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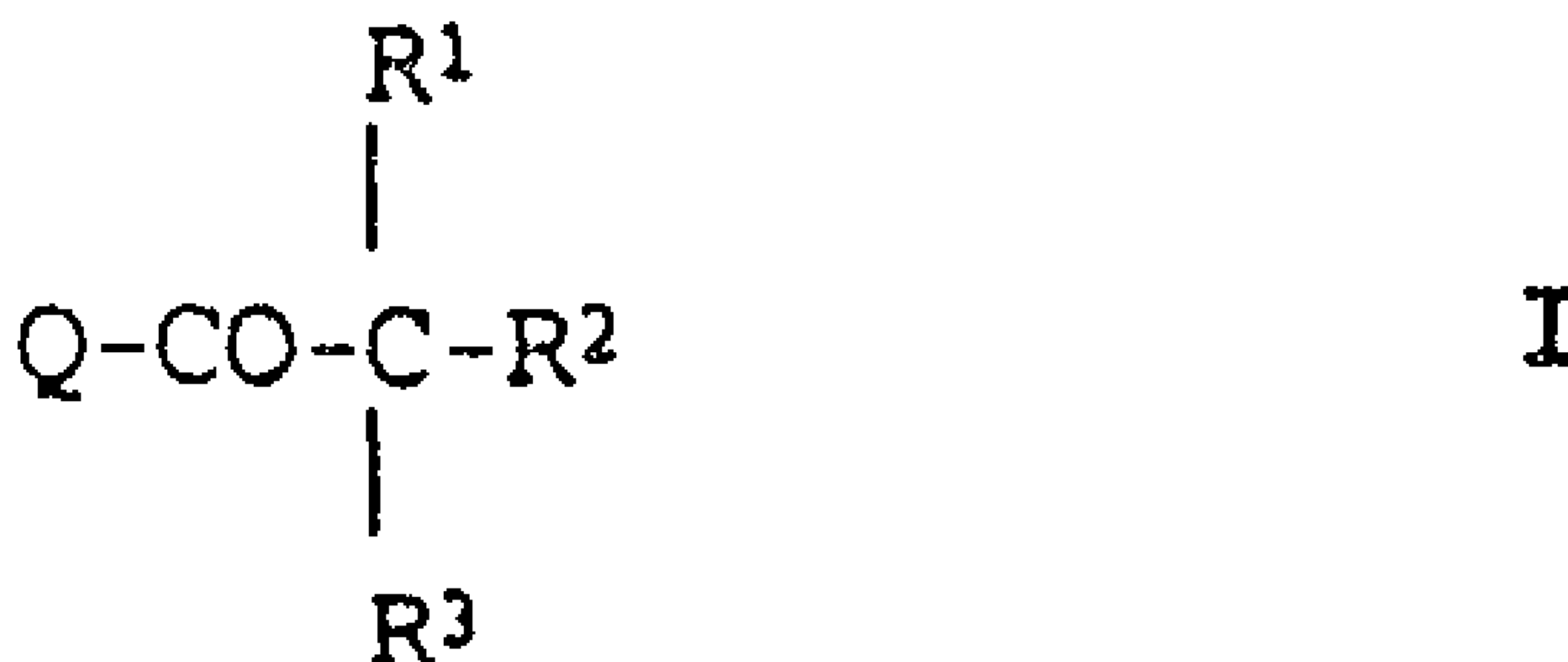
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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Novel arylacetamides of the formula I (see formula I) in which Q, R¹, R² and R³ have the meaning stated in Patent Claim 1, have analgesic and neuroprotective properties and bind with high affinity to kappa receptors.

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Abstract

Novel arylacetamides of the formula I



in which Q, R¹, R² and R³ have the meaning stated in Patent Claim 1, have analgesic and neuroprotective properties and bind with high affinity to kappa receptors.

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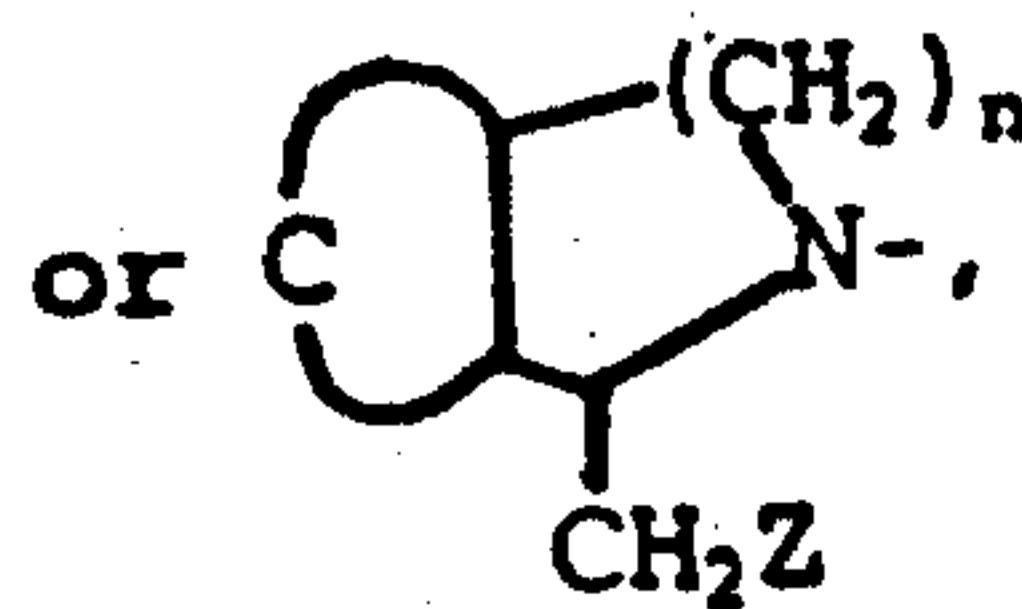
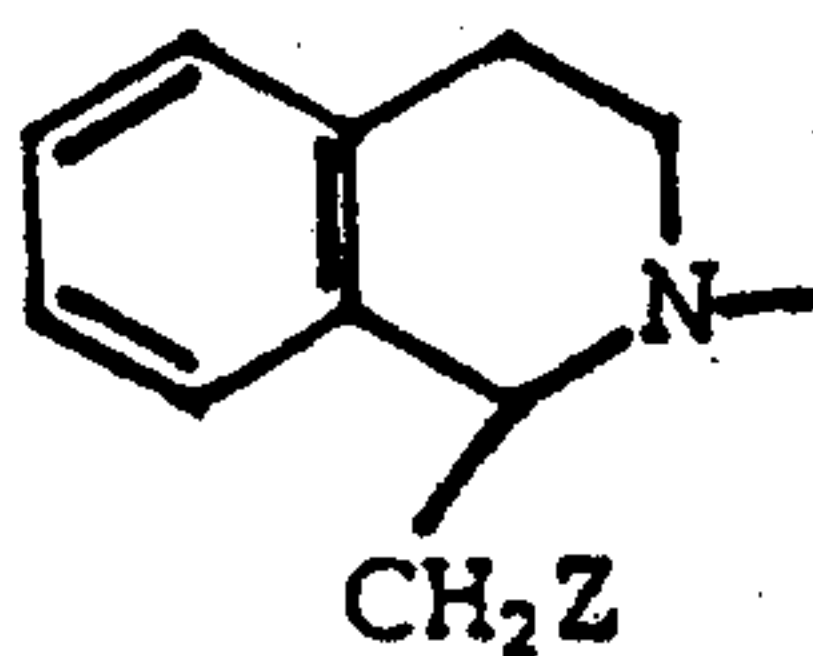
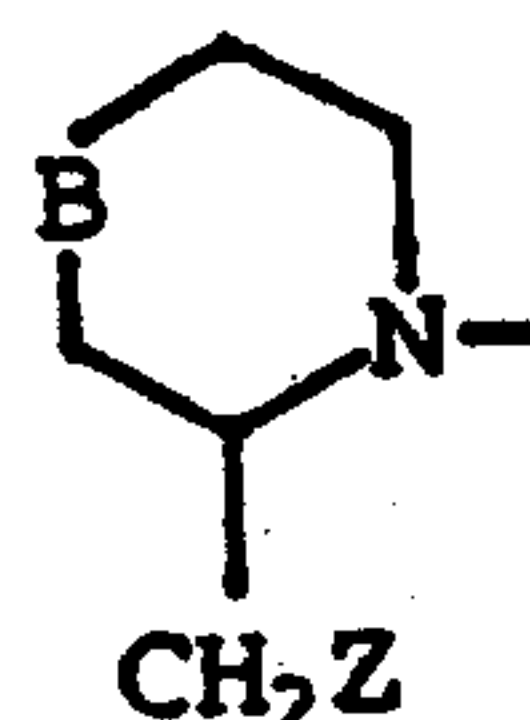
Arylacetamides As Pharmaceuticals

5 The invention relates to novel arylacetamides of the formula I



in which

Q is $\text{R}^4-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{Z})-\text{NA}-$,



10

R^1 is Ar, cycloalkyl with 3-7 C atoms or cycloalkylalk with 4-8 C atoms,

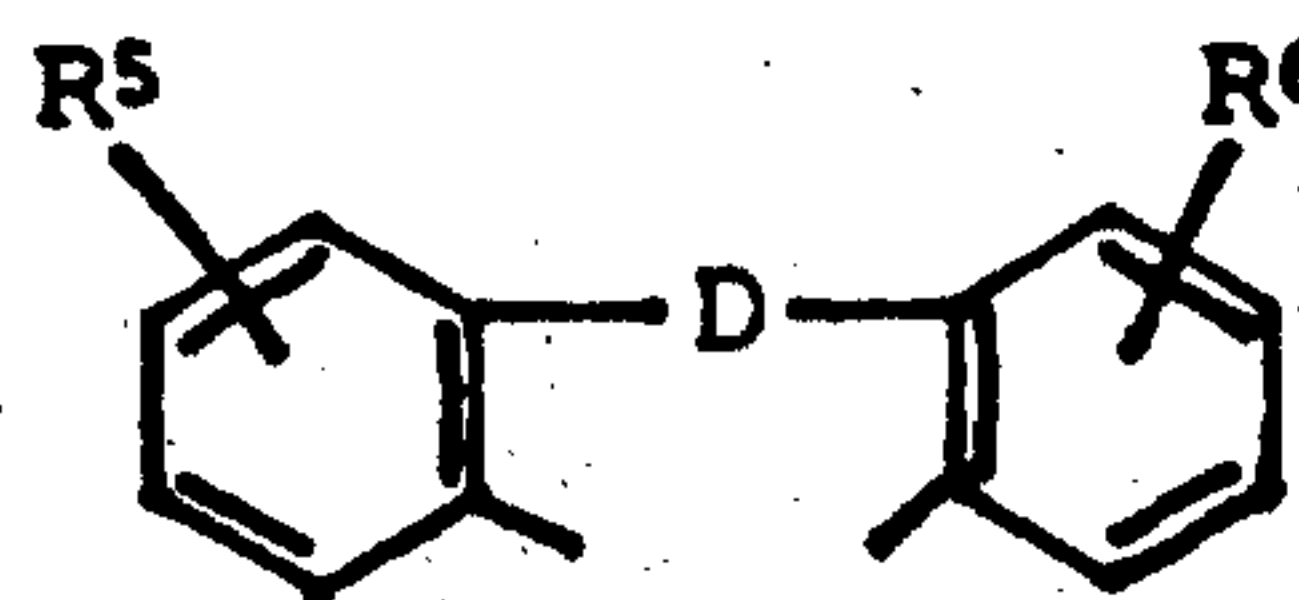
R^2 is Ar,

R^1 and R^2 together are also

15 R^3 is H, OH, OA or A,

R^4 is A or phenyl which can optionally be substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , NHA, NHCOA, NHSO_2A or NA_2 ,

20 R^5 and R^6 are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NHCOA, NHCONH_2 , NO_2 or methylenedioxy,



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A is alkyl with 1-7 C atoms,

B is CH₂, O, NH, NA, N-COA, N-COOA or a bond,

C is a fused-on ring system with 3-5 C atoms, where one C atom can optionally be replaced by S, N or O, and which
5 can optionally be substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, NH₂, NHA, NA₂, NH-COA, NA-COA or NH-CONH₂,

D is CH₂, O, S, NH, NA, -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -CH₂O-, -CH₂NH-, -CH₂NA- or a bond,

Z is 1-pyrrolidinyl which can optionally be substituted once
10 by OH, OA, O-COCH₃ or CH₂OH,

Ar is a mono- or bicyclic aromatic radical which can optionally contain an N, O or S atom and can be substituted once, twice or three times by A, Hal, OH, OA, CF₃, NH₂, NHA, NA₂, NHCOA and/or NHCONH₂,

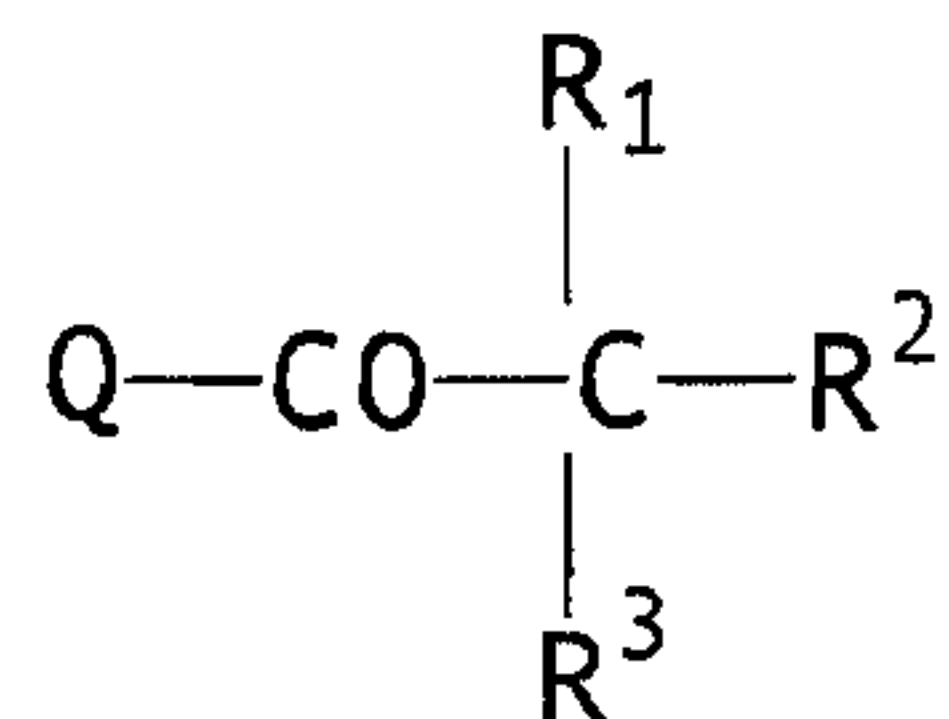
15 -alk is an alkylene radical with 1-7 C atoms

and

n is 1 or 2

and the salts thereof.

According to one aspect of the present invention,
20 there is provided an arylacetamide of the formula I

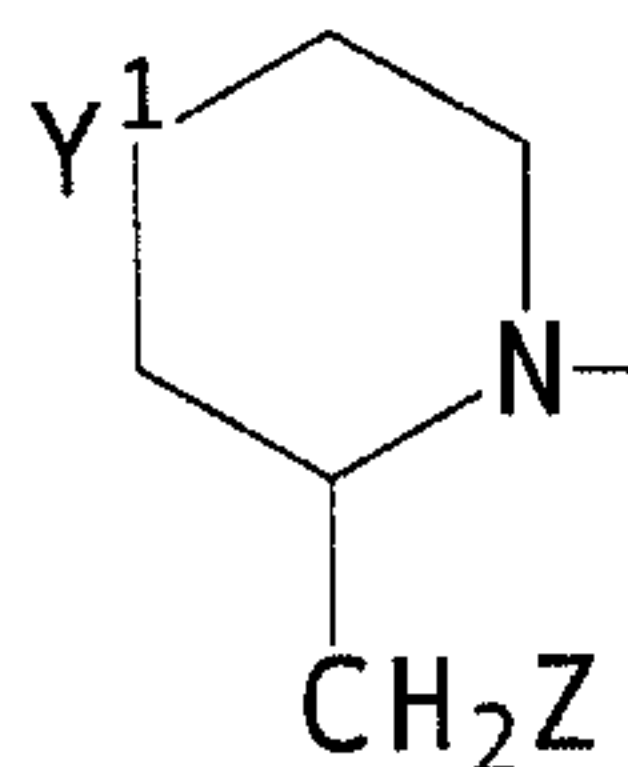


I

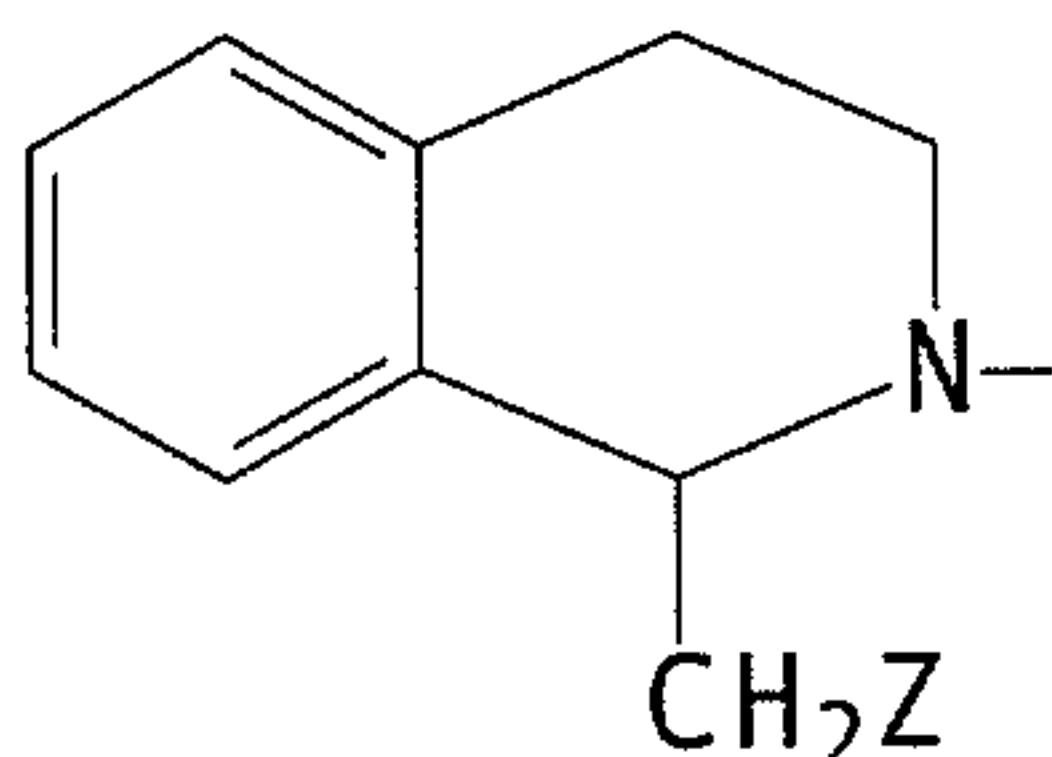
in which

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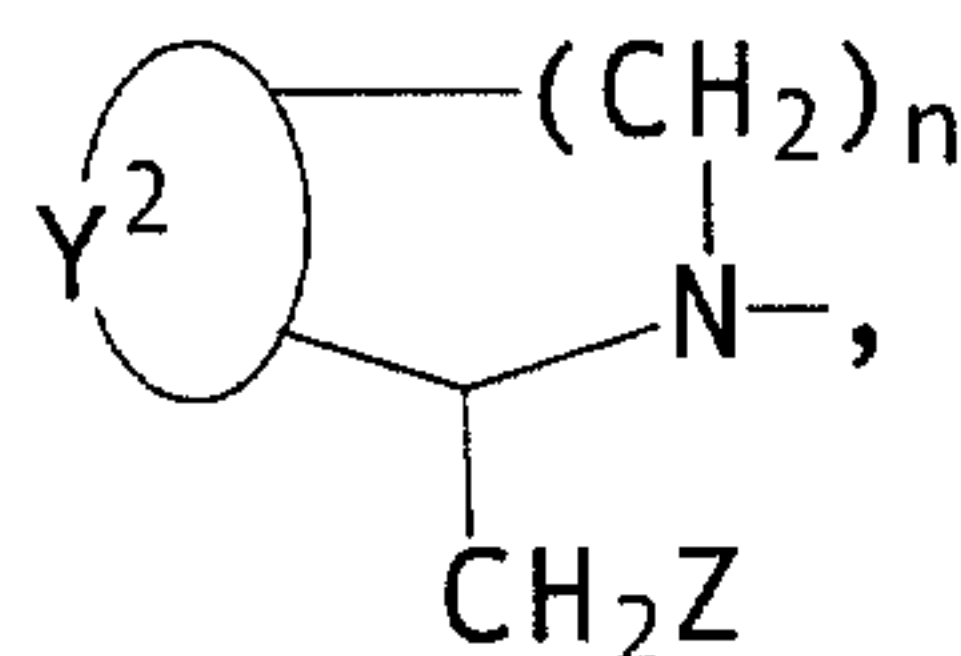
- 2a -

Q is $R^4\text{-CH(CH}_2\text{Z)-NA-}$,

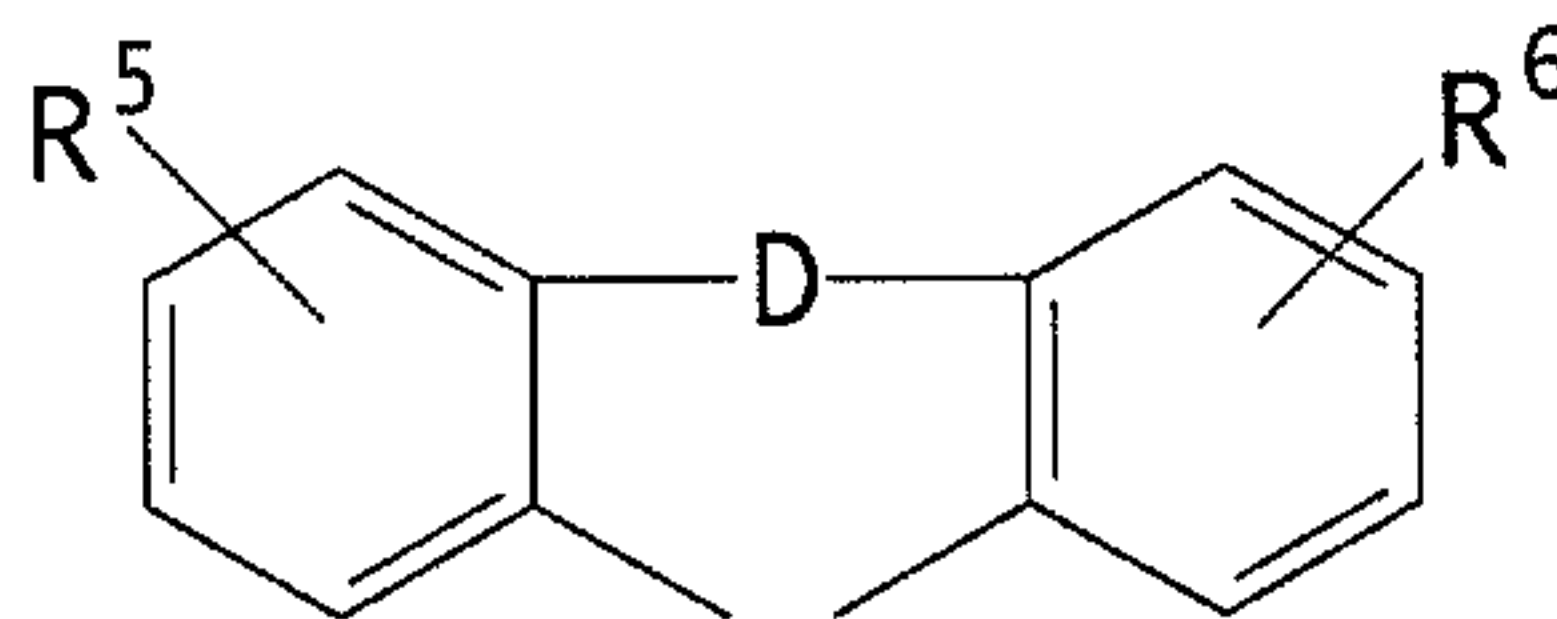
5



or

 R^1 is Ar, R^2 is Ar,

10 or

 R^1 and R^2 together form R^3 is H, OH, OA or A,

R^4 is A or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , NHA, NHCOA, NH SO_2 A or NA_2 ,

R^5 and R^6 are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NHCOA, NHCONH $_2$, NO_2 or methylenedioxy,

A is alkyl with 1-7 C atoms,

20 Y^1 is CH_2 , O, NH, NA, N-COA, N-COOA or a bond,

Y^2 is a fused-on ring system with 3-5 C atoms, where one C atom is optionally replaced by S, N or O, and which is unsubstituted or substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NH-COA, NA-COA or NH-CONH $_2$,

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- 2b -

D is CH₂, O, S, NH, NA, -CH₂-CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -CH₂O-, -CH₂NH-,
-CH₂NA- or a bond,

Z is 1-pyrrolidinyl which is unsubstituted or substituted
once by OH, OA, O-COCH₃ or CH₂OH,

5 Ar is a mono- or bicyclic aromatic radical which optionally
contains an N, O or S atom and is unsubstituted or
substituted once, twice or three times independently by
members selected from A, Hal, OH, OA, CF₃, NH₂, NHA, NA₂,
NHCOA and NHCONH₂,

10 -alk is an alkylene radical with 1-7 C atoms,

Hal is halogen,

and

n is 1 or 2

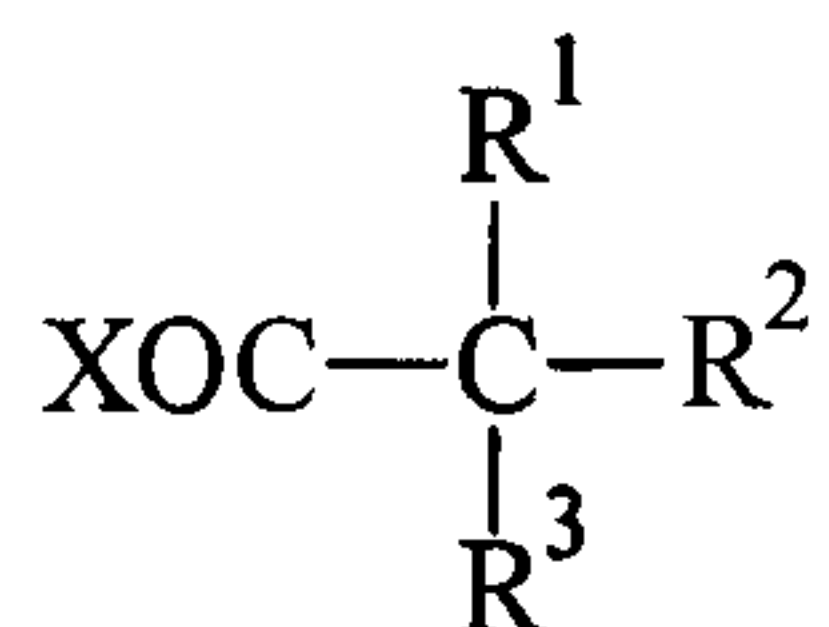
or a salt thereof.

15 According to another aspect of the present
invention, there is provided a process for the preparation
of an arylacetamide as defined herein, characterised in that
a compound of the formula II

Q-H

II

20 in which Q is as defined herein, is reacted with a compound
of the formula III



III

25 in which

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- 2c -

X is Cl, Br, OH, OA, NH₂, N₃, acyloxy, Ar-alkoxy with 7-11 C atoms or aroyloxy with 6-10 C atoms,

and

R¹, R², R³, Ar and Hal are as defined herein;

5 in that each of one or more of radicals Q, R¹, R² and R³ in a compound of the formula I is converted into another radical Q, R¹, R² or R³, wherein formula I, Q, R¹, R² and R³ are as defined herein;

10 in that a compound which otherwise corresponds to formula I as defined herein but which, in place of one or more hydrogen atoms, contains one or more solvolysable group(s) is treated with a solvolysing agent; or

15 in that a basic compound of the formula I as defined herein is converted by treatment with an acid into one of its salts.

Similar compounds are described in DE-A1 39 35 371.

20 It was the object of the invention to find novel compounds with valuable properties, especially those which can be used for the preparation of medicaments.

25 It has been found that the compounds of the formula I and their physiological compatible salts possess valuable pharmacological properties. They exhibit an analgesic action and antagonise inflammation-related hyperalgesia in particular. Thus the compounds are effective in the writhing test on mice or rats (for method see Siegmund et al., Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. 95, (1957), 729-731). The analgesic action can also be demonstrated in the tail flick test on mice or rats (for methodology see d'Amour

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- 2d -

and Smith, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 72, (1941), 74-79) and
in the hot plate test (see Schmauss and Yaksh, J. Pharmacol.
Exp. Ther. 228, (1984), 1-12 and the literature cited
therein). Especially potent actions are to be observed in
5 rats in the model of

carrageenin-induced hyperalgesia (see Bartoszyk and Wild, Neuroscience Letters 101 (1989) 95). In these tests, the compounds show little or no tendency to cause physical dependence. Furthermore, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, diuretic, anticonvulsant, neuroprotective and/or antitussive actions can also be demonstrated by methods commonly used for this purpose. The compounds show a high affinity with respect to the binding behaviour to kappa receptors. They are moreover suitable for protecting against and treating cerebral oedemas and states of supply deficiency of the central nervous system, especially hypoxia.

The compounds can therefore be used as pharmacological active ingredients in human and veterinary medicine. They are also suitable as intermediates for the preparation of other compounds with valuable properties.

The invention relates to compounds of the formula I and to their salts.

The group A is alkyl with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 C atoms, especially methyl or ethyl, but also propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl. Accordingly, the group OA is preferably methoxy or ethoxy, furthermore propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy or tert-butoxy, and the group -NA- is preferably N-methyl, the group -NHA is methyl-NH and the group -NA₂ is N,N-dimethylamino.

Accordingly, the groups shown below have the preferred meanings specified as follows:

-NH-CO-A: acetamido, propionamido;
-NA-CO-A: N-methylacetamido, N-methylpropionamido.

Ar is preferably unsubstituted phenyl, also preferably o-, m- or p-aminophenyl, furthermore preferably o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenyl, o-, m- or p-acetamidophenyl, o-, m- or p-fluorophenyl, o-, m- or p-chlorophenyl, o-, m- or p-trifluoromethylphenyl. Among the substituted phenyl radicals, those in the p position but also those in the m position are preferred.

The group -alk is preferably -CH₂- or -CH₂-CH₂-.

R¹ and R² are each, independently of one another, particularly preferably phenyl, and furthermore p-fluorophenyl or p-chlorophenyl.

- 5 Likewise, R¹ and R² can also preferably be connected together via their ortho positions by a direct linkage or via an O bridge or a methylene bridge.

R³ is particularly preferably H or OH, furthermore OA or methyl.

- 10 R⁴ is preferably phenyl, p-hydroxyphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, also p-F-, p-Cl- or p-trifluoromethylphenyl, but also alkyl such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl or pentyl.

- 15 R⁵ and R⁶ are preferably each, independently of one another, hydrogen, F or Cl, also OH or methoxy.

The radical Q preferably has the following meanings:

- N-methyl-N-(1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl)amino;
 20 N-methyl-N-[1-phenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]amino;
 N-methyl-N-(1-p-hydroxyphenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl)amino;
 N-methyl-N-[1-p-hydroxyphenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-ethyl]amino;
 N-methyl-N-[1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-
 25 amino;
 N-methyl-N-[1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-ethyl]amino;
 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amino;
 N-methyl-N-[2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-
 30 amino;
 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amino;
 N-methyl-N-[2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-amino;
 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)piperidino;
 35 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)piperidino;
 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-4-ethoxycarbonylpiperazino;
 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-4-ethoxycarbonylpiperazino;

2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl;
2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroiso-
quinolin-1-yl;

2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidino or

5 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidino.

Z is pyrrolidino which is preferably unsubstituted or substituted by OH in position 3; but can furthermore also be substituted by OA, -O-COCH₃ or -CH₂OH.

Accordingly, the invention particularly relates
10 to those compounds of the formula I in which at least one of the said radicals has one of the preferred meanings indicated above. Some preferred groups of compounds can be expressed by the following formulae Ia to Ih, which correspond to formula I and in which the radicals not
15 identified precisely have the meaning indicated for formula I but in which

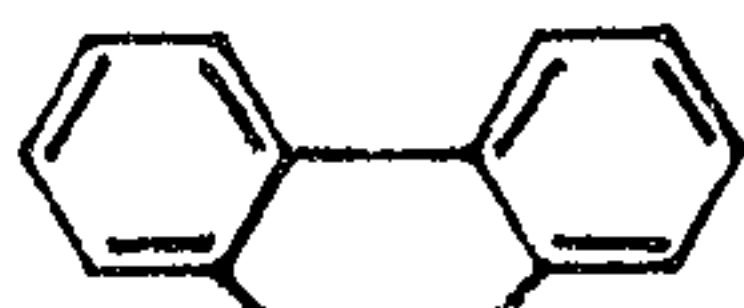
in Ia R¹ and R² are each phenyl;

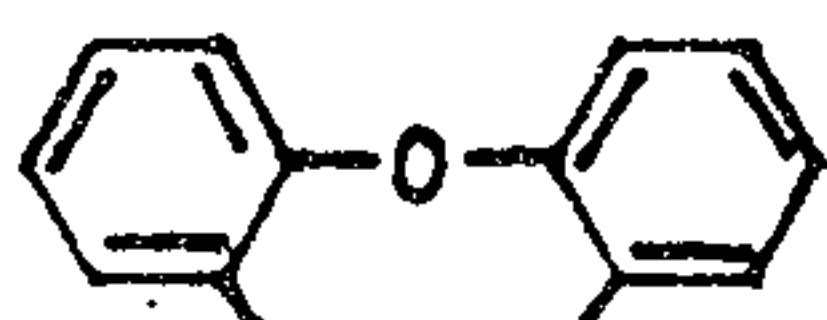
in Ib R¹ and R² are each p-fluoro- or p-chlorophenyl;

in Ic R¹ and R² are each phenyl and R³ is H;

20 in Id R¹ and R² are each phenyl and R³ is methyl;

in Ie R¹ and R² are each p-fluoro- or p-chlorophenyl and R³ is H;

in If R¹ and R² together are  ;

in Ig R¹ and R² together are  ;

25 in Ih R¹ and R² together have the meaning indicated in If or Ig, and R³ is H.

Further preferred compounds are those of the formulae I' and Ia' to Ih' which correspond to the formulae I and Ia to Ih, respectively, but in which Q is
30 additionally in each case

(a) N-methyl-N-(1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl)amino;

- (b) N-methyl-N-[1-phenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-amino;
- (c) N-methyl-N-[1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-amino;
- 5 (d) N-methyl-N-[1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]amino;
- (e) N-methyl-N-[1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-amino;
- (f) N-methyl-N-[1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]amino;
- 10 (g) N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amino;
- (h) N-methyl-N-[2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-amino;
- (i) N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amino;
- 15 (k) N-methyl-N-[2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amino;
- (l) 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)piperidino;
- (m) 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)piperidino;
- (n) 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-4-ethoxycarbonylpiperazino;
- 20 (o) 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-4-ethoxycarbonylpiperazino;
- (p) 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl;
- (q) 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl;
- 25 (r) 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidino or
- (s) 2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidino.

The invention furthermore relates to a process for the preparation of arylacetamides of the formula I according to Claim 1, and the salts thereof, characterised in that a compound of the formula II

30

Q-H

II

in which Q has the meaning stated for formula I, is reacted with a compound of the formula III



in which

X is Cl, Br, OH, OA, NH, -N₃, acyloxy, Ar-alkoxy with 7-11 C atoms or aroyloxy with 6-10 C atoms,

5 and

R¹, R² and R³ have the meanings stated for formula I, or in that a radical Q, R¹, R² and/or R³ in a compound of the formula I is converted into another radical Q, R¹, R² and/or R³,

10 or in that a compound which otherwise corresponds to formula I but which, in place of one or more hydrogen atoms, contains one or more solvolysable group(s) is treated with a solvolysing agent,

and/or in that a basic compound of the formula I is
15 converted by treatment with an acid into one of its salts.

The compounds of the formula I are normally prepared by methods known per se, as described in the literature (e.g. in the standard works such as
20 Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie (Methods of Organic Chemistry), Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart), i.e. under reaction conditions which are known and suitable for said reactions. It is also possible to use variants which are known per se and are not mentioned in further
25 detail here.

The starting materials are generally known or can be prepared analogously to known substances by processes known per se. If desired, they can also be formed in situ in a manner such that they are not isolated from the
30 reaction mixture, but immediately reacted further to give the compounds of the formula I. On the other hand, the reaction can be carried out in steps, in which case it is possible to isolate other intermediates.

The individual process variants are illustrated in further detail below.

5 The compounds of the formula I can preferably be prepared by reacting the compounds of the formula II with carboxylic acids of the formula III or their functional derivatives. Suitable functional derivatives of the compounds of the formula III are especially the corresponding esters, in particular the methyl or ethyl esters, and the halides, anhydrides or azides; the chlorides are
10 preferred.

Compounds of the formula II can be obtained, for example, by reaction of 1-(chloromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline with pyrrolidine or 3-hydroxypyrrolidinoethane, of 1-amino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane with
15 methyl iodide, of 1-N-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-halogenoethane (halogen is preferably Cl or Br) with pyrrolidine or 3-hydroxypyrrolidine or of 1-halogeno-2-N-methylamino-4-methylpentane with pyrrolidine or its 3-hydroxy derivative.

20 Compounds of the formula II can furthermore be obtained by reaction of 2-halogenomethyl derivatives of piperazine or piperidine with pyrrolidine or 3-hydroxypyrrolidine.

Examples of typical compounds of the formula III
25 are diphenylacetyl chloride, bromide and azide, methyl and ethyl diphenylacetates, diphenylacetic anhydride, diphenylacetonitrile and the corresponding derivatives of di(p-Cl-phenyl)- and di(p-F-phenyl)-acetic acid and the corresponding derivatives of hydroxydiphenylacetic acid
30 and of 2,2-diphenylpropionic acid.

Reaction of II with III or III derivatives preferably takes place in the presence or absence of an inert organic solvent, for example of a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, chloroform or
35 trichloroethene, of an alcohol such as methanol, ethanol or butanol, of an ether such as tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane, of an amide such as dimethylformamide (DMF), of a sulfoxide such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and/or in

the presence or absence of a condensing agent, for example a base, at temperatures between -20 and 200°, preferably 0 and 100°. Examples of suitable bases are alkali metal hydroxides such as NaOH or KOH, alkali metal carbonates such as Na₂CO₃ or K₂CO₃, tertiary amines such as triethylamine or pyridine. Particularly preferred as solvent is dichloromethane and as base is triethylamine.

5 It is furthermore possible in a compound of the formula I to convert one or more of the radicals Q, R¹, R² and/or R³ into one or more other radicals Q, R¹, R² and/or R³.

Thus, ether groups (for example OA groups) can be cleaved to form OH groups, for example by treatment with dimethyl sulfide/boron tribromide complex, for example in toluene, THF or DMSO, or by fusion with pyridine hydrohalides or aniline hydrohalides, preferably pyridine hydrochloride, at about 150-250°, or by treatment with diisobutylaluminium hydride in toluene at about 0-110°.

15 It is furthermore possible to etherify OH groups, for example by initially preparing the corresponding alkali metal (for example Na or K) alcoholates, phenolates or salts, and reacting the latter with appropriate halogen compounds, for example with alkyl halides such as methyl chloride, bromide or iodide, chloro- or bromoacetamide, expediently in the presence of one of the abovementioned solvents at temperatures between 0 and 100°.

Nitro groups can be reduced to amino groups, preferably by catalytic hydrogenation under the abovementioned conditions, for example with Raney Ni in methanol or ethanol at 15-40° under atmospheric pressure.

30 Amino groups can be acylated, for example with acid chlorides such as acetyl or methanesulfonyl chloride, or the monoester chloride of oxalic acid or succinic acid, preferably in inert solvents such as dichloromethane at 15-40°.

35 It is furthermore possible to alkylate amino groups by methods known per se.

A base of the formula I can furthermore be converted with an acid into the relevant acid addition salt. Suitable acids for this reaction are those which provide physiologically acceptable salts. Thus, it is possible to use inorganic acids, for example sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrohalic acids such as hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acids such as orthophosphoric acid, sulfamic acid, as well as organic acids, especially aliphatic, alicyclic, araliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic mono- or polybasic carboxylic, sulfonic or sulfuric acids, for example formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, pivalic acid, diethylacetic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, pimelic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, 2- or 3-phenylpropionic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, isonicotinic acid, methane- or ethanesulfonic acid, ethanedisulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, naphthalenemonosulfonic and naphthalenedisulfonic acids and lauryl sulfuric acid. Salts with physiologically unacceptable acids, for example picrates, can be used to purify the compounds of the formula I.

If desired, the free bases of formula I can be liberated from their salts by treatment with strong bases such as sodium or potassium hydroxide or sodium or potassium carbonate.

The compounds of the formula I contain one or more chiral centres and can therefore exist in racemic or optically active form. Racemates obtained can be mechanically or chemically resolved into the enantiomers by methods known per se. Preferably, diastereomers are formed from the racemic mixture by reaction with an optically active resolving agent. Examples of suitable resolving agents are optically active acids such as the D and L forms of tartaric acid, diacetyltartaric acid, dibenzoyltartaric acid, mandelic acid, malic acid or lactic acid, or the various optically active

camphorsulfonic acids such as β -camphorsulfonic acid.

It is also advantageous to resolve enantiomers using a column packed with an optically active resolving agent (for example dinitrobenzoylphenylglycine); an
5 example of a suitable mobile phase is a hexane/-isopropanol/acetonitrile mixture, for example in the ratio 82:15:3 by volume.

It is, of course, also possible to obtain optically active compounds of the formula I by the methods
10 described above by use of starting materials (for example those of the formula II) which are already optically active.

The invention furthermore relates to the use of the compounds of the formula I and of their physiologic-
15 ally acceptable salts for the production of pharmaceutical preparations, in particular by non-chemical means. For this they can be converted together with at least one solid, liquid and/or semiliquid vehicle or ancillary substance and, where appropriate, in combination with one
20 or more other active ingredients into a suitable dosage form.

The invention furthermore relates to compositions, in particular pharmaceutical preparations, which contain at least one compound of the formula I and/or one
25 of its physiologically acceptable salts.

These preparations can be used as medicaments in human or veterinary medicine. Suitable vehicles are organic or inorganic substances which are suitable for enteral (for example oral), parenteral or topical admin-
30 istration and which do not react with the novel compounds, for example water, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, alkylene glycols, polyethylene glycols, glycerol triacetate, gelatin, carbohydrates such as lactose or starch, magnesium stearate, talc and petrolatum. Forms
35 used for oral administration are, in particular, tablets, pills, coated tablets, capsules, powders, granules, syrups, juices or drops, forms used for rectal administration are suppositories, forms used for

parenteral administration are solutions, preferably oily or aqueous solutions, as well as suspensions, emulsions or implants, and forms used for topical administration are ointments, creams or powders. The novel compounds can also be lyophilised and the resulting lyophilisates be used, for example, for preparing products for injection. The indicated preparations can be sterilised and/or contain ancillary substances such as lubricants, preservatives, stabilisers and/or wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts to influence the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, colorants, flavourings and/or aromatising substances. They can, if required, also contain one or more other active ingredients, for example one or more vitamins.

The compounds of the formula I and their physiologically acceptable salts can be used for controlling diseases, especially states of pain, but also for reducing the secondary damage after ischaemia.

Here the substances of the invention are normally administered analogously to known analgesics, preferably in dosages of between about 1 and 500 mg, especially of between 5 and 100 mg, per dosage unit. The daily dosage is preferably between about 0.02 and 10 mg/kg of body weight. However, the particular dose for each individual patient depends on a very wide variety of factors, for example efficacy of the particular compound used, age, body weight, general state of health, sex, diet, time and route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination and severity of the particular disease for which the therapy is intended. Oral administration is preferred.

All temperatures are given in °C hereinbefore and hereinafter. The compounds of the formula I tend to decompose on heating so that no clear melting points can be determined and, as a substitute for this, the corresponding R_f values (thin-layer chromatography) are given. In the following examples, "usual working up" means: water or dilute sodium hydroxide solution is added if necessary, the mixture is extracted with dichloromethane,

the organic phase is separated off, dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated, and purification is by chromatography on silica gel and/or by crystallisation.

HCl' = hydrochloride. Rf = Rf on thin-layer
5 silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ (E. Merck, Cat. No. 5715), CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH
9:1 $[\alpha] = [\alpha]_D^{20}$, c = 1 in methanol.

Example 1

2.2 g of (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane [obtainable from (1S)-1-amino-
10 1-phenyl-2-chloroethane by reaction with (3S)-3-hydroxy-
pyrrolidine and subsequent methylation with methyl
iodide] dissolved in 20 ml of THF are added dropwise to
a solution of 2.3 g of diphenylacetyl chloride in 100 ml
of THF at room temperature, and the mixture is stirred
15 for 10 minutes. The usual working up results in N-methyl-
N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-
diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.60.

The following are obtained analogously by reac-
tion of diphenylacetyl chloride
20 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide,
Rf: 0.61;

25 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-
diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.71;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(o-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(o-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;

with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquino-
line:

2-diphenylacetyl-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-
35 tetrahydroisoquinoline, Rf: 0.50;

with 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:

(2S)-1-diphenylacetyl-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolid-
ine, Rf: 0.20;

- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.61;
- 5 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine;
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.64;
- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine;
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- 10 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- 15 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
- 20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- with 1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
- 25 2-diphenylacetyl-1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- 30 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
- 35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide.
- 15 Example 2
- The following are obtained in analogy to Example 1 by reaction of bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetic acid with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- 30 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- 35 with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
- 2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetyl-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;

- with 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:
(2S)-1-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetyl-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine;
- 5 with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine:
10 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]amine:
15 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with 1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
30 2-[bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetyl]-1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide.

Example 3

30 The following are obtained in analogy to Example 1 by reaction of bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetic acid with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-

- acetamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
- 5 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-acetamide;
- 10 with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
2-[bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetyl]-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- with 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:
- 15 (2S)-1-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetyl-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine;
- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
- 20 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine:
- 25 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
- with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
- 30 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-acetamide;
- 35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with 1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:

10 2-[bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetyl]-1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-acetamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-acetamide.

Example 4

30 ml of trimethylamine solution (33 %) are added to a solution of 4.6 g of (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane [obtainable from (1S)-1-amino-1-phenyl-2-chloroethane by reaction with (3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine and subsequent methylation with methyl iodide) in 200 ml of dichloromethane. Then, while stirring, a solution of 1 equivalent of 9-fluorencarbonyl chloride in 200 ml of dichloromethane is added dropwise, the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and the usual working up results in N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorencarboxamide, Rf: 0.61.

The following are obtained analogously by reaction of 9-fluorencarbonyl chloride

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-fluorencarboxamide, Rf: 0.67;

with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:

2-(9-fluorencarbonyl)-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, Rf: 0.77;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorencarboxamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-ethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-ethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with 1-[(3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
- 10 2-(9-fluorene-carbonyl)-1-[(3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
with (2S)-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:
(2S)-1-(9-fluorene-carbonyl)-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-pyrrolidine;
with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
- 15 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
- 20 with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]amine:
- 25 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
- 35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide.

Example 5

The following are obtained in analogy to Example 4 by reaction of 9-xanthenecarbonyl chloride

35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide, Rf: 0.77;

- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide, Rf: 0.64;
- 5 with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
 2-(9-xanthenecarbonyl)-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
 15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-ethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-ethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
 20 with 1-[(3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
 2-(9-xanthenecarbonyl)-1-[(3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- 25 with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
 2-(9-xanthenecarbonyl)-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, Rf: 0.76;
- with (2S)-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:
 30 (2S)-1-(9-xanthenecarbonyl)-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-pyrrolidine;
- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 35 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine;
 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;

- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-9-xanthene-
carboxamide;
- 5 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-
butyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-
butyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 10 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 15 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidino-
ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidino-
ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 20 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 25 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-
3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 30 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-
pyrrolidinoethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolid-
inoethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- 35 with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-
((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-
((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthene-
carboxamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-xanthenecarboxamide.

Example 6

The following are obtained in analogy to Example 1 by reaction of 2,2-diphenylpropionyl chloride with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:

2-(2,2-diphenylpropionyl)-1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, R_f: 0.65;

with 2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine:

30 (2S)-1-(2,2-diphenylpropionyl)-2-(pyrrolidinomethyl)pyrrolidine;

with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:

N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;

35 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]amine:

N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;

- with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)amine:
 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]amine:
 5 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
 15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- 20 with 1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:
 2-(2,2-diphenylpropionyl)-1-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethane:
 30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
 35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
- with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methylphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

10 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylpropionamide.

15 Example 7

The following are obtained in analogy to Example 1 by reaction of 2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionic acid

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;

with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:

35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;

with 1-(pyrrolidinomethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline:

- 2-[2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionyl]-1-(pyrrolidino-
methyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline;
with N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)amine:
N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-bis-
5 (p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;
with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methyl-
pentyl]amine;
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methyl-
pentyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;
10 with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-
butyl]amine:
N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-
butyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
15 hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-fluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)-
propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-
20 3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)-
propionamide.

Example 8

- 25 The following are obtained in analogy to
Example 1 by reaction of 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)propionyl
chloride
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyr-
rolidino)ethane:
30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyr-
rolidino)ethyl]-2,2-di(p-chlorophenyl)propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-
35 hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-di(p-chlorophenyl)-
propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethane:

- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-di(p-chlorophenyl)propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-di-(p-chlorophenyl)-propionamide;
with N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-butyl]amine:
- 10 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methyl-butyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 15 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-aminophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-propionamide;
with (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane:
- 30 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-propionamide.

Example 9

- 4.3 g of bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetic hydrazide [for example obtainable from the corresponding ethyl ester by
35 reaction with hydrazine] are dissolved in 200 ml of very dilute hydrochloric acid and, while stirring at 0°, a solution of 2.0 g of NaNO₂ in 40 ml of water is added dropwise, the mixture is stirred for 30 min., and the

azide which has formed is extracted with dichloromethane. The reagent obtained after drying over MgSO_4 and concentration to 50 ml is added dropwise to a solution of (1S)-1-methylamino-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethane and 4 ml of triethylamine in 100 ml of dichloromethane. The mixture is stirred at 20° for 2 hours, and the usual working up results in N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)-ethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide.

10 Example 10

A solution of 1 g of N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide in 25 ml of ethyl acetate is hydrogenated on 0.5 g of 5 % Pd-C at 20° and under 1 bar until 15 hydrogen uptake ceases, the mixture is filtered, the filtrate is evaporated, and N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide is obtained.

The following are obtained analogously from the 20 corresponding o- and m-benzyloxy derivatives:

- N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(o-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(o-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(o-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-
30 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;
N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(o-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide;
35 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(m-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide.

The following are obtained analogously from the corresponding p-benzyloxy derivatives:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide;

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)acetamide;

5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-bis(p-fluorophenyl)acetamide.

Example 11

3.2 g of N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide are dissolved in
10 150 ml of dichloromethane and, while stirring, 1 equivalent of methyl iodide dissolved in 10 ml of dichloromethane is added dropwise, the solution is concentrated, and the usual working up results in N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-
15 acetamide, Rf: 0.60.

The following are obtained analogously by reaction with methyl iodide from

20 N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide: N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.61;

from

25 N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide: N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.71;

from

30 N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide: N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, Rf: 0.61.

Example 12

The following is obtained in analogy to Example 10 by hydrogenation of N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-
35 2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-benzyloxyacetamide:

N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide.

The following are obtained analogously by hydrogenation of the corresponding 2,2-diphenyl-2-benzyloxyacetamides:

- 5 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 10 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-4-methylpentyl)-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-4-methylpentyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-(2-pyrrolidino-3-methylbutyl)-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 15 N-methyl-N-[2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)-3-methylbutyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 20 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide;
 25 N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinoethyl]-2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetamide.

30 The following examples relate to pharmaceutical preparations.

Example A: Vials

35 A solution of 100 g of N-methyl-N-[1-phenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]diphenylacetamide and 5 g of disodium hydrogen phosphate in 3 l of double distilled water is adjusted to pH 6.5 with 2 N hydrochloric acid, filtered sterile, dispensed into vials, lyophilised under sterile conditions and sealed sterile. Each vial contains 5 mg of active substance.

Example B: Suppositories

A mixture of 20 g of 2-(2,2-diphenylpropionyl)-1-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline with 100 g of soya lecithin and 1400 g of cocoa butter is melted, poured into moulds and left to cool. Each suppository contains 20 mg of active substance.

Example C: Solution

A solution of 1 g of N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, 9.38 g of $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 28.48 g of $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.1 g of benzalconium chloride in 940 ml of double distilled water is prepared. The pH is adjusted to 6.8, the volume is made up to 1 l, and the solution is sterilised by irradiation. This solution can be used in the form of eye drops.

Example D: Ointment

500 mg of N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide are mixed with 99.5 g of petrolatum under aseptic conditions.

Example E: Tablets

A mixture of 1 kg of N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide, 4 kg of lactose, 1.2 kg of potato starch, 0.2 kg of talc and 0.1 kg of magnesium stearate is compressed to tablets in a conventional way such that each tablet contains 10 mg of active substance.

Example F: Coated tablets

Tablets are produced by compression in analogy to Example E and are then covered in a conventional way with a coating of sucrose, potato starch, talc, tragacanth and colorant.

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CLAIMS:

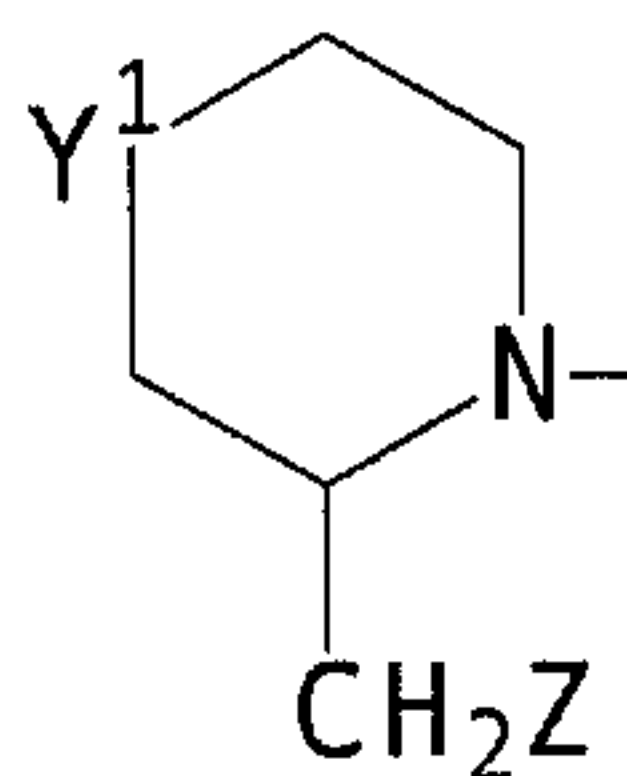
1. An arylacetamide of the formula I



5

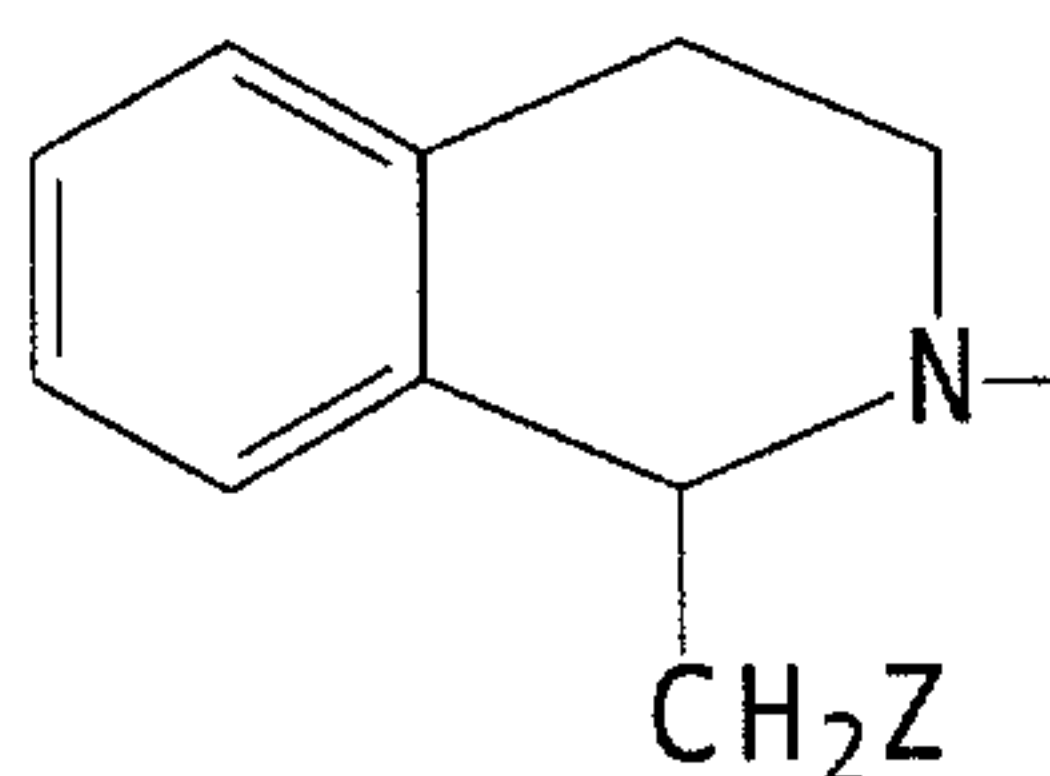
in which

Q is $\text{R}^4-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{Z})-\text{NA}-$,

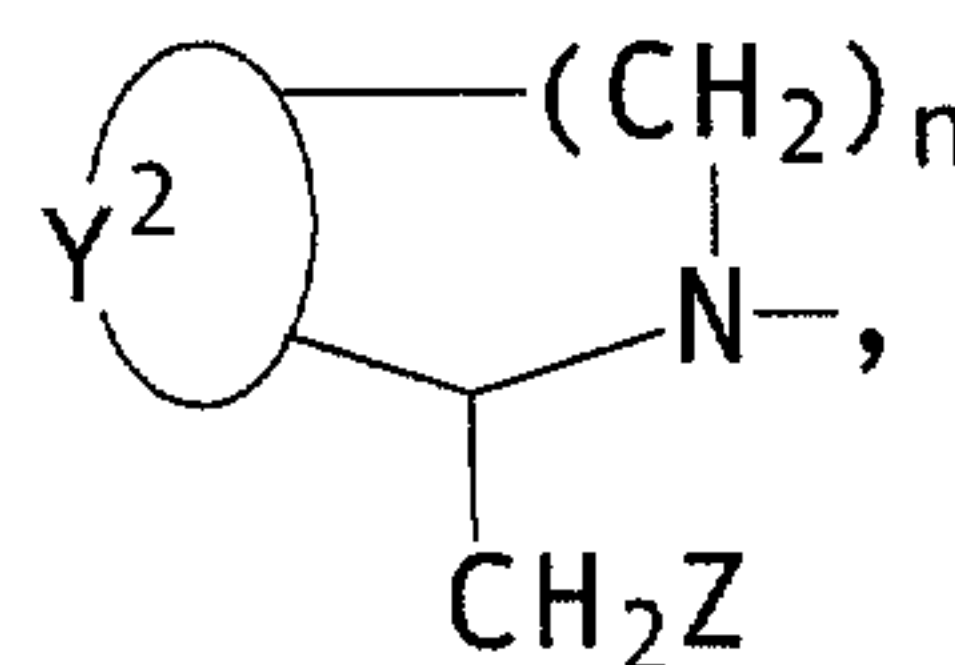


,

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or

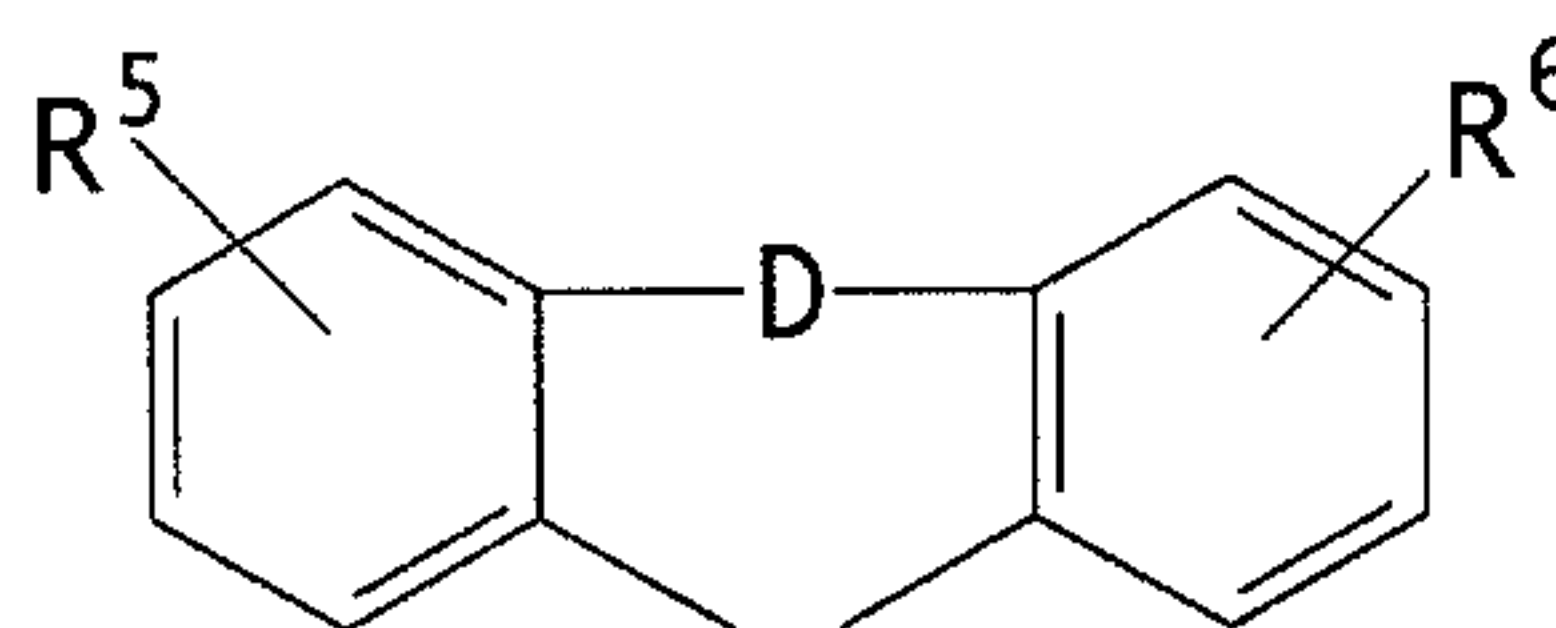


R^1 is Ar,

R^2 is Ar,

or

- 15 R^1 and R^2 together form



,

R^3 is H, OH, OA or A,

R^4 is A or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , NHA, NHCOA, NHSO_2A or NA_2 ,

- 20 R^5 and R^6 are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, CF_3 , NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NHCOA, NHCONH_2 , NO_2 or methylenedioxy,

A is alkyl with 1-7 C atoms,

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Y^1 is CH_2 , O, NH, NA, N-COA, N-COOA or a bond,

Y^2 is a fused-on ring system with 3-5 C atoms, where one C atom is optionally replaced by S, N or O, and which is unsubstituted or substituted once or twice by F, Cl, Br, I, OH, OA, NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NH-COA, NA-COA or NH-CONH₂,

D is CH_2 , O, S, NH, NA, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-CH_2O-$, $-CH_2NH-$, $-CH_2NA-$ or a bond,

Z is 1-pyrrolidinyl which is unsubstituted or substituted once by OH, OA, O-COCH₃ or CH₂OH,

10 Ar is a mono- or bicyclic aromatic radical which optionally contains an N, O or S atom and is unsubstituted or substituted once, twice or three times independently by members selected from A, Hal, OH, OA, CF₃, NH_2 , NHA, NA_2 , NHCOA and NHCONH₂,

15 -alk is an alkylene radical with 1-7 C atoms,

Hal is halogen,

and

n is 1 or 2

or a salt thereof.

20 2. N-methyl-N-[1-phenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, or a salt thereof.

3. 2-(2,2-diphenylpropionyl)-1-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, or a salt thereof.

4. N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, or a salt thereof.

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5. N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, or a salt thereof.

6. N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-((3S)-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-9-fluorene-carboxamide, or a salt thereof.

7. N-methyl-N-[(1S)-1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidino-ethyl]-2,2-di(4-fluorophenyl)acetamide, or a salt thereof.

8. N-methyl-N-[1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-pyrrolidino-ethyl]-2,2-diphenylacetamide, or a salt thereof.

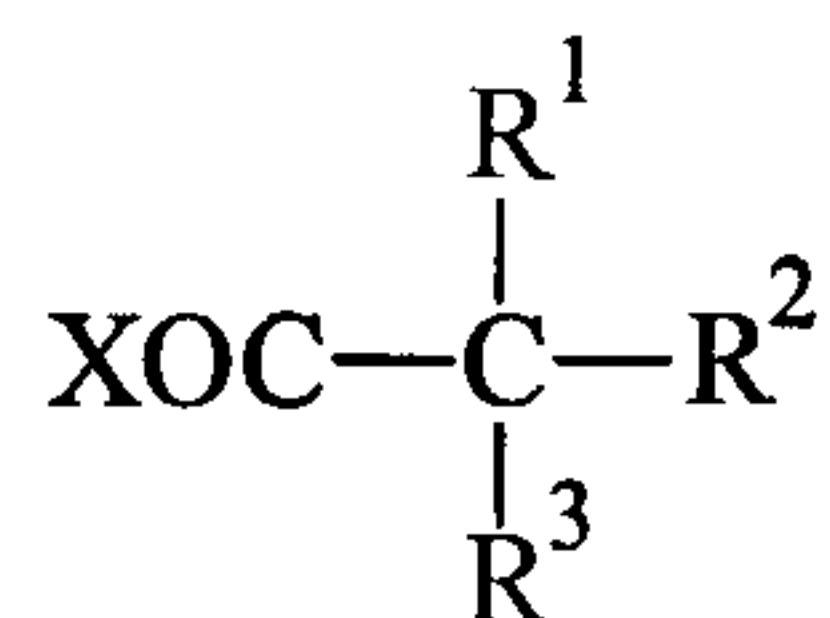
9. N-methyl-N-[1-phenyl-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidino)ethyl]-2,2-bis(4-fluorophenyl)acetamide, or a salt thereof.

10. A process for the preparation of an arylacetamide as defined in claim 1, characterised in that a compound of the formula II

Q-H

II

in which Q is as defined in claim 1, is reacted with a compound of the formula III



III

in which

X is Cl, Br, OH, OA, NH₂, N₃, acyloxy, Ar-alkoxy with 7-11 C atoms or aroyloxy with 6-10 C atoms,

and

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R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , Ar and Hal are as defined in claim 1;

in that each of one or more of radicals Q, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 in a compound of the formula I is converted into another radical Q, R^1 , R^2 or R^3 , wherein formula I, Q, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as
5 defined in claim 1;

in that a compound which otherwise corresponds to formula I as defined in claim 1 but which, in place of one or more hydrogen atoms, contains one or more solvolysable group(s) is treated with a solvolysing agent; or

10 in that a basic compound of the formula I as defined in claim 1 is converted by treatment with an acid into one of its salts.

11. A process for the production of a pharmaceutical preparation, characterised in that one or more of a compound
15 of the formula I as defined in claim 1 and one of its physiologically acceptable salts is converted together with at least one solid, liquid or semiliquid vehicle or ancillary substance into a suitable dosage form.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or
20 more compound or salt as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12, for use as an analgesic.

25 14. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for antagonizing inflammation related hyperalgesia.

15. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for treating an inflammatory disease.

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16. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for use as a kappa receptor antagonist.

17. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for treatment of a disease or condition that is one or more of
5 caused, mediated and propagated by kappa receptors.

18. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 12 for treatment of a disease or condition controlled by kappa receptor inhibitors.

19. The pharmaceutical composition according to
10 claim 12 for treatment of a cerebral oedema.

20. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 12 for treatment of blood oxygen supply deficiency of the central nervous system.

21. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for
15 treatment of hypoxia.

22. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for treatment of pain.

23. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 12 for treatment of secondary damage after ischaemia.

20 24. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof as an analgesic.

25. Use according to claim 24, wherein the analgesic is for antagonising inflammation-related hyperalgesia.

25 26. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treating an inflammatory disease.

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27. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof as a kappa receptor antagonist.

28. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of a disease or condition that is one or more of caused, mediated and propagated by kappa receptors.

29. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of a disease or condition controlled by kappa receptor inhibitors.

30. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of a cerebral oedema.

31. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of blood and oxygen supply deficiency of the central nervous system.

32. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of hypoxia.

33. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of pain.

34. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof for treatment of secondary damage after ischaemia.

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35. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in producing a medicament.

36. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
5 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in preparation of an analgesic.

37. Use according to claim 37, wherein the analgesic is for antagonising inflammation-related hyperalgesia.

38. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
10 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in manufacture of a medicament for treating an inflammatory disease.

39. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in
15 manufacture of a kappa receptor antagonist.

40. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in
manufacture of a medicament for treatment of a disease or
condition that is one or more of caused, mediated and
20 propagated by kappa receptors.

41. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in
manufacture of a medicament for treatment of a disease or
condition controlled by kappa receptor inhibitors.

25 42. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims
1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in
manufacture of a medicament for treatment of a cerebral
oedema.

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43. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in manufacture of a medicament for treatment of blood and oxygen supply deficiency of the central nervous system.

5 44. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in manufacture of a medicament for treatment of hypoxia.

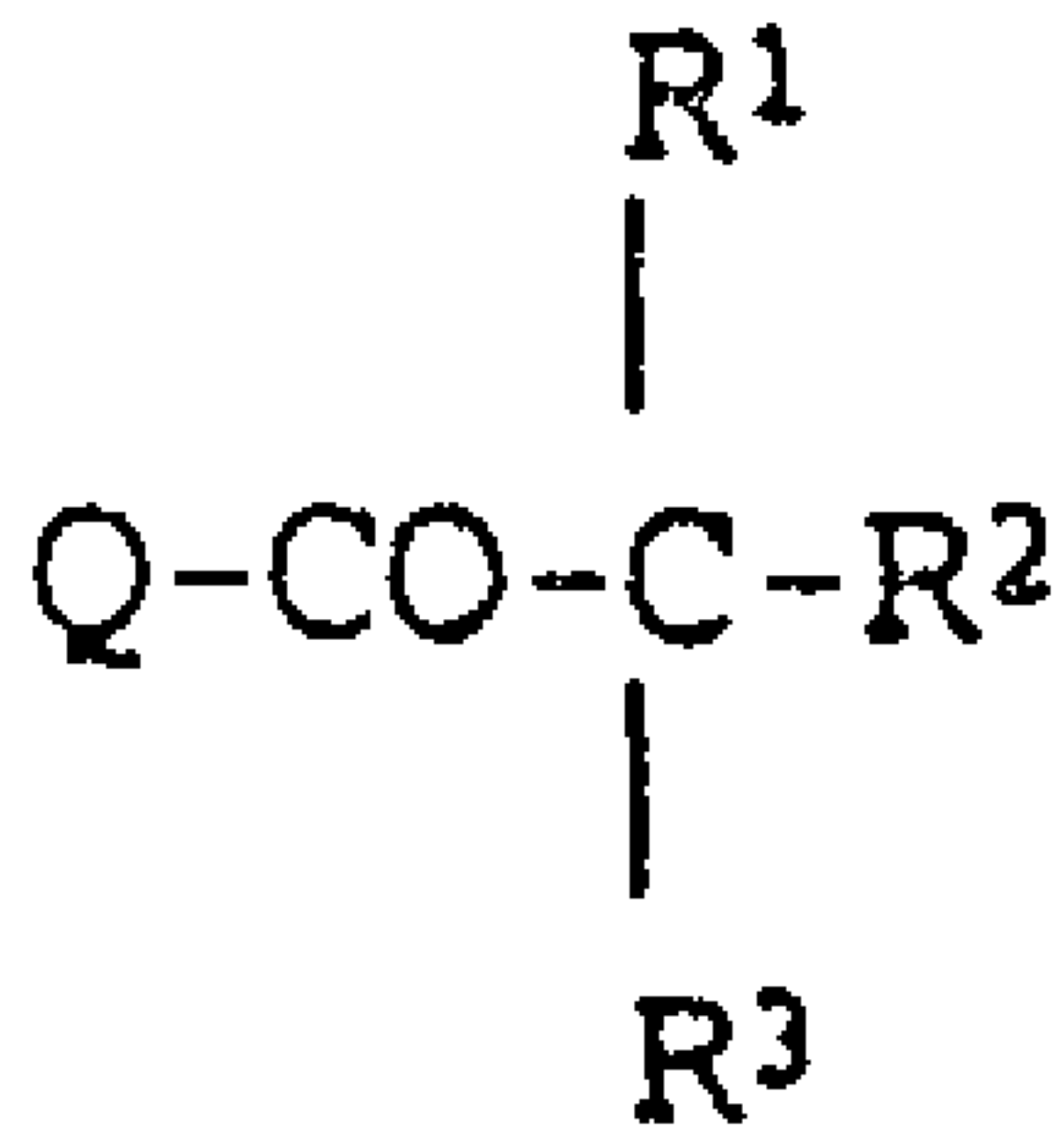
45. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in
10 manufacture of a medicament for treatment of pain.

46. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in manufacture of a medicament for treatment of secondary damage after ischaemia.

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PATENT AGENTS



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