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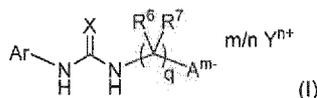
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Antibacterial compounds

Field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to compounds with antibacterial properties and their use as antibacterial agents, as antibiotic medicaments, and/or in antibacterial coatings. The invention furthermore generally relates to processes for the preparation of such compounds.

Background to the invention

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The rise in antibacterial resistance is one of the most pressing health concerns of the 21st century. New classes of antibacterial agents are needed in order to overcome the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and in particular new classes of compounds that may target bacteria via mechanisms which are unlikely to cause the easy acquisition of antibiotic resistance. It would give a significant advantage to provide an effective class of antimicrobial agents, and in particular antibiotic medicaments. Gram-negative bacteria tend to be more difficult to treat and therefore there is a particular need to develop drugs which are effective these (Brown, E.D.; Wright, G.D. *Nature* **2016**, 259, 336-343), although new antibiotics and antimicrobial compounds of all types and for use against any potentially pathogenic microbes provide a very important contribution.

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Antimicrobial agents play a large role in many different applications. These include, for example, household applications such as antibacterial sprays and wipes, antimicrobial pesticide or other industrial products as well as human and animal pharmaceutical products such as antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals and antiparasitics. Antimicrobials may, of course, have more than one beneficial use.

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The present inventors have focused on developing new antibacterial agents with the aim of addressing some of the key problems in the field. More than 20 new classes of antibiotics were discovered between 1940 and 1962, but only two new classes have reached the market since then (Coates, A.R.M. et al., *British Journal of Pharmacology* **2011**, 163, 184–194). It would therefore be highly desirable in the first instance to provide a new class of compounds with a fundamentally different core structure to the known classes of drugs on the market. It would also be

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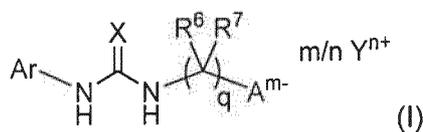
- 2 -

beneficial to develop a synthetic method which enables the facile synthesis of these compounds to enable the easy modification of the structure to investigate antimicrobial properties. A simple synthetic method would also have obvious advantages in terms of preparation time, cost and potentially yield. Furthermore, it would be beneficial if the new class of compounds can show antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and/or against the more difficult-to-treat gram-negative bacteria. Finally, in order to pre-empt antibacterial resistance, it would be beneficial if the compounds were able to target bacteria via mechanisms which are different from those for which known resistance mechanisms exist and still more beneficial if such mechanisms were unlikely to cause the easy acquisition of new antibiotic resistance.

The present inventors have developed a new class of antibacterial compounds which address some or all of the above issues. They have surprisingly established that certain compounds with an aromatic unit and an oxygen-containing anionic group show bactericidal activity against Gram +ve (e.g. *S. aureus*, *Bacillus megaterium*) and bacteristatic activity against Gram -ve isolates (e.g. *E. coli*). The compounds disclosed herein have been designed, synthesised and altered in a step-wise systematic manner to facilitate the elucidation of compound structure – anti-microbial activity relationships, and are made following a method which enables a previously multi-step process to be simplified to a one-pot reaction.

Summary of the Invention

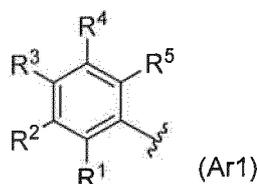
In a first aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I):



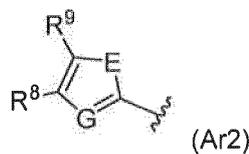
wherein

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- Ar is

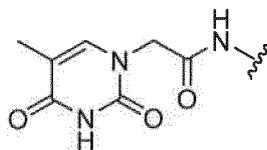


or



- 3 -

- X is O, S, NH;
- A is such that A^{m-} is an oxygen-containing anionic group;
- Y is such that Y^{n+} is an inorganic or organic cation or proton (H^+);
- G is N or CH
- 5 - E is S, O or NH
- R^6 and R^7 are independently selected for each value of q from hydrogen or a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group, preferably hydrogen;
- R^1 - R^5 , R^8 and R^9 are selected from hydrogen, $-CF_3$, $-CCl_3$, $-NHR^{10}$, $-NR^{10}_2$, $-OR^{10}$,
 10 $-OH$, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-OCOR^{10}$, $-COH$, $-COR^{10}$, $COOH$, $COOR^{10}$, $CONH_2$, $-CN$, $-SO_3H$,
 NO_2 , $-OMe$, $-NH_2$, halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), $CONHR^{10}$, $-C(O)NH(CH_2)SO_3^-$, a
 straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group, a
 cyclic or polycyclic group comprising 1 or more heteroatoms selected from O, N and
 S and optionally further substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C1-C8
 15 hydrocarbyl group, or a nucleobase-containing group, such as:



and/or

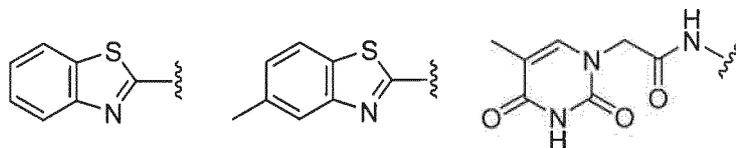
- at least one of the pairs of groups R^1/R^2 , R^2/R^3 , R^3/R^4 and R^4/R^5 is such that the
 pair(s) form a cyclic or polycyclic moiety, optionally comprising one or more
 20 heteroatoms, fused to the benzene ring in Ar1, or the pair R^8/R^9 forms a cyclic or
 polycyclic moiety fused to the ring substituted with G and E in Ar2 wherein the cyclic
 or polycyclic moiety is optionally substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain
 C1-C8 hydrocarbyl group,;
- R^{10} is a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl
 25 group;
- q is an integer from 1-10, preferably 1-6, more preferably 1-4; and
- m and n are each independently an integer from 1-3, preferably 1;
 as an antibacterial agent.

30 In a particular embodiment, the invention provides the use as defined above
 wherein A^{m-} is selected from $-SO_3^-$, $-PO_3H^-$, PO_3^{2-} , $-COO^-$.

In a further particular embodiment, the invention provides the use as defined above, wherein G is N and E is S.

5 In a further particular embodiment, the invention provides the use as defined above, wherein

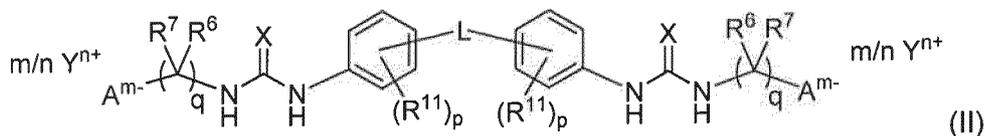
- if Ar = Ar1, at least one of R¹-R⁵ is selected from CF₃, NO₂, OMe, NMe₂, NH₂, F or from the following groups:



10 and/or at least one of the pairs of groups R1/R2, R2/R3, R3/R4 and R4/R5 form a cyclic or polycyclic moiety, optionally comprising one or more heterotatoms; or
 - if Ar = Ar2, R1 and R2 form a benzene ring fused to the ring substituted with G and E, wherein the benzene ring is optionally substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C1-C8 hydrocarbyl group such as methyl.

15

In a further aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (II):



wherein X, R⁶, R⁷, A, Y, m, n and q are as defined in any of claims 1-5;

20 L is a linker group selected from a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group optionally containing one or more ether linkages;

R¹¹ is selected from -CF₃, -CCl₃, -NHR¹⁰, -NR¹⁰₂, -OR¹⁰, -OH, -NHC(O)R¹⁰, -OCOR¹⁰, -COH, -COR¹⁰, COOH, COOR¹⁰, CONH₂, -CN, -SO₃H, NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂,

25 halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group, wherein R¹⁰ is as defined for formula (I)

p is an integer from 0 to 4;

as an antibacterial agent.

- 5 -

In a further particular embodiment, the invention provides a use as defined above, wherein said use is as an antibacterial agent against Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci.

5 In a further particular embodiment, the invention provides a use as defined above, wherein said use is as an antibacterial agent against Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.

10 In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of reducing the number or preventing the multiplication of live bacteria on a surface comprising a step of applying to the surface a solution of a compound of formula (I) or formula (II).

In a further aspect, the invention provides the compound of formula (I) or (II) for use as an antibiotic medicament.

15

In a particular embodiment, the invention provides the compound for use as defined above, for use as an antibiotic medicament against Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci, and/or Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.

20 In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of treatment of a bacterial infection comprising administering to an animal, preferably a mammal, e.g. human, an effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) or (II).

25 In a further aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or (II) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a bacterial infection.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of formula (I) or (II), further comprising additives and/or excipients suitable for parenteral, oral or topical administration.

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In a further aspect, the invention provides a dispensing device comprising:
- a chamber containing a solution of a compound of formula (I) or (II); and
- a dispensing mechanism, e.g. a spray pump.

In a further aspect, the invention provides an antimicrobial coating composition comprising

- a binder
- at least one compound of formula (I) or (II).

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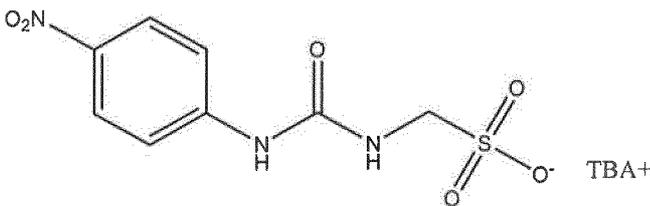
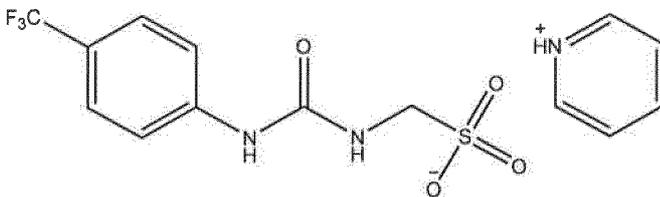
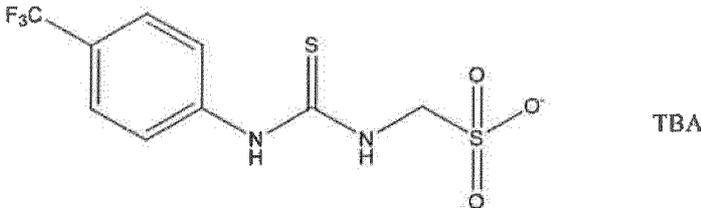
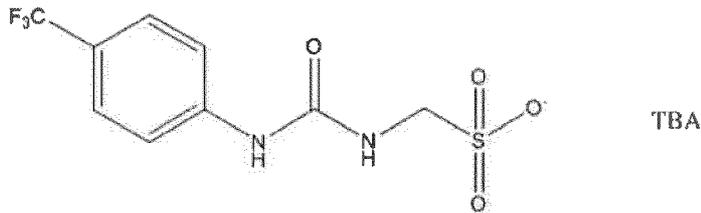
In a further aspect, the invention provides an object coated with an antimicrobial coating composition as defined above.

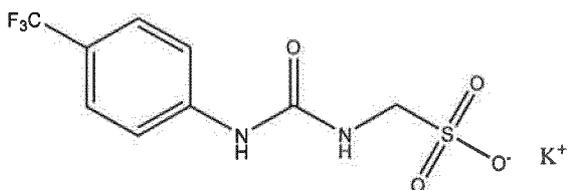
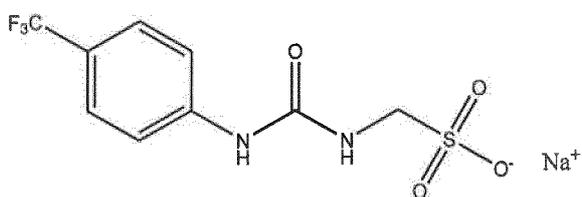
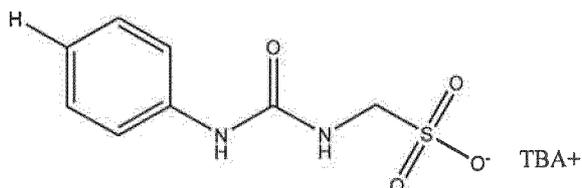
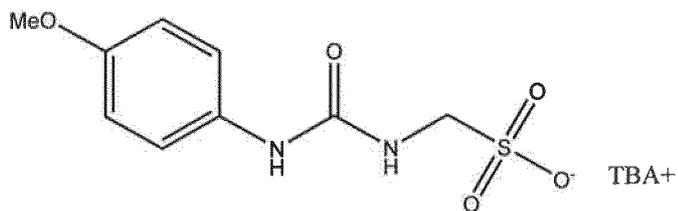
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In a further aspect, the invention provides a process for increasing the antimicrobial properties of an object comprising coating at least a part of said object with an anti-antimicrobial coating composition as defined above.

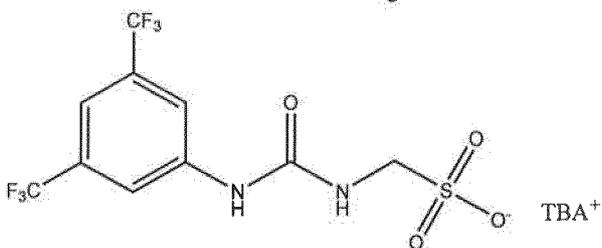
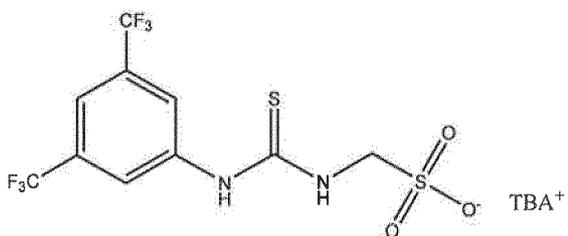
In a further aspect, the invention provides a compound of formula (I) or (II), wherein the compound is not one of the following:

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In a further aspect, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I, comprising a step of reacting a compound of formula



preferably wherein Ar is Ar1.

- 8 -

In a further aspect, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I, comprising a step of reacting a compound of formula

5 Ar-NH_2 with a compound of formula $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{R}^6)(\text{R}^7)_q\text{A}^{m-}$ in the presence of a coupling agent; preferably wherein Ar is Ar2.

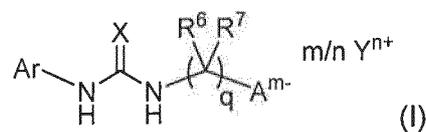
The features of the aspects and/or embodiments indicated herein are usable individually and in combination in all aspects and embodiments of the invention where technically viable, unless otherwise indicated.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

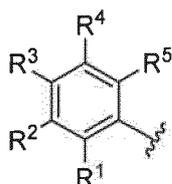
The present invention relates to the use of the following compounds of formula (I) as antibacterial agents:

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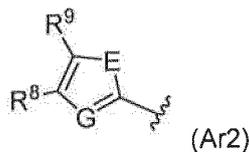


wherein Ar is

20



or



In the above formula (I), X is preferably selected from O, S, Se, NH, NR, wherein R is a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group, more preferably X is selected from O, S, and NH.

25

In the above formula (I), A is such that A^{m-} is an oxygen-containing anionic group. The group A^{m-} is preferably a hydrogen-donating anionic component. By oxygen-containing anionic group is meant an oxygen-containing group with the negative charge(s) on oxygen. For example ether-type fragments of formula such as $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-O-CH}_2^-$ are not considered here to be oxygen-containing anionic groups. The oxygen-containing anionic group is a key feature of the compounds of the

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invention and appears to be important for antimicrobial activity. Any oxygen-containing anionic group can in theory be used, but in a typical embodiment A is such that A^{m-} is selected from $-SO_3^-$, $-OSO_3^-$, $-OSO_2^-$, $-SO_2^-$, $-OPO_3H^-$, $-OPO_3^{2-}$, $-PO_3H^-$, $-PO_3^{2-}$, $-PR'O_2^-$, $-OPR'O_2$, $-COO^-$, $-OCOO^-$, wherein R' is a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group. In a particular embodiment, A is such that A^{m-} is selected from $-SO_3^-$, $-PO_3H^-$, $-PO_3^{2-}$, or $-COO^-$.

In the above formula (I), Y is such that Y^{n+} is an inorganic or organic cation or proton (H^+). In the case of pharmaceutical applications (e.g. as antibiotics), it is envisaged that any standard pharmaceutically-acceptable cation may be used. Typically, the inorganic or organic cation will be selected from pyridinium, tetraalkylammonium, alkali metal ions (e.g. Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+), alkaline earth metal ions (e.g. Mg^{2+} or Ca^{2+}); preferably pyridinium, THA ($[N^nHex_4]^+$), TPeA ($[N^nPe_4]^+$), TBA ($[N^nBu_4]^+$), TPA ($[N^nPr_4]^+$), TEA ($[N^nEt_4]^+$), TMA ($[N^nMe_4]^+$), Na^+ , K^+ . In the case of the oxygen-containing anionic group A^{m-} having m as an integer of 2 or more, the cationic component of the compound may consist of one cation Y^{n+} with $n = m$, or 2 or more cations with $n = 1$. For the case in which Y^{n+} is proton (H^+), the compound may be considered a neutral compound with, for example, neutral $-SO_3H$, $-PO_3H_2$, or $-COOH$ groups. Preferably, if Y^{n+} is a proton, the $A^{m-} - mH^+$ unit is not an alcohol. Furthermore, if Y^{n+} is a proton, preferably the pKa (in H_2O at 25 °C) of the $A^{m-} - mH^+$ unit is 10 or less. In further embodiments, if Y^{n+} is a proton, the pKa (in H_2O at 25 °C) of the $A^{m-} - mH^+$ unit may be 9 or less, such as 8 or less.

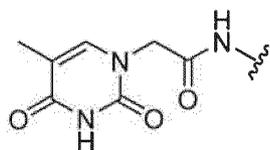
The integers m and n are each independently an integer from 1-3, preferably 1 or 2, preferably 1.

In the above formula (I), R^6 and R^7 are independently selected for each value of q from hydrogen or a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group, preferably hydrogen. The compound of formula(I) may therefore be substituted in these positions with common alkyl or aryl functional groups; for example, R^6 and R^7 may be independently selected for each value of q from methyl, ethyl, n/iso-propyl, or phenyl. In a particularly preferred embodiment, both R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen (for all values of q).

- 10 -

In the above formula (I), q is an integer from 1-10, preferably 1-6, more preferably 1-4.

If Ar = Ar¹ in the above formula (I), R¹-R⁵ are typically independently selected from hydrogen, -CF₃, -CCl₃, -NHR¹⁰, -NR¹⁰₂, -OR¹⁰, -OH, -NHC(O)R¹⁰, -OCOR¹⁰, -COH, -COR¹⁰, COOH, COOR¹⁰, CONH₂, -CN, -SO₃H NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂, NMe₂, halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), CONHR¹⁰, -C(O)NH(CH₂)SO₃⁻, a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (n- or iso-), butyl (sec-, n-, tert- or iso-), or phenyl), a cyclic or polycyclic group comprising 1 or more heteroatoms selected from O, N and S and optionally further substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C1-C8 hydrocarbyl group, or a nucleobase-containing group, such as:

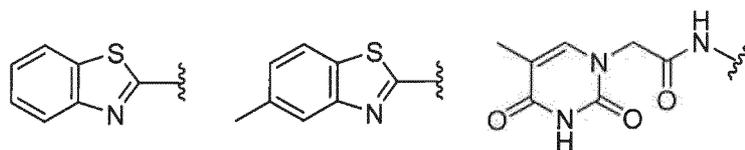


and/or

at least one of the pairs of groups R¹/R², R²/R³, R³/R⁴ and R⁴/R⁵ is such that the pair(s) form a cyclic or polycyclic moiety, optionally comprising one or more heteroatoms, fused to the benzene ring in Ar¹, in particular a thiazole, benzene or naphthalene unit fused to the benzene ring depicted in Ar¹; and R¹⁰ is a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl (n- or iso-), butyl (sec-, n-, tert- or iso-), or phenyl.

By nucleobase-containing group is meant any group containing Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine, Thymine or Uracil groups or derivatives. Such nucleobases or nucleobase derivatives may be modified with simple groups which enable linkage to the Ar¹ group. Other analogous structures with hydrogen bond donating/accepting functionalities are also envisaged.

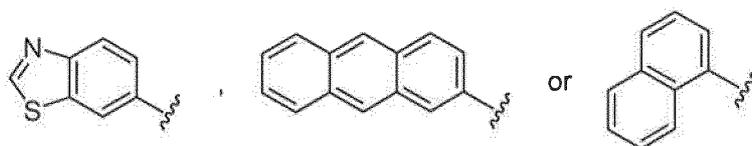
In a typical embodiment, at least one of R¹-R⁵ is selected from hydrogen, -CF₃, -NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂, NMe₂, F, or from the groups



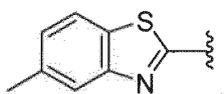
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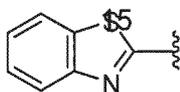
or R¹-R⁵ are such that the Ar1 group is:



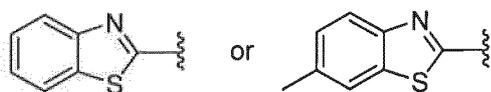
In a particular embodiment, the Ar1 group is substituted at the R³ position, i.e. R¹,
 5 R², R⁴ and R⁵ are all hydrogen, and R³ is selected from the above groups but is not
 hydrogen; typically in this case R³ is selected from -CF₃, -NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂, NMe₂
 and the group



Of these, R³ as -CF₃ constitutes a particularly preferred embodiment. In another
 10 embodiment, the Ar1 group is substituted at the R² and R⁴ positions; in this case,
 R¹, R³ and R⁵ are H, and R² and R⁴ are selected from -CF₃, -NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂ and
 NMe₂, in particular CF₃. In another embodiment, all of R¹-R⁵ are the same, typically
 F. In a further embodiment, the Ar1 group may be substituted at the R¹- or R⁵-
 position, in particular with the group

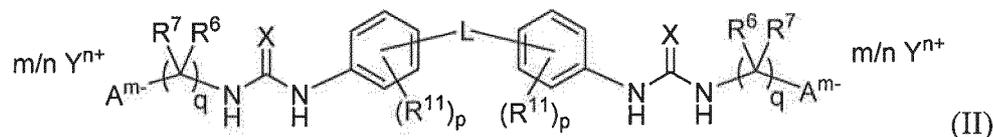


If Ar = Ar2, G is typically N or CH, preferably N, and E is typically S, O or NH,
 20 preferably S. Preferably, Ar2 is a thiazole or thiazole derivative. In a particular
 embodiment, the pair R⁸/R⁹ forms a cyclic or polycyclic moiety fused to the ring
 substituted with G and E, wherein the cyclic or polycyclic moiety is preferably
 benzene, and is optionally substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C1-
 C8 hydrocarbyl group (e.g. straight or branched C1-C8 alkyl group, in particular
 25 methyl, ethyl, or a an aryl group, such as phenyl). In a preferred embodiment, if Ar
 = Ar2, then Ar is selected from:



- 12 -

In a further embodiment, the invention relates to the use of the following compounds of formula (II) as antibacterial agents:



wherein X, R⁶, R⁷, A, Y, m, n and q are as defined in formula (I).

5

In the above formula (II), L is a linker group selected from a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group optionally containing one or more ether linkages. In a particular embodiment, the linker L is a C₁-C₁₀ linear alkyl chain, such as a C₁-C₄ linear alkyl chain, preferably -CH₂-, or a linear C₁-C₁₀ alkyl chain capped on both ends by two ether linkages, preferably a linear C₁-C₄ alkyl chain capped on both ends by two ether linkages, e.g. -O-(CH₂)₃-O-.

In the above formula (II), R¹¹ is selected from -CF₃, -CCl₃, -NHR¹⁰, -NR¹⁰₂, -OR¹⁰, -OH, -NHC(O)R¹⁰, -OCOR¹⁰, -COH, -COR¹⁰, COOH, COOR¹⁰, CONH₂, -CN, -SO₃H, NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂, halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group, wherein R¹⁰ is as defined for formula (I). Preferably, R¹¹ is -CF₃.

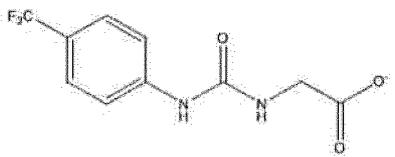
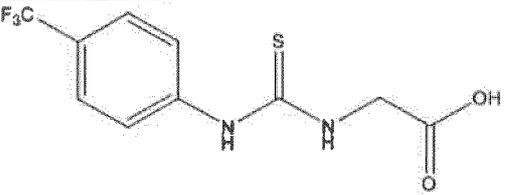
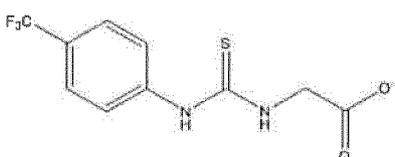
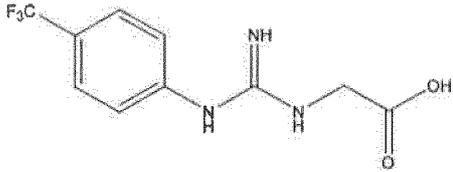
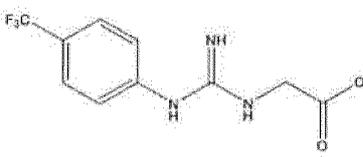
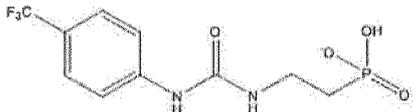
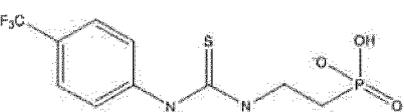
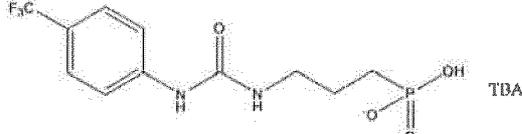
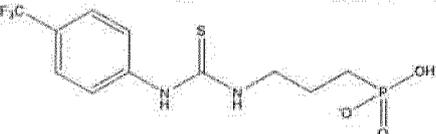
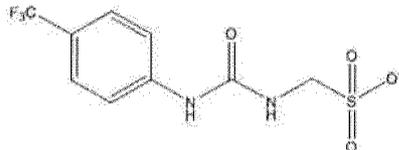
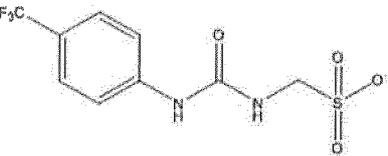
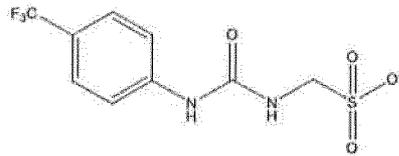
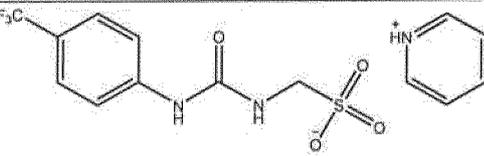
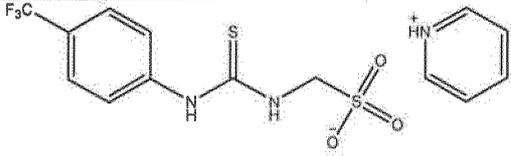
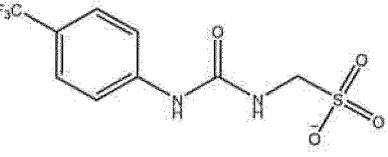
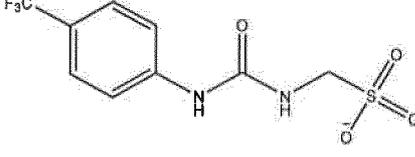
In the above formula (II), p is an integer from 0 to 4, preferably 0 or 1.

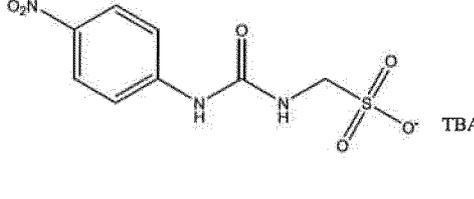
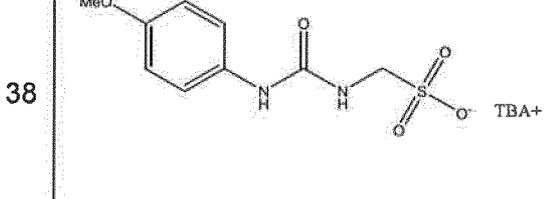
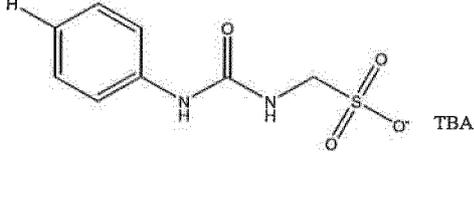
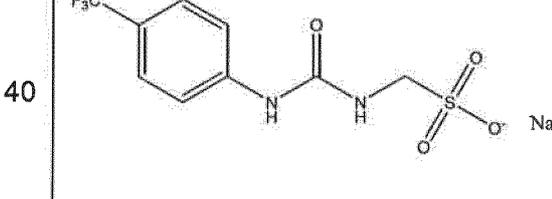
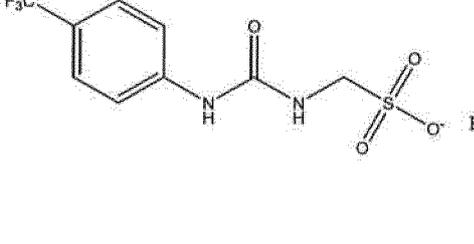
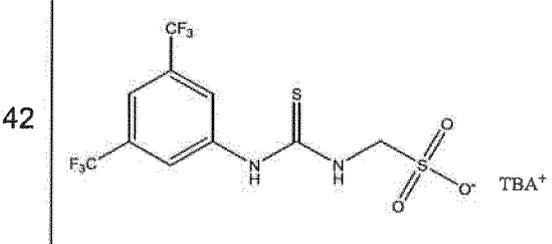
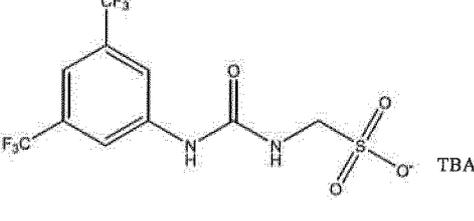
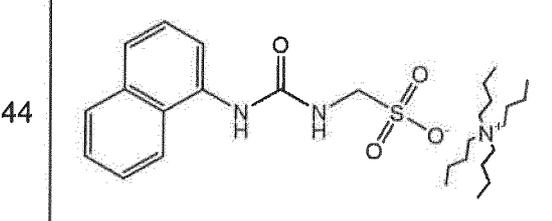
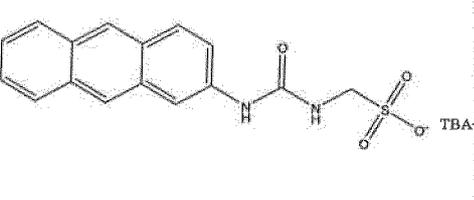
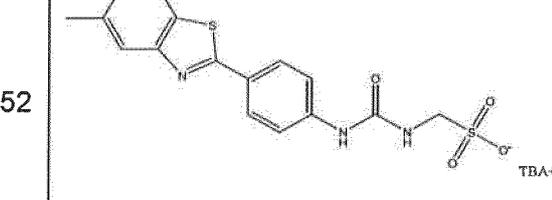
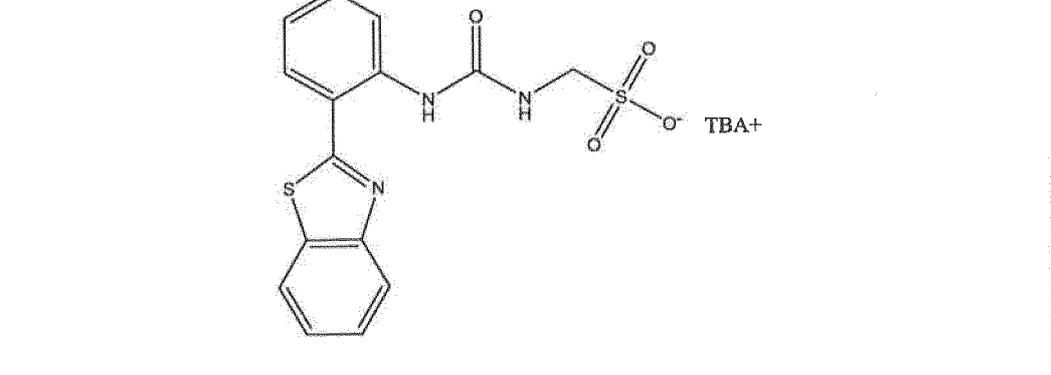
Examples of compounds of formula (I) and (II) suitable for use as antibacterial agents according to the present invention are shown in Table 1:

25

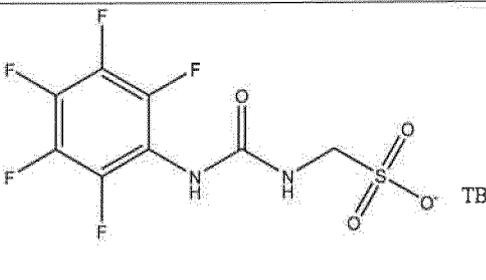
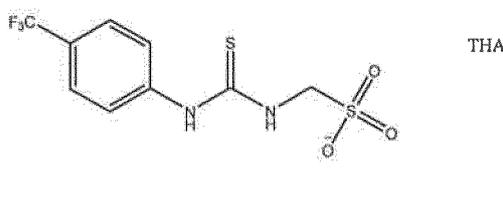
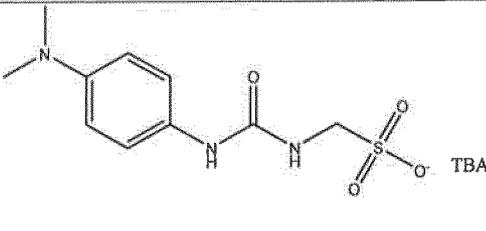
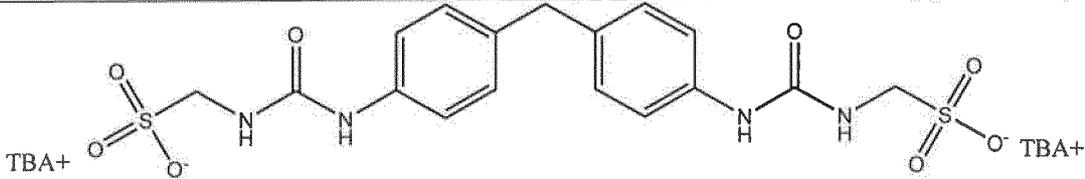
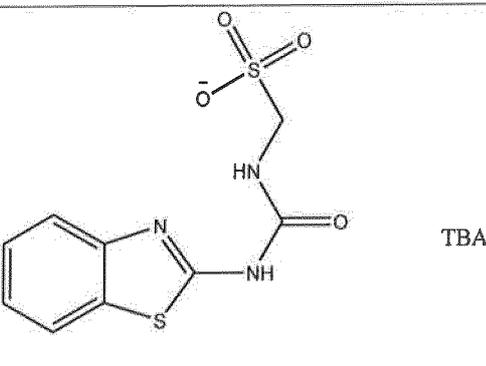
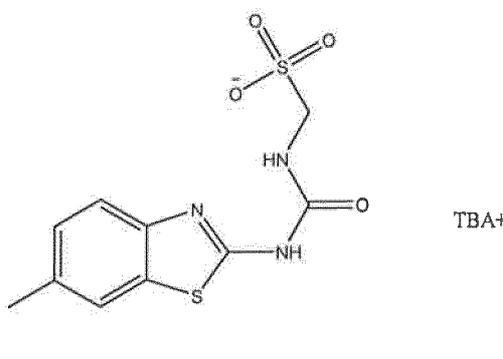
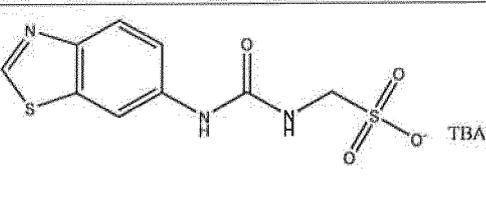
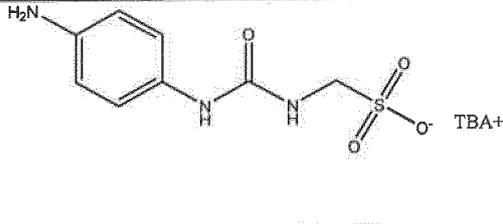
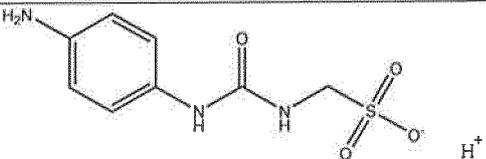
Table 1: Example compounds of formula (I) and (II)

<p>TBA</p>	1	<p>TBA</p>	2
<p>TBA</p>	3	<p>TBA</p>	4
<p>TBA</p>	5	<p>TBA</p>	6
<p>TBA</p>	7	<p>TBA</p>	8
<p>TBA</p>	9	<p>TBA</p>	10
<p>TBA</p>	11		12
<p>TBA</p>	13		18

 <p>TBA 19</p>	 <p>21</p>
 <p>TBA 22</p>	 <p>25</p>
 <p>TBA 26</p>	 <p>TBA 27</p>
 <p>TBA 28</p>	 <p>TBA 29</p>
 <p>TBA 30</p>	 <p>TPA 31</p>
 <p>TBA 32</p>	 <p>TMA 33</p>
 <p>34</p>	 <p>35</p>
 <p>TPA 36</p>	 <p>THA 37</p>

 <p>38</p>	 <p>39</p>
 <p>40</p>	 <p>41</p>
 <p>42</p>	 <p>43</p>
 <p>44</p>	 <p>45</p>
 <p>52</p>	 <p>53</p>
 <p>54</p>	

		55
		56
	57	
	59	
	61	
	63	
		64

 <p>65 TBA</p>	 <p>66 THA+</p>
 <p>67 TBA+</p>	
 <p>68 TBA+ TBA+</p>	
 <p>71 TBA+</p>	 <p>72 TBA+</p>
 <p>73 TBA+</p>	 <p>74 TBA+</p>
 <p>75 H⁺</p>	

The present invention therefore concerns the above compounds and their uses in all aspects of the invention. For example, the present invention relates to the use of the above compounds as antibacterial agents.

5 In a further embodiment, at least one of the compounds indicated herein in any aspect may be used as an antimicrobial (especially antibacterial) agent alone or in combination with another active agent. In particular, at least one of the compounds of all aspects of the invention may be used in combination with another antibiotic (especially antibacterial) agent. Preferably such other antibiotic agent may be from
10 another category of antibiotic agents, such as beta-lactam antibiotics, macrolide antibiotics, cephalosporin antibiotics, fluoroquinolone antibiotics, sulfonamide antibiotics, tetracycline antibiotics, aminoglycoside antibiotics or any combination thereof. Such other antibiotic may thus be, for example, a beta-lactam antibiotic, a
15 macrolide antibiotic, a cephalosporin antibiotic, a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, a sulfonamide antibiotic, a tetracycline antibiotic, an aminoglycoside antibiotic or any combination from one or more of such categories of antibiotics.

Such combination use may be routine use (e.g. in order provide enhanced antibiotic efficacy) or may be for use in treating antibiotic-resistant bacteria / infections or to
20 re-sensitise a bacterial strain which is at least partially resistant to an existing antibiotic agent or category of antibiotic agents. Correspondingly, the combination use may be for avoiding the development and/or increase in antibiotic resistance.

Combination use may be in the form of a single formulation/medicament or by
25 contemporaneous administration (simultaneously or sequentially) of two or more medicaments each containing at least one antibiotic agent, including at least one medicament containing at least one compound as described in any aspect of the present invention.

30 In corresponding formulations, the compounds of the present invention may be formulated with other antimicrobial (e.g. antibacterial / antibiotic) agent(s) for combination use *in vivo* or *ex vivo*. Thus, the invention provides a composition comprising at least one compound as indicated in any aspect of the present invention and at least one other antimicrobial agent, preferably at least one
35 chlorinated antimicrobial agent (such as triclosan and/or triclocarban), especially for

5 *ex vivo* use. In an alternative aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising at least one compound as indicated in any aspect of the present invention and at least one other antibiotic agent (e.g. selected from the group of beta-lactam antibiotics, macrolide antibiotics, cephalosporin antibiotics, fluoroquinolone antibiotics, sulfonamide antibiotics, tetracycline antibiotics, aminoglycoside antibiotics or any combination thereof). Pharmaceutical formulations may optionally include at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient such as water for injection, sterile buffers or saline, cream or ointment bases or etc.

10

The invention correspondingly provides the use of at least one compound as described in any aspect of the present invention (e.g. a compound of formula (I) or (II)) and at least one other antibiotic agent in the manufacture of a combination medicament for the treatment of bacterial infection. Such combination may be as described above, such as with at least one other antibiotic agent (e.g. selected from the group of beta-lactam antibiotics, macrolide antibiotics, cephalosporin antibiotics, fluoroquinolone antibiotics, sulfonamide antibiotics, tetracycline antibiotics, aminoglycoside antibiotics or any combination thereof). Said bacterial infection may be an infection by at least one (at least partially) antibiotic resistant strain of bacteria. Said treatment may be for treatment of a bacterial infection by at least one known or proposed antibiotic resistant strain of bacteria or for treatment of a bacterial infection while avoiding or reducing the development of antibiotic resistance. Where said treatment is of a bacterial infection by at least one known or proposed antibiotic resistant strain of bacteria, said treatment may be to re-sensitise such a known or proposed resistant strain.

20

In certain optional embodiments, the compound of formula (I) is not one or more of the following:

30 - a compound of formula I wherein simultaneously $R^3 = CF_3$, $X = O$, $q = 3$, and $A^{m-} = SO_3^-$.

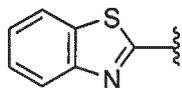
- a compound of formula I, wherein R^3 is MeO.

- a compound of formula I, wherein R^1 - R^5 are all H.

- a compound of formula I, wherein simultaneously $R^3 = CF_3$, $X = O$, $q = 1$, $A^{m-} = SO_3^-$ and $m/n Y^{n+} = K^+$;

35 - a compound of formula I, wherein R1 or R5 is:

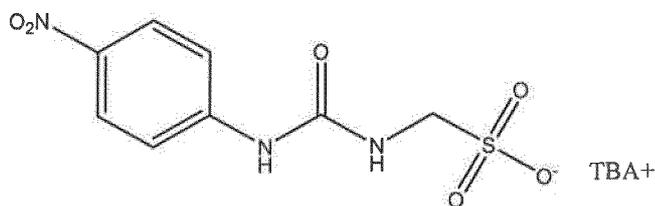
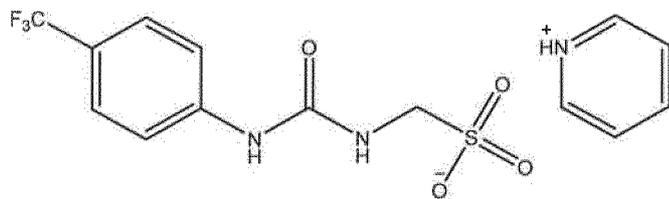
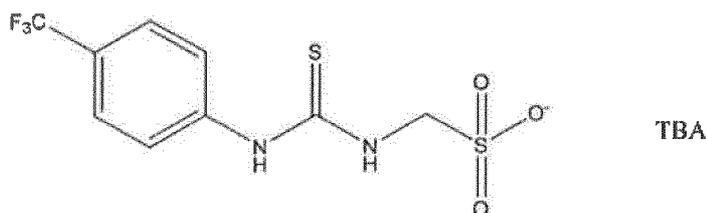
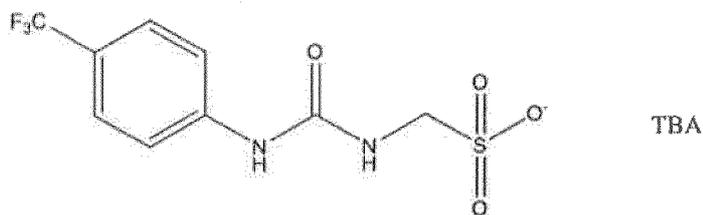
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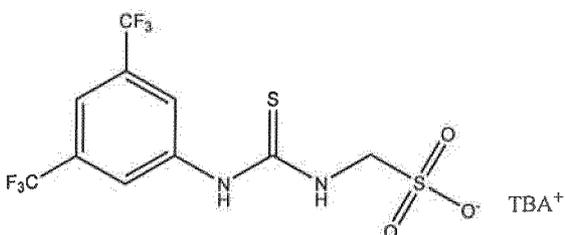
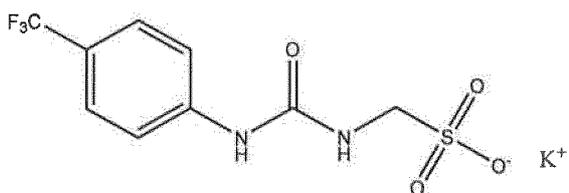
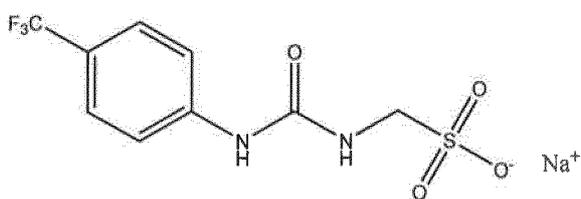
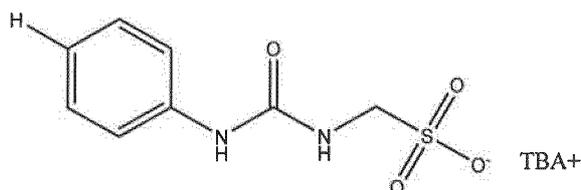
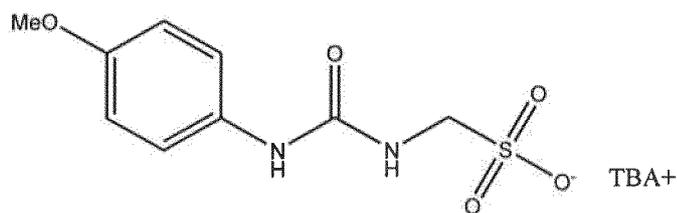
- a compound of formula I, wherein $R^3 = CF_3$, $X = S$, $q = 1$, $A^{m-} = SO_3^-$, and $m/n Y^{n+} = TPA$; or
- a compound of formula I, wherein R^1-R^5 are all F.
- 5 Each of the above optional exclusions may be applied individually or in any technically viable combination.

To the extent that any of the compounds shown in Table 1 (e.g. compounds 1, 2, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44) may already be known (Hiscock, J.R. et al., *Soft Matter*, **2016**, 12, 4221-4228; Hiscock, J.R. et al., *CrystEngComm*, **2016**, 18, 7021-7028), their use as antimicrobial agents has not previously been reported. Their use in the various other aspects of the invention is therefore new. The invention also relates to the previously unreported compounds *per se*. In a particular embodiment therefore, the invention relates to compounds of formula (I) or (II) which are not one

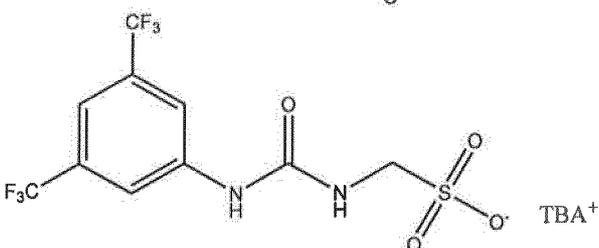
15 of the following:



- 21 -



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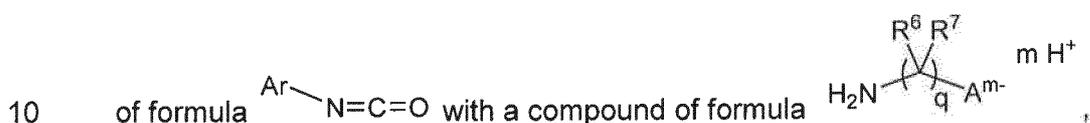


Preparation

The present inventors have developed synthetic methods which enable the one-pot
10 preparation of the compounds of formula I and II. Previous methods, for example
those described for the synthesis of compounds 1, 2, 34 and 38-44 in Hiscock, J.R.
et al., *Soft Matter*, **2016**, 12, 4221-4228; Hiscock, J.R. et al., *CrystEngComm*, **2016**,
18, 7021-7028, require a multi-step process and/or the use of starting materials
such as isocyanates/triphosgene and triphosgene that are undesirable in large

scale synthesis. The processes of the present invention not only enable the compounds to be prepared simply and in high yield and high purity, but they are also advantageous in that the structures can be varied with ease in order to tune the structures to affect the antimicrobial properties with a reduction in the proportion of hazardous materials used.

In a first typical process, the key bond-forming step for the preparation of compounds of formula I is the reaction between an isocyanate and an amine. In a particular embodiment therefore, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I, comprising a step of reacting a compound



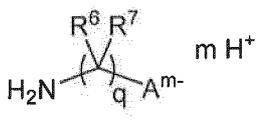
preferably wherein Ar is Ar1 (particularly as described in the various aspects and preferred embodiments herein).

15 In some cases the isocyanate reagent is commercially available, but if not it can be prepared from the reaction of an amine with triphosgene or other suitable reagent. We note that the reaction of an amine with triphosgene may lead to a carbamoyl chloride (-NH(CO)Cl). However, given the instability of this species due to its propensity to lose HCl, the isocyanato mechanism is the more probable.

20 This first process is evidently only suitable for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) in which X is O. In order to prepare the compounds of formula I in which X is S, the appropriate amine was reacted with the corresponding isocyanate. In order to prepare compounds of formula (I) in which X is NH, the corresponding thiourea was reacted with ammonium hydroxide and 2-iodoxybenzoic acid. This
25 first process is particularly suitable for the preparation of compounds of formula I which have Ar=Ar1.

In another typical process, the key -HN-(C=X)-NH- group is formed by reaction of two amines and a coupling agent. Any coupling agent which forms an -HN-(C=X)-
30 NH- moiety from two amines would be suitable. A typical suitable coupling agent is carbonyldiimidazole (CDI). In a further embodiment therefore, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I, comprising a step of reacting a compound of formula

- 23 -

Ar-NH₂ with a compound of formula  in the presence of a coupling agent. This process is particularly suitable for the preparation of compounds with Ar = Ar².

5

Use as an antimicrobial / antibacterial agent

In one aspect, the invention relates to the use of the compounds of formula (I) or (II) as antibacterial agents. The antibacterial agents of the invention may be applied as a solution to a surface by means of a dispensing device. Such a dispensing device may comprise

- a chamber containing a solution of a compound of formula (I) or (II); and
- a dispensing mechanism, e.g. a spray pump such as a manual or electric spray pump.

15

The solvent for the solution of the compound (I) or (II) may be any suitable solvent used for the application of antibacterial solution to surfaces. In a particular embodiment, the solution may be an aqueous or predominantly aqueous solution, such as an aqueous fluid in which the solvent system comprises a water content of greater than 70 wt%, greater than 80 wt%, greater than 90 wt%, greater than 95 wt%, or greater than 98 wt%. The fluid may also comprise other common solvents (especially at least partially water soluble solvents) such as alcohols (e.g. ethanol and/or iso-propanol), esters (e.g. ethyl acetate) and/or ketones (e.g. acetone). These solvents may have the added benefit that they inherently possess disinfecting properties, are more volatile than water and/or may enhance solubility of the compounds described herein. For example, a typical solution according to the present invention may comprise up to 10 wt%, up to 20 wt%, up to 30 wt%, up to 40 wt%, or up to 50 wt% of a solvent (e.g. an alcohol), such as ethanol or isopropanol, or of a mixture of two or more alcohols.

30

In the present invention, a single compound of formula (I) or (II) may be used, or a mixture of two or more different compounds may be used. The compounds of the invention may also be combined with other standard antimicrobial agents, such as

benzoalkonium chloride or didecyldimethylammonium chloride, or natural oils such as lavender, citrus, tea tree, or eucalyptus. The solution may also comprise a variety of other standard ingredients, such as colourants, perfumes, viscosity modifiers etc.

5

The invention furthermore relates to a method of reducing the number of live bacteria on a surface, or inhibiting the multiplication of bacteria on a surface, comprising a step of applying to the surface a solution of a compound of formula (I) or (II) as defined herein. It is believed that the compounds of the present invention
10 encapsulate the microorganisms and this encapsulation leads to the antibacterial effect.

It is also within the scope of the invention for the antibacterial to be used as a wipe.

15 **Use as an antibiotic**

In a further aspect of the invention, the compounds of the present invention may be used as an active component in antibiotic medicaments. In a particular aspect the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the
20 compound of formula (I) or (II), further comprising additives and/or excipients suitable for pharmaceutical use (e.g. for parenteral, oral or topical administration).

In the case of oral administration, the compounds of the invention may be formulated as tablets. Tablets may be plain, film or sugar coated, bisected, embossed, layered, or sustained release. Any film coating preferably comprise a
25 physiologically acceptable water-soluble organic polymer. They can be made in a variety of sizes, shapes and colours.

Excipients which may be present include diluents, binders, disintegrants, lubricants, glidants and in many cases, colorants. The excipients used are classified according to the function they perform. For example, a glidant may be
30 used to improve the flow of powder blend in the hopper and into the tablet die.

Lubricants are typically added to prevent the tableting materials from sticking to punches, minimize friction during tablet compression, and allow for removal of the compressed tablet from the die. Such lubricants are commonly included in the final tablet mix in amounts usually less than 1% by weight. The

most commonly used lubricants are magnesium stearate, stearic acid, hydrogenated oil, and sodium stearyl fumarate.

Tablets often contain diluents, such as lactose, which are added to increase the bulk weight of the blend resulting in a practical size for compression. This is often necessary where the dose of the drug is relatively small. Typical diluents include for example dicalcium phosphate, calcium sulphate, lactose, cellulose, kaolin, mannitol, sodium chloride, dry starch and other sugars.

Binders are agents which impart cohesive qualities to the powdered material. Commonly used binders include starch, gelatin, sugars such as sucrose, glucose, dextrose, and lactose, natural and synthetic gums, carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, ethylcellulose and waxes.

Disintegrants are often included to ensure that the tablet has an acceptable rate of disintegration. Typical disintegrants include starch derivatives, croscopovidone, croscarmellose and salts of carboxymethylcellulose. Some binders, such as starch and cellulose, are also excellent disintegrants. Appropriate choices of coating, binder and/or disintegrant may be used to affect the site of release in the GI tract in order to enhance or control absorption of the compounds described herein.

Antioxidants can also be present. Preferred antioxidants include ascorbyl palmitate, butyl hydroxy anisole (BHA), butyl hydroxy toluene (BHT) and citric acid.

Other desirable characteristics of excipients include high compressibility to allow strong tablets to be made at low compression forces, good flow properties that can improve the flow of other excipients in the formula and cohesiveness (to prevent tablet from crumbling during processing, shipping and handling). The skilled man knows the type of excipients appropriate for tablet formulation.

Suppository dosage forms using known pharmaceutical excipients (e.g. "Hard fat" suppository bases or "Hydrophilic" suppository bases) may be used if necessary to avoid excessive "first pass" metabolism by the hepatic system.

In the case of parenteral administration (e.g. transcutaneous or intravenous) the compound is preferably formulated in a sterile aqueous solution, optionally including excipients such as pH and/or tonicity adjusters. Thus the pharmaceutical composition may be an aqueous solution of the compound of the formula (I) or (II) comprising further additives/excipients suitable for parenteral administration.

In a particular embodiment, the invention concerns the compound of formula (I) or (II) for use as an antibiotic medicament and/or for use in the treatment of local

or systemic bacterial infection. In a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of treatment of a bacterial infection comprising administering to an animal, preferably a mammal, e.g. human, an effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) or (II). In a further embodiment, the invention provides the use of a
5 compound of formula (I) or (II) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a bacterial infection.

Again, a single compound of formula (I) or (II) may be used, or a mixture of two or more different compounds may be used.

Treatment and medical use aspects of the invention will typically be for the
10 treatment of bacterial infection. Such infection may be due to any (especially pathogenic) bacteria but will typically be by gram positive and/or gram negative bacteria.

Examples of gram-positive bacteria which may be treated in the various aspects of
15 the present invention include gram-positive cocci such as staphylococcus (e.g. *S. aureus* or *S. saprophyticus*), streptococcus (e.g. *S. pyogenes*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. pneumoniae* or Viridans streptococci), or Enterococcus (*E. faecalis* or *E. faecium*) or gram-positive bacilli such as *Clostridium* (e.g. *C. botulinum*, *C. difficile*), *Listeria* (e.g. *L. monocytogenes*), *Bacillus* (e.g. *B. anthracis* or *B. cereus*) or
20 *Corynebacterium* (e.g. *C. diphtheria*).

Examples of gram-negative bacteria which may be treated in the various aspects of
the present invention include Proteobacteria such as *Escherichia* (e.g. *E. coli*),
Salmonella (e.g. *S. enterica* or *S. bongori*), *Vibrio* (e.g. *V. cholerae*, *V.*
25 *parahaemolyticus*, or *V. vulnificus*), *Helicobacter* (e.g. *H. pylori*) or *Yersinia* (e.g. *Y. pestis*), gram-negative cocci such as *Neisseria* (e.g. *N. meningitidis* or *N. gonorrhoeae*) or *Moraxella* (e.g. *M. catarrhalis*, or *M. lacunata*), or gram-negative bacilli such as *Legionella* (e.g. *L. pneumophila*) or *Pseudomonas* (e.g. *P. aeruginosa* or *P. oryzihabitans*).

30 Most suitable bacteria for treatment with the compounds of the present invention in any aspect include staphylococcus such as *S. aureus*, *Bacillus* such as *B. megaterium* and/or *Escherichia* such as *E. coli*. *S. aureus* is a most preferred bacterium for treatment and/or control in the various aspects, methods and uses of
35 the present invention.

- 27 -

In a typical embodiment of the invention, the compounds of the present invention are used as antibacterial agents/antibiotic agents against Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci. In a further embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are used as antibacterial agents/antibiotic agents against Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae. Such Gram-positive and/or Gram-negative bacteria are envisaged to be suitable targets in all aspects and embodiments of the invention, whether the compounds of the invention are used as antibacterial agents, as pharmaceutical compounds, in coatings, from a dispensing device etc.

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Use as an antimicrobial coating

The compounds of the present may also be used in antimicrobial coating compositions. In particular, the invention provides an antimicrobial coating composition comprising:

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- a binder; and
- at least one compound of formula (I) or (II).

In a particular embodiment, the binder is a polymeric binder, such as a supramolecular or covalently-linked hydrogel. In practice, any binder may be used as long as the compounds of the invention may disperse or dissolve well in them. It is envisaged that the compounds may be added to varnishes, paints, lacquers, and any other types of coating. The invention furthermore provides a process for increasing the antimicrobial properties of an object comprising coating at least a part of said object with an anti-antimicrobial coating composition as defined herein. The invention also provides an object coated with an antimicrobial coating composition as defined herein.

20

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Antibacterial properties

The ability of each of the compounds of the invention to impact bacterial growth and viability has been tested. This has been undertaken using a novel drop-test method for initial activity screening, as well as using conventional growth curve analysis methodology. This novel class of antimicrobial agent has shown bactericidal activity against Gram +ve (e.g. *S. aureus*, *Bacillus megaterium*) and bacteriostatic activity against Gram -ve isolates (e.g. *E. coli*).

35

The present inventors have determined MIC₅₀ values, in the nM - μM range, for lead compounds, against clinical *S. aureus* isolates (e.g. MRSA) and *E. coli* in both log and stationary phases. The lead compounds do not impact mammalian cell or whole organism viability or development (e.g. HEK & HeLa cells, yeast or nematode worms). Evidence suggests that the compounds do not associate with the membranes of these higher animals.

The lead compounds have been found to retain their antimicrobial properties against clinical *S. aureus* isolates (e.g. MRSA) when impregnated into a soft material ie. they are capable of formulation and diffusion.

Examples

Synthesis

The synthetic methods for some of the compounds are given below. Any of the example syntheses below can be used to prepare any compound of formula through some modest alteration.

Compound 1: 1-Isocyanato-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (0.32 g, 1.82 mM) was added to a stirring solution of aminomethanesulfonic acid (0.21 g, 1.82 mM) in anhydrous pyridine (10 mL) under an inert atmosphere. The mixture was heated to 60 °C overnight. The pyridinium salt was then removed by filtration. Yield: 82 % (0.56 g, 1.49 mM). The pyridinium salt (0.20 g, 0.53 mM) was dissolved in a 1M solution of tetrabutylammonium hydroxide in methanol (0.53 mL). This solution was then taken to dryness and dissolved in DCM (20 mL) and washed with water (50 mL). The organic fraction was then dried with magnesium sulfate and then taken to dryness to give the pure product as a white solid. Yield: 100 %

Compound 39: 1-Isocyanato-4-methoxybenzene (0.50 g, 3.35 mM) and aminomethanesulfonic acid (0.38 g, 3.35 mM) were added to a stirring solution of TBA OH (1N) in methanol (3.35 mL) at room temperature under an inert atmosphere. After 8 hours the mixture was taken to dryness, dissolved in water (10 mL) and washed with DCM (50 mL). The organic phase was dried with magnesium

sulfate, taken to dryness giving the crude product as clear oil. The final product was obtained by flash chromatography: ethyl acetate 100% followed by methanol 100%. The methanol fraction was taken to dryness with further addition of TBAOH as necessary to give the pure product as an off white waxy solid. Yield: 33 %

5

Compound 53: Triphosgene (0.309 g; 1.04 mM) was added to a stirring solution of 4-(6-methylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)aniline (0.5 g; 2.08 mM) in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and heated at reflux for 4 hours under nitrogen.

Aminomethanesulfonic acid (0.231 g; 2.08 mM) was added to a stirring solution of tetrabutylammonium hydroxide in methanol (2.08 mL; 2.08 mM) and was then allowed to come to dryness to form a white crystalline solid. This solid was then dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 mL) and added to the refluxing mixture above. This solution was then heated at reflux, under nitrogen overnight, taken to dryness and purified by flash chromatography with 100% ethyl acetate followed by 100% methanol. The methanol fraction was brought to dryness, dissolved in chloroform and washed twice with water. The resulting methanol fraction was then brought to dryness to obtain the final product as a yellow crystalline solid. Yield: 65 %

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Compound 71: 2-aminobenzothiazole (0.251 g, 1.67 mmol) and CDI (0.268 g, 1.65 mmol) were stirred in DCM (10ml) at room temperature under an inert atmosphere overnight. The precipitate which formed was removed by filtration. Aminomethanesulfonic acid (0.185 g, 1.66 mmol) was dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammonium hydroxide in methanol (1.66 ml, 1.66 mmol) additional methanol was added to dissolve all reactants, the solution was dried, dissolved in pyridine (2 ml) and added to the precipitate, stirring for 16 hours at room temperature. The mixture was added to water, dried, a smaller volume water was added, the precipitate formed was filtered resulting in a pure product. Yield: 74 %

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Mode of Action

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It has been observed that the compounds of the invention coordinate with the exterior cell surface membranes of bacteria, passing through this barrier and coordinating with cell structures within the cell. Fluorescent members of this class of compound have allowed us to confirm a strong interaction with the surface of *S. aureus*, a weaker interaction with the surface of *E. coli*, and no detectable

35

interaction with the surface of mammalian cells in culture (e.g. HEK, HELA or CHO cells).

Figure 1 shows a fluorescence microscopy image of *Staphylococcus aureus* upon the addition of compound 53. The compound is shown in green. We can see the green compound associating with the surface of the cells.

Figure 2 again shows that through comparison of the fluorescent images on the right and left of the light microscope image in the centre the 53 adheres to surface of both types of bacterial cell (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli*) but also localises within the *Staphylococcus* cells.

As can be seen from Figure 3, fluorescence titration experiments with compound 52 also show a change in the UV-Vis spectrum obtained for a sample containing bacteria and compound compared to a spectra containing 52 only. This is indicative of a change in compound environment due to interaction with the cell.

We hypothesise that the compounds interact with lipid surface of cells, the phospholipid composition of which differs between prokaryotes and eukaryotes, giving this class of compounds their selectivity. Once the compounds have coordinated with the lipid membrane in high enough concentration they pass through the cells outer membrane, via the formation of self-associated superstructures, and interact with DNA. As bacteria are unlikely to change their lipid composition, the acquisition of resistance strategies is unlikely.

25

Antibacterial data

The results of the screening tests are given in Table 2. The compounds were screened initially by drop testing methods and then by growth rate methods as it was identified that drop testing methods could give false negatives.

30

Table 2. Screening Tests (Y = antibacterial activity; N = No antibacterial activity; N/A = could not be tested because of solubility issues; blank = yet to be tested; log = log phase bacterial growth; stat = stationary phase growth).

35

Compound	drop test activity		Grow Rates activity			
	S. aureus	E. coli	S.aureus Log	S.aureus Stat	E. coli Log	E. coli Stat
1	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
2	Y	N	Y		Y	
3	N	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Y	N				
5	N	N				
6	Y	N				
17 (comp.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20 (comp.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	Y	N	Y			
32	Y	N	Y			
33	Y	N	Y			
34	Y	N	Y		Y	
36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37	Y	N	Y			
38	Y	N	Y		Y	
39	N	N				
40	N	N				
41	Y	N				
42	N	N				
43	Y	N	Y		Y	
44	Y	N				
45	N	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
46 (comp.)	N	N				
47 (comp.)	N	N				
48 (comp.)	N	N				
49 (comp.)	N	N				
50 (comp.)	N	N				
51 (comp.)	N	N				
52	N	N	Y		Y	
53	Y	N	Y		Y	
54	N	N				
55	N	N	Y			
56	N	N	Y			
61	N	N	Y			
62	N	N	Y			

63	N	N			
65	N	N			
68	Y	N	Y		
69 (comp.)	Y	N	Y		
71	N	N	Y	N	
72	N	N	N	Y	
74	N	N	Y		

The structures of the comparative compounds are given in Table 3:

5 Table 3: Structures of comparative compounds

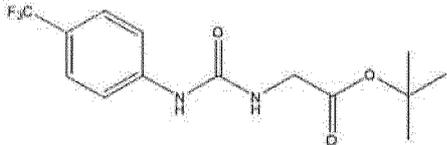
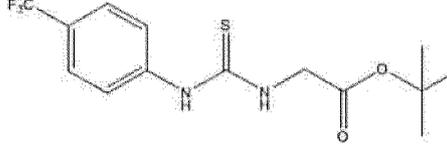
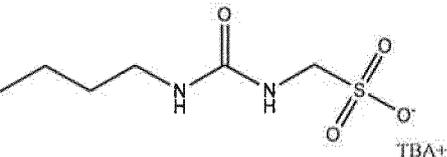
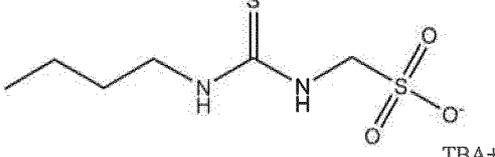
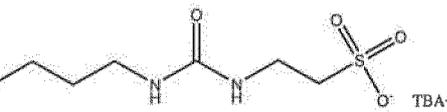
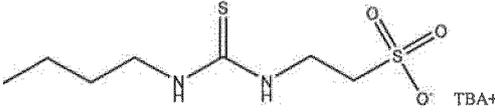
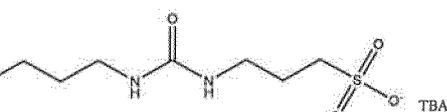
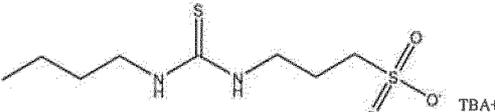
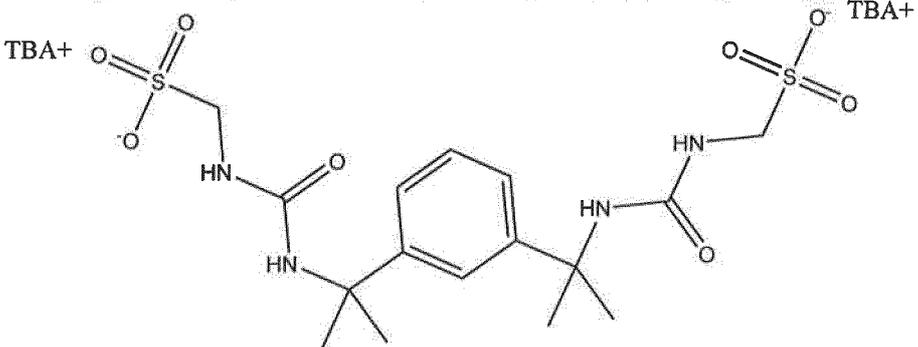
	17		20
	46		47
	48		49
	50		51
		69	

Table 4: Calculated MIC₅₀ and MIC₁₀₀ values.

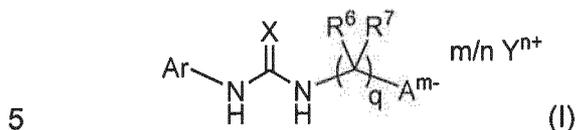
Compound	MIC ₅₀ (µg/mL)				MIC ₁₀₀ (µg/mL)			
	Staph Log	Staph Stat	Coli Log	Coli Stat	Staph Log	Staph Stat	Coli Log	Coli Stat
1	7.35	209.132		412.0789	29.41365	254.5639		421.0559
2	54.13				93.55125			
31	21.6	14.78909			22.68037	14.83815		
32	19.14	39.39941			20.08159	56.99733		
33	0.45	5.578963			2.97104	7.303807		
34	146.6192							
37	29.08	464.1399	236.9979	450.9874	30.34688	559.1301	505.6726	480.2477
52	330.0044							
53	21.10713							
68	370.0761							

5 The results show a correlation between the presence of the aromatic unit 'Ar' in the compounds of formula (I) and antimicrobial activity. For example, compounds 46-51, which all possess aliphatic chains instead of the Ar group, show no activity in the tests. It is also thought that the oxygen-containing anionic unit plays an important role. Comparative data with compounds of formula (I) with non-anionic 'A' groups is difficult, however, as such compounds have poor solubility and thus their antimicrobial activity cannot readily be established.

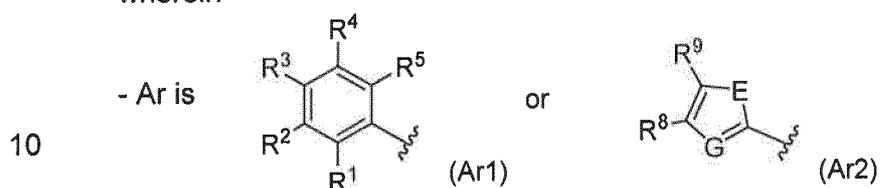
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Claims

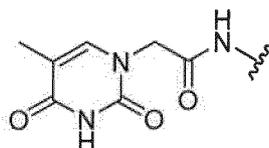
1. The use of a compound of formula (I):



wherein



- 15
- X is O, S, NH;
 - A is such that A^{m-} is an oxygen-containing anionic group;
 - Y is such that Y^{n+} is an inorganic or organic cation or proton (H^+);
 - G is N or CH
 - E is S, O or NH
 - R^6 and R^7 are independently selected for each value of q from hydrogen or a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group, preferably hydrogen;
 - 20 - R^1 - R^5 , R^8 and R^9 are selected from hydrogen, $-CF_3$, $-CCl_3$, $-NHR^{10}$, $-NR^{10}_2$, $-OR^{10}$, $-OH$, $-NHC(O)R^{10}$, $-OCOR^{10}$, $-COH$, $-COR^{10}$, $COOH$, $COOR^{10}$, $CONH_2$, $-CN$, $-SO_3H$, NO_2 , $-OMe$, $-NH_2$, halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), $CONHR^{10}$, $-C(O)NH(CH_2)SO_3^-$, a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C_1 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl group, a cyclic or polycyclic group comprising 1 or more heteroatoms selected from O, N and S and optionally further substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C_1 - C_8 hydrocarbyl group, or a nucleobase-containing group, such as:
 - 25



and/or

- 30 at least one of the pairs of groups R^1/R^2 , R^2/R^3 , R^3/R^4 and R^4/R^5 is such that the pair(s) form a cyclic or polycyclic moiety, optionally comprising one or more

- 35 -

heterotatoms, fused to the benzene ring in Ar₁, or the pair R⁸/R⁹ forms a cyclic or polycyclic moiety fused to the ring substituted with G and E in Ar₂ wherein the cyclic or polycyclic moiety is optionally substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C₁-C₈ hydrocarbyl group,;

5 - R¹⁰ is a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group;

- q is an integer from 1-10, preferably 1-6, more preferably 1-4; and

- m and n are each independently an integer from 1-3, preferably 1; as an antibacterial agent.

10

2. The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein A^{m-} is selected from -SO₃⁻, -PO₃H⁻, PO₃²⁻, -COO⁻.

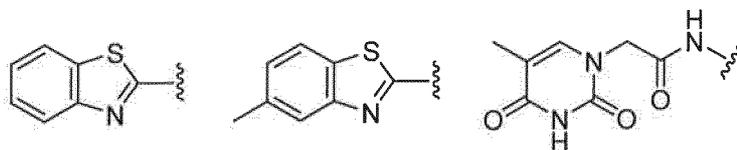
3. The use as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein Y is selected from pyridinium, tetraalkylammonium, alkali metal, alkaline earth metal; preferably pyridinium, TBA (NⁿBu₄), TPA (NⁿPr₄), TEA (NⁿEt₄), TMA (NⁿMe₄), THA (NⁿHex₄), Na, K and TPeA (NⁿPe₄).

20

4. The use as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein G is N and E is S.

5. The use as claimed in claim 1 wherein

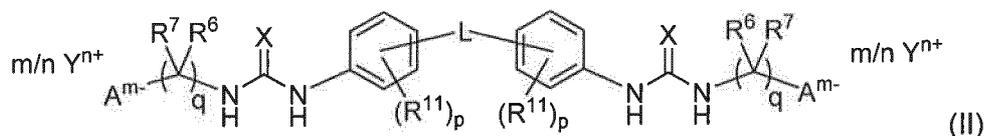
- if Ar = Ar₁, at least one of R¹-R⁵ is selected from CF₃, NO₂, OMe, NMe₂, NH₂, F or from the following groups:



25 and/or at least one of the pairs of groups R₁/R₂, R₂/R₃, R₃/R₄ and R₄/R₅ form a cyclic or polycyclic moiety, optionally comprising one or more heterotatoms; or
 - if Ar = Ar₂, R₁ and R₂ form a benzene ring fused to the ring substituted with G and E, wherein the benzene ring is optionally substituted with a straight-chain or branched chain C₁-C₈ hydrocarbyl group such as methyl.

30

6. The use of a compound of formula (II):



wherein X, R⁶, R⁷, A, Y, m, n and q are as defined in any of claims 1-5;

5 L is a linker group selected from a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group optionally containing one or more ether linkages;

R¹¹ is selected from -CF₃, -CCl₃, -NHR¹⁰, -NR¹⁰₂, -OR¹⁰, -OH, -NHC(O)R¹⁰, -OCOR¹⁰, -COH, -COR¹⁰, COOH, COOR¹⁰, CONH₂, -CN, -SO₃H, NO₂, -OMe, -NH₂,
 10 halogen (e.g. F, Cl, Br, I), a straight-chain, branched chain or cyclic or polycyclic C₁ to C₁₀ hydrocarbyl group, wherein R¹⁰ is as defined for formula (I)

p is an integer from 0 to 4;

as an antibacterial agent.

15 7. The use as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said use is as an antibacterial agent against Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci.

8. The use as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said use is as an antibacterial agent against Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.

20

9. A method of reducing the number or preventing the multiplication of live bacteria on a surface comprising a step of applying to the surface a solution of a compound of formula (I) as claimed in any of claims 1-5 or a compound of formula (II) as claimed in claim 6.

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10. The method as claimed in 9, wherein said bacteria are Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci, and/or Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.

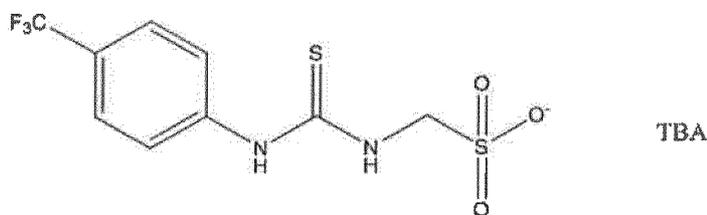
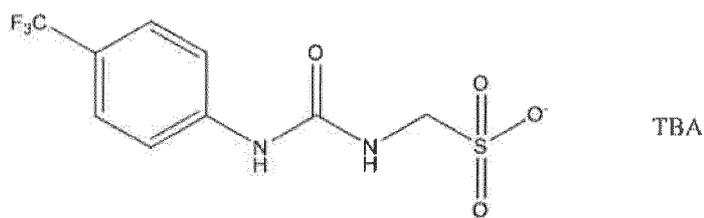
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11. The compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6 for use as an antibiotic medicament.

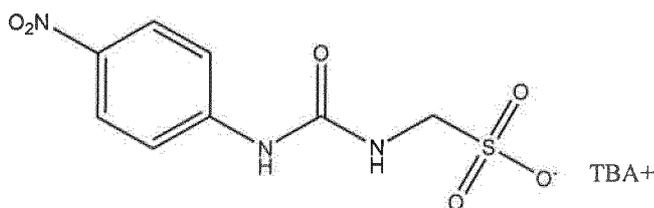
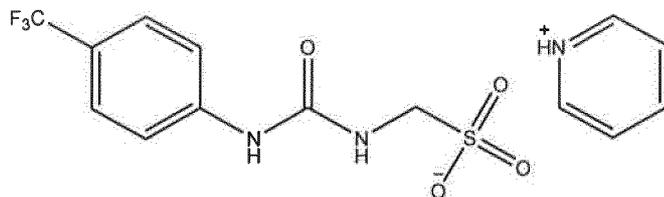
12. The compound for use as claimed in 11, for use as an antibiotic medicament against Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci, and/or Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.
- 5 13. The compound for use as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12 for use as combination antibiotic therapy in combination with at least one other antibiotic compound, such as a beta-lactam antibiotic, a macrolide antibiotic, a cephalosporin antibiotic, a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, a sulfonamide antibiotic, a tetracycline antibiotic, an aminoglycoside antibiotic or any combination thereof.
- 10 14. A method of treatment of a bacterial infection comprising administering to an animal, preferably a mammal, e.g. human, an effective amount of at least one compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6.
- 15 15. The method as claimed in 14, wherein the bacterial infection is an infection caused by Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci, and/or Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.
- 20 16. Use of a compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a bacterial infection.
- 25 17. The use as claimed in claim 16, wherein the bacterial infection is an infection caused by Gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococci, and/or Gram-negative bacteria, such as Enterobacteriaceae.
- 30 18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6, further comprising additives and/or excipients suitable for parenteral, oral or topical administration.
- 35 19. A dispensing device comprising:
- a chamber containing a solution of a compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6; and
- a dispensing mechanism, e.g. a spray pump.

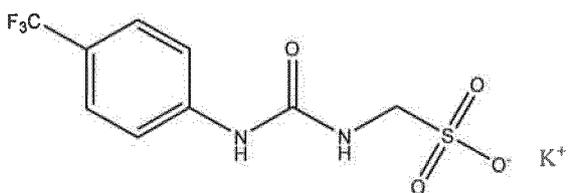
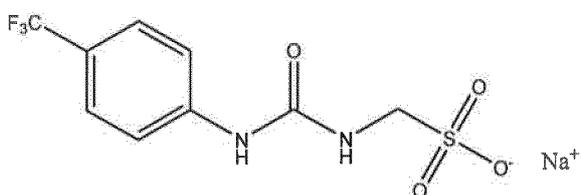
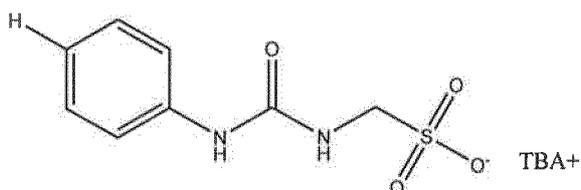
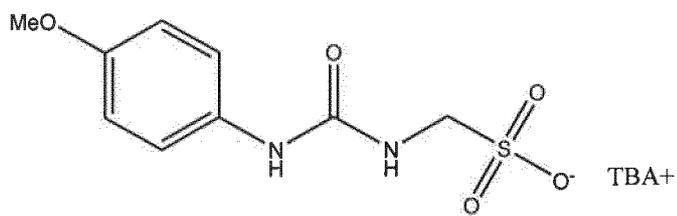
- 38 -

20. An antimicrobial coating composition comprising
- a binder
 - at least one compound of formula (I) or (II) as claimed in any of claims 1-6.
- 5 21. An object coated with an antimicrobial coating composition as defined in claim 20.
22. A process for increasing the antimicrobial properties of an object comprising coating at least a part of said object with an anti-antimicrobial coating composition as claimed in claim 10.
- 10 23. A compound of formula (I) or (II) as defined in any of claims 1-6, wherein the compound is not one of the following:

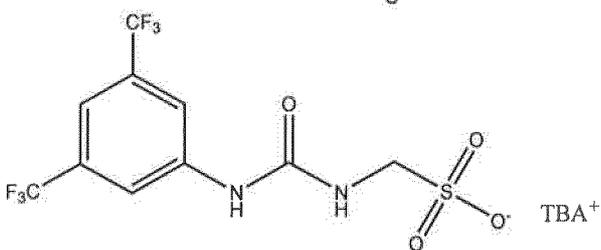
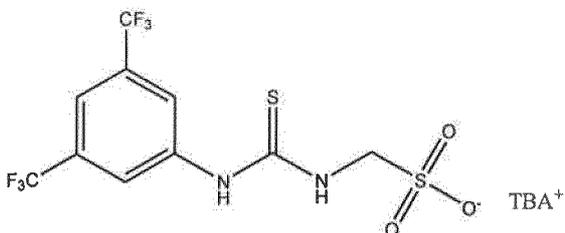


15





5



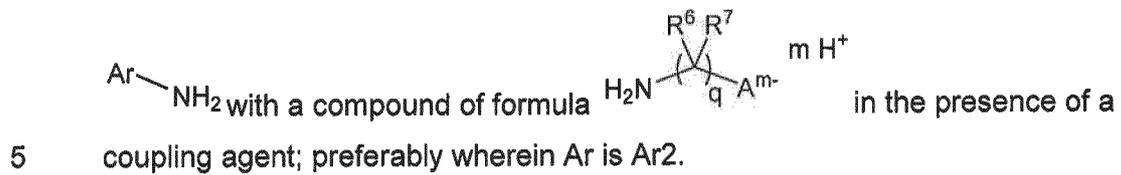
24. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I as defined in claims 1-5, comprising a step of reacting a compound of formula



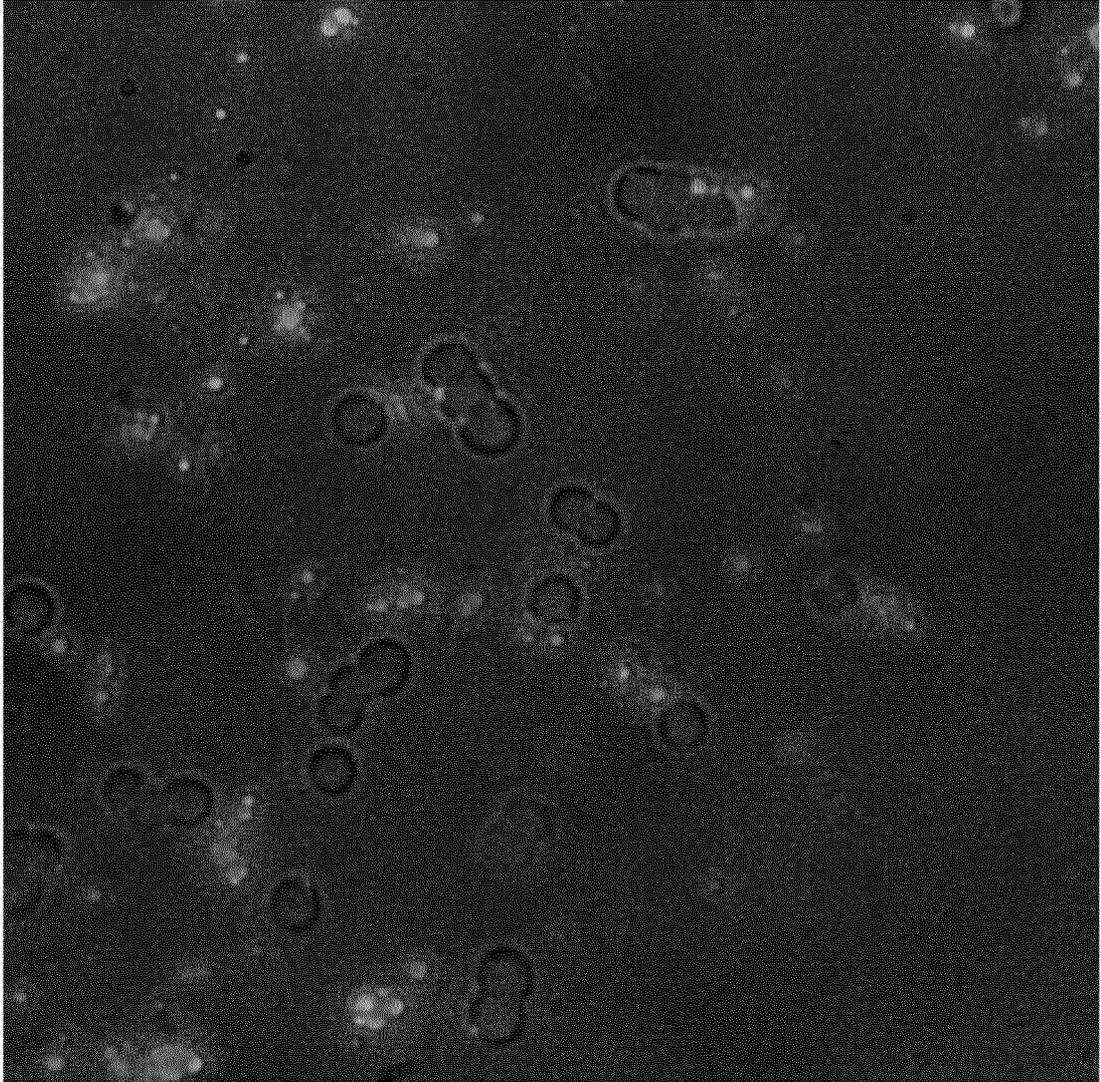
preferably wherein Ar is Ar1.

- 40 -

25. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I as defined in any of claims 1-5, comprising a step of reacting a compound of formula



26. The process of claim 25, wherein the coupling agent is carbonyldiimidazole (CDI)

Figures

- 5 **Figure 1:** Fluorescence microscopy image of *Staphylococcus aureus* upon the addition of compound 53 (shown in green).

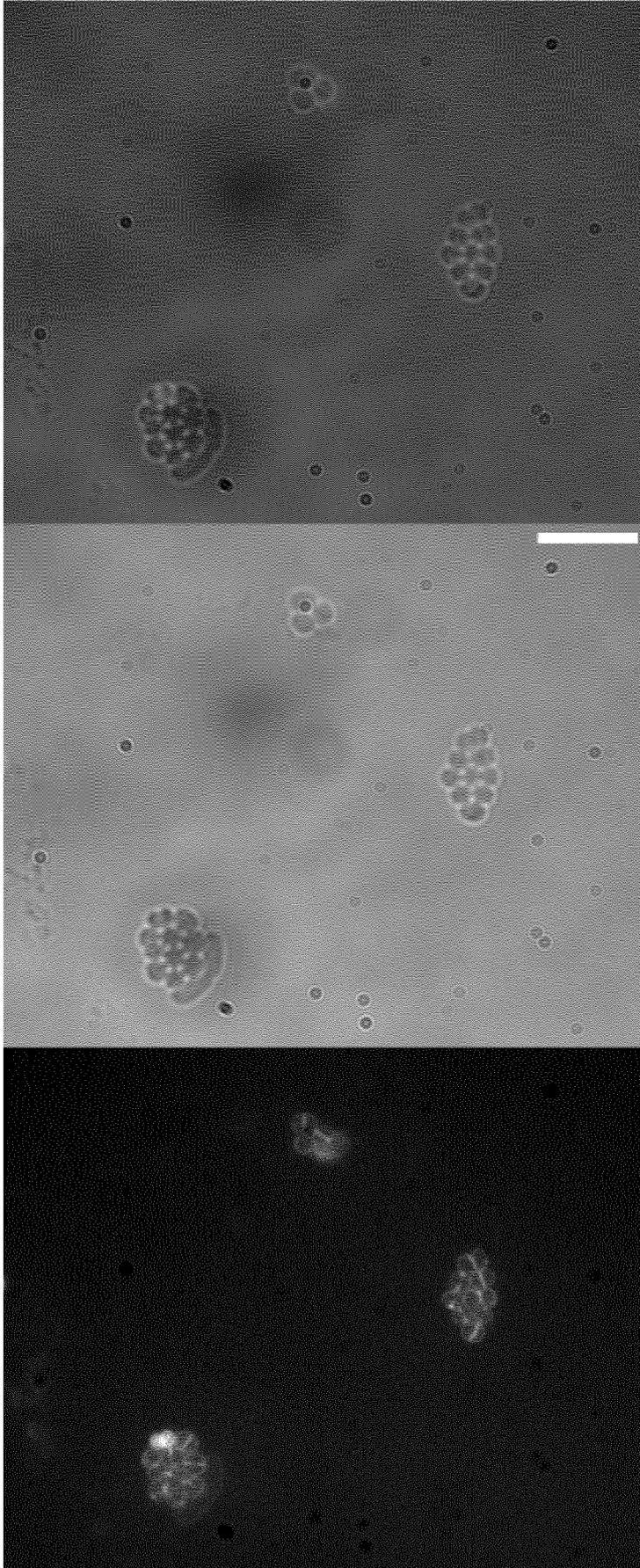


Figure 2: Microscopy images of both *Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli* in the presence of an increased concentration of the same compound (compound 53).

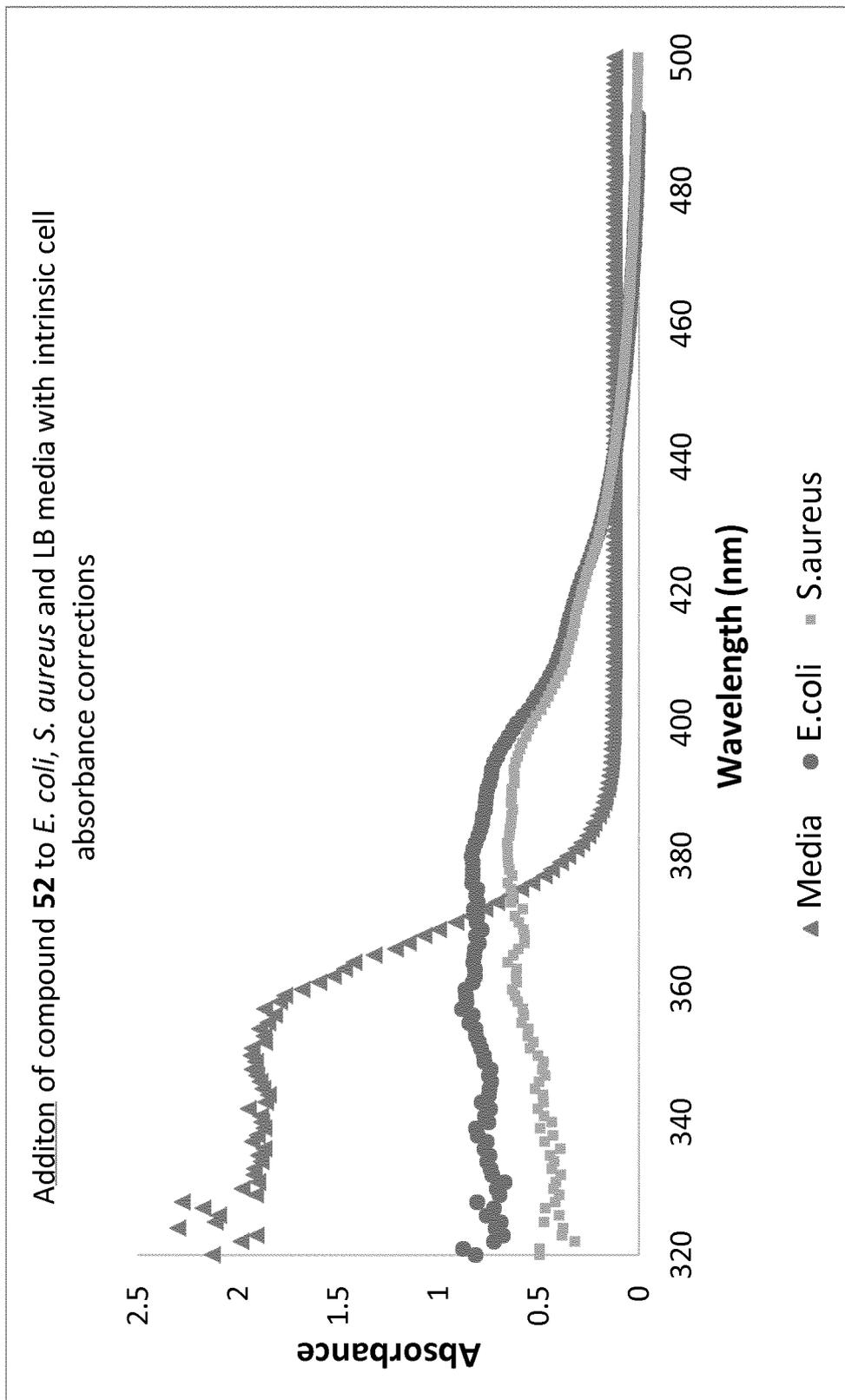


Figure 3: Addition of compound 52 to *E. coli*, *S. aureus* and LB media with intrinsic cell absorbance corrections.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/069568

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
INV.	C07C309/15	C07D239/24	C07D277/62	C07D277/66	C07F9/38
	A01N47/32	A01N57/22	A61K31/155	A61K31/17	A61K31/428
	A61K31/4965	A61K31/662			

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A01N A61K C07C C07D C07F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>SCOZZAFAVA A ET AL: "ANTIMYCOBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF 3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL-UREAS, N,N-DIPHENYL-UREAS AND RELATED DERIVATIVES", JOURNAL OF ENZYME INHIBI, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 16, no. 5, 1 January 2001 (2001-01-01), pages 425-432, XP008051962, compound 10a table 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- -/--</p>	1,2,9, 11,23,24

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 25 September 2018	Date of mailing of the international search report 16/10/2018
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Götz, Gerhard
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2018/069568

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; "Benzothiazole derivatives", XP002785056, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 98:198237 abstract RN 84426-86-8, 84427-00-9, 84427-16-7 & JP S57 175189 A (KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO., LTD., JAPAN) 28 October 1982 (1982-10-28)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	1,4,23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; O'BRIEN, DARRELL E. ET AL: "New Mannich reaction of pyrimidines", XP002785057, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 64:93468 the whole document & O'BRIEN, DARRELL E. ET AL: "New Mannich reaction of pyrimidines", JOURNAL OF HETEROCYCLIC CHEMISTRY , 3(1), 115-16 CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X, 1966, DOI: 10.1002/JHET.5570030131 10.1002/JHET.5570030131</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; TAIT, EMMA ET AL: "Bacteria detection based on the evolution of enzyme-generated volatile organic compounds: Determination of Listeria monocytogenes in milk samples", XP002785058, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 161:472293 abstract RN 1018522-60-5 & TAIT, EMMA ET AL: "Bacteria detection based on the evolution of enzyme-generated volatile organic compounds: Determination of Listeria monocytogenes in milk samples", ANALYTICA CHIMICA ACTA , 848, 80-87 CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670, 2014, DOI: 10.1016/J.ACA.2014.07.029 10.1016/J.ACA.2014.07.029</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/--</p>	23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; VORSLOVA, SVETLANA ET AL: "Application of the Solvatic Model for Prediction of Retention in RP-LC for Multi-Step Gradient Profiles", XP002785059, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 163:113466 abstract RN 1640970-48-4 & VORSLOVA, SVETLANA ET AL: "Application of the Solvatic Model for Prediction of Retention in RP-LC for Multi-Step Gradient Profiles", CHROMATOGRAPHIA , 78(13-14), 899-908 CODEN: CHRGB7; ISSN: 0009-5893, 2015, DOI: 10.1007/S10337-014-2816-4 10.1007/S10337-014-2816-4 -----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; WHITE, LISA J. ET AL: "Towards the Prediction of Global Solution State Properties for Hydrogen Bonded, Self-Associating Amphiphiles", XP002785060, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 169:102421 abstract RN 2230180-76-2 & WHITE, LISA J. ET AL: "Towards the Prediction of Global Solution State Properties for Hydrogen Bonded, Self-Associating Amphiphiles", CHEMISTRY - A EUROPEAN JOURNAL , 24(30), 7761-7773 CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539, 2018, DOI: 10.1002/CHEM.201801280 -----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; TSUTSUMI, SADA E ET AL: "Improvement of antileprosy drugs. III. Inhibitory effect of some drugs on the growth of leprosy bacilli in the footpads of mice", XP002785061, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 76:135847 abstract RN 5540-69-2, 36019-45-1 ----- -/--</p>	23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/069568

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>& TSUTSUMI, SADA ET AL: "Improvement of antileprosy drugs. III. Inhibitory effect of some drugs on the growth of leprosy bacilli in the footpads of mice", REPURA , 39(1), 33-47 CODEN: REPUAC; ISSN: 0024-1008, 1970, DOI: 10.5025/HANSEN1930.39.1_33 10.5025/HANSEN1930.39.1_33 -----</p> <p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; MULLER, GEORGE W. ET AL: "Carboxylic acid replacement structure-activity relationships in suosan type sweeteners. A sweet taste antagonist. 1", XP002785062, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 116:255254 abstract RN 139583-45-2 & MULLER, GEORGE W. ET AL: "Carboxylic acid replacement structure-activity relationships in suosan type sweeteners. A sweet taste antagonist. 1", JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY , 35(10), 1747-51 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623, 1992, DOI: 10.1021/JM00088A008 10.1021/JM00088A008 -----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; GARRIGUES, B. ET AL: "Salts of N-alkylsulfonated ureas and thioureas", XP002785063, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 110:114415 abstract RN 119304-49-3 & GARRIGUES, B. ET AL: "Salts of N-alkylsulfonated ureas and thioureas", SYNTHESIS , (10), 810-13 CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881, 1988, DOI: 10.1055/S-1988-27718 10.1055/S-1988-27718 ----- -/--</p>	23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/069568

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; ATHIEL, PATRICIA ET AL: "Degradation of iprodione by a soil Arthrobacter -like strain", XP002785064, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 123:190876 abstract 62584-33-2 & ATHIEL, PATRICIA ET AL: "Degradation of iprodione by a soil Arthrobacter -like strain", APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, vol. 61, no. 9, 1995, pages 3216-3220, -----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; GLASSER, ARTHUR C. ET AL: "3-Substituted 2-thiohydouracils. Synthesis and antitubercular and antineoplastic activities", XP002785065, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 64:93467 the whole document & GLASSER, ARTHUR C. ET AL: "3-Substituted 2-thiohydouracils. Synthesis and antitubercular and antineoplastic activities", JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY , 9(3), 351-3 CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623, 1966, DOI: 10.1021/JM00321A020 10.1021/JM00321A020 -----</p>	23
X	<p>DATABASE CA [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; PETERSEN, SIEGFRIED ET AL: "A new group of sweet substances", XP002785066, retrieved from STN Database accession no. 43:679 abstract RN 14046-5 & PETERSEN, SIEGFRIED ET AL: "A new group of sweet substances", CHEMISCHE BERICHTE , 81, 31-8 CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940, 1948, -----</p>	23