A compound having structure (I) wherein (a) n is from 1 to about 3; (b) X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO₂; (c) Y is independently hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, or the Y's are bonded together to form an alkanyl ring having from 3 to 7 atoms other than hydrogen; (d) Z is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl; Z having from 3 to about 10 atoms other than hydrogen; (e) R₁ is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl, halo, carboxyl, carboxamido, alkoxyacarbonyl or alkylcarbonyl; (f) T is O or S; (g) U is O, S, N or N-R₂; (h) W is CR₃R₄, C=O, C=S, C=NR₂, C-O-R₂, C=S-R₂, C-NH₂, C-NH-R₂, or C-NR⁺R₂⁺; (i) V is (CH₂)ₙO, S, or N-R₂; (j) R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxyacarbonyl, or alkylcarbonyl; (k) R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio, or cyano; (l) R₅ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy; (j) R₆ is hydrogen or alkyl; and (k) R₇ is hydrogen, alkyl or C(=NH)N(R₆)₂. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds, and methods of treating inflammation or pain using such compounds.
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DIHYDROBENZOFURAN AND RELATED COMPOUNDS
USEFUL AS ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The subject invention relates to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, particularly to substituted dihydrobenzofuran and related compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION


It is an object of the subject invention to provide compounds which have effective anti-inflammatory, analgesic and/or anti-oxidant activity.

It is also an object of the subject invention to provide such compounds which cause few adverse side effects.

It is also an object of the subject invention to provide methods for treating inflammation and/or pain using the subject compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention compounds having the structure:
wherein

(a) n is from 1 to about 3;
(b) X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO₂;
(c) Y is independently hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms; or the Y's are bonded together to form an alkanyl ring having from 3 to 7 atoms other than hydrogen;
(d) Z is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 3 to about 10 atoms other than hydrogen;
(e) R₁ is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl, halo, carboxyl, carboxamido, alkoxy carbonyl or alkyl carbonyl;
(f) T is O or S;
(g) U is O, S, N or N-R₂;
(h) W is CR₃R₄, C=O, C=S, C=NR₅, C-O-R₆, C-S-R₆, C-NH₂, C-NH-R₇, or C-NR₆R₇;
(i) V is (CH₂)n, O, S, or N-R₂;
(j) R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, or alkyl carbonyl;
(k) R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio, or cyano;
(l) R₅ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy;
(j) R₆ is hydrogen or alkyl; and
(k) R₇ is hydrogen, alkyl or C(=NH)N(R₆)₂

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

As used herein, unless otherwise indicated, "alkyl" or "alkanyl" means a straight, branched or cyclic hydrocarbon chain, saturated or unsaturated, unsubstituted or substituted. Preferred alkyl are C₁-C₈; more preferred are C₁-C₄. Preferred alkyl are straight chain. Preferred branched alkyl have one or two branches, preferably one branch. Preferred cyclic alkyl are monocyclic or are a straight chain with a monocyclic terminus. Preferred alkyl are saturated. Unsaturated alkyl have one or more double bonds or and one or more triple bonds. Preferred unsaturated alkyl have one or two double bonds or one triple bond. more
preferably one double bond. Preferred alkyl are unsubstituted. Preferred substituted alkyl are mono-, di-, or trisubstituted, more preferably monosubstituted. Preferred alkyl substituents include halo, hydroxy, oxo, alkoxy (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, propano, butoxy, pentoxy), aryloxy (e.g., phenoxy, chlorophenoxy, tolyloxy, methoxyphenoxy, benzylxy, alkylxy, alkyloxy, carboxyloxyphenylxy, acyloxyphenylxy), acyloxy (e.g., propionyloxy, benzoxyloxy, acetoxy), carbamamyoxy, carboxy, mercapto, alkylthio, acylthio, arythio (e.g., phenylthio, chlorophenylthio, alkylphenylthio, alkoxyphenylthio, benzylthio, alkylxy, alkyloxy, carboxyloxyphenylthio), aryl (e.g., phenyl, tolyl, alkylxophenyl, alkylxy, carboxyloxyphenyl, halophenyl), heterocycl, heteroaryl, amino (e.g., amino, mono- and di- C₁-C₃ alkylaminod, methylaminod, methylaminod, alkylaminod, ureid, N'-alkylureid, N',N'-dialkylureid, N',N',N-trialkylureid, guanid, N'-alkylguanid, N',N'-dialkylguanid, or alkoxy carbonyl.

As used herein, "alkoxy" means -O-alkyl.

As used herein, "aryl" means a moiety having an unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring having 6 to about 10 carbon atoms. Preferred aryl are phenyl and napththyl; most preferred aryl is phenyl. Preferred aryl are unsubstituted. Preferred substituted aryl are mono-, di-, or trisubstituted, more preferably monosubstituted. Preferred aryl substituents include hydroxy, mercapto, halo, methyl, ethyl, propyl.

As used herein, "heterocycl" means a moiety having a saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic ring having from 3 to about 8 ring atoms, including from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms and from 1 to about 4 heteroatoms selected from O, S, and N. Preferred heterocycles are saturated. Preferred heterocycles have 5 or 6 atoms in the ring including 1 or 2 heteroatoms in the ring, also preferably 1 heteroatom in the ring. Specific preferred heterocycles include piperidinyl, tetrahydrothienyl, pyrroldinyl, piperaziny1, morpholiny1, thiomorpholiny1, tetrahydroxyprany1, tetrahydrothiopryan1, tetrahydrofurany1, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, azepiny1, oxepiny1, thiepinyl, thiazolidinyl, tetrazolidinyl. Heterocycles are unsubstituted or substituted, preferably unsubstituted. Preferred substituted heterocycles are mono-, di-, or trisubstituted, more preferably monosubstituted. Preferred heterocycle substituents include alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, carboxy, carbamamloxy, thio, amino, amido, ureid, guanid, thiocarbamamid, thioureid.

As used herein, "heteroaryl" means a moiety having an aromatic ring of 5 or 6 atoms including from 1 to 5 carbon atoms and from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from O, S, and N. Preferred heteroaryl groups include 1 to 3 heteroatoms in the
ring, also preferably 1 or 2 heteroatoms in the ring. Specific preferred heteroaryl
include furyl, thieryl, pyrrolyl either unsubstituted or alkyl substituted on nitrogen,
thiazolyl, oxazolyl, 5-imidazolyl either unsubstituted or alkyl-substituted on nitrogen,
isoazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl unsubstituted or alkyl-substituted on nitrogen,
oxazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl. Fused
heteroaryl groups include imidazothiazolinyl, imidazopyridinyl, imidazoimidazoilinyl,
indolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl. Heteroaryl groups are unsubstituted or substituted,
preferably unsubstituted. Preferred substituted heteroaryl are mono-, di-, or
trisubstituted, more preferably monosubstituted. Preferred heteroaryl substituents
include alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, thio, nitro, amino, nitro, amido, ureido,
guanidino, thiocarbamamido, thioureido.

As used herein, "halo" means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo. Preferred halo
are fluoro, chloro and bromo; more preferred are chloro and bromo, especially
chloro.

Compounds

The subject invention involves compounds having the following structure:

wherein

(a) n is from 1 to about 3;
(b) X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO2;
(c) Y is independently hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl
having from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms; or the Y's are bonded
together to form an alkanyl ring having from 3 to 7 atoms;
(d) Z is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 3 to
about 10 atoms other than hydrogen;
(e) R1 is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl, halo, carboxyl,
carboxamido, alkoxycarbonyl or alkylcarbonyl;
(f) T is O or S;
(g) U is O, S, N or N-R2;
(h) W is CR3R4, C=O, C=S, C=NR5, C-O-R6, C-S-R6, C-NH2, C-NH-
    R7, or C-NR6R7;
(i) V is (CH2)n, O, S, or N-R2;
(j) \( R_2 \) is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, or alkyl carbonyl;

(k) \( R_3 \) and \( R_4 \) are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio, or cyano;

(l) \( R_5 \) is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy;

(j) \( R_6 \) is hydrogen or alkyl; and

(k) \( R_7 \) is hydrogen, alkyl or \( \text{C}(=\text{NH})\text{N}(\text{R}_6)\text{2} \)

In the above structure, each \( Y \) is independently selected from hydrogen, unsubstituted straight or branched alkanyl having from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, and cyclic alkyl having about 3 carbon atoms, (e.g., cyclopropyl), or the \( Y \)'s are bonded together to form an unsubstituted cyclic alkanyl ring having from 3 to about 7 carbon atoms in the ring. Each \( Y \) is preferably hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or cyclopropyl; more preferably hydrogen or methyl; most preferably methyl. Preferably both \( Y \)'s are the same. When the \( Y \)'s are bonded together to form a cyclic ring, the ring is preferably cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl, more preferably cyclopropyl.

In the above structure, \( Z \) is selected from branched or cyclic alkyl, and \( Z \) having from 3 to about 10 atoms other than hydrogen. \( Z \) is preferably saturated.

\( Z \) is preferably branched alkanyl having from about 3 to about 8 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 4 to about 6 carbon atoms. \( Z \) is preferably branched alkanyl having 2 or more branches, more preferably 2 branches. Preferred branched alkanyl \( Z \) include t-butyl, neopentyl, isopropyl; most preferred is t-butyl. Preferred cyclic alkanyl \( Z \) include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl. Also preferred cyclic alkanyl \( Z \) include methyl or ethyl with a terminal cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl, especially cyclopropylmethyl or cyclopropylethyl. Also preferred \( Z \) is unsubstituted phenyl or benzyl.

In the above structure \( R_1 \) is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted, halo, carboxyl, carboxamido, alkoxy carbonyl or alkyl carbonyl. \( R_2 \) is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, or alkyl carbonyl. Examples of carboxamido groups include unsubstituted, monosubstituted and disubstituted carboxamides such as carboxamido, N-methylcarboxamido, N,N-dimethylcarboxamido and other N-alkyl and N,N-dialkylcarboxamido groups. Examples of alkoxy carbonyl groups include, methoxy carbonyl, ethoxy carbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, and benzyl oxycarbonyl. Examples of alkyl carbonyl groups include, methyl carbonyl, ethyl carbonyl, tert-butyl carbonyl, and benzyl carbonyl.
In the above structure W is preferably CR₃R₄, C=O, or C=NR₅ when the U-W bond is a single bond. When U is nitrogen, the U-W bond may be a double bond wherein W is preferably C-O-R₆, C-S-R₆, C-NH₂, C-NHR₇, or C-NR₅R₇.

R₃ and R₄ are independently hydrogen, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio or cyano. R₅ is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy. R₆ is hydrogen or alkyl.

Preferred compounds of the subject invention are included in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound No</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NO₂Me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to determine and assess pharmacological activity, testing of the subject compounds in animals is carried out using various assays known to those skilled in the art. The anti-inflammatory activity of the subject compounds can be conveniently demonstrated using an assay designed to test the ability of the subject compounds to antagonize the local edema which is characteristic of the inflammatory response. Examples of such known tests include the rat carrageenan edema test, the oxazolone-induced inflamed mouse ear test, and the mouse arachidonate acid-induced inflamed ear test. Analgesic activity may be tested in art-known models such as the phenylbenzoquinone-induced writhing test in mice, and the Randall & Selitto test in rats. Another useful art-known test is the rat adjuvant arthritis test which is a useful model for assessing anti-inflammatory activity, anti-arthritic and anti-resorptive activity in a chronic, rather than an acute, model.


Many anti-inflammatory drugs, particularly non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause undesirable gastrointestinal side effects, especially when dosed perorally; such side effects may include ulcers and erosions. These side effects, which are often asymptomatic, can become serious enough to require hospitalization and can even be lethal. Compounds of the subject invention generally cause fewer such gastrointestinal side effects compared to other NSAIDs. Some compounds of the subject invention are even gastroprotective, protecting the stomach and intestines from ulcers and erosions, particularly those caused by ethanol or other NSAIDs.
Certain NSAIDs, when dosed systematically, cause an undesirable increase in systemic levels of certain liver enzymes. Compounds of the subject invention generally cause little or no liver enzyme side effects.

Compounds useful in the subject invention can be made using the following general reaction schemes:

The acylated or formylated benzene starting material can undergo a Wittig reaction with the desired phosphorous ylides as illustrated below for the thiphenylphosphonium salt-based ylid. An alternative route involves a Knoevenagel condensation of the same starting material with the heterocycle.

For the case where $U$ is nitrogen, imino ethers and imino thioethers can be prepared by reaction of the parent compound ($W$ is $\text{C}=\text{O}$ or $\text{C}=\text{S}$) with an alkyl halide, for example an alkyl iodide and base, for example diisopropylethyl amine. From imino thioethers, imino amines can be prepared by reaction with the desired amine or guanidine in the absence or presence of base, e.g., $t$-BuOK. An alternative route involves reaction of the parent compound ($W$ is $\text{C}=\text{S}$) directly with the desired amine in the presence of barium carbonate.
Synthesis Examples

The following non-limiting examples provide further information regarding synthesis of the subject compounds.

Example 1

(Z)-3-[5-(7-tert-Butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethylbenzo[b]furan-5-yldimethylene]-7-tert-butylidenefuranelactone

Step 1: 7-tert-Butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-formylbenzo[b]furan

t-Butyllithium (11.9 mL, 20.3 mmol, 1.7 M in pentane) is added dropwise to a solution of 5-bromo-7-tert-butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethylbenzo[b]furan (3.60 g, 12.7 mmol) in 50 mL of anhydrous THF at -78 °C; the resulting reaction mixture is stirred at -78 °C for 15 min and N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL, 13.0 mmol) is introduced. The reaction mixture is kept at -78 °C for 0.5 h, quenched with water, warmed to room temperature, and extracted with ether. The extract is washed with water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification of the residue by flash column chromatography on silica gel (10% → 20% ether–hexane) gives 0.83 g (28%) of 7-tert-butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-formylbenzo[b]furan as a yellowish oil.
Step 2: (Z)-3-[5-(7-tert-Butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethylbenzo[b]furan-5-yl)methylene]-
g-butyrolactone

A mixture of 7-tert-butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-formylbenzo[b]furan (0.77 g,
3.3 mmol), 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)-g-butyrolactone (1.19 g, 3.4 mmol), and
30 mL of benzene is heated at reflux for 2 h. The reaction mixture is cooled to
room temperature and concentrated to afford a brown solid residue. Purification by
flash column chromatography on silica gel (10% → 75% ether–hexane) gives 0.77
g (78%) of the title compound as a colorless solid: mp 122–123 °.

Example 2

N-Methoxy-3-[5-(7-tert-butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-
dimethylbenzo[b]furan-5-yl)methylene]pyrrolidin-2-one

N-Methoxy-3-bromopyrrolidin-2-one (20.1 g, 0.104 mol, Ikuta et al., J. Med. Chem.
1987, 30, 1995-1998) and trophenylphosphine (27.1 g, 0.104 mol) are refluxed in
benzene overnight. The solution is cooled and the benzene is decanted from the
gummy dark solid. The solid is washed with benzene and dried by evaporation to
give 11.1 g (23%) of the phosphonium salt. The phosphonium salt (24.4 mmol), 7-
tert-butyl-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-formylbenzo[b]furan (5.66 g, 24.4 mmol) and
triethylamine (7.93 mL, 24.4 mmol) are combined in 250 mL of ethanol and heated
at 50 °C for 5h. The solvent is evaporated and the dark residue taken up in ether
and washed with 0.1N HCl and brine. The ether is dried over MgSO4 and
evaporated to give a yellow oil which is purified by flash chromatography on silica
gel with 50% EtOAc/hexane to give 370 mg (5 %) of product, mp = 154-155 °.

Compositions

Compositions of the subject invention comprise a safe and effective amount
of the subject compounds, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. As used
herein, "safe and effective amount" means an amount of a compound sufficient to
significantly induce a positive modification in the condition to be treated, but low
enough to avoid serious side effects (at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio), within the
scope of sound medical judgment. A safe and effective amount of a compound will
vary with the particular condition being treated, the age and physical condition of
the patient being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the
treatment, the nature of concurrent therapy, the particular pharmaceutically-
acceptable carrier utilized, and like factors within the knowledge and expertise of the attending physician.

Compositions of the subject invention preferably comprise from about 0.1% to about 99.9% by weight of a compound, more preferably from about 20% to about 80%, and most preferably from about 40% to about 70%.

In addition to the compound, the compositions of the subject invention contain a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier", as used herein, means one or more compatible solid or liquid filler diluents or encapsulating substances which are suitable for administration to a human or lower animal. The term "compatible", as used herein, means that the components of the composition are capable of being commingled with the subject compound, and with each other, in a manner such that there is no interaction which would substantially reduce the pharmaceutical efficacy of the composition under ordinary use situations. Pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers must, of course, be of sufficiently high purity and sufficiently low toxicity to render them suitable for administration to the human or lower animal being treated.

Some examples of substances which can serve as pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or components thereof are sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches, such as cornstarch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; solid lubricants, such as stearic acid, magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; alginic acid; emulsifiers, such as the Tweens®; wetting agents such as sodium lauryl sulfate; coloring agents; flavoring agents, excipients; tableting agents; stabilizers; antioxidants; preservatives; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; and phosphate buffer solutions.

The choice of a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier to be used in conjunction with a subject compound is basically determined by the way the compound is to be administered.

If the subject compound is to be injected, it is preferably injected non-intravenously; the preferred pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier is sterile, physiological saline, with blood compatible suspending agent, the pH of which has been adjusted to about 7.4. Such injectable compositions preferably comprise from about 1% to about 50% of the subject compound, more preferably from about
5% to about 25%, also preferably from about 10 mg to about 600 mg of the subject compound per dose.

Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers for topical application include those suited for use in lotions, creams, gels and the like. Topical compositions preferably contain from about 1% to about 50% of an emollient, more preferably from about 5% to about 25% of an emollient. Such topical compositions preferably comprise from about 0.1% to about 50%, of the subject compound, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 10%, also preferably from about 5 mg to about 3500 mg per dose.

The preferred mode of administering the subject compound is orally. The preferred unit dosage form is therefore tablets, capsules and the like, comprising a safe and effective amount of the compound, which is preferably from about 5 mg to about 3500 mg, more preferably from about 10 mg to about 1000 mg, and most preferably from about 25 mg to about 600 mg. The pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers suitable for the preparation of unit dosage forms for oral administration are well-known in the art. Their selection will depend on secondary considerations like taste, cost, and shelf stability, which are not critical for the purposes of the subject invention, and can be made without difficulty by a person skilled in the art.

Many of the subject compounds are hydrophobic. If it is desired to provide an aqueous-based composition or a composition soluble in or miscible with aqueous media, a solubilizing agent may be included in the composition. Non-limiting examples of such solubilizing agents include polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, and polyoxyethylene (35) castor oil.


Methods

Another aspect of the subject invention is methods for treating or preventing diseases characterized by inflammation by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment. The term "diseases characterized by inflammation", as used herein, means conditions which are known to involve inflammation, and may include conditions such as arthritis (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis, juvenile arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, infectious arthritis, and ankylosing
spondylitis, systemic lupus, erythematous and gout), as well as the presence of inflammation whether or not it is associated with an identifiable disease. Diseases characterized by inflammation further may include inflammation in the oral cavity (e.g., inflammation associated with gingivitis or periodontal disease); inflammation in the gastrointestinal tract, (e.g., inflammation associated with ulcers and irritable bowel disease); inflammation associated with dermatological diseases (e.g., psoriasis, acne, and other skin inflammation); inflammation associated with the respiratory tract (e.g., asthma, bronchitis, and allergies); and inflammation in the central nervous system (e.g., Alzheimer's disease).

Another aspect of the subject invention is methods for treating or preventing pain by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment. Pain which can be treated or prevented by administering the subject compounds may include peripheral pain, menstrual pain, dental pain, and lower back pain.

Another aspect of the subject invention is methods for preventing oxidative damage at inflammatory sites by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment. While not limited to a particular mechanism, it is believed that the subject compounds inhibit leukotriene synthesis, thereby decreasing neutrophil accumulation at an inflammatory site.

Another aspect of the subject invention is methods for treating or preventing gastric or duodenal ulcers or erosions by administering a safe and effective amount of a subject compound to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment. In particular, such ulcers or erosions caused by ethanol or non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can be treated and/or prevented by administration of preferred subject compounds.

Appropriate tests for determining the gastrointestinal safety or gastroprotective or gastric healing properties of the subject compounds are known.


Methods for determining acute gastroprotection are disclosed and/or referred to in the following reference: Playford, R.J., D.A. Versey, S. Haldane, M.R. Alison, and J. Calan, "Dose-dependent Effects of Fentanyl on Indomethacin-induced Gastric Damage", *Digestion*, Vol. 49 (1991), pp. 198-203. In the method disclosed therein, female Lewis rats (130-175 g) are dosed perorally with the subject compound (40 mg/kg b.i.d.) or vehicle at 2 hours and immediately before administration of a gastric damaging dose of indomethacin. The rats are sacrificed 4 hours later by CO$_2$ asphyxiation. Gastric corpus damage (millimeters of hemorrhagic lesions) is measured by digitized imaging.

The preferred mode of administration of the subject compounds is peroral, but other known methods of administration are contemplated as well, e.g., dermatomucosally (for example, dermally, rectally and the like), and parenterally (for example, by subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, intraarticular injection, intravenous injection and the like). Ocular administration and inhalation are also included. Thus specific modes of administration include, without limitation, peroral, transdermal, mucosal, sublingual, intranasal, intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, and topical administration.

Preferred doses of the subject compounds range from about 0.2 mg/kg to about 70 mg/kg, more preferably from about 0.5 mg/kg to about 12 mg/kg. Preferred injectable doses comprise from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of the subject compound. Preferred topical doses comprise from about 1 mg/cm$^2$ to about 200 mg/cm$^2$ of the subject compound applied to the skin surface. Preferred peroral doses comprise from about 0.5 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg, more preferably from about 1 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg, more preferably still from about 2 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg, of the subject compound. Such doses are preferably administered from about once to about six times daily, more preferably from about twice to about four times daily. Such daily doses are preferably administered for at least one week, also preferably for at least two weeks, also preferably at least one month,
also preferably for at least 2 months, also preferably for at least 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, or more.

Compositions and Method Examples

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the subject invention.

Example A

Pharmaceutical compositions in the form of tablets are prepared by conventional methods, such as mixing and direct compaction, formulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity (mg per tablet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound 1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcrystalline Cellulose</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Starch Glycollate</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Stearate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When administered orally two times daily, the above composition significantly reduces the inflammation in a patient suffering from rheumatoid arthritis. A significant benefit is also achieved by twice daily administration of this composition to a patient suffering from osteoarthritis.

Example B

A pharmaceutical composition in capsule form is prepared by conventional methods, formulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity (mg per capsule)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound 2</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose</td>
<td>To fill to volume of capsule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above capsule administered orally once a day substantially reduces the symptomology of a patient afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.

Example C

A pharmaceutical composition in liquid form is prepared by conventional methods, formulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound 2</td>
<td>200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EtOH</td>
<td>4 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl cellulose</td>
<td>0.4 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled water</td>
<td>76 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tween 80</td>
<td>1.6 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 ml of the above composition administered perorally once a day substantially reduces the symptoms of a patient afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.
Example D

A pharmaceutical composition in liquid form is prepared by conventional methods, formulated as follows:

<table>
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<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microcrystalline (micronoized)</td>
<td>200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avicel (microcrystalline cellulose)</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tween 80</td>
<td>1.6 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl cellulose</td>
<td>0.4 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deionized water</td>
<td>80 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 ml of the above composition administered perorally twice a day substantially reduces the symptoms of a patient afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.

While particular embodiments of the subject invention have been described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications to the compositions disclosed herein can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended to cover, in the appended claims, all such modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:
1. A compound having the structure:

wherein

(a) \( n \) is from 1 to about 3;
(b) \( X \) is selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, or SO₂;
(c) \( Y \) is independently hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 1 to about 4 carbon atoms; or the \( Y \)'s are bonded together to form an alkanyl ring having from 3 to 7 atoms other than hydrogen;
(d) \( Z \) is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl having from 3 to about 10 atoms other than hydrogen;
(e) \( R_1 \) is hydrogen or straight, branched or cyclic alkyl, halo, carboxyl, carboxamido, alkoxycarbonyl or alkylcarbonyl;
(f) \( T \) is O or S;
(g) \( U \) is O, S, N or N-R₂;
(h) \( W \) is CR₃R₄, C=O, C=S, C=NR₅, C-O-R₆, C-S-R₆, C-NH₂, C-NH-R₇, or C-NR₆R₇;
(i) \( V \) is (CH₂)ₙ, O, S, or N-R₂;
(j) \( R₂ \) is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, or alkylcarbonyl;
(k) \( R₃ \) and \( R₄ \) are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio, or cyano;
(l) \( R₅ \) is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy;
(j) \( R₆ \) is hydrogen or alkyl; and
(k) \( R₇ \) is hydrogen, alkyl or C(=NH)N(R₆)₂

2. The compound of Claim 1 wherein \( X \) is oxygen and \( R \) is hydrogen or methyl.

3. The compound of Claim 2 wherein each \( Y \) is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl and ethyl; and \( Z \) is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₄-C₆ branched alkanyl having 2 branches, and C₃-C₆ cycloalkanyl.
4. The compound of Claim 3 wherein $R_1$ is hydrogen, both $Y$ are methyl, and $Z$ is t-buty1.

5. The compound of Claim 4 wherein $U$ is nitrogen, the $U$-$W$ bond is a double bond and $W$ is $C$-$O$-$R_6$, $C$-$S$-$R_6$, $C$-$NH_2$, $C$-$NH$-$R_7$ or $C$-$NR_6$-$R_7$.

6. The compound of Claim 4 wherein $U$ is $O$, $S$ or $N$-$R_2$, the $U$-$W$ bond is a single bond and $W$ is $CR_3$-$R_4$, $C$=$O$, $C$=$S$, $C$=$NR_5$.

7. The compound of Claim 3 wherein $R_1$ is hydrogen or methyl and $T$ is oxygen.

8. The compound of Claim 7 wherein $R_1$ is hydrogen.

9. The compound of Claim 8 wherein both $Y$ are methyl, and $Z$ is t-buty1.

10. The compound of Claim 9 wherein $V$ is $(CH_2)_n$.

11. The compound of Claim 10 wherein both $n$ are one.

12. The compound of Claim 10 wherein $U$ is oxygen or $NR_2$.

13. The compound of Claim 12 wherein $R_2$ is alkoxy.

14. The compound of Claim 13 wherein the alkoxy is methoxy.

15. A composition comprising a compound of Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

16. A method of treating inflammation or pain comprising administration, to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment, of a safe and effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

17. A method of treating arthritis comprising daily peroral administration, to a human in need of such treatment, of from about 1 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg of a compound of Claim 1.

19. A method of treating inflammation or pain comprising administration, to a human or lower animal in need of such treatment, of a safe and effective amount of a compound of Claim 12.

20. A method of treating arthritis comprising daily peroral administration, to a human in need of such treatment, of from about 1 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg of a compound of Claim 12.
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D307/79 C07D405/06 A61K31/34 A61K31/40

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>EP 0 322 004 A (PROCTOR &amp; GAMBLE) 28 June 1989 cited in the application see the whole document</td>
<td>1-20</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>J. MED. CHEM.; 33; 3. PP. 908-18, MERCK SHARP AND DOHME RES. LAB.; DEP. MED. CHEM. IMMUNOL.; RAHWAY; 07065; NY; USA (US), XP00673907 HAMMOND M L ET AL: &quot;Antioxidant-based inhibitors of leukotriene biosynthesis. The discovery of 6-[1-[(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-1-propen-3-yl]-2,3-dihydr o-5-benzofuranol, a potent topical antiinflammatory agent&quot; see the whole document</td>
<td>1-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

X Patent family members are listed in annex.

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another document or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 May 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

02.06.1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HJV Bilthoven
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Paisdor, B

Form PCT/ISA/218 (second sheet) (July 1992)
<table>
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<td>A</td>
<td>J. MED. CHEM. (JMCMAR,00222623);86; VOL.29 (11); PP.2326-9, SYNTEx RES.;INST. ORG. CHEM.; PALO ALTO; 94304; CA; USA (US), XP000673908 DUNN J P ET AL: &quot;Analgetic and antiinflammatory 7-aryloxybenzofuran-5-ylacetic acids and 7-aryloxybenzothiophene-5-ylacetic acids&quot; see the whole document ---</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 7809 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class B02, AN 78-16667A XP0002031493 &amp; JP 53 005 178 A (YOSHITOMI PHARM IND KK), 18 January 1978 cited in the application see abstract &amp; JP 53 005 178 A (...) see the formulae in the original document ---</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>J. MED. CHEM. ;89; VOL.32 (5); PP.1006-20, MERCK SHARP AND DOHME RES. LAB.;DEP. MED. CHEM. IMMUNOL.; RAHWAY; 07065; NY; USA (US), XP000673754 HAMMOND M L ET AL: &quot;2,3-Dihydro-5-benzofuranols as antioxidant-based inhibitors of leukotriene biosynthesis&quot; cited in the application see the whole document ---</td>
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<td>WO 96 07651 A (PROCTER &amp; GAMBLE) 14 March 1996 see abstract; claims -----</td>
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### Box I  Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. **Claims Nos.:**  
   because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
   Remark: Although claims 16, 17, 19 and 20 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. **Claims Nos.:**  
   because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. **Claims Nos.:**  
   because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 8.4(a).

### Box II  Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. **As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.**

2. **As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.**

3. **As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:**

4. **No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:**

**Remark on Protest**  
- **The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.**
- **No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.**

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (1)) (July 1992)
<table>
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