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(54) **MEDICINAL COMPOSITIONS IMPROVING BRAIN FUNCTION AND METHOD FOR IMPROVING BRAIN FUNCTION**

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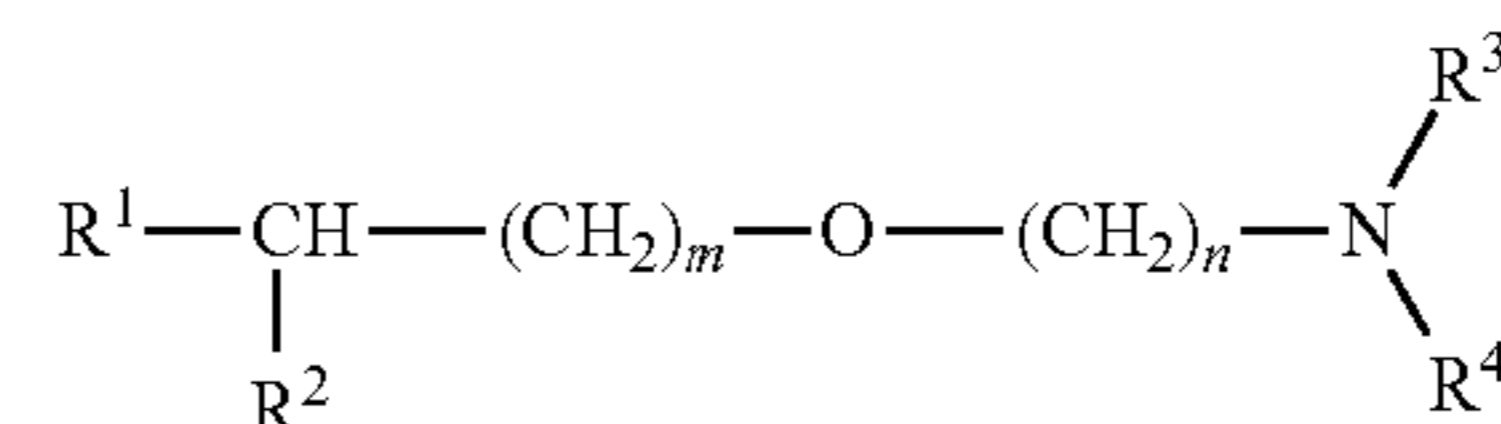
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An alkyl ether derivative represented by the formula:



[1]

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, m and n are as defined in the specification, or salts thereof exhibits synergistically improved anti-hypoxic activity when combined with a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity. Therefore, the combination according to the present invention is useful as a method for improving cerebral function. Further, a pharmaceutical composition containing the compound relating to the combination according to the present invention is useful for treatment and prevention of dysfunction of cerebral acetylcholine neurons in the sequelae of cerebrovascular dementia, senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease and ischemic cerebral lesion and in the cerebral apoplexy or the memory impairment caused by selective neuronal death.

8 Claims, No Drawings

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loxy, octyloxy and the like; lower alkyloxy group means a straight chain or branched chain C₁₋₆ alkyloxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy and the like; alkenyl group means a C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl group such as vinyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, heptenyl, octenyl and the like; lower alkenyl group means a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group such as vinyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl and the like; alkenyloxy group means C₂₋₁₂ alkenyloxy group such as vinyloxy, propenyloxy, butenyloxy, pentyloxy, hexenyloxy, heptenyloxy, octenyloxy and the like; lower alkenyloxy group means C₂₋₆ alkenyloxy group such as vinyloxy, propenyloxy, butenyloxy, pentyloxy, hexenyloxy and the like; alkynyl group means C₂₋₆ alkynyl group such as ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl and the like; cycloalkyl group means cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups; alkylthio group means C₁₋₁₂ alkylthio groups such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, isobutylthio, tert-butylthio, pentylthio, hexylthio, heptylthio, octylthio and the like; lower alkylthio group means C₁₋₆ alkylthio groups such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, isobutylthio, tert-butylthio, pentylthio, hexylthio and the like; aryl group means phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl and indenyl; aryloxy group means phenyloxy, naphthyloxy, indanyloxy and indenyloxy groups; ar-lower alkyl group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, phenethyl and the like; ar-lower alkenyl group means ar-C₂₋₆ alkenyl groups such as cinnamyl and the like; ar-lower alkoxy group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkoxy group such as phenylmethyloxy, naphthylmethyloxy and the like; ar-lower alkylthio group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkylthio groups such as phenylmethylthio, naphthylmethylthio and the like; lower alkylenedioxy group means C₁₋₆ alkylenedioxy group such as methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy and the like; lower acyl group means C₁₋₆ acyl groups such as formyl, acetyl, ethylcarbonyl and the like; aroyl group means arylcarbonyl groups such as benzoyl, naphthylcarbonyl and the like; ar-lower alkenoyl group means ar-C₂₋₆ alkenoyl groups such as cinnamoyl and the like; lower alkylsulfonyl group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl groups such as methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, n-propylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, n-butylsulfonyl, isobutylsulfonyl, sec-butylsulfonyl, tert-butylsulfonyl, pentylsulfonyl and the like; arylsulfonyl group means phenylsulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl, naphthylsulfonyl and the like; lower alkylsulfonyloxy group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy groups methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy, n-propylsulfonyloxy, isopropylsulfonyloxy, n-butylsulfonyloxy, isobutylsulfonyloxy, sec-butylsulfonyloxy, tert-butylsulfonyloxy, pentylsulfonyloxy and the like; arylsulfonyloxy group means phenylsulfonyloxy, p-toluenesulfonyloxy, naphthylsulfonyloxy groups and the like; ar-lower alkylsulfonyl group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl groups such as benzylsulfonyl and the like; lower alkylsulfonylamino group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino groups such as methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino, propylsulfonylamino and the like; arylsulfonylamino group means phenylsulfonylamino, p-toluenesulfonylamino and naphthylsulfonylamino groups and the like; cyclic amino group means cyclic amino groups having 4-7 membered cycle, fused cycle or crosslinked cycle which contains at least one nitrogen atom as a hetero-atom constituting said ring and may additionally contain at least one oxygen atom or sulfur atom, such as azetidyl, pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, piperazyl, homopiperazyl, homopiperidyl, morpholyl, thiomorpholyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, quinuclidyl, imidazolyl and the like; heterocyclic group means the above-mentioned cyclic amino groups and, in addition, heterocyclic groups which may contain at least one hetero-atom selected from nitrogen,

oxygen and sulfur atoms as a hetero-atom constituting said ring and have at least one 5- or 6-membered ring structure or a fused ring structure or a crosslinked ring structure, such as pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, quinolyl, quinolizinyll, thiazolyl, tetrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, purinyl, furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyranyl, isobenzofuranyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzofuranyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, quinoxalyl, dihydroquinoxalyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzothienyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzopyrrolyl, 2,3-4H-1-thianaphthyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzo[b]dioxanyl, imidazo[2,3-a]pyridyl, benzo[b]piperazyl, chromenyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridazyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolyl, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, 1,4-benzodioxanyl and the like; and nitrogen-containing saturated 6-membered heterocyclic ring means saturated 6-membered rings containing nitrogen atom as a hetero-atom, such as piperidine, piperazine, perhydropyrimidine, perhydropyridazine and the like.

The heterocyclic group of R¹ may be substituted with at least one residue selected from halogen atom, optionally substituted amino, lower alkyl, aryl, ar-lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, ar-lower alkoxy, aryloxy, carbamoyloxy, lower alkylthio, lower alkenyl, lower alkenyloxy, ar-lower alkylthio, ar-lower alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, lower alkylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino groups, or optionally protected amino group, optionally protected hydroxyl group, nitro group, heterocyclic group, oxo group, lower alkylenedioxy group and the like.

The amino groups of R³ and R⁴ and the cyclic amino group which R³ and R⁴ form in conjunction with the nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked may be substituted with at least one group selected from halogen atom, optionally substituted amino group, lower alkyl group, aryl group, ar-lower alkyl group, ar-lower alkenyl group, aroyl group, ar-lower alkenoyl group, heterocyclic group and the like.

The substituents in the above-mentioned R¹, R³, R⁴ and the cyclic amino group which R³ and R⁴ form in conjunction with the nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked may further be substituted with at least one group selected from halogen atom, optionally protected hydroxyl group, optionally protected carboxyl group, optionally protected amino group, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, lower acyl group, cycloalkyl group, ar-lower alkyl group and the like.

The protecting group for carboxyl group includes all the residues which can conventionally be used as a protecting group for carboxyl group, of which examples include lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, butyl, tert-butyl and the like; aryl groups such as phenyl, naphthyl and the like; ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl, p-nitrobenzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, bis(p-methoxyphenyl)methyl and the like; acyl-lower alkyl groups such as acetylmethyl, benzoylmethyl, p-nitrobenzoylmethyl, p-bromobenzoylmethyl, p-methanesulfonylbenzoylmethyl and the like; oxygen-containing heterocyclic groups such as 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 2-tetrahydrofuran and the like; halogeno-lower alkyl groups such as 2,2,2-trichloroethyl and the like; lower alkylsilyl-lower alkyl groups such as 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl and the like; acyloxy-lower alkyl groups such as acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl and the like; nitrogen-containing heterocycle-lower alkyl groups such as phthalimidomethyl, succinimidomethyl and the like; cycloalkyl groups such as cyclohexyl and the like; lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups such as methoxymethyl, methoxyethoxymethyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl and the like; ar-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups such as benzyloxymethyl and the like; lower alkylthio-lower alkyl groups such as methylthiomethyl,

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2-methylthioethyl and the like; arylthio-lower alkyl groups such as phenylthiomethyl and the like; lower alkenyl groups such as 1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 3-methyl-3-butenyl, allyl and the like; substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, tert-butyl-
 5 dimethylsilyl, tert-butyl-diphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyl and the like; etc.

The protecting group for hydroxyl group include all the residues which can conventionally be used for protection of hydroxyl group, of which examples include acyl groups such as benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, 1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, isobutyloxycarbonyl, diphenyl-
 10 methoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-tribromoethoxycarbonyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)-ethoxycarbonyl, 2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-(triphenylphosphonio)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-furfuryloxycarbonyl, 1-adamantylloxycarbonyl, vinyloxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, S-benzylthiocar-
 15 bonyl, 4-ethoxy-1-naphthylloxycarbonyl, 8-quinolyloxycarbonyl, acetyl, formyl, chloroacetyl, dichloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, methoxyacetyl, phenoxyacetyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl and the like; lower alkyl groups such as methyl, tert-butyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, 2-trimethyl-
 20 silylethyl and the like; lower alkenyl groups such as allyl and the like; ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl and the like; oxygen-containing and sulfur-containing heterocyclic groups such as tetrahydrofuryl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl and the like; lower alkoxy- and lower alkyl-
 25 thio-lower alkyl groups such as methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, benzyloxymethyl, 2-methoxyethoxymethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl and the like; lower alkyl- and aryl-sulfonyl groups such as methanesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl and the like; substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, tert-butyl-dimethylsilyl, tert-butyl-diphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyl and the like; etc.

The protecting group for amino group include all the residues which can conventionally be used as a protecting group for amino groups, of which examples include acyl groups such as trichloroethoxycarbonyl, tribromoethoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, o-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, (mono-, di- and tri-)chloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, phenylacetyl, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, tert-amyl-
 45 loxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-(phenylazo)benzyloxycarbonyl, 2-furfuryloxycarbonyl, diphenylmethoxycarbonyl, 1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, phthaloyl, succinyl, alanyl, leucyl, 1-adamantylloxycarbonyl, 8-quinolyloxycarbonyl and the like; ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl and the like; arylthio groups such as 2-nitrophenylthio, 2,4-dinitrophenylthio and the like; alkyl- or aryl-sulfonyl groups such as methanesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl and the like; di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylidene groups such as N,N-dimethylaminomethylene and the like; ar-lower alkylidene groups such as benzylidene, 2-hydroxybenzylidene, 2-hydroxy-5-chlorobenzylidene, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthylmethylene and the like; nitrogen-containing heterocycle-alkylidene groups such as 3-hydroxy-4-pyridylmethylene and the like; cycloalkylidene groups such as cyclohexylidene, 2-ethoxycarbonylcyclohexylidene, 2-ethoxycarbonylcyclopentylidene, 2-acetylcyclohexy-

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lidene, 3,3-dimethyl-5-oxocyclohexylidene and the like; diaryl- or diar-lower alkyl phosphoryl groups such as diphenylphosphoryl, dibenzylphosphoryl and the like; oxygen-containing heterocyclic alkyl groups such as 5-methyl-2-oxo-
 5 2H-1,3-dioxol-4-ylmethyl and like; substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl and the like; etc.

As salts of the compounds of general formula [1], conventionally known salts formed at the position of basic group such as amino groups and the like and acidic group such as hydroxyl group, carboxyl group and the like can be referred to. As the salts formed at the position of basic group, for example, salts formed with mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid and the like; salts formed with organic carboxylic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, aspartic acid and the like; and salts formed with sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, mesitylenesulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid and the like can be referred to. As the salts formed at the position of acidic group, for example, salts formed with an alkali metal such as sodium, potassium and the like; salts formed with an alkaline earth metal such as calcium, magnesium and the like; ammonium salts, salts formed with a nitrogen-containing organic base such as trimethylamine, triethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine, diethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-benzyl-beta-phenethylamine, 1-eph-
 20 namine, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine and the like; etc.

Some of the alkyl ether derivatives of general formula [I] or salts thereof have isomers such as optical isomer, geometrical isomer, tautomer, etc. In such cases, the present invention involves all those isomers, and further involves hydrates, solvates and all the crystalline forms.

As the alkyl ether derivative or salt thereof used as the ingredient (A), compounds represented by general formula [1] in which the substituents are selected from the following combinations are preferable.

(1) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from halogen atoms, alkyl groups and phenyl group; R² is a hydroxyl group; R³ is an alkyl group; R⁴ is an alkyl group which may be substituted with an alkoxy-substituted phenyl group or R³ and R⁴, taken in conjunction with a nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked, form a pyrrolidine ring, piperidine ring, piperazine ring or a morpholine ring; m is 1; and n is 2.

A specific example of such a compound is (benzo[b]thiophen-5-yl)-2-[2-(N,N-diethylamino)ethoxy]ethanol.

(2) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from halogen atom, alkyl group optionally substituted with hydroxyl group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, aminocarbonyl group, hydroxyl group, alkylthio group, phenyl group and pyridyl group; R² is a hydrogen atom; R³ is an alkyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from phenyl group optionally substituted with halogen atom, alkoxy group or nitro group, optionally protected hydroxyl group, alkylamino group and alkynyl group; R⁴ is an alkyl group which may be substituted with a phenyl group; m is 1; and n is 2 to 3.

A specific example of such a compound is 2-[[3-(2-benzo[b]thiophen-5-ylethoxy)propyl](methylamino)-1-ethanol.

(3) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from halogen atom, alkyl group and phenyl group; R² is a hydrogen atom; R³ or R⁴ is an alkyl

group which may be substituted with hydroxyl group, optionally protected amino group and alkylamino group, or R³ and R⁴ represent an azetidine ring, a pyrrolidine ring, a piperidine ring, a piperazine ring or a morpholine ring which is formed by R³ and R⁴ together with the nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked; m is 1; and n is 2 to 3.

An example of such a compound is 1-[2-[2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl(ethoxy)ethyl)-3-azetidinol].

The alkyl ether derivatives of general formula [1] or salts thereof can be produced according to the method described in JP 3-47158A, JP 3-232830A, JP 4-95070A, WO99/31056, WO00/76957, PCT/JP02/10827, etc.

As the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity used in this invention as ingredient (B), for example, the following can be referred to:

Tacrine; the compounds described in JP 1-79151A represented by Donepezil; the compounds described in JP 61-225158A represented by Rivastigmine; the compounds described in JP 62-215527A represented by Galanthamine; the compounds described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,177,082 represented by Huperzine; Ipidacrine; the compounds described in JP 5-140149A represented by Zanapezil; Phenserine; Quilostigmine; Ganstigmine; the compounds described in WO92/18493 represented by Ensaculin; the compounds described in JP 5-279355A represented by T-82; and the like. Among these compounds, those further preferable as ingredient (B) are Tacrine and Donepezil.

In making a pharmaceutical preparation from a composition comprising the alkyl ether derivative of general formula [1] or a salt thereof and a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity or a salt thereof, a pharmaceutical preparation such as tablet, capsule, powder, granule, fine granule, pill, suspension, emulsion, solution, syrup, injection, eye drop and the like can be formed in the usual manner by appropriately using pharmaceutically acceptable assistants such as excipient, carrier, diluent, stabilizer and the like. The pharmaceutical preparation thus formed can be administered orally or non-orally. Although the method of administration, the dosage of administration and the frequency of administration can be appropriately selected in accordance with age, body weight and symptom of the patient, it is conventional in the case of oral administration to an adult person to administer 0.01-500 mg in one to several portions per day.

Although the proportions of the ingredients (A) and (B) may be selected appropriately, the amount of ingredient (B) is 0.0005-1 part by weight per 1 part by weight of ingredient (A).

Although the amounts of ingredients (A) and (B) vary depending on the combination thereof, for example, the amount of ingredient (B) (the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity) may be an amount at which a reaction of the peripheral nervous symptom (predominantly, the reaction caused by the parasympathetic nervous system such as diarrhoea, lacrimation, salivation, etc.) does not appear significantly. For example, the amount is about 0.05 mg to 10 mg per day in the case of Donepezil, about 1 mg to 120 mg per day in the case of Zanapezil, about 5 mg to 200 mg per day in the case of Tacrine, about 10 mg to 300 mg per day in the case of Ipidacrine, and about 0.5 mg to 20 mg per day in the case of Rivastigmine.

Although the amount of ingredient (A) varies depending on the kind of ingredient (B), namely the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity, it is 0.01 to 500 mg per day.

EXAMPLES

Next, the activating and protecting actions on neurons brought about by combination of an alkyl ether derivative of

general formula [1] or a salt thereof and a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity will be mentioned.

Anti-Hypoxic Activity

Compound A1: T-588

Compound A2: 2-[[3-(2-benzo[b]thiophen-5-yl-ethoxy)propyl](methyl)amino]-1-ethanol.1/2fumarate

Compound A3: 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)-propyl]-3-azetidinol.maleate

Compound B1: Donepezil

Compound B2: Tacrine

Compound C1: Idebenone

Compound C2: SR57746A

Test compounds A1, A2, A3, B1 and B2 were put to use after dissolution in distilled water. Test compounds C1 and C2 were put to use after suspending them in 0.5% solution of methylcellulose.

(Testing Method)

The test was carried out according to the method described in Japanese Journal of Pharmacology, Vol. 62, Page 81, 1993.

To one group (6-10 animals) of ddY male mice having an age of 4-5 weeks was orally administered a test compound dissolved in distilled water or suspended in 0.5% methyl cellulose solution. Thirty minutes after the administration, the mice were introduced into a glass container at a volume of 300 mL, and a gaseous mixture composed of 4% of oxygen and 96% of nitrogen was passed through the glass container at a flow rate of 5 L/minute. The period of time from the start of passing the gaseous mixture to the death of the mice was measured. To the control group, distilled water was administered orally.

The anti-hypoxic activity of each test compound was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Survival time of mouse in the test compound-administered group}}{\text{Survival time of mouse in the control group}} \right) \times 100\%$$

The results are shown in Tables 1-3.

TABLE 1

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound A1	10	—	—	137
Compound B1	3	—	—	119
Compound B2	10	—	—	127
Compound A1	10	Compound B1	3	211
Compound A1	10	Compound B2	10	172

TABLE 2

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound A2	10	—	—	114
Compound A3	10	—	—	111
Compound B1	3	—	—	104
Compound B2	10	—	—	107
Compound A2	10	Compound B1	3	168
Compound A2	10	Compound B2	10	172
Compound A3	10	Compound B1	3	190
Compound A3	10	Compound B2	10	149

TABLE 3

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound C1	100	—	—	104
Compound C1	300	—	—	108
Compound C1	300	Compound B1	3	100
Compound C2	30	—	—	100
Compound C2	100	—	—	123
Compound C2	100	Compound B1	3	111

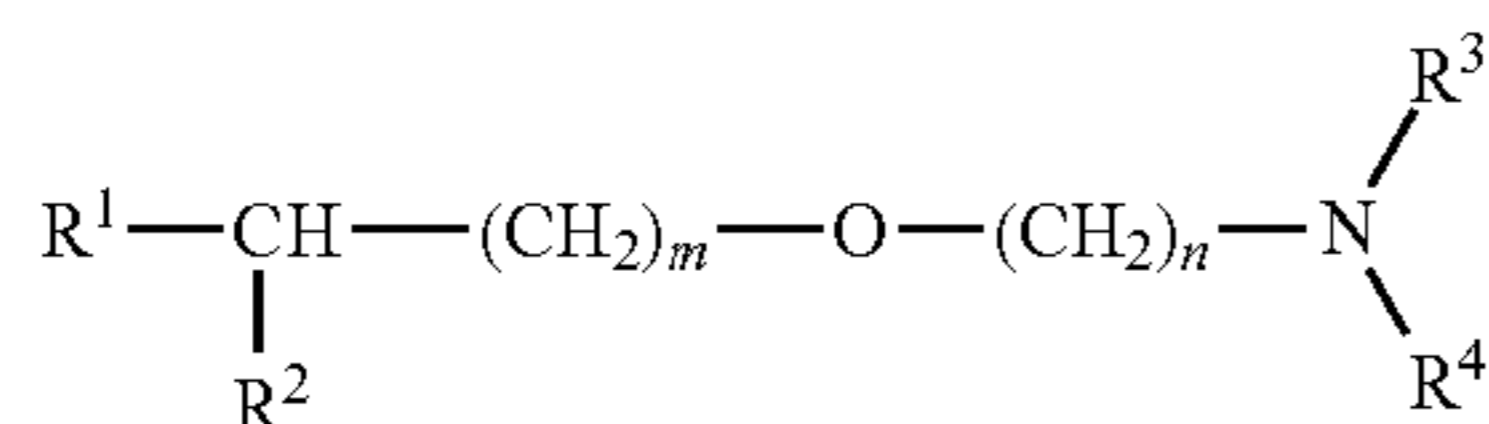
INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Anti-hypoxic activity can synergistically be improved by combining the alkyl ether derivative of general formula [1] or a salt thereof with a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity. Accordingly, the combination of this invention is useful as a method for improving the cerebral function. A pharmaceutical composition containing the compound according to the combination of this invention is useful for treatment and prevention of dysfunction of cerebral acetylcholine neurons in the sequela of cerebrovascular dementia, senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease and ischemic cerebral lesion and in the cerebral apoplexy or the memory impairment caused by selective neuronal death.

The invention claimed is:

[1.] A pharmaceutical composition comprising the following ingredients (A) and (B):

Ingredient (A): An alkyl ether derivative represented by the following formula:

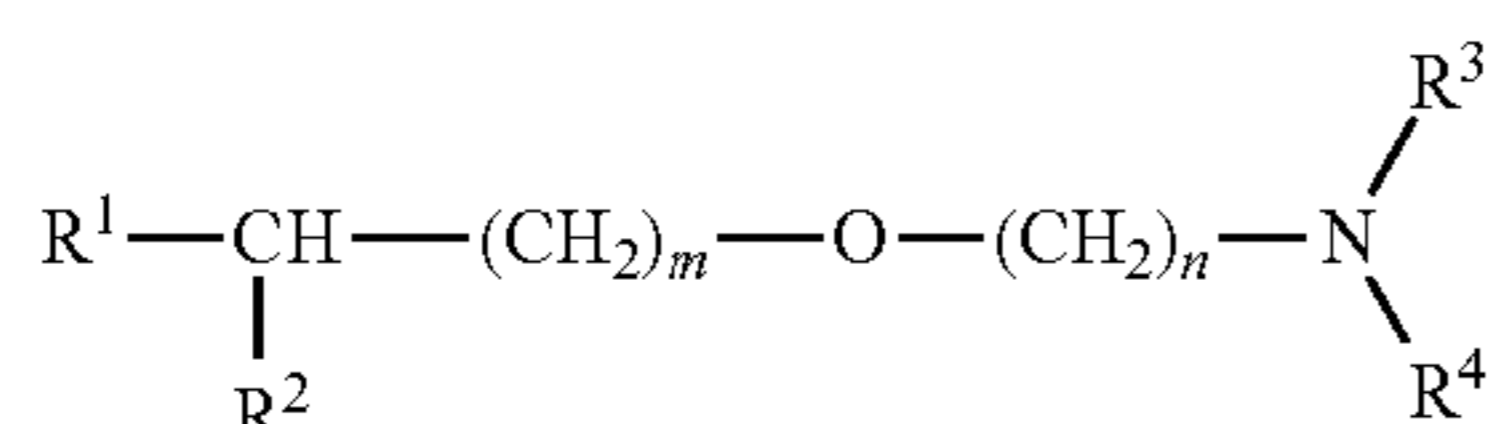


wherein R^1 represents a benzothienyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, and a phenyl group; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom; R^3 and R^4 , each represents an alkyl group, or R^3 and R^4 , taken conjointly with the nitrogen atom to which R^3 and R^4 are linked, form an azetidine ring; m represents 1; and n represents 2 to 3; or a salt thereof,

Ingredient (B): A compound selected from the group consisting of Donepezil and Tacrine.]

[2.] A method of preparing a medicament comprising combining the following ingredients (A) and (B),

Ingredient (A): An alkyl ether derivative represented by the following formula:



wherein R^1 represents a benzothienyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, and a phenyl group; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom; R^3 and R^4 , each represents an alkyl group, or R^3 and R^4 , taken conjointly with the nitrogen

atom to which R^3 and R^4 are linked, form an azetidine ring; m represents; and n represents 2 to 3; or a salt thereof,

Ingredient (B): A compound selected from the group consisting of Donepezil and Tacrine.]

[3.] A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition is administered to a patient to treat Alzheimer's disease.]

[4.] A method of treating Alzheimer's disease comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.]

[5.] The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim [1] 9, wherein said ingredient (A) is [1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol.or] 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol or a salt thereof.

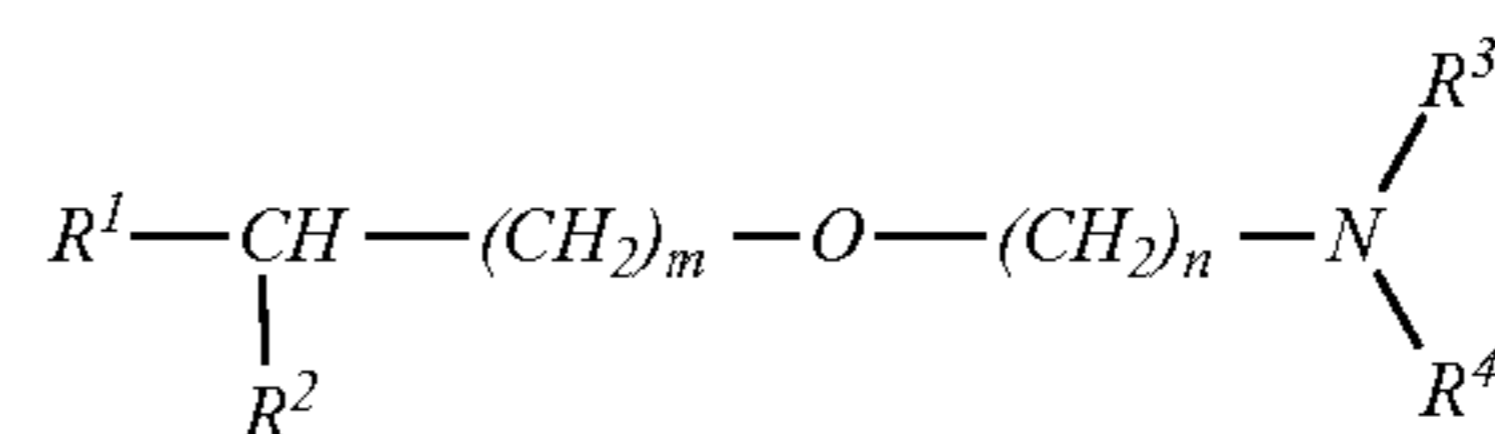
[6.] The pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim [1] 9, wherein said ingredient (A) is [1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol.maleate] 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol maleate.

[7.] The method as claimed in claim [2] 10, wherein said ingredient (A) is [1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol.or] 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol or a salt thereof.

[8.] The method as claimed in claim [2] 10, wherein said ingredient (A) is [1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol.maleate] 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)propyl]-3-azetidinol maleate.

[9.] A pharmaceutical composition comprising the following ingredients (A) and (B):

Ingredient (A): An alkyl ether derivative represented by the following formula:

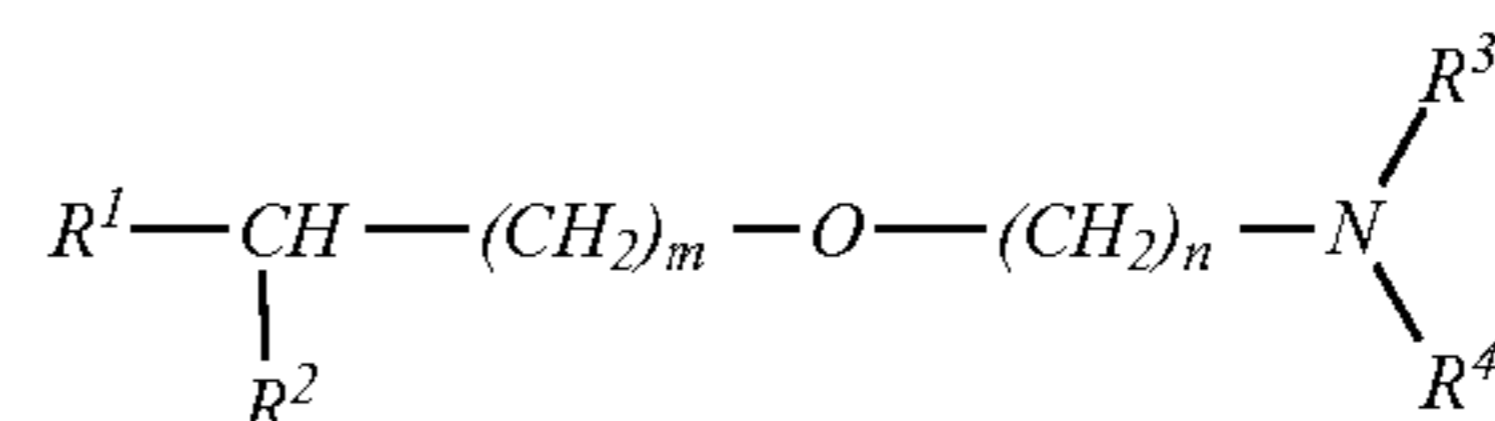


wherein R^1 represents a benzothienyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, and a phenyl group; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom; R^3 and R^4 , taken conjointly with the nitrogen atom to which R^3 and R^4 are linked, form an azetidine ring which may be substituted by a hydroxyl group; m represents 1; and n represents 2 to 3; or a salt thereof,

Ingredient (B): A compound selected from the group consisting of Donepezil and Tacrine.

[10.] A method of preparing a medicament comprising combining the following ingredients (A) and (B),

Ingredient (A): An alkyl ether derivative represented by the following formula:



wherein R^1 represents a benzothienyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, and a phenyl group; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom; R^3 and R^4 , taken conjointly with the nitrogen atom to which R^3 and R^4 are linked, form an azetidine ring which may be substituted by a hydroxyl group; m represents 1; and n represents 2 to 3; or a salt thereof,

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Ingredient (B): A compound selected from the group consisting of Donepezil and Tacrine.

11. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 9, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is administered to a patient to treat Alzheimer's disease.

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12. A method of treating Alzheimer's disease comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition of claim 9 to a patient in need thereof.

* * * * *