

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 3252069 T3**



(12)

Oversættelse af europæisk patentskrift

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

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- (51) Int.Cl.: **C 07 J 31/00 (2006.01)** **A 61 K 31/567 (2006.01)** **A 61 K 31/573 (2006.01)**
A 61 P 5/36 (2006.01) **C 07 J 41/00 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2019-06-24**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2019-04-03**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **17176264.4**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2010-07-07**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2017-12-06**
- (30) Prioritet: **2009-07-20 DE 102009034362**
- (62) Stamansøgningsnr: **12194455.7**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO SE SI SK SM TR**
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- (54) Benævnelse: **(11.BETA.,17.BETA.)-17-HYDROXY-11-[4-(METHYLSULFONYL)PHENYL]-17-(PENTALFUOROMETHYL)ESTRA-4,9-DIEN-3-ONER TIL BEHANDLING AF SYGDOMME**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-98/34947
US-A- 4 609 651
US-A- 4 900 725
US-A- 5 712 264
US-A1- 2002 143 000

DESCRIPTION

The invention relates to the 17-hydroxy-17-pentafluoroethyl-estra-4,9(10)-dien-11-aryl derivative of Formula A with
5 progesterone antagonizing action for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases and use thereof for the production of medicinal products for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular of fibroids of the uterus (myomas, uterine leiomyoma), endometriosis, heavy menstrual bleeds,
10 meningiomas, hormone-dependent breast cancers and complaints associated with the menopause or for fertility control and emergency contraception.

This compound is a valuable pharmaceutical active substance.
15 It can be used among other things for the production of pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of fibroids of the uterus or endometriosis, heavy menstrual bleeds, meningiomas, hormone-dependent breast cancers and of complaints associated with the menopause or for fertility
20 control and emergency contraception. For the treatment of fibroids of the uterus and endometriosis, the compound according to the invention can also be administered sequentially in combination with gestagens. In such a treatment regimen the compound according to the invention
25 could be administered over a period of 1-6 months, followed by a pause in treatment or sequential treatment with a gestagen over a period of 2-6 weeks or followed by treatment with an oral contraceptive (OC-combinations) over the same period.

30 The efficacy of the compound according to the invention as progesterone receptor antagonist was demonstrated in vitro in transactivation tests and in vivo in the rat (termination of early pregnancy). Compounds with antagonistic action on the progesterone receptor (competitive progesterone receptor
35 antagonists) became known for the first time in 1982 (RU 486; EP57115) and many of them have been described since then. Progesterone receptor antagonists with a fluorinated 17 α -side chain were published in WO 98/34947 and Fuhrmann et al., J.

Med. Chem. 43, 5010 - 5016 (2000).

5 The compounds with fluorinated 17 α -side chain described in WO 98/34947 generally have a very strong antagonistic activity on the progesterone receptor. Compounds that are very potent and therefore preferred in WO 98/34947 are 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one, 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4-en-3-one and 6'-acetyl-9,11 β -10 dihydro-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-4'H-naphth[3',2',1':10,9,11]ester-4-en-3-one. These compounds are transformed to a considerable extent in vivo to various metabolites, some with strong, and others with reduced pharmacological activity. Metabolism occurs mainly on the 4-15 substituent of the 11-phenyl residue. Compounds are described in WO 2008/058767 that are, at least partly, metabolites of the compounds described in WO 98/34947.

20 The problem to be solved by the present invention is to make a highly potent competitive progesterone receptor antagonist available and thus create alternatives for the treatment of gynaecological diseases.

25 It was found that the compound A according to the invention is especially suitable for solving this problem. It shows very strong antagonistic activity on the progesterone receptor, i.e. it inhibits the action of progesterone on its receptor.

30 It was also found that the compound A, compared e.g. with alkanoyl groups, have a far higher metabolic as well as chemical stability against temperature, light and oxidative stress. The compound (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one (example 4) displays, compared with the respective35 analogue with an alkanoyl or hydroxyalkanoyl group (11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one or 20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-11 β -[4-(hydroxyacetyl)phenyl]-19-nor-17 β -pregna-4,9-

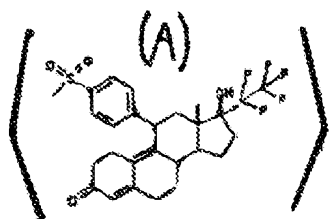
dien-3-one), a surprisingly high stability under thermal load, under the influence of UV light and a surprisingly low oxidation sensitivity.

5 It is also surprising that the compounds A, have a low inhibition potential with respect to the investigated CYP-isoenzymes CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4, and up to a maximum concentration that is soluble or used in the assay (minimum 10 μ M, maximum 20 μ M), 50% inhibition was not
10 reached in any case investigated.

These in vitro findings suggest, for the substance investigated, an especially low risk of interactions with co-administered medicinal products with respect to CYP-
15 inhibition.

Moreover, for (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-0,9-dien-3-one, an especially favourable safety profile (in acute and
20 chronic tests) was found in preclinical investigations on rodents and non-rodents.

The present invention relates to the aforesaid 17-hydroxy-17-pentafluoroethyl-estra-4,9(10)-dien-11-aryl derivative (i.e.
25 compound A) with the chemical formula A for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases



30 "Compound A" and "the compound according to the invention" include the abovementioned compound and its salts, solvates or solvates of the salts, including all crystal modifications.

Physiologically harmless salts of the compounds according to

the invention are preferred as salts within the scope of the present invention. Other salts, that are not suitable in themselves for pharmaceutical uses, can for example be used for the isolation or purification of the compounds according to the invention.

Physiologically harmless salts of the compound according to the invention comprise - when they contain a basic function - salts with inorganic or organic acids, in particular of mineral acids, carboxylic acids and sulphonic acids, e.g. salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulphonic acid, ethanesulphonic acid, toluenesulphonic acid, benzenesulphonic acid, naphthalene-disulphonic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, propionic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid and benzoic acid.

Physiologically harmless salts of the compound according to the invention comprise - when they contain an acid function - alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or ammonium salts, such as can be obtained by reaction with corresponding inorganic or organic bases. We may mention, for example and preferably, alkali metal salts (e.g. sodium and potassium salts), alkaline earth metal salts (e.g. calcium and magnesium salts) and ammonium salts, derived from ammonia or organic amines with 1 to 16 carbon atoms, such as, for example and preferably, ethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, ethyldiisopropylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, bicyclo-hexylamine, dimethylamino-ethanol, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-methylmorpholine, arginine, lysine, ethylenediamine, N-methyl piperidine, N-methyl glucamine, D-methyl glucamine, ethyl glucamine, 1,6-hexdiamine, glucosamine, N-methylglycine, 2-amino-1,3-propandiol, tris-hydroxymethyl-aminomethane and 1-amino-2,3,4-butanetriol. Those forms of the compound according to the invention that display, in the solid or liquid state, adduct formation with solvent molecules, are designated as solvates within the scope of the invention. The solvent can be present in stoichiometric

or even non-stoichiometric proportions. In the case of stoichiometric solvates, they are also called hemi-, (semi-), mono-, sesqui-, di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, etc. solvates. Hydrates are a special form of solvates, in which the coordination takes place with water.

Within the scope of the present description, the substituents, unless otherwise specified, have the following definition:

- 10 Alkyl stands for linear or branched alkyl groups with 1-6 carbon atoms, for example methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec.-butyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl and decyl.
- 15 Aryl stands for a mono- to tricyclic aromatic, substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic residue, for example phenyl, naphthyl, which can be substituted one or more times with halogen (F, Cl, Br, I), OH, O-alkyl, CO₂H, CO₂-alkyl, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl), N(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)₂, in particular N(CH₃)₂, NO₂,
20 N₃, CN, C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₁-C₁₀-perfluoro-alkyl, C₁-C₁₀-acyl, C₁-C₁₀-acyloxy groups.

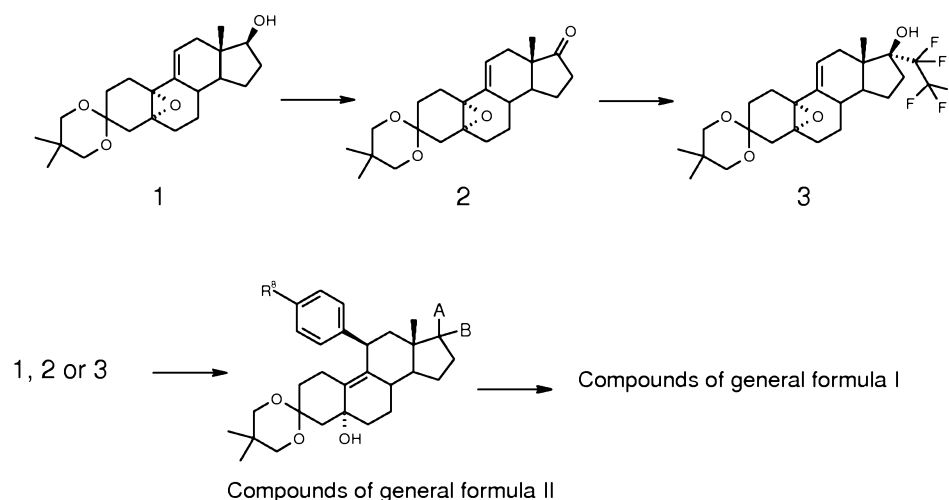
Heteroaryl stands for an aromatic, mono- or bicyclic residue with as a rule 5 to 10, preferably 5 to 6 ring atoms and up to
25 5, preferably up to 4 heteroatoms from the series S, O and N, for example and preferably for benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, quinolinyl, furyl, imidazolyl, indazolyl, indolyl, isoquinolinyl, oxazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl,
30 pyrazinyl, quinolyl or tetrazolyl.

Aralkyl stands for aralkyl groups that can contain up to 14 carbon atoms, preferably 6-10 carbon atoms, in the ring, and 1-8, preferably 1-4, carbon atoms in the alkyl chain. Aralkyl
35 residues that may be considered are for example benzyl, phenylethyl, naphthylmethyl, naphthylethyl, furylmethyl, thienylethyl, pyridylpropyl. The rings can be substituted one or more times with halogen, OH, O-alkyl, CO₂H, CO₂-alkyl, NH₂,

NH(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl), N(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)₂, NO₂, N₃, CN, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₁-C₁₀-perfluoro-alkyl, C₁-C₂₀-acyl, C₁-C₂₀-acyloxy groups.

It was found that the compound according to the invention and/or derivatives display good progesterone-antagonizing action. It was found in several clinical studies that treatment with progesterone receptor antagonists (mifepristone, asoprisnil, Proellex) can lead to significant shrinking of fibroids of the uterus and a significant reduction of the symptoms associated with said fibroids of the uterus. Moreover, it was shown in clinical studies that during treatment with the stated progesterone receptor antagonists, the symptoms caused by endometriosis (especially pains) can also be reduced considerably.

Scheme 1



(In the above formula, A and B have the following meaning: =O; -OH/-H or -OH/-C₂F₅)

An outline of the production of compounds of formula A is shown in Scheme 1. The compound with the chemical formula A is prepared starting from (5'R,8'S,10'R,13'S,14'S,17'S)-5,5,13'-trimethyl-1',2',7',B',12',13',14',15',16',17'-decahydro-6'H-spiro[1,3-dioxane-2,3'-[5,10]epoxycyclopenta[a]phenanthren]-17'-ol (for production see *Tetrahedron Lett.* 26, 2069-2072 (1985) by analogy with the method described in WO 98/34947 and

in WO 2008/058767. After oxidation of the hydroxyl group in position 17 of the steroid backbone, introduction of the 17 α -pentafluoroethyl side chain on the corresponding 17-keto compounds takes place according to the methods described in WO 98/34947 and in WO 2008/058767. Introduction of the 11 β -phenyl substituents takes place by conjugated addition of arylgrignard or aryllithium reagents under copper catalysis. Compounds of general formula II are obtained, in which R⁸ can have all meanings already stated for R¹ and additionally can be a hydroxy, C₁-C₁₀-alkoxy, benzyloxy, C₁-C₁₀-alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy, silyloxyl, alkoxyalkyloxy group a Cl, Br, I or a group C_mF_{m+1}SO₃ with m=1-4 and A and/or B stand either for a carbonyl group or for a 17 β -OH/17 α -H group or for a 17 β -OH/17 α -C₂F₅ group. From compounds of general formula II it is then possible to obtain the compound of formula A. For this, functional groups are optionally further modified. We may mention in particular the oxidation of sulphides to sulphones by methods known by a person skilled in the art. As an alternative, however, it is also possible to use methods known by a person skilled in the art starting from corresponding sulphoxides. Generally, both the 11 β -phenyl residue and the 17 β -pentafluoroethyl side chain can be introduced first. Functional groups, especially the 3-keto group, are optionally protected in the meantime, e.g. as ketal. As ketal protecting groups, we may for example mention the ethylenedioxy or 2,2-dimethylpropylene-1,2-dioxy group. Hydroxyl groups are for example protected in the form of methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, tetrahydropyranyl, benzyl, or silyl ethers.

At a suitable stage, the protecting groups are then split off by methods known by a person skilled in the art. During cleavage of the 3-ketal to the 3-keto group of the steroid backbone, a 5 α -hydroxyl group optionally still present is eliminated, so that compound A is formed.

Unless the production of the starting compounds is described here, these are known by a person skilled in the art or can be produced analogously to known compounds or methods described

here. The mixtures of isomers can be separated into the individual compounds by usual methods, for example crystallization, chromatography or salt formation.

- 5 The production of the salts takes place in the usual way, by adding the equivalent amount or an excess of a base or acid, which is optionally in solution, to a solution of the compound A, optionally separating the precipitate or processing the solution in the usual way.

10

The resulting compound of formula A is optionally converted with the corresponding (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids into its solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts.

- 15 The general definitions of residues given above or stated in preferred ranges apply both to the end products of formula A and correspondingly also to the starting substances or intermediates needed in each case for production.

- 20 The compound according to the invention display an unforeseeable, valuable pharmacological, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile of action.

- It is therefore suitable for use as medicinal product for the
25 treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases in humans and animals.

- The pharmaceutical efficacy of the compound according to the invention can be explained by its action as progesterone
30 receptor antagonist, and thus by its antagonizing action on the progesterone receptor. Another object of the present invention is the use of the compound according to the invention for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases based on hormone-dependent hyperproliferative processes,
35 preferably of gynaecological diseases, in particular of fibroids of the uterus, endometriosis or hormone-dependent breast cancers.

An object of the present invention is the compound of the formula A for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular the aforementioned diseases.

- 5 Another object of the present invention is the compound according to the invention for use in a method of treatment and/or prophylaxis of fibroids of the uterus, endometriosis and hormone-dependent breast cancers.
- 10 Another object of the present invention is the use of the compound according to the invention for the production of a medicinal product for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular the aforementioned diseases.
- 15 Another object of the present invention is compound A for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, in particular the aforementioned diseases, using 0.1-100 mg of the compound according to the invention per day per patient in the treatment of fibroids of the uterus or endometriosis and for
- 20 contraceptive use or 0.1-500 mg of the compound according to the invention per day per patient in tumour diseases (e.g. meningioma or hormone-dependent tumours, e.g. breast cancer) and for emergency contraception.
- 25 Another object of the present invention comprises medicinal products containing the compound according to the invention and at least one or more other active substances, in particular for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of the aforementioned diseases.
- 30
- For the treatment of tumour diseases, for example the following active substances/classes of active substances can be administered either simultaneously or sequentially: SERMs, SERDs, anti-oestrogens, aromatase inhibitors, kinase
- 35 inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors and/or cytostatics.

For the treatment of fibroids of the uterus or endometriosis, the compound according to the invention can be combined

simultaneously or sequentially with gestagens or combinations of oestrogens and gestagens.

Progesterone receptor antagonists/gestagen regimens are disclosed in WO 96/15794 (Spicer et al., Balance Pharm. Inc.), WO 96/03130 (Stöckemann et al., Schering AG) and PCT/EP2009/003249 (Möller et al., Bayer Schering Pharma AG). Regimens - optionally repeated - in which the progesterone receptor antagonist is administered over a period of two to four months, followed by the administration of the gestagen for a period of one to four weeks, are very suitable for the treatment of fibroids of the uterus and endometriosis. Administration of the progesterone receptor antagonist for 84 days, followed by administration of the gestagen for 14 days - optionally repeated - is especially suitable.

Simultaneous or sequential administration of the compound according to the invention e.g. with SERMs, SERDs and oestrogens can be considered for the treatment of complaints associated with the menopause.

SERMs (selective estrogen receptor modulators) are compounds that are tissue selective and have either an anti-oestrogenic or oestrogenic action, for example on the uterus they inhibit the action of oestrogen, but on bone they have a neutral or oestrogen-like action. Examples are clomifene, raloxifene, tamoxifen, torimifene, bazedoxifene, lasofoxifene and ormeloxifene.

Selective estrogen receptor destabilizers (SERD) are pharmaceuticals which completely antagonize the oestrogen receptor ('pure anti-oestrogens' without oestrogenic active component) and lead to down-regulation of the receptor (for example fulvestrant, ZK-703 and ZK-253 (Hoffmann J et al., J Natl Cancer Inst 2004, 96:210-218) and compounds described in WO 98/007740, WO 99/33855 and WO 03/045972.

Anti-oestrogens are compounds that completely antagonize the

oestrogen receptor, for example fulvestrant.

Aromatase inhibitors inhibit the enzyme aromatase and therefore the aromatization of androgens to oestrogens. These
5 include, among others, anastrozole, letrozole, exemestane, vorozole, formestans and fadrozole. Kinase inhibitors are enzymes that transfer a phosphate residue from ATP to other substrates, and in particular to hydroxyl groups there, e.g. sorafenib (Nexavar) or imatinib (Gleevec). Angiogenesis
10 inhibitors, e.g. Avastin, reduce or block the supply of vessels and therefore the blood supply to a tumour.

Cytostatics, e.g. cisplatin, taxol, Taxotere are natural or
15 synthetic substances that inhibit cell growth or cell division.

Gestagens are, in the sense of the present invention, either the natural progesterone itself or synthetic derivatives, which like progesterone itself bind to the progesterone
20 receptor and, at dosages above the ovulation inhibiting dose, inhibit ovulation. As examples of the synthetic derivatives, we may mention drospirenone, gestodene, levonorgestrel, cyproterone acetate, desogestrel and 3-ketodesogestrel, norethisterone, norethisterone acetate and dienogest.

25 Combinations of gestagens and oestrogens are the combinations of active substances that are contained in the oral contraceptives that are known *per se*, for example Yasmin, Femovan, Triquilar, Marvelon, YAZ etc.

30 The compound according to the invention can act systemically and/or locally. For this purpose it can be applied in a suitable way, e.g. by the oral, intrauterine, intravaginal, parenteral, pulmonary, nasal, sublingual, lingual, buccal,
35 rectal, dermal, transdermal, conjunctival, or otic route or as an implant or stent.

Intrauterine means in particular application by means of an

IUS (intrauterine system) or IUD (intrauterine device). Intravaginal application can be effected by means of, among others, IVR/VRS (intravaginal ring/vaginal ring system).

5 Forms for intrauterine or intravaginal application (cf. e.g. WO 01/47490, especially page 1, line 10 to line 5, line 13 and line 7, line 19 to line 58, line 6, or for vaginal rings: WO 06/010097, especially page 10, line 22 to page 14, line 28) can contain the compound according to the invention and non-
10 silicone and/or silicone polymers, in particular also siloxane-based elastomers (cf. WO 01/47490, especially page 7, line 19 - page 15, line 15).

For these routes of administration, the compound according to
15 the invention can be administered in suitable dosage forms.

Quick-release and/or modified-release dosage forms functioning according to the prior art and delivering the compound according to the invention are suitable for oral
20 administration, containing the compound according to the invention in crystalline and/or amorphous and/or dissolved form, e.g. tablets (uncoated or coated tablets, for example with enteric coatings or delayed-dissolving or insoluble coatings, which control the release of the compound according
25 to the invention), tablets or films/wafers that quickly disintegrate in the oral cavity, films/lyophilizates, capsules (for example hard-gelatin or soft-gelatin capsules), coated tablets, granules, pellets, powders, emulsions, suspensions, aerosols or solutions.

30 Parenteral application can take place while avoiding an absorption step (e.g. intravenous, intraarterial, intracardial, intraspinal or intralumbar) or with inclusion of absorption (e.g. intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal,
35 percutaneous or intraperitoneal). Injection and infusion preparations in the form of solutions, suspensions, emulsions, lyophilizates or sterile powders, among others, are suitable as dosage forms for parenteral administration.

For the other routes of administration, the following are suitable, e.g. inhalation dosage forms (including powder inhalers, nebulizers), nasal drops, solutions, and sprays; 5 tablets for lingual, sublingual or buccal administration, films/wafers or capsules, suppositories, ear or eye preparations, vaginal capsules, aqueous suspensions (lotions, shaking mixtures), lipophilic suspensions, ointments, creams, transdermal therapeutic systems (for example patches), milk, 10 pastes, foams, dusting powders, implants or stents.

The compound according to the invention can be converted to the aforementioned dosage forms. This can be carried out in a manner that is known *per se*, by mixing with inert, non-toxic, 15 pharmaceutically suitable excipients. These excipients include, among others, carrier substances (for example microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, mannitol), solvents (e.g. liquid polyethylene glycols), emulsifiers and dispersants or wetting agents (for example sodium dodecylsulphate, 20 polyoxysorbitan oleate), binders (for example polyvinylpyrrolidone), synthetic and natural polymers (for example albumin), stabilizers (e.g. antioxidants, for example ascorbic acid), colouring matter (e.g. inorganic pigments, for example iron oxides) and taste and/or odour correctants. 25 Another object of the present invention comprises medicinal products that contain the compound according to the invention, usually together with one or more inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients, and use thereof for the aforementioned purposes.

30 Nevertheless, it may optionally be necessary to deviate from the stated amounts, namely depending on body weight, route of administration, individual response to the active substance, type of preparation and point of time or interval when 35 application takes place. Thus, in some cases it may be sufficient to use less than the aforementioned minimum amount, whereas in other cases the stated upper limit must be exceeded. In the case of the administration of larger amounts

it may be advisable to distribute these in several individual doses throughout the day.

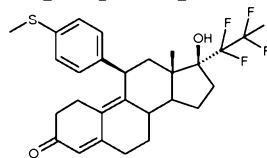
The percentages in the following tests and examples are, unless stated otherwise, percentages by weight; parts are parts by weight. Proportions of solvents, dilution ratios and concentration figures for liquid/liquid solutions always refer to volume.

The following examples 1-3 and 5-15 are comparative examples. Example 4 is an inventive example.

The following examples serve to explain the invention without limiting it in any way.

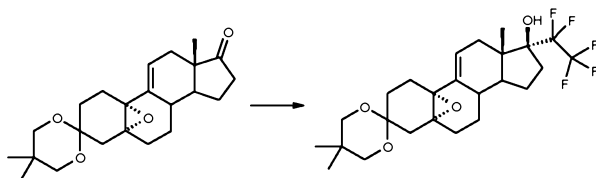
Example 1:

(11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphanyl)phenyl]-17-



(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

a) (5'R,8'S,10'R,13'S,14'S,17'S)-5,5,13'-trimethyl-17'-(pentafluoroethyl)-1',2',7',8',12',13',14',15',16',17'-decahydro-6'H-spiro[1,3-dioxane-2,3'-[5,10]epoxycyclopenta[a]phenanthrene]-17'-ol



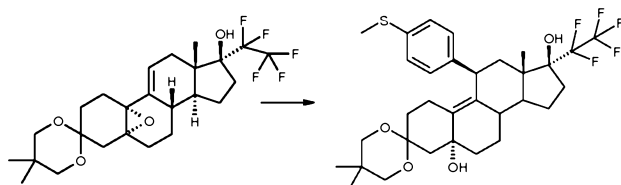
50 g of (5'R,8'S,10'R,13'S,14'S)-5,5,13'-trimethyl-1',2',6',7',8',12',13',14',15',16'-decahydro-17'H-spiro[1,3-dioxane-2,3'-[5,10]epoxycyclopenta[a]phenanthren]-17'-one (for preparation see *Tetrahedron Lett.* 26, 2069-2072 (1985) was added to 116 g of condensed pentafluoroiodoethane in 500 ml absolute toluene at -70°C. 290 ml of a 1.5-molar solution of

methyllithium-lithium bromide complex in diethyl ether was added to this at the same temperature. It was then stirred for one hour at 0°C. The reaction mixture was then added to saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was dissolved in 200 ml acetone and 450 ml water was added. The precipitated product was filtered off and dried in vacuum.

Yield 61.6 g

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.04 brd (1H); 3.60 d (1H); 3.35-3.50 m (3H); 2.51 dbr (1H); 1.06 s (3H); 0.93 s (3H); 0.85 s (3H).

b) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5',5',13-trimethyl-11-[4-(methylsulphanyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-5,17(4H)-diol

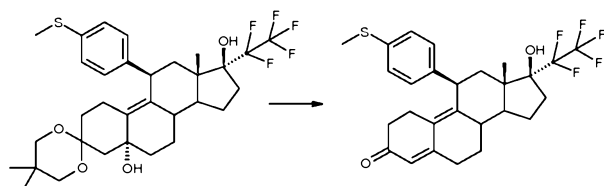


1.23 g magnesium shavings were suspended in 5 ml THF and 50 µl dibromoethane was added, while stirring. A solution of 10.31 g of 1-bromo-4-(methylthiophenyl)benzene in 60 ml THF was added to the suspension in such a way that the reaction temperature did not go above 55°C. Then it was stirred for a further hour. The resultant solution was then cooled to 0°C. 151 mg CuCl was added and it was stirred for a further 15 minutes at 0°C. Then a solution of 5 g of the substance described in example 1a) in 50 ml THF was added. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to reach 23°C in the space of approx. 3 hours, with stirring, and then it was stirred at this temperature for a further 10

hours. Then saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution was added to the reaction mixture, with external cooling. Stirring was continued for 30 minutes and it was then extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography followed by crystallization from a mixture of dichloromethane and diisopropyl ether. This gave 5.72 g of the title compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.50 d (2H); 7.30 d (2H); 4.41 s (1H); 4.28 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 2.51 s (3H); 1.05 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.53 s (3H).

c) (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

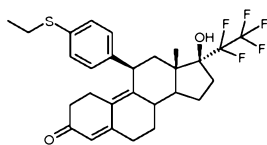


500 mg of the compound described in 1b) was dissolved in 15 ml methanol. 360 μl of semi-concentrated sulphuric acid was added and stirring was continued for 3 hours at 23°C . Then the reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. It was extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 297 mg of the title compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.20 d (2H); 7.13 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.45 dbr (1H); 2.51 s (3H); 0.68 s (3H).

Example 2

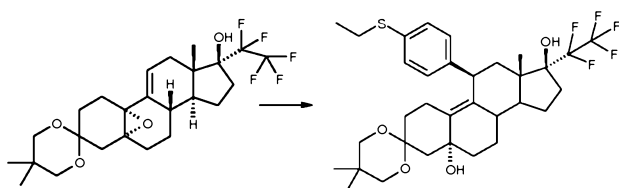
(11 β ,17 β)-11-[4-(ethylsulphanyl)phenyl]-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



5

a) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-11-[4-(ethylsulphanyl)phenyl]-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-5,17(4H)-diol

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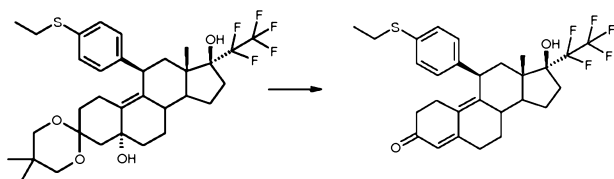
As in example 1b), 2.7 g of the title compound was prepared from 3 g of the compound described in 1a), 888 mg magnesium shavings, 91 mg CuCl and 7.94 g of 1-bromo-4-(ethylthiophenyl)benzene in THF.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.50 d (2H); 7.38 d (2H); 4.43 s (1H); 4.39 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (3H); 2.95 q (2H); 1.30 t (3H); 1.07 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.53 s (3H).

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b) (11 β ,17 β)-11-[4-(ethylsulphanyl)phenyl]-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

25



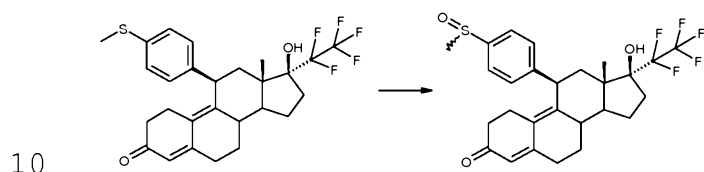
As in example 1c), 125 mg of the title compound was prepared from 200 mg of the compound prepared in 2a) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

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¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.21 d (2H); 7.08 d (2H); 5.78 sbr (1H); 4.43 dbr (1H); 2.93 q (2H); 1.29 t (3H); 0.60 s (3H).

5 Example 3

(11β,17β)-17-Hydroxy-11-{4-[(RS)-methylsulphonyl]phenyl}-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

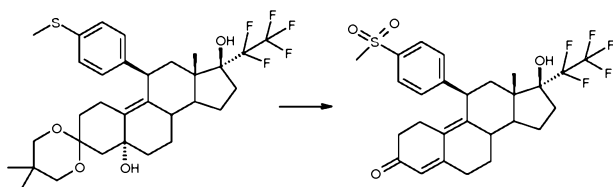


180 µl of 30% hydrogen peroxide solution was added to 0.5 ml of trifluoroacetic acid at 23°C. It was stirred for 30 minutes and then the mixture was added to a suspension, cooled to 10°C, of 533 mg of the compound prepared in example 1c), in 1.8 ml of trifluoroacetic acid. It was stirred for a further 2 hours at 10°C. Then the reaction mixture was poured into ice water. It was stirred for a further 2 hours and then the precipitated product was filtered off. The raw product obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 146 mg of the title compound and 123 mg of the compound described in example 4.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.58 d (2H); 7.38 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.50 dbr (1H); 2.71 s (3H); 0.58 s (3H) + 0.56 s (3H) (mixture of the diastereomers).

Example 4

(11β,17β)-17-Hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

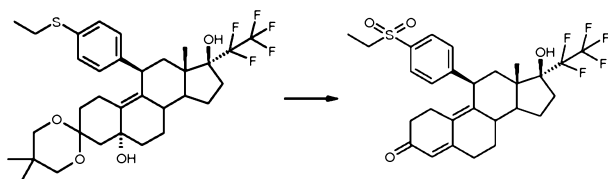


5 g of the compound described in example 1b) was dissolved in a mixture of 140 ml THF and 140 ml methanol. A solution of 20 g Oxone® in 94 ml water was slowly added dropwise at 0°C. Then it was stirred for a further 3.5 hours at 0°C. Then a mixture of water and dichloromethane was added to the reaction mixture. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted several times with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 3.8 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.86 d (2H); 7.40 d (2H); 5.81 sbr (1H); 4.50 dbr (1H); 3.07 s (3H); 0.51 s (3H).

Example 5

(11β,17β)-11-[4-(ethylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



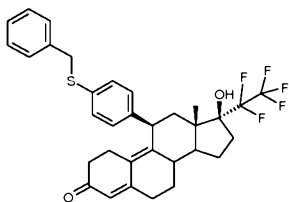
As in example 4), after purification by silica gel chromatography, 183 mg of the title compound was obtained by reaction of 400 mg of the compound described in example 2a) with 1.56 g Oxone® in a mixture of 10 ml THF and 10 ml methanol.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.82 d (2H); 7.40 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.52 dbr (1H); 3.13 q (2H); 1.28 t (3H); 0.51 s (3H).

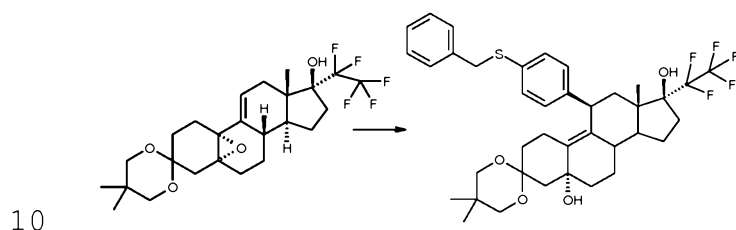
Example 6

(11β,17β)-11-[4-(benzylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-hydroxy-17-

(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



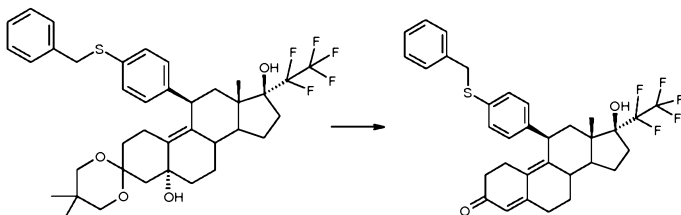
- 5 a) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-11-[4-(benzylsulphonyl)phenyl]-5',5',13-Methyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]-phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-5,17(4H)-diol



As in example 1b), 6.65 g of the title compound was prepared from 8.5 g of the compound described in 1a), 2.64 g magnesium shavings, 171 mg CuCl and 30.36 g of 1-benzylsulphonyl-4-bromobenzene in THF.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.13-7.30 m (7H); 7.10 d (2H); 4.44 s (1H); 4.27 dbr (1H); 4.05 s (2H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 1.05 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.51 s (3H).

- 20 b) (11β,17β)-11-[4-(benzylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



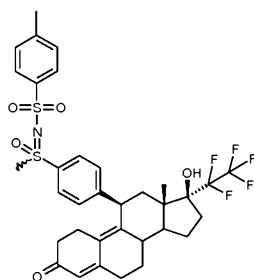
25 As in example 1c), 1.02 g of the title compound was prepared from 1.62 g of the compound described in example 6a) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.15-7.40 m (7H); 7.06 d (2H); 5.78 sbr (1H); 4.40 dbr (1H); 4.08 s (2H); 0.59 s (3H).

5 Example 7

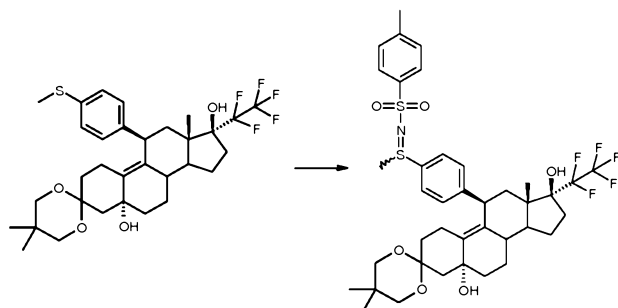
N-[{4-[(11β,17β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-11-yl]phenyl}(RS) (methyl) oxido-λ⁶-sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide

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a) N-[{4-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-Dihydroxy-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-11-yl]phenyl}(RS) (methyl)-λ⁴-sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide

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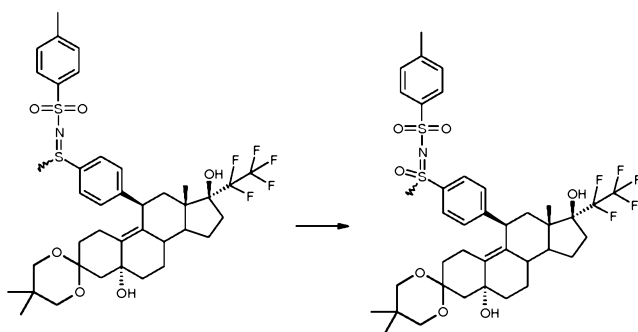
20

3 g of the substance described in example 1b) was suspended in 80 ml acetonitrile. 1.64 g of Chloramine-T-Trihydrate® was added and stirring was continued for 20 hours at 23°C. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 70 ml dichloromethane. After filtering off precipitated sodium chloride, it was concentrated in vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 3.16 g of the title compound.

25

1H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.74 d (2H); 7.49 d (2H); 7.38 d (2H); 7.18 d (2H); 4.40 s (1H); 4.33 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.70 m (4H); 2.80 (3H); 2.37 s (3H), 1.05 s (3H); 0.89 s (3H); 0.45 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

b) N-[{4-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-dihydroxy-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-11-yl]phenyl}(RS) (methyl) oxido- λ^6 -sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide

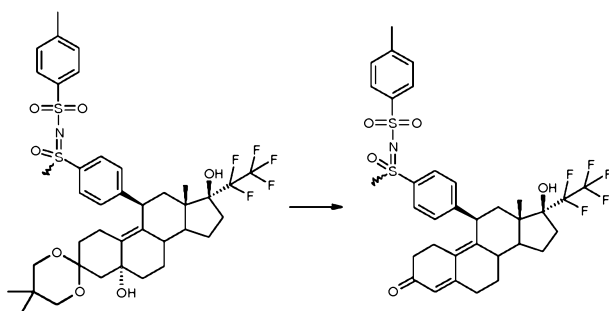


3.16 g of the compound obtained in 7a) was dissolved in 2.5 ml acetonitrile and 1.6 ml methanol. 1.22 g of sodium carbonate and 2.34 ml of 30% hydrogen peroxide solution were added. Then it was stirred for 2.5 hours at 23°C. The reaction mixture was then poured into water. It was extracted several times with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 2.56 g of the title compound.

1H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.78-8.00 m (4H); 7.51 d (2H); 7.31 d (2H); 4.50 s (1H); 4.44 dbr (1H); 3.45-3.67 m (7H); 2.46 s (3H); 1.09 s (3H); 0.91 s (3H); 0.51 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

c) N-[{4-[(11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-

(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-11-yl]phenyl} (RS) (methyl) oxido- λ^6 -sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide



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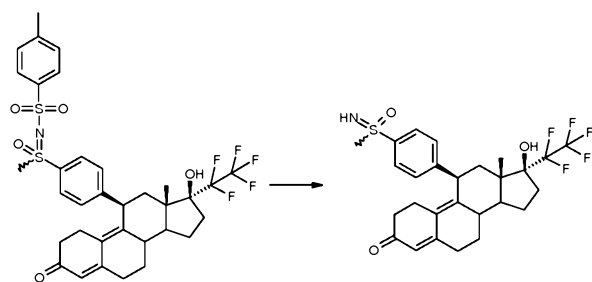
As in example 1c), 2.2 g of the title compound was prepared from 2.72 g of the compound prepared in 7b) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.95 d (2H); 7.86 d (2H); 7.45 d (2H); 7.28 d (2H); 5.81 sbr (1H); 4.51 dbr (1H); 3.41 s (3H); 2.40 s (3H); 0.51 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

Example 8

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(11 β ,17 β)-17-Hydroxy-11-[4-(RS-methylsulphonimidoyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



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500 mg of the compound prepared in example 7c) was dissolved in 10 ml chloroform. 1.15 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was added at 0°C and it was stirred for 7 hours at 0°C. Then the reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. It was then made basic by adding 5% NaOH. It was extracted several times with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and

25

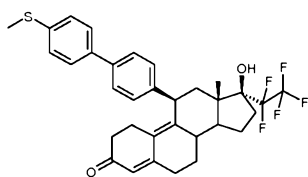
concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 306 mg of the title compound.

- 5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.91 d (2H); 7.39 d (2H); 5.81 sbr (1H); 4.50 dbr (1H); 3.12 s (3H) + 3.10 s (3H); 0.56 s (3H) + 0.40 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

Example 9

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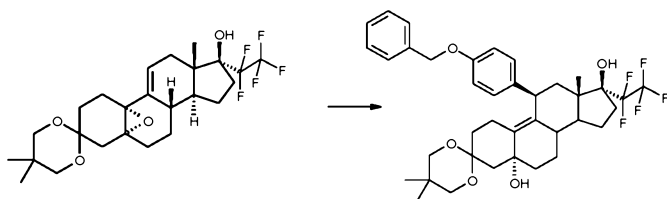
(11 β , 17 β)-17-Hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphanyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



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- a) (5R, 8S, 11R, 13S, 14S, 17S)-11-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-5', 5', 13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3, 2'-[1, 3]dioxane]-5, 17(4H)-diol

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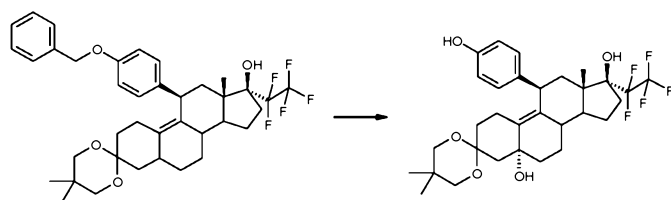
2.47 g magnesium shavings were suspended in 5 ml THF and 50 μl dibromoethane was added, while stirring. A solution of 26.7 g of 1-bromo-4-(phenylmethoxy)benzene in 115 ml THF was slowly added to the suspension at 65°C. The resultant solution was cooled to 0°C. 301 mg CuCl was added to it. It was stirred for 10 minutes at 0°C and then a solution of 10 g of the substance described in example 1a) in 70 ml THF was added slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 23°C while stirring in the space of approx. 3 hours and was then stirred at this

30

temperature for a further 10 hours. Then saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution was added to the reaction mixture, with external cooling. It was stirred for a further 30 minutes and then extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography followed by crystallization from a mixture of dichloromethane and diisopropyl ether. This gave 9.7 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.30-7.50 m (5H); 7.12 d (2H); 6.88 d (2H); 5.02 s (2H); 4.43 s (1H); 4.28 dbr (1H); 3.50-3.60 m (3H); 3.42 d (1H); 1.06 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.56 s (3H).

b) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-11-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-5,17(4H)-diol

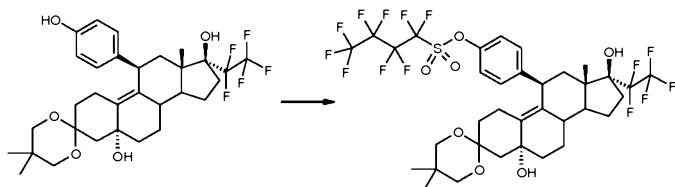


5.53 g ammonium formate and 972 mg palladium on activated charcoal (10%) were added to a solution of 9.72 g of the compound described in 9a) in 100 ml methanol. It was stirred for 2 hours at 23°C and then filtered on Celite®. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. This gave 8.5 g of raw product, which was used in the next stage without purification.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.05 d (2H); 6.70 d (2H); 4.43 sbr (1H); 4.27 dbr (1H); 3.50-3.58 m (3H); 3.41 sbr (1H); 1.94 s (3H); 0.86 s (3H); 0.54 s (3H).

c) 4-[(5R,6S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-Dihydroxy-5',5',13-

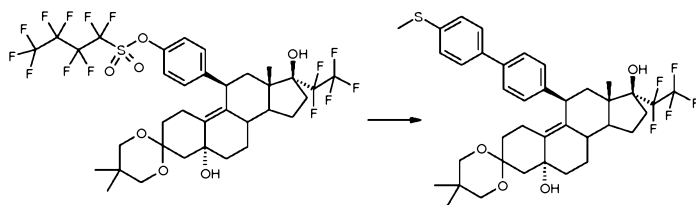
trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-
 1,2,4,5,6,7,6,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-
 tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-
 [1,3]dioxan]-11-yl]phenyl-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-
 5 1-sulphonate



14.64 ml of a 1.6-molar solution of n-butyllithium in hexane
 10 was added at 0°C to a solution of 9.16 g of the compound
 described in 9b) in 100 ml absolute THF. It was stirred for 30
 minutes at 0°C and then 5.62 ml perfluorobutane-1-sulphonyl
 fluoride was added slowly. Then it was stirred for a further
 1.5 hours at 0°C. Then the reaction mixture was poured into a
 15 mixture of 300 ml of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate
 solution and 90 ml of 2N sodium hydroxide solution. It was
 stirred for 45 minutes and then extracted several times with
 ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with
 saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium
 20 sulphate. The raw product obtained was purified by silica gel
 chromatography. This gave 10.1 g of the title compound.

1H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.28 d (2H); 7.18 d (2H); 4.42 s
 (1H); 4.34 dbr (1H); 3.50-3.58 m (3H); 3.42 d (1H); 1.05 s
 25 (3H); 0.86 s (3H); 0.50 s (3H).

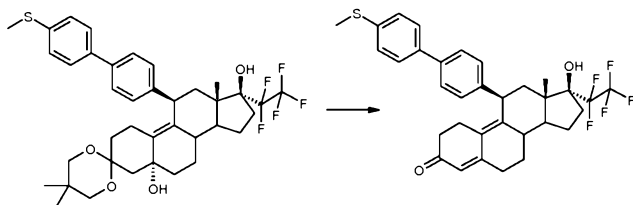
d) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5',5',13-trimethyl-11-[4'-
 (methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-
 1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-
 30 dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-
 5,17(4H)-diol



2 ml of a 2-molar aqueous sodium carbonate solution, 131 mg of lithium chloride, 240 mg of 4-(methylthio)phenylboronic acid and 192 mg of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium were added to a solution of 1.2 g of the compound described in 9c) in a mixture of 12 ml toluene and 6 ml ethanol. Then it was boiled under reflux for 2 hours. Then a mixture of ethyl acetate and water was added to the reaction mixture. It was extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 927 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.45-7.55 m (4H); 7.30 d (2H); 7.27 d (2H); 4.45 s (1H); 4.35 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 2.50 s (3H); 1.07 s (3H); 0.97 s (3H); 0.58 s (3H).

e) (11β,17β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



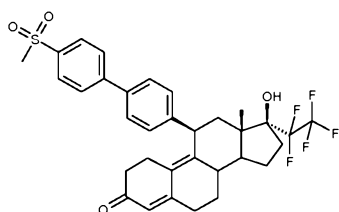
As in example 1c), 82 mg of the title compound was prepared from 120 mg of the compound prepared in 9d) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.45-7.58 m (4H); 7.30 d (2H); 7.24 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.50 dbr (1H); 2.50 s (3H); 0.62 s (3H).

Example 10

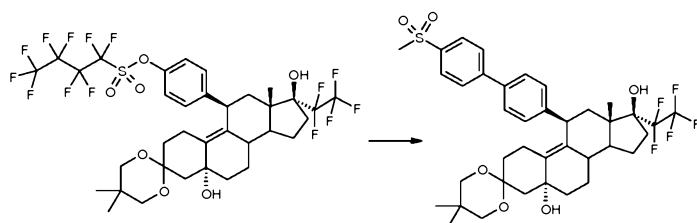
(11 β ,17 δ)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-
17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

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a) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5',5',13-trimethyl-11-[4'-(
(methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-
1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-
dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-
5,17(4H)-diol

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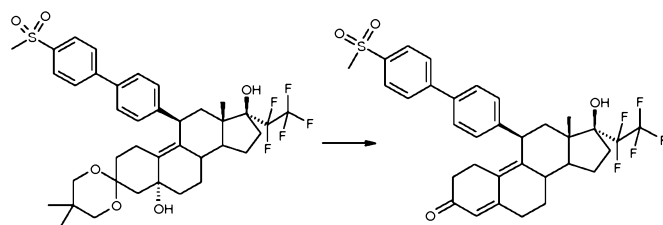
As in example 9d), 256 mg of the title compound was prepared from 500 mg of the compound described in example 9c) and (4-methylsulphonylphenyl)boronic acid in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, lithium chloride, 2-molar aqueous sodium carbonate solution in a mixture of toluene and ethanol.

20

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 8.03 d (2H); 7.80 d (2H); 7.58 d (2H); 7.39 d (2H); 4.48 s (1H); 4.45 dbr (1H); 3.45-3.65 m (4H); 3.12 s (3H); 1.10 s (3H); 0.91 s (3H); 0.62 s (3H).

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b) (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



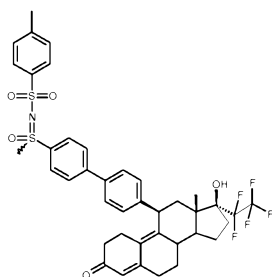
As in example 1c), 62 mg of the title compound was prepared from 110 mg of the compound prepared in 10a) by reaction with
 5 semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 8.00 d (2H); 7.75 d (2H); 7.55 d (2H); 7.30 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.50 dbr (1H); 3.09 s (3H); 0.65 s (3H).

10

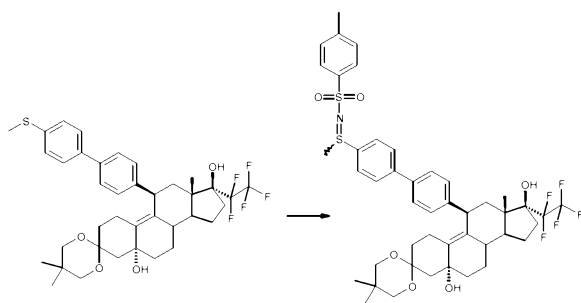
Example 11

N-[{4'-[(11β,17β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-11-yl]biphenyl-4-yl}(RS) (methyl) oxido-λ⁶-
 15 sulphonylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide



a) N-[{4'-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-dihydroxy-5',5',13-
 20 trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-
 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-
 tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-
 [1,3]dioxane]-11-yl]biphenyl-4-yl}(RS) (methyl) - λ⁴-
 sulphonylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide

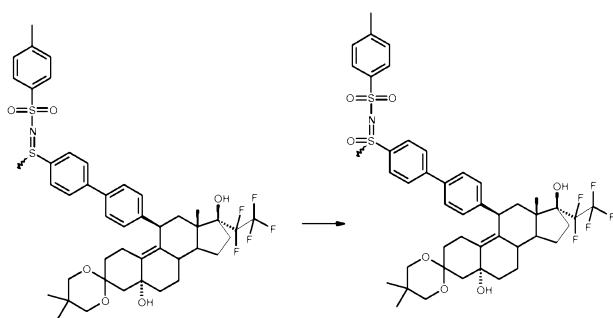
25



As in example 7a), 715 mg of the title compound was prepared from 800 mg of the compound prepared in example 9d) with Chloramine-T-Trihydrate® in acetonitrile.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.65-7.80 (6H); 7.47 d (2H); 7.30 d (2H); 7.18 d (2H); 4.45 s (1H); 4.39 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 2.87 (3H); 2.35 s (3H), 1.03 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.56 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

b) N-[{4'-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-dihydroxy-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxan]-11-yl]biphenyl-4-yl} (RS) (methyl)oxido-λ⁶-sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide



20

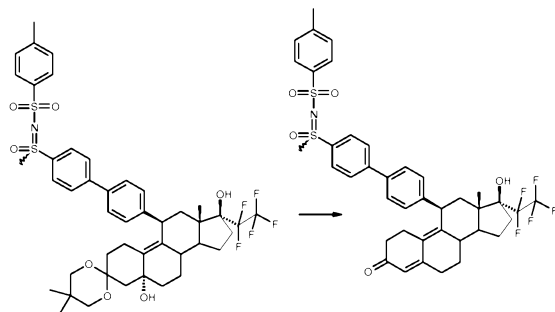
As in example 7b), 638 mg of the title compound was obtained from 709 mg of the compound obtained in example 11a) by reaction with 30% hydrogen peroxide solution and sodium carbonate in a mixture of acetonitrile and methanol.

25

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 8.04 d (2H); 7.87 d (2H); 7.78 d (2H); 7.50 d (2H); 7.35 d (2H); 7.27 d (2H); 4.46 s (1H); 4.40

dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 3.46 s (3H); 2.39 s (3H); 1.07 s (3H); 0.87 s (3H); 0.56 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

c) N-[{4'-[(11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-11-yl]biphenyl-4-yl} (RS) (methyl)-oxido- λ^6 -sulphanylidene]-4-methylbenzene sulphonamide

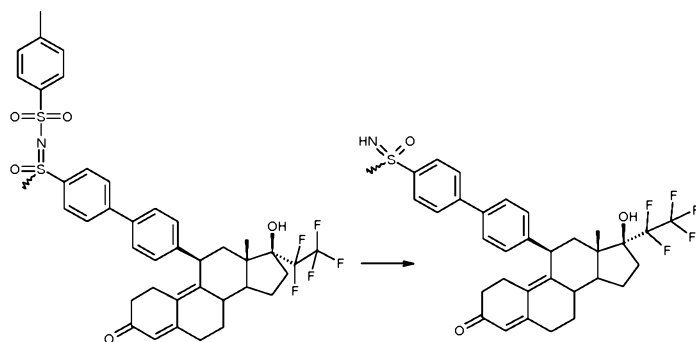


As in example 1c), 523 mg of the title compound was prepared from 633 mg of the compound prepared in 11b) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 8.06 d (2H); 7.87 d (2H); 7.78 d (2H); 7.52 d (2H); 7.20-7.35 m (4H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.51 dbr (1H); 3.45 s (3H); 2.39 s (3H); 0.62 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

Example 12

(11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(RS-methylsulphonimidoyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



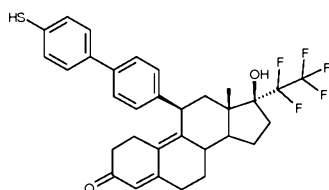
As in example 8, 325 mg of the title compound was obtained from 500 mg of the compound prepared in example 11c) by reaction with concentrated sulphuric acid in chloroform.

- 5 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 8.07 d (2H); 7.74 d (2H); 7.55 d (2H); 7.30 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.51 dbr (1H); 3.15 s (3H); 0.64 s (3H) (mixture of diastereomers).

Example 13

10

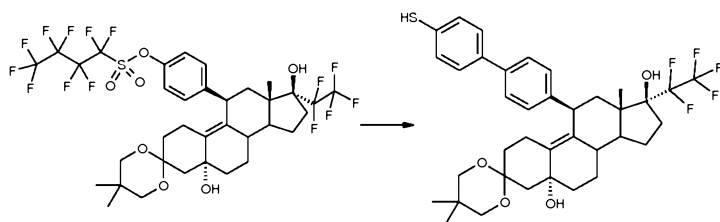
(11β,17β)-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-11-(4'-sulphanylbiphenyl-4-yl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one



15

- a) (5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-11-(4'-sulphanylbiphenyl-4-yl)-1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-5,17(4H)-diol

20



- As in example 9d), 478 mg of the title compound was prepared from 1 g of the compound described in example 9c) and (4-mercaptophenyl)boronic acid in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, lithium chloride, 2-molar aqueous sodium carbonate solution in a mixture of toluene and ethanol.

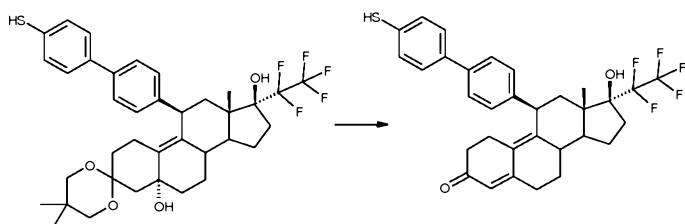
30

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.14-7.32 m (8H); 4.42 s (1H); 4.30 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 1.05 s (3H); 0.88 s (3H);

0.54 s (3H).

b) (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-11-(4'-sulphanylbiphenyl-4-yl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one

5



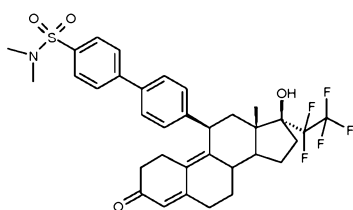
As in example 1c), 103 mg of the title compound was prepared from 200 mg of the compound prepared in 13a) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

10

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.20-7.38 m (6H); 7.11d (2H); 5.78 sbr (1H); 4.42 dbr (1H); 0.61 s (3H).

15 **Example 14**

4'-[(11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbiphenyl-4-sulphonamide

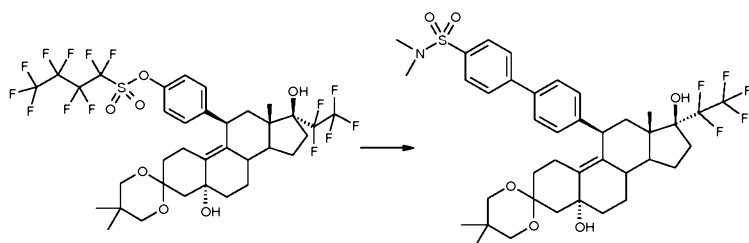


20

a) 4'-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-dihydroxy-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-

1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydrospir-

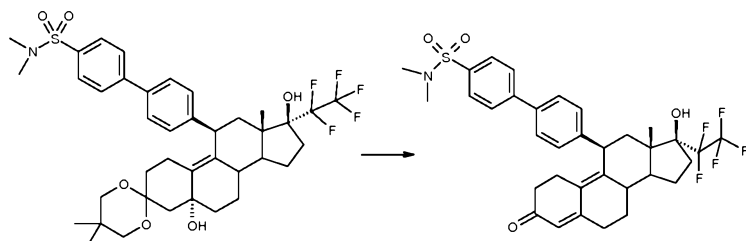
25 [cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxane]-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbiphenyl-4-sulphonamide



As in example 9d), 235 mg of the title compound was prepared from 300 mg of the compound described in example 9c) and [4-
 5 [(dimethylamino)sulphonyl]phenyl]boronic acid in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, lithium chloride, 2-molar aqueous sodium carbonate solution in a mixture of toluene and ethanol.

10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.83 d (2H); 7.73 d (2H); 7.52 d (2H); 7.33 d (2H); 4.47 s (1H); 4.39 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 2.75 s (6H); 1.06 s (3H); 0.88 s (3H); 0.57 s (3H).

b) 4'-[(11β,17β)-17-hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-
 15 4,9-dien-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbiphenyl-4-sulphonamide

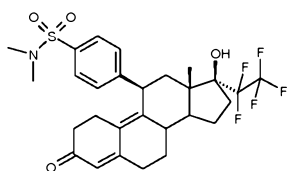


As in example 1c), 113 mg of the title compound was prepared from 230 mg of the compound prepared in 14a) by reaction with
 20 semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

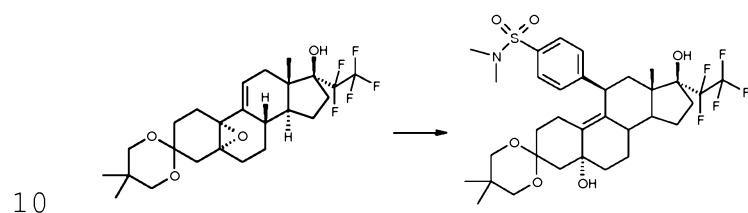
¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.83 d (2H); 7.72 d (2H); 7.55 d (2H); 7.30 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.52 dbr (1H); 2.75 s (6H);
 25 0.64 s (3H).

Example 15

4-[(11β,17β)-17-Hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-
 30 dien-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbenzene sulphonamide



- a) 4-[(5R,8S,11R,13S,14S,17S)-5,17-Dihydroxy-5',5',13-trimethyl-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydrospiro[cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,2'-[1,3]dioxan]-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbenzene sulphonamide

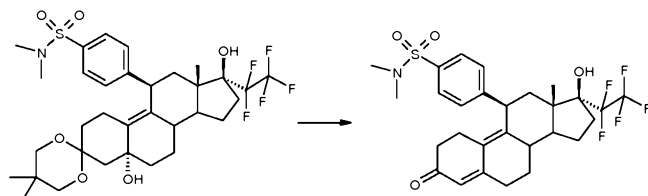


5.1 ml of a 2-molar solution of diisopropylmagnesium chloride in diethyl ether was diluted with 10 ml THF, with cooling (-10°C). Then 8.12 ml of a 2.5-molar solution of n-butyllithium in hexane was added dropwise at -10°C in the space of 30 minutes. It was stirred for a further 2 hours and then 15.1 mg CuCl was added. After stirring for a further 5 minutes, a solution of 500 mg of the substance described in example 1a) in 5 ml THF was added. It was stirred for a further 3 hours at -10°C and then heated slowly to 23°C. It was stirred for a further 12 hours at 23°C. Then saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution was added to the reaction mixture, with external cooling. It was stirred for a further 30 minutes and then extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The raw product was purified by silica gel chromatography. This gave 214 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ= 7.65 d (2H); 7.40 d (2H); 4.45 s (1H); 4.38 dbr (1H); 3.40-3.60 m (4H); 2.69 s (6H); 1.03 s (3H); 0.89 s (3H); 0.49 s (3H).

- b) 4-[(11β,17β)-17-Hydroxy-3-oxo-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-

4,9-dien-11-yl]-N,N-dimethylbenzene sulphonamide



- 5 As in example 1c), 74 mg of the title compound was prepared from 100 mg of the compound prepared in 15a) by reaction with semi-concentrated sulphuric acid in methanol.

1H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.69 d (2H); 7.38 d (2H); 5.80 sbr (1H); 4.04 dbr (1H); 2.68 s (6H); 0.52 s (3H)

15 **Example 16 Progesterone receptor-antagonistic action in stable transfectants of human neuroblastoma cells (SK-N-MC cells) with the human progesterone A or progesterone B receptor and an MTV-LUC reporter construct**

SK-N-MC cells (human neuroblastoma cells), which have been stably transfected with plasmids, which express the human progesterone receptor B (pRChPR-B-neo) or the human progesterone receptor A (pRChPR-A-neo) and a reporter construct (pMMTV-LUC), were incubated for 24 hours either in the absence (negative control) or in the presence of increasing amounts of the respective test compound (0.01 nmol/l, 0.1 nmol/l, 1 nmol/l, 10 nmol/l, 100 nmol/l and 1 μ mol/l), in order to determine the agonistic efficacy. As positive control of reporter gene induction, the cells were treated with the synthetic gestagen promegestone (0.01 nmol/l, 0.1 nmol/l, 1 nmol/l, 10 nmol/l, 100 nmol/l and 1 μ mol/l). For determination of the antagonistic activity, the cells were treated with 0.1 nmol/l promegestone and additionally with increasing amounts of the respective test compound (0.01 nmol/l, 0.1 nmol/l, 1 nmol/l, 10 nmol/l, 100 nmol/l and 1 μ mol/l). The activity of the LUC reporter gene (LUC = luciferase) was determined in the cell lysates and was measured as RLU (relative light units). All measured values

are given as percentage efficacy and as EC₅₀ or IC₅₀ concentrations.

11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one and 20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-11 β -[4-(hydroxyacetyl)phenyl]-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one, very potent and therefore preferred examples from WO98/34947 and WO2008/058767, were tested as comparative compounds along with the test compound.

a) agonistic activity:

None of the stated test compounds shows agonistic activity.

b) antagonistic activity:

All of the stated compounds show 100% antagonistic efficacy.

The antagonistic efficacy of the compounds is presented in Table 1.

	Progesterone receptor A (PR-A)		Progesterone receptor B (PR-B)	
Compound	Potency IC ₅₀	Efficacy [%]	Potency IC ₅₀	Efficacy [%]
11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)- 20,20,21,21,21- pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-	0.014	100	0.02	100
20,20,21,21,21- Pentafluoro-17-hydroxy- 11 β -[4-	0.18	100	0.28	100
Example 1	0.011	100	0.012	100
Example 2	0.01	100	0.01	100
Example 3	0.11	100	0.12	100
Example 4	0.096	100	0.087	100
Example 5	0.1	100	0.09	100
Example 6	0.2	100	0.23	100

Example 7	1.0	100	0.8	100
Example 8	0.9	100	0.9	100
Example 9	0.01	100	0.01	100
Example 10	0.011	100	0.013	100
Example 11	0.01	100	0.01	100
Example 12	0.08	100	0.08	100
Example 13	0.072	100	0.072	100
Example 14	0.01	100	0.01	100
Example 15	0.1	100	0.2	100

Example 17 Abortion test on female rats

The action of progesterone and of the progesterone receptor is a fundamental precondition for successful pregnancy or gestation in mammals. The progesterone-antagonistic action of the compound according to the invention and of the compounds of Comparative Examples 1 and 8 was tested on pregnant rats (6 rats per group) on day 5 to 7 post coitum with conventional housing and feeding conditions. After successful hand mating, the pregnant animals (presence of sperm in the vaginal smear on day 1 of pregnancy = d1 p.c.) were randomized and divided into the treatment group and the control group. The animals then each received subcutaneously or orally 0.15; 0.5; 1.5 or 5 mg/kg of the test compound or 1.0 ml/kg of vehicle (benzyl benzoate/castor oil: 1+4 [v/v]) daily from day 5 to day 7 (d5 - d7 p.c.).

Autopsy was carried out on day 9 (d9 p.c.). As a characteristic of progesterone receptor antagonistic action, the uterus was examined for the presence of nidation sites. Complete absence, or also the presence of pathological, haemorrhagic or otherwise abnormal nidation sites on day 9 (d9 p.c.) was assessed as abortion. The results of the tests are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Results for the rat (termination of early pregnancy)

Test compound according	Daily dose	Abortion rate
-------------------------	------------	---------------

to	[mg/kg] s.c. or p.o.	[%]
Vehicle		0
Example 1 (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphanyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one	0.5	80
	1.5	100
	5.0	100
Example 4 (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one	0.15	40
	0.5	100
	1.5	100
	5.0	100
Example 8 (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(RS-methylsulphonimidoyl)-phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-estra-4,9-dien-3-one	0.15	40
	0.5	100
	1.5	100
	5.0	100

Example 18) Metabolic stability of (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one and (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphonyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one in human liver microsomes (HLM)

Isolated human liver microsomes (HLM) were used for assessing the metabolic stability of the examples.

Incubations were carried out with 2.4 ml of HLM solution (0.5 mg/ml protein content), 30 μ l of the test compound (final concentration 1 μ M) and 0.6 ml of the cofactor mixture (= NADPH-generating system of 3 IU glucose-6-phosphate

dehydrogenase, 14.6 mg glucose-6-phosphate, 1.2 mg NADP) at 37°C in 100 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.4. Samples are taken at 6 time points (2-60 min), precipitated with an equal volume of methanol and the recovery of the test substances used in the supernatant is determined by LC-MS/MS analysis. The intrinsic clearance of the substance in the liver microsome preparation can be calculated from the half-life found for the breakdown of the substance. Based on this, together with various physiological characteristics according to the well-stirred model, it is then possible to predict a (metabolic) *in vivo* clearance with respect to phase I reactions. The (metabolic) *in vivo* clearance in humans predicted correspondingly for the test compounds (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one and (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4'-(methylsulphonyl)biphenyl-4-yl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)-estra-4,9-dien-3-one was very low: 0.1 L/h/kg and < 0.01 L/h/kg, respectively.

Example 19) Permeation of (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one in Caco-2 cells.

For the permeation studies, Caco-2 cells with a cell count of 300000 cells/ml were cultivated on Transwell Clear filter inserts (polyester; pore size 0.4 μ m) in 12-well cell culture plates for at least 14 days in cell culture medium (1.5 ml) at 37°C, 5% CO₂ and 95% air humidity. Before the test, to verify the "compactness" of the cell monolayer, the transepithelial resistance (TEER value) was determined, which must be greater than 300 Ω cm². Then the cell culture medium was replaced with hot transport buffer (0.5 ml apical, 1.5 ml basolateral) and the cells were equilibrated in it for 5 min. The permeability test was performed in duplicate at a substance concentration of 2 μ M. At the start of the experiment, 100 μ l (Ap0 min) was taken from the apical compartment and 100 μ l of ice-cold stopping solution was added to it immediately. The filters were then incubated at 37°C with gentle shaking for 90 min,

then 100 µl was taken again from the apical side (Ap90 min) and 400 µl from the basolateral side (Bas90 min) and in each case the same volume of stopping solution was added. After further dilution of the samples with 4 times the volume of stopping solution/transport buffer (1+1) they were sedimented overnight at -20°C and the supernatant was analysed by LCMS/MS. The Papp value of the substances was calculated from the following formula.

$$P_{app} = \frac{V_{res}}{A \cdot C_{t0, don}} \cdot \frac{\Delta C_{res}}{\Delta t}$$

V_{res} : buffer volume on the receptor side; A: filter area = 1 cm²; $C_{t0, don}$: concentration of substance on the donor side; $\Delta C_{res}/\Delta t$: change in concentration of substance over time on the receptor side

(11β, 17β)-17-Hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one showed a very high permeation of 104 nm/s in this assay.

Example 20) Investigation of the action on the cardiovascular system (incl. ECG) of anaesthetized beagle dogs

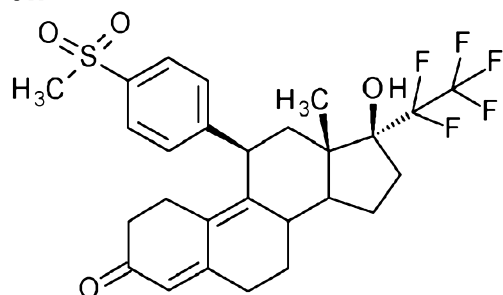
(11β, 17β)-17-Hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulphonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluoroethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-one, dissolved in a mixture of PEG 400 and HP-β-CD (60% PEG 400, 40% HP-β-CD 30%), was administered intravenously to anaesthetized female beagle dogs. The body weight of the dogs was > 9 kg. 3 dogs were treated per group and additionally 3 dogs in the control group. 0.1; 0.33 and 1 mg/kg of the substance was administered in 3 consecutive infusions, in each case over a period of 30 minutes. The maximum amount of vehicle was 0.4 ml per kg for 30 minutes. Blood samples were taken from the animals at various time points. The highest plasma level (average for all 3 animals) was 1650 ng/ml at the end of the third infusion.

In the tested dose range, in comparison with the control, no

biologically relevant effects on the cardiovascular system (pulmonary artery pressure, systemic arterial blood pressure, heart rate, ECG) were observed.

Patentkrav

1. En forbindelse (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluorethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-on



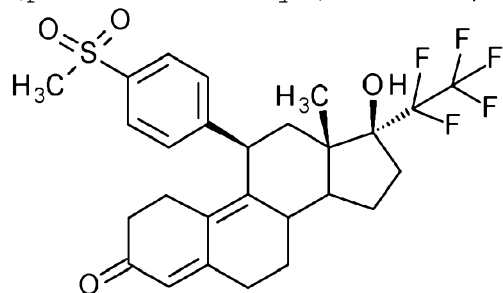
til behandling og profylakse af sygdomme.

2. Forbindelse ifølge krav 1 til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider, endometriose, voldsomme menstruationsblødninger, meningiomer, hormonafhængige mammakarcinomer og af gener associeret med menopausen eller til fertilitetskontrol og nødkontraception.

3. Forbindelse ifølge krav 2 til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider eller endometriose.

4. Forbindelse ifølge krav 3 til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider.

5. Anvendelse af forbindelsen (11 β ,17 β)-17-hydroxy-11-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-17-(pentafluorethyl)estra-4,9-dien-3-on



til fremstilling af et lægemiddel til behandling og/eller profylakse af sygdomme.

6. Anvendelse af forbindelsen ifølge krav 5 til fremstilling

af et lægemiddel til behandling og/eller profylakse af uterusfibroider, af endometriose, voldsomme menstruationsblødninger, meningiomer, hormonafhængige makkakarcinomer og gener associeret med menopausen eller til
5 fertilitetskontrol og nødkontraception.

7. Anvendelse af forbindelsen ifølge krav 6 til fremstilling af et lægemiddel til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider eller endometriose.

10

8. Anvendelse af forbindelsen ifølge krav 7 til fremstilling af et lægemiddel til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider.

15 9. Lægemiddel indeholdende forbindelsen som defineret i krav 1 i kombination med et inert, ikke-toksisk, farmaceutisk egnet hjælpestof til behandling og/eller profylakse af uterusfibroider, af endometriose, voldsomme menstruationsblødninger, meningiomer, hormonafhængige
20 makkakarcinomer og gener associeret med menopausen eller til fertilitetskontrol og nødkontraception.

10. Lægemiddel ifølge krav 9 til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider eller endometriose.

25

11. Lægemiddel ifølge krav 10 til behandling og profylakse af uterusfibroider.