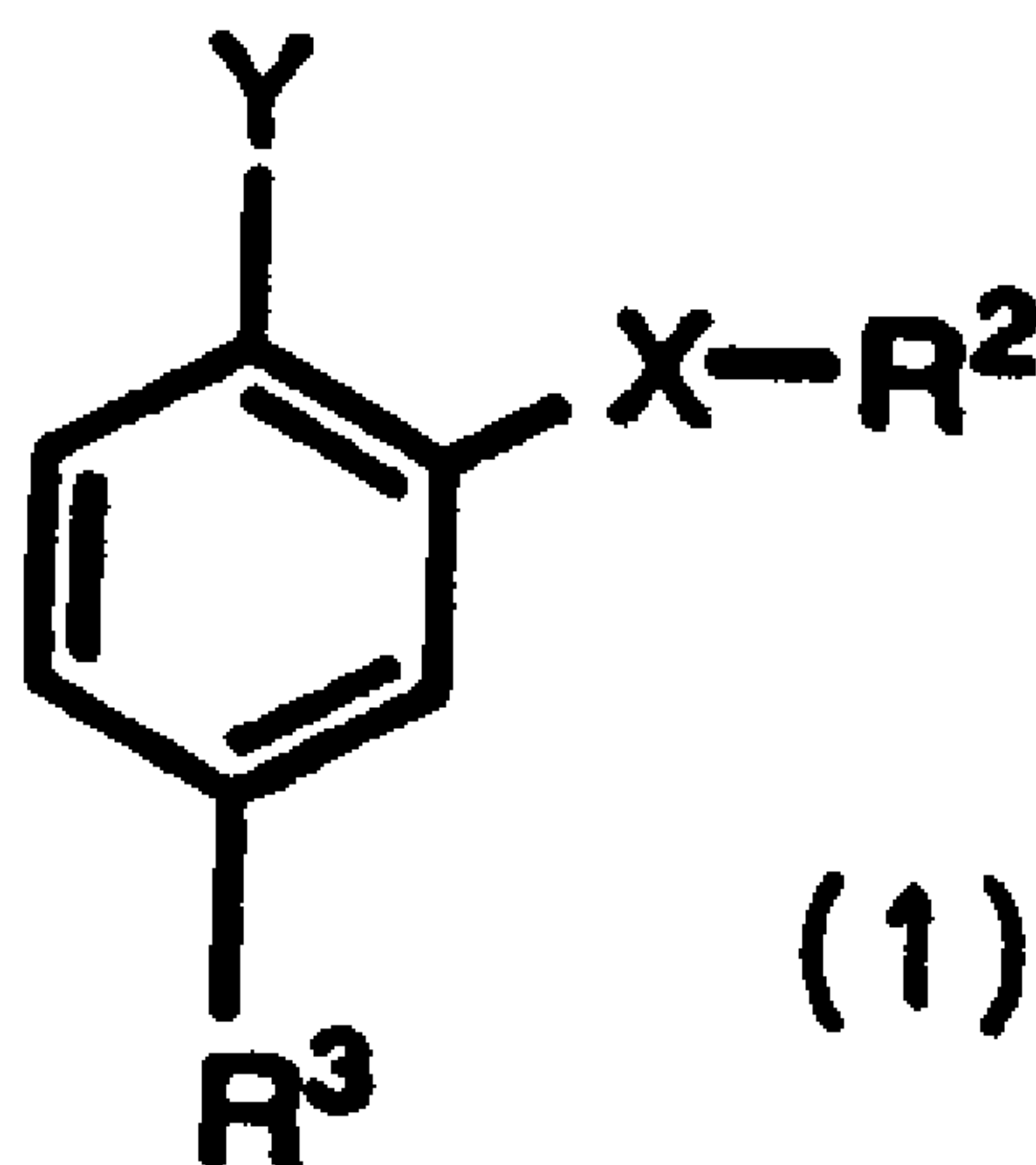




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(54) Titre : DERIVES PHENYL TRISUBSTITUES ET METHODES DE PREPARATION
(54) Title: TRI-SUBSTITUTED PHENYL DERIVATIVES AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR PREPARATION



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Compounds are described in formula (1), wherein Y is a halogen atom or a group -OR¹, where R¹ is an optionally substituted alkyl group; R² is an optionally substituted cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group; R³ is a monocyclic or bicyclic aryl group optionally containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur atoms or a group -N(R⁴)- where R⁴ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; X is -O-, -S-, or -N(R⁵)-, where R⁵ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; with the proviso that when X is -O- the R³ is not a 3-cyanamino-6-pyridazinyl or a 3-chloro-6-pyridazinyl group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N- oxides thereof. The compounds are selective phosphodiesterase IV inhibitors and are useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of inflammatory diseases.

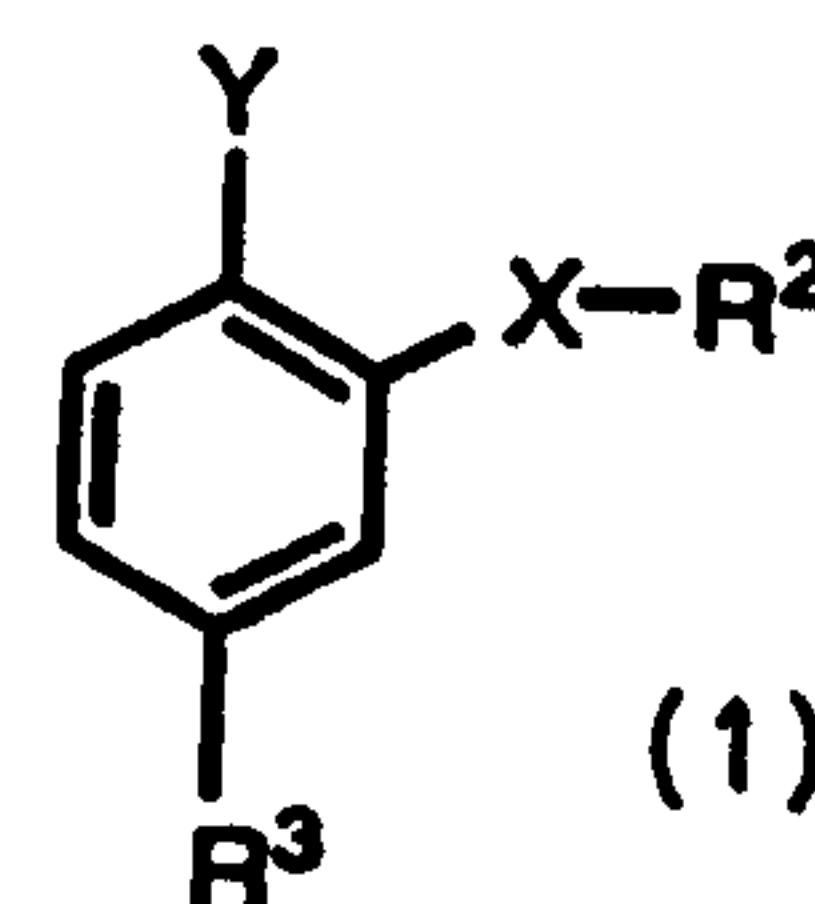


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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB93/02182 (22) International Filing Date: 22 October 1993 (22.10.93) (30) Priority data: 9222253.8 23 October 1992 (23.10.92) GB (71) Applicant: CELLTECH LIMITED [GB/GB]; 216 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4EN (GB). (72) Inventors: BOYD, Ewan, Campbell ; 2 Haig Drive, Slough, Berkshire SL1 9HB (GB). EATON, Michael, Anthony, William ; Nethercote, Chinnor Road, Aston Rowant, Watlington, Oxon OX9 5SH (GB). WARRELOW, Graham, John ; Oakside, 4 Wieland Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QU (GB).		2126072 (74) Agent: SKAILES, Humphrey, J.; Frank B. Dehn & Co., Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UZ (GB). (81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: TRI-SUBSTITUTED PHENYL DERIVATIVES AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR PREPARATION**(57) Abstract**

Compounds are described in formula (1), wherein Y is a halogen atom or a group -OR¹, where R¹ is an optionally substituted alkyl group; R² is an optionally substituted cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group; R³ is a monocyclic or bicyclic aryl group optionally containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur atoms or a group -N(R⁴)- where R⁴ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; X is -O-, -S-, or -N(R⁵)-, where R⁵ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; with the proviso that when X is -O- the R³ is not a 3-cyanamino-6-pyridazinyl or a 3-chloro-6-pyridazinyl group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof. The compounds are selective phosphodiesterase IV inhibitors and are useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of inflammatory diseases.



TRI-SUBSTITUTED PHENYL DERIVATIVES
AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR PREPARATION

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a novel series of tri-substituted phenyl derivatives, to processes for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and to their use in medicine.

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BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Many hormones and neurotransmitters modulate tissue function by elevating intra-cellular levels of adenosine 3', 5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP). The cellular levels of cAMP are regulated by mechanisms which control synthesis and breakdown. The synthesis of cAMP is controlled by adenylyl cyclase which may be directly activated by agents such as forskolin or indirectly activated by the binding of specific agonists to cell surface receptors which are coupled to adenylyl cyclase. The breakdown of cAMP is controlled by a family of phosphodiesterase (PDE) isoenzymes, which also control the breakdown of guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP). To date, seven members of the family have been described (PDE I-VII) the distribution of which varies from tissue to tissue. This suggests that specific inhibitors of PDE isoenzymes could achieve differential elevation of cAMP in different tissues, [for reviews of PDE distribution, structure, function and regulation, see Beavo & Reifsnyder (1990) TIPS, 11: 150-155 and Nicholson et al (1991) TIPS, 12: 19-27].

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There is clear evidence that elevation of cAMP in inflammatory leukocytes leads to inhibition of their activation. Furthermore, elevation of cAMP in airway smooth muscle has a spasmolytic effect. In these tissues, PDE IV plays a major role in the hydrolysis of cAMP. It can be expected, therefore, that selective inhibitors of PDE IV would have

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therapeutic effects in inflammatory diseases such as asthma, by achieving both anti-inflammatory and bronchodilator effects.

The design of PDE IV inhibitors has met with limited success to date, in that many of the potential PDE IV inhibitors which have been synthesised have lacked potency and/or have been capable of inhibiting more than one type of PDE isoenzyme in a non-selective manner. Lack of a selective action has been a particular problem given the widespread role of cAMP in vivo and what is needed are potent selective PDE IV inhibitors with an inhibitory action against PDE IV and little or no action against other PDE isoenzymes.

A series of 3-cyanamino- and 3-chloro-(4-alkoxyphenyl)pyridazine compounds are described in European Patent Specification No. 393500. Certain of these compounds are claimed to have broncholytic and anti-inflammatory activities.

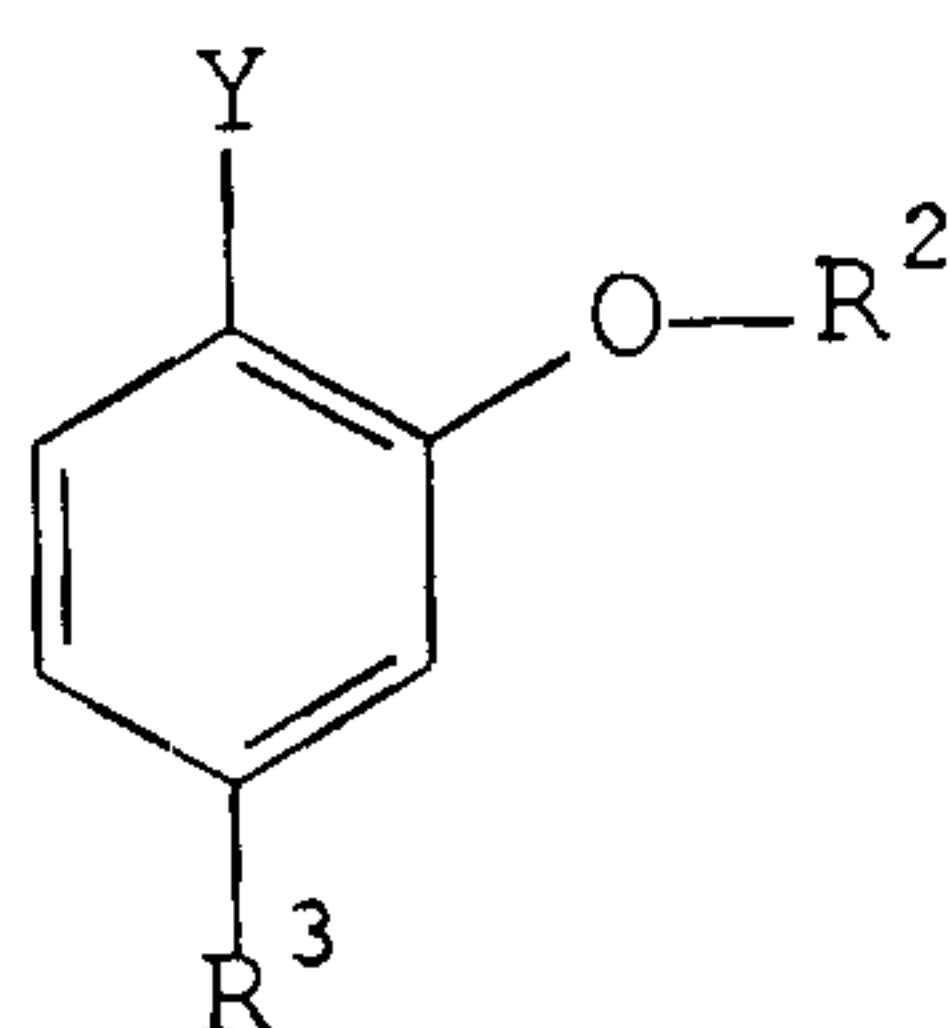
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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We have now found a novel series of tri-substituted phenyl derivatives, members of which are potent inhibitors of PDE IV at concentrations at which they have little or no inhibitory action on other PDE isoenzymes. These compounds inhibit the isolated PDE IV enzyme and also elevate cAMP in isolated leukocytes. Certain compounds prevent inflammation in the lungs induced by carrageenan, platelet-activating factor (PAF), interleukin-5 (IL-5) or antigen challenge. These compounds also suppress the hyperresponsiveness of airway smooth muscle seen in inflamed lungs. Certain other compounds are also able to modulate central nervous system (CNS) function. The compounds of the invention are therefore of use in medicine, especially in the prophylaxis and treatment of asthma, and for the alleviation of conditions associated with dementia and other CNS malfunctions.

Thus according to one aspect of the invention, we provide a compound of formula (1)

3



(1)

wherein

Y is a halogen atom or a group -OR¹ where R¹ is an optionally halogen-substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl group;

R² is a C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl or C₃₋₈ cycloalkenyl group optionally substituted by up to three substituents selected from halogen atoms, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ alkoxy groups;

R³ is a phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl or 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents selected from halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₂₋₆ alkylenedioxy, C₅₋₇ cycloalkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylamino, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, amino, C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, carboxyl, esterified carboxyl wherein the esterifying group is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl-C₁₋₃ alkyl or C₆₋₁₂ aryl group, C₁₋₆ alkanoyl, sulphonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylaminosulphonyl, carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylaminocarbonyl, sulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ dialkylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkanoylamino and C₁₋₆ alkanoylamino-C₁₋₆ alkyl groups; and salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

In the compounds of formula (1), when Y is a halogen atom it may be for example a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom.

When Y in the compounds of formula (1) is a group -OR¹, R¹ may be, for example, an optionally substituted straight or branched alkyl group, for example, an optionally substituted C₁₋₆alkyl group, (e.g. a C₁₋₃alkyl group), such as a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl,

3a

n-pentyl, i-pentyl, or n-hexyl group. Optional substituents which may be present on R¹ groups include one or more halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms.

When R² in the compounds of formula (1) is an optionally substituted cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group it may be for example a C₃₋₈cycloalkyl group such as a cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl group or a C₃₋₈cycloalkenyl group such as a cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl group, each cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group being

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optionally substituted by one, two or three substituents selected from halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, C₁₋₆alkyl e.g. C₁₋₃alkyl such as methyl or ethyl, hydroxyl or C₁₋₆alkoxy e.g. C₁₋₃alkoxy such as methoxy or ethoxy groups.

5

Monocyclic or bicyclic aryl groups represented by the group R³ in compounds of formula (1) include for example C₆₋₁₂ optionally substituted aryl groups, for example optionally substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl groups.

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When the monocyclic or bicyclic aryl group contains one or more heteroatoms it may be for example a C₃₋₉ optionally substituted heteroaryl group containing for example one, two or three heteroatoms selected from oxygen or sulphur atoms or -N(R⁴)- groups. Examples of such groups include pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridinyl, e.g. 2-, 3- or 4- pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl e.g. 5-pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl e.g. 3-pyridazinyl or, 4-pyridazinyl, quinolinyl eg 4-quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl eg 4-isoquinolinyl, 5, 6, 7, 8- tetrahydroquinolinyl and 5, 6, 7, 8- tetrahydroisoquinolinyl. The heteroaryl group may be attached to the remainder of the molecule of formula (1) through any ring carbon or heteroatom as appropriate.

20

The aryl or heteroaryl groups represented by R³ in compounds of formula (1) may each optionally be substituted by one, two, three or more substituents [R⁶] selected from halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. methyl or ethyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, C₂₋₆alkylenedioxy, e.g. ethylenedioxy, C₅₋₇cycloalkoxy, e.g. cyclopentoxy, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino, C₁₋₆alkylthyl, eg methylthio, amino (NH₂), aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. aminomethyl or aminoethyl, C₁₋₆dialkylamino, e.g. dimethylamino or diethylamino, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl (OH), carboxyl (CO₂H), -CO₂R⁶ [where R⁶ is a C₁₋₆alkyl e.g. methyl or ethyl, C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₃alkyl, e.g. benzyl or phenethyl or C₆₋₁₂aryl, e.g. phenyl group], C₁₋₆alkanoyl e.g. acetyl, sulphonyl (-SO₃H), C₁₋₆alkyl-sulphonyl, e.g. methylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl (-SO₂NH₂), C₁₋₆alkyl-aminosulphonyl, e.g.

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methyaminosulphonyl or ethylamino-sulphonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylamino-sulphonyl, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl or diethyl-aminosulphonyl, carboxamido (-CONH₂), C₁₋₆alkylamino-carbonyl, e.g. methylamino-carbonyl or ethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. 5 dimethylaminocarbonyl or diethylaminocarbonyl, sulphonylamino (-NHSO₂H), C₁₋₆alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. methylsulphonylamino or ethylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylsulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylsulphonylamino or diethylsulphonylamino C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. acetylamino, or C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. acetylaminomethyl 10 groups.

It will be appreciated that where two or more R⁶ substituents are present, these need not necessarily be the same atoms and/or groups. The R⁶ substituents may be present at any ring carbon atom away 15 from that attached to the rest of the molecule of formula (1). Thus, for example, in phenyl groups represented by R³ any substituent may be present at the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 6- positions relative to the ring carbon atom attached to the remainder of the molecule.

20 When the groups -N(R⁴)- or -N(R⁵)- are present in the compounds of formula (1), R⁴ and R⁵ may each independently be a hydrogen atom or a C₁₋₆alkyl group such as a methyl or ethyl group.

The presence of certain substituents in the compounds of formula (1) 25 may enable salts of the compounds to be formed. Suitable salts include pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for example acid addition salts derived from inorganic or organic acids, and salts derived from inorganic and organic bases.

30 Acid addition salts include hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, hydroiodides, p-toluenesulphonates, phosphates, sulphates, acetates, trifluoroacetates, propionates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, malonates, succinates, lactates, oxalates, tartrates and benzoates.

35 Salts derived from inorganic or organic bases include alkali metal salts such as sodium or potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as

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magnesium or calcium salts, and organic amine salts such as morpholine, piperidine, dimethylamine or diethylamine salts.

One particular group of compounds of the invention has the formula (1) where R^3 is an unsubstituted monocyclic or bicyclic aryl group optionally containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen or sulphur atoms or a group $-N(R^4)-$, and Y, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and X are as defined for formula (1).

Another group of compounds according to the invention has the formula (1) where R^3 is a monosubstituted monocyclic or bicyclic aryl group optionally containing a heteroatom selected from an oxygen or sulphur atom or a group $-N(R^4)-$, and Y, R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and X are as defined for formula (1).

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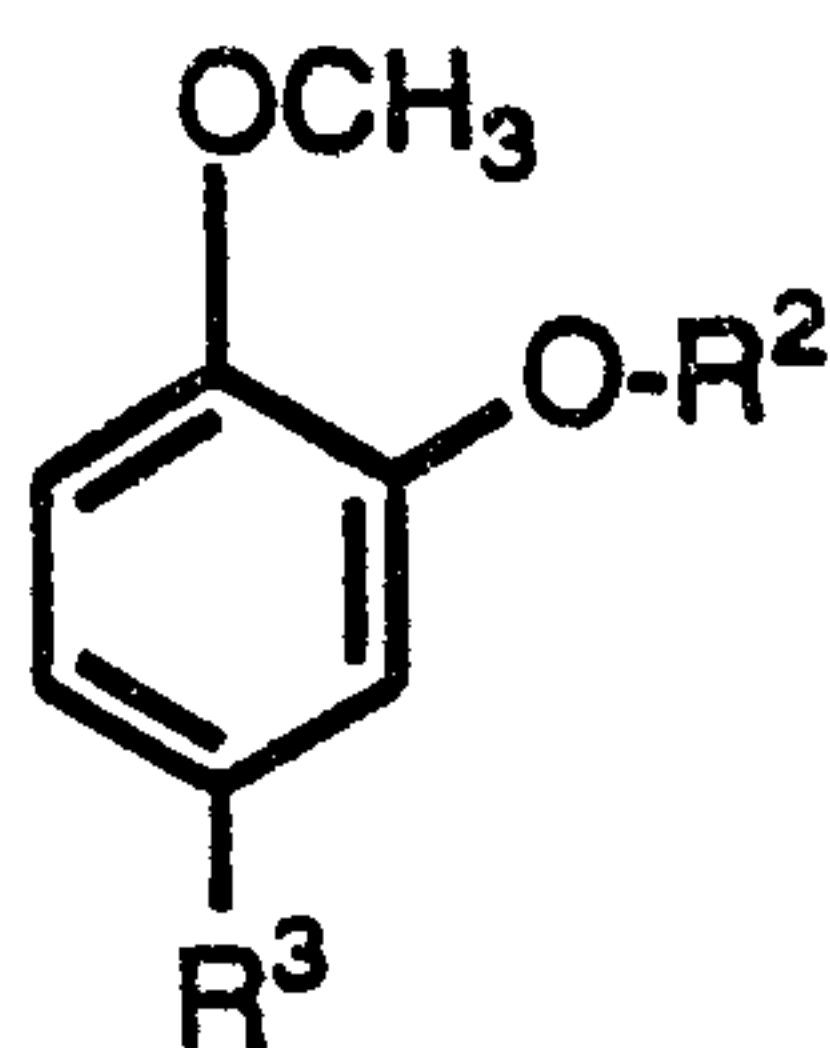
In the compounds of formula (1), the group Y is preferably an $-OR^1$ group, especially where R^1 is an optionally substituted C_{1-3} alkyl group, particularly an ethyl group or, especially, a methyl group. Especially useful substituents which may be present on R^1 groups include one, two or three fluorine or chlorine atoms.

20

The group X in compounds of formula (1) is preferably $-O-$.

A particularly useful group of compounds of formula (1) has the formula (2):

25



(2)

where R^2 is an optionally substituted cycloalkyl group; R^3 is as defined for formula (1) but is not a 3-cyanamino-6-pyridazinyl or a 3-chloro-6-pyridazinyl group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

30

In the compounds of formulae (1) and (2) R^2 is preferably an optionally substituted cyclopentyl group. In particular, R^2 is a cyclopentyl group.

Particularly useful R^3 groups in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) include substituted phenyl groups, especially 3- and/or 4-substituted phenyl groups and naphthyl groups, especially 1-naphthyl. Particular groups of these types include 3-nitrophenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl and 3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl.

10

Other particularly useful R^3 groups in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) include optionally substituted pyridinyl, particularly 3-pyridinyl and 4-pyridinyl, optionally substituted pyrimidinyl, especially 5-pyrimidinyl, and optionally substituted quinolinyl, 5, 6, 7, 8- tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl and 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, especially optionally substituted 3- or 4-quinolinyl, 4-isoquinolinyl and 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydroisoquinolin-4-yl. Optional substituents which may be present on these groups include, for example, amino and methyl groups. Particularly useful substituted groups of this type include 2-methylquinolin-4-yl and 1-aminoisoquinolin-4-yl.

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20

A particularly useful group of compounds of the invention has the formula (1), especially the formula (2), wherein R^3 is an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl group, especially an optionally substituted 5-pyrimidinyl group.

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A further particularly useful group of compounds of the invention has the formula (1), especially the formula (2) wherein R^3 is an unsubstituted or monosubstituted pyridinyl group, in particular a 3-pyridinyl, or, especially, a 4-pyridinyl group.

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A still further particularly useful group of compounds of the invention has the formula (1), especially the formula (2) wherein R^3 is an optionally substituted isoquinolinyl group, in particular an optionally substituted 4-isoquinolinyl group.

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Particularly useful compounds according to the invention are:

- 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine;
- 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline;
- 5 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine;
- 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)anisole;
- 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylquinoline;
- 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-nitrophenyl)anisole;
- 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) quinoline;
- 10 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(4-nitrophenyl)anisole;
- 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoropyridine;
- 5-Chloro-3-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4,6-trifluoropyridine;
- 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide;
- and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

15

Compounds according to the invention are selective and potent inhibitors of PDE IV. The ability of the compounds to act in this way may be simply determined by the tests described in the Examples hereinafter.

20

The compounds according to the invention are thus of particular use in the prophylaxis and treatment of human diseases where an unwanted inflammatory response or muscular spasm is present and where the elevation of cAMP levels may be expected to prevent or alleviate the inflammation and relax the muscle. Compounds according to the
25 invention are also of particular use in the treatment of conditions associated with CNS malfunction.

Particular uses to which the compounds of the invention may be put
30 include the prophylaxis and treatment of asthma, especially inflamed lung associated with asthma, or in the treatment of inflammatory airway disease, chronic bronchitis, eosinophilic granuloma, psoriasis and other benign and malignant proliferative skin diseases, endotoxic shock, septic shock, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, reperfusion
35 injury of the myocardium and brain, inflammatory arthritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, allergic rhinitis, adult

respiratory distress syndrome, diabetes insipidus, allergic conjunctivitis and vernal conjunctivitis.

5 Compounds according to the invention may also elevate cAMP in lymphocytes and thereby suppress unwanted lymphocyte activation in immune-based diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, transplant rejection and graft versus host disease.

10 Compounds according to the invention may also be of particular use for the alleviation of conditions associated with dementia and other CNS malfunction for example in senile dementia (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), multiple infarct dementia and dementia caused by other agencies such as by brain tumours and by cerebral trauma.

15 For the prophylaxis or treatment of disease the compounds according to the invention may be administered as pharmaceutical compositions, and according to a further aspect of the invention we provide a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (1) together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers,
20 excipients or diluents.

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may take a form suitable for oral, buccal, parenteral, nasal, topical or rectal administration, or a form suitable for administration by inhalation or
25 insufflation.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets, lozenges or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised maize starch,
30 polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g. starch or sodium glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g. sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the
35 art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for

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example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles and preservatives. The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavouring, colouring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

The compounds of formula (1) may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection e.g. by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form e.g. in glass ampoule or multi dose containers, e.g. glass vials. The compositions for injection may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising, preserving and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

In addition to the formulations described above, the compounds of formula (1) may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation or by intramuscular injection.

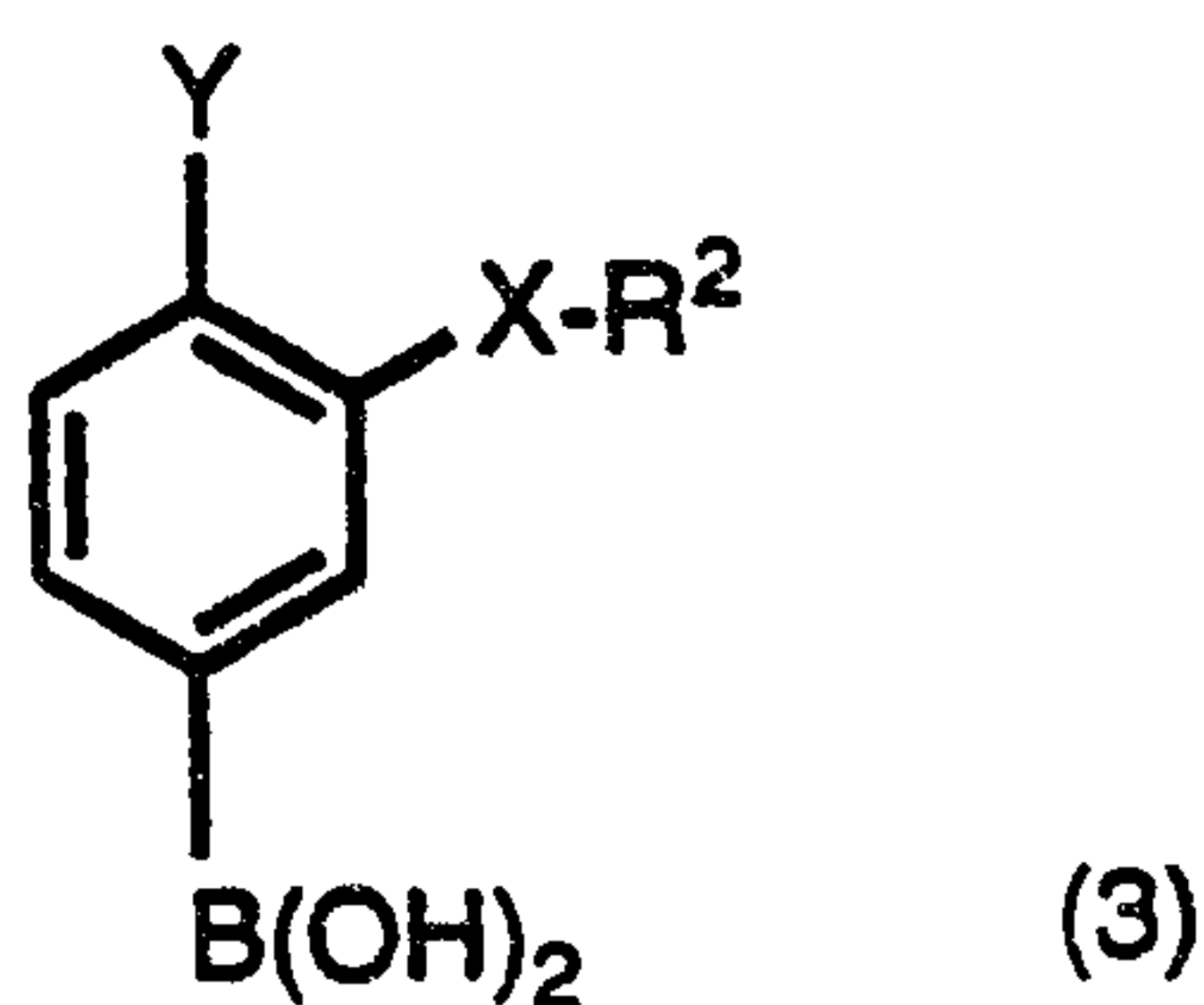
For nasal administration or administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation for pressurised packs or a nebuliser, with the use of suitable propellant, e.g. dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas or mixture of gases.

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack or dispense device may be
5 accompanied by instructions for administration.

The quantity of a compound of the invention required for the prophylaxis or treatment of a particular inflammatory condition will vary depending on the compound chosen, and the condition of the patient to
10 be treated. In general, however, daily dosages may range from around 100ng/kg to 100mg/kg, e.g. around 0.01mg/kg to 40mg/kg body weight for oral or buccal administration, from around 10ng/kg to 50mg/kg body weight for parenteral administration, and around 0.5mg to around 1000mg for nasal administration or administration by inhalation or
15 insufflation.

The compounds according to the invention may be prepared by the following processes. The symbols Y, R², R³ and X when used in the formulae below are to be understood to represent those groups
20 described above in relation to formula (1) unless otherwise indicated.

Thus according to a further aspect of the invention, a compound of formula (1) may be prepared by coupling a boronic acid of formula (3)



25

and a compound R³-L (where L is a leaving group, for example a halogen atom such as a bromine or chlorine atom) in the presence of a complex metal catalyst. Suitable catalysts include heavy metal
30 catalysts, for example palladium catalysts, such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium. The reaction may be

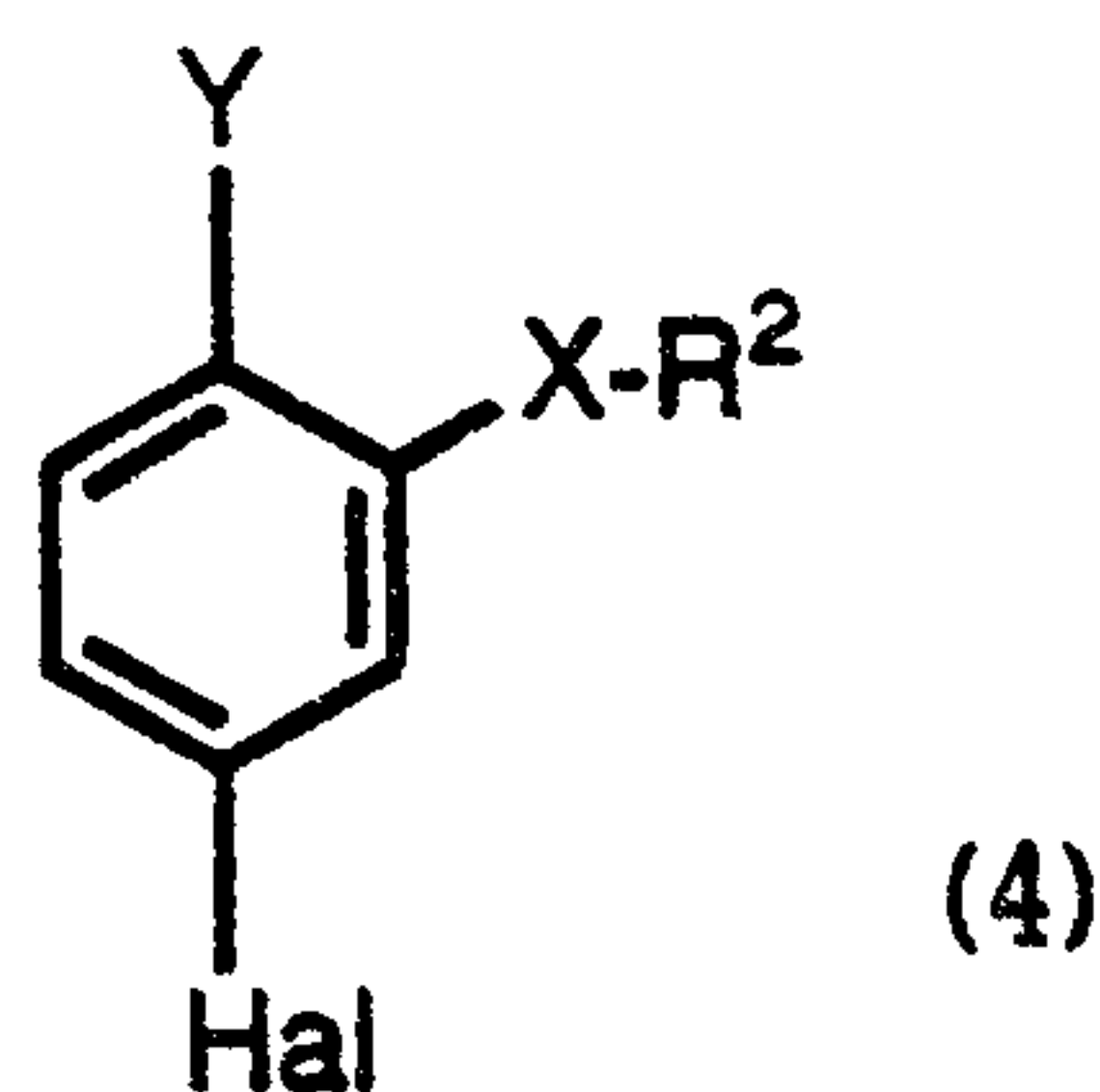
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performed in an inert organic solvent, for example an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene or benzene, or an ether such as dimethoxyethane or dioxane, in the presence of a base, e.g. an alkali carbonate such as sodium carbonate, at an elevated temperature, e.g. the reflux temperature. In general, the metal catalyst and reaction conditions may be selected, depending on the nature of the boronic acid of formula (3) and/or the compound R^3-L , from a range of known alternatives for reactions of this type [see for example Miyaura, N *et al.* *Synth. Commun.* 1981, 11, 513; Thompson, W. J. and Gaudino, J., J. *Org. Chem.*, 1984, 49, 5237 and Sharp, M. J. *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1987, 28, 5093].

Intermediates R^3-L are either known compounds or may be prepared from known starting materials by methods analogous to those used for the preparation of the known compounds. Thus, for example, where it is desired to obtain a compound R^3-L where L is a halogen atom such as a bromine or chlorine atom and this compound is not readily available, such a compound may be prepared by diazotisation of the corresponding amine using for example a nitrite such as sodium nitrite in an aqueous acid at a low temperature followed by reaction with an appropriate copper (I) halide in an aqueous acid.

Intermediate acids of formula (3) may be prepared by reaction of a halide of formula (4)

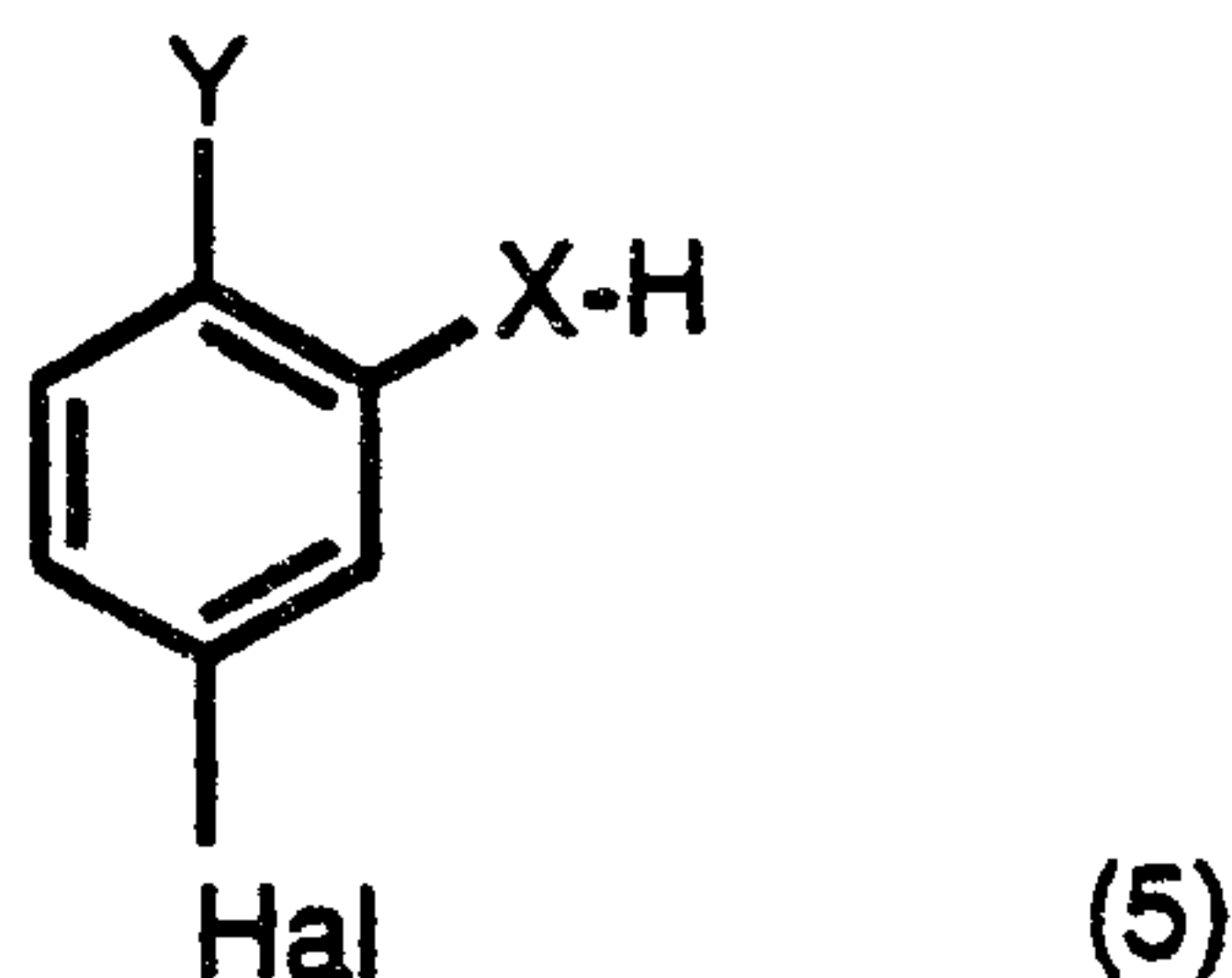
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[where Hal is a halogen atom such as a bromine or chlorine atom] by halogen - metal exchange with a base such as n-butyl or t-butyl lithium followed by a borate such as triisopropylborate optionally at a low temperature e.g. around -70°C , in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran.

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Halides of formula (4) wherein X is -O-, -S- or -N(R⁴)- may be prepared by alkylation of a corresponding halide of formula (5)



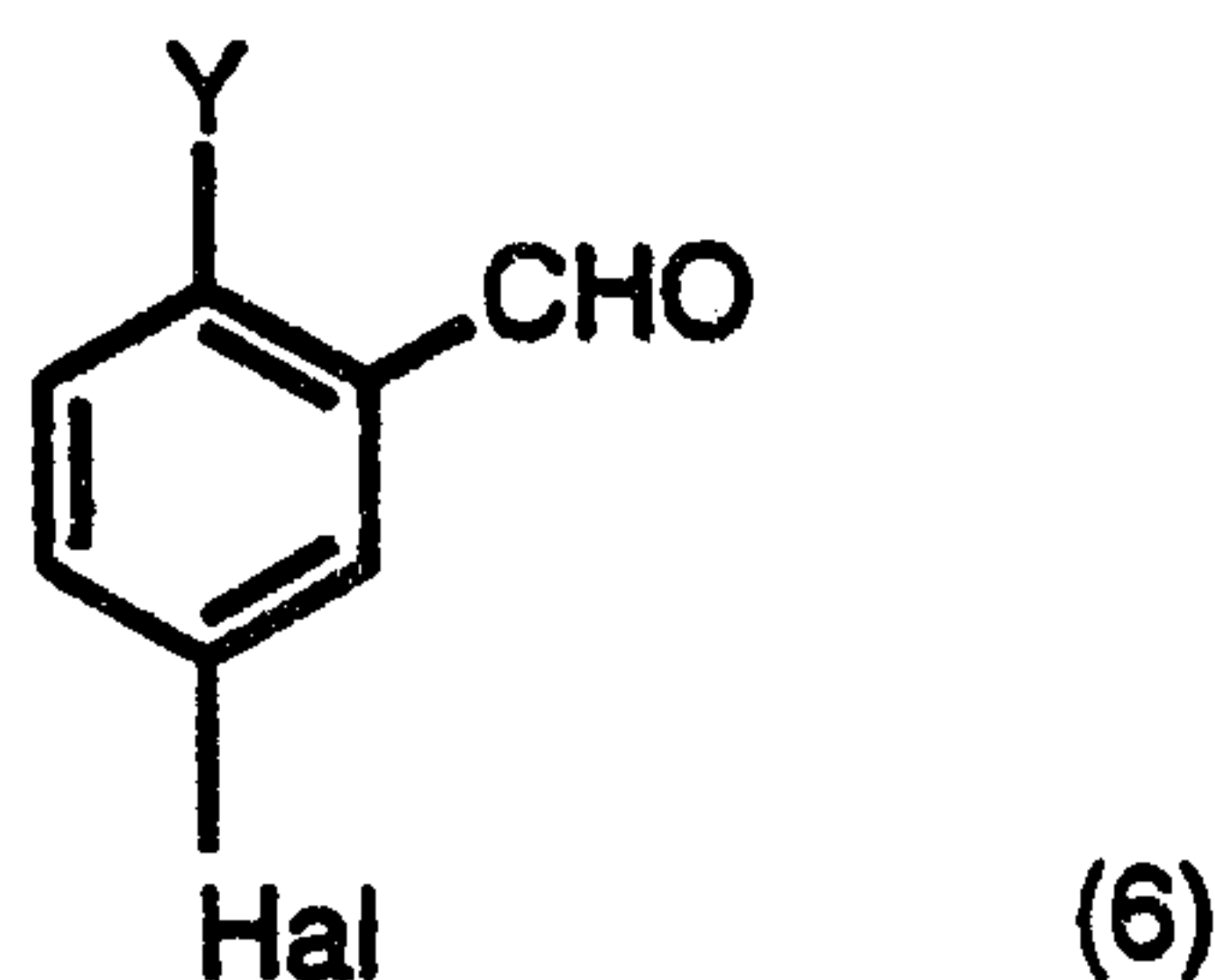
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using a compound R²Hal where [Hal is as just defined] where necessary in the presence of a base such as caesium or potassium carbonate or an alkoxide such as potassium t-butoxide, in a dipolar aprotic solvent such as an amide, e.g. a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide at ambient temperature or above e.g. around 40°C to 50°C.

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Intermediates of formula (5) where X is -O- may be prepared by oxidation of an aldehyde of formula (6)

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using an oxidising agent such as 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid in a halogenated hydrocarbon such as chloroform at a temperature from around 0°C to room temperature.

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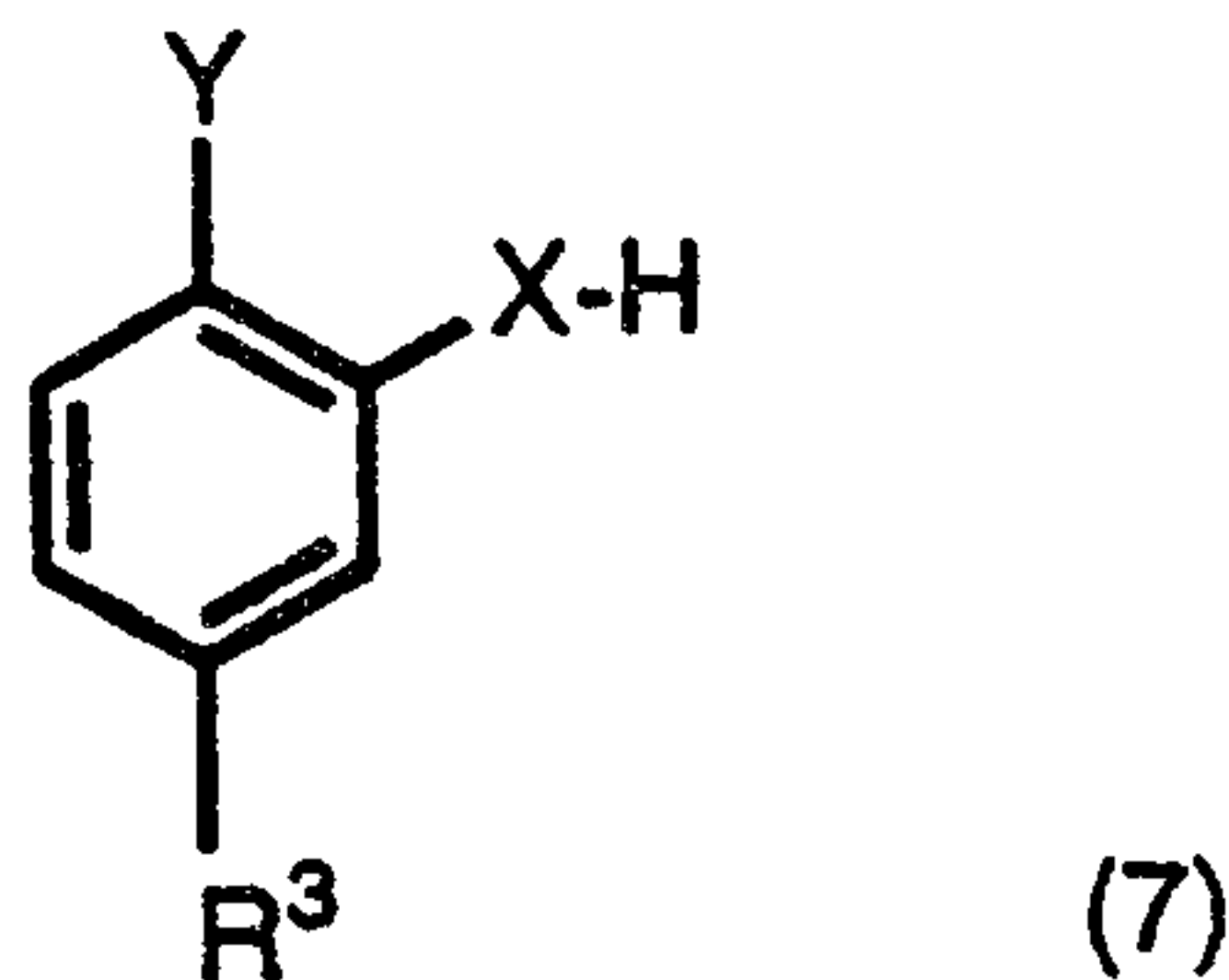
Aldehydes of formula (6) and halides of formula (5) where X is -S- or -N-(R⁴)- are either known compounds or may be prepared from known starting materials by methods analogous to those used for the preparation of the known compounds.

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In another aspect of the invention a compound of formula (1) may be prepared by reaction of a halide of formula (4) with a borane $R^3B(Alk)_2$ (where Alk is a C_{1-4} alkyl group such as an ethyl group) or a boronic acid $R^3B(OH)_2$ using the reagents and conditions described above for the preparation of compounds of formula (1) from acids of formula (2) [see for example Ishikura, M *et al*, Synthesis, 1984, 936]. Intermediate boranes $R^3B(Alk)_2$ and boronic acids $R^3B(OH)_2$ for use in this process are either known compounds or may be prepared using methods analogous to those used for the preparation of the known compounds.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a compound of formula (1) may be prepared by alkylation of a compound of formula (7)



with a halide R^2Hal , as described above for the preparation of compounds of formula (4), or with an alcohol R^2OH , and a phosphine, such as triphenylphosphine, and an activator, for example diethyl azodicarboxylate, in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran at an elevated temperature, e.g. the reflux temperature [see for example Mitsunobu, O., Synthesis, 1981, 1].

Intermediates of formula (7) may be prepared by reaction of a boronic acid of formula (3) wherein R^2 is a hydrogen atom with a compound R^3-L as described above for the preparation of compounds of formula (1) from acids of formula (3). In this reaction the group $X-R^2$ may need to be in a protected state. Conventional hydroxy, amino or thiol protecting groups may be used in accordance with standard practice

[see, for example, Green, T.W. in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" John Wiley and Sons, 1981].

According to a still further aspect of the invention a compound of
5 formula (1) may be prepared by reaction of an intermediate halide of
formula (4) by halogen-metal exchange with a base, for example a
lithium base such as n-butyl or t-butyl lithium, followed by reaction with
a compound R^3H , using for example the reagents and conditions
described above for the preparation of Intermediates of formula (3)
10 from Intermediates of formula (4).

Compounds of formula (1) may also be prepared by interconversion of
other compounds of formula (1). Thus, for example, a compound of
formula (1) where R^3 contains an amino ($-NH_2$) substituent may be
15 prepared from a corresponding compound where R^3 contains a nitro
group by reduction, using for example hydrogen in the presence of a
metal such as platinum or palladium, optionally in the presence of an
acid, such as acetic acid. Similar reduction conditions may also be
used to convert a compound of formula (1) where R^3 is a quinoliny or
20 isoquinoliny group to a corresponding compound where R^3 is a 5, 6, 7,
8-tetrahydroquinoliny or 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydroisoquinoliny group.

In another general example, a group represented by R^3 in compounds
of formula (1) may be substituted by any of the groups R^5 by an
25 appropriate addition or displacement reaction using the corresponding
unsubstituted or substituted compound of formula (1) and a R^5
containing nucleophile or electrophile. Thus for example to obtain a
group R^3 in compounds of formula (1) substituted by an amino ($-NH_2$)
group, the corresponding unsubstituted compound may be reacted with
30 an amide such as sodium amide in an inert solvent such as toluene, at
an elevated temperature such as the reflux temperature. In another
example, to obtain a group R^3 in compounds of formula (1) substituted
by a cyano group, a corresponding compound containing a
displaceable R^5 substituent, such as an alkylsulphonyl group, may be
35 reacted with a nitrile such as potassium cyanide, at an elevated
temperature. Similarly, compounds of formula (1) wherein R^3 contains

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an amino or alkoxy, e.g. methoxy, substituent may be prepared by treatment of a corresponding compound wherein R^3 contains a displaceable R^5 substituent with an alcoholic, e.g. methanolic, ammonia solution followed by separation of the desired amino and alkoxy compounds.

In another example of an interconversion process, a compound of formula (1) wherein R^3 contains a $-CH_2NH_2$ substituent may be prepared by reduction of a corresponding compound wherein R^3 contains a nitrile group, using for example a complex metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride in a solvent such as an ether e.g. diethylether.

In a further example, a compound of formula (1) wherein R^3 contains an alkanoylamino or alkanolyaminoalkyl substituent may be prepared by acylation of a corresponding compound wherein R^3 contains a $-NH_2$ or alkylamino group by reaction with an acyl halide in the presence of a base, such as a tertiary amine e.g. triethylamine in a solvent such as dichloromethane.

In yet another example of an interconversion process, a compound of formula (1) wherein R^3 contains an alkylsulphonyl substituent may be prepared by oxidation of a corresponding compound wherein R^3 contains an alkylthio group using for example an oxidising agent such as a peroxy acid, e.g. 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid, in an inert solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, at a low temperature, e.g. below $10^\circ C$.

In a still further example of an interconversion process according to the invention, a compound of formula (1) wherein R^3 contains a carboxamido ($-CONH_2$) substituent may be prepared by oxidation of a corresponding compound where R^3 contains a cyano substituent, using an oxidising agent, for example hydrogen peroxide and a base such as sodium hydroxide in a solvent such as an alcohol, e.g. ethanol.

N-oxides of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared by oxidation of the corresponding nitrogen base using an oxidising agent such as hydrogen peroxide in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid, at an elevated temperature, for example around 70°C to 80°C, or a peroxyacid such as 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, at e.g. room temperature.

Salts of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (1) with an appropriate acid or base in a suitable solvent using conventional procedures.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

The following examples illustrate the invention.

The following abbreviations are used:

	DMF	dimethylformamide
20	THF	tetrahydrofuran
	DME	dimethoxyethane
	EtOAc	ethyl acetate
	Et ₂ O	diethylether
	RT	room temperature
25	t.l.c.	thin layer chromatography

INTERMEDIATE 1

5-Bromo-2-methoxyphenol

A solution of 5-bromo-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (100g, 0.46mol) in chloroform (250ml) was cooled with an ice bath and 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (50-60% purity) (146g, 0.51mol) in chloroform (1000ml) added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature and stirred for 72h. The white solid was filtered off and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residue was

dissolved in ether (200ml) and washed with 1M sodium sulphite solution (2x200ml) then sodium hydrogen carbonate [half saturated] (3x200ml). The ether layer was washed with 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide (3x100ml) and the combined basic extract was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted with Et₂O (3x100ml). The combined organic extract was dried (MgSO₄) and florisil (10g) filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to give the title compound (90g) as a pale brown solid.

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INTERMEDIATE 2

4-Bromo-2-cyclopentyloxyanisole

Intermediate 1 (90g) was dissolved in DMF (300ml), and treated with Cs₂CO₃ (158g, 490mmol), and cyclopentylbromide (73g, 52.5ml, 490mmol). After stirring overnight, Cs₂CO₃ (35g, 107mmol), and cyclopentylbromide (12ml, 16.7g, 112mmol) were added and stirring continued for 2h. A further portion of cyclopentylbromide (10ml) and Cs₂CO₃ (14g) were then added. After stirring for 1h, the DMF was evaporated in vacuo and the residue diluted with water (200 ml) and extracted with Et₂O (3x100ml). The combined organic extract was washed with NaOH solution (5%, 2x100ml), water (100ml), then dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent evaporated in vacuo to give a red oil which was distilled (140°C, 0.3mbar) to afford the title compound (101g) as a colourless oil Found: C, 53.11; H, 5.53. C₁₂H₁₅BrO₂ requires C, 53.15; H, 5.58%.

INTERMEDIATE 3

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3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenylboronic acid

To a stirred solution of Intermediate 2 (8.0g, 29.5mmol) in dry THF (60ml), at -70°C under an argon atmosphere was added n-butyllithium (1.45M, 23.4ml, 33.9mmol) over 10 minutes. After stirring for a further 30 minutes triisopropylborate (11.10g, 13.6ml, 59mmol) was added at such a rate that the temperature did not exceed -60°C. The reaction

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mixture was stirred at -60°C for 10 mins then the cooling removed and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature (20 mins). After stirring for 2h the reaction was quenched with 10% aqueous HCl solution and stirred for 0.5h. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x40ml) and the combined organic extract washed with brine (100ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed in vacuo. The resulting white solid was heated to reflux in Et₂O/hexane 1:3 then cooled to room temperature and the product filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue flash column chromatographed [SiO₂; EtOAc/hexane, 1:9 (500ml), then 1:1 (500ml)] to afford a second crop. Total yield of the title compound was 5.23g (m.p. 175-177°C). δ H(CDCl₃; 80MHz) 1.6-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.90 (3H, s, OMe), 4.89 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.95 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.0Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 7.65-7.85 (2H, m, 2xArH meta to OMe).

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INTERMEDIATE 4

5-Bromoisquinoline

To a cold (0°C) solution of HBr-H₂O (48%) (10ml) in water (30ml) was added 5-aminoisoquinoline (5g; 35mmol) followed by sodium nitrite (2.4g; 35mmol) in water (20ml). The mixture was added to a warm (75°C) solution of cuprous bromide (5g; 35mmol) in HBr-H₂O (48%) (50ml) and stirred overnight at 75°C. The reaction mixture was cooled, basified to pH11 with NaOH (5M) and steamed distilled to afford the title compound (1.4g) as a colourless crystalline solid (mp 65°C).

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INTERMEDIATE 5

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2-Methylthiopyrimidine

To a solution of potassium hydroxide (12g) in methanol (30ml) was added 2-mercaptopyrimidine (20g). The mixture was stirred to achieve total solubility before adding methyl iodide (25.36g) while keeping the temperature of the reaction below 30°C with an ice-bath cooling. The stirring was maintained for 2h at RT before removing the solvent in

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vacuo. The slurry was extracted with Et₂O (500ml), filtered and the solution evaporated to afford a pale yellow oil. Filtration through a silica pad (Et₂O/hexane, 1:1) gave, after evaporation, the title compound (21g) as a colourless oil. δ H(CDCl₃;): 2.55 (3H, s, CH₃), 6.94 (1H, t, pyrimidine H₅), 8.46 (2H, d, Δ 4.8Hz, pyrimidine H₄, H₆).

INTERMEDIATE 6

10 5-Bromo-2-methylthiopyrimidine

A reaction mixture containing Intermediate 5 (10g), and bromine (12.7g) in carbon tetrachloride (200ml) and in 1,2-dichloroethane (100ml) was heated to gentle reflux for 3 days. The reaction mixture was poured into aqueous sodium sulphite (20%; 100ml) and stirred
15 until the orange colour had largely disappeared. The pH was adjusted to 7 with 20% NaOH and the aqueous phase extracted with dichloromethane (3x100ml). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (50ml), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give an oil. Flash chromatography [SiO₂; 10% Et₂O/hexane] gave the title compound
20 as an off-white solid (mp 63-65°C).

EXAMPLE 1

25 a) 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine hydrochloride

To a stirred solution of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium[0] (0.59g, 0.51mmol) in DME (150ml) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere was added 5-bromopyrimidine (3.24g, 20.4mmol). After stirring for 20 minutes
30 sodium carbonate (2M, 20.4ml) was added followed by Intermediate 3 (4.0g, 17mmol). The mixture was immediately refluxed for 16h then poured into half saturated NaCl solution (100ml). EtOAc (50ml) was added and the organic phase separated.
35 The aqueous portion was extracted with EtOAc (100ml) and the combined organic extract washed with brine,

dried over MgSO_4 and the solvent evaporated in vacuo to yield a clear oil. Flash column chromatography [SiO_2 ; Et_2O /hexane; 1:1 (1000ml) then 7:3 (1000ml)] furnished the title compound free base (4.49g) as a white crystalline solid.

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Treatment of the base with ethanolic HCl afforded the title compound as a pale yellow solid [m.p. 131-147°C (dec)]. Found: C, 62.33; H, 6.29; N, 9.03. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{HCl}$ requires C, 62.64; H, 6.24; N, 9.13%. $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3; 80\text{MHz})$ 1.6-2.1 (8H, br m, $(\text{CH}_2)_4$), 3.90 (3H, s, OMe), 4.87 (1H, br m, OCHCH_2), 7.0-7.25 (3H, m, 1xortho and 2xmeta ArH to OMe), 9.23 (2H, s, pyrimidine H_4, H_6), 9.28 (1H, s, pyrimidine H_2), 10.60 (1H, br s, NH).

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The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to the compound of Example 1a).

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b) **2-Chloro-5-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine**

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From Intermediate 3 (1.04g) and 5-bromo-2-chloropyridine (1.0g). Flash column chromatography [SiO_2 ; EtOAc/hexane, 1:9 then 2:8 then 2.5:7.5] yielded the title compound (1.02g) as a white crystalline solid (mp 88-90°C). Found: C, 63.10; H, 5.62; N, 9.15. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$ requires C, 63.05; H, 5.62; N, 9.19%.

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c) **4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoropyridine**

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From Intermediate 3 (1.01g) and 4-bromo-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoropyridine (1.181g). Column chromatography [SiO_2 ; EtOAc] followed by recrystallisation from hexane furnished the title compound (1.184g) as an off-white powder (mp 115-116°C). Found: C, 59.84; H, 4.55; N, 3.81. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2\text{F}_4$ requires C, 59.83; H, 4.43; N, 4.10%.

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d) 5-Chloro-3-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4,6-trifluoropyridine

From Intermediate 3 (1.085g) and 3,5-dichloro-2,4,6-trifluoropyridine (1.13g). Column chromatography [SiO₂; dichloromethane] furnished the title compound (1.125g) as a white flaky powder (mp 100-102°C). Found: C, 57.14; H, 4.30; N, 3.83; Cl, 10.05. C₁₇H₁₅ClF₃NO₂ requires C, 57.07; H, 4.23; N, 3.92; Cl, 9.91%.

e) 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylthio pyrimidine

From Intermediate 3 (1.04g) and Intermediate 6 (1.06g). Flash column chromatography [SiO₂; Et₂O/hexane, 1:2] furnished the title compound (550mg) as a white crystalline solid (mp 84.5-86.5°C). Found C, 64.47; H, 6.25; N, 8.74. C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₂S requires C, 64.55; H, 6.32; N, 8.86%.

f) 1-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)naphthalene

From Intermediate 3 (0.50g) and 1-bromonaphthalene (0.526g). Column chromatography [SiO₂; EtOAc/hexane, gradient elution] gave the title compound (0.485g) as colourless crystals (mp 123-125°C). Found C, 82.45; H, 6.96. C₂₂H₂₂O₂ requires C, 82.99; H, 6.96.

EXAMPLE 2

4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline

To DME (15ml) filtered through alumina under nitrogen was added tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium[0] (51mg, 0.044mmol) and 4-bromoisquinoline (304mg, 1.46mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20min before adding aqueous sodium carbonate solution (2M, 1.46ml) and Intermediate 3 (300mg,

1.27mmol). The mixture was immediately heated to reflux. After 16h the reaction mixture was poured into water (50ml) and extracted with Et₂O (3x40ml). The organic extract was washed with brine (50ml), dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent removed under reduced pressure.

5 The crude oil was subjected to flash chromatography (Et₂O/hexane, 2:3 then 3:2) to afford the title compound (396mg) as a colourless oil, δ H(CDCl₃; 80MHz) 1.6-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.91 (3H, s, OMe), 4.77 (1H, br m, O CHCH₂), 6.99 (3H, s, 1x~~ortho~~ and 2x~~meta~~ ArH to OMe), 7.5-7.7 (2H, m, isoquinoline H₆, H₇), 7.85-8.1 (2H, m, isoquinoline H₅, H₈), 8.43 (1H, s, isoquinoline H₃), 9.17 (1H, s, isoquinoline H₁). m/z 319 (M⁺, 30%), 252 (35), 251 (M⁺-cyclopentyl, 100), 237 (12), 236 (63), 208 (20), and 190 (11).

10

Treatment of the oil with ethereal HCl/ethanol afforded the hydrochloride salt as a pale yellow solid, [m.p. 171-186°C(dec) (from acetone)]. Found: C, 70.83; H, 6.19; N, 3.82. C₂₁H₂₁NO₂.HCl requires C, 70.88; H, 6.23; N, 3.94%.

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20 EXAMPLE 3

a) 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine hydrochloride

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium [0] (5 mol%, 89mg) was added to a solution of 4-bromopyridine hydrochloride (1.54mol, 0.30g) in DME (filtered through Grade 1 Alumina, 50ml) and the mixture stirred under dry nitrogen for 15 minutes. Intermediate 3 (0.40g, 1.69mmol) was added as a solid followed by sodium carbonate solution (2M, 1.54 ml) and then a further portion of sodium carbonate (0.1g). The mixture was immediately heated to reflux. After 16h, the mixture was cooled, diluted with Et₂O (150ml) and brine (100ml), the organic layer was separated, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to give a brown oil. The oil was subjected to flash chromatography [Et₂O/EtOAc (100:0 to 50:50)] to yield the title compound free base (0.260g) as a pale yellow solid.

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Treatment of the base with ethanolic-ethereal HCl afforded the title compound as a white solid (m.p. 213-222°C) (dec). Found: C, 66.39; H, 6.54; N, 4.49. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$. HCl requires C, 66.77; H, 6.59; N, 4.58%, $\delta H(CDCl_3; 80MHz)$ 1.6-2.1 (8H; br m, $(CH_2)_4$), 3.92 (3H, s, OMe), 4.85 (1H, br m, $OCHCH_2$), 6.99 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.6Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 7.23 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 2.3Hz, ArH ortho to cyclopentyloxy), 7.38 (1H, dd, $\downarrow$ 8.4, 2.3 Hz, ArH para to cyclopentyloxy), 8.01 (2H, d, $\downarrow$ 7.0 Hz, pyridine H₃, H₅), 8.75 (2H, d, $\downarrow$ 7.0Hz, pyridine H₂, H₆); m/z 269 (M^+-HCl , 43%), 202 (67), 201 (M^+-HCl -cyclopentyl), 187 (28), 186 (95), 183 (19), 158 (47), 69 (12), 41 (57), and 36 (43).

The following compounds were prepared in a similar manner to the compound of Example 3a):

b) 2-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)toluene

from Intermediate 3 (367mg) and 2-bromotoluene (293mg) to yield the title compound (241mg) as a colourless oil. Found: C, 80.67; H, 7.75. $C_{19}H_{22}O_2$ requires C, 80.82; H, 7.85%. m/z 282 (M^+ , 16%), 215 (15), 214 (M^+ -cyclopentyl, 100), 200 (11), 199 (32), 181 (15), 153 (12), 124 (24), 109 (11) and 28 (27).

c) Methyl 3-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) benzoate

from Intermediate 3 (430mg) and methyl 3-bromobenzoate (356mg) to yield the title compound (300mg) as a colourless oil, ν_{max} . (neat) 2960, 1725, 1520, 1450, 1250, 805, 755 cm^{-1} . $\delta H(CDCl_3; 80MHz)$ 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m, $(CH_2)_4$), 3.83 (3H, s, OMe), 3.89 (3H, s, OMe), 4.83 (1H, br m, $OCHCH_2$), 6.86 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 9Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 6.9-7.2 (2H, m, 2xArH meta to OMe), 7.44 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 7.5Hz, ArH meta to CO_2Me), 7.66 (1H, ca. dt, $\downarrow$ 7.5, 1.5Hz, ArH para to CO_2Me), 7.91 (1H, ca. dt, $\downarrow$ 7.5, 1.5Hz, ArH para to aryl), 8.17 (1H, ca. t, $\downarrow$ 1.5Hz, ArH ortho to CO_2Me and aryl); m/z 326 (M^+ , 10%), 259 (16), 258 (M^+ -cyclopentyl, 100), 244 (9), 243 (54), 215 (17) and 41 (9).

d) 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(cyclopentyloxy)anisole

5 from Intermediate 3 (300mg) and 4-bromochlorobenzene (292mg) to yield the title compound (213mg) as a white solid [m.p. 88-91°C (from hexane)]. Found: C, 71.74; H, 6.30. C₁₈H₁₉ClO₂ requires C, 71.40; H, 6.32%.

e) 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)anisole

10 from Intermediate 3 (1.01g) and 3-bromoanisole (800mg) to yield the title compound (350mg) as a white amorphous powder. Found: C, 76.51; H, 7.46. C₁₉H₂₂O₃ requires C, 76.48; H, 7.43%) δ H (CDCl₃; 80MHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m (CH₂)₄), 3.83 (3H, s, OMe), 3.85 (3H, s, OMe), 4.81 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.7-7.4 (7H, m, ArH); m/z 298(M⁺, 31%), 231 (15), 230 (M⁺-cyclopentyl 100), 215 (38), 200 (11), 187 (14) and 41 (14).

f) 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)anisole

20 from Intermediate 3 and Intermediate 2 to yield the title compound as pale yellow flakes. Found: C, 75.11; H, 7.81. C₂₄H₃₀O₄ requires C, 75.36; H, 7.91%.

g) 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(4-nitrophenyl)anisole

25 from Intermediate 3 (300mg) and 1-bromo-4-nitrobenzene (300mg) to yield the title compound (400mg) as yellow needles, [m.p. 119-120°C (hexane)]. Found: C, 69.09; H, 6.02; N, 4.45. C₁₈H₁₉NO₄ requires C, 69.00; H, 6.11; N, 4.47%) δ H (CDCl₃; 80mHz) 1.6-2.1 (8H, m, (CH₂)₄), 3.88 (3H, s, OMe), 4.83 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.85-7.20 (3H, ArH ortho to OMe and 2xArH meta to OMe), 7.62 (2H, dm, J ca. 9Hz, 2xArH meta to NO₂); 8.22(2H, dm, J ca. 9Hz, 2xArH ortho to NO₂); m/z 313 (M⁺, 5%), 246 (15), 245 (M⁺-cyclopentyl, 100), 230 (49), 149 (21), and 83 (15).

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h) 4-(3-Cyanophenyl)-2-(cyclopentyloxy)anisole

from Intermediate 3 (500mg) and 3-bromobenzonitrile (440mg) to yield the title compound (610mg) as a white solid, [m.p. 70-71°C (hexane-toluene)]. Found: C, 77.72; H, 6.51; N, 4.80. $C_{19}H_{19}NO_2$ requires C, 77.79; H, 6.53; N, 4.77% δ_H (CDCl₃; 80mHz) 1.6-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.84 (3H, s, OMe), 4.83 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.85-7.15 (3H, m ArH ortho and 2xArH meta to OMe), 7.2-7.8 (4H, m, 2xArH ortho and 2xArH meta and ArH para to CN); m/z 293 (M⁺, 6%), 226 (16), 225 (M⁺-cyclopentyl), 211 (9), 210 (60), and 182 (17).

i) 2-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-nitropyridine

from Intermediate 3 (300mg) and 2-bromo-5-nitropyridine (297mg) to afford the title compound (405mg) as a pale yellow solid, [m.p. 110-111°C (diisopropyl ether)]. Found: C, 64.99; H, 5.74; N, 8.89. $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_4$ requires C, 64.96; H, 5.74; N, 8.89 δ_H (CDCl₃; 80mHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.90 (3H, s, OMe), 4.90 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.92 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.5Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 7.58 (1H, dd, $\downarrow$ 8.3, 2.0Hz, ArH para to OMe), 7.70 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 1.4Hz, ArH ortho to cyclopentyloxy), 7.76 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.7Hz, ArH meta to NO₂), 8.40 (1H, dd, $\downarrow$ 8.8, 2.5Hz, pyridine H₄), 9.37 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 2.5Hz, pyridine H₂); m/z 314 (M⁺, 14%), 247 (26), 246 (M⁺-cyclopentyl, 100), 231 (54), 203 (12), 173 (11), 41 (11) 32 (15) and 28 (58).

j) 2-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)thiophene

from Intermediate 3 (300mg) and 2-bromothiophene (238mg) to afford the title compound (345mg) as white needles [(m.p. 67-68°C) (hexane)]. Found: C, 69.96; H, 6.67. $C_{16}H_{18}O_2S$ requires C, 70.04; H, 6.61%; δ_H (CDCl₃; 80mHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.83 (3H, s, OMe), 4.80 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.80 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.7Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 6.9-7.2 (5H, m, 2xArH meta to OMe), and thiophene H₃, H₄, H₅); m/z 274 (M⁺, 24%), 207 (13),

206 (M^+ -cyclopentyl, 100), 192 (10), 191 (85), 163 (18), and 41 (12).

5 k) 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline

from Intermediate 3 (228mg) and Intermediate 4 (202mg) to afford the title compound (299mg) as a white crystalline solid [m.p. 115-116°C (acetone)]. Found: C, 78.71; H, 6.62; N, 4.30. $C_{21}H_{21}NO_2$ requires C, 78.97; H, 6.63; N, 4.39% δ_H ($CDCl_3$; 80MHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m, $(CH_2)_4$), 3.90 (3H, s, OMe), 4.75 (1H, br m, $OCHCH_2$), 6.96 (3H, s, ArH ortho and 2xArH meta to OMe), 7.55-8.05 (4H, m, isoquinoline H_4 , H_6 , H_7 , H_8), 8.44 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 5.8Hz, isoquinoline H_3) and 9.23 (1H, s isoquinoline H_1) m/z 319 (M^+ , 24%), 252 (32), 251 (M^+ -cyclopentyl), 236 (55), 209 (13), 208 (13), 135 (49), and 77 (10).

l) 2-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine

from Intermediate 3 (423mg; 1.79mmol) and 2-bromopyridine (325mg; 2.06mmol), to yield the title compound (0.475g) as a white crystalline solid [m.p. 74-75°C (n-hexane)]. δ_H ($CDCl_3$) 1.6-2.1 (8H, br m, $(CH_2)_4$), 3.87 (3H, s, OMe), 4.91 (1H, br m, $OCHCH_2$), 6.90 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.4Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 7.0-7.2 (1H, m, ArH), 7.47 (1H, dd, $\downarrow$ 8.4, 2.1Hz, ArH para to OCp), 7.55-7.7 (3H, m, ArH) and 8.59 (1H, dm, $\downarrow$ 4.7Hz, ArH ortho to pyN); m/z 269 (M^+ , 11%), 202 (15), 201 (M^+ -Cp, 100), 186 (56), 158 (16), 32 (13), and 28 (53).

Treatment of the title compound with ethereal HCl afforded the hydrochloride salt as a yellow solid [m.p. 167-170°C (dec) (from ether/ethanol)]. Found: C, 66.67; H, 6.62; N, 4.54. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$ HCl requires C, 66.77; H, 6.59; N, 4.58%.

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m) **2-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)benzonitrile**

From Intermediate 3 (1.016g) and 2-Bromobenzonitrile (0.965g).

5 Column chromatography [SiO_2 ; dichloromethane] furnished the title compound (1.175g) as colourless oil. Found: C, 77.00; H, 6.52; N, 4.54. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ requires C, 77.52; H, 6.85; N, 4.76%.

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EXAMPLE 4**3-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine hydrochloride**

A solution of Intermediate 2 (2.812g, 10.37mmol) in DME (filtered
15 through Al_2O_3) (25ml) was treated with tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)
palladium[0] (0.36g, 0.31mmol) and stirred at RT for 0.25h. Diethyl(3-
pyridyl)borane (1.50g, 10.20mmol) and sodium carbonate [(2.2g,
20.7mmol) in 10ml H_2O] was added and the mixture heated to reflux
for 5h. The mixture was cooled and partitioned between EtOAc (50ml)
20 and brine (30ml). The organic layer was separated and combined with
a further EtOAc wash (25ml). The organic extract was washed (brine;
20ml), dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated in vacuo to yield a yellow oil
which was subjected to flash column chromatography (SiO_2 :Et₂O-
hexane; 1:1) to give a pale yellow oil (2.14g). The oil was dissolved in
25 ethanol and treated with Et₂O-HCl until the title compound just began
to precipitate. The mixture was stored at 4°C for 72h, then the product
was collected by filtration, washed with Et₂O and dried in vacuo to yield
the title compound (1.76g) as white needles. Found: C, 66.61; H,
6.60; N, 4.47. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ requires C, 66.77; H, 6.59; N, 4.58%).
30 m/z 269 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{HCl}$, 26%), 202 (34), 201 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{HCl} - \text{cyclopentyl}$, 100%),
187 (16), 186 (93), 158 (30).

EXAMPLE 5**4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylquinoline
hydrochloride hemihydrate**

A solution of 4-chloroquinoline (2.25g, 12.7mmol) in dioxane (20ml) was treated with tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium[0] (440mg, 0.38mmol) and stirred at RT for 0.5h. Intermediate 3 (3.00g, 12.71mmol) and Na₂CO₃ [(2.7g, 25.4mmol) in ml H₂O] was added and the mixture heated to reflux for 18h. The mixture was cooled and diluted with EtOAc (50ml) and brine (25ml). The organic phase was separated and combined with a further EtOAc extract (50ml). The extract was washed (brine; 25ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale brown oil which was flash column chromatographed (SiO₂; Et₂O-hexane; 1:1) to give a colourless oil which crystallised to give a white solid on standing (3.78g). The solid (0.5g) was dissolved in ethanol-HCl then diluted with Et₂O to the crystallising point. The mixture was allowed to stand in the refrigerator for 48h, then the supernatant was removed by decantation. The residue was washed with ether then dried in vacuo to afford the title compound as a yellow solid. δ_H (CDCl₃; 80MHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, m, (CH₂)₄), 3.19 (3H, s, ArMe), 3.94 (3H, s, OMe), 4.79 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 7.01 (1H, s, ArH), 7.05 (2H, s, ArH), 7.44 (1H, s, quinoline H₃), 7.6-8.2 (4H, m, quinoline H₅, H₆, H₇, H₈), 8.99 (1H, d, $\perp$ 8.0Hz, NH). m/z 333(M⁺-HCl, 12%), 266 (19), 265 (M⁺-HCl-cyclopentyl, 100%) 250 (19), and 222 (15).

EXAMPLE 6

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**1-Amino-4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline
hydrochloride**

To a solution of the compound of Example 2 (1.0g, 3.13mmol) in dry toluene (20ml) under nitrogen at room temperature was added a 50% wt suspension of sodium amide in toluene (estimated excess) and this heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched

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cautiously with water (40ml) and allowed to stir under nitrogen for 10 mins before pouring into brine (40ml) and extracting with EtOAc (3x40ml). The organic extract was washed with brine (60ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed in vacuo. The brown oily residue, was subjected to flash chromatography [EtOAc, hexane, 1:3 (500ml); 1:1 (500ml) the EtOAc with 2ml of concentrated NH₃ (1000ml)] to yield an off-white solid (598mg) which was dissolved with heating in propan-2-ol and precipitated with diisopropyl ether to afford a pale brown powder (290mg). The powder was treated with ethereal HCl/ethanol to yield the title compound as an off-white solid. [m.p. 253 - 257°C (dec.)]. Found C, 67.63; H, 6.23; N, 7.55. C₂₁H₂₃N₂O₂. HCl requires C, 68.01; H, 6.25; N, 7.55%. m/z 334 (M⁺-HCl, 46%), 266 (M⁺-HCl-cyclopentyl, 100).

15

EXAMPLE 7

2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-nitrophenyl)anisole

- i) A mixture of Intermediate 1 (2.50g) and 3-nitrobenzeneboronic acid (3.10g) was coupled using the Suzuki conditions exemplified in Example 1 to afford 2-cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-nitrophenyl)phenol (1.0g) as yellow plates.
- ii) 2-Cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-nitrophenyl)phenol (600mg, 2.45mmol) was dissolved in DMF (40ml) and treated with Cs₂CO₃ (730mg, 2.24mmol) and cyclopentyl bromide (0.32ml, 2.94mmol). After stirring overnight at RT some of the phenol remained (SiO₂:t.l.c, CH₂Cl₂). Cs₂CO₃ (870mg, 2.67mmol) and cyclopentyl bromide (0.32ml, 2.94mmol) were added. After stirring at RT for 3h the phenol had been consumed. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in Et₂O (50ml), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a yellow solid which was recrystallised from dichloromethane/hexane to afford the title compound (378mg) as yellow needles. δ_H (CDCl₃; 80MHz) 1.5-2.1 (8H, br m, (CH₂)₄), 3.87 (3H, s, OMe), 4.84 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.91 (1H, d, J 9.1Hz, ArH ortho to OMe), 7.0-7.2

(2H, m, ArH meta to OMe), 7.54 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 7.5Hz, ArH meta to NO₂), 7.80 (1H, ca. dt, $\downarrow$ ca. 7.5, 1.5Hz, ArH para to NO₂), 8.09 (1H, ca. dt, $\downarrow$ ca. 8, 1.5Hz, ArH para to aryl), 8.33 (1H, ca. t, $\downarrow$ ca. 2Hz, ArH ortho to NO₂ and aryl); m/z 313 (M⁺, 7%), 246 (17), 245 (M⁺-cyclopentyl, 100), 230 (41), 202 (8), and 139 (9).

EXAMPLE 8

10 4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline

A solution of 4-chloroquinoline (2.08g; 12.71 mmol) in dioxane (30ml) was treated with tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) (440mg; 0.38 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 0.5hr. Intermediate 3 (3g; 12.71 mmol) and Na₂CO₃ (2.7g; 25.4mmol) in H₂O (12ml) (ca. 2M) were added and the mixture heated to reflux for 18 hr. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50ml) and brine (25ml) and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was re-extracted with EtOAc (50ml) and the combined organic layer was washed with brine (20ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale brown oil (4.91g). The crude oil was dissolved in Et₂O-hexane (1:1), and the resulting precipitate collected by filtration, washed with hexane and dried in vacuo to afford the title compound as a white solid. Found C, 78.80; H, 6.56; N, 4.30. C₂₁H₂₁NO₂ requires C, 78.97; H, 6.63; N, 4.39%. δ_H (CDCl₃) 1.5-2.0 (8H, m, (CH₂)₄), 3.91 (3H, s, OMe), 4.76 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.99 (3H, s, ArH), 7.27 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 4.7Hz, quinoline H₃), 7.4-7.7 (2H, m, quinoline H₄, H₅), 7.9-8.2 (2H, m, quinoline H₆, H₇) and 8.86 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 4.5 Hz, quinoline H₂).

Dissolution of the title compound (0.5g) in ethanolic HCl followed by dilution with ether afforded the hydrochloride salt (0.63g) as a yellow powder. Found C, 70.79; H, 6.14; N, 3.9. C₂₁H₂₁NO₂ HCl requires C, 70.88; H, 6.23; N, 3.94%. δ_H (CDCl₃) 1.5-2.1 (8H, m, (CH₂)₄), 3.95 (3H, s, OMe), 4.81 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 7.09 (3H, br s, ArH), 7.7-8.3 (5H, m, quinoline H₃, H₄, H₅, H₆, H₇, H₈), 8.88 (1H, d, $\downarrow$ 8.5Hz, quinoline H₂) and 9.01 (1H, br s, NH).

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EXAMPLE 9**4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline**

To a solution of the compound of Example 2 (0.5g; 1.57 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (20ml) was added platinum (IV) oxide (0.1g; 0.04mmol). The reaction mixture was purged with N₂ and stirred for 60 h under a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and the filter washed through with acetic acid (2 x 10ml). The filtrate and washings were poured slowly into saturated sodium carbonate solution (100ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 60ml). The combined organic phase was washed with saturated hydrogen carbonate (2 x 100ml) and brine (100ml), dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent removed in vacuo. Purification by column chromatography yielded the title compound (88mg) δ_H (CDCl₃) 1.5-2.1 (12H, br m, OCH(CH₂)₄ + CH₂(CH₂)₂CH₂), 2.5-2.9 (4H, br m, CH₂(CH)₂CH₂), 3.85 (3H, s, OMe), 4.75 (1H, br m, OCHCH₂), 6.7-6.95 (3H, m, ArH ortho + 2 x meta to OMe), 8.17 (1H, s, isoquinoline H₁ or H₃) and 8.22 (1H, s, isoquinoline H₁ or H₃).

Treatment of the title compound with ethereal HCl afforded the hydrochloride salt as a yellow crystalline solid (mp 189-191°C). Found C, 69.66; H, 7.36; N, 3.83. C₂₁H₂₅NO₂. HCl requires C, 70.08; H, 7.28; N, 3.89% - m/z 323 (M⁺, 15), 256 (22), 255 (M⁺-Cp, 100), 240 (M⁺ - Cp-Me, 28), 170 (13), 141 (12), 36 (16), 32 (14), 28 (54).

EXAMPLE 10**5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine-N-oxide**

A solution of 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine (1.37g) and 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (50.60%) (1.75g) in dichloromethane (35ml) was stirred at RT and the reaction followed by t.l.c. After 5 days, the reaction mixture was partitioned three times between dichloromethane (50ml) and 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ solution (50ml).

The combined organic phase was washed with 5% aqueous NaOH solution (3 x 30ml), brine (30ml), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to afford a tan solid. Flash chromatography [SiO₂; dichloromethane/EtOAc, 1:9 then dichloromethane/EtOAc/ methane, 1:8:1] followed by
5 recrystallisation from EtOAc furnished the title compound (390g) as a white powder (mp 140-143°C). Found = C, 67.03; ; H, 6.31; N, 9.81. C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₃ requires C, 67.12; H, 6.34; N, 9.78%.

10 **EXAMPLE 11**

a) **3-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) pyridazine**

b) **4-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) pyridazine**

15 To a stirred solution of Intermediate 2 (3g) in dry THF (30ml) at -70°C under an argon atmosphere was added n-butyllithium (1.6M in hexanes) (7.95ml) over 15 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at -70°C for 15 mins, neat pyridazine (0.96ml) was then added and the mixture allowed to warm slowly (ca. 1h) to room temperature. The
20 solution was quenched with 5% aqueous acetic acid solution (5ml) then partitioned several times between EtOAc and water. The combined organic phase was washed with aqueous NaHCO₃, brine, dried (MgSO₄) then concentrated in vacuo to yield a dark oil (2.8g). Flash chromatography [SiO₂; 2% methanol/dichloromethane] gave two
25 fractions containing the two title compounds.

Recrystallisation (from EtOAc/hexane (1:3)) of the first fraction, followed by suspension in hot Et₂O, cooling and filtration furnished 3-
(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridazine (260mg) as a pale
30 yellow fluffy crystalline solid (mp 112-114°C). Found C, 70.99; H, 6.69; N, 10.20. C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₂ requires C, 71.09; H, 6.71; N, 10.36%.

Recrystallisation from EtOAc/hexane (1:5), of the second fraction followed by flash chromatography [SiO₂; 1% methanol/dichloro
35 methane] then recrystallisation from (EtOAc/ hexane, 1:4) furnished 4-
(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) pyridazine (200mg) as pale

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yellow needles (mp 100-102°C). Found C, 71.16; H, 6.70; N, 10.17. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_2$ requires C, 71.09; H, 6.71; N, 10.36%.

5 EXAMPLE 12

5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylsulphonyl pyrimidine

To a cold (0°C) solution of the compound of Example 1e (5.82g) in dichloromethane (100ml) was added solid 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid in batches. The temperature was kept below 10°C and the stirring carried on for 1h. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with dichloromethane (4x50ml). The combined organic extract was washed with 10% aqueous Na_2SO_3 (2x50ml), saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (3x50ml), brine (50ml), dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated in vacuo. Flash chromatography [SiO_2 ; Et_2O /hexane, 1:4] followed by recrystallisation from EtOAc furnished the title compound (3.7g) as a white solid (mp 188-190°C). Found C, 58.39; H, 5.76; N, 8.06. $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_4S$ requires C, 58.60; H, 5.79; N, 8.04%.

20

EXAMPLE 13

a) 2-Amino-5-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidine

25

b) 5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methoxy pyrimidine

A solution of the compound of Example 12 (1.0g) in 2M ammonia and methanol (2.88ml) in dichloromethane (5ml) was stirred for 2 days. Ammonia solution (3ml) was added and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for a further 6 days. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue purified by flash chromatography [SiO_2 ; 2% methanol, dichloromethane then 5% methanol/dichloromethane] to give two fractions containing the two title compounds.

35 Concentration in vacuo of the first fraction gave a white crystalline solid which was recrystallised from methanol/hexane to furnish 5-(3-

cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methoxy pyrimidine (380mg) as a white fluffy solid (mp 91-93°C). Found C, 68.05; H, 6.64; N, 9.23. $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_3$ requires C, 67.98; H, 6.71; N, 9.33%.

- 5 Concentration in vacuo of the second fraction gave a white solid. Recrystallisation from EtOAc/hexane (1:1) furnished 2-amino-5-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine as a white crystalline powder (50mg) (mp 167-169°C). Found C, 67.25; H, 6.77; N, 14.66. $C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_2$ requires C, 67.35; H, 6.71; N, 14.73%

10

EXAMPLE 14

5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyrimidine carbonitrile

- 15 To a solution of potassium cyanide (205mg) in dry DMF (10ml) was added the compound of Example 12 (1.0g) and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 3 hr then at 50°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was poured into a saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (2.5g Na_2CO_3 in 120ml ice). The resulting yellow precipitate was filtered off and
- 20 washed with water. Recrystallisation from EtOAc/hexane (1:2) gave the title compound (575mg) as yellow needles (mp 121-123°C). Found C, 69.15; H, 5.73; N, 14.13. $C_{17}H_{17}N_3O_2$ requires C, 69.14; H, 5.80; N, 14.23%.

25

EXAMPLE 15

5-(3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide

- To a stirred mixture of the compound of Example 14 (1.3g) in ethanol
- 30 (8ml) was added hydrogen peroxide (40vols, 15ml) and 6M aqueous NaOH (6ml). After 15 min, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (75ml) and the white solid filtered off. Recrystallisation from acetonitrile furnished the title compound (200g) as small white plates (mp 235-238°C). Found C, 65.06; H, 6.09; N, 13.44. $C_{17}H_{19}N_3O_3$
- 35 requires C, 65.16; H, 6.11; N, 13.41%.

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The activity and selectivity of compounds according to the invention was demonstrated in the following tests.

5 1. Isolated Enzyme

The potency and selectivity of the compounds of the invention was determined using a battery of distinct PDE isoenzymes as follows:

- 10 i. PDE I, rabbit heart
ii. PDE II, rabbit heart
iii. PDE III, rabbit heart
iv. PDE IV, HL60 cells.

15 The enzymes were purified to kinetic homogeneity using standard chromatographic techniques.

20 Phosphodiesterase activity was assayed as follows. The reaction was conducted in 150 μ l of standard mixture containing (final concentrations): 50mM TES-NaOH buffer (pH 7.5), 10mM MgCl₂, 0.1 μ M [³H]-cAMP and vehicle or various concentrations of the test compounds. The reaction was initiated by addition of enzyme and conducted at 30°C for between 5 to 30 mins. The reaction was terminated by addition of 50 μ l 2% trifluoroacetic acid containing [¹⁴C]-5'AMP for determining recovery of the product. An aliquot of
25 the sample was then applied to a column of neutral alumina and the [³H]-cAMP eluted with 10ml 0.1 TES-NaOH buffer (pH8). The [³H]-5'-AMP product was eluted with 2ml 2M NaOH into a scintillation vial containing 10ml of scintillation cocktail. Recovery of [³H]-5'AMP was determined using the [¹⁴C]-5'AMP and all
30 assays were conducted in the linear range of the reaction.

35 Compounds according to the invention were able to inhibit the action of the PDE IV HL60 enzyme at concentrations at which they had little or no effect on the action of each of the other PDE isoenzymes. Thus, compounds of the Examples have approximate Ki values (Ki PDEIV HL60 at 1 μ M) in the nM- μ M range, for example

the compounds of Examples 2, 4 and 7 have approximate K_i values of 180 nM, 270nM and 250nM respectively.

5 2. **The Elevation of cAMP in Leukocytes**

10 The effect of compounds of the invention on intracellular cAMP was investigated using human neutrophils or guinea pig eosinophils. Human neutrophils were separated from peripheral blood, incubated with dihydrocytochalasin B and the test compound for 10 min and then stimulated with FMLP. Guinea pig eosinophils were harvested by peritoneal lavage of animals previously treated with intra-peritoneal injections of human serum. Eosinophils were separated from the peritoneal exudate and
15 incubated with isoprenaline and test compound. With both cell types, suspensions were centrifuged at the end of the incubation, the cell pellets were resuspended in buffer and boiled for 10 min prior to measurement of cAMP by specific radioimmunoassay (DuPont).

20

The most potent compounds induced a concentration -dependent elevation of cAMP in neutrophils and/or eosinophils at concentrations of 1nM to 1 μ M.

25

3. **Suppression of Leukocyte Function**

Compounds of the invention were investigated for their effects on superoxide generation and chemotaxis of human neutrophils. Neutrophils were separated from peripheral blood, incubated with dihydrocytochalasin B for superoxide generation only and test
30 compound prior to stimulation with FMLP. The most potent compounds caused a concentration-dependent inhibition of superoxide generation and chemotaxis at concentrations of 0.1nM to 1 μ M.
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4. **Relaxation of Constricted Airway Smooth Muscle in vitro**

5 The effects of compounds of the invention on guinea-pig isolated tracheal smooth muscle were investigated. Isolated tracheal rings were suspended in organ baths and immersed in oxygenated Krebs' solution. The smooth muscle was contracted with sub-maximal concentrations of histamine or carbachol prior to the addition of increasing concentrations of test compound to the organ baths. The most potent compounds caused a concentration-dependent reversal of both histamine and carbachol-induced contractions at concentrations of 1nM to 100µM. The compounds were generally more potent in reversing histamine-induced tone than carbachol-induced tone.

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5. **Effects on Cardiac Muscle in vitro**

20 Compounds of the invention have been tested for their effects on isolated cardiac muscle. Right atrial and papillary muscles were dissected out from the hearts of guinea pigs and suspended in organ baths for measuring the rate (chronotropic) of spontaneously beating atria and force (inotropic) of the electrically stimulated papillary muscle. In these preparations, selective PDE IV inhibitors such as rolipram do not have any direct effects whereas selective PDE III inhibitors such as milrinone have positive chronotropic and inotropic effects. The non-specific PDE inhibitor theophylline, which is used in asthma as a bronchodilator, also causes significant cardiovascular changes such as tachycardia. Selective PDE IV inhibitors have advantage over theophylline, therefore, through reduced cardiovascular side effects. The most potent and selective compounds of the invention had no direct effects on the atrial and papillary muscles in vitro at concentrations up to 100µM but in combination with PDE III inhibitors, these inhibitors showed an enhancement of

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chronotropic and inotropic activity, typical of selective type IV inhibitors.

5 6. **Anti-allergic Activity in vivo**

Compounds of the invention have been tested for effects on an IgE-mediated allergic pulmonary inflammation induced by inhalation of antigen by sensitised guinea pigs. Guinea pigs were initially sensitised to ovalbumin under mild cyclophosphamide-induced immunosuppression, by intraperitoneal injection of antigen in combinations with aluminium hydroxide and pertussis vaccine. Booster doses of antigen were given two and four weeks later and at six weeks, animals were challenged with aerosolised ovalbumin whilst under cover of an intraperitoneally administered anti-histamine agent (mepyramine). After a further 48h, bronchial alveolar lavages (BAL) were performed and the numbers of eosinophils and other leukocytes in the BAL fluids were counted. The lungs were also removed for histological examination for inflammatory damage. Administration of compounds of the invention (0.1-10mg/kg i.p.), up to three times during the 48h following antigen challenge, lead to a significant reduction in the eosinophilia and the accumulation of other inflammatory leukocytes. There was also less inflammatory damage in the lungs of animals treated with compounds of the invention.

7. **Effects on Pulmonary Dynamics**

Compounds of the invention have been tested for their effects on ozone-induced hyperreactivity of the airways of guinea pigs. Following the inhalation of ozone, guinea pigs become very much more sensitive to the bronchoconstrictor effects of inhaled histamine than naive animals. There is a pronounced shift to the left (10-30 fold) of the dose response curve to histamine and a highly significant increase in the maximum increase in pulmonary

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resistance. Compounds of the invention administered 1h prior to ozone by the intraperitoneal (0.01-1mg/kg) or oral (0.1-10mg/kg) route caused a dose-dependent inhibition of ozone-induced hyperreactivity.

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In general, in our tests above, compounds of the invention have had no observed toxic effects when administered to animals at the doses shown.

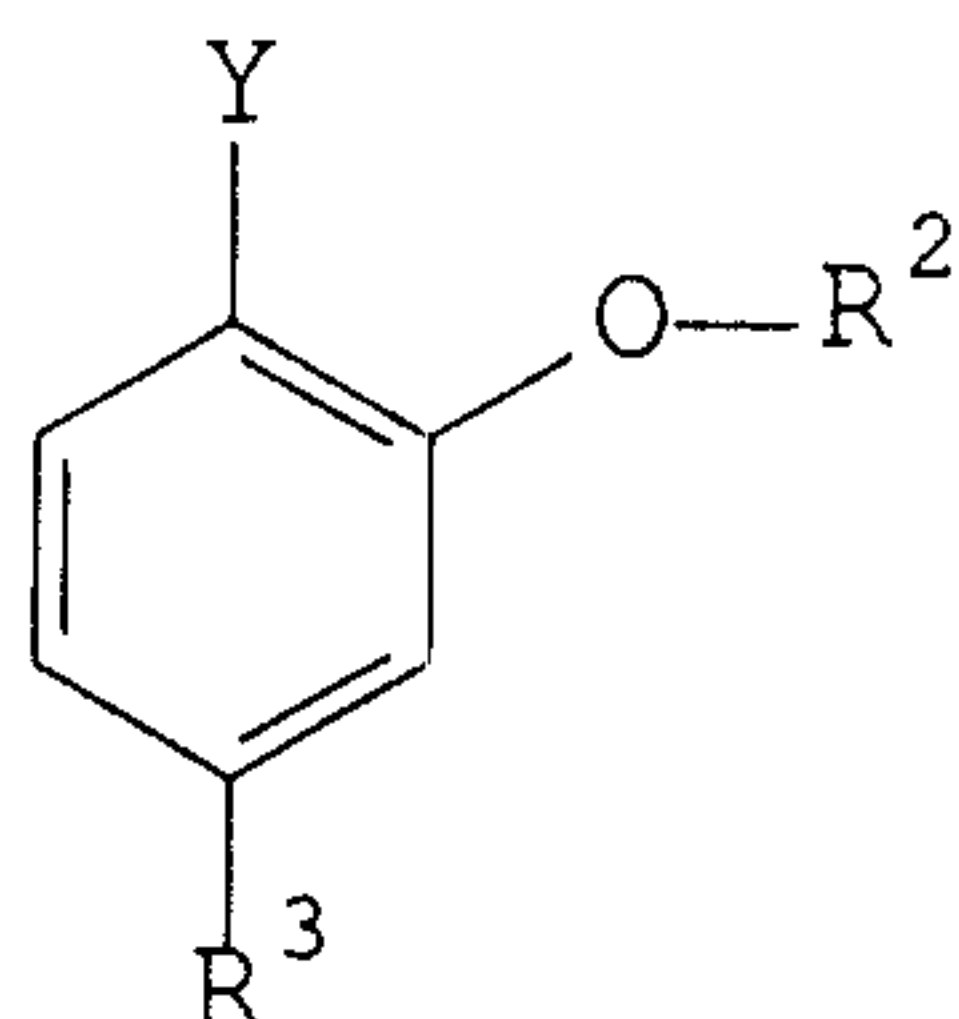
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CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (1)

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(1)

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wherein

Y is a halogen atom or a group -OR¹ where R¹ is an optionally halogen-substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl group;

R² is a C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl or C₃₋₈ cycloalkenyl group

15 optionally substituted by up to three substituents selected from halogen atoms, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ alkoxy groups;

R³ is a phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl, isoquinolinyl or 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents selected from halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₂₋₆ alkylenedioxy, C₅₋₇ cycloalkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylamino, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, amino, C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylamino, 20 nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, carboxyl, esterified carboxyl wherein the esterifying group is a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₂ aryl-C₁₋₃ alkyl or C₆₋₁₂ aryl group, C₁₋₆ alkanoyl, sulphonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆

25 alkylaminosulphonyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylaminosulphonyl, carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆ dialkylaminocarbonyl, sulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ dialkylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkanoylamino and C₁₋₆ alkanoylamino-C₁₋₆ alkyl groups; and salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

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2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is a group -OR¹ wherein R¹ is a methyl or ethyl group optionally substituted by up to three fluorine or chlorine atoms.
- 5 3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein R¹ is a methyl group.
- 10 4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein R² is a cyclopentyl group.
- 15 5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R³ is a pyrimidinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents as defined in claim 1.
6. A compound according to claim 5 wherein said pyrimidinyl group is a 5-pyrimidinyl group.
- 20 7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R³ is a quinolinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents as defined in claim 1.
- 25 8. A compound according to claim 7 wherein said quinolinyl group is a 3-quinolinyl or 4-quinolinyl group.
- 30 9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R³ is an isoquinolinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents as defined in claim 1.
10. A compound according to claim 9 wherein said isoquinolinyl group is a 4-isoquinolinyl group.

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11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R³ is a pyridinyl group optionally substituted by up to three R⁶ substituents as defined in claim 1.

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12. A compound according to claim 11 wherein said pyridinyl group is a 3-pyridinyl group.

10 13. A compound according to claim 11 wherein said pyridinyl group is a 4-pyridinyl group.

14. A compound according to claim 1 which is:
5-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine;
4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline;
15 4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine;
2-cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)anisole;
4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylquinoline;
2-cyclopentyloxy-4-(3-nitrophenyl)anisole;
20 4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline;
2-cyclopentyloxy-4-(4-nitrophenyl)anisole;
4-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoropyridine;
5-chloro-3-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4,6-trifluoropyridine;
25 5-(3-cyclopentyloxy-4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide;
or a salt, solvate, hydrate or N-oxide thereof.

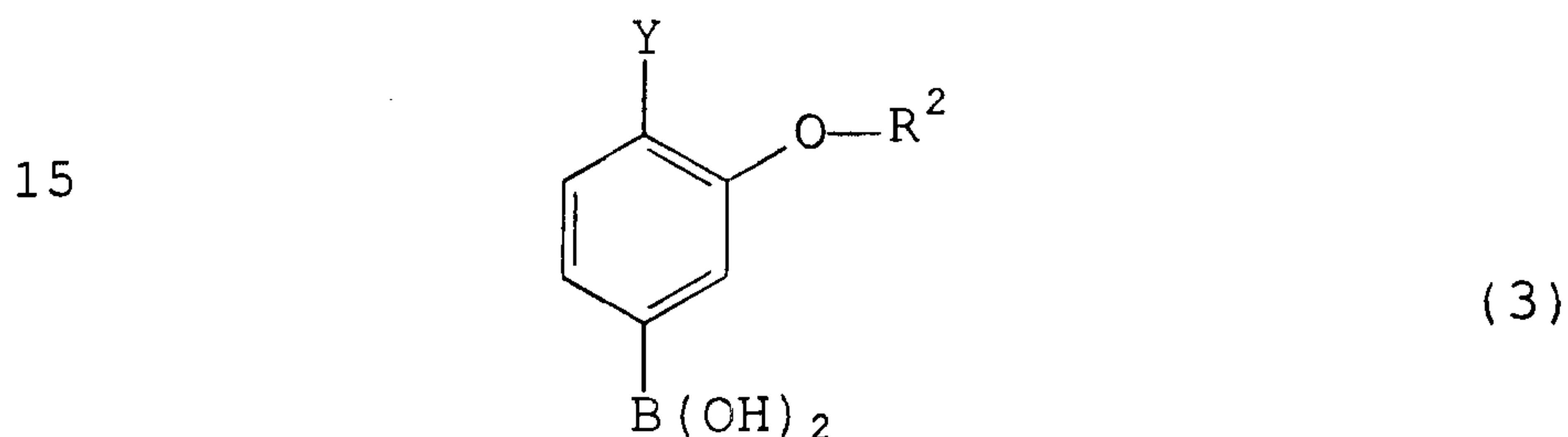
30 15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14 together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents.

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16. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14 or composition according to claim 15 for the manufacture of a medicament for alleviation of conditions associated with dementia or other CNS malfunction.

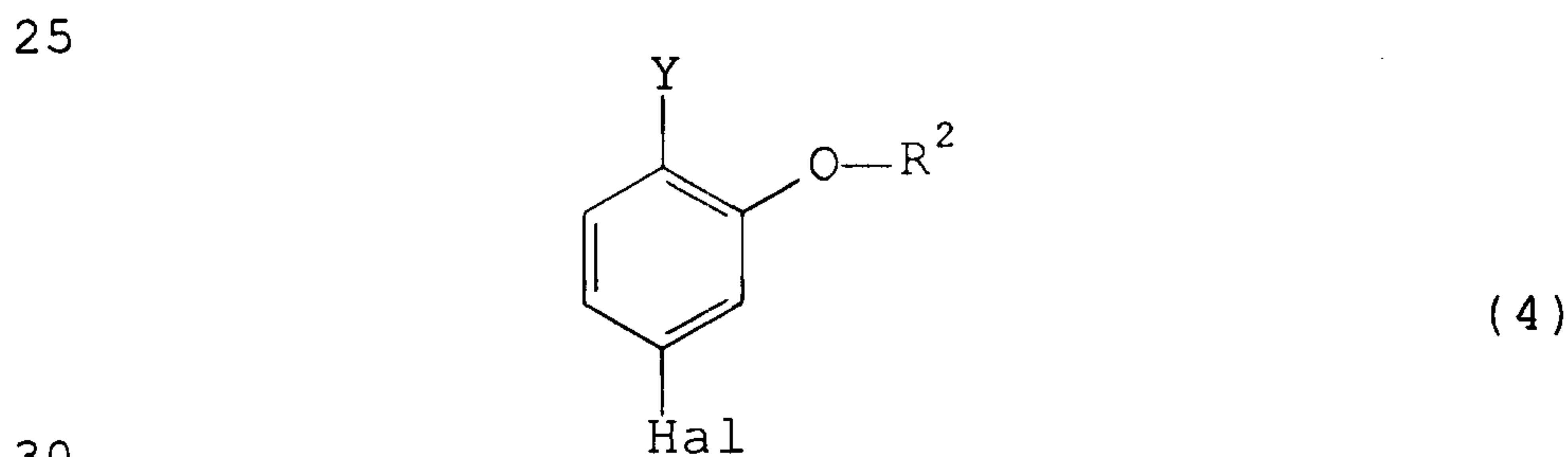
17. A process for preparing a compound of formula (1) as defined in claim 1 or a salt, solvate, hydrate or N-oxide thereof which comprises a step selected from:

(1) coupling a boronic acid of formula (3)



20 where Y and R² are as defined in claim 1 with a compound R³-L where R³ is as defined in claim 1 and L is a leaving group; or

(2) reacting a halide of formula (4)

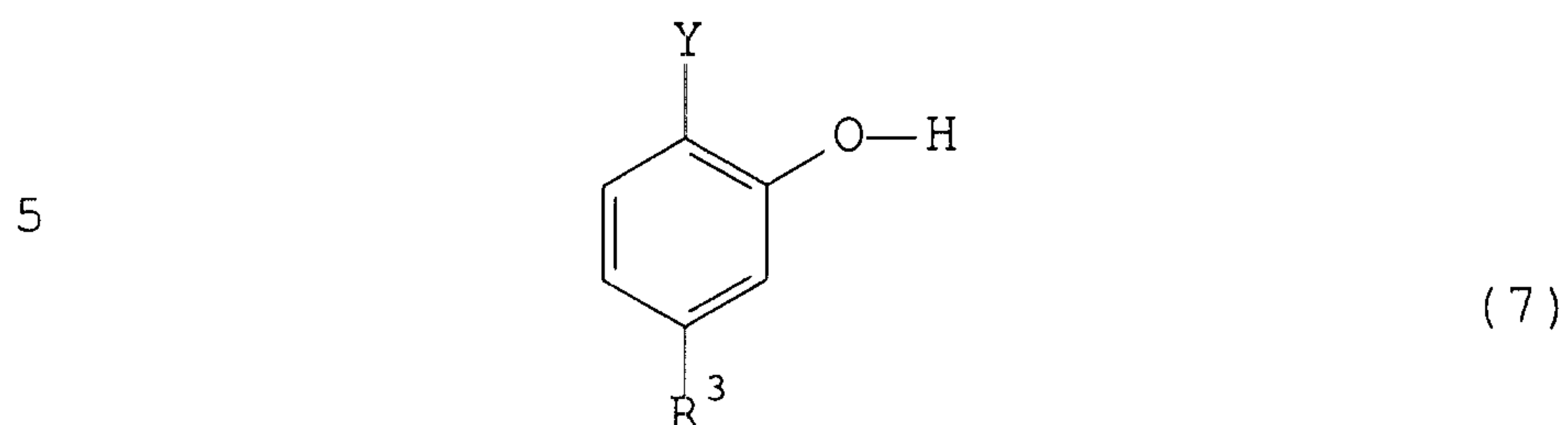


where Y and R² are as defined in claim 1 with a boronic acid R³B(OH)₂ or a borane R³B(Alk)₂ where R³ is as defined in claim 1 and Alk is a C₁-₄ alkyl group; or

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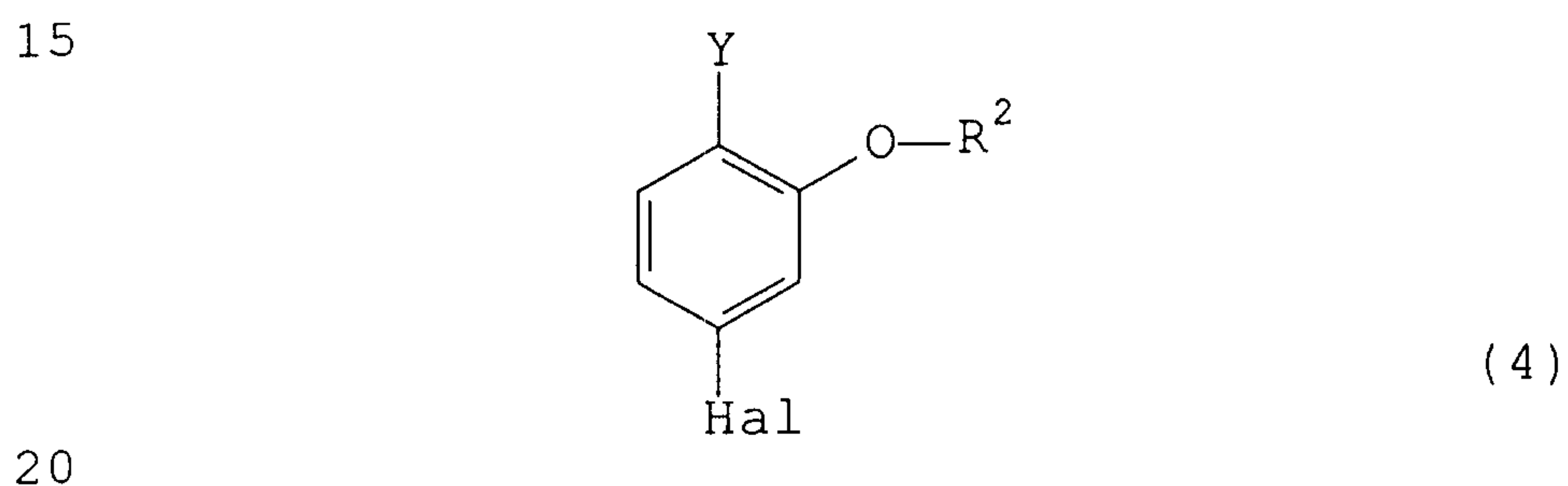
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(3) alkylating a compound of formula (7)



where Y and R³ are as defined in claim 1 with a halide
10 R²Hal where R² is as defined in claim 1; or

(4) reacting a compound of formula (4)



where Y and R² are as defined in claim 1 by halogen-metal
exchange with a base; or

25 (5) interconversion of a compound of formula (1) from
another compound of formula (1).

