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3,775,422

UNSYMMETRICAL 1,4-DIHYDRO-4-ARYL-NICOTINATE ESTERS

Friedrich Bossert, Wuppertal-Elberfeld, and Wulf Vater, Opladen, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany
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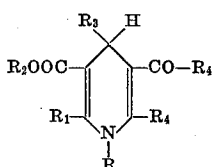
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U.S. Cl. 260-294.9

19 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

1,4-dihydropyridines of the formula:



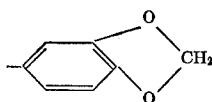
wherein

R is hydrogen, straight, branched or cyclic lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, or lower alkynyl, unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl or alkoxy of 1 to 3 carbon atoms; or benzyl, or phenethyl, unsubstituted or substituted in the aryl portion by 1 to 7 members selected from the group consisting of 1 to 3 alkoxy moieties of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, 1 or 2 alkyl moieties of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and 1 or 2 halogen atoms;

R₁ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R₂ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain dialkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkynyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, cyclic alkyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms, cyclic alkenyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkyl or alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms interrupted by 1 or 2 oxygen atoms, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms substituted by hydroxyl, or straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms substituted by hydroxyl;

R₃ is aryl, unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 members selected from the group consisting of 1 to 3 nitro moieties, 1 or 2 cyano moieties, 1 to 3 halogen atoms, 1 or 2 hydroxyl moieties, 1 or 2 acyloxy moieties of 1 or 2 carbon atoms in the acyl portion, 1 to 3 alkoxy moieties of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a dioxymethylene moiety of the formula:



an alkylmercapto moiety of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, carbalkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkoxy portion and an alkylsulphonyl moiety of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion; benzyl; styryl; pyridyl; pyrimidyl; furyl; thienyl; pyrrolyl; pyridyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl or furyl substituted by alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms; or pyrimidyl substituted by at least one member selected from the group consisting of alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms, 1 or 2 methoxy moieties and 1 or 2 ethoxy moieties; and R₄ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

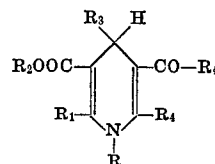
are useful for their coronary dilating effect, their nitrite-like effect on the heart, their anti-fibrillation effect, their

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vascular-spasmodic effect and muscular-spasmodic effect, and as anti-hypertensives.

The present invention is concerned with 1,4-dihydropyridines, processes for their production, pharmaceutical compositions embodying said 1,4-dihydropyridines as the active ingredient and methods of administration which utilize the administration of said 1,4-dihydropyridines orally or parenterally.

More particularly, the present invention relates to 1,4-dihydropyridines of the formula:



(I)

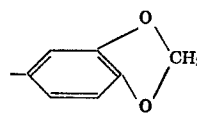
wherein

R is hydrogen, straight, branched or cyclic lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, or lower alkynyl, unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl or alkoxy of 1 to 3 carbon atoms; or benzyl, or phenethyl, unsubstituted or substituted in the aryl portion by 1 to 7 members selected from the group consisting of 1 to 3 alkoxy moieties of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, 1 or 2 alkyl moieties of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and 1 or 2 halogen atoms;

R₁ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R₂ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain dialkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkynyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, cyclic alkyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms, cyclic alkenyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkyl or alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms interrupted by 1 or 2 oxygen atoms, straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms substituted by hydroxyl, or straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms substituted by hydroxyl;

R₃ is aryl, unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 members selected from the group consisting of 1 to 3 nitro moieties, 1 or 2 cyano moieties, 1 to 3 halogen atoms, 1 or 2 hydroxyl moieties, 1 or 2 acyloxy moieties of 1 or 2 carbon atoms in the acyl portion, 1 to 3 alkoxy moieties of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a dioxymethylene moiety of the formula:



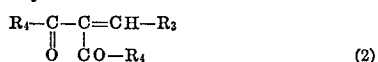
an alkylmercapto moiety of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, carbalkoxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkoxy portion and an alkylsulphonyl moiety of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion; benzyl; styryl; pyridyl; pyrimidyl; furyl; thienyl; pyrrolyl; pyridyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl or furyl substituted by alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms; or pyrimidyl substituted by at least one member selected from the group consisting of alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms, 1 or 2 methoxy moieties and 1 or 2 ethoxy moieties; and

R₄ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms

These compounds are useful as coronary dilators, for their nitrite-like effect on the heart, as anti-fibrillation agents, for their vascular-spasmodic and muscular-spasmodic effect, and as anti-hypertensives.

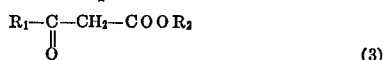
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The compounds of the present invention may be produced by reacting a xylidene derivative of the formula:



wherein R_3 and R_4 are as above defined,

either (a) with a β -keto compound of the formula:

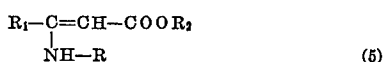


wherein R_1 and R_2 are as above defined, and ammonia or an amine of the formula



wherein R is as above defined, or a salt thereof, or

(b) with an enamine of the formula:

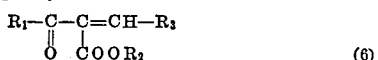


wherein R , R_1 and R_2 are as above defined,

at an elevated temperature preferably from about 70° C. to about 120° C. in the presence of at least one organic solvent, such as an alcohol, glacial acetic acid, pyridine, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulphoxide or a halogenated hydrocarbon. When an organic solvent is used, it is preferred to carry out the reaction at approximately the boiling point of the solvent or of the solvent mixture.

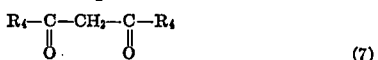
The xylidene derivatives of the Formula 2 above are produced by condensing an aldehyde with an α,β -diketone.

The compounds of the present invention may also be produced by reacting a xylidene derivative of the formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are as above defined,

either (a) with a β -keto compound of the formula:

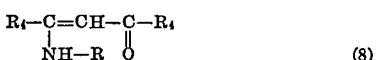


with ammonia or an amine of the formula:



wherein R is as above defined, or a salt thereof;

or (b) with an enamine of the formula:



wherein R and R_4 are as above defined under the reaction conditions above set forth.

These xylidene derivatives of Formula 6 above can be produced by condensing an aldehyde with an acyl-fatty acid ester.

When R in Formula 1 above is other than hydrogen, the compounds of the present invention may be produced according to a process carried out in the presence of pyridine, which process is set forth in co-pending application Le A 12 217-A U.S. Ser. No. 35,574, filed May 7, 1970.

An alternate procedure for producing compounds of the present invention is described in *Helv. chim. Acta* 41 (1958) 2066 wherein when the compounds of Formula 1 have R as hydrogen, 1,4-dihydropyridines are oxidized with suitable oxidizing agents, the resulting pyridine derivatives are quaternized with alkyl esters, and these esters are reduced to the corresponding 1,4-dihydropyridines with suitable reducing agents.

Suitable reactants for use in the process of the present invention and for the production of the compounds of the present invention include as illustrative examples the following:

Aldehydes: Benzaldehyde, 2-, 3-, or 4 - hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2,4- or 2,6 - dihydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-, 3-, or 4 - methoxybenzaldehyde, 2 - isopropoxybenzaldehyde, 3 - butoxybenzaldehyde, 3,4,5 - trimeth-

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oxybenzaldehyde, 2-, 3-, or 4 - chloro or bromo or fluorobenzaldehyde, 2,4- or 2,6 - dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-methylbenzaldehyde, 2,4-dimethylbenzaldehyde, 3,5-diisopropyl - 4 - hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2,4- or 2,6-dinitrobenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-6-bromobenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-3-methoxy-6-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-3-hydroxy-4-chlorobenzaldehyde, 3-nitro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-5-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2 - nitro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, 2-nitro-5-methoxybenzaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-cyanobenzaldehyde, 2-nitro - 4 - cyanobenzaldehyde, 3-chloro-4-cyanobenzaldehyde, benzaldehyde - 2 - (3 - or 4 -) - sulphonic acid, 5-nitrobenzaldehyde-2-sulphonic acid, benzaldehyde-2-(3- or 4-) carboxylic acid, benzaldehyde-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, benzaldehyde - 3 - carboxylic acid isopropyl ester, benzaldehyde - 4 - carboxylic acid butyl ester, 2-nitrobenzaldehyde - 4 - carboxylic acid, 3-nitrobenzaldehyde-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, cinnamaldehyde, hydrocinnamaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-methylmercaptobenzaldehyde, 2-methylmercapto-5-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-butylmercaptobenzaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-methylsulphonylbenzaldehyde, 2-, 3- or 4-methylsulphonylbenzaldehyde, cinnamaldehyde, dihydrocinnamaldehyde, formylcyclohexane, 1-formyl-cyclohexene-3, 1-formyl-cyclohexene-1,3, 1-formyl-cyclopentene-3, α,β - or γ -pyridinaldehyde, 6 - methylpyridine-2-aldehyde, pyrimidine - 5 - aldehyde, 4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidine-5-aldehyde, furan-2-aldehyde, thiophen-2-aldehyde and pyrrol-2-aldehyde.

Acyl-fatty acid esters: Formylacetic acid ethyl ester, formylacetic acid butyl ester, acetoacetic acid methyl ester, acetoacetic acid ethyl ester, acetoacetic acid propyl ester, acetoacetic acid isopropyl ester, acetoacetic acid (α or β -) hydroxyethyl ester, acetoacetic acid (α - or β -) methoxyethyl ester, acetoacetic acid (α - or β -) ethoxyethyl ester, acetoacetic acid (α - or β -) propoxyethyl ester, acetoacetic acid furfuryl ester, acetoacetic acid tetrahydrofurfuryl ester, acetoacetic acid allyl ester, acetoacetic acid propargyl ester, acetoacetic acid cyclohexyl ester, propionylacetic acid ethyl ester, butyrylacetic acid ethyl and ester and isobutyrylacetic acid ethyl ester.

Diones: Pentanedione-(2,4), heptanedione-(3,5), nonanedione-(4,6) and 2,6-dimethyl-heptanedione-(3,5).

Amines: Methylamine, ethylamine, propylamine, isopropylamine, butylamine, allylamine, propargylamine, 1-hydroxyethylamine-2, 1,3-dihydroxyisopropylamine, cyclohexylamine, benzylamine, 4-chlorobenzylamine, 3,4-dimethoxybenzylamine and phenethylamine.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention R is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, benzyl or phenethyl, R_1 is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R_2 is mono- or dialkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, alkyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, cyclic alkyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms, alkyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms interrupted by oxygen, or cyclic alkyl of 3 to 6 carbon atoms wherein the ring contains oxygen as a heteroatom, R_3 is benzyl; phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by 1 or 2 nitro moieties, cyano moieties, halogen atoms especially fluorine, chlorine or bromine, alkoxy moieties of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or trifluoromethyl; pyridyl, pyrrolyl, furyl or thienyl unsubstituted or substituted by alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms; or pyrimidyl unsubstituted or substituted by alkyl of 1 or 2 carbon atoms, 1 or 2 methoxy moieties, or 1 or 2 ethoxy moieties; and R_4 is alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

The 1,4-dihydropyridines of the present invention have a broad range of utility as indicated above and the following effects have been exhibited in animal experiments:

(1) The compounds produce a distinct and long-lasting dilation of the coronary vessels on parenteral, oral and perlingual administration. This action on the coronary vessels is intensified by a simultaneous, nitrite-like, effect of reducing the load on the heart.

They influence or modify the heart metabolism in the sense of a saving of energy.

(2) The excitability of the stimulus-forming and stimulus-conducting system within the heart is lowered, so that an anti-fibrillation action, demonstrable in the therapeutic doses, results.

(3) The tonus of the smooth muscles of the vessels is greatly reduced under the action of the compounds. This vascular-spasmodic action can occur in the total vascular system or can manifest itself to a more or less isolated extent in circumscribed vascular regions (such as for example the central-nervous system).

(4) The compounds reduce the blood pressure of normal tonic and hypertonic animals and can thus be used as anti-hypertensive agents.

(5) The compounds have strong muscular-spasmodic actions, which manifest themselves on the smooth muscle of the gastro-intestinal tract, the urogenital tract, and the respiratory system.

According to the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions are produced which comprise a compound of the present invention or more than one compound of the present invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic inert diluent or carrier. The present invention further includes a medicament in unit dosage form which comprises a compound of the present invention or more than one compound of the present invention per se or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic inert diluent or carrier. The medicament may include a protective envelope containing the active compound or compounds, and if present, the pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic inert diluent or carrier.

The term "medicament in unit dosage form" as used above means a medicament as defined above in the form of discrete portions each containing a unit dosage, or a multiple or sub-multiple of a unit dose of the active compound or compounds, for example two, three or four unit doses or a half, a third or a fourth of a unit dose. Such portions may, for example, be in monolithic coherent form, such as tablets, suppositories, pills or dragees; in wrapped or concealed form, such as wrapped powders, cachets, sachets or capsules; in ampoules, either free or as a sterile solution suitable for parenteral injection; or in any other form known to the art.

The 1,4-dihydropyridines of the Formula 1 can be administered orally or parenterally.

In general, it has proved advantageous to administer amounts of about 0.01 mg. to about 100 mg., preferably about 0.1 to 50 mg. per kg. body weight per day, in order to achieve satisfactory results. Nevertheless, it may sometimes be necessary to deviate from the above ranges, depending on the body weight of the treated person or the method of application. In some cases it may be sufficient to use less than the minimum amount stated above, whereas in other cases the aforesaid upper limit will have to be exceeded. If larger amounts are applied, it may be advisable to distribute these in several individual doses over the day.

The compounds of Formula 1 can be administered as such or as pharmaceutical compositions as described above. Suitable forms of application in combination with various inert carriers are: tablets, capsules, dragees, ampoules, powders, sprays, aqueous suspensions, injectable solutions, elixirs, syrups and the like. Such carriers comprise solid diluents or fillers, a sterile aqueous medium as well as various non-toxic organic solvents and the like. Tablets and the like intended for oral application may, of course, be provided with sweetening additives and similar substances. In the aforesaid case the therapeutically active compound should be present at a concentration of about 0.5 to 90 percent by weight of the total mixture, in quantities which are sufficient to achieve the range of dosage, mentioned above.

In the case of oral administration, the tablets or capsules may also contain additives, such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate and dicalcium phosphate together with various other additives, such as starch, preferably potato

starch, and the like, and binding agents, such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin and the like. Lubricants, such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulphate and talc may also be added for the production of tablets. In the case of aqueous suspensions and/or elixirs which are intended for oral application, the active substance may be used with various flavouring agents, coloring substances, emulsifiers and/or together with diluents, such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerol and similar compounds or combinations of this type.

In the case of parenteral administration, solutions of the active substances in sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous propylene glycol or N,N-dimethyl formamide can be used, as can sterile aqueous solutions in the case of the water-soluble compounds. Aqueous solutions of this type should be buffered in the usual way, when required, and the liquid diluent should previously be rendered isotonic by the addition of the necessary amount of salt or glucose. These aqueous solutions are particularly suitable for intravenous and intraperitoneal injections. Sterile aqueous media of this type may be prepared in a manner per se known.

The 1,4-dihydropyridines of the present invention are particularly useful because they are suitable for oral administration. Therefore, pharmaceutical compositions in orally administrable form are the preferred embodiment of the pharmaceutical compositions. The following table sets forth a range of viable dosages for compounds representative of those of the present invention:

LIST OF DOSAGE RATES

Compound:	Dosage rate in mg./kg., i.v. application
Example 1 -----	0.3-0.5
Compound (a) -----	0.5-2.0
Compound (b) -----	0.1-0.5
Compound (c) -----	0.03-0.1
Example 5 -----	0.5-1.0
Compound (a) -----	3.0-5.0
Example 6 -----	1.0-3.0

The compound of Example 1 has exhibited good activity when administered orally at a dosage range of from 1 to about 50 mg./kg.

The following non-limitative examples more particularly illustrate the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

4-(2'-pyridyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

After stirring a solution of 21.4 g. of pyridin-2-aldehyde and 20 g. of acetylacetone in 250 ccs. of benzene, with the addition of 2 ccs. of piperidine for approx. 12 hours at room temperature, the water is separated off, the solution is dried and the solvent is distilled off in vacuo.

The residue, pyrid-(2)-al acetylacetone, is heated for 5 hours on a water bath with 26 g. of β -aminocrotonic acid ethyl ester, and the reaction product (named above) is treated with ether, cooled, filtered off and re-crystallized from 250 ccs. of alcohol.

20 g. of yellow crystals of melting point 175° C.

The following compounds were prepared in an analogous manner from the reactants specified:

(a) 4 - (3'-pyridyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester of melting point 188° C. from pyridal-(3)-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.

(b) 4 - phenyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid diethyl ester, melting point 167° C., from benzalacetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.

(c) 4 - (2'-nitrophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester of melting point 174-176° C., from 2-nitrobenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.

EXAMPLE 2

The following compounds were produced by a procedure analogous to that described in Example 1 from the reactants specified:

- (a) 4 - (2'-cyanophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, melting point 184° C., from 2 - cyanobenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.
- (b) 4 - (3' - nitrophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 200° C., from 3-nitrobenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid methylester.
- (c) 4 - (2' - fluorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 177° C., from 2-fluorobenzal acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid methylester.
- (d) 4 - (2' - trifluoromethylphenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4 - dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, melting point 141 to 143° C., from 2-trifluormethylbenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.
- (e) 4 - (3' - trifluoromethylphenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 170° C., from 3-trifluormethylbenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid methylester.
- (f) 4 - (3' - nitro-4'-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 177° C., from 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid methyl ester.
- (g) 4 - phenyl - 2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid β -methoxyethyl ester (oil) from benzal-acetylacetone, acetoacetic acid β - methoxyethyl ester and ammonia.
- (h) 4 - phenyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid furfuryl ester (oil) from benzal-acetylacetone, acetoacetic acid furfuryl ester and ammonia.
- (i) 4 - phenyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid propargyl ester, melting point 199° C., from benzal-acetylacetone, acetoacetic acid propargyl ester and ammonia.

EXAMPLE 3

4 - phenyl - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (identical to Example 1(b))

0.1 mol of benzalacetic acid ethyl ester (obtained from 10.6 g. of benzaldehyde and 13 g. of acetoacetic acid ethyl ester in benzene with the addition of piperidine) is heated for 3-4 hours with 10 g. of 2-aminopenten-(2)-one-(4) to 90-100°, after cooling the solid reaction product is taken up in a little ether, and after filtering off and recrystallizing, yellow crystals of melting point 167° C. (alcohol) are obtained.

EXAMPLE 4

4 - (2' - methylphenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl - 3 - aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (melting point 155° C.) was prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 3 from 2-methyl-benzal-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethylester.

EXAMPLE 5

4-(4'-pyrimidyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

1 cc. of piperidine is added to a solution of 10 g. of pyrimidine-4-aldehyde and 10 g. of acetylacetone in 150 ccs. of benzene, the mixture is stirred for 48 hours at room temperature, the water is then separated off, the solution is dried and evaporated, and the residue (pyrimid-4-al-acetylacetone) is heated with 13 g. of β -aminocrotonic acid ethyl ester for 5 hours on a water-bath.

After addition of some ether, 13 g. of yellow crystals of melting point 183-185° C. (alcohol) are obtained.

The 4 - (4',6'-dimethoxy-5'-pyrimidyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, melting point 236-239° C., is obtained in the same manner, from 4,6-dimethoxypyrimid-5-al-acetylacetone and β -aminocrotonic acid ethyl ester.

EXAMPLE 6

N-methyl-4-phenyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester

0.1 mol of benzalacetylacetone (prepared analogously to pyrid-(2)-al acetylacetone in Example (1)) is heated with 12 ccs. of acetoacetic acid methyl ester and 8 g. of methylamine hydrochloride in 25 ccs. of pyridine to 90-100° for 1 hour, the mixture is poured into ice water, and after filtering off and recrystallizing from 500 ccs. of methanol, yellow crystals of melting point 187° C. are obtained.

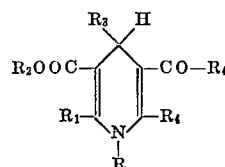
EXAMPLE 7

The following compounds were produced by a procedure analogous to that described in Example 6 from the reactants specified:

- (a) N - methyl - 4 - (3' - nitro - 4' - chlorophenyl) - 2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 118° C., from 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzal-acetylacetone, acetoacetic acid methyl ester and methyl-amino-hydrochloride.
- (b) N - methyl - (3' - nitro - 4' - chlorophenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5 - carboxylic acid propargyl ester, melting point 140° C., from 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzal-acetylacetone, acetone, acetoacetic acid propargyl ester and methylamino-hydrochloride.
- (c) N - methyl - 4 - (3' - nitrophenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester, melting point 147° C., from 3-nitrobenzal-acetylacetone, acetoacetic acid methyl ester and methylamino-hydrochloride.

What is claimed is:

1. A 1,4-dihydropyridine of the formula:



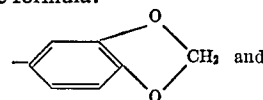
wherein

R is hydrogen or straight chain lower alkyl;

R₁ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R₂ is straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, straight or branched chain alkyl of 2 to 6 carbon atoms interrupted by 1 oxygen atom, furfuryl or propargyl;

R₃ is phenyl, benzyl or phenyl substituted by a member selected from the group consisting of nitro, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro and chloro, 1 or 2 alkoxy moieties of 1 or 2 carbon atoms, and a dioxymethylene moiety of the formula:



R₄ is straight chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein

R is hydrogen or methyl,

R₁ is methyl,

R₂ is methyl, ethyl, diethyl, β -methoxyethyl, propargyl or furfuryl,

R₃ is phenyl, nitrophenyl, cyanophenyl, fluorophenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl, benzyl, or nitrochlorophenyl, and R₄ is methyl.

3. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-phenyl-2,6-dimethyl - 3 - aceto - 1,4 - dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid diethyl ester.

4. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(2'-nitrophenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

5. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(2'-cyanophenyl) - 2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

6. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(3'-nitrophenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

7. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(2'-fluorophenyl) - 2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

8. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(2'-trifluoromethylphenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

9. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

10. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-(3'-nitro-4'-chlorophenyl) - 2,6 - dimethyl - 3 - aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

11. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4 - phenyl - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid β -methoxyethyl ester.

12. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4 - phenyl - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid furfuryl ester.

13. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4 - phenyl - 2,6 - dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid propargyl ester.

14. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4-phenyl - 2,6 - dimethyl - 3 - aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

15. The compound according to claim 1 which is 4 - (2' - methylphenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

16. The compound according to claim 1 which is N - methyl - 4 - phenyl-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

17. The compound according to claim 1 which is N-methyl - 4 - (3'-nitro-4'-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

18. The compound according to claim 1 which is N - methyl - (3' - nitro-4'-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto - 1,4 - dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid propargyl ester.

19. The compound according to claim 1 which is N - methyl - 4 - (3' - nitrophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-3-aceto-1,4-dihydropyridine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

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ALAN L. ROTMAN, Primary Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

260—295.5 R, 295.5 B, 294.8 D, 240 D, 256.4 R; 424—251

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 3,775,422 Dated November 27, 1973

Inventor(s) Friedrich Bossert et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent are hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1, line 36 should read as follows:

-- atoms, --

" line 37 should read as follows:

--straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 to --.

Column 2, line 32 should read as follows:

-- atoms, --

" line 33 should read as follows:

-- straight or branched chain alkenyl of 2 --

Column 4, line 52 should read as follows:

-- 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R₂ is monoalkyl of 1 to 6 --

Column 6, line 69 should read as follows:

-- 5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester, melting point 167°C., --

IN THE CLAIMS - Column 8, line 68, claim 1 should read as follows

-- R₂ is methyl, ethyl, β-methoxyethyl, propargyl or--

Column 8, line 75, claim 3, should read as follows
-- ylic acid ethyl ester. --

Signed and Sealed this

Fifth Day of October 1976

[SEAL]

Attest:

RUTH C. MASON
Attesting Officer

C. MARSHALL DANN
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks