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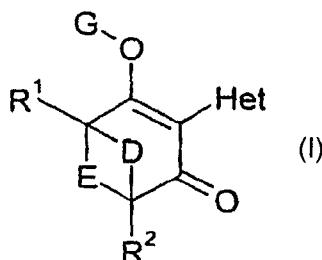
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(57) **Abstract:** Bicyclic dione compounds, and derivatives thereof, which are suitable for use as herbicides. formula (I)

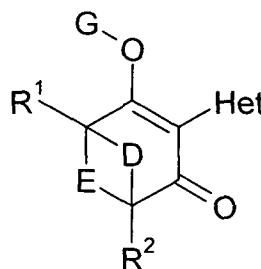
Novel herbicides

The present invention relates to novel, herbicidally active cyclic diones, and derivatives thereof, to processes for their preparation, to compositions comprising those compounds, and to their use in controlling weeds, especially in crops of useful plants, or in inhibiting plant growth.

Cyclic diones having herbicidal action are described, for example, in US 4,175,135 and US 4,209,532.

Novel bicyclic diones, and derivatives thereof, having herbicidal and growth-inhibiting properties have now been found.

The present invention accordingly relates to compounds of formula I



(I),

wherein

R¹ and R² are independently of each other hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₃-C₆alkenyloxy, C₃-C₆haloalkenyloxy, C₃-C₆alkynyloxy, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆alkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylthioC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonylC₁-C₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆haloalkenyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆alkynyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkoxy, C₁-C₄cyanoalkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, hydroxy, C₁-C₆alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, C₁-C₆alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆alkylaminocarbonyl, tri(C₁-C₄alkyl)silyl or tri(C₁-C₄alkyl)silyloxy,

D is optionally substituted C₁-C₃alkylene,

E is optionally substituted C₁-C₃alkylene or optionally substituted C₂-C₃alkenylene,

Het is a an optionally substituted monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaromatic ring; and

G is hydrogen, an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, sulfonium, ammonium or a latentiating group.

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In the substituent definitions of the compounds of the formula I, the alkyl radicals and alkyl moieties of alkoxy, alkylsulfonyl etc. having 1 to 6 carbon atoms are preferably methyl, ethyl as well as propyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl, in form of their straight and branched isomers.

The alkenyl and alkynyl radicals having 2 to 6 carbon atoms can be straight or branched and can contain more than 1 double or triple bond. Examples are vinyl, allyl, propargyl, butenyl, butynyl, pentenyl and pentynyl.

Preferred halogens are fluorine, chlorine and bromine.

Substituted C₁-C₃alkylene and substituted C₂-C₃alkenylene units represent saturated and unsaturated carbon chains which may be substituted once or more than once by substituents such as C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenylC₁-C₄alkyl, phenylC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted phenylC₁-C₄alkyl, heteroarylC₁-C₄alkyl and substituted heteroarylC₁-C₄alkyl, heterocyclC₁-C₄alkyl and substituted heterocyclC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆alkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylthioC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonylC₁-C₄alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, C₁-C₆cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkoxy, hydroxy, C₃-C₆alkenyloxy, C₃-C₆haloalkenyloxy, C₃-C₆alkynyloxy, phenoxy, substituted phenoxy, heteroaryloxy, substituted heteroaryloxy, heterocyclloxy, substituted heterocyclloxy, phenylC₁-C₄alkoxy, substituted phenylC₁-C₄alkoxy, heteroarylC₁-C₄alkoxy, substituted heteroarylC₁-C₄alkoxy, heterocyclC₁-C₄alkoxy, substituted heterocyclC₁-C₄alkoxy, hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆haloalkenyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆alkynyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylcarbonyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, phenoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted phenoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, heteroaryloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted heteroaryloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, heterocyclloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted heterocyclloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, phenylC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted phenylC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, heteroarylC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, substituted heteroarylC₁-C₄alkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkoxyC₁-C₄alkyl, tri(C₁-C₄alkyl)silyloxyC₁-C₄alkyl, carboxy, C₁-C₄alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonyl, amidocarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, substituted phenylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylaminocarbonyl, substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkylcarbonyloxy, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonyloxy, C₁-

C_6 alkylaminocarbonyloxy, di C_1 - C_4 alkylaminocarbonyloxy, C_1 - C_6 alkylaminothiocarbonyloxy, phenylcarbonyloxy, substituted phenylcarbonyloxy, heteroarylcarbonyloxy, substituted heteroarylcarbonyloxy, heterocyclcarbonyloxy, substituted heterocyclcarbonyloxy, amino, C_1 - C_4 alkylcarbonylamino, C_1 . C_4 alkoxycarbonylamino, (C_1 . C_4 alkylthio)carbonylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkoxythiocarbonylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl(thiocarbonyl)amino, C_1 - C_4 alkylaminocarbonylamino, di- C_1 - C_4 alkylaminocarbonylamino, phenylcarbonylamino, substituted phenylcarbonylamino, heteroarylcarbonylamino, substituted heteroarylcarbonylamino, phenoxy carbonylamino, substituted phenoxy carbonylamino, phenylaminocarbonylamino, substituted phenylaminocarbonylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonylamino, C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino, substituted phenylsulfonylamino, C_1 . C_4 alkylcarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxycarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, (C_1 . C_4 alkylthio)carbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxythiocarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkyl(thiocarbonyl)amino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylaminocarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, di- C_1 - C_4 alkylaminocarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, phenylcarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted phenylcarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, heteroarylcarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted heteroarylcarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, phenoxy carbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted phenoxy carbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, phenylaminocarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted phenylaminocarbonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, phenylsulfonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, substituted phenylsulfonylamino C_1 - C_4 alkyl, tri(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)silyl, tri(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)silyloxy, phenyl and substituted phenyl, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl, heterocycl and substituted heterocycl. Preferably, the C_1 - C_3 alkylene and C_2 - C_3 alkenylene groups D and E are unsubstituted, or are substituted once or twice by C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, halogen or hydroxy.

Where two preferably adjacent substituents are present on the C_1 - C_3 alkylene and C_2 - C_3 alkenylene groups these substituents may additionally join together to form a 3-7 membered saturated ring, which may optionally contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, or may form a 5-7 membered unsaturated ring, which may optionally contain one or more heteroatoms which are selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen. Preferred rings which are formed are dioxolane rings, optionally substituted once or twice by C_1 - C_3 alkyl. Suitable examples of heteroaromatic rings are, for example, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, oxadiazolyl and thiadiazolyl, and, where appropriate, N-oxides and salts thereof.

These heteroaromatic rings can be substituted by one or more substituents, where preferred substituents may be selected from C₁-C₄alkyl, C₂-C₄alkenyl, C₂-C₄alkynyl, C₁-C₄haloalkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₃-C₇halocycloalkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, C₁-C₄haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, cyano, nitro, hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl, formyl, carboxy, C₁-C₄alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonyl, amidocarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, C₁-C₄alkylcarbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonylamino, diC₁-C₄alkylaminocarbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonylamino, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonylamino, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyloxy and C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyloxy and are preferably selected from C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkoxy, halo, cyano and nitro, especially C₁-C₂alkyl, C₁-C₂alkoxy, C₁-C₂haloalkoxy, fluoro, chloro and cyano.

The group G denotes hydrogen, an alkali metal cation such as sodium or potassium, alkaline earth metal cation such as calcium, sulfonium cation (preferably -S(C₁-C₆alkyl)₃)⁺ or ammonium cation (preferably -NH₄⁺ or -N(C₁-C₆alkyl)₄⁺), or C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyl or C₃-C₆alkynyl or a latentiating group. The latentiating group G is preferably selected from C₁-C₈alkyl, C₂-C₈haloalkyl, phenylC₁-C₈alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₈alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), C₃-C₈alkenyl, C₃-C₈haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈alkynyl, C(X^a)-R^a, C(X^b)-X^c-R^b, C(X^d)-N(R^e)-R^d, -SO₂-R^e, -P(X^e)(R^f)-R^g or CH₂-X^f-R^h wherein X^a, X^b, X^c, X^d, X^e and X^f are independently of each other oxygen or sulfur; R^a is H, C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₂-C₁₈alkenyl, C₂-C₁₈alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cycloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₁-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₆trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl, (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), C₂-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-

C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroaryl or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, R^b is C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₃-C₁₈alkenyl, C₃-C₁₈alkynyl, C₂-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₂-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₆trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl, (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), C₃-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroaryl or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, R^c and R^d are each independently of each other hydrogen, C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-C₁₀alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀alkynyl, C₂-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₁-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₂-C₅alkylaminoalkyl, C₃-C₆trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl, (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), C₂-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroaryl or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroarylamino or heteroarylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, diheteroarylamino or diheteroarylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, phenylamino or phenylamino

substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro, diphenylamino or diphenylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro, amino, C₁-C₃alkylamino, C₁-C₃dialkylamino, C₁-C₃alkoxy or C₃-C₇cycloalkylamino, di-C₃-C₇cycloalkylamino or C₃-C₇cycloalkoxy or R^c and R^d may join together to form a 3-7 membered ring, optionally containing one heteroatom selected from O or S and optionally substituted by 1 or 2 C₁-C₃alkyl groups,

R^e is C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₂-C₁₀alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₁-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₆trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), C₂-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroaryl or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino or by nitro, heteroarylamino or heteroarylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro, diheteroaryl amino or diheteroaryl amino substituted by C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, phenylamino or phenylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, diphenylamino, or diphenylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, or C₃-C₇cycloalkylamino, diC₃-C₇cycloalkylamino or C₃-C₇cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₀alkoxy, C₁-C₁₀haloalkoxy, C₁-C₅alkylamino or C₂-C₈dialkylamino, R^f and R^g are each independently of each other C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₂-C₁₀alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀alkoxy, C₁-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₁-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₂-C₅alkylaminoalkyl, C₃-

C_6 trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano, or by nitro), C₂-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, heteroaryl or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro, heteroarylamino or heteroarylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro, diheteroarylamino or diheteroarylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, phenylamino or phenylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, amino, hydroxyl, diphenylamino, or diphenylamino substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, or C₃-C₇cycloalkylamino, diC₃-C₇cycloalkylamino or C₃-C₇cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₀haloalkoxy, C₁-C₅alkylamino or C₂-C₈dialkylamino, benzyloxy or phenoxy, wherein the benzyl and phenyl groups may in turn be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or nitro, and R^h is C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-C₁₀alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₀cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₁₀nitroalkyl, C₂-C₁₀aminoalkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkenyloxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₅alkynyoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylthioC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfinylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylsulfonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈alkylideneaminoxyC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₈dialkylaminocarbonylC₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkylcarbonylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, N-C₁-C₅alkylcarbonyl-N-C₁-C₅alkylaminoC₁-C₅alkyl, C₃-C₆trialkylsilylC₁-C₅alkyl, phenylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), phenoxyC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), heteroaryloxyC₁-C₅alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), C₃-C₅haloalkenyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy,

halogen or by nitro, or heteroaryl, or heteroaryl substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, halogen, cyano or by nitro.

In particular, the latentiating group G is a group -C(X^a)-R^a or -C(X^b)-X^c-R^b, and the meanings of X^a, R^a, X^b, X^c and R^b are as defined above.

Preferably, G denotes hydrogen, an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal, where hydrogen is particularly preferred.

The latentiating group G is selected to allow its removal by one or a combination of biochemical, chemical or physical processes to afford compounds of formula I where G is H before, during or following application to the treated area or plants. Examples of these processes include enzymatic cleavage, chemical hydrolysis and photolysis. Compounds bearing such groups G may offer certain advantages, such as improved penetration of the cuticula of the plants treated, increased tolerance of crops, improved compatibility or stability in formulated mixtures containing other herbicides, herbicide safeners, plant growth regulators, fungicides or insecticides, or reduced leaching in soils.

Preferably, R¹ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₁-C₄alkoxy and, more preferably, R¹ is hydrogen or methyl.

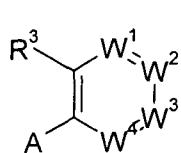
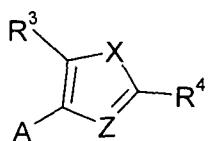
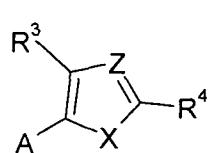
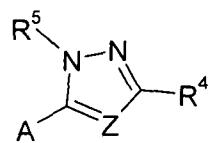
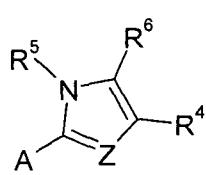
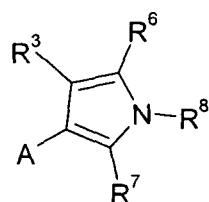
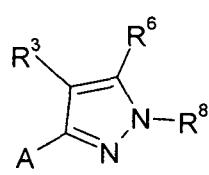
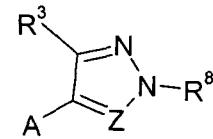
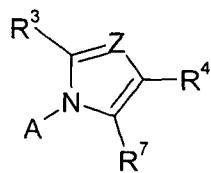
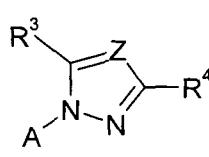
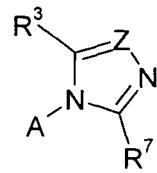
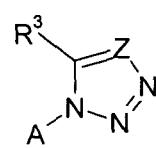
Preferably, R² is hydrogen or methyl and, more preferably, R² is hydrogen.

Preferably, D is C₁-C₂alkylene or C₁-C₂alkylene substituted by C₁-C₃ alkyl or C₁-C₃alkoxyC₁-C₃alkyl, in particular methylene or ethylene.

Preferably, E is optionally substituted C₁-C₂alkylene or optionally substituted C₂alkenylene. More preferably, E is C₁-C₂alkylene or C₁-C₂alkylene substituted by halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy or C₁-C₃alkoxyC₁-C₃alkyl, or E is C₂alkenylene or C₂alkenylene substituted by halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy or C₁-C₃alkoxyC₁-C₃alkyl, in particular, E is ethylene or ethenylene.

Het is preferably an optionally substituted monocyclic 6-membered or, preferably, 5-membered sulfur or, preferably, nitrogen containing heteroaromatic ring. More preferably, Het is a monocyclic 5-membered sulfur and nitrogen containing heteroaromatic ring, and even more preferably, Het is a group of the formula R₁ to R₁₂

- 9 -

(R₁)(R₂)(R₃)(R₄)(R₅)(R₆)(R₇)(R₈)(R₉)(R₁₀)(R₁₁)(R₁₂)

wherein

A designates the point of attachment to the ketoenol moiety,

W¹ is N or CR⁶,W² and W³ are independently of each other N or CR⁴,W⁴ is N or CR⁷,with the proviso that at least one of W¹, W², W³ or W⁴ is N,X is O, S, Se, or NR⁹,Z is N or CR¹⁰,

wherein

R³ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄haloalkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-halocycloalkyl, C₂-C₄alkenyl, C₂-C₄haloalkenyl, C₂-C₄alkynyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, C₁-

C_4 alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, nitro or cyano, preferably halogen, C_1 - C_2 alkyl, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, vinyl, ethynyl, or methoxy, and even more preferably methyl or ethyl,

R^4 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl, halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy- C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted heteroaryl or optionally substituted heteroaryloxy, preferably optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl wherein the substituents are selected from halogen, C_1 - C_2 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro, and even more preferably phenyl, substituted once, twice or three times, by halogen, C_1 - C_2 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy or cyano,

R^5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_2 - C_3 alkenyl, C_2 - C_3 alkynyl, C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl or C_2 - C_3 haloalkenyl, preferably methyl or ethyl,

R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, halomethyl or halogen, preferably hydrogen,

R^7 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 haloalkyl, C_2 - C_4 alkenyl, C_2 - C_4 haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_4 alkynyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 haloalkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl or cyano, preferably hydrogen, halogen, methyl or ethyl,

R^8 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, haloethyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl, preferably optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl wherein the substituents are selected from halogen, C_1 - C_2 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro, even more preferably phenyl, substituted once, twice or three times, by halogen, C_1 - C_2 -alkyl, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy or cyano,

R^9 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or halomethyl, and

R^{10} is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, haloethyl, halogen, cyano or nitro.

More preferably, Het is a group of the formula (R_2) , wherein X is S and Z is N or CR^{10} and R^3 , R^4 and R^{10} are as defined above.

The invention relates also to the salts which the compounds of formula I are able to form with amines, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal bases or quaternary ammonium bases.

Among the alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydroxides as salt formers, special mention should be made of the hydroxides of lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium, but especially the hydroxides of sodium and potassium. The compounds of formula I according to the invention also include hydrates which may be formed during the salt formation.

Examples of amines suitable for ammonium salt formation include ammonia as well as primary, secondary and tertiary C₁-C₁₈alkylamines, C₁-C₄hydroxyalkylamines and C₂-C₄-alkoxyalkylamines, for example methylamine, ethylamine, n-propylamine, isopropylamine, the four butylamine isomers, n-amylamine, isoamylamine, hexylamine, heptylamine, octylamine, nonylamine, decylamine, pentadecylamine, hexadecylamine, heptadecylamine, octadecylamine, methylethylamine, methylisopropylamine, methylhexylamine, methylnonylamine, methylpentadecylamine, methyloctadecylamine, ethylbutylamine, ethylheptylamine, ethyloctylamine, hexylheptylamine, hexyloctylamine, dimethylamine, diethylamine, di-n-propylamine, diisopropylamine, di-n-butylamine, di-n-amylamine, diisoamylamine, dihexylamine, diheptylamine, dioctylamine, ethanolamine, n-propanolamine, isopropanolamine, N,N-diethanolamine, N-ethylpropanolamine, N-butylethanolamine, allylamine, n-but-2-enylamine, n-pent-2-enylamine, 2,3-dimethylbut-2-enylamine, dibut-2-enylamine, n-hex-2-enylamine, propylenediamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, tri-n-propylamine, triisopropylamine, tri-n-butylamine, triisobutylamine, tri-sec-butylamine, tri-n-amylamine, methoxyethylamine and ethoxyethylamine; heterocyclic amines, for example pyridine, quinoline, isoquinoline, morpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, indoline, quinuclidine and azepine; primary arylamines, for example anilines, methoxyanilines, ethoxyanilines, o-, m- and p-toluidines, phenylenediamines, benzidines, naphthylamines and o-, m- and p-chloroanilines; but especially triethylamine, isopropylamine and diisopropylamine.

Preferred quaternary ammonium bases suitable for salt formation correspond, for example, to the formula [N(R'_aR'_bR'_cR'_d)]OH wherein R'_a, R'_b, R'_c and R'_d are each independently of the others C₁-C₄alkyl. Further suitable tetraalkylammonium bases with other anions can be obtained, for example, by anion exchange reactions.

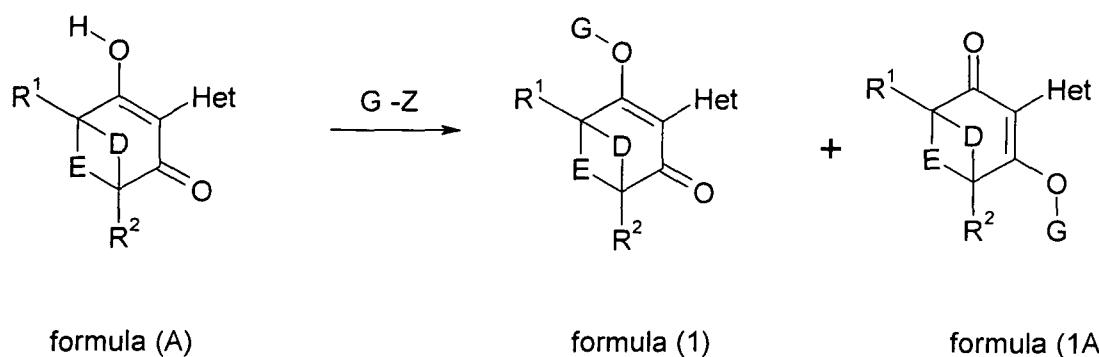
Depending on the nature of the substituents, compounds of formula I may exist in different isomeric forms. When G is hydrogen, for example, compounds of formula I may exist in different tautomeric forms. This invention covers all such isomers and tautomers and mixtures thereof in all proportions. Also, when substituents contain double bonds, cis- and trans-isomers can exist. These isomers, too, are within the scope of the claimed compounds of the formula I.

A compound of formula I wherein G is C₁-C₈alkyl, C₂-C₈haloalkyl, phenylC₁-C₈alkyl (wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsufinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl, halogen, cyano or by nitro), heteroarylC₁-C₈alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, C₁-C₃alkylthio, C₁-C₃alkylsufinyl, C₁-C₃alkylsulfonyl,

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halogen, cyano or by nitro), C_3 - C_8 alkenyl, C_3 - C_8 haloalkenyl, C_3 - C_8 alkynyl, $C(X^a)-R^a$, $C(X^b)-X^c-R^b$, $C(X^d)-N(R^c)-R^d$, $-SO_2-R^e$, $-P(X^e)(R^f)-R^g$ or $CH_2-X^f-R^h$ where X^a , X^b , X^c , X^d , X^e , X^f , R^a , R^b , R^c , R^d , R^e , R^f , R^g and R^h are as defined above may be prepared by treating a compound of formula (A), which is a compound of formula I wherein G is H, with a reagent G-Z, wherein G-Z is alkylating agent such as an alkyl halide (the definition of alkyl halides includes simple C_1 - C_8 alkyl halides such as methyl iodide and ethyl iodide, substituted alkyl halides such as chloromethyl alkyl ethers, $Cl-CH_2-X^f-R^h$, wherein X^f is oxygen, and chloromethyl alkyl sulfides $Cl-CH_2-X^f-R^h$, wherein X^f is sulfur), a C_1 - C_8 alkyl sulfonate, or a di- C_1 - C_8 -alkyl sulfate, or with a C_3 - C_8 alkenyl halide, or with a C_3 - C_8 alkynyl halide, or with an acylating agent such as a carboxylic acid, $HO-C(X^a)R^a$, wherein X^a is oxygen, an acid chloride, $Cl-C(X^a)R^a$, wherein X^a is oxygen, or acid anhydride, $[R^aC(X^a)]_2O$, wherein X^a is oxygen, or an isocyanate, $R^cN=C=O$, or a carbamoyl chloride, $Cl-C(X^d)-N(R^c)-R^d$ (wherein X^d is oxygen and with the proviso that neither R^c or R^d is hydrogen), or a thiocarbamoyl chloride $Cl-C(X^d)-N(R^c)-R^d$ (wherein X^d is sulfur and with the proviso that neither R^c or R^d is hydrogen) or a chloroformate, $Cl-C(X^b)-X^c-R^b$, (wherein X^b and X^c are oxygen), or a chlorothioformate $Cl-C(X^b)-X^c-R^b$ (wherein X^b is oxygen and X^c is sulfur), or a chlorodithioformate $Cl-C(X^b)-X^c-R^b$, (wherein X^b and X^c are sulfur), or an isothiocyanate, $R^cN=C=S$, or by sequential treatment with carbon disulfide and an alkylating agent, or with a phosphorylating agent such as a phosphoryl chloride, $Cl-P(X^e)(R^f)-R^g$ or with a sulfonylating agent such as a sulfonyl chloride $Cl-SO_2-R^e$, preferably in the presence of at least one equivalent of base.

Where substituents R^1 and R^2 are different, these reactions may produce, in addition to a compound of formula I, a second compound of formula IA. This invention covers both a compound of formula I and a compound of formula IA, together with mixtures of these compounds in any ratio.



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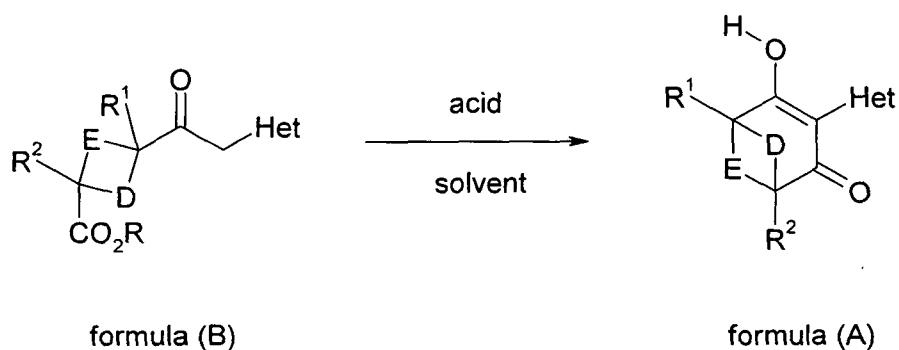
The O-alkylation of cyclic 1,3-diones is known; suitable methods are described, for example, in US4436666. Alternative procedures have been reported by M. T. Pizzorno and S. M. Albonico, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, (1972), 425-426; H. Born *et al.*, *J. Chem. Soc.*, (1953), 1779-1782; M. G. Constantino *et al.*, *Synth. Commun.*, (1992), 22 (19), 2859-2864; Y. Tian *et al.*, *Synth. Commun.*, (1997), 27 (9), 1577-1582; S. Chandra Roy *et al.*, *Chem. Letters*, (2006), 35 (1), 16-17; P. K. Zubaidha *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (2004), 45, 7187-7188.

The O-acylation of cyclic 1,3-diones may be effected by procedures similar to those described, for example, in US4175135, US4422870, US4659372 and US4436666. Typically diones of formula (A) may be treated with the acylating agent in the presence of at least one equivalent of a suitable base, optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent. The base may be inorganic, such as an alkali metal carbonate or hydroxide, or a metal hydride, or an organic base such as a tertiary amine or metal alkoxide. Examples of suitable inorganic bases include sodium carbonate, sodium or potassium hydroxide, sodium hydride, and suitable organic bases include trialkylamines, such as trimethylamine and triethylamine, pyridines or other amine bases such as 1,4-diazobicyclo[2.2.2]octane and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene. Preferred bases include triethylamine and pyridine. Suitable solvents for this reaction are selected to be compatible with the reagents and include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and 1,2-dimethoxyethane and halogenated solvents such as dichloromethane and chloroform. Certain bases, such as pyridine and triethylamine, may be employed successfully as both base and solvent. For cases where the acylating agent is a carboxylic acid, acylation is preferably effected in the presence of a coupling agent such as 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, *N,N*'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide and *N,N*'-carbodiimidazole, and optionally a base such as triethylamine or pyridine in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane or acetonitrile. Suitable procedures are described, for example, by W. Zhang and G. Pugh, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1999), 40 (43), 7595-7598 and T. Isobe and T. Ishikawa, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1999), 64 (19), 6984.

Phosphorylation of cyclic 1,3-diones may be effected using a phosphoryl halide or thiophosphoryl halide and a base by procedures analogous to those described in US4409153.

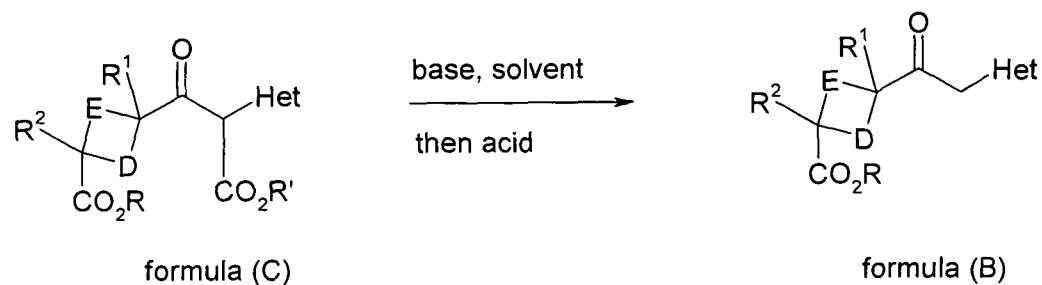
Sulfonylation of a compound of formula (A) may be achieved using an alkyl or aryl sulfonyl halide, preferably in the presence of at least one equivalent of base, for example by the procedure of C. J. Kowalski and K. W. Fields, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1981), 46, 197.

Compounds of formula (A) may be prepared via the cyclisation of compounds of formula (B), preferably in the presence of an acid or base, and optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent, by analogous methods to those described in US4209532. The compounds of the formula (B) have been particularly designed as intermediates in the synthesis of the compounds of the formula I. Compounds of formula (B) wherein R is hydrogen may be cyclised under acidic conditions, preferably in the presence of a strong acid such as sulfuric acid, polyphosphoric acid or Eaton's reagent, optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent such as acetic acid, toluene or dichloromethane.



Compounds of formula (B) wherein R is alkyl (preferably methyl or ethyl) may be cyclised under acidic or basic conditions, preferably in the presence of at least one equivalent of a strong base such as potassium tert-butoxide, lithium diisopropylamide or sodium hydride and in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, toluene, dimethylsulfoxide or *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

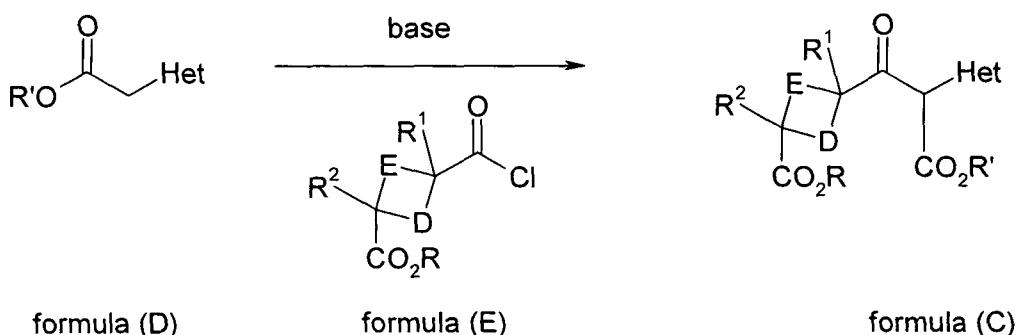
Compounds of formula (B), wherein R is H may be prepared by saponification of compounds of formula (C) wherein R' is alkyl (preferably methyl or ethyl) under standard conditions, followed by acidification of the reaction mixture to effect decarboxylation, by similar processes to those described, for example, in US4209532:



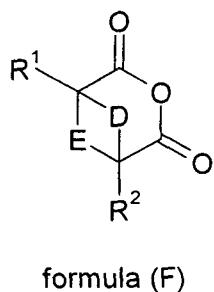
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Compounds of formula (B), wherein R is H may be esterified to compounds of formula (B), wherein R is alkyl, under standard conditions.

Compounds of formula (C) wherein R is alkyl may be prepared by treating compounds of formula (D) with suitable carboxylic acid chlorides of formula (E) wherein R is alkyl under basic conditions. Suitable bases include potassium *tert*-butoxide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and lithium diisopropylamide and the reaction is preferably conducted in a suitable solvent (such as tetrahydrofuran or toluene) at a temperature of between -80°C and 30°C :



Alternatively, compounds of formula (C), wherein R is H, may be prepared by treating compounds of formula (D) with a suitable base (such as potassium *tert*-butoxide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and lithium diisopropylamide) in a suitable solvent (such as tetrahydrofuran or toluene) at a suitable temperature (between -80°C and 0°C) and reacting the resulting anion with a suitable anhydride of formula (F):



formula (F)

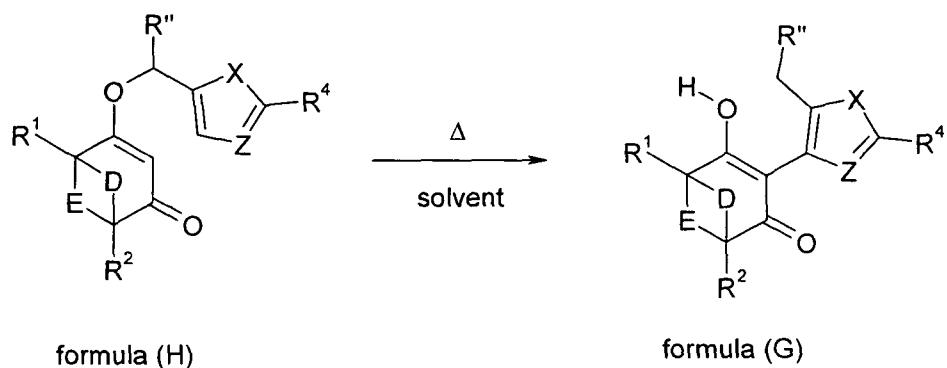
Compounds of formula (D) are known, or may be made by known methods from known compounds (see, for example, E. Bellur and P. Langer, *Synthesis* (2006), 3, 480-488; E. Bellur and P. Langer, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, (2005), 10, 2074-2090; G. Bartolo *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1999), 64 (21), 7693-7699; R. Kranich *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.*, (2007), 50 (6), 1101-1115; I. Freifeld *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, (2006) 71 (13), 4965-4968; S. Hermann *et al.*, WO2006/087120; R. Fischer *et al.* WO96/16061; H. A. Staab and G. A. Schwalbach, *Justus Liebigs Annalen der Chemie*, (1968), 715, 128-34; J-L Brayer *et al.*, EP402246; P. Chemla *et al.*, WO99/32464; A.

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Dornow and G. Petsch, *Chem. Berichte*, (1953), 86, 1404-1407; E. Y-H Chao *et al.*, WO2001/000603; D. B. Lowe *et al.*, WO2003/011842; R. Fischer *et al.*, WO2001/096333; J. Ackermann *et al.*, WO2005/049572; B. Li *et al.*, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, (2002), 12, 2141-2144, G. P. Rizzi, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1968), 33 (4) 13333-13337; M. Okitsu and K. Yoshida, JP63230670; F. Bohlmann *et al.*, *Chem. Ber.*, (1955), 88, 1831-1838; R. Fischer *et al.*, WO2003/035463; R. Fischer *et al.*, WO2005/005428; D O'Mant, GB1226981).

Compounds of formula (E) and formula (F) are known (see, for example, K. Crowley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, (1964), Vol. 86, No. 24, 5692-5693; E. Bercot and T. Rovis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, 127, 247-254; R. McDonald and R. Reitz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, (1976), Vol. 98, No. 25, 8144-8155; A. Smith III *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1974), Vol. 39, No. 12, 1607-1612; J. Baldwin and M. Lusch, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1979), Vol. 44, No. 12, 1923-1927; R. Carlson and K. May, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1975), Vol. 16, No. 11, 947-950; A. Börner *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Asymmetry* (2002), 13, 1615-1620) or may be made by similar methods from commercially available starting materials.

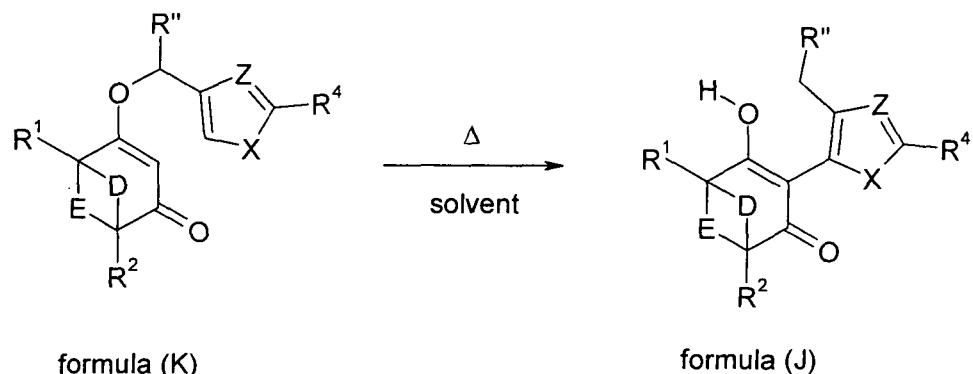
In a further approach to compounds of formula (A), a compound of formula (G), which is a compound of formula (A) wherein Het is (R_2) when R^3 is CH_2R'' and R'' is hydrogen, alkyl or halogenoalkyl (preferably hydrogen, methyl or trifluoromethyl), may be prepared by thermal rearrangement of a compound of formula (H), optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent and optionally under microwave irradiation.



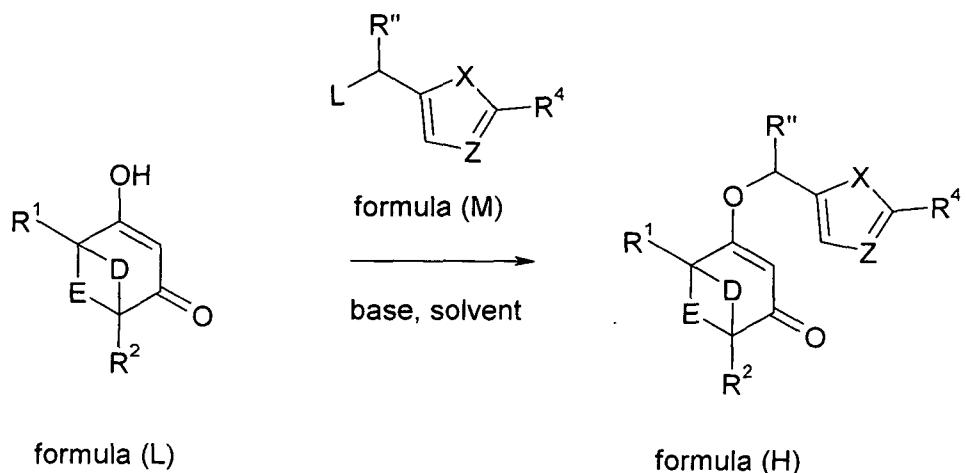
Preferably, the rearrangement is effected by heating a compound of formula (H) at temperatures of between 120-300 °C, optionally in a suitable solvent such as 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, triethylene glycol dimethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol dimethyl ether, xylene, mesitylene or Dowtherm®, and optionally under microwave irradiation.

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Similarly, a compound of formula (J), which is a compound of formula (A) wherein Het is (R_3) when R^3 is CH_2R'' and R'' is hydrogen, alkyl or halogenoalkyl (preferably hydrogen, methyl or trifluoromethyl), may be prepared from a compound of formula (K) using similar methods.

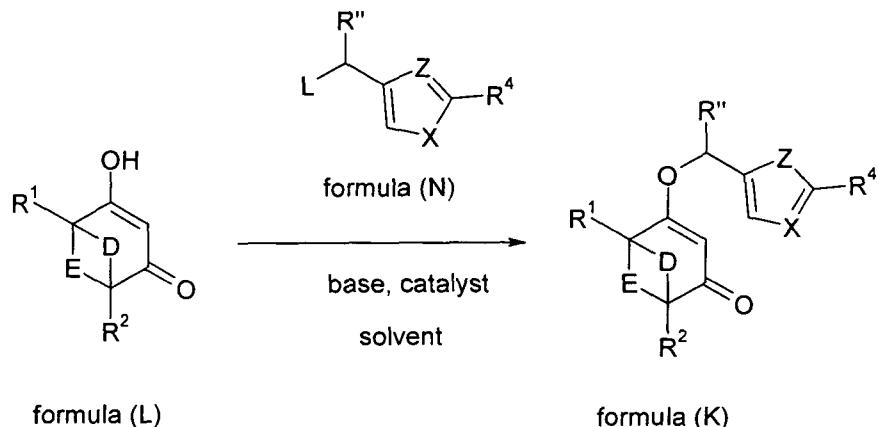


A compound of formula (H) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) by alkylation with a compound of formula (M), wherein L is a suitable leaving group such as a halogen or an alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate, optionally in the presence of a suitable base and optionally in a suitable solvent as described above for the alkylation of compounds of formula (A)

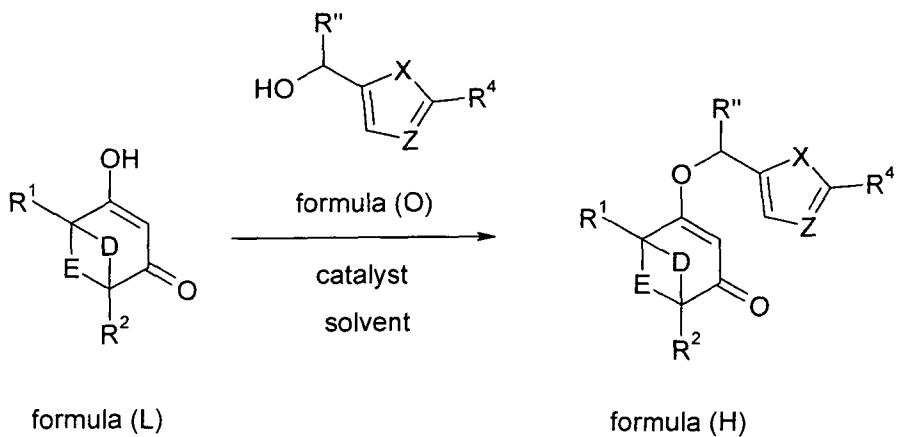


Similarly, a compound of formula (K) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) by alkylation with a compound of formula (N), wherein L is a suitable leaving group such as a halogen or an alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate, under similar conditions.

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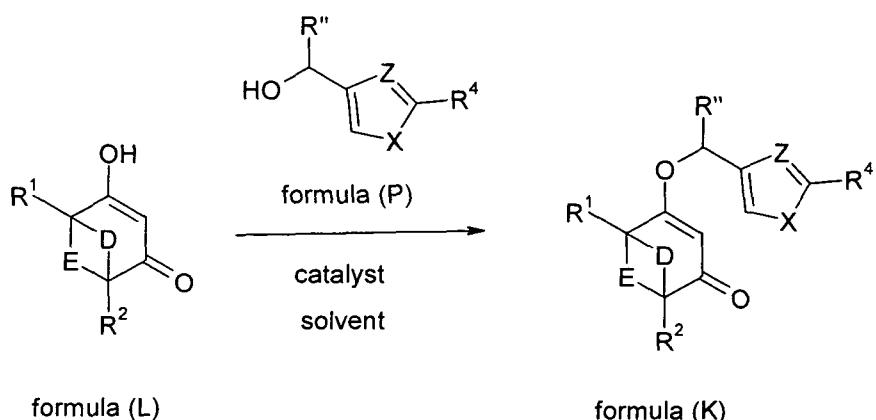
In an alternative approach, a compound of formula (H) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) by condensation with an alcohol of formula (O), optionally in the presence of a suitable acid catalyst such as p-toluenesulfonic acid, or a Lewis acid catalyst, for example, ytterbium (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate, lanthanum (III) trifluoromethanesulfonate, sodium tetrachloroaurate (III) dihydrate, titanium (IV) chloride, indium (III) chloride or aluminium chloride, and optionally in a suitable solvent. Suitable solvents are selected to be compatible with the reagents used, and include, for example, toluene, ethanol or acetonitrile. Similar approaches have been described by, for example, M. Curini; F. Epifano, S. Genovese, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (2006), 47, 4697-700; A. Arcadi, G. Bianchi, S. Di Giuseppe, and by F. Marinelli, *Green Chemistry*, (2003), 5, 64-7.



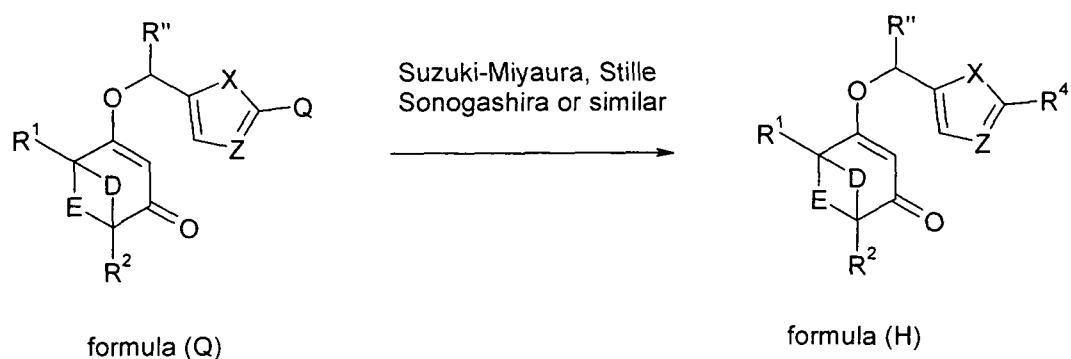
Alternatively, the condensation may be effected in the presence of suitable coupling agents such as 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1,(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide and N,N-carbodiimidazole and optionally a suitable base such a triethylamine or pyridine in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile or

dichloromethane, or in the presence of a triarylphosphine (such as triphenylphosphine) and a dialkyl azidodicarboxylate (preferably diethyl azidodicarboxylate or diisopropyl azidodicarboxylate) and in a suitable solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane as described, for example, by O. Mitsunobu, *Synthesis* (1981), 1, 1-28.

Using similar processes, a compound of formula (K) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (L) with a compound of formula (P).

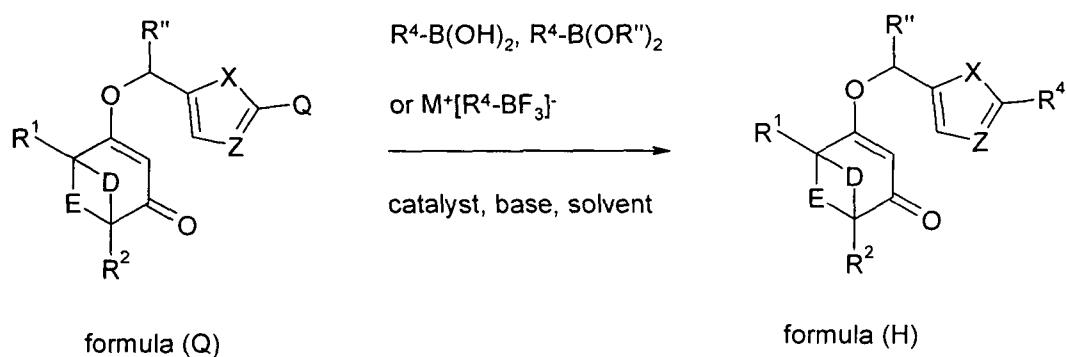


Additional compounds of formula (H) wherein R^4 is an aromatic or heteroaromatic moiety, or is an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (Q), wherein Q is an atom or group suitable for undergoing cross-coupling reactions (for example Q is chlorine, bromine or iodine, or a haloalkylsulfonate such as trifluoromethanesulfonate), and R'' is as defined for a compound of formula (G), with a suitable coupling partner under conditions described in the literature for Suzuki-Miyaura, Sonogashira, Stille and related cross-coupling reactions.



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For example, a compound of formula (Q) may be treated with an aryl-, heteroaryl-, alkyl-, alkenyl- or alkynylboronic acid, $R^4\text{-B(OH)}_2$, boronate ester, $R^4\text{-B(OR''')}_2$, wherein R''' is $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl or $R^4\text{-B(OR''')}_2$ represents a cyclic boronate ester derived from a $C_1\text{-}C_6$ diol (especially preferred are cyclic boronate esters derived from pinacol), or a metal (especially potassium) aryl-, heteroaryl, alkyl-, alkenyl- and alkynyltrifluoroborate salt, $M^+ [R^4\text{-BF}_3]^-$ in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst, a suitable ligand and a suitable base in the presence of a suitable solvent, under Suzuki-Miyaura conditions (see, for example K. Billingsley and S. Buchwald, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, (2007), 129, 3358-3366; H. Stefani, R. Cella and A. Vieira, *Tetrahedron*, (2007), 63, 3623-3658; N. Kudo, M. Perseghini and G. Fu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, (2006), 45, 1282-1284; A. Roglans, A. Pla-Quintana and M. Moreno-Mañas, *Chem. Rev.*, (2006), 106, 4622-4643; J-H Li, Q-M Zhu and Y-X Xie, *Tetrahedron* (2006), 10888-10895; S. Nolan *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, (2006), 71, 685-692; M. Lysén and K. Köhler, *Synthesis*, (2006), 4, 692-698; K. Anderson and S. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, (2005), 44, 6173-6177; Y. Wang and D. Sauer, *Org. Lett.*, (2004), 6 (16), 2793-2796; I. Kondolff, H. Doucet and M. Santelli, *Tetrahedron*, (2004), 60, 3813-3818; F. Bellina, A. Carpita and R. Rossi, *Synthesis* (2004), 15, 2419-2440; H. Stefani, G. Molander, C-S Yun, M. Ribagorda and B. Biolatto, *J. Org. Chem.*, (2003), 68, 5534-5539; A. Suzuki, *Journal of Organometallic Chemistry*, (2002), 653, 83; G. Molander and C-S Yun, *Tetrahedron*, (2002), 58, 1465-1470; G. Zou, Y. K. Reddy and J. Falck, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (2001), 42, 4213-7215; S. Darses, G. Michaud and J-P, Genêt, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, (1999), 1877-1883).

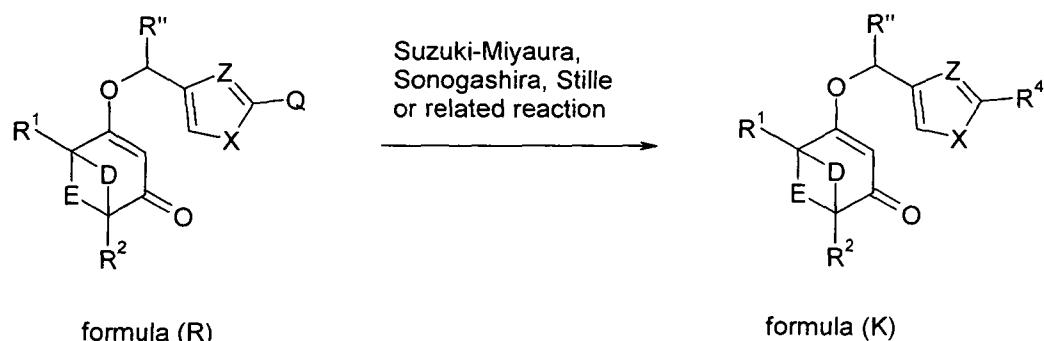


Alternatively, a compound of formula (H), wherein R^4 is an optionally substituted acetylene, may be prepared from a compound of formula (Q) by reacting with a terminal alkyne, $R^4\text{-H}$, in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst and optionally in the presence of a suitable copper co-catalyst, a suitable ligand, a suitable base and a suitable additive under conditions known to effect the Sonogashira coupling (see, for example, U. Sorenson and E Pombo-Villar,

Tetrahedron, (2005), 2697-2703; N. Leadbeater and B. Tominack, Tetrahedron Lett., (2003), 44, 8653-8656; K. Sonogashira, J. Organomet. Chem., (2002), 653, 46-49.

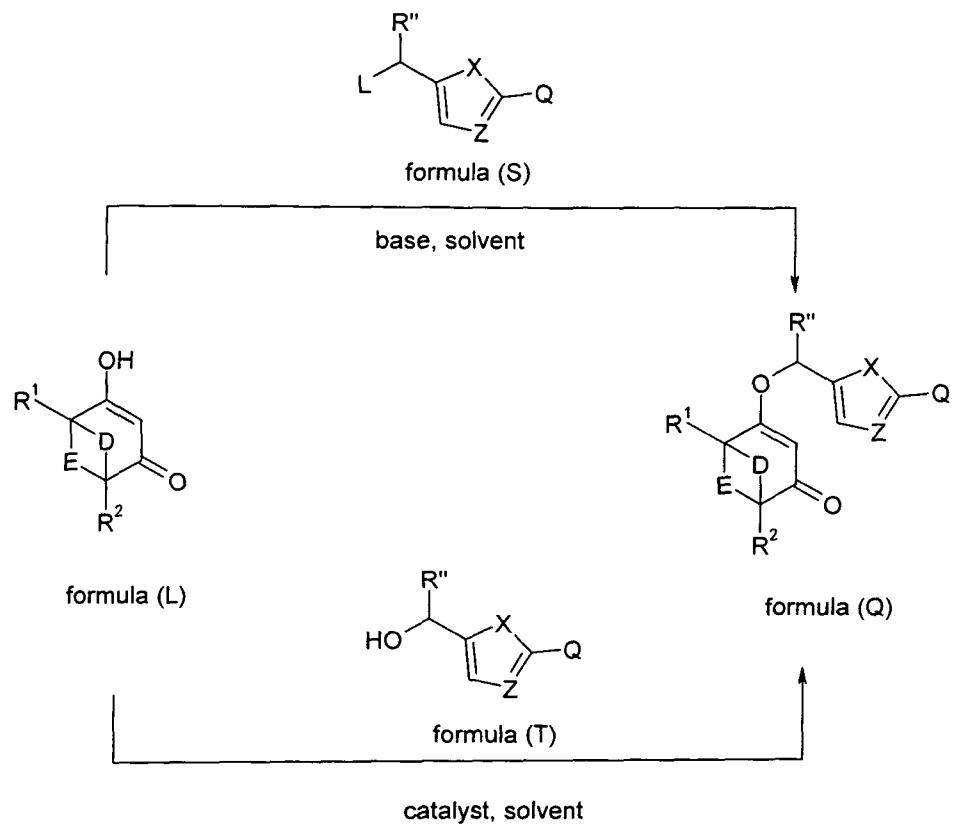
In a further approach, a compound of formula (H), wherein R^4 is alkyl, optionally substituted vinyl, optionally substituted ethynyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl, may be prepared from a compound of formula (Q) by reaction with a suitable organostannane under Stille conditions (see, for example, R. Bedford, C. Cazin and S. Hazlewood, (2002), 22, 2608-2609; S. Ley *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, (2002), 10, 1134-1135; G. Grasa and S. Nolan, *Org. Lett.*, (2001), 3 (1), 119-122; T. Weskamp, V. Boehm, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, (1999), 585 (2), 348-352; A. Littke and G. Fu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, (1999), 38 (16), 2411-2413; J. Stille *et al.*, *Org. Synth.*, (1992), 71, 97).

A compound of formula (K) may be prepared from a compound of formula (R), wherein Q and R" are as defined for a compound of formula (Q), by analogous methods using appropriate starting materials.



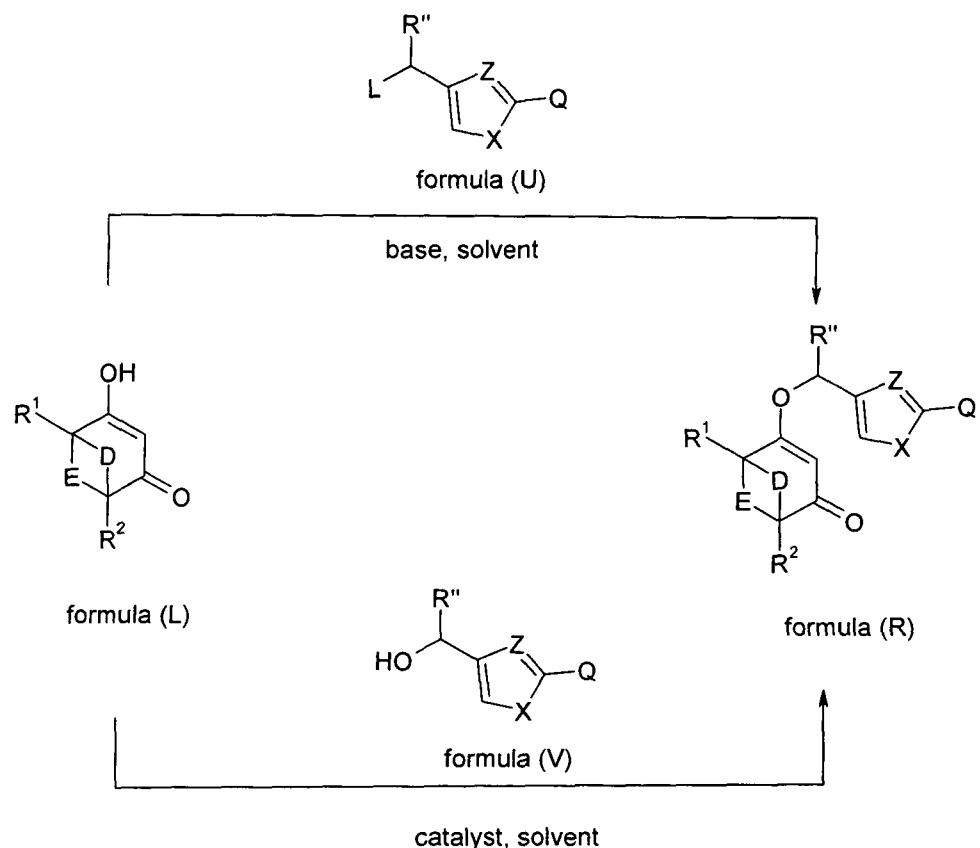
A compound of formula (Q) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L), by reaction with a compound of formula (S) wherein L is a suitable leaving group such as a halogen or an alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate, by processes analogous to those described above for the preparation of a compound of formula (H) from a compound of formula (L). Alternatively, a compound of formula (Q) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (L) with a compound of formula (T) by processes analogous to those described above for the preparation of a compound of formula (H) from a compound of formula (L).

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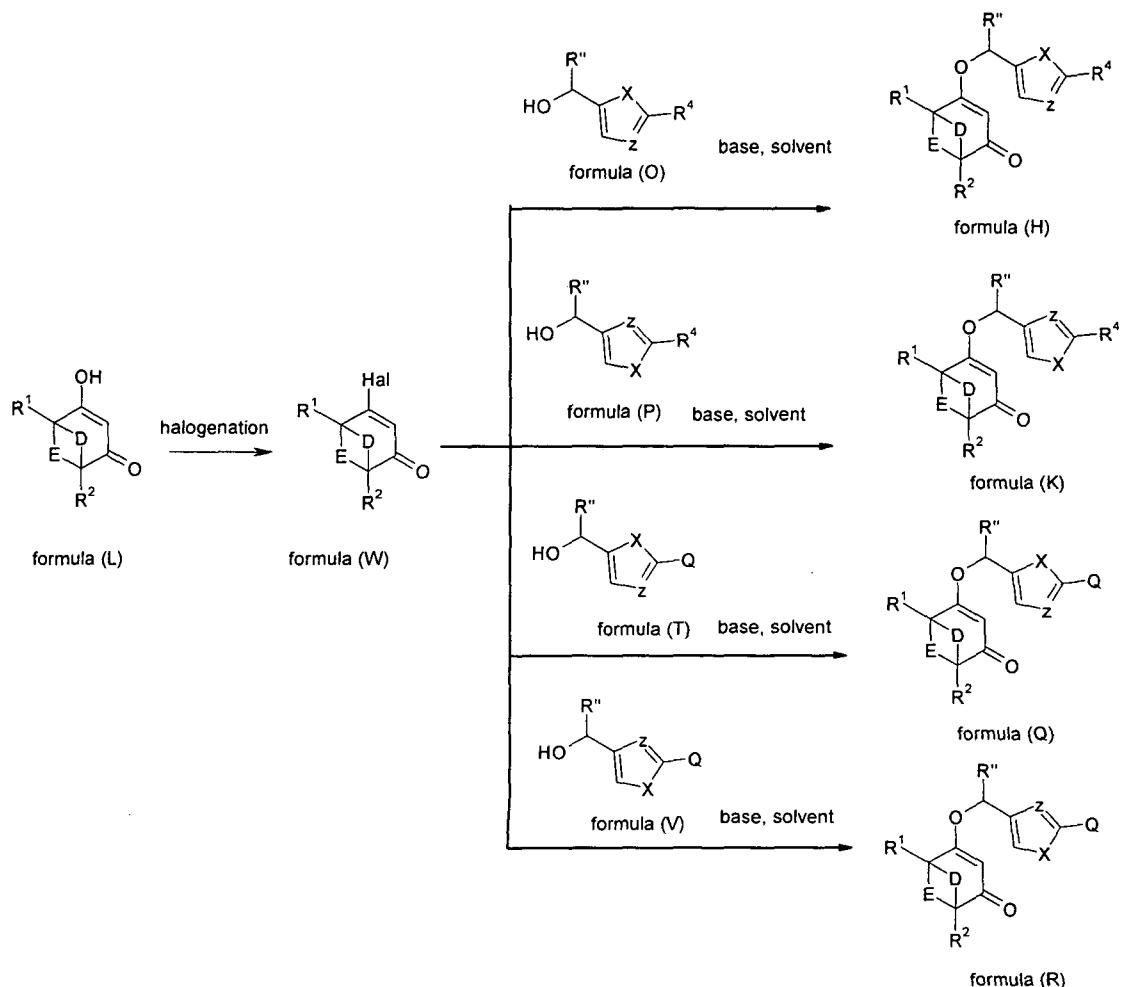
By analogous processes to those described above, a compound of formula (R) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) by alkylation with a compound of formula (U), wherein L is a suitable leaving group such as a halogen or an alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate, or by alkylation with a compound of formula (V).

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In an alternative approach, a compound of formula (L) may be treated with a halogenating agent such as phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus pentabromide, phosphorus oxybromide, oxaly chloride or oxaly bromide, optionally in a suitable solvent such as toluene, chloroform, dichloromethane and optionally in the presence of *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and the resulting vinyl halide of formula (W), wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine may be converted by reaction with an alcohol of formula (O), or of formula (P), or of formula (T) or of formula (V) optionally in the presence of a suitable base such as sodium hydride, sodium *tert*-butoxide, potassium *tert*-butoxide and optionally in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether to give a compound of formula (H), formula (K), formula (Q) and formula (R) respectively:

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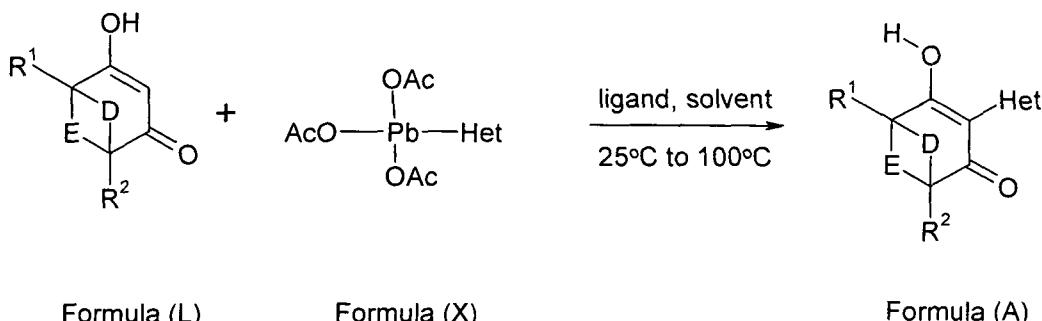


Compounds of formula (L) are known compounds or may be prepared by routes analogous to those described in the literature (see, for example, S. Spessard and B. Stoltz, *Organic Letters*, (2002), Vol. 4, No. 11, 1943-1946; F. Effenberger *et al.*, *Chem. Ber.*, (1984), 117, 3280-3296; W. Childers, Jr. *et al.*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (2006), 2217-2218; H. Schneider and C. Luethy, EP1352890; D. Jackson, A. Edmunds, M. Bowden and B. Brockbank, WO2005105745 and WO2005105717; R. Beaudegnies, C. Luethy, A. Edmunds, J. Schaezter and S. Wendeborn, WO2005123667; J-C. Beloeil, J-Y. Lallemand, T. Prange, *Tetrahedron*, (1986), Vol. 42, No.13, 3491-3502).

Compounds of formula (M), formula (N), formula (O), formula (P), formula (S), formula (T), formula (U) and formula (V) are known or may be prepared by known methods from known compounds (see, for example T. T. Denton, X. Zhang, J. R. Cashman, *J. Med. Chem.*, (2005), 48, 224-239; J. Reinhard, W. E. Hull, C.-W. von der Lieth, U. Eichhorn, H.-C. Kliem, *J. Med. Chem.*, (2001), 44, 4050-4061; H. Kraus and H. Fiege, DE19547076; M. L. Boys, L. A.

Schretzman, N. S. Chandrakumar, M. B. Tollefson, S. B. Mohler, V. L. Downs, T. D. Penning, M. A. Russell, J. A. Wendt, B. B. Chen, H. G. Stenmark, H. Wu, D. P. Spangler, M. Clare, B. N. Desai, I. K. Khanna, M. N. Nguyen, T. Duffin, V. W. Engleman, M. B. Finn, S. K. Freeman, M. L. Hanneke, J. L. Keene, J. A. Klover, G. A. Nickols, M. A. Nickols, C. N. Steininger, M. Westlin, W. Westlin, Y. X. Yu, Y. Wang, C. R. Dalton, S. A. Norring, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, (2006), 16, 839-844; A. Silberg, A. Benko, G. Csavassy, *Chem. Ber.*, (1964), 97, 1684-1687; K. Brown and R. Newbury, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1969), 2797; A. Jansen and M. Szelke, *J. Chem. Soc.*, (1961), 405; R. Diaz-Cortes, A. Silva and L. Maldonado, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1997), 38(13), 2007-2210; M. Friedrich, A. Waechtler and A De Meijure, *Synlett.*, (2002), 4, 619-621; F. Kerdesky and L. Seif, *Synth. Commun.*, (1995), 25 (17), 2639-2645; Z. Zhao, G. Scarlato and R. Armstrong., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, (1991), 32 (13), 1609-1612; K-T. Kang and S. Jong, *Synth. Commun.* (1995), 25 (17), 2647-2653; M. Altamura and E. Perrotta, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1993), 58 (1), 272-274).

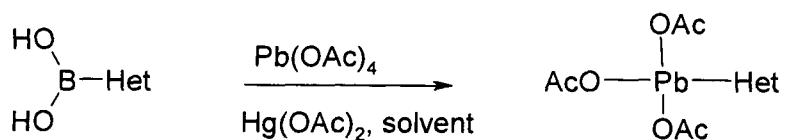
In a further approach, a compound of formula (A) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (L) with a heteroaryl lead tricarboxylate under conditions described in the literature (for example see, J. T. Pinhey, B. A. Rowe, *Aust. J. Chem.*, (1979), 32, 1561-6; J. Morgan, J. T. Pinhey, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, (1990), 3, 715-20; J. T. Pinhey, Roche, E. G. J. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, (1988), 2415-21). Preferably the heteroaryl lead tricarboxylate is a heteroaryl triacetate of formula (X) and the reaction is conducted in the presence of a suitable ligand (for example *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine, pyridine, imidazole, bipyridine, and 1,10-phenanthroline, preferably one to ten equivalents of *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine with respect to compound (L)) and in a suitable solvent (for example chloroform, dichloromethane and toluene, preferably chloroform and optionally in the presence of a co-solvent such as toluene) at 25°C to 100°C (preferably 60-90°C).



A compound of formula (X) may be prepared from a compound of formula (Y) by treatment with lead tetraacetate in a suitable solvent (for example chloroform) at 25°C to 100°C (preferably 25-50°C), optionally in the presence of a catalyst such as mercury diacetate, according to

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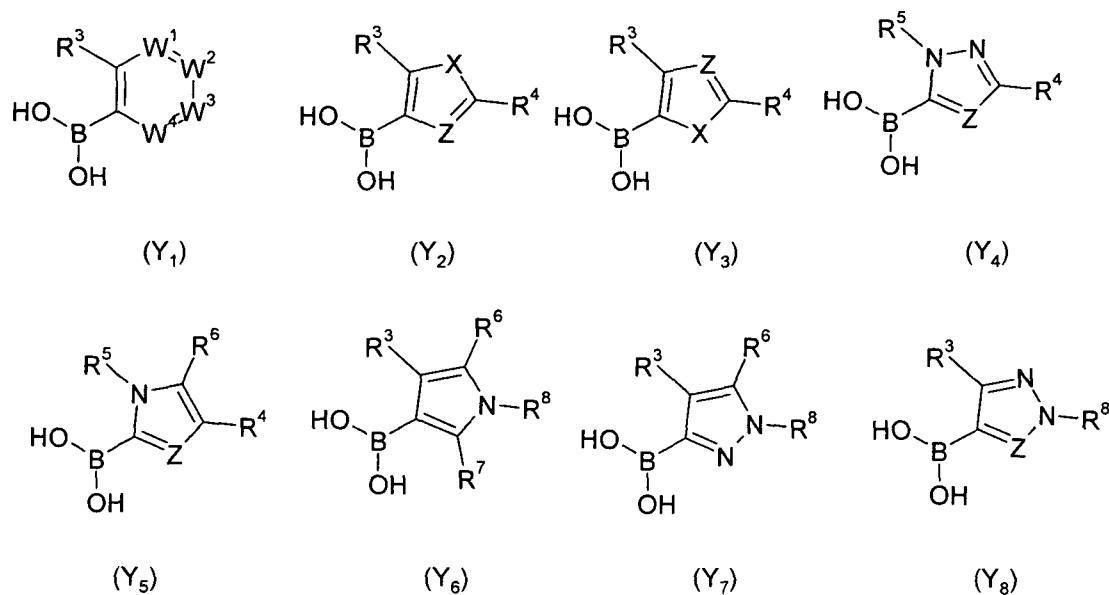
procedures described in the literature (for example see, K. Shimi, G. Boyer, J-P. Finet and J-P. Galy, Letters in Organic Chemistry, (2005), 2, 407-409; J. Morgan and J. T. Pinhey, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1; (1990), 3, 715-20).



Formula (Y)

Formula (X)

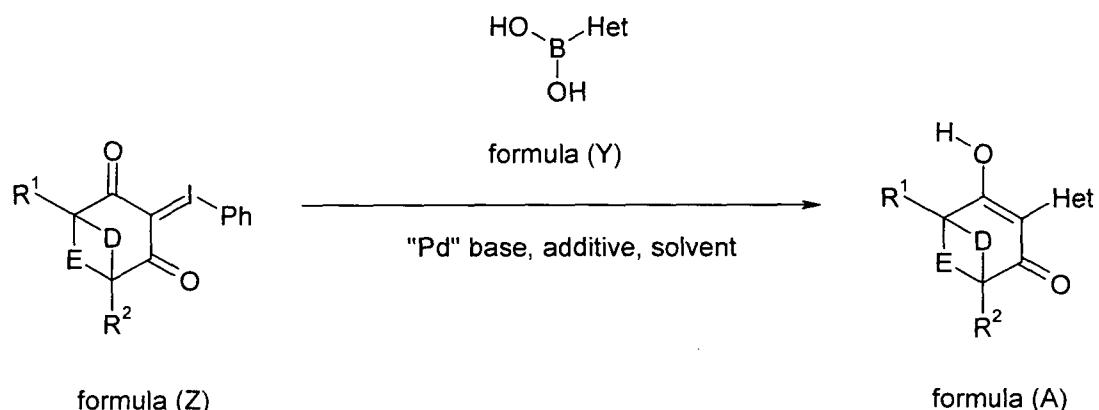
Suitable boronic acids include heteroarylboronic acids, (Y₁) to (Y₈), wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, X, W¹, W², W³, W⁴ and Z are as defined above.



Heteroarylboronic acids of formula (Y) are known compounds, or may be prepared from known compounds by known methods (see for example A. Voisin *et al.*, Tetrahedron (2005); 1417-1421; A. Thompson *et al.*, Tetrahedron (2005), 61, 5131-5135; K. Billingsley and S. Buchwald, J. Am. Chem. Soc., (2007), 129, 3358-3366; N. Kudo, M. Pauro and G. Fu, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., (2006), 45, 1282-1284; A. Ivachtchenko *et al.*, J. Heterocyclic Chem., (2004), 41(6), 931-939; H. Matondo *et al.*, Synth. Commun., (2003), 33 (5) 795-800; A. Bouillon *et al.*, Tetrahedron, (2003), 59, 10043-10049; W. Li *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., (2002), 67, 5394-5397; C. Enguehard *et al.*, J. Org.

Chem. (2000), 65, 6572-6575; H-N Nguyen, X. Huang and S. Buchwald, J. Am. Chem. Soc., (2003), 125, 11818-11819, and references therein).

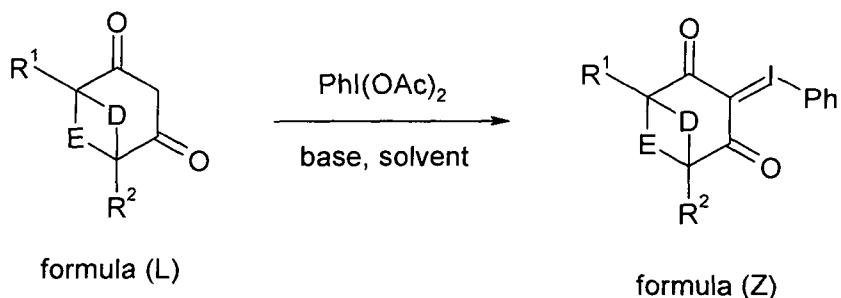
In a further approach, a compound of formula (A) may be prepared from compounds of formula (Z) by reaction with a heteroaryl boronic acid of formula (Y), in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst and a base, and preferably in a suitable solvent.



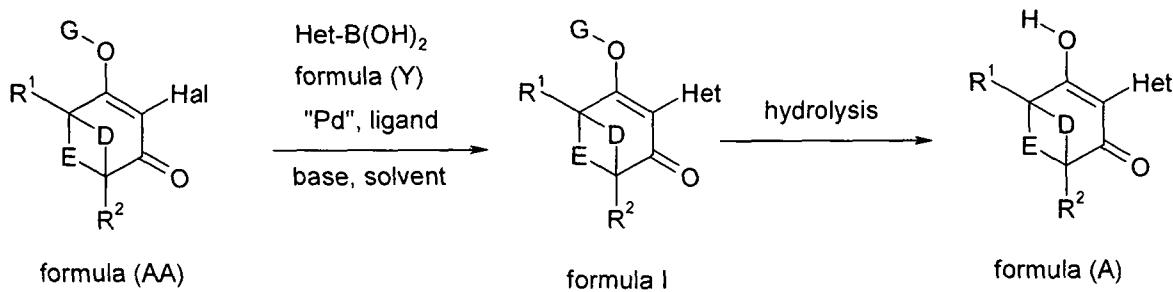
Suitable palladium catalysts are generally palladium(II) or palladium(0) complexes, for example palladium(II) dihalides, palladium(II) acetate, palladium(II) sulfate, bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride, bis(tricyclopentylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride, bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride, bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium(0) or tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0). The palladium catalyst can also be prepared "in situ" from palladium(II) or palladium(0) compounds by complexing with the desired ligands, by, for example, combining the palladium(II) salt to be complexed, for example palladium(II) dichloride (PdCl_2) or palladium(II) acetate ($\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$), together with the desired ligand, for example triphenylphosphine (PPh_3), tricyclopentylphosphine or tricyclohexylphosphine and the selected solvent, with a compound of formula (Z), a heteroaromatic boronic acid of formula (Y) and a base. Also suitable are bidentate ligands, for example 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene or 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane. By heating the reaction medium, the palladium(II) complex or palladium(0) complex desired for the C-C coupling reaction is thus formed "in situ", and then initiates the C-C coupling reaction. The palladium catalysts are used in an amount of from 0.001 to 50 mol %, preferably in an amount of from 0.1 to 15 mol %, based on the compound of formula (Z). More preferably the palladium source is palladium acetate, the base is lithium hydroxide and the solvent is a mixture of 1,2-dimethoxyethane and water in a ratio of 4:1 to 1:4. The reaction may also be carried out in the

presence of other additives, such as tetralkylammonium salts, for example, tetrabutylammonium bromide:

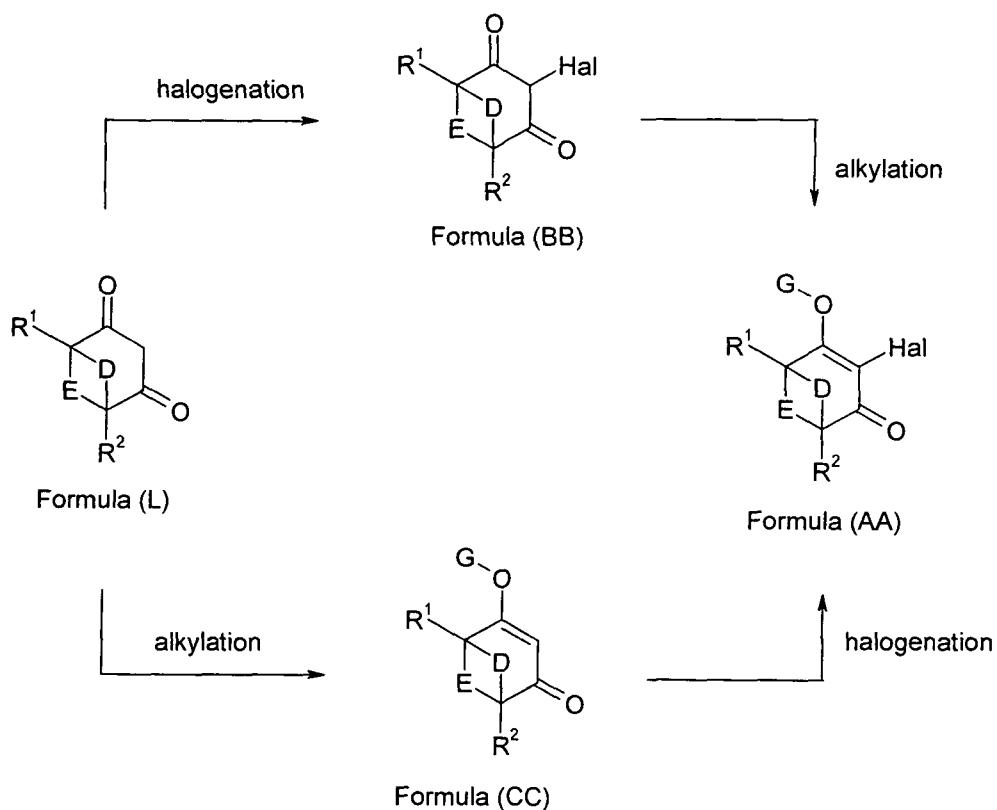
A compound of formula (Z) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) by treatment with (diacetoxymethyl)iodobenzene according to the procedures of K. Schank and C. Lick, *Synthesis*, (1983), 392, or of Z Yang et al., *Org. Lett.*, (2002), 4 (19), 3333:



In a further approach, a compound of formula (A) may be prepared from a compound of formula I or IA (wherein G is C₁₋₄ alkyl) by hydrolysis, preferably in the presence of an acid catalyst such as hydrochloric acid and optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran. A compound of formula I (wherein G is C₁₋₄ alkyl) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (AA) (wherein G is C₁₋₄ alkyl, and Hal is a halogen, preferably bromine or iodine), with a heteroaryl boronic acid, Het-B(OH)₂, of formula (Y) in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst (for example 0.001-50% palladium(II) acetate with respect to compound (AA)) and a base (for example 1 to 10 equivalents potassium phosphate with respect to compound (AA)) and preferably in the presence of a suitable ligand (for example 0.001-50% (2-dicyclohexylphosphino)-2',6'-dimethoxybiphenyl with respect to compound (AA)), and in a suitable solvent (for example toluene), preferably between 25°C and 200°C. Similar couplings are known in the literature (see for example, Y. S. Song, B. T. Kim and J.-N. Heo, *Tetrahedron Letters* (2005), 46(36), 5987-5990).



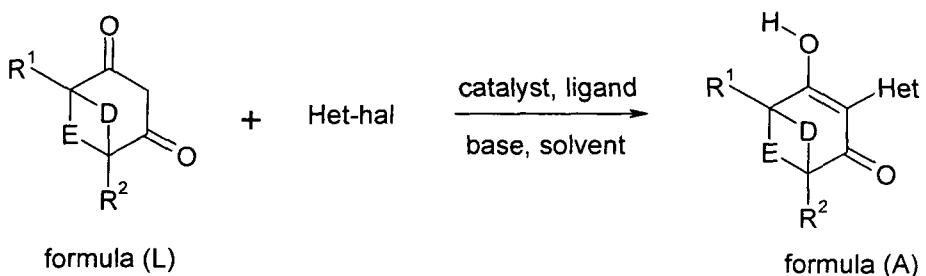
A compound of formula (AA) may be prepared by halogenating a compound of formula (L), followed by alkylation of the resulting halide of formula (BB) with a C₁₋₄ alkyl halide or tri-C₁₋₄-alkylorthoformate under known conditions, for example by the procedures of R. G. Shepherd and A. C. White (J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1 (1987), 2153-2155) and Y.-L. Lin et al. (Bioorg. Med. Chem. (2002), 10, 685-690). Alternatively, a compound of formula (AA) may be prepared by alkylating a compound of formula (L) with a C₁₋₄ alkyl halide or a tri-C₁₋₄-alkylorthoformate, and halogenating the resulting enone of formula (CC) under known conditions (see for example Y. S. Song, B. T. Kim and J.-N. Heo, Tetrahedron Letters (2005), 46(36), 5987-5990).



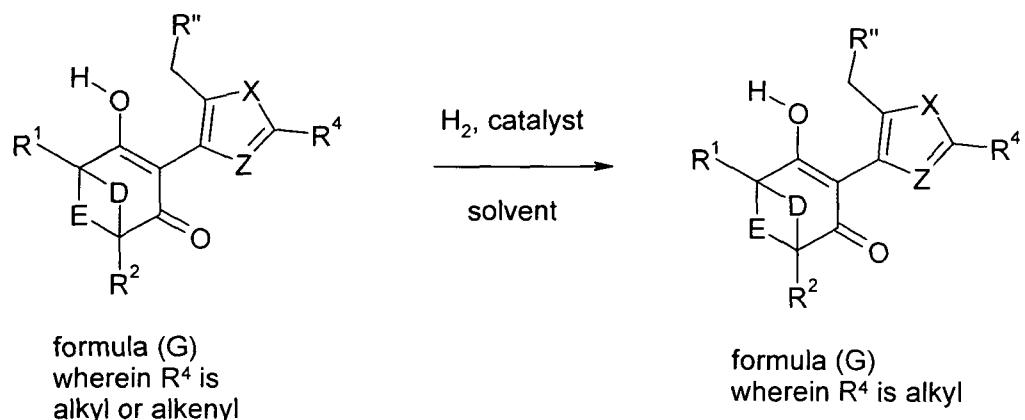
In a further approach, a compound of formula (A) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (L) with a suitable heteroaryl halide (such as an iodide or bromide), Het-hal, in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst (for example 0.001-50% palladium(II) acetate with respect to compound (L)) and a base (for example 1 to 10 equivalents potassium phosphate with respect to compound (L)) and preferably in the presence of a suitable ligand (for example 0.001-50% (2-dicyclohexylphosphino)-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl with respect to compound (L)), and in a suitable solvent (for example dioxane), preferably between 25°C and 200°C. Similar couplings are known in the literature (see for example, J. M. Fox, X. Huang, A. Chieff, and S. L. Buchwald, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (2000), 122, 1360-1370; B. Hong et al. WO 2005/000233). Alternatively, a

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compound of formula (A) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (L) with a suitable heteroaryl halide (such as an iodide or bromide), Het-hal, in the presence of a suitable copper catalyst (for example 0.001-50% copper(I) iodide with respect to compound (L)) and a base (for example 1 to 10 equivalents potassium carbonate with respect to compound (L)) and preferably in the presence of a suitable ligand (for example 0.001-50% L-proline with respect to compound (L)), and in a suitable solvent (for example dimethylsulfoxide), preferably between 25°C and 200°C. Similar couplings are known in the literature for aryl halides (see for example, Y. Jiang, N. Wu, H. Wu, and M. He, *Synlett*, (2005), 18, 2731-2734).

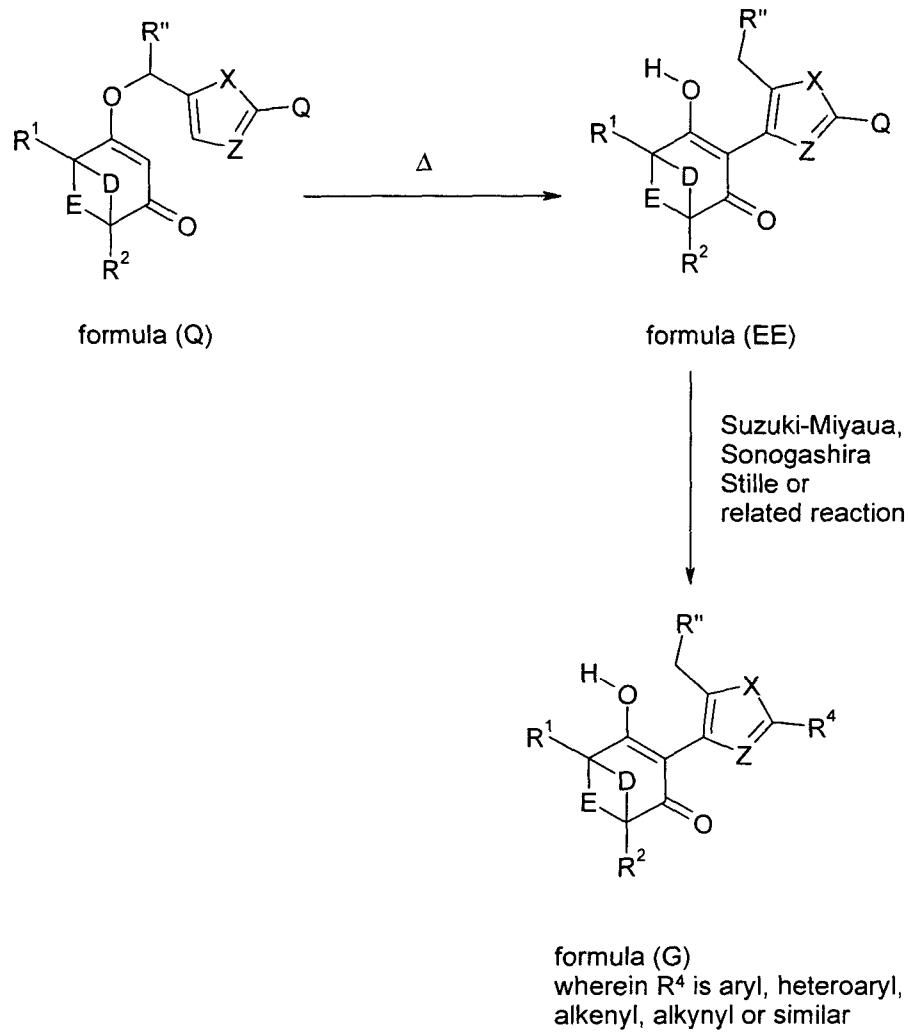


Those skilled in the art will appreciate that compounds of formula I may contain a heteroaromatic moiety bearing one or more substituents capable of being transformed into alternative substituents under known conditions, and that these compounds may themselves serve as intermediates in the preparation of additional compounds of formula I. For example, a heterocycle of formula (G) wherein R⁴ is alkenyl or alkynyl, may be reduced to a compound of formula (G) wherein R⁴ is alkyl under known conditions.



Furthermore, a compound of formula (EE) wherein Q is an atom or group suitable for cross-coupling chemistry (such as a halogen or a haloalkylsulfonate) may undergo Suzuki-Miyaura, Stille, Sonogashira and related reactions under known conditions to give additional compounds

of formula G. A compound of formula (EE) may be prepared by rearranging a compound of formula (Q) under conditions similar to those used to convert a compound of formula (H) to a compound of formula (G):

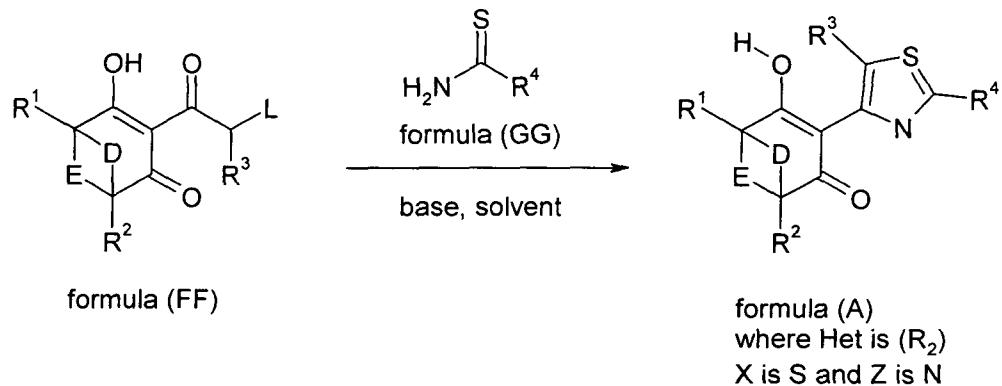


Those skilled in the art will appreciate that transformations of this type are not restricted to compounds of formula (EE), but may in general be applied to any compound of formula I where Het is a heterocycle substituted by an atom or group suitable for further derivatisation.

In a further approach to compounds of formula (A), wherein Het is a group of formula (R₂), X is S, and Y is N, a compound of formula (FF) wherein L is a suitable leaving group such as a halogen or an alkyl- or haloalkylsulfonate, may be treated with a compound of formula (GG), optionally in the presence of a suitable base (such as triethylamine or pyridine), and optionally in a suitable solvent (such as water, toluene, acetone, ethanol or isopropanol) according to known

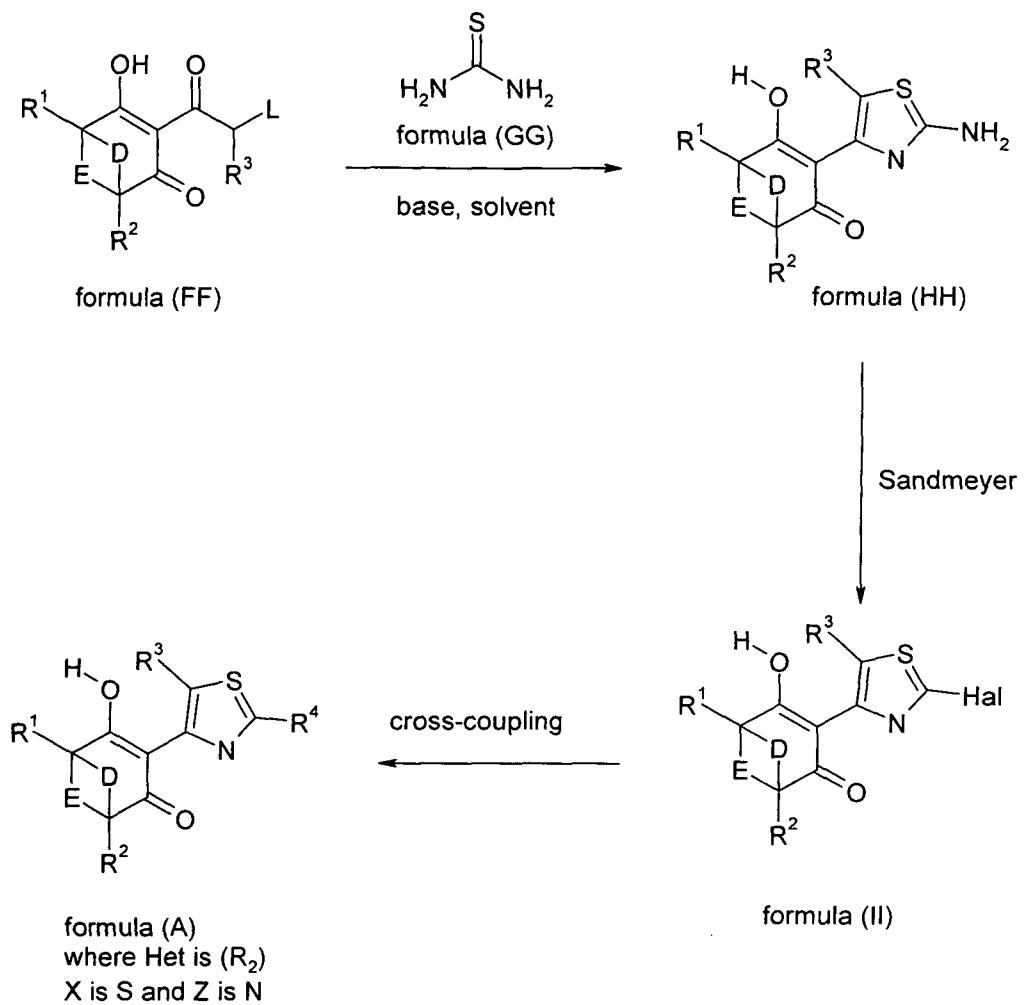
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procedures, (see, for example, E. Knott, J. Chem. Soc., (1945), 455; H. Brederick, R. Gompper, Chem. Ber. (1960), 93, 723; B. Friedman, M. Sparks and R. Adams, J. Am. Chem. Soc., (1937), 59, 2262).



Alternatively, a compound of formula (FF) may be treated with thiourea, by known procedures (see, for example, V. Pshenichniya, O. Gulyakevich and V. Kripach, Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, (1990), 10, 1409-1412), and the resulting product of formula (HH) may be converted into additional compounds of formula (A) by conversion to a halide of formula (II), wherein Hal is chlorine, bromine or iodine, under Sandmeyer conditions, and a compound of formula (II) may be converted to compounds of formula (A) by cross-coupling under known conditions for the Suzuki-Miyaura, Sonogashira, Stille and related reactions, as described previously.

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A compound of formula (FF) may be prepared from a compound of formula (L) under known conditions (see, for example, V. Pshenichniya, O. Gulyakevich and V. Kripach, Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, (1990), 10, 1409-1412; V. Pshenichniya, O. Gulyakevich and V. Kripach, Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry, (1989), 25 (9), 1882-1888).

The compounds of formula I according to the invention can be used as herbicides in unmodified form, as obtained in the synthesis, but they are generally formulated into herbicidal compositions in a variety of ways using formulation adjuvants, such as carriers, solvents and surface-active substances. The formulations can be in various physical forms, for example in the form of dusting powders, gels, wettable powders, water-dispersible granules, water-dispersible tablets, effervescent compressed tablets, emulsifiable concentrates, microemulsifiable concentrates, oil-in-water emulsions, oil flowables, aqueous dispersions, oily dispersions, suspoemulsions, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable granules, soluble liquids, water-soluble concentrates (with water or a water-miscible organic solvent as carrier), impregnated polymer films or in other forms

known, for example, from the Manual on Development and Use of FAO Specifications for Plant Protection Products, 5th Edition, 1999. Such formulations can either be used directly or are diluted prior to use. Diluted formulations can be prepared, for example, with water, liquid fertilisers, micronutrients, biological organisms, oil or solvents.

The formulations can be prepared, for example, by mixing the active ingredient with formulation adjuvants in order to obtain compositions in the form of finely divided solids, granules, solutions, dispersions or emulsions. The active ingredients can also be formulated with other adjuvants, for example finely divided solids, mineral oils, vegetable oils, modified vegetable oils, organic solvents, water, surface-active substances or combinations thereof. The active ingredients can also be contained in very fine microcapsules consisting of a polymer. Microcapsules contain the active ingredients in a porous carrier. This enables the active ingredients to be released into their surroundings in controlled amounts (e.g. slow release). Microcapsules usually have a diameter of from 0.1 to 500 microns. They contain active ingredients in an amount of about from 25 to 95 % by weight of the capsule weight. The active ingredients can be present in the form of a monolithic solid, in the form of fine particles in solid or liquid dispersion or in the form of a suitable solution. The encapsulating membranes comprise, for example, natural and synthetic gums, cellulose, styrene-butadiene copolymers, polyacrylonitrile, polyacrylate, polyester, polyamides, polyureas, polyurethane or chemically modified polymers and starch xanthates or other polymers that are known to the person skilled in the art in this connection. Alternatively it is possible for very fine microcapsules to be formed wherein the active ingredient is present in the form of finely divided particles in a solid matrix of a base substance, but in that case the microcapsule is not encapsulated.

The formulation adjuvants suitable for the preparation of the compositions according to the invention are known *per se*. As liquid carriers there may be used: water, toluene, xylene, petroleum ether, vegetable oils, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acid anhydrides, acetonitrile, acetophenone, amyl acetate, 2-butanone, butylenes carbonate, chlorobenzene, cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, alkyl esters of acetic acid, diacetone alcohol, 1,2-dichloropropane, diethanolamine, p-diethylbenzene, diethylene glycol, diethylene glycol abietate, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, 1,4-dioxane, dipropylene glycol, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol dibenzoate, diproxitol, alkylpyrrolidone, ethyl acetate, 2-ethyl hexanol, ethylene carbonate, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 2-heptanone, alpha-pinene, d-limonene, ethyl lactate, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether, gamma-butyrolactone, glycerol, glycerol acetate, glycerol diacetate, glycerol triacetate, hexadecane, hexylene glycol, isoamyl acetate,

isobornyl acetate, isoctane, isophorone, isopropylbenzene, isopropyl myristate, lactic acid, laurylamine, mesityl oxide, methoxypropanol, methyl isoamyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl laurate, methyl octanoate, methyl oleate, methylene chloride, m-xylene, n-hexane, n-octylamine, octadecanoic acid, octylamine acetate, oleic acid, oleylamine, o-xylene, phenol, polyethylene glycol (PEG 400), propionic acid, propyl lactate, propylene carbonate, propylene glycol, propylene glycol methyl ether, p-xylene, toluene, triethyl phosphate, triethylene glycol, xylenesulfonic acid, paraffin, mineral oil, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and higher molecular weight alcohols, such as amyl alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, hexanol, octanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and the like. Water is generally the carrier of choice for the dilution of the concentrates. Suitable solid carriers are, for example, talc, titanium dioxide, pyrophyllite clay, silica, attapulgite clay, kieselguhr, limestone, calcium carbonate, bentonite, calcium montmorillonite, cottonseed husks, wheatmeal, soybean flour, pumice, wood flour, ground walnut shells, lignin and similar materials, as described, for example, in CFR 180.1001. (c) & (d).

A large number of surface-active substances can advantageously be used both in solid and in liquid formulations, especially in those formulations which can be diluted with a carrier prior to use. Surface-active substances may be anionic, cationic, non-ionic or polymeric and they may be used as emulsifying, wetting or suspending agents or for other purposes. Typical surface-active substances include, for example, salts of alkyl sulfates, such as diethanolammonium lauryl sulfate; salts of alkylarylsulfonates, such as calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; alkylphenol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as nonylphenol ethoxylate; alcohol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as tridecyl alcohol ethoxylate; soaps, such as sodium stearate; salts of alkylnaphthalenesulfonates, such as sodium dibutylnaphthalenesulfonate; dialkyl esters of sulfosuccinate salts, such as sodium di(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate; sorbitol esters, such as sorbitol oleate; quaternary amines, such as lauryl trimethylammonium chloride, polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, such as polyethylene glycol stearate; block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; and salts of mono- and di-alkyl phosphate esters; and also further substances described e.g. in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual", MC Publishing Corp., Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1981.

Further adjuvants which can usually be used in pesticidal formulations include crystallisation inhibitors, viscosity-modifying substances, suspending agents, dyes, anti-oxidants, foaming agents, light absorbers, mixing aids, anti-foams, complexing agents, neutralising or pH-modifying substances and buffers, corrosion-inhibitors, fragrances, wetting agents, absorption improvers,

micronutrients, plasticisers, glidants, lubricants, dispersants, thickeners, anti-freezes, microbiocides, and also liquid and solid fertilisers.

The formulations may also comprise additional active substances, for example further herbicides, herbicide safeners, plant growth regulators, fungicides or insecticides.

The compositions according to the invention can additionally include an additive comprising an oil of vegetable or animal origin, a mineral oil, alkyl esters of such oils or mixtures of such oils and oil derivatives. The amount of oil additive used in the composition according to the invention is generally from 0.01 to 10 %, based on the spray mixture. For example, the oil additive can be added to the spray tank in the desired concentration after the spray mixture has been prepared. Preferred oil additives comprise mineral oils or an oil of vegetable origin, for example rapeseed oil, olive oil or sunflower oil, emulsified vegetable oil, such as AMIGO® (Rhône-Poulenc Canada Inc.), alkyl esters of oils of vegetable origin, for example the methyl derivatives, or an oil of animal origin, such as fish oil or beef tallow. A preferred additive contains, for example, as active components essentially 80 % by weight alkyl esters of fish oils and 15 % by weight methylated rapeseed oil, and also 5 % by weight of customary emulsifiers and pH modifiers. Especially preferred oil additives comprise alkyl esters of C₈-C₂₂ fatty acids, especially the methyl derivatives of C₁₂-C₁₈ fatty acids, for example the methyl esters of lauric acid, palmitic acid and oleic acid, being important. Those esters are known as methyl laurate (CAS-111-82-0), methyl palmitate (CAS-112-39-0) and methyl oleate (CAS-112-62-9). A preferred fatty acid methyl ester derivative is Emery® 2230 and 2231 (Cognis GmbH). Those and other oil derivatives are also known from the Compendium of Herbicide Adjuvants, 5th Edition, Southern Illinois University, 2000. Another preferred adjuvant is Adigor® (Syngenta AG) which is a methylated rapeseed oil-based adjuvant.

The application and action of the oil additives can be further improved by combining them with surface-active substances, such as non-ionic, anionic or cationic surfactants. Examples of suitable anionic, non-ionic and cationic surfactants are listed on pages 7 and 8 of WO 97/34485. Preferred surface-active substances are anionic surfactants of the dodecylbenzylsulfonate type, especially the calcium salts thereof, and also non-ionic surfactants of the fatty alcohol ethoxylate type. Special preference is given to ethoxylated C₁₂-C₂₂ fatty alcohols having a degree of ethoxylation of from 5 to 40. Examples of commercially available surfactants are the Genapol types (Clariant AG). Also preferred are silicone surfactants, especially polyalkyl-oxide-modified heptamethyltrisiloxanes, which are commercially available e.g. as Silwet L-77®, and also perfluorinated surfactants. The concentration of surface-active substances in relation to the total additive is generally from 1 to 30 % by weight. Examples of oil additives that consist of mixtures

of oils or mineral oils or derivatives thereof with surfactants are Edenor ME SU®, Turbocharge® (Syngenta AG, CH) and Actipron® (BP Oil UK Limited, GB).

The said surface-active substances may also be used in the formulations alone, that is to say without oil additives.

Furthermore, the addition of an organic solvent to the oil additive/surfactant mixture can contribute to a further enhancement of action. Suitable solvents are, for example, Solvesso® (ESSO) and Aromatic Solvent® (Exxon Corporation). The concentration of such solvents can be from 10 to 80 % by weight of the total weight. Such oil additives, which may be in admixture with solvents, are described, for example, in US-A-4 834 908. A commercially available oil additive disclosed therein is known by the name MERGE® (BASF Corporation). A further oil additive that is preferred according to the invention is SCORE® (Syngenta Crop Protection Canada.)

In addition to the oil additives listed above, in order to enhance the activity of the compositions according to the invention it is also possible for formulations of alkylpyrrolidones, (e.g. Agrimax®) to be added to the spray mixture. Formulations of synthetic latices, such as, for example, polyacrylamide, polyvinyl compounds or poly-1-p-menthene (e.g. Bond®, Courier® or Emerald®) can also be used. Solutions that contain propionic acid, for example Eurokem Pen-e-trate®, can also be mixed into the spray mixture as activity-enhancing agents.

The herbicidal formulations generally contain from 0.1 to 99 % by weight, especially from 0.1 to 95 % by weight, of a compound of formula I and from 1 to 99.9 % by weight of a formulation adjuvant, which preferably includes from 0 to 25 % by weight of a surface-active substance. Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

The rate of application of the compounds of formula I may vary within wide limits and depends upon the nature of the soil, the method of application (pre- or post-emergence; seed dressing; application to the seed furrow; no tillage application etc.), the crop plant, the weed or grass to be controlled, the prevailing climatic conditions, and other factors governed by the method of application, the time of application and the target crop. The compounds of formula I according to the invention are generally applied at a rate of 1 to 4000 g / ha, especially from 5 to 1000 g/ha. Preferred formulations have especially the following compositions:

(% = percent by weight):

Emulsifiable concentrates:

active ingredient: 1 to 95 %, preferably 60 to 90 %
 surface-active agent: 1 to 30 %, preferably 5 to 20 %
 liquid carrier: 1 to 80 %, preferably 1 to 35 %

Dusts:

active ingredient: 0.1 to 10 %, preferably 0.1 to 5 %
 solid carrier: 99.9 to 90 %, preferably 99.9 to 99 %

Suspension concentrates:

active ingredient: 5 to 75 %, preferably 10 to 50 %
 water: 94 to 24 %, preferably 88 to 30 %
 surface-active agent: 1 to 40 %, preferably 2 to 30 %

Wettable powders:

active ingredient: 0.5 to 90 %, preferably 1 to 80 %
 surface-active agent: 0.5 to 20 %, preferably 1 to 15 %
 solid carrier: 5 to 95 %, preferably 15 to 90 %

Granules:

active ingredient: 0.1 to 30 %, preferably 0.1 to 15 %
 solid carrier: 99.5 to 70 %, preferably 97 to 85 %

The following Examples further illustrate, but do not limit, the invention.

<u>F1. Emulsifiable concentrates</u>	a)	b)	c)	d)
active ingredient	5 %	10 %	25 %	50 %
calcium dodecylbenzene-				
sulfonate	6 %	8 %	6 %	8 %
castor oil polyglycol ether	4 %	-	4 %	4 %
(36 mol of ethylene oxide)				
octylphenol polyglycol ether	-	4 %	-	2 %
(7-8 mol of ethylene oxide)				
NMP	-	-	10 %	20 %
arom. hydrocarbon	85 %	78 %	55 %	16 %
mixture C ₉ -C ₁₂				

Emulsions of any desired concentration can be prepared from such concentrates by dilution with water.

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<u>F2. Solutions</u>	a)	b)	c)	d)
active ingredient	5 %	10 %	50 %	90 %
1-methoxy-3-(3-methoxy-propoxy)-propane	-	20 %	20 %	-
polyethylene glycol MW 400	20 %	10 %	-	-
NMP	-	-	30 %	10 %
arom. hydrocarbon	75 %	60 %	-	-
mixture C ₉ -C ₁₂				

The solutions are suitable for application in the form of microdrops.

<u>F3. Wettable powders</u>	a)	b)	c)	d)
active ingredient	5 %	25 %	50 %	80 %
sodium lignosulfonate	4 %	-	3 %	-
sodium lauryl sulfate	2 %	3 %	-	4 %
sodium diisobutylnaphthalene-sulfonate	-	6 %	5 %	6 %
octylphenol polyglycol ether (7-8 mol of ethylene oxide)	-	1 %	2 %	-
highly disperse silicic acid	1 %	3 %	5 %	10 %
kaolin	88 %	62 %	35 %	-

The active ingredient is thoroughly mixed with the adjuvants and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill, yielding wettable powders which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of any desired concentration.

<u>F4. Coated granules</u>	a)	b)	c)
active ingredient	0.1 %	5 %	15 %
highly disperse silicic acid	0.9 %	2 %	2 %
inorg. carrier (diameter 0.1 - 1 mm)	99.0 %	93 %	83 %
e.g. CaCO ₃ or SiO ₂			

The active ingredient is dissolved in methylene chloride, the solution is sprayed onto the carrier and the solvent is subsequently evaporated off *in vacuo*.

<u>F5. Coated granules</u>	a)	b)	c)
active ingredient	0.1 %	5 %	15 %
polyethylene glycol MW 200	1.0 %	2 %	3 %
highly disperse silicic acid	0.9 %	1 %	2 %
inorg. carrier (diameter 0.1 - 1 mm)	98.0 %	92 %	80 %

e.g. CaCO_3 or SiO_2

The finely ground active ingredient is applied uniformly, in a mixer, to the carrier moistened with polyethylene glycol. Non-dusty coated granules are obtained in this manner.

<u>F6. Extruder granules</u>	a)	b)	c)	d)
active ingredient	0.1 %	3 %	5 %	15 %
sodium lignosulfonate	1.5 %	2 %	3 %	4 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1.4 %	2 %	2 %	2 %
kaolin	97.0 %	93 %	90 %	79 %

The active ingredient is mixed and ground with the adjuvants and the mixture is moistened with water. The resulting mixture is extruded and then dried in a stream of air.

<u>F7. Dusts</u>	a)	b)	c)
active ingredient	0.1 %	1 %	5 %
talcum	39.9 %	49 %	35 %
kaolin	60.0 %	50 %	60 %

Ready-to-use dusts are obtained by mixing the active ingredient with the carriers and grinding the mixture in a suitable mill.

<u>F8. Suspension concentrates</u>	a)	b)	c)	d)
active ingredient	3 %	10 %	25 %	50 %
ethylene glycol	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %
nonylphenol polyglycol ether (15 mol of ethylene oxide)	-	1 %	2 %	-
sodium lignosulfonate	3 %	3 %	4 %	5 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
37 % aqueous formaldehyde solution	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
silicone oil emulsion	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
water	87 %	79 %	62 %	38 %

The finely ground active ingredient is intimately mixed with the adjuvants, yielding a suspension concentrate from which suspensions of any desired concentration can be prepared by dilution with water.

The invention relates also to a method for the selective control of grasses and weeds in crops of useful plants, which comprises treating the useful plants or the area under cultivation or the locus thereof with a compound of formula I.

Crops of useful plants in which the compositions according to the invention can be used include especially cereals, cotton, soybeans, sugar beet, sugar cane, plantation crops, rape, maize and rice, and for non-selective weed control. The term "crops" is to be understood as also including crops that have been rendered tolerant to herbicides or classes of herbicides (for example ALS, GS, EPSPS, PPO, ACCase and HPPD inhibitors) as a result of conventional methods of breeding or genetic engineering. An example of a crop that has been rendered tolerant e.g. to imidazolinones, such as imazamox, by conventional methods of breeding is Clearfield® summer rape (Canola). Examples of crops that have been rendered tolerant to herbicides by genetic engineering methods include e.g. glyphosate- and glufosinate-resistant maize varieties commercially available under the trade names RoundupReady® and LibertyLink®. The weeds to be controlled may be both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds, such as, for example, *Stellaria*, *Nasturtium*, *Agrostis*, *Digitaria*, *Avena*, *Setaria*, *Sinapis*, *Lolium*, *Solanum*, *Echinochloa*, *Scirpus*, *Monochoria*, *Sagittaria*, *Bromus*, *Alopecurus*, *Sorghum*, *Rottboellia*, *Cyperus*, *Abutilon*, *Sida*, *Xanthium*, *Amaranthus*, *Chenopodium*, *Ipomoea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Galium*, *Viola* and *Veronica*.

Crops are also to be understood as being those which have been rendered resistant to harmful insects by genetic engineering methods, for example Bt maize (resistant to European corn borer), Bt cotton (resistant to cotton boll weevil) and also Bt potatoes (resistant to Colorado beetle). Examples of Bt maize are the Bt-176 maize hybrids of NK® (Syngenta Seeds). The Bt toxin is a protein that is formed naturally by *Bacillus thuringiensis* soil bacteria. Examples of toxins and transgenic plants able to synthesise such toxins are described in EP-A-451 878, EP-A-374 753, WO 93/07278, WO 95/34656, WO 03/052073 and EP-A-427 529. Examples of transgenic plants that contain one or more genes which code for an insecticidal resistance and express one or more toxins are KnockOut® (maize), Yield Gard® (maize), NuCOTIN33B® (cotton), Bollgard® (cotton), NewLeaf® (potatoes), NatureGard® and ProteXta®. Plant crops and their seed material can be resistant to herbicides and at the same time also to insect feeding ("stacked" transgenic events). Seed can, for example, have the ability to express an insecticidally active Cry3 protein and at the same time be glyphosate-tolerant. The term "crops" is to be understood as also including crops obtained as a result of conventional methods of breeding or genetic engineering which contain so-called output traits (e.g. improved flavour, storage stability, nutritional content).

Areas under cultivation are to be understood as including land where the crop plants are already growing as well as land intended for the cultivation of those crop plants.

The compounds of formula I according to the invention can also be used in combination with other herbicides. The following mixtures of the compound of formula I are especially important. Preferably, in these mixtures, the compound of the formula I is one of those compounds listed in Tables 1 to 204 below:

compound of formula I + acetochlor, compound of formula I + acifluorfen, compound of formula I + acifluorfen-sodium, compound of formula I + aclonifen, compound of formula I + acrolein, compound of formula I + alachlor, compound of formula I + aloxydim, compound of formula I + allyl alcohol, compound of formula I + ametryn, compound of formula I + amicarbazone, compound of formula I + amidosulfuron, compound of formula I + aminopyralid, compound of formula I + amitrole, compound of formula I + ammonium sulfamate, compound of formula I + anilofos, compound of formula I + asulam, compound of formula I + atrazine, formula I + aviglycine, formula I + azafenidin, compound of formula I + azimsulfuron, compound of formula I + BCPC, compound of formula I + beflubutamid, compound of formula I + benazolin, formula I + bencarbazone, compound of formula I + benfluralin, compound of formula I + benfuresate, compound of formula I + bensulfuron, compound of formula I + bensulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + bensulide, compound of formula I + bentazone, compound of formula I + benzfendizone, compound of formula I + benzobicyclon, compound of formula I + benzofenap, compound of formula I + bifenoxy, compound of formula I + bilanafos, compound of formula I + bispyribac, compound of formula I + bispyribac-sodium, compound of formula I + borax, compound of formula I + bromacil, compound of formula I + bromobutide, formula I + bromophenoxy, compound of formula I + bromoxynil, compound of formula I + butachlor, compound of formula I + butafenacil, compound of formula I + butamifos, compound of formula I + butralin, compound of formula I + butoxydim, compound of formula I + butylate, compound of formula I + cacodylic acid, compound of formula I + calcium chlorate, compound of formula I + cafenstrole, compound of formula I + carbetamide, compound of formula I + carfentrazone, compound of formula I + carfentrazone-ethyl, compound of formula I + CDEA, compound of formula I + CEPC, compound of formula I + chlorflurenol, compound of formula I + chlorflurenol-methyl, compound of formula I + chlорidazon, compound of formula I + chlorimuron, compound of formula I + chlorimuron-ethyl, compound of formula I + chloroacetic acid, compound of formula I + chlorotoluron, compound of formula I + chlorpropham, compound of formula I + chlorsulfuron, compound of formula I + chlorthal, compound of formula I + chlorthal-dimethyl, compound of formula I + cinidon-ethyl, compound of formula I + cinmethylin, compound of formula I + cinosulfuron, compound of formula I + cisanilide, compound of formula I + clethodim, compound of formula I + clodinafop, compound of formula I + clodinafop-propargyl, compound of formula I + clomazone, compound of formula I + clomeprop, compound of formula I + clopyralid, compound of formula I + cloransulam, compound of formula I + cloransulam-methyl, compound of formula I

+ CMA, compound of formula I + 4-CPB, compound of formula I + CPMF, compound of formula I + 4-CPP, compound of formula I + CPPC, compound of formula I + cresol, compound of formula I + cumyluron, compound of formula I + cyanamide, compound of formula I + cyanazine, compound of formula I + cycloate, compound of formula I + cyclosulfamuron, compound of formula I + cycloxydim, compound of formula I + cyhalofop, compound of formula I + cyhalofop-butyl, compound of formula I + 2,4-D, compound of formula I + 3,4-DA, compound of formula I + daimuron, compound of formula I + dalapon, compound of formula I + dazomet, compound of formula I + 2,4-DB, compound of formula I + 3,4-DB, compound of formula I + 2,4-DEB, compound of formula I + desmedipham, formula I + desmetryn, compound of formula I + dicamba, compound of formula I + dichlobenil, compound of formula I + ortho-dichlorobenzene, compound of formula I + para-dichlorobenzene, compound of formula I + dichlorprop, compound of formula I + dichlorprop-P, compound of formula I + diclofop, compound of formula I + diclofop-methyl, compound of formula I + diclosulam, compound of formula I + difenzoquat, compound of formula I + difenzoquat metilsulfate, compound of formula I + diflufenican, compound of formula I + diflufenopyr, compound of formula I + dimefuron, compound of formula I + dimepiperate, compound of formula I + dimethachlor, compound of formula I + dimethametryn, compound of formula I + dimethenamid, compound of formula I + dimethenamid-P, compound of formula I + dimethipin, compound of formula I + dimethylarsinic acid, compound of formula I + dinitramine, compound of formula I + dinoterb, compound of formula I + diphenamid, formula I + dipropetryn, compound of formula I + diquat, compound of formula I + diquat dibromide, compound of formula I + dithiopyr, compound of formula I + diuron, compound of formula I + DNOC, compound of formula I + 3,4-DP, compound of formula I + DSMA, compound of formula I + EBEP, compound of formula I + endothal, compound of formula I + EPTC, compound of formula I + esprocarb, compound of formula I + ethalfluralin, compound of formula I + ethametsulfuron, compound of formula I + ethametsulfuron-methyl, formula I + ethephon, compound of formula I + ethofumesate, compound of formula I + ethoxyfen, compound of formula I + ethoxysulfuron, compound of formula I + etobenzanid, compound of formula I + fenoxaprop-P, compound of formula I + fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, compound of formula I + fentrazamide, compound of formula I + ferrous sulfate, compound of formula I + flamprop-M, compound of formula I + flazasulfuron, compound of formula I + florasulam, compound of formula I + fluazifop, compound of formula I + fluazifop-butyl, compound of formula I + fluazifop-P, compound of formula I + fluazifop-P-butyl, formula I + fluazolate, compound of formula I + flucarbazone, compound of formula I + flucarbazone-sodium, compound of formula I + flucetosulfuron, compound of formula I + fluchloralin, compound of formula I + flufenacet, compound of formula I + flufenpyr, compound of formula I + flufenpyr-ethyl, formula I + flumetralin, compound of formula I + flumetsulam, compound of formula I + flumiclorac, compound of formula I + flumiclorac-pentyl, compound of

formula I + flumioxazin, formula I + flumipropin, compound of formula I + fluometuron, compound of formula I + fluoroglycofen, compound of formula I + fluoroglycofen-ethyl, formula I + fluoxaprop, formula I + flupoxam, formula I + flupropacil, compound of formula I + fluopropanate, compound of formula I + fluprysulfuron, compound of formula I + fluprysulfuron-methyl-sodium, compound of formula I + flurenol, compound of formula I + fluridone, compound of formula I + flurochloridone, compound of formula I + fluroxypyrr, compound of formula I + flurtamone, compound of formula I + fluthiacet, compound of formula I + fluthiacet-methyl, compound of formula I + fomesafen, compound of formula I + foramsulfuron, compound of formula I + fosamine, compound of formula I + glufosinate, compound of formula I + glufosinate-ammonium, compound of formula I + glyphosate, compound of formula I + halosulfuron, compound of formula I + halosulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + haloxyfop, compound of formula I + haloxyfop-P, compound of formula I + HC-252, compound of formula I + hexazinone, compound of formula I + imazamethabenz, compound of formula I + imazamethabenz-methyl, compound of formula I + imazamox, compound of formula I + imazapic, compound of formula I + imazapyr, compound of formula I + imazaquin, compound of formula I + imazethapyr, compound of formula I + imazosulfuron, compound of formula I + indanofan, compound of formula I + iodomethane, compound of formula I + iodosulfuron, compound of formula I + iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, compound of formula I + ioxynil, compound of formula I + isoproturon, compound of formula I + isouron, compound of formula I + isoxaben, compound of formula I + isoxachlortole, compound of formula I + isoxaflutole, formula I + isoxapryifop, compound of formula I + karbutilate, compound of formula I + lactofen, compound of formula I + lenacil, compound of formula I + linuron, compound of formula I + MAA, compound of formula I + MAMA, compound of formula I + MCPA, compound of formula I + MCPA-thioethyl, compound of formula I + MCPB, compound of formula I + mecoprop, compound of formula I + mecoprop-P, compound of formula I + mefenacet, compound of formula I + mefluidide, compound of formula I + mesosulfuron, compound of formula I + mesosulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + mesotrione, compound of formula I + metam, compound of formula I + metamifop, compound of formula I + metamitron, compound of formula I + metazachlor, compound of formula I + methabenzthiazuron, formula I + methazole, compound of formula I + methylarsonic acid, compound of formula I + methyldymron, compound of formula I + methyl isothiocyanate, compound of formula I + metobenzuron, formula I + metobromuron, compound of formula I + metolachlor, compound of formula I + S-metolachlor, compound of formula I + metosulam, compound of formula I + metoxuron, compound of formula I + metribuzin, compound of formula I + metsulfuron, compound of formula I + metsulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + MK-616, compound of formula I + molinate, compound of formula I + monolinuron, compound of formula I + MSMA, compound of formula I + naproanilide, compound of formula I + napropamide, compound of formula I + naptalam, formula I + NDA-402989,

compound of formula I + neburon, compound of formula I + nicosulfuron, formula I + nipyraclofen, formula I + n-methyl glyphosate, compound of formula I + nonanoic acid, compound of formula I + norflurazon, compound of formula I + oleic acid (fatty acids), compound of formula I + orbencarb, compound of formula I + orthosulfamuron, compound of formula I + oryzalin, compound of formula I + oxadiargyl, compound of formula I + oxadiazon, compound of formula I + oxasulfuron, compound of formula I + oxaziclofone, compound of formula I + oxyfluorfen, compound of formula I + paraquat, compound of formula I + paraquat dichloride, compound of formula I + pebulate, compound of formula I + pendimethalin, compound of formula I + penoxsulam, compound of formula I + pentachlorophenol, compound of formula I + pentanochlor, compound of formula I + pentozazone, compound of formula I + pethoxamid, compound of formula I + petroleum oils, compound of formula I + phenmedipham, compound of formula I + phenmedipham-ethyl, compound of formula I + picloram, compound of formula I + picolinafen, compound of formula I + pinoxaden, compound of formula I + piperophos, compound of formula I + potassium arsenite, compound of formula I + potassium azide, compound of formula I + pretilachlor, compound of formula I + primisulfuron, compound of formula I + primisulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + prodiamine, compound of formula I + profluazol, compound of formula I + profoxydim, formula I + prohexadione-calcium, compound of formula I + prometon, compound of formula I + prometryn, compound of formula I + propachlor, compound of formula I + propanil, compound of formula I + propaquizafop, compound of formula I + propazine, compound of formula I + propham, compound of formula I + propisochlor, compound of formula I + propoxycarbazone, compound of formula I + propoxycarbazone-sodium, compound of formula I + propyzamide, compound of formula I + prosulfocarb, compound of formula I + prosulfuron, compound of formula I + pyraclonil, compound of formula I + pyraflufen, compound of formula I + pyraflufen-ethyl, formula I + pyrasulfotole, compound of formula I + pyrazolynate, compound of formula I + pyrazosulfuron, compound of formula I + pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, compound of formula I + pyrazoxyfen, compound of formula I + pyribenzoxim, compound of formula I + pyributicarb, compound of formula I + pyridafol, compound of formula I + pyridate, compound of formula I + pyriftalid, compound of formula I + pyriminobac, compound of formula I + pyriminobac-methyl, compound of formula I + pyrimisulfan, compound of formula I + pyrithiobac, compound of formula I + pyrithiobac-sodium, formula I + pyroxasulfone (KIH-485), formula I + pyroxulam, compound of formula I + quinclorac, compound of formula I + quinmerac, compound of formula I + quinoclamine, compound of formula I + quizalofop, compound of formula I + quizalofop-P, compound of formula I + rimsulfuron, compound of formula I + sethoxydim, compound of formula I + siduron, compound of formula I + simazine, compound of formula I + simetryn, compound of formula I + SMA, compound of formula I + sodium arsenite, compound of formula I + sodium azide, compound of formula I + sodium chlorate, compound of

formula I + sulcotrione, compound of formula I + sulfentrazone, compound of formula I + sulfometuron, compound of formula I + sulfometuron-methyl, compound of formula I + sulfosate, compound of formula I + sulfosulfuron, compound of formula I + sulfuric acid, compound of formula I + tar oils, compound of formula I + 2,3,6-TBA, compound of formula I + TCA, compound of formula I + TCA-sodium, formula I + tebutam, compound of formula I + tebuthiuron, formula I + tefuryltrione, compound of formula I + tembotrione, compound of formula I + tepraloxymid, compound of formula I + terbacil, compound of formula I + terbumeton, compound of formula I + terbutylazine, compound of formula I + terbutryn, compound of formula I + thenylchlor, compound of formula I + thiazafluron, compound of formula I + thiazopyr, compound of formula I + thifensulfuron, compound of formula I + thiencarbazone, compound of formula I + thifensulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + thiobencarb, compound of formula I + tiocarbazil, compound of formula I + topramezone, compound of formula I + tralkoxydim, compound of formula I + tri-allate, compound of formula I + triasulfuron, compound of formula I + triaziflam, compound of formula I + tribenuron, compound of formula I + tribenuron-methyl, compound of formula I + tricamba, compound of formula I + triclopyr, compound of formula I + trietazine, compound of formula I + trifloxysulfuron, compound of formula I + trifloxysulfuron-sodium, compound of formula I + trifluralin, compound of formula I + triflusulfuron, compound of formula I + triflusulfuron-methyl, compound of formula I + trihydroxytriazine, compound of formula I + trinexapac-ethyl, compound of formula I + tritosulfuron, compound of formula I + [3-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(1-methyl-6-trifluoromethyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-3-yl)phenoxy]-2-pyridyloxy]acetic acid ethyl ester (CAS RN 353292-31-6), compound of formula I + 4-hydroxy-3-[[2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinyl]carbonyl]-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (CAS RN 352010-68-5), and compound of formula I + 4-hydroxy-3-[[2-(3-methoxypropyl)-6-(difluoromethyl)-3-pyridinyl]carbonyl]-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one.

The mixing partners of the compound of formula I may also be in the form of esters or salts, as mentioned e.g. in The Pesticide Manual, Twelfth Edition, British Crop Protection Council, 2000.

The mixing ratio of the compound of formula I to the mixing partner is preferably from 1: 100 to 1000:1.

The mixtures can advantageously be used in the above-mentioned formulations (in which case "active ingredient" relates to the respective mixture of compound of formula I with the mixing partner).

The compounds of formula I according to the invention can also be used in combination with safeners. Preferably, in these mixtures, the compound of the formula I is one of those compounds listed in Tables 1 to 204 below. The following mixtures with safeners, especially, come into consideration:

compound of formula I + cloquintocet-methyl, compound of formula I + cloquintocet acid and salts thereof, compound of formula I + fenchlorazole-ethyl, compound of formula I + fenchlorazole acid and salts thereof, compound of formula I + mefenpyr-diethyl, compound of formula I + mefenpyr diacid, compound of formula I + isoxadifen-ethyl, compound of formula I + isoxadifen acid, compound of formula I + furilazole, compound of formula I + furilazole R isomer, compound of formula I + benoxacor, compound of formula I + dichlormid, compound of formula I + AD-67, compound of formula I + oxabetrinil, compound of formula I + cyometrinil, compound of formula I + cyometrinil Z-isomer, compound of formula I + fenclorim, compound of formula I + cyprosulfamide, compound of formula I + naphthalic anhydride, compound of formula I + flurazone, compound of formula I + CL 304,415, compound of formula I + dicyclonon, compound of formula I + fluxofenim, compound of formula I + DKA-24, compound of formula I + R-29148 and compound of formula I + PPG-1292. A safening effect can also be observed for the mixtures compound of the formula I + dymron, compound of the formula I + MCPA, compound of the formula I + mecoprop and compound of the formula I + mecoprop-P.

The above-mentioned safeners and herbicides are described, for example, in the Pesticide Manual, Twelfth Edition, British Crop Protection Council, 2000. R-29148 is described, for example by P.B. Goldsborough et al., Plant Physiology, (2002), Vol. 130 pp. 1497-1505 and references therein and PPG-1292 is known from WO09211761.

The rate of application of safener relative to the herbicide is largely dependent upon the mode of application. In the case of field treatment, generally from 0.001 to 5.0 kg of safener/ha, preferably from 0.001 to 0.5 kg of safener/ha, and generally from 0.001 to 2 kg of herbicide/ha, but preferably from 0.005 to 1 kg/ha, are applied.

The herbicidal compositions according to the invention are suitable for all methods of application customary in agriculture, such as, for example, pre-emergence application, post-emergence application and seed dressing. Depending upon the intended use, the safeners can be used for pretreating the seed material of the crop plant (dressing the seed or seedlings) or introduced into the soil before or after sowing, followed by the application of the (unsafened) compound of the formula I, optionally in combination with a co-herbicide. It can, however, also be applied alone or together with the herbicide before or after emergence of the plants. The treatment of the plants or

the seed material with the safener can therefore take place in principle independently of the time of application of the herbicide. The treatment of the plant by simultaneous application of herbicide and safener (e.g. in the form of a tank mixture) is generally preferred. The rate of application of safener relative to herbicide is largely dependent upon the mode of application. In the case of field treatment, generally from 0.001 to 5.0 kg of safener/ha, preferably from 0.001 to 0.5 kg of safener/ha, are applied. In the case of seed dressing, generally from 0.001 to 10 g of safener/kg of seed, preferably from 0.05 to 2 g of safener/kg of seed, are applied. When the safener is applied in liquid form, with seed soaking, shortly before sowing, it is advantageous to use safener solutions which contain the active ingredient in a concentration of from 1 to 10 000 ppm, preferably from 100 to 1000 ppm.

The mixtures can advantageously be used in the above-mentioned formulations (in which case "active ingredient" relates to the respective mixture of compound of formula I with the mixing partner).

The following examples illustrate the invention further but do not limit the invention.

Preparation Examples:

Example 1

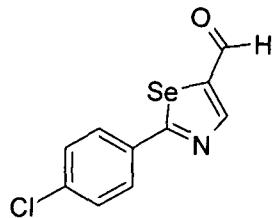
Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylselenazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



Step 1

Preparation of 2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazole-5-carbaldehyde

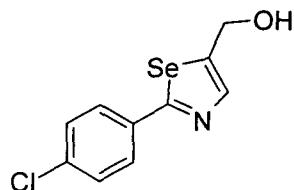
- 49 -



To a suspension of 4-chloroselenobenzamide (219 mg, 1 mmol) and 2-chloromalonaldehyde (160 mg, 1.5 mmol) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (1.5 ml) is added magnesium carbonate (42 mg, 0.5 mmol) and the resulting mixture is stirred at 60 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 3 hours. The crude reaction mixture is then filtered through a plug of silica and washed with ethyl acetate, and filtrate is concentrated to give a brown solid. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazole-5-carbaldehyde (162 mg).

Step 2

Preparation of [2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-yl]methanol

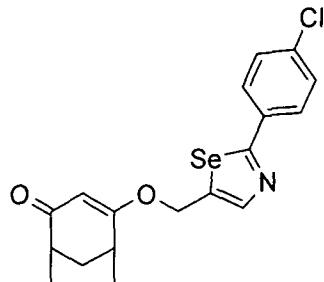


To a suspension of 2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazole-5-carbaldehyde (130 mg, 0.48 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) is added sodium borohydride (19 mg, 0.5 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture is quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (10 ml), and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 25 ml). The combined organic extracts are dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and the filtrate is evaporated to dryness to give [2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-yl]methanol (127 mg).

Step 3

Preparation of 4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-ylmethoxy]bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one

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To a solution of [2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-yl]methanol (300 mg, 1.1 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) is added, in one portion, sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 44 mg, 1.1 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature and 4-chlorobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (172 mg, 1.1 mmol) is added in one-portion. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-ylmethoxy]bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (275 mg).

Step 4

Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylselenazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



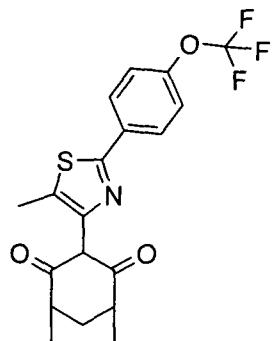
4-[2-(4-Chlorophenyl)selenazol-5-ylmethoxy]bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (260 mg, 0.66 mmol) is placed in a microwave vial and dissolved in diethylene glycol dimethyl ether (8 ml). 1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (0.1 ml) is added and the reaction mixture is heated at 210 °C for 30 minutes under microwave irradiation. Silica gel is added to the crude

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reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylselenazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (108 mg).

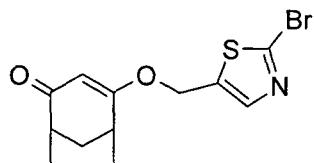
Example 2

Preparation of 3-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione

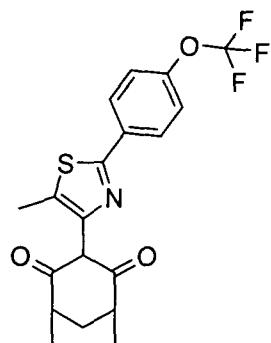


Step 1

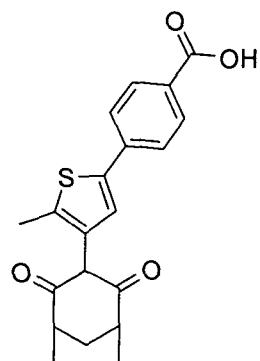
Preparation of 4-(2-bromothiazol-5-ylmethoxy)bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one

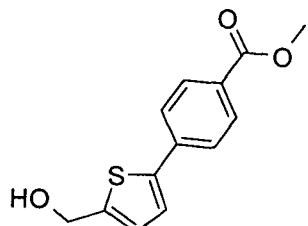


To a solution of (2-bromothiazol-5-yl)methanol (4.85 g, 25 mmol) and 4-chloro-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (3.92 g, 25 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) is added, in small portions, sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 1.00 g, 25 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is stirred overnight and allowed to warm to room temperature. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-(2-bromothiazol-5-ylmethoxy)bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (6.43 g)

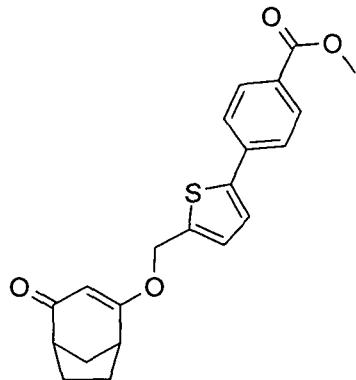
Step 2Preparation of 3-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)thiazol-4-yl]-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione

4-(2-Bromothiazol-5-ylmethoxy)bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (157, 0.5 mmol), 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl boronic acid (206 mg, 1 mmol), toluene (2 ml), caesium carbonate (183 mg, 0.6 mmol), and PEPPSI™ catalyst (51 mg, 0.15 mmol) are mixed together in a microwave vial and heated to 150 °C for 30 minutes under microwave irradiation. The crude product is filtered, and the filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in diglyme (5 ml), 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (0.1 ml) is added and the reaction mixture is heated at 230 °C for 30 minutes under microwave irradiation. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 3-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (84 mg)

Example 3Preparation of 4-[4-(2,4-dioxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid

Step 1Preparation of 4-(5-hydroxymethylthiophen-2-yl)benzoic acid methyl ester

Sodium borohydride (155 mg, 4.1 mmol) is added to a solution of 4-(5-formylthiophen-2-yl)benzoic acid methyl ester (1.01 g, 4.1 mmol) in methanol / dichloromethane (16 ml / 4 ml) and the resulting solution is stirred for 90 minutes at room temperature. The reaction is quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (100 ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (100 ml). The organic layer is washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 4-(5-hydroxymethyl-thiophen-2-yl)benzoic acid methyl ester (800 mg)

Step 2Preparation of 4-[5-(4-oxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yloxymethyl)thiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester

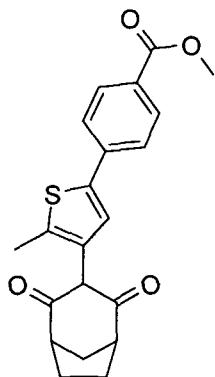
To a solution of 4-(5-hydroxymethylthiophen-2-yl)benzoic acid methyl ester (223 mg, 0.9 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) is added, in one portion, sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 36 mg, 0.9 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature and then

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4-chlorobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (157 mg, 1.0 mmol) is added in one portion. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-[5-(4-oxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yloxymethyl)thiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester (264 mg).

Step 3

Preparation of 4-[4-(2,4-dioxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester



4-[5-(4-oxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yloxymethyl)thiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester (264mg, 0.71 mmol) is placed in a microwave vial and dissolved in diethylene glycol dimethyl ether (3 ml). 1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (0.1 ml) is added and the reaction mixture is heated at 190 °C for 30 minutes under microwave irradiation. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-[4-(2,4-dioxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester (213 mg).

Step 4

Preparation of 4-[4-(2,4-dioxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid

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To a solution of 4-[4-(2,4-dioxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid methyl ester (60 mg, 0.16 mmol) in methanol (2 ml) is added 1N aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (2 ml) and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 72 hours. The reaction is acidified with 2N aqueous hydrochloric acid (25 ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (25 ml). The organic layer is washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give 4-[4-(2,4-dioxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-5-methylthiophen-2-yl]benzoic acid (44 mg).

Example 4

Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-ethylthiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



Step 1

Preparation of 1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethanol

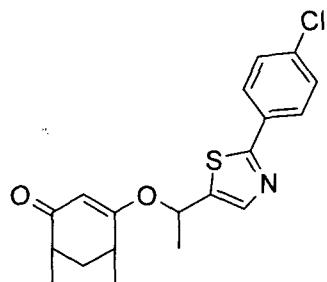


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To a suspension of 1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethanone (5 g, 21 mmol) in methanol (100 ml) is added sodium borohydride (832 mg, 22 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (100 ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 150 ml). The combined organic extracts are dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness to give 1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethanol (4.88 g).

Step 2

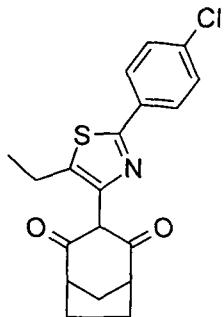
Preparation of 4-{1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethoxy}bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one



To a solution of 1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethanol (1.1g, 4.6 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) is added, in one portion, sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 184 mg, 4.6 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature and 4-chlorobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (720 mg, 4.6 mmol) is added in one portion. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-{1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethoxy}bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (1.24 g)

Step 3

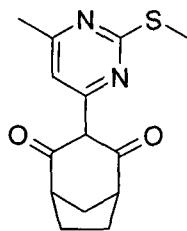
Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-ethylthiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



4-{1-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-5-yl]ethoxy}bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one (1.25 g, 3.47 mmol) is placed in a microwave vial and dissolved in diethylene glycol dimethyl ether (15 ml). 1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (0.1 ml) is added and the reaction mixture is heated at 230 °C for 30 minutes under microwave irradiation. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-ethyl-thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (660 mg).

Example 5

Preparation of 3-(6-methyl-2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione

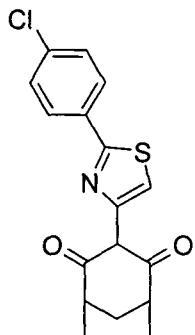


A microwave vial is charged with 4-chloro-2-methyl-6-thiomethylpyrimidine (174 mg, 1 mmol), 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-pyran-3,5-dione (170 mg, 1 mmol), palladium acetate (12 mg, 0.05 mmol), X-Phos (48 mg, 0.1 mmol) and potassium phosphate (424 mg, 2 mmol). 1,2-dimethoxyethane (3 ml) is added and the reaction heated to 140 °C, with stirring, for 30 minutes. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 4-[2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-pyrimidin-4-yl]-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-pyran-3,5-dione (191 mg).

Example 6

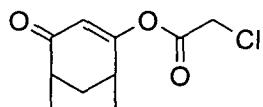
Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione

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Step 1

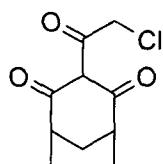
Preparation of chloro-acetic acid 4-oxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yl ester



Into a 250 ml round bottom flask containing the bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (10 g, 72 mmol) is added dry dichloromethane (100 ml) and pyridine (6.28 g, 87 mmol). To the stirred mixture is added dropwise over a period of 15 minutes the chloroacetyl chloride (9.82 g, 72 mmol) diluted in dichloromethane (100 ml). The reaction mixture is therefore stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is therefore poured into 100 ml of aqueous 2N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 ml). The combined organic extracts are dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an orange oil. The crude product is distilled under reduced pressure to give chloro-acetic acid 4-oxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yl ester (13.4 g).

Step 2

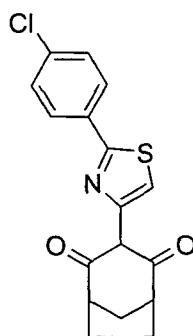
Preparation of 3-(2-chloro-acetyl)bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



Into a 250 ml round bottom flask containing a suspension of anhydrous aluminium chloride (10 g, 75 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (80 ml) is added dropwise over 20 minutes chloro-acetic acid 4-oxo-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yl ester (6 g, 28 mmol) diluted in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 ml). The resultant reaction mixture is stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction is therefore poured into a mix of ice and aqueous 2N HCl (100 ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 50 ml). The combined organic layers are dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a crude mixture 3-(2-chloro-acetyl)bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (4.2g).

Step 3

Preparation of 3-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione



3-(2-chloro-acetyl)bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (3.16 g, 14.7 mmol) and 4-chlorothiobenzamide (2.53 g, 14.7 mmol) are mixed together in toluene (50 ml) and heated under reflux overnight. Therefore, the reaction mixture was evaporated to a black gum and the gum was absorbed onto silica and purified by flash chromatography eluting with a gradient of hexane/ethyl acetate to give 3-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)thiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (2.6 g).

Additional compounds in Table T1 below are prepared by similar methods using appropriate starting materials.

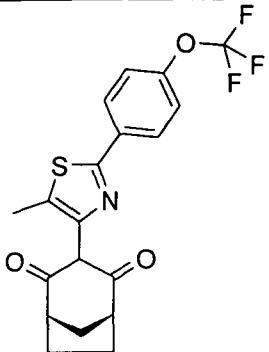
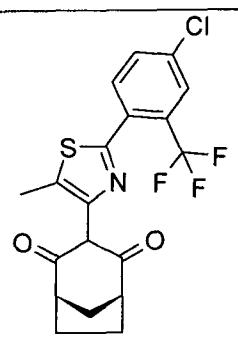
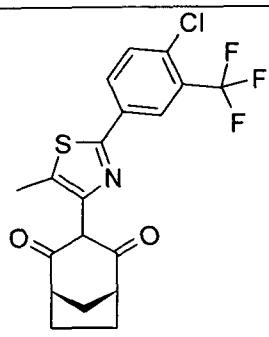
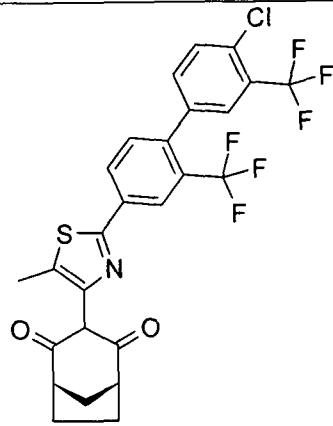
Where more than one tautomer or rotational conformer is observed in the proton NMR spectrum, the data shown below are for the mixture of isomers and conformers.

Table T1

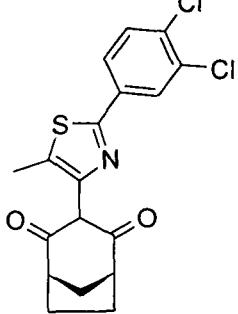
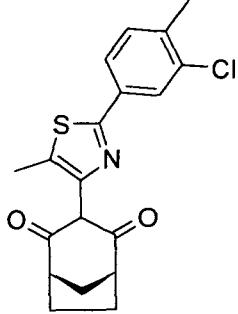
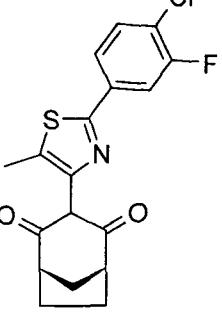
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Compound Number	Structure	¹ H nmr (CDCl ₃ unless stated) or other physical data
T1		δ ppm 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.18 (m, 3H), 2.49 (t, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, 2H), 7.69 (d, 2H)
T2		δ ppm 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.80 - 1.91 (m, 2H), 2.08 - 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.01 - 3.08 (m, 2H), 7.07 (t, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.43 (d, 1H)
T3		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H)
T4		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.06 (s, 2H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H)

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T5		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 3.06 (s, 2H), 7.28 (d, 2H), 7.84 (d, 2H)
T6		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.19 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.60 (dd, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H)
T7		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.19 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.90 (dd, 1H), 8.09 (d, 1H)
T8		δ ppm 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.17-2.24 (m, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.19 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 7.47 (dd, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 8.03 (dd, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H)

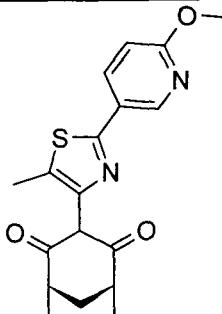
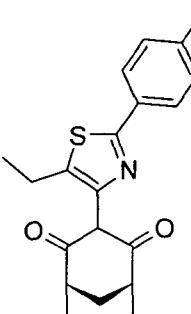
- 62 -

T9		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.79 - 1.92 (m, 2H), 2.06 - 2.23 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.97 - 3.13 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.62 (dd, 1H), 7.89 (d, 1H)
T10		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, 2H), 7.58 (d, 2H), 7.8 (d, 1H)
T11		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, 2H), 7.68 (d, 2H)
T12		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.79 - 1.92 (m, 2H), 2.10 - 2.24 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.03 - 3.11 (m, 2H), 7.41 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.53 (dd, 1H), 7.60 (dd, 1H)

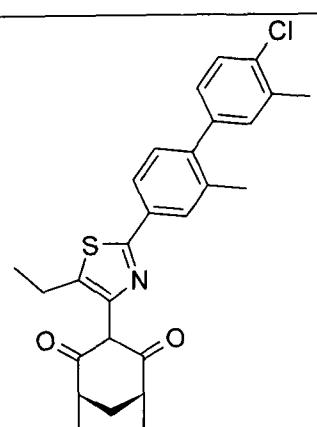
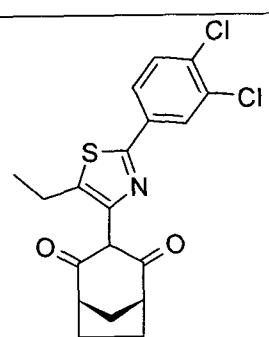
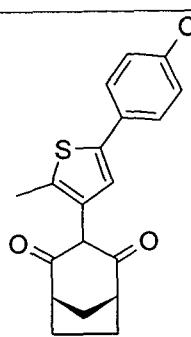
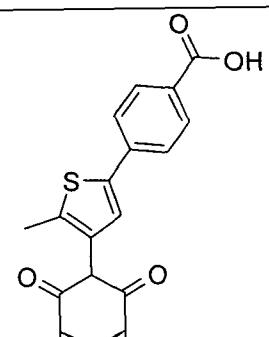
- 63 -

T13		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.07 - 2.22 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.02 - 3.12 (m, 2H), 7.20 - 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.91 - 7.99 (m, 1H)
T14		δ ppm 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.21 (m, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.29 (dd, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H)
T15		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.81 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.08 - 2.22 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.02 - 3.14 (m, 2H), 7.53 - 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.65 - 7.73 (m, 2H)
T16		δ ppm 1.56 - 1.67 (m, 3H), 2.08 - 2.23 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.03 - 3.13 (m, 2H), 7.42 (dd, 1H), 8.06 (dd, 1H), 8.82 (dd, 1H)

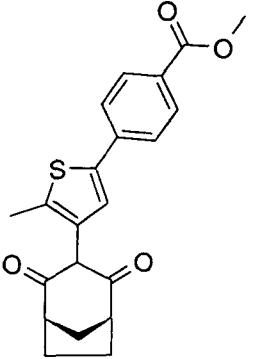
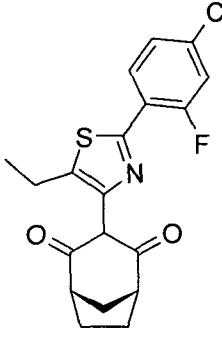
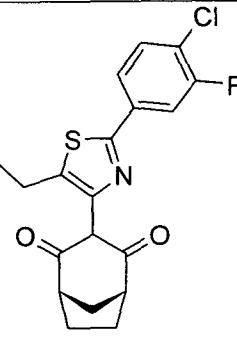
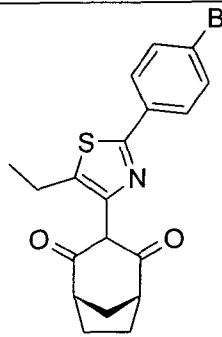
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T17		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.79 - 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.07 - 2.21 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.02 - 3.11 (m, 2H), 7.41 (d, 2H), 7.75 (d, 2H)
T18		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.19 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.11 (m, 2H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 8.03 (dd, 1H), 8.64 (d, 1H)
T19		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.07 - 2.21 (m, 3H), 2.88 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, br, 2H), 7.41 (d, 2H), 7.76 (d, 2H)
T20		δ ppm 1.3 (t, 3H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 2.88 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.7 (s, 1H)

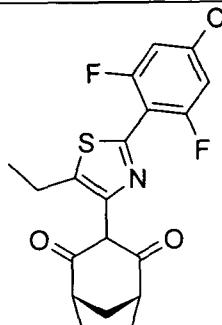
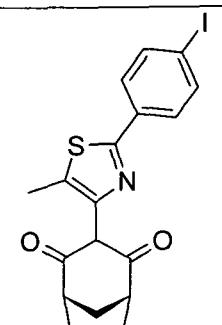
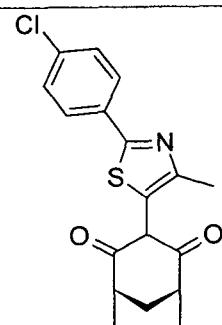
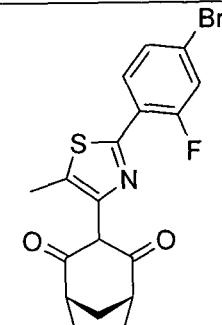
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T21		δ ppm 1.3 (t, 3H), 1.6 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.18 (m, 3H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 2.84 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.1 (d, 2H) 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.4 (d, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.7 (s, 1H)
T22		δ ppm 1.3 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.9 (s, 1H).
T23		(CD_3OD) δ ppm 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.84 (d, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.15 - 2.30 (m, 3H), 2.98 - 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, 2H), 7.55 (d, 2H)
T24		(CD_3OD) δ ppm 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 6H) 3.03 (m, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, 2H), 8.00 (d, 2H)

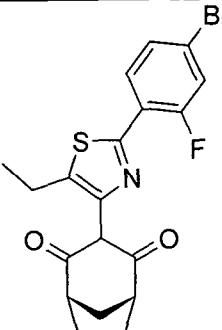
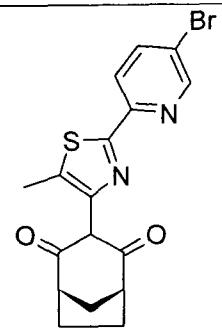
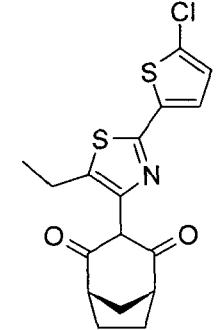
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T25		δ ppm 1.40 - 1.70 (m, 8H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 8.01 (d, 2H)
T26		δ ppm 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.92 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.96 (t, 1H)
T27		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.89 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.62 (dd, 1H)
T28		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.88 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.69 (m, 2H)

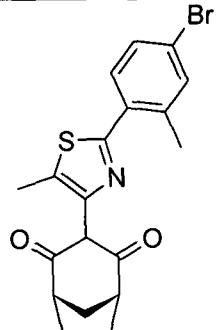
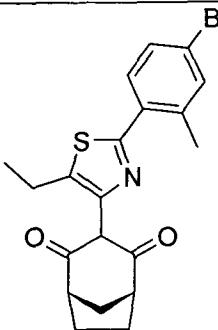
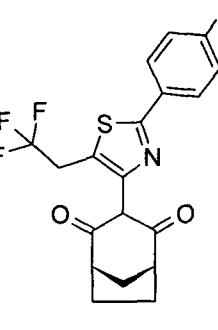
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T29		δ ppm 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.59 (dt, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.97 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 2H)
T30		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.53 (d, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H)
T31		δ ppm 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.8 (d, 2H), 2.1 (s, 3H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 7.85 (m, 2H)
T32		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.88 (m, 1H)

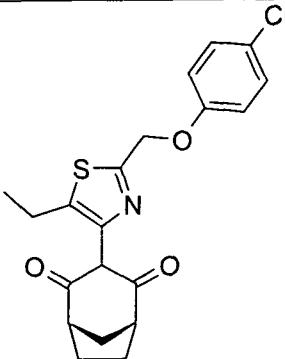
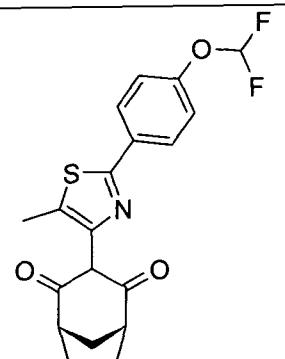
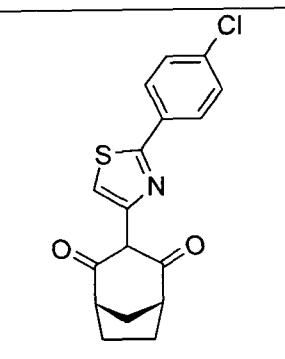
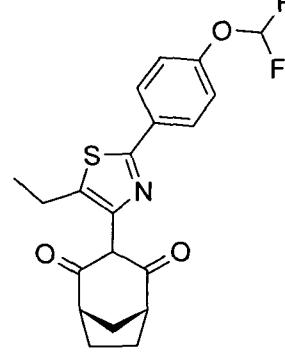
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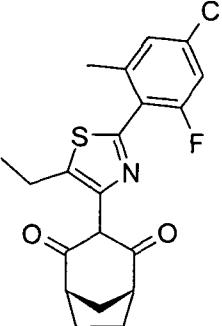
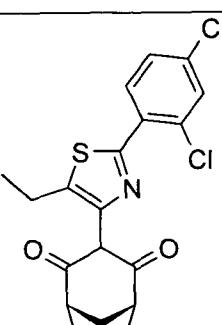
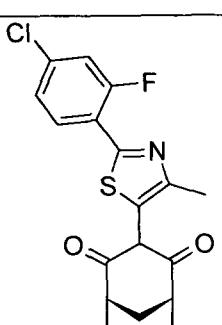
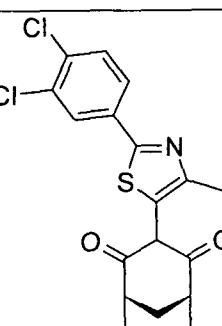
T33		δ ppm 1.36 (t, 3H), 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.18 (m, 3H), 2.96 (q, 2H), 3.11 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.93 (t, 1 H)
T34		δ ppm 1.59 (dt, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.04 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H)
T35		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.89 (m, 2H), 8.63 (s, 1H)
T36		δ ppm 1.28 (t, 3H), 1.58 (dt, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.84 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H)

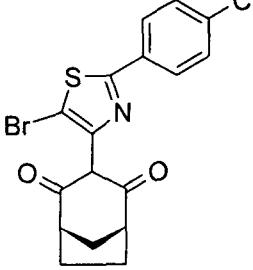
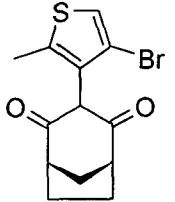
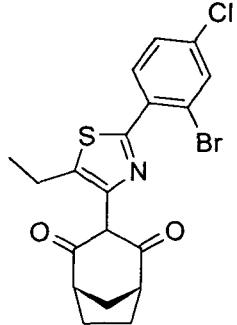
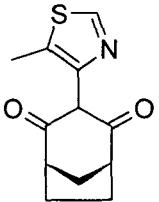
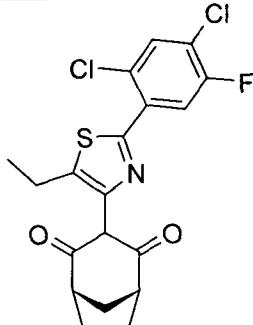
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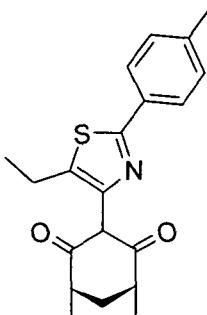
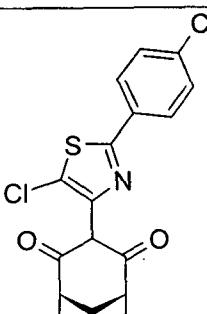
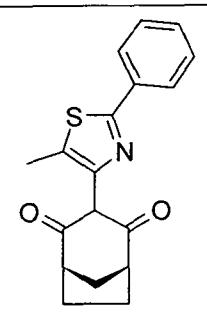
T37		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 7.40 (dd, 1H), 7.49 (m, 2H)
T38		δ ppm 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 3H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.91 (q, 2H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 7.40 (dd, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H)
T39		δ ppm 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.87 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.89 (m, 2H), 8.64 (s, 1H)
T40		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 4.01 (q, 2H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.72 (d, 2H)

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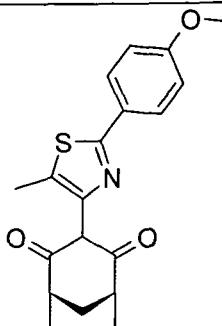
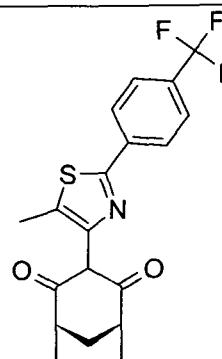
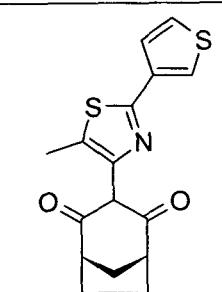
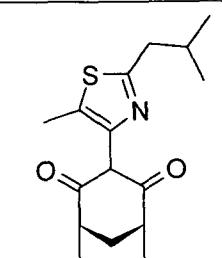
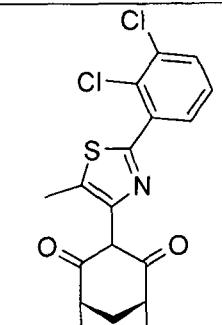
T41		δ ppm 1.27 (t, 3H), 1.58 (dt, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.12 (m, 3H), 2.84 (q, 2H), 3.03 (m, 2H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 2H)
T42		δ ppm 1.60 (dt, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 6.56 (t, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.82 (m, 2H)
T43		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.8 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 8.3 (s, 1H), 14.4 (s, 1H)
T44		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.60 (dt, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.89 (m, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 6.57 (t, 1H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.83 (m, 2H)

T45		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.57 (dt, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.12 (m, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 3.03 (m, 2H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 1H)
T46		δ ppm 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.61 (dt, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.85 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.65 (dd, 1H), 7.92 (d, 1H)
T47		δ ppm 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.80 (d, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 3.1 (m, 2H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H)
T48		δ ppm 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (d, 2H), 2.1 (s, 3H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 3.1 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H)

T49		δ ppm 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 2H), 11.0 (s, 1H)
T50		δ ppm 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.28 (d, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 5.77 (d, 1H), 7.16 (d, 1H)
T51		δ ppm 1.33 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.91 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.38 (dd, 1H), 7.73 (m, 2H)
T52		δ ppm 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 3.03 (q, 2H), 8.63 (s, 1H)
T53		δ ppm 1.33 (t, 3H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.91 (q, 2H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.80 (d, 1H)

T54		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.80 (d, 2H), 2.10 (m, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 2H)
T55		δ ppm 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 2H), 11.2 (s, 1H)
T56		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.82 (m, 2H)
T57		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H)

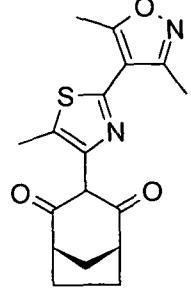
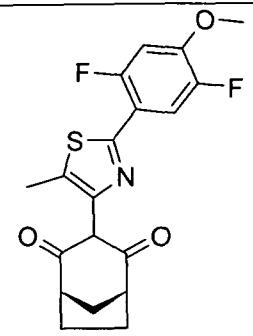
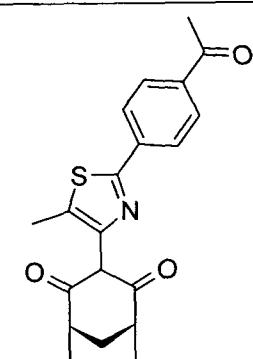
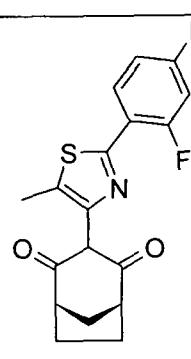
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T58		δ ppm 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, 2H), 7.75 (d, 2H)
T59		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, 2H), 7.92 (d, 2H)
T60		δ ppm 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.76 (m, 1H)
T61		δ ppm 1.01 (d, 6H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.13 (m, 4H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.92 (d, 2H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 6.93 (s (br), 1H)
T62		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H)

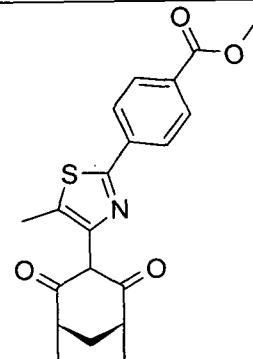
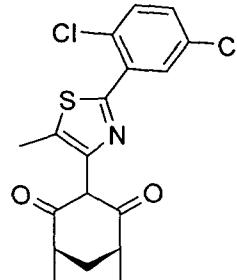
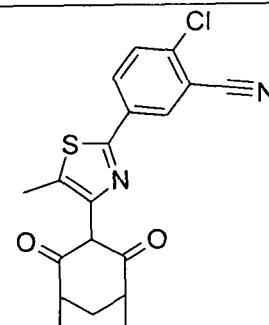
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T63		δ ppm 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 6.40 (s (br), 1H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.92 (m, 4H), 8.28 (s, 1H)
T64		δ ppm 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.17 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 4.34 (s, 4H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 7.36 (m, 2H)
T65		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, 2H), 7.92 (d, 2H)
T66		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 7.09 (d, 2H), 7.74 (d, 2H)

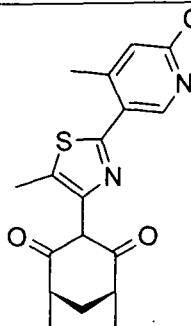
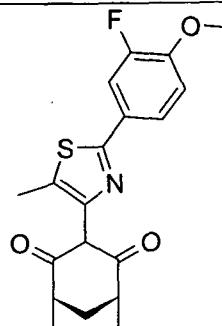
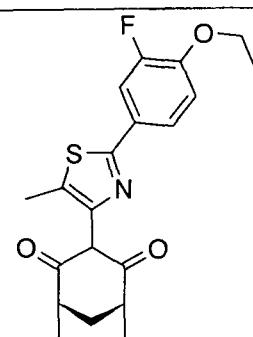
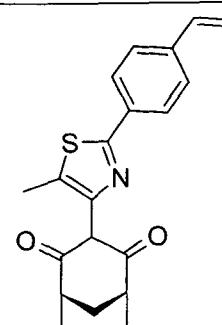
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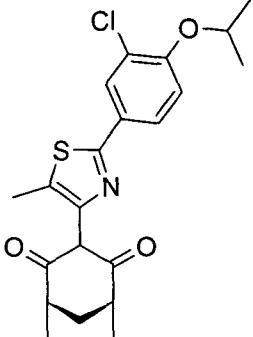
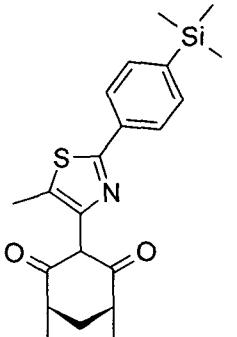
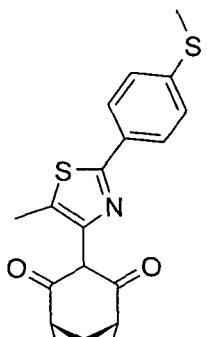
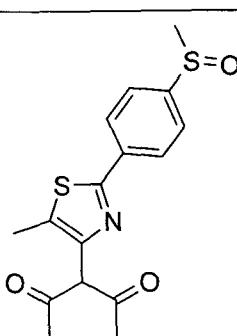
T67		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H)
T68		δ ppm 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.19 (m, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 6.84 (m, 1H), 7.76 (m, 1H)
T69		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.02 (d, 2H)
T70		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 6.97 (m, 2H), 7.99 (m, 1H)

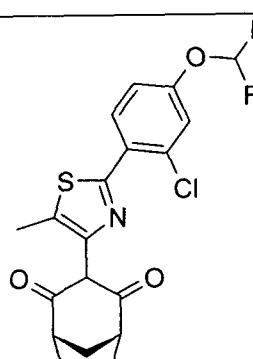
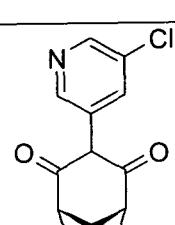
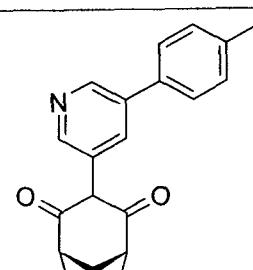
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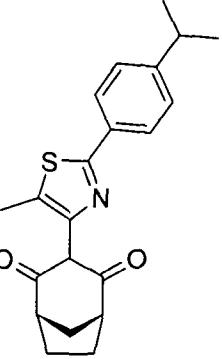
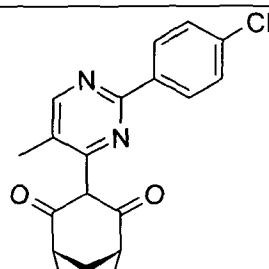
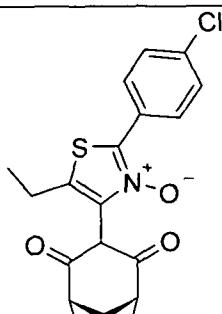
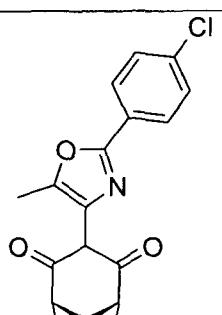
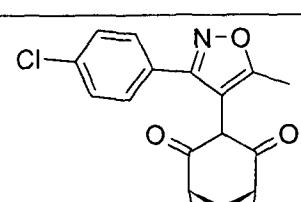
T71		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.89 (m, 1H)
T72		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.88 (d, 2H), 8.10 (d, 2H)
T73		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.31 (dd, 1H), 7.43 (d, 1H), 7.92 (d, 1H)
T74		δ ppm 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.96 (dd, 1H), 8.11 (d, 1H)

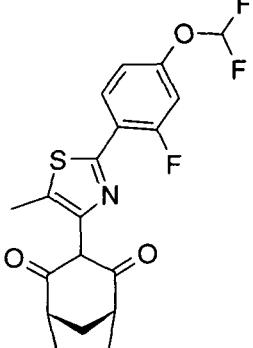
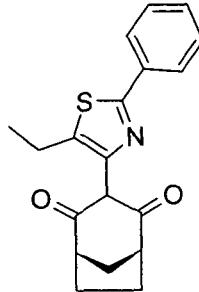
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T75		δ ppm 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H)
T76		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.00 (t, 1H), 7.54 (m, 2H)
T77		δ ppm 1.48 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.16 (q, 3H), 6.98 (t, 1H), 7.53 (m, 2H)
T78		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 5.35 (d, 1H), 5.83 (d, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.78 (d, 2H)

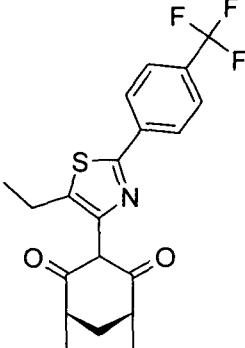
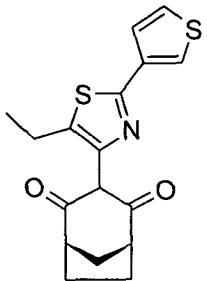
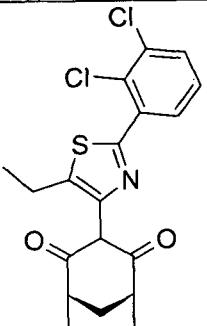
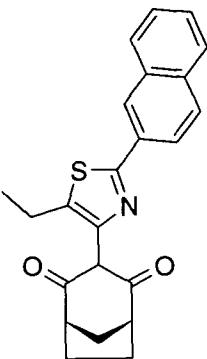
T79		δ ppm 1.41 (d, 6H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 4.63 (sept, 1H), 6.97 (d, 1H), 7.63 (dd, 1H) 7.82 (d, 1H)
T80		δ ppm 0.30 (s, 9H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H)
T81		δ ppm 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.72 (m, 2H)
T82		δ ppm 1.62 (m, 1 H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.97 (m, 2H)

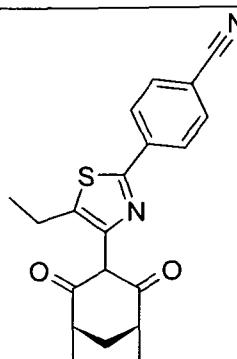
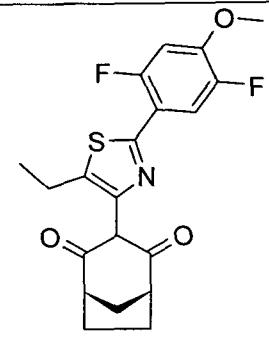
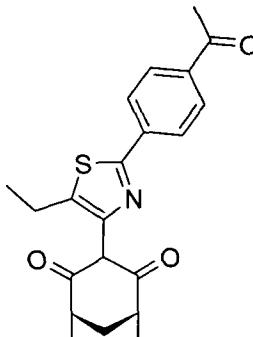
T83		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.59 (dt, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.88 (q, 2H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.74 (m, 2H)
T84		δ ppm 1.60 (dt, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 3.06 - 3.09 (m, 2H), 6.57 (t, 1H), 7.14 (dd, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.93 (d, 1H)
T85		δ ppm 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.19 (m, 3H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 7.84 (m, 1H), 8.13 (m, 1H), 8.37 (m, 1H)
T86		δ ppm 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.17 (m, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 8.15 (m, 1H), 8.31 (m, 1H), 8.59 (m, 1H)

T87		δ ppm 1.27 (d, 6H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.95 (sept, 1H), 3.05 (q, 2H), 7.29 (d, 2H), 7.73 (d, 2H)
T88		δ ppm 1.66 (dt, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 2.19 (m, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.51 (m, 2H), 8.20 (m, 2H), 8.57 (s, 1H)
T89		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.90 (m, 3H), 2.05 (m, 3H), 3.00 (q, 2H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 2H)
T90		δ ppm 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.30 (m, 3H), 2.94 (t, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 3.42 (t, 1H), 7.54 (d, 2H), 7.94 (d, 2H)
T91		δ ppm 1.90 (d, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 2H), 3.56 (d, 2H), 3.63 (d, 2H), 7.30 (d, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H)

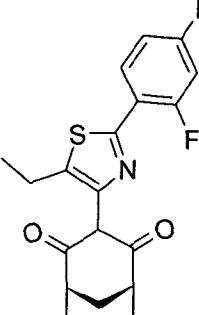
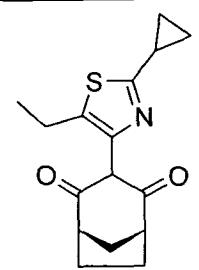
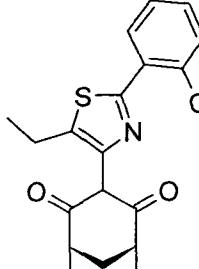
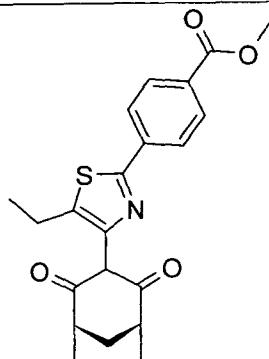
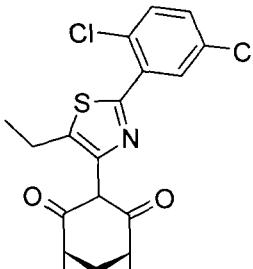
T92		δ ppm 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 3.06 (m, 2H), 6.51 (t, 1H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 8.00 (t, 1H)
T93		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.9 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.80 (m, 2H)
T94		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H)
T95		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 8.00 (m, 1H)

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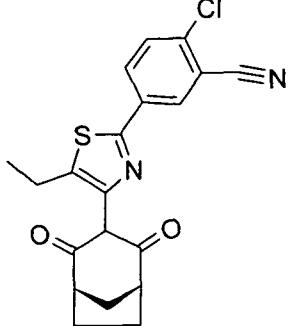
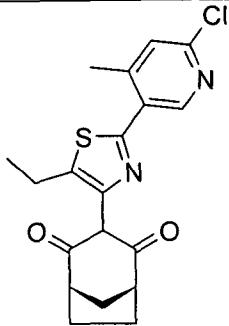
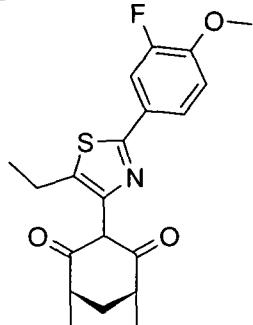
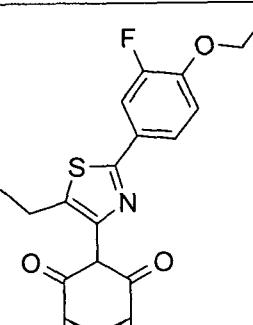
T96		δ ppm 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.7 (d, 2H), 7.95 (d, 2H)
T97		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.5 (m, 1H), 7.80 (m, 1H)
T98		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.80 (m, 1H)
T99		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 4H), 8.30 (s, 1H)

T100		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.30 (m, 4H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 2H)
T101		δ ppm 1.40 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 8.00 (d, 2H)
T102		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.80 (m, 1H), 7.70 (m, 1H)
T103		δ ppm 1.40 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.60 (s, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.10 (d, 2H)

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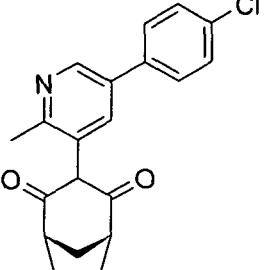
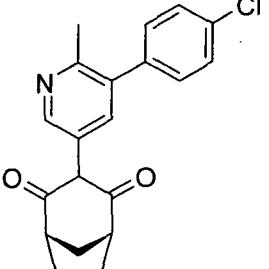
T104		δ ppm 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 8.0 (m, 1H)
T105		δ ppm 1.10 (m, 2H), 1.20 (d, 2H), 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.80 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H)
T106		δ ppm 1.40 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H)
T107		δ ppm 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.10 (d, 2H)
T108		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.4 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H)

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T109		δ ppm 1.40 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 8.10 (m, 1H)
T110		δ ppm 1.40 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.70 (s 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H)
T111		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.85 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s 3H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.6 (m, 2H)
T112		δ ppm 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.50 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 4.20 (q, 2H), 7.00 (t, 1H), 7.70 (m, 2H)

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T113		δ ppm 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H) 1.80 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 5.40 (d, 1H), 5.90 (d, 1H), 6.80 (m, 1H), 7.50 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H)
T114		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.40 (s, 6H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.60 (m, 1H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H)
T115		δ ppm 0.30 (s, 9H), 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 3H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H)
T116		(CD ₃ OD) δ ppm 1.66 (dt, 1H), 1.76 (ddd, 2H), 2.13 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.92 (dd, 2H), 8.34 (s, 1H)
T117		δ ppm 1.63 (dt, 1H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 6H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 2.99 (dd, 2H), 8.46 (s, 1H)

T118		δ ppm 1.68 (dt, 1H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 3.11 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d, 2H), 7.53 (d, 2H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 8.62 (s, 1H)
T119		δ ppm 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 3H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, 1H), 8.68 (d, 1H)
T120		δ ppm 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 2.30 (d, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 2.72 (d, 1H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 2H)
T121		δ ppm 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 2.30 (d, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 2.72 (d, 1H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 7.58 (d, 2H), 7.68 (d, 2H)

Example 7

Preparation of 2,2-dimethylpropionic acid 3-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-5-ethylthiazol-4-yl]-4-oxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yl ester



To a solution of the 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-ethylthiazol-4-yl]bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 ml) and triethylamine (140 μ l, 1 mmol) is added pivaloyl chloride (123 μ l, 1 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture is stirred overnight at room temperature. Silica gel is added to the crude reaction mixture, the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give 2,2-dimethylpropionic acid 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-ethylthiazol-4-yl]-4-oxobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-en-2-yl ester (101 mg)

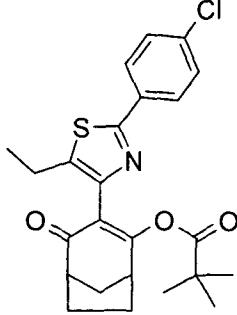
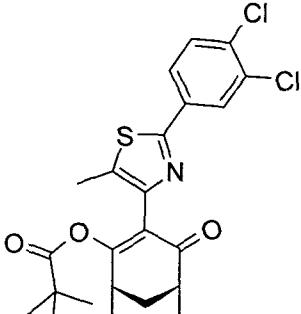
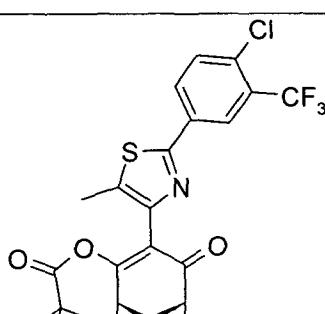
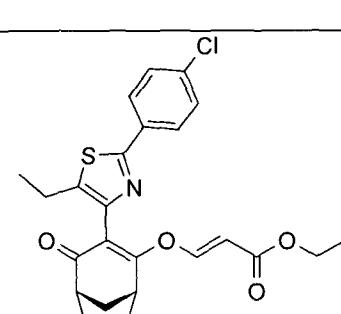
Additional compounds in Table P1 below are prepared by similar methods using appropriate starting materials.

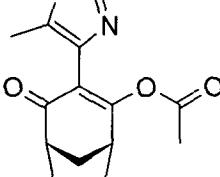
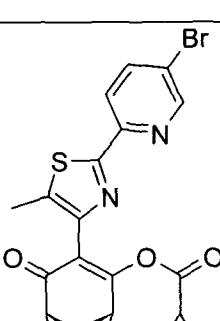
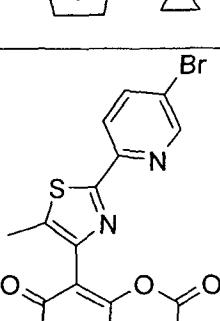
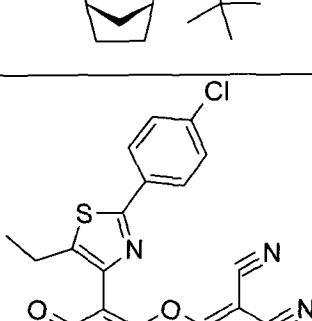
Where more than one tautomer or rotational conformer is observed in the proton NMR spectrum, the data shown below are for the mixture of isomers and conformers.

Table P1

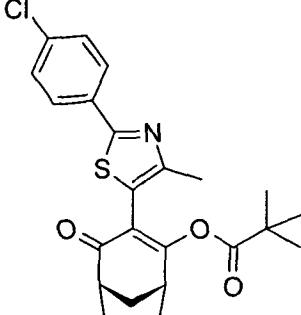
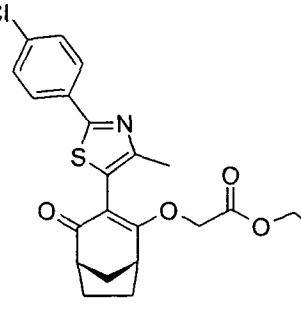
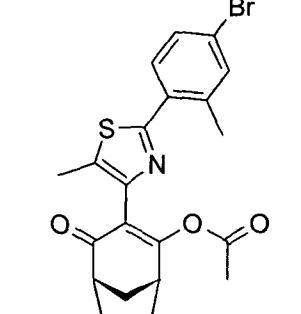
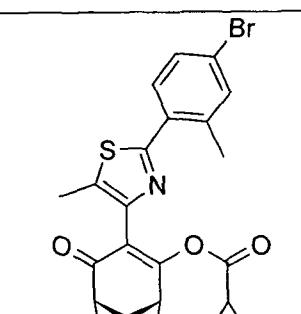
Compound Number	Structure	^1H nmr (CDCl_3 unless stated) or other physical data
P1		δ ppm 0.81 (m, 3H), 0.94 (m, 1H), 1.25 (t, 3H), 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 2.42 (d, 1H), 2.56 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.08 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.81 (m, 2H)

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P2		δ ppm 1.02 (s, 9H), 1.24 (t, 3H), 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.57 (q, 2H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 2H)
P3		δ ppm 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H)
P4		δ ppm 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H)
P5		δ ppm 1.10 (t, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.80 (dt, 1H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.38 (m, 3H), 2.59 (q, 2H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 5.47 (d, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.83 (d, 2H)

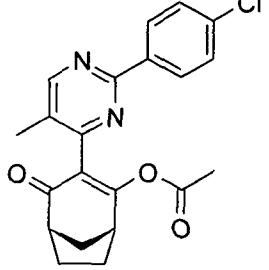
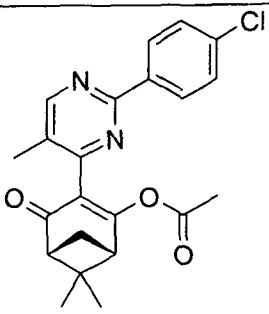
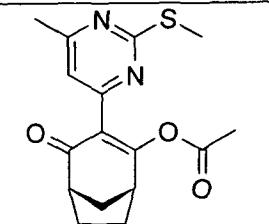
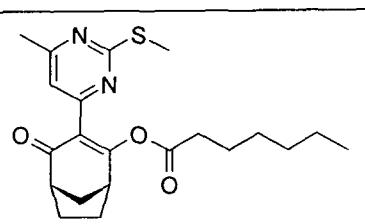
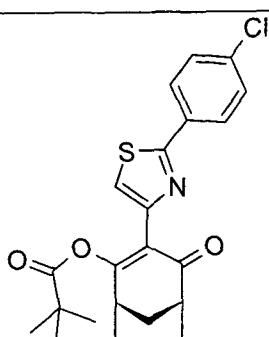
P6		δ ppm 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.43 (d, 1H), 3.09 (t, 1H), 3.15 (t, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.98 (d, 1H), 8.60 (d, 1H)
P7		δ ppm 0.77-1.00 (m, 4H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.73 (dt, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.41 (d, 1H), 3.10 (t, 1H), 3.15 (t, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 8.01 (d, 1H), 8.60 (d, 1H)
P8		δ ppm 1.03 (m, 9H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.43 (d, 1H), 3.09 (t, 1H), 3.15 (t, 1H), 7.84 (dd, 1H), 7.98 (d, 1H), 8.60 (d, 1H)
P9		δ ppm 1.33 (t, 3H), 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 2.17 (m, 2H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.84 (q, 2H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.77 (d, 2H)

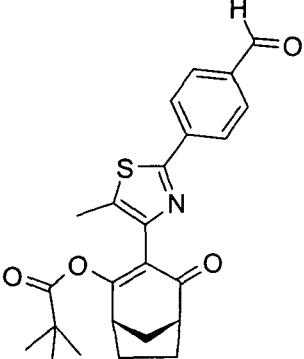
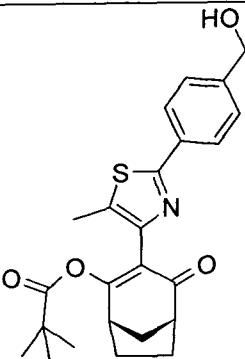
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P10		δ ppm 1.10 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H)
P11		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 4.20 (q, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 7.38 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H)
P12		δ ppm 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.81 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.42 (d, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 3.07 (t, 1H), 3.14 (t, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H)
P13		δ ppm 0.8-1.0 (m, 4H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.40 (d, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 3.09 (t, 1H), 3.14 (t, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H)

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P14		δ ppm 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.30 (m, 5H), 2.44 (d, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 3.03 (t, 1H), 3.14 (t, 1H), 7.34 (dd, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H)
P15		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.9 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.70 (m, 2H)
P16		δ ppm 1.30 (t, 3H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.90 (q, 2H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 8.3 (s, 1H)
P17		δ ppm 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 6.54 (t, 1H), 7.07 (dd, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H)

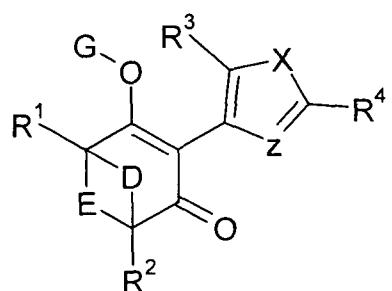
P18		δ ppm 1.75-1.96 (m, 5H), 2.05-2.56 (m, 7H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, 2H), 8.33 (d, 2H), 8.58 (s, 1H)
P19		δ ppm 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 2.17-2.30 (m, 4H), 2.84 (dt, 2H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 7.42 (d, 2H), 8.33 (d, 2H), 8.58 (s, 1H)
P20		δ ppm 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 2.98 (m, 2H), 8.40 (s, 1H)
P21		δ ppm 0.88 (t, 3H), 1.25 (m, 4H), 1.52-1.63 (m, 5H), 1.17 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.23 (m, 3H), 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H)
P22		δ ppm 1.10 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 8.4 (s, 1H)

P23		δ ppm 1.10 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 8.0 (d, 2H), 10.0 (s, 1H)
P24		δ ppm 1.10 (s, 9H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.80 (d, 2H)

Specific examples of the compounds of the invention include those compounds detailed in Tables 1 to 204.

Table 1:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1:



T-1

wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined below:

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.001	CH ₃	H
1.002	CH ₃	CH ₃
1.003	CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂
1.004	CH ₃	(CH ₃) ₂ CH
1.005	CH ₃	(CH ₃) ₃ C
1.006	CH ₃ CH ₂	H
1.007	CH ₃ CH ₂	CH ₃
1.008	CH ₃ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂
1.009	CH ₃ CH ₂	(CH ₃) ₂ CH
1.010	CH ₃ CH ₂	(CH ₃) ₃ C
1.011	CH ₃	Phenyl
1.012	CH ₃	2-fluorophenyl
1.013	CH ₃	3-fluorophenyl
1.014	CH ₃	4-fluorophenyl
1.015	CH ₃	2-chlorophenyl
1.016	CH ₃	3-chlorophenyl
1.017	CH ₃	4-chlorophenyl
1.018	CH ₃	2-bromophenyl
1.019	CH ₃	3-bromophenyl
1.020	CH ₃	4-bromophenyl
1.021	CH ₃	2-iodophenyl
1.022	CH ₃	3-iodophenyl
1.023	CH ₃	4-iodophenyl
1.024	CH ₃	2-methylphenyl
1.025	CH ₃	3-methylphenyl
1.026	CH ₃	4-methylphenyl
1.027	CH ₃	2-cyanophenyl
1.028	CH ₃	3-cyanophenyl
1.029	CH ₃	4-cyanophenyl
1.030	CH ₃	2-methoxyphenyl
1.031	CH ₃	3-methoxyphenyl
1.032	CH ₃	4-methoxyphenyl
1.033	CH ₃	2-trifluoromethylphenyl

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.034	CH ₃	3-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.035	CH ₃	4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.036	CH ₃	4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl
1.037	CH ₃	4-difluoromethoxyphenyl
1.038	CH ₃	4-methylthiophenyl
1.039	CH ₃	4-methylsulfinylphenyl
1.040	CH ₃	4-methylsulfonylphenyl
1.041	CH ₃	4-trifluoromethylthiophenyl
1.042	CH ₃	4-trifluoromethylsulfinylphenyl
1.043	CH ₃	4-trifluoromethylsulfonylphenyl
1.044	CH ₃	2,3-difluorophenyl
1.045	CH ₃	2,4-difluorophenyl
1.046	CH ₃	2,5-difluorophenyl
1.047	CH ₃	2,6-difluorophenyl
1.048	CH ₃	3,4-difluorophenyl
1.049	CH ₃	3,5-difluorophenyl
1.050	CH ₃	2,3-dichlorophenyl
1.051	CH ₃	2,4-dichlorophenyl
1.052	CH ₃	2,5-dichlorophenyl
1.053	CH ₃	2,6-dichlorophenyl
1.054	CH ₃	3,4-dichlorophenyl
1.055	CH ₃	3,5-dichlorophenyl
1.056	CH ₃	4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl
1.057	CH ₃	4-bromo-3-fluorophenyl
1.058	CH ₃	4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl
1.059	CH ₃	4-bromo-3-chlorophenyl
1.060	CH ₃	4-chloro-2-cyanophenyl
1.061	CH ₃	4-chloro-3-cyanophenyl
1.062	CH ₃	4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl
1.063	CH ₃	4-chloro-3-fluorophenyl
1.064	CH ₃	4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl
1.065	CH ₃	4-chloro-3-methoxyphenyl
1.066	CH ₃	4-chloro-2-methylphenyl

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.067	CH ₃	4-chloro-3-methylphenyl
1.068	CH ₃	4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.069	CH ₃	4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.070	CH ₃	2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.071	CH ₃	3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.072	CH ₃	2-chloro-4-methylphenyl
1.073	CH ₃	3-chloro-4-methylphenyl
1.074	CH ₃	2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.075	CH ₃	3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.076	CH ₃	2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl
1.077	CH ₃	2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl
1.078	CH ₃	2-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.079	CH ₃	3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.080	CH ₃	2-chloropyridin-5-yl
1.081	CH ₃	3-chloropyridinyl-5-yl
1.082	CH ₃	2-methoxypyridin-5-yl
1.083	CH ₃	3-methoxypyridinyl-5-yl
1.084	CH ₃	2-methylpyridin-5-yl
1.085	CH ₃	3-methylpyridinyl-5-yl
1.086	CH ₃	2-trifluoromethylpyridin-5-yl
1.087	CH ₃	3-trifluoromethylpyridin-5-yl
1.088	CH ₃	2,6-dichloropyridin-3-yl
1.089	CH ₃	4-chloropyrazol-1-yl
1.090	CH ₃	2-thiophenyl
1.091	CH ₃	5-chlorothiophen-2-yl
1.092	CH ₃	5-bromothiophen-2-yl
1.093	CH ₃	3-thiophenyl
1.094	CH ₃	5-chlorothiophen-3-yl
1.095	CH ₃	5-bromothiophen-3-yl
1.096	CH ₃ CH ₂	phenyl
1.097	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-fluorophenyl
1.098	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-fluorophenyl
1.099	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-fluorophenyl

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.100	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-chlorophenyl
1.101	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-chlorophenyl
1.102	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chlorophenyl
1.103	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-bromophenyl
1.104	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-bromophenyl
1.105	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-bromophenyl
1.106	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-iodophenyl
1.107	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-iodophenyl
1.108	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-iodophenyl
1.109	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-methylphenyl
1.110	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-methylphenyl
1.111	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-methylphenyl
1.112	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-cyanophenyl
1.113	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-cyanophenyl
1.114	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-cyanophenyl
1.115	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-methoxyphenyl
1.116	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-methoxyphenyl
1.117	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-methoxyphenyl
1.118	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.119	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.120	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.121	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl
1.122	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-difluoromethoxyphenyl
1.123	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-methylthiophenyl
1.124	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-methylsulfinylphenyl
1.125	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-methylsulfonylphenyl
1.126	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-trifluoromethylthiophenyl
1.127	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-trifluoromethylsulfinylphenyl
1.128	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-trifluoromethylsulfonylphenyl
1.129	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,3-difluorophenyl
1.130	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,4-difluorophenyl
1.131	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,5-difluorophenyl
1.132	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,6-difluorophenyl

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.133	CH ₃ CH ₂	3,4-difluorophenyl
1.134	CH ₃ CH ₂	3,5-difluorophenyl
1.135	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,3-dichlorophenyl
1.136	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,4-dichlorophenyl
1.137	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,5-dichlorophenyl
1.138	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,6-dichlorophenyl
1.139	CH ₃ CH ₂	3,4-dichlorophenyl
1.140	CH ₃ CH ₂	3,5-dichlorophenyl
1.141	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-bromo-2-fluorophenyl
1.142	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-bromo-3-fluorophenyl
1.143	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl
1.144	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-bromo-3-chlorophenyl
1.145	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-2-cyanophenyl
1.146	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-3-cyanophenyl
1.147	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl
1.148	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-3-fluorophenyl
1.149	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl
1.150	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-3-methoxyphenyl
1.151	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-2-methylphenyl
1.152	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-3-methylphenyl
1.153	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-2-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.154	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.155	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.156	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.157	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-chloro-4-methylphenyl
1.158	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-chloro-4-methylphenyl
1.159	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.160	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl
1.161	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-fluoro-4-methylphenyl
1.162	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-fluoro-4-methylphenyl
1.163	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.164	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-fluoro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl
1.165	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-chloropyridin-5-yl

Compound Number	R ³	R ⁴
1.166	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-chloropyridinyl-5-yl
1.167	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-methoxypyridin-5-yl
1.168	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-methoxypyridinyl-5-yl
1.169	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-methylpyridin-5-yl
1.170	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-methylpyridinyl-5-yl
1.171	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-trifluoromethylpyridin-5-yl
1.172	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-trifluoromethylpyridin-5-yl
1.173	CH ₃ CH ₂	2,6-dichloropyridin-3-yl
1.174	CH ₃ CH ₂	4-chloropyrazol-1-yl
1.175	CH ₃ CH ₂	2-thiophenyl
1.176	CH ₃ CH ₂	5-chlorothiophen-2-yl
1.177	CH ₃ CH ₂	5-bromothiophen-2-yl
1.178	CH ₃ CH ₂	3-thiophenyl
1.179	CH ₃ CH ₂	5-chlorothiophen-3-yl
1.180	CH ₃ CH ₂	5-bromothiophen-3-yl

Table 2:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 3:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 4:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 5:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 6:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 7:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 8:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 9:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 10:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 11:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 12:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 13:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 14:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 15:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 16:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 17:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 18:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 19:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 20:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 21:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 22:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 23:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 24:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 25:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 26:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 27:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 28:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 29:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 30:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 31:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 32:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 33:

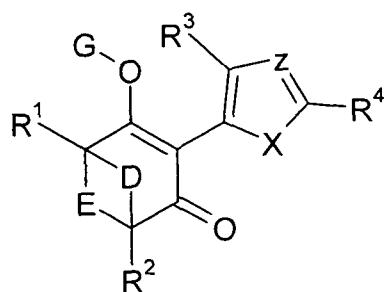
This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 34:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 35:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2:



T-2

wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 36:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 37:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 38:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 39:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 40:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 41:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 42:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 43:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 44:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 45:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 46:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 47:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 48:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 49:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 50:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 51:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 52:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 53:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 54:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 55:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 56:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 57:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 58:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 59:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 60:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, E is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 61:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 is hydrogen, R^2 is methyl and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 62:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 is hydrogen, R^2 is methyl and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 63:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are methyl and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 64:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is CH_2 , E is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are methyl and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 65:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 66:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, E is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 67:

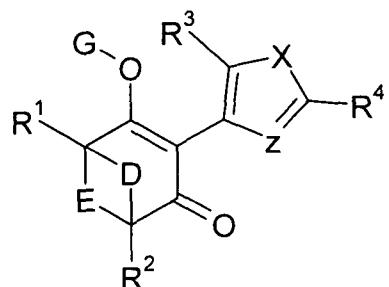
This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, E is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, G is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen and R^3 and R^4 are as defined in Table 1.

Table 68:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is S, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 69:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1:



T-1

wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table T1.

Table 70:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 71:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 72:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 73:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 74:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 75:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 76:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 77:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 78:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 79:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 80:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 81:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 82:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 83:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 84:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 85:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 86:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 87:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 88:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 89:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 90:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 91:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 92:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 93:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 94:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 95:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 96:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 97:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 98:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 99:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 100:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 101:

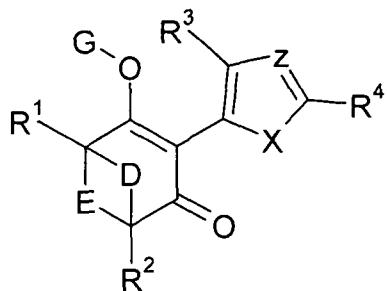
This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 102:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 103:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2:



T-2

wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 104:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 105:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 106:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 107:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 108:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 109:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 110:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 111:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 112:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 113:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 114:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 115:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 116:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 117:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 118:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 119:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 120:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 121:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 122:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 123:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 124:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 125:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 126:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 127:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 128:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 129:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 130:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 131:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 132:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 133:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 134:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 135:

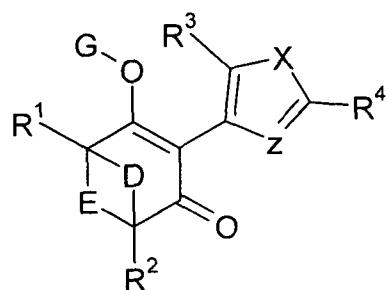
This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 136:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is Se, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 137:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1:



T-1

wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table T1.

Table 138:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 139:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 140:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 141:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 142:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 143:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 144:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 145:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 146:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 147:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 148:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 149:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 150:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 151:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 152:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 153:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 154:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 155:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 156:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 157:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 158:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 159:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 160:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 161:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 162:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 163:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 164:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 165:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 166:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 167:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 168:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in

Table 1.

Table 169:

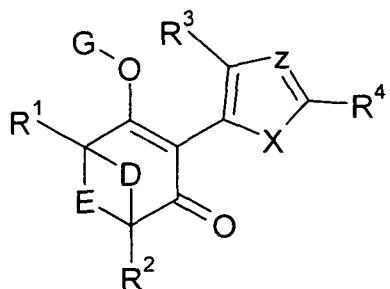
This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 170:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-1, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 171:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2:



T-2

wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 172:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 173:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 174:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 175:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 176:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 177:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 178:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 179:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 180:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 181:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 182:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 183:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 184:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 185:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 186:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 187:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is C-H, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 188:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 189:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH(CH₃), G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 190:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is C(CH₃)₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 191:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 192:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is CH₂, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 193:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 194:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 195:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 196:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 197:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 198:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is hydrogen, R² is methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 199:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 200:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is CH₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are methyl and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 201:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 202:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is C(CH₃)₂, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ is methyl, R² is hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 203:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is -CH₂CH₂-, E is -CH=CH-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Table 204:

This table covers 180 compounds of the structural type T-2, wherein X is O, Z is N, D is -CH₂-CH₂-, E is -CH₂-CH₂-, G is hydrogen, R¹ and R² are hydrogen and R³ and R⁴ are as defined in Table 1.

Biological ExamplesExample A

Seeds of a variety of test species were sown in standard soil in pots. After cultivation for one day (pre-emergence) or after 10 days cultivation (post-emergence) under controlled conditions in a glasshouse, the plants were sprayed with an aqueous spray solution derived from the formulation of the technical active ingredient in 0.6 ml acetone and 45 ml formulation solution containing 10.6% Emulsogen EL (Registry number 61791-12-6), 42.2% N-methyl pyrrolidone, 42.2% dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (Registry number 34590-94-8) and 0.2 % X-77 (Registry number 11097-66-8). The test plants were then grown in a greenhouse under optimum conditions until, 14 or 15 days later for post-emergence and 19 or 20 days for pre-emergence, the test was evaluated (100 = total damage to plant; 0 = no damage to plant).

Test plants:

Alopecurus myosuroides (ALOMY), *Avena fatua* (AVEFA), *Lolium perenne* (LOLPE), *Setaria faberi* (SETFA), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (DIGSA), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (ECHCG)

Pre-Emergence Activity

- 123 -

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	ALOMY	AVEFA	LOLPE	SETFA	DIGSA	ECHCG
T1	250	60	20	80	70	60	60
T15	250	90	-	100	100	100	100
T16	250	10	20	20	80	80	70
T17	250	100	100	100	100	100	100
T18	250	0	0	0	20	30	20
T19	250	100	100	100	100	100	100
T23	250	30	50	0	0	0	0

Post-Emergence Activity

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	ALOMY	AVEFA	LOLPE	SETFA	DIGSA	ECHCG
T1	125	70	70	30	90	80	100
T15	125	90	90	50	100	100	70
T16	125	20	40	20	60	70	50
T17	125	70	50	40	80	80	90
T18	125	40	30	20	60	60	50
T19	125	100	100	80	100	100	100
T23	125	80	70	70	100	90	90

Example B

Seeds of a variety of test species were sown in standard soil in pots. After cultivation for one day (pre-emergence) or after 8 days cultivation (post-emergence) under controlled conditions in a glasshouse (at 24/16°C, day/night; 14 hours light; 65 % humidity), the plants were sprayed with an aqueous spray solution derived from the formulation of the technical active ingredient in acetone / water (50:50) solution containing 0.5% Tween 20 (polyoxyethelyene sorbitan monolaurate, CAS RN 9005-64-5).

The test plants were then grown in a glasshouse under controlled conditions in a glasshouse (at 24/16°C, day/night; 14 hours light; 65 % humidity) and watered twice daily. After 13 days for pre and post-emergence, the test was evaluated (100 = total damage to plant; 0 = no damage to plant).

Test plants:

Alopecurus myosuroides (ALOMY), *Avena fatua* (AVEFA), *Setaria faberi* (SETFA), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (ECHCG), *Solanum nigrum* (SOLNI) and *Amaranthus retroflexus* (AMARE)

Pre-Emergence Activity

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T2	250	0	50	0	0	0
T3	250	0	90	60	80	0
T4	250	0	30	50	60	0
T5	250	0	90	50	80	0
T9	250	0	50	30	50	0
T10	250	0	20	20	60	0
T11	250	0	0	40	70	0
T13	250	0	100	90	100	40
T14	1000	0	70	30	90	80
T20	250	0	40	50	70	0
T22	250	20	100	70	80	20
T26	250	0	100	90	100	60
T27	250	0	100	90	100	90
T28	250	0	100	80	100	90
T29	250	20	100	90	100	90
T30	250	20	100	90	100	100
T32	250	0	100	90	100	80
T33	250	0	100	90	100	50
T34	250	0	20	20	20	0
T35	250	0	100	30	90	0
T36	250	0	70	60	60	20
T37	250	0	90	30	60	30
T38	250	0	100	60	70	50
T39	250	0	90	90	100	0
T40	250	0	100	100	100	100
T41	250	0	40	80	100	0
T42	250	0	100	100	100	0
T44	250	0	100	90	100	60
T45	250	0	100	90	100	30

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T46	250	0	90	60	100	30
T49	250	0	100	100	100	100
T51	250	0	100	80	100	20
T53	250	0	100	90	100	80
T54	250	0	60	90	100	70
T55	250	0	100	100	100	100
T56	250	0	0	0	40	0
T57	250	0	90	60	90	20
T58	250	0	60	60	100	60
T59	250	0	100	80	90	70
T63	250	0	90	90	100	90
T64	250	0	0	20	0	0
T65	250	20	100	50	100	20
T66	250	0	30	10	30	0
T68	250	0	80	60	0	70
T70	250	100	100	70	60	30
T73	250	0	0	0	0	50
T74	250	100	40	30	20	0
T75	250	0	90	0	40	20
T76	250	0	70	0	50	0
T77	250	50	0	0	0	0
T78	250	0	0	0	0	90
T81	250	0	100	50	100	40
T82	250	0	80	0	40	0
T83	250	0	90	50	100	0
T84	250	0	100	70	100	40
T85	250	30	0	0	0	0
T87	250	20	60	20	60	50
T88	250	0	80	0	60	0
T92	250	0	100	70	100	90
T93	250	0	20	20	40	0
T96	250	0	100	80	100	100
T99	250	20	60	50	60	30

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T102	250	0	50	50	70	30
T104	250	0	50	70	100	20
T106	250	0	20	0	10	0
T110	250	20	100	30	60	30
T111	250	0	80	50	100	90
P1	250	0	100	80	100	0
P2	250	0	100	80	100	40
P3	250	0	100	20	80	0
P4	250	40	90	0	0	0
P5	250	0	100	100	40	30
P6	250	0	100	20	20	0
P7	250	0	90	30	20	0
P8	250	0	100	20	50	0
P9	250	0	100	90	90	100
P11	250	0	80	0	0	0
P12	250	0	100	30	20	20
P13	250	0	100	70	50	100
P14	250	0	100	70	100	100
P15	250	0	90	90	100	60
P17	250	0	100	80	100	50
P18	250	0	60	20	70	0
P19	250	0	90	10	20	0
P22	250	0	30	0	0	0

Post-Emergence Activity

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T2	250	0	70	0	30	0
T3	250	0	100	90	100	60
T4	250	0	80	60	100	0
T5	250	0	100	70	100	0
T6	250	0	50	0	40	0

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Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T9	250	0	100	60	70	0
T10	250	0	70	20	70	0
T11	250	0	80	90	100	40
T13	250	0	100	100	100	90
T14	1000	20	100	90	100	90
T20	250	0	90	90	100	90
T22	250	0	90	90	90	90
T24	250	0	30	0	0	0
T25	1000	0	30	20	10	0
T26	250	40	100	100	100	100
T27	250	0	100	100	100	100
T28	250	0	100	100	100	100
T29	250	0	100	100	100	100
T30	250	0	100	100	100	100
T31	250	0	80	0	60	0
T32	250	0	100	100	100	90
T33	250	0	100	100	100	100
T34	250	0	90	70	80	0
T35	250	0	100	100	100	80
T36	250	0	100	90	100	20
T37	250	0	100	100	100	90
T38	250	0	100	100	100	100
T39	250	0	100	100	100	100
T40	250	0	100	100	100	100
T41	250	0	100	100	100	70
T42	250	0	100	100	100	70
T43	250	0	60	20	20	0
T44	250	0	100	100	100	100
T45	250	0	100	100	100	100
T46	250	0	100	100	100	90
T47	250	0	90	30	80	0
T48	250	0	80	20	80	0
T49	250	0	100	90	100	90

Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
T51	250	0	100	100	100	100
T52	250	0	0	0	0	0
T53	250	0	100	100	100	100
T54	250	30	100	100	100	90
T55	250	0	100	100	100	100
T56	250	0	70	0	60	0
T57	250	0	100	70	100	60
T58	250	0	100	90	100	80
T59	250	0	100	100	100	80
T60	250	0	60	0	50	0
T61	250	0	20	0	0	0
T62	250	0	60	0	0	0
T63	250	0	100	60	100	70
T64	250	0	70	0	50	0
T65	250	70	100	50	100	70
T66	250	0	70	10	70	0
T68	250	0	100	70	100	90
T70	250	40	100	90	100	50
T71	250	0	50	0	20	0
T73	250	0	30	0	20	0
T74	250	0	90	50	70	0
T75	250	0	90	20	70	0
T76	250	0	80	70	90	50
T77	250	0	70	0	60	0
T78	250	0	80	60	70	0
T79	250	0	10	0	0	0
T81	250	0	100	50	100	50
T82	250	30	100	20	100	0
T83	250	0	100	60	100	100
T84	250	40	100	90	100	70
T87	250	0	90	50	90	60
T88	250	0	70	10	90	0
T89	250	0	80	0	30	0

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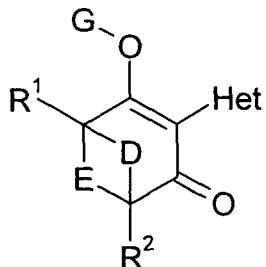
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T92	250	10	100	100	100	100
T93	250	0	70	30	70	0
T95	250	0	80	80	70	30
T96	250	30	100	100	100	100
T97	250	0	70	0	70	0
T98	250	0	70	20	70	0
T99	250	0	100	100	100	100
T102	250	0	100	100	100	100
T104	250	0	100	100	100	90
T106	250	0	70	10	30	0
T107	250	0	0	0	60	0
T110	250	0	100	60	90	70
T111	250	0	100	100	100	100
T112	250	0	100	70	100	80
T113	250	0	90	90	100	100
T114	250	0	90	10	60	0
T118	250	0	80	60	60	80
T120	250	0	90	40	100	60
T121	250	0	90	70	100	80
P1	250	0	100	100	100	100
P2	250	0	100	100	100	100
P3	250	0	100	60	80	0
P4	250	0	80	20	80	0
P5	250	0	100	100	100	90
P6	250	0	100	90	100	80
P7	250	0	100	90	100	90
P8	250	0	100	70	0	80
P9	250	0	100	100	100	100
P11	250	0	80	20	80	20
P12	250	0	100	100	100	90
P13	250	0	100	90	100	90
P14	250	0	100	100	100	90

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Compound Number	Rate g/ha	AMARE	SETFA	ALOMY	ECHCG	AVEFA
P15	250	0	100	100	100	90
P17	250	0	100	90	100	80
P18	250	40	90	10	80	0
P19	250	0	90	20	90	0
P22	250	0	70	0	20	0
P23	250	0	30	0	20	0

What is claim is:

1. Compounds of formula I



(I),

wherein

R^1 and R^2 are independently of each other hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 haloalkenyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_3 - C_6 alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_6 haloalkenyloxy, C_3 - C_6 alkynyoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkylthio, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfinyl C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl C_1 - C_4 alkyl, hydroxy- C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 alkenyloxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 haloalkenyloxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 alkynyoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_1 - C_6 cyanoalkoxy, C_1 - C_4 cyanoalkoxy C_1 - C_4 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1 - C_6 alkylaminocarbonyl, tri(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)silyl or tri(C_1 - C_4 alkyl)silyloxy,

D is optionally substituted C_1 - C_3 alkylene,E is optionally substituted C_1 - C_3 alkylene or optionally substituted C_2 - C_3 alkenylene,

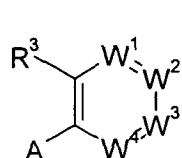
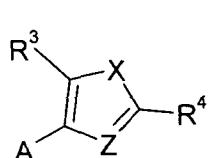
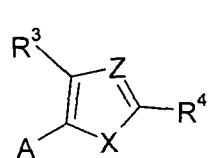
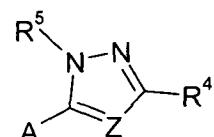
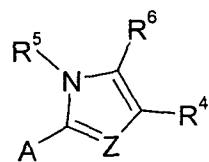
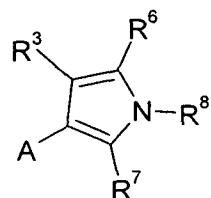
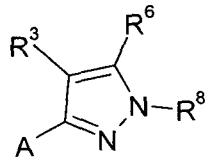
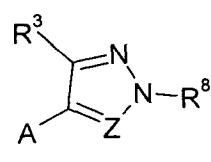
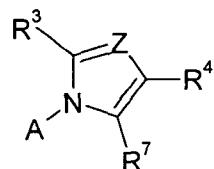
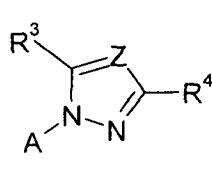
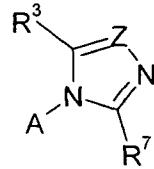
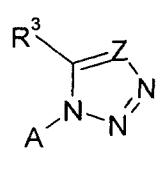
Het is a an optionally substituted monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaromatic ring; and

G is hydrogen, an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, sulfonium, ammonium or a latentiating group.

2. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy.3. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is hydrogen or methyl.4. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein D is C_1 - C_2 alkylene or C_1 - C_2 alkylene substituted by C_1 - C_3 alkyl or C_1 - C_3 alkoxy C_1 - C_3 alkyl.5. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein E is optionally substituted C_1 - C_2 alkylene or optionally substituted C_2 alkenylene.

6. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein Het is an optionally substituted monocyclic 5- or 6-membered nitrogen or sulfur containing heteroaromatic ring.

7. Compounds according to claim 6, wherein Het is a group of the formula R₁ to R₁₂

(R₁)(R₂)(R₃)(R₄)(R₅)(R₆)(R₇)(R₈)(R₉)(R₁₀)(R₁₁)(R₁₂)

wherein

A designates the point of attachment to the ketoenol moiety,

W¹ is N or CR⁶,

W² and W³ are independently of each other N or CR⁴,

W⁴ is N or CR⁷,

with the proviso that at least one of W¹, W², W³ or W⁴ is N,

X is O, S, Se, or NR⁹,

Z is N or CR¹⁰,

wherein

R³ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄haloalkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-halocycloalkyl, C₂-C₄alkenyl, C₂-C₄haloalkenyl, C₂-C₄alkynyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, nitro or cyano,

R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl, halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted heteroaryl or optionally substituted heteroaryloxy,

R⁵ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₃alkenyl, C₂-C₃alkynyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl or C₂-C₃ haloalkenyl, preferably methyl or ethyl,

R⁶ is hydrogen, methyl, halomethyl or halogen

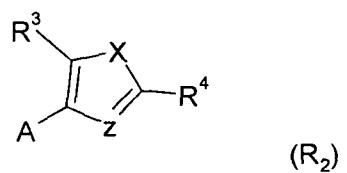
R⁷ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl, C₂-C₄ haloalkenyl, C₂-C₄ alkynyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl or cyano,

R⁸ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, haloethyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl,

R⁹ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or halomethyl, and

R¹⁰ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, haloethyl, halogen, cyano or nitro.

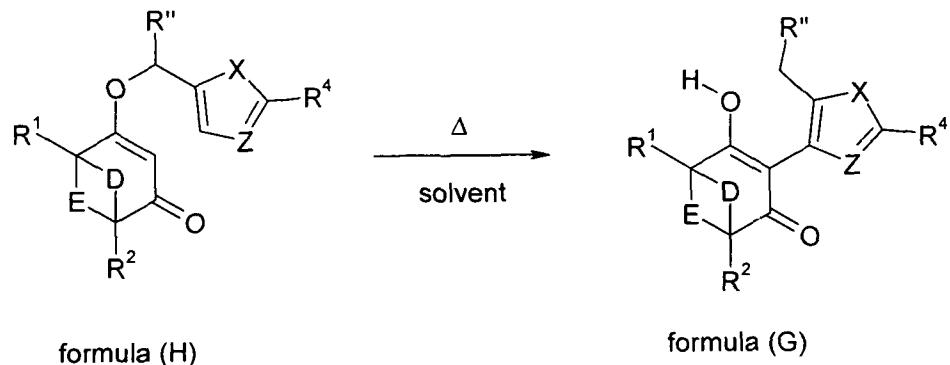
8. Compounds according to claim 7, wherein Het is a group of the formula R₂



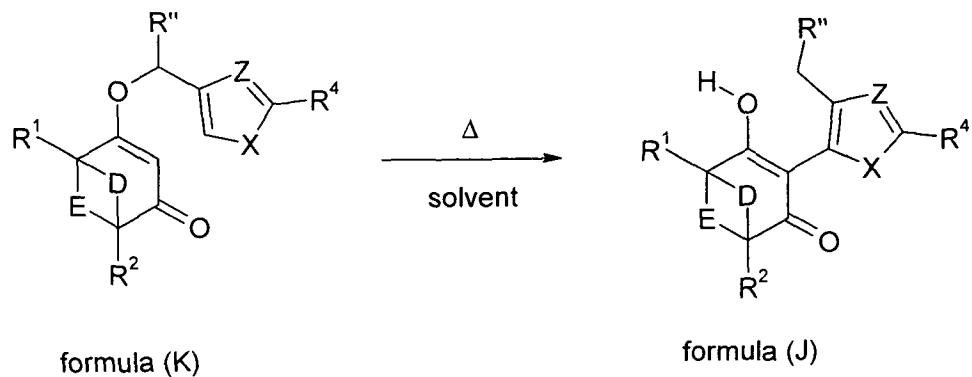
wherein X is sulphur, Z is nitrogen or CR¹⁰ and R³, R⁴ and R¹⁰ have the meanings assigned to them in claim 13.

9. A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein G is hydrogen, which comprises the thermal rearrangement optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent and optionally under microwave irradiation of the compound of the formula (H) wherein R¹, R², E and D have the meaning assigned to them in claim 1 and R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl, halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted heteroaryl or optionally substituted heteroaryloxy,

into a compound of formula (G) which is a compound of formula I wherein G is hydrogen, Het is (R₂) when R³ is CH₂R" and R" is hydrogen, alkyl or halogenoalkyl



10. A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein G is hydrogen, which comprises the thermal rearrangement optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent and optionally under microwave irradiation of the compound of the formula (K) wherein R^1 , R^2 , E and D have the meaning assigned to them in claim 1 and R^4 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 haloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl, halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy- C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkoxy, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted heteroaryl or optionally substituted heteroaryloxy, into a compound of formula (J) which is a compound of formula I wherein G is hydrogen, Het is (R_3) when R^3 is CH_2R'' and R'' is hydrogen, alkyl or halogenoalkyl



11. A method of controlling grasses and weeds in crops of useful plants, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of formula I, or of a composition comprising such a compound, to the plants or to the locus thereof.

12. A herbicidal composition, which, in addition to comprising formulation adjuvants, comprises a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of formula I.

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13. A composition according to claim 12, which, in addition to comprising the compound of formula I, comprises a further herbicide as mixing partner.

14. A composition according to claim 12, which, in addition to comprising the compound of formula I, comprises a safener.

15. A composition according to claim 12, which, in addition to comprising the compound of formula I, comprises a further herbicide as mixing partner and a safener.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2008/006279

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER				
INV. C07D213/24 C07D239/26 C07D239/38 C07D263/32 C07D277/20 C07D293/06 C07D333/08 C07D417/04				
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) C07D				
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 practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data, BEILSTEIN Data				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages			Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 00/15615 A (NOVARTIS AG [CH]; NOVARTIS ERFIND VERWALT GMBH [AT]; EDMUNDS ANDREW [C] 23 March 2000 (2000-03-23) the whole document			1-15
Y	WO 2005/058831 A (SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG [CH]; LUETHY CHRISTOPH [CH]; EDMUNDS ANDREW) 30 June 2005 (2005-06-30) the whole document			1-15
Y	WO 2004/058712 A (SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG [CH]; BEAUGENIES RENAUD [CH]; EDMUNDS ANDR) 15 July 2004 (2004-07-15) the whole document			1-15
				-/-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents :				
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *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) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed				
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 *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 *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. *S* document member of the same patent family				
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report		
13 October 2008		23/10/2008		
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 Klein, Didier		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2008/006279

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 02/088098 A (BAYER AG [DE]; FISCHER REINER [DE]; ULLMANN ASTRID [DE]; TRAUTWEIN AXE) 7 November 2002 (2002-11-07) the whole document	1-15
Y	US 4 678 501 A (MANNING DAVID T [US]) 7 July 1987 (1987-07-07) the whole document	1-15
Y	MANNING, DAVID T. ET AL: "Pyrazinyl-substituted 1,3-cycloalkanediones and related compounds: synthesis and pesticidal properties" JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY , 36(1), 164-8 CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561, 1988, XP002499095. the whole document	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2008/006279

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 0015615	A	23-03-2000		AT 296803 T AU 755721 B2 AU 5862999 A BR 9913745 A CA 2341291 A1 CN 1318055 A DE 69925610 D1 DE 69925610 T2 EP 1114030 A1 ES 2244214 T3 JP 2002524554 T MX PA01002335 A PT 1114030 T US 2002016345 A1 ZA 200101859 A		15-06-2005 19-12-2002 03-04-2000 05-06-2001 23-03-2000 17-10-2001 07-07-2005 27-04-2006 11-07-2001 01-12-2005 06-08-2002 08-05-2002 30-09-2005 07-02-2002 02-01-2002
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