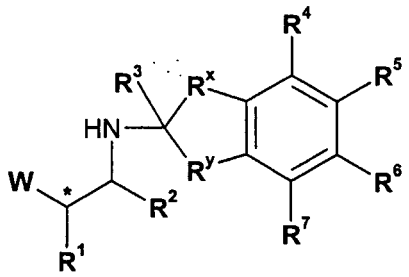
COMBINATIONS OF GLYCOPYRROLATE AND BETA2 ADRENOCEPTOR AGONISTS

This invention relates to organic compounds and their use as pharmaceuticals, in particular for the treatment of inflammatory or obstructive airways diseases.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a medicament comprising, separately or together

(A) glycopyrrolate; and

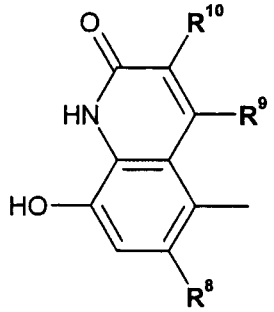
(B) either a compound of formula I



I

in free or salt or solvate form, wherein

W is a group of formula



R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$ or $-(CH_2)_2-$;

R^1 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy;

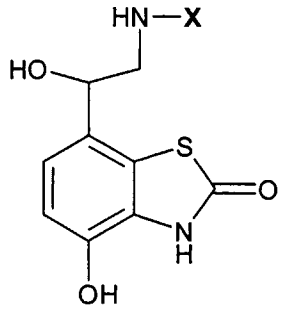
R^2 and R^3 are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each independently hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl substituted by one or more halogen atoms or one or more hydroxy or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy groups, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, trialkylsilyl, carboxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl, or $-CONR^{11}R^{12}$ where R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,

or R^4 and R^5, R^5 and R^6, or R^6 and R^7 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered carbocyclic ring or a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring; and

R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

or a compound of formula II



II

in free or salt or solvate form, wherein

X is $-R^{13}$-Ar-R^{14} or $-R^{15}$-Y;

Ar denotes a phenylene group optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl-substituted phenyl or by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-substituted phenyl;

R^{13} and R^{14} are attached to adjacent carbon atoms in Ar, and

either R^{13} is C_1-C_{10}-alkylene and R^{14} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halogen,

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms in Ar to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloaliphatic ring;

R^{15} is a bond or C_1-C_{10}-alkylene optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl; and

Y is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl or C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl optionally substituted by halo, cyano, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl optionally fused to one or more benzene rings and optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy or C_6-C_{10}-aryl, where C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-

C_{14}-aralkyloxy or C_6-C_{10}-aryl are optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, or by $NR^{16}R^{17}$ where R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or phenyl or R^{16} may additionally be hydrogen;

phenoxy optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or by phenyl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy;

a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl or a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

$-NR^{18}R^{19}$ where R^{18} is hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl and R^{19} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, or R^{19} is a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom which ring is optionally substituted by phenyl or halo-substituted phenyl or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkylamino or di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino;

$-SR^{20}$ where R^{20} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl; or

$-CONHR^{21}$ where R^{21} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl or C_6-C_{10}-aryl;

for simultaneous, sequential or separate administration in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture of effective amounts of (A) as hereinbefore defined and (B) as hereinbefore defined, optionally together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of treating an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease which comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment effective amounts of (A) as hereinbefore defined and (B) as hereinbefore defined.

The invention further provides the use of (A) as hereinbefore defined and (B) as hereinbefore defined in the preparation of a medicament for combination therapy by simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of (A) and (B) in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.

Preferably the molar ratio of (A) to (B) is from 100:1 to 1:300, for example 50:1 to 1:100, especially from 10:1 to 1:20, and more especially from 3:1 to 1:7.

Terms used in the specification have the following meanings:

"Optionally substituted" as used herein means the group referred to can be substituted at one or more positions by any one or any combination of the radicals listed thereafter.

"Halo" or "halogen" as used herein denotes a element belonging to group 17 (formerly group VII) of the Periodic Table of Elements, which may be, for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Preferably halo or halogen is fluorine or chlorine.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkyl" as used herein denotes straight chain or branched alkyl that contains one to ten carbon atoms. Preferably, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl is C_1-C_4-alkyl.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkylene" as used herein denotes a straight chain or branched alkylene that contains one to ten carbon atoms. Preferably C_1-C_{10}-alkylene is C_1-C_4 alkylene, especially ethylene or methylethylene.

"C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl" as used herein denotes straight chain or branched hydrocarbon chains that contain two to ten carbon atoms and one or more carbon-carbon double bonds. Preferably "C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl" is "C_2-C_4-alkenyl".

"C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl" as used herein denotes straight chain or branched hydrocarbon chains that contain two to ten carbon atoms and one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds. Preferably "C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl" is "C_2-C_4-alkynyl".

"5-, 6 or 7-membered carbocyclic ring" as used herein denotes a carbocyclic group having 5 to 7 ring carbon atoms, either cycloaliphatic, such as a C_5-C_7-cycloalkyl, or aromatic, such as phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more, usually one or two, C_1-C_4-alkyl groups.

"C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl" as used herein denotes cycloalkyl having 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms, for example a monocyclic group such as a cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl or cyclodecyl, any of which can be substituted by one or more, usually one or two, C_1-C_4-alkyl groups, or a bicyclic group such as bicycloheptyl or bicyclooctyl. Preferably C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl is C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, for example cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl.

"C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl" as used herein denotes C_1-C_{10}-alkyl as hereinbefore defined substituted by one or more halogen atoms, preferably one, two or three halogen atoms.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkylamino" and "di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino" as used herein denote amino substituted respectively by one or two C_1-C_{10}-alkyl groups as hereinbefore defined, which may be the same or different. Preferably C_1-C_{10}-alkylamino and di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino are respectively C_1-C_4-alkylamino and di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio" as used herein denotes straight chain or branched alkylthio having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Preferably, C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio is C_1-C_4-alkylthio.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy" as used herein denotes straight chain or branched alkoxy that contains 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Preferably, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy is C_1-C_4-alkoxy.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl" as used herein denotes C_1-C_{10}-alkyl as hereinbefore defined substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy. Preferably, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl is C_1-C_4-alkoxy-C_1-C_4-alkyl.

"C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl" as used herein denotes C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy as hereinbefore defined linked through an oxygen atom thereof to a carbonyl group.

"C_6-C_{10}-aryl" as used herein denotes a monovalent carbocyclic aromatic group that contains 6 to 10 carbon atoms and which may be, for example, a monocyclic group such as phenyl or a bicyclic group such as naphthyl. Preferably C_6-C_{10}-aryl is C_6-C_8-aryl, especially phenyl.

"C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl" as used herein denotes C_6-C_{10}-aryl as hereinbefore defined linked through a carbon atom thereof to a sulfonyl group. Preferably C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl is C_6-C_8-arylsulfonyl.

"C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl" as used herein denotes alkyl, for example C_1-C_4-alkyl as hereinbefore defined, substituted by aryl, for example C_6-C_{10}-aryl as hereinbefore defined. Preferably, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl is C_7-C_{10}-aralkyl such as phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl, particularly benzyl or 2-phenylethyl.

"C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy" as used herein denotes alkoxy, for example C_1-C_4-alkoxy as hereinbefore defined, substituted by aryl, for example C_6-C_{10}-aryl. Preferably, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy is C_7-C_{10}-aralkyloxy such as phenyl-C_1-C_4-alkoxy, particularly benzyloxy or 2-phenylethoxy.

Ar as used herein may be, for example, phenylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl, or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl-substituted phenyl and C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-substituted phenyl. Preferably Ar is phenylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two substituents selected from halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, or C_1-C_4-alkoxy substituted by phenyl. Preferably one substituent in Ar is para to R^1 and optional second and third substituents in Ar are meta to R^1.

"4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom" as used herein may be, for example, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, tetrazole, thiadiazole, oxazole, isoxazole, thiophene, thiazole, isothiazole, oxadiazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, piperidine, piperazine, triazine, oxazine, morpholino, quinoline, isoquinoline, naphthyridine, indane or indene. Preferred heterocyclic rings include thiazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azacycloheptane and isoxazole.

"4 to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl" denotes alkyl, for example C_1-C_{10}-alkyl as hereinbefore defined, substituted by a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring as hereinbefore defined. Preferably, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl is C_1-C_4-alkyl substituted by a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom.

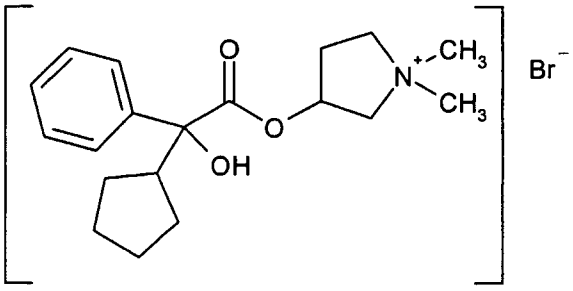
"C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl" denotes sulfonyl substituted by C_1-C_4-alkyl as hereinbefore defined. "Hydroxy-C_1-C_4-alkyl" denotes C_1-C_4-alkyl as hereinbefore defined substituted by one or more, preferably one, two or three hydroxy groups.

R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached as a cycloaliphatic ring may be, for example, a cyclopentane ring, optionally substituted by one or two C_1-C_4-alkyl groups, a cyclohexane ring, optionally substituted by one or two C_1-C_4-alkyl groups, or a cycloheptane ring, preferably a cyclopentane ring.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a medicament comprising, separately or together (A) glycopyrrolate; and (B) either a compound of formula I as hereinbefore defined or a compound of formula II as hereinbefore defined; for simultaneous, sequential or separate administration in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.

(A) Glycopyrrolate is a known antimuscarinic agent. More specifically it inhibits acetyl choline binding to M3 muscarinic receptors thereby inhibiting bronchoconstriction.

Glycopyrrolate is a quaternary ammonium salt. Suitable counter ions are pharmaceutically acceptable counter ions including, for example, fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate, formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, propionate, butyrate, lactate, citrate, tartrate, malate, maleate, succinate, benzoate, p-chlorobenzoate, diphenyl-acetate or triphenylacetate, o-hydroxybenz-oate, p-hydroxybenzoate, 1-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylate, 3-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylate, methanesulfonate and benzenesulfonate. Its bromide salt, namely 3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide, has the following structural formula



and can be prepared using the procedures described in United States patent US 2956062.

Glycopyrrolate has two stereogenic centres and hence exists in four isomeric forms, namely (3R,2'R)-, (3S,2'R)-, (3R,2'S)- and (3S,2'S)-3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide, as described in United States patent specifications US 6307060 and US 6,613,795. The contents of these patent specifications is incorporated herein by reference. The present invention embraces using one or more of these isomeric forms, especially the 3S,2'R isomer, the 3R,2'R isomer or the 2S,3'R isomer, thus including single enantiomers, or racemates, especially the (3S,2'R/2S,3'R) racemate.

(B) is either a compound of formula I as hereinbefore defined or a compound of formula II as hereinbefore defined. Compounds of these formulae possess beta-2 adrenoceptor agonist activity. They commonly have a rapid onset of action and have a prolonged stimulating action on the β_2-adrenoceptor, for example up 24 hours or longer.

Preferred compounds of formula I include those wherein
R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are each H, R^1 is OH, R^2 and R^3 are each H and
(i) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each CH_3O- and R^5 and R^6 are each H;
(ii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3CH_2-;
(iii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3-;
(iv) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each CH_3CH_2- and R^5 and R^6 are each H;
(v) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 together denote $-(CH_2)_4-$;
(vi) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 together denote $-O(CH_2)_2O-$;
(vii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each $CH_3(CH_2)_3-$;
(viii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each $CH_3(CH_2)_2-$;
(ix) R^x and R^y are both $-(CH_2)_2-$, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each H; or

(x) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3OCH_2-; or

Especially preferred compounds of formula I include 8-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-(indan-2-yl-amino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-dimethoxy-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-methoxy-methoxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[(R)-2-(5,6-diethyl-2-methyl-indan-2-yl-amino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, (S)-5-[2-(4,7-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, 5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclohepten-7-ylamino)-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one maleate, (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, (R)-8-hydroxy-5-[(S)-1-hydroxy-2-(4,5,6,7-tetramethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclo-penta[b]naphthalen-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, and 5-[(S)-2-(2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[b]naph-thalen-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one.

Compounds of formula I in free or salt or solvate form may be prepared by using the procedures described in international patent applications WO 2000/075114, WO 2003/076387, WO 2004/076422 or WO 2004/087668, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Compounds of formula I in free form may be converted into salt form, and vice versa, in a conventional manner. The compounds in free or salt form can be obtained in the form of hydrates or solvates containing a solvent used for crystallisation. Compounds of formula I can be recovered from reaction mixtures and purified in a conventional manner. Isomers, such as enantiomers, may be obtained in a conventional manner, e.g. by fractional crystallisation or asymmetric synthesis from correspondingly asymmetrically substituted, e.g. optically active, starting materials.

Preferred compounds of formula II include those wherein

X is -R^{13}-Ar-R^{14} or –R^{15}-Y;

Ar denotes a phenylene group optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy substituted by phenyl;

R^{13} and R^{14} are attached to adjacent carbon atoms in Ar, and

either R^{13} is C_1-C_{10}-alkylene and R^{14} is hydrogen,

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms in Ar to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloaliphatic ring;

R^{15} is a bond or C_1-C_{10}-alkylene optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl; and

Y is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl; C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl optionally fused to one or more benzene rings and optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy optionally substituted by halo, or by C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy; C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen atom, or by $NR^{16}R^{17}$ where R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or phenyl or R^{16} may additionally be hydrogen; phenoxy optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy; a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or oxygen atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl or by a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl; -$NR^{18}R^{19}$ where R^{18} is hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl and R^{19} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, or R^{19} is a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or oxygen atom which ring is optionally substituted by halo-substituted phenyl or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl optionally substituted by di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino; -SR^{20} where R^{20} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl optionally substituted by halo or C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl; or –$CONHR^{21}$ where R^{21} is C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl or C_6-C_{10}-aryl.

Especially preferred compounds of formula II include those wherein

X is –R^{13}-Ar-R^{14} or –R^{15}-Y;

Ar denotes a phenylene group optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or by C_1-C_4-alkoxy substituted by phenyl;

R^{13} and R^{14} are attached to adjacent carbon atoms in Ar, and

either R^{13} is C_1-C_4-alkylene and R^{14} is hydrogen,

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms in Ar to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloaliphatic ring, especially a 5-membered cycloaliphatic ring;

R^{15} is a bond or C_1-C_4-alkylene optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_6-C_8-aryl or C_7-C_{10}-aralkyl; and

Y is C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_2-C_4-alkynyl; C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl optionally fused to one or more benzene rings and optionally substituted by C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{10}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{10}-aralkyloxy optionally substituted by halo, or by C_6-C_8-aryl optionally substituted by C_1-C_4-alkyl or C_1-C_4-alkoxy; C_6-C_8-aryl optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_4-alkyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_4-alkylthio, C_6-C_8-aryl, a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen atom, or by $NR^{16}R^{17}$ where R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently C_1-C_4-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or phenyl or R^{16} may additionally be hydrogen; phenoxy optionally substituted by C_1-C_4-alkoxy; a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or oxygen atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_6-C_8-aryl, C_7-C_{10}-aralkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxycarbonyl or by a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_4-alkyl; $-NR^{18}R^{19}$ where R^{18} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl and R^{19} is C_1-C_4-alkyl, or R^{19} is a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or sulphur atom which ring is optionally substituted by halo-substituted phenyl or R^{19} is C_6-C_8-arylsulfonyl optionally substituted by di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)amino; $-SR^{20}$ where R^{20} is C_6-C_8-aryl or C_7-C_{10}-aralkyl optionally substituted by halo or C_1-C_4-haloalkyl; or $-CONHR^{21}$ where R^{21} is C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl or C_6-C_8-aryl.

More especially preferred compounds of formula II include 4-hydroxy-7-(1-hydroxy-2-{2-[4-(4-phenyl-butoxy)-phenyl]-ethylamino}-ethyl)-3H-benzothiazol-2-one; 7-[(R)-2-(1,1-Dimethyl-2-phenyl-ethylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzothiazol-2-one; 4-Hydroxy-7-{(R)-1-hydroxy-2-[2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-ethylamino]-ethyl}-3H-benzothiazol-2-one formate; 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2S)-2-Benzyloxy-cyclopentylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzo-thiazol-2-one; and 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2R)-2-Benzyloxy-cyclopentylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzothiazol-2-one.

In formula II the carbon atom alpha to the phenolic ring carries a hydroxy group and so is asymmetric, so the compound exists in individual optically active isomeric forms or as mixtures thereof, e.g. as racemic or diastereomeric mixtures. Compounds of formula II embrace both individual optically active R and S isomers as well as mixtures, e.g. racemic or diastereomeric mixtures, thereof.

Compounds of formula II in free or salt or solvate form may be prepared by using the procedures described in international patent application WO 2004/016601, the contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of formulae I and II include those of inorganic acids, for example, hydrohalic acids such as hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid or hydroiodic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid; and organic acids, for example aliphatic monocarboxylic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoro-acetic acid, propionic acid and butyric acid, aliphatic hydroxy acids such as lactic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid or malic acid, dicarboxylic acids such as maleic acid or succinic acid, aromatic carboxylic acids such as benzoic acid, p-chlorobenzoic acid, diphenylacetic acid or triphenylacetic acid, aromatic hydroxy acids such as o-hydroxybenzoic acid, p-hydroxy-benzoic acid, 1-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid or 3-hydroxynaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid, and sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid or benzenesulfonic acid. These salts may be prepared by known salt-forming procedures. Pharmaceutically acceptable solvates are generally hydrates. Isomers, such as enantiomers, may be obtained in a conventional manner, e.g. by fractional crystallisation or asymmetric synthesis from correspondingly asymmetrically substituted, e.g. optically active, starting materials.

The medicament of the present invention may additionally contain one or more co-therapeutic agents such as anti-inflammatory, bronchodilatory, antihistamine, decongestant or anti-tussive drug substances, particularly in the treatment of obstructive or inflammatory airways diseases such as those mentioned hereinbefore, for example as potentiators of therapeutic activity of such drugs or as a means of reducing required dosaging or potential side effects of such drugs.

Co-therapeutic agents include steroids, A_{2A} agonists, A_{2B} antagonists, antihistamines, caspase inhibitors, LTB4 antagonists, LTD4 antagonists, PDE4 inhibitors, mucolytics, matrix metal loproteinase inhibitors (MMPi's), leukotrienes, antibiotics, anti neoplastics, peptides, vaccines, nicotine, elastase inhibitors and sodium cromoglycate.

Such anti-inflammatory drugs include steroids, for example glucocorticosteroids such as budesonide, beclamethasone dipropionate, fluticasone propionate, ciclesonide or mometasone furoate, or steroids described in WO 02/88167, WO 02/12266, WO 02/100879, WO 02/00679 (especially those of Examples 3, 11, 14, 17, 19, 26, 34, 37, 39, 51, 60, 67, 72, 73, 90, 99 and 101), WO 03/35668, WO 03/48181, WO 03/62259, WO 03/64445, WO

03/72592, WO 04/39827 and WO 04/66920, and non-steroidal glucocorticoid receptor agonists, such as those described in DE 10261874, WO 00/00531, WO 02/10143, WO 03/82280, WO 03/82787, WO 03/86294, WO 03/104195, WO 03/101932, WO 04/05229, WO 04/18429, WO 04/19935, WO 04/26248, WO 0505452. Suitable A_{2A} agonists include those described in EP 409595A2, EP 1052264, EP 1241176, WO 94/17090, WO 96/02543, WO 96/02553, WO 98/28319, WO 99/24449, WO 99/24450, WO 99/24451, WO 99/38877, WO 99/41267, WO 99/67263, WO 99/67264, WO 99/67265, WO 99/67266, WO 00/23457, WO 00/77018, WO 00/78774, WO 01/23399, WO 01/27130, WO 01/27131, WO 01/60835, WO 01/94368, WO 02/00676, WO 02/22630, WO 02/96462, WO 03/086408, WO 04/039762, WO 04/039766, WO 04/045618 and WO 04/046083. Suitable A_{2B} antagonists include those described in WO 03/042214 and WO 02/42298. Suitable antihistamine drug substances include cetirizine hydrochloride, acetaminophen, clemastine fumarate, promethazine, loratidine, desloratidine, diphenhydramine and fexofenadine hydrochloride, activastine, astemizole, azelastine, ebastine, epinastine, mizolastine and tefenadine as well as those disclosed in WO 03/099807, WO 04/026841, JP 2004107299. Suitable caspase inhibitors, including interleukin- I P converting enzyme (ICE) inhibitors, include those that are disclosed in Canadian patent specification 2109646, EP 519748, EP 547 699, EP 590 650, EP 628550, EP 644 197, EP 644198, WO 93/05071, WO 93/14777, WO 93/16710, WO 94/00154, WO 94/03480, WO 94/21673, WO 95/05152, WO 95/35308, WO 97/22618, WO 97/22619, WO 98/41232, WO 99/06367, WO 99/65451, WO 01/119373, US 5411985, US 5416013, US 5430128, US 5434248, US 5565430, US 5585357, US 5656627, US 5677283, US 6054487, US 6531474, US 20030096737, GB 2,278,276 as well as those disclosed in international patent applications WO 98/10778, WO 98/11109, WO 98/11129 and WO 03/32918. Suitable LTB4 antagonists include LY293111, CGS025019C, CP-195543, SC-53228, BIIL 284, ONO 4057, SB 209247 and those described in US 5451700 and WO 04/108720. Suitable LTD4 antagonists include montelukast and zafirlukast. Suitable PDE4 inhibitors PDE4 inhibitors such as cilomilast (Ariflo® GlaxoSmithKline), Roflumilast (Byk Gulden),V-11294A (Napp), BAY19-8004 (Bayer), SCH-351591 (Schering-Plough), Arofylline (Almirall Prodesfarma), PD189659 / PD168787 (Parke-Davis), AWD-12-281 (Asta Medica), CDC-801 (Celgene), SelCID(TM) CC-10004 (Celgene), VM554/UM565 (Vernalis), T-440 (Tanabe), KW-4490 (Kyowa Hakko Kogyo), GRC 3886 (Glenmark), and those described in WO 92/19594, WO 93/19749, WO 93/19750, WO 93/19751, WO 98/18796, WO 99/16766, WO 01/13953, WO 03/104204, WO 03/104205, WO 03/39544, WO 04/000814, WO 04/000839 and WO 04/005258, WO 04018450, WO 04/018451, WO 04/018457, WO 04/018465, WO 04/018431, WO 04/018449, WO 04/018450, WO 04/018451, WO

04/018457, WO 04/018465, WO 04/019944, WO 04/019945, WO 04/045607, WO 04/037805, WO 04/063197, WO 04/103998 and WO 04/111044.

While (A) glycopyrrolate is an M3 antagonist, the medicament of the present invention optionally includes one or more other M3 antagonists such as ipratropium bromide, oxitropium bromide, tiotropium salt, CHF 4226 (Chiesi), or those described in WO 02/51841, WO 02/53564, WO 03/00840, WO 03/87094, WO 04/05285, WO 02/00652, WO 03/53966, EP 424021, US 5171744, US 3714357, WO 03/33495, WO 04/018422 or WO 05/003090.

While (B) are beta-2 adrenoceptor agonists, the medicament of the present invention optionally includes one or more other beta-2 adrenoceptor agonists such as albuterol (salbutamol), metaproterenol, terbutaline, salmeterol fenoterol, procaterol, and especially, formoterol, carmoterol and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, compounds (in free or salt or solvate form) of formula I of WO 04/087142, or those described in JP 05025045, US 2002/0055651, WO 93/18007, WO 99/64035, WO 01/42193, WO 01/83462, WO 02/066422, WO 02/070490, WO 02/076933, WO 03/24439, WO 03/72539, WO 03/42160, WO 03/91204, WO 03/42164, WO 03/99764, WO 04/11416, WO 04/16578, WO 04/22547, WO 04/32921, WO 04/33412, WO 04/37773, WO 04/37807, WO 04/39762, WO 04/39766, WO 04/45618, WO 04/46083, WO 04/80964, WO 04/108675 or WO 04/108676.

Administration of the medicament or pharmaceutical composition as hereinbefore described, i.e. with (A) and (B) in admixture or separate, is preferably by inhalation, i.e. (A) and (B) are in inhalable form. The inhalable form of the medicament may be, for example, an atomizable composition such as an aerosol comprising the active ingredient, i.e. (A) and (B) separately or in admixture, in solution or dispersion in a propellant, or a nebulizable composition comprising a solution or dispersion of the active ingredient in an aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic medium. For example, the inhalable form of the medicament may be an aerosol comprising a mixture of (A) and (B) in solution or dispersion in a propellant, or a combination of an aerosol containing (A) in solution or dispersion in a propellant with an aerosol containing (B) in solution or dispersion in a propellant. In another example, the inhalable form is a nebulizable composition comprising a dispersion of (A) and (B) in an aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic medium, or a combination of a dispersion of (A) in such a medium with a dispersion of (B) in such a medium.

An aerosol composition suitable for use as the inhalable form of the medicament may comprise the active ingredient in solution or dispersion in a propellant, which may be chosen from any of the propellants known in the art. Suitable such propellants include hydrocarbons such as n-propane, n-butane or isobutane or mixtures of two or more such hydrocarbons, and halogen-substituted hydrocarbons, for example chlorine and/or fluorine-substituted methanes, ethanes, propanes, butanes, cyclopropanes or cyclobutanes, such as dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC11), 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2 –tetrafluoroethane (CFC114) or, particularly, 1,1;1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFA134a) and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFA227), or mixtures of two or more such halogen-substituted hydrocarbons. Where the active ingredient is present in suspension in the propellant, i.e. where it is present in particulate form dispersed in the propellant, the aerosol composition may also contain a lubricant and a surfactant, which may be chosen from those lubricants and surfactants known in the art. Other suitable aerosol compositions include surfactant-free or substantially surfactant-free aerosol compositions. The aerosol composition may contain up to about 5% by weight, for example 0.0001 to 5%, 0.001 to 5%, 0.001 to 3%, 0.001 to 2%, 0.001 to 1%, 0.001 to 0.1%, or 0.001 to 0.01% by weight of the active ingredient, based on the weight of the propellant. Where present, the lubricant and surfactant may be in an amount up to 5% and 0.5% respectively by weight of the aerosol composition. The aerosol composition may also contain a co-solvent such as ethanol in an amount up to 30% by weight of the composition, particularly for administration from a pressurised metered dose inhalation device. The aerosol composition may further contain a bulking agent, for example a sugar such as lactose, sucrose, dextrose, mannitol or sorbitol, in an amount, for example, of up to 20%, usually 0.001 to 1%, by weight of the composition.

In another embodiment of the invention, the inhalable form is a dry powder, i.e. (A) and (B) are present in a dry powder comprising finely divided (A) and (B) optionally together with at least one particulate pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which may be one or more materials known as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, preferably chosen from materials known as carriers in dry powder inhalation compositions, for example saccharides, including monosaccharides, disaccharides, polysaccharides and sugar alcohols such as arabinose, glucose, fructose, ribose, mannose, sucrose, trehalose, lactose, maltose, starches, dextran, mannitol or sorbitol. An especially preferred carrier is lactose. The dry powder may be contained as unit doses in capsules of, for example, gelatin or plastic, or in blisters (e.g. of aluminium or plastic), for use in a dry powder inhalation device, which may be a single dose or multiple dose device, preferably in dosage units of (A) and (B) together with the carrier in amounts to bring the total

weight of powder per capsule to from 5 mg to 50 mg. Alternatively, the dry powder may be contained in a reservoir in a multi-dose dry powder inhalation device adapted to deliver, for example, 3-25mg of dry powder per actuation.

In the finely divided particulate form of the medicament, and in the aerosol composition where the active ingredient is present in particulate form, the active ingredient may have an average particle diameter of up to about 10 μm, for example 0.1 to 5 μm, preferably 1 to 5 μm. The particulate carrier, where present, generally has a maximum particle diameter up to 300 μm, preferably up to 212 μm, and conveniently has a mean particle diameter of 40 to 100 μm, e.g. 50 to 75 μm. The particle size of the active ingredient, and that of a particulate carrier where present in dry powder compositions, can be reduced to the desired level by conventional methods, for example by grinding in an air-jet mill, ball mill or vibrator mill, sieving, microprecipitation, spray-drying, lyophilisation or controlled crystallisation from conventional solvents or from supercritical media.

The medicament may be a controlled release formulation comprising finely divided particles of (A) and (B) within a hydrophobic matrix material, e.g. comprising magnesium stearate, for example as described in international patent application WO 01/76575, the contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The inhalable medicament may be administered using an inhalation device suitable for the inhalable form, such devices being well known in the art. Accordingly, the invention also provides a pharmaceutical product comprising a medicament or pharmaceutical composition as hereinbefore described in inhalable form as hereinbefore described in association with one or more inhalation devices. In a further aspect, the invention provides an inhalation device, or a pack of two or more inhalation devices, containing a medicament or pharmaceutical composition as hereinbefore described in inhalable form as hereinbefore described.

Where the inhalable form of the active ingredient is an aerosol composition, the inhalation device may be an aerosol vial provided with a valve adapted to deliver a metered dose, such as 10 to 100 μl, e.g. 25 to 50 μl, of the composition, i.e. a device known as a metered dose inhaler. Suitable such aerosol vials and procedures for containing within them aerosol compositions under pressure are well known to those skilled in the art of inhalation therapy. For example, an aerosol composition may be administered from a coated can, for example as described in EP 0642992 A.

Where the inhalable form of the active ingredient is a nebulizable aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic dispersion, the inhalation device may be a known nebulizer, for example a conventional pneumatic nebulizer such as an airjet nebulizer, or an ultrasonic nebulizer, which may contain, for example, from 1 to 50 ml, commonly 1 to 10 ml, of the dispersion; or a hand-held nebulizer, sometimes referred to as a soft mist or soft spray inhaler, for example an electronically controlled device such as an AERx (Aradigm, US) or Aerodose (Aerogen), or a mechanical device such as a RESPIMAT (Boehringer Ingelheim) nebulizer which allows much smaller nebulized volumes, e.g. 10 to 100 µl, than conventional nebulizers.

Where the inhalable form of the active ingredient is the finely divided particulate form, the inhalation device may be, for example, a dry powder inhalation device adapted to deliver dry powder from a capsule or blister containing a dry powder comprising a dosage unit of (A) and (B) or a multidose dry powder inhalation (MDPI) device adapted to deliver, for example, 3-25 mg of dry powder comprising a dosage unit of (A) and (B) per actuation. The dry powder formulation preferably contains the active ingredients optionally together with a diluent or carrier, such as lactose, of the desired particle size distribution and a compound that helps to protect against product performance deterioration due to moisture e.g. magnesium stearate. Suitable such dry powder inhalation devices are well known. For example, a suitable device for delivery of dry powder in encapsulated form is that described in US 3991761, while a suitable MDPI device is that described in WO 97/20589.

The medicament of the invention is preferably a pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture of (A) as hereinbefore defined and (B) as hereinbefore defined, preferably together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as hereinbefore described.
The molar ratio of (A) to (B) may be, in general, from 100:1 to 1:300, for example from 50:1 to 1:100 or from 20:1 to 1:50, preferably from 10:1 to 1:20, more preferably from 5:1 to 1:10, from 3:1 to 1:7 or from 2:1 to 1:2. The compound (A) and the compound (B) may be administered separately in the same ratio.

A suitable daily dose of the compound (A), particularly as the bromide salt, for inhalation may be from 10 µg to 2000 µg, preferably from 60 to 1000 µg, and especially from 80 to 800 µg, e.g. from 20 to 500 µg.

A suitable daily dose of compound (B) for inhalation may be from 10 μg to 2000 μg, for example from 10 to 1500 μg, from 10 to 1000 μg, preferably from 20 to 800 μg, e.g. from 20 to 600 μg or from 20 to 500 μg.

A suitable unit dose of compound (A), particularly as the bromide salt, may be from 10 μg to 2000 μg, preferably from 60 to 1000 μg, especially from 80 to 800 μg, e.g. from 20 to 500 μg.

A suitable unit dose of compound (B) may be from 10 μg to 2000 μg, for example from 10 to 1500 μg, from 10 to 1000 μg, preferably from 20 to 800 μg, e.g. from 20 to 600 μg or from 20 to 500 μg.

These unit doses may be administered once or twice daily in accordance with the daily doses mentioned hereinbefore. A single dose is preferred. The precise unit and daily dose used will of course depend on the condition to be treated, the patient and the efficiency of the inhalation device.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the medicament of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition which is a dry powder in a capsule containing a unit dose of (A) and (B), for example for inhalation from a single capsule inhaler, the capsule suitably containing a unit dose of (A) e.g. as hereinbefore described, and a unit dose of (B), e.g. as hereinbefore described, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as hereinbefore described in an amount to bring the total weight of dry powder per capsule to between 5 mg and 50 mg, for example 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 25 mg, 30 mg, 35 mg, 40 mg, 45 mg or 50 mg.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the medicament of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition which is a dry powder for administration from a reservoir of a multi-dose dry powder inhaler adapted to deliver, for example, 3 mg to 25 mg of powder containing a unit dose of (A) and (B) per actuation, for example, where (A) is in the form of the maleate salt, a powder comprising, by weight, 20 to 2000 parts, for example 60 to 1000 parts, 100 to 500 parts, or 100 to 300 parts of (A); 25 to 800 parts, e.g. 25 to 500 parts, 50 to 400 parts, or 100 to 400 parts of (B); 0.2 to 1 part magnesium stearate, and 2000 to 25000 parts, e.g. 4000 to 15000 parts or 4000 to 10000 parts of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as hereinbefore described.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the medicament of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition which is an aerosol comprising (A) and (B) e.g. in a ratio as hereinbefore described, in a propellant as hereinbefore described, optionally together with a surfactant and/or a bulking agent and/or a co-solvent such as ethanol as hereinbefore described, for administration from a metered dose inhaler adapted to deliver an amount of aerosol containing a unit dose of (A) and a unit dose of (B), or a known fraction of a unit dose of (A) and a known fraction of a unit dose of (B), per actuation. Thus if, for example, the inhaler delivers half of the unit doses of (A) and (B) per actuation, the unit doses can be administered by two actuations of the inhaler.

In accordance with the above, the invention also provides a pharmaceutical kit comprising (A) and (B) as hereinbefore defined in separate unit dosage forms, said forms being suitable for administration of (A) and (B) in effective amounts. Such a kit suitably further comprises one or more inhalation devices for administration of (A) and (B). For example, the kit may comprise one or more dry powder inhalation devices adapted to deliver dry powder from a capsule, together with capsules containing a dry powder comprising a dosage unit of (A) and capsules containing a dry powder comprising a dosage unit of (B). In another example, the kit may comprise a multidose dry powder inhalation device containing in the reservoir thereof a dry powder comprising (A) and a multidose dry powder inhalation device containing in the reservoir thereof a dry powder comprising (B). In a further example, the kit may comprise a metered dose inhaler containing an aerosol comprising (A) in a propellant and a metered dose inhaler containing an aerosol comprising (B) in a propellant.

The medicaments of the invention are advantageous in the treatment of inflammatory or obstructive airways disease, exhibiting highly effective bronchodilatory and anti-inflammatory properties. For instance, it is possible using the combination therapy of the invention to reduce the dosages of (A) or (B) required for a given therapeutic effect compared with those required using treatment with either (A) or (B) alone, thereby minimising possibly undesirable side effects. Furthermore, using the combinations of the invention, particularly using compositions containing (A) and (B), medicaments which have a rapid onset of action and a long duration of action may be prepared. Moreover, using such combination therapy, medicaments which result in a significant improvement in lung function may be prepared. In another aspect, using the combination therapy of the invention, medicaments which provide effective control of obstructive or inflammatory airways diseases, or a reduction in exacerbations of such diseases, may be prepared. In a further aspect, using compositions of the invention containing (A) and

(B), medicaments which reduce or eliminate the need for treatment with short-acting rescue medicaments such as salbutamol or terbutaline, may be prepared; thus compositions of the invention containing (A) and (B) facilitate the treatment of an obstructive or inflammatory airways disease with a single medicament.

Treatment of inflammatory or obstructive airways diseases in accordance with the invention may be symptomatic or prophylactic treatment. Inflammatory or obstructive airways diseases to which the present invention is applicable include asthma of whatever type or genesis including both intrinsic (non-allergic) asthma and extrinsic (allergic) asthma, mild asthma, moderate asthma, severe asthma, bronchitic asthma, exercise-induced asthma, occupational asthma and asthma induced following bacterial infection. Treatment of asthma is also to be understood as embracing treatment of subjects, e.g. of less than 4 or 5 years of age, exhibiting wheezing symptoms and diagnosed or diagnosable as "wheezy infants", an established patient category of major medical concern and now often identified as incipient or early-phase asthmatics. (For convenience this particular asthmatic condition is referred to as "wheezy-infant syndrome".)

Prophylactic efficacy in the treatment of asthma will be evidenced by reduced frequency or severity of symptomatic attack, e.g. of acute asthmatic or bronchoconstrictor attack, improvement in lung function or improved airways hyperreactivity. It may further be evidenced by reduced requirement for other, symptomatic therapy, i.e. therapy for or intended to restrict or abort symptomatic attack when it occurs, for example anti-inflammatory (e.g. corticosteroid) or bronchodilatory. Prophylactic benefit in asthma may in particular be apparent in subjects prone to "morning dipping". "Morning dipping" is a recognised asthmatic syndrome, common to a substantial percentage of asthmatics and characterised by asthma attack, e.g. between the hours of about 4 to 6 am, i.e. at a time normally substantially distant form any previously administered symptomatic asthma therapy.

Other inflammatory or obstructive airways diseases and conditions to which the present invention is applicable include acute/adult lung injury (ALI), adult/acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary, airways or lung disease (COPD, COAD or COLD), including chronic bronchitis and emphysema, bronchiectasis and exacerbation of airways hyperreactivity consequent to other drug therapy, in particular other inhaled drug therapy. Further inflammatory or obstructive airways diseases to which the present invention is applicable include pneumoconiosis (an inflammatory, commonly

occupational, disease of the lungs, frequently accompanied by airways obstruction, whether chronic or acute, and occasioned by repeated inhalation of dusts) of whatever type or genesis, including, for example, aluminosis, anthracosis, asbestosis, chalicosis, ptilosis, siderosis, silicosis, tobacosis and byssinosis.

The invention is illustrated by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES

Compound A1

3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide (glycopyrrolate)
This compound is commercially available as a racemate or is prepared using the procedures described in United States patent US 2956062.

Compound B1

(R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one maleate
This compound is prepared using the procedures described in international patent application WO 2000/075114.

Compounds B2 to B6

4-hydroxy-7-(1-hydroxy-2-{2-[4-(4-phenyl-butoxy)-phenyl]-ethylamino}-ethyl)-3H-benzo-thiazol-2-one, 7-[(R)-2-(1,1-Dimethyl-2-phenyl-ethylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzothiazol-2-one, 4-Hydroxy-7-{(R)-1-hydroxy-2-[2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-ethylamino]-ethyl}-3H-benzothiazol-2-one formate, 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2S)-2-Benzyloxy-cyclopentyl-amino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzo-thiazol-2-one and 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2R)-2-Benzyl-oxy-cyclopentylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzothiazol-2-one respectively
These compounds are prepared using the procedures described in international patent application WO 2004/016601.

Examples 1-60

Gelatin capsules suitable for use in a capsule inhaler such as that described in US 3991761 and EP 1270034 are prepared, each capsule containing a dry powder obtained by mixing Compound A1 and Compound B1 which have been ground to a mean particle diameter of 1 to 5 μm and lactose monohydrate having a particle diameter below 212 μm, the amounts being as shown in the Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Example	Compound A1 (Parts)	Compound B1 (Parts)	Lactose (Parts)
1	20	100	19880
2	40	100	19860
3	80	100	19820
4	100	100	19800
5	120	100	19780
6	140	100	19760
7	160	100	19740
8	180	100	19720
9	200	100	19700
10	220	100	19680
11	240	100	19660
12	300	100	19600
13	500	100	19400
14	1000	100	18900
15	2000	100	17900
16	20	100	24880
17	40	100	24860
18	80	100	24820
19	100	100	24800
20	120	100	24780
21	140	100	24760
22	160	100	24740
23	180	100	24720
24	200	100	24700
25	220	100	24680
26	240	100	24660
27	300	100	24600
28	500	100	24400
29	1000	100	23900
30	2000	100	22900
31	20	200	14780
32	40	200	14760
33	80	200	14720
34	100	200	14700
35	120	200	14680
36	140	200	14660
37	160	200	14640
38	180	200	14620
39	200	200	14600
40	220	200	14580
41	240	200	14560
42	300	200	14500
43	500	200	14300
44	1000	200	13800
45	2000	200	12800

46	20	200	24780
47	40	200	24760
48	80	200	24720
49	100	200	24700
50	120	200	24680
51	140	200	24660
52	160	200	24640
53	180	200	24620
54	200	200	24600
55	220	200	24580
56	240	200	24560
57	300	200	24500
58	500	200	24300
59	1000	200	23800
60	2000	200	22800

Examples 61-105

A dry powder suitable for delivery from the reservoir of the multi-dose inhaler described in WO 97/20589 is prepared by mixing Compound A1 and Compound B2 which have been ground to a mean particle diameter of 1-5 μm and lactose monohydrate having a particle diameter below 212 μm, the amounts being as shown in the Table 2 below:

TABLE 2

Example	Compound A1 (Parts)	Compound B2 (Parts)	Lactose (Parts)
61	20	100	4880
62	40	100	4860
63	80	100	4820
64	100	100	4800
65	120	100	4780
66	140	100	4760
67	160	100	4740
68	180	100	4720
69	200	100	4700
70	220	100	4680
71	240	100	4660
72	300	100	4600
73	500	100	4400
74	1000	100	3900
75	2000	100	2900
76	20	200	9780
77	40	200	9760
78	80	200	9720
79	100	200	9700

80	120	200	9680
81	140	200	9660
82	160	200	9640
83	180	200	9620
84	200	200	9600
85	220	200	9580
86	240	200	9560
87	300	200	9500
88	500	200	9300
89	1000	200	8800
90	2000	200	7800
91	20	250	14730
92	40	250	14710
93	80	250	14670
94	100	250	14650
95	120	250	14630
96	140	250	14610
97	160	250	14590
98	180	250	14570
99	200	250	14550
100	220	250	14530
101	240	250	14510
102	300	250	14450
103	500	250	14250
104	1000	250	13750
105	2000	250	12750

Examples 106-150

A dry powder suitable for delivery from the reservoir of the multi-dose inhaler described in WO 97/20589 is prepared by mixing Compound A1 and Compound B3 which have been ground to a mean particle diameter of 1-5 μm and lactose monohydrate having a particle diameter below 212 μm, the amounts being as shown in the Table 2 but also containing 0.5% magnesium stearate by weight.

Examples 151-195

A dry powder suitable for delivery from the reservoir of the multi-dose inhaler described in WO 97/20589 is prepared by mixing Compound A1 and Compound B3 which have been ground to a mean particle diameter of 1-5 μm and lactose monohydrate having a particle diameter below 212 μm, the amounts being as shown in the Table 2 but also containing 1% magnesium stearate by weight.

Examples 196-213

Aerosol formulations are prepared by dispensing micronised active ingredients, Compound A1 and Compound B4, and if required, lactose as bulking agent into a vial, sealing the vial with a metering valve, injecting the premixed ethanol/propellant and optional surfactant into the vial through the valve and subjecting the vial to ultrasonic energy to disperse the solid particles. The components and amounts used are shown in Table 3 below:

TABLE 3

Ex.	Cpd.A1 (Parts)	Cpd.B4 (Parts)	HFA134a (Parts)	HFA227 (Parts)	Ethanol (Parts)	OA (Parts)	Lactose (Parts)
196	2	10	36500	60750	2500	-	70
197	4	10	3410	6340	230	0.3	-
198	8	10	97000	-	2500	-	90
199	10	10	30500	67000	2500	0.5	100
200	12	10	3150	6550	250	1	-
201	14	10	3700	6050	250	0.8	-
202	16	10	3800	5900	230	0.4	-
203	18	10	4700	5050	250	1	-
204	20	20	3600	6150	225	1	-
205	22	20	3500	6200	230	1	-
206	24	20	98000	-	2500	1	-
207	30	20	3900	5900	250	1	-
208	2	20	30000	67000	2250	0.2	90
209	10	20	3500	6200	250	0.5	-
210	14	20	3200	6500	230	1	-
211	18	20	3100	6200	225	0.8	-
212	20	20	3150	6100	225	1	-
213	24	20	30000	60000	2000	0.8	-

Examples 214-223

Aerosol formulations are prepared by dispensing micronised active ingredients, Compound A1 and Compound B5, and if required, lactose as bulking agent into a vial, sealing the vial with a metering valve, injecting the premixed ethanol/propellant and optional surfactant into the vial through the valve and subjecting the vial to ultrasonic energy to disperse the solid particles. The components and amounts used are shown in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4

Ex.	Cpd.A1	Cpd.B5	HFA134a	HFA227	Ethanol	OA	Lactose

	(Parts)	(Parts)	(Parts)	(Parts)	(Parts)	(Parts)	(Parts)
214	4	10	34000	63000	2250	0.3	50
215	8	10	92000	-	2500	0.5	70
216	12	10	3000	5500	200	-	-
217	16	10	2500	5000	200	0.3	-
218	20	10	2000	3000	150	0.2	-
219	30	10	2000	2000	150	0.2	-
220	8	20	20000	25000	1500	0.2	-
221	12	20	2500	2500	200	0.2	-
222	20	20	2000	2000	150	0.2	-
223	30	20	20000	20000	1500	0.2	-

Examples 224-233

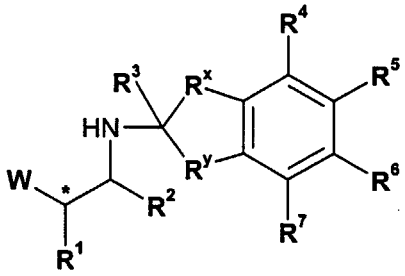
The procedure of Examples 214-223 is repeated, but replacing Compound B5 with Compound B6, using amounts as shown in Table 4 above.

CLAIMS

1. A medicament comprising, separately or together

(A) glycopyrrolate; and

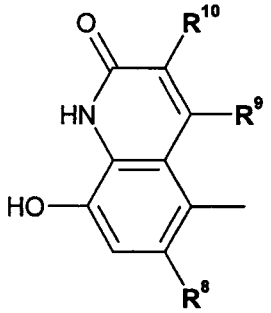
(B) either a compound of formula I



I

in free or salt or solvate form, wherein

W is a group of formula



R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$ or $-(CH_2)_2-$;

R^1 is hydrogen, hydroxy, or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy;

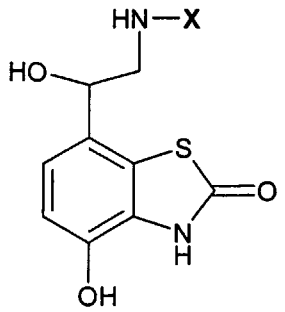
R^2 and R^3 are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each independently hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl substituted by one or more halogen atoms or one or more hydroxy or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy groups, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, trialkylsilyl, carboxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl, or $-CONR^{11}R^{12}$ where R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,

or R^4 and R^5, R^5 and R^6, or R^6 and R^7 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered carbocyclic ring or a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring; and

R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are each independently hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

or a compound of formula II



II

in free or salt or solvate form, wherein

X is $-R^{13}-Ar-R^{14}$ or $-R^{15}-Y$;

Ar denotes a phenylene group optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy substituted by phenyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl-substituted phenyl or by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy-substituted phenyl;

R^{13} and R^{14} are attached to adjacent carbon atoms in Ar, and

either R^{13} is C_1-C_{10}-alkylene and R^{14} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halogen,

or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms in Ar to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloaliphatic ring;

R^{15} is a bond or C_1-C_{10}-alkylene optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl; and

Y is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl or C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl optionally substituted by halo, cyano, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl optionally fused to one or more benzene rings and optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy or C_6-C_{10}-aryl, where C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy or C_6-C_{10}-aryl are optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur

atom, or by $NR^{16}R^{17}$ where R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or phenyl or R^{16} may additionally be hydrogen;

phenoxy optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or by phenyl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy;

a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy, halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl or a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl;

-$NR^{18}R^{19}$ where R^{18} is hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl and R^{19} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, or R^{19} is a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom which ring is optionally substituted by phenyl or halo-substituted phenyl or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkylamino or di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino;

-SR^{20} where R^{20} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl; or

-$CONHR^{21}$ where R^{21} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl or C_6-C_{10}-aryl;

for simultaneous, sequential or separate administration in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.

2. A medicament according to claim 1 which is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a mixture of effective amounts of (A) and (B) optionally together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

3. A medicament according to claim 1 or 2, in which
(B) is a compound of formula I as hereinbefore defined,
wherein R^8, R^9 and R^{10} are each H, R^1 is OH, R^2 and R^3 are each H and

(i) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each CH_3O- and R^5 and R^6 are each H;
(ii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3CH_2-;
(iii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3-;
(iv) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each CH_3CH_2- and R^5 and R^6 are each H;
(v) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 together denote $-(CH_2)_4-$;
(vi) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 together denote $-O(CH_2)_2O-$;
(vii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each $CH_3(CH_2)_3-$;
(viii) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each $CH_3(CH_2)_2-$;
(ix) R^x and R^y are both $-(CH_2)_2-$, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each H; or
(x) R^x and R^y are both $-CH_2-$, and R^4 and R^7 are each H and R^5 and R^6 are each CH_3OCH_2-;
or

or (B) is a compound of formula II as hereinbefore defined,
wherein X is $-R^{13}-Ar-R^{14}$ or $-R^{15}-Y$;
Ar denotes a phenylene group optionally substituted by halo, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy substituted by phenyl;
R^{13} and R^{14} are attached to adjacent carbon atoms in Ar, and
either R^{13} is C_1-C_{10}-alkylene and R^{14} is hydrogen,
or R^{13} and R^{14} together with the carbon atoms in Ar to which they are attached denote a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cycloaliphatic ring;
R^{15} is a bond or C_1-C_{10}-alkylene optionally substituted by hydroxy, C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl; and
Y is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy or C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl; C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl optionally fused to one or more benzene rings and optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyloxy optionally substituted by halo, or by C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl or C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy; C_6-C_{10}-aryl optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_{10}-alkylthio, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen atom, or by $NR^{16}R^{17}$ where R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently C_1-C_{10}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or phenyl or R^{16} may additionally be hydrogen; phenoxy optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkoxy; a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or oxygen atom, said heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_6-C_{10}-aryl, C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkoxycarbonyl or by a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclyl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl; $-NR^{18}R^{19}$ where R^{18} is

hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl and R^{19} is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, or R^{19} is a 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring having at least one ring nitrogen or oxygen atom which ring is optionally substituted by halo-substituted phenyl or R^{19} is C_6-C_{10}-arylsulfonyl optionally substituted by di(C_1-C_{10}-alkyl)amino; -SR^{20} where R^{20} is C_6-C_{10}-aryl or C_7-C_{14}-aralkyl optionally substituted by halo or C_1-C_{10}-haloalkyl; or –$CONHR^{21}$ where R^{21} is C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl or C_6-C_{10}-aryl.

4. A medicament according to any preceding claim, in which
(B) is a compound of formula I selected from the group consisting of 8-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-(indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-dimethoxy-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-methoxymethoxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[(R)-2-(5,6-diethyl-2-methyl-indan-2-yl-amino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, (S)-5-[2-(4,7-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, 5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclohepten-7-ylamino)-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one maleate, (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]- 8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride, (R)-8-hydroxy-5-[(S)-1-hydroxy-2-(4,5,6,7-tetramethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one, 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one, 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[b]naphthalen-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[(S)-2-(2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[b]naph-thalen-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one;
or (B) is a compound of formula II selected from the group consisting of 4-hydroxy-7-(1-hydroxy-2-{2-[4-(4-phenyl-butoxy)-phenyl]-ethylamino)-ethyl)-3H-benzothiazol-2-one, 7-[(R)-2-(1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-ethylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzo-thiazol-2-one, 4-hydroxy-7-{(R)-1-hydroxy-2-[2-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-ethyl-amino]-ethyl}-3H-benzothiazol-2-one formate, 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2S)-2-benzyloxy-cyclopentyl-amino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzo-thiazol-2-one and 7-[(R)-2-((1S,2R)-2-benzyloxy-cyclopentyl-amino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-4-hydroxy-3H-benzothiazol-2-one.

5. A medicament according to claim 1 wherein glycopyrrolate is a racemate.

6. A medicament according to claim 1 wherein glycopyrrolate is a single enantiomer.

7. A medicament according to claim 6 wherein glycopyrrolate is (3S,2'R)-3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide or (3R,2'R)-3-[(cyclopentyl-hydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide.

8. A medicament according to any preceding claim that further contains with at least one drug substance which is an anti-inflammatory, a bronchodilator, an antihistamine, a decongestant or an anti-tussive drug substance.

9. A medicament according to any preceding claim, which is in inhalable form and is
(i) an aerosol comprising a mixture of (A) and (B) in solution or dispersion in a propellant; or
(ii) a combination of an aerosol containing (A) in solution or dispersion in a propellant with an aerosol containing (B) in solution or dispersion in a propellant; or
(iii) a nebulizable composition comprising a dispersion of (A) and (B) in an aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic medium; or
(iv) a combination of a dispersion of (A) in an aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic medium with a dispersion of (B) in an aqueous, organic or aqueous/organic medium.

10. A medicament according to any preceding claim, in which (A) and/or (B) are present in inhalable form as a dry powder comprising finely divided (A) and/or (B) optionally together with at least one particulate pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A medicament according to claim 9 or 10, in which (A) and/or (B) has an average particle diameter up to 10 μm.

12. A medicament according to any preceding claim, in which the molar ratio of (A) to (B) is from 100:1 to 1:300, preferably from 50:1 to 1:100, more preferably from 10:1 to 1:20.

13. A medicament according to claim 2, which is
a dry powder in a capsule, the capsule containing a unit dose of (A), a unit dose of (B) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in an amount to bring the total weight of dry powder per capsule to between 5 mg and 50 mg; or

a dry powder comprising, by weight, from 20 to 2000 parts of (A) in the form of the maleate salt, from 25 to 800 parts of (B) and 2000 to 25000 parts of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; or

an aerosol comprising (A) and (B) in a ratio as hereinbefore specified in claim 1 or 15, in a propellant, optionally together with a surfactant and/or a bulking agent and/or a co-solvent suitable for administration from a metered dose inhaler adapted to deliver an amount of aerosol containing a unit dose of (A) and a unit dose of (B), or a known fraction of a unit dose of (A) and a known fraction of a unit dose of (B), per actuation.

14. The use of (A) as defined in any preceding claim and (B) as defined in any preceding claim in the preparation of a medicament for combination therapy by simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of (A) and (B) in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease.

15. The use of (A) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 13 and (B) as defined in any one of claims 1 to 13 in the preparation of a medicament for combination therapy by simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of (A) and (B) in the treatment of asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

16. The use according to claim 14 or claim 15, in which (A) is a racemate.

17. The use according to claim 14 or claim 15, in which at least one of (A) and (B) is a single enantiomer.

18. A pharmaceutical kit comprising (A) and (B) as defined in any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in separate unit dosage forms, said forms being suitable for administration of (A) and (B) in effective amounts, together with one or more inhalation devices for administration of (A) and (B).

19. A medicament comprising, separately or together, (A) a compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 and (B) a compound of formula II as defined in claim 1, for simultaneous, sequential or separate administration in the treatment of an inflammatory or obstructive airways disease, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the Examples.