I/We being the person(s) identified below as the Applicant(s), request the grant of a patent to the person(s) identified below as the Nominated Person(s), for an invention described in the accompanying standard complete specification.

Full application details follow:

[71/70] Applicant(s)/Nominated Person(s):
NeuroSearch A/S
of
Smedeland 26, DK-2600 Glostrup, Denmark

[54] Invention Title:
Imidazole compounds, their preparation and use

[72] Name(s) of actual inventor(s):
Oskar AXELSSON
Mikkel THANING
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DAVIES COLLISON CAVE, Patent Attorneys, 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Attorney Code: DM

Basic Convention Application(s) Details:

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<tr>
<td>720021</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>24 June 1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATED this TWENTY NINTH day of MAY 1992

[Signature]

a member of the firm of
DAVIES COLLISON CAVE for
and on behalf of the
applicant(s)
We, NeuroSearch A/S, the applicant/Nominated Person named in the accompanying Patent Request state the following:

The Nominated Person is entitled to the grant of the patent because the Nominated Person would, on the grant of a patent for the invention to the inventors, be entitled to have the patent assigned to the Nominated Person.

The Nominated Person is entitled to claim priority from the basic application listed on the patent request because the Nominated Person has the consent of the applicants in respect of the basic application to make a convention application based on the basic application, and because that application was the first application made in a Convention country in respect of the invention.

DATED this TWENTY NINTH day of MAY 1992

[Signature]

a member of the firm of DAVIES COLLISON CAVE for and on behalf of the applicant(s)

(DCC ref: 1500827)
Claim 1. A method of treating a disorder of a mammal, including a human, which is responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the formula:

![Chemical Structure](attachment:chemical_structure.png)

wherein

R' and R" independently are hydrogen or C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R" together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
R₁₁, R₁₂, R₁₅ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, or CN;
R\textsuperscript{11} is hydrogen, halogen, CF\textsubscript{3}, hydroxy or OR\textsuperscript{1} wherein R\textsuperscript{1} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched; R\textsuperscript{12}, R\textsuperscript{13} and R\textsuperscript{14} independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF\textsubscript{3}, C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF\textsubscript{3}, CN, C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO\textsubscript{2}, CO\textsubscript{2}H, NH\textsubscript{2}, OR\textsuperscript{1} wherein R\textsuperscript{1} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\textsubscript{2}R\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\textsubscript{2}R\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\textsubscript{2}R\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\textsubscript{2}R\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R\textsuperscript{16} and R\textsuperscript{16} together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R\textsuperscript{16} is hydrogen or together with R\textsuperscript{16} form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, and the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with anoxia, ischemia, migraine, and epilepsy is treated.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein psychosis, Parkinsonism, depression, epilepsy or other convulsive disorders are treated.
NAME OF APPLICANT(S):

NeuroSearch A/S

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE:

DAVIES COLLISON CAVE
Patent Attorneys
1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000.

INVENTION TITLE:

Imidazole compounds, their preparation and use

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us:
The present invention relates to therapeutical active compounds and their use as well as to pharmaceutical preparations comprising the compounds. The compounds of the invention possess valuable activity as calcium channel blockers which make them useful in the treatment of anoxia, ischemia, psychosis and migraine for example.

It is well known that an accumulation of calcium (calcium overload) in the brain is seen after anoxia, ischemia, migraine and other hyperactivity periods of the brain, such as after epileptic convulsions. An uncontrolled high concentration of calcium in the brain cells is known to cause most of the degenerative changes connected with above diseases. Therefore compounds which can block the calcium channels of brain cells will be useful in the treatment of anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy and in the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with the same.

Compounds blocking the so-called L-type calcium channels in the central nervous system (CNS) will be useful for the treatment of the above disorders by directly blocking the calcium uptake in the CNS.

Further, it is well known that the so-called N-type of calcium channels are involved in the regulation of the neurotransmitter release. Compounds blocking the N-type of calcium channels will indirectly and very powerfully prevent calcium overload in CNS after the hyperactivity periods of the brain as described above by inhibiting the enhanced neurotransmitter release seen after such hyperactivity, and especially the neurotoxic enhanced glutamate release after such hyperactivity periods of the CNS. Furthermore, blockers of the N-type of calcium channels will dependent upon the selectivity of the compound in question inhibit the release of various other neurotransmitters such as aspartate, GABA, glycine, dopamine,
serotonin and noradrenaline and therefore blockers of N-type of calcium channels may be useful in the treatment of psychosis, Parkinsonism, depression, epilepsy and other convulsive disorders.

It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds being able to block the L-type and/or the N-type calcium channels.

The invention then, *inter alia*, comprises the following, alone or in combination.

A method of creating a disorder of a mammal, including a human, which is responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the formula:

```
  R\(^r\) R\(^s\) R\(^t\) R\(^u\)
  R\(^v\) R\(^w\) R\(^x\) R\(^y\)
  R\(^z\) R\(^{15}\) R\(^{11}\) R\(^{12}\)
  R\(^{14}\) R\(^{13}\) R\(^{13}\) R\(^{14}\)
```

wherein

R\(^r\) and R\(^s\) independently are hydrogen or C\(_{1-4}\)-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R\(^r\) and R\(^s\) together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;

R\(^t\), R\(^u\), R\(^w\), R\(^y\) independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), or CN;

R\(^z\) is hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), hydroxy or OR\(^i\) wherein R\(^i\) is C\(_{1-4}\)-alkyl which may be straight or branched;

R\(^{14}\), R\(^{13}\) and R\(^{15}\) independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), or C\(_{1-4}\)-
alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR\textsuperscript{16} wherein R\textsuperscript{16} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF\textsubscript{3}, CN, C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO\textsubscript{2}, CO\textsubscript{2}H, NH\textsubscript{2}, OR\textsuperscript{17} wherein R\textsuperscript{17} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\textsubscript{2}R\textsuperscript{18} wherein R\textsuperscript{18} is C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR\textsuperscript{19}R\textsuperscript{20} wherein R\textsuperscript{19} and R\textsuperscript{20} independently are hydrogen, C\textsubscript{1-6}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R\textsuperscript{19} and R\textsuperscript{20} together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R\textsuperscript{15} is hydrogen or together with R\textsuperscript{14} form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof,

and the method as above wherein anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, and the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with anoxia, ischemia, migraine, and epilepsy is treated,

and the method as above wherein psychosis, Parkinsonism, depression, epilepsy or other convulsive disorders are treated,

further a compound having the formula

\[
\text{\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node at (0,0) {
    \begin{array}{c}
      \text{R}^5 \\
      \text{R}^9 \\
      \text{R}^8 \\
      \text{R}^7 \\
      \text{N}\text{\_N} \\
      \text{\_R}^1 \\
      \text{\_R}^2 \\
      \text{\_R}^3 \\
      \text{\_R}^4 \\
      \text{\_R}^6 \\
      \text{\_R}^7 \\
      \text{\_R}^8 \\
      \text{\_R}^9 \\
      \text{\_R}^{10} \\
      \text{\_R}^{11} \\
      \text{\_R}^{12} \\
      \text{\_R}^{13} \\
    \end{array}
  \end{tikzpicture}}
\]

wherein

R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} independently are hydrogen or C\textsubscript{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R\textsuperscript{1} and R\textsuperscript{2} together form an
alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; 
R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF₃ or CN;
R'^1 is hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, hydroxy or OR wherein R^2 is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched;
two of R'^2, R'^3 and R'^4 independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR wherein R'^6 is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of R'^2, R'^3 and R'^4 is pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF₃, CN, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO₂, CO₂H, NH₂, OR wherein R'^11 is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO₂R wherein R'^11 is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or wherein R'^2 and R'^3 together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R'^5 is hydrogen or together with R'^4 form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof,

and a compound as above which is 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole,

and a compound as above which is 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole,

and a compound as above which is 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole,

and a compound as above which is 1-(3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl)-5-fluoro-2-amino-benzimidazole,

still further a pharmaceutical composition comprising as active ingredient an effective amount of a compound as first above,

further a method of preparing a compound having the formula
wherein
R' and R" independently are hydrogen or C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R" together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF₃ or CN;
R¹¹ is hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, hydroxy or OR¹ wherein R¹ is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched;
two of R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR¹⁶ wherein R¹⁶ is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF₃, CN, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO₂, CO₂H, NH₂, OR¹² wherein R¹² is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO₂R¹³ wherein R¹³ is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR¹⁴R¹⁵ wherein R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ independently are hydrogen, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R¹⁵ is hydrogen or together with R¹⁴ form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof comprising:
a) reacting a compound having the formula
wherein
R¹, R"₅, R₆, R₇, and R¹₅ have the meanings set forth above and wherein one of R¹², R¹³, and R¹₄ is iodine and the other of R¹², R¹³, and R¹₄ have the meanings set forth above, with R¹₂-B(OH)₂, R¹₃-B(OH)₂ or R¹₄-B(OH)₂, wherein R¹₂, R¹₃ and R¹₄ have the meanings set forth above, to form a compound of the invention, or

b) reacting a compound having the formula

wherein
R¹, R"₅, R₆, R₇, R¹₁, R¹₂, R¹₃, R¹₄, and R¹₅ have the meanings set forth above, with cyanogen bromide, to form a compound of the invention,

and the method as above wherein 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared,
and the method as above wherein 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared,

and the method as above wherein 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole is prepared,

and the method as above wherein 1-(3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl)-5-fluoro-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared,

as well as the use of a compound having the formula

\[
\begin{align*}
R^1 & \quad R^2 \\
R^3 & \quad R^4 \\
R^5 & \quad R^6 \\
R^7 & \quad R^8
\end{align*}
\]

wherein
R' and R" independently are hydrogen or C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R" together form an alkylenic chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
R\(^6\), R\(^7\), R\(^8\), R\(^9\) independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), or CN;
R\(^{10}\) is hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), hydroxy or OR\(^1\) wherein R\(^1\) is C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched;
R\(^{11}\), R\(^{12}\) and R\(^{13}\) independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF\(_3\), C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR\(^{15}\) wherein R\(^{15}\) is C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF\(_3\), CN, C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO\(_2\), CO\(_2\)H, NH\(_2\), OR\(^{17}\) wherein R\(^{17}\) is C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO\(_2\)R\(^{18}\) wherein R\(^{18}\) is C\(_1\)\(_4\) alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR"R'
wherein $R^*$ and $R^*$ independently are hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein $R^*$ and $R^*$ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; $R^{15}$ is hydrogen or together with $R^{14}$ form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of disorders of a mammal, including a human, responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels,

and the use of a compound having the formula,

$$\begin{align*}
&\begin{array}{c}
\text{R}^5 \\
\text{R}^6 \\
\text{R}^7 \\
\text{R}^8 \\
\text{R}^9 \\
\text{R}^{11} \\
\text{R}^{12} \\
\text{R}^{13} \\
\text{R}^{14} \\
\text{R}^{15}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
$$

wherein

$R'$ and $R''$ independently are hydrogen or $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or $R'$ and $R''$ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;

$R'$, $R''$, $R''$, $R'$ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, $CF_3$, or CN;

$R^{11}$ is hydrogen, halogen, $CF_3$, hydroxy or $OR'$ wherein $R'$ is $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched;

$R^{12}$, $R^{13}$ and $R^{14}$ independently are hydrogen, halogen, $CF_3$, $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR' wherein $R'$ is $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, $CF_3$, CN, $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO$_2$, CO$_2$H, NH$_2$, OR' wherein $R'$ is $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO$_2$R' wherein $R'$ is $C_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR$^W$R$^V$
wherein R' and R" independently are hydrogen or C_{1-4}-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R' and R" together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R'^{15} is hydrogen or together with R'^{14} form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, psychosis, Parkinsonism depression, and the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with anoxia, ischemia, migraine and epilepsy,

and the use of a compound having the formula

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{wherein} \\
R' \text{ and } R'' \text{ independently are hydrogen or C}_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, or } R' \text{ and } R'' \text{ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;} \\
R'^{4}, R'^{5}, R'^{6} \text{ and } R'^{7} \text{ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_{3} \text{ or CN;} \\
R'^{11} \text{ is hydrogen, halogen, CF}_{3}, \text{ hydroxy or OR'} \text{ wherein } R'^{1} \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched;} \\
two \text{ of } R'^{12}, R'^{13} \text{ and } R'^{14} \text{ independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_{3}, C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR'} \text{ wherein } R'^{16} \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of } R'^{12}, R'^{13} \text{ and } R'^{14} \text{ is pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF}_{3}, \text{ CN, } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO}_{2}, \text{ CO}_{2}H, \text{ NH}_{2}, \text{ OR'' wherein } R'' \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl}}
\end{align*}
\]
which may be straight or branched, \( \text{CO}_2R^{III} \) wherein \( R^{III} \) is \( C_{1-4} \)-alkyl which may be straight or branched, \( NR^{IV}R^{V} \) wherein \( R^{IV} \) and \( R^{V} \) independently are hydrogen, \( C_{1-6} \)-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein \( R^{IV} \) and \( R^{V} \) together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; \( R^{III} \) is hydrogen or together with \( R^{IV} \) form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of disorders of a mammal, including a human, responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts include inorganic and organic acid addition salts such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, sulphate, citrate, lactate, tartrate, maleate, fumarate, mandelate, oxalate and the acetate.

Biology

A high influx of calcium from extracellular compartments into neurons is seen after opening of voltage operated calcium channels. Such opening of calcium channels may be induced by depolarization of neuronal membranes.

A crude synaptosome preparation contains small vesicles surrounded by neuronal membranes, and it is possible to study an opening of the voltage operated calcium channels in such a preparation.

In the below described test influx of \(^{45}\text{Ca} \) into synaptosomes is studied under depolarized conditions. The effect of test substances on the depolarization induced calcium uptake can thus be studied.

**Test Procedure**

The cerebral cortex from a male Wistar rat is homogenized in
20 ml ice cold 0.32M saccharose. In the following steps the temperature is kept at 0°C to 4°C. The homogenate is centrifuged at 1,000 x g for 10 minutes and the supernatant recentrifuged for 20 minutes at 18,000 x g. The obtained pellet is resuspended in 0.32M saccharose (10 ml per g of original tissue).

Aliquots of 0.05 ml of the hereby obtained synaptosome suspension are added to glass tubes containing 0.625 ml of a NaCl buffer (136 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 0.35 mM CaCl₂, 1.2 mM MgCl₂, 20 mM Tris HCl, 12 mM glucose, pH 7.4) as well as 0.025 ml of different test substances in 48% ethanol. These tubes are pre-incubated for 30 minutes on ice and thereafter for 6 minutes at 37°C.

⁴⁵Ca uptake is initiated by addition to above glass-tubes of 0.4 ml ⁴⁵CaCl₂ (specific activity: 29-39 Ci/g; 0.5 Ci per tube). For depolarized samples the 0.4 ml ⁴⁵CaCl₂ contain KCl (145 mM) and for non-depolarized NaCl (145 mM). The samples are incubated for 15 seconds.

The ⁴⁵Ca uptake is stopped by filtering through glass fibre filters, which are subsequently washed 3 times with an ice cold solution of 145 mM KCl, 7 mM EGTA and 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4 (5.0 ml). The radioactivity on the filters are measured by liquid scintillation spectrometry. Experiments are performed in duplicate.

**Sample preparation**

Above test substances are dissolved in for example 10 ml 48% ethanol at a concentration of 0.44 mg/ml. Dilutions are made in ethanol. Test substances are tested at concentrations of 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10 .... μg/ml.
Results

The test value is given as IC$_{50}$, that is the concentration in µM of the test substances, which inhibit 50% of the potassium stimulated uptake of $^{45}$Ca. The uptake in potassium depolarized samples are corrected for basal uptake in non-depolarized samples. The IC$_{50}$ value is determined from a dose response curve.

The results obtained by testing selected compounds according to the invention are presented in below table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>IC$_{50}$ (µM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-(2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-2-amino-benzimidazole</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-(5-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-phenyl)-2-amino-5-fluoro-benzimidazole</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been found (electrophysiological studies using the patch-clamp technique as described by Hamill et al., Pflügers Arch. 391, 85-100 (1981)), that the compounds of the invention block the N-type of calcium channels. Several compounds block the N-type calcium channels in these studies at concentrations from 0.5-10 µM. Examples of such compounds are 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole, and 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole. Therefore the compounds are useful in the treatment of anoxia, ischemia and migraine (see also WO 91/07980).

Further it has been found that the compounds of the invention, for example 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole potently antagonize hypermotility in mice as induced by amphetamine or cocaine. This is in full accordance
with the influence of N-type calcium channel blockers on transmitter release in the central nervous system. Therefore the compounds of the invention are useful as anti-psychotics.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The compounds of the invention, together with a conventional adjuvant, carrier, or diluent, may be placed into the form of pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosages thereof, and in such form may be employed as solids, such as tablets or filled capsules, or liquids such as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, elixirs, or capsules filled with the same, all for oral use, in the form of suppositories for rectal administration; or in the form of sterile injectable solutions for parenteral (including subcutaneous) use. Such pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosage forms thereof may comprise conventional ingredients in conventional proportions, with or without additional active compounds or principles, and such unit dosage forms may contain any suitable effective amount of the active ingredient commensurate with the intended daily dosage range to be employed. Tablets containing ten (10) milligrams of active ingredient or, more broadly, 0.1 to one hundred (100) milligrams, per tablet, are accordingly suitable representative unit dosage forms.

Method of Treating

Due to the high degree of activity the compounds of the invention may be administered to a subject, e.g., a living animal body, in need of alleviation, treatment, or amelioration of an indication which is sensitive to the activity or influence of the compounds of the present invention including sensitive to the Ca channel blocking properties of the compounds of the invention. The compounds of the invention are preferably administered in the form of an acid addition salt thereof, concurrently, simultaneously, or together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent, especially and
preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition there-of, whether oral, rectal, or parenteral (including subcutaneous) route, in an effective amount. Suitable dosage ranges are 0.1-500 milligrams daily, preferably 1-100 milligrams daily, and especially 1-30 milligrams daily, depending as usual upon the exact mode of administration, form in which administered, the indication toward which the administration is directed, the subject involved and the body weight of the subject involved, and the preferences and experience of the physician or veterinarian in charge.

The following examples will illustrate the invention further, however they are not to be construed as limiting.
Example 1.

1-(2-Hydroxy-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoro-
methyl benzimidazole (1P). To a solution of 2P (4.17 g, 11.2 mmol) in a mixture of DMF and triethylamine was added cyano-
gen bromide (1.54 g, 14.6 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 26 h at room temperature and then diluted with water (150 ml), filtered, and neutralized with 2M aqueous sodium hydrox-
ide. The product was filtered off and recrystallized from ethanol. Yield 430 mg, mp >360°C.

In addition to compounds 1A-1AG also 1-[1-(2-hydroxy-
naphtyl)]-2-aminobenzimidazole (mp 210°C) was prepared
according to example 1. The starting material in the former
case was N-(2-aminophenyl)-1-amino-2-naphthol.

Example 2.

1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-aminobenzimidazole (1AC). To
a solution of 1H (100 mg, 0.32 mmol) in dry methylene chlo-
ride under nitrogen, was added BBr₃ (0.036 ml, 0.38 mmol).
The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Water
was then added and the pH was adjusted to 7 by the addition
of an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. Extraction with
methylen chloride and drying over MgSO₄ was followed by
column chromatography on silica gel with methylene
chloride/ethanol (25:1) as eluent.
Yield: 40 mg, 0.13 mmol, mp 259-261°C.

Example 3.

2-Amino-4,5'-dichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylamine (20). A solu-
tion of 30 (6.41 g, 21.5 mmol) in a mixture of THF (100 ml)
and ethanol (200 ml) was hydrogenated over 5% palladium on
charcoal (500 mg) at ambient pressure until the uptake of
hydrogen ceased. The mixture was filtered through celite into
a flask containing 2.5 ml conc. HCl. Evaporation to dryness
gave the product as a dark solid.
Yield: 6.47 g, mp 250-280°C (dec.).

In addition to compounds 2A-2Z also N-(2-aminophenyl)-1-aminono-2-naphthol (mp 239-246°C) was prepared according to example 3. The starting material in the former case was N-(2-nitrophenyl)-1-aminono-2-naphthol.

Example 4.

2,5-Dimethoxy-2′-nitro-4′-trifluoromethylidiphenylamine (3N). To a solution of 2,5-dimethoxy aniline (20 g, 130 mmol) in dry DMF under nitrogen, was added 80% NaH in mineral oil (4.31 g, 143 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzotrifluoride (29.45 g, 130 mmol) was added. After stirring overnight at room temperature the excess sodium hydride was destroyed by the addition of a small amount of water. Dilution with 0.3 M aqueous HCl gave a crystalline product which was filtered off and washed, first with water and then with petroleum ether. The product was dissolved in methylene chloride and filtered through a short column of silica gel. After evaporation of the solvent an orange coloured crystalline solid remained. Yield 15.33 g, mp 93-95°C.

In addition to compounds 3A-3Z also N-(2-nitrophenyl)-1-aminono-2-naphthol (mp 185-188°C) was prepared according to example 3. The starting material in the former case was 3-(2-nitrophenyl)benzo[e]benzoxazole-2-one.

Example 5.

4,5′-Bistrifluoromethyl-2′-hydroxy-2-nitrodiphenylamine (3P). To a solution of 4E (5.0 g, 12.75 mmol) in dimethoxy ethane was added 38.25 ml 1M aqueous NaOH. The mixture was stirred overnight. Dilution with water and neutralization with 1M HCl was followed by extraction with ether. Evaporation at room
temperature gave an orange coloured oil that crystallized upon storage in the freezer.
Yield: 4.01 g, mp 120-123°C.

Example 6.

1-(2-Methoxy-5-chlorophenyl)-2-dimethylamino-5-trifluoromethylbenzimidazole. To a solution of 1Q (0.5 g, 1.37 mmol) in ethanol was added K₂CO₃ (0.38 g, 2.74 mmol) and iodometane (1.94 g, 13.7 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 20 h, filtered, and evaporated to dryness. The product was purified by chromatography on silica gel with methylene chloride/methanol (9:1) as eluent. Yield 50 mg, mp 230-234°C.
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1–pyr. = 1–pyrrolidino.
1–pip. = 1–piperidino.
Compounds 1A–1Z were prepared according to example 1 and compounds 1AA–1AG according to example 2.
Table 2.

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1-pyr.=1-pyrrolidyl.
1-pip.=1-piperidyl.

* = Isolated in an impure state unsuitable for melting point determination.
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<td>oil</td>
<td>c</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>oil</td>
<td>c</td>
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</table>

1–pyr.=1–pyrrolidyl.
1–pip.=1–piperidyl.
*=Isolated in an impure state unsuitable for melting point determination.
c=Prepared from commercially available or known anilines and 2–halo–1–nitrobenzenes.
Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>R$^1$</th>
<th>R$^2$</th>
<th>mp/$^\circ$C</th>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>4D</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>172–174</td>
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<tr>
<td>4E</td>
<td>CF$_3$</td>
<td>CF$_3$</td>
<td>154–156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4F</td>
<td>CF$_3$</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>177–180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*=Isolated in an impure state unsuitable for melting point determination.
THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method of treating a disorder of a mammal, including a human, which is responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R'} & \text{ and R" independently are hydrogen or C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R'} & \text{ and R" together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;} \\
\text{R', R", R', R" independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{ or CN;} \\
\text{R'^1 is hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{ hydroxy or OR'} & \text{ wherein R'} \text{ is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched;} \\
\text{R'^2, R'^3 and R'^4 independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{ C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR'^1} & \text{ wherein R'^1 is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF}_3, \text{ CN, C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO}_2, \text{ CO}_2\text{H, NH}_2, \text{ OR'^2} & \text{ wherein R'^2 is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO}_2\text{R'^3} & \text{ wherein R'^3 is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NH}_2\text{R'^4} & \text{ wherein R'^4 is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R'^4 and R" together-}
\end{align*}
\]
er form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; \( R^{15} \) is hydrogen or together with \( R^{14} \) form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, and the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with anoxia, ischemia, migraine, and epilepsy is treated.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein psychosis, Parkinsonism, depression, epilepsy or other convulsive disorders are treated.

4. A compound having the formula

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{wherein}\nonumber \\
&\text{R'} \text{ and R'' independently are hydrogen or C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R'' together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;} \\
&\text{R', R', R and R' independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3 \text{ or CN;} \\
&\text{R'' is hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{ hydroxy or OR' wherein R' is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched; two of R', R' and R'' independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{ C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR' wherein R'' is C}_{1-4}\text{-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of R', R' and R'' is}
\end{align*}
\]
pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF₃, CN, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO₂, CO₂H, NH₂, OR" wherein R" is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO₂R" wherein R" is C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR"R\textsuperscript{v} wherein R" and R\textsuperscript{v} independently are hydrogen, C₁₋₄-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein R" and R\textsuperscript{v} together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R\textsuperscript{15} is hydrogen or together with R\textsuperscript{14} form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof.

5. A compound of claim 4 which is 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenylphenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole.

6. A compound of claim 4 which is 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenylphenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole.

7. A compound of claim 4 which is 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenylphenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole.

8. A compound of claim 4 which is 1-(3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl)-5-fluoro-2-amino-benzimidazole.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as active ingredient an effective amount of a compound of claim 4.

10. A method of preparing a compound having the formula
wherein
R' and R'' independently are hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R'' together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub> or CN;
R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, hydroxy or OR<sup>1</sup> wherein R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched;
two of R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR<sup>16</sup> wherein R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> is pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, OR<sup>16</sup> wherein R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>11</sup> wherein R<sup>11</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or wherein R<sup>11</sup> is acyl, or wherein R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>v</sup> together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen or together with R<sup>14</sup> form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof comprising:

a) reacting a compound having the formula

![Chemical Structure](attachment:image.png)
wherein
R', R'', R', R'', R', R', and R'' have the meanings set forth above and wherein one of R', R' and R'' is iodine and the other of R', R' and R'' have the meanings set forth above, with R'-B(OH), R'-B(OH), or R'-B(OH), wherein R', R' and R'' have the meanings set forth above, to form a compound of the invention, or

b) reacting a compound having the formula

```
\begin{align*}
R^7 & \quad \text{NH}_2 \\
R^6 & \quad \text{NH} \\
R^5 & \quad \text{NH} \\
R^4 & \quad \text{R'} \quad \text{R''} \\
\text{R'} & \quad \text{R'} \quad \text{R''} \\
\text{R''} & \quad \text{R'} \quad \text{R''} \\
\end{align*}
```

wherein
R', R', R', R', R', R', and R' have the meanings set forth above, with cyanogen bromide, to form a compound of the invention.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein 1-(2-hydroxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared.

13. The method of claim 10 wherein 1-(2-methoxy-5-phenyl-phenyl)-2-amino-5-trifluoromethyl-benzimidazole is prepared.

14. The method of claim 10 wherein 1-(3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl)-5-fluoro-2-amino-benzimidazole is prepared.
15. The use of a compound having the formula

![Chemical Structure](image)

wherein
- $R'$ and $R''$ independently are hydrogen or C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or $R'$ and $R''$ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
- $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF$_3$, or CN;
- $R^{11}$ is hydrogen, halogen, CF$_3$, hydroxy or OR wherein $R^i$ is C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched;
- $R^{12}$, $R^{13}$ and $R^{14}$ independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF$_3$, C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR wherein $R^{16}$ is C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF$_3$, CN, C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO$_2$, CO$_2$H, NH$_2$, OR wherein $R^{17}$ is C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO$_2$R wherein $R^{18}$ is C$_{1-4}$-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein $R^{18}$ and $R^v$ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; $R^{15}$ is hydrogen or together with $R^{14}$ form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of disorders of a mammal, including a human, responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of
calcium channels.

16. The use of a compound having the formula

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{R'} \text{N} \text{R}11 \\
\text{R}8 \text{R}9 \\
\text{R}4 \\
\text{R}10 \\
\text{R}11 \\
\text{R}12 \\
\text{R}13 \\
\end{array}
\]

wherein

R' and R'' independently are hydrogen or C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, or R' and R'' together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;
R4, R5, R6, R7 independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF3, or CN;
R11 is hydrogen, halogen, CF3, hydroxy or OR' wherein R' is C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched;
R12, R13 and R14 independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF3, C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR16 wherein R16 is C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, phenyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF3, CN, C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO2, CO2H, NH2, OR12 wherein R12 is C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO2R11 wherein R11 is C1-4-alkyl which may be straight or branched, NRIVRV wherein RIV and RV independently are hydrogen, C1-6-alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein RIV and RV together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; R15 is hydrogen or together with R14 form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treat-
ment of anoxia, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, psychosis, Parkinsonism depression, and the prevention of the degenerative changes connected with anoxia, ischemia, migraine and epilepsy.

17. The use of a compound having the formula

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{wherein} \\
&\text{R}' \text{ and } \text{R}'' \text{ independently are hydrogen or } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, or } \text{R}' \text{ and } \text{R}'' \text{ together form an alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms;} \\
&\text{R}', \text{R}^5, \text{R}^6 \text{ and } \text{R}' \text{ independently of each other are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3 \text{ or CN;} \\
&\text{R}^{11} \text{ is hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{hydroxy or OR}' \text{ wherein } \text{R}' \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched;} \\
&\text{two of } R^{12}, R^{13} \text{ and } R^{14} \text{ independently are hydrogen, halogen, CF}_3, \text{C}_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, OR}^{16} \text{ wherein } R^{16} \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, or phenyl and the last of } R^{12}, R^{13} \text{ and } R^{14} \text{ is pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, or phenyl which may be substituted one or more times with halogen, CF}_3, \text{CN, C}_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, OH, NO}_2, \text{CO}_2\text{H, NH}_2, \text{OR}'' \text{ wherein } R^{12} \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, CO}_2R'^{111} \text{ wherein } R'^{111} \text{ is } C_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, NR}^IVR^V \text{ wherein } R^IV \text{ and R}' \text{ independently are hydrogen, C}_{1-4}-\text{alkyl which may be straight or branched, acyl, or wherein } R^IV \text{ and R}' \text{ together form an}
\end{align*}
\]
alkylene chain of 2-6 carbon atoms; \( R^{13} \) is hydrogen or together with \( R^{14} \) form an extra benzo ring; or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of disorders of a mammal, including a human, responsive to the blockade of N-type and/or L-type of calcium channels.
18. A compound of claim 4, a method for the preparation or use thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a said compound, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the Examples.

19. The steps, features, compositions and compounds disclosed herein or referred to or indicated in the specification and/or claims of this application, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

DATED this TWENTY NINTH day of MAY 1992

NeuroSearch A/S

by DAVIES COLLISON CAVE
Patent Attorneys for the applicant(s)