[0020] The term "(C1-C6)alkoxyalkyl", as used in the present invention, refers to (C1-C6)alkoxy group as defined above bound to the molecule via an alkyl group as defined above including, but not limited to CH_3—O—$(CH_2)_2$—

[0021] The term "(C3-C10)cycloalkyl", as used in the present invention, refers to a hydrocarbon ring having 3 to 10 carbon atoms including, but not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and the like.

[0022] The term "oxy(C3-C10)cycloalkyl", as used in the present invention, refers to a (C3-C10)cycloalkyl group as defined above substituted by at least one oxygen atom.

[0023] The term "aryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aromatic hydrocarbon group comprising preferably 6 to 10 carbon atoms and comprising one or more fused rings, such as, for example, a phenyl or naphtyl group. Advantageously, it will be a phenyl group.

[0024] The term "aryloxy", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryl group as defined above bound to the molecule via an oxygen atom, including, but not limited to phenoxy (Ph-O).

[0025] The term "aryloxycarbonyl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryloxy group as defined above bound to the molecule via a —C(═O)— group, including, but not limited to phenyloxycarbonyl.

[0026] The term "arylcarbonyl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryl group as defined above bound to the molecule via a —C(═O)— group, including, but not limited to phenylcarbonyl.

[0027] The term "aryl-(C1-C6)alkyl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryl group as defined above bound to the molecule via a (C1-C6)alkyl group as defined above. In particular, an aryl-(C1-C6)alkyl group is a benzyl group.

[0028] The term "(C1-C6)alkoxyaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to a (C1-C6)alkoxy group as defined above bound to the molecule via an aryl group as defined above. In particular, it can be an methoxyphenyl group (CH_3—O-Ph-).

[0029] The term "aminoaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an amino group as defined above bound to the molecule via an aryl group as defined above. In particular, it can be a dimethylaminophenyl group ($(CH_3)_2$N-Ph-).

[0030] The term "haloaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryl group as defined above substituted by at least one halogen atom, and bound to the molecule via the aryl group. In particular, it can be a chlorophenyl group (Cl-Ph-).

[0031] The term "oxyaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aryl group as defined above substituted by at least one oxygen atom, and bound to the molecule via the aryl group. In particular, it can be a oxophenyl group (O-Ph-).

[0032] The term "heteroaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an aromatic group comprising one or several, notably one or two, preferably one, fused hydrocarbon cycles in which one or several, notably one to four, advantageously one or two, carbon atoms each have been replaced with a heteroatom selected from a sulfur atom, an oxygen atom and a nitrogen atom, preferably selected from an oxygen atom and a nitrogen atom, in particular a nitrogen atom. It can be a benzothiazolyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinoxalyl or indolyl.

[0033] The term "(C1-C6)alkoxyheteroaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to a (C1-C6)alkoxy group as defined above bound to the molecule via an heteroaryl group as defined above. In particular, it can be an methoxypyridyl group (CH_3—O-pyridyl-).

[0034] The term "(C1-C6)alkylheteroaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to a (C1-C6)alkyl group as defined above bound to the molecule via an heteroaryl group as defined above. In particular, it can be an ethylpyridyl (C_2H_5-pyridyl-).

[0035] The term "aminoheteroaryl", as used in the present invention, refers to an amino group as defined above bound to the molecule via an heteroaryl group as defined above. In particular, it can be an aminopyridyl group (NH_2-pyridyl-).

[0036] The term "heteroarylcarbonyl", as used in the present invention, refers to an heteroaryl group as defined above bound to the molecule via a —C(═O)— group, including, but not limited to furan.

[0037] The term "heterocycle" as used in the present invention refers to a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic, preferably not aromatic such as saturated, monocycle or polycycle (comprising fused, bridged or spiro rings), preferably monocycle comprising preferably 5 to 10, notably 5 or 6, atoms in each ring(s), in which the atoms of the ring(s) consist of carbon atoms and one or more, advantageously 1 to 4, and more advantageously 1 or 2, heteroatoms, such as a nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, the remainder being carbon atoms. A heterocycle can be notably for example thienyl, furanyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or piperazinyl, in particular pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or piperazinyl.

[0038] The term "(C1-C6)alkylcarbonylheterocycle" as used in the present invention refers to a (C1-C6)alkyl group bound to a carbonyl group, the carbonyl group being bound to the heterocycle, the (C1-C6)alkylcarbonylheterocycle is bound to the molecule via the alkyl group.

[0039] The expression "pharmaceutically acceptable" as used in the present invention is intended to mean what is useful to the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition, and what is generally safe and non toxic, for a pharmaceutical use.

[0040] The expression "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" is intended to mean, in the framework of the present invention, a salt of a compound which is pharmaceutically acceptable, as defined above, and which possesses the pharmacological activity of the corresponding compound. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts comprise:

[0041] (1) acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric acid and the like; or formed with organic acids such as acetic, benzenesulfonic, fumaric, glucoheptonic, gluconic, glutamic, glycolic, hydroxynaphtoic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, lactic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, muconic, 2-naphtalenesulfonic, propionic, succinic, dibenzoyl-L-tartaric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic, trimethylacetic, and trifluoroacetic acid and the like, and

[0042] (2) salts formed when an acid proton present in the compound is either replaced by a metal ion, such as an alkali metal ion, an alkaline-earth metal ion, or an aluminium ion; or coordinated with an organic or inorganic base. Acceptable organic bases comprise diethanolamine, ethanolamine, N-methylglucamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine and the like. Acceptable