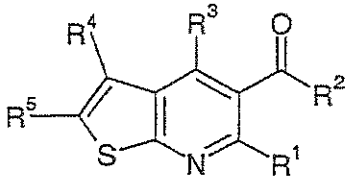
Thieno-pyridine derivatives as GABA-B allosteric enhancers

According to a first aspect, there is provided compounds of formula I



wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, or C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl;

R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;

R^3 is $-NR^aR^b$; optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl having 3 to 8 ring atoms; optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, or C_1-C_7-alkyl;

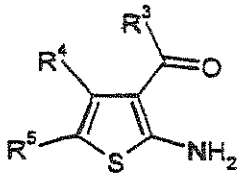
R^5 is hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_2-C_7-alkenyl, $-NR^aR^b$; optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;

or R^5 together with R^4 may form a ring selected from the group consisting of C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, phenyl; pyridinyl, or pyrimidinyl which are optionally substituted or by one or more halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;

R^a, R^b are each independently C_1-C_7-alkyl, or R^a and R^b may, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form an heterocycloalkyl group having 3 to 8 ring atoms

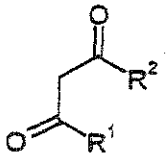
which is optionally substituted by one or more halo, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl or di(C_1-C_7)alkylamino;
as well a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

According to a second aspect, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I wherein R^3 is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula IV:



IV

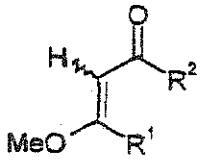
with a compound of formula V:



V

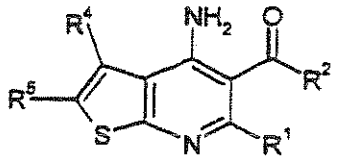
in order to obtain the compound of formula I, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are as defined above, and if desired converting the compound of formula I obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

According to a third aspect, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ia comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula VI with a compound of formula VII:



VII

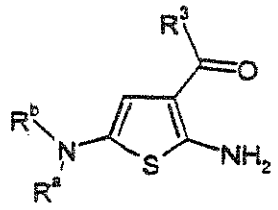
in order to obtain a compound of formula VIII:



VIII

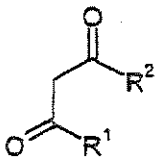
and subsequently alkylating the compound of formula VIII in order to obtain the compound of formula Ia, wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^a and R^b are as defined above;
and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ia obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

According to a fourth aspect, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ib as defined above comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula XI:



XI

with a compound of formula V:

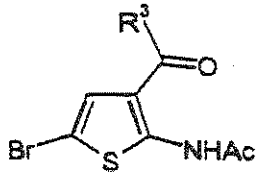


V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ib, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined above, and if desired converting the compound of formula Ib obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

According to a fifth aspect, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ic as defined above comprising the step of:

a) reacting a compound of formula X:

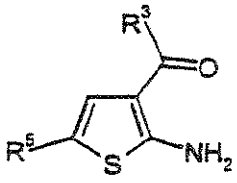


X

with a compound of formula XII:

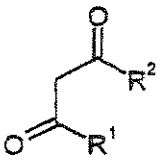
R^5-$B(OH)_2$ (XII)

so as to obtain a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

b) and reacting the compound of formula XIII with a compound of formula V:



V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ic, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, are as defined above, R^4 is H and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl; and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ic obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt.

According to a sixth aspect, there is provided a medicament containing a compound of formula I, Ia, Ib or Ic as defined above.

According to a seventh aspect, there is provided the use of a compound as defined above for the preparation of a medicament.

The compounds of formula I and their salts are distinguished by valuable therapeutic properties. It has been found that the compounds are active on the $GABA_B$ receptor.

γ-Aminobutyric acid (GABA), the most abundant inhibitory neurotransmitter, activates both ionotropic $GABA_{A/C}$ and metabotropic $GABA_B$ receptors *(Hill and Bowery, Nature, 290, 149-152, 1981)*. $GABA_B$ receptors that are present in most regions of the mammalian brain on presynaptic terminals and postsynaptic neurons are involved in the fine-tuning of inhibitory synaptic transmission. Presynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors through modulation of high-voltage activated Ca^{2+} channels (P/Q- and N-type) inhibit the release of many neurotransmitters. Postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors activates G-protein coupled inwardly rectifying K^+ (GIRK) channel and regulates adenylyl cyclase *(Billinton et al., Trends Neurosci., 24, 277-282, 2001; Bowery et al., Pharmacol. Rev.. 54, 247-264, 2002)*. Because the $GABA_B$ receptors are strategically located to modulate the activity of various neurotransmitter systems, $GABA_B$ receptor ligands hence could have potential therapeutics in the treatment of anxiety, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia and cognitive disorders *(Vacher and Bettler, Curr. Drug Target, CNS Neurol. Disord. 2, 248-259, 2003; Bettler et al., Physiol Rev. 84, 835-867, 2004)*.

Native $GABA_B$ receptors are heteromeric structures composed of two types of subunits, $GABA_BR1$ and $GABA_BR2$ subunits *(Kaupmann et al., Nature, 386, 239-246, 1997 and Nature, 396, 683-687, 1998)*. The structure of $GABA_BR1$ and R2 show that they belong to a family of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) called family 3. Other members of the family 3 GPCRs include the metabotropic glutamate (mGlu1-8), Calcium-sensing, vomeronasal, pheromone and putative taste receptors *(Pin et al., Pharmaco.. Ther. 98, 325-354, 2003)*. The family 3 receptors (including $GABA_B$ receptors) are characterized by two distinctly separated topological domains: an exceptionally long extracellular amino-terminal domain (ATD, 500-600 amino acids), which contains a venus flytrap module for the agonist binding (orthosteric site) *(Galvez et al., J. Biol. Chem., 275, 41166-41174, 2000)* and the 7TM helical segments plus intracellular carboxyl-terminal domain that is involved in receptor activation and G-protein coupling. The mechanism of receptor activation by agonist in $GABA_BR1R2$ heterodimer is unique among the GPCRs. In the heteromer, only $GABA_BR1$ subunit binds to GABA, while the

$GABA_BR2$ is responsible for coupling and activation of G-protein *(Havlickova et al., Mol. Pharmacol. 62, 343-350, 2002; Kniazeff et al.,J. Neurosci., 22, 7352-7361, 2002).*

Schuler et al., Neuron, 31, 47-58, 2001 have demonstrated that the $GABA_BR1$ knock-out (KO) mice exhibit spontaneous seizures and hyperalgesia. These KO mice have lost all the biochemical and electrophysiological $GABA_B$ responses. Interestingly, the $GABA_BR1$ KO mice were more anxious in two anxiety paradigm, namely the light-dark box (decreased time in light) and staircase tests (decreased rears and steps climbed). They showed a clear impairment of passive avoidance performance model indicating impaired memory processes. The $GABA_BR1$ KO also displayed increased hyperlocomotion and hyperactivity in new environment. The $GABA_BR1$ gene is mapped to chromosome 6p21.3, which is within the HLA class I, a region with linkage for schizophrenia, epilepsy and dyslexia *(Peters et al., Neurogenetics, 2, 47-54, 1998). Mondabon et al., Am. J. Med. Genet 122B/1, 134, 2003* have reported about a weak association of the Ala20Val polymorphism of $GABA_BR1$ gene with schizophrenia. Moreover, *Gassmann et al., J Neurosci. 24, 6086-6097, 2004* has shown that $GABA_BR2KO$ mice suffer from spontaneous seizures, hyperalgesia, hyperlocomotor activity and severe memory impairment, comparable to $GABA_BR1KO$ mice. Therefore, heteromeric $GABA_B$ R1R2 receptors are responsible for these phenotypes.

Baclofen (Lioresalθ, β-chlorophenyl GABA), a selective $GABA_B$ receptor agonist with $EC_{50} = 210$ nM at native receptor, is the only ligand, which has been used since 1972 in clinical study for the treatment of spasticity and skeletal muscle rigidity in patients following spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cerebral palsy. Most of the preclinical and clinical studies conducted with baclofen and $GABA_B$ receptor agonists were for the treatment of neuropathic pain and craving associated with cocaine and nicotine *(Misgeld et al., Prog. Neurobiol. 46, 423-462, 1995; Enna et al., Life Sci, 62, 1525-1530, 1998; McCarson and Enna, Neuropharmacology, 38, 1767-1773, 1999; Brebner et al., Neuropharmacology, 38, 1797-1804, 1999; Paterson et al., Psychopharmacology, 172, 179-186, 2003).* In panic disorder patients, Baclofen was shown to be significantly effective in reducing the number of panic attacks and symptoms of anxiety as assessed with the Hamilton anxiety scale, Zung anxiety scale and Katz-R nervousness subscale *(Breslow et al., Am. J. Psychiatry, 146, 353-356, 1989).* In a study with a small group of veterans with chronic, combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), baclofen was found to be an effective and well-tolerated treatment. It resulted in significant improvements in the overall symptoms of PTSD, most notably the avoidance, emotional numbing and hyperarousal symptoms and also in reduced accompanying

anxiety and depression *(Drake et al., Ann. Pharmacother. 37., 1177-1181, 2003)*. In preclinical study, baclofen was able to reverse the reduction in prepulse inhibition (PPI) of the acoustic startle response induced by dizocilpine, but not by apomorphine in rat PPI model of psychosis *(Bortolato et al., Psychopharmacology, 171, 322-330, 2004)*. Therefore, $GABA_B$ receptor agonist has a potential in the pharmacological therapy of psychotic disorders. Unfortunately, Baclofen has a number of side-effects including the poor blood-brain-barrier penetration, very short duration of action and narrow therapeutic window (muscle relaxation, sedation and tolerance) that limit its utility.

Urwyler et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 60, 963-971, 2001 have reported on a novel class of $GABA_B$ receptor ligands, called positive allosteric modulators, CGP7930 [2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-propyl)-phenol] and its aldehyde analogue CGP13501. These ligands have no effect on their own at $GABA_B$ receptors, but in concert with endogenous GABA, they increase both the potency and maximal efficacy of GABA at the $GABA_BR1R2$ *(Pin et al., Mol. Pharmacol.,60, 881-884, 2001)*. Interestingly, recent study with CGP7930 (*Binet et al., J Biol Chem., 279, 29085-29091, 2004*) has shown that this positive modulator activates directly the seven transmembrane domains (7TMD) of $GABA_BR2$ subunit. *Mombereau et al., Neuropsychopharmacology, 1-13, 2004* have recently reported on the anxiolytic effects of acute and chronic treatment with the $GABA_B$ receptor positive modulator, GS39783 (*N,N*_-dicyclopentyl-2-methylsulfanyl-5-nitro-pyrimidine-4,6-diamine) (Urwyler *et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 307, 322-330,* 2003) in the light-dark box and elevated zero maze test models of anxiety. No tolerance after chronic treatment (21 days) with GS39783 (10 mg/kg, P.O., once daily) was observed. Because the $GABA_B$ enhancers have no effect on receptor activity in the absence of GABA, but do enhance allosterically the affinity of the $GABA_B$ receptor for the endogenous GABA, it is expected that these ligands should have an improved side effect profile as compared to baclofen. Indeed, GS39783 at 0.1-200 mg/kg, PO had no effect on spontaneous locomotor activity, rotarod, body temperature and traction test in comparison to baclofen, which showed these side effects at 2.5-15 mg/kg, PO. GS39783 did not have any effect on cognition performance as assessed by passive avoidance behavioral test in mice and rats. Furthermore, GS39783 exhibited anxiolytic-like effects in the elevated plus maze (rat), elevated zero maze (mice and rats), and the stress-induced hyperthermia (mice) test paradigms. Therefore, GS39783 represents a novel anxiolytic without side-effects associated with baclofen or benzodiazepines (*Cryan et al., J Pharmacol Exp Ther., 310, 952-963, 2004*). The preclinical investigation with the CGP7930 and GS39783 has shown that both compounds were effective at deceasing cocaine self-administration in rats (*Smith et al., Psychopharmacology, 173, 105-111, 2004*). The positive

modulator, CGP7930 has also been preclinically studied for the treatment of Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) and was found to be effective (WO 03/090731, Use of $GABA_B$ receptor positive modulators in gastro-intestinal disorders).

Positive allosteric modulators have been reported for other family 3 GPCRs including mGlu1 receptor *(Knoflach et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 98, 13402-13407, 2001; Wichmann et al., Farmaco, 57, 989-992, 2002),* Calcium-sensing receptor (NPS R-467 and NPS R-568) *(Hammerland et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 53, 1083-1088, 1998)* (US 6,313, 146), mGlu2 receptor [LY487379, *N*-(4-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-phenyl-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylsulfonyl)-pyrid-3-ylmethylamine and its analogs] (WO 01/56990, Potentiators of glutamate receptors) and mGlu5 receptor (CPPHA, *N*-{4-chloro-2-[(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)methyl] phenyl}-2-hydroxybenzamide) *(O'Brien et al., J. Pharmaco. Exp. Ther., 27, Jan. 27, 2004).* Interestingly, it has been demonstrated that these positive modulators bind to a novel allosteric site located within the 7TMD region, thereby enhancing the agonist affinity by stabilizing the active state of the 7TMD region *(Knoflach et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 98, 13402-13407, 2001; Schaffhauser et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 64, 798-810, 2003).* Moreover, the NPS R-467, NPS R-568 (Tecalcet) and related compounds represent the first positive allosteric modulators that entered the clinical trails due to their allosteric mode of action.

Aims of the disclosure are the compounds of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, the preparation of the compounds of formula I and salts thereof, medicaments containing a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

A further aim of the disclosure is the use of the compound of formula I and acceptable acid addition salts thereof for the manufacture of such medicaments useful in the control or prevention of illnesses, especially of illnesses and disorders of the kind referred to earlier, such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, spasticity and skeletal muscle rigidity, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cerebral palsy, neuropathic pain and craving associated with cocaine and nicotine, psychosis, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorders or gastro-intestinal disorders, and, respectively, for the manufacture of corresponding medicaments.

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

As used herein, the term "Aryl" means a monovalent cyclic aromatic hydrocarbon moiety containing preferably from 6 to 10 carbon atoms or "C_6-C_{10}-aryl". Preferred aryls include, but are not limited to, optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl as well as those specifically illustrated by the examples hereinbelow.

"C_1-C_7-alkyl" denotes a straight- or branched-carbon chain group containing from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples of such groups are are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, n-hexyl as well as those specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"C_2-C_7-alkenyl" denotes a straight- or branched-carbon chain group containing from 2 to 7 carbon atoms and containing 1, 2 or 3 double bond(s), preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 double bond. Examples of such groups are are methenyl, 1-ethenyl, 2-ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 3-propenyl, isopropenyl, isobutenyl, sec-butenyl, tert-butenyl, pentenyl, n-hexenyl as well as those specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"C_1-C_7-haloalkyl" denotes a C_1-C_7-alkyl group as defined above which is substituted by one or more halogen. Examples of C_1-C_7-haloalkyl include but are not limited to methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl or n-hexyl substituted by one or more Cl, F, Br or I atom(s) as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below. Prefered C_1-C_7-haloalkyl are difluoro- or trifluoro-methyl or ethyl.

"C_1-C_7-alkoxy" denotes a group wherein the alkyl group is as defined above and the alkyl group is connected via an oxygen atom. Prefered alkoxy are MeO- and Et-O as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy" denotes a C_1-C_7-alkoxy group as defined above which is substituted by one or more halogen. Examples of C_1-C_7 haloalkyl include but are not limited to methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, isobutoxy, substituted by one or more Cl, F, Br or I atom(s) as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below. Prefered C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy are difluoro- or trifluoro-methoxy or ethoxy groups.

"Halogen" denotes chlorine, iodine, fluorine and bromine.

"C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl" denotes a sulfonyl group which is substituted by a C_1-C_7-alkyl group as defined herein above. Examples of C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl include but are not

limited to methylsulfphonyl and ethylsulfonyl as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"di(C_1-C_7)alkylamino" denotes a -NR^cR^d group, wherein R^c and R^d are C_1-C_7-alkyl groups as defined herein above. Examples of di(C_1-C_7)alkylamino groups include but are not limited to di(methyl)amino, di(ethyl)amino, methylethylamino, as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"Hydroxy or hydroxy" denotes a –OH group.

"C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl" or "C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl" denotes a saturated carbon cyclic ring having 3 to 8 or 5 to 7 carbon atoms as ring members and includes but is not limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

"Heterocycloalkyl" or "Heterocycloalkyl having 3 to 8, 4 to 8 or 5 to 7 ring atoms" denote a saturated mono- or bi-cyclic ring comprising of 3 to 8, in particular 4 to 8 and more particularly 5 to 7 ring atoms and furthermore containing one, two, or three ring heteroatoms selected from N, O, or S, the remaining ring atoms being C. Preferred 3 to 8 membered heterocycloalkyl groups are 5 or 6 membered heterocycloalkyl groups. Examples include but are not limited to optionally substituted azetidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, homopiperazinyl, azepinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, morpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, quinuclidinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, thiadiazolylidinyl, benzothiazolidinyl, benzoazolylidinyl, dihydrofuryl, tetrahydrofuryl, dihydropyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiomorpholinylsulfoxide, thiomorpholinylsulfone, dihydroquinolinyl, dihydrisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, 1-oxo-thiomorpholin, 1,1-dioxo-thiomorpholin, 1,4-diazepane, 1,4-oxazepane and 8-oxa-3-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl, as well as those groups specifically illustrated by the examples herein below.

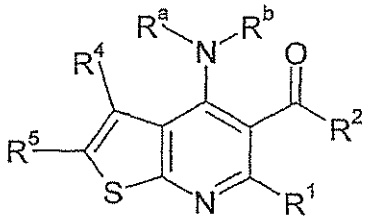
"Heteroaryl" means a monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic radical of 5 to 12 and preferably 5 to 9 ring atoms having at least one aromatic ring and furthermore containing one, two, or three ring heteroatoms selected from N, O, or S, the remaining ring atoms being C. Heteroaryl can optionally be substituted with one, two, three or four substituents, wherein each substituent is independently hydroxy, cyano, alkyl, alkoxy, thioalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, amino, acetyl, -$NHCOOC(CH_3)_3$ or halogen as defined above, substituted benzyl, or for the non aromatic part of cyclic

ring also by oxo, unless otherwise specifically indicated. Examples of heteroaryl moieties include, but are not limited to, optionally substituted imidazolyl, optionally substituted oxazolyl, optionally substituted thiazolyl, optionally substituted pyrazinyl, optionally substituted pyrrolyl, optionally substituted pyrazinyl, optionally substituted pyridinyl, optionally substituted pyrimdinyl, optionally substituted indonyl, optionally substituted isoquinolinyl, optionally substituted carbazol-9-yl, optionally substituted furanyl, optionally substituted benzofuranyl, optionally substituted benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazolyl, optionally substituted benzo[b]thiophenyl, optionally substituted 9H-thioxanthenyl, optionally substituted thieno[2,3-c]pyridinyl and the like or those which are specifically exemplified herein.

"R^5 together with R^4 may form a ring selected from the group consisting of C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl; heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms; phenyl; pyridinyl; or pyrimidinyl" denotes a C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, phenyl, pyridinyl or pyrimidinyl group as defined above which is fused to the thieno-pyridine group via R^5 and R^4. Examples of such group are but are not limited to cyclopentane, cyclohexane, phenyl, pyridine, tetrahydropyrane and 2,2-difluoro-[1,3]dioxolane. Said groups may be substituted by -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl group(s).

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts" embraces salts with inorganic and organic acids, which include but are not limited to hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, methane-sulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid.

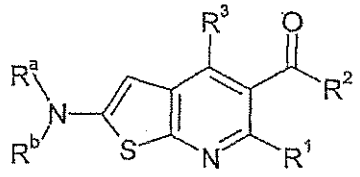
Encompassed by formula I are the following compounds of formula Ia



(Ia)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^a and R^b are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I. In fact, compounds of formula Ia are those compounds of formula I wherein R^3 is NR^aR^b.

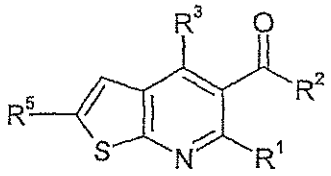
Also encompassed by formula I are the following compounds of formula Ib



(Ib)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I. In fact, compounds of formula Ib are those compounds of formula I wherein R^4 is H and R^5 is NR^aR^b.

Also encompassed by formula I are the following compounds of formula Ic



(Ic)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl. In fact, compounds of formula Ic are those compounds of formula I wherein R^4 is H and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl.

For the compounds of formula I, Ia, Ib and Ic the following groups are preferred: preferred groups for R^1 may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, i-propyl, butyl, i-butyl, and t-butyl.

Preferred groups for R^2 may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, i-propyl, butyl, i-butyl, t-butyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, CHF_2 and CF_3.

Preferred groups for R^3 may be selected from the group consisting of:

- phenyl optionally substituted by one or more halo, preferably chloro or fluoro, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, preferably methoxy; C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, preferably methylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably C(O)-O-CH_3,

- thiophenyl, preferably, thiophen-2-yl;
- furanyl, preferably furan-2-yl; or
- piperidine, morpholine, preferably, piperidin-1-yl.

Preferred groups for R^4 are selected from the group consisting of:

- hydrogen, and
- C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl.

Preferred groups for R^5 are selected from the group consisting of:

- C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl,
- Aryl, preferably phenyl,
- Halo, preferably chloro, and
- Hydrogen.

Preferred groups for R^5 together with R^4 when they form a ring are selected from the group consisting of:

- C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, preferably cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl,
- aryl, preferably phenyl,
- heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, preferably pyridinyl or pyrimidinyl,
- heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, preferably tetrahydrofurane, or piperidinyl optionally substituted by -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl.

Preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I, wherein

R^1 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl;

R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl; C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, preferably CF_3; or C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, preferably cyclopropyl;

R^3 is heterocycloalkyl having 3 to 8 ring atoms, preferably piperidin, aryl, preferably phenyl, or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, preferably furanyl or thiophenyl, which are optionally substituted by one or more substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of halo, preferably chloro or fluoro, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, preferably methoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, preferably methylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably C(O)O-Me;

R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl;

R^5 is hydrogen, halo, preferably chloro, C_1-C_7-alkyl, preferably methyl, or aryl, preferably phenyl;

or R^5 together with R^4 may form a ring selected from the group consisting of C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, phenyl, pyridinyl, or pyrimidinyl

which are optionally substituted or by one or more halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl, as well a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Also preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, for example the following compounds:

1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

1-[4-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone;

1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone;

1-(2,3,6-Trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;

1-(4-Furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone;

3-Acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester; and

1-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone.

Other preferred are those compounds of formula I wherein, wherein R^2 is C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, for example the following compounds:

1-[4-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2,3,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;

1-(2-Chloro-6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone;

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-ethanone;

1-[2-Chloro-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone.

Still other preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I, wherein R^2 is C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, for example the following compounds:

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;

Cyclopropyl-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-3-yl)-methanone;

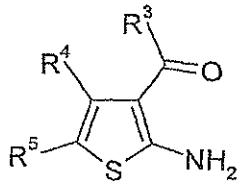
Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-7-oxa-9-thia-1-aza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone;

Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a] inden-5-yl)-methanone; and

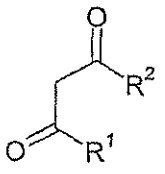
Cyclopropyl-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone.

The afore-mentioned compounds of formula I wherein R^3 is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms as defined hereinbefore can be manufactured by the following process of the invention comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula IV:



IV

with a compound of formula V:

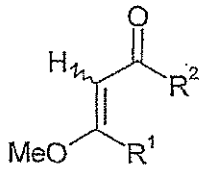


V

in order to obtain the compound of formula I, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are as defined hereinbefore,

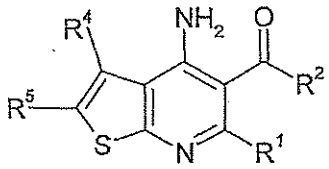
and if desired, converting the compound of formula I obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. This process of manufacture is further detailed in scheme 1 hereinafter.

The afore-mentioned compounds of formula Ia can be manufactured in accordance with the invention by the following process comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula VI with a compound of formula VII:



VII

in order to obtain a compound of formula VIII:

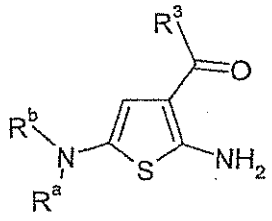


VIII

and subsequently alkylating the compound of formula VIII in order to obtain the compound of formula Ia, wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^a and R^b are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I;

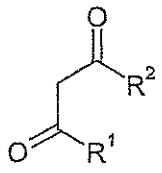
and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ia obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. This process of manufacture is further detailed in scheme 2 hereinafter.

The afore-mentioned compounds of formula Ib can be manufactured in accordance with the invention by the following process comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula XI:



XI

with a compound of formula V:

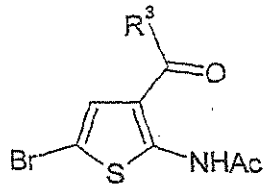


V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ib, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I;
and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ia obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. This process of manufacture is further detailed in scheme 3 hereinafter.

The afore-mentioned compounds of formula Ic can be manufactured in accordance with the disclosure by the following process comprising the step of:

a) reacting a compound of formula X:

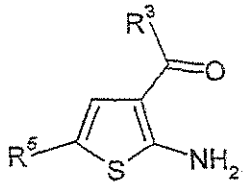


X

with a compound of formula XII:

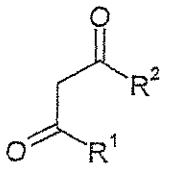
$$R^5\text{-}B(OH)_2 \qquad \text{(XII)}$$

so as to obtain a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

b) and reacting the compound of formula XIII with a compound of formula V:



V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ic, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, are as defined hereinbefore for the compounds of formula I, R^4 is H and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl; and if desired, converting the compound of

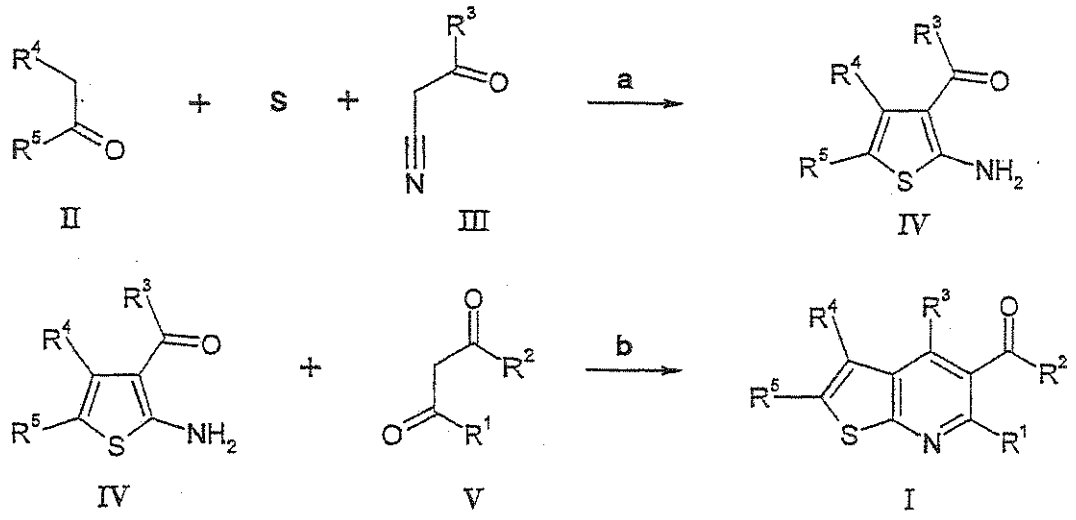
formula Ic obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. This process of manufacture is further detailed in scheme 4 hereinafter.

The disclosure also encompasses a compound of formulae I, Ia, Ib and Ic whenever it is prepared according to the above-mentioned processes.

The following general schemes 1 to 3 further illustrate certain embodiments of the preparation of the compounds according to the disclosure. In these schemes, and unless otherwise stated, all starting materials, building blocks and intermediates are commercially available.

In certain embodiments, the compounds of formula I wherein R^3 is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms can be prepared according to the general method of scheme1:

Scheme 1:

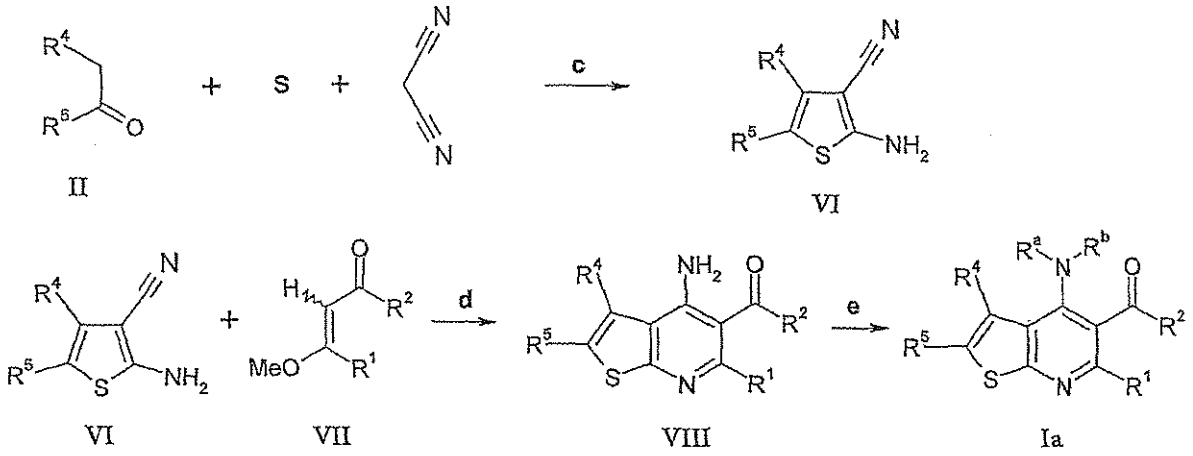


a) Morpholine 1 eq., EtOH, reflux; b) H_2SO_4 cat., AcOH

The formation of 2-amino-thiophene derivatives of formula IV is achieved from the base-catalyzed (morpholine) condensation of an enolisable carbonyl compounds II with a methylene active nitrile III and sulfur by the Gewald reaction (K. Gewald, E. Schinke, H. Böettcher, *Chem. Ber.* 1966, 99, 94-100). Novel thieno pyridine derivatives of formula I were obtained following a Friedlander type reaction (P. Friedlander, *Berichte*, 1882, 15, 2572) between the 2-amino-thiophene IV and a 1,3-dione V in an acid (e.g. acetic acid) and a catalyst (e.g. a catalytic amount of sulfuric acid) (A. Arcadi, M. Chiarini, S. Giuseppe, F. Marinelli, *Synlett*, . 2003, 2, 203 and references therein)

In certain embodiments, the compounds of formula I wherein R^3 is NR^aR^b are herein designated as compounds Ia and may be prepared according to the general method described in scheme 2 hereinbelow:

Scheme 2:

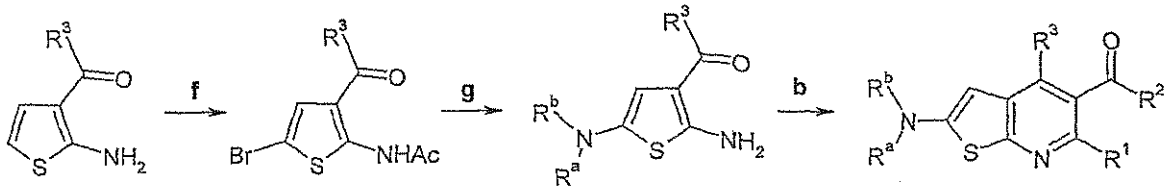


c) Morpholine, EtOH; d) i.*p*TsOH cat, PhMe ii. $SnCl_4$; e) NaH, DMF, electrophile

The formation of 2-amino,3-CN-thiophene derivatives VI are either known or may be prepared using procedures similar to the Gewald reaction described in scheme 1 by reacting malonitrile and sulfur with the appropriate ketone of formula II. (K. Gewald, E. Schinke, H. Böettcher, *Chem. Ber.* 1966, 99, 94-100). Novel 4-amino thieno[2,3-b]pyridine derivatives VIII were prepared using a procedure reported in WO93/13104, by a condensation step between compounds of formula VI and VII, followed without isolation of the intermediate by a cyclisation step with a Lewis acid. Final derivatives Ia were obtained by conventional procedures for the alkylation of a primary amine.

In certain embodiments, the compounds of formula I wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are as defined hereinabove for formula I, R^4 is H and R^5 is $-NR^aR^b$, herein designated as compounds Ib, may be prepared according to the general method described in scheme 3 hereinbelow:

Scheme 3:



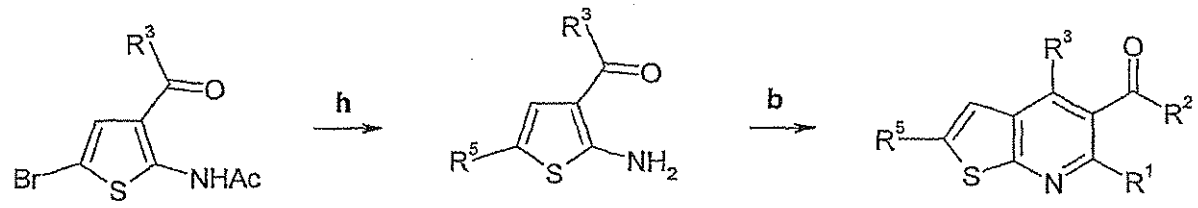
IX X XI Ib

f) i.NBS, CH_2Cl_2; ii.Acetic anhydride; g) R^aR^bNH, Pd_2dba_3, X-PHOS, $CsCO_3$; b) H_2SO_4 cat., AcOH

2-Amino thiophenes IX (commercially available or described in literature) are brominated in 4-position with N-bromo succinimide in CH_2Cl_2 followed by the immediate addition of acetic anhydride to afford derivatives X. Following a methodology developed by S.L. Buchwald et al. (*J. Org. Chem.* 2000, 65, 1144) novel derivatives XI were obtained, which undergo a Friedlander type reaction with compound of formula V (see scheme 1)to yield compounds of formula Ib.

In certain embodiments, the compounds of formula I wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are as defined hereinabove for formula I, R^4 is H and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl, herein designated as compounds Ic, may be prepared according to the general method described in scheme 4 hereinbelow:

Scheme 4:



X XIII Ic

h) i. R^5-$B(OH)_2$, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$; ii.aq.NaOH, b) dione **V**, H_2SO_4 cat., AcOH

Following a Suzuki methodology, by coupling a bromothiophene intermediate X (described in scheme 3) with a commercially available boronic acid of formula XII, derivatives XIII were obtained after deprotection of the acetamide under basic conditions. These derivatives XIII undergo a Friedlander type reaction with compound of formula V (see scheme 1) to yield compounds of formula Ic.

The preparation of compounds of formulae I, Ia, Ib and Ic are further described in detail in working examples 1 - 40

As mentioned earlier, the compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts possess valuable pharmacological properties. It has been found that the compounds of the present invention have an affinity to the $GABA_B$ receptor.

The compounds were investigated in accordance with the tests given hereinafter.

Intracellular Ca^{2+} mobilization assay

The Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells stably expressing human $GABA_BR1aR2a$ and Gα16 were seeded at $5x10^4$ cells/well in the poly-D-lysine treated, 96-well, black/clear-bottomed plates (BD Biosciences, Palo Alto, CA). 24 h later, the cells were loaded for 90 min at 37°C with 4 μM Flou-4 acetoxymethyl ester (Catalog No. F-14202, Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) in loading buffer (1xHBSS, 20 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM Probenecid). Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) (10X) (catalog No. 14065-049) and HEPES (1M) (catalog No. 15630-056) were purchased from Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA. Probenecid (250 mM) (catalog No. P8761) was from Sigma, Buchs, Switzerland. The cells were washed five times with loading buffer to remove excess dye and intracellular calcium mobilization, $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ were measured using a Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader (FLIPR, Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA) as described previously (Porter et al., Br. J. Pharmacol., 128, 13-20, 1999). The enhancers were applied 15 min before the application of the GABA. For GABA shift assay, concentration-response curves of GABA (0.0003-30 μM) were determined in the absence and presence of 10 μM enhancer. The GABA-shift is defined as Log [EC_{50} (GABA + 10 μM enhancer) / EC_{50} (GABA alone)]. The % maximum enhancing effect (% E_{max}) and potency (EC_{50} value) of each enhancer was determined from concentration-response curve of the enhancer (0.001-30 μM) in the presence of 10 nM GABA (EC_{10}). Responses were measured as peak increase in fluorescence minus basal, normalized to the maximal stimulatory effect induced by 10 μM GABA alone (considered 100%) and 10 nM GABA alone (considered 0%). The data were fitted with the equation $Y=100 + (Max-100)/(1+(EC_{50}/[drug])^n)$ where Max is the maximum effect, EC_{50} the concentration eliciting a half-maximum effect and n the Hill slope.

Example	Intracellular Ca^{2+} mobilization Assay in CHO-$GABA_B$R1aR2a-Gα16 cell		GABA shift
	E_{max} (%) at 10 nM GABA alone = 0% 10 μM GABA alone = 100%	EC_{50} (μM) at 10nM GABA	Log [EC_{50}(GABA + 10 μM cp)/EC_{50}(GABA alone)]
1	47	14.7	-0.3
2	59	1.3	-0.9
16	69	2.4	-0.9
18	58	0.86	-1
21	66	1.9	-1.1
23	35	1.3	-0.6
35	56	1.2	-0.91
38	20	1.4	-0.3

The compounds of formula I as well as their pharmaceutically usable acid addition salts 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. The administration can, however, 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 their pharmaceutically usable acid addition salts can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic excipients for the production of tablets, coated tablets, dragees and hard gelatine capsules. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts etc can be used as such excipients e.g. for tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules.

Suitable excipients for soft gelatine capsules are e.g. vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols.

Suitable excipients for the manufacture of solutions and syrups include but are not limited to water, polyols, saccharose, invert sugar, glucose.

Suitable excipients for injection solutions include but are not limited to water, alcohols, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oils.

Suitable excipients for suppositories include but are not limited to natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols.

Moreover, 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, in the case of oral administration a daily dosage of about 10 to 1000 mg per person of a compound of general formula I should be appropriate, although the above upper limit can also be exceeded when necessary.

Tablet Formulation (Wet Granulation)

Item	Ingredients	mg/tablet			
		5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500 mg
1.	Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
2.	Lactose Anhydrous DTG	125	105	30	150
3.	Sta-Rx 1500	6	6	6	30
4.	Microcrystalline Cellulose	30	30	30	150
5.	Magnesium Stearate	1	1	1	1
	Total	167	167	167	831

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Mix items 1, 2, 3 and 4 and granulate with purified water.
2. Dry the granules at 50°C.
3. Pass the granules through suitable milling equipment.
4. Add item 5 and mix for three minutes; compress on a suitable press.

Capsule Formulation

Item	Ingredients	mg/capsule			
		5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500 mg
1.	Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
2.	Hydrous Lactose	159	123	148	---
3.	Corn Starch	25	35	40	70
4.	Talc	10	15	10	25
5.	Magnesium Stearate	1	2	2	5
	Total	200	200	300	600

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Mix items 1, 2 and 3 in a suitable mixer for 30 minutes.
2. Add items 4 and 5 and mix for 3 minutes.
3. Fill into a suitable capsule.

EXAMPLES

In the following examples, all the starting materials are commercially available.

Example 1

1-[4-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.40 mmol) 3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.12 ml (1.40 mmol) cyclopentanone, 43 mg (1.40 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.40 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 48 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.449 g (89%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e: 312 (%) (M+ H^+, 100).

b) 1-[4-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.16 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.020 ml (0.17 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of

sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 10:1) afforded 9 mg (14 %) 1-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 430 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 2

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.98 mmol) 3-oxo-3-thiophenyl-2-yl-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.16 ml (1.98 mmol) cyclopentanone, 63 mg (1.98 mmol) sulfur, and 0.17 ml (1.98 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 2 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.47 g (96%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 250 ($M+H^+$, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone

To a stirred solution of 59 mg (0.24 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.038 ml (0.24 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 20:1) afforded 19 mg (22 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a colorless oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 368 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 3

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (2.06 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.18 ml (2.06 mmol) cyclopentanone, 66 mg (2.06 mmol) sulfur, and 0.18 ml (2.06 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 2 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.50 g

(98%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 244 (M+H+, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.20 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 2) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.026 ml (0.20 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 20:1) afforded 20 mg (27 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as an orange oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 362 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 4

1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 56 mg (0.23 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.24 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 33 mg (47 %) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 308 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 5

1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 55 mg (0.22 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.24 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 80 °C for 15 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 27 mg (39 %) 1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 314 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 6

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.98 mmol) 3-oxo-3-thiophenyl-2-yl-propionitrile in 6 ml ethanol was added 0.21 ml (1.98 mmol) cyclohexanone, 64 mg (1.98 mmol) sulfur, and 0.17 ml (1.98 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 2 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.52 g (98%) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 264 (M+H+, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.19 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone in 1.5 ml acetic acid was added 0.024 ml (0.20 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 17 mg (23 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as an orange oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 382 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 7

1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.19 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 6) in 1.5 ml acetic acid was added 0.020 ml (0.21 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 46 mg (74 %) 1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 328 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 8

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.71 mmol) 3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)- 3-oxo-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.17 ml (1.71 mmol) cyclohexanone, 53 mg (1.71 mmol) sulfur,

and 0.14 ml (1.71 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for the week end, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.51 g (85%) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 288 (M+H+, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-3-yl]-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.17 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone in 1.5 ml acetic acid was added 0.021 ml (0.18 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 18 mg (25 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 406 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 9

1-[4-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.17 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone in 1.5 ml acetic acid was added 0.018 ml (0.18 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 38 mg (62 %) 1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 352 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 10

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.71 mmol) 3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)- 3-oxo-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.15 ml (1.71 mmol) cyclopentanone, 53 mg (1.71 mmol) sulfur, and 0.14 ml (1.71 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for the week end, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.46 g (95%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-

cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 274 (M+H+, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.18 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.022 ml (0.18 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 20 mg (28 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a white solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 392 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 11

1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.60 g (4.13 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile in 20 ml ethanol was added 0.43 ml (4.13 mmol) cyclohexanone, 133 mg (4.13 mmol) sulfur, and 0.36 ml (4.13 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C over the night and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 1.041 g (98%) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 258 (M+H+, 100).

b) N-(3-Benzoyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide

To a stirred solution of 1.04 g (4.04 mmol) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 25 ml acetic anhydride was added 0.2 ml pyridine. The mixture was heated at 50 °C for 35 minutes and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford 1.35 g (78%) N-(3-benzoyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide as an orange oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 300 (M+H+, 100).

c) N-(3-Benzoyl-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide

To a stirred solution of 0.61 g (2.04 mmol) N-(3-Benzoyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide in 20 ml chloroform was added 1.2 g palladium on charcoal (10%). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and then the solvent was removed in vacuo. The resulting powder was heated at 100 °C for 48 h

and then suspended in ethyl acetate and dichloromethane. The suspension was filtered, and the organic phase was concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.26 g (44%) N-(3-benzoyl-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 296 (M+H+, 100).

d) (2-Amino-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.26 g (0.90 mmol) N-(3-benzoyl-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide in 20 ml ethanol was added 1 ml aqueous sodium hydroxide (1 M). The mixture was heated at 85 °C for 1 hour and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 65 mg (25 %) (2-amino-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 254 (M+H+, 100).

e) (2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 32 mg (0.13 mmol) (2-amino-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.09 ml (0.13 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 21 mg (52 %) (2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 318 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 12

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 32 mg (0.13 mmol) (2-amino-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 11) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.13 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 20:1) afforded 8 mg (17 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 372 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 13

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) 3-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile

To a stirred suspension of 1.0 g (3.61 mmol) (4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-acetyl bromide in 15 ml ethanol was added a solution of 0.47 g (7.22 mmol) potassium cyanide in 5 ml water. The mixture was then stirred at RT for 1 h, then acidified to ph=5-6 with aqueous HCl 1M and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried

over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford 0.29 g (37%) 3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 222 (M, 100).

b) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.296 g (1.32 mmol) 3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)- 3-oxo-propionitrile in 20 ml ethanol was added 0.12 ml (1.32 mmol) cyclopentanone, 43 mg (1.32 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.32 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C over night, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.37 g (87%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 322 (M+H+, 100).

c) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.15 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.020 ml (0.15 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 20 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 18 mg (27 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 440 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 14

1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5[thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.15 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-methanone (described above) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.011 ml (0.15 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 18 mg (30 %) 1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 386 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 15

1-(2,3,6-Trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.50 g (3.44 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.31 ml (3.44 mmol) butan-2-one, 110 mg (3.44 mmol) sulfur, and 0.30 ml (3.44 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 70 °C over the night and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.71 g (89%) (2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 232 (M+H+, 100).

b) 1-(2,3,6-Trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 70 mg (0.30 mmol) (2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.02 ml (0.30 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 10 mg (11 %) 1-(2,3,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-5-yl)-ethanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 296 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 16

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2,3,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.22 mmol) (2-Amino-4,5-dimethyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 15) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.03 ml (0.22 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 8 mg (11 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(2,3,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-5-yl)-ethanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 350 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 17

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone

a) 3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile

To a stirred suspension of 2.5 g (11.5 mmol) 2-bromo-1-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone in 40 ml ethanol was added a solution of 0.90 g (23 mmol) potassium cyanide in 9 ml water. The mixture was then stirred at RT for 2 h, then acidified to ph=5-6 with aqueous HCl 1M and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 0.11 g (6 %) 3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile as a yellow solid.

b) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.11 g (0.67 mmol) 3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)- 3-oxo-propionitrile in 4 ml ethanol was added 0.06 ml (0.67 mmol) cyclopentanone, 22 mg (0.67 mmol) sulfur, and 0.06 ml (0.67 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 2 h, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 0.17 g (98%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone as a red solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 262 (M+H+, 100).

c) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.19 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.024 ml (0.19 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 10 mg (14 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)- ethanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 380 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 18

1-(4-Furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-furan-2-yl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 1.0 g (7.40 mmol) 3-furan-2-yl-3-oxo-propionitrile in 20 ml ethanol was added 0.66 ml (7.40 mmol) cyclopentanone, 237 mg (7.40 mmol) sulfur, and 0.64 ml (7.40 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 70 °C for 2 h, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Trituration in ether afforded 1.87 g (90%) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-furan-2-yl-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 234 (M+H+, 100).

b) 1-(4-Furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.21 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophen-3-yl)-furan-2-yl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.21 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative

HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 20 mg (31 %) 1-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 298 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 19

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.21 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophen-3-yl)-furan-2-yl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 18) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.027 ml (0.21 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 19 mg (25 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 352 (M+ H+, 72).

Example 20

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

a) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

Following a procedure described in J.Med.Chem. 2002, 45, 382-389; 1.45 g (10 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile, 0.76 g (5.0 mmol) [1,4]dithiane-2,5-diol, 0.40 ml (10 mmol) diethyl-amine and 5 ml ethanol were charged in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for 6 h. The tube was then placed in a fridge (about 4°C) for the night, and the product was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to afford 0.42 g (23%) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a light brown crystals. ES-MS m/e (%): 204 (M+ H+, 100).

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.24 mmol) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.031 ml (0.24 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 13 mg (17 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 322 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 21

1-(2-Chloro-6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

a) (2-amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.1 g (0.49 mmol) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 20) in 10 ml dichloromethane at 0°C was added 68 mg (0.49 mmol) N-chloro-succinimide (NCS). The mixture was then stirred from 0°C to RT over night, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 3:1) afforded 40 mg (34 %) (2-amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a yellow solid.

b) 1-(2-Chloro-6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 30 mg (0.13 mmol) (2-amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.13 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 70 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 10 mg (23 %) 1-(2-chloro-6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 356 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 22

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-ethanone

a) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone

Following a procedure described in J.Med.Chem. 2002, 45, 382-389; 0.44 g (2.7 mmol) 3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile (the preparation of which is described in example 17), 0.33 g (2.15 mmol) [1,4]dithiane -2,5-diol, 0.16 ml (2.15 mmol) diethyl-amine and 5 ml ethanol were charged in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for 6 h. The tube was then placed in a fridge (about 4°C) for the night, and the product was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to afford 0.41 g (69%) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone as a light brown crystals.

b) 2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 30 mg (0.13 mmol) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone in 1 ml acetic acid was added 0.017 ml (0.13 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 15 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 8 mg (17 %) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b] pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 340 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 23

1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone

a) 2-Amino-3-benzoyl-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a stirred solution of 2.0 g (13.78 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile in 50 ml ethanol was added 2.74 g (13.78 mmol) 4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester, 442 mg (13.78 mmol) sulfur, and 1.2 ml (13.78 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 3 h, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallisation in ethyl acetate afforded 3.60 g (73%) 2-amino-3-benzoyl-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as yellow crystals. ES-MS m/e (%): 359 (M+H+, 48).

b) 3-Acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a stirred solution of 0.50 g (1.39 mmol) 2-amino-3-benzoyl-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester in 6 ml acetic acid was added 0.19 ml (1.89 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and two drops of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 25 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 70 mg (12 %) 3-acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 423 (M+ H+, 100).

c) 1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 70 mg (0.16 mmol) 3-acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester in 3 ml dicloromethane was added 0.2 ml trifluoroacetic acid. The mixture was stirred over night at RT, and then poured onto an aqueous solution of $NaHCO_3$, and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford 48 mg (94%) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 323 (M+ H+, 100).

d) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 0.70 g (2.17 mmol) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone in 10 ml diphenylethylene was added 325 mg palladium on charcoal 10%.. The mixture was stirred over night at 150°C, and then poured onto ethyl acetate (about 150 ml), and extracted three times aqueous HCl (1M). The combined aqueous phases were basified with K_2CO_3 until ph=8, and then the product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate

1:1) afforded 75 mg (11%) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 319 (M+ H+, 100).

Example 24

1-[2-Chloro-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

a) (2-Amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.26 g (1.18 mmol) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 22) in 10 ml dichloromethane at 0°C was added 164 mg (1.18 mmol) N-chloro-succinimide (NCS). The mixture was then stirred from 0°C to RT over night, and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 4:1) afforded 95 mg (32 %) (2-amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 256 (M+ H^+, 100).

b) 1-[2-Chloro-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.19 mmol) (2-amino-5-chloro-thiophen-3-yl)-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 0.025 ml (0.19 mmol) of 1,1,1-trifluoro-pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 70°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 9:1) afforded 8 mg (11 %) 1-[2-chloro-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone as an orange oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 374 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 25

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.24 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 3) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 41 mg (0.32 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione (prep. described in the patent DE 94-4404059) and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 27 mg (33 %) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 334 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 26

Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.29 mmol) (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 20) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 50 mg (0.39 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 7 mg (8 %) cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone as a colorless oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 294 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 27

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.24 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methanone) (the preparation of which is described in example 2) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 40 mg (0.32 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 15 mg (19 %) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 340 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 28

Cyclopropyl-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.26 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta [b]thiophen-3-yl)-furan-2-yl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 18) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 43 mg (0.34 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 17 mg (21 %) cyclopropyl-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 324 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 29

Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.19 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone (the preparation of

which is described in example 1) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 32 mg (0.25 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 24 mg (31 %) cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 402 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 30

Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone

a) (2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.40 mmol) 3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.14 ml (1.40 mmol) cyclohexanone, 43 mg (1.40 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.40 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 48 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.478 g (78%) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 326 (M+H^+, 100).

b) Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.18 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b] thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 31 mg (0.24 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 18 mg (23 %) cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 416 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 31

Cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.22 mmol) (2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 10) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 37 mg (0.29 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 17 mg (22 %) cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-

methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 364 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 32

Cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.21 mmol) (2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 8) in 2 ml acetic acid was added 35 mg (0.28 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 25 mg (32 %) cyclopropyl-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone as a light brown oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 378 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 33

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

a) 4-(2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.47 mmol) 4-(2-cyano-acetyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.13 ml (1.47 mmol) cyclopentanone, 46 mg (1.47 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.47 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 72 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.53 g (98%) 4-(2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 302 (M+H^+, 100).

b) 4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.20 mmol) 4-(2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 2 ml acetic acid was added 33 mg (0.26 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 22 mg (28 %) 4-(3-cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as a light brown oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 392 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 34

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

a) 4-(2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.47 mmol) 4-(2-cyano-acetyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.15 ml (1.47 mmol) cyclohexanone, 46 mg (1.47 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.47 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 72 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.45 g (97%) 4-(2-amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as a brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 316 ($M+H^+$, 100).

b) 4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 60 mg (0.19 mmol) 4-(2-Amino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 2 ml acetic acid was added 32 mg (0.25 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 28 mg (37 %) 4-(3-cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as a light pink solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 406 ($M+ H^+$, 100).

Example 35

4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

a) 4-(2-Amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.47 mmol) 4-(2-cyano-acetyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.17 ml (1.47 mmol) cycloheptanone, 46 mg (1.47 mmol) sulfur, and 0.13 ml (1.47 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 72 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.10 g (22%) 4-(2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as an orange solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 330 ($M+H^+$, 100).

b) 4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 20 mg (0.06 mmol) 4-(2-Amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester in 1 ml acetic acid was added 10 mg (0.06 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 11 mg (44 %) 4-(3-cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 420 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 36

Cyclopropyl-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-3-yl)-methanone

a) (2-Amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.40 mmol) 3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-3-oxo-propionitrile in 10 ml ethanol was added 0.15 ml (1.40 mmol) cycloheptanone, 43 mg (1.40 mmol) sulfur, and 0.12 ml (1.40 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 72 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.12 g (26%) (2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone as a yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 340 (M+H^+, 100).

b) Cyclopropyl-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 36 mg (0.11 mmol) (2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-methanone in 2 ml acetic acid was added 18 mg (0.11 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 10 mg (19 %) cyclopropyl-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-3-yl)-methanone as a light yellow oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 430 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 37

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone

a) Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 1.0 g (2.79 mmol) 2-amino-3-benzoyl-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (the preparation of which is described in example 23) in 15 ml acetic acid was added 0.70 g (5.55 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and three drops of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100°C for 30 minutes and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (dichloromethane / methanol 95:5) afforded 0.47 g (48 %) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone as a brown oil. ES-MS m/e (%): 349 (M+ H^+, 100).

b) Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.46 g (1.32 mmol) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone in 7 ml diphenylethylene was added 230 mg palladium on charcoal 10%.. The mixture was stirred over night at 150°C, and then poured onto ethyl acetate (about 150 ml), and extracted three times aqueous HCl (1M). The combined aqueous phases were basified with K_2CO_3 until ph=8, and then the product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 35 mg (8%) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 345 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 38

3-Acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.15 mmol) 1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone (the preparation of which is described in example 23) in 5 ml dichloromethane was added 0.02 ml (0.022 mmol) methyl chloroformate and 32 mg (0.022 mmol) potassium carbonate. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 1:1) afforded 33 mg (56%) 3-Acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 381 (M+ H^+, 100).

Example 39

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-7-oxa-9-thia-1-aza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone

a) (2-Amino-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyran-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.725 g (5.00 mmol) 3-oxo-3-phenyl-propionitrile in 5 ml ethanol was added 0.50 g (5.00 mmol) tetrahydro-pyran-4-one, 160 mg (5.00 mmol) sulfur, and 0.44 ml (5.00 mmol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 55 °C for 2 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Trituration in ether afforded 0.75 g (58%) (2-amino-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyran-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 260 ($M+H^+$, 100).

b) Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-7-oxa-9-thia-1-aza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 100 mg (0.38 mmol) (2-amino-4,7-dihydro-5H-thieno[2,3-c]pyran-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 5 ml acetic acid was added 73 mg (0.57 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione (prep. described in the patent DE 94-4404059) and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 70 °C for 2 hours and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 3:1) afforded 50 mg (37 %) cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-7-oxa-9-thia-1-aza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone as a yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 350 ($M+ H^+$, 100).

Example 40

Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a] inden-5-yl)-methanone

a) 2-Amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile

To a stirred solution of 6.28 g (0.095 mol) malonitrile in 100 ml ethanol was added 8.00 g (0.095 mol) cyclopentanone, 3.04 g (0.095 mol) sulfur, and 8.29 ml (0.095 mol) morpholine. The mixture was heated at 80 °C for 2 h and then poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 3:1) afforded 4.89 g (31%) 2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 165 ($M+H^+$, 100).

b) (4-Amino-6-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a]inden-5-yl)-cyclopropyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.30 g (1.83 mmol) of 2-amino-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[b] thiophene-3-carbonitrile in 6 ml toluene was added 0.30 g (2.14 mmol) 1-cyclopropyl-3-methoxy-but-2-en-1-one and 3 mg of p-toluenesulfonic acid. The mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours, concentrated in vacuo, partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in n-butyl acetate 6 ml and 1.018 g (3.91 mmol) tin (IV) chloride was heated under reflux for 30 minute and allowed to cool. The mixture was

partitioned between aqueous sodium hydroxide and ethyl acetate. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 3:1) afforded 25 mg (5%) (4-amino-6-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a]inden-5-yl)-cyclopropyl-methanone as a white solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 273 ($M+H^+$, 100).

c) Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a] inden-5-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 12 mg (0.044 mmol) of (4-amino-6-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a]inden-5-yl)-cyclopropyl-methanone in 2 ml DMF was added 3.0 mg (0.066 mmol) NaH (55% in oil). After 20 minutes, 10 µl (0.044 mmol) of 1,5-dibromo-pentane and stirring was continued at RT over the night. The mixture was poured onto water and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 8 mg (54%) cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a] inden-5-yl)-methanone as a white solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 341 ($M+ H^+$, 100).

Example 41

1-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

a) N-(3-Benzoyl-5-bromo-thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide

To a stirred solution of 1.00 g (4.92 mmol) of (2-amino-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (the preparation of which is described in example 20) in 20 ml CH_2Cl_2 at 0 °C was added 0.92 g (5.18 mmol) NBS (N-bromo succinimide) in one portion. After 10 minutes, 4.65 ml (49.2 mmol) of acetic anhydride, 0.68 ml (4.92 mmol) of Et_3N and 0.30 g (2.45 mmol) of DMAP were added. Stirring was continued at RT for 2 hours, the mixture was poured onto water and extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography (heptane / CH_2Cl_2 1:1) afforded 0.85 g (53%) N-(3-benzoyl-5-bromo-thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 324, 326 ($M+ H^+$, 100).

b) N-(3-Benzoyl-5-phenyl-thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide

A stirred solution of 0.448 g (1.38 mmol) of N-(3-benzoyl-5-bromo-thiophen-2-yl) acetamide in 20 ml toluene and 10 ml EtOH was degassed with argon. Tetrakis-(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (0.320 g, 0.27 mmol), phenyl boronic acid (0.194 g, 1.59 mmol) and 20 ml of an aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 1N were added. The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 1 hour before cooling down to RT, filtered through Celite and concentrated. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and aq. $NaHCO_3$. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*.

Flash chromatography (heptane / ethyl acetate 6:1) afforded 0.393 g (88 %) N-(3-benzoyl-5-phenyl-thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide as a light yellow solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 322 (M+ H^+, 100).

c) (2-Amino-5-phenyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.393 g (1.22 mmol) of N-(3-benzoyl-5-phenyl-thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide in 15 ml EtOH was added 2.5 ml of aq. NaOH (4N). The reaction mixture stirred at RT for 1 hour, and then poured onto an aq. solution of NH_4Cl sat. and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield 0.45 g (98 %) of (2-amino-5-phenyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone as a light brown solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 280 (M+ H^+, 100).

d) 1-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone

To a stirred solution of 55 mg (0.197 mmol) (2-amino-5-phenyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 5 ml acetic acid was added 0.016 ml (0.239 mmol) of pentane-2,4-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 100 °C for 10 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 19 mg (28 %) 1-(6-methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone as a light grey solid. ES-MS m/e (%): 344 (M+ H^+, 100).

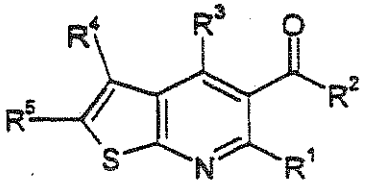
Example 42

Cyclopropyl-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone

To a stirred solution of 0.130 g (0.465 mmol) (2-amino-5-phenyl-thiophen-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone in 7 ml acetic acid was added 62 mg (0.491 mmol) of 1-cyclopropyl-butane-1,3-dione and one drop of sulfuric acid. The mixture was then stirred at 110 °C for 20 minutes in a microwave and then concentrated *in vacuo*. Preparative HPLC (30% CH_3CN/H_20) afforded 29 mg (17 %) cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone as a light yellow powder. ES-MS m/e (%): 370 (M+ H^+, 100).

Claims

1. Compounds of formula I

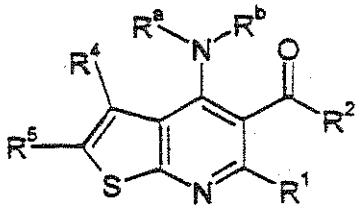


wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, or C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl;
R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^3 is $-NR^aR^b$; optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl having 3 to 8 ring atoms, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^4 is hydrogen, or C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^5 is hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_7-alkyl, $-NR^aR^b$, optionally substituted aryl, or optionally substituted heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl; or R^5 together with R^4 may form a ring selected from the group consisting of C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, phenyl, pyridinyl, or pyrimidinyl which are optionally substituted or by one or more halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, and-C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;

R^a, R^b are each independently C_1-C_7-alkyl, or R^a and R^b may, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form an heterocycloalkyl group having 3 to 8 ring atoms which is optionally substituted by one or more halo, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl or di(C_1-C_7)alkylamino; as well a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

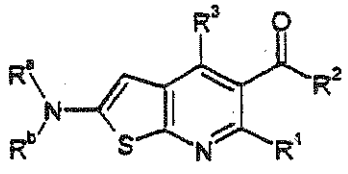
2. The compounds according to claim 1 having the following general formula Ia:



(Ia)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^a and R^b are as defined in claim 1.

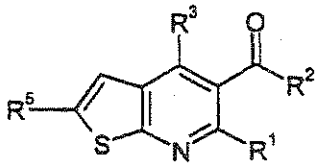
3. The compounds according to claim 1 having the following general formula Ib:



(Ib)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined in claim 1.

4. The compounds according to claim 1 having the following general formula Ic:



(Ic)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 are as defined in claim 1 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl.

5. The Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein

R^1 is C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, or C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl;
R^3 is heterocycloalkyl having 3 to 8 ring atoms, aryl, or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, which are optionally substituted by one or more substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_7-alkyl;
R^5 is hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_7-alkyl, or aryl;

or R^5 together with R^4 may form a ring selected from the group consisting of C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl having 5 to 7 ring atoms, phenyl, pyridinyl, or pyrimidinyl which are optionally substituted or by one or more halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, and -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl, as well a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is C_1-C_7-alkyl.

7. Compounds of formula I according to claim 6, wherein the compounds are selected from the group consisting of:

1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2-Methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-[4-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-[4-(4-Methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2,3,6-Trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;
1-(4-Furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2-Methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-ethanone;
3-Acetyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluorene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester; and
1-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone.

8. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is C_1-C_7-haloalkyl.

9. Compounds of formula I according to claim 8, wherein the compounds are selected from the group consisting of:

1-[4-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-eth-

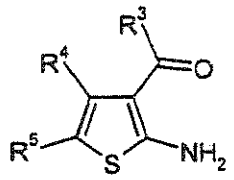
anone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(2,3,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl]-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-ethanone;
1-(2-Chloro-6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone;
2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-ethanone; and
1-[2-Chloro-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6-methyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethanone.

10. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl.

11. Compounds of formula I according to claim 10, wherein the compounds are selected from the group consisting of:

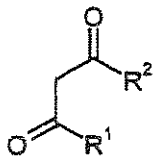
Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-phenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-thiophen-2-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-(4-furan-2-yl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-[(4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-[(4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta [4,5]thieno [2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-[(4-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-3-yl)]-methanone;
4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;
4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-benzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;
4-(3-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-4-yl)-benzoic acid methyl ester;
Cyclopropyl-[4-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-methyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-10-thia-1-aza-benzo[a]azulen-3-yl]-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-9-thia-1,7-diaza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone;
Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-4-phenyl-5,8-dihydro-6H-7-oxa-9-thia-1-aza-fluoren-3-yl)-methanone; and
Cyclopropyl-(6-methyl-4-piperidin-1-yl-2,3-dihydro-1H-8-thia-7-aza-cyclopenta[a] inden-5-yl)-methanone; and
Cyclopropyl-(6-Methyl-2,4-diphenyl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridin-5-yl)-methanone.

12. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I wherein R^3 is optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula IV:



IV

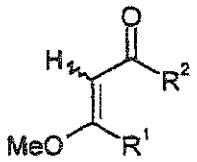
with a compound of formula V:



V

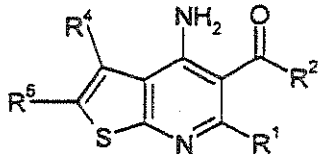
in order to obtain the compound of formula I, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are as defined in claim 1, and if desired, converting the compound of formula I obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

13. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ia comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula VI with a compound of formula VII:



VII

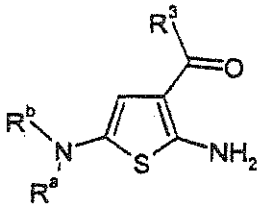
in order to obtain a compound of formula VIII:



VIII

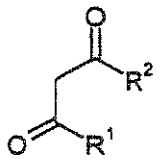
and subsequently alkylating the compound of formula VIII in order to obtain the compound of formula Ia, wherein R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^a and R^b are as defined in claim 1;
and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ia obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

14. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ib according to claim 3 comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula XI:



XI

with a compound of formula V:

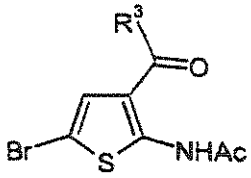


V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ib, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^a and R^b are as defined in claim 1; and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ib obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

15. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula Ic according to claim 4 comprising the step of:

a) reacting a compound of formula X:

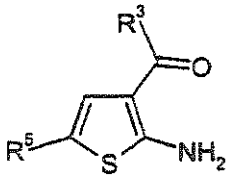


X

with a compound of formula XII:

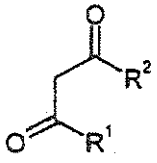
$$R^5\text{-}B(OH)_2 \qquad \text{(XII)}$$

so as to obtain a compound of formula XIII:



XIII

b) and reacting the compound of formula XIII with a compound of formula V:



V

in order to obtain the compound of formula Ic, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, are as defined in claim 1, R^4 is H and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_7-alkenyl and optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl having 5 to 9 ring atoms, wherein the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halo, cyano, C_1-C_7-alkyl, C_1-C_7-haloalkyl, C_1-C_7-alkoxy, C_1-C_7-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_7-alkylsulfonyl, or -C(O)O-C_1-C_7-alkyl; and if desired, converting the compound of formula Ic obtained into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt.

16. A medicament containing a compound of formula I, Ia, Ib or Ic according to any one of claims 1 to 11.

17. A medicament according to claim 16, wherein the medicament is useful in the control or prevention of illnesses, especially of illnesses and disorders comprising anxiety, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, spasticity and skeletal muscle rigidity, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cerebral palsy, neuropathic pain and craving associated with cocaine and nicotine, psychosis, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorders or gastro-intestinal disorders.

18. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11 for the preparation of a medicament.

19. The use according to claim 18, wherein the medicament is useful in the control or prevention of illnesses, especially of illnesses and disorders comprising anxiety, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, spasticity and skeletal muscle rigidity, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cerebral palsy, neuropathic pain and craving associated with cocaine and nicotine, psychosis, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorders or gastro-intestinal disorders.