and prevention of acute and/or chronic neurological disorders, selected from Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and

multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism, addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

25. A compound in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 21 as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for use in the treatment or prevention of mGluR5 receptor mediated disorders.

26. The use of a compound in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 21 as well as its pharmaceutically acceptable salt for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, L-dopa induced dyskinesia, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, pain, drug dependency, fragile-X syndrome, autism, addiction (drugs, opioids, nicotine and alcohol), gastro-esophageal acid reflux disease (GERD), cancer and overactive bladder.

27. The use according to claim 26 for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and prevention of fragile-X, depression, Parkinson and L-dopa induced dyskinesia.

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