

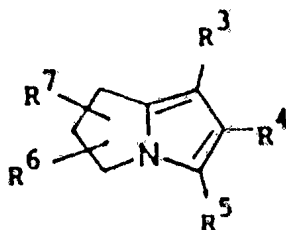


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SUBSTITUTED PYRROLE COMPOUNDS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN PHARMACY
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- (71) Applicant(s)
PROF. DR. GERD DANNHARDT; MERCKLE GMBH
- (72) Inventor(s)
PROF. DR. GERD DANNHARDT; DR. LUDWIG STEINDL; DR. MATTHIAS LEHR
- (74) Attorney or Agent
F B RICE & CO, 28A Montague Street, BALMAIN NSW 2041
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- (57) Claim

1. Substituted pyrrolizin compounds of the general formula I:



(I)

wherein any two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 independently represent an aryl group, with at least one aryl group substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, a nitro, a C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, a hydroxy, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenoxy group, and the third residue denotes CO_2H , $COS C_1$ - C_4 alkyl or $A-X$, with A being a straight-chain or a branched C_1 - C_8 alkylene group which may include an ether or a carbonyl group or being a C_2 - C_8 alkenylene group, X being CO_2H , SO_3H , CHO , OH or SH with the proviso that A is not CH_2

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when X is OH, and where R⁶ and R⁷ independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, and their pharmaceutically compatible salts and esters.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

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Name of Applicant : PROF. Dr. GERD DANNHARDT and
MERCKLE GmbH.

Address of Applicant : KÖNIGSBERGERSTR. 26a
D-6236 ESCHBORN 2
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND.
and
GRAF-ARCO-STR. 3.
D-7900 ULM-DONAUTAL
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND.

Actual Inventor/s : respectively.
GERD DANNHARDT,
LUDWIG STEINDL and
MATTHIAS LEHR.

Address for Service : F.B. RICE & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
28A Montague Street,
BALMAIN 2041.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

"SUBSTITUTED PYRROLE COMPOUNDS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS
IN PHARMACY"

The following statement is a full description of this invention
including the best method of performing it known to us/me:-

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The invention concerns substituted pyrrole compounds and their applications to pharmacy and to drugs containing these compounds.

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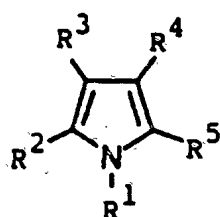
It is known that arachidonic acid metabolizes two different ways. In the cyclo-oxygenase way the cyclo-oxygenase enzyme metabolizes the arachidonic acid into prostaglandins. In the lipoxygenase way, the arachidonic acid affected by the lipoxygenases is metabolized into the so-called leucotrienes.

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The prostaglandins take part in the generation of inflammation, fever and pain, whereas the leucotrienes are significant in the generation of asthma, inflammations and allergies. Frequently non-steroidal antiphlogistics such as derivatives of arylacetic-acid, 2-aryl-propionic-acid and anthranilic acid to fight those symptoms. These derivatives inhibit cyclo-oxygenase and thereby prevent the formation of prostaglandins from arachidonic acid. However the use of such derivatives is questionable on account of their side effects. On the other hand, drugs inhibiting lipoxygenase are not commercially available.

Now it was found in surprising manner that certain substituted pyrrole compounds are potent cyclo-oxygenase and/or lipoxygenase inhibitors and therefore are suitable to prevent allergically induced maladies and to treat the set of rheumatic illnesses.

Accordingly the object of the invention are substituted pyrrole compounds of the general formula I



where

R^1 denotes a $C_1 - C_{12}$ alkyl group,

R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a $C_1 - C_{12}$ alkyl group, or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom and the nitrogen atom to which they are bound form a 5- to 8- link ring which also may contain a sulfur heteroatom or a carbonyl group and which where called for may be substituted with one to two $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl groups,

each time, two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 independently of each other are a hydrogen atom, a $C_5 - C_8$ cycloalkyl group, a $C_1 - C_{12}$ alkyl group or an aryl group which may be substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, a nitro-, a $C_1 - C_4$ alkoxy, hydroxy, a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl or phenoxy group, and

the third of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 denotes $-CHO$, $-CO_2H$, $-COSC_1 - C_4$ -alkyl or $A-X$, with A being a straight chain or branched $C_1 - C_8$ alkylene group which may be interrupted by a hydrogen heteroatom or a carbonyl group, or a $C_2 - C_8$ alkenyl group, and with X being CO_2H , SO_3H , CHO , OH or SH .

as well as their pharmaceutically compatible salts and esters, for application in pharmacy.

In the present case the pharmaceutically compatible salts may be salts of acid or of base addition. For acid addition salts, inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid are used, or such organic acids as tartaric acid, lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, mandelic acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, gluconic acid and the like.

The base salts include the salts of the compounds of formula I with inorganic bases such as sodium or potassium hydroxide or with organic bases such as mono-, di- or tri-ethanolamine.

The esters of the compounds of formula I include in particular physiologically easily hydrolyzed esters such as alkyl-, pivaloyloxymethyl-, acetoxymethyl-, phthalidyl-, indanyl- and methoxymethyl-ester.

The term "alkyl, alkoxy etc." covers straight-chain or branched alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n- and i-propyl, n-, i- or t-butyl, n-pentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl etc.

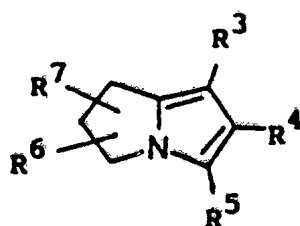
Unless otherwise stated, "alkyl" preferably shall denote $C_1 - C_8$ alkyl and in particular $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl.

Preferably aryl shall denote naphthyl and in particular phenyl.

The expression "halogen atom" covers an atom of fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, especially a fluorine or chlorine atom.

The cyclo-alkyl residue preferably denotes a cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl residue.

A preferred embodiment mode are compounds of the formula Ia:



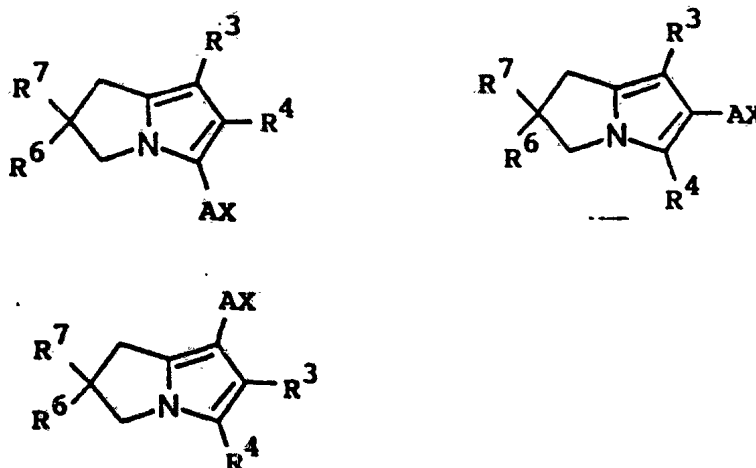
where R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are the same as stated above in relation to formula I and where R^6 and R^7 independently from one another denote a hydrogen atom or a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl group.

Especially preferred compounds of formula Ia are those wherein two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 denote a phenyl group which is possibly substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, in particular a fluorine or chlorine atom, from a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl-, $C_1 - C_4$ alkoxy-, hydroxy- and phenoxy-group and where the third residue denotes A - X, with A being a $C_1 - C_8$ alkylene group or a $C_1 - C_8$ alkenylene group, and with X being CO_2H .

In particular AX denotes $C_2 - C_6$ -alkylene- CO_2H or $C_2 - C_6$ -alkenylene- CO_2H and in an especially preferred instance it stands for $(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, CH_2CO_2H or $CH=CH CO_2H$.

Preferably R^6 and R^7 are in the 2-position of the pyrrolizine structure and in particular they designate both a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.

Especially preferred embodiment modes are the compounds of the formulas



where R^6 and R^7 denote a hydrogen atom or a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl group and R^3 and

R^4 denote a phenyl group which may be substituted by one or two residues which are selected from a halogen atom, a nitro-, $C_1 - C_4$ alkoxy-, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl- or a phenoxy- group. A-X has the same meaning as above in relation to the formula I.

Preferably the substituents of the phenyl group are selected from a halogen atom, in particular a fluorine or chlorine atom, from a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl-, $C_1 - C_4$ alkoxy- and phenoxy-group. Preferably the substituents shall be in the m- and/or in the p-position.

Preferably A denotes a $C_1 - C_8$ alkylene group or a $C_1 - C_8$ alkenylene group in particular, or a $C_2 - C_6$ alkylene- or $C_2 - C_6$ alkenylene group and X preferably denotes CO_2H .

Another embodiment mode are the compounds of formula I

where R^1 and R^2 independently of one another denote a $C_1 - C_{12}$ group, with two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being a phenyl group possibly substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl-, $C_1 - C_4$ alkoxy-, hydroxy- and phenoxy-group, and

where the third of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 is a hydrogen atom or A-X, with A being a $C_1 - C_6$ alkylene- or a $C_2 - C_6$ alkenylene-group and X being CO_2H or SO_3H .

R^1 preferably is a $C_1 - C_8$ alkyl group, in particular a $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl group and especially preferred a $C_4 - C_6$ alkyl group.

R^2 preferably is a $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl group and especially a methyl group.

R^3 and R^4 on one hand and R^4 and R^5 on the other preferably are a phenyl group and R^5 and R^3 resp. are A-X, with A being preferably a $C_1 - C_4$ alkylene group or a $C_2 - C_6$ alkenylene group.

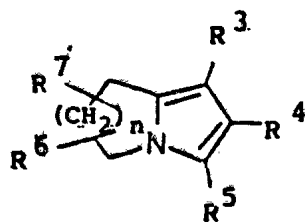
A 10x10 dot grid with a large number 10 in the top right corner.

Further the invention concerns the compounds of the general formula I and also the corresponding above stated preferred embodiment modes per se, where R¹ and R² together denote a 5 to 8 link ring possibly containing a sulfur hetero-atom or a carbonyl group and further possibly substituted with one to two C₁-C₄ alkyl groups, and where R³, R⁴ and R⁵ assume the above meanings but with A being a straight-chain or a branched C₃-C₈ alkylene group which may be interrupted by an oxygen atom or a carbonyl group, or denoting a straight-chain or a branched C₃-C₈ alkenyl group, or

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{R}^7 \\
 | \\
 \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{R}^3 \\
 | \quad \quad \quad \backslash \\
 (\text{CH}_2)_n \quad \quad \quad \text{N} \\
 | \quad \quad \quad / \\
 \text{R}^6 \quad \quad \quad \text{C} \\
 | \\
 \text{---} \text{C} \text{---}
 \end{array}
 + \text{R}^5 - \text{CH} - \underset{\text{O}}{\underset{||}{\text{C}}} - \text{R}^4$$

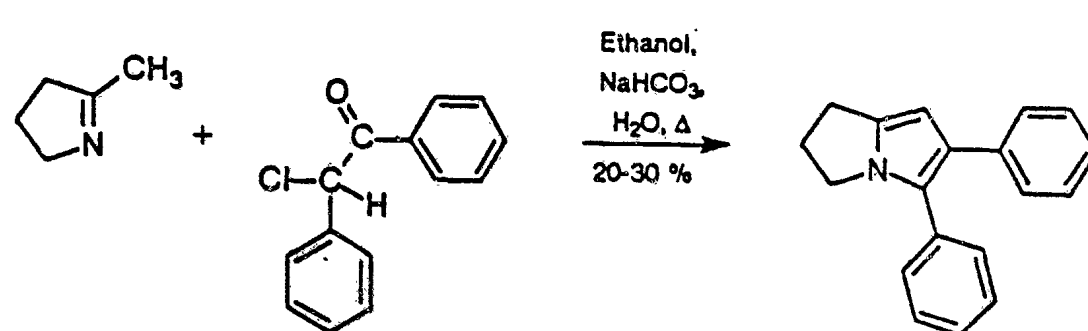
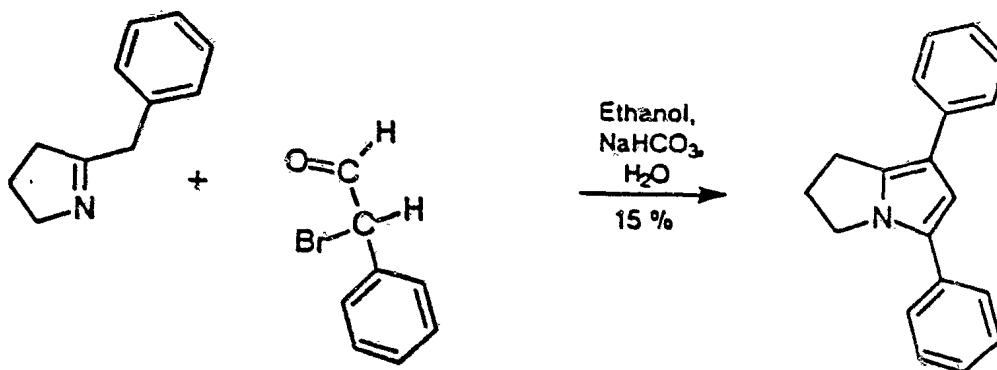
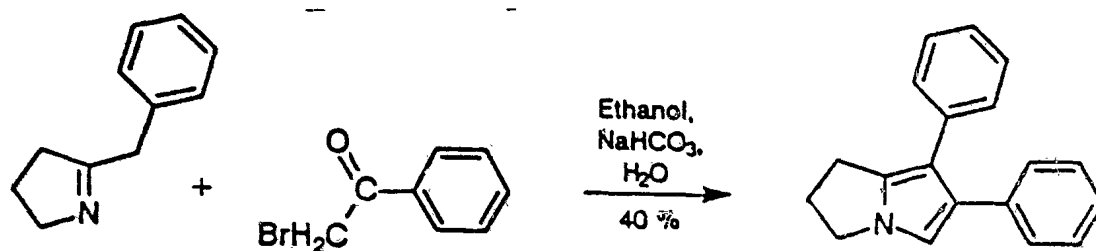
X = Cl, Br

$n = 1 - 3$



This synthesizing step is elucidated together with the following ones by means of the illustrative diphenyl-substituted pyrrolizine compounds. The first reaction stage is explained in further detail below:

Reaction diagram (1)

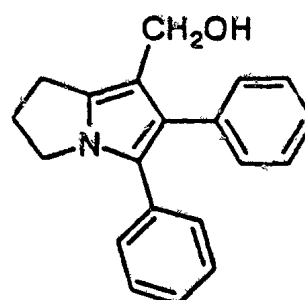
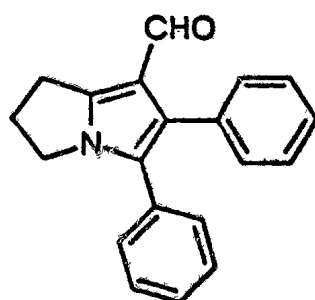
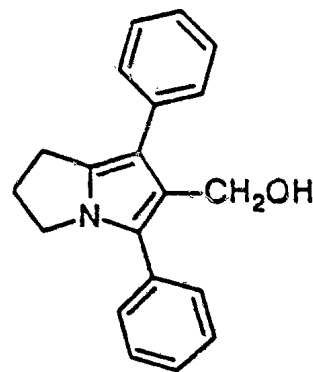
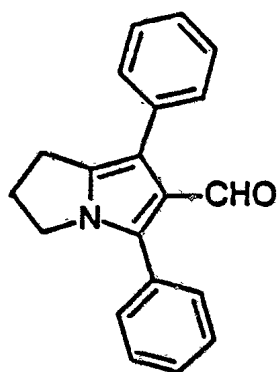
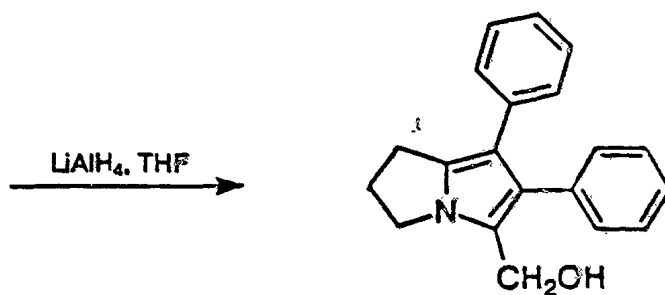


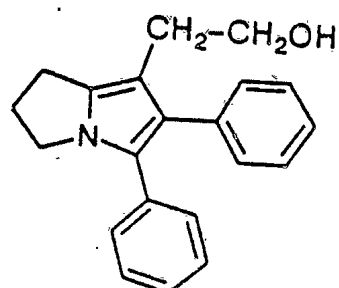
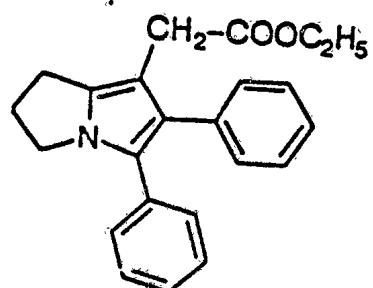
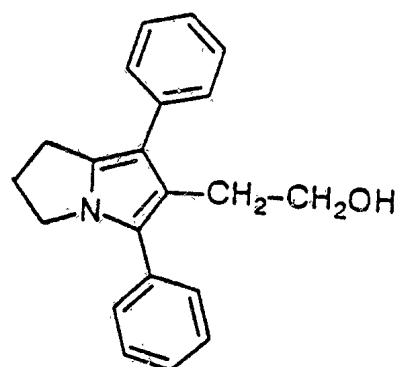
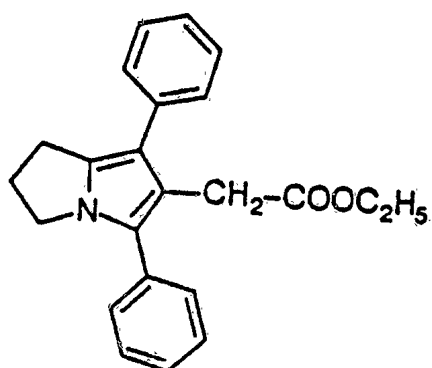
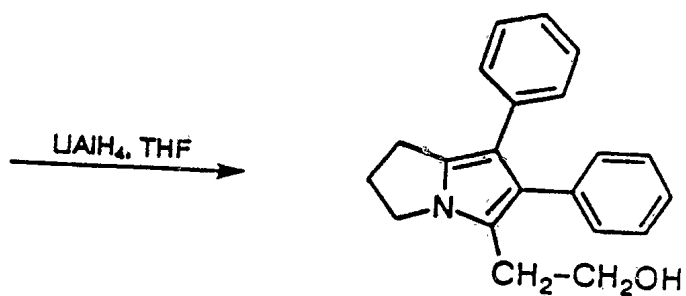
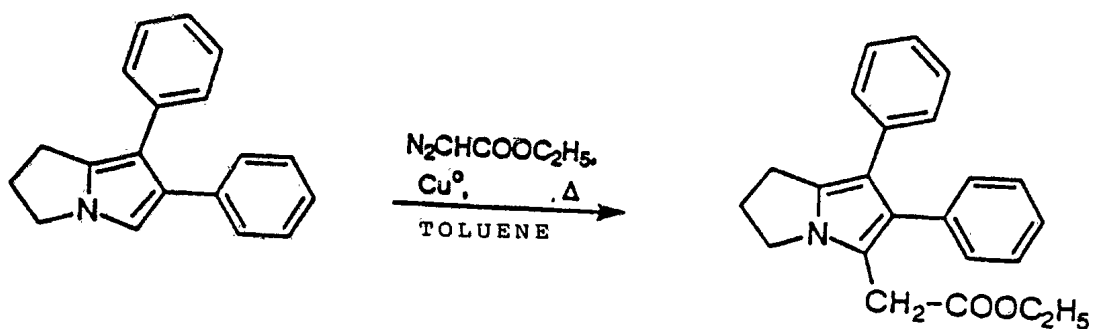
The conditions of reaction are known and described in CHEMIKER-ZEITUNG, 110, (1968) # 7/8, pp 267, 271 and in ARCH. PHARM. 321, pp 159-162 (1988).

In a second stage, the formyl or methylol group is introduced into the pyrrole ring and further reaction takes place into the corresponding derivatives of acetic acid and ethanol rep. as given by the reaction diagram (2) below:

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Reaction diagram (2)





These reactions and their conditions are known and are described in CHEMIKER-ZEITUNG 110 (1968), # 7/8, pp 267-271 and in ARCH. PHARM. 321, pp 159-162 (1988).

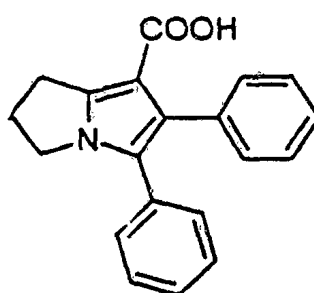
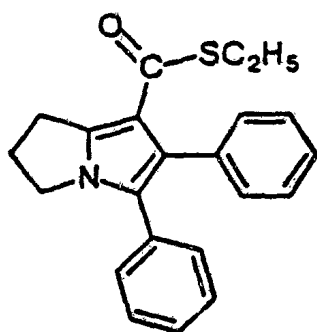
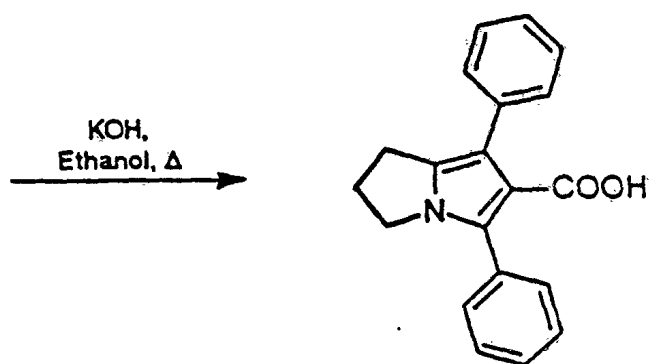
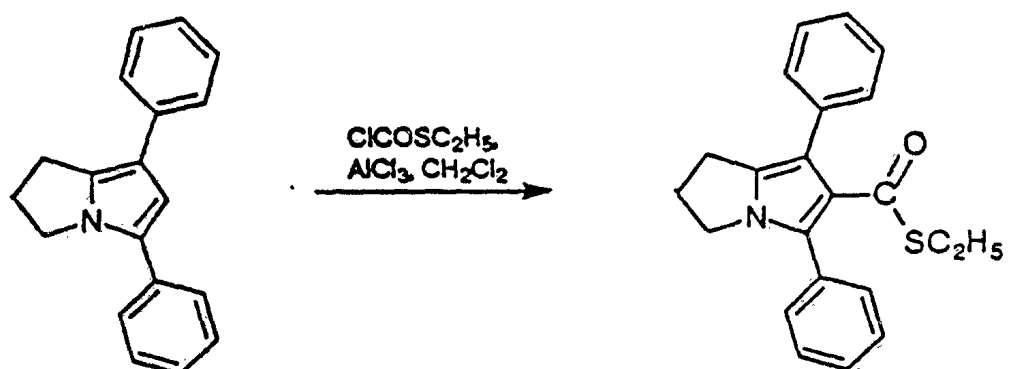
The preparation of the corresponding derivatives of formic acid, propionic acid and acrylic acid is described in ARCH. PHARM. 321, pp 545-549. It takes place according to the reaction diagrams (3) and (4).

The preparation of the corresponding butyric-acid derivatives takes place according to the reaction diagram (5). First, using the Friedels-Crafts acylation with succinic acid anhydride (E. Berlina, ORG. REAKT. 1949, 5, pp 229-289), the 4-oxo-butyric acids are prepared which then are reduced by means of the Huang-Minlon variation of the Wolff-Kishner reduction with hydrazine/KOH in diethyleneglycol. The conditions of reaction are known to the expert.

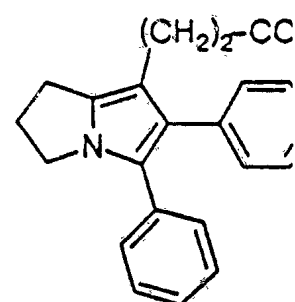
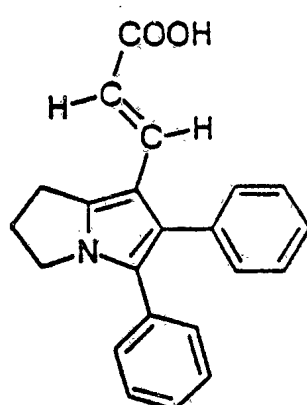
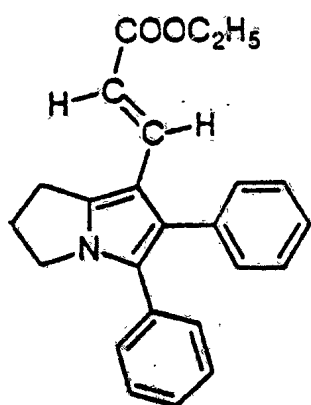
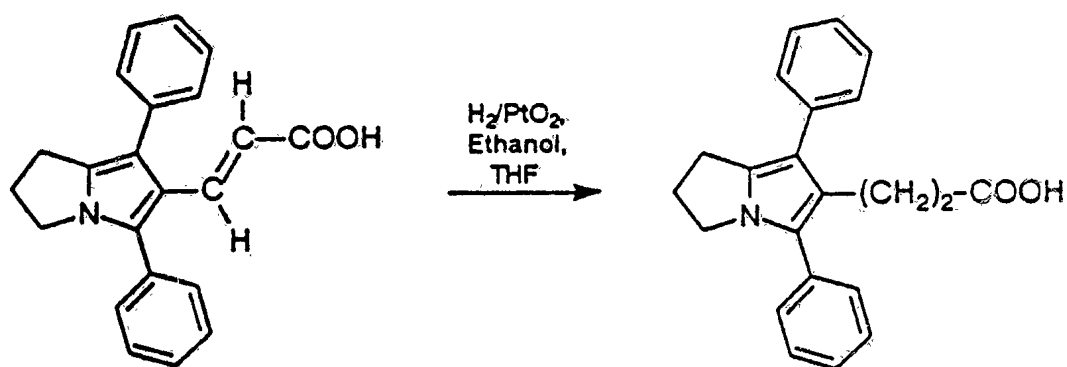
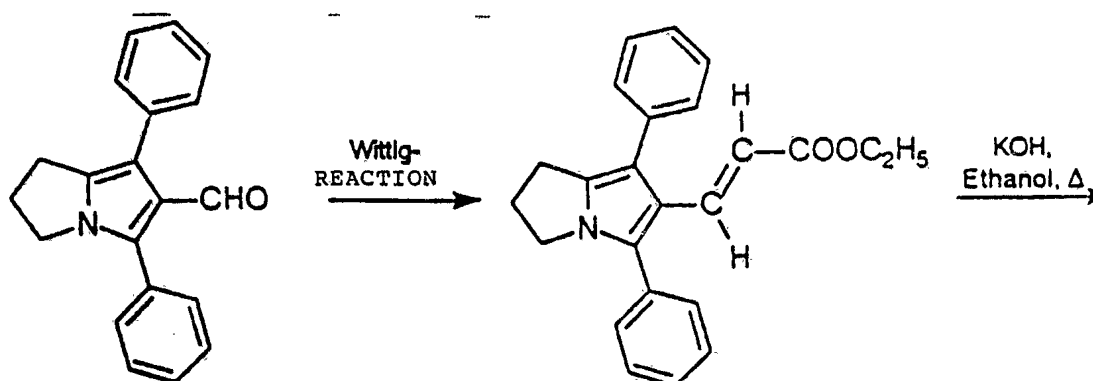
The derivatives of valeric acid can be prepared by means of the 5-oxo-valeric acids which in turn can be made from the pyrrolizine base bodies by the Friedel-Crafts acylation with glutaric acid anhydride in a manner similar to the preparation of the butyric acid derivatives. In similar manner the caproic acid derivatives are obtained by the Friedel-Crafts acylation of diphenylpyrrolizine with methyl-5-(chloroformyl-valerate/ AlCl_3) and saponification of the 6-oxocaproic-acid-methylester derivatives and subsequent reduction of the oxovaleric acid with hydrazine/KOH.

The preparation of compounds substituted at the phenyl group takes place similarly. The hydroxy-substituted derivatives are prepared by ether splitting with BBr_3 from the corresponding alkoxy derivatives (TETRAHEDRON, 1968, 24, pp 2289-2292).

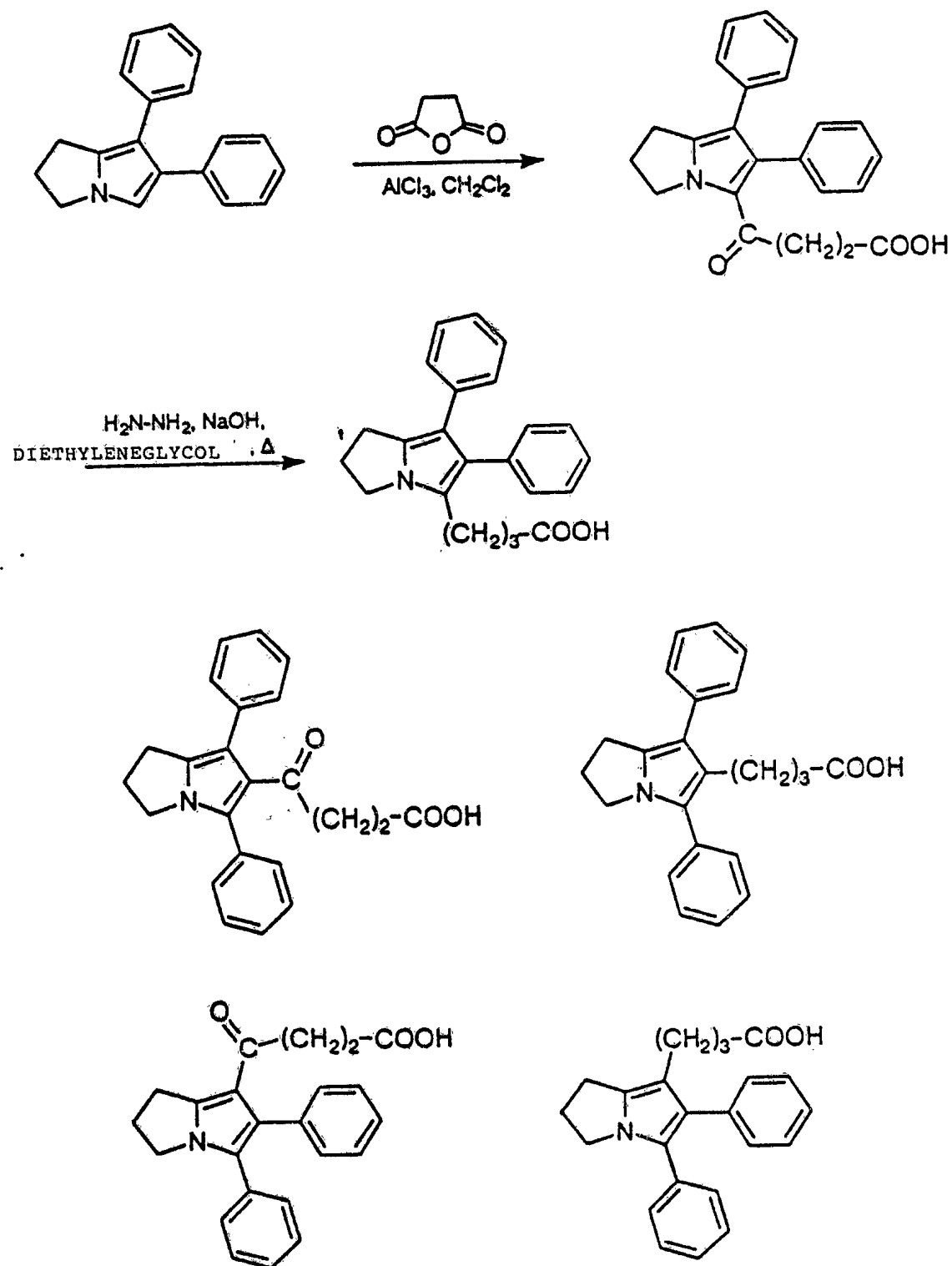
Reaction diagram (3)



Reaction diagram (4)



reaction diagram (5)

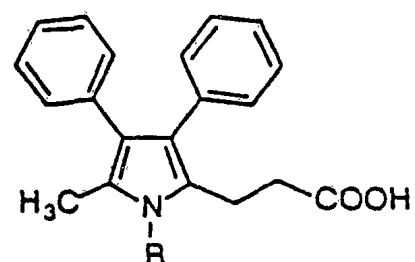
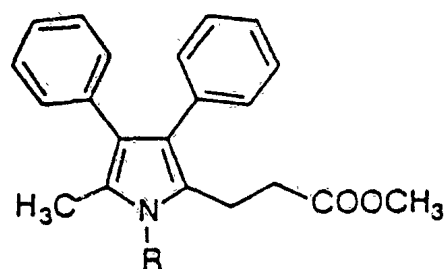
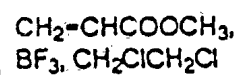
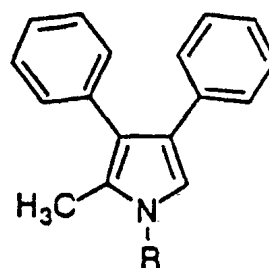
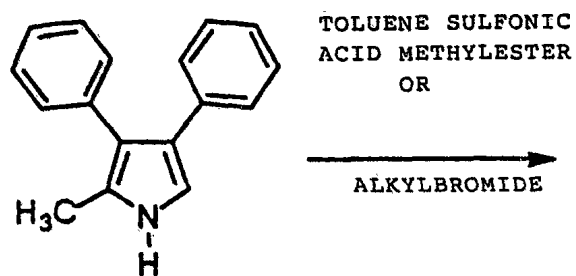


The preparation of the compounds of formula I is described below, wherein R^1 and R^2 denote a C_1 - C_{12} alkyl group. The initial material for the synthesis of these compounds are the corresponding 2,3,4- and 2,3,5-substituted pyrrole compounds of which the production is described in AUST. J. CHEM. 1966, 19, pp 1971-1885. The further synthesizing steps are elucidated illustratively below starting with 2-methyl-2,3-diphenylpyrrole and 5-methyl-2,3-diphenylpyrrole. These reactions are shown in the diagrams (6) and (7).

The first step is an alkylation of the pyrrole nitrogen atom. This reaction is carried out in conventional manner, for instance using the corresponding alkyl halides in the presence of a base, for instance alkali-metal alcoholates such as sodium methylate, sodium ethylate or potassium-t-butylate, in an inert solvent such as DMSO, ethyleneglycol methylether and the like. The alkylation also can be carried out heterogeneously with the corresponding toluene sulfonic-acid alkylesters or alkyl halides using phase transfer catalysts, in conventional manner (see for instance CAN. J. CHEM. 1977, 55, pp 4112-4116). The introduction of acid lateral chains then takes place similarly to the syntheses of the corresponding pyrroliziny carboxylic acids as described above.

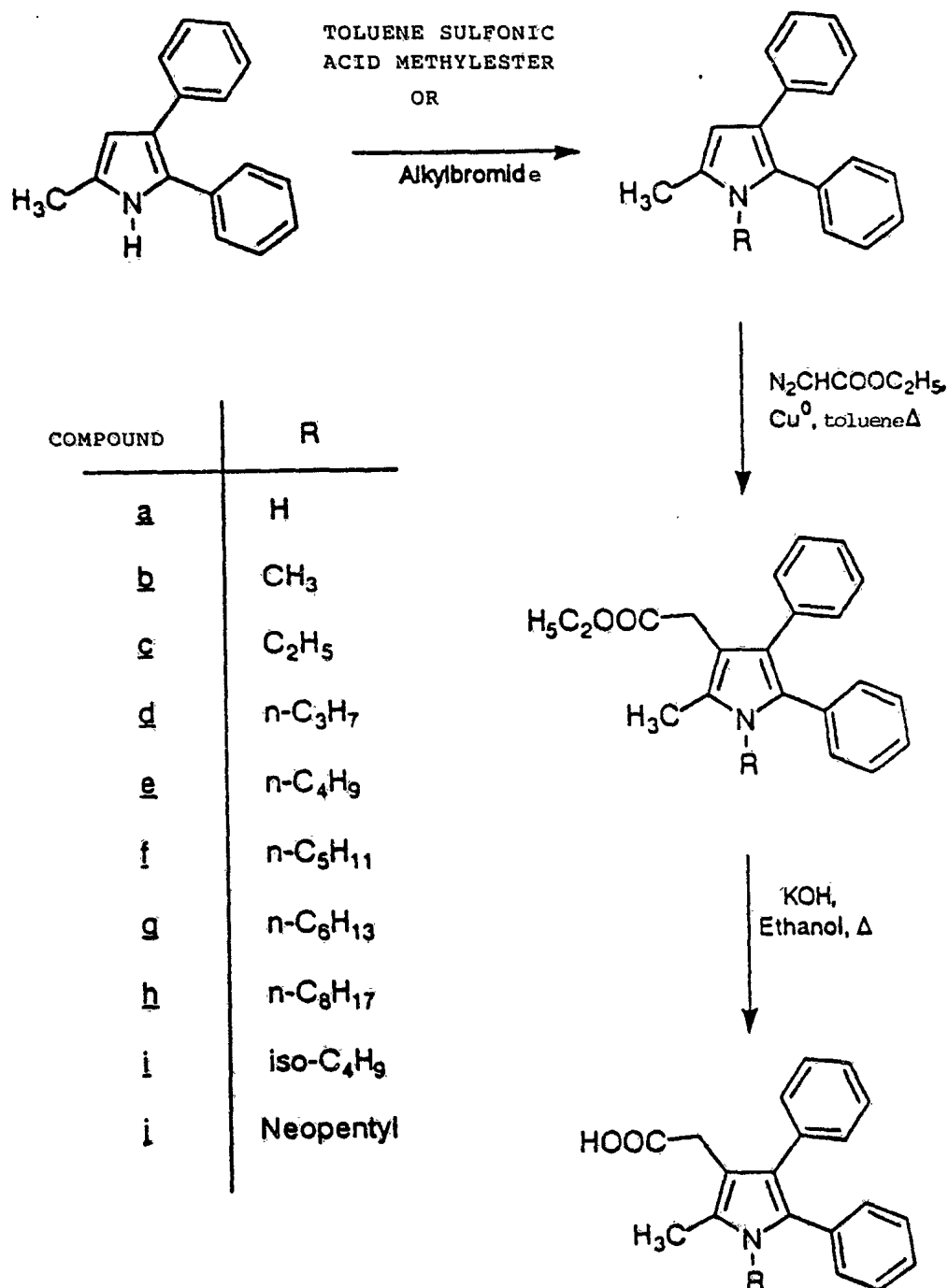
The compounds of the invention are potent inhibitors of cyclo-oxygenase and/or lipoxygenase. Accordingly they are useful in treating the set of rheumatic illnesses and in preventing allergically induced ailments. Therefore the compounds of the invention represent effective antiphlogistics, analgetics, antipyretics, anti-allergics and broncholytics and may be used in thrombosis prophylaxis and in the prophylaxis of anaphylactic shock and to treat skin diseases such as psoriasis, urticaria, acute and chronic exanthemas of allergic and non-allergic origins.

Reaction diagram (6)



COMPOUND	R
a	H
b	CH_3
c	C_2H_5
d	$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$
e	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$
f	$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$
g	$n\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{13}$
h	iso- C_4H_9
i	Neopentyl

Reaction diagram (7)



The compounds of the invention may be administered either as individual therapeutic substances or as mixtures with other active substances. They may be administered alone, but as a rule they may be administered in the form of drugs, that is as mixtures of the active substances with suitable pharmaceutical carriers or diluents. The compounds or drugs may be administered orally or parenterally but preferably they shall be dosed orally.

The kind of drug and of pharmaceutical carrier or diluent depends on the desired method of administration. Oral drugs for instance may be in the form of tablets or capsules and may contain conventional excipients such as binders (for instance syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbite, traganth gum or polyvinylpyrrolidone), fillers (for instance lactose, sugar, maize starch, calcium phosphate, sorbite or glycine), lubricants (for instance magnesium stearate, talcum, polyethyleneglycol or silicon dioxide), disintegrants (for instance starch) or wetting agents (for instance sodium lauryl sulfate). Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups, elixirs or sprays etc. or they may be in the form of dry powders to be reconstituted with water or another suitable carrier. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, flavorings, diluents or emulsifiers. As regards parenteral administration, solutions or suspensions with conventional pharmaceutical carriers may be used.

The compounds or drugs of the invention can be administered to mammals (human and animal) in doses of about 0.5 mg to about 100 mg per kg of body weight per day. They can be administered in single or multiple doses.

The effectiveness of the compounds of the invention can be determined by means of the inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase or of cyclo-oxygenase. The research was carried out as follows:

TESTING TO DETERMINE THE INHIBITION OF 5-LIPOXYGENASE

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The source for 5-lipoxygenase were bovine granulocytes which can form leucotrienes just as human granulocytes do. By stimulation with calcium-ionophore (see BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS. ACTA 1984, 795, pp 499 - 503), mainly LTC₄ (leucotriene C₄) and LTB₄ (leucotriene B₄) are formed from endogenous arachidonic acid. The isolation of the granulocytes and the implementation of the enzyme reaction are conventional (see BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS. ACTA 1984, 795 pp 499 - 503). The blood protected against clotting by EDTA first is centrifuged for that purposed and the thrombotic excess is removed. Following lysis of the erythrocytes with water the lymphocytes and monocytes are separated from the granulocytes by means of a Ficoll gradient. The granulocytes are set to a specific cell number. The enzyme reaction is then begun in the presence or absence of the test substances following the addition of Ca²⁺ with calcium ionophore. The synthesis of the leucotrienes is stopped after 5 minutes by adding a mixture of methanol and acetonitrile containing PGB₂ as the internal standard and NDGA as the anti-oxidant. Next the samples are diluted in water and processed in the manner described in J. CHROMATOGR. 1896, 378, pp 208 - 214. LTB₄ is measured at the absorption maximum at 270 nm. The arachidonic acid metabolites are observed present in this research in approximately quantitative manner.

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TESTING TO DETERMINE THE INHIBITION OF CYCLO-OXYGENASE

In this test the 12-HHT amount of 12-hydroxyheptadecatriene acid or prostaglandin E₂ amount formed by bovine thrombocytes following addition of calcium ionophore is determined by uv detection following HPLC separation. Following centrifuging of the bovine blood, the thrombocytes are isolated from the supernatant. The enzyme reaction and the isolation of the formed metabolites take place as when determining the 5-lipoxygenase inhibition, however the incubation time was one minute. The detection of 12 HHT following HPLC separation takes place at 232 nm.

Tables 1 and 2 list the test results for the compounds of the invention, The test substances were at concentrations of 10 μ M.

The Examples below illustrate the invention. All temperatures are uncorrected. The ir spectra -- unless noted otherwise -- are from KBr molded articles. The NMR spectra, unless noted otherwise, are 90 Mhz spectra, recorded in CDCl₃ with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard.

The preparation and the properties of the compounds used as initial materials used in part for the reactions below and listed in Tables 3, 4 and 5 are described in the following literature:

ARCH. PHARM. 312, pp 896 - 907 (1979)

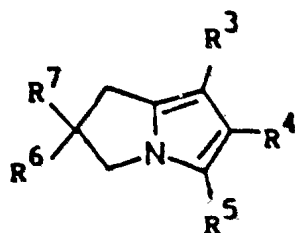
ARCH. PHARM. 319, pp 500 - 505 (1986)

ARCH. PHARM. 321, pp 159 - 162 (1988)

ARCH. PHARM. 321, pp 545 - 549 (1988)

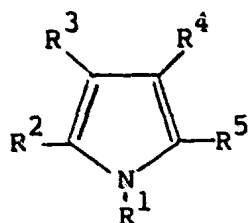
CHEMIKER ZEITUNG, 110, (1986), 7/8, pp 267 - 271.

TABLE 1: INHIBITION OF 5-LIPOXYGENASE AND OF CYCLO-OXYGENASE BY PYRROLIZINE COMPOUNDS.

(10 μ M)

COMPOUND Nr.	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	INHIBITION %	
						Lipoxy- genase	Cyclooxy- genase
	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₄ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	H	H	82	
	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₅ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	H	H	80	
	(CH ₂) ₄ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	Phenyl	H	H	86	
	(CH ₂) ₅ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	Phenyl	H	H	86	
	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	CH ₃	CH ₃	94	99
	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	CH ₃	CH ₃	91	97
	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₃	CH ₃	93	
	(CH ₂) ₅ CO ₂ H	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₃	CH ₃	96	
	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H		91
	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH=CH-CO ₂ H	H	H	80	
	CH=CHCO ₂ H	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₃	CH ₃	91	
	Phenyl	C ₆ H ₁₃	CH=CHCO ₂ H	H	H	82	
	Phenyl	m-Chlorphenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	89	
	Phenyl	p-Chlorphenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	98	
	Phenyl	p-Tolyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	92	
	Phenyl	p-Methoxy- phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	91	
	Phenyl	p-Phenoxy- phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	98	70
	Phenyl	α -naphthyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	H	H	94	
	Phenyl	p-Fluorphenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	CH ₃	CH ₃		93 (3.3 μ M)
	Phenyl	p-Tolyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	CH ₃	CH ₃		93 (3.3 μ M)
	Phenyl	p-Phenoxy- phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	CH ₃	CH ₃	98 (3.3 μ M)	

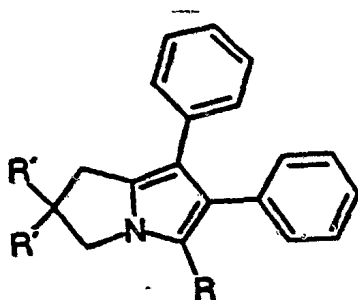
TABLE 2: INHIBITION OF 5-LIPOXYGENASE
BY 2-METHYL-DIPHENYLPYRROLE-ACETIC-ACIDS



(10 μ M)

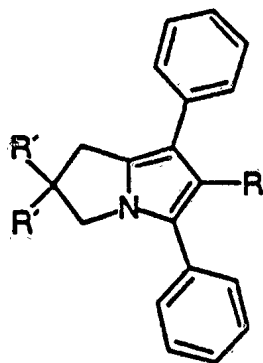
R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	INHIBITION (%) (Lipoxygenase)
n-C ₄ H ₉	CH ₃	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	94
n-C ₅ H ₁₁	CH ₃	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	99
n-C ₆ H ₁₃	CH ₃	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	99
Neo-pentyl	CH ₃	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ H	97

TABLE 3



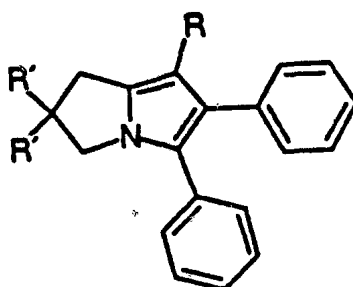
EXAMPLE No.	R	R' =	
		H	CH ₃
1	H	<u>1a</u>	<u>1b</u>
2	CHO	<u>6a</u>	<u>6b</u>
3	CH ₂ OH	<u>9a</u>	<u>9b</u>
4	CH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>12a</u>	<u>12b</u>
5	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	<u>15a</u>	<u>15b</u>
6	COOH	<u>18a</u>	<u>18b</u>
7	CH ₂ COOH	<u>23a</u>	<u>23b</u>
8	(CH ₂) ₂ COOCH ₃	<u>26a</u>	<u>26b</u>
9	(CH ₂) ₂ COOH	<u>27a</u>	<u>27b</u>
10	CH=CHCOOC ₂ H ₅ (E)	<u>30</u>	
11	CH=CHCOOH (E)	<u>33</u>	

TABLE 4



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	R' =	
		H	CH ₃
12	H	<u>2a</u>	<u>2b</u>
13	CHO	<u>7a</u>	<u>7b</u>
14	CH ₂ OH	<u>10a</u>	<u>10b</u>
15	CH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>13a</u>	<u>13b</u>
16	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	<u>16a</u>	<u>16b</u>
17	COSC ₂ H ₅	<u>19a</u>	<u>19b</u>
18	COOH	<u>21a</u>	<u>21b</u>
19	CH ₂ COOH	<u>24a</u>	<u>24b</u>
20	CH=CHCOOC ₂ H ₅ (E)	<u>28</u>	
21	CH=CHCOOH (E)	<u>30</u>	
22	(CH ₂) ₂ COOH	<u>32</u>	

TABLE 5



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	R' =	
		H	CH ₃
23	H	<u>3a</u>	<u>3b</u>
24	CHO	<u>8a</u>	<u>8b</u>
25	CH ₂ OH	<u>11a</u>	<u>11b</u>
26	CH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>14a</u>	<u>14b</u>
27	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	<u>17a</u>	<u>17b</u>
28	COSC ₂ H ₅	<u>20a</u>	<u>20b</u>
29	COOH	<u>22a</u>	<u>22b</u>
30	CH ₂ COOH	<u>25a</u>	<u>25b</u>
31	CH=CHCOOC ₂ H ₅ (E)	<u>29a</u>	<u>29b</u>
32	CH=CHCOOC ₂ H ₅ (Z)		<u>29b'</u>
33	CH=CHCOOH (E)	<u>31a</u>	<u>31b</u>
34	CH=CHCOOH (Z)		<u>31b'</u>
35	(CH ₂) ₂ COOH	<u>33a</u>	<u>33b</u>

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 4-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-4-OXOBUTYRIC ACIDS

With ice cooling and stirring, 8.8 mmole (1.17 g) of AlCl_3 are added in batches over five minutes to a solution of 4 mmole of diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine and 4 mm (0.40 g) of succinic acid anhydride. Then agitation continues for 45 minutes at room temperature. Thereupon the batch is poured into 150 ml ice water. After adding 4 ml of 8 % H_3PO_4 , extraction is performed three times with CHCl_3 , the organic phases are dried with Na_2SO_4 and the solvent is distilled. Product isolation is by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 1st ether, 2nd ether/THF 1+1). The product fractions are concentrated, the residue is dissolved in a little CHCl_3 . After adding n-hexane and new concentration, the product is precipitated.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 4-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-BUTYRIC ACIDS

0.5 mmole of 4-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-4-oxobutyric acid are mixed with 10 ml of diethyleneglycol, 50 mmole (2.8 g) of KOH and 30 mmole (1.5 g) of hydrazine hydrate. The batch is heated 1 hour till reflux (bath temperature 170°C). Next the reflux condenser is replaced by a distillation bridge and the temperature is raised until the inside is at about 210°C . This temperature is then maintained for 2 h. Following cooling, the batch is poured into 150 ml H_2O , acidified with 8 % H_3PO_4 and extraction is carried out three times with ether. The extracts are washed with H_2O , dried and concentrated. The product is isolated with column chromatography (silica gel, ether/THF 4 + 1 in 39, diisopropylether in 40, ether in 41a and ether/n-hexane 4 + 1 in 41b) and is precipitated using n-hexane.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 5-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-5-OXOVALERIC ACIDS

4 mmoles of diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine are reacted in 16 ml of absolute CH_2Cl_2 with 4 mmoles (0.46 g) of glutaric acid anhydride and 8.8 mmoles (1.17 g) of AlCl_3 similarly to the procedure for making the 4-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-4-oxobutyric acid ("s.S." 222). In deviation, the batch is poured into ice water immediately after the addition of AlCl_3 and then is processed further. Product purification takes place by column chromatography (silica gel/ether).

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 5-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-5-VALERIC ACIDS

0.5 mmoles of 5-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-5-oxovaleric acids are reacted similarly to the procedure for making the 4-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-4-oxobutyric acids. The product is isolated by column chromatography (silica gel, ether) and precipitated by means of n-hexane.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 6-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-6-OXOCAPROIC-ACID METHYLESTERS

With ice cooling and while stirring, 22 mmoles (2.93 g) of AlCl_3 are added over 5 minutes and in batches to the solution of 10 mmoles of diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine and 10 mmoles (1.79 g) of methyl-5-(chloroformyl)-valerate in 50 ml of absolute CH_2Cl_2 . Immediately thereafter the batch is poured into 150 ml of ice-cooled 10 % NaCl solution. Upon addition of 4 ml of 8 % H_3PO_4 , extraction with ether is carried out three times, the organic phases are dried with Na_2SO_4 and the solvent is distilled. The product is isolated by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 1st n-hexane/ether 3+2, 2nd n-hexane/ether 1 + 4 in 48, 50a and 50b, or 1st toluene, 2nd hexane/ether 1+4 in 49). First the eluates are concentrated to about 100 ml, then they are washed twice with 0.05 n NaOH and twice with 10 % NaCl solution and lastly they are dried with Na_2SO_4 . When the solution is concentrated, the products precipitate or, following distillation of the solvent, crystallize.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 6-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-6-CAPROIC ACIDS

The solution of 1 mmole of 6-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-6-oxocaproic-acid methylester in 10 ml of ethanol is heated to boiling. 5 ml of 10 % KOH previous degassed by boiling are dripped into that solution and heating continues another 15 minutes with reflux. Following cooling the batch is poured into 100 ml of 5 % NaCl and then is acidified with 8 % H_3PO_4 and extraction is carried out three times with ether. The organic phases are dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue is reacted with 50 mmoles (2.8 g) of KOH and 30 mmoles (1.5 g) of hydrazine hydrate in 10 ml of diethylene glycol similarly to the preparation procedure for the 4-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-butyric acids and is purified by column chromatography with silica gel.

The compounds so prepared and several physical properties of theirs are listed in the Tables 6 through 8 below.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 2-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL)-PROPIONIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS

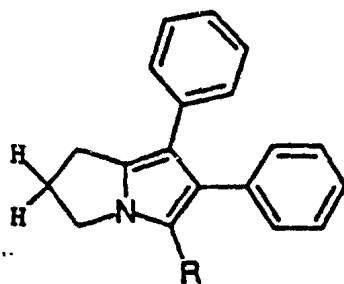
5 mmoles of diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine dissolved in 4 ml of absolute toluene are reacted with 7.5 mmoles (0.96 g) of 2-diazopropionic-acid ethylester dissolved in 2 ml of absolute toluene similarly to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny acetic-acid ethylesters. However the time of reaction is 2 h. Purification is column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 9+1). The products are precipiated with ethanol.

GENERALPROCEDUREFOR SAPONIFYING THE 2-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL) PROPIONIC-AICD ETHYLESTERS

5 mmoles of 54 or 0.5 mmoles of 55a and 55b, dissolved in 12 ml or 9 ml resp. of ethanol are reacted with 8 ml or 2.5 ml resp. of 10 % aqueous KOH similarly to the procedure for saponifying the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny-acetic-acid ethylesters. The time of saponification is 15 min in 54, 60 min in 55a, and 55b. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, 1st n-hexane/ether 1 + 1, 2nd ether). After the eluates have been concentrated, the products are precipitated with n-hexane.

The compounds so prepared together with some of their properties are listed in Table 6 and the Table 9.

Table 6

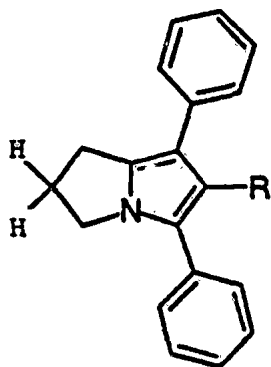


EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELTING POINT °C	IR ¹⁾
36	CO(CH ₂) ₂ COOH <u>36</u>	187-188	1710, 1635
37	(CH ₂) ₃ COOH <u>39</u>	166-167	1705
38	CO(CH ₂) ₃ COOH <u>42</u>	142-143	1710, 1635
39	(CH ₂) ₄ COOH <u>45</u>	146	1710
40	CO(CH ₂) ₄ COOH <u>48</u>	99	1740, 1630
41	(CH ₂) ₅ COOH <u>51</u>	-	*
42	CH(CH ₃)COOC ₂ H ₅ <u>54</u>	-	1730
43	CH(CH ₃)COOH <u>56</u>	173	1705

1) (C=O) Band

* ¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.06-1.78 (m, 6H, -(CH₂)₃-CH₂-CO-), 2.10-2.40 (m, 2H, -CH₂-CO-), 2.40-2.76 (m, 4H, Pyr-CH₂ and C-2), 3.02 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-1), 3.94 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-3), 6.97-7.31 (m, 10H, Arom.)

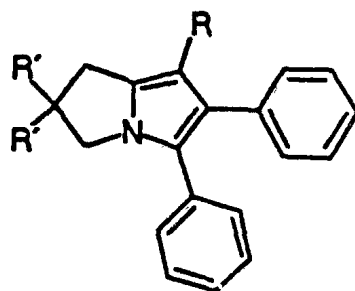
Table 7



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELTING POINT °C	IR ¹⁾
44	CO(CH ₂) ₂ COOH <u>37</u>	231-234	1715, 1680
45	(CH ₂) ₃ COOH <u>40</u>	176-178	1715
46	CO(CH ₂) ₃ COOH <u>43</u>	128	1710, 1660
47	(CH ₂) ₄ COOH <u>46</u>	126-127	1700
48	CO(CH ₂) ₄ COOCH ₃ <u>49</u>	112	1745, 1658
49	(CH ₂) ₅ COOH <u>52</u>	63	1710

¹⁾ (C=O) Band

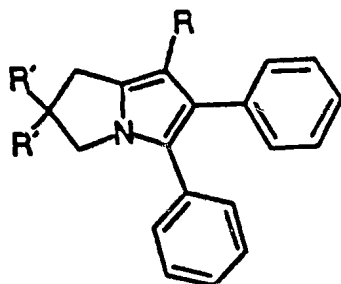
Table 8



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	R' =		MELTING PT. °C		IR ¹⁾	
		H		<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
50	CO(CH ₂) ₂ COOH	<u>38a</u>	<u>38b</u>	190-191	187-188	1715, 1665 1645	1715 1645
51	(CH ₂) ₃ COOH	<u>41a</u>	<u>41b</u>	146-148	192-194	1705	1710
52	CO(CH ₂) ₃ COOH	<u>44a</u>	<u>44b</u>	109	167	1720, 1660	1715, 1660
53	(CH ₂) ₄ COOH	<u>47a</u>	<u>47b</u>	111-112	1705	129-130	1715
54	CO(CH ₂) ₄ COOCH ₃	<u>50a</u>	<u>50b</u>	92	1735, 1645		1740, 1655
55	(CH ₂) ₅ COOH	<u>53a</u>	<u>53b</u>	123	1710	122	1710

1) (C=O) Band

Table 9



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	R' =		MELTING PT.		IR (C=O)	
		H	CH ₃	a	b	a	b
56	CH(CH ₃)COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>55a</u>	<u>55b</u>	133	136	1730	1740
57	CH(CH ₃)COOH	<u>57a</u>	<u>57b</u>	190	1705	226	1710

EXAMPLE 58

5-(1-(DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL)-ETHYL)-2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXAN-4,6-DIONE (59a)

The solution of 4 mmoles (1.04 g) of 3a, 4 mmoles (0.58 g) of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4,6-dione (Meldrum's acid) and 8 mmoles (0.35 g) of freshly distilled acetaldehyde in 40 ml of acetonitrile is made to stand for 24 h at 30 °C. Following cooling in the ice bath, the precipitated product is evacuated.

Yield: 0.44 g (26 %)

melting point: 169 °C (with dissociation)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1790 (C=O), 1605 (C=C)/cm

EXAMPLE 59

5-(1-(2,2-DIMETHYL-5,6-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL)-ETHYL)-2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXAN-4,6-DIONE (59b)

4 mmoles (1.15 g) of 3b are reacted in the manner described in relation to 59a with acetaldehyde and Meldrum's acid.

Yield: 1.35 g (74 %)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1790 (C=O), 1755 (C=O), 1605(C=C)/cm

EXAMPLE 60

3-(5,6-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL) BUTYRIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS (60a)

1 mmole of 59a is dissolved in a mixture of 5 ml of absolute pyridine and 1.0 ml of absolute ethanol. After adding some copper powder, the batch is heated to reflux for 3 h. The copper powder is evacuated and the solvent is distilled in vacuum. The product is isolated from the residue by column chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 1+2).

Yield: 96.5 mg (25 %); IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1735 (C=O), 1605 (C=C)/cm.

EXAMPLE 61

3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-5,6-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL)-BUTYRIC-ACID ETHYLESTER (60b)

2.5 mmoles of 59b are dissolved in a mixture of 20 ml absolute pyridine and 2 ml of absolute ethanol and upon addition of some copper powder the batch is reacted as described for 60a. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 2+1) in isolation.

Yield: 0.68 g (68 %) IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1745 (C=O), 1605 (C=C)/cm

EXAMPLE 62

3-(5,6-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL)-BUTYRIC ACID (61a)

The eluates are concentrated. The product is made to crystallize using a little ether and then is made to precipitate extensively by adding n-hexane.

Yield: 63 mg (36 %); melting point: 157 ° C (with dissociation)

IR $\nu_{\max}$ = 3300 - 2400 (OH), 1710 (C=O), 1605 (C=C)/cm

EXAMPLE 63**3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-5,6-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-7-YL) BUTYRIC-ACID (61b)**

The product precipitates when the eluates are concentrated.

Yield: 0.26 g (46 %); melting point: 202 - 208 ° C (with dissociation)

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE TRIMETHYLPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1-H-PYRROLIZINES

0.05 moles (5.6 g) of 2,4,4-trimethyl-Δ 1pyrroline, dissolved in 25 ml of absolute ethanol, are reacted with 0.05 moles (10.7 g) of 1-bromo-1-phenylacetone (in 63) or α-bromo-propiofenone (in 64) in a manner analogous to the synthesis of 3a. In deviation from that reference, here, following addition of the NaHCO₃ solution (0.06 moles in 40 ml of H₂O) are heated only 4 h to reflux. Purification is carried out by means of column chromatography (Al₂O₃, n-hexane/ether 9+1). Oil remains following concentration of the eluate.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE TRIMETHYLPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL-ACETIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS

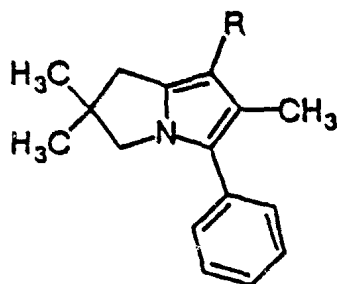
5 mmoles (1.13 g) of 63 or of 64, dissolved in 5 ml of absolute toluene, are reacted with 7.5 mmoles (0.86 g) of diazo-acetic-acid ethylester dissolved in 4 ml of absolute toluene similarly to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-1,2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny acetic-acid ethylesters. The products are obtained as oils following column chromatography (Al₂O₃, 1st n-hexane/ether 9+1, 2nd n-hexane/ether 3+2).

SAPONIFICATION OF THE TRIMETHYLPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROZINYL-ACETIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS

1.5 mmoles of 65 or 0.5 mmoles of 66, dissolved in 4ml or 12 ml resp. of ethanol are reacted with 2.5 ml or 7.5 ml resp. of 10 % aqueous KOH similarly to the procedure for saponifying the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolinyl-acetic-acid ethylesters. Purification is by column chromatography.

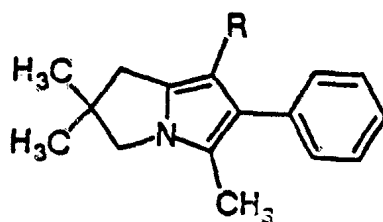
The compounds and several of their properties are listed in the Tables 10 and 11 below.

Table 10



EXAMPLE Nr.	R		MELTING PT.	IR ¹⁾
64	H	<u>63</u>	--	1605
65	CH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>65</u>	--	1735
66	CH ₂ COOH	<u>67</u>	168	1715

Table 11



	R		MELTING PT.	IR ¹⁾
67	H	<u>64</u>	58-60	1595 (C=C)
68	CH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<u>66</u>		1740
69	CH ₂ COOH	<u>68</u>	141	1710

1) (C=O) band, unless stated otherwise

EXAMPLE 70

5-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE (69)

In order to dissolve 35 mmoles of n-octanal in 15 ml of ether and 5 ml of dioxan, a solution of 35 mmoles (5.6 g) of bromine in 5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is slowly added while stirring. This batch then is mixed with 50 ml ether and to neutralize HBr, the mixture is washed carefully twice with a 5 % NaHCO_3 solution. The organic phase is dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue is dissolved in 50 ml ethanol and added to a mixture of 35 mmoles of 2 benzyl- Δ 1-pyrroline⁹⁹, 50 ml of ethanol and 50 ml of 10 % NaHCO_3 solution. After stirring for 24 at room temperature, the batch is poured into 500 ml of 10 % NaCl and extraction is carried out twice with ether. The organic phases are dried by means Na_2SO_4 , the solvent is distilled and the pyrrolizines so obtained, 69 and 70, are isolated by column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 9+1).

The two isomeric pyrrolizines then are dissolved in 50 ml of dichloroethane and are mixed a total of four times, 15 minutes apart, each time with 17 mmoles of acrylic-acid methylester and 1.0 ml of BF_3 etherate. Following addition of 200 ml of 5 % NaCl solution, the batch is extracted twice with ether. Following drying by means of Na_2SO_4 , the solvent is distilled and the unconverted 69 is isolated by means of column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 9+1). The eluates are concentrated. The remaining oil solidifies after some time.

Yield: 1.23 g (16 %); Melting point: 46-47 °C

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}$ (224.1) IR: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 1610$ (C=C)/cm

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 0.73-1.06 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 1.06-1.76 (m, 8H, $-\text{CH}_2-$), 2.33-2.72 (m, 4H, C-2 und Pyr- CH_2-), 3.04 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-1), 3.83 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 6.20 (s, 1H, C-5), 6.95-7.56 (m, 5H, Arom.)

EXAMPLE 71

5-(5-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-6YL)-5-OXOVALERIC ACID (71)

5 mmoles of 5-(n-hexyl)-7-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine **69** are reacted in 20 ml of CH_2Cl_2 with 5 mmoles (0.5 g) of glutaric acid anhydride and 11 mmoles (1.47 g) of AlCl_3 similarly to the procedure for preparing the 5-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-5-oxovaleric-acids. The product is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 1st n-hexane/ether 1 + 1, 2nd ether). After the eluates are concentrated, **71** remains as an oil.

Yield 0.40 g (21 %)

$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_3$ (381.5)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 0.69-1.07 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 1.07-1.98 (m, 10H, $-\text{CH}_2-$), 1.98-2.65 (m, 6H, C-2 und $-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-$), 2.65-2.95 (m, 4H, C-1 und Pyr- CH_2-), 3.91 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 7.07-7.47 (m, 5H, Arom.)

EXAMPLE 72

5-(5-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-6YL)-VALERIC ACID (72)

1 mmole of **71** is reacted in 10 ml of diethyleneglycol with 50 mmoles (2.8 g) of KOH and 30 mmoles (1.5 g) of hydrazine hydrate similarly to the procedure for reducing the 4-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny)-4-oxobutyric acids. Product purification is by means of column chromatography (silica gel / diisopropylether). After concentrating the eluates, **72** remains as an oil.

Yield 0.20 g (54 %)

$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_2$ (367.5)

IR: ν_{max} = 3600-2400 (OH), 1710 (C=O), 1605 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 0.72-1.12 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 1.12-1.78 (m, 12H, $-\text{CH}_2-$), 2.08-2.70 (m, 8H, C-2, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-$ und 2x Pyr- CH_2-), 2.90 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-1), 3.87 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 6.95-7.44 (m, 5H, Arom.)

EXAMPLES 73, 74

5-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-6-YL-CARBALDEHYDE (73) AND 6-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL-CARBALDEHYDE (74)

35 mmoles of octanal, bromine and 2-benzyl-Δ 1-pyrroline are reacted each time similarly to the preparation for 69 and 70. The isolated pyrrolizines then are absorbed in 35 ml of absolute benzene and reacted with 105 mmoles (7.7 g) of absolute DMF and 35 mmoles (5.4 g) of POCl₃ similarly to the procedure of the Vilsmeier formylation of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines. The two products are separated by column chromatography with silica gel, first elution taking place with n-hexane/diisopropylether 73 and then with diisopropylether 74. Both products will be in the form of oils after the eluates have been concentrated.

Proof of structure for 73: the same product is obtained in the Vilsmeier formylation of 69.

73 Yield 1.74 g

C₂₀H₂₅NO (295.4)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1660 (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 0.73-1.07 (m, 3H, -CH₃), 1.07-1.86 (m, 8H, -CH₂-), 2.30-2.70 (m, 2H, C-2), 2.74-3.05 (m, 4H, C-1 and Pyr-CH₂-), 3.91 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-3), 7.05-7.46 (m, 5H, Arom.), 9.87 (s, 1H, -CHO)

74 Yield 2.13 g

C₂₀H₂₅NO (295.4)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1655 (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 0.68-1.01 (m, 3H, -CH₃), 1.01-1.74 (m, 8H, -CH₂-), 2.30-2.67 (m, 2H, C-2), 2.67-3.00 (m, 4H, C-1 and Pyr-CH₂-), 4.32 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-3), 7.19-7.46 (m, 5H, Arom.), 9.67 (s, 1H, -CHO)

EXAMPLE 75

3-(6(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERs (75)

5 mmols (1.48 g) of 74 are reacted similarly to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny-acrylic-acid ethylesters. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether 50-70/acetic-ester 7+1). Following concentration of the eluate, the product is obtained as an oil

Yield 0.45 g (25 %)

$C_{24}H_{31}NO_2$ (365.5)

IR: $\nu_{max} = 1705$ (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm^{-1}

1H -NMR: δ (ppm) = 0.62-1.02 (m, 3H, -CH₃), 1.02-1.78 (m, 11H, -CH₂- und -O-CH₂-CH₃), 2.23-3.01 (m, 6H, C-2, Pyr-CH₂- and C-1), 3.93-4.39 (m, 4H, C-3 und -O-CH₂-), 5.89 (AB, 1H, J=16.1 Hz, =CH-CO-), 7.04-7.48 (m, 5H, Arom.), 7.68 (AB, 1H, J=16.1 Hz, Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 76

3-(6-(n-HEXYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC ACID (76)

1.0 mmole (0.37 g) of 75 is reacted similarly to the procedure for saponifying the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-acrylic-acid ethylesters.

Yield 0.20 g (59 %)

melting point $140^\circ C$ (with dissociation)

$C_{22}H_{27}NO_2$ (337.5)

IR: $\nu_{max} = 3300-2200$ (OH), 1670 (C=O), 1595 (C=C) cm^{-1}

1H -NMR (d_6 -DMSO): δ (ppm) = 0.58-0.96 (m, 3H, -CH₃), 0.96-1.60 (m, 8H, -CH₂-), 2.18-2.73 (m, 4H, C-2 and Pyr-CH₂-), 2.86 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-1), 4.15 (t, 2H, J=7 Hz, C-3), 5.85 (AB, 1H, J=15.8 Hz, =CH-CO-), 7.02-7.53 (m, 5H, Arom.), 7.50 (AB, 1H, J=15.8 Hz, Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 77

6-CYCLOHEXYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE (77)

50 mmoles of Br_2 , dissolved in 10 ml of CCl_4 , are slowly dripped into the solution of 50 mmoles (6.3 g) of cyclohexylmethylketone in 40 ml of CCl_4 with stirring and shielding from light. This batch is then mixed with 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and carefully washed twice with a 5 % NaHCO_3 solution to neutralize the Hbr. The organic phase is dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue is dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol and reacted with the solution of 50 mmoles of 2-benzyl- Δ 1-pyrroline in 20 ml of ethanol. The batch is stirred for 24 h at room temperature. After adding 25 ml of a saturated NaHCO_3 solution, stirring proceeds for another 24 h. Then 500 ml of 10 % NaCl are added and extraction with ether is carried out twice. The organic phases are dried (Na_2SO_4). The solvent is distilled and the product is isolated by column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 9+1). The oil (3.0 g) remaining after the eluate was concentrated is impure. It is further reacted without any purification.

EXAMPLE 78

6-CYCLOHEXYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5YL-CARBALDEHYDE (78)

3.0 g of impure 77 are dissolved in 5 ml of absolute benzene and reacted with 12 mmoles of absolute DMF (0.88 g) and 4 mmoles (0.61 g) of POCl_3 similarly to the procedure for the Vilsmeier formylation of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, ether/n-hexane 3+1). Then the product is precipitated with ethanol

Yield	0.66 g (4.5 % referred to the cyclohexylmethyl ketone)
Melting point	135 ° C

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_2$ (293.4)

IR: ν_{max} = 1645 (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 1.01-2.13 (m, 10H, $-\text{CH}_2-$ of the cyclohexyl ring), 2.24-3.03 (m, 5H, C-1, C-2 und Pyr-CH<), 4.35 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 7.07-7.51 (m, 5H, Arom.), 9.93 (s, 1H, CHO)

EXAMPLE 79

3-(6-CYCLOHEXYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS (79)

2 mmoles of 78, dissolved in 4 ml of absolute CH_2Cl_2 , are reacted with a solution of 2 mmoles (0.86 g) of ethoxycarbonyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide in 3.5 ml of absolute ethanol and with a solution of Na-ethanolate prepared from 6 mmoles (0.14 g) of sodium and 3 ml of absolute ethanol in a manner similar to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizinylic acrylic-acid ethylesters. The purification takes place by column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether 50-70/ acetic-ester 7+2). The oil remaining after concentration solidifies after some time.

Yield: 80 mg (11 %); melting point: 190°C

$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_2$ (363.5)

IR: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 1715$ (C=O), 1605 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 0.99-1.99 (m, 10H, $-\text{CH}_2-$ of the cyclohexyl ring), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J=7$ Hz, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), 2.27-2.93 (m, 5H, C-1, C-2 und Pyr-CH<), 4.17 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 4.23 (q, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$), 5.85 (AB, 1H, $J=16.2$ Hz, $=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$), 7.04-7.48 (m, 5H, Arom.), 7.91 (AB, 1H, $J=16.2$ Hz, Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 80

3-(6-CYCLOHEXYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC ACID (80)

0.22 mmoles (80 mg) of 79 dissolved in 5 ml of ethanol are reacted with 3 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH similarly to the procedure for saponifying the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine acrylic-acid ethylesters (see p 219).

Yield 37 mg (50 %)

melting point 201°C (with dissociation)

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2$ (335.4)

IR: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 3200-2400$ (OH), 1660 (C=O), 1585 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 0.98-2.05 (m, 10H, $-\text{CH}_2-$ of the cyclohexyl ring), 2.29-2.98 (m, 5H, C-1, C-2 und Pyr-CH<), 4.21 (t, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, C-3), 5.87 (AB, 1H, $J=16.0$ Hz, $=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$), 7.02-7.55 (m, 5H, Arom.), 8.01 (AB, 1H, $J=16.0$ Hz, Pyr-CH=)

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE N-ALKYLATION OF 2-METHYL-3,4-DIPHENYLPYRROLE

2 mmoles (0.47 g) of 2-methyl-3,4-diphenyl-pyrrole (AUST. J. CHEM. 1966, 19, pp 1871-1885) [and] 2.2 mmoles of p-toluene sulfonic-acid methylester (in 81b) or alkylbromide (for the remaining compounds) and 1 mmole (0.32) g) of tetrabutyl-ammonium bromide are mixed with 10 ml ether and 5 ml of 50 % aqueous NaOH. While agitating strongly, the mixture is heated for 8 h to slow boiling. Thereupon the batch is poured into 100 ml of H₂O and extracted twice with ether. The ether phases are washed with 1 % H₃PO₄ and H₂O, dried by means of Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The product isolation takes place by column chromatography (Al₂O₃, n-hexane/ether 9+1).

The compounds so obtained and their physical properties are listed in Table 12 below.

EXAMPLE 88

1-NEOPENTYL-2-METHYL-3,4-DIPHENYLPYRROLE (81i)

The above compound cannot be synthesized. However it may be prepared as follows:

2 mmoles (0.46 g) of 2-methyl-3,4-diphenyl-pyrrole, 2.6 mmoles of potassium-t-butyrate and 3 mmoles (0.45 g) of neopentyl bromide in 6 ml of absolute DMSO are heated for 45 minutes to 130 - 140 ° C. Following cooling, 100 ml H₂O are added, acidification with dilute H₃PO₄ and next double extraction with ether are carried out. The ether phases are washed with H₂O, dried by means Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The product is isolated from the residue by column chromatography (Al₂O₃, n-hexane/ether 9+1) and precipitated with ethanol (similarly to the case for 81h).

Yield: 0.31 g (51 %); melting point: 132 ° C.

C₂₂H₂₅N (303.4)

COMPUTED C 87.1 H 8.30 N 4.6

MEASURED C 86.9 H 8.21 N 4.5

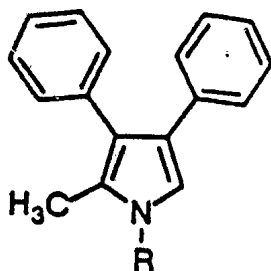
IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1605 (C=C) cm⁻¹

MS: m/z (rel.int.) = 303 (89%, M⁺), 288 (9%, M⁺-CH₃, * 273.74), 247 (58%,

M⁺-C₄H₉, * 201.34), 246 (100%, 247-H)

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.02 (s, 9H, -CH₃), 2.19 (s, 3H, Pyr-CH₃), 3.66 (s, 2H, >N-CH₂-), 6.75 (s, 1H, C-5), 7.06-7.33 (m, 10H, Arom.)

Table 12



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELTING POINT °C	IR (C=C)
81 ¹⁾	CH ₃	81b	
82	C ₂ H ₅	81c	1600
83	n-C ₃ H ₇	81d	1605
84	n-C ₄ H ₉	81e	1610
85 ²⁾	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	81f	
86 ²⁾	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	81g	
87	iso-C ₄ H ₉	81h	1605

¹⁾ Tetrahedron Lett. 1969, 55, 4875-4878
Chem. Pharm. Bull. 1974, 22, 61-69

²⁾ mixture with alkyl bromide; it is reacted without further purification

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 3-(5-METHYL-3,4-DIPHENYL-PYRROLE-2-YL)-PROPIONIC-ACID METHYLESTERS

1 mmole of 2-methyl-3,4-diphenylpyrrole or of 1-alkyl-2-methyl-3,4-diphenylpyrrole **82b-i** and 1.5 mmoles (0.13 g) of acrylic-acid methylester are dissolved in 4 ml of dichloroethane. Following addition of 0.06 ml of BF_3 -ethylether complex, the batch is stirred for 1 h at room temperature and after 15 minutes in each case again the same amounts of acrylic-acid methylester and BF_3 -ethylester complex are added. Then the batch is mixed with 50 ml of H_2O and extraction with ether is performed twice. The ether phases are washed with H_2O , dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The product is isolated from the residue by column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 1+4 (**82a**) or 1+1 (**82b,c**) or 3+2 (remaining compounds)). After the eluate has been concentrated, an oil remains.

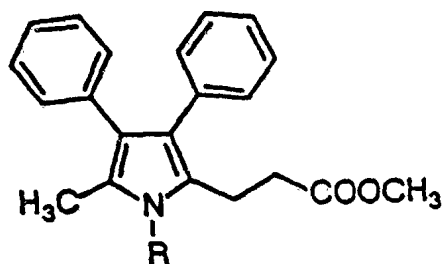
The compounds so obtained and several of their physical properties are listed in Table 13 below.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE SAPONIFICATION OF THE 3-(5-METHYL-3,4-DIPHENYLPYRROLE-2-YL)-PROPIONIC-ACID METHYLESTERS

The solution of 0.4 mmoles of 3-(2-methyl-3,4-diphenylpyrrole-5-yl)-propionic-acid methylester **82a** or 3-(1-alkyl-2-methyl-3,4-diphenylpyrrole-5-yl)-propionic-acid methylester **82b-i** in 3 ml of ethanol is heated to boiling. 2 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH previously degassed by boiling are dripped into the batch which then is heated with reflux for another 5 minutes. Following cooling, the batch is poured into 100 ml of 5 % NaCl solution and is washed twice with 50 ml of ether. The aqueous phase is acidified with dilute H_3PO_4 and extracted twice with 50 ml of ether. The ether phases are washed with 100 ml of H_2O and dried by means of Na_2SO_4 . The solvent is distilled, and where called for the product is precipitated with hexane.

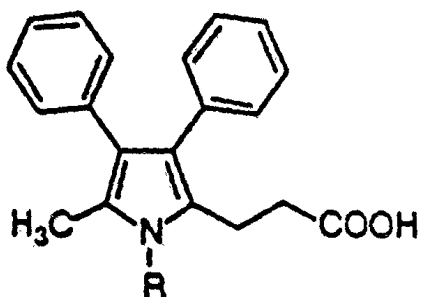
The compounds so obtained and several of their physical properties are shown in Table 14.

Table 13



EXAMPLE Nr.	R		IR (C=O)
89	H	82a	1730
90	CH_3	82b	1740
91	C_2H_5	82c	1740
92	$\text{n-C}_3\text{H}_7$	82d	1740
93	$\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9$	82e	1745
94	$\text{n-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$	82f	1740
95	$\text{n-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	82g	1740
96	$\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9$	82h	1740
97	Neopentyl	82i	1740

Table 14



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELTING POINT °C	IR (C=O)
98	H	60	1710
99	CH_3	108	1710
100	C_2H_5	157	1715
101	$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$	128	1705
102	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	$>49^\circ \text{ (dissoc.)}$	1715
104	$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$	-	1715
105	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	-	1715
106	$\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9$	50	1715
107	Neopentyl	48	1710

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE N-ALKYLATION OF 5-METHYL-2,3-DIPHENYLPYRROLE

5 mmoles (1.17 g) of 5-methyl-2,3-diphenylpyrrole (AUST. J. CHEM. 1966, 19, pp 1871-1885), 5.5 mmoles of toluene sulfonic-acid methylester or of alkyl bromide and 1 mmole (0.32 g) of tetrabutyl ammonium bromide are mixed with 10 ml ether and 5 ml of 10 % aqueous NaOH. The reaction henceforth is carried out in the manner of the procedure for the N-alkylation of 2-methyl-3,4-diphenylpyrrole.

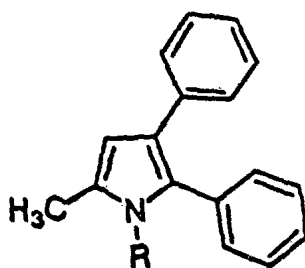
The compounds so obtained and some of their physical properties are shown in Table 15.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE (5-METHYL-4,5-DIPHENYLPYRROLE-3-YL)-ACETIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS.

2.5 mmoles of methyl-2,3-diphenylpyrrole (AUST. J. CHEM. 1966, 19, pp 1871-1885) or of 1-alkyl-5-methyl-2,3-diphenylpyrrole **84b-j**, dissolved in 2 ml of absolute toluene, are reacted similarly to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-acetic-acid ethylesters. Following column chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/ether 1+1 in Example 117 or Al_2O_3 , n-hexane-ether 9+1 in the remaining compounds), the products are obtained in the form of oils

The compounds so obtained and the infra-red data relating to them are shown in Table 16.

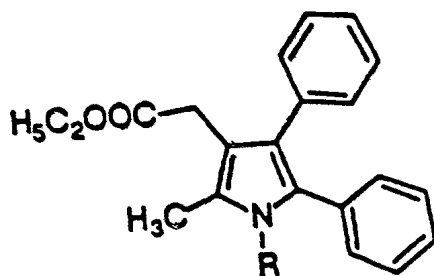
Table 15



EXAMPLE Nr.	R		MELTING PT. °C	IR(C=C)
108	CH_3	84b	149	1605
109	C_2H_5	84c	68-69	1605
110	$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$	84d	-	1605
111	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	84e	-	1605
112	$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$	84f		1605
113	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	84g		1605
114	$n\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ ¹⁾	84h		
115	$\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9$	84i	107	1600
116	Neopentyl	84j	89	1605

1) mixture with $n\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{Br}$, reacted without further purification

Table 16



EXAMPLE Nr.	R		IR(C=O)
117	H	85a	1730
118	CH ₃	85b	1740
119	C ₂ H ₅	85c	1735
120	n-C ₃ H ₇	85d	1740
121	n-C ₄ H ₉	85e	1735
122	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	85f	1740
123	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	85g	1740
124	n-C ₈ H ₁₇	85h	1740
125	iso-C ₄ H ₉	85i	1735
126	Neopentyl	85j	1735

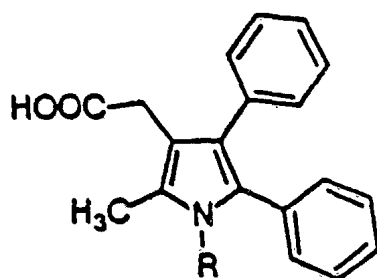
GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR SAPONIFYING THE (2-METHYL-4,5-DIPHENYL-PYRROLE-3-YL)-ACETIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS

The solution of 0.6 mmoles of (2-methyl-4,5-diphenylpyrrole-3-yl)-acetic-acid ethylester or of (1-alkyl-2-methyl-4,5-diphenylpyrrole-3-yl)-acetic-acid ethylester in 5 ml of ethanol is heated to boiling. Then 3 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH previously degassed by boiling are dripped into the batch which is further heated for 1 h with reflux. Following cooling the batch is poured into 100 ml of 5 % NaCl solution and the mixture is then acidified with 8 % H₃PO₄ and extracted three times with ether. The organic phases are dried by means of Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Product purification takes place by column chromatography (silica gel, 1st n-hexane/ether 1+1 in the Examples 127-131,

or 2+1 in Examples 132-136, 2nd ether). The eluates are concentrated down to a few ml. After adding n-hexane and concentrating again, the product precipitates.

The compounds so obtained and their physical data are shown in Table 17.

Table 17



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELTING POINT °C	IR(C=O)
127	H	110	1710
128	CH ₃	161	1710
129	C ₂ H ₅	177	1705
130	n-C ₃ H ₇	172	1700
131	n-C ₄ H ₉	129	1705
132	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	121	1710
133	n-C ₆ H ₁₃	127	1710
134	n-C ₈ H ₁₇	45	1715
135	iso-C ₄ H ₉	168	1710
136	Neopentyl	163	1710

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE 6-ARYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINES OR THE 6-PHENYL-7-ARYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINES

20 mmoles of aromatics-substituted* or unsubstituted α -bromo-acetophenone dissolved in 25 ml of CH_2Cl_2 are mixed with the solution of 20 mmoles of unsubstituted or aromatics-substituted** resp. 2-benzyl- Δ 1-pyrroline in 50 ml of ethanol and are stirred for 24 h at room temperature. Then 20 ml of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution are added and the batch is stirred for another 24 h at room temperature. The batch is poured into 500 ml of 5 % NaCl solution and is extracted three times each time with 100 ml of ether/ CH_2Cl_2 3+1. The organic phases are dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and processed in the manner discussed below.

* α -bromo-3-chloroacetophenone, α -bromo-3,4-dimethoxyacetophenone, α -bromo-3,4-dichloroacetophenone and α -bromo-4-phenoxyacetophenone are not available commercially. They are prepared as follows:

A solution of 20 mmoles (3.2 g) of bromine in 10 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is slowly dripped into the solution of 20 mmoles of 3-chloroacetophenone, 3,4-dimethoxyacetophenone, 3,4-dichloroacetophenone or 4-phenoxyacetophenone in 15 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and 20 ml of dioxan. Thereupon the batch is mixed with 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and carefully washed twice with 5 % NaHCO_3 solution to remove the HBr . The organic phase is dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue is reacted directly as described above with 20 mmoles of 2-benzyl- Δ 1-pyrroline.

** 2-(4-chlorobenzyl)- Δ 1-pyrroline

The preparation is similar to that for 2-benzyl- Δ 1-pyrroline (J. AMER. CHEM. SOC. 1932, 54, pp 3971-3976)

** 2-(4-methylbenzyl)- Δ 1-pyrroline

A Grignard reagent is prepared from 0.15 moles (3.6 g) of Mg and 0.15 moles (21.1 g) of methylbenzyl chloride in 150 ml of absolute ether. After dripping 0.15 moles (15.5 g) of 4-chlorobutyronitrile dissolved in 100 ml absolute ether into the batch, same is heated for 2 h to reflux. Next the ether is distilled and 200 ml of absolute xylene are added. After further boiling with reflux for 2 h, the batch is mixed with 100 ml of H_2O while being ice-cooled and is acidified with dilute H_3PO_4 . The aqueous phase is made alkaline with concentrated NH_3 and ice-cooling and the generated precipitate is evacuated. The filtrate is extracted three times with 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and the precipitate is washed with 100 ml of

CH_2Cl_2 . The CH_2Cl_2 solutions are combined, dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The product is isolated from the last residue by distillation (boiling point 117°C at 0.1 torr).

Yield 3.7 g (14 %)

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$ (173.3)

Ir: ν_{max} = 1640 (C=N), 1605 (C=C)/cm

** 2-(4-methoxybenzyl)- Δ^1 -pyrroline

4-methoxybenzyl magnesium chloride is prepared from 3.0 moles (72.9 g) of Mg and 0.15 moles (23.5 g) of 4-methoxybenzylchloride in 500 ml of absolute ether. The product is reacted further with 0.15 moles (15.5 g) of 4-chlorobutyronitrile and is purified by distillation (boiling point 142°C at 0.1 torr).

Yield 2.4 g (8 %)

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$ (189.3)

Ir: ν_{max} = 1640 (C=N), 1610 (C=C)/cm

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING 3-(6-CHLOROPHENYL- AND 6-NITROPHENYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-PROPIONIC-ACID METHYLESTERS

4 mmoles of 6 chloro- or 6-nitrophenyl-7-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine and 6 mmoles (0.52 g) of acrylic-acid methylester are dissolved in 16 ml of absolute dichloroethane. After adding 0.24 ml of BF_3 ethylene complex, the batch is stirred for 1 h at room temperature, and the same amounts of acrylic-acid methylester and BF_3 ethylether complex are added in each case again after 15 minutes. Thereupon the batch is poured into 100 ml of 10 % NaCl solution and is extracted twice with ether/ CH_2Cl_2 3+1. The organic phases are dried by means of Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue then is processed in the manner discussed below.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR SAPONIFYING THE 3-(6-CHLOROPHENYL- AND 6-NITROPHENYL-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-6-YL)-PROPIONIC-ACID METHYLESTERS

The solution of 1 mmole of the corresponding pyrroliziny-propionic-acid methylester in 10 ml of ethanol is heated to boiling. 5 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH solution previous degassed is dripped into the batch which is then heated another 5 minutes with

reflux. Following cooling the batch is poured into 100 ml of 5 % NaCl solution and acidified with 8 % H_3PO_4 and extracted three times with ether/ CH_2Cl_2 3+1. The organic phases are dried by means of Na_2SO_4 , concentrated, and processed in the manner described above.

5 GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE VILSMEIER FORMYLATION OF AROMATICS-SUBSTITUTED 6,7-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINES

6 mmoles of the corresponding pyrrolizine dissolved in 6 ml of absolute benzene are reacted with 18 mmoles (1.32 g) of absolute DMF and 6 mmoles (0.92 g) of POCl_3 similarly to the procedure for the Vilsmeier formylation of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING AROMATICS-SUBSTITUTED 6,7-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINYL-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS

2.5 mmoles of the corresponding carbaldehyde dissolved in 5 ml of absolute CH_2Cl_2 are reacted with the solution of 2.5 mmoles (1.08 g) of ethoxycarbonyl-methyltriphenyl-phosphonium bromide in 4 ml of absolute ethanol and with a solution of Na-ethanolate prepared from 7.5 mmoles (0.17 g) of sodium and 3 ml of absolute ethanol in a manner similar to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizinylic-acrylic-acid ethylesters.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR SAPONIFYING AROMATICS-SUBSTITUTED 3-(6,7-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS.

1.2 mmoles of the corresponding pyrrolizinylic-acrylic-acid ethylesters dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol are reacted with 10 ml of aqueous KOH similarly to the procedure for saponifying the 3-(diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-5-yl)-acrylic-acid ethylesters.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR HYDROGENATING AROMATICS-SUBSTITUTED 3-(6,7-DIPHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) ACRYLIC ACIDS

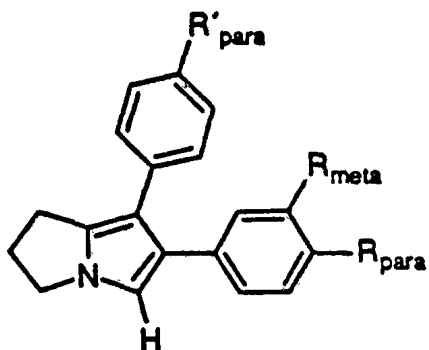
0.9 mmoles of the corresponding pyrrolizinylic acid are dissolved in 30 ml of absolute THF. After adding 10 ml of absolute ethanol and a spatula tip-ful of PtO₂ (alternatively, palladium also may be used), hydrogenation is carried out in the autoclave for about 4 h at 15 bars. Several times a spatula tip-ful of fresh PtO₂ (or palladium) is added. Upon complete reaction (thin-layer chromatography: silica gel, THF), the catalyst is evacuated, the solvent is distilled and the product is isolated.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR SPLITTING THE ARYLMETHYLEETHERS

0.5 mmoles of the corresponding methyl compound dissolved in 5 ml of absolute CH₂Cl₂ are dripped into the solution of 0.20 ml of BBr₃ in 3 ml of absolute CH₂Cl₂ at -80 ° C. The mixture is allowed to rise to room temperature in about 8 h. After adding 30 ml of H₂O, extraction is carried out three times with ether. The organic phases are washed twice with a saturated NaCl solution, dried by means of Na₂SO₄ and are processed.

The compounds so obtained and their physical properties are shown in the Tables 18 through 27 below.

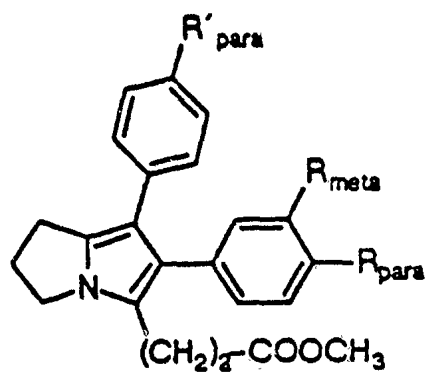
Table 18



EXAMPLE Nr.	R _{meta}	R _{para}	R' para	MELT. PT. °C	IR(C=C)
138	Cl	H	H		1600
139 ¹⁾	H	Cl	H		
140	NO ₂	H	H	117	1605
141	H	NO ₂	H	132	1595
142	H	H	Cl	156	1605

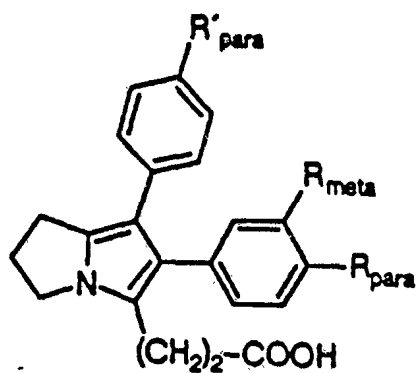
¹⁾ Chemiker-Zeitung 1986, 110, 267-271

Table 19



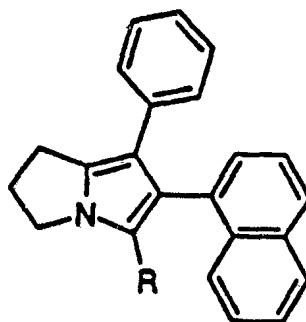
EXAMPLE Nr.	R _{meta}	R _{para}	R' _{para}	MELTING PT. °C	IR(C=O)
143	Cl	H	H	99	1735
144	H	Cl	H	98	1730
145	NO ₂	H	H		1740
146	H	NO ₂	H		1740
147	H	H	Cl	111	1730

Table 20



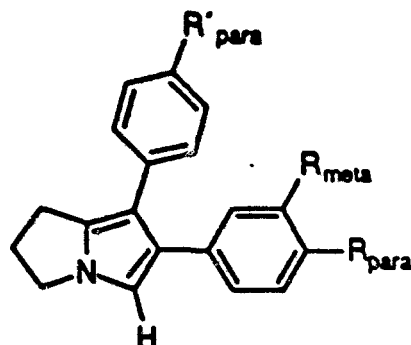
EXAMPLE Nr.	R_{meta}	R_{para}	R'_{para}	MELT. PT. °C	IR(C=O)
143	Cl	H	H	99	1735
144	H	Cl	H	98	1730
145	NO_2	H	H		1740
146	H	NO_2	H		1740
147	H	H	Cl	111	1730

Table 21



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	MELT. PT. °C	IR (C=O)
153	H		1605 (C=C)
154	CHO	>84	1650
155	CH=CHCOOC ₂ H ₅ (E)	122	1715
156	CH=CHCOOH (E)	229	1660
157	(CH ₂) ₂ COOH	157	1710

Table 22

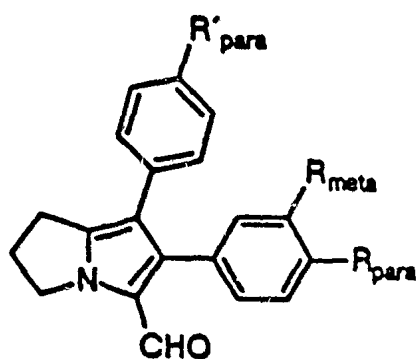


EXAMPLE Nr.	R _{meta}	R _{para}	R' _{para}	MELT. PT. °C	OR(C=C)
158	CH ₃	H	H		1605
159	H	CH ₃	H		1605
160	OCH ₃	H	H		1605
161 ¹⁾	H	OCH ₃	H		
162 ¹⁾	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	H		
163 ²⁾	H	O-C ₆ H ₅	H		
164	Cl	Cl	H	119	1605
165	H	H	CH ₃	104	1610
166	H	H	OCH ₃		1605

1) Chemiker-Zeitung 1986 110, 267-271

2) the product is impure; it is made to react without further purification

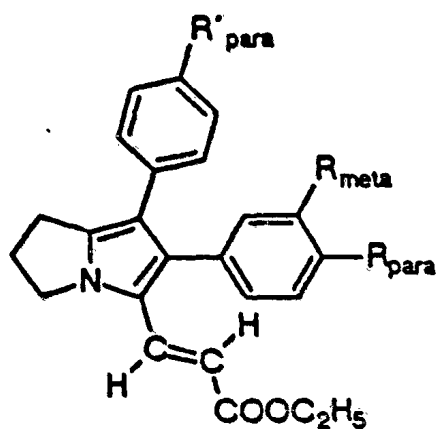
Table 23



EXAMPLE Nr.	R _{meta}	R _{para}	R' _{para}	MELT. PT. °C	IR(C=O)
167	CH ₃	H	H	128	1645
168	H	CH ₃	H	142	1645
169	OCH ₃	H	H	117	1635
170 ¹⁾	H	OCH ₃	H		
171 ¹⁾	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	H		
172	H	O-C ₆ H ₅	H	135	1635
173	Cl	Cl	H	162	1640
174	H	H	CH ₃	102	1645

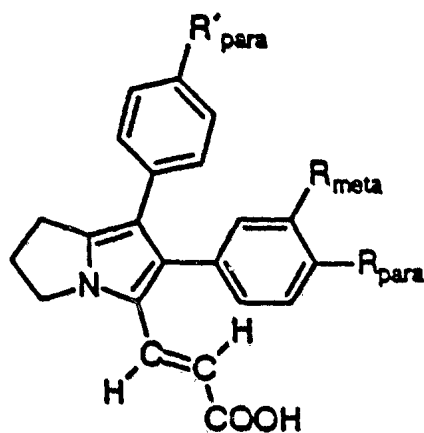
1) Chemiker-Zeitung 1986 110, 267-271

Table 24



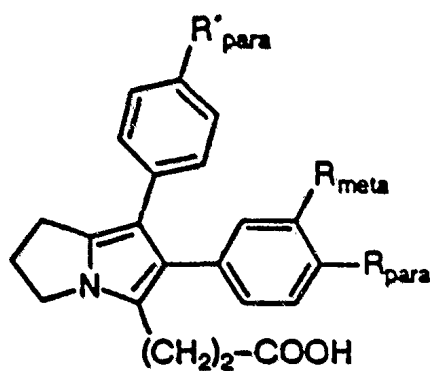
EXAMPLE Nr.	R_{meta}	R_{para}	R'_{para}	MELT. PT. °C	IR(C=O)
175	CH_3	H	H	142	1710
176	H	CH_3	H	158	1710
177	OCH_3	H	H	119	1710
178	H	OCH_3	H	164	1705
179	OCH_3	OCH_3	H	133	1705
180	H	$O-C_6H_5$	H	173	1705
181	Cl	Cl	H	122	1715
182	H	H	CH_3	222	1705

Table 25



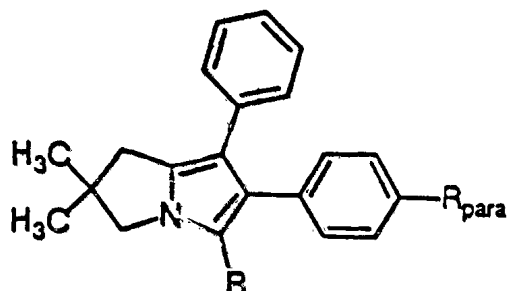
EXAMPLE Nr.	R_{meta}	R_{para}	R'_{para}	MELTING PT. °C	IR(C=O)
183	CH_3	H	H	216	1660
184	H	CH_3	H	221	1680
185	OCH_3	H	H	205	1670
186	H	OCH_3	H	216	1675
187	OCH_3	OCH_3	H	216	1660
188	H	$O-C_6H_5$	H	221	1660
189	Cl	Cl	H	229	1660
190	H	H	CH_3	118	1665

Table 26



EXAMPLE Nr.	R _{meta}	R _{para}	R' _{para}	MELT. PT. °C	IR(C=O)
191	CH ₃	H	H	125	1710
192	H	CH ₃	H	122	1710
193	OCH ₃	H	H	111	1710
194	H	OCH ₃	H	73	1710
195	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	H	152	1725
196	OH	H	H	87	1710
197	H	OH	H	187	1700
198	OH	OH	H	76	1710
199	H	O-C ₆ H ₅	H	178	1705
200	Cl	Cl	H	144	1710
201	H	H	CH ₃	182	1705

Table 27



EXAMPLE Nr.	R	R _{para}	MELT. PT °C	IR(C=O)
202	H	Cl	118	1605(C=C)
203	(CH ₂) ₂ COOCH	Cl	113	1735
204	(CH ₂) ₂ COOH ₃	Cl	207	1710

EXAMPLE 205 (4-FLUOROPHENYL)
2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-FLUORO)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE (1v)

20 mmoles of α -chlorine-4-fluoroacetophenone dissolved in 25 ml of CH₂Cl₂ are mixed with the solution of 20 mmoles of 2-benzyl-4,4-dimethyl- Δ 1-pyrroline [in] 25 ml of ethanol and the batch is stirred for 24 h at a bath temperature of 70 ° C. Thereupon 20 ml of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution is added and agitation continues for another 24 h at the same temperature. The batch is poured into 500 ml of 5 % NaCl solution and is then extracted three times each time with 100 ml of ether/CH₂Cl₂ 3+1. The organic phases are dried by means of Na₂SO₄. The product is precipitated by column chromatography (Al₂O₃, n-hexane/ether 9+1) in the form of an oil

Yield 3.1 g (51 %)

C₂₁H₂₀FN (305.4)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1605 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.28 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.78 (s, 2H, C-1), 3.71 (s, 2H, C-3), 6.64 (s, 1H, C-5), 6.75-7.60 (m, 9H, Arom.)



EXAMPLE 206 (4-FLUOROPHENYL)
 2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-FLUORO)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLOZINE-5-YL-
 CARBALDEHYDE (6v)

19 mmoles of iv dissolved in 9 ml of absolute benzene are reacted with 27 mmoles (1.97 g) of absolute DMF and 9 mmoles (1.38 g) of POCl₃ in a manner similar to the Vilsmeier formylation of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines. Purification is by means of column chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/ether 2+1). When the eluates are concentrated, the product precipitates.

Yield: 0.9 g (30 %) melting point: 186 °C
 C₂₂H₂₀FNO (333.4)
 IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1645 (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.33 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.83 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.18 (s, 2H, C-3),
 6.90-7.44 (m, 9H, Arom.), 9.38 (s, 1H, -CHO)

EXAMPLE 207 (4-FLUOROPHENYL)
 3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-FLUORO)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS (34v)

2 mmoles of 6v dissolved in 15 ml of absolute CH₂Cl₂ are reacted with the solution of 2 mmoles (0.86 g) of ethoxycarbonyl methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide in 4 ml of absolute ethanol and a solution of Na-ethanolate prepared from 6 mmoles (0.14 g) sodium and 3 ml absolute ethanol in a manner similar to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizinylic acrylic-acid ethylesters. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂). After the eluates have been concentrated, the product remains in the form of a foam.

Yield 0.33 g (41 %)
 melting point 152 °C

C₂₆H₂₆FNO₂ (403.5)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1715 (C=O), 1620 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.27 (t, 3H, J=7 Hz, -O-CH₂-CH₃), 1.33 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.86 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.00 (s, 2H, C-3), 4.19 (q, 2H, J=7 Hz, -O-CH₂-CH₃), 5.90 (AB, 1H, J=16.4 Hz, =CH-CO-), 6.87-7.34 (m, 9H, Arom.), 7.48 (AB, 1H, J=16.4 Hz, Pyr-CH=)



EXAMPLE 208 (4-FLUOROPHENYL)
 3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-FLUORO)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) ACRYLIC-ACID (35v)

0.6 mmoles of 34v dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol are reacted with 6 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH in a manner similar to the saponification of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny acrylic-acid esters.

Yield 0.20 g (89 %); melting point: 242 ° C

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 3300-2200 (OH), 1685, 1670 (C=O), 1600 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO): δ (ppm) = 1.27 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.84 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.06 (s, 2H, C-3), 5.92 (AB, 1H, J=16.4 Hz, =CH-CO-), 6.87-7.41 (m, 9H, Arom. and Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 209 (4-FLUOROPHENYL)
 3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-FLUORO)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-PROPIONIC ACID (27v)

0.3 mmoles of 27v are reacted in the manner of the procedure for hydrogenating the aromatics-substituted 3-(6,7-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-5-yl)-acrylic-acids. Palladium is used as the catalyst. The product is precipitated by means of hexane.

Yield: 0.08 g (71 %) melting point: 182 ° C

$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{FNO}_2$ (377.5) COMPUTED: C 76.4 H 6.41 N 3.7

MEASURED: C 75.8 H 6.56 N 3.3

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 3300-2400 (OH), 1710 (C=O), 1605 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 1.30 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.28-2.58 (m, 2H, -CH₂-CO-), 2.73-3.03 (m, 2H, Pyr-CH₂-), 2.81 (s, 2H, C-1), 3.68 (s, 2H, C-3), 6.76-7.28 (m, 9H, Arom.)



EXAMPLE 210

2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE (1w)

20 mmoles of 2 benzyl-4,4-dimethyl-Δ 1-[pyrroline 1b₃ are reacted with 20 mmoles of α-bromo-4-chloroacetophenone in 50 ml of ethanol similarly to the procedure for preparing the 6-aryl-7-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines. Purification is by column chromatography (Al₂O₃, n-hexane/ether 9+1). Following concentration of the eluates, 1w remains in the form of oil

Yield 2.7 g (36 %)

C₂₇H₂₅NO (379.5)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1605 und 1595 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.28 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.78 (s, 2H, C-1), 3.71 (s, 2H, C-3), 6.65 (s, 1H, C-5), 6.78-7.57 (m, 14H, Arom.)

EXAMPLE 211

2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL-CARBALDEHYDE (6w)

5 mmoles of 1w dissolved in 6 ml of absolute benzene are reacted with 18 mmoles (1.32 g) of absolute DMF and 6 mmoles (0.92 g) of POCl₃ similarly to the procedure for the Vilsmeier formylation of the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizines. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂). The product is precipitated by ethanol.

Yield: 0.94 g (38 %) melting point: 139 ° C

C₂₈H₂₅NO₂ (407.5)

IR: $\nu_{\max}$ = 1645 (C=O), 1605 und 1590 (C=C) cm⁻¹

¹H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.30 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.81 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.17 (s, 2H, C-3), 6.84-7.47 (m, 14H, Arom.), 9.40 (s, 1H, -CHO)



EXAMPLE 212

3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL)-ACRYLIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS (34w)

2 mmoles of 6w dissolved in 5 ml of absolute CH_3Cl_2 are reacted with the solution of 2 mmoles (0.86 g) of ethoxycarbonyltrimethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide in 4 ml of absolute ethanol and a solution of Na-ethanolate prepared from 6 mmoles (0.14 g) of sodium and 3 ml of absolute ethanol in a manner similar to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizinylic acid esters. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, CH_2Cl_2). The product remains in the form of foam after the eluates have been concentrated.

Yield: 0.33 g (35 %)

melting point: from 69 ° C

 $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_3$ (477.6)IR: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 1705$ (C=O), 1610 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm) = 1.28 (t, 3H, $J=7$ Hz, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), 1.33 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.86 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.00 (s, 2H, C-3), 4.19 (q, 2H, $J=7$ Hz, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), 5.92 (AB, 1H, $J=16$ Hz, $=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$), 6.83-7.44 (m, 14H, Arom.), 7.56 (AB, 1H, $J=16$ Hz, Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 213

3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) ACRYLIC ACID (35w)

0.6 mmoles of 34w dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol are reacted with 6 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH in a manner similar to the procedure for saponifying the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-5-yl acrylic-acid ethylesters.

Yield: 0.23 g (85 %)

melting point: 198 ° C

 $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3$ (449.5)

COMPUTED C 80.2 H 6.05 N 3.1

MEASURED C 79.9 H 6.07 N 2.7

IR: $\nu_{\text{max}} = 3300-2200$ (OH), 1675 (C=O), 1590 (C=C) cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO): δ (ppm) = 1.27 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.83 (s, 2H, C-1), 4.06 (s, 2H, C-3), 5.92 (AB, 1H, $J=16.2$ Hz, $=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$), 6.86-7.57 (m, 15H, Arom. and Pyr-CH=)

EXAMPLE 214

3-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) PROPIONIC ACID (27w)

0.3 mmoles of 35w are reacted in the manner of the procedure for hydrogenating the aromatics-substituted 3-(6,7-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-5-yl) acrylic acids. Palladium is used as the catalyst. The product is precipitated by n-hexane.

Yield: 0.10 g (74 %)

melting point: 149 ° C

$C_{30}H_{29}NO_3$ (451.6)

COMPUTED C 79.8 H 6.47 N 3.1

MEASURED C 79.5 H 6.61 N 2.7

IR: ν_{max} = 3300-2400 (OH), 1710 (C=O), 1605 and 1595 (C=C) cm^{-1}

1H -NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.29 (s, 6H, $-CH_3$), 2.34-2.63 (m, 2H, $-CH_2-CO-$), 2.77-3.06 (m, 2H, Pyr- CH_2), 2.83 (s, 2H, C-1), 3.69 (s, 2H, C-3), 6.85-7.47 (m, 14H, Arom.)

EXAMPLE 215

2-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) PROPIONIC-ACID ETHYLESTERS (54a)

2.5 mmoles of 6-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-7-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine 1w dissolved in 3 ml of absolute toluene are reacted with 4 mmoles (0.51 g) of 2-diazopropionic-acid ethylesters dissolved in 3 ml of absolute toluene in a manner similar to the procedure for preparing the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny acetic-acid ethylesters ["s.S."201]. Isolation is by means of column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , n-hexane/ether 9+1). The oily product (0.45 g) remaining after concentration of the eluates is impure. It is reacted further without additional purification.

EXAMPLE 216

2-(2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-PHENOXYPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL) PROPIONIC ACID (56a)

5 The impure 54a (0.45 g) dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol is reacted with 5 ml of 10 % aqueous KOH in a manner similar to the saponification procedure for the diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrroliziny acetic-acid ethylesters. The time of saponification is 90 minutes. Purification is by column chromatography (silica gel, diisopropylether).

Yield: 90 mg

melting point: 186 ° C

 $C_{30}H_{29}NO_3$ (451.6)IR: ν_{max} = 3300-2400 (OH), 1710 (C=O), 1605 and 1595 (C=C) cm^{-1}

1H-NMR: δ (ppm) = 1.23 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.32 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.48 (d, 3H, J=7 Hz, CH₃-CH<), 2.72, 2.91 (AB, 2H, J=15.5 Hz, C-1), 3.81 (s, 2H, C-3), 3.96 (q, 1H, J=7 Hz, -CH<), 6.81-7.50 (m, 10H, Arom.)

Example 217

[2,2-DIMETHYL-6-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-7-PHENYL-2,3-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROLIZINE-5-YL]ACETIC ACID

5

The method as mentioned in example 7 is repeated with ω -bromo-4-chlorophenylacetophenone instead of ω -bromoacetophenone as starting product. Herewith the title compound is obtained with a melting point of 160°C.

10

IR (KBr): 1710 cm^{-1}

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: (ppm): 1,28 (s, 6H, CH_3); 2,83 (s, 2H, CH_2);
3,53 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$); 3,72 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}$);
6,97-7,32 (m, 9H, Arom.)

15

The IC_{50} -value for the inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase is 0.18 μmol and for the inhibition of the cyclooxygenase the IC_{50} -value is 0.21 μmol .

20





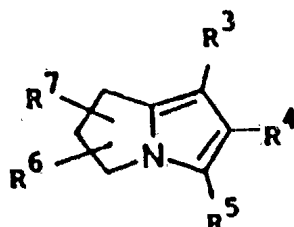
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Table: Percentage Inhibition of Lipoxxygenase and of Cyclooxygenase

						Inhibition % (Conc. μ M)	
	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	LO	CO
In- vent- ion	Phenyl	p-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	100 (1)	70 (1)
	Phenyl	p-OCH ₃ -Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	85 (1)	62 (1)
	Phenyl	p-NO ₂ -Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	92 (3, 3)	95 (1)
	Phenyl	m-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	75 (3, 3)	
	Phenyl	o,p-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	72, (3, 3)	
	Phenyl	m,p-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	74 (3, 3)	
	Phenyl	2,3,4-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	79 (3, 3)	
	Phenyl	p-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	H	H	85 (3, 3)	50 (1)
Prior Art	Phenyl	Phenyl	CH ₂ -COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	44 (3, 3)	82 (1)
	Phenyl	Phenyl	(CH ₂) ₂ -COOH	H	H	68 (10)	55 (10)
	Phenyl	p-Cl-Phenyl	CHO	H	H	14 (10)	71 (10)
	Phenyl	p-CH ₃ O-Phenyl	CHO	H	H	46 (10)	74 (10)
	Phenyl	p-Cl-Phenyl	CH ₂ -OH	H	H	19 (10)	51 (10)

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. Substituted pyrrolizin compounds of the general formula I:



(I)

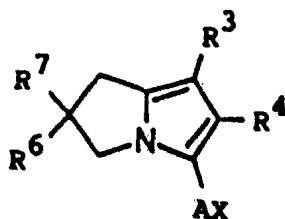
wherein any two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 independently represent an aryl group, with at least one aryl group substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, a nitro, a C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, a hydroxy, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl or phenoxy group, and the third residue denotes CO_2H , $COSC_1$ - C_4 alkyl or A-X, with A being a straight-chain or a branched C_1 - C_8 alkylene group which may include an ether or a carbonyl group or being a C_2 - C_8 alkenylene group, X being CO_2H , SO_3H , CHO , OH or SH with the proviso that A is not CH_2 when X is OH , and where R^6 and R^7 independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, and their pharmaceutically compatible salts and esters.

2. Compounds defined in claim 1 wherein two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 represent a phenyl group, optionally substituted by one or two residues selected from a halogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, hydroxy, phenoxy and nitro group, and the third residue represents A-X, where A denotes a C_1 - C_8 alkyl group or a C_2 - C_8 alkenyl group and X represents CO_2H .

3. Compounds defined in claim 2, wherein the halogen atom is selected from the group consisting of fluorine and chlorine.

4. Compounds defined in claim 1 of the general formula II:





05

(II)

wherein R⁶ and R⁷ denote a hydrogen atom or a
 10 C₁-C₄ alkyl group, R³ and R⁴ independently
 represent a phenyl group which may be substituted by a
 halogen atom, A represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl group and X
 represents CO₂H.

5. Compounds defined in claim 4 wherein R³ and R⁴
 15 independently represent a phenyl group or a p-chlorophenyl
 group and where AX represents CH₂CO₂H.

6. Compounds defined in claim 5 wherein R⁶ and R⁷
 represent a C₁-C₄ alkyl group.

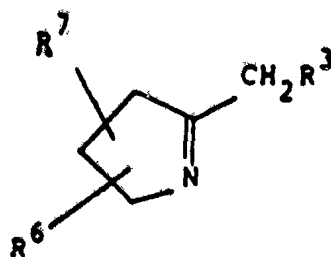
7. Compounds defined in claim 6 wherein the C₁-C₄
 20 alkyl group is a methyl group.

8. Pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one
 compound defined in any one of claims 1 to 7, together
 with pharmaceutically compatible inactive substances
 and/or additives.

25 9. Process for preparing the compounds defined in any
 one of claims 1 to 7,
 which comprises reacting

A) a compound of the general formula III:

30

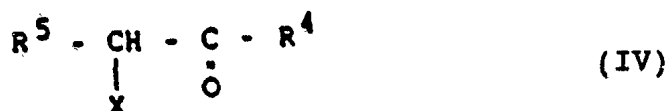


(III)

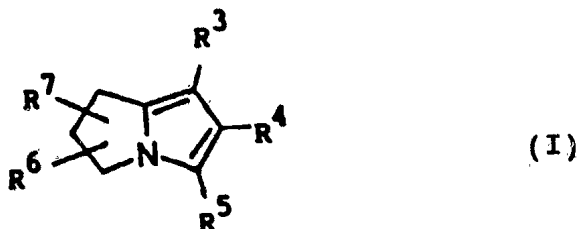
35



wherein R^6 and R^7 independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_4 alkyl group,
with a compound of the general formula IV:



wherein X represents chlorine or bromine, where two of the residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are as defined in claim 1 and the third residue represents a hydrogen atom,
to obtain a compound of the general formula I:



wherein the residues R^3 to R^7 are as defined above, and
B) introducing into the obtained compounds a hydroxymethyl group, acid ester group or formic acid thioester group and, optionally, converting to the desired residues R^3 , R^4 and R^5 by reduction, ester cleavage, Wittig-reaction, hydrogenation or a combination thereof.
DATED this 26th day of November 1992

PROFESSOR DR GERD DANNHARDT
AND MERCKLE GmbH
Patent Attorneys for the
Applicant:

F.B. RICE & CO.

