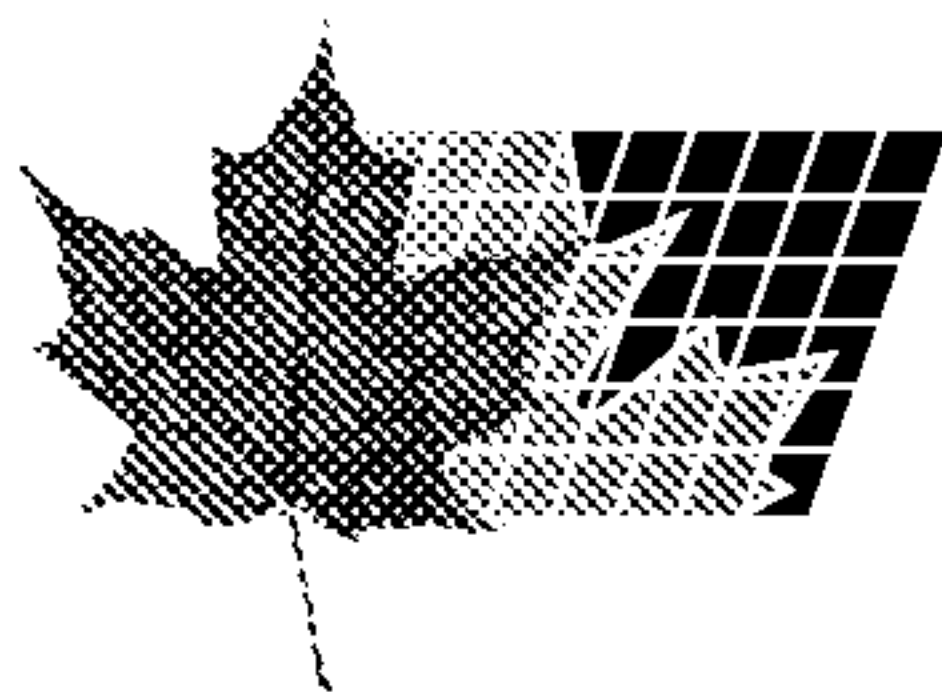




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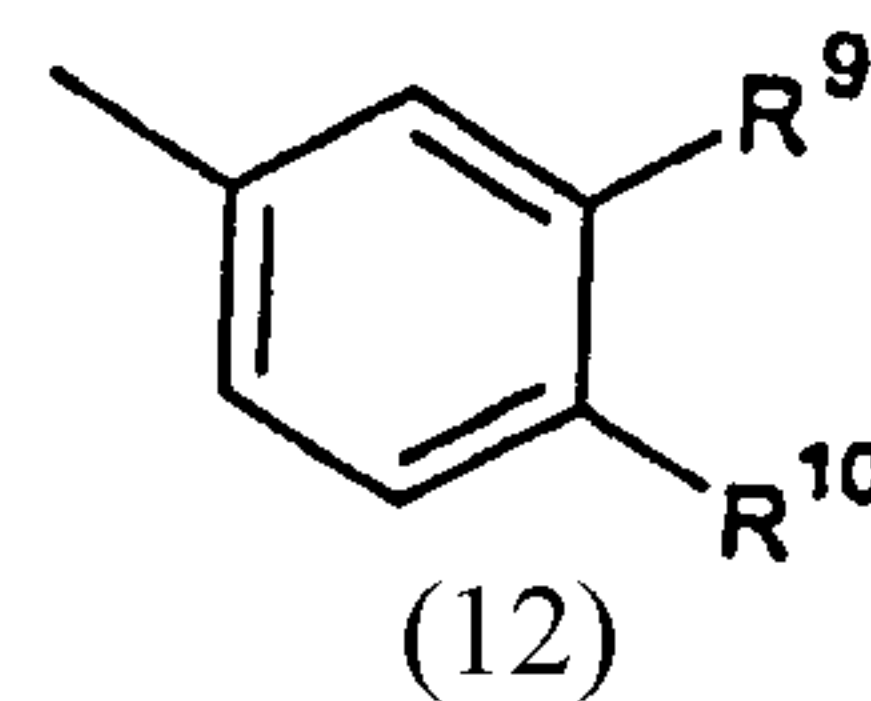
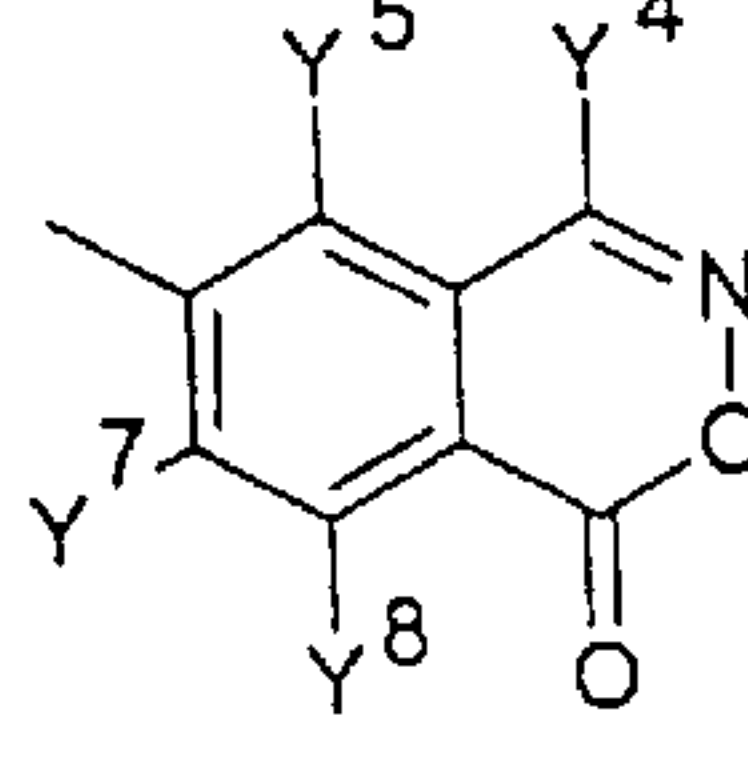
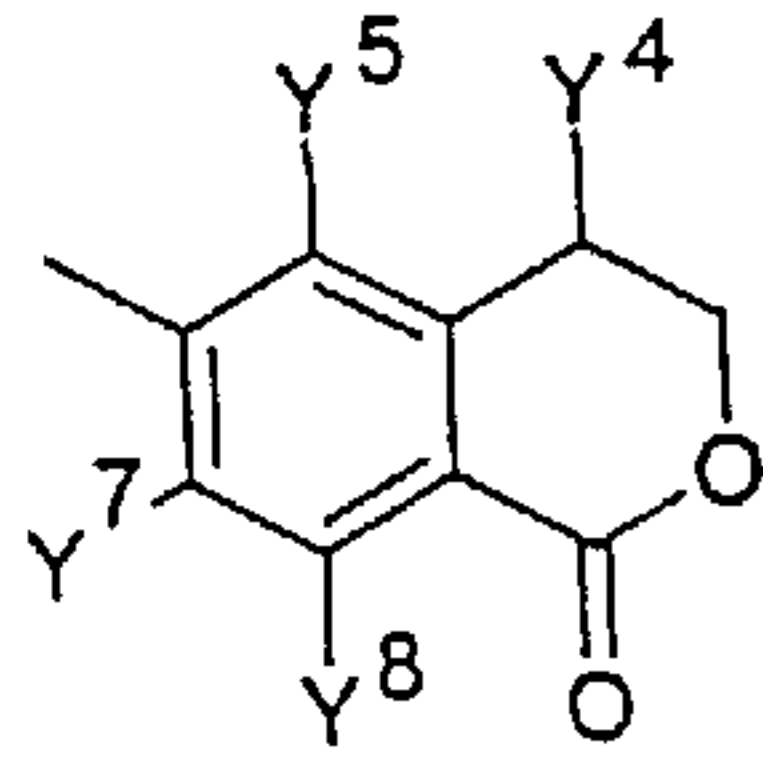
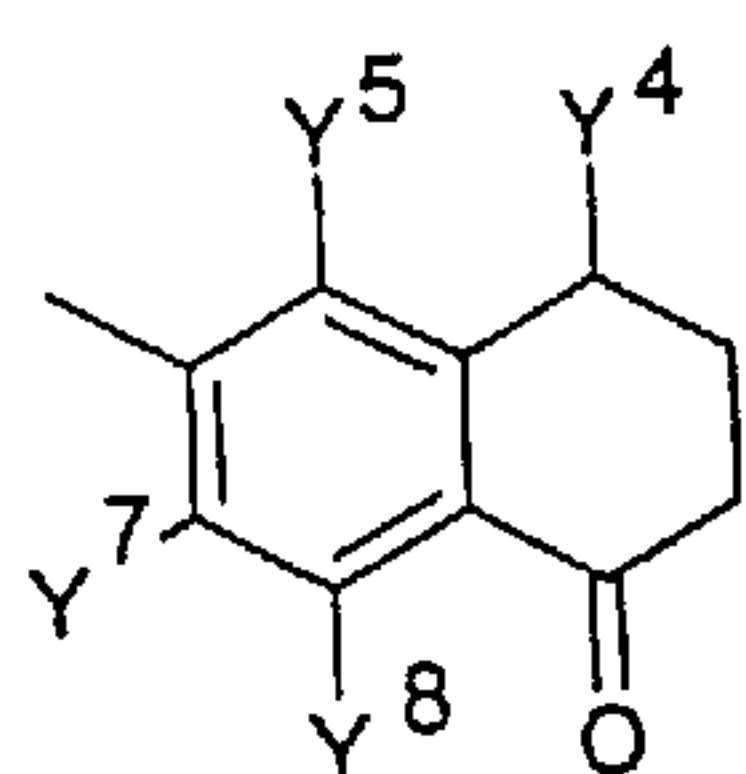
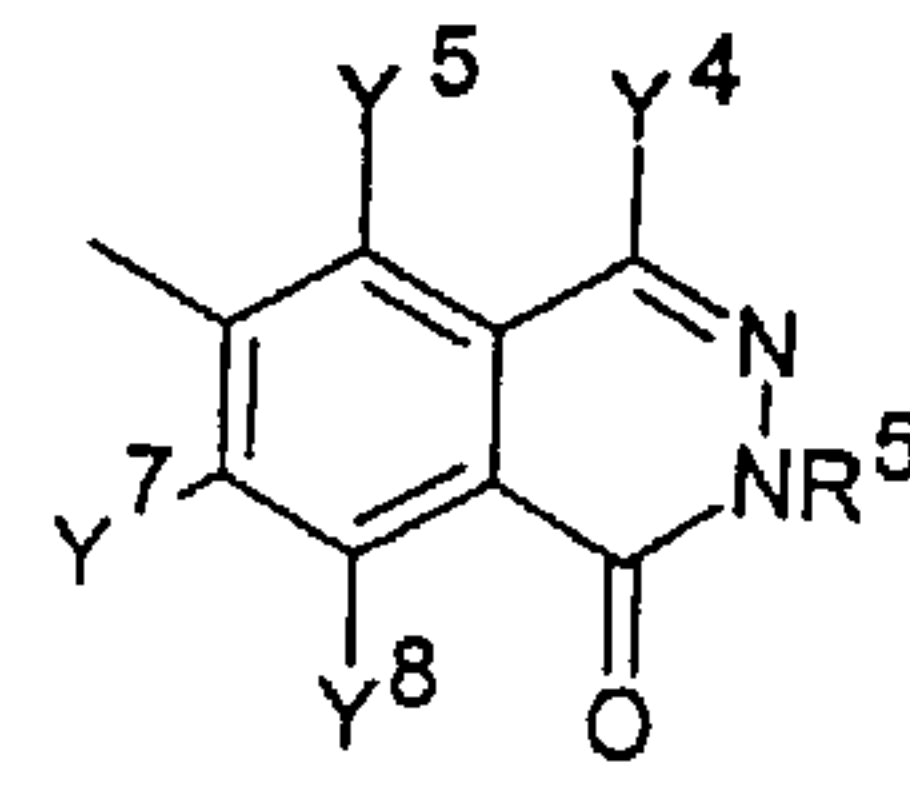
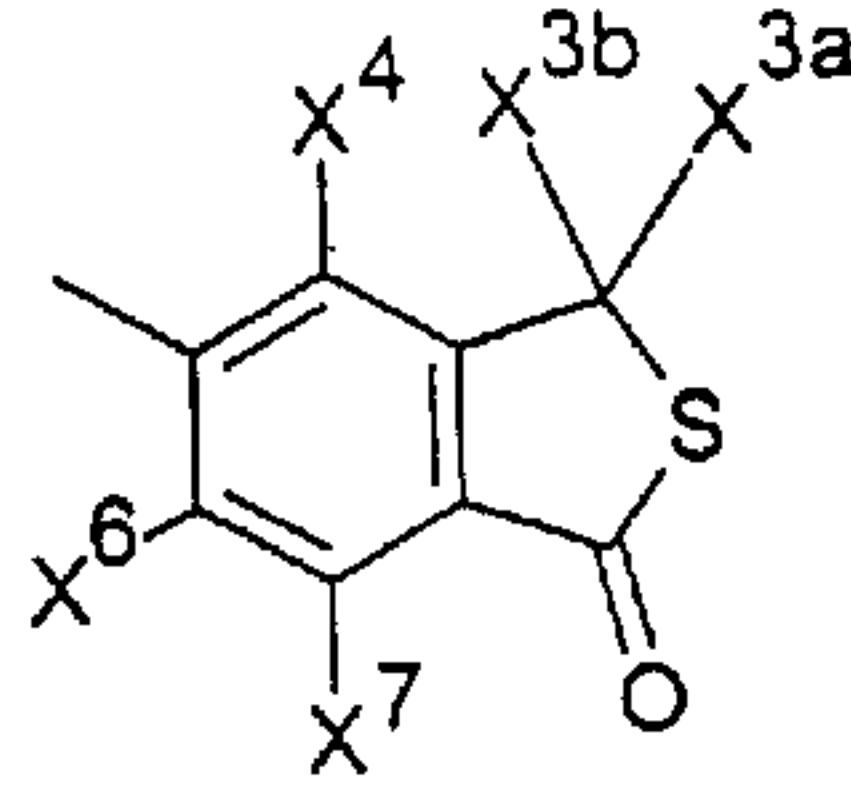
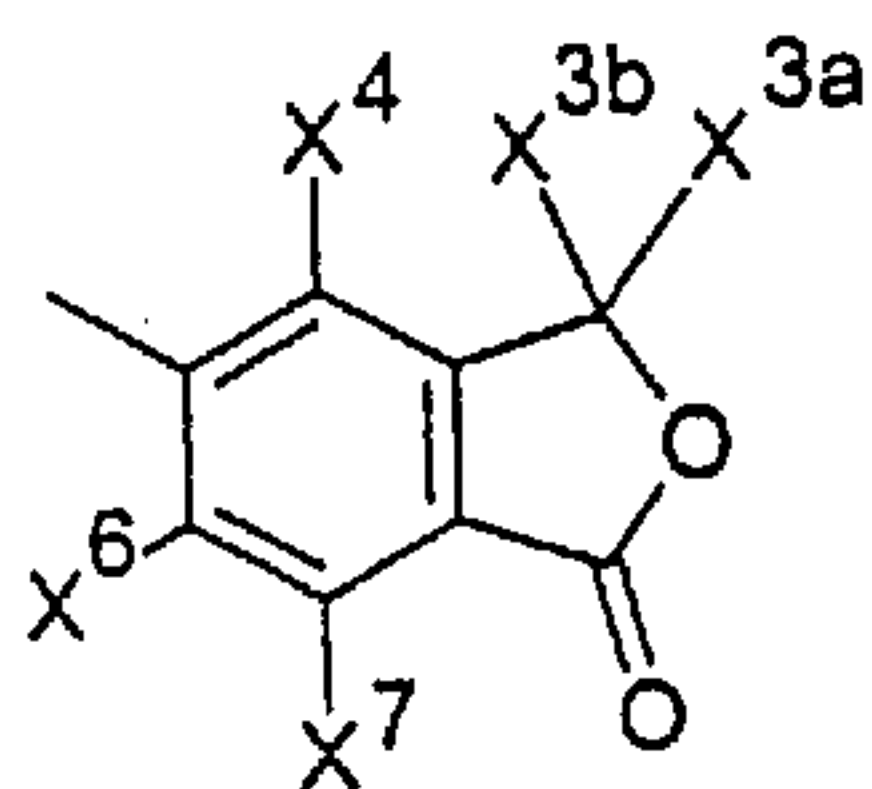
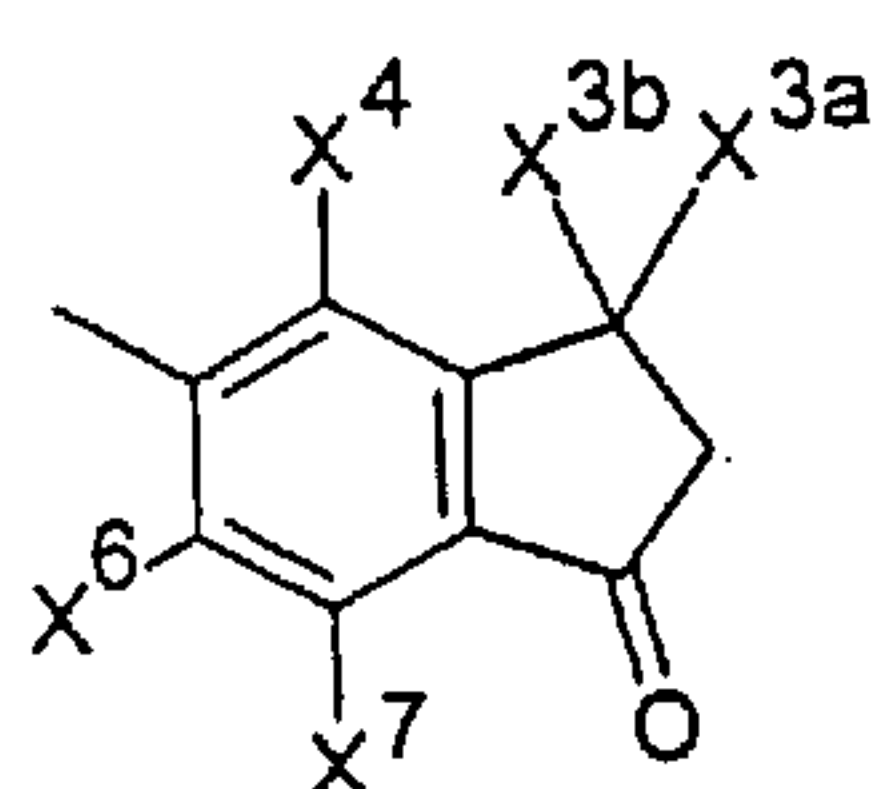
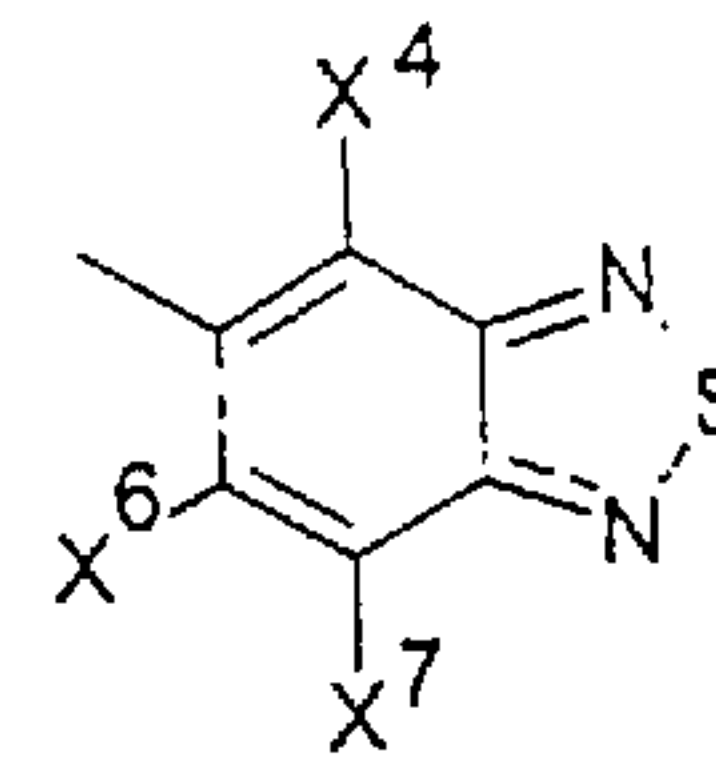
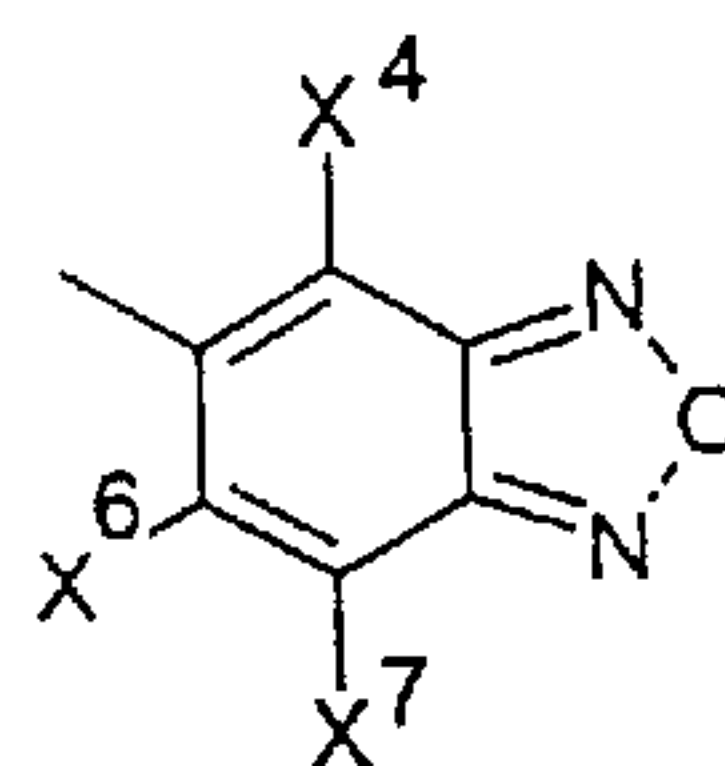
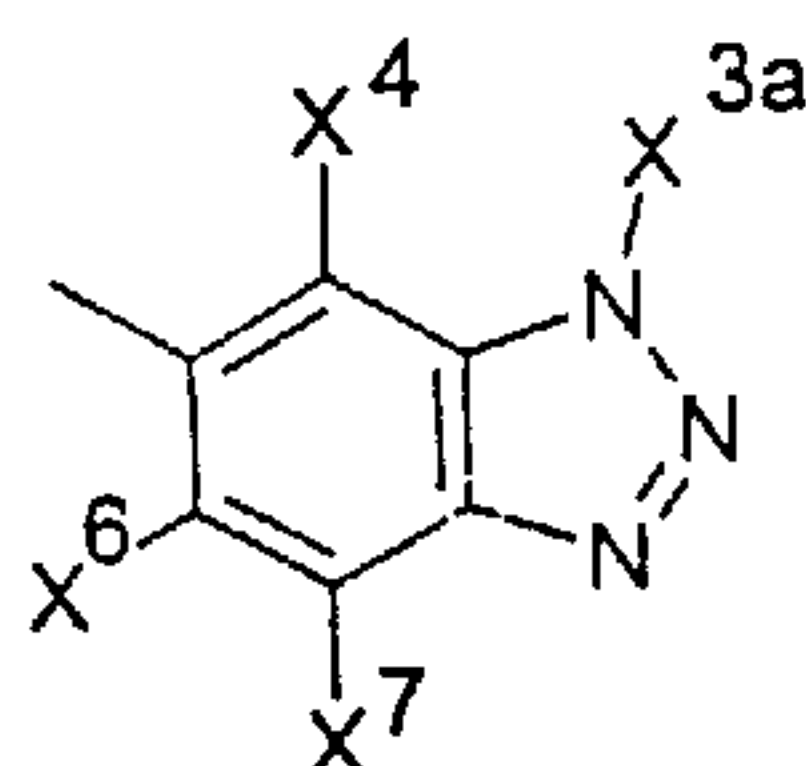
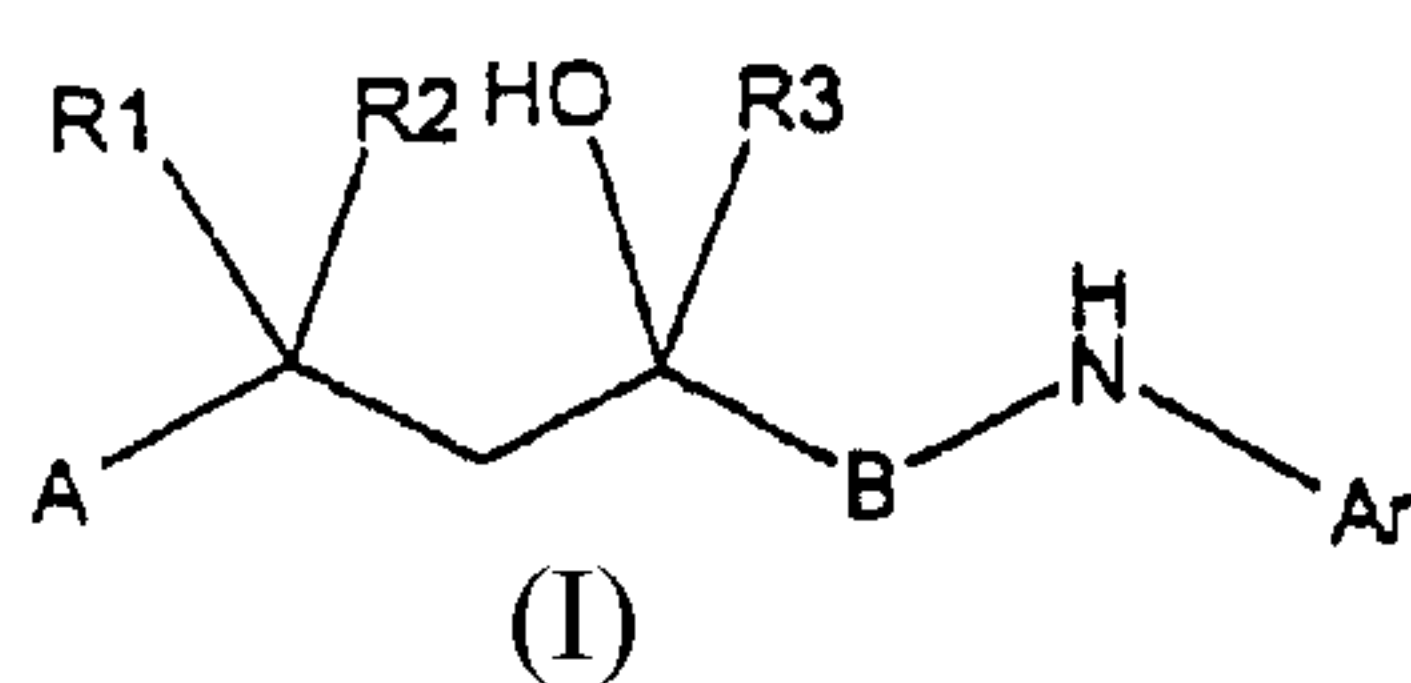
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A61K 31/535, C07D 285/10, C07D 265/02, A61K 31/50, A61K 31/41,
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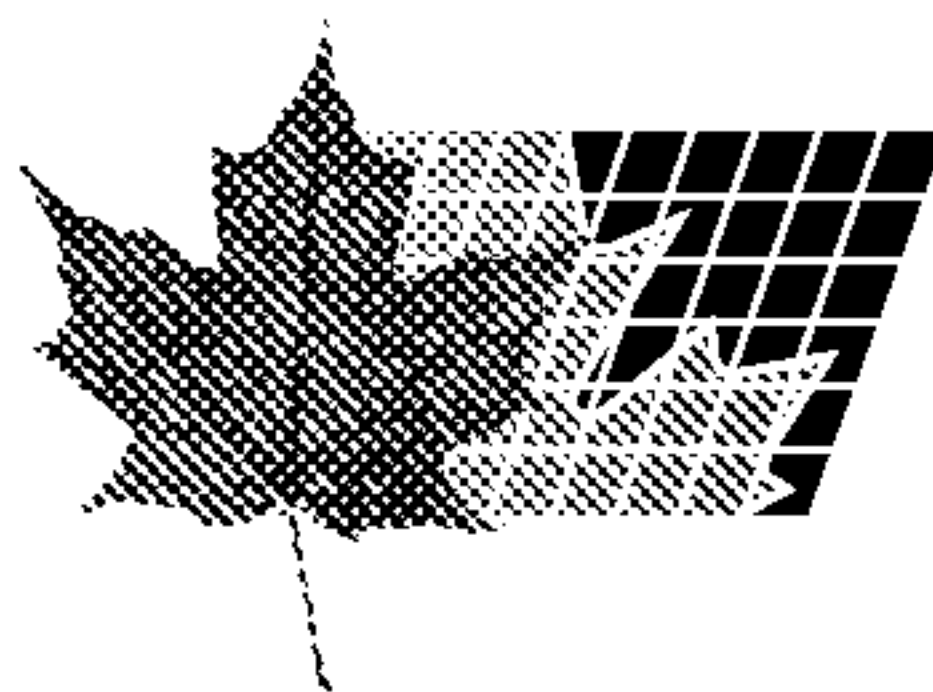
(30) 1997/05/30 (197 23 722.3) DE

(54) **ACYLANILIDES NON STEROIDIQUES**

**HETEROCYCLIQUEMENT SUBSTITUES A EFFET MIXTE
GESTAGENE ET ANDROGENE**

(54) **NON-STEROIDAL (HETERO) CYCLICALLY SUBSTITUTED
ACYLANILIDES WITH MIXED GESTAGEN AND ANDROGEN
ACTIVITY**





(21) (A1) **2,305,458**
(86) 1998/06/02
(87) 1998/12/03

(57) La présente invention concerne des gestagènes non stéroïdiques de la formule générale (I), dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et représentent un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle C_1-C_5 ou un atome d'halogène, ou bien, en outre, concurremment avec l'atome de C de la chaîne, un noyau présentant un total de 3 à 7 éléments; R^3 représente un groupe alkyle C_1-C_5 ou un groupe alkyle C_1-C_5 partiellement ou totalement fluoré; A représente un noyau aromatique monocyclique ou bicyclique éventuellement substitué, un groupe ester $-COOR^4$, un groupe alcényle $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, un groupe alkynyle $-C\equiv CR^5$, ou bien un groupe alkyle C_1-C_5 partiellement ou totalement fluoré; B représente un groupe carbonyle ou CH_2 , et Ar représente un système cyclique choisi dans le groupe des formules partielles générales (2-11). En outre, dans le cas où B représente un groupe CH_2 dans ladite formule (I), Ar représente en plus un reste phényle de la formule partielle générale (12). Ces nouveaux composés présentent une très forte affinité vis-à-vis du récepteur de gestagène. Ils peuvent être utilisés seuls ou en combinaison avec des oestrogènes dans des préparations contraceptives. En outre, ils peuvent être utilisés pour le traitement de l'endométriose. Ils peuvent aussi être utilisés, avec des oestrogènes, dans des préparations servant au traitement de troubles gynécologiques, au traitement des troubles prémenstruels et à la thérapie de substitution. Etant donné leur effet endrogène, ces nouveaux composés peuvent aussi servir à la régulation de la fertilité masculine, à l'hormonothérapie, substitutive ou non, de l'homme, et au traitement de facteurs pathogènes endrologiques.

(57) The invention relates to non-steroidal gestagens of general formula (I), wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a C_1-C_5 alkyl group or a halogen atom, or together with the C atom of the chain stand for a ring with 3-7 units, R^3 means a C_1-C_5 alkyl group or a partially or fully fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl group, A stands for an optionally substituted mono or bi-cyclic aromatic ring, an ester group $-COOR^4$, an alkenyl group $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, an alkynyl group $-C\equiv CR^5$ or for a partially or fully fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl group, B means a carbonyl group or a CH_2 group and Ar is a ring system selected from the group of general partial formulae (2-11). When B represents a CH_2 group in general formula (I), Ar additionally means a phenyl radical of partial general formula (12). The novel compounds display a very strong affinity to the gestagen receptor. They can be used on their own or in combination with oestrogen's in contraceptive preparations. They can also be used in the treatment of endometriosis. They can be used with oestrogen's in preparations for the treatment of gynaecological disorders. They can also be used to treat pre-menstrual complaints and in substitution therapy. Their androgen activity enables them to be used for male fertility control, male HRT and to treat andrological syndromes.

Abstract

The invention relates to non-steroidal gestagens of general formula (I), wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a halogen atom, or together with the C atom of the chain stand for a ring with 3-7 units, R^3 means a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a partially or fully fluorinated C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, A stands for an optionally substituted mono or bi-cyclic aromatic ring, an ester group $-COOR^4$, an alkenyl group $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, an alkynyl group $-C\equiv CR^5$ or for a partially or fully fluorinated C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, B means a carbonyl group or a CH_2 group and Ar is a ring system selected from the group of general partial formulae (2-11). When B represents a CH_2 group in general formula (I), Ar additionally means a phenyl radical of partial general formula (12). The novel compounds display a very strong affinity to the gestagen receptor. They can be used on their own or in combination with oestrogen's in contraceptive preparations. They can also be used in the treatment of endometriosis. They can be used with oestrogen's in preparations for the treatment of gynaecological disorders. They can also be used to treat pre-menstrual complaints and in substitution therapy. Their androgen activity enables them to be used for male fertility control, male HRT and to treat andrological syndromes.

WO 98/54159

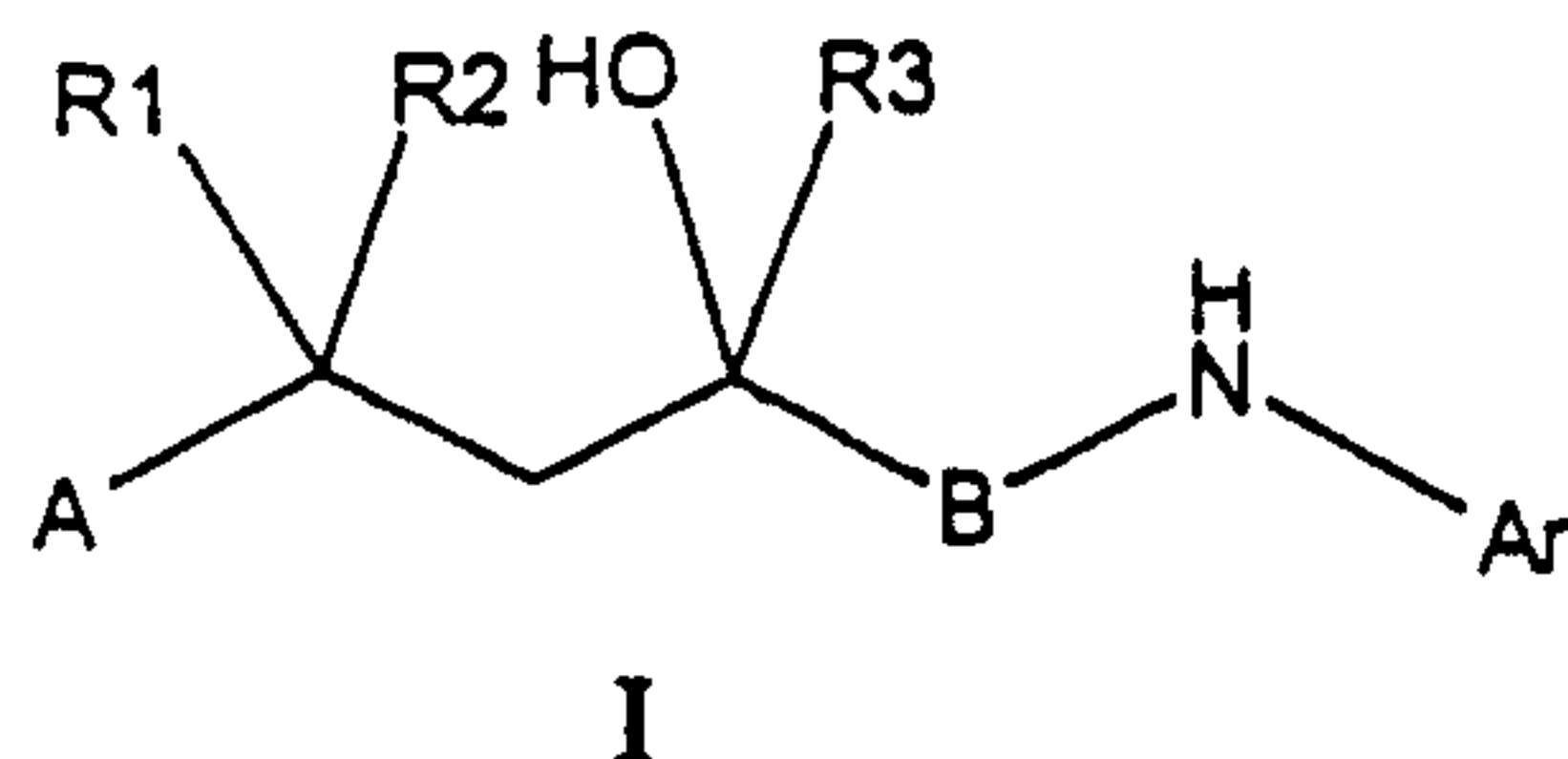
PCT/EP98/03242

**NONSTEROIDAL (HETERO) CYCLICALLY-SUBSTITUTED ACYLANILIDES WITH
MIXED GESTAGENIC AND ANDROGENIC ACTIVITY**

This invention relates to nonsteroidal compounds, which have a high gestagenic activity.

In addition to a large number of steroid compounds with gestagenic action, gestagens that are not steroids are also known (for example from EP 0 253 500 B1 and WO 94/01412, cf. J. Med. Chem. 38 (1995) 4878).

This invention describes the compounds of general formula I

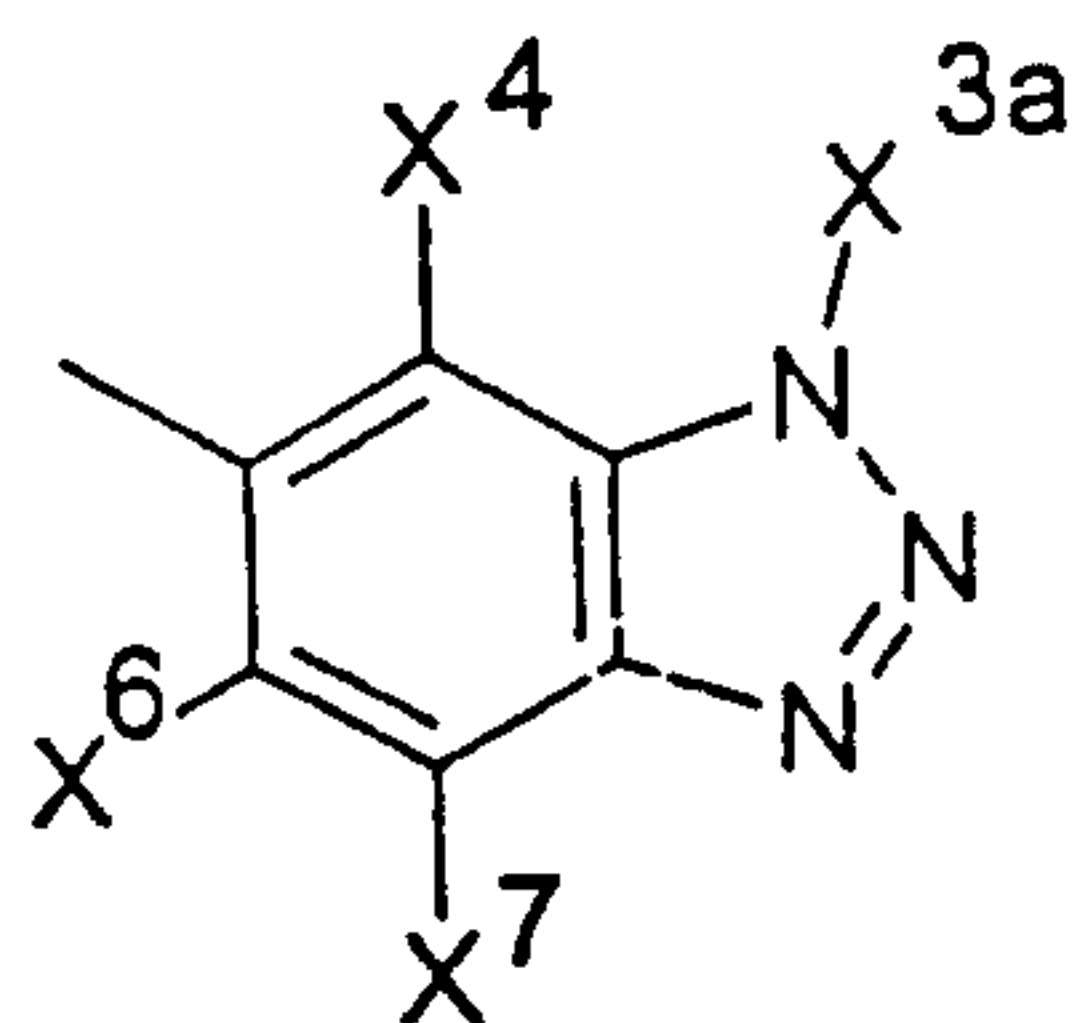


in which

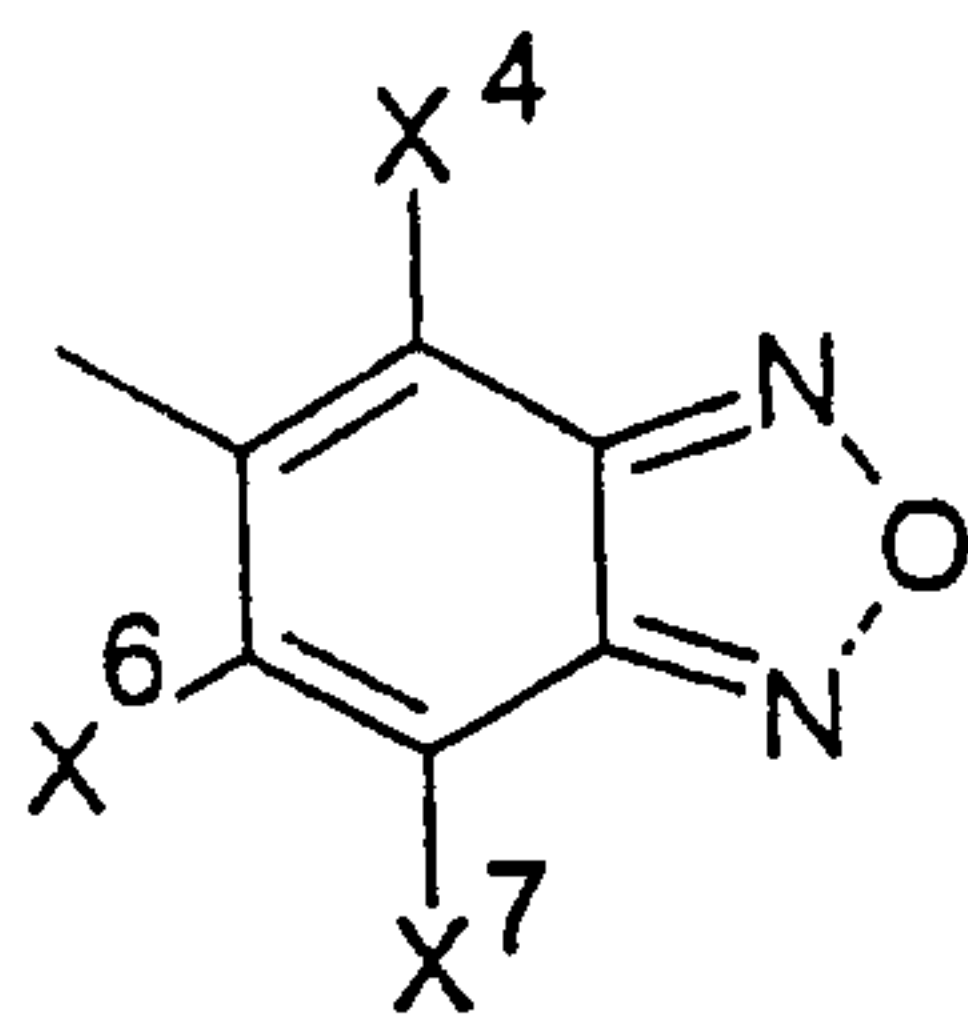
R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a halogen atom, and also together with the C-atom of the chain stand for a ring with a total of 3-7 links,
 R^3 stands for a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a partially or completely fluorinated C_1 - C_5 alkyl group,

A stands for a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring that is optionally substituted by one or more radicals, selected from halogen atoms, C_1-C_5 alkyl groups, C_2-C_5 alkenyl groups $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are the same or different and, independently of one another, mean hydrogen atoms or C_1-C_5 alkyl groups; hydroxy groups; hydroxy groups that carry a C_1-C_{10} acyl group, a C_3-C_{10} carbalkoxyalkyl group, a C_2-C_5 cyanoalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} unsubstituted or substituted allyl group, a C_3-C_{10} unsubstituted or substituted propargyl group, a C_2-C_5 alkoxyalkyl group, a C_1-C_5 alkyl group that is partially or completely substituted by fluorine atoms; the cyano or nitro group, C_1-C_5 alkoxy groups, C_1-C_5 alkylthio groups, mono- or disubstituted C_1-C_{10} amino groups or partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl groups, for an ester group $-COOR^4$, whereby R^4 means a C_1-C_5 alkyl group, for an alkenyl group $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are the same or different, and, independently of one another, mean hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms, aryl radicals or C_1-C_5 alkyl groups, for an alkynyl group $-C\equiv CR^5$, whereby R^5 means a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_5 alkyl group, for a partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl group,

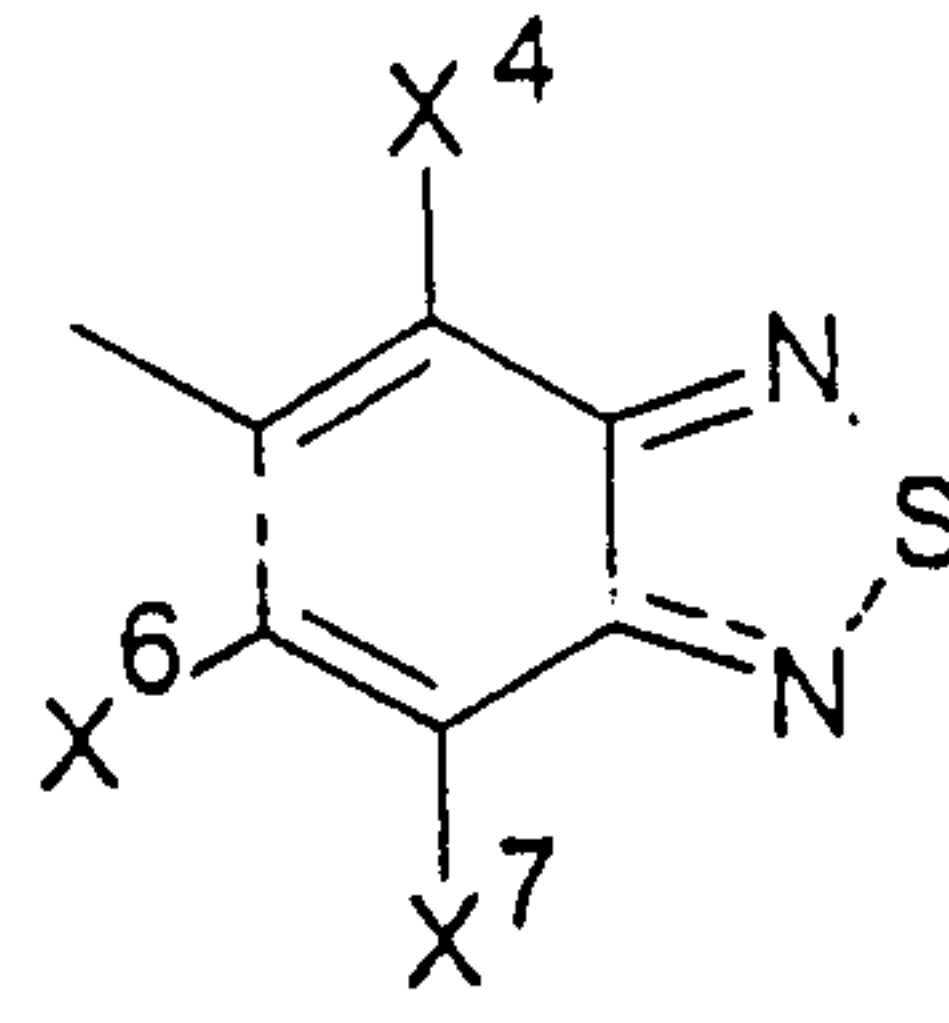
B stands for a carbonyl group or a CH₂ group, and
Ar stands for a ring system, selected from the group
of general partial formulas 2-11,



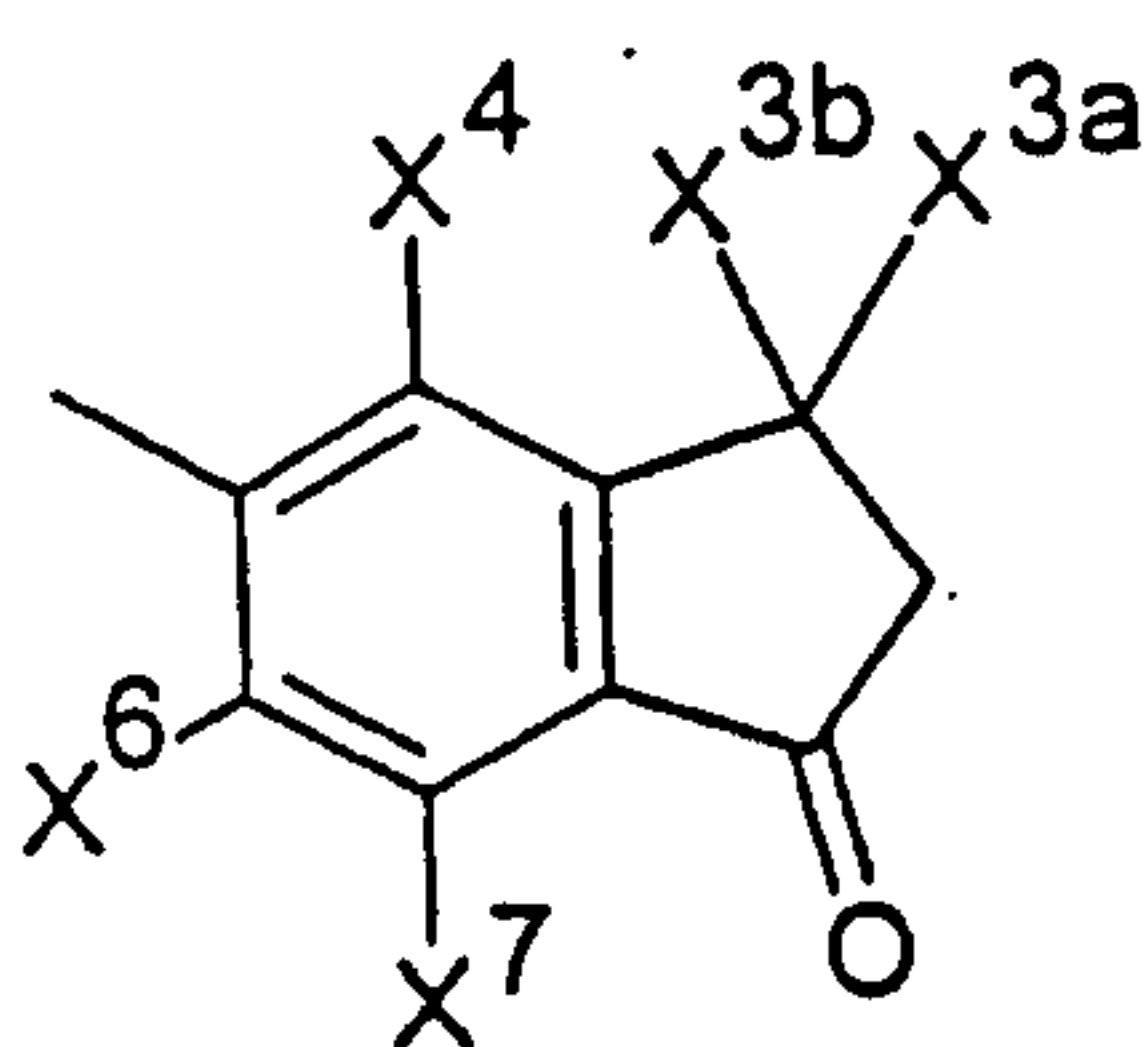
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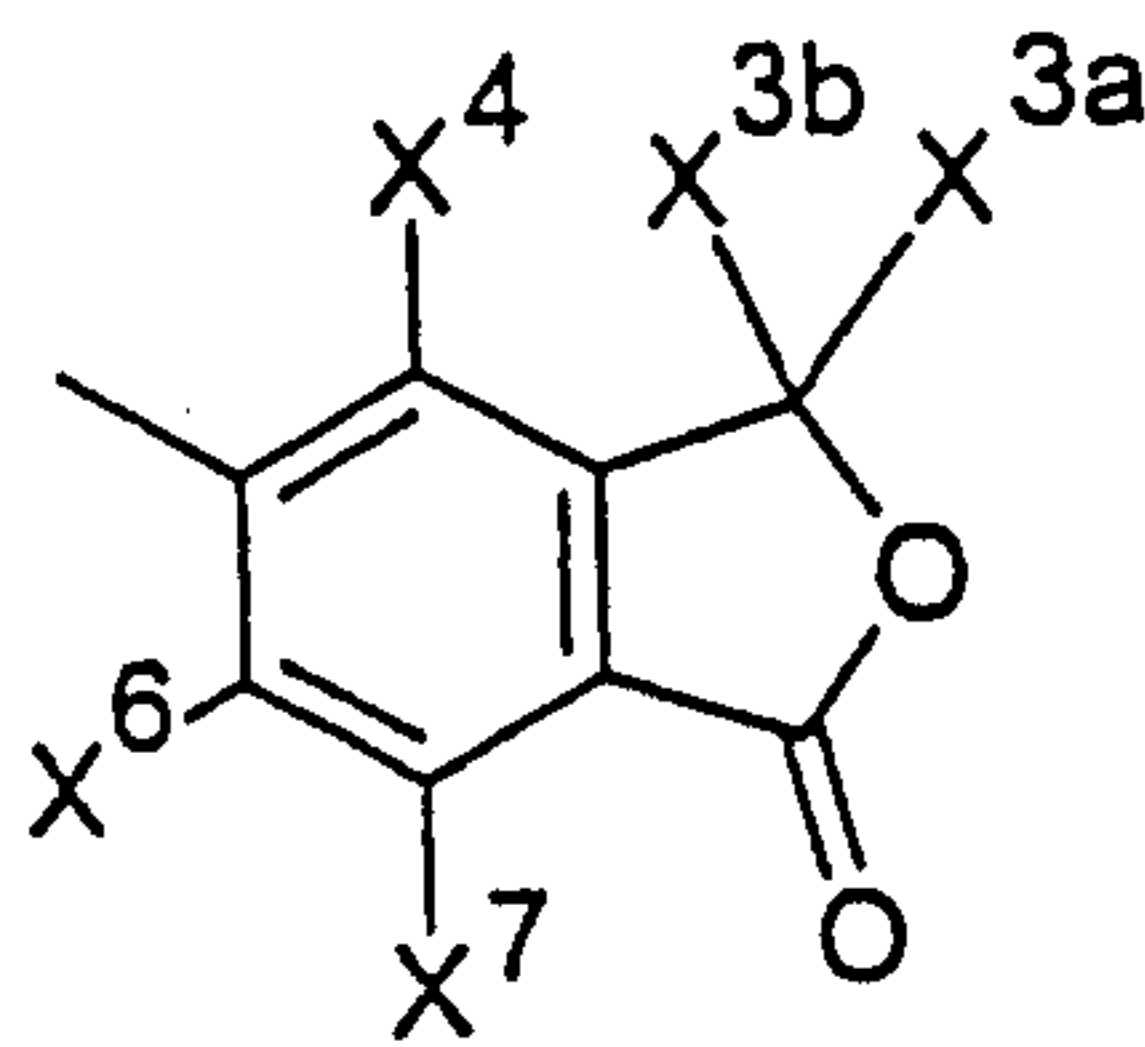
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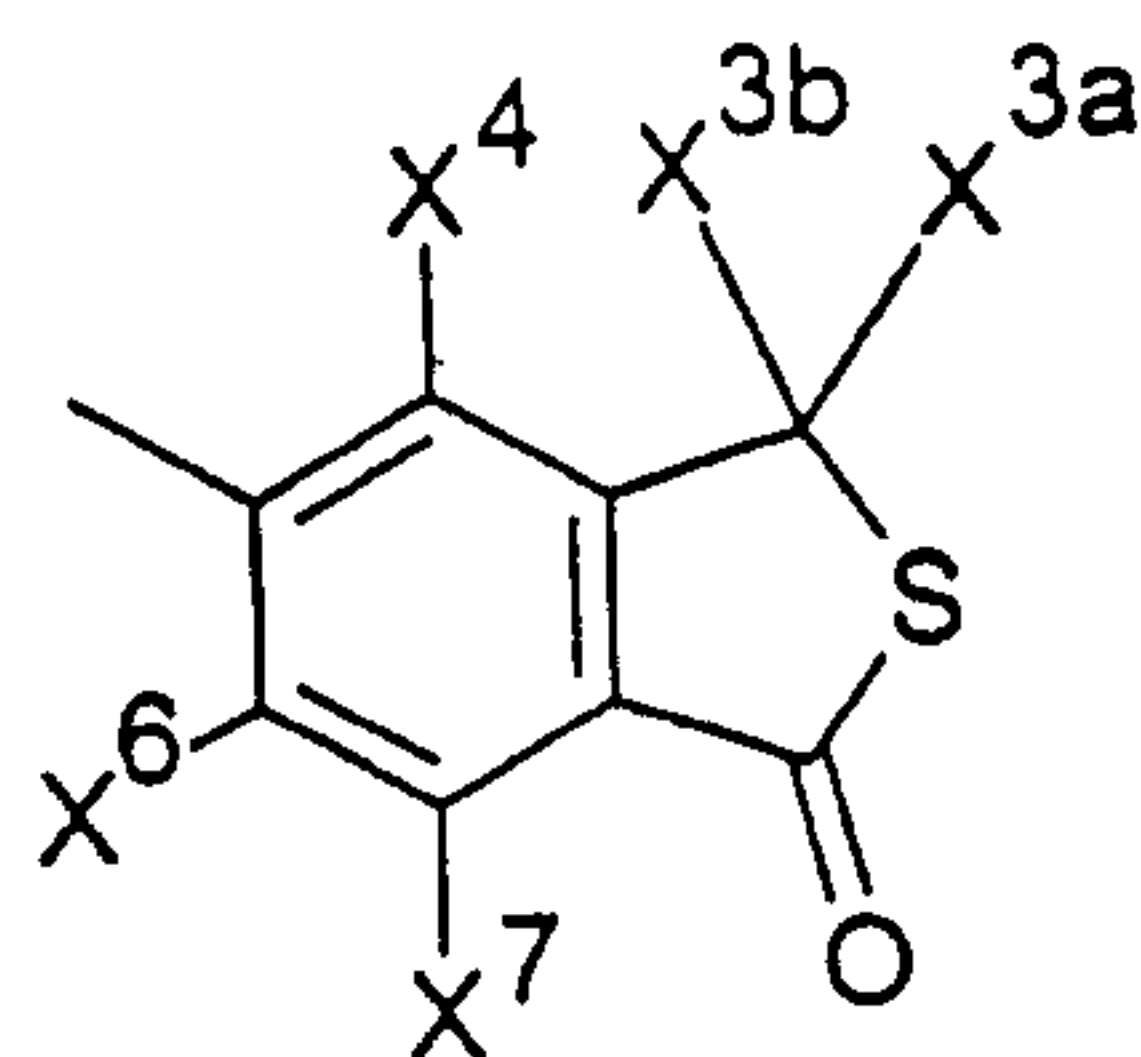
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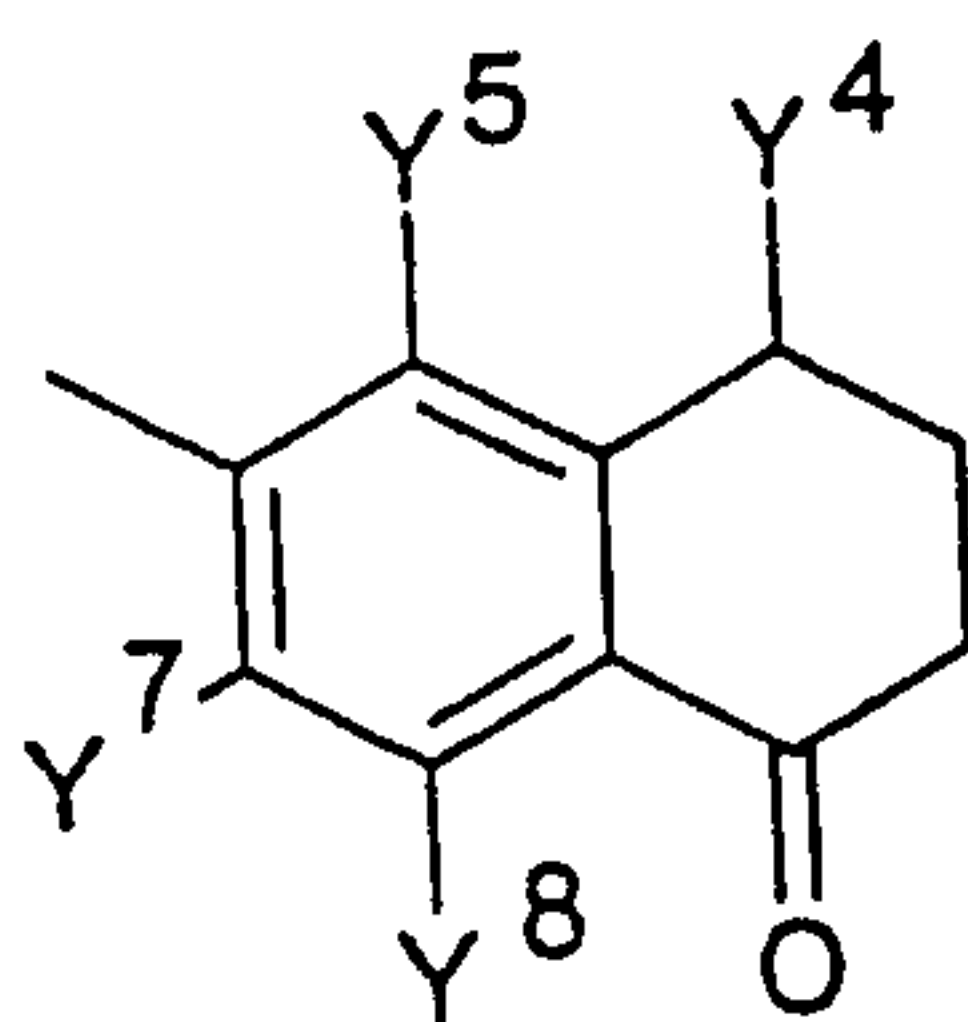
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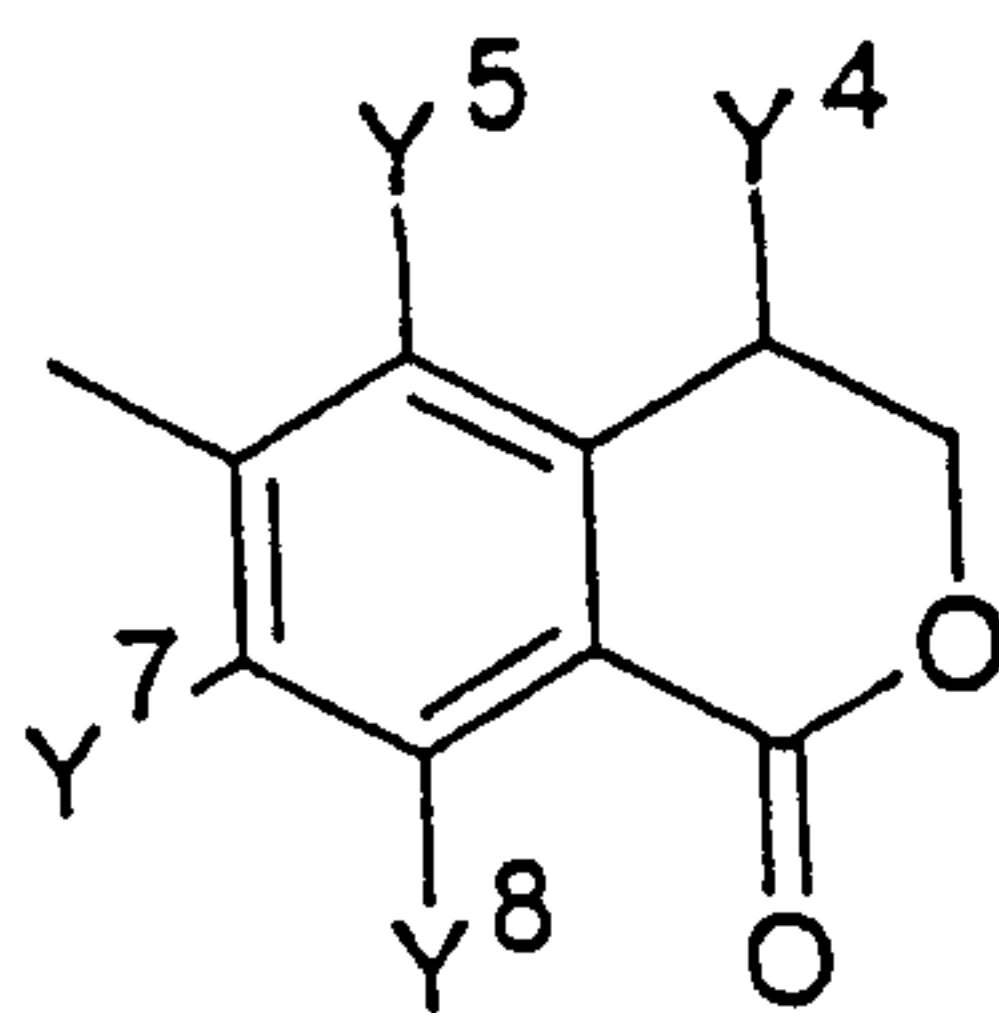
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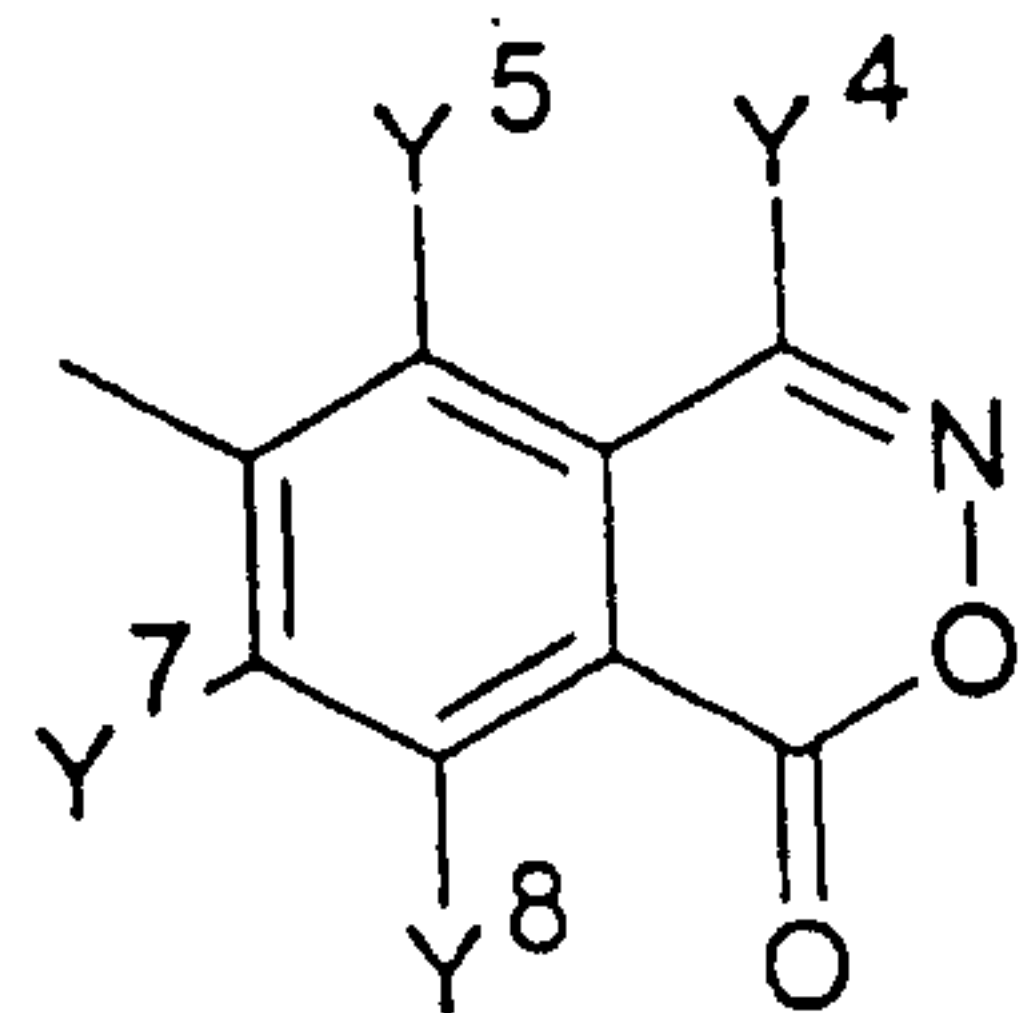
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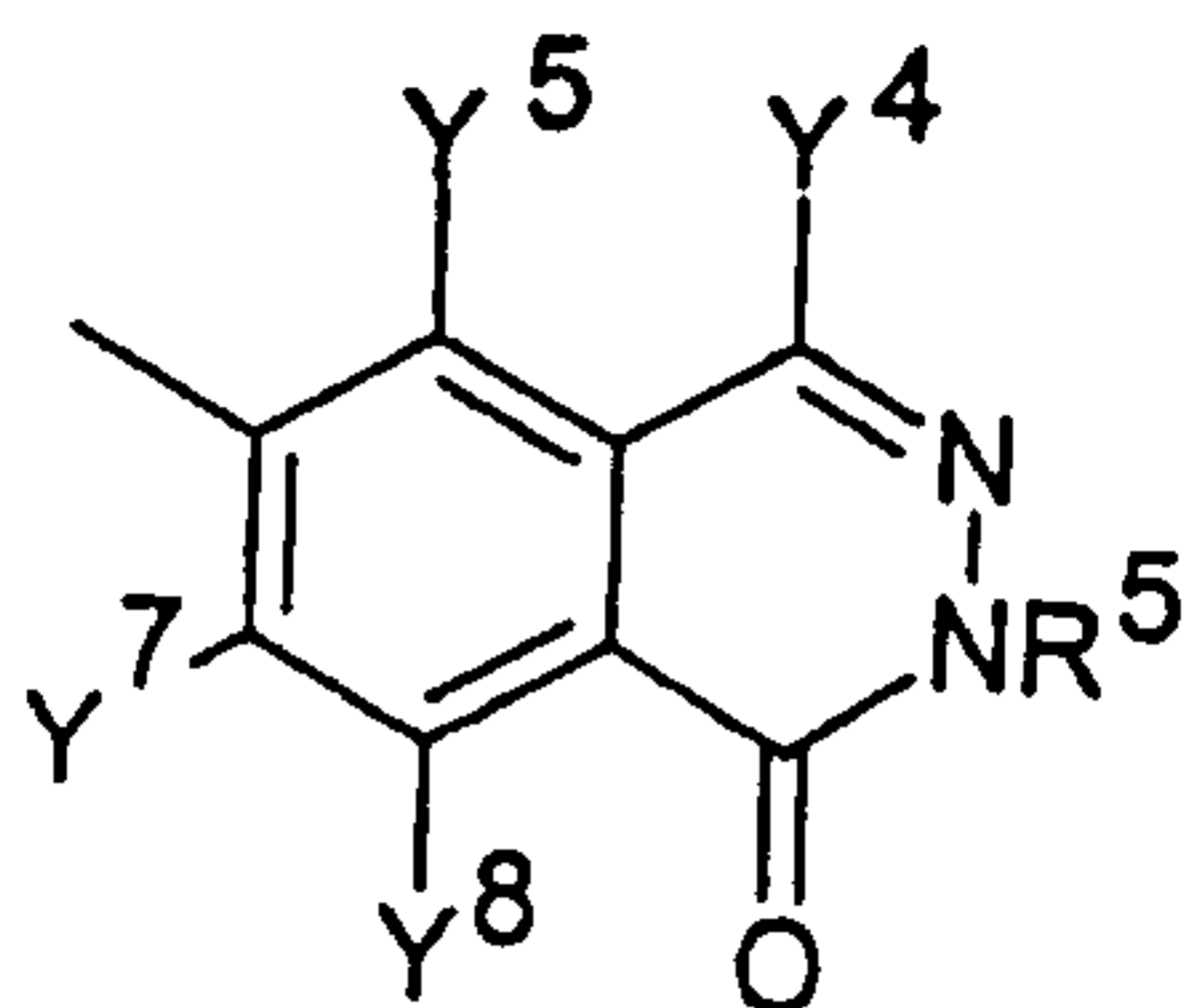
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11

in which

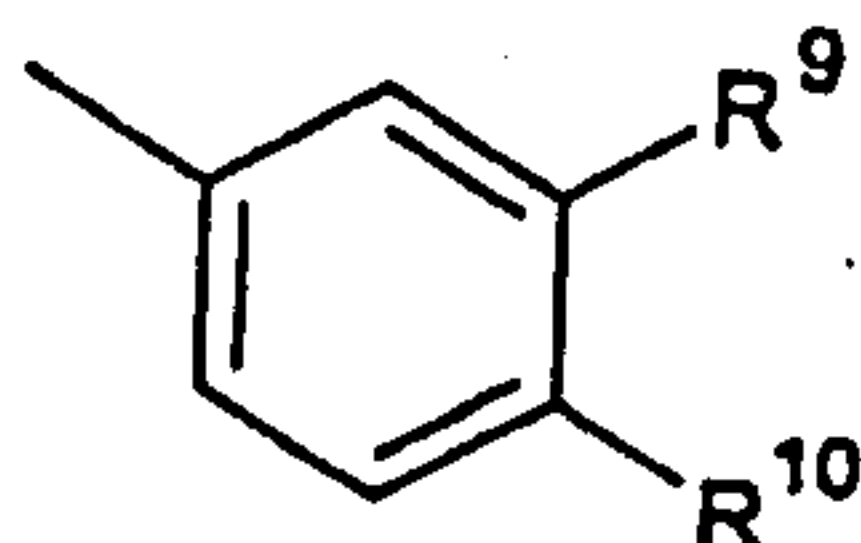
radicals X^{3a} , X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formula 2), X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 3 and 4), X^{3a} , X^{3b} , X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 5, 6 and 7) or Y^4 , Y^5 , Y^7 , Y^8 (in partial formulas 8, 9, 10 and 11) are the same or different and are selected from hydrogen atoms, C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups, which in addition can contain a hydroxy group that is optionally etherified with a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or esterified with a C_1 - C_5 alkanoyl group, partially or completely fluorinated C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl groups $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 have the above-mentioned meaning, alkynyl groups $-C\equiv CR^5$, whereby R^5 has the above-mentioned meaning,

radicals X^{3a} and X^{3b} also together with the C-atom of benzocondensed ring system 5, 6 or 7 can form a ring with a total of 3-7 links,

and moreover, radicals X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) or Y^4 , Y^5 , Y^7 , Y^8 (in partial formulas 8, 9, 10 and 11) are selected from halogen atoms, hydroxy groups, C_1 - C_5 alkoxy groups or C_1 - C_5 alkanoyloxy groups,

also if B in general formula I stands for a CH_2 group, Ar in

addition stands for a phenyl radical of general partial formula 12,



12

in which R^9 and R^{10} are the same or different and mean a cyano group, a nitro group, a halogen atom, a C_1-C_5 alkyl group, a C_1-C_5 alkoxy group, a partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl group, a C_1-C_5 alkylthio group, a C_1-C_5 alkylsulfinyl group or a C_1-C_5 alkylsulfonyl group, and if B stands for a CH_2 group, the physiologically compatible salts of the compounds of general formula I with acids.

The compounds according to the invention are distinguished from the known nonsteroidal compounds with gestagenic action by the substitution pattern on the aryl radical that is on the right in general formula I. In the compounds that are present here, Ar is a benzocondensed, bicyclic ring system, while in the structures that are known from EP 0 253 500 B1 and that can be considered as the closest compounds, a phenyl radical that is substituted in one, two or three places is at this point.

The compounds of general formula I according to the invention can be present as different stereoisomers because of the presence of asymmetry centers. Both the racemates and the stereoisomers that are detached are part of the subject of this invention.

The substituents that are defined as groups in the compounds of general formula I can have the following meanings in each case.

C₁-C₅ Alkyl groups can readily be a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-, iso-, tert-butyl group or an n-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl or 3-methylbutyl group. A methyl or ethyl group is preferred.

A fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom can stand for a halogen atom. Here, fluorine, chlorine or bromine is preferred.

If R¹ and R² together with the C-atom of the chain form a 3- to 7-membered ring, this is, for example, a cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl ring. The cyclopropyl ring is preferred.

For a partially or completely fluorinated C₁-C₅ alkyl group, the perfluorinated alkyl groups that appear above and of the latter mainly the trifluoromethyl group or pentafluoroethyl group as well as partially fluorinated alkyl groups, for example, the 5,5,5,4,4-pentafluoropentyl group or 5,5,5,4,4,3,3-heptafluoropentyl group, are considered.

As a C₂-C₅ alkenyl group, for example, a vinyl-, allyl- or 2,3-dimethyl-2-propenyl group can appear; if aromatic compound A is substituted with an alkenyl group, preferably it is a vinyl group.

For example, a carboxymethyl, tert-butoxymethyl or ethoxymethyl group can stand for the C₂-C₅ carbalkoxyalkyl group; the first two groups that are mentioned above are preferred.

As representatives of the C_2 - C_5 cyanoalkyl group, cyanomethyl and 1- and 2-cyanoethyl can be mentioned; cyanomethyl is preferred.

The C_3 - C_{10} allyl group is preferably an unsubstituted allyl group; in the case of a substituted allyl group, for example, 1-methylallyl, 1,1-dimethylallyl, 2-methylallyl, 3-methylallyl, 2,3-dimethylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, cinnamyl and 3-cyclohexylallyl can be mentioned.

An unsubstituted propargyl group, a methylpropargyl group, 3-methylpropargyl group, 3-phenylpropargyl group or 3-cyclohexylpropargyl group are typical representatives of a C_3 - C_{10} propargyl group; the unsubstituted propargyl group is preferred.

For example, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl or 2-methoxyethyl can stand for C_2 - C_5 alkoxyalkyl.

Representatives of a C_1 - C_5 alkoxy group are selected from methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-, iso-, tert-butoxy groups or n-pentoxy, 2,2-dimethylpropoxy or 3-methylbutoxy groups. A methoxy or ethoxy group is preferred.

C_1 - C_5 Perfluoroalkoxy groups are the corresponding perfluorinated radicals of the C_1 - C_5 alkoxy groups above.

Monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring A, which can be substituted, is a carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl radical.

In the first case, this is, for example, a phenyl or naphthyl radical, preferably a phenyl radical.

As a heterocyclic radical, for example, a monocyclic heterocyclic radical can be, for example, the thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl,

pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl radical, specifically all possible isomers relative to the positions of the heteroatoms. The thienyl radical is preferred as heteroaryl radical A.

For R^4 , a methyl, ethyl, n- or iso-propyl group is preferred as a C_1-C_5 alkyl group in ester group $-COOR^4$.

As a C_1-C_5 alkyl group for etherification of hydroxy groups, the above-mentioned alkyl groups are suitable, primarily a methyl or ethyl group.

As a C_1-C_5 alkanoyl group for esterification of hydroxy groups, a formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, iso-butyryl, valeryl or iso-valeryl or pivaloyl group is suitable, preferably an acetyl group.

As a C_1-C_{10} acyl group for esterification of hydroxy groups, for example, the above-mentioned alkanoyl groups, preferably in turn an acetyl group or a benzoyl, toluoyl, phenylacetyl, acryloyl, cinnamoyl or cyclohexylcarbonyl group can be mentioned.

If X^{3a} and X^{3b} together with the C-atom of the benzocondensed ring system form a 3- to 7-membered ring, this is, for example, a cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl ring. The cyclopropyl ring is preferred.

As a C_1-C_5 alkanoyloxy group for X^4 , X^6 , X^7 , Y^4 , Y^5 , Y^7 or Y^8 , a formyloxy, acetoxy, propionyloxy, butyryloxy, iso-butyryloxy, valeryloxy or isovaleryloxy group is suitable, preferably an acetoxy group.

The above-mentioned C₁-C₅ alkyl groups can stand for C₁-C₅ alkyl within the C₁-C₅ alkylthio, C₁-C₅ alkylsulfinyl or C₁-C₅ alkylsulfonyl group.

If the compounds of general formula I (B = -CH₂) are present as salts, this can be in the form of, for example, hydrochloride, sulfate, nitrate, tartrate or benzoate.

If the compounds according to the invention are present as racemic mixtures, they can be separated into pure, optically active forms according to the methods of racemate separation that are familiar to one skilled in the art. For example, the racemic mixtures can be separated by chromatography into pure isomers on an optically active carrier material (CHIRALPAK AD^(R)). It is also possible to esterify the free hydroxy group in a racemic compound of general formula I with an optically active acid and to separate the diastereoisomeric esters that are obtained by fractionated crystallization or by chromatography, and to saponify the separate esters in each case into the optically pure isomers. For example, mandelic acid, camphorsulfonic acid or tartaric acid can be used as optically active acid.

Preferred according to this invention are those compounds of general formula I, in which:

R¹ and R² are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a methyl or ethyl group, and also together with the C-atom of the chain stand for a cyclopropyl ring, and/or
R³ stands for a C₁-C₅ perfluoroalkyl group, and/or

A stands for a benzene, naphthalene or thiophene ring that is optionally substituted by one or more radicals, selected from fluorine atoms, chlorine atoms, bromine atoms, methyl groups, ethyl groups, a $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ group ($n=3,4,5$), which with 2 adjacent C atoms of aromatic compound A forms a ring with $n+2$ links and can contain unsaturations; vinyl groups, hydroxy groups, methoxy groups, ethoxy groups, and/or either

X^{3a} stands for a hydrogen atom or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl group, or

X^{3a} and X^{3b} are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl group and/or

X^4 , X^6 and X^7 are the same or different, and stand for, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, and/or

Y^4 stands for a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl group or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ perfluoroalkyl group, and/or

Y^5 , Y^7 and Y^8 are the same or different and, independently of one another, stand for a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom,

and the other substituents all have the meanings that are indicated in Formula 1.

In addition, those compounds of general formula I in which Ar stands for a ring system of partial formula 6, 7, 10 or 11 are preferred.

The compounds that are mentioned below are especially preferred according to the invention:

4-Bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

6-bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentafluoroethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-(hydroxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(4-tolyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-tolyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-
phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
pentylamino)-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
pentylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-
trifluoromethyl-pentylamino]-phthalide,

6-acetyl-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-
trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
valeroylamino]-phthalide,

6-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyryl)-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-
phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

6-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
valeroylamino)-4-trifluoromethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
pentylamino)-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-
trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-
valeroylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

1-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2-pentanol,

1-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2-pentanol,

5-(2-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2-trifluoromethyl-5-hexenoylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

6-(2-hydroxy-2,4-dimethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

5-[4-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide.

In addition, the compounds that are known from Tables 7 to 15 are preferred.

All above-mentioned compounds are especially preferred in the form of the optical antipodes or the separate diastereomers.

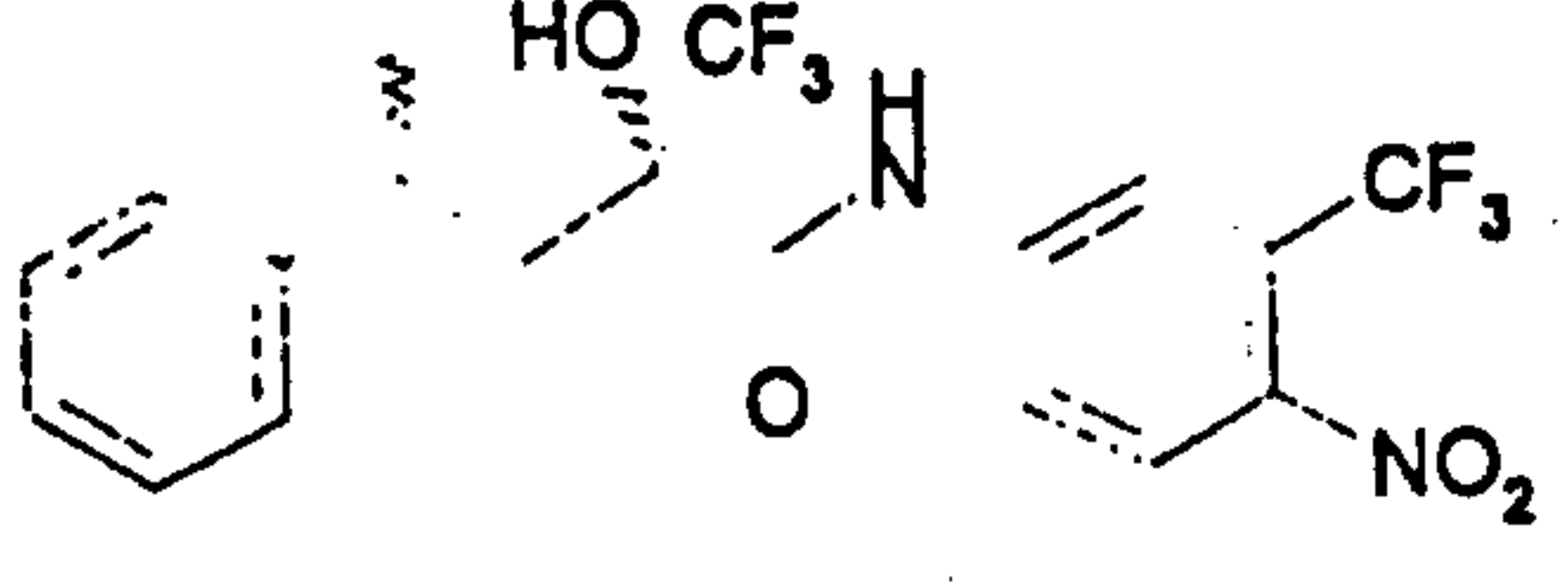
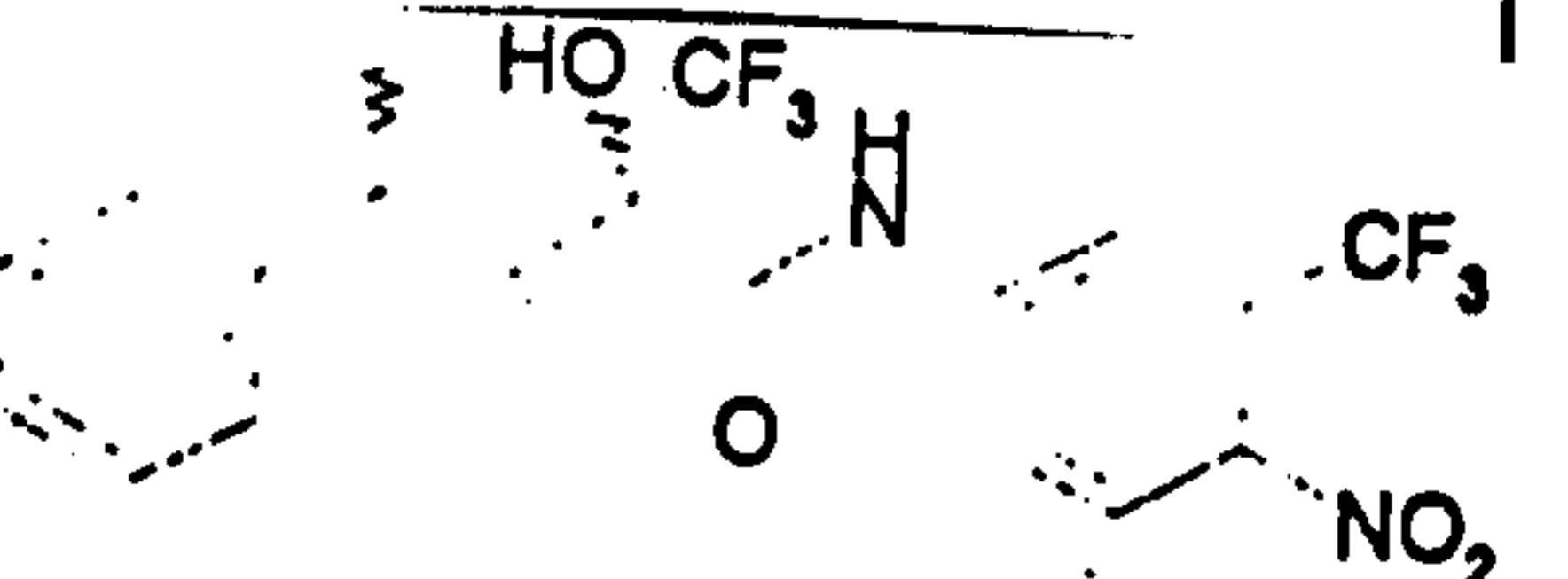
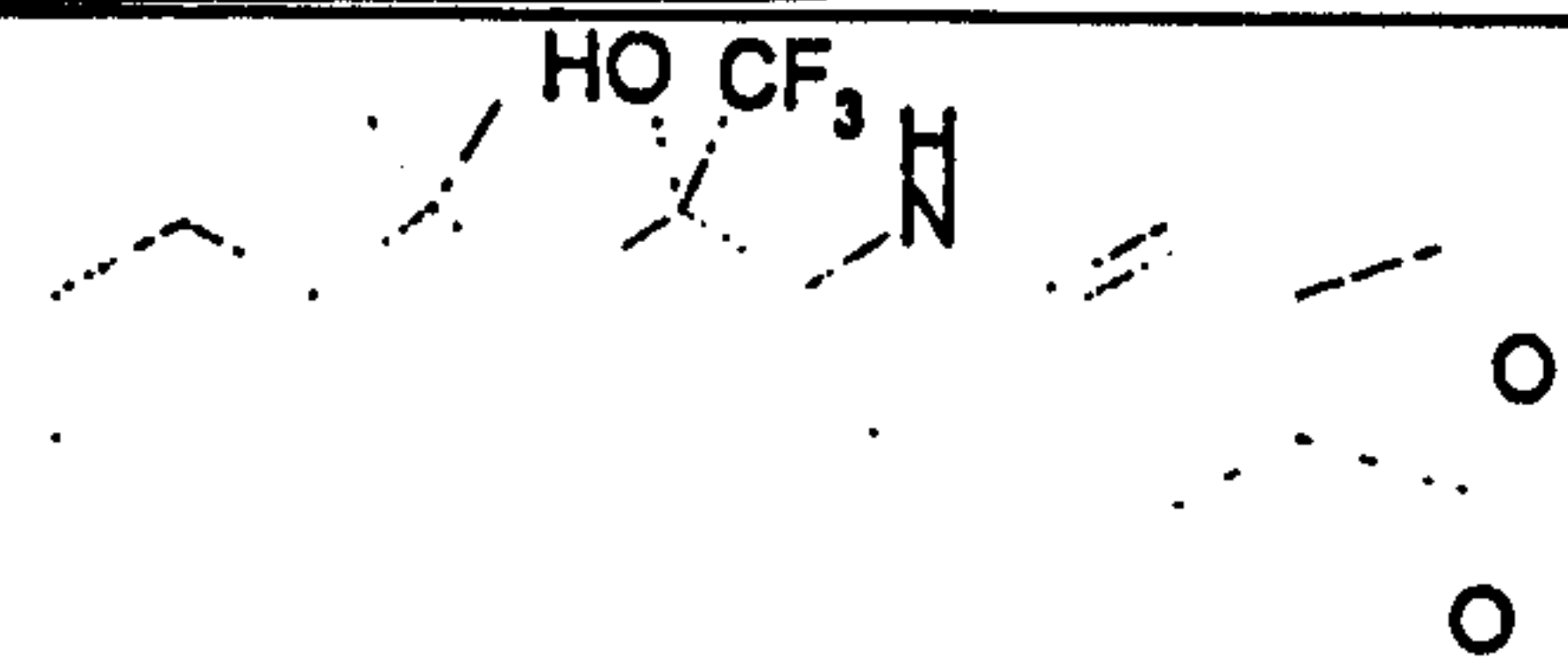
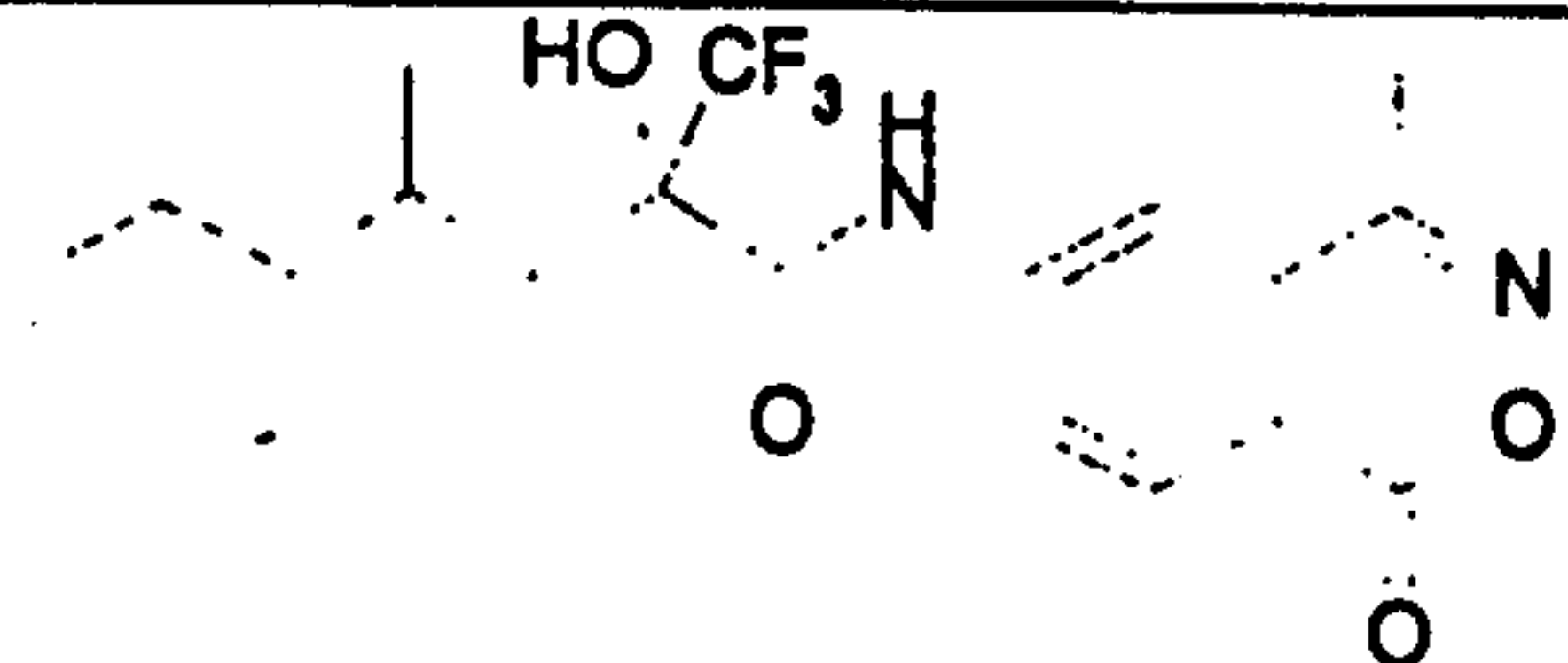
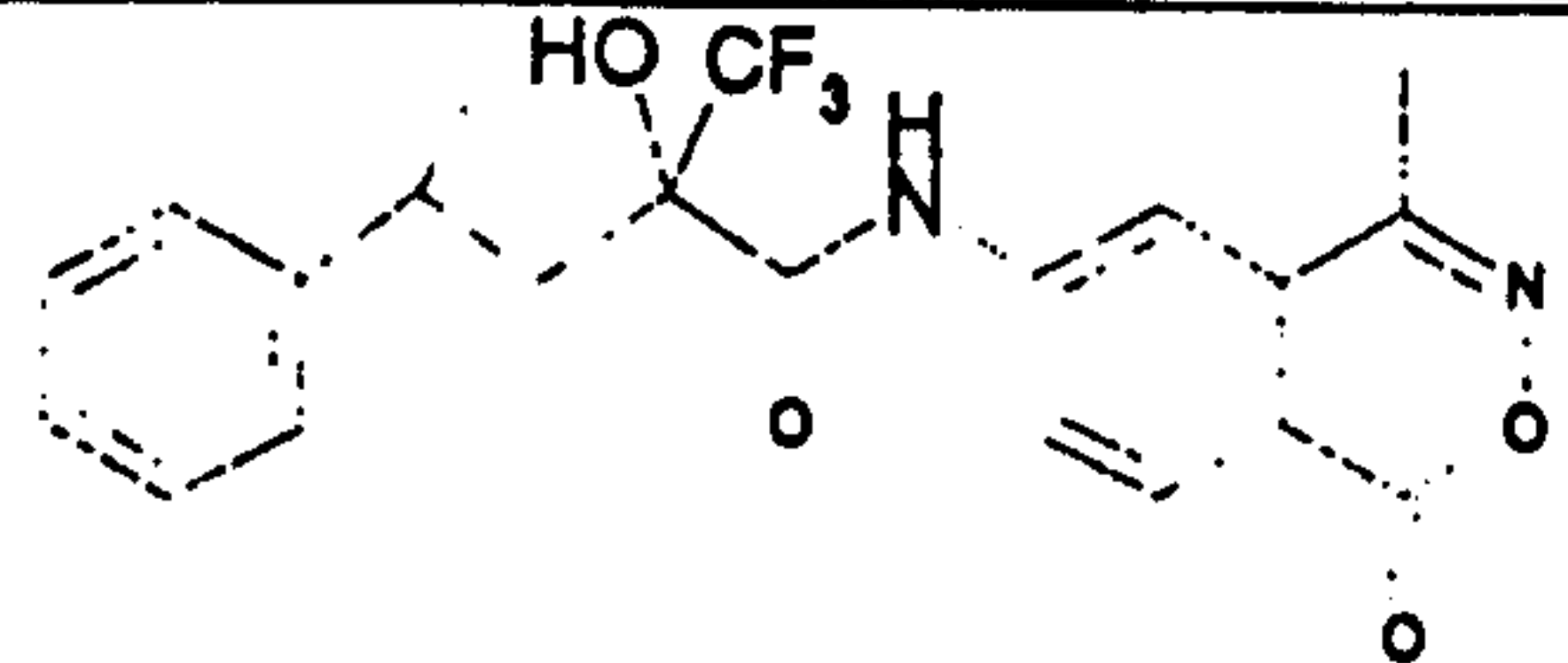
In the gestagen receptor binding test on the gestagenic action using cytosol from rabbit uterus homogenate and from ^3H -progesterone as a reference substance, the new compounds show a strong to very strong affinity to the gestagen receptor (see Table 1).

In addition to their gestagenic action, which is pronounced to different degrees depending on the compound of general formula I that is considered, the new compounds are also distinguished by a more or less strongly pronounced affinity to the androgen receptor. The androgen receptor binding test on androgenic action was carried out using cytosol that consists of rat prostate homogenate and ^3H -methyltrienolone as a reference substance.

The new compounds are thus represented relative to the gestagenic compounds from EP 0 253 500 B1 as compounds with a quite novel mix profile, which consists of gestagenic action and androgenic action.

For the compounds of general formula I according to the invention, in this case all three of the cases that are possible below are found, which based on the competition factors on progesterone receptor (KF_{Prog}) and androgen receptor (KF_{Andro}) are classified within the scope of this invention as follows:

Table 1

Example No.	Structure	Competition Factor (Reference Substance ^3H - Progesterone)
(*) (Flash point 141- 142°)		17
(*) (Flash point 161°C)		2.0
65		0.17
104		0.1
106		0.55

(*) EP 0 253 500 B1, Example 2

- 1) Compounds with stronger gestagenic action and less pronounced androgenic action ($KF_{\text{Prog}} < 1$ and $KF_{\text{Andro}} > 5$);
- 2) Compounds with stronger androgenic action and less pronounced gestagenic action ($KF_{\text{Andro}} < 5$ and $KF_{\text{Prog}} > 1$);
- 3) Compounds with pronounced gestagenic action and pronounced androgenic action ($KF_{\text{Prog}} < 1$ and $KF_{\text{Andro}} < 5$).

Depending on their classification according to 1), 2) or 3), the new compounds according to the invention can be used for different medical or pharmaceutical purposes.

In the case of the compounds that are classified under 1) with stronger gestagenic action and less pronounced androgenic action, these are very effective gestagens, which, like the already numerous known gestagenic compounds, are suitable for preserving pregnancies in the case of parenteral administration and in the case of oral administration.

In combination with an estrogen, combination preparations are obtained that can be used for contraception and for the treatment of menopausal symptoms.

Based on their high gestagenic action, the new compounds of general formula I that are classified under 1) can be used, for example, alone or in combination with estrogens in contraceptive preparations. However, all other possible uses that are known for gestagens are now open to these new compounds (see, e.g., "Kontrazeption mit Hormonen [Contraception with Hormones]," Hans-Dieter Taubert and Herbert Kuhl, Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart - New York, 1995).

Suitable dosages can be determined as a matter of routine, e.g., by determining the bioequivalency, for example in the

pregnancy-maintenance test, relative to a known gestagen for a specific use, for example an amount that is bioequivalent to 30 to 150 μg of levonorgestrel for contraception.

The dosage of the compounds according to the invention under 1) in contraceptive preparations is preferably to be 0.01 to 2 mg per day.

The gestagenic and estrogenic active ingredient components are preferably administered orally together in contraceptive preparations. The daily dose is preferably administered once.

As estrogens, all natural and synthetic compounds that are known as estrogenically active are suitable.

As natural estrogens, these are especially estradiol and also its longer-acting esters, such as valerate, etc. or estriol.

Preferably, however, synthetic estrogens such as ethinylestradiol, $14\alpha,17\alpha$ -ethano-1,3,5(10)-estratriene-3,17 β -diol (WO 88/01275), $14\alpha,17\alpha$ -ethano-1,3,5(10)-estratriene-3,16 $\alpha,17\beta$ -triol (WO 91/08219) or the 15,15-dialkyl derivatives of the estradiol, and of these especially 15,15-dimethylestradiol (WO 95/04070) can be mentioned. As a synthetic estrogen, ethinylestradiol is preferred.

Also, the estratrien-3-amidosulfonates that have become known recently (WO 96/05216 and WO 96/05217), derived from estradiol or ethinylestradiol, which are distinguished by low hepatic estrogenicity, are suitable as estrogens for common use with the compounds of general formula I that are classified under 1). Finally, the $14\alpha,15\alpha$ -methylene steroids from the estrane series, especially the $14\alpha,15\alpha$ -methylene-17 α -estradiol as well as the corresponding 3-amidosulfonate derivatives can be mentioned.

The estrogen is administered in an amount that corresponds to that of 0.01 to 0.05 mg of ethinylestradiol.

The new compounds of general formula I that are classified under 1) can also be used in preparations for treatment of gynecological disorders and for substitution therapy. Because of their advantageous profile of action, these compounds according to the invention are especially well suited for treatment of premenstrual symptoms, such as headaches, depression, water retention and mastodynia. The daily dose in the treatment of premenstrual symptoms is approximately 1 to 20 mg.

Analogously to what is already known for other gestagens, the new compounds can also be used for treating endometrioses.

Finally, these new compounds can also be used as gestagenic components in the compositions for female birth control that have recently become known and that are distinguished by the additional use of a competitive progesterone antagonist (H. B. Croxatto and A. M. Salvatierra in Female Contraception and Male Fertility Regulation, ed. by Runnebaum, Rabe & Kiesel - Vol. 2, Advances in Gynecological and Obstetric Research Series, Parthenon Publishing Group - 1991, page 245; WO 93/17686, WO 93/21927, US-Pat. 5,521,166).

The dosage lies in the range that is already indicated, and the formulation can be carried out as in conventional OC-preparations. The administration of the additional, competitive progesterone antagonist can in this case also be performed sequentially.

Those compounds of the general formula, which are to be categorized as above under 2) or 3), i.e., compounds that always

have a strong androgenic action (androgenic gestagens), can be used for the production of pharmaceutical preparations for male birth control.

Currently, in several WHO studies, the contraceptive action of a combination that consists of an orally administered gestagen (Depot-medroxy progesterone acetate, levonorgestrel ester, cyproterone acetate) is tested on men with a parenterally administered androgen (testosterone oenanthate).

By contrast, birth control in men is possible with these compounds in one dosage form, specifically an oral dosage form or a dosage form that is to be administered transdermally.

In addition, the compounds according to the invention with androgenic action can be used with older males for male HRT (Hormone Replacement Therapy).

Those compounds of general formula I, which can more likely be classified under 2), i.e., compounds with mainly androgenic action and weaker gestagenic action, can be used for male hormone therapy. Preparations for treating a hypergonadism or for treating male infertility and disturbances of potency can be produced with them.

For male birth control and for treating the above-mentioned androgenic disease agents, the compounds according to the invention are used in the dosages that are equivalent in action to the testosterone oenanthate amounts that are used in the WHO studies or to the dosages that are already in androgen therapy of compounds used.

Amounts that are equivalent in action are those amounts that, in the test on androgenic action on the seminal vesicles

and/or prostate of the rat (Hershberger Test), achieve comparable action.

For HRT in man, to date a substitution dose of approximately 10 mg/day of testosterone oenanthate is used.

For male birth control studies that are performed by the WHO, different testosterone esters (oenanthate, bucyclate, undecanoate) are used in the range of approximately 10-30 mg/day.

At this point it should be pointed out that the transitions between 1), 2) and 3), as regards the correlation according to the invention of various indications with these varying mix profiles 1), 2) and 3), are smooth. The compounds that more likely lie on the edge of the indicated KF areas based on their KF_{Prog} and/or KF_{Andro} , can easily be used also for the indications that are assigned to the adjacent mix profile.

The compounds of general formula I also partially show actions on the glucocorticoid and/or mineral corticoid receptor.

The formulation of the pharmaceutical preparations based on the new compounds is carried out in a way that is known in the art, by the active ingredient, optionally in combination with an estrogen, being processed with the vehicles that are commonly used in galenicals, diluents, optionally flavoring correctives, etc., and conveyed in the desired form of administration.

For the preferred oral administration, especially tablets, coated tablets, capsules, pills, suspensions or solutions are suitable.

For parenteral administration, especially oily solutions, such as, for example, solutions in sesame oil, castor oil and cottonseed oil, are suitable. To increase solubility,

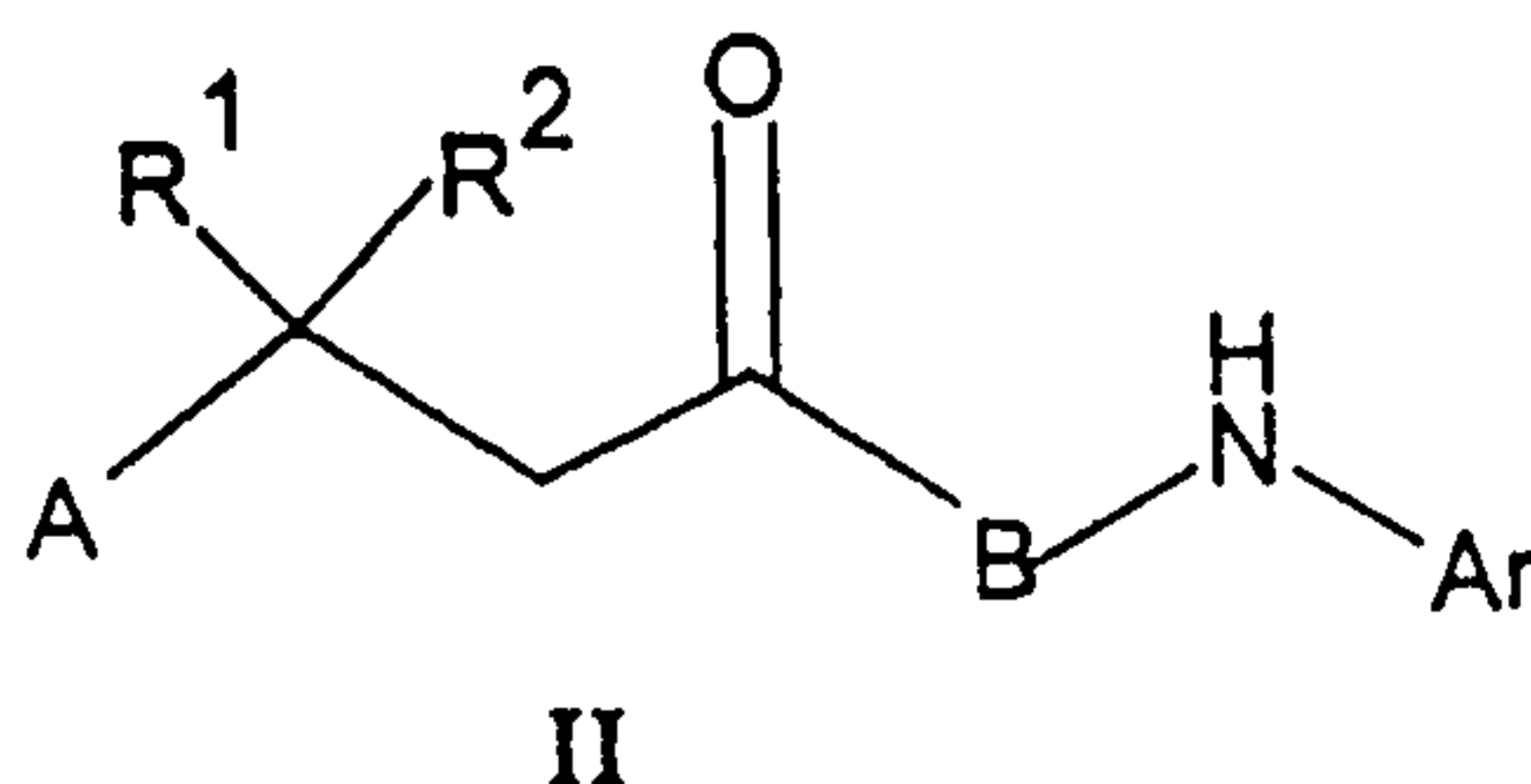
solubilizers, such as, for example, benzyl benzoate or benzyl alcohol, can be added.

The compounds of general formula I can also be administered continuously by an intrauterine release system (intrauterine system = IUS; e.g., MIRENA^(R)); the release rate of the active compound(s) is selected in this case in such a way that the dose that is released daily lies within the already indicated dosage range. It is also possible to incorporate the substances according to the invention in a transdermal system and thus to administer them transdermally.

The compounds of general formula I according to the invention can be produced as described below.

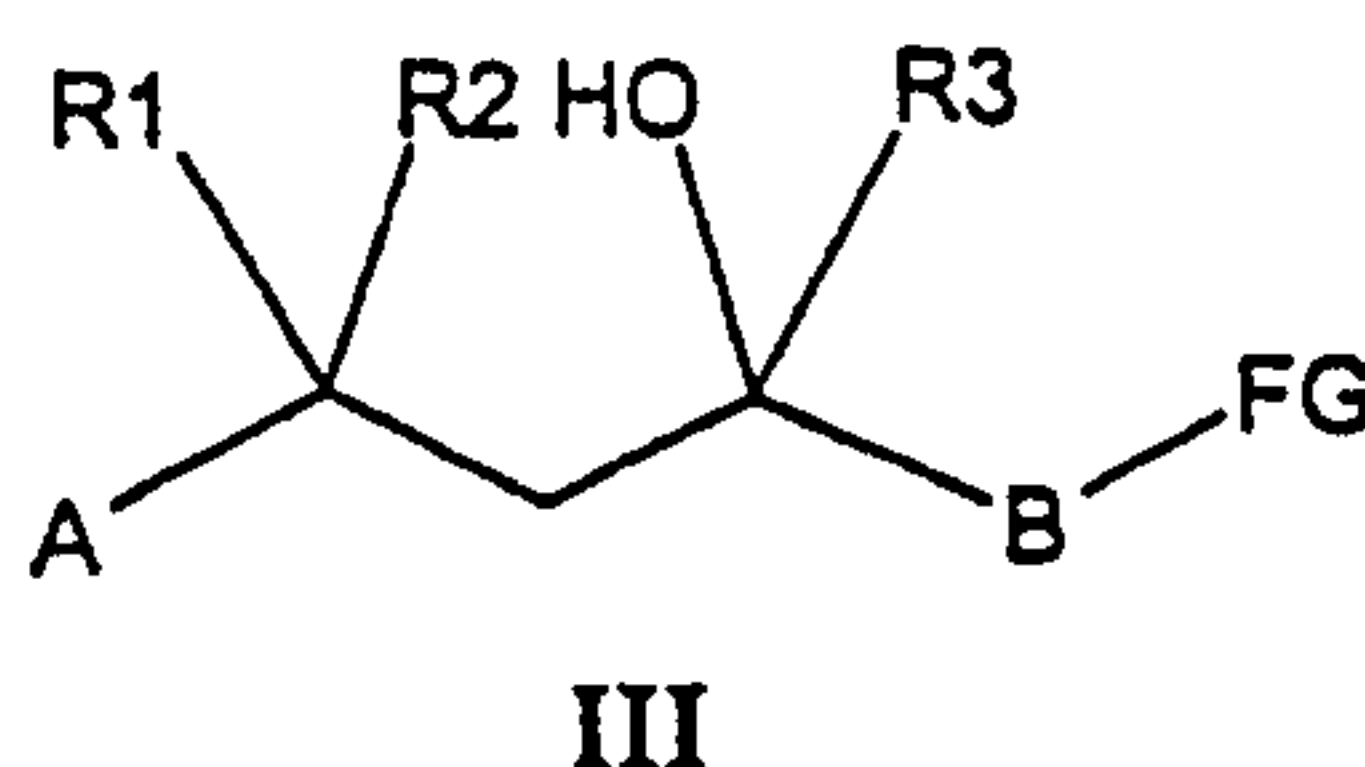
Production Process

1. A carbonyl compound of general formula II



in which A, B, Ar, R^1 and R^2 have the meaning that is indicated in formula I, is reacted with a compound of general formula $C_nF_{2n+1}-SiR^3$, in which R^3 has the meaning that is indicated in general formula 1, in the presence of a catalyst or with an alkyl metal compound, for example a Grignard reagent or a lithium alkyl, to a compound of formula I. As catalysts, fluoride salts or basic compounds such as alkali carbonates are suitable (J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 111, 393 (1989)).

2. A compound of general formula III

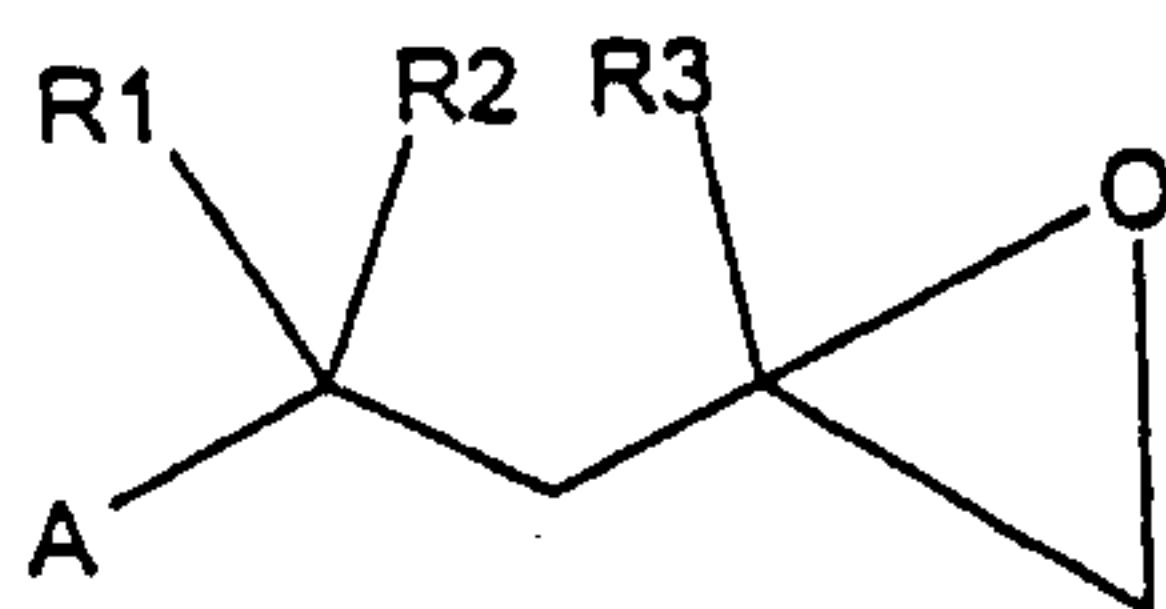


in which A, B, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meaning that is indicated in formula 1 and FG means a leaving group, is reacted with a compound $Ar-NH-R^{11}$, whereby R^{11} means a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_5 acyl group, and Ar has the meaning that is indicated in general formula I, whereby optionally then radical R^{11} is cleaved off to obtain a compound of formula I. In this case, the compound of

general formula III optionally can be formed only as an intermediate product, e.g., this can be an acid chloride that is formed as an intermediate product from a corresponding carboxylic acid.

As leaving groups, for example, a chlorine or bromine atom or the tosylate radical can be mentioned.

3. A compound of general formula IV



IV

in which A, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meaning that is indicated in formula I, is reacted with a compound of formula $Ar-NH-R^{11}$, whereby R^{11} and Ar have the above-indicated meanings, whereby optionally then radical R^{11} is cleaved off, to obtain a compound of formula I with B in the meaning of a CH_2 group.

4. A compound of formula I, which in radical A or in radical Ar contains the grouping aryl-X, whereby "aryl" represents an isocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic compound that corresponds to the definitions that are given for formula I and X means a bromine or iodine atom or the group $-O-SO_2R^{12}$, in which R^{12} means a C_1-C_5 perfluoroalkyl group, is reacted under metal catalysis to compound aryl- R^{13} according to processes that are known in the art with a compound of formula $R^{13}-Y$, whereby R^{13} represents an optionally substituted aryl, ethenyl or ethynyl radical and Y represents a hydrogen atom (J. Org. Chem. 43, 2947 (1978)), group B $(O-R^{14})_2$ (J. Org. Chem. 58, 2201 (1993)) or

$\text{Sn}(\text{R}^{15})_3$ (J. Org. Chem. 52, 422 (1987)) with R^{14} and R^{15} meaning a phenyl radical or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl and R^{14} also represents hydrogen, Mg-halogen or an alkali metal atom.

5. In a compound of formula I, which contains an alkoxy or acyloxy substituent in A or Ar, the OH group is released, and optionally etherified or esterified in another reaction or, after conversion into a 1-phenyl-5-tetrazolyether, is completely eliminated by hydrogenation (J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 88, 4271 (1966)).

Of all the foregoing process variants, 1. and 2. are suitable for the production of all compounds that fall under general formula I.

Compounds of general formula I can be produced with the third variant, in which B stands for a $-\text{CH}_2$ group.

Using the fourth and fifth process variants, functionalizations of already existing compounds of general formula I can be undertaken.

Compounds that were produced according to one of the processes above and in which A is an optionally substituted aromatic ring optionally can be selectively substituted in this aromatic radical according to known processes. Examples of these processes are the catalytic hydrogenation of multiple bonds, nitration and halogenation.

The starting materials that are used in the examples are produced as follows:

Production of Starting Materials

4-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxovaleric acid

A Grignard solution that is produced from 26.4 g of magnesium and 162 ml of 2-methyl-2-phenyl-1-chloropropane in 150 ml of diethyl ether was added in drops to 600 ml of oxalic acid diethyl ester at -30°C . After 2 hours at room temperature, it was added to ammonium chloride solution, extracted with diethyl ether, dried (Na_2SO_4) and distilled in fractionated form; 84 g of ethyl ester (boiling point $115-120^{\circ}\text{C}/0.03$ hPa), which is dissolved in 1 l of methanol, is obtained, mixed with 500 ml of 1M sodium hydroxide and stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. After the methanol is evaporated in a vacuum, the residue is dispersed between water and diethyl ether, the aqueous phase is acidified with hydrochloric acid and extracted with diethyl ether. After concentration by evaporation, 57 g of 4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxovaleric acid is obtained as a thick oil.

4,4-Dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoic acid

36 g of 3,3-dimethyl-4-pentenoic acid is obtained as an oil from 50 g of 3,3-dimethyl-4-pentenoic acid methyl ester by saponification with 10% potassium hydroxide solution. By stirring with thionyl chloride (20 hours, room temperature), the acid chloride is obtained, boiling point $59^{\circ}\text{C}/30$ hPa. 16 g of it is stirred with 15 g of trimethylsilylcyanide and 0.16 g of zinc iodide for 4 days. After distillation, 13 g of 4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoic acid nitrile, boiling point $75-85^{\circ}\text{C}/30$ hPa, is obtained. 2 g of it is saturated with 0.6 ml of methanol in 13

ml of hexane while being cooled with ice with hydrochloric-acid gas, and it is mixed for 2 hours with water. From the hexane phase, after drying (Na_2SO_4) and concentration by evaporation, 0.558 g of 4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoic acid methyl ester, boiling point $48^\circ\text{C}/0.003$ hPa, is obtained. 0.535 g of it is saponified with 1.3 ml of 3N sodium hydroxide solution, whereby 0.32 g of 4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoic acid is obtained as a yellowish liquid.

3-(1-Phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid

10 g of 1-phenyl-cyclobutanecarbonitrile, dissolved in 70 ml of toluene, is mixed with 56 ml of diisobutylaluminum hydride in toluene (1.2 molar) at -72 to -69°C . After 4 hours at -75°C , 30 ml of ethyl acetate is added in drops. After heating to room temperature, additional ethyl acetate and water are added. It is filtered on diatomaceous earth, the organic phase is separated, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel (hexane with 0-10% ethyl acetate), 7.6 g of 1-phenyl-cyclobutanecarbaldehyde is obtained. 3 g of it is dissolved in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran and added in drops at 0°C to a solution, in which previously 5 g of triethyl-2-ethoxyphosphonoacetate in 70 ml of tetrahydrofuran was mixed at 0°C with 10.3 ml of a 2 molar solution of lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran/heptane/ethylbenzene. After 20 hours at room temperature, water is added, it is extracted with ethyl acetate, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. 2 g of this crude product is saponified with 28 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide solution. 1.32 g of the acid, which is

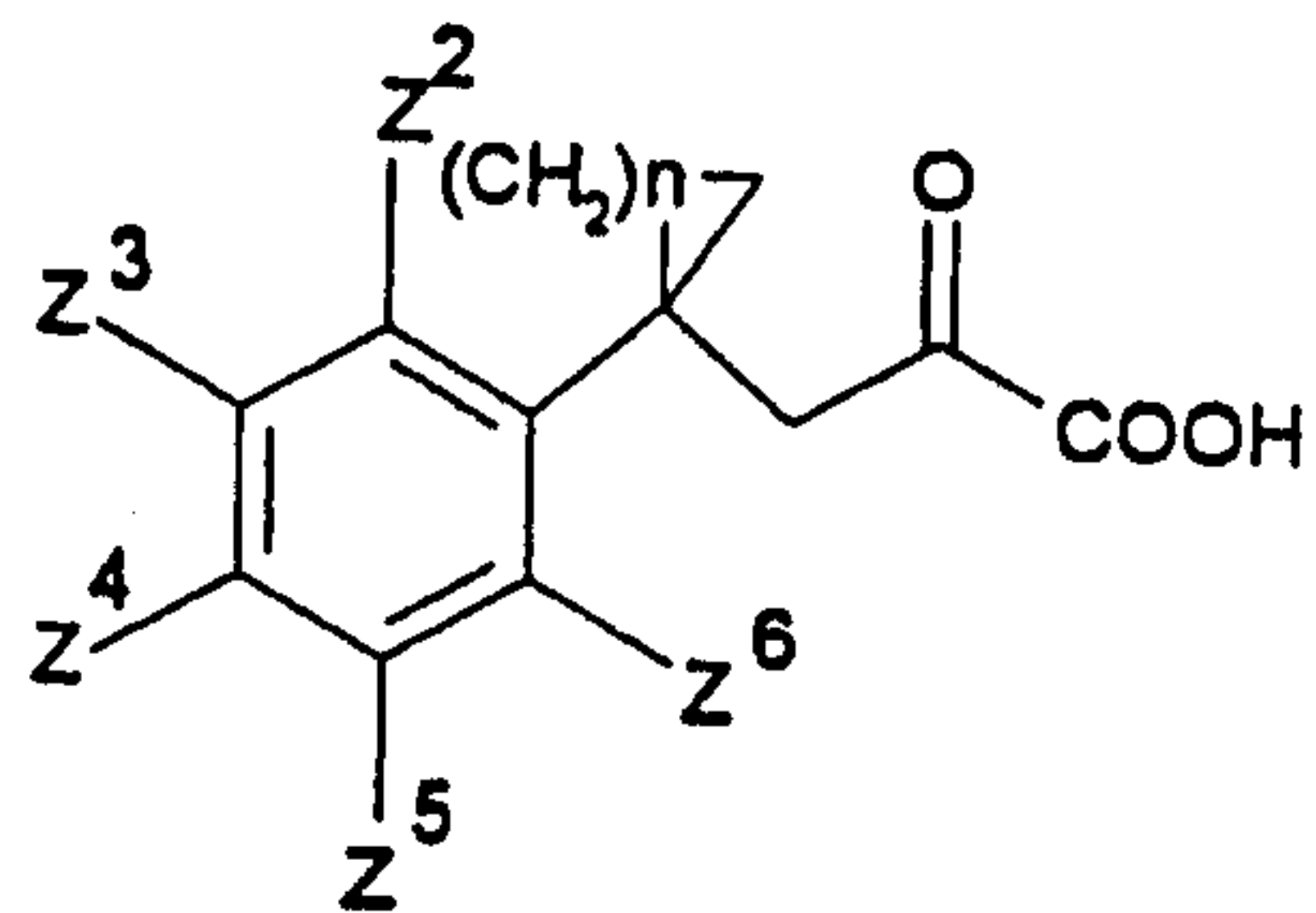
heated for 20 hours to 90°C with 25 ml of 1 molar sulfuric acid while being stirred vigorously, is obtained. After extraction with ether, drying (Na_2SO_4) and concentration by evaporation, 0.89 g of 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid is obtained as a yellowish oil.

3-[1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-2-oxo-propionic acid

Corresponding to J. Org. Chem. **40** (1975) 3497, 16.7 g of 2-methoxyphenylacetonitrile, 158 ml of lithium diisopropylamide (2 molar solution) and 46.7 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane in 96 ml of tetrahydrofuran and 58.6 ml of hexamethylphosphoric acid triamide were reacted with one another. 5.6 g of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl-carbonitrile, boiling point 104-115°C/0.1 mbar, which was further reacted as described for 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, was obtained. 3-[1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-2-oxo-propionic acid is thus obtained as an oil.

The acids that are described in Table 2 were obtained analogously to the process that is described for 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid and for 3-[1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-2-oxo-propionic acid.

Table 2



Example	n	Z^n ($\neq$ H)	Flash Point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
	1	3-F	oil
	1	2-Cl	60-63
	1	4-Cl	oil
	1	2-Br	49-54
	1	3-Br	oil
	1	2,4-Cl ₂	185-190
	1	3-OCH ₃	oil
	1	3-CF ₃	oil
	3		oil
	3	4-CH ₃	50-61
	4	4-OCH ₃	oil

3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclopropyl) -2-oxo-propionic acid

is obtained analogously to the process that is described for 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid.

3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclohexyl) -2-oxo-propionic acid

is obtained analogously to the process that is described for 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid.

4 - (3-Methoxyphenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

4.2 ml of a 0.6 m solution of 3-methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide in tetrahydrofuran is mixed at -70°C with 257 mg of copper bromide-dimethylsulfide complex and then stirred at -40°C for 20 minutes. It is cooled again to -70°C , and 0.33 ml of 1,3-dimethyl-tetrahydro-2-1H-pyrimidinone and a mixture of 400 mg of 4-methyl-2-oxo-3-pentenoic acid methyl ester (Liebig's Annalen [Liebig's Annals] 1974, 477) and 0.71 ml of trimethylchlorosilane in 3.5 ml of tetrahydrofuran are slowly added. It is stirred for one hour at -70°C and then heated to room temperature. Then, 2N hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate are added, the ethyl acetate phase is separated, it is concentrated by evaporation, and the residue is dissolved in 5 ml of dichloromethane. After 200 mg of tetrabutylammonium fluoride is added, it is left at room temperature for one hour, then washed with water, and the dichloromethane phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (97:3), 63 mg of 4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid-methyl ester, which is mixed with 1 ml

of potassium hydroxide in methanol (10%), is obtained. After 45 minutes, it is concentrated by evaporation, the residue is dissolved in water and extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous phase is then acidified with 6N hydrochloric acid and extracted with diethyl ether. The diethyl ether phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. 50 mg of 4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid is obtained.

2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

The Grignard reagent is produced from 1.5 g of magnesium and 10 g of 2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl chloride in 100 ml of diethyl ether, which, after reaction with 10 g of trifluoropyruvic acid ethyl ester, yields 9.5 g of 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, boiling point $90^\circ\text{C}/0.045\text{ hPa}$.

7.5 g of the ethyl ester is refluxed with 100 ml of potassium hydroxide in methanol (10%) for 18 hours. After concentration by evaporation in a vacuum, the residue is dissolved in water and extracted with diethyl ether. The aqueous phase is acidified with 2N hydrochloric acid and extracted with diethyl ether. After the solvent is concentrated by evaporation, 3.2 g of 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid is obtained as colorless crystals, boiling point $124\text{-}126^\circ\text{C}$.

4-(5-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

1.3 g of anhydrous zinc chloride and 13.2 g of granular manganese are heated to boiling in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran and boiled with 0.2 ml of methallyl bromide for 30 minutes. Then, the solution of 25 g of methallyl bromide and 17 g of trifluoropyruvic acid ethyl ester in 80 ml of tetrahydrofuran is added in drops at boiling heat over 2 hours, and boiled for another hour. Then, while being cooled with ice, saturated ammonium chloride solution and 300 ml of ethyl acetate are added, stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C, and the separated ethyl acetate phase is washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution and three times with water. The solvent is dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation, and the residue is distilled in a vacuum. 17.6 g of 2-hydroxy-4-methylene-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, boiling point 48°C/1 hPa, is obtained.

0.8 g of anhydrous aluminum chloride is added to 5 ml of 4-fluoranisole and 0.9 g of 2-hydroxy-4-methylene-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester. After 40 hours of stirring at room temperature, it is added to ice-cold 2N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase is washed with 1N hydrochloric acid and water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1), 1 g of 4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, melting point 38-39°C, is obtained.

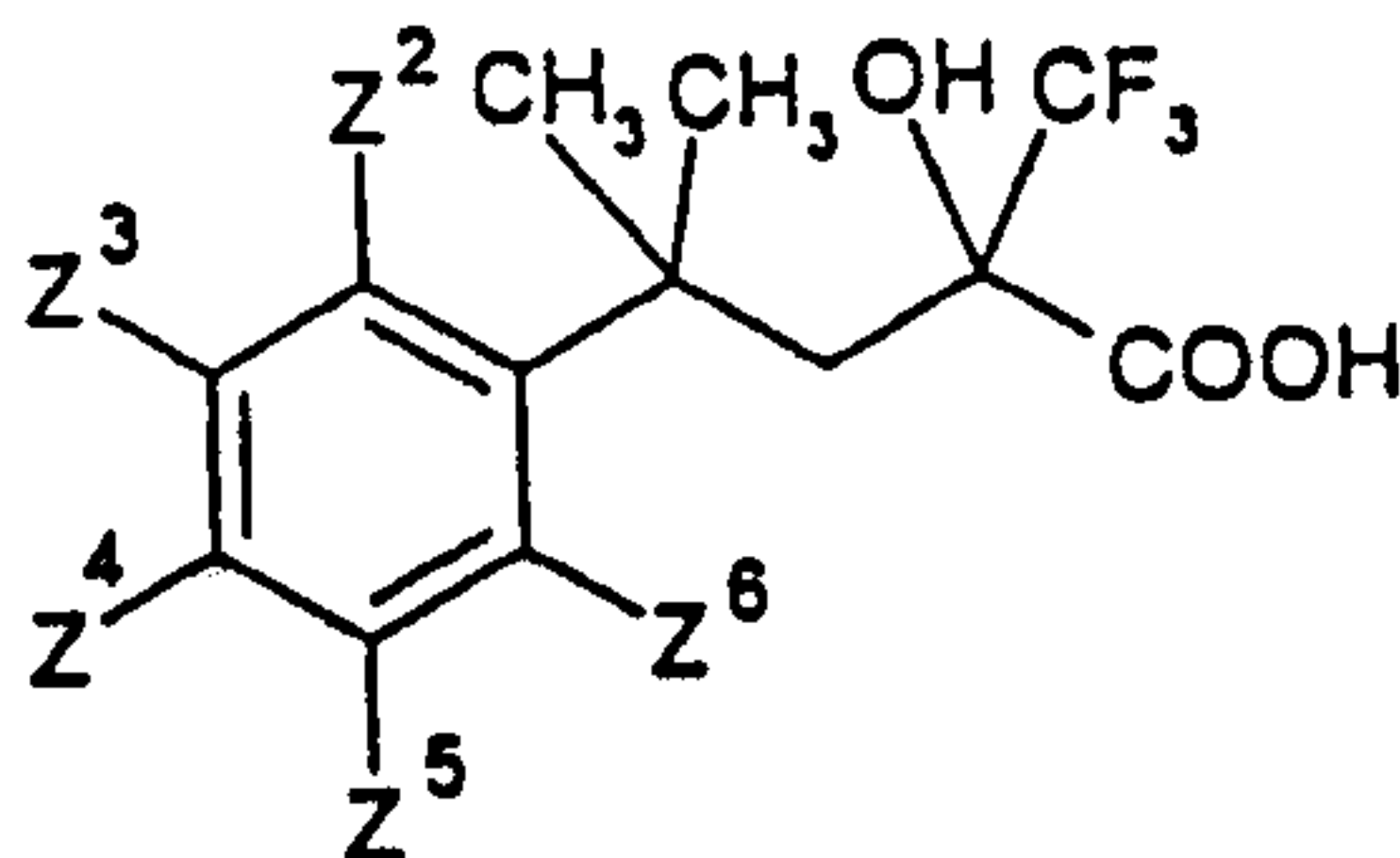
1.9 g of 4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester is refluxed with 40 ml of potassium hydroxide in methanol (10%) for 2 hours. After the solvent is concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum, water is added, it is extracted with hexane, and the separated water phase is acidified with 6N hydrochloric acid. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate phase is washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is crystallized from hexane. 1.55 g of 4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid, flash point 102-104°C, is obtained.

2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

The mixture of 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid (9:1), flash point 150-151°C, was produced analogously.

The acids of Table 1 were produced analogously.

Table 3



Z^n ($\neq H$)	Melting Point ($^{\circ}C$)
$Z^4 = CH_3$	136-138
$Z^3 = Z^4 = CH_3$	115-117
$Z^3 = Z^5 = CH_3$	118
$Z^4 = Br$	131-132
$Z^4 = Cl$	133-135
$Z^4 = F$	140-141
$Z^2 = OCH_3$	98-99
$Z^4 = OCH_3$	129-130
$Z^2 = Z^5 = OCH_3$	136-137
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = CH_3$	106-107
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = F$	103-106
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = F$	102-104
$Z^4 = OCH_3, Z^2 = F$	122-124
$Z^4 = OCH_3, Z^3 = F$	108-109
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = Cl$	103-105
$Z^3/Z^4 = (CH_2)_3$	118-119
$Z^3/Z^4 = -CH=CH-CH=CH-$	137
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = Br$	115-116
$Z^2 = Br, Z^4 = OCH_3,$	122-124
$Z^4 = C_6H_5$	162-163
$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = CH(CH_3)_2$	137-138

By conversion according to standard processes, other acids are obtained from the acids above or their precursors:

2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-4-(4-vinylphenyl)-valeric acid

By heating 4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, tributylvinyltin, tri-

o-tolylphosphine and bis-tri-o-tolylphosphine-palladium(II) chloride in dimethylformamide to 120°C, 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-4-(4-vinylphenyl)-valeric acid ethyl ester is obtained, which provides the title compound, melting point 73-74°C, by alkaline saponification.

4-(4-Acetylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

analogously to the compound above of 4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, tributyl-1-ethoxyvinyltin, tri-o-tolylphosphine and bis-tri-o-tolylphosphine-palladium-II-chloride in dimethylformamide to 120°C and then acid hydrolysis of the enol ether and alkaline saponification, melting point 158-162°C.

4-(4-Acetyl-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

analogously to the compound above of 4-(4-bromo-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, tributyl-1-ethoxyvinyltin, tri-o-tolylphosphine and bis-tri-o-tolylphosphine-palladium-II-chloride in dimethylformamide to 120°C, oil.

4-(4-Cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

from 4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, zinc cyanide and tetrakis-

triphenylphosphine-palladium in dimethylformamide at 140°C. After saponification, the title acid is obtained as a foam.

4-(4-Carbamoylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

is obtained by treating the ethyl ester of the acid above with hydrogen peroxide and saponification, melting point 244-245°C.

4-(4-Cyano-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

from 4-(4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, zinc cyanide and tetrakis-triphenylphosphine-palladium in dimethylformamide at 140°C. After saponification, the title acid is obtained as an amorphous powder.

4-(3-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

from 2-hydroxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester by bromation with N-bromosuccinimide in dimethylformamide at 0°C and subsequent saponification. Melting point 94-96°C.

2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-nitro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid

This compound is obtained by reaction of 2.5 g of 2-hydroxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester with 4 ml of 100% nitric acid in 12 ml of trifluoroacetic acid for one hour at 0°C, melting point 79-80°C.

4-(4-Iodo-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

3.2 g of 4-iodo-2-methoxybenzoic acid-methyl ester in 10 ml of diethyl ether is added to 24.2 mmol of methylmagnesium bromide in 23 ml of diethyl ether. After 20 hours, ammonium chloride solution is added, the ether phase is separated, dried and concentrated by evaporation. 2.4 g of the residue is dissolved in 10 ml of dichloromethane, mixed with 714 mg of 2-trimethylsilyloxy-acrylic acid-ethyl ester, cooled to -70°C and mixed with 0.27 ml of tin(IV) chloride. After 15 minutes, the solution is added to potassium carbonate solution. After extraction with diethyl ether, the organic phase is washed with water, dried and concentrated by evaporation. 500 mg of the 4-(4-iodo-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid ethyl ester that is thus obtained is stirred with 8.6 ml of 1 M sodium hydroxide in ethanol/water (2:1, v/v) for 3 hours at room temperature. After adding water, it is extracted with diethyl ether, the water phase is acidified with 1 M hydrochloric acid and extracted with diethyl ether. After drying and concentration by evaporation, 410 mg of 4-(4-iodo-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid is obtained as a yellowish oil.

4 - (3-Chlorophenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above of amorphous powder.

4 - (3-Bromophenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above of an amorphous powder.

4 - (2-Iodophenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above as an amorphous powder.

4 - (3-Iodophenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above of an amorphous powder.

4 - (4-Iodophenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above as an oil.

4 - (5-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above, melting point 58-60°C.

4 - (4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl) -2-oxo-valeric acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above as an oil.

3-(1-Phenylcyclopentyl)-pyruvic acid

is obtained analogously to the embodiment above of 1-phenylcyclopentanol with 2-trimethylsilyloxy-acrylic acid-ethyl ester and tin(IV) chloride as an oil.

4-Toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl) ester

A Grignard solution, to which 15 ml of oxalic acid diethyl ester is added at -30°C within 30 minutes, is prepared from 2.6 g of magnesium chips and 15 ml of 2-phenyl-1-chloropropane in diethyl ether. It is stirred for one hour at -20°C and for 2 hours at 0°C , and then mixed with saturated ammonium chloride solution. The diethyl ether phase is separated, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation and distilled in a vacuum. 17.7 g of 2-oxo-4-phenylvaleric acid ethyl ester, boiling point $98-100^{\circ}\text{C}/0.03\text{ hPa}$, is obtained.

4.4 g of 2-oxo-4-phenylvaleric acid ethyl ester is dissolved in 40 ml of tetrahydrofuran and mixed at -78°C with 3.6 ml of trifluoromethyl-trimethylsilane and 2 ml of 1 M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran. After 24 hours at -78°C , another 20 ml of 1 M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran is added. It is stirred for 1.5 hours at 0°C , ethyl acetate and saturated common salt solution are added, the organic phase is separated, and it is washed with saturated common salt solution and water. Then, it is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation and distilled on a bulb tube. 4.4 g

of 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester, boiling point 95-100°C/0.04 hPa, is obtained.

4.35 g of 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid ethyl ester is dissolved in 100 ml of diethyl ether and stirred with 1.3 g of lithium aluminum hydride for one hour at 0°C and for 16 hours at room temperature. A little water is added while being cooled, and it is stirred for one hour. The diethyl ether phase is separated, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation and distilled on a bulb tube. 4.1 g of 4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-1,2-pentanediol, boiling point 120°C/0.04 hPa, is obtained.

4.25 g of 4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-1,2-pentanediol in 30 ml of pyridine is mixed at 0°C with 3.8 g of 4-toluenesulfonic acid chloride. After 16 hours at 0°C, it is concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum, mixed with ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation. By crystallization from ethyl acetate/hexane, 4.9 g of 4-toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl)ester, melting point 95-96°C, is obtained.

Analogously, 4-toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl)ester, melting point 78°C, is obtained.

Analogously, 4-toluenesulfonic acid-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl]ester, melting point 80-81°C, and 4-toluenesulfonic acid-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxy-5-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl]ester, melting point 93-95°C, were produced.

2-(2-Phenylpropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-oxiran

400 mg of 4-toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl)ester in 5 ml of dimethylformamide is mixed at 0°C with 35 mg of sodium hydride (80% in mineral oil). After one hour at 0°C, it is diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The dichloromethane phase is washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is distilled. 200 mg of 2-(2-phenylpropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-oxiran, boiling point 110°C/1 hPa, is obtained.

4-Bromo-5-aminophthalide

23 g of 3-bromo-4-nitro-1,2-xylene is suspended in 200 ml of pyridine and 600 ml of water and mixed at 60°C in portions with 260 g of potassium permanganate, whereby the temperature rises to 90°C. It is heated for 2 more hours to 95°C, filtered, the filtrate is acidified with hydrochloric acid and extracted with diethyl ether. After the solvent is concentrated by evaporation, 27 g of 3-bromo-4-nitrophthalic acid is obtained.

12 g of acid is heated for 15 minutes to 220°C and then distilled on a bulb tube. At 0.03 hPa, 10 g of 3-bromo-4-nitrophthalic acid anhydride is distilled.

The anhydride is dissolved in 120 ml of dimethylformamide and is slowly mixed at 0°C with 78.8 ml of a 0.5 M solution of sodium borohydride in dimethylformamide. After 3 hours at 0°C, 2N hydrochloric acid is carefully added, and it is extracted with ethyl acetate. After washing with potassium bicarbonate solution, drying (Na_2SO_4) and concentration by evaporation of the

ethyl acetate phase, 6.6 g of 4-bromo-5-nitrophthalide is obtained.

6.6 g of 4-bromo-5-nitrophthalide is dissolved in 45 ml of ethanol and added in drops to a mixture of 65 g of iron(II) sulfate, 220 ml of water and 65 ml of ammonia (33%) that is heated to 60°C and stirred well. After 2 hours at 60°C, the mixture is absorptively precipitated five times with 200 ml of diethyl ether. The diethyl ether phases are concentrated by evaporation. As a residue, 4.1 g of 4-bromo-5-aminophthalide is obtained, melting point 176-180°C.

6-Bromo-5-aminophthalide

4-Bromo-5-nitrophthalic acid anhydride is produced analogously to the process of 4-bromo-5-nitro-1,2-xylene that is described above.

By boiling with ethanol, a mixture of 2-bromo-6-ethoxycarbonyl-3-nitrobenzoic acid and 3-bromo-2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-nitrobenzoic acid is obtained from the above.

1.2 ml of oxalyl chloride is carefully added in drops to 7.2 ml of a 0.66 m solution of dimethylformamide in dichloromethane at 0°C. The solution is stirred for 1 hour at 0°C and for 5 minutes at room temperature. After concentration by evaporation in a vacuum, the residue is suspended in 7 ml of acetonitrile, cooled to -35°C and mixed drop by drop with 1.5 g of the ester mixture. After one hour at the same temperature, it is cooled to -70°C, and 2.4 ml of a 2 m solution of sodium borohydride in dimethylformamide is added in drops. It is stirred for 20 hours at room temperature, water is added, alkalized with potassium

carbonate and extracted with diethyl ether. The diethyl ether phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. A mixture of 5-bromo-6-nitrophthalide and 6-bromo-5-nitrophthalide, which is separated on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (95:5), is obtained.

The reduction to aminophthalide is carried out as described above. 6-Bromo-5-aminophthalide, melting point $235-241^\circ\text{C}$, is obtained.

5-Amino-3-(1-propenyl)-phthalide

5 g of 2-bromo-4-nitrobenzoic acid is converted into acid chloride, which is dissolved in 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran and added in drops to 3 ml of allylamine in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran, by 2 hours of boiling with 30 ml of thionyl chloride and distilling-off of excess thionyl chloride. After 20 hours at room temperature, it is dispersed between 1N hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate phase is washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is crystallized with hexane. 5.6 g of 2-bromo-4-nitrobenzoic acid-allylamide, melting point $98-100^\circ\text{C}$, is obtained.

This material is dissolved in 35 ml of ethanol and added in drops to a mixture of 50 g of iron(II) sulfate, 170 ml of water and 50 ml of ammonia (33%) that is heated to 60°C and stirred well. After 2 hours at 60°C , the mixture is absorptively precipitated 5 times with 200 ml of diethyl ether, the diethyl ether phases are concentrated by evaporation, and the residue is crystallized with hexane. 3.1 g of 4-amino-2-bromo-benzoic acid-allylamide, melting point $115-117^\circ\text{C}$, is obtained.

11 g of 4-amino-2-bromobenzoic acid-allylamide, 5.2 ml of acetonylacetone and 200 mg of 4-toluenesulfonic acid are refluxed for 1.5 hours with a water separator. Then, the solution is diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1N hydrochloric acid and then with potassium carbonate solution, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is crystallized with hexane. 13.4 g of N-allyl-2-bromo-4-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-benzamide, melting point 136-138°C, is obtained.

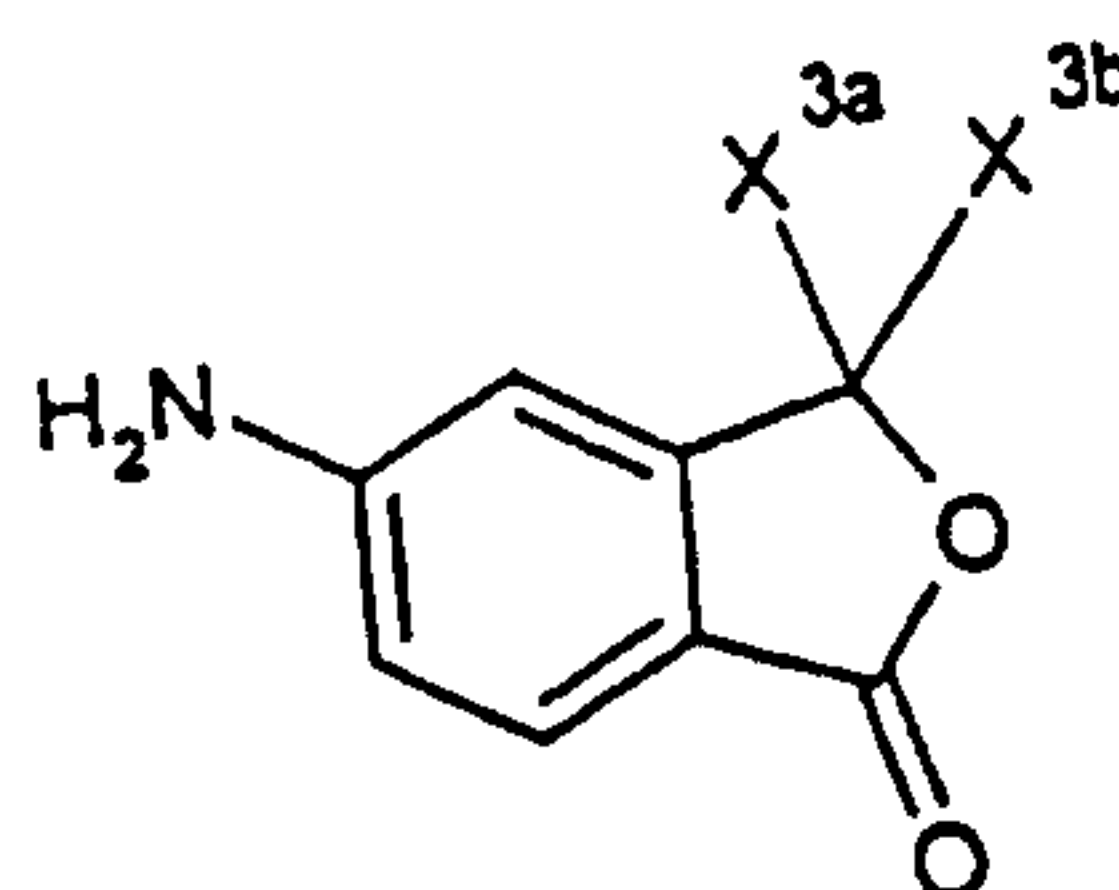
3 g of N-allyl-2-bromo-4-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-benzamide in 100 ml of dimethoxyethane is mixed at -70°C with 14.2 ml of 1.4 M butyllithium in hexane. After 30 minutes at -70°C, 1.63 ml of crotonaldehyde is added. The solution is allowed to heat to room temperature, stirred for another 20 hours, 50 ml of 50% acetic acid is added and heated for 6 hours to 60°C. Then, it is diluted with water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate phase is washed with potassium carbonate solution. The ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel with hexane ethyl acetate (98:2), the residue produces 1.1 g of crystalline 5-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-3-(1-propenyl)-phthalide, melting point 91-95°C.

1.1 g of 5-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1-yl)-3-(1-propenyl)-phthalide, 8.56 g of hydroxylamine-hydrochloride and 4.58 g of potassium hydroxide in 75 ml of ethanol/water (16:6.8, vv) are heated for 24 hours at 120°C. The solvent is distilled off, the residue is mixed with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation and chromatographed on silica gel. 640 mg of 5-

amino-3-(1-propenyl)-phthalide, melting point 125-130°C, is obtained with dichloromethane/methanol (99:1).

The phthalides of Table 4 are obtained analogously.

Table 4



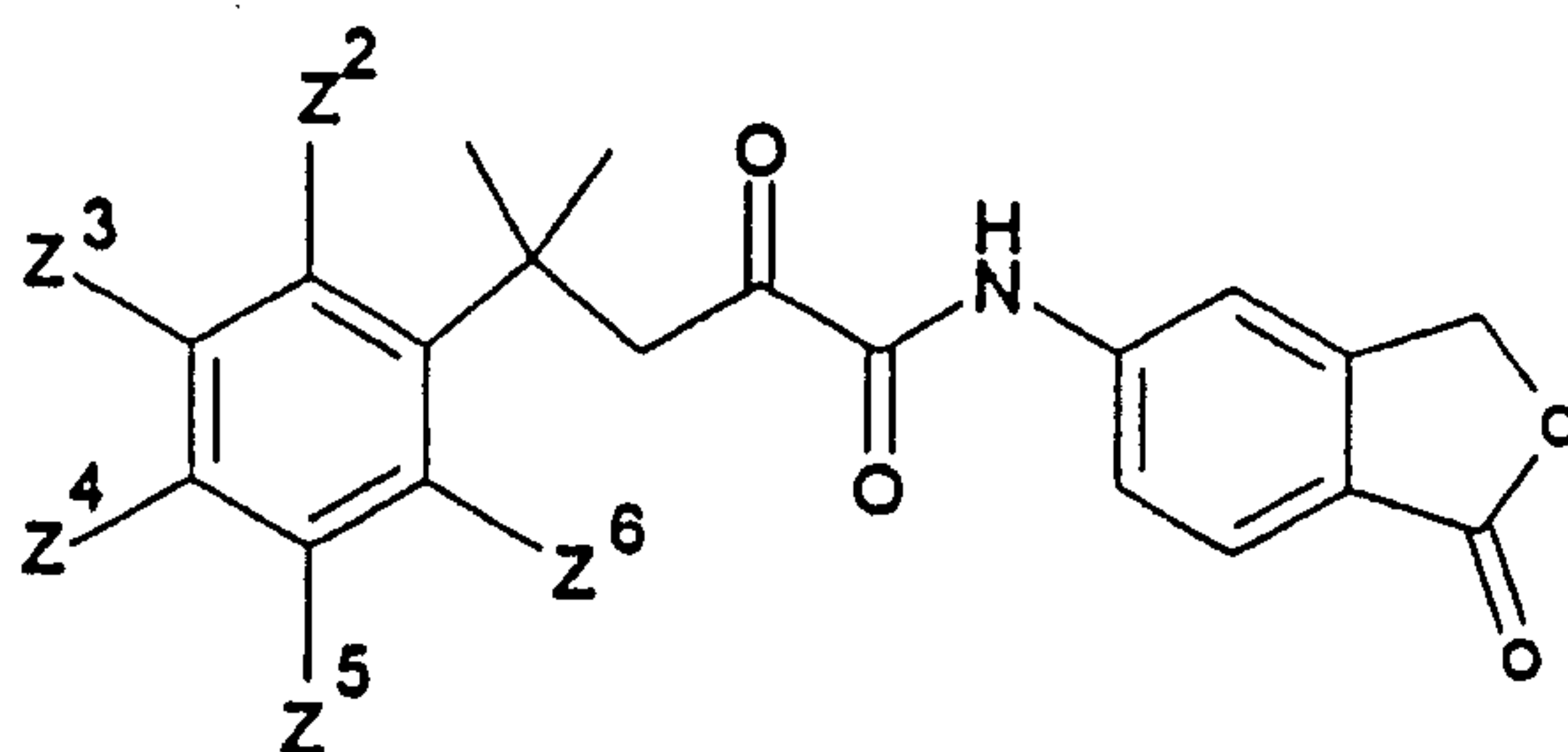
$\text{X}^{3a}/\text{X}^{3b}$	Melting Point [°C]
CH_3/H	152-156
CH_3/CH_3	94-97
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5/\text{H}$	137-140
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5/\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	95-96
$\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2/\text{H}$	89-93
$-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$	105-110

4-Bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide

412 mg of 4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxovaleric acid is dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylacetamide and mixed under argon at -8°C with 261 mg of thionyl chloride. After 20 minutes of stirring at -3 to $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$, 228 mg of 4-bromo-5-aminophthalide is added. It is stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature, then mixed with water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase is washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and after the solvent is concentrated by evaporation and after treatment with diethyl ether, 360 mg of 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, melting point $150-152^{\circ}\text{C}$, is obtained.

Analogously to the production of 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, the compounds of Tables 5 and 6 are obtained.

Table 5



Example	Z^n	Melting Point
	$Z \neq H$	(°C)
	$Z^2 = I$	205-207
	$Z^3 = Cl$	170-171
	$Z^3 = Br$	168-169
	$Z^3 = I$	155-157

5 - [3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclopropyl) -2-oxo-propionylamino] -phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 132-138°C.

5 - [3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclobutyl) -2-oxo-propionylamino] -phthalide

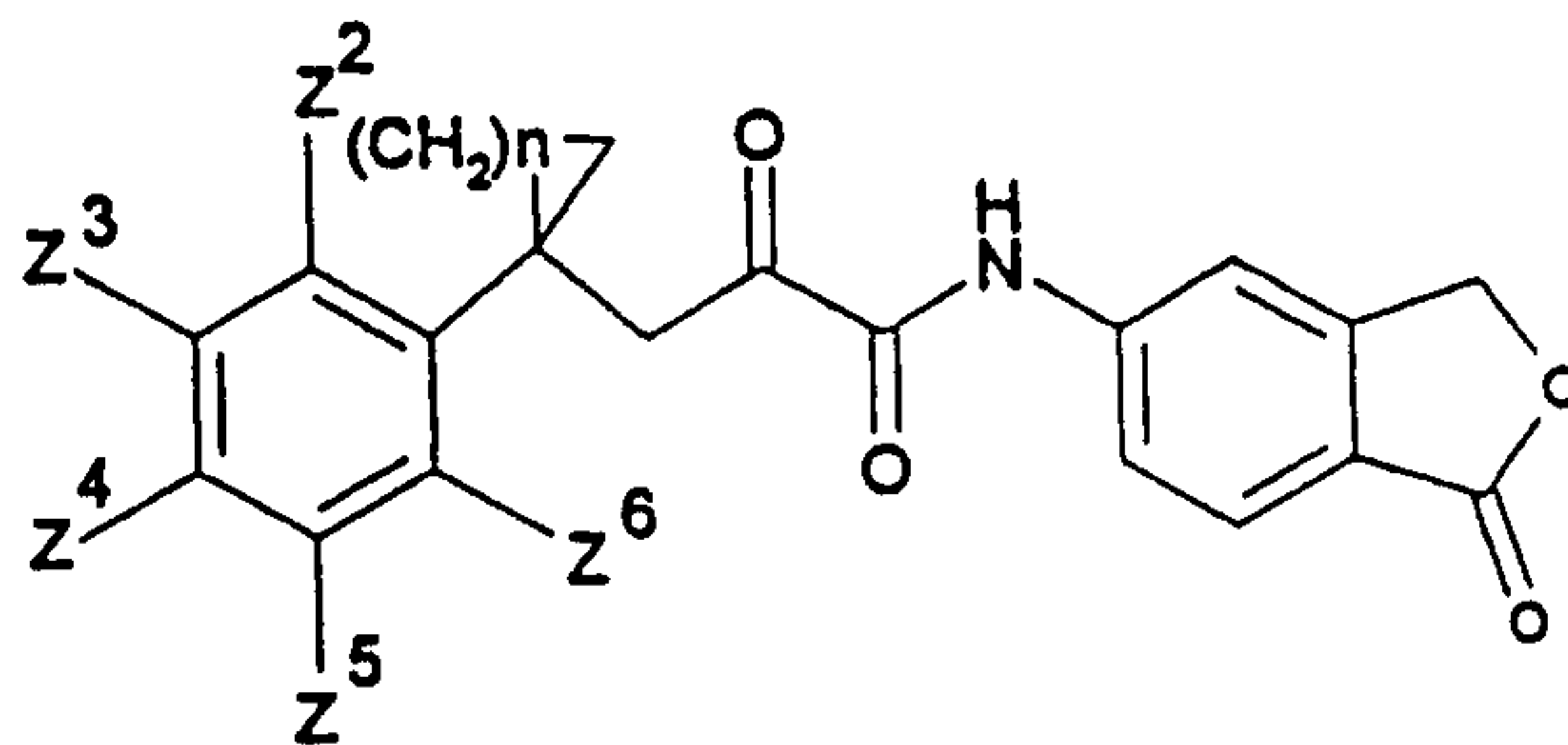
was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 142-146°C.

5 - [3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclohexyl) -2-oxo-propionylamino] -phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 3-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 120-123°C.

The compounds of Table 6 were also produced:

Table 6



Example	n	Z ⁿ (≠ H)	Melting Point (°C)
	1	3-F	142-146
	1	2-Cl	148-151
	1	4-Cl	161-170
	1	2-Br	172-178
	1	3-Br	152-159
	1	2,4-Cl ₂	135-138
	1	3-OCH ₃	140-153
	1	3-CF ₃	166-170
	3		140-144
	3	4-CH ₃	oil
	4	4-OCH ₃	129-130

6-[3-(1-Phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-oxo-propionylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

was obtained analogously to the process described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 6-amino-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one and 3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 197-200°C.

6-[3-(1-Phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-on

was obtained analogously to 6-[3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-oxo-propionylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one with use of 3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 155-156°C.

6-[3-(1-Phenyl-cyclohexyl)-2-oxo-propionylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

was obtained analogously to 6-[3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-oxo-propionylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one with use of 3-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 132-134°C.

5-(4,4-Dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoylamino)-phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoic acid, melting point 103-104°C.

6-Bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide

Analogously to the example above, 1.7 g of 6-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide is obtained from 2.0 g of 4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxovaleric acid and 1.11 g of 6-bromo-5-aminophthalide with 1.27 g of thionyl chloride in 60 ml of dimethylacetamide, melting point 148-150°C.

5-[4-(4-Iodo-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino]-phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 4-(4-iodo-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid as a foam.

5-[4-(4-Iodophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino]-phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 4-(4-iodophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid as an oil.

5-[4-(3-Iodophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino]-phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 4-(3-iodophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid, melting point 160-161°C.

5 - [4 - (4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl) -2-oxo-valeroylamino) -phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 4-(4-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-valeric acid, melting point 136-140°C.

5 - [3 - (1-Phenyl-cyclopentyl) -2-oxo-propionylamino] -phthalide

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 5-aminophthalide and 3-(1-phenyl-cyclopentyl)-2-oxo-propionic acid, melting point 140-144°C.

6 - [4 - (5-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino) -4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one and 4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid, melting point 171-173°C.

6 - [4 - (5-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl) -4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino) -4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

was obtained analogously to the process that is described for 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide from 4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one and 4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeric acid, melting point 157-158°C.

6-Amino-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

60 g of 2-methyl-5-nitroacetophenone, 38.5 g of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol and 6 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid are boiled in 1 l of toluene with a water separator until water is no longer produced. The solution is washed with potassium bicarbonate, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. 71.7 g of the crystalline ketal is obtained from pentane.

The latter is oxidized in 1.5 l of pyridine and 4.5 l of water with 350 g of potassium permanganate, as described above in the production of 4-bromo-5-aminophthalide. 56.4 g of 4-nitro-2-(2,5,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-benzoic acid is obtained.

52 g of the acid is hydrogenated in 500 ml of methanol and 500 ml of ethyl acetate with 10 g of palladium/carbon (10%). 45.5 g of the crystalline amino compound is obtained from pentane.

10 g of the amine is refluxed with 100 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid for 2 hours. The solvent is concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum, and the residue is refluxed with 15.7 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride, 8.4 g of potassium hydroxide, 120 ml of ethanol and 50 ml of water for 12 hours. It is diluted with water, and the crystals are suctioned off. After drying, 3.5 g of 6-amino-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one, melting point $291-296^\circ\text{C}$, is obtained.

6-Amino-4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

is obtained analogously from 2-methyl-5-nitropropiofenone, melting point $89-93^\circ\text{C}$.

6-Amino-1-methyl-1H-benzotriazole

is described in Heterocycles 36, 259 (1993).

5-Amino-benz[1,2,5]oxadiazole

is described in Boll. Sci. Fac. Chim. Ind. Bologna, 22, 33, 36, 37 (1964).

5-Amino-benz[1,2,5]thiazole

is described in J. Heterocycl. Chem. 11, 777 (1974).

5-Amino-1-indanone

is described in J. Org. Chem. 27, 70 (1962).

6-Amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalinone

is described in J. Org. Chem. 27, 70 (1962).

6-Amino-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-one

is produced by catalytic hydrogenation (palladium/carbon) in ethanol from the corresponding nitro compound (Canad. J. Chem. 61, 2643 (1983)).

The examples below are used for a more detailed explanation of the invention. Other compounds can be produced by using homologous/analogous reagents. The required starting compounds are described above under "Starting Compounds."

Example 1 (Process 1)**4-Bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide**

350 mg of 4-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide is dissolved under argon in 15 ml of dimethylformamide and mixed with 0.77 ml of trifluoromethyltrimethylsilane and 350 mg of cesium carbonate while being cooled with ice. After 3 hours of stirring at room temperature, 5 ml of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran and some drops of water are added and stirred for one hour at room temperature. After 100 ml of water is added, it is extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. 250 mg of 4-bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, melting point 187-194°C, is obtained.

Example 2**6-Bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide**

is obtained analogously to Example 1 from 1.6 g of 6-bromo-5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, 3.5 ml of trifluoromethyltrimethylsilane and 1.6 g of cesium carbonate, melting point 205-210°C.

Example 3

5-(2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentafluoroethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide

is obtained analogously to Example 1 from 20 mg of 5-(4-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, 0.1 ml of trimethyl-pentafluoroethylsilane and 20 mg of cesium carbonate, melting point 187-189°C.

Example 4

5-[2-Hydroxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

is obtained analogously to Example 1 from 30 mg of 5-[4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino]-phthalide, 0.13 ml of trifluoromethyltrimethylsilane and 30 mg of cesium carbonate, melting point 173-178°C.

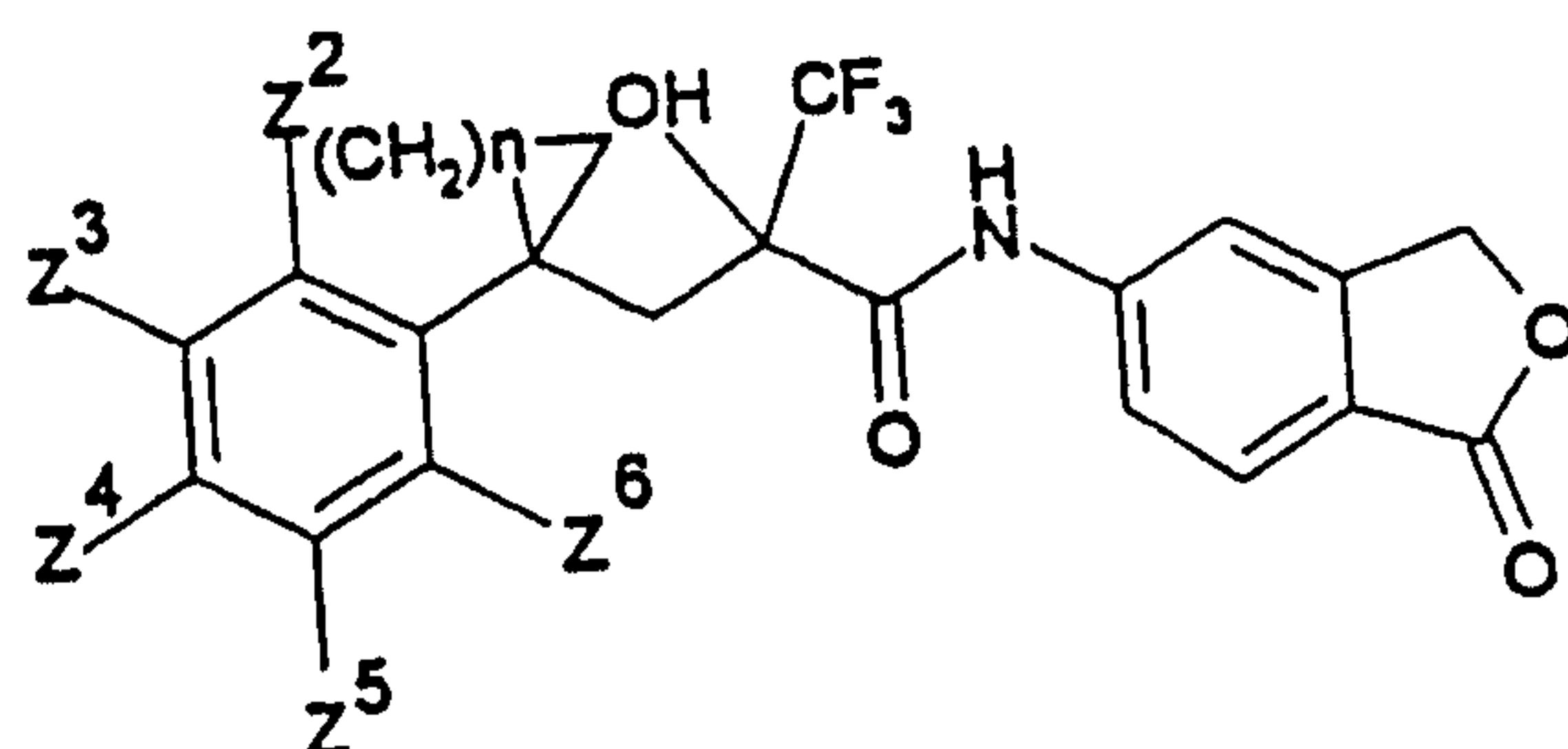
Example 5

5-(2-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2-trifluoromethyl-5-hexenoylamino)-phthalide

is obtained analogously to Example 1 from 200 mg of 5-(4,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-hexenoylamino)-phthalide, 0.22 ml of trifluoromethyl-trimethylsilane and 258 mg of cesium carbonate, melting point 153-157°C.

The compounds of Table 7 are obtained analogously to Example 1.

Table 7

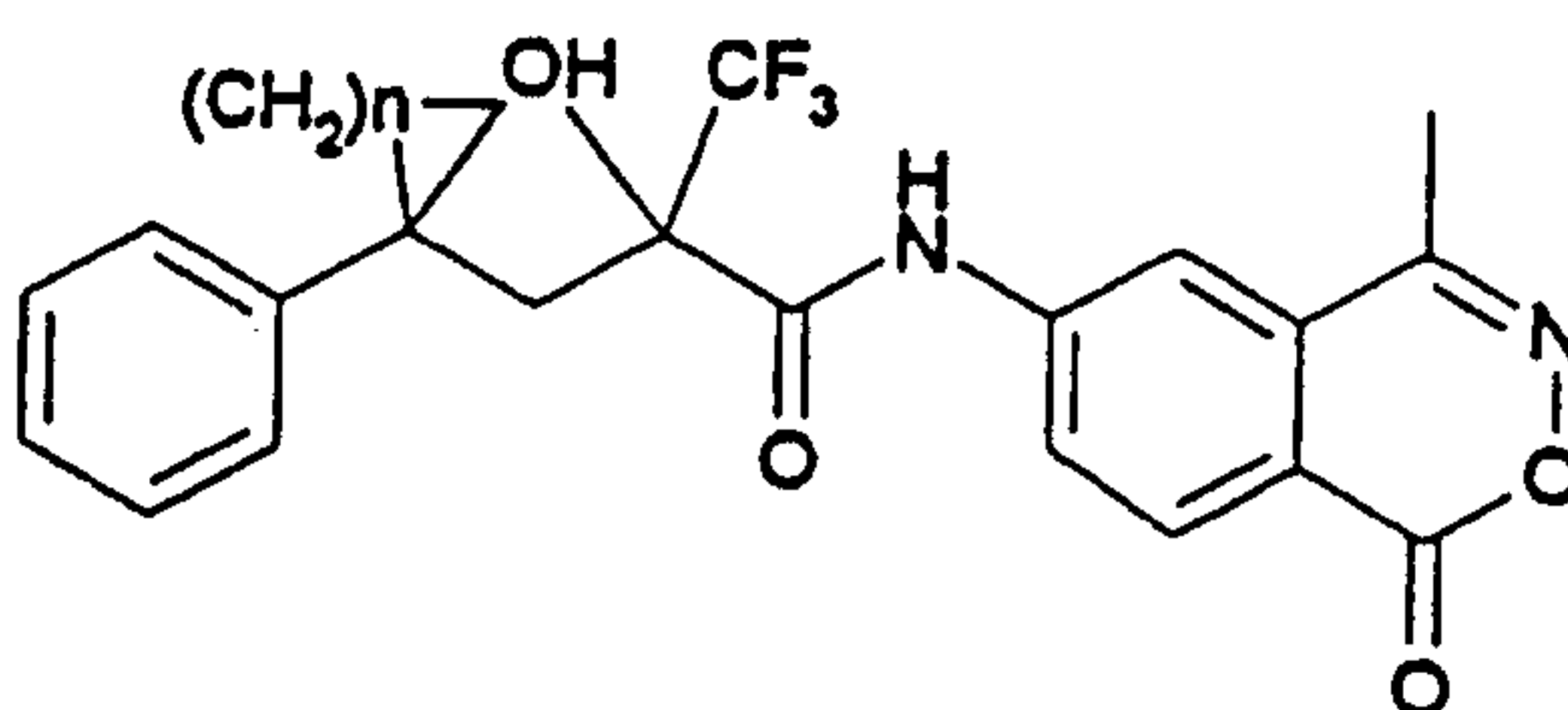


Example	n	Z ⁿ (≠ H)	Melting Point (°C)	Isomerism
6	1		168-175	racemate
7	1		172-179	(+)-enantiomer
8	1		172-179	(-)-enantiomer
9	1	3-F	155-158	racemate
10	1	2-Cl	192-194	racemate
11	1	4-Cl	148-154	racemate
12	1	4-Cl	174-176	(+)-enantiomer
13	1	4-Cl	173-175	(-)-enantiomer
14	1	2-Br	163-165	racemate
15	1	3-Br	189-191	racemate
16	1	2,4-Cl ₂	216-218	racemate
17	1	2-OCH ₃	200-208	(+)-enantiomer
18	1	2-OCH ₃	195-208	(-)-enantiomer
19	1	3-OCH ₃	225-228	racemate
20	1	3-CF ₃	152-163	racemate
21	2		182-188	racemate
22	2		187-192	(+)-enantiomer
23	2		188-192	(-)-enantiomer

24	3		106-112	(+)-enantiomer
25	3	4-CH ₃	179-183	racemate
26	4		165-171	racemate
27	4		170-174	(+)-enantiomer
28	4		170-174	(-)-enantiomer

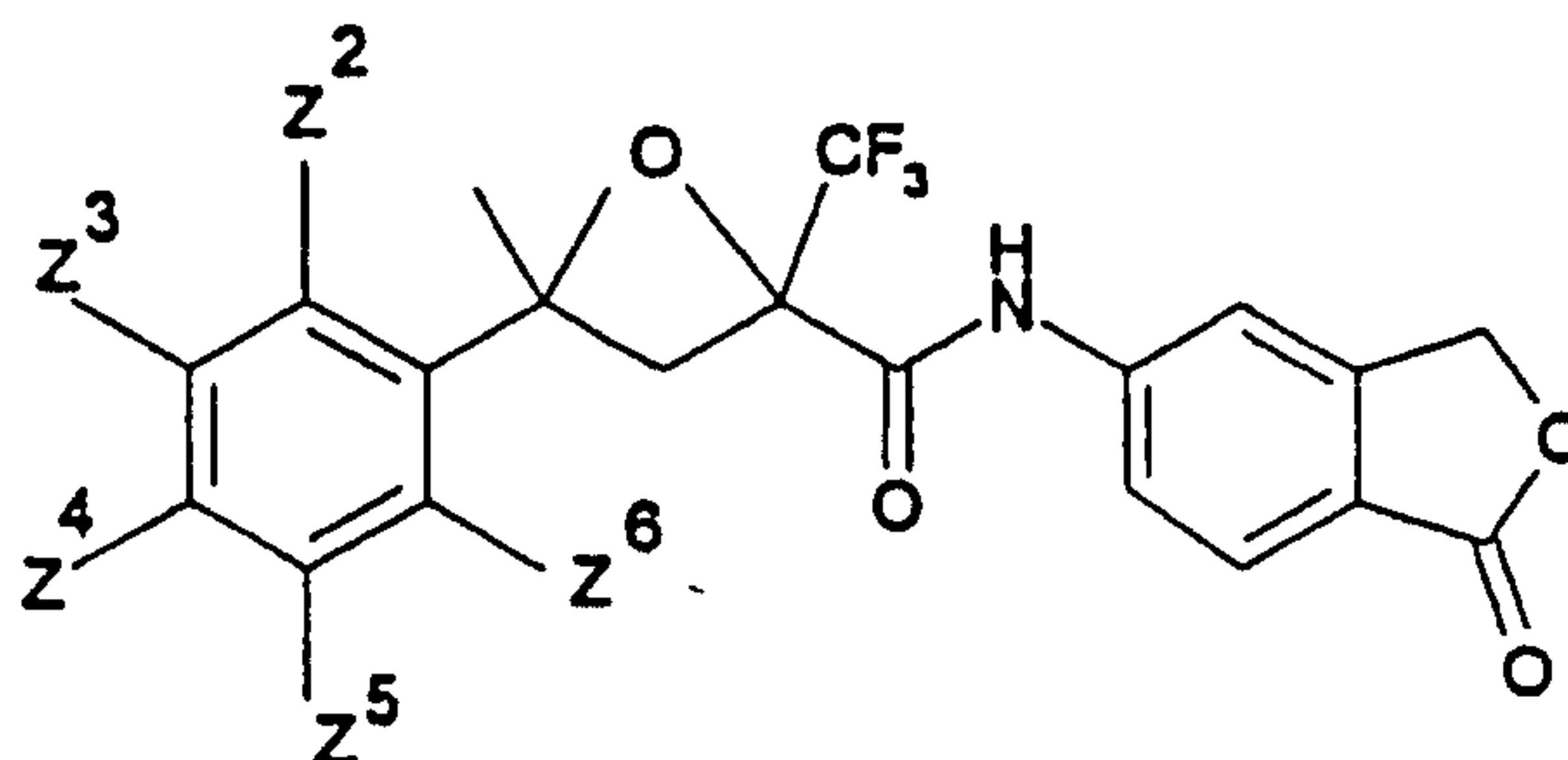
If 6-amino-4-methylbenzoxazinone instead of the aminophthalide is used in Example 1, the compounds that are listed in Table 8 are obtained.

Table 8



Example	n	Melting Point (°C)	Isomerism
29	1	78-84	racemate
30	1	227-235	(+)-enantiomer
31		230-239	(-)-enantiomer
32	2	174-184	racemate
33	4	185-187	racemate
34	4	90-97	(+)-enantiomer
35	4	90-96	(-)-enantiomer

Table 9



Example	Z ⁿ (≠ H)	Melting Point (°C)
36	Z ² = I	amorphous
37	Z ³ = Cl	174
38	Z ³ = Br	182-183
39	Z ³ = I	190-191

Example 40

6-(2-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

72 mg of 6-(4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxo-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one in 4 ml of tetrahydrofuran is mixed with 3 ml of methylmagnesium bromide (3 mol) at 0°C. After 30 minutes, ammonium chloride solution is added, the organic phase is separated, dried and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 1:1), 39 mg of 6-(2-hydroxy-2,4-dimethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one, melting point 173-175°C, is obtained.

Example 41 (Process 2)**5-(2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide**

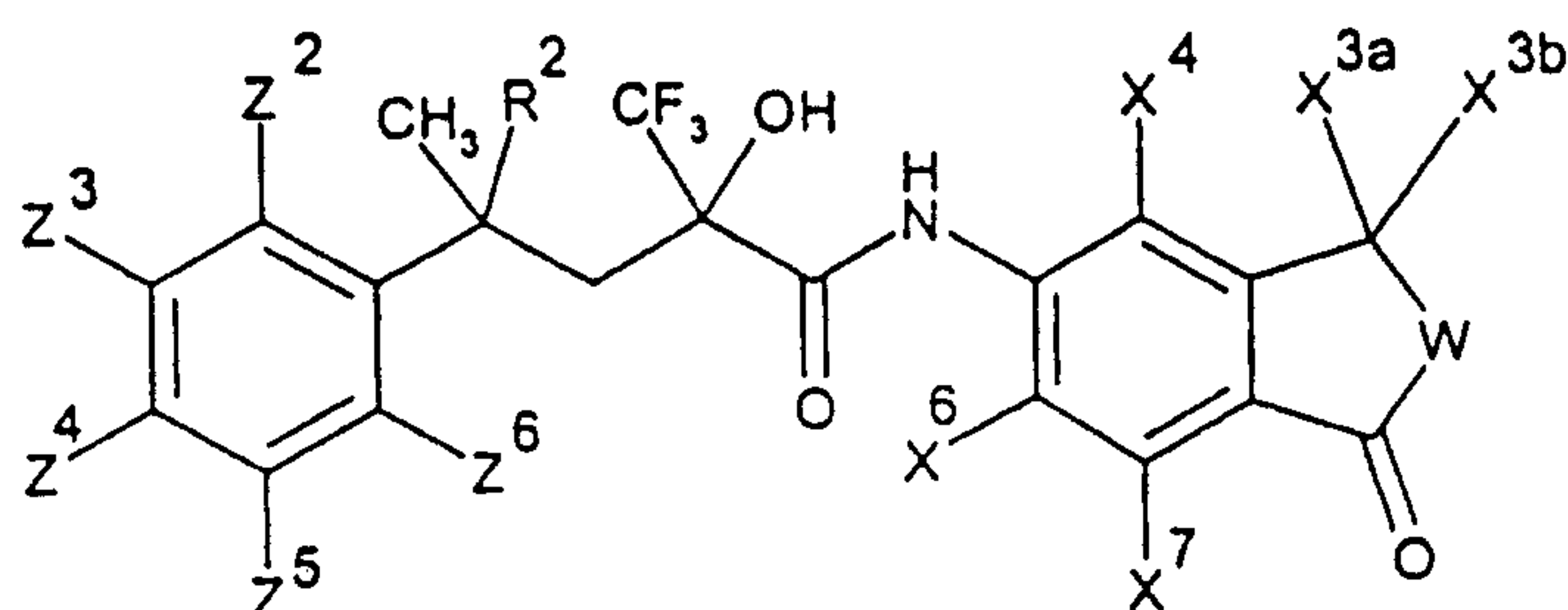
500 mg of 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid (Eur. Appl. 0 253 500 (Imperial Chemical Industries)) in 10 ml of dimethylacetamide is mixed at -15°C with 0.14 ml of thionyl chloride. After 3 hours of stirring at -15°C, 600 mg of 5-aminophthalide (solid) is added. The solution is stirred for 2 hours at -15°C and then left for 18 hours at room temperature, then mixed with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is stirred with diethyl ether and suctioned off. 290 mg of 5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, melting point 166-168°C, is obtained.

Example 42**6-(2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one**

is obtained analogously to Example 41 from 784 mg of 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid in 17 ml of dimethylacetamide and 500 mg of 6-amino-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one, melting point 172-173°C.

The compounds that are presented in Table 10 are produced analogously to Example 41:

TABLE 10



Example	R ²	W	X ⁿ (≠H)	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
43	H	O	X ^{3a} /X ^{3b} =H /CH ₃		175-185	Diast. mixture
44	H	O	X ^{3a} =H, X ^{3b} =CH ₃		175-178	+22.5
45	H	O	X ^{3a} =H, X ^{3b} =CH ₃		210-213	-74
46	H	O	X ^{3a} =CH ₃ , X ^{3b} =H		210-213	-69.5
47	H	O	X ^{3a} =CH ₃ , X ^{3b} =H		175-179	-21.5
48	H	O	X ^{3a} =C ₂ H ₅		169-174	
49	H	O	X ^{3a} =CH= CH ₂		162-174	
50	H	O	X ^{3a} =CH= CH ₂ -CH ₃		160-162	
51	H	O	X ^{3a} =CF ₃		156-166	
52	H	O	X ^{3a} =X ^{3b} = CH ₃		160-171	
53	H	O	X ^{3a} =X ^{3b} = C ₂ H ₅		172-176	
54	H	O	X ^{3a} +X ^{3b} = (CH ₂) ₄		168-170	

55	H	O	$X^4 = \text{Br}$		180-185	
56	CH_3	O			159-162	
57	CH_3	O	$X^4 = \text{Br}$		187-194	
58	CH_3	O		$Z^2 = \text{CH}_3$	155-156	race- mate
59	CH_3	O		$Z^2 = \text{CH}_3$	148-149	(+) - form
60	CH_3	O		$Z^2 = \text{CH}_3$	145-146	(-) - form
61	CH_3	O		$Z^4 = \text{CH}_3$	189-190	

Table 10 (Continuation)

Example	R ²	W	X ⁿ (≠H)	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
62	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁴ = CH ₃	206-207	race- mate
63	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁴ = CH ₃	207-209	(+) - form
64	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁴ = CH ₃	207-209	(-) - form
65	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁵ = CH ₃	154	race- mate
66	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁵ = CH ₃	188-189	(+) - form
67	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =Z ⁵ = CH ₃	188	(-) - form
68	CH ₃	O		Z ³ /Z ⁴ = (CH ₂) ₃	171-173	
69	CH ₃	O		Z ³ /Z ⁴ = -CH=CH- CH=CH-	218-219	
70	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =F	177-178	
71	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =Cl	184-185	
72	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =Br	177-179	
73	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃	134-135	race- mate
74	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	183-184	
75	CH ₃	O		Z ² =Z ⁵ = OCH ₃	145	
76	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =CH ₃	126-127	race- mate
77	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =CH ₃	169-170	(+) - form
78	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =CH ₃	169	(-) - form

79	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =F	180-181	
80	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	140-141	

Table 10 (Continuation)

Example	R ²	W	X ⁿ (≠H)	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
81	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =OCH ₃ , Z ² =F	207	
82	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =OCH ₃ , Z ³ =F	178-179	
83	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	141	race- mate
84	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	106-108	+105.5 (1)
85	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	105-207	-97 (1)
86	H	S			189-191	
87	CH ₃	S			173-175	
88	H	CH ₂			161-162	
89	H	O-CH ₂ (3)			192-195	
90	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =CH= CH ₂	190-192	race- mate
91	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =CN	230-233	race- mate
92	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =COCH ₃	174-176	race- mate
93	CH ₃	O		Z ⁴ =CONH ₂	130-132	race- mate
94	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	144-145	race- mate

95	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	176-177	(+) - enanti- omer
96	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	177-178	-139.6
97	CH ₃	O		Z ² =Br, Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	197-198	race- mate
98	CH ₃	O		Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =CN	135-136	race- mate
99	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =NO ₂ , Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	202-206	race- mate
100	CH ₃	O		Z ² =COCH ₃ Z ⁴ =CH (CH ₃) ₂	135	race- mate
101	CH ₃	O		Z ³ =COCH ₃ Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	213-214	race- mate

- (1) The optically active compounds that are presented in Table 10 were separated analogously to Example 88.
- (2) In methanol.
- (3) Formation of a 1-isochromanone.

Example 102

(+) and (-) 5-[2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

The enantiomer mixture of Example 73 is separated by chromatography on chiral carrier material (CHIRALPAK AD^(R), DAICEL Company) with hexane/2-propanol/ethanol (900:25:25, vvv). Thus, from 200 mg of racemate, there are obtained

73 mg of (-)-form, melting point 136-137°C, $[\alpha]_D = -194.8^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform),

59 mg of (+)-form, melting point 135-136°C, $[\alpha]_D = +192.2^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform).

Example 103

5-[2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide and

5-[2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

The mixture of 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid (9:1) was reacted with 5-aminophthalide analogously to Example 41. After the position isomers are separated by chromatography and after the racemates are separated analogously to Example 102, there are obtained

(+)-5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 166°C, $\alpha_D = +163.6^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform), (-)-5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(2-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 166°C, $\alpha_D = -160.8^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform), (+)-5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 135°C and (-)-5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-thienyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 135°C.

Example 104 (Process 3)

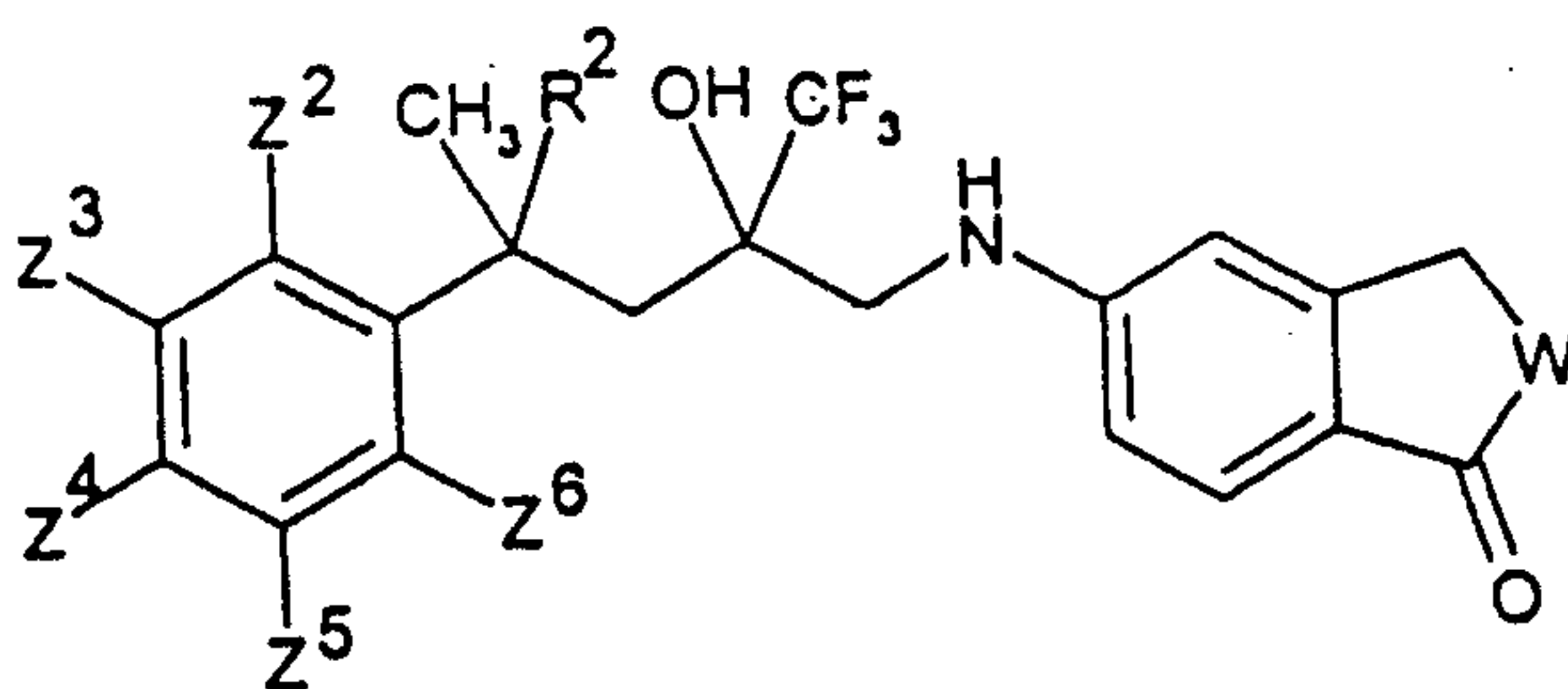
5-(2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-phthalide

760 mg of 5-acetamido-phthalide in 20 ml of dimethylformamide is mixed at 0°C with 144 mg of sodium hydride (80% in mineral oil), and, after 20 minutes, with 800 mg of 4-toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-

pentyl)-ester. After 16 hours at 60°C, the solvent is concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum, the residue is dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation. After chromatography on silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate (2:1), 266 mg of 5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-phthalide, melting point 110°C, is obtained.

The compounds of Table 11 are obtained analogously to Example 104.

Table 11



Example	R ²	W	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
105	H	O		110	race- mate
106	H	O		123	+18.6
107	H	O		123	-18.4
108	CH ₃	O		139-140	race- mate

109	CH ₃	O		159-160	+12.0 (4)
110	CH ₃	O		160-161	-12.5 (4)
111	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ = F	148-149	race- mate
112	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ = F	162-164	+9.0
113	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ = F	162-164	-6.7
114	CH ₃	O	Z ² = OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ = F	148-149	
115	H	CH ₂		161-162	
116	H	OCH ₂ (3)		127-128	

- (1) The optically active compounds that are presented in Table 11 were separated analogously to Example 102.
 (2) In methanol
 (3) Formation of a 1-isochromanone.
 (4) In chloroform.

Example 117

4-Ethyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one

The compound is obtained analogously to Example 104 from 151 mg of 6-acetamido-4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-2-one, 208 mg of 4-toluenesulfonic acid-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentyl)ester and 36 mg of sodium hydride, melting point 161-163°C.

Example 118

1-(4-Nitro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2-pentanol

100 mg of 4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylacetanilide in 2 ml of dimethylformamide is mixed at 0°C with 12 mg of sodium hydride

(80% in mineral oil) and, after 20 minutes, with 150 mg of 2-(2-phenylpropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-oxiran. It is stirred for 16 hours at 60°C, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. After washing with water, the ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. 80 mg of N-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroyl)-4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylaniline, melting point 119-120°C, is obtained.

After racemate separation analogously to Example 102, there are obtained

the (-)-form, $[\alpha]_D = -49.6^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform),

the (+)-form, $[\alpha]_D = +48.8^\circ$ (c = 0.5 in chloroform).

Example 119 (Process 4)

6-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyryl)-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide

150 mg of the bromine compound of Example 2 is dissolved together with 30 mg of 2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol, 0.24 mg of copper(I) iodide and 0.9 mg of triphenylphosphine in 1.5 ml of pyridine and mixed under argon with 0.25 mg of bis-triphenylphosphine-palladium-II-chloride. After 5 hours of reflux boiling, another 30 mg of 2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol is added, and it is refluxed for 20 hours. It is diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The crude product is chromatographed on silica gel. With cyclohexane/ethyl acetate (1:1), 60 mg of crystalline 6-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyryl)-5-

(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, melting point 162-168°C, is obtained.

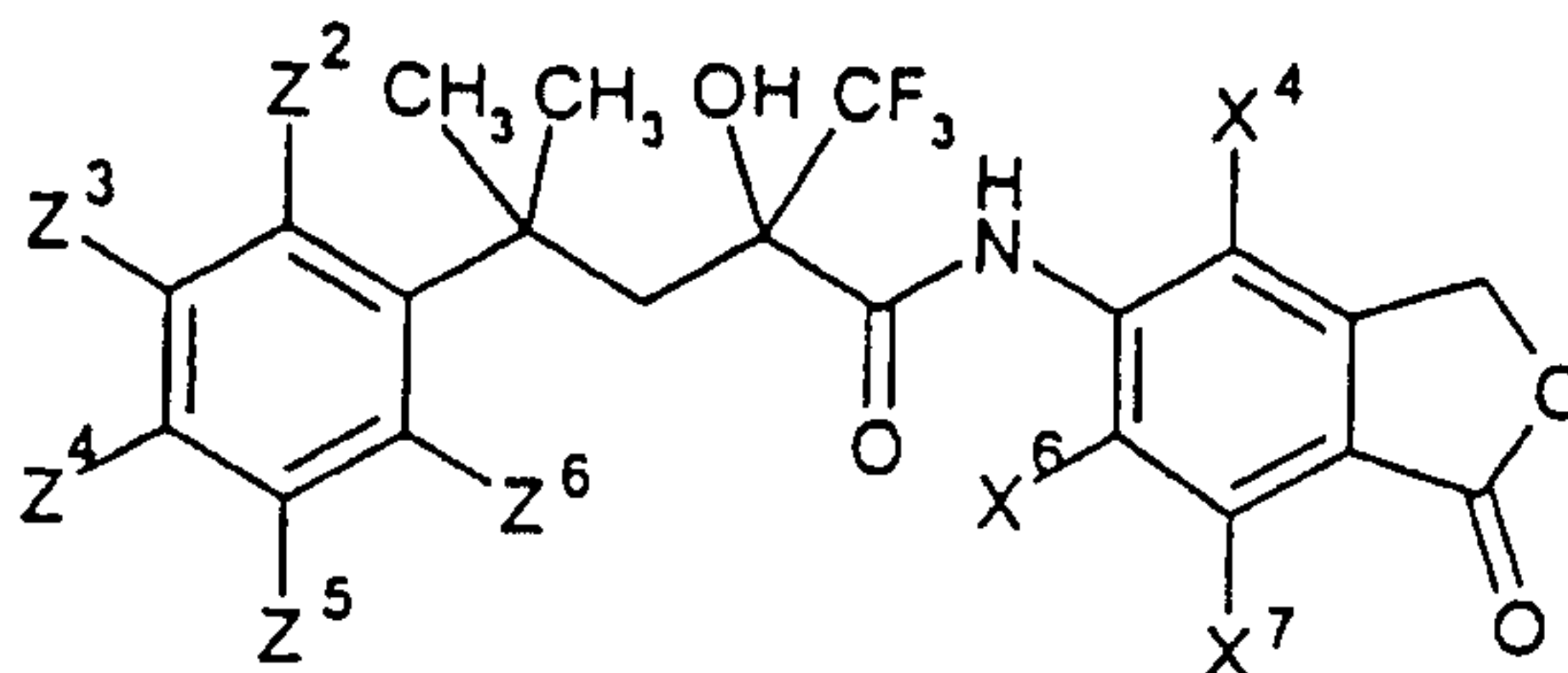
Example 120

6-Acetyl-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide

100 mg of the bromine compound of Example 2 is dissolved together with 95 mg of tributyl-(1-ethoxyvinyl)-tin and 8 mg of bis-triphenylphosphine-palladium-II-chloride in 4 ml of toluene under argon. After 5 hours of reflux boiling, another 45 mg of bis-triphenylphosphine-palladium-II-chloride is added, and it is refluxed for 20 hours. 1N hydrochloric acid is added and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The crude product is stirred in 3 ml of tetrahydrofuran and 3 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid for 2 days at room temperature. It is mixed with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. After washing with water, it is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation. The residue is pulverized with diethyl ether/pentane, and 21 mg of crystalline 6-acetyl-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide, melting point 195-199°C, is obtained.

The compounds of Table 12 are obtained analogously to Examples 119 and 120.

Table 12



Example	X ⁿ (≠H)	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting Point (°C)
121	X ⁴ =CH=CH ₂		foam
122	X ⁶ =CH=CH ₂		191-197
123	X ⁶ =C(OC ₂ H ₅)=CH ₂		160-163
124	X ⁶ =C≡C-CH ₂ OH		208-211
125	X ⁶ =C ₆ H ₅		160-163
126	X ⁶ =		157-158
127	X ₆ =C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃ (p-)		125-127
128		Z ³ =CH=CH ₂	178-180
129		Z ³ =C ₂ H ₅ (*)	152-153
130		Z ³ =COCH ₃ (**)	220
131		Z ³ =CN	112
132		Z ⁴ =CH=CH ₂	190-192
133		Z ⁴ =COCH ₃ (**)	205-207

(*) Obtained from the vinyl compound by catalytic hydrogenation.

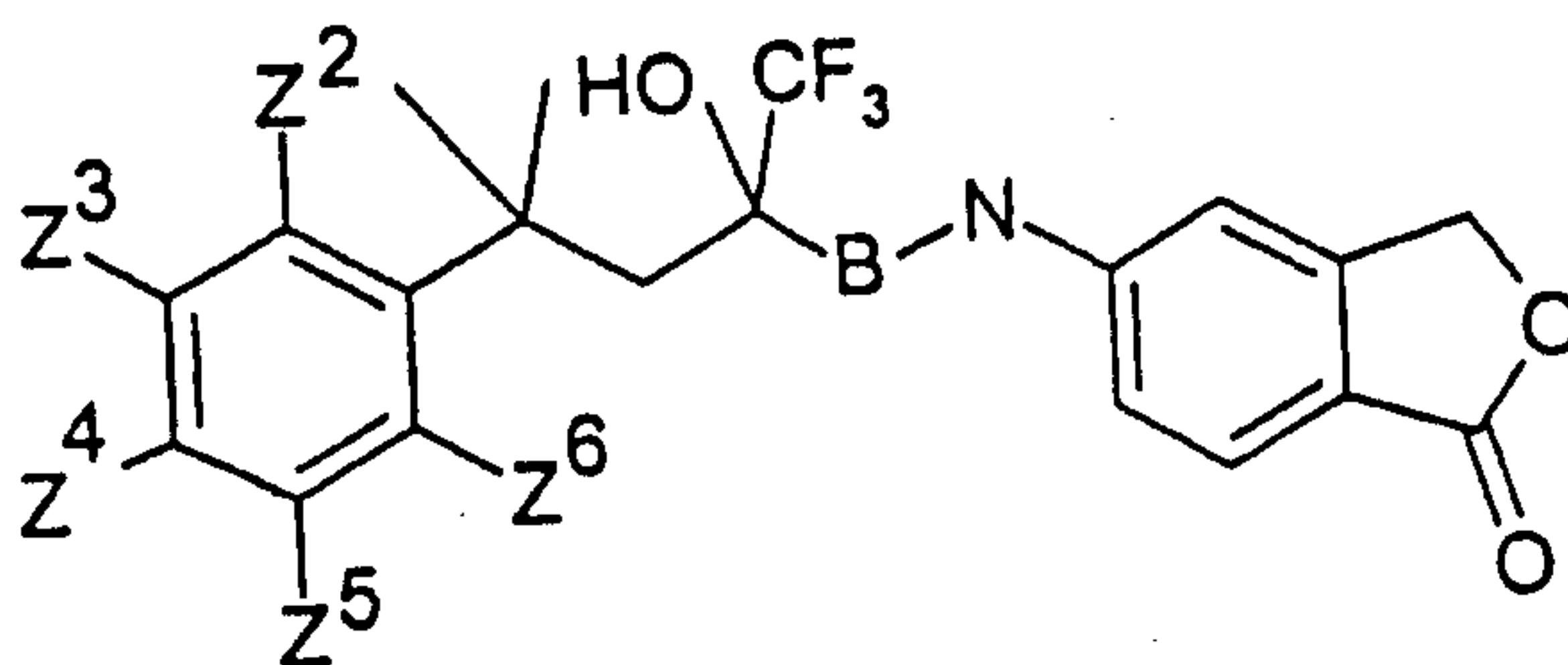
(**) Obtained from the enol ether by mild acidic hydrolysis.

Example 134 (Process 5)

5-[4-(3-Fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

132 mg of 5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide (Example 82) is dissolved in 15 ml of dichloromethane and mixed at 0°C with 1.2 ml of a 1 M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After 16 hours at 0°C, ice, ethyl acetate and potassium bicarbonate are added to the mixture, and the ethyl acetate phase is separated, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated by evaporation. 120 mg of 5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 139-140°C, is obtained from ethyl acetate/diisopropyl ether/hexane.

The compounds that are presented in Table 13 are obtained analogously to Example 86.

Table 13

Example	B	Z ⁿ (≠H)	Melting Point (°C)	Isomerism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
135	C=O	Z ² =OH	222-224	
136	C=O	Z ⁴ =OH	228-230	
137	C=O	Z ² =Z ⁵ =OH	265-267	
138	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =CH ₃	215-217	racemate
139	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =CH ₃	173-174	(+)-form
140	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =CH ₃	173-174	(-)-form
141	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁴ =F	240-242	
142	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	201-202	
143	C=O	Z ⁴ =OH, Z ² =F	242-243	
144	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =Cl	220-221	
145	CH ₂	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	156-157	racemate
146	CH ₂	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	157-159	+23.5
147	CH ₂	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	157-159	-18.7
148	C=O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁴ =Br	224-226	racemate
149	C=O	Z ³ =NO ₂ , Z ⁴ =OH	167-169	racemate
150	C=O	Z ³ =Cl, Z ⁴ =OH	168-169	racemate
151	C=O	Z ³ =Br, Z ⁴ =OH	105	racemate

- (1) The optically active compounds that are presented in Table 13 were separated analogously to Example 102.
- (2) In methanol.

Example 152**5-[4-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide**

66 mg of (3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide is stirred with 126 mg of potassium carbonate and 108 mg of 5-chloro-1phenyl-1H-tetrazole in 3 ml of dimethylformamide for 16 hours. Then, the dimethylformamide is distilled off in a vacuum, and the residue is dispersed between 1N hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate. After washing with water, the ethyl acetate phase is dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated by evaporation, and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1). The product is hydrogenated in 10 ml of methanol with 30 mg of palladium/carbon (10%). After the catalyst is removed and the solvent is concentrated by evaporation, the product is chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1). 49 mg of 5-[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 157°C , is obtained.

By racemate cleavage analogously to Example 102, the (+)-form is obtained with melting point $140-141^\circ\text{C}$, and the (-)-form is obtained with melting point 141°C .

Example 153

5-[2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-tolyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

The compound is produced analogously to the example above from 57 mg of 5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 152-153°C.

By racemate cleavage analogously to Example 102, the (+)-form is obtained with melting point 148-149°C, and the (-)-form is obtained with melting point 145-146°C.

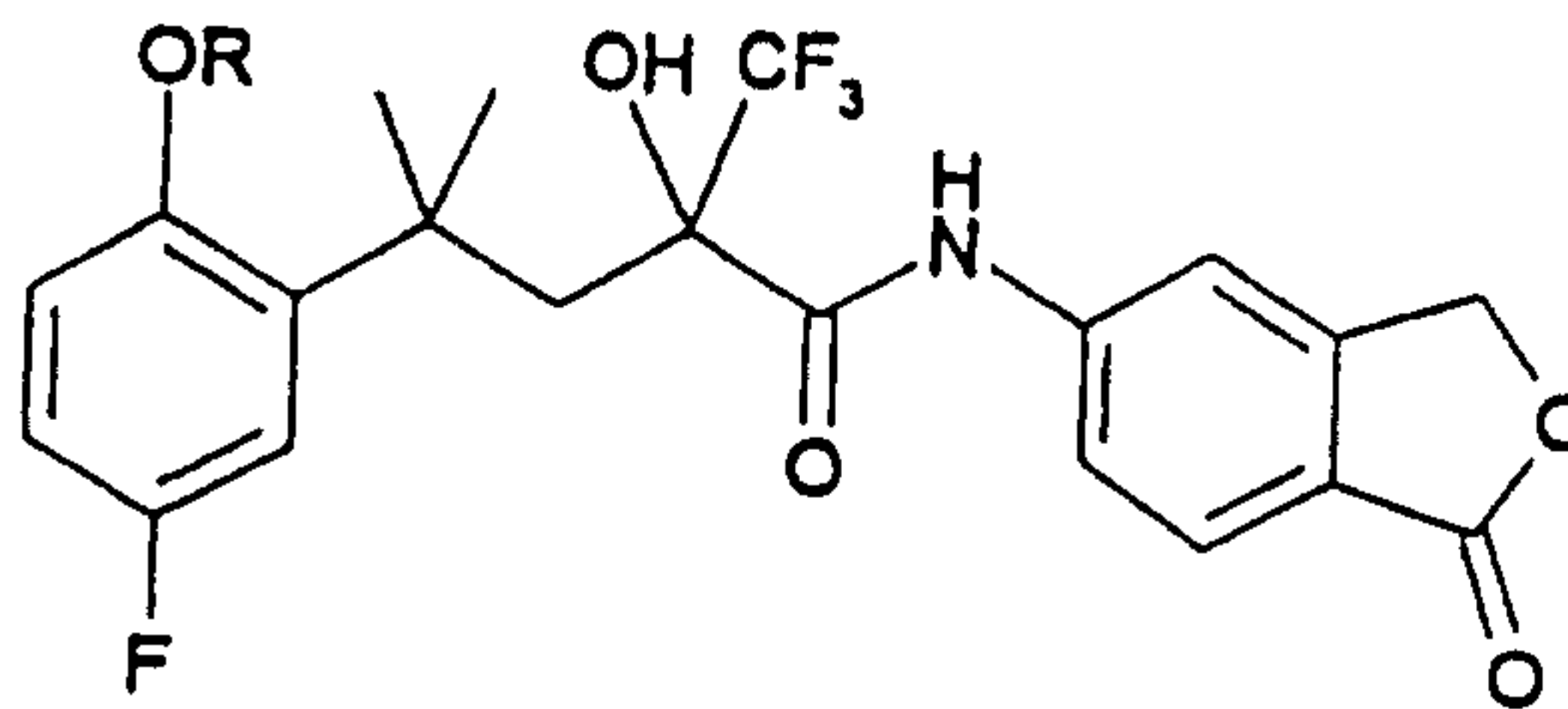
Example 154

5-[4-(5-Fluoro-2-ethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

44 mg of 5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide is stirred in 1 ml of dimethylformamide with 28 mg of potassium carbonate and 50 mg of ethyl iodide for 24 hours at room temperature. It is then mixed with water, extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase is washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and after the solvent is concentrated by evaporation, 35 mg of 5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-ethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide, melting point 108°C, is obtained.

The compounds of Table 14 were produced analogously to Example 154.

Table 14



Example	R	Melting Point (°C)	Isomerism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
155	CH(CH ₃) ₂	153-154	racemate
156	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	152	racemate
157	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	187-189	racemate
158	CH ₂ CN	170-172	racemate
159	CH ₂ COOC(CH ₃) ₃	145	racemate
160	CH ₂ COOC(CH ₃) ₃	143	-131.5
161	CH ₂ COOC(CH ₃) ₃	142-143	(+)-form

Example 162

5-[4-(3-Chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

22 mg of 5-[2-hydroxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide is stirred in 1.5 ml of methanol with 20 mg of N-chlorosuccinimide. The mixture is then dispersed in ice water, sodium bicarbonate solution and ethyl acetate, the ethyl acetate phase is dried, and it is concentrated by evaporation. 20 mg of 5-[4-(3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

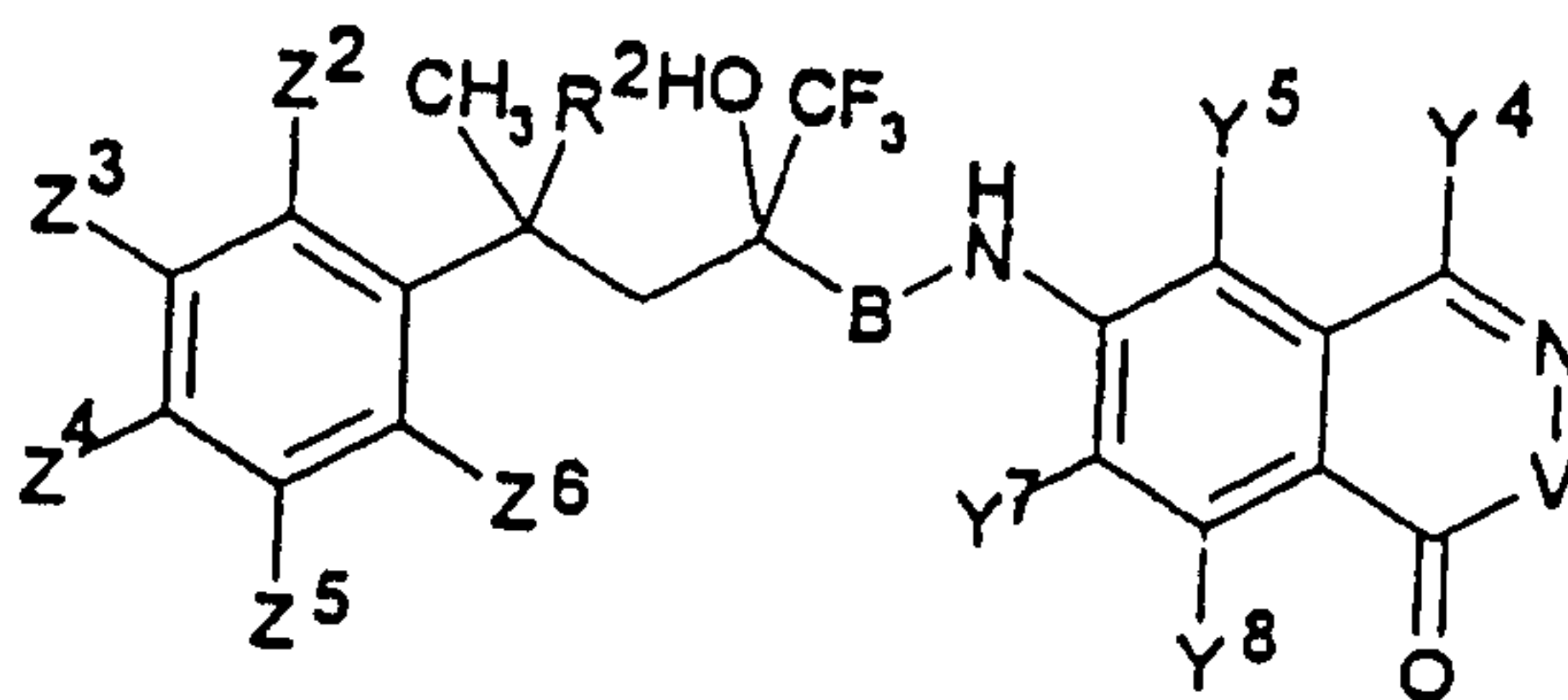
which melts at 189-191°C after recrystallization from isopropylether, is obtained.

5-[4-(3-Chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide

is obtained from 5-[4-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide by ether cleavage analogously to Example 134, Melting point 105°C.

The 2,3-benzoxazinone and phthalazinone derivatives of Table 15 were produced according to the above-mentioned process.

Table 15



Example	R ²	V	Z ⁿ (≠H)	B	Y ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
163	H	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	165-166	race- mate
164	H	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	159-160	race- mate
165	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	185	+162
166	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	184-185	-182
167	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	148-153	race- mate
168	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	159-160	+173
169	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	159-160	-175

Example	R ²	V	Z ⁿ (≠H)	B	Y ⁿ (≠H)	Melting point (°C)	Iso- merism or [α] _D (c=0.5) (2)
170	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	161-163	race- mate
171	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	173-175	-54.7 (4)
172	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	173-175	+52.2
173	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	164	race- material le
174	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	190-191	(+) - form
175	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	190-191	-161.3 (CHCl ₃)
176	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	165	race- mate
177	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	188-189	(+) - form
178	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	187-188	-132.8 (CHCl ₃)
179	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	126-128	race- mate
180	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	170-171	-147.4
181	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	171	(+) - form
182	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	182-184	race- mate
183	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	198-199	(+) - form
184	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁵ =Cl	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	197-198	-90.2
185	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	206-207	race- mate
186	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	194-198	(+) - form

187	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OCH ₃ , Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	196-198	-122.2 (CHCl ₃)
188	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =CH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	222-223	race- mate
189	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =CH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	187-188	race- mate
190	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =CH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	160	-63.7
191	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =CH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	160	(+) - form
192	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	188-190	race- mate
193	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	219-220	race- mate
194	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	231-233	-49.3
195	CH ₃	O	Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	231-233	(-) - form
196	CH ₃	O		C=O	Y ⁴ =CF ₃	175-183	
197	CH ₃	NH		C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃		
198	CH ₃	NCH ₃		C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃		
199	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	234-236	race- mate
200	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	232-234	(-) - form
201	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	232-234	-34.1
202	CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	248-250	race- mate
203	CH ₃	O	Z ³ =NO ₂ , Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	215-217	race- mate
204	H	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	148-149	race- mate
205	CH ₃	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	132-133	race- mate
206	CH ₃	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	121-122	race- mate

- (1) The optically active compounds that are presented in Table 15 were separated analogously to Example 102.
- (2) In methanol.

Example 207

5- (2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino) -
benz [1,2,5] oxadiazole

5 The compound was obtained from 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 5-amino-benz [1,2,5] oxadiazole analogously to Example 41. Melting point 192°C.

Example 208

10 5- (2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino) -
benzo [1,2,5] thiadiazole

The compound was obtained from 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 5-amino-benzo [1,2,5] thiadiazole analogously to Example 41.
15 Melting point 166-167°C.

Example 209

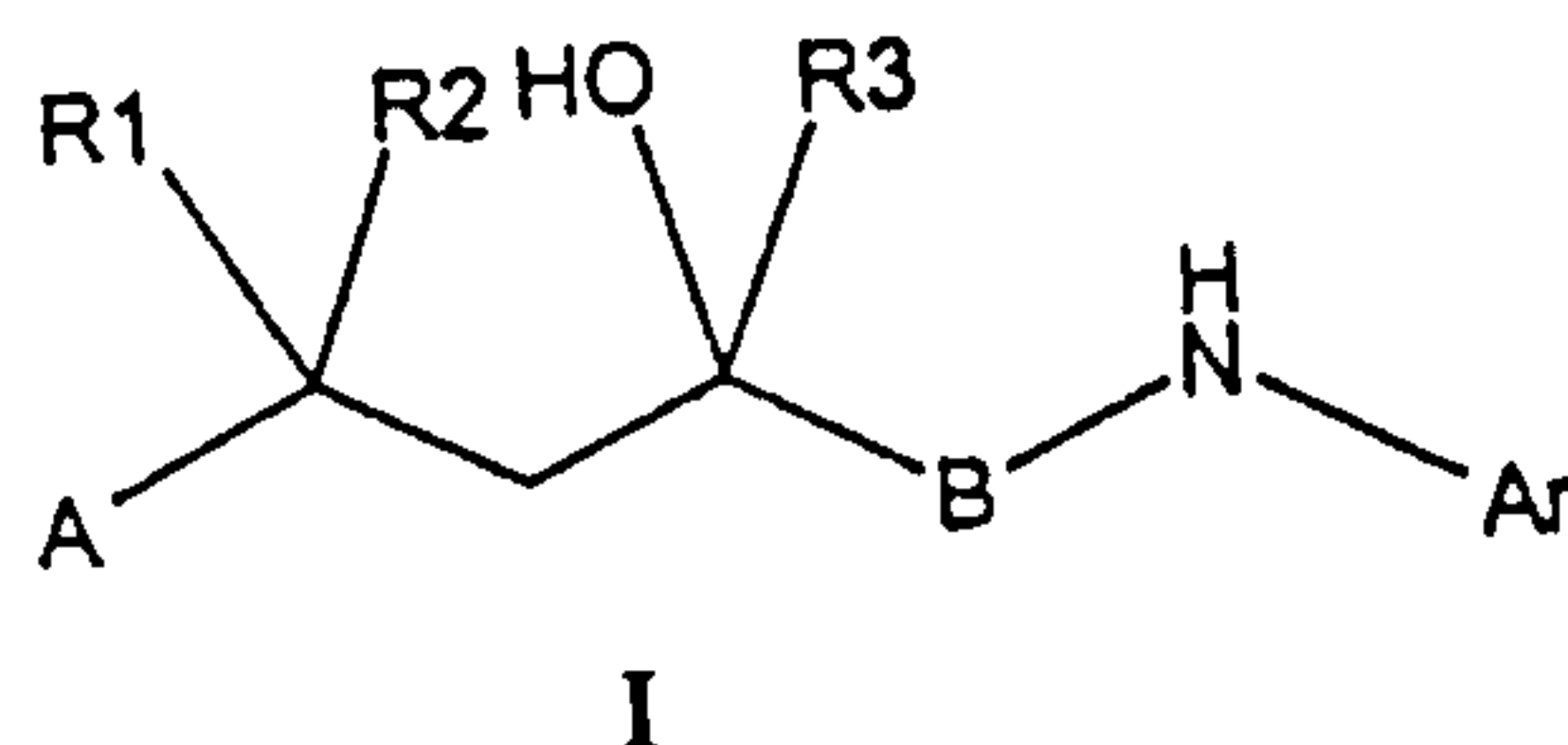
6- (2-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino) -1-methyl-benzotriazole

20 The compound was obtained from 2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeric acid and 6-amino-1-methyl-benzotriazole analogously to Example 41. Melting point 194-196°C.

AMENDED SHEET

Claims

1. Compounds of general formula I



in which

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a halogen atom, and also together with the C-atom of the chain stand for a ring with a total of 3-7 links,

R^3 stands for a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a partially or completely fluorinated C_1 - C_5 alkyl group,

A stands for a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring that is optionally substituted by one or more radicals, selected from halogen atoms, C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl groups $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are the same or different and, independently of one another, mean hydrogen atoms or C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups; hydroxy groups; hydroxy groups that carry a C_1 - C_{10} acyl group, a C_3 - C_{10} carbalkoxyalkyl group, a C_2 - C_5 cyanoalkyl group, a C_3 - C_{10} unsubstituted or substituted allyl group, a C_3 - C_{10} unsubstituted or substituted propargyl group, a C_2 - C_5 alkoxyalkyl group, a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group that is partially or completely substituted by fluorine atoms; the cyano or nitro group, C_1 - C_5

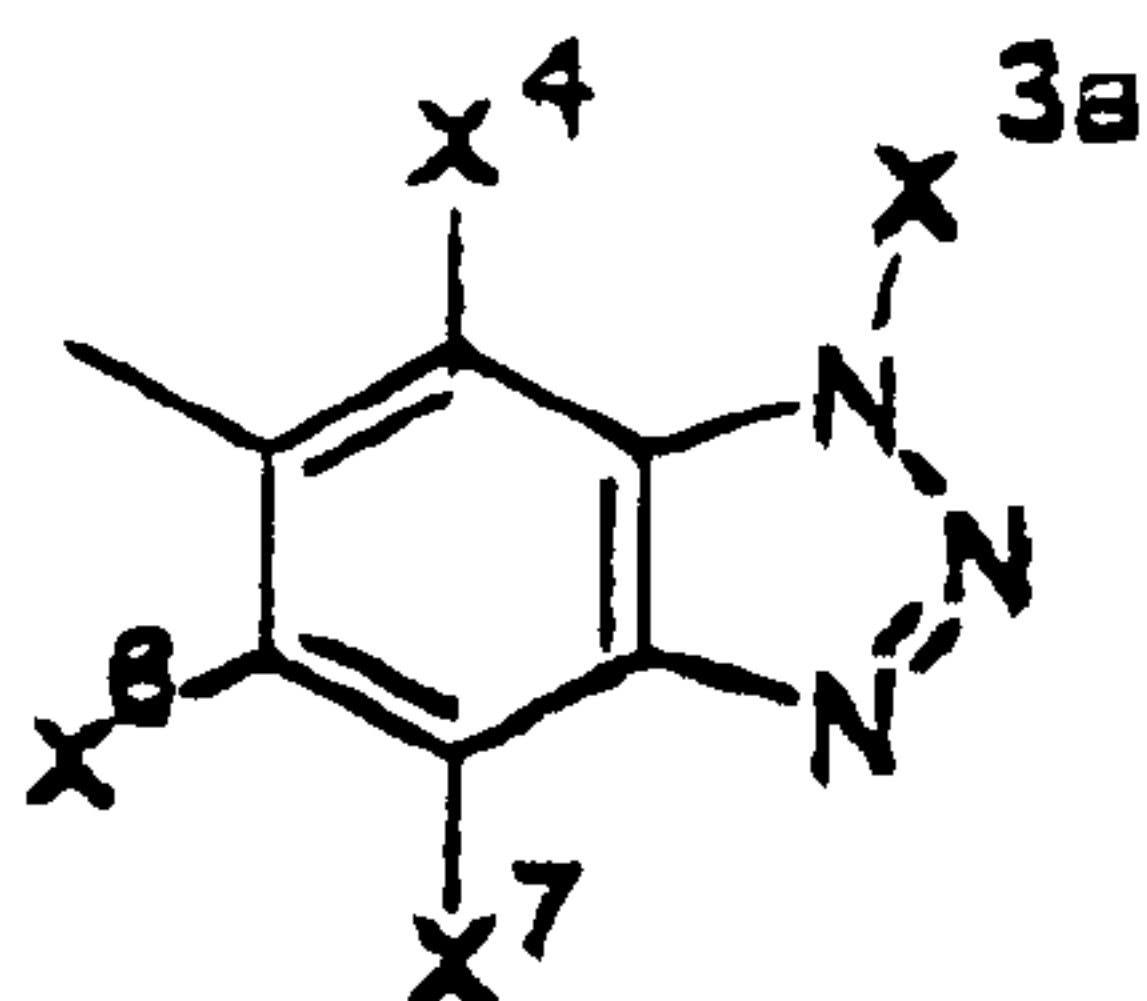
alkoxy groups, C_1-C_5 alkylthio groups, mono- or disubstituted C_1-C_{10} amino groups, or partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl groups, for an ester group $-COOR^4$, whereby R^4 means a C_1-C_5 alkyl group,

for an alkenyl group $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are the same or different, and, independently of one another, mean hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms, aryl radicals or C_1-C_5 alkyl groups,

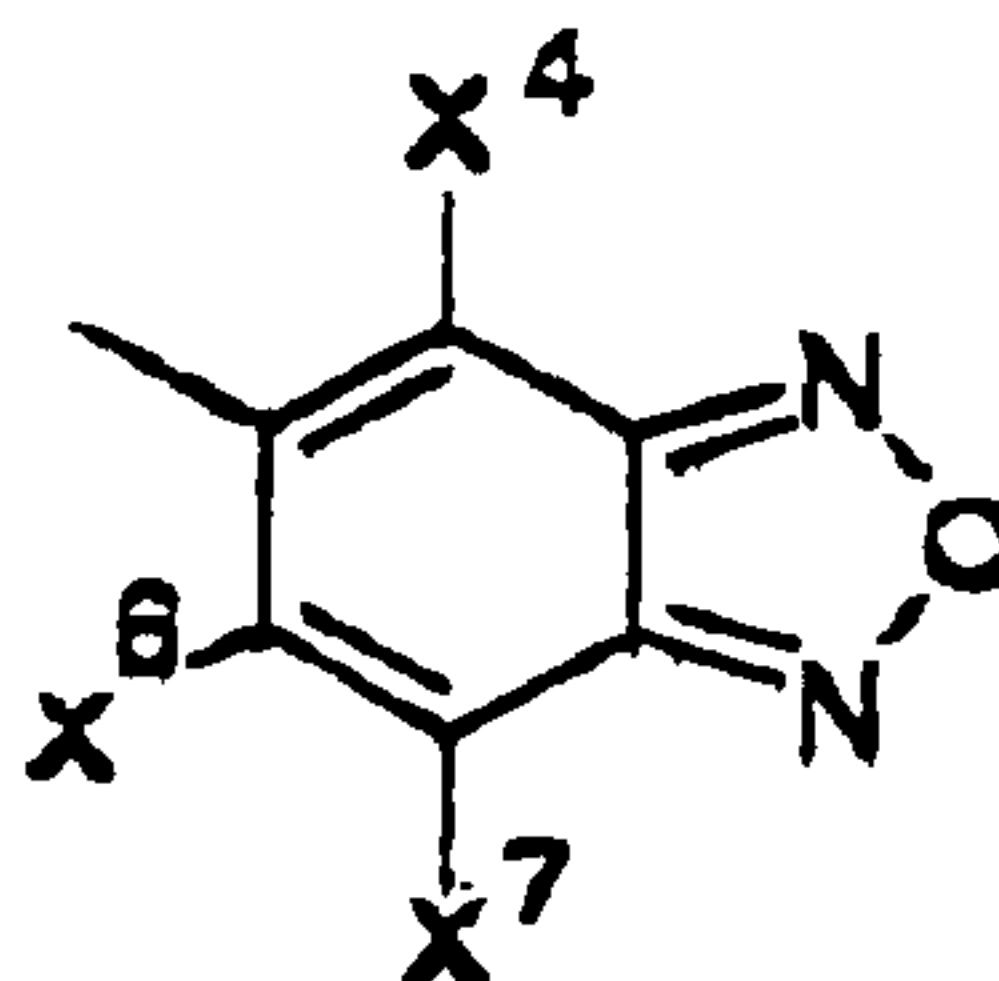
for an alkynyl group $-C\equiv CR^5$, whereby R^5 means a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_5 alkyl group,

for a partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl group,

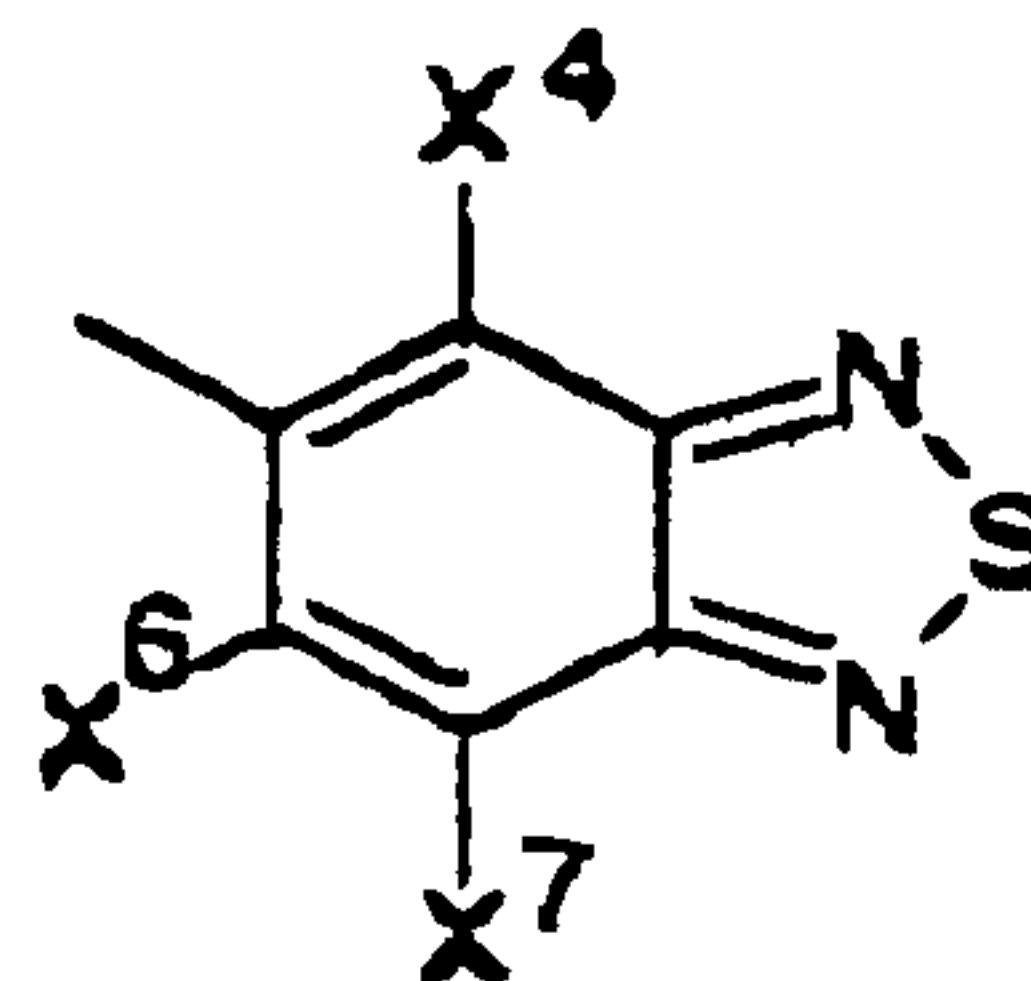
B stands for a carbonyl group or a CH_2 group, and
Ar stands for a ring system, selected from the group of general partial formulas 2-11,



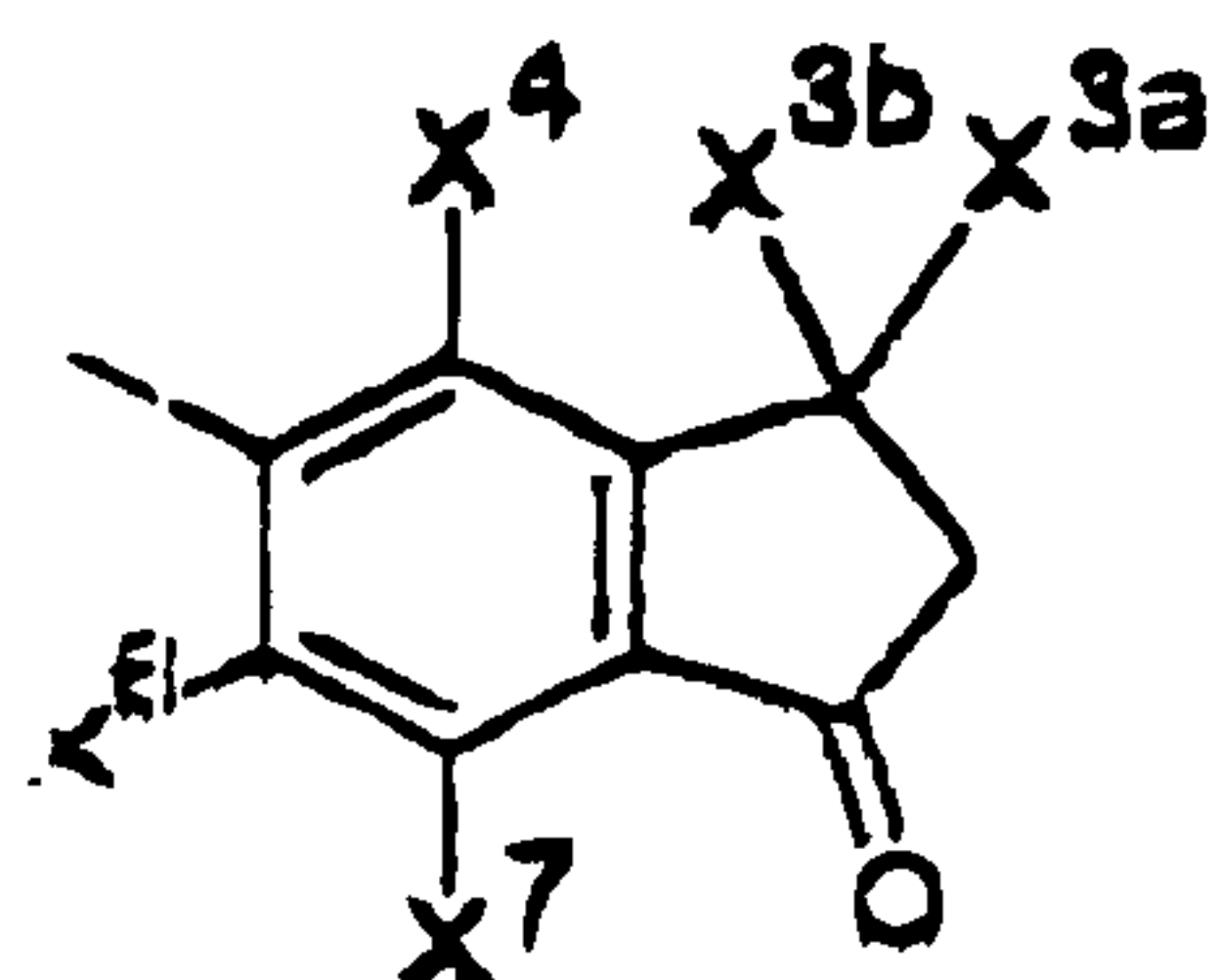
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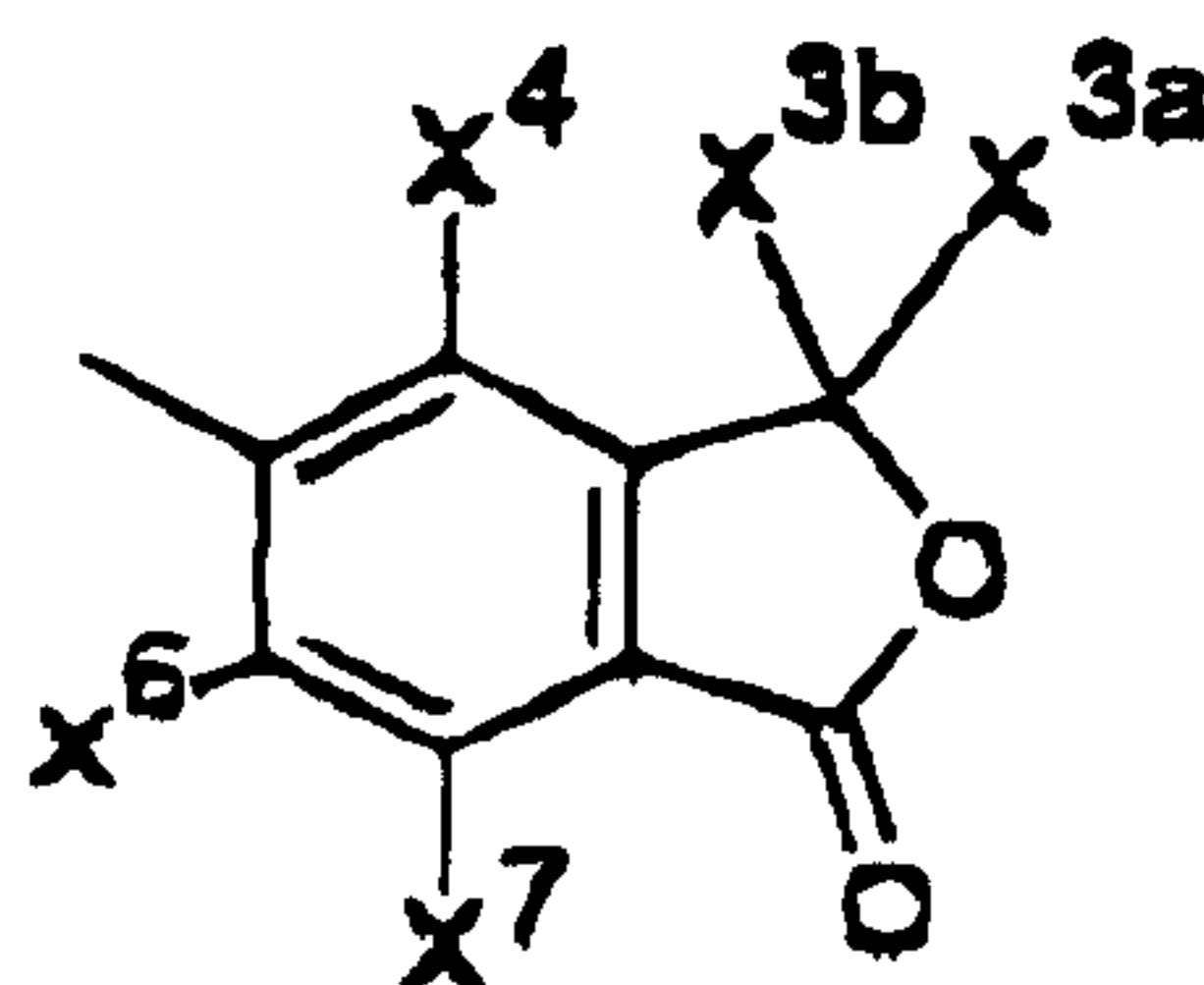
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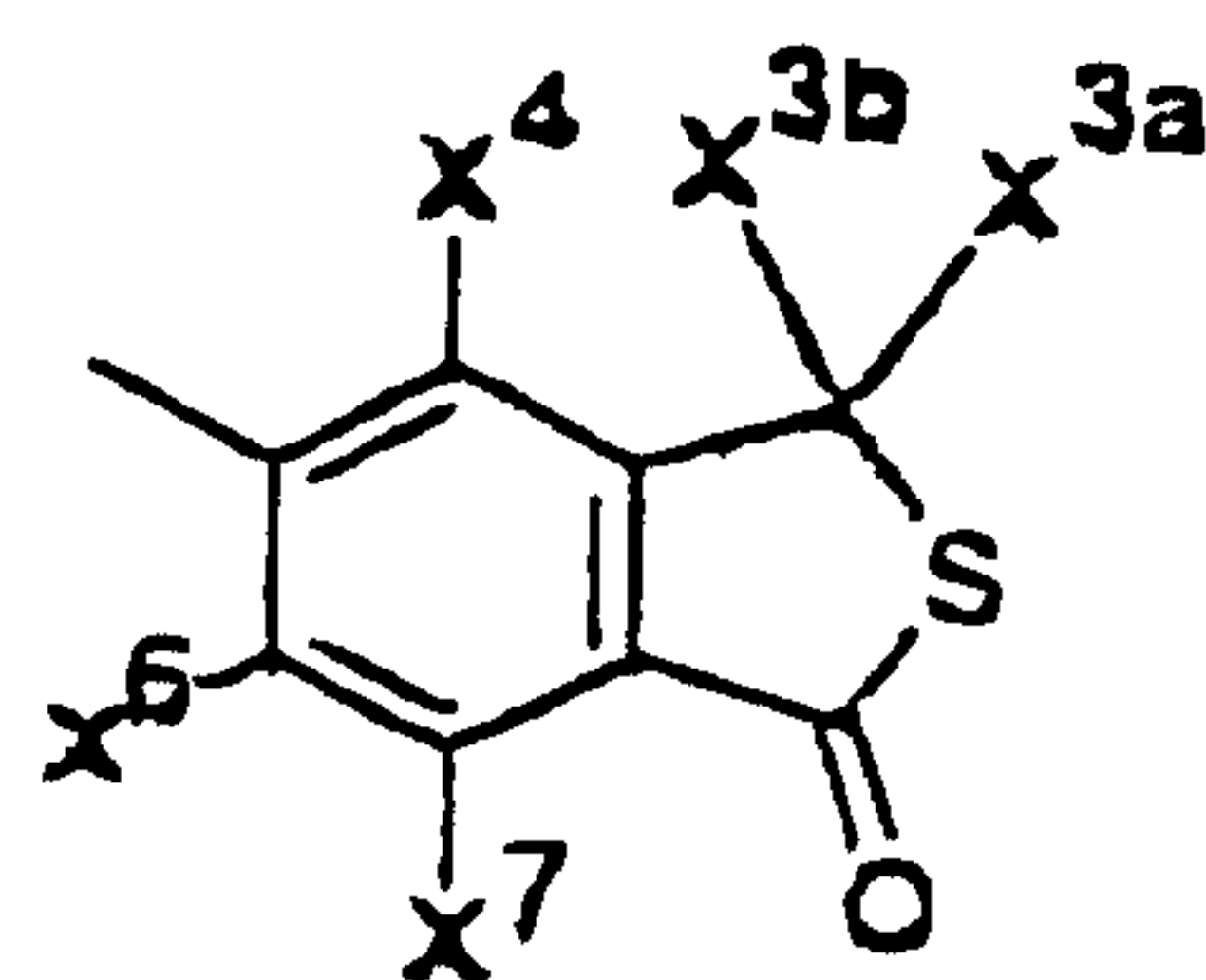
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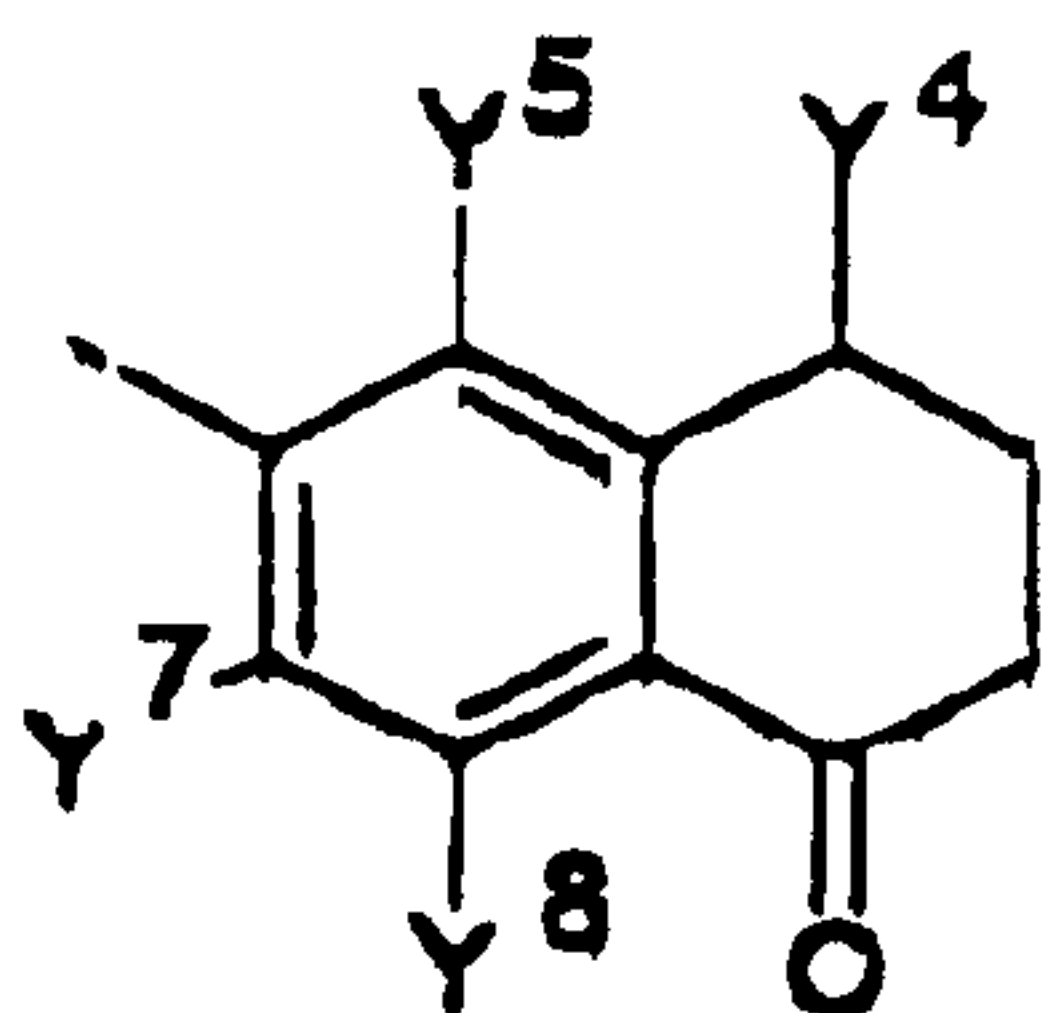
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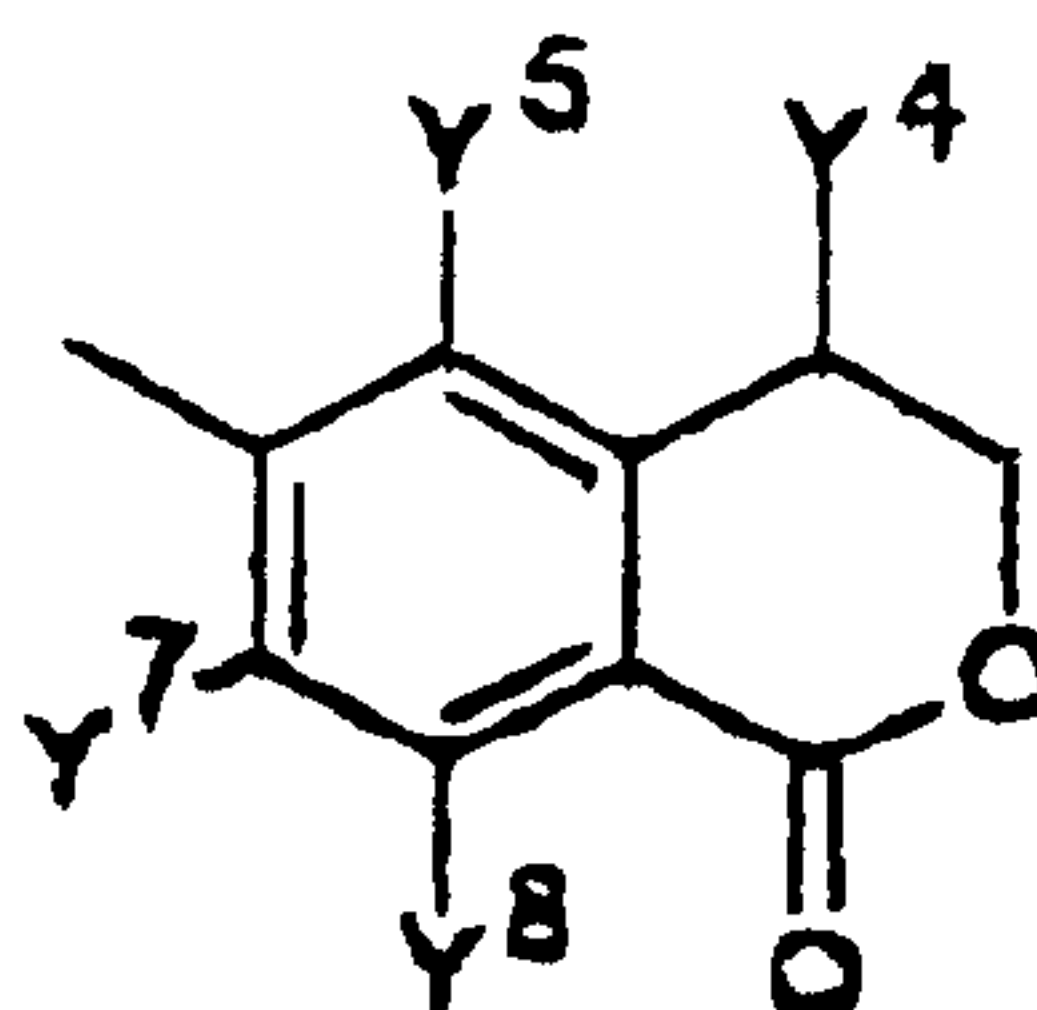
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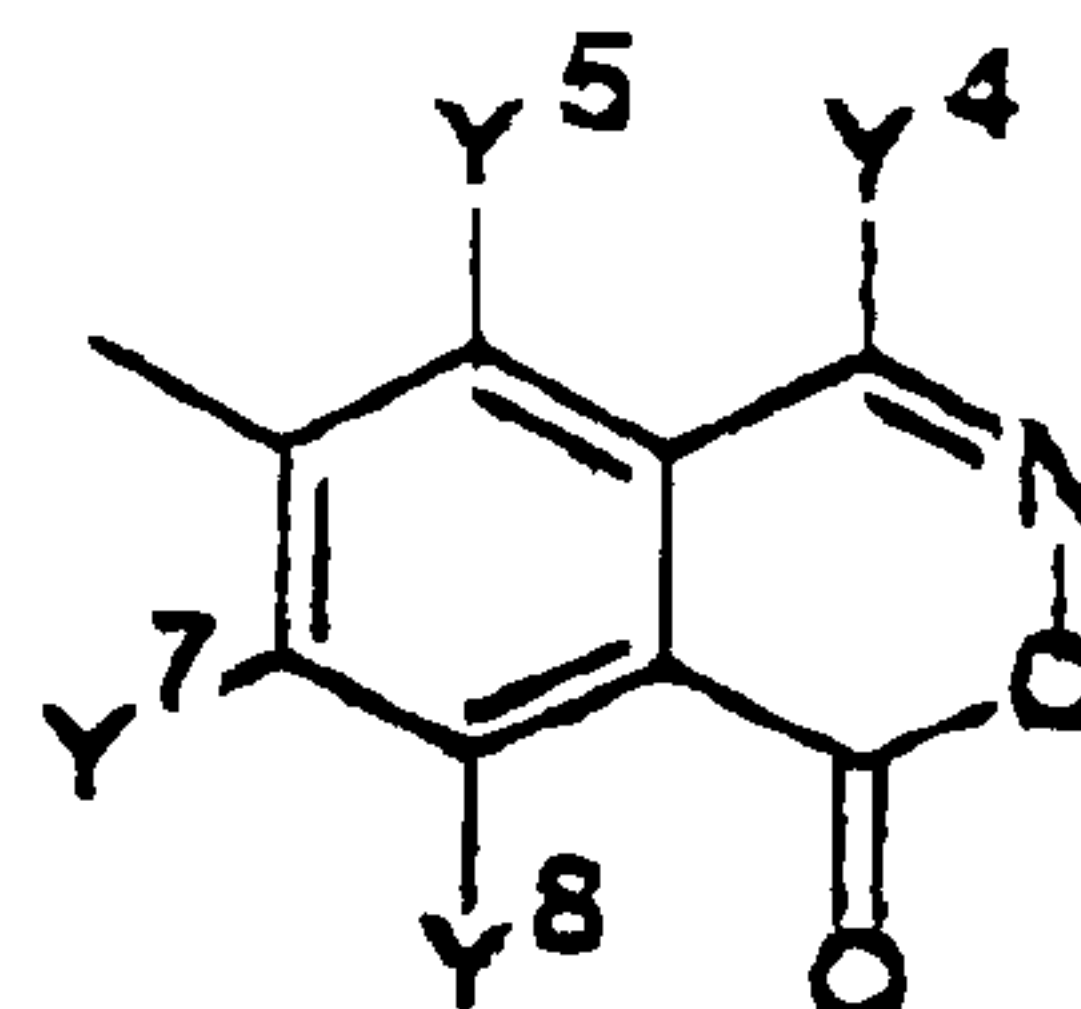
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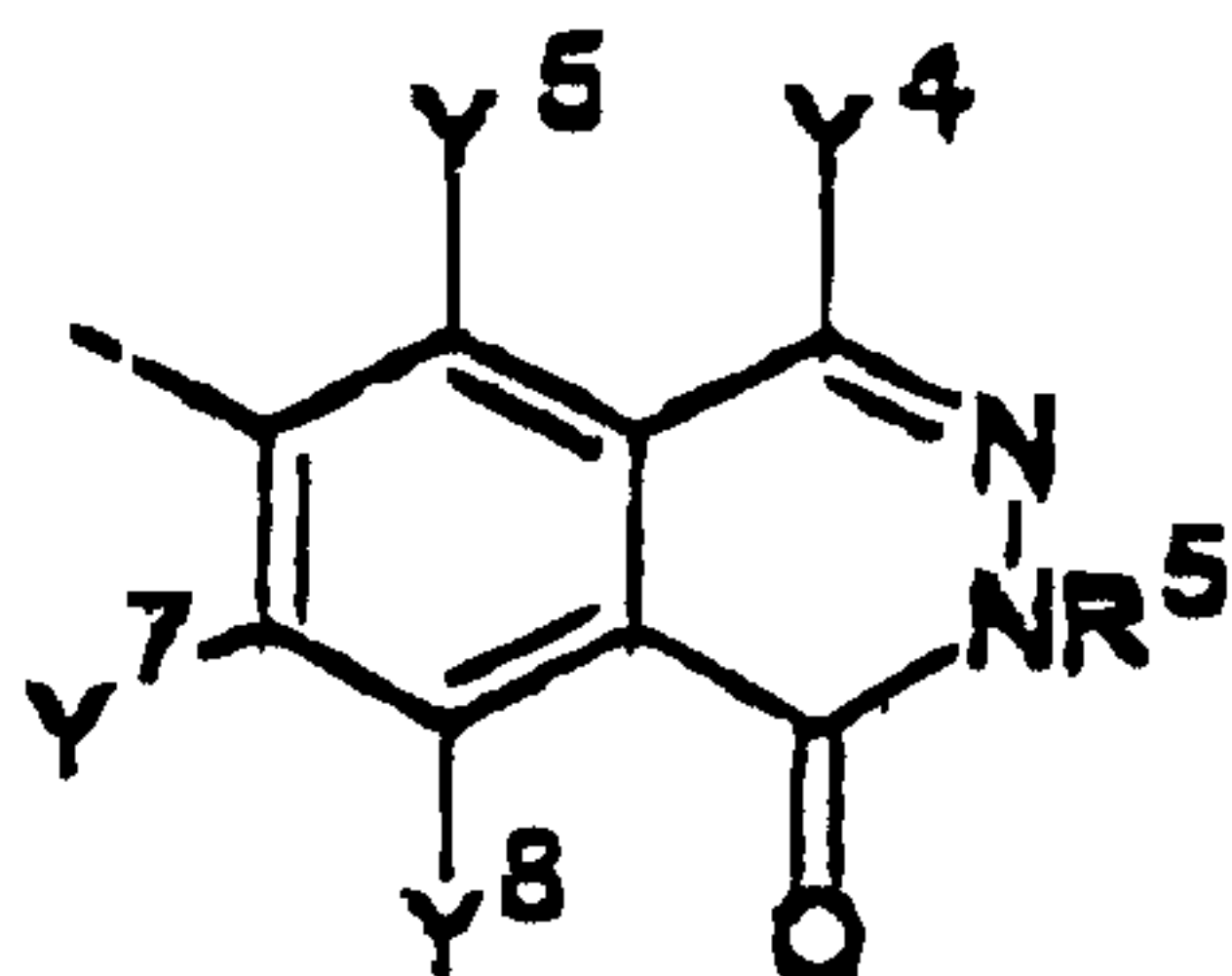
8



9



10



11

in which

radicals X^{3a} , X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formula 2), X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 3 and 4), X^{3a} , X^{3b} , X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 5, 6 and 7) or Y^4 , Y^5 , Y^7 , Y^8 (in partial formulas 8, 9, 10 and 11) are the same or different and are selected from hydrogen atoms, C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups, which in addition can contain a hydroxy group that is optionally etherified with a C_1 - C_5 alkyl

group or esterified with a C_1-C_5 alkanoyl group, partially or completely fluorinated C_1-C_5 alkyl groups, C_2-C_5 alkenyl groups $-CR^5=CR^6R^7$, whereby R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 have the above-mentioned meaning, alkynyl groups $-C\equiv CR^5$, whereby R^5 has the above-mentioned meaning, radicals X^{3a} and X^{3b} also together with the C-atom of benzocondensed ring system 5, 6 or 7 can form a ring with a total of 3-7 links, and, moreover, radicals X^4 , X^6 , X^7 (in partial formulas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) or Y^4 , Y^5 , Y^7 , Y^8 (in partial formulas 8, 9, 10 and 11) are selected from halogen atoms, hydroxy groups, C_1-C_5 alkoxy groups or C_1-C_5 alkanoyloxy groups, and if B stands for a CH_2 group, the physiologically compatible salts of the compounds of general formula I with acids.

2. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1 in the form of the racemate or diastereomer mixture.

3. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1 in the form of separate optical isomers.

4. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, characterized in that R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a methyl or ethyl group, and also together with the C-atom of the chain stand for a cyclopropyl ring.

5. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein R^3 stands for a C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl group.

6. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein A stands for a benzene, naphthalene or thiophene ring that is optionally substituted by one or more radicals, selected from fluorine atoms, chlorine atoms, bromine atoms, methyl groups, ethyl groups, a $(CH_2)_n$ group ($n=3,4,5$), which with 2 adjacent C atoms of aromatic compound A forms a ring with $n+2$ links and can contain unsaturations; vinyl groups, hydroxy groups, methoxy groups, and ethoxy groups.

7. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein X^{3a} stands for a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group.

8. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein X^{3a} and X^{3b} are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group.

9. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein X^4 , X^6 and X^7 are the same or different and stand for, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom.

10. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein Y^4 stands for a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl group.

11. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein Y^5 , Y^7 and Y^8 are the same or different and stand for, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom.

12. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom, a methyl or ethyl group, and also together with the C-atom of the chain stand for a cyclopropyl ring, and R^3 stands for a C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl group, A stands for a benzene, naphthalene or thiophene ring that is optionally substituted by one or more radicals, selected from fluorine atoms, chlorine atoms, bromine atoms, methyl groups, ethyl groups, a $(CH_2)_n$ group ($n=3,4,5$), which with 2 adjacent C atoms of aromatic compound A forms a ring with $n+2$ links and can contain unsaturations; vinyl groups, hydroxy groups, methoxy groups, and ethoxy groups; and either X^{3a} stands for a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group, or X^{3a} and X^{3b} are the same or different and stand for a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group and X^4 , X^6 and X^7 are the same or different, and stand for, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, or Y^4 stands for a C_1 - C_5 alkyl group or a C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl group, and Y^5 , Y^7 and Y^8 are the same or different and stand for, independently of one another, a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, and the other substituents all have the meanings that are indicated in Formula 1.

13. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which Ar stands for a ring system of partial formula 6.

14. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which Ar stands for a ring system of partial formula 7.

15. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which Ar stands for a ring system of partial formula 10.

16. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, in which Ar stands for a ring system of partial formula 11.

17. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, namely

4-Bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

6-bromo-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentafluoroethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-(hydroxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(4-tolyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(3-tolyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-phthalide,

5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-phthalide,

5-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino]-phthalide,

6-acetyl-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

5-[4-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide,

6-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyryl)-5-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-phthalide,

6-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-(2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino)-4-trifluoromethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-(2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-pentylamino)-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[2-hydroxy-4-methyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-4-ethyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

4-ethyl-6-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

6-[4-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

1-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2-pentanol,

1-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-phenyl-2-trifluoromethyl-2-pentanol,

5-(2-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2-trifluoromethyl-5-hexenoylamino)-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

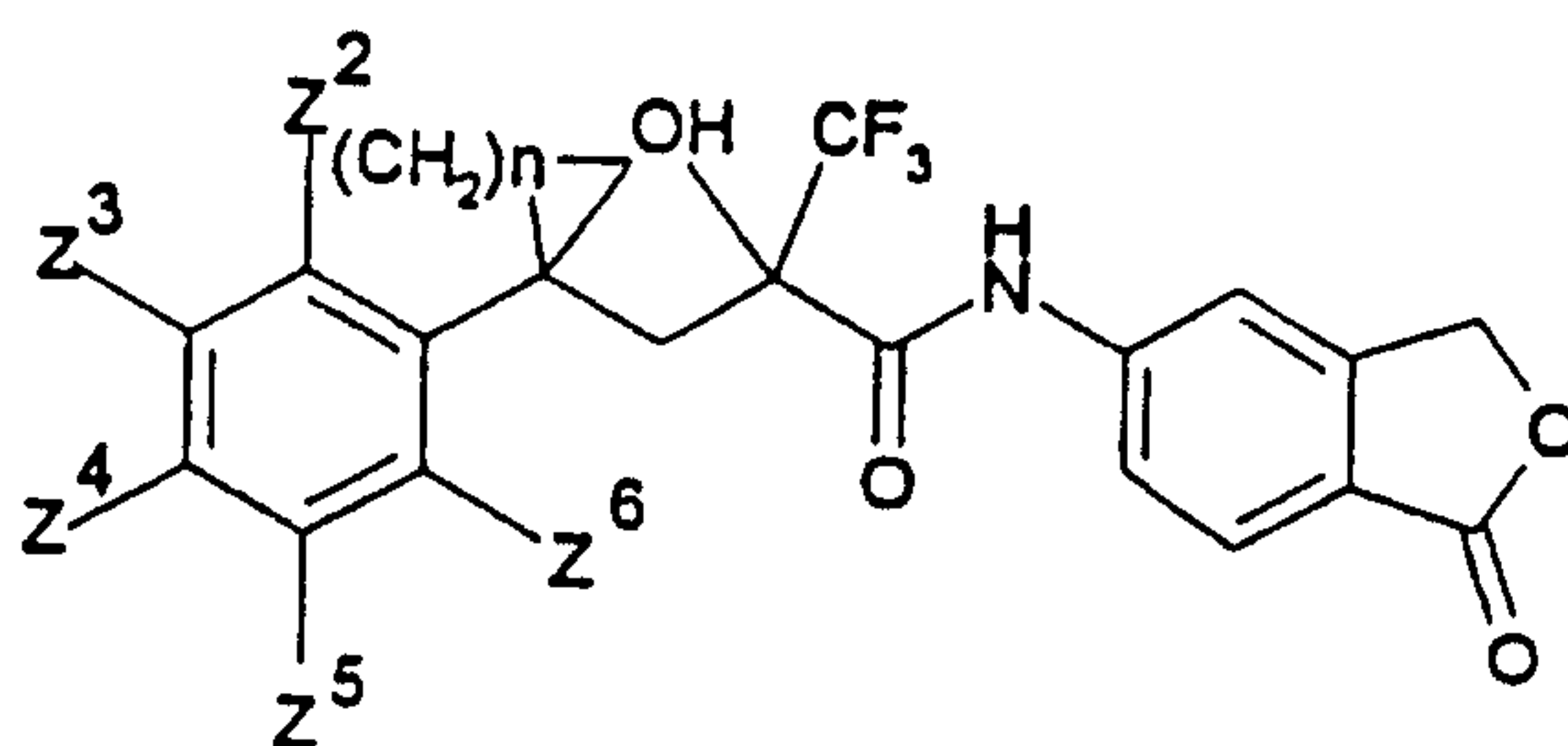
5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclobutyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

5-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-propionylamino]-phthalide,

6-(2-hydroxy-2,4-dimethyl-4-phenyl-valeroylamino)-4-methyl-2,3-benzoxazin-1-one,

5-[4-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl-valeroylamino]-phthalide.

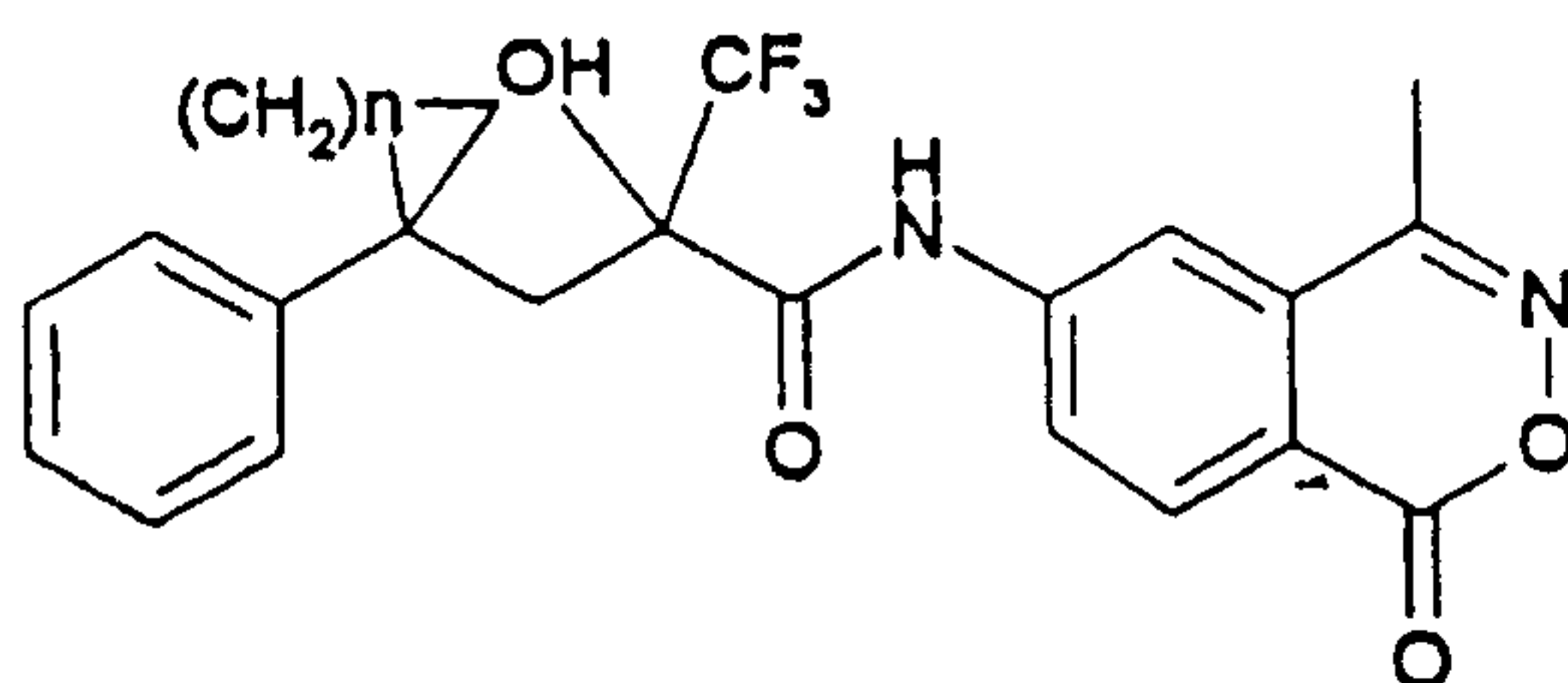
18. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, namely the compounds



n	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
1		racemate
1		(+)-enantiomer
1		(-)-enantiomer
1	3-F	racemate
1	2-Cl	racemate
1	4-Cl	racemate
1	4-Cl	(+)-enantiomer
1	4-Cl	(-)-enantiomer
1	2-Br	racemate
1	3-Br	racemate
1	2,4-Cl ₂	racemate
1	2-OCH ₃	(+)-enantiomer
1	2-OCH ₃	(-)-enantiomer
1	3-OCH ₃	racemate
1	3-CF ₃	racemate
2		racemate
2		(+)-enantiomer
2		(-)-enantiomer
3		(+)-enantiomer
3	4-CH ₃	racemate
4		racemate

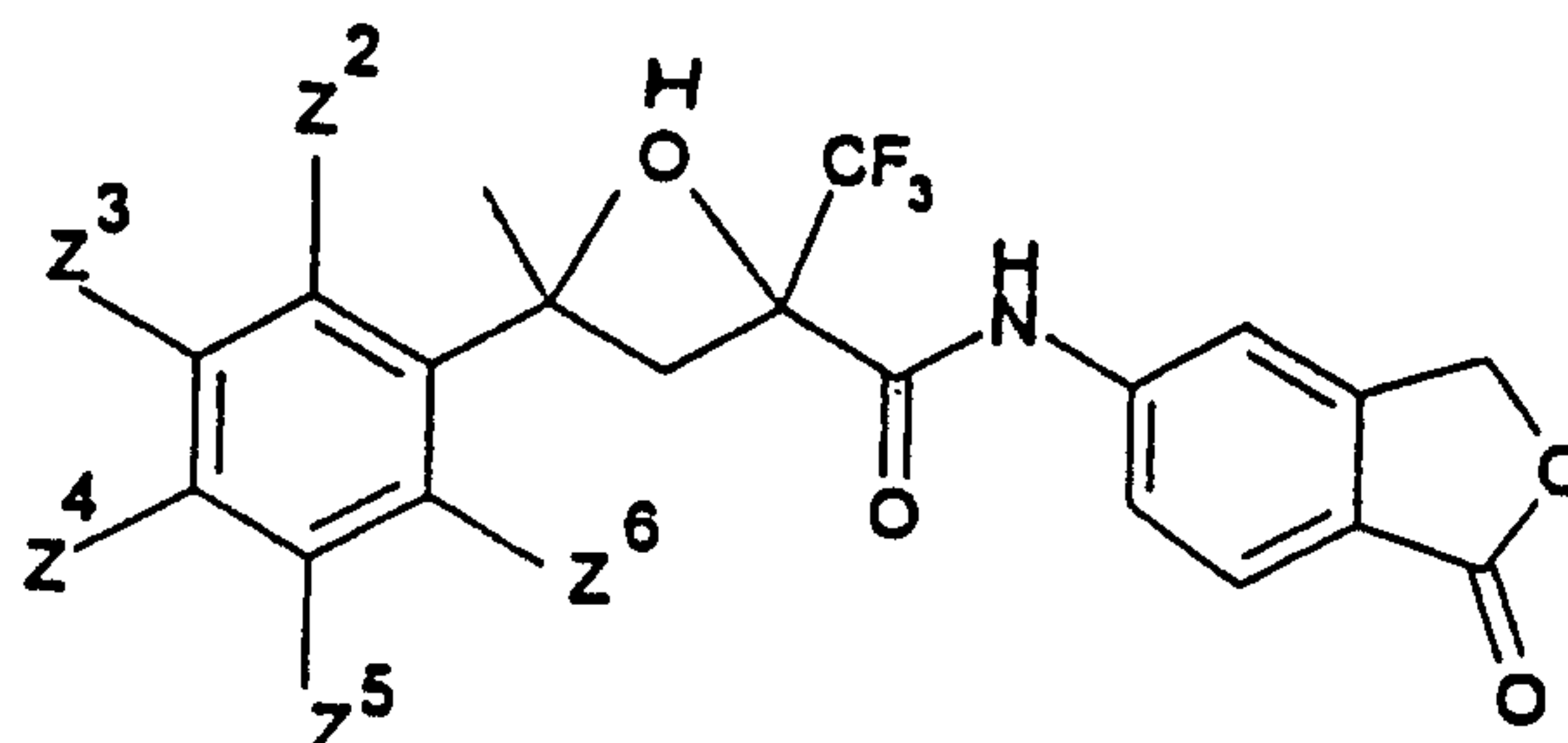
4		(+) - enantiomer
4		(-) - enantiomer

19. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1, namely the compounds



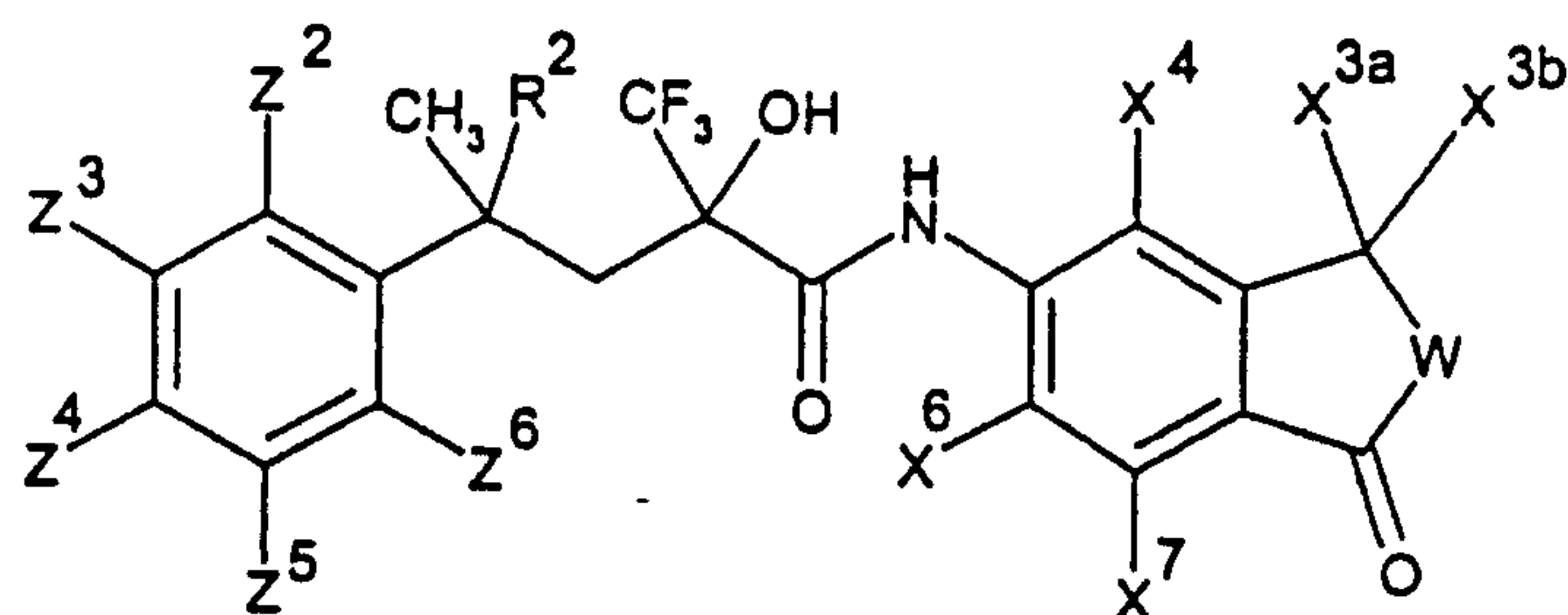
n	Isomerism
1	racemate
1	(+) - enantiomer
	(-) - enantiomer
2	racemate
4	racemate
4	(+) - enantiomer
4	(-) - enantiomer

20. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1,
namely the compounds



Z^n ($\neq H$)
$Z^2 = I$
$Z^3 = Cl$
$Z^3 = Br$
$Z^3 = I$

21. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1,
namely the compounds



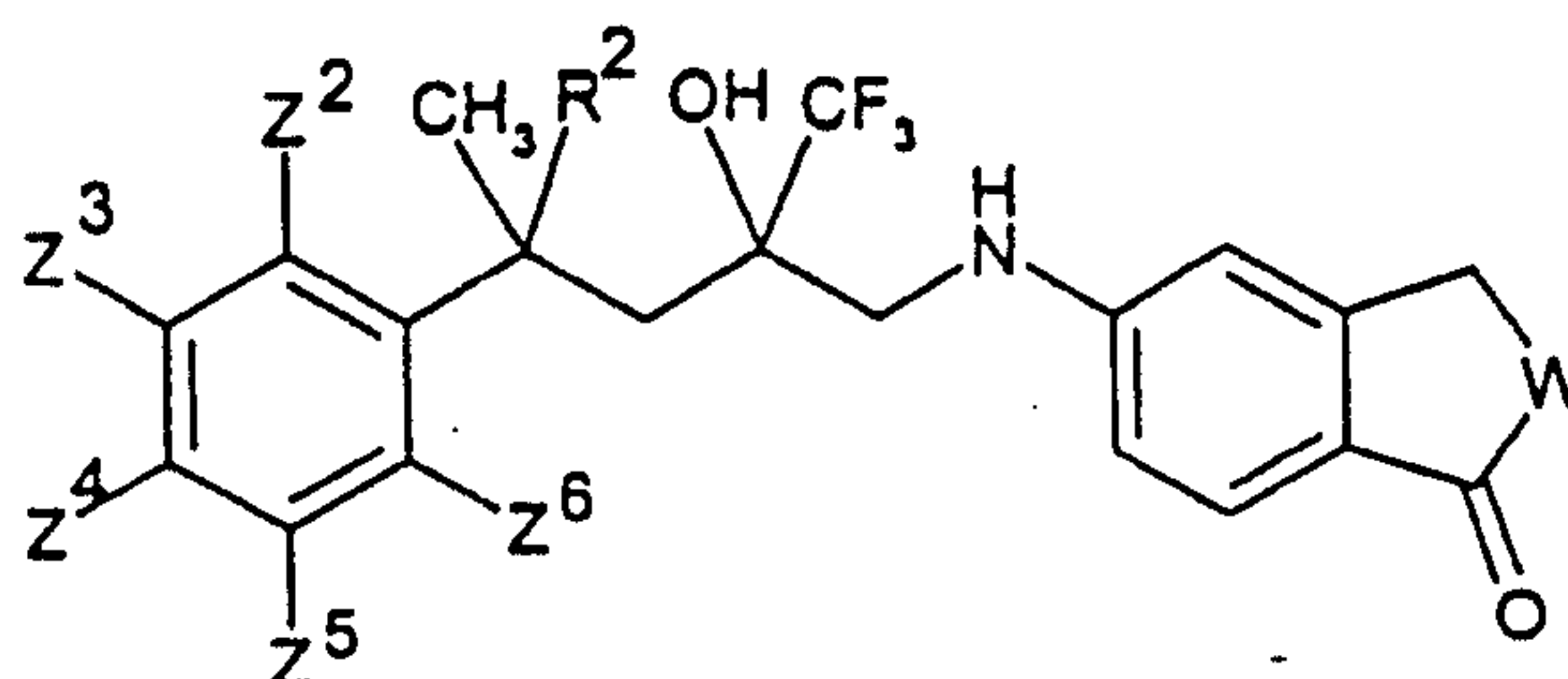
R^2	W	X^n ($\neq H$)	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
H	O	$X^{3a}/X^{3b}=H/CH_3$		Diast.-Gem.
H	O	$X^{3a}=H, X^{3b}=CH_3$		(+)-form
H	O	$X^{3a}=H, X^{3b}=CH_3$		(-)-form
H	O	$X^{3a}=CH_3, X^{3b}=H$		(+)-form
H	O	$X^{3a}=CH_3, X^{3b}=H$		(-)-form
H	O	$X^{3a}=C_2H_5$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=CH=CH_2$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=CH=CH_2-CH_3$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=CF_3$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=X^{3b}=CH_3$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=X^{3b}=C_2H_5$		
H	O	$X^{3a}=X^{3b}=(CH_2)_4$		
H	O	$X^4=Br$		
CH_3	O			
CH_3	O	$X^4=Br$		
CH_3	O		$Z^2=CH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2=CH_3$	(+)-form
CH_3	O		$Z^2=CH_3$	(-)-form
CH_3	O		$Z^4=CH_3$	

R^2	W	X^n ($\neq H$)	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^4 = CH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^4 = CH_3$	(+) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^4 = CH_3$	(-) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^5 = CH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^5 = CH_3$	(+) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = Z^5 = CH_3$	(-) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^3 / Z^4 = (CH_2)_3$	
CH_3	O		$Z^3 / Z^4 = -CH=CH-CH=CH-$	
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = F$	
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = Cl$	
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = Br$	
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = OCH_3$	
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = Z^5 = OCH_3$	
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = CH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = CH_3$	(+) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = CH_3$	(-) - form
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = F$	
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = F$	
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = OCH_3, Z^2 = F$	
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = OCH_3, Z^3 = F$	
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = Cl$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^5 = Cl$	(+) - form

R^2	W	X^n ($\neq H$)	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
CH_3	O		$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5 = Cl$	(-)-form
H	S			
CH_3	S			
H	CH_2			
H	O- $CH_2(3)$			

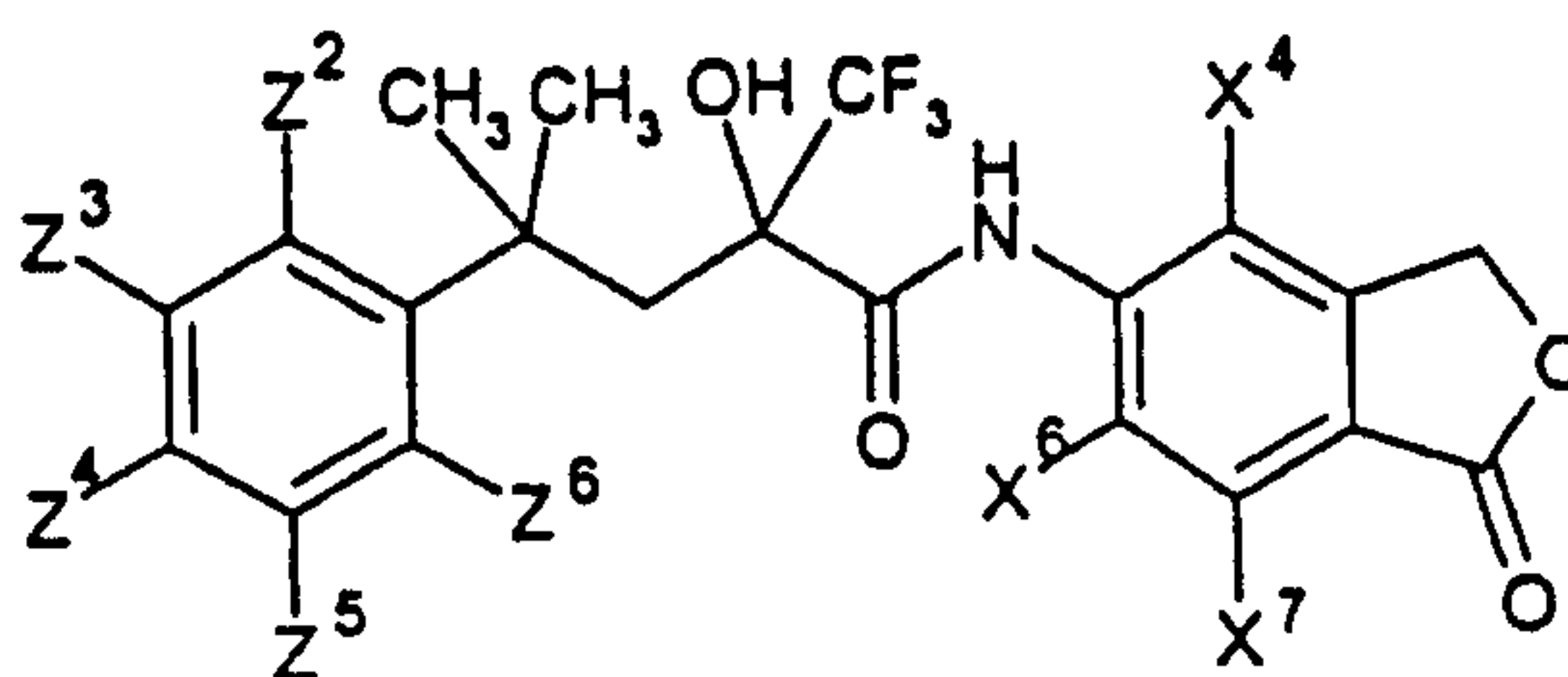
R^2	W	X^n ($\neq H$)	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = CH = CH_2$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = CN$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = COCH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^4 = CONH_2$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = Br$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = Br$	(+)-enantiomer
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = Br$	(-)-form
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = Br, Z^4 = OCH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = OCH_3, Z^4 = CN$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = NO_2, Z^4 = OCH_3$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^2 = COCH_3, Z^4 = CH(CH_3)_2$	racemate
CH_3	O		$Z^3 = COCH_3, Z^4 = OCH_3$	racemate

22. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1, namely the compounds



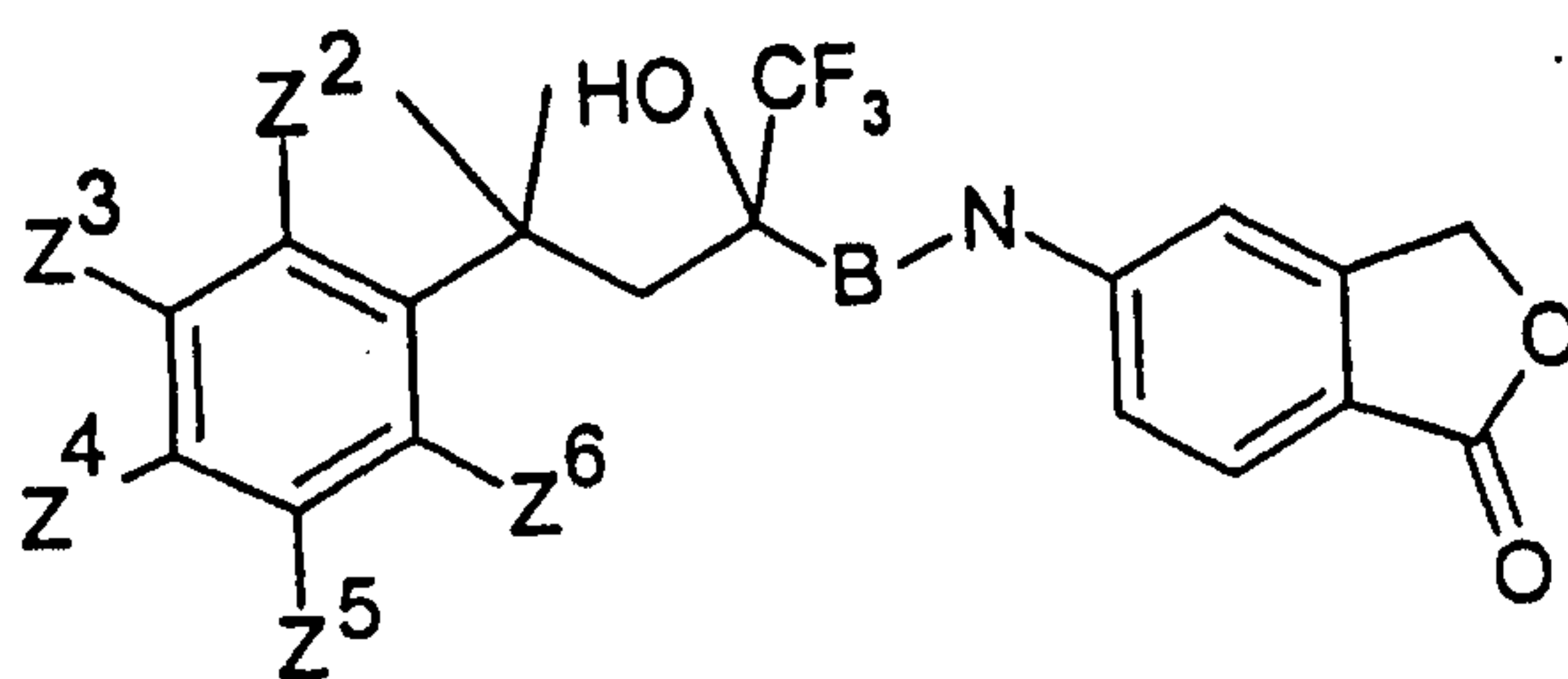
R^2	W	Z^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
H	O		racemate
H	O		(+)-form
H	O		(-)-form
CH ₃	O		racemate
CH ₃	O		(+)-form
CH ₃	O		(-)-form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4 = F$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^4 = F$	(+)-form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4 = F$	(-)-form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2 = OCH_3,$ $Z^5 = F$	
H	CH ₂		
H	OCH ₂ (3)		

23. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1, namely the compounds



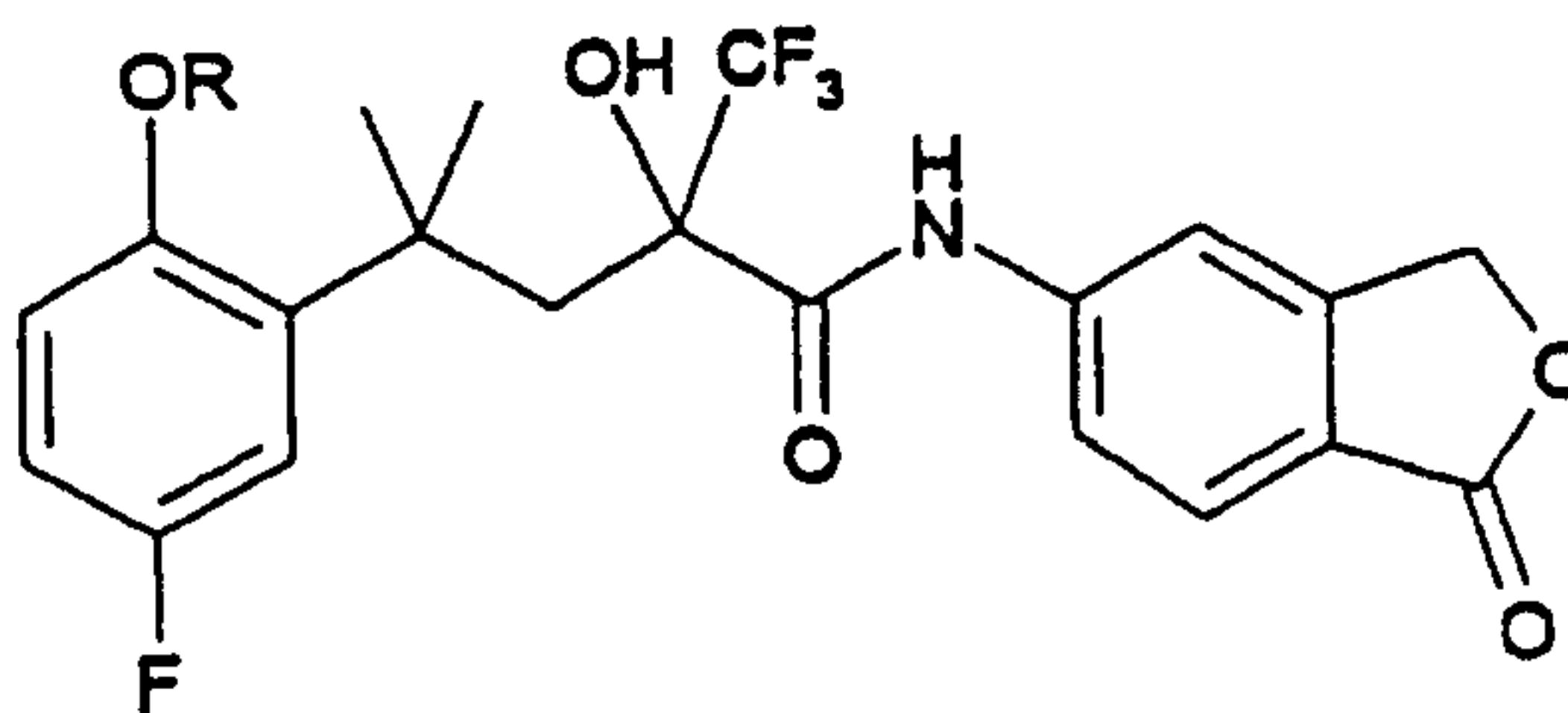
X^n ($\neq H$)	Z^n ($\neq H$)
$X^4 = CH=CH_2$	
$X^6 = CH=CH_2$	
$X^6 = C(OC_2H_5) = CH_2$	
$X^6 = C \equiv C - CH_2OH$	
$X^6 = C_6H_5$	
$X^6 =$	
$X_6 = C_6H_4OCH_3$ (p-)	
	$Z^3 = CH=CH_2$
	$Z^3 = C_2H_5$
	$Z^3 = COCH_3$
	$Z^3 = CN$
	$Z^4 = CH=CH_2$
	$Z^4 = COCH_3$

24. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1, namely the compounds



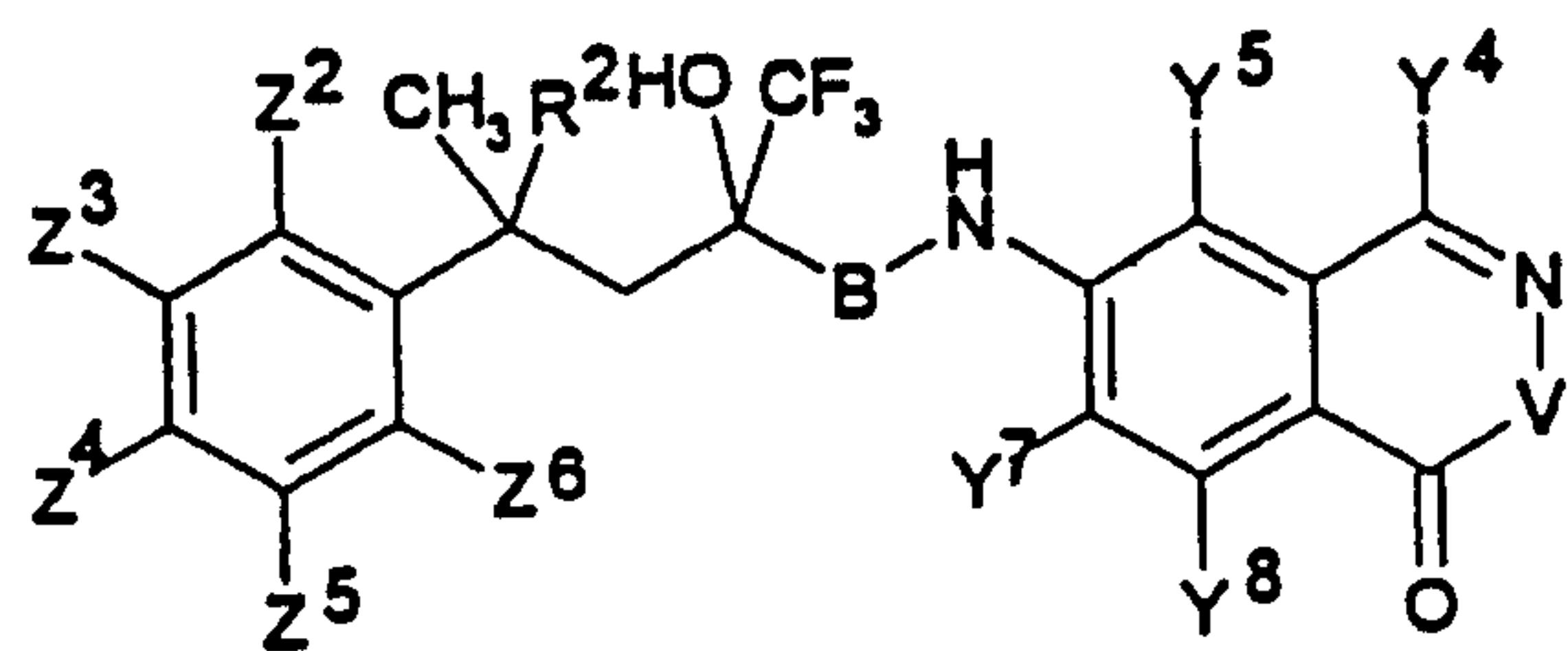
B	Z^n ($\neq$ H)	Isomerism
C=O	$Z^2=OH$	
C=O	$Z^4=OH$	
C=O	$Z^2=Z^5=OH$	
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=CH_3$	racemate
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=CH_3$	(+)-form
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=CH_3$	(-)-form
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^4=F$	
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	
C=O	$Z^4=OH, Z^2=F$	
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=Cl$	
CH ₂	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	racemate
CH ₂	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	(+)-form
CH ₂	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	(-)-form
C=O	$Z^2=OH, Z^4=Br$	racemate
C=O	$Z^3=NO_2, Z^4=OH$	racemate
C=O	$Z^3=Cl, Z^4=OH$	racemate
C=O	$Z^3=Br, Z^4=OH$	racemate

25. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1,
namely the compounds



R	Isomerism
$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	racemate
$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	racemate
$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}_2$	racemate
CH_2CN	racemate
$\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	racemate
$\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	(-)-form
$\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	(+)-form

26. Compounds of the general formula according to claim 1,
namely the compounds



R^2	V	Z^n ($\neq \text{H}$)	B	Y^n ($\neq \text{H}$)	Isomerism
H	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{CH}_3$	racemate
H	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	racemate
CH_3	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{CH}_3$	(+)-form
CH_3	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{CH}_3$	(-)-form
CH_3	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	racemate
CH_3	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	(+)-form
CH_3	O		C=O	$\text{Y}^4=\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	(-)-form

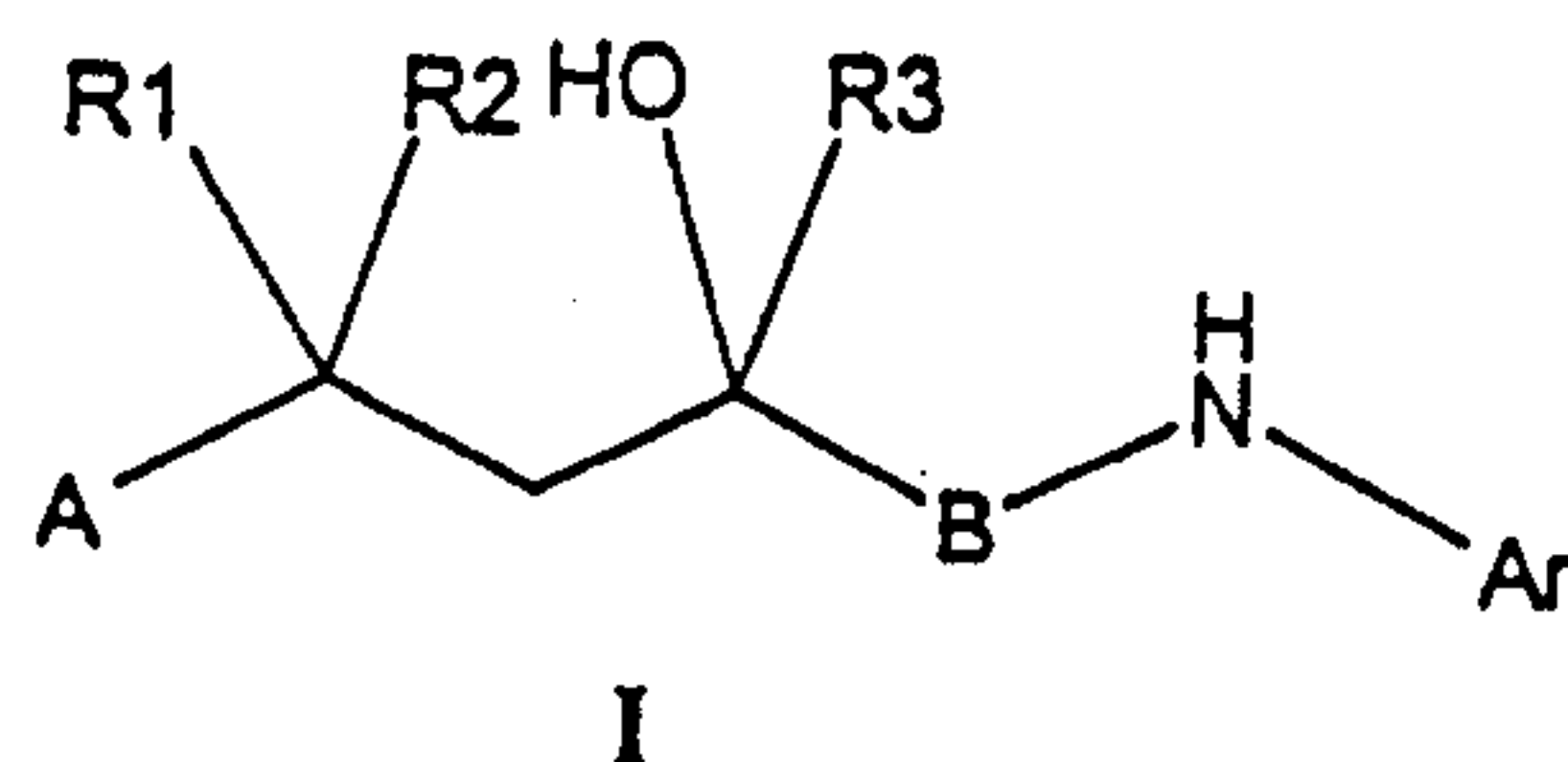
R^2	V	Z^n ($\neq H$)	B	Y^n ($\neq H$)	Isomerism
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=Cl$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=Cl$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^5=Cl$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OCH_3, Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=CH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=CH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=CH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=CH_3$	C=O	$Y^4=C_2H_5$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(-) - form
CH ₃	O	$Z^4=Br$	C=O	$Y^4=CF_3$	(+) - form
CH ₃	O		C=O	$Y^4=CF_3$	
CH ₃	NH		C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	
CH ₃	NCH ₃		C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	racemate
CH ₃	O	$Z^2=OH, Z^5=F$	C=O	$Y^4=CH_3$	(+) - form

CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁵ =F	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	(-)-form
CH ₃	O	Z ² =OH, Z ⁴ =Br	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	racemate
CH ₃	O	Z ³ =NO ₂ , Z ⁴ =OCH ₃	C=O	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	racemate
H	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	racemate
CH ₃	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =CH ₃	racemate
CH ₃	O		CH ₂	Y ⁴ =C ₂ H ₅	racemate

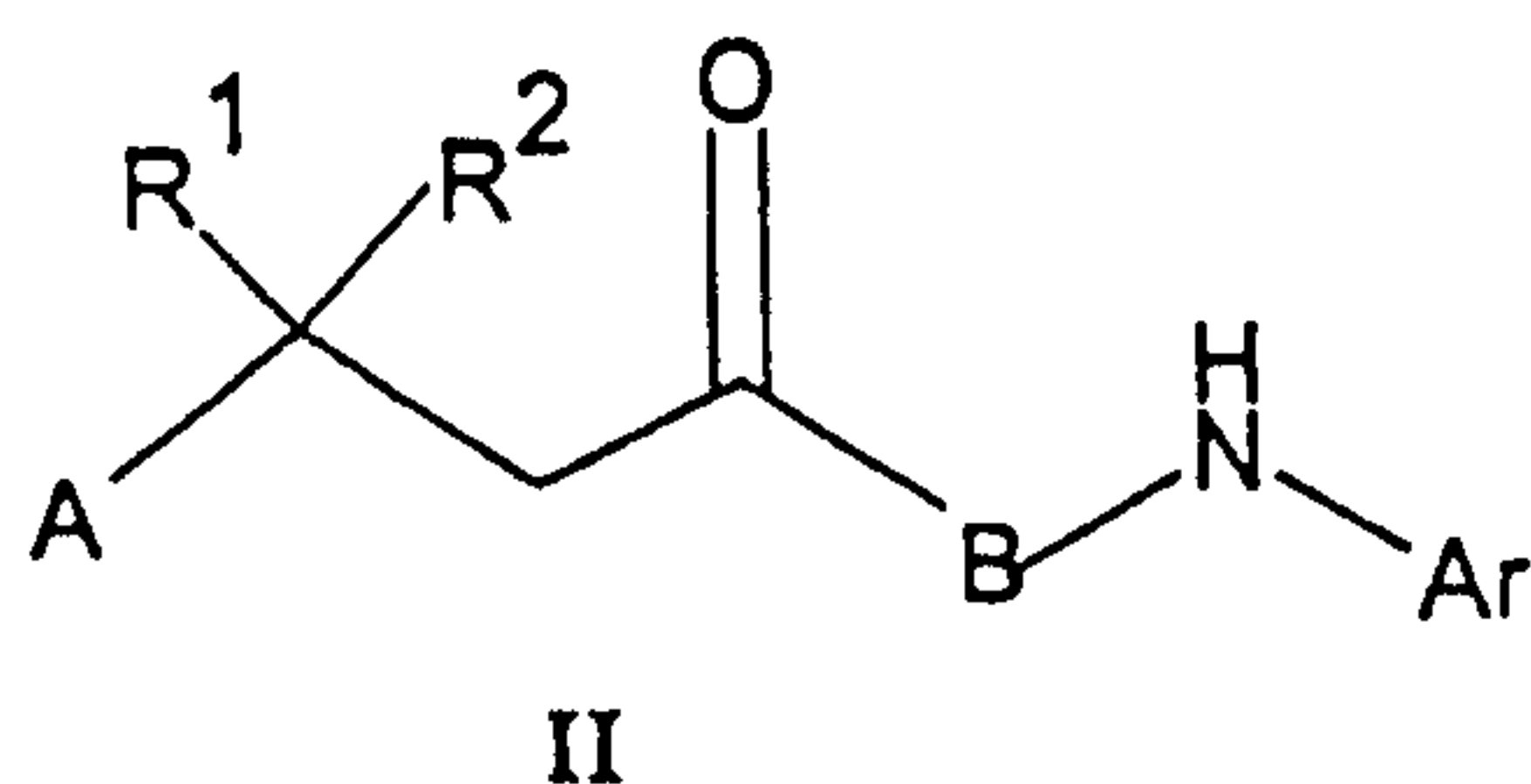
27. Pharmaceutical preparations that contain at least one compound of general formula I according to claim 1 as well as a pharmaceutically compatible vehicle.

28. Use of the compounds of general formula I according to claim 1 for the production of pharmaceutical preparations.

29. Process for the production of compounds of general formula I



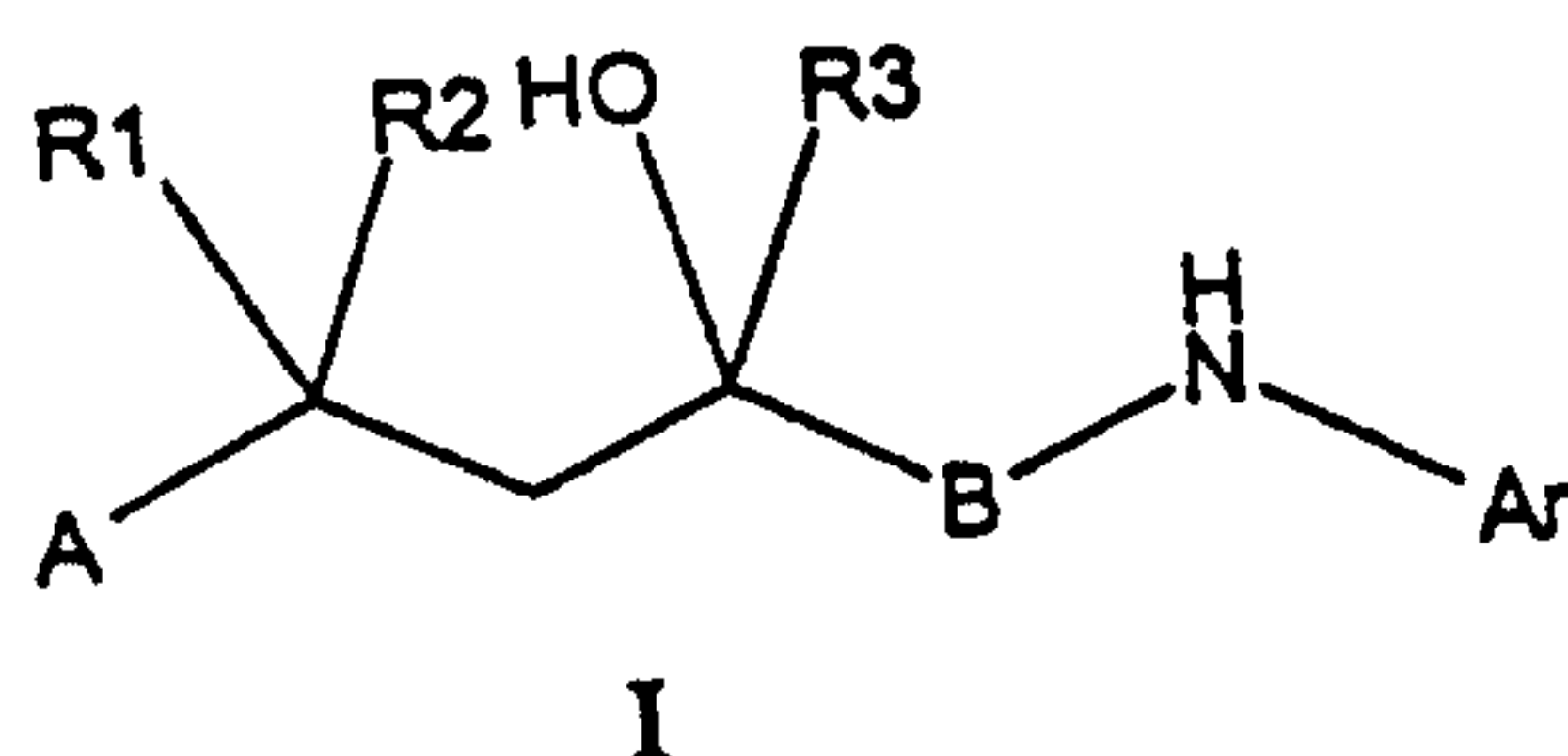
in which A, B, Ar, R¹, R² and R³ have the meaning that is indicated in claim 1, wherein a carbonyl compound of general formula II



in which A, B, Ar, R¹ and R² have the meaning that is indicated in formula I, is reacted with a compound of general formula C_nF_{2n+1}-SiR³, in which R³ has the meaning that is indicated in general formula 1, in the presence of a catalyst or with an alkyl metal compound, for example a Grignard reagent or a lithium alkyl, to a compound of general formula I.

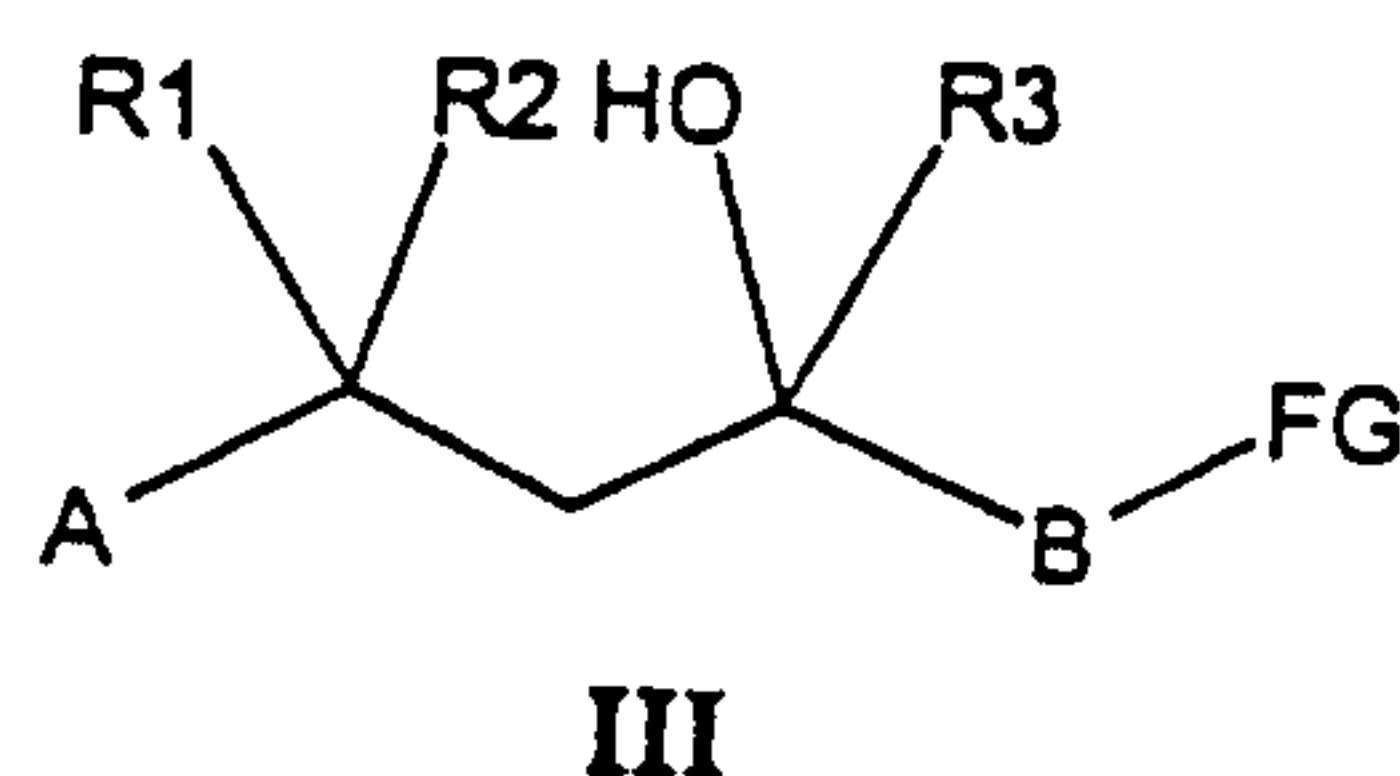
30. Process according to claim 29, wherein the catalyst is a fluoride salt or an alkali carbonate.

31. Process for the production of compounds of general formula I



in which

A, B, Ar, R¹, R² and R³ have the meaning that is indicated in claim 1, wherein a compound of general formula III



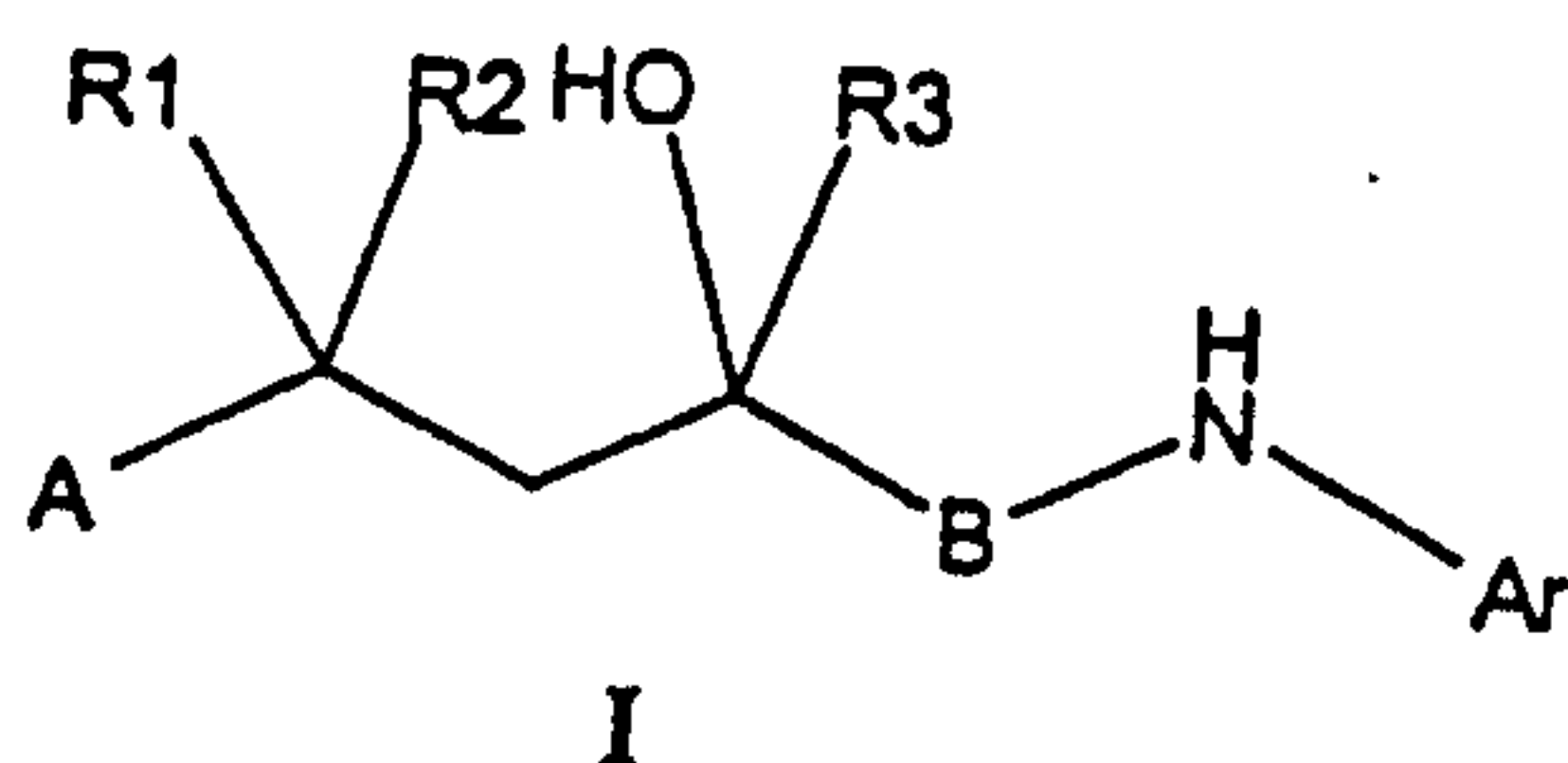
in which A, B, R¹, R² and R³ have the meaning that is indicated in general formula 1 and FG means a leaving group, is reacted with a compound of formula Ar-NH-R¹¹, whereby R¹¹ means a hydrogen atom

or a C_1-C_5 alkanoyl group, and Ar has the meaning that is indicated in general formula I, and optionally then radical R^{11} is cleaved off.

32. Process according to claim 31, wherein leaving group FG in connection with general formula III is a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, a tosylate or mesylate radical or a C_1-C_4 perfluoroalkylsulfonyloxy radical.

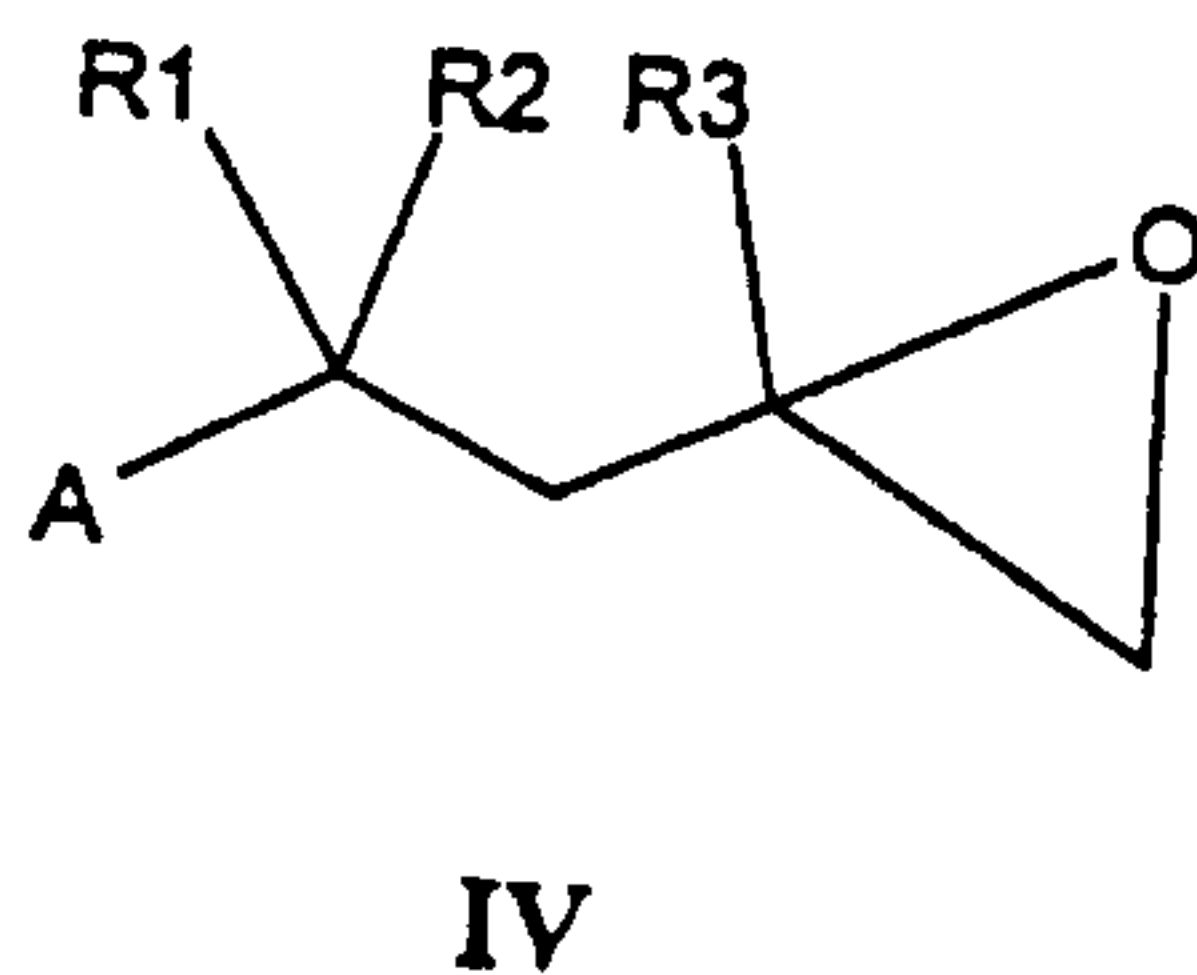
33. Process according to claim 32, wherein the compound of general formula III is an acid chloride that is formed as an intermediate product from the corresponding carboxylic acid.

34. Process for the production of compounds of general formula I



in which

A, Ar, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meaning that is indicated in claim 1, and B means a $-CH_2$ group, wherein a compound of general formula IV



in which A, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meaning that is indicated in formula I, is reacted with a compound of formula $Ar-NH-R^{11}$, whereby R^{11} and Ar have the meanings that are indicated in claim 23, and optionally then radical R^{11} is cleaved off.