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- (54) Benævnelse: **FREMSTILLING AF 1-(SUBSTITUERED BENZYL)-5-TRIFLUOROMETYL-2-(1H)PYRIDONFORBINDELSER OG SALTE DERAFT, OG DERES ANVENDELSE**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
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WO-A2-2005/009392
CN-A- 1 646 125
CN-A- 1 878 757
CN-A- 101 235 030
CN-A- 101 237 869
DATABASE REGISTRY [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 30 May 2001 (2001-05-30), XP002684268, Database accession no. 339024-94-1
DATABASE REGISTRY [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 18 October 2004 (2004-10-18), XP002684269, Database accession no. 764691-46-5
DATABASE REGISTRY [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 23 November 2004 (2004-11-23), XP002684270, Database accession no. 786724-02-5
DATABASE REGISTRY [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 25 May 2004 (2004-05-25), XP002684271, Database accession no. 685542-68-1

DESCRIPTION

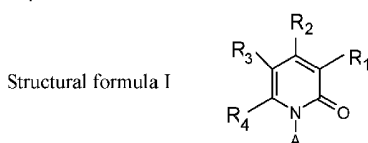
TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The invention relates to 1-(substituted benzyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-2(1H)pyridone compounds, preparation methods and medical applications for the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Fibrosis is in a variety of organs or tissues to cause reduction of parenchyma cells therein and increase of fibrous connective tissues, while eventually bringing damage of tissue structures, dysfunction or even organ failure. Mechanism, diagnostic methods and prevention measures for fibrosis of organs or tissues have been widely studied. In prior art, a considerable progress is made in some aspects, but some key issues unresolved still exist.

US patents US3839346A, US4052509A, US4042699 disclose 29 pyridone compounds having structural formula I as follows,

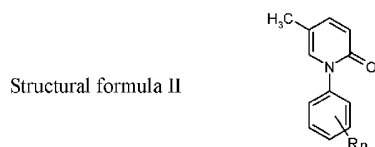


and disclose functions of the pyridone compounds of resisting inflammation, allaying fever, reducing level of serum uric acid, relieving pain or the like, wherein 5-methyl-1-phenyl-2(1H)-pyridone (Pirfenidone, PFD) has a best activity and a lower toxicity.

US patent US5,310,562 discloses 5-methyl-1-phenyl-2(1H)-pyridone for the first time in 1994, that is Pirfenidone (PFD), having an anti-fibrosis biological activity; subsequently US patent US5,518,729 and US5,716,632 disclose N-substituted-2-(1H)pyridone described as the structural formula I and N-substituted-3-(1H)pyridone having the same anti-fibrosis function. 44 compounds are specified, most of which are known compounds derived from US patent US4052509; and in the compounds, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are defined as methyl group or ethyl group.

Pirfenidone (PFD) is proven to have effectiveness in fibrosis prevention through in vitro and animal experiments. The pirfenidone has functions of stopping or even converting ECM accumulation and preventing or reversing fibrosis and scar formation in the experiments of animals with renal fibrosis and pulmonary fibrosis and in the clinical treatment of patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (Shimizu T, Fukagawa M, Kuroda T, et al. Pirfenidone prevents collagen accumulation in the remnant kidney in rats with partial nephrectomy. Kidney Int, 1997,52 (Suppl 63): 5239-243 ; Raghu G, Johnson WC, Lockhart D, et al. Treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with a new antifibrotic agent, pirfenidone. Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 1999,159 : 1061-1069) .

The applicant proposes a CN patent ZL02114190.8 and provides a class of pyridone compounds shown in the structural formula II.



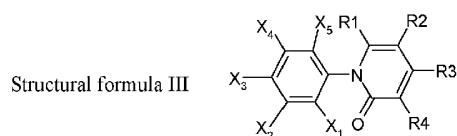
if n=1, substituent R is F, Br, or I;

if n=2, substituent R is F, Cl, Br, I, saturated linear alkyl group, oxo-substituted saturated linear alkyl group, or halo-substituted saturated linear alkyl group.

The substituent R is either at ortho-position, meta-position, para-position or the like on a benzene ring.

Pirfenidone has come into the market in Japan in 2008 for treating indications for pulmonary fibrosis, however Pirfenidone and its derivatives have strength not high enough. The clinical dose of Pirfenidone achieves 2400mg/day.

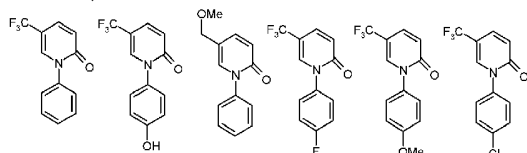
Patents WO2007053685 and WO2006122154 disclose compounds having functions of inhibiting p38 kinase, applied to treatment of fibrosis diseases and figured in the structural formula III;



alkyl , substituted alkyl , alkenyl , haloalkyl, nitroalkyl , hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy , phenyl , substituted phenyl , halogen, hydroxyl , alkoxyalkyl , carboxyl , alkoxy carbonyl , etc.; X1-X5 each are H, halogen, alkoxy group, or hydroxyl group.

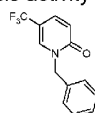
WO2007062167 also discloses compounds having functions of inhibiting p38 kinase and applied to treatment of various fibrosis

diseases, wherein some structures are shown as follows:



Some simple substituents are provided on the benzene rings of the compounds.

CN patent 200710034357 discloses some similar compounds having the above structures with anti-fibrosis activity and a compound with the anti-fibrosis activity shown in the structural formula IV



Structural formula IV

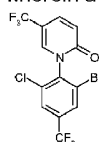
[0003] Those compounds are provided with TFM at 5-position of the pyridone ring with no any substituents on aromatic ring of phenyl group, thereby overcoming the disadvantages of inferior action of Pirfenidone.

DE patent DE4343528 reports a class of compounds having insecticidal actions in agriculture, with the structural formula V as follows.



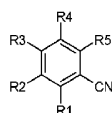
Structural formula V

in structural formula V, A and B are substituted by various heterocyclic rings, such as furan ring, imidazole, pyridine and pyridone; wherein a class of compounds with the structural formula VI is included.



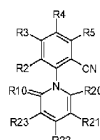
Structural formula VI

[0004] EP patents EP259048, EP367410 and EP398499 report a class of compounds having insecticidal actions in agriculture, with the structural formula VII as follows:



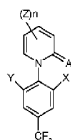
Structural formula VII

wherein a class of compounds having the structural formula VIII, in which R₁ is pyridone and R₁₀ is O or S, is included.



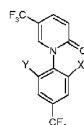
Structural formula VIII

[0005] EP patent EP216541 reports a class of compounds having insecticidal actions in agriculture, with the structural formula IX as follows:



Structural formula IX

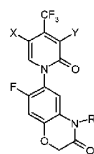
wherein a class of compounds with the structural formula X is included.



Structural formula X

[0006] EP patent EP488220 reports a class of compounds having insecticidal actions, with the structural formula XI as follows:

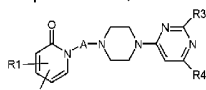
Structural formula XI



[0007] In structures of the above-mentioned compounds, the pyridine ring and the benzene ring at 1-position of the pyridine ring have a plurality of substituents; the compounds with complicated structures have not been reported to have the anti-fibrosis function. In the meanwhile, more fluorine atoms in the structure will result in stronger lipid solubility of the molecule.

DE102004027359 discloses a class of compounds capable of adjusting dopamine-3 receptor and applied to treatment of Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia;

Structural formula XII

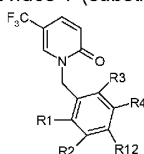


wherein, A is a hydrocarbon chain with 4-6 atoms, having 1-2 substituted methyl groups thereon; or 1-2 carbon atoms in the carbon chain are substituted by O, C=O, S and other atoms; R1 and R2 are H, CN, NO₂, halogen atom, OR⁵, NR⁶R⁷, C(O)NR⁶R⁷, O-C(O)NR⁶R⁷; C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 haloalkyl, etc.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

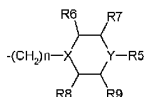
[0008] The invention provides 1-(substituted benzyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-2-(1H)pyridine compounds shown in structural formula XIII,

Structural formula XIII



wherein R1-R4, R12 are selected from H, NO₂, hydroxyl, amino, halogen atom, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, NR¹⁰R¹¹, OR¹³, C(O)R¹⁴, O-C(O)R¹⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, and C₂-C₆ alkenyl; wherein R1-R4, R12 are not simultaneously H, R¹⁴ is selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl; where in NR¹⁰R¹¹, OR¹³, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are selected from H, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, esterified C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, or structural formula XIV, and R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are not simultaneously H; R¹³ is selected from hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl.

formula XIV is



wherein R5 is selected from H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, and C₂-C₆ alkenyl; R6-R9 are selected from H, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, =O, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl, and C₂-C₄ alkenyl; X is selected from N and CH; Y is selected from N, O, and CH; and when Y is O, then R5 is absent; and n is 1- 6 and pharmaceutically available salts, including hydrochlorate, sulfate, phosphate, perchlorate, methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate, formate, acetate, propionate, butyrate, maleate, succinate, trifluoroacetate, succinate, salicylate, DL-aspartate, D-aspartate, L-aspartate, DL-glutamate, D-glutamate, L-glutamate, glycerate, succinate, stearate, DL-tartrate, D-tartrate, L-tartrate, (+/-)-mandelate, (R)-(-)-mandelate, (S)-(+)-mandelate, citrate, mucate, maleate, malonate, benzoate, DL-malate, D-malate, L-malate, hemimalate, 1-adamantane acetate, 1-adamantane carboxylate, flavianate, sulfoacetate, (+/-)-lactate, L-(+)-lactate, D-(-)-lactate, pamoate, D-α-galacturonic acid salt, glycerate, DL-cystine salt, D-cystine salt, L-cystine salt, DL-homocystine salt, D-homocystine salt, L-homocystine salt, DL-cysteine salt, D-cysteine salt, L-cysteine salt, (4S)-hydroxy-L-proline, cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate, 2,2-methyl malonate, tyrosine salt, proline salt, fumarate, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoate, phosphonoacetate, carbonate, bicarbonate, 3-phosphonopropionate, DL-pyroglyutamate, D-pyroglyutamate, L-pyroglyutamate, toluenesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, esilate, (+/-)-camsilate, naphthalenesulfenesulfonate, 1R(-)-camsilate, 1S-(+)-camsilate, 1,5-napadisilate, 1,2-ethanedisulphonate, 1,3-propanedisulphonate, 3-(N-morpholino) propane sulphonate, biphenyl sulphonate, isethionate, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfenesulfonate, dihydric phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, dipotassium phosphate, potassium phosphate, sodium hydrogen phosphate, disodium phosphate, sodium phosphate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, calcium phosphate, tertiary calcium phosphate, hexafluoro phosphate, ethenyl phosphate, 2-carboxylethyl phosphate and phenyl phosphate.

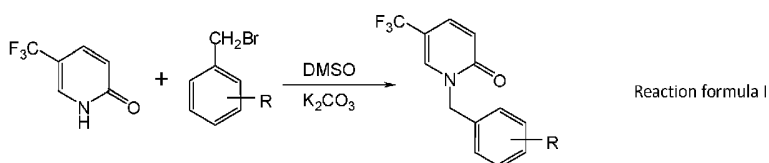
More preferably, one of R1-R4 and R12 is NR¹⁰R¹¹ or OR¹³.

[0009] According to embodiments of the invention, more preferably, others are H if one of R1~R4 and R12 is NR¹⁰R¹¹ or OR¹³.

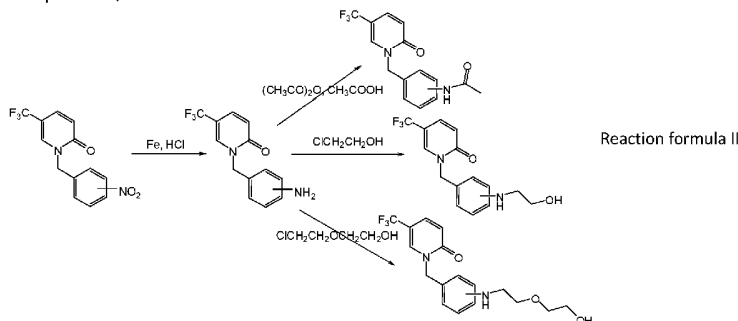
[0010] According to embodiments of the invention, the following compounds are preferred:

1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((3-morpholinylpropyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-(((3-piperidin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-morpholinoethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-(4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one dihydrochloride;
 1-(4-acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-aminobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(3-chlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-(2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(2-(2-morpholinoethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;
 1-(4-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;

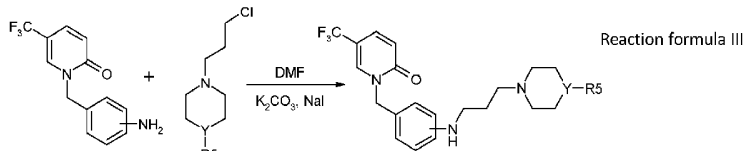
[0011] Also described is a synthetic method for compounds listed above, including: reacting 5-trifluoromethyl-2(1H)pyridone with substituted benzyl bromide, with DMSO as solvent, potassium carbonate as acid-binding agent to prepare a simple phenyl-substituted compound, shown in reaction formula I. The synthetic starting product trifluoromethyl pyridone is a commercial material.



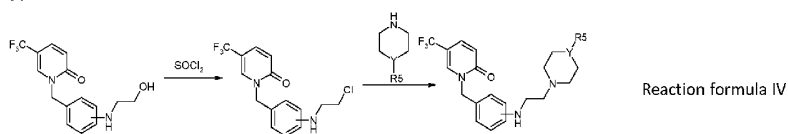
To prepare a simple amino-substituted compound, following reaction formula I to form nitro substituted derivatives; reducing the nitro substitute by iron powder in the presence of hydrochloric acid and preparing target products according to different compounds, shown in reaction formula II.



A compound, in which an amino group is bonded to a heterocyclic ring through an aliphatic side chain, is prepared including the steps of: preparing amino-substitute; and then reacting with heterocyclic compound with haloalkyl side chains, with DMF as solvent, potassium carbonate as acid-binding agent and sodium iodide as catalyst, shown in the reaction formula III.



or, the target product is prepared by reacting hydroxyethyl amino substitute prepared according to reaction formula II with thionyl chloride to produce chloroethyl amino substitute; and then reacting with the heterocyclic compound, shown in reaction formula IV.



[0012] The above-mentioned compound is used for preparing a broad-spectrum medicament for fibrosis.

In the invention, based on the prior art, a substituted amino group is introduced onto the benzene ring at 1-position of pyridone; a hydrophilic group such as hydroxyl group and heterocyclic ring is introduced onto the amino group through an alkyl chain, thus obtaining a class of new pyridone compounds and salts thereof. The activity of the compounds is greatly enhanced.

The applicant finds that the produced compounds have relatively higher effects than the conventional pyridone compound by modifying the phenyl group by the substituted amino group on the basis of 1-phenyl-5-trifluoromethyl-pyridone; simultaneously the compounds including heterocyclic rings could be produced into various salts which are beneficial to being prepared into various liquid formulations.

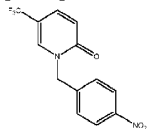
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013]

Figure 1 HE staining for renal pathology in embodiment 28 (×200)

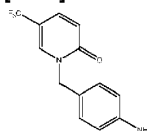
Figure 2 Masson staining for renal pathology in embodiment 28 (×200)

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Example 1**Preparation of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0014]**

(Compound 1)

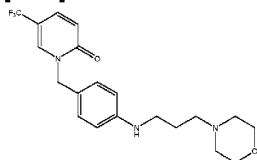
[0015] The preparation of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 8.2g (0.050mol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 100ml of DMSO for dissolving; adding 16.2g (0.075mol) of 1-(bromomethyl)-4-nitrobenzene, 11.0g (0.080mol) of potassium carbonate and allowing the resulting system to react at 85°C for 4 hours under stirring; after reaction, cooling to 40°C; adding 100ml of 12% ammonia solution; separating out a great amount of precipitate; filtering; dissolving the filter residue with ethyl acetate; decolorizing by active carbon; filtering; drying the filtrate by anhydrous sodium sulfate overnight; filtering out sodium sulfate; reclaiming part of solvent to form crystals; filtering to obtain the product of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one. The product is brown solid of 11.4g. m.p.: 121~123°C; EI-MS (m/z): 288[M]⁺; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 5.240(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.694~6.726(d, 1H, J=9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.466~7.482(d, 2H, J=4.8Hz, Ar-H), 7.495(s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.514~7.522(d, 1H, J=2.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.705(s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.222~8.251(d, 1H, J=8.7Hz, Ar-H).

Example 2**Preparation of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0016]**

(Compound 2)

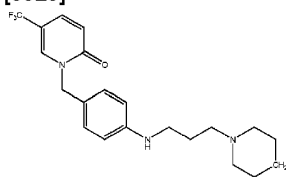
[0017] The preparation of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: heating 11.4g (0.037mol) of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one, 200mL of 50% ethanol and 6.28g (0.112mol) of reductive iron powder to reflux; slowly adding 0.42mL (0.004mol) of concentrated HCl in dropwise way (dropping after dilution by 5mL of 50% ethanol); refluxing for 4 hours under stirring; after reaction, regulating pH value to 10 by 15% KOH ethanol solution; filtering; washing the filter residue by 95% ethanol (2*10mL); extracting by ethyl acetate (50mL*3) after evaporating ethanol from the filtrate; drying the organic phase by anhydrous sodium sulfate overnight; filtering; and evaporating filtrate to obtain the product of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one. The product is brown solid powders of 9.9g. m.p.: 97~98°C. ESI-MS(m/z): 291[M+Na]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 4.255(br, 2H, -NH₂), 5.023(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.629~6.661(d, 1H, J=5.9Hz, Ar-H), 6.713~6.740(d, 2H, J=8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.13~7.164(d, 2H, J=8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.393~7.433(dd, 1H, J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.627(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 3**Preparation of 1-(4-((3-morpholinylpropyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one**

[0018]

(Compound 3)

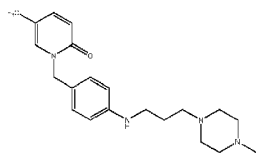
[0019] The preparation of 1-(4-((3-morpholinyl)propyl)amino)benzyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 20mL of N,N-dimethylformamide to dissolve 2.01g (0.0075mol) of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one; adding 0.69g(0.005mol) of potassium carbonate, 0.42g(0.0025mol) of 1-(3-chloro)propyl-morpholine and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide and allowing the resulting system to react at 130°C for 48 hours under stirring; filtering, evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating residues by chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 1:1 (2% triethylamine) to obtain yellow oil of 0.5g. ESI-MS(m/z):396[M+H]⁺; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz) δppm: 1.662~1.750(m,2H,-CH₂-), 2.398~2.569(m,6H,-CH₂-),3.103~3.143(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.665~3.756(t,4H,-CH₂-),4.780(br,1H,-NH-),4.934(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.438~6.607(m,3H,Ar-H),7.065~7.092(2H,Ar-H),7.314~7.373(1H,Ar-H),7.553(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 4**Preparation of 1-(4-(((3-piperidin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1 H)-one****[0020]**

(Compound 4)

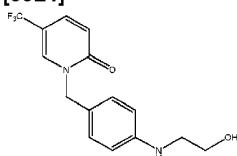
[0021] The preparation of 1-(4-(((3-piperidin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 12mL of acetonitrile to dissolve 1.28g(0.0048mol) of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one; adding 1.10g(0.008mol) of potassium carbonate, 0.64g(0.004mol) of 1-(3-chloro)propylpiperidine and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide and heating the resulting system to reflux for 48 hours under stirring; filtering, evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating residues by chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 1:2 (1% triethylamine) to obtain off-white of 0.22g. m.p.:168~170°C. ESI-MS(m/z): 394[+H]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 1.582 (br,2H,-CH₂-), 1.859~1.875 (m,4H, -CH₂-), 2.009~2.071 (m,4H,-CH₂-) 2.806~2.851 (t,6H,-CH₂-), 3.247~3.286(t,2H,-CH₂-), 4.252(br,1H,-NH-),5.002(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.581~6.609(d,2H,J=8.4Hz,Ar-H),6.620~6.653(d,1H,J=9.9Hz,Ar-H),7.126~7.154(d,2H,J=8.4Hz,Ar-H),7.385~7.424(dd, 1H,J=2.1Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.553(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 5**Preparation of 1-(4-(((3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0022]**



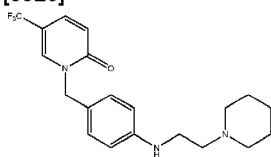
(Compound 5)

[0023] The preparation of 1-4-((3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 3mL of ethanol to dissolve 0.402g(0.0015mol) of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one; adding 0.088g(0.0005mol) of 1-(3-chloropropyl)-4-methylpiperazine and feeding a catalytic amount of potassium iodide; carrying out microwave reaction at 110°C; after reaction, filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 1:2 (1% triethylamine) to obtain yellow oil of 0.13g. ESI-MS(m/z): 409[M+H]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz) δ ppm: 1.696-1.802(m,2H,-CH₂-), 2.264(s,3H,-CH₃),2.427-2.470(m,10H-CH₂-),3.094-3.136(t,2H,-CH₂-),4.936(s,2H-CH₂-),6.488-6.516(d,2H,J=8.4Hz,Ar-H),6.552-6.583(d,1HJ=9.3Hz,Ar-H),7.061-7.091(d,2H,J=9.0Hz, Ar-H),7.312-7.352(dd,1H,J=2.4Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.551(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 6**Preparation of 1-4-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0024]**

(Compound 6)

[0025] The preparation of 1-4-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 100mL of n-butanol to dissolve 8.4g(0.03mol) of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one; adding 4.1g(0.03mol) of potassium carbonate and 5.6g(0.06mol) of chloroethanol and allowing the resulting system to react at 130°C for 12 hours under stirring; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 1:1 to obtain off-white solid of 2.0g. m.p.: 97-98°C. ESI-MS(m/z): 335[M+Na]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz) δ ppm:3.293-3.28(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.829-3.864(t,2H,-CH₂-),5.015(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.623-6.652(d,2H,J=8.7Hz,Ar-H),7.151-7.179(d,2H,J=8.4Hz,Ar-H), 7.383-7.424(dd,1H,J=2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.446-7.4588(dd,1H,J=2.7Hz,8.1Hz,Ar-H),7.621(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 7**Preparation of 1-4-((2-(piperidyl-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0026]**

(Compound 7)

[0027] A Preparation of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one The preparation of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 2.9mmol of 1-(4-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one by 30ml of dichloromethane; adding 0.22ml of sulfurous dichloride AND 0.44ml of triethylamine; allowing the resulting system to react at room temperature for 12h under stirring; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 3:1 to obtain white solid of 0.24g. EI-MS(m/z): 330[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 3.485-3.525(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.689-3.728(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 4.181(br, 1H, -NH-), 5.020(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.612-6.656(m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.167-7.195(d, 2H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.385-7.426(dd, 1H, J=2.7Hz, 9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.623(s, 1H, Ar-H).

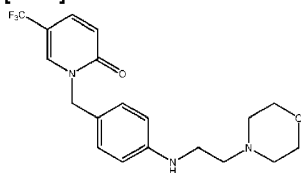
B Preparation of 1-(4-((2-(piperidyl-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one

[0028] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-(piperidyl-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.24g(0.7mmol) of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.37g(4.2mmol) of piperidine; carrying out refluxing reaction for 27 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of ethyl acetate and methanol with proportion of 10:1 to obtain yellow solid of 0.27g. m.p.: 83.6-85.5°C. EI-MS(m/z): 379[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 1.672(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 1.872(s, 4H, -CH₂-), 2.817-3.112(br, 6H, -CH₂-), 3.542(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.012(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.174(br, 1H, -NH-), 6.618-6.649(d, 1H, J=9.3Hz, Ar-H), 6.698-6.726(d, 2H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.152-7.181(d, 1H, J=8.7Hz, Ar-H), 7.386-7.427(dd, 1H, J=2.7Hz, 9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.627(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 8

Preparation of 1-(4-((2-morpholinylethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one

[0029]



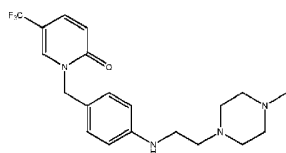
(Compound 8)

[0030] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-morpholinylethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.26g(0.79mmol) of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.41g(4.7mmol) of morpholine; carrying out refluxing reaction for 46 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of ethyl acetate and methanol with proportion of 10:1 to obtain brown oil of 0.29g. EI-MS(m/z): 381[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 2.471-2.484(br, 4H, -CH₂-), 2.614-2.653(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.142-3.181(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.704-3.735(t, 4H, -CH₂-), 4.439(br, 1H, -NH-), 5.012(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.597-6.650(m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.150-7.178(d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.137-7.417(dd, 1H, J=2.7Hz, 9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.620(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 9

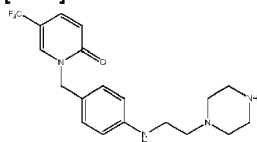
Preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one

[0031]



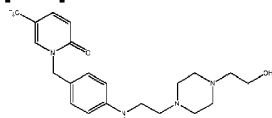
(Compound 9)

[0032] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.33g(1.0mmol) of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl) amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.60 g(6.0mmol) of N-methylpiperazine; carrying out refluxing reaction for 38 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of ethyl acetate and methanol with proportion of 10:1 to obtain brown oil of 0.31g. EI-MS(m/z): 394[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 2.314(s,3H,-CH₃),2.512(br,8H,-CH₂-),2.622~2.661(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.152(s,2H,-CH₂-),4.436(br,1H,-NH-),5.011(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.592 ~6.650(t,3H,Ar-H),7.147~7.175(d,2H,Ar-H),7.377~7.417(dd,1H,J=2.4Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.622 (s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 10**Preparation 1-(4-((2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0033]**

(Compound 10)

[0034] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.39g(1.2mmol) of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.82g(9.6mmol) of piperazine; carrying out refluxing reaction for 18 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of ethyl acetate and methanol with proportion of 1:1 to obtain colorless oil of 0.37g. EI-MS(m/z): 380 [M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 2.445(br,4H,-CH₂-),2.593~2.632(t,2H,-CH₂-),2.855~2.915(t,4H,-CH₂-),3.132~3.170(t,2H,-CH₂-),4.438(br,1H,-NH-),5.011(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.595~6.650(t,3H,Ar-H),7.147~7.175(d,2H,Ar-H),7.377~7.417(dd,1H,J=2.4Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.625(s,1H, Ar-H).

Example 11**Preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0035]**

(Compound 11)

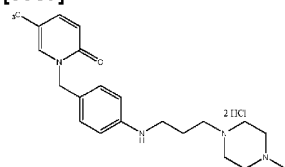
[0036] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.83g(2.5mmol) of 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one and 2.6g(20mmol) of hydroxyethyl piperazine in 30mL of acetonitrile; adding an amount of sodium iodide; carrying out refluxing

reaction for 29 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 10:1 to obtain yellow oil of 0.60g. EI-MS(m/z): 424[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300MHz) δppm: 2.572~2.268(m, 12H, -CH₂-), 3.151~3.150(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.638~3.673(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.011(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.593~6.649(t, 3H, Ar-H), 7.148~7.176(d, 2H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.37~7.418(dd, 1H, J=2.7Hz, 9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.620(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 12

Preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one dihydrochloride

[0037]



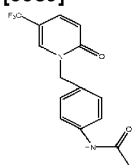
(Compound 12)

[0038] The preparation of 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one dihydrochloride includes steps of: dissolving 0.12g(1.1mmol) of 1-(4-((2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one by 20ml of ethanol; adding 0.075mL of hydrochloric acid; mixing for reaction for 40min under stirring; evaporating solvent to dryness to obtain 1-(2-chloro-4-(((3-piperidin-1-yl)propyl)amino)phenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one dihydrochloride which is a yellow solid of 0.09g. EI-MS(m/z): 394[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(D₂O) δppm: 2.961(s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.182~3.236(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.299(s, 2H, -H), 3.389~3.438(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.565(br, 8H, -CH=), 5.216(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.700~6.731(d, 1H, Ar-H), 7.229~7.257(d, 2H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.340~7.368(d, 2H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 7.792~7.823(d, 1H, J=9.3Hz, Ar-H), 8.275(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 13

Preparation of 1-(4-acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one;

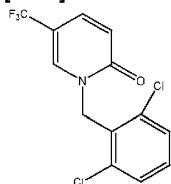
[0039]



(Compound 13)

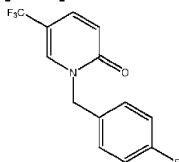
[0040] The preparation of 1-(4-acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 1.1mol of acetic anhydride and 0.268g(1mmol) of 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20ml of acetic acid; carrying out refluxing reaction for 2 hours; adding 20ml of water and extracting by ethyl ether (2*20mL); washing the organic phase with 15% sodium bicarbonate solution and drying the organic phase by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; and evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of chloroform and methanol with proportion of 50:1 to obtain white solid of 0.20g. m.p.: 225.3~227.2°C. ESI-MS(m/z): 333 [M+Na]⁺. ¹H-NMR(DMSO) δppm: 3.513(s, 3H, -CH₃), 5.098(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 6.566~6.598(d, 1H, J=9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.269~7.296(d, 2H, J=8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.524~7.551(d, 2H, J=8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.678~7.704(d, 1H, J=8.4Hz, Ar-H), 8.5124(s, 1H, Ar-H), 10.009(s, 1H, -NH).

Example 14

Preparation of 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one**[0041]**

(Compound 14)

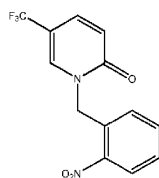
[0042] The preparation of 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.49g(3.0mmol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30ml of DMF; adding 0.5g(3.6mmol) of sodium carbonate and 0.88g(4.5mmol) 1,3-dichloro-2-(chloromethyl)benzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 3 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether to obtain the product 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as light-yellow solid of 0.72g. m.p.: 74.0~76.0°C. EI-MS(m/z): 321[M-1]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 5.442(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.665~6.697(d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.266(1H,Ar-H),7.318~7.431(dd,1H,J=7.2Hz,9.3Hz,Ar-H),7.413~7.460(m,3H,Ar-H).

Example 15**Preparation of 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0043]**

(Compound 15)

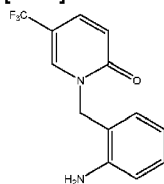
[0044] The preparation of 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.49g(3.0mmol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 30ml of DMF; adding 0.5g(3.6mmol) of sodium carbonate and 0.85g(4.5mmol) 1-(bromomethyl)-4-fluorobenzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 3 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether to obtain the product 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as white solid of 0.72g. m.p.: 70.1~72.0 °C. ESI-MS(m/z): 294[M+Na]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 5.112(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.658~6.690(d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.035~7.093(m,2H,Ar-H),7.299~7.345(m,2H,Ar-H),7.423~7.464(dd,1H,J=2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.649(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 16**Preparation of 1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0045]**



(Compound 16)

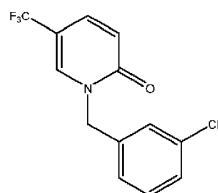
[0046] The preparation of 1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 12.3g(0.075mol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 200ml of DMF; adding 16.6g(0.12mol) of sodium carbonate and 24.5g(0.113mol) 1-(bromomethyl)-2-nitrobenzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 4 hours; cooling to 40 °C; adding 40ml of 15% ammonia solution; extracting by ethyl acetate (50mL*3); decolorizing by active carbon; drying by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography to obtain the product 1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as white solid of 12.2g. m.p.: 100.0~102.0 °C. EI-MS(m/z): 298[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 5.547(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.698~6.730(d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.179~7.204(d,1H,J=7.5Hz,Ar-H),7.494~7.553(m,2H,Ar-H),7.600~7.655(m,1H,Ar-H),7.794(s, 1H,Ar-H),8.136~8.168(dd,1H,J=1.5Hz ,8.4Hz,Ar-H).

Example 17**Preparation of 1-(2-aminobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0047]**

(Compound 17)

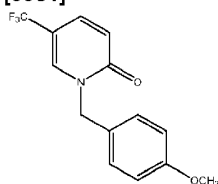
[0048] The preparation of 1-(2-aminobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: heating 11.7g (0.039mol) of 1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one, 400mL of 50% ethanol and 6.6g (0.118mol) of reductive iron powder to reflux; slowly adding 5mL of concentrated HCl in 50% ethanol in dropwise way; refluxing for 2 hours under stirring; after reaction, cooling to 50°C; regulating pH value to 8 by 15% KOH ethanol solution; filtering; extracting by ethyl acetate (100+100+50mL) after evaporating ethanol from the filtrate to half volume; drying the organic phase by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; and evaporating filtrate to the volume of 20mL to obtain the crystal product of 1-(2-aminobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one. The product is light-yellow solid. m.p.:83.4~85.3°C.EI-MS(m/z):268[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz):δppm5.098(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.656~6.687(d,1H,J=9.3Hz,Ar-H),6.724~6.749(d,1H,J=7.5Hz,Ar-H),6.770~6.795(d,1H,J=7.5 Hz,Ar-H),7.164~7.208(m,2H,Ar-H),7.431~7.472(dd,1H,J=2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.755(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 18**Preparation of 1-(3-chlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0049]**



(Compound 18)

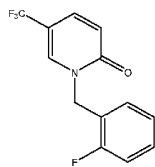
[0050] The preparation of 1-(3-chlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.49g(3.0mmol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20ml of DMF; adding 0.66g(4.8mmol) of sodium carbonate and 0.93g(4.5mmol) 1-(bromomethyl)-3-chlorobenzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 3 hours; adding 40ml of 15% ammonia solution; extracting by ethyl acetate (30+20+20mL); drying by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 6:1 to obtain the product 1-(3-chlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as colorless oil of 0.70g. EI-MS(m/z):287[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm:5.098(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.656-6.687(d,1H,J=9.3Hz,Ar-H),7.186-7.210(m,1H,Ar-H),7.307-7.324(m,3H,Ar-H),7.442-7.482(dd,1H, J=2.4Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.650(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 19**Preparation of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0051]**

(Compound 19)

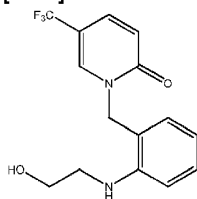
[0052] The preparation of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.50g(3.0mmol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20ml of DMF; adding 0.66g(4.8mmol) of sodium carbonate and 0.91g(4.5mmol) 1-(bromomethyl)-4-methoxybenzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 3 hours; adding 40ml of 15% ammonia solution; extracting by ethyl acetate (30+20+20mL); drying by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 8:1 to obtain the product 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as white solid of 0.79g. m.p.: 84.2-86.1°C. EI-MS(m/z): 283[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz):δppm: 3.806(s,3H,-CH₃),5.077(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.638-6.670(d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),6.885-6.891(d,1H,J= 1.8Hz,Ar-H),.907-6.914(d,1H,J=2.1Hz,Ar-H),7.259-7.287(m,3H,Ar-H),7.398-7.439(dd,1H,J =2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.633(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 20**Preparation of 1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0053]**



(Compound 20)

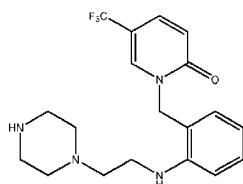
[0054] The preparation of 1-(3-chlorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.49g(3.0mmol) of 5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20ml of DMF; adding 0.66g(4.8mmol) of sodium carbonate and 0.85g(4.5mmol) 1-(bromomethyl)-2-fluorobenzene; carrying out refluxing reaction for 3 hours; adding 40ml of 15% ammonia solution; extracting by ethyl acetate (30+20+20mL); drying by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 6:1 to obtain the product 1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as colorless oil of 0.65g. EI-MS(m/z):271[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz): δ ppm:5.176(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.623-6.655 (d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.074-7.178(m,2H,Ar-H),7.301-7.377(m,1H,Ar-H),7.410-7.505(m,2H,Ar-H),7.795(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 21**Preparation of 1-(2-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0055]**

(Compound 21)

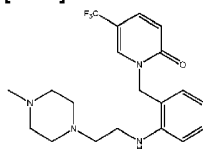
[0056] The preparation of 1-(2-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: adding 100mL of n-butanol to dissolve 9.0g(0.034mol) of 1-(2-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one; adding 4.69g(0.034mol) of potassium carbonate and 4.1g(0.05mol) of chloroethanol and allowing the resulting system to react at 130°C for 18 hours under stirring; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 5:1 to obtain 1-(2-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as white solid of 0.5g. m.p.: 114.0~115.0°C. EI-MS(m/z):312[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz): δ ppm: 2.822(s,1H,-OH),3.228-3.261(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.878(s,2H,-CH₂-),5.109(s,2H,-CH₂-),5.843(br,1H,-NH-),6.620-6.647(d,1H,Ar-H),6.686-6.736(m,2H,Ar-H),7.206-7.303(m,2H,Ar-H),7.458-7.499(dd,1H,J=2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.802(s,1H,Ar-H).

Example 22**Preparation of 1-(2-(2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylaminof)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0057]**



(Compound 22)

1. **A** Preparation of 1-(2-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one The preparation of 1-(2-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 2.2g of 1-(2-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one by 40ml of dichloromethane; adding 1.7g of sulfurous dichloride and 1.2g of triethylamine; allowing the resulting system to react at room temperature for 10 hours under stirring; and separating residue by column chromatography to obtain white solid of 1.5g. m.p.: 93.5-95.0°C. EI-MS(m/z): 330[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz): δppm: 3.483-3.543(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.628-3.672(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.089(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.737-5.753(1H, -NH-), 6.618-6.757(m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.206-7.235(dd, 1H, J=1.2Hz, 7.5Hz, Ar-H), 7.250-7.307(dd, 1H, J=8.1Hz, 9.0Hz, Ar-H), 7.732(s, 1H, Ar-H).
2. **B** Preparation of 1-(2-(2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one The preparation of 1-(2-(2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.33g(1mmol) of 1-(2-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.53g(6mmol) of anhydrous piperazine and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide; carrying out refluxing reaction for 20 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with methanol to obtain yellow oil of 0.26g. EI-MS(m/z): 380[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz): δppm: 2.434(s, 4H, -CH₂-), 2.575-2.615(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 2.839-2.853(d, 4H, -CH₂-), 3.181-3.200(d, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.153(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.275(s, 1H, -NH-), 6.636-6.740(m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.150-7.174(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz, Ar-H), 7.283-7.309(m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.426-7.458(d, 1H, J=9.6Hz, Ar-H), 7.632(s, 1H, Ar-H).

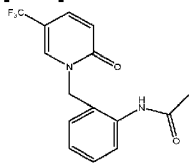
Example 23**Preparation of 1-(2-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one****[0058]**

(Compound 23)

[0059] The preparation of 1-(2-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.33g(1mmol) of 1-(2-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20mL of acetonitrile; adding 0.55g(5mmol) of 1-methylpiperazine and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide; carrying out refluxing reaction for 20 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with ethyl acetate (2% triethylamine) to obtain product 1-(2-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as yellow oil of 0.28g. EI-MS(m/z): 395[M+H]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃, 300MHz): δppm: 2.308(s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.526(br, 8H, -CH₂-), 2.603-2.645(t, 2H, -CH₂-), 3.159-3.216(m, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.059(s, 2H, -CH₂-), 5.148(s, 1H, -NH-), 6.364-6.742(m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.157-7.175(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz, Ar-H), 7.284-7.301(1H, Ar-H), 7.423-7.462(dd, 1H, J=2.4Hz, 9.3Hz, Ar-H), 7.631(s, 1H, Ar-H).

Example 24**Preparation of 1-(2-(2-acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one**

[0060]

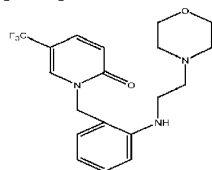


(Compound 24)

[0061] The preparation of 1-(2-(acetamide-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 1.1mol of acetic anhydride and 0.32g(1mmol) of 1-(2-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20ml of acetic acid; carrying out refluxing reaction for 2 hours; adding 20ml of water and extracting by ethyl ether (2*20mL); washing the organic phase with 15% sodium bicarbonate solution and drying the organic phase by anhydrous sodium sulfate; filtering; and evaporating filtrate; and separating residue by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 3:1 to obtain white solid of 0.20g. m.p.: 183.0~185.0°C.ESI-MS(m/z): 333[+Na]⁺. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm: 2.280(s,3H,-CH₃),5.113(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.703~6.735(d,1H,J=9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.114~7.163(t,1H,Ar-H),7.338~7.424(m,2H,Ar-H),7.16~7.53(dd,1H, J=2.4Hz,9.3Hz,Ar-H),7.904(s,1H,Ar-H),8.143~8.170(d,1H,J=8.1Hz,Ar-H),9.975(s,1H,-NH-).

Example 25**Preparation of 1-(2-(2-morpholinoethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one**

[0062]

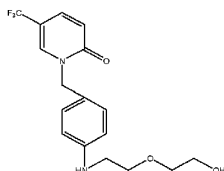


(Compound 25)

[0063] The preparation of 1-(2-(2-morpholinoethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 0.26g(0.79mmol) of 1-(2-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one in 20mL of acetonitrile; adding 1.0g(11.5mmol) of morpholine and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide; carrying out refluxing reaction for 25 hours; filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; dissolving the residue with ethyl acetate and washing with water; drying the organic phase by anhydrous sodium sulfate; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 1:1 to obtain product 1-(2-(2-morpholinoethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one as off-white of 0.18g. m.p.: 101.0~103.0°C.EI-MS (m/z): 381[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz): δppm: 2.472(s,4H,-CH₂-),2.616(s,2H,-CH₂-),3.201(s,2H,-CH₂-),3.685(s,4H,-CH₂-),5.071(s,2H,-CH₂-),5.179(s,1H,-NH-),6.633~6.746(m,3H, Ar-H),7.163~7.187(d,1H,J=7.2Hz,Ar-H),7.285~7.311(1H,Ar-H),7.423~7.463(dd,1H,J=2.4Hz, 9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.643(s, 1H,Ar-H).

Example 26**Preparation of 1-(4-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one**

[0064]



[0065] The preparation of 1-(4-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one includes steps of: dissolving 1-(4-((2-chloroethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one and 0.37g(3mmol) of chloroethoxy ethanol in 20mL of normal butanol; adding 0.28g(2mmol) of potassium carbonate and a catalytic amount of sodium iodide; carrying out refluxing reaction for 28 hours; after reaction, filtering; evaporating filtrate to dryness; and separating by column chromatography with eluent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate with proportion of 2:1 1 to obtain yellow oily product of 0.22g. EI-MS(m/z): 356[M]⁺. ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,300MHz)δppm:3.312-3.346(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.589-3.619(t,2H,-CH₂-),3.652-3.776(t,4H,-CH₂-),5.019(s,2H,-CH₂-),6.623-6.679(t,3H,Ar-H),7.154-7.182(d,2H,Ar-H),7.384-7.425(dd, 1H,J=2.7Hz,9.6Hz,Ar-H),7.619(s, 1H,Ar-H).

Example 27 Inhibition test of compounds to NIH3T3 mechanocytes

[0066] An MTT method is used and comprises steps of: culturing cells in DMEM culture medium including 5% calf serum and preparing the cells into cell suspension of 3*10⁴/ml; inoculating in 96-pore plate according to 100 μl/pore; transferring new culture medium including compounds with different concentration, fluorofenidone and 1% calf serum after cells are adhered, wherein three repeated pores are provided for each concentration; respectively adding 100 μl of MTT solution in each pore after 48 hours and 72 hours of administrating (the culture medium is prepared into 5mg/ml and kept in dark after filtering), sucking out MTT after 4 hours; adding 150 μl of DMSO which is the dissolving liquid of MTT; after 10min and MTT is completely dissolved, measuring OD value by ELISA reader; calculating IC₅₀ values of fluorofenidone and measured compounds according to inhibition ratio; figuring out multiple of activities of measured compounds and fluorofenidone according to IC₅₀ values of fluorofenidone and measured compounds; and obtaining relative IC₅₀ value of measured compounds according to multiple and IC₅₀ value of fluorofenidone on a certain plate.

Inhibition activity of measured compounds to NIH3T3 mechanocyte

[0067]

Measured compounds	48hours	Multiple	72hours	Multiple
	Relative IC ₅₀ (mM)		Relative IC ₅₀ (mM)	
Fluorofenidone	4.43	—	3.52	—
Structure IV	1.160	3.82	0.729	4.83
Compound 1	0.552	8.03	0.470	7.50
Compound 2	1.393	3.18	1.511	2.33
Compound 3	0.424	10.46	0.229	15.39
Compound 4	0.957	4.63	0.144	24.43
Compound 5	0.141	31.39	0.098	35.83
Compound 6	1.011	4.38	0.638	5.51
Compound 7	4.179	1.06	0.340	10.36
Compound 8	0.367	12.07	0.229	15.36
Compound 9	0.181	24.53	0.120	29.38
Compound 11	0.526	8.42	0.131	26.88
Compound 13	0.128	34.55	0.068	52.14
Compound 14	0.346	12.81	0.182	19.29
Compound 15	1.078	4.11	1.093	3.22

Measured compounds	48hours		72hours	
	Relative IC ₅₀ (mM)	Multiple	Relative IC ₅₀ (mM)	Multiple
Compound 16	1.035	4.28	1.032	3.41
Compound 17	1.808	2.45	1.271	2.77
Compound 18	1.457	3.04	1.349	2.61
Compound 19	0.301	14.72	0.384	9.16
Compound 20	0.273	16.25	0.393	8.95
Compound 21	0.664	6.67	0.587	6.00
Compound 22	0.168	26.31	0.291	12.10
Compound 25	0.368	12.04	0.264	13.33
Notes: multiple is IC ₅₀ value of compounds to IC ₅₀ value of fluorofenidone				

Example 28**Observation of treatment effect of compound 13 to rat unilateral ureteral obstruction renal fibrosis model****Materials and methods****1. Experimental chemicals**

[0068] The compound 13 is prepared according to the method provided by the invention.

2. Experimental animals

[0069] Nine male SD rats of 188-213g, coming from Hunan Slac Laobratory Animals Co., Ltd., are illuminated for 12 hours every day; feed is provided by Shanghai Slac Laobratory Animals Co., Ltd.; and drinking water is provided by Department of Laboratory Animal Science of Central South University.

3. Experimental methods

[0070]

- (1) **Randomization:** nine rats are divided into three groups at random, namely a normal group (n=3); a model group (n=3) and a treatment group (n=3) treated by compound 13 of 15mg/kg; three rats are in a hutch; and the experimental animals are adaptively fed for two days.
- (2) **Unilateral ureteral obstruction modeling:**
The unilateral ureteral obstruction modeling comprises steps of: lumbar-injecting each rat with 10% chloral hydrate according to 0.35ml/100g for anesthesia, fixing on a rat fixing plate; wetting the back skin by water, tightening the skin; unhairing by elbowed surgical scissors in a way closely attaching the skin; sterilizing drape in a conventional way; making an incision of 1.0cm in longitudinal direction at a junction of a position 1.0cm below left costal margin and 0.8cm next to median line of vertebral column; separating successive layers to expose left kidney and left ureter; tying off left ureter against lower pole of left kidney by a thread of 4.0 and another portion 1.0cm therebelow; isolating ureter between those two points; flushing abdominal cavity by gentamicin physiological saline solution; and stitching successive layers of retroperitoneal space and back skins after no leakage and hemorrhage.
- (3) **Pharmacological intervention:** intragastric administration is carried out the day before modeling operation according

to one time per day for 12 days; the method is detailed as follows:

1. a) preparing 0.5% CMCNa solution by adding an amount of 0.9% physiological saline into CMCNa powder and preparing following groups of chemicals with 0.5% CMCNa solution as solvent.
2. b) lavaging the normal group by 0.5% CMC-NA of 6ml/kg.d for one time per day.
3. c) lavaging the model group by 0.5% CMC-NA of 6ml/kg.d for one time per day.
4. d) lavaging the treatment group treated by compound 13 of 15mg/kg by 0.5% CMC-NA of 6ml/kg.d for one time per day.

4. **(4) Animal sacrifice and sample collection**

Each group of rats is respectively lumbar-injected with 10% chloral hydrate (0.7-0.9ml/100g) on 11st day after operation for excessive anesthesia until sacrifice, renal tissues on the obstruction side is fixed by 4% formaldehyde, embedded by paraffin and prepared into 4 μm-thick slices for HE staining and Masson staining.

5. **(5) HE staining evaluation standard:**

HE staining slices of renal tissues are successively observed in five fields of view of renal tubulointerstitium on upper left side, upper right side, lower left side, lower right side and middle portion by a low power lens and are evaluated according to eight indexes of renal interstitium lesion: renal tubular epithelial cell vacuolar degeneration, renal tubular ectasia, renal tubular atrophy, red cell cast, protein cast, interstitial edema, interstitial fibrosis and interstitial inflammatory cell infiltration; an average value is calculated as the index of renal tubulointerstitial lesion of the sample; and the evaluation standard is based on the reference of Radford MG Jr, Donadio JV Jr, Bergstralh EJ, et al. Predicting renal outcome in IgA nephropathy. J Am Soc Nephrol, 1997, 8(2):199-207.

6. **(6) Masson staining evaluation standard**

Masson staining slices of renal tissues are observed in 20 fields of vision for each sample at random under 400X light microscope; percent of blue-stain collagens in the fields of vision is calculated; an average value is determined after semi-quantitative evaluation: no positive staining, 0; <25%, 1; 25-50%, 2; 50-75%, 3; >75 %, 4; and the evaluation standard is based on references.

4. **Statistical methods: analytical method of variance of single factor is adopted.**

Experimental Results

1. **Pathological evaluation results of renal interstitium lesions through HE staining**

[0071]

Table 1 comparison of indexes of renal tubulointerstitial lesions of obstruction kidneys of rats in groups

Group	Number	Score($\bar{X} \pm S$)
Normal group	3	0.33±0.12
Model group	3	9.00±1.00★★★
Compound 13 group	3	7.00±0.35★★★

Notes:

comparison to normal group, ★p<0.05, ★★p<0.01; ★★★p<0.001;

comparison to model group, ★p<0.05, ★★ p<0.01, ★★★ p<0.001;

2. **Pathological evaluation results of renal interstitium lesions through MASSON staining**

[0072]

Table 2 evaluation results of renal interstitium collagens of left kidneys of rats in groups through MASSON staining

Group	Number	Score($\bar{X} \pm S$)
Normal group	3	0.25±0.00

Group	Number	Score($\bar{X} \pm S$)
Model group	3	2.45 $\pm$ 0.38***
Compound 13 group	3	1.52 $\pm$ 0.16***
Notes: comparison to normal group, *p<0.05, **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; comparison to model group, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001;		

Conclusion:

[0073] The compound 13 of 15mg/kg can effectively treat renal fibrosis.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- [EP367410A \[0004\]](#)
- [EP398499A \[0004\]](#)
- [EP216541A \[0005\]](#)
- [EP486220A \[0006\]](#)
- [DE102004027359 \[0007\]](#)

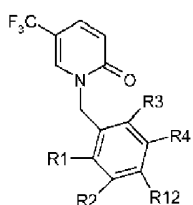
Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **SHIMIZU TFUKAGAWA MKURODA T et al.** Pirfenidone prevents collagen accumulation in the remnant kidney in rats with partial nephrectomy *Kidney Int*, 1997, vol. 52, 635239-243 [0002]
- **RAGHU GJOHNSON WCLOCKHART D et al.** Treatment of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with a new antifibrotic agent, pirfenidone *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 1999, vol. 159, 1061-1069 [0002]
- **RADFORD MG JR DONADIO JV JR BERGSTRALH EJ et al.** Predicting renal outcome in IgA nephropathy *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 1997, vol. 8, 2199-207 [0070]

Patentkrav

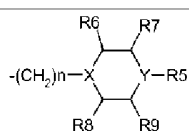
1. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelser med en strukturel formel (XIII),

structural formula XIII:



5 hvori R1-R4, R12 er valgt blandt H, NO₂, hydroxyl, amino, halogenatom, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, NR¹⁰R¹¹, OR¹³, C(O)R¹⁴, O-C(O)R¹⁴, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C²-C⁶ alkenyl; hvori R1~R4, R12 ikke samtidig er H, R¹⁴ er valgt blandt C₁-C₆ alkyl, R¹³ er valgt blandt hydroxyalkyl eller alkoxyalkyl; hvori i NR¹⁰R¹¹ R¹⁰ og R¹¹ er valgt
10 blandt H, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, forestret C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, eller strukturel formel XIV, og R¹⁰ og R¹¹ ikke samtidig er H;

formula XIV is:



15 hvori R5 er valgt blandt H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl og C₂-C₆ alkenyl; R6-R9 er valgt blandt H, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, =O, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl og C₂-C₄ alkenyl; X er valgt blandt N og CH; Y er valgt blandt N, O and CH; og når Y er O, så er R5 fraværende; og n er 1-6; og farmaceutisk acceptable salte deraf.

2. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelse ifølge krav 1,
20 hvori de farmaceutisk acceptable salte er hydroklorat, sulfat, fosfat, perklorat, metansulfonat, trifluorometansulfonat, format, acetat, propionat, butyrat, maleat, succinat, trifluoroacetat, succinat, salicylat, DL-aspartat, D-aspartat, L-aspartat, DL-glutamat, D-glutamat, L-glutamat, glycerat, succinat, stearat, DL-tartrat, D-tartrat, L-tartrat, (+/-)-mandelat, (R)-(-)-mandelat, (S)-(+)-mandelat, citrat,
25 mucat, maleat, malonat, benzoat, DL-malat, D-malat, L-malat, hemimalat, 1-adamantanacetat, 1-adamantankarboxylat, flavianat, sulfoacetat, (+/-)-laktat, L-(+)-laktat, D-(-)-laktat, pamoat, D-α-galakturinsyresalt, glycerat, DL-cystinsalt, D-cystinsalt, L-cystinsalt, DL-homocystinsalt, D-homocystinsalt, L-homocystinsalt, DL-cysteinsalt, D-cysteinsalt, L-cysteinsalt, (4S)-hydroxy-L-prolin, cyclopropan-
30 1,1-dikarboxylat, 2,2-metylmalonat, tyrosinsalt, prolinsalt, fumarat, 1-hydroxy-2-naftoat, fosfonoacetat, karbonat, bikarbonat, 3-fosfonopropionat, DL-pyroglutamat, D-pyroglutamat, L-pyroglutamat, toluensulfonat, benzensulfonat, esilat, (+/-)-camsilat, naftalensulfensulfonat, 1R-(-)-camsilat, 1S-(+)-camsilat,

1,5-napadisilat, 1,2-etandisulfonat, 1,3-propandisulfonat, 3-(N-morpholino) propansulfonat, bifenylsulfonat, isethionat, 1-hydroxy-2-nafthalensulfensulfonat, dihydrogenfosfat, kaliumhydrogenfosfat, dikaliumfosfat, kaliumfosfat, natriumhydrogenfosfat, dinatriumfosfat, natriumfosfat, natriumdihydrogenfosfat, calciumfosfat, 5 tertier kaliumfosfat, hexafluorofosfat, ethenylfosfat, 2-karboxylethylfosfat eller fenylfosfat.

3. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelser ifølge krav 1, hvori en af R1-R4 og R12 er NR¹⁰R¹¹ eller OR¹³.

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4. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelser ifølge krav I, hvori andre er H, hvis en af R1~R4 og R12 er NR¹⁰R¹¹ eller OR¹³.

5. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelser ifølge krav 1, hvori forbindelserne er:

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1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-((3-morpholinylpropyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-(((3-piperidin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

20

1-(4-((3-(4-metyl-piperazin-1-yl)propyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-((2-hydroxyethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-((2-(piperidyl-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-((2-morpholinylethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

25

1-(4-((2-(4-metyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1 H)-on;

1-(4-((2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-((2-(4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

30

1-(4-((2-(4-metyl-piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)amino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1 H)-ondihydroklorid;

1-(2,6-diklorobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(2-nitrobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(3-klorobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

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1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(2-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(2-(2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;

1-(2-(2-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;
1-(2-(2-morpholinoethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on;
1-(4-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylamino)benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on.

5

6. 1-(substitueret benzyl)-5-trifluorometyl-2(1H)pyridonforbindelser, hvori forbindelserne er 1-(4-acetamid-benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on; eller 1-(2-acetamid-benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on, 1-(4-amino-benzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on eller 1-(2-aminobenzyl)-5-(trifluorometyl)pyridin-2(1H)-on.

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7. Forbindelse ifølge ethvert af krav 1 til 6 til anvendelse som et anti-fibrosismedikament.

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DRAWINGS

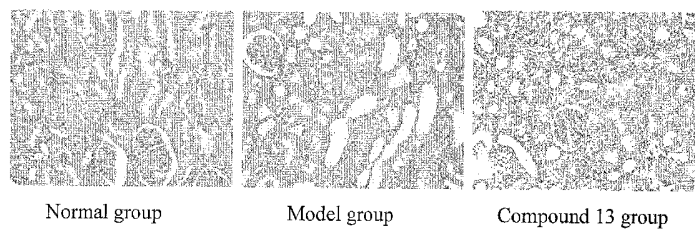


Fig 1

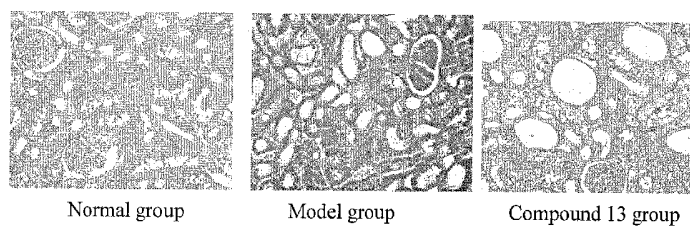


Fig 2