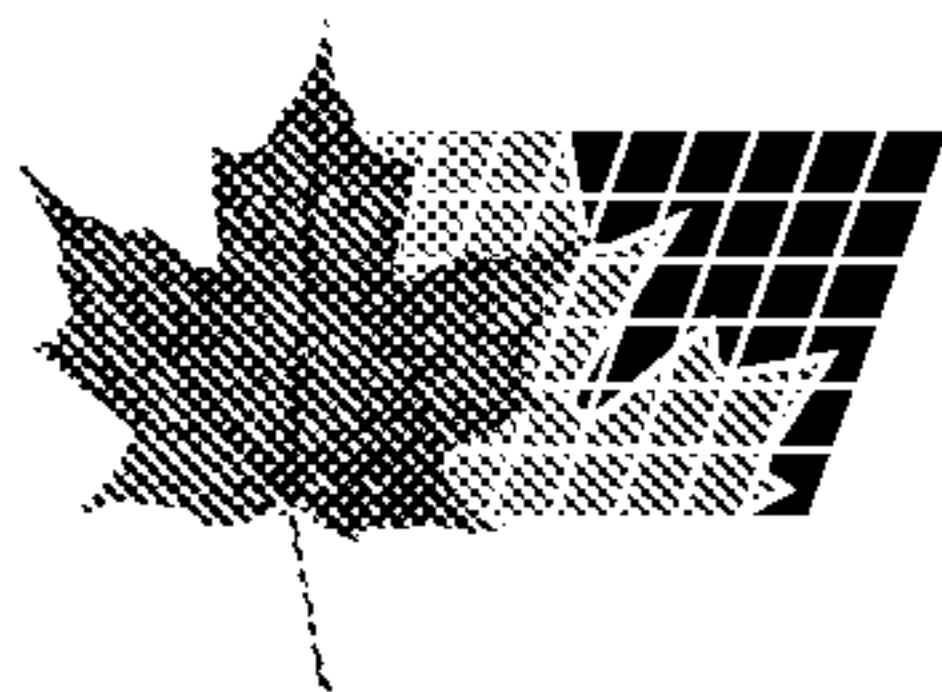
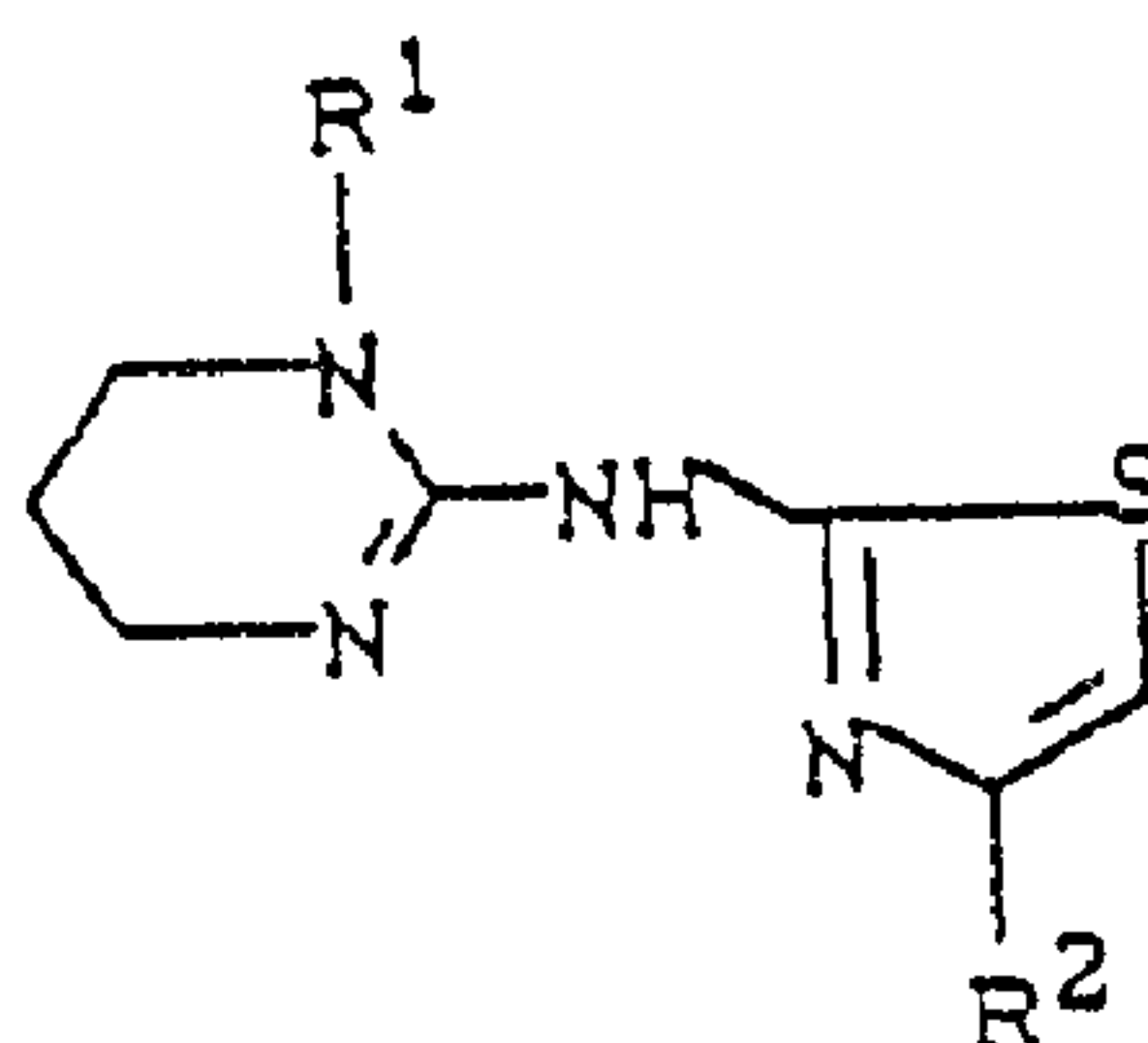




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(54) **2-AMINOTHIAZOLES SUBSTITUES**
(54) **SUBSTITUTED 2-AMINOTHIAZOLES**

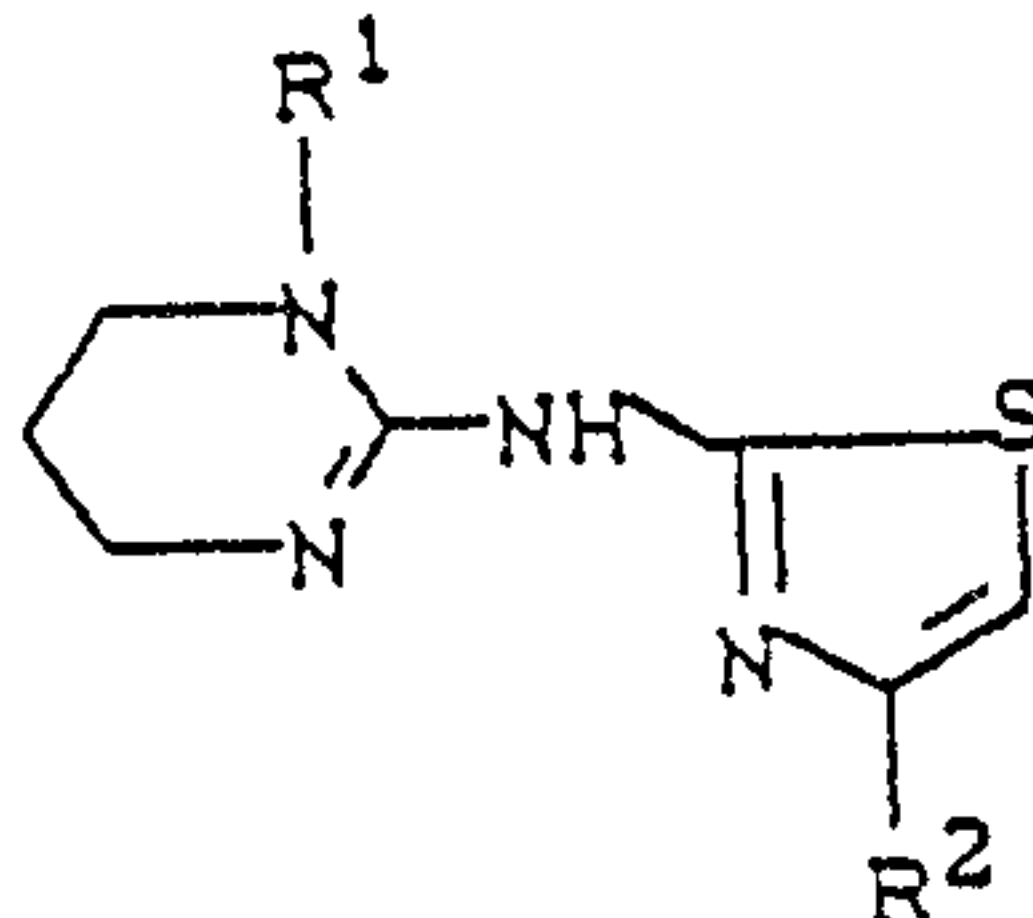


(57) Antimycotically active 2-aminothiazoles have been found having the formula (see formula I) in which R^1 represents hydrogen or alkyl and R^2 represents optionally substituted cyclohexyl or phenyl which is substituted by halogen, alkyl, halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkyl or halogenoalkylthio, and their physiologically tolerable acid addition salts, - with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro phenyl)-2-(2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino), thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-(1,4,5,6 tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino)-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-(2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-pyrimidinyl)-amino)-thiazole and with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds - have been found.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Antimycotically active 2-aminothiazoles have been found having the formula



in which

R¹ represents hydrogen or alkyl and

R² represents optionally substituted cyclohexyl or phenyl which is substituted by halogen, alkyl, halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkyl or halogenoalkylthio,

and their physiologically tolerable acid addition salts, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds -

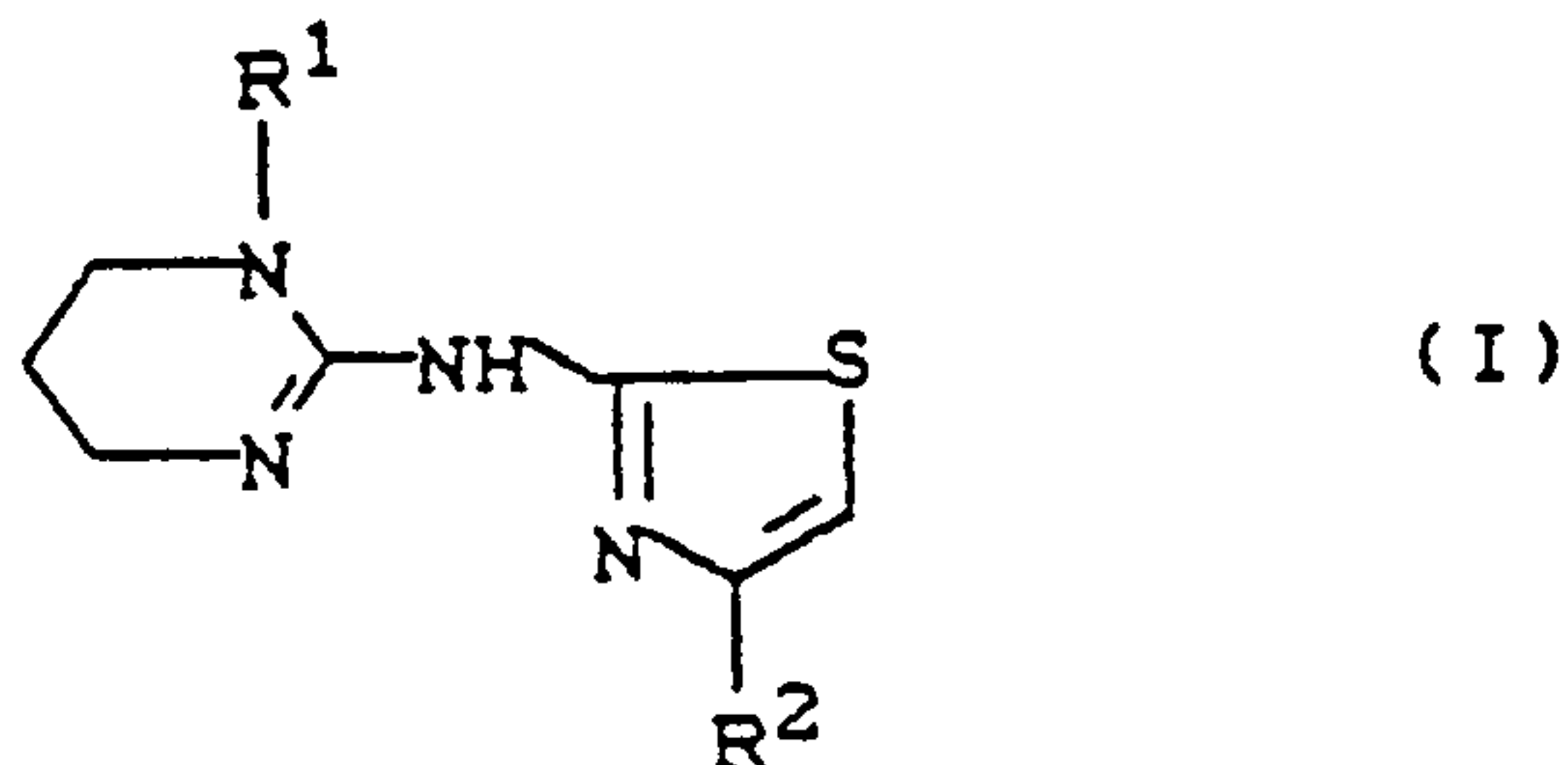
have been found.

The invention relates to new substituted 2-aminothia-
zoles, a process for their preparation and their use in
combating diseases, in particular mycoses.

5 It has been disclosed that certain substituted aminothia-
zoles, such as, for example, the compound 4-(2,4-di-
chlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-
amino]-thiazole hydrochloride or the compound 4-(4-
chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimi-
10 (4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-
pyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole possess good antimycotic
properties (compare, for example, German Offenlegungs-
schrift 3,220,118).

15 However, the activity of these known compounds is not
completely satisfactory in all indications.

New substituted 2-aminothiazoles of the general formula
(I)

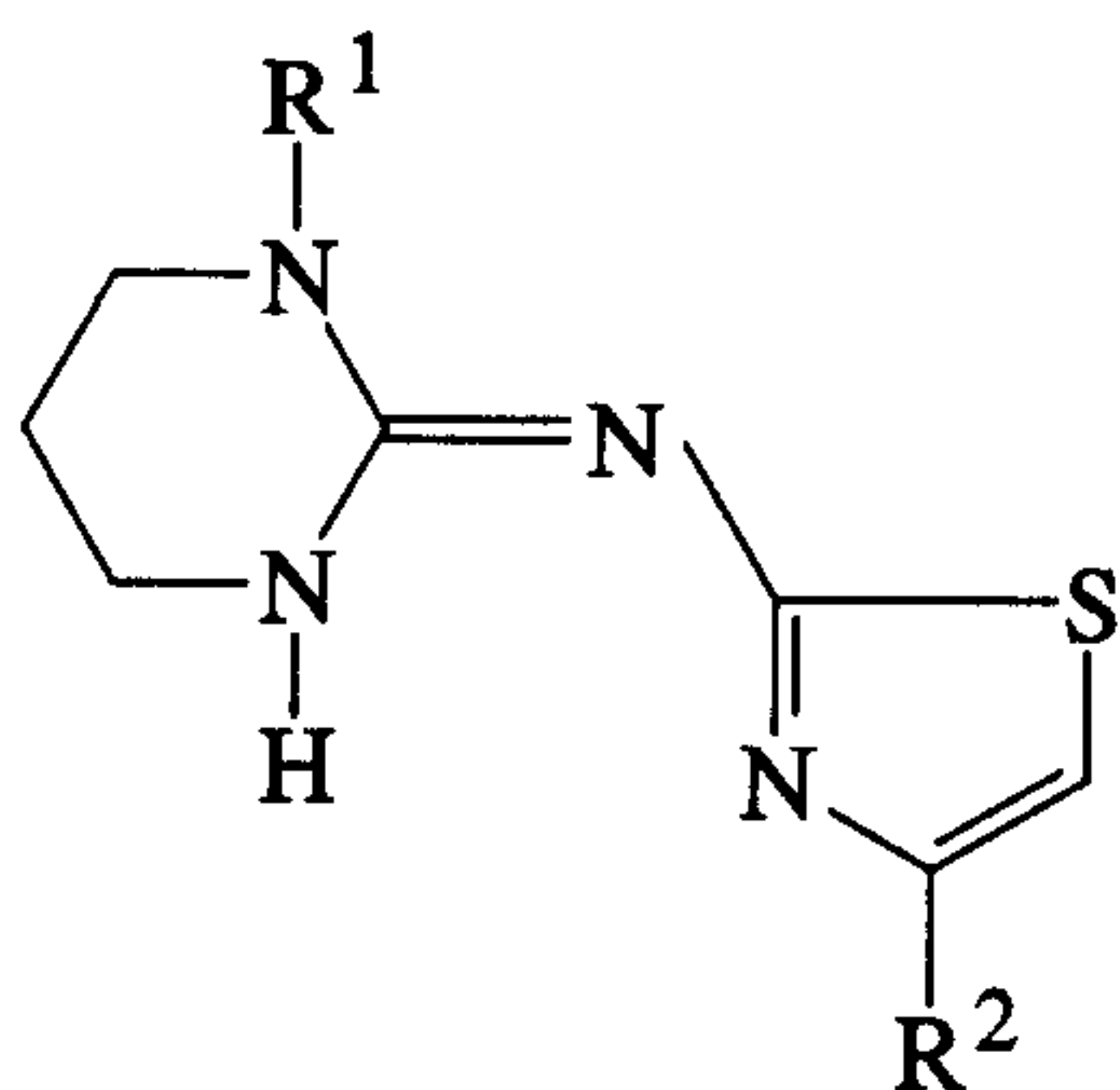


in which

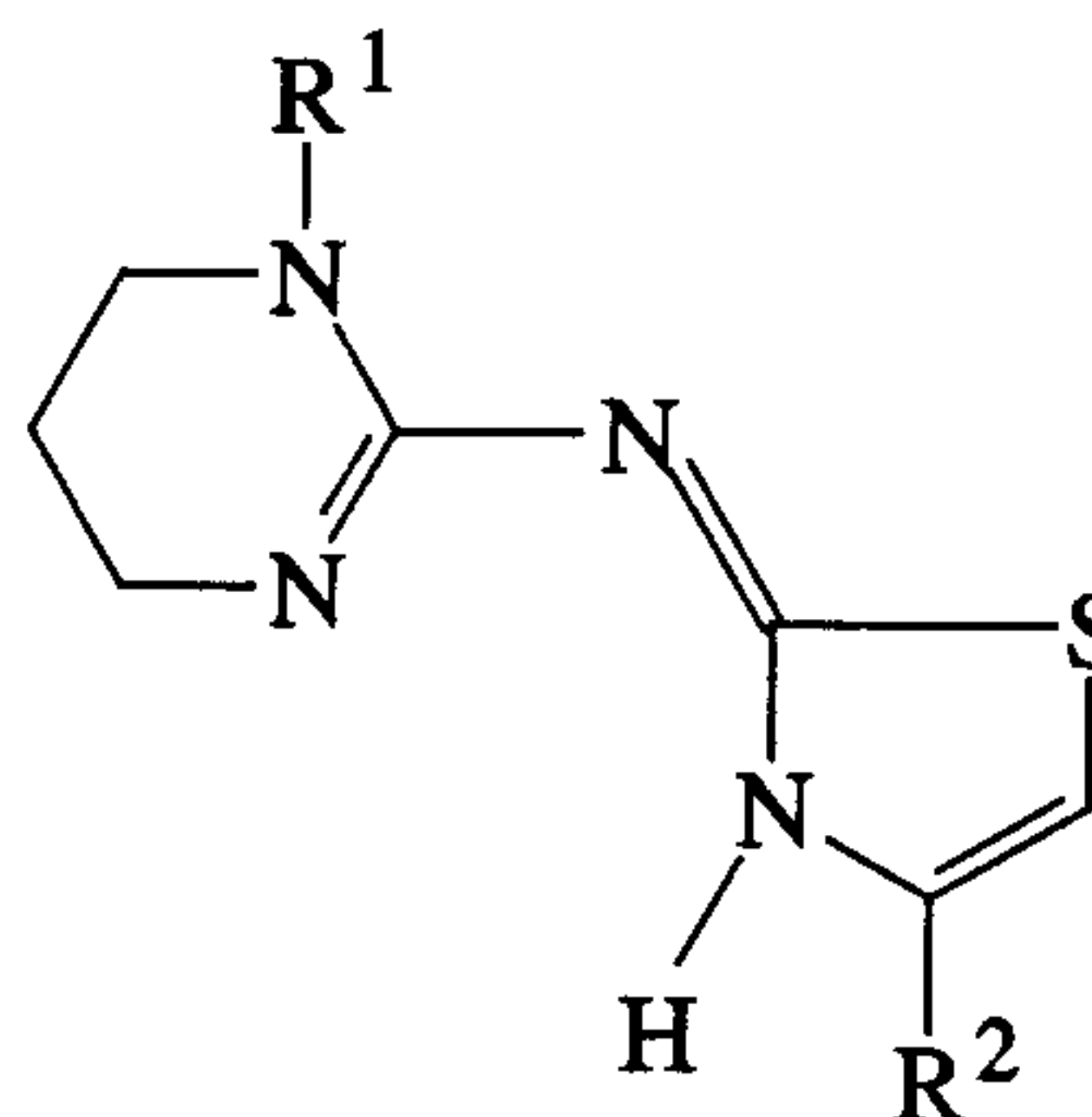
20 R¹ represents hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)alkyl and
R² represents optionally substituted cyclohexyl or

substituted phenyl in each of which the substituents is selected from halogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or halogeno(C₁-C₄)alkyl, halogeno(C₁-C₄)alkoxy, dioxyhalogeno(C₁-C₄)alkyl or halogeno(C₁-C₄)alkylthio, each having 1 to 9 halogen atoms, and their physiologically tolerable acid addition salts, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole and with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds have been found.

The compounds of the formula (I) are in equilibrium with the tautomeric compounds of the formulae (Ia) and (Ib)



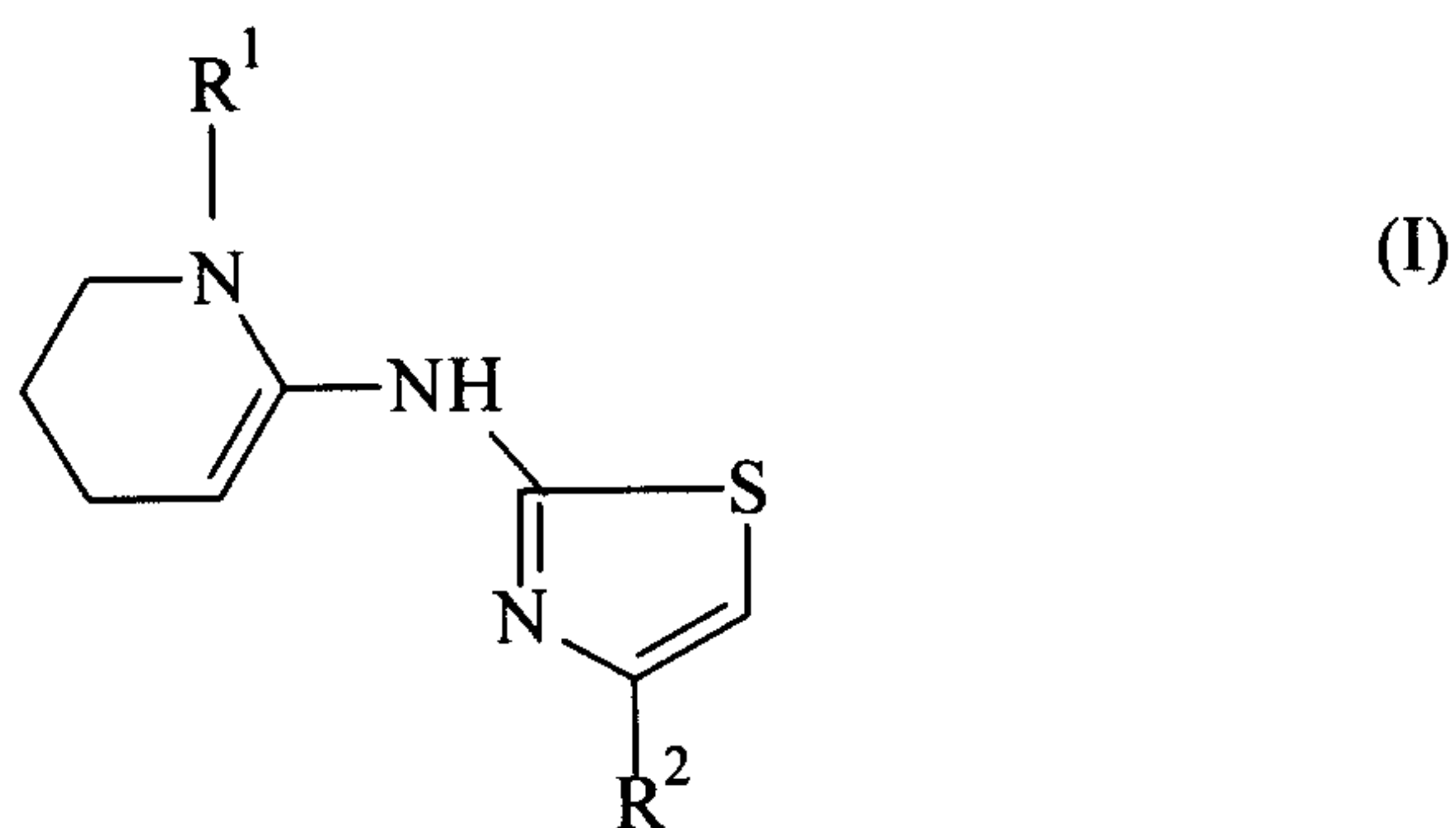
(Ia)



(Ib)

(where R¹ and R² in each case have the abovementioned meaning), and their use is likewise claimed according to the invention.

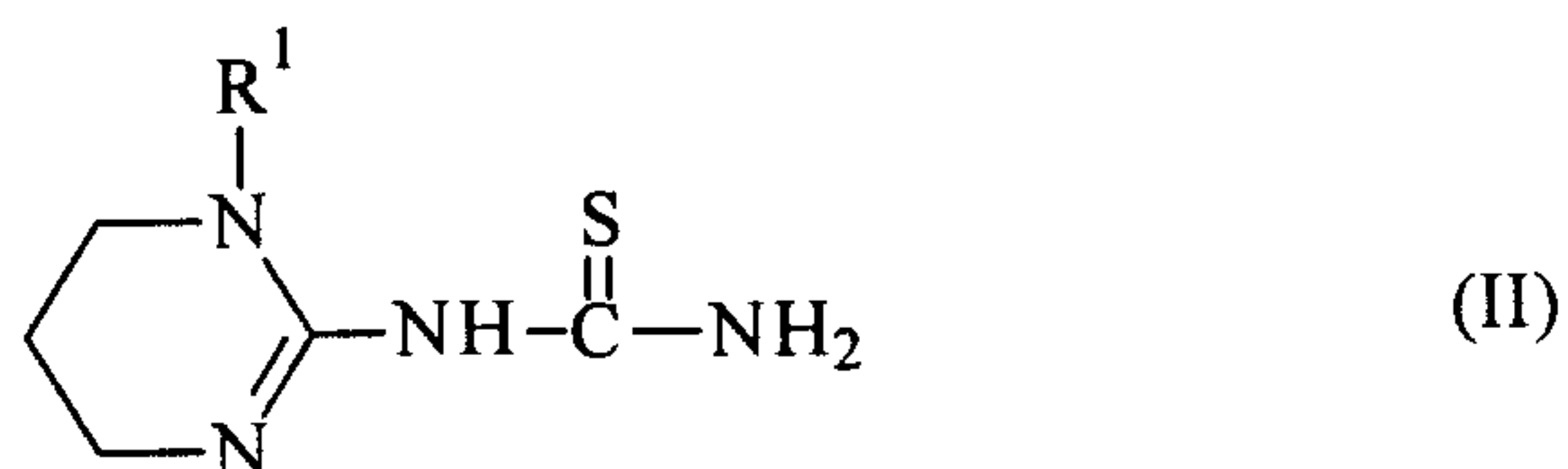
Furthermore, it has been found that the new substituted 2-aminothiazoles of the general formula (I)



in which

R¹ represents hydrogen or alkyl and

R² represents optionally substituted cyclohexyl or phenyl which is substituted by halogen, alkyl, halogenoalkyl, halogenalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkyl or halogenoalkylthio, and their physiologically tolerable acid addition salts, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and also with the exception of physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds are obtained when thiourea derivatives of the formula



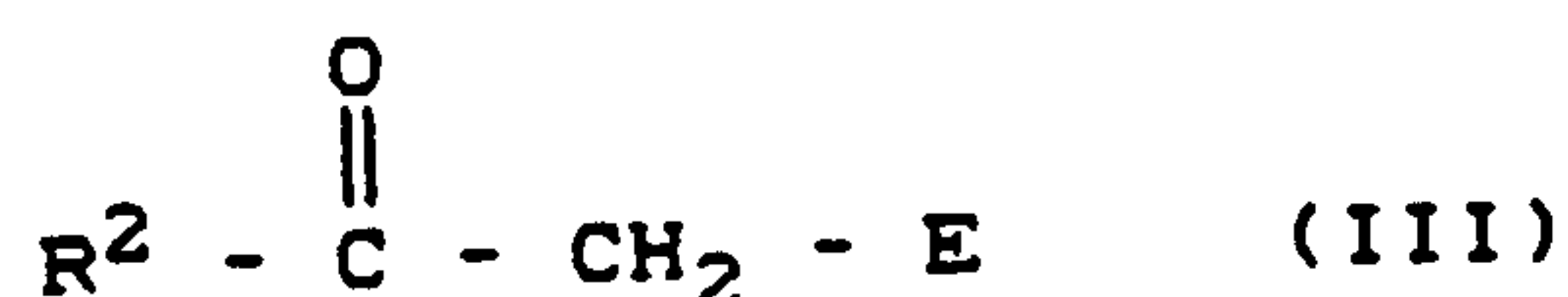
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in which

R^1 has the abovementioned meaning,

are reacted with ketone derivatives of the formula (III)

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in which

R^2 has the abovementioned meaning and

E represents hydroxy or halogen,

5 if appropriate in the presence of a diluent and if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and, if desired, an acid is then added.

10 Finally, it has been found that the new substituted 2-aminothiazoles of the general formula (I) possess good antimicrobial, in particular good antimycotic, properties.

15 Surprisingly, the substituted 2-aminothiazoles of the general formula (I) according to the invention show a considerably better antimycotic activity in certain indications than the substituted aminothiazoles known from the prior art, such as, for example, the compound 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole hydrochloride or the compound 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole hydrochloride or the compound 4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole, which are closely related compounds chemically and with respect to their action.

25 Formula (I) provides a general definition of the substituted 2-aminothiazoles according to the invention.

Preferred compounds of the formula (I) are those in which

R^1 represents hydrogen or straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and

R^2 represents cyclohexyl which is optionally mono-substituted or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents, suitable substituents being: halogen, in particular fluorine, chlorine or bromine, in each case straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or in each case straight-chain or branched halogenoalkyl or halogenoalkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 identical or different halogen atoms or represents phenyl which is monosubstituted or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents, suitable substituents being: halogen, in particular fluorine, chlorine or bromine, straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and also in each case straight-chain or branched halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkylene or halogenoalkylthio each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 identical or different halogen atoms, in particular fluorine, chlorine or bromine, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds.

Particularly preferred compounds of the formula (I) are those in which

R^1 represents hydrogen or methyl and

R^2 represents cyclohexyl which is optionally mono-substituted to pentasubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series comprising methyl or ethyl or represents phenyl which is monosubstituted to pentasubstituted by identical or different substituents, suitable substituents being: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or in each case straight-chain or branched halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkylene or halogenoalkylthio each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and 1 to 7 identical or different halogen atoms, in particular fluorine or chlorine, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and also with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds.

Preferred compounds according to the invention are also addition products of acids and those substituted 2-amino-thiazoles of the formula (I) in which the substituents R^1

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and R^2 have the meanings which have already been mentioned as preferred for these substituents.

5 The acids which can be added preferably include hydrohalic acids, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid and hydrobromic acid, in particular hydrochloric acid, and in addition phosphoric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, mono-, bi- and trifunctional carboxylic acids and hydroxycarboxylic acids, such as, for example, acetic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, glutaric acid, 10 hydroxyglutaric acid, adipic acid, oleic acid, malonic acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, sorbic acid and lactic acid, sulphonic acids, such as, for example, methanesulphonic acid, p-chlorobenzenesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid and 1,5-naphthalenedisulphonic acid, sulphuric acid half esters such as methyl hydrogen sulphate or ethyl hydrogen sulphate and also saccharin or thiosaccharin.

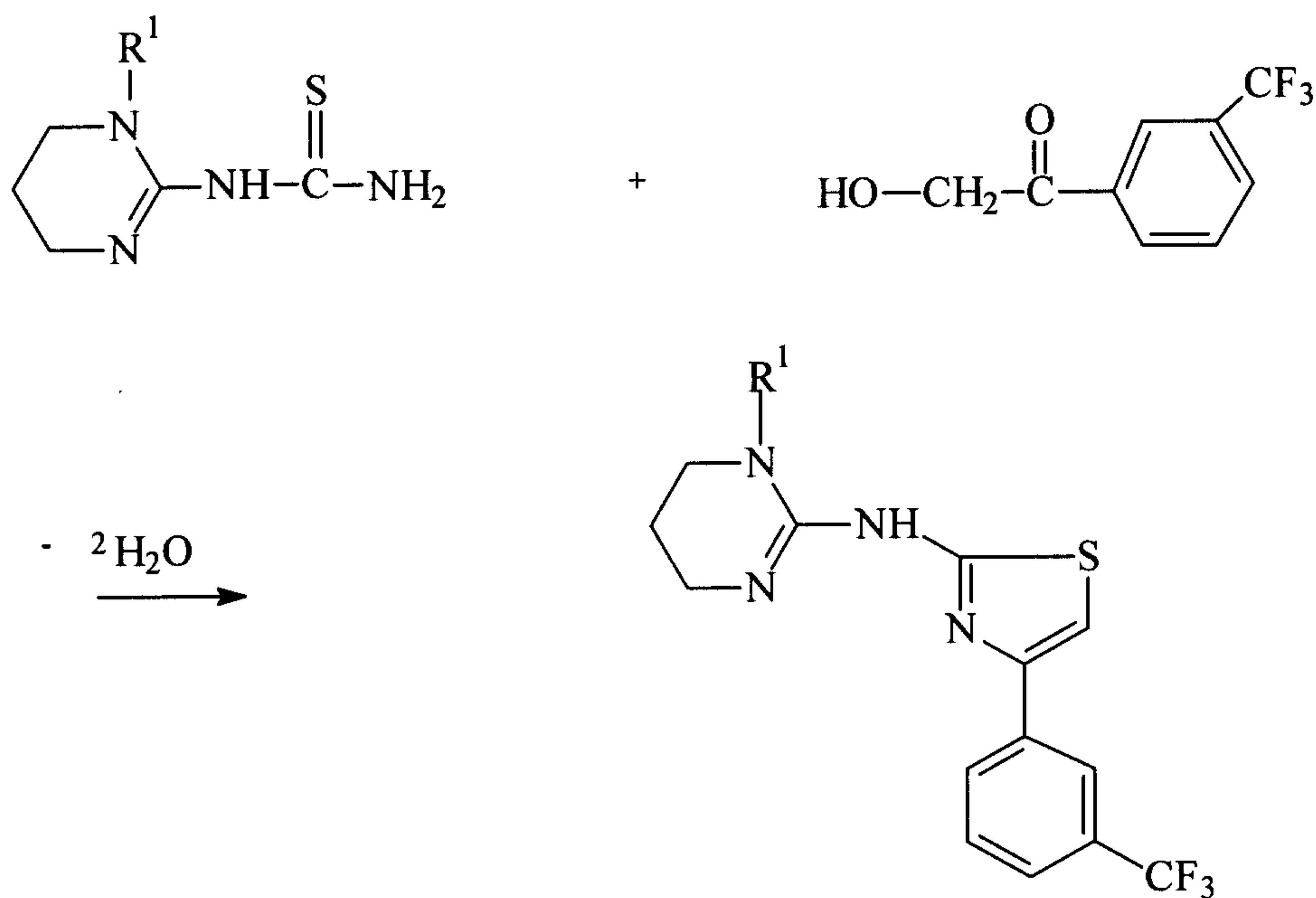
20 Very particularly preferred compounds of the formula (I) are those in which

R^1 represents hydrogen,

R^2 represents cyclohexyl which is monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by methyl, or phenyl which is monosubstituted to pentasubstituted by 25 identical or different substituents from the series comprising fluorine, chlorine, methyl, ethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethylthio, dioxydifluoromethylene or

dioxytetrafluoroethylene, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]-thiazole and also with the exception of the physiologically tolerable acid addition salts of these compounds.

If, for example N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)-thiourea and ω-hydroxy-3-trifluoromethylacetophenone are used as starting substances, the course of the reaction of the preparation process can be represent by the following equation:

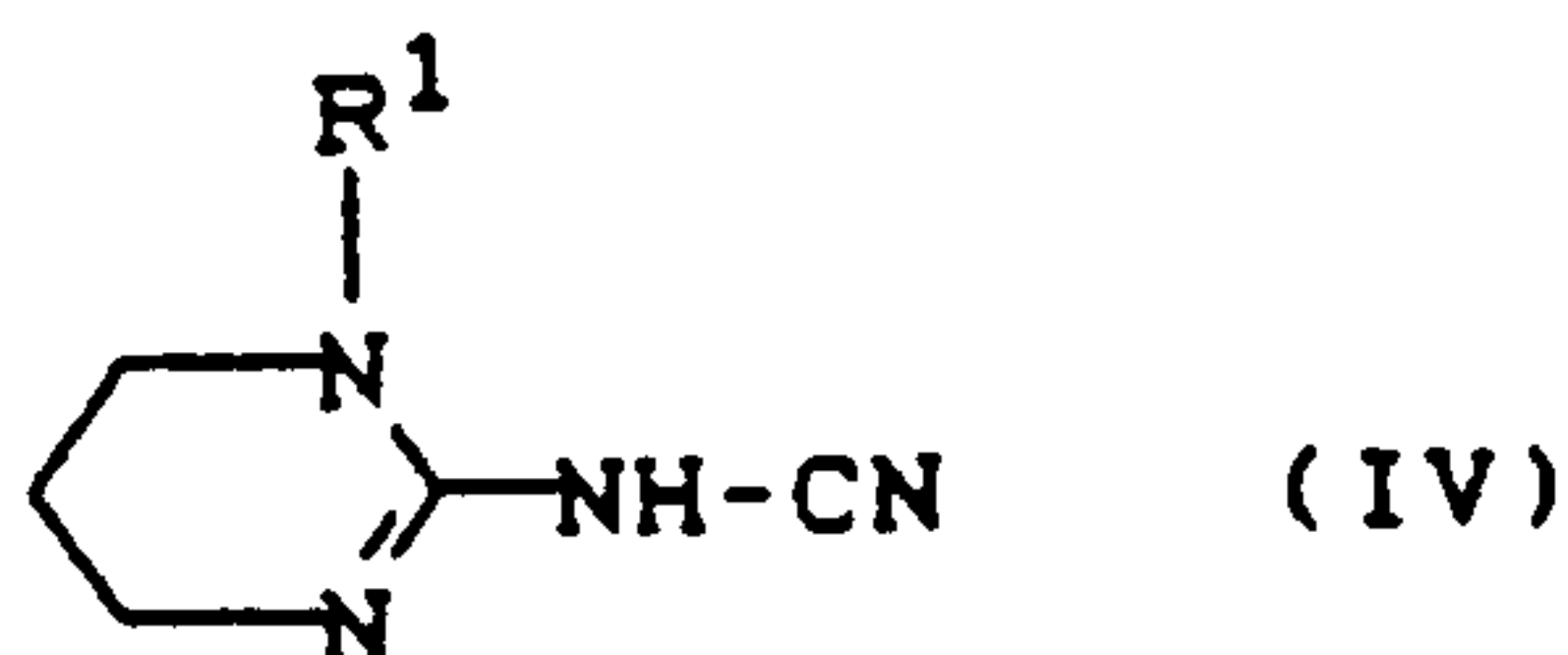


Formula (II) provides a general definition of the thiourea derivatives required as starting substances for carrying out the process according to the invention. In this formula (II), R¹ preferably represents those radicals

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which have already been mentioned as preferred for these substituents in connection with the description of the substances of the formula (I) according to the invention.

5 The thiourea derivatives of the formula (II) are known (compare, for example, *Arzneim.-Forsch.* 35, 573 - 577 [1985] or German Offenlegungsschrift 3,220,118 or EP-A-95,640) or obtainable in analogy to known processes (compare, for example, *Organic Syntheses. Coll. Vol. IV*, 502), for example when tetrahydropyrimidinylcyanamides of
10 the formula (IV)



in which

R¹ has the abovementioned meaning,
are reacted with hydrogen sulphide, if appropriate in the
15 presence of a diluent such as, for example, water and if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary such as, for example, sodium hydroxide, at temperatures between 20°C and 120°C.

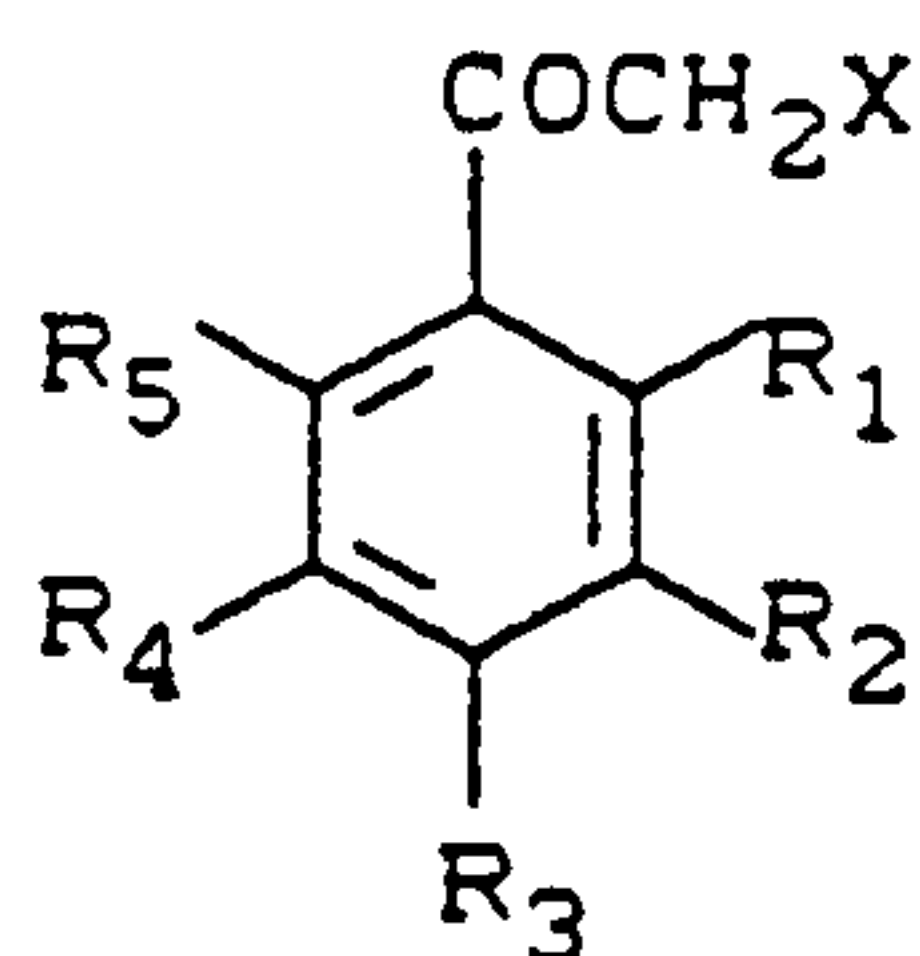
20 Tetrahydropyrimidinylcyanamides of the formula (IV) are known (compare, for example, German Offenlegungsschrift 2,205,745; German Offenlegungsschrift 2,205,744; *J. Org. Chem.* 38, 155 - 156 [1973]).

Formula (III) provides a general definition of the ketone

derivatives furthermore required as starting substances for carrying out the process according to the invention. In this formula (III), R^2 preferably represents those radicals which have already been mentioned as preferred for these substituents in connection with the description of the substances of the formula (I) according to the invention. E preferably represents hydroxyl, chlorine or bromine.

The ketone derivatives of the formula (III) are known in some cases or can be obtained in analogy to generally known processes (compare, for example, German Offenlegungsschrift 2,445,120; US-PS 3,763,148; US-PS 3,753,997 or Org. Mass. Spectrom. 18, 601 - 607 [1983]).

New ketone derivatives of the general formula (III) are those of the formula (IIIa)



(IIIa),

in which

- X represents hydrogen, chlorine or bromine and the radicals R_1 to R_5 have the following meaning,
- a) R_1 and R_4 denote fluorine, R_2 and R_5 denote chlorine and R_3 denotes CF_3 or
 - b) R_1 , R_3 and R_4 denote fluorine, and R_2 and R_5 denote hydrogen or
 - c) R_1 , R_4 and R_5 denote hydrogen, R_2 denotes chlorine

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and R_3 denotes CF_3 or

d) R_1 , R_4 and R_5 denote hydrogen, R_2 denotes chlorine and R_3 denotes OCF_3 or

5 e) R_1 , R_4 and R_5 denote hydrogen and R_2 and R_3 denote CF_3 or

f) R_1 denotes chlorine, R_2 denotes CF_3 and R_3 , R_4 and R_5 denote hydrogen or

g) R_1 denotes chlorine, R_2 , R_3 and R_4 denote hydrogen and R_5 denotes CF_3 or

10 h) R_1 denotes chlorine, R_2 , R_4 and R_5 denote hydrogen and R_3 denotes CF_3 .

Fluorine-containing acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) with $X =$ hydrogen, which have the meanings of the substituents indicated under c) to h), are preferred. Very particularly preferred fluorine-containing acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) with $X =$ hydrogen are those which have the meanings of the substituents indicated under f) to h), that is to say 2-chloro-3-trifluoromethylacetophenone, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylacetophenone and 2-chloro-6-trifluoromethylacetophenone.

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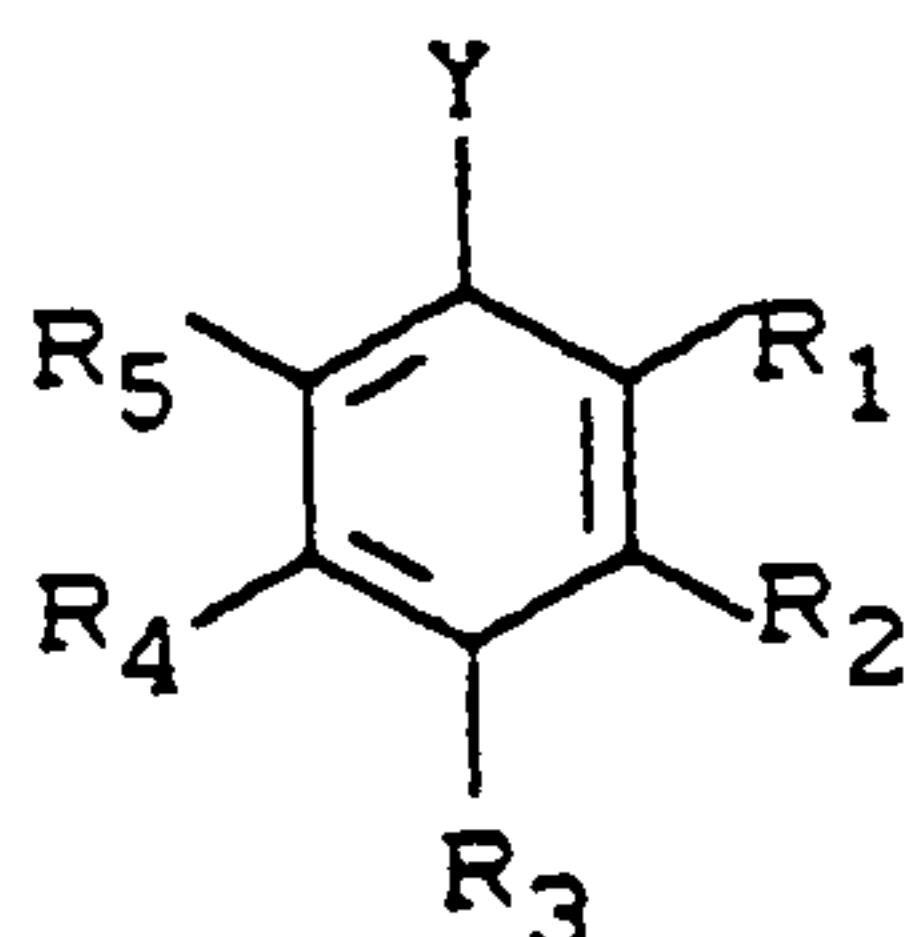
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Of the acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) halogenated on the CH_3 , with $X =$ chlorine or bromine, the corresponding compounds are preferred. Very particularly preferred in this connection are 2-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenacyl bromide and chloride, 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenacyl bromide and chloride and 2-chloro-6-trifluoromethylphenacyl bromide and chloride.

25

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The present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of fluorine-containing acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) which are optionally halogenated on the CH₃ group, which is characterized in that, for the preparation of compounds of the formula (IIIa) with X = hydrogen, a fluorinated benzoic acid derivative of the formula (IIIb)



(IIIb),

in which

R₁ to R₅ have the meaning indicated in formula (IIIa) and Y represents a nitrile group or an acid halide group,

is reacted with an organomagnesium compound capable of introducing methyl groups and then a hydrolysis is carried out and, for the preparation of compounds of the formula (IIIa) with X = chlorine or bromine, is subsequently reacted further at -20 to +80°C with a chlorinating or brominating agent.

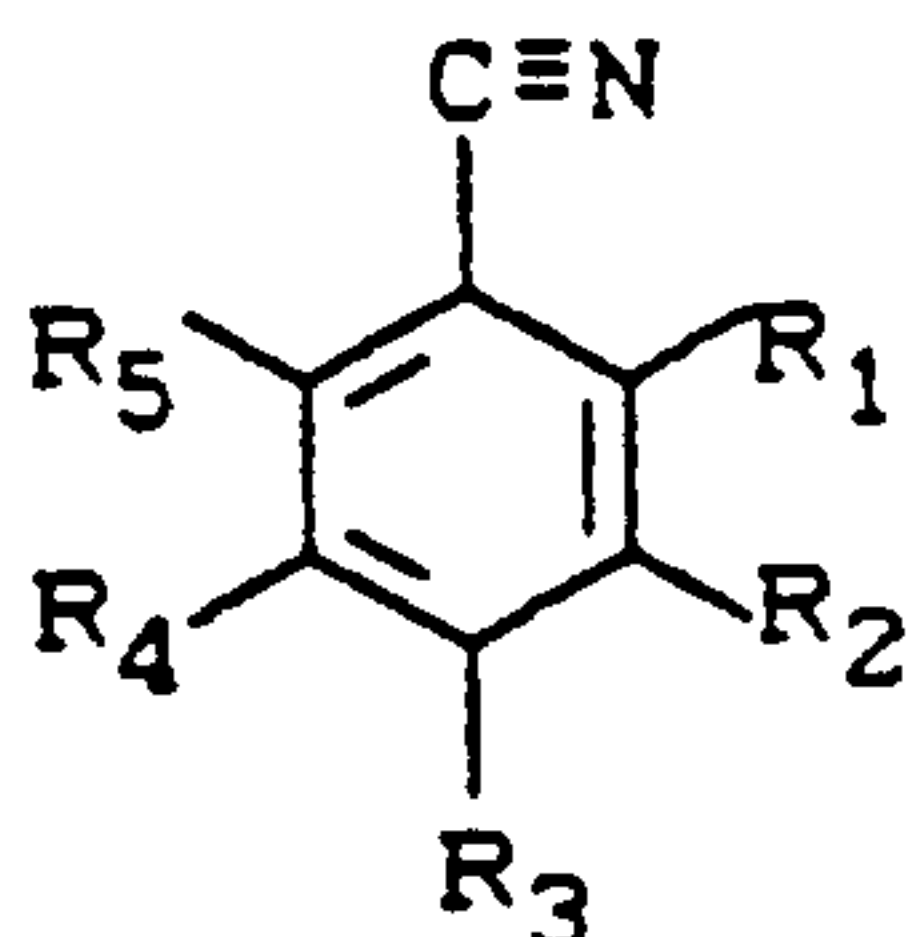
Those fluorinated benzoic acid derivatives of the formula (IIIb) in which R₁ to R₅ have the meanings indicated in formula (IIIa) under c) to h) are preferred for use in the process according to the invention. Particularly preferred fluorinated benzoic acid derivatives are those in which R₁ to R₅ have the meanings indicated in formula (IIIa) under f) to h).

If Y represents an acid halide group in formula (IIIb), it is preferably an acid fluoride or acid chloride group (COF or COCl), in particular an acid fluoride group (COF).

- 5 Y preferably stands for a nitrile group in formula (IIIb).

10 Fluorinated benzoic acid derivatives of the formula (IIIb) in which Y represents an acid halide group are known (see, for example, German Offenlegungsschrift 3,621,707).

15 Fluorinated benzoic acid derivatives of the formula (IIIb) in which X represents a nitrile group are in some cases known and in some cases new. New fluorinated benzonitriles are in particular those of the formula (IIIc)



(IIIc),

in which

R₁, R₄ and R₅ represent hydrogen and R₂ and R₃ represent CF₃ or

- 20 R₁, R₄ and R₅ represent hydrogen, R₂ represents chlorine and R₃ represents OCF₃ or
R₂, R₃ and R₄ represent hydrogen, R₁ represents chlorine and R₅ represents CF₃.

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5 The present invention therefore also relates to those new fluorinated benzonitriles of the formula (IIIc). Preparation possibilities for the new fluorinated benzonitriles are indicated in Examples 105a), 106a), and 106b) and 109a).

The organomagnesium compounds capable of introducing methyl groups can be, for example, methylmagnesium halides, in particular methylmagnesium bromide or methylmagnesium iodide, or ethoxymagnesiummalonic ester.

10 The latter is accessible, for example, by reacting magnesium diethoxide with malonic ester and in this way replacing an ethoxy group of the magnesium diethoxide by a malonic ester group. With ethoxymagnesiummalonic ester, a malonic ester radical can be introduced onto the C atom
15 in the radical Y of the fluorinated benzoic acid derivative of the formula (IIIb), which is then converted into a methyl group in the hydrolysis by decarboxylation.

0.8 to 3 moles of the particular organomagnesium compound can be employed, for example, relative to 1 mole of
20 fluorinated benzoic acid derivative of the formula (IIIb). Preferably, this amount is 1 to 1.5 moles. The organomagnesium compound is generally used in dissolved form. Suitable solvents are, for example, ethers, in particular diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran. In general,
25 a solution of the particular organomagnesium compound is prepared separately and this is added to the compound of the formula (IIIb) which can likewise be present in

dissolved form. When using methylmagnesium halides, it may be advantageous to add a small amount of catalyst, for example a copper or iron salt.

5 The reaction of the benzoic acid derivative of the formula (IIIb) with the organomagnesium compound can be carried out in a wide temperature range, for example between -60 and +100°C. The hydrolysis to be carried out after this reaction can be accomplished, for example, by
10 pouring into or adding water and keeping for several hours at a temperature in the range from -10 to +40°C. An acid is preferably added, for example acetic, hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. Carrying out the hydrolysis in the presence of a strong acid is particularly advantageous if ethoxymagnesiummalonic ester has been employed
15 as an organomagnesium compound.

The reaction mixture present after the hydrolysis can be worked up, for example, by separating the organic phase from this and fractionally distilling the latter.

20 By means of the reaction of a benzoic acid derivative of the formula (IIIb) with an organomagnesium compound capable of introducing methyl groups together with subsequent hydrolysis, fluorine-containing acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) with X = hydrogen are obtained. Acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) with X = chlorine or
25 bromine halogenated on the CH₃ group can be obtained from the latter if they are reacted at -20 to +80°C with a chlorinating or brominating agent. A suitable

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chlorinating agent is, for example, sulphuryl chloride (SO_2Cl_2); elemental bromine, for example, is suitable as a brominating agent.

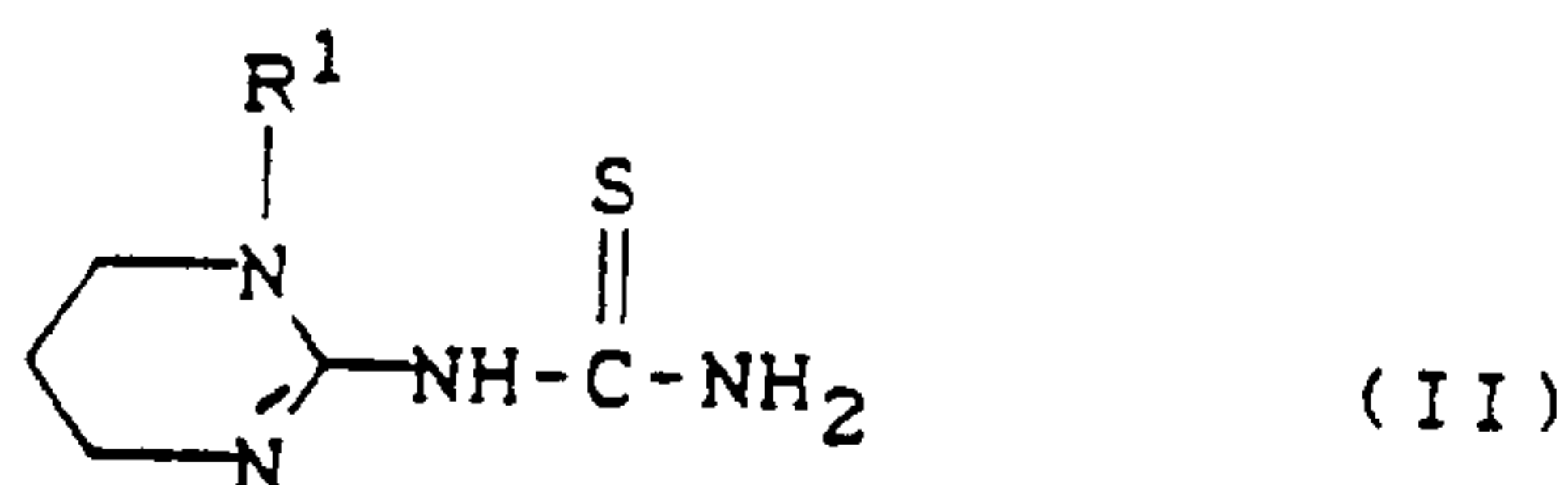
5 In general, the chlorinating or brominating agent is employed in the stoichiometrically required amount or in excess, for example 1 to 1.2 moles per mole of starting material. Suitable reaction temperatures are those in the range -20 to $+80^\circ\text{C}$, in particular those from 0 to 40°C .

10 The chlorination or bromination can be carried out in the presence or absence of solvents. It is preferably carried out in the presence of inert organic solvents, for example methylene chloride or glacial acetic acid. Likewise, it is not absolutely necessary, but in general advantageous, to work in the presence of catalytic
15 amounts of a strong concentrated mineral acid. Sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid, for example, are suitable here.

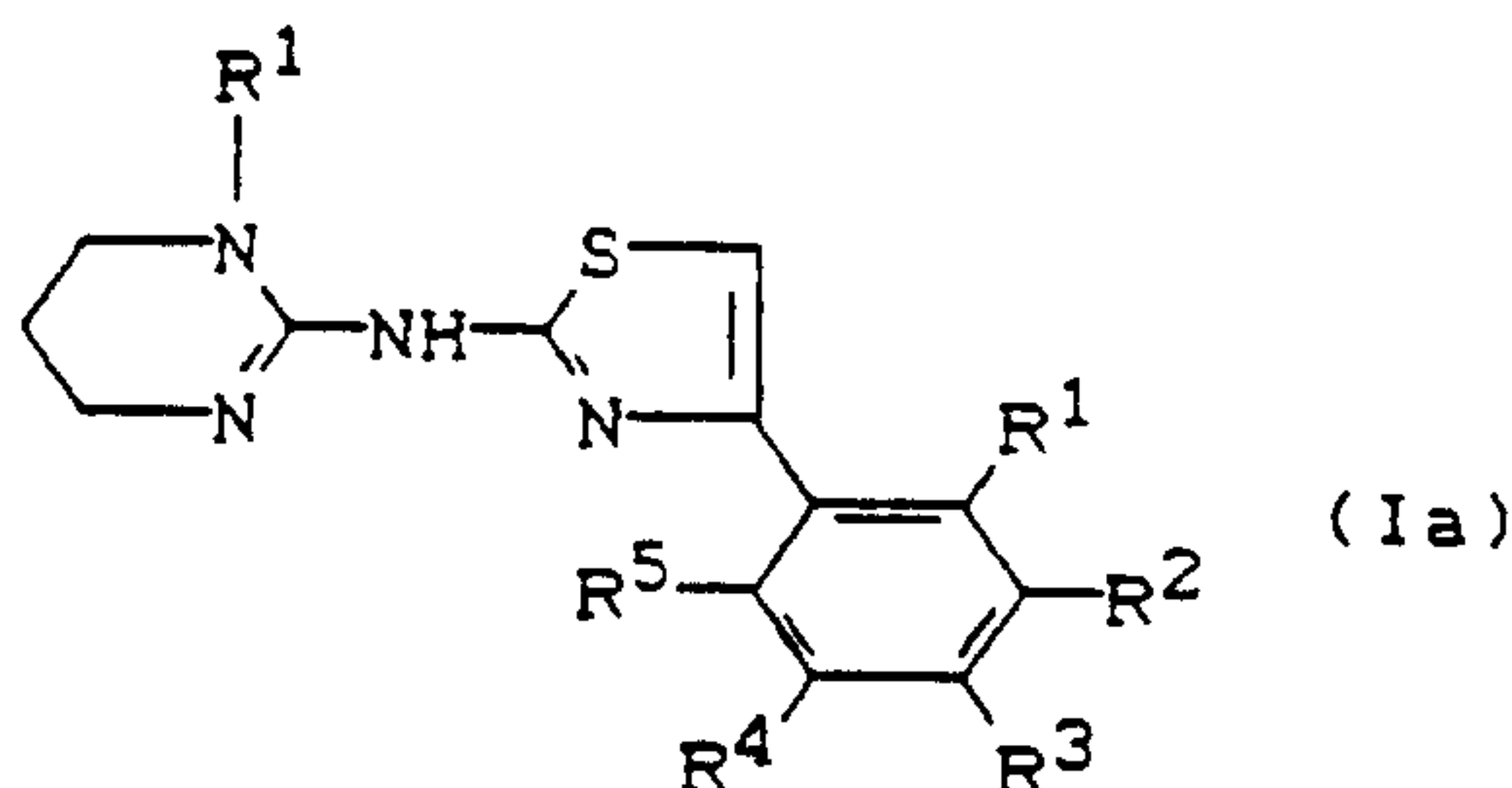
The end of the chlorination or bromination can be detected by gas evolution (hydrogen chloride or bromide)
20 ceasing. The reaction mixture can then be worked up, for example, in such a way that it is mixed with water or ice water and shaken with an organic solvent, the organic extract is concentrated and the residue is distilled. If desired, a further purification can be carried out, for
25 example by recrystallization, distillation or chromatography.

The new fluorine-containing acetophenones of the formula

(IIIa) with X = chlorine or bromine can be converted by reaction with a thiourea derivative of the formula (II)



into substituted aminothiazoles of the type



which are compounds which possess a good activity against human and animal pathogenic fungi.

It is to be regarded as surprising that the fluorinated acetophenones of the formula (IIIa) according to the invention are accessible in the described manner in good yields since reactions with the activated halogen atoms bonded to the ring and hydrolysis of the CF₃ groups bonded to the ring were to be expected in addition to the desired reaction.

Suitable diluents for carrying out the process according to the invention for the preparation of the 2-aminothiazoles according to the invention are inert organic or inorganic solvents. In particular, these include aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic, optionally halogenated hydrocarbons, such as, for example, benzene, benzene,

toluene, xylene, chlorobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ethers, such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether or ethylene glycol diethyl ether, ketones such as acetone or butanone, nitriles, such as acetonitrile or propionitrile, amides, such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methylformanilide, N-methylpyrrolidone or hexamethylphosphoric triamide, esters, such as ethyl acetate or sulphoxides, mixtures thereof such as dimethyl sulphoxide, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol or propanol and bases such as pyridine, if desired mixtures thereof with water or pure water.

The process according to the invention is optionally carried out in the presence of a suitable reaction auxiliary. Those which are suitable are all customary inorganic or organic bases. These include, for example, alkali metal hydroxides, such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, alkali metal carbonates, such as sodium carbonates, potassium carbonate or sodium hydrogen carbonate, ammonia and primary, secondary or tertiary amines, such as triethylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline, pyridine, N,N-dimethylaminopyridine, diazabicyclooctane (DABCO), diazabicyclononene (DBN) or diazabicycloundecene (DBU).

When carrying out the process according to the invention, the reaction temperatures can be varied within a wide range. In general, the process is carried out at temper-

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atures between 0°C and 180°C, preferably at temperatures between 20°C and 150°C.

5 In order to carry out the process according to the invention, in general 1.0 to 1.5 moles, preferably 1.0 to 1.2 moles of ketone derivative of the formula (III) and, if desired, 1.0 to 1.5 moles, preferably 1.0 to 1.2 moles, of reaction auxiliary are employed per mole of thiourea derivative of the formula (II).

10 The reaction is carried out and worked up, and the reaction products are isolated by generally customary methods.

15 The acid addition salts of the compounds of the formula (I) can be obtained in a simple manner by customary salt formation methods, such as, for example, by dissolving a compound of the formula (I) in a suitable inert solvent and adding the acid, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid, and can be isolated in a known manner, for example, by filtering off, and, if desired, can be purified by washing with an inert organic solvent.

20 The compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention and their acid addition salts exhibit antimicrobial, in particular strong antimycotic, actions. They have a very wide spectrum of antimycotic action, in particular against dermatophytes and Blastomycetes and also biphasic
25 fungi, for example against Candida species, such as Candida albicans, Epidermophyton species, such as Epidermophyton floccosum, Aspergillus species, such as

5 *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Trichophyton* species, such as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Microsporon* species such as *Microsporon felineum* and *Torulopsis* species such as *Torulopsis glabrata*. The enumeration of these microorganisms in no case represents a limitation of the combatable microorganisms, but is only of illustrative character.

Examples of indications in human medicine which may be mentioned, for example, are:

10 Dermatomycoses and systemicmycoses caused by *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and other *Trichophytone* species, *Microsporon* species and *epidermophyton floccosum*, *Blastomycetes* and biphasic fungi and also *Hyphomycetes*.

15 Areas of indication in veterinary medicine which may be mentioned, for example, are:

All dermatomycoses and systemicmycoses, in particular those which are caused by the abovementioned pathogens.

20 The present invention includes pharmaceutical preparations which contain one or more active compounds according to the invention or which consist of one or more active compounds according to the invention in addition to non-toxic, inert pharmaceutically suitable excipients.

The present invention also includes pharmaceutical preparations in dosage units. This means that the

preparations are present in the form of individual parts,
for example tablets, coated tablets, capsules, pills,
suppositories and ampoules, the active compound content
of which corresponds to a fragment or a multiple of an
5 individual dose. The dosage units may contain, for
example, 1, 2, 3 or 4 individual doses or 1/2, 1/3 or 1/4
of an individual dose. An individual dose preferably
contains the amount of active compound which is adminis-
tered in one administration and which usually corresponds
10 to a whole, a half, a third or a quarter of a daily dose.

Non-toxic, inert pharmaceutically suitable excipients are
taken to mean solid, semisolid or liquid diluents,
fillers or formulation auxiliaries of any type.

15 Preferred pharmaceutical preparations which may be
mentioned are tablets, coated tablets, capsules, pills,
granules, suppositories, solutions, suspensions and
emulsions, pastes, ointments, gels, creams, lotions,
powders or sprays.

20 Tablets, coated tablets, capsules, pills and granules may
contain the customary excipients, such as (a) fillers and
extenders, for example starches, lactose, sucrose,
glucose, mannitol and silica, (b) binders, for example
carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinyl-
pyrrolidone, (c) humectants, for example glycerol,
25 (d) disintegrants, for example agar-agar, calcium-
carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, (e) solution retard-
ants, for example paraffin and (f) absorption

accelerators, for example quarternary ammonium compounds,
(g) wetting agents, for example cetyl alcohol, glycerol
monostearate, (h) adsorption agents, for example kaolin
and bentonite and (i) lubricants, for example talc,
5 calcium stearate and magnesium stearate and solid poly-
ethylene glycols or mixtures of the substances mentioned
under (a) to (i) in addition to the active compound or
compounds.

10 The tablets, coated tablets, capsules, pills and granules
may be provided with the customary coatings and cover-
ings, optionally containing opacifying agents, and may be
composed so that they deliver the active compound or
compounds only or preferably into a certain part of the
intestinal tract, if desired in a sustained manner, it
15 being possible to use, for example, polymeric substances
and waxes as embedding materials.

The active compound or compounds may optionally also be
present in microencapsulated form with one or more of the
abovementioned excipients.

20 Suppositories may contain the customary water-soluble or
water-insoluble excipients, for example polyethylene
glycols, fats, for example cocoa fat and higher esters
(for example C₁₄ alcohol with C₁₆ fatty acid) or mixtures
of these substances in addition to the active compound or
25 compounds.

Ointments, pastes, creams and gels may contain the

5 customary excipients, for example animal and vegetable fats, waxes, paraffins, starch, tragacanth, cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonites, silica, talc and zinc oxide or mixtures of these substances in addition to the active compound or compounds.

10 Powders and sprays may contain the customary excipients, for example lactose, talc, silica, hydrated alumina, calcium silicate and polyamide powder or mixtures of these substances and sprays may additionally contain the customary propellants, for example chlorofluorohydrocarbons, in addition to the active compound or compounds.

15 Solutions and emulsions may contain the customary excipients such as solvents, solution retardants and emulsifiers, for example water, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils, in particular cotton seed oil, groundnut oil, maize germ oil, olive oil, castor oil and sesame oil, glycerol, glycerol formal, tetrahydrofurfuryl
20 alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan or mixtures of these substances in addition to the active compound or compounds.

25 For parenteral administration, the solutions and emulsions may also be present in sterile and blood-isotonic form.

Suspensions may contain the customary excipients, such as

liquid diluents, for example water, ethyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, suspending agents, for example ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminium metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth or mixtures of these substances in addition to the active compound or compounds.

The formulation forms mentioned may also contain colorants, preservatives and also odour-enhancing and flavour-enhancing additives, for example peppermint oil and eucalyptus oil, and sweeteners, for example saccharin.

The therapeutically active compounds should preferably be present in the abovementioned pharmaceutical preparations in a concentration from about 0.1 to 99.5, preferably from 0.5 to 95% by weight of the total mixture.

The abovementioned pharmaceutical preparations may also contain other pharmaceutical active compounds in addition to the active compounds according to the invention.

The abovementioned pharmaceutical preparations are prepared in a customary manner by known methods, for example by mixing the active compound or compounds with the excipient or excipients.

The present invention also includes the use of the active compounds according to the invention and also pharmaceutical preparations which contain one or more active

compounds according to the invention in human and veterinary medicine for the prevention, amelioration and/or cure of the abovementioned diseases.

5 The active compounds or the pharmaceutical preparations may be administered locally, orally, parenterally, intraperitoneally and/or rectally, preferably parenterally, in particular intravenously.

10 In general, it has proved advantageous both in human and in veterinary medicine to administer the active compound or compounds according to the invention in total amounts from about 2.5 to about 200, preferably from 5 to 150 mg/kg of body weight every 24 hours, if desired in the form of a number of individual doses to attain the desired results.

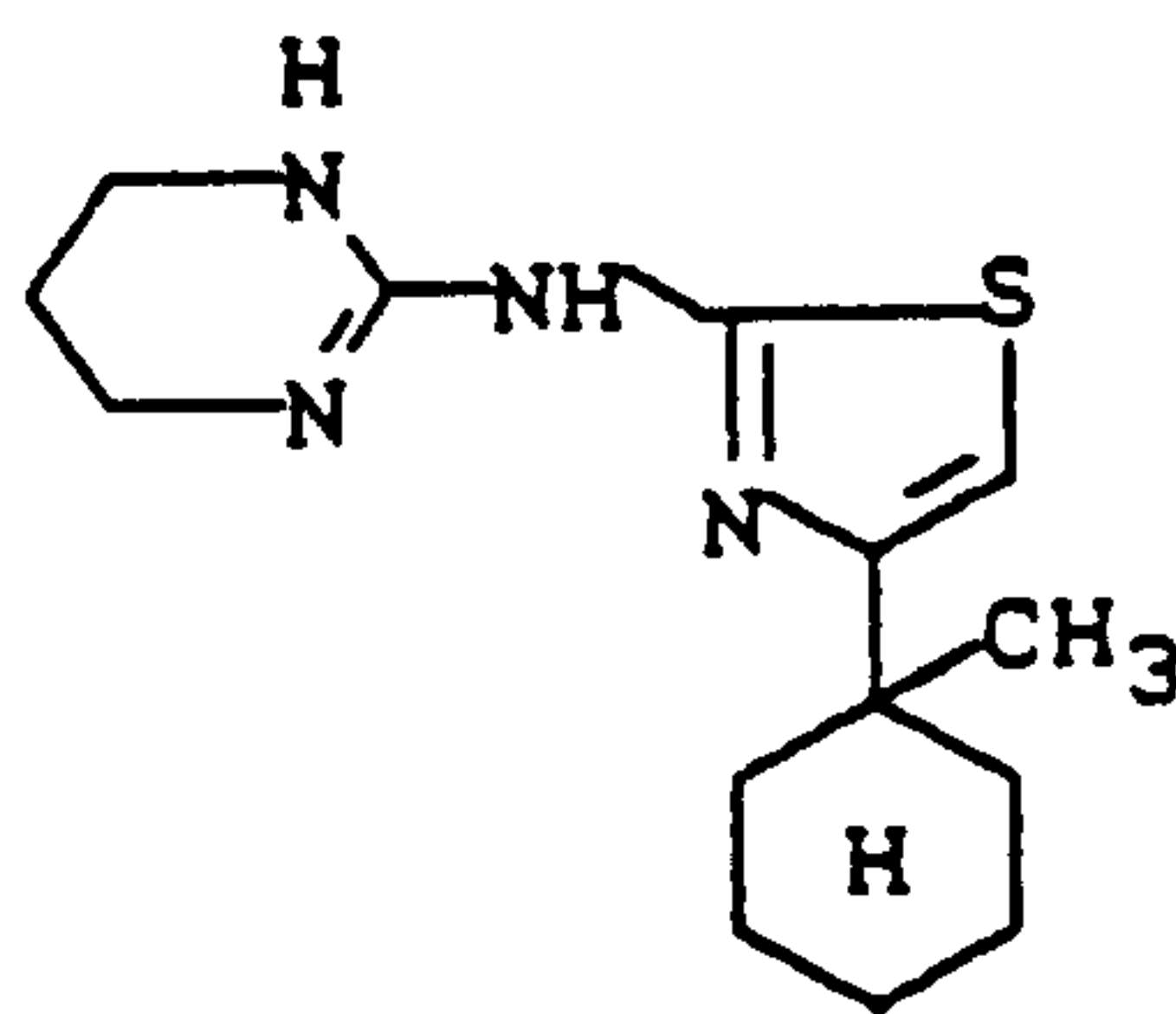
15 On oral administration, the active compounds according to the invention are administered in total amounts from about 2.5 to about 200, preferably from 5 to 150 mg/kg of body weight every 24 hours and on parenteral administration in total amounts of about 2.5 to about 50,
20 preferably of 1 to 25 mg/kg of body weight every 24 hours.

25 However, it may be necessary to deviate from the dosages mentioned, depending on the species and the body weight of the subject to be treated, the nature and severity of the disease, the type of the preparation and the administration of the medicament and the time period or

interval within which administration takes place. Thus, in some cases it may be sufficient to manage with less than the abovementioned amount of active compound, whereas in other cases the abovementioned amount of active compound must be exceeded. The optimum dosage required in each case and the type of administration of the active compound can easily be established by any person skilled in the art on the basis of his expert knowledge.

10 Preparation examples

Example 1

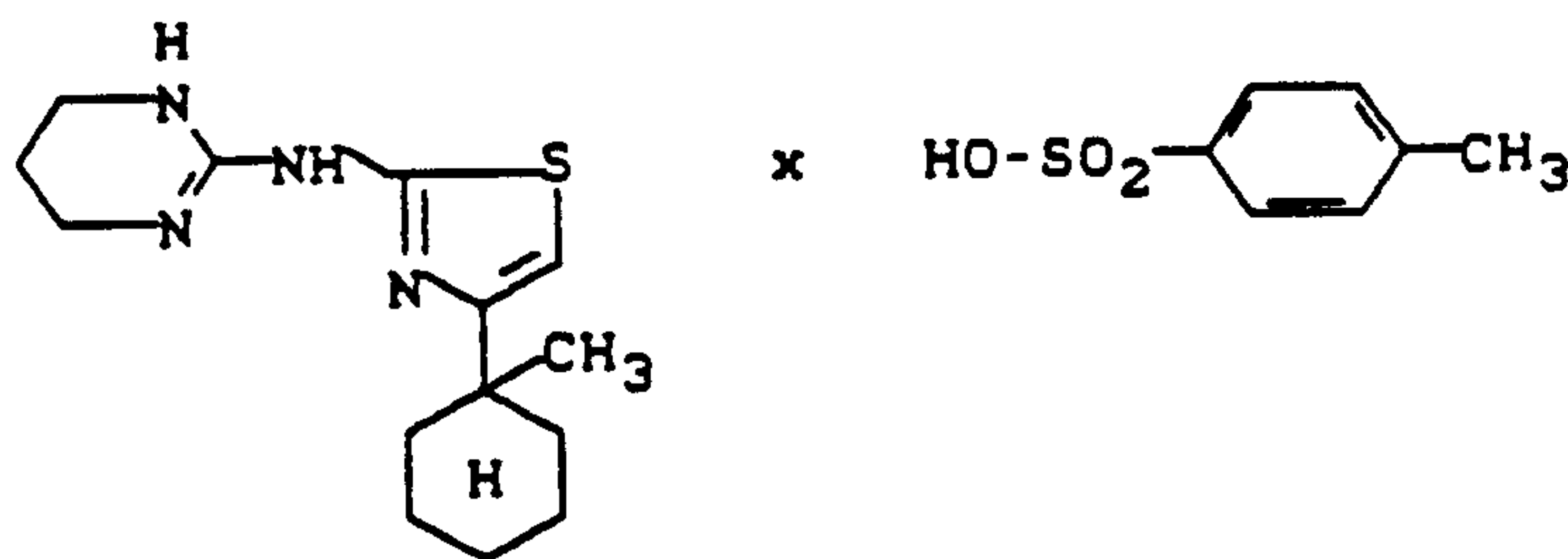


15.8 g (0.1 mol) of N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)-thiourea are added to 17.45 g (1 mol) of chloromethyl 1-methylcyclohexyl ketone (compare, for example
 15 EP-A-55,427; German Offenlegungsschrift 3,145,857) in 100 ml of acetone and the mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the precipitated product is filtered off with suction and purified by chromatography on silica gel
 20 (eluant: toluene/ethanol 1:1).

After recrystallization from ethanol, 18.1 g (65% of theory) of 4-(1-methylcyclohexyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetra-

hydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole of melting point 139°C - 140°C are obtained.

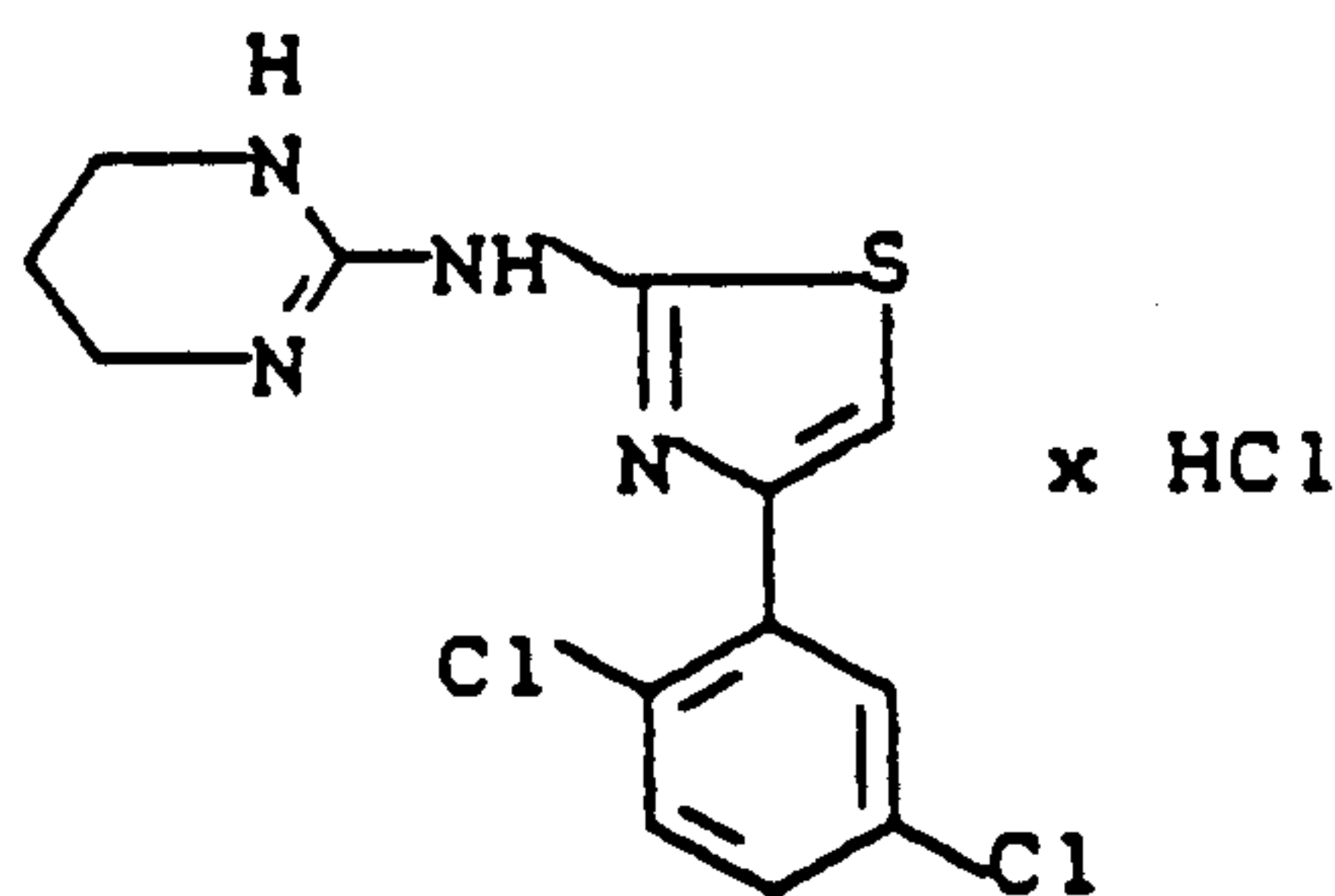
Example 2



5 8.94 ml (0.052 mol) of p-toluenesulphonic acid are added to 13.9 g (0.05 mol) of 4-(1-methylcyclohexyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole in a mixture of 150 ml of ethanol and 50 ml of toluene, the mixture is heated to 70°C for 1 hour and concentrated in a water pump vacuum, the residue is stirred with ethyl-
10 acetate and filtered off with suction, and the solid thus obtained is dried.

27.7 g (89% of theory) of 4-(1-methylcyclohexyl)-2-[N-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole p-toluenesulphonate salt of melting point 129°C - 130°C are
15 obtained.

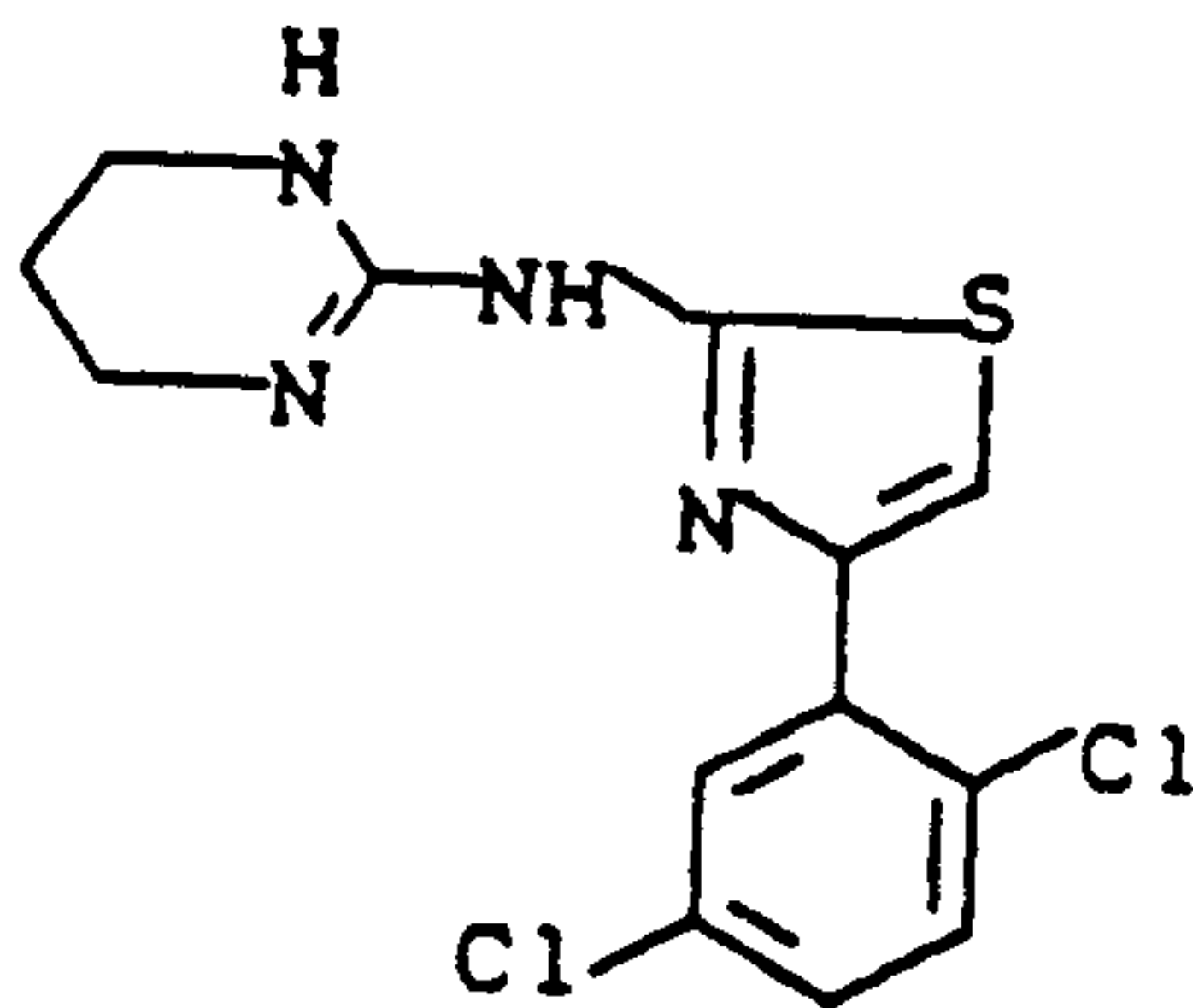
Example 3



15.8 g (0.1 mol) of N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)-thiourea are added to 22.35 g (0.1 mol) of 2,5-dichlorophenacyl chloride (compare, for example, Pharmazie 31, 351 - 354 [1976]; NL 68/7990) in 100 ml of acetone, the mixture is heated to reflux temperature for 2 hours and cooled to room temperature, and precipitated product is filtered off with suction, washed with acetone and dried.

34 g (94% of theory) of 4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrochloride of melting point 247°C - 248°C are obtained.

Example 4



18.18 g (0.05 mol) of 4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrochloride are stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes with 300 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide solution; the solid thus obtained is filtered off with suction, washed until neutral with water and dried.

34 g (91% of theory) of 4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole of melting point 188°C - 189°C are obtained.

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The following substituted 2-aminothiazoles of the general formula (I) are obtained in a corresponding manner and according to the general instructions for preparation:

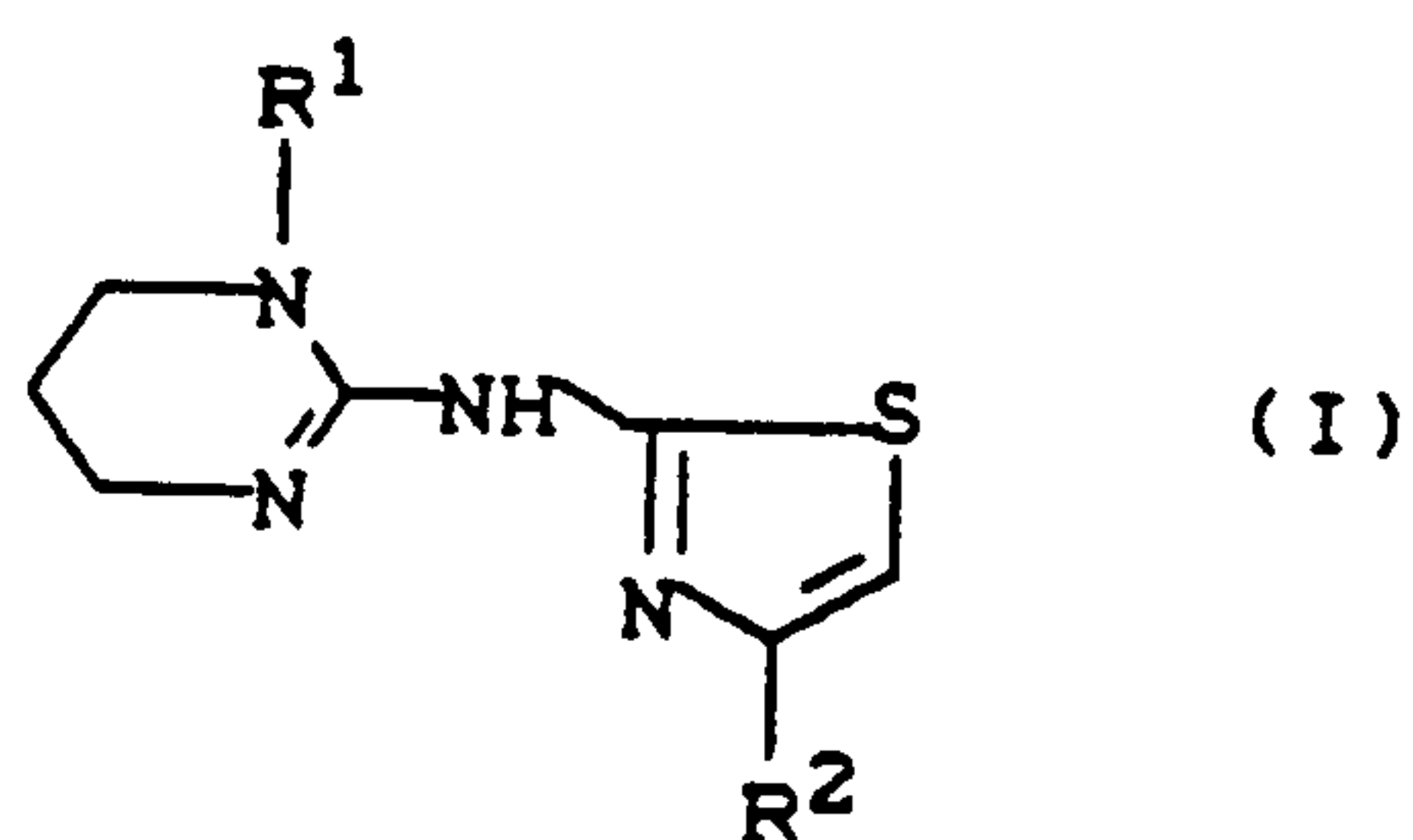


Table 1

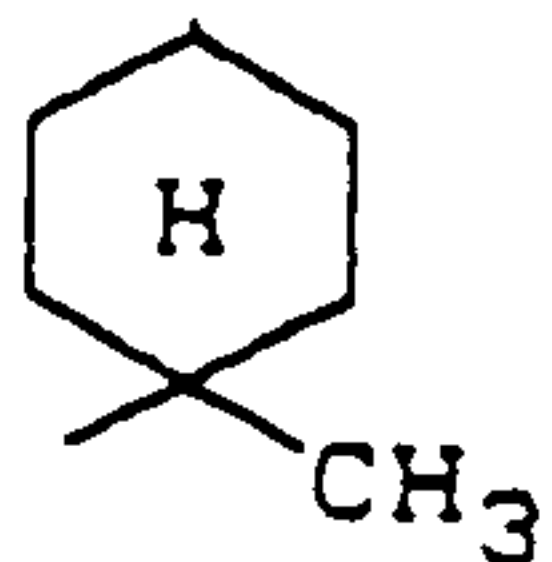
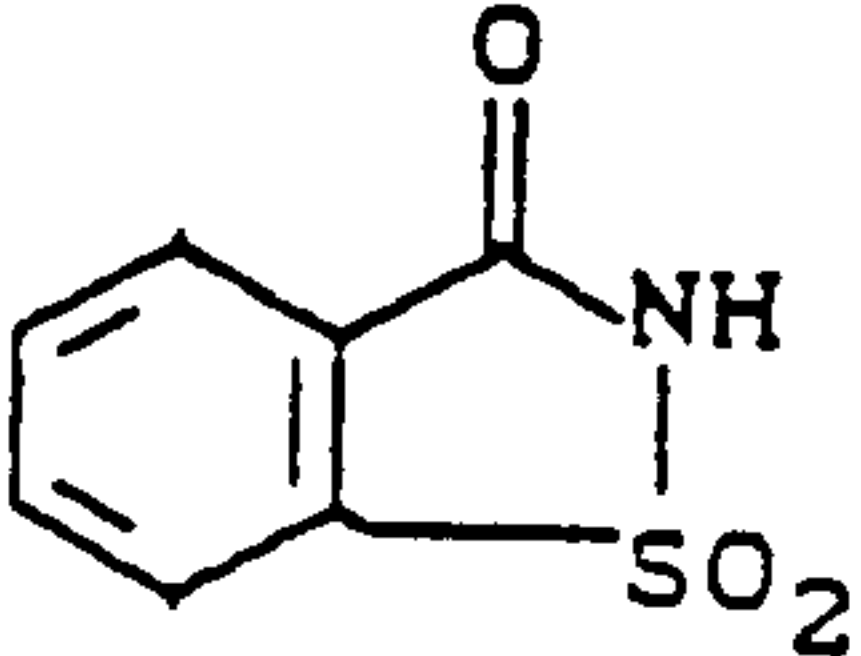
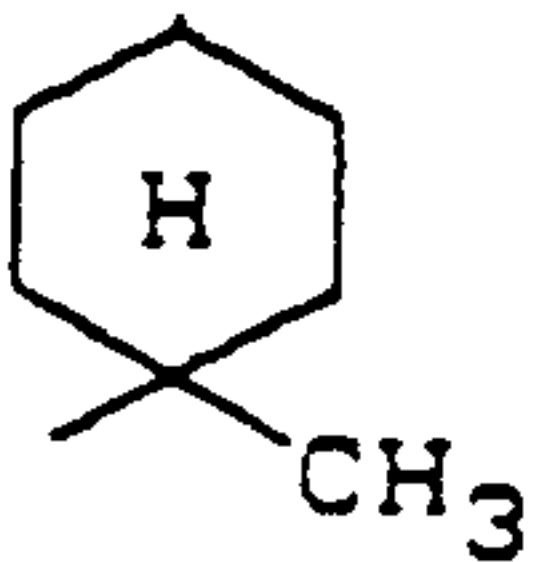
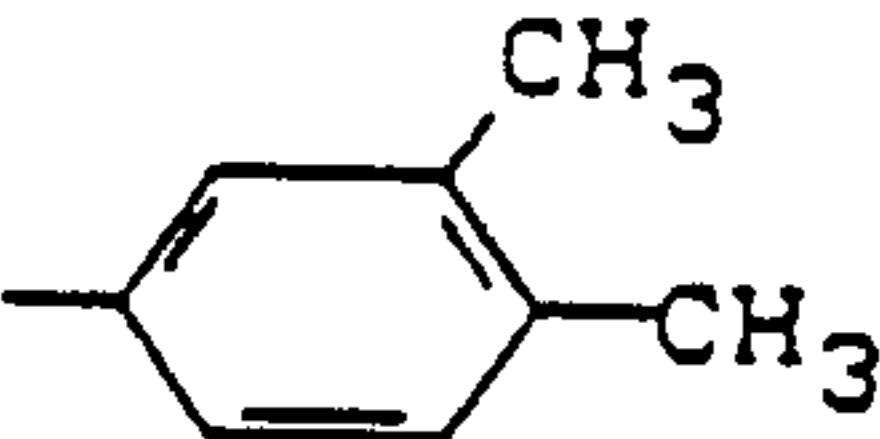
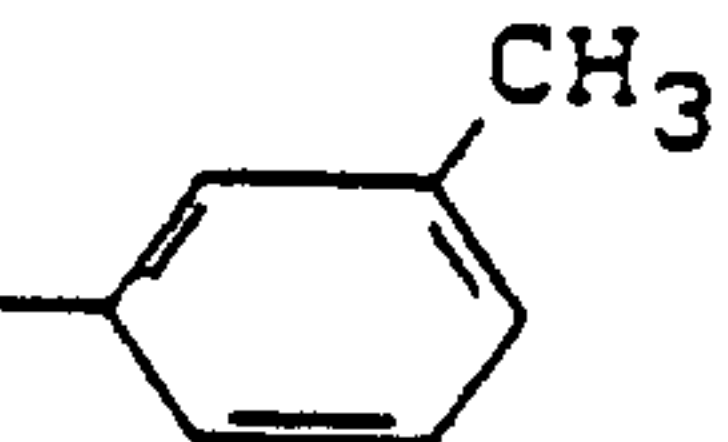
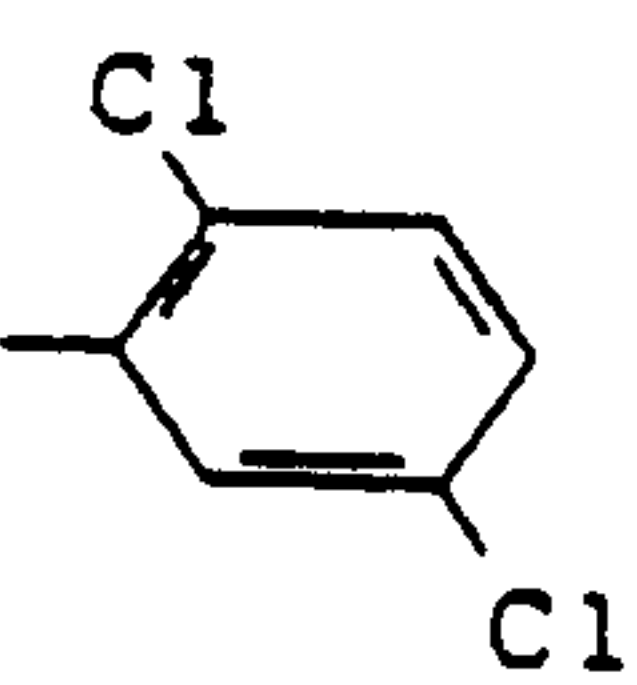
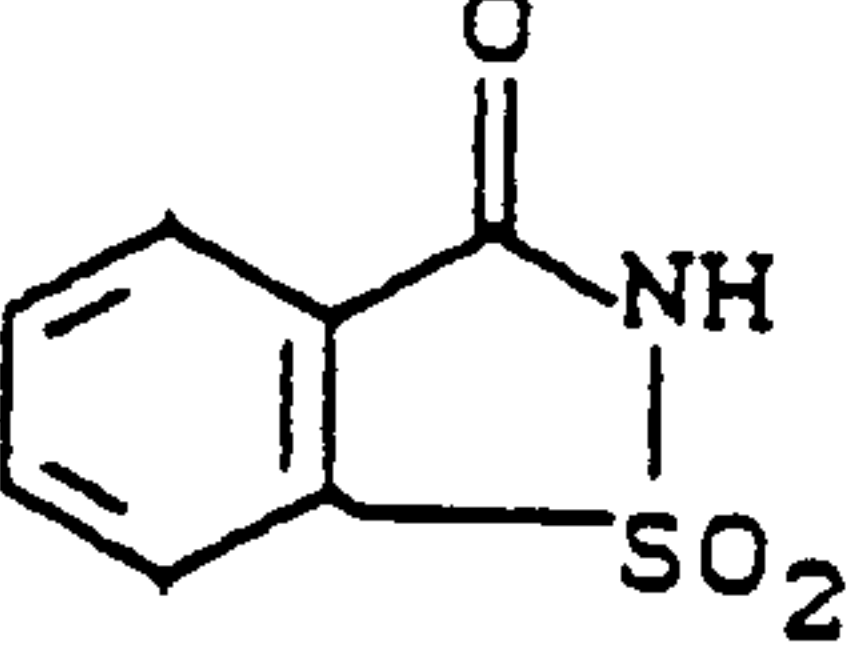
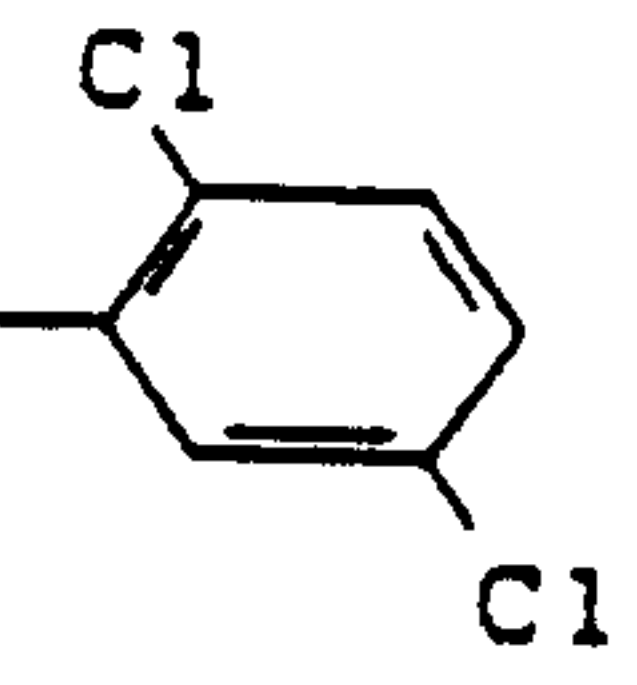
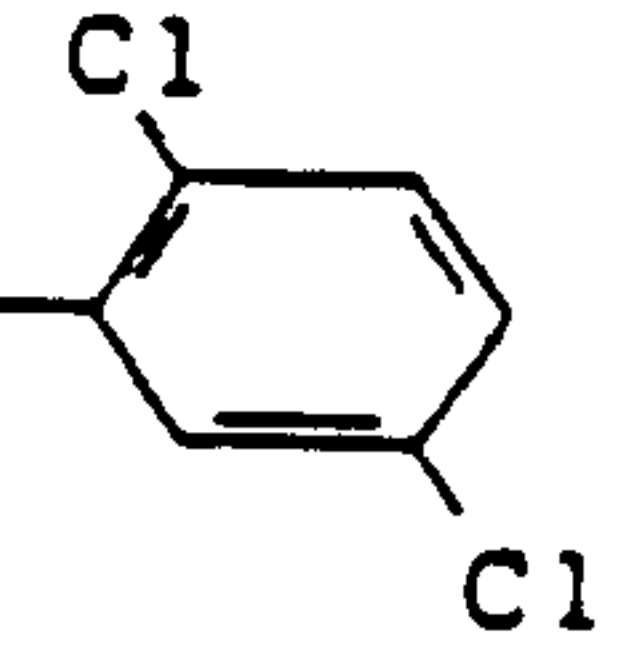
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
5	H			159 - 160
6	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	140 - 141
7	H		HCl	241 - 242
8	H		HCl	289 - 290
9	H			289 - 290
10	H			125 - 126
11	H		CH ₃ SO ₃ H	213 - 214

Table 1 - continuation

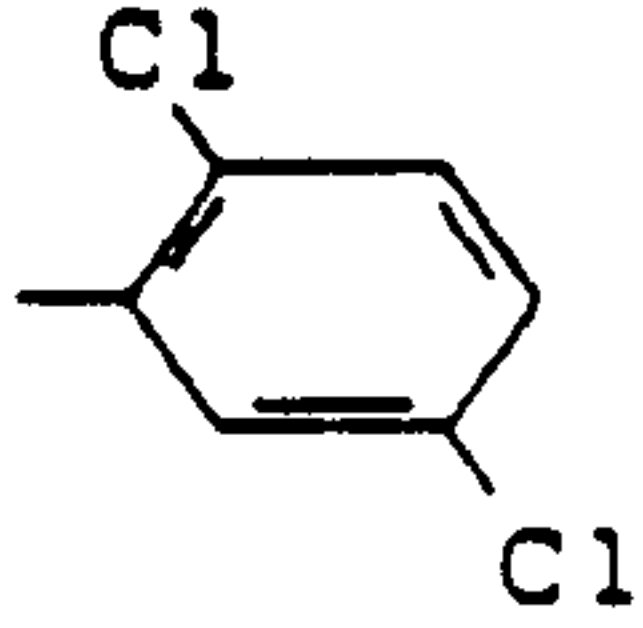
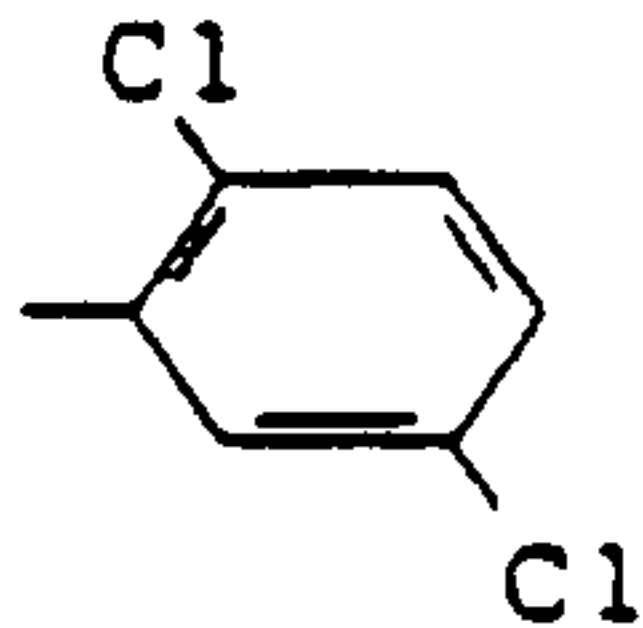
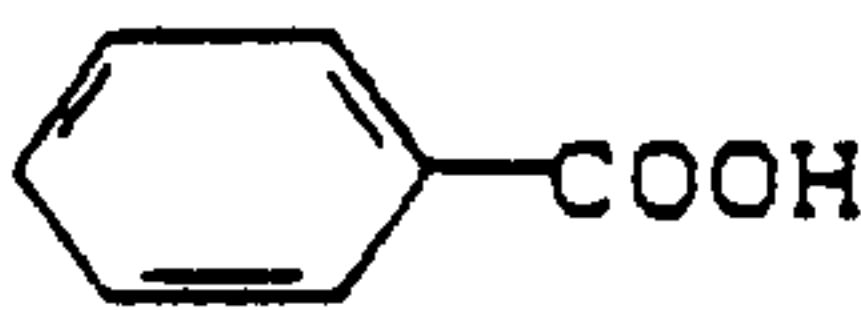
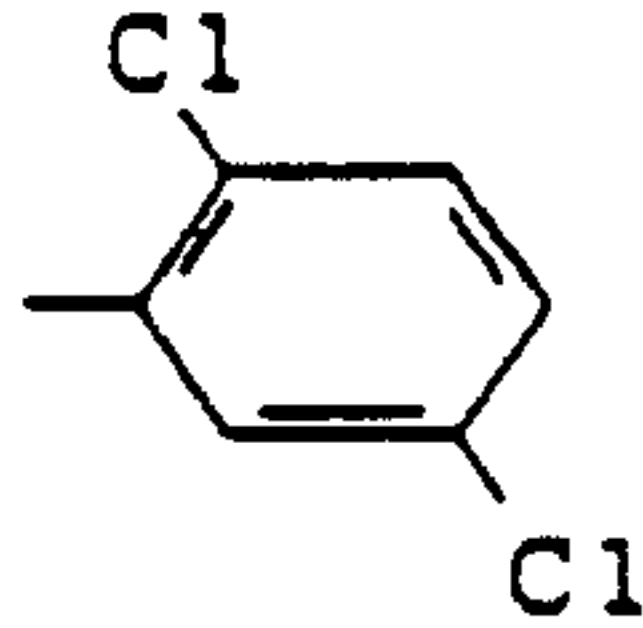
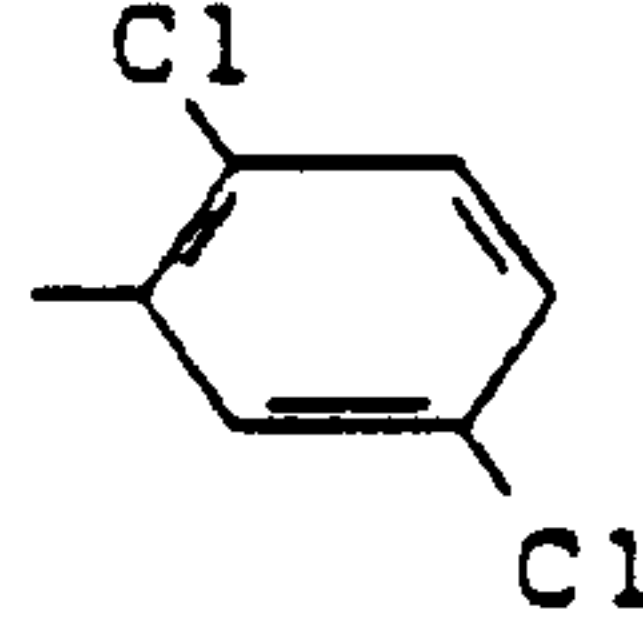
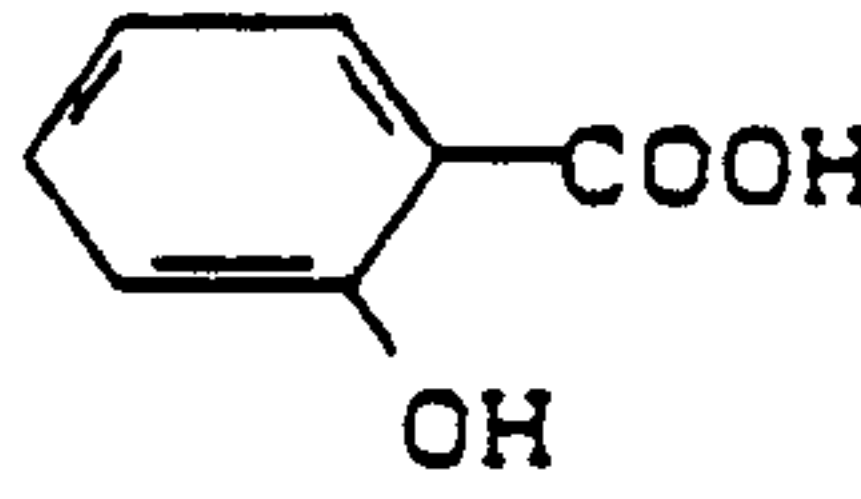
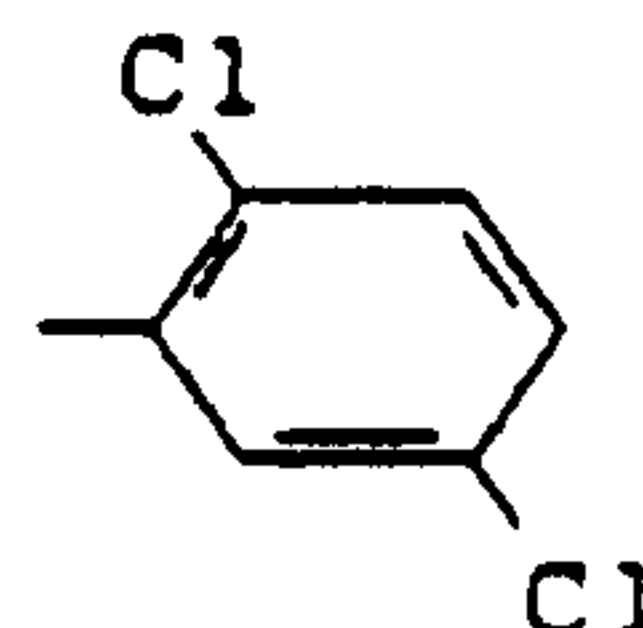
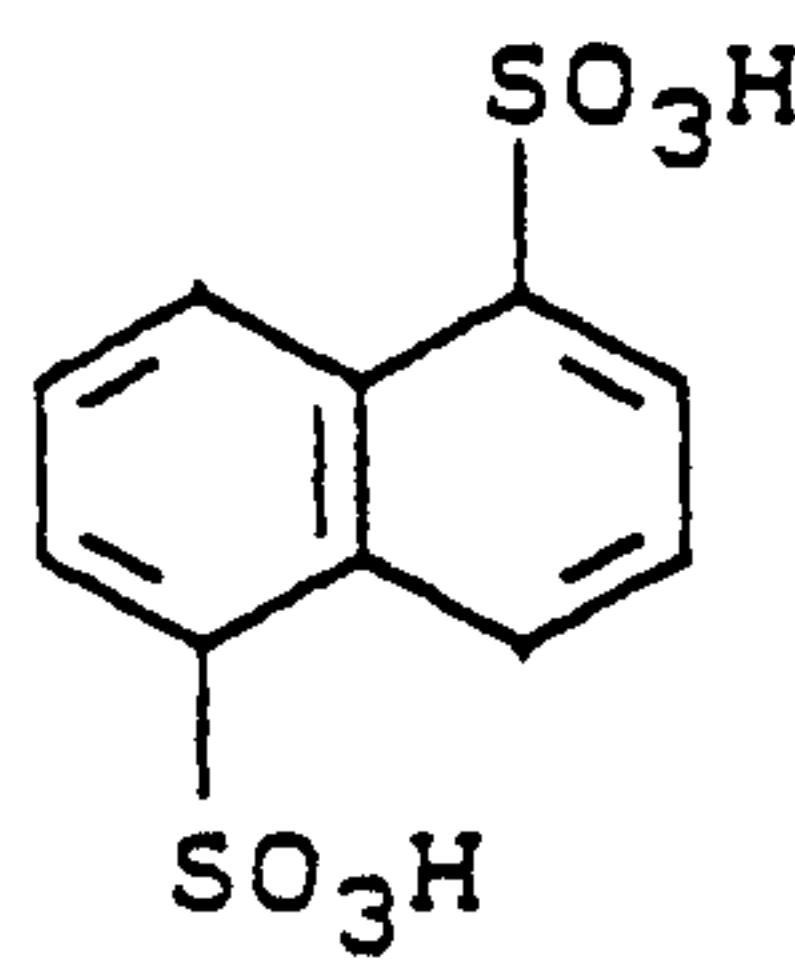
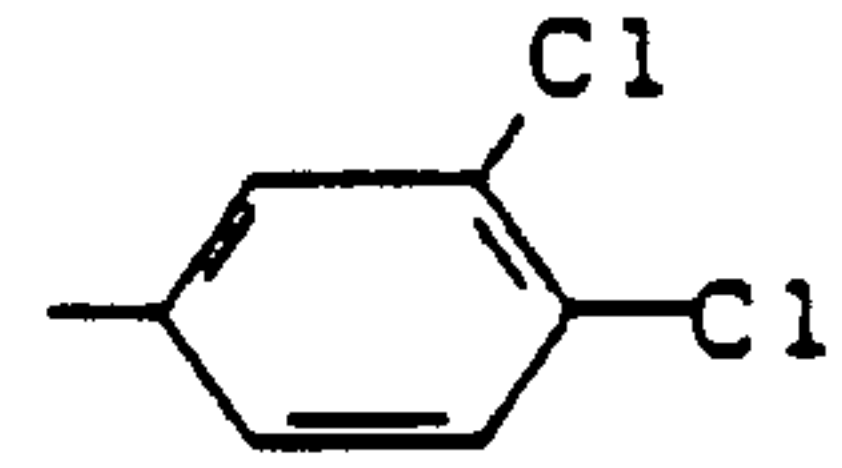
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
12	H		HBr	247 - 248
13	H			138 - 140
14	H		$\text{HOOC}-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$	162 - 163
15	H			157 - 158
16	H			296 - 297
17	H		-	252 - 253
18	H		HCl	276 - 277

Table 1 - continuation

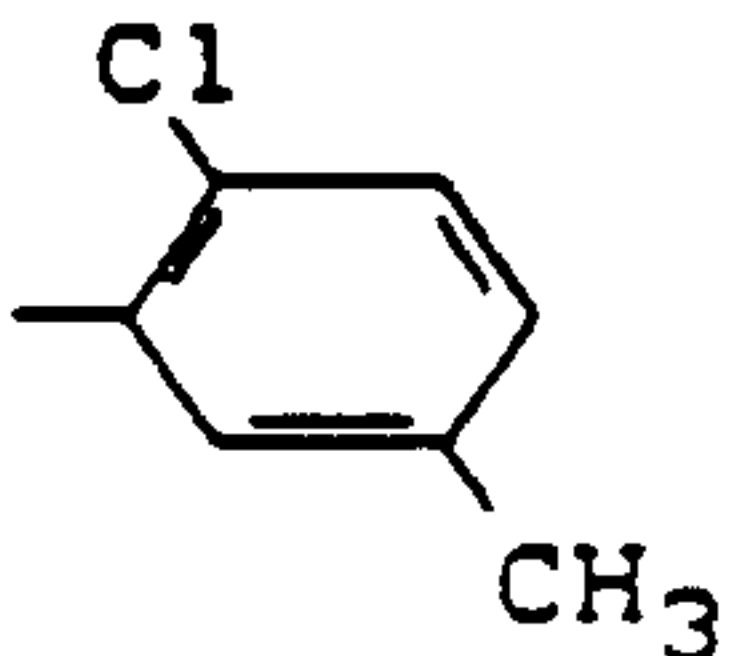
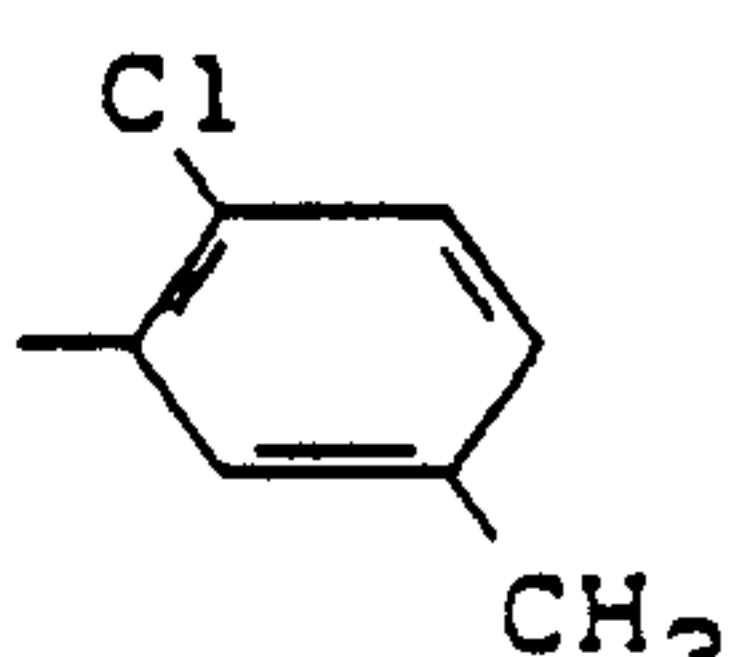
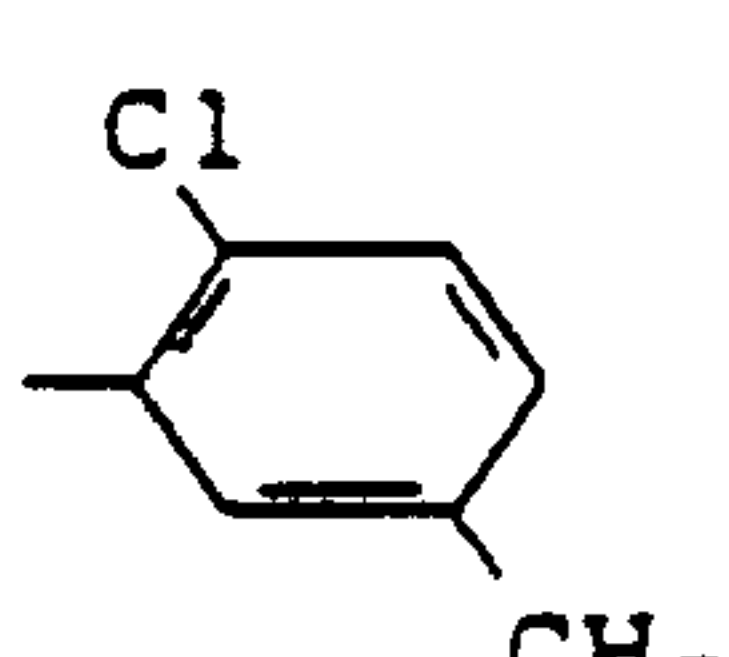
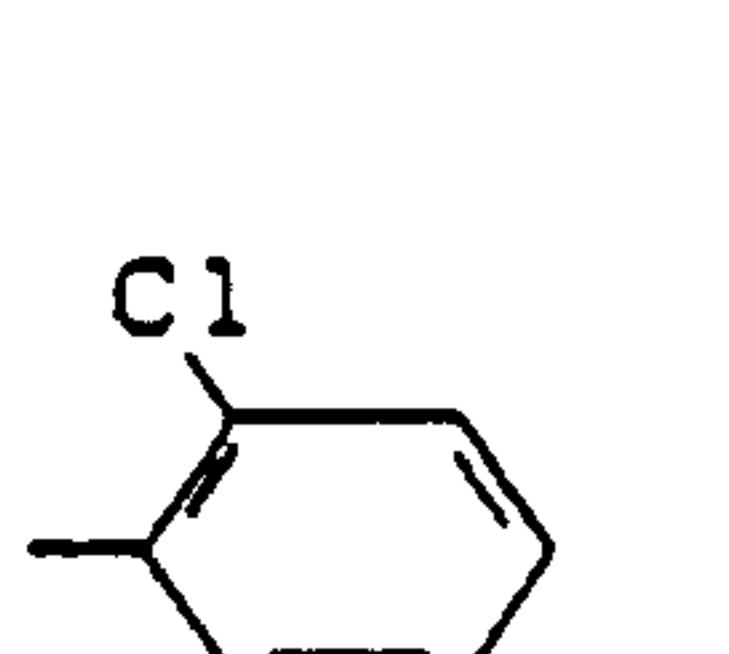
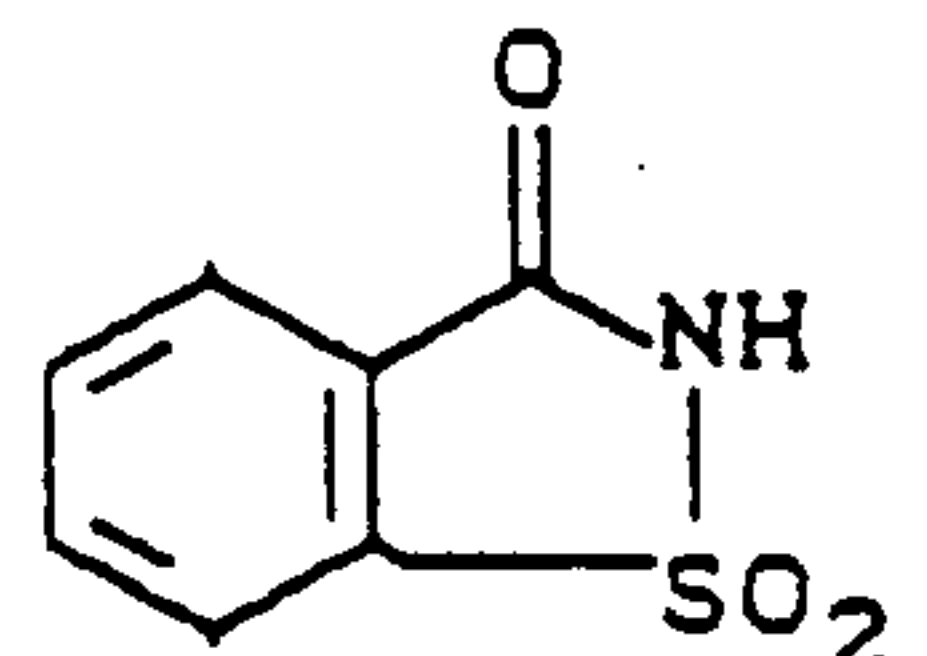
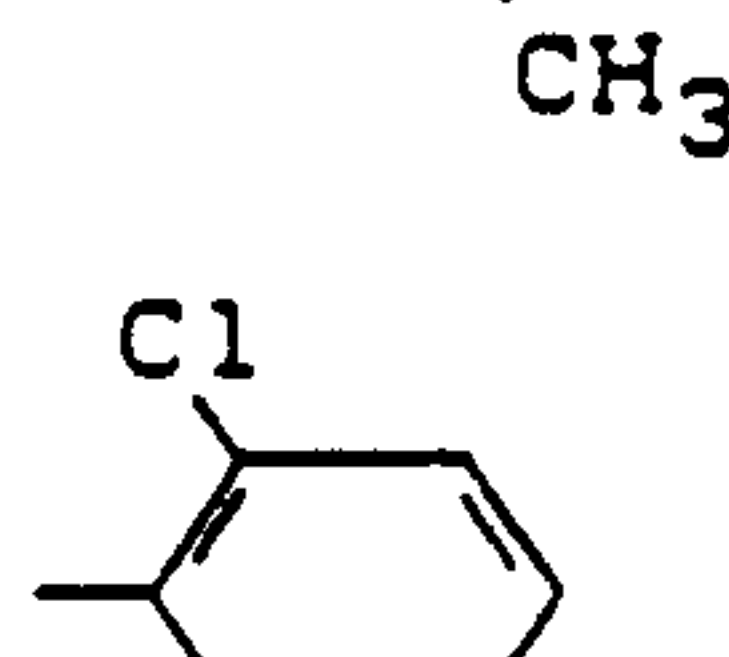
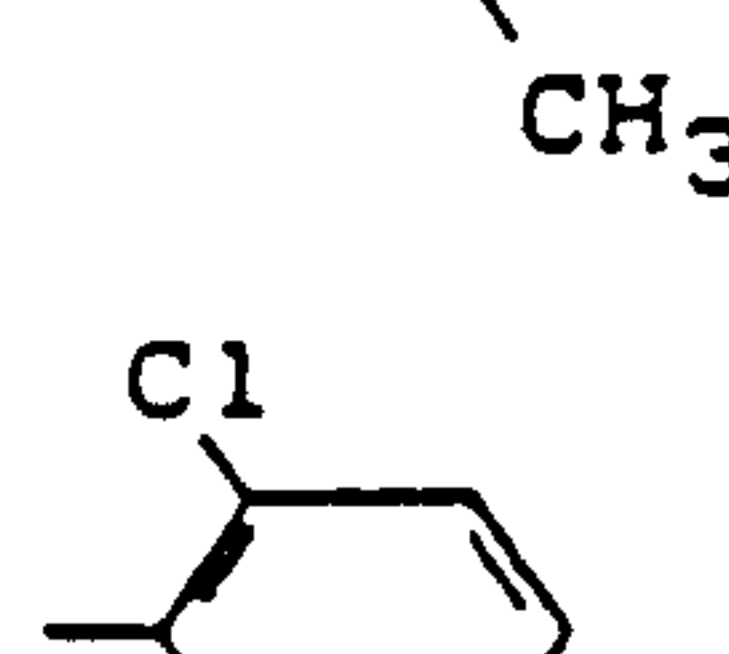
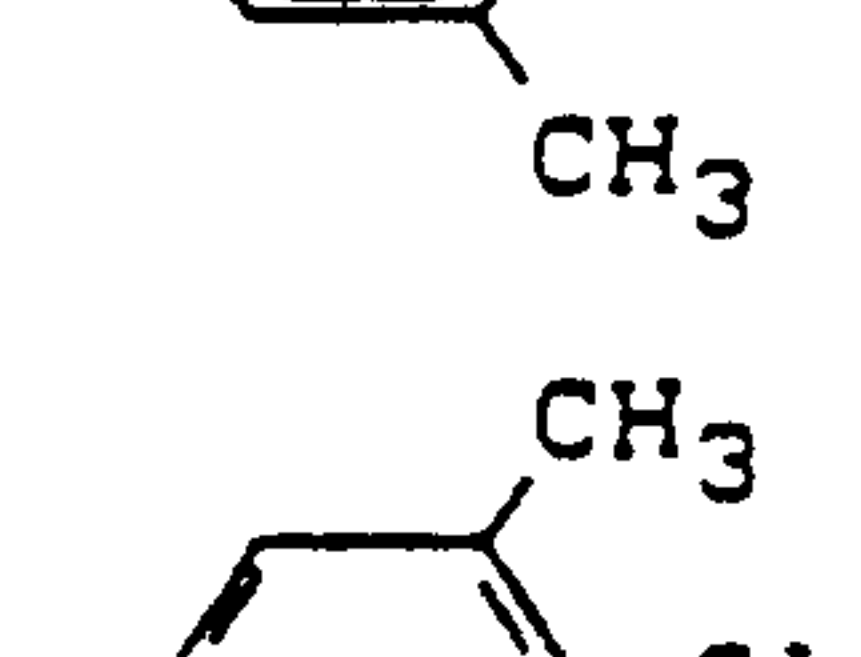
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
19	H		HCl	190 - 191
20	H		-	194 - 195
21	H		HBr	239 - 240
22	H			230 - 231
23	H			212 - 213
24	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	203 - 204
25	H		HCl	216 - 217

Table 1 - continuation

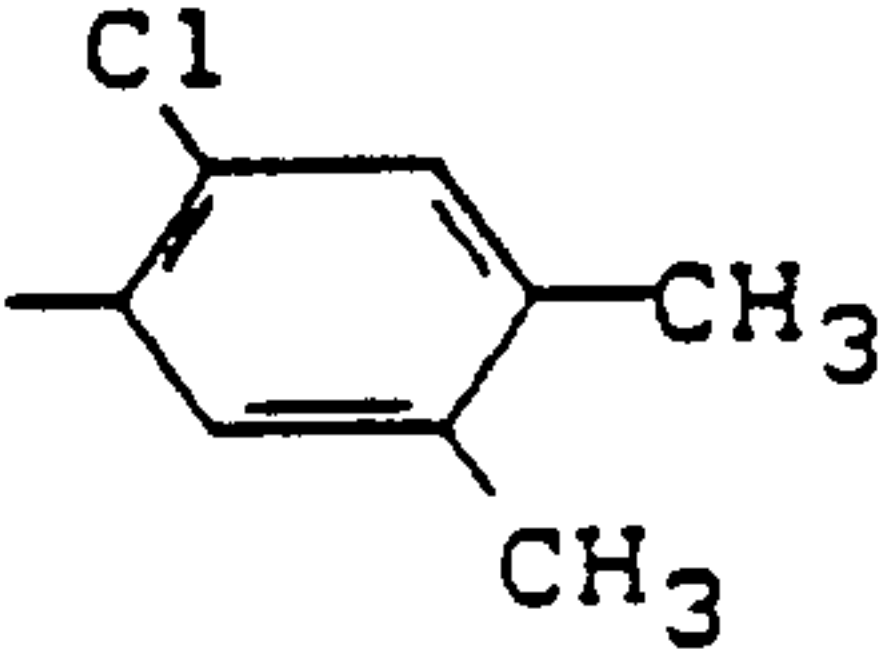
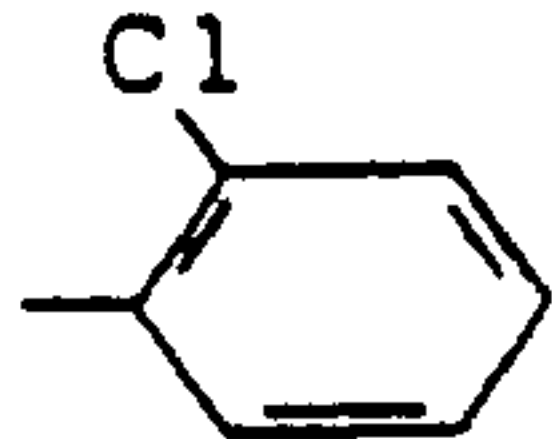
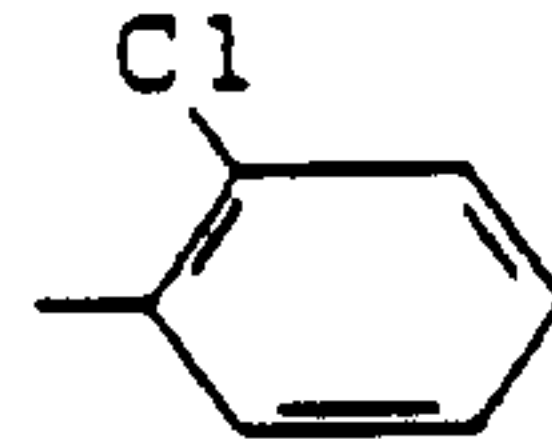
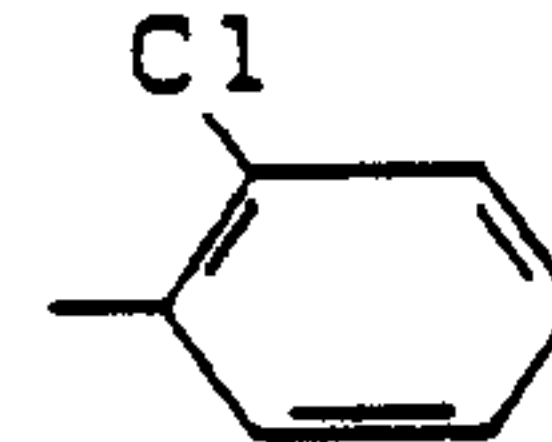
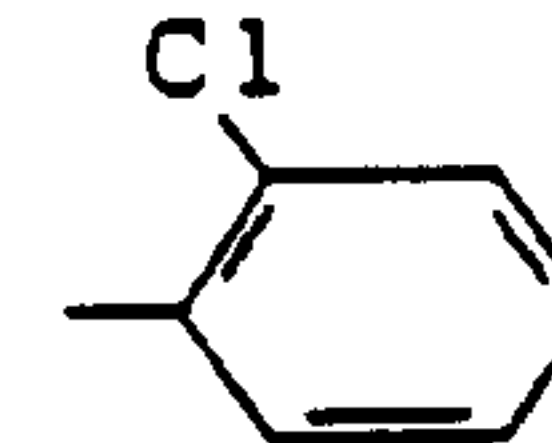
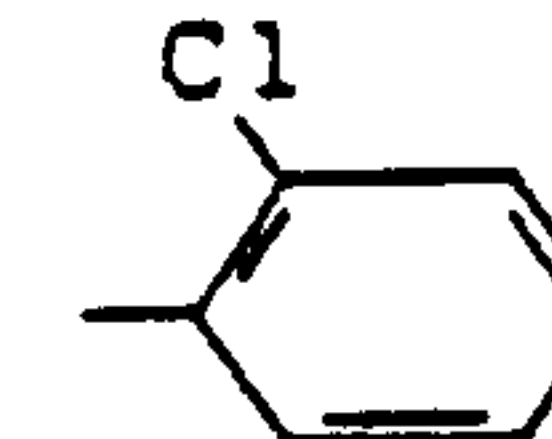
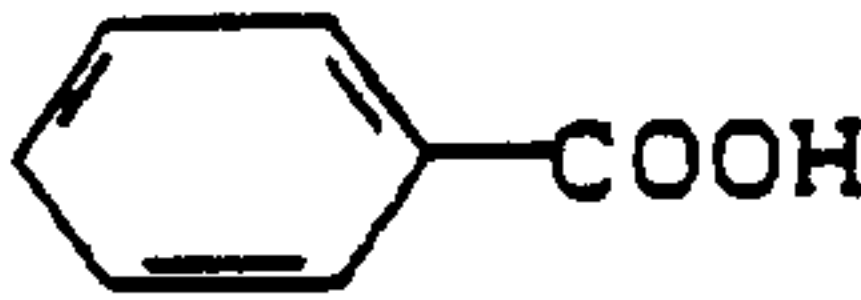
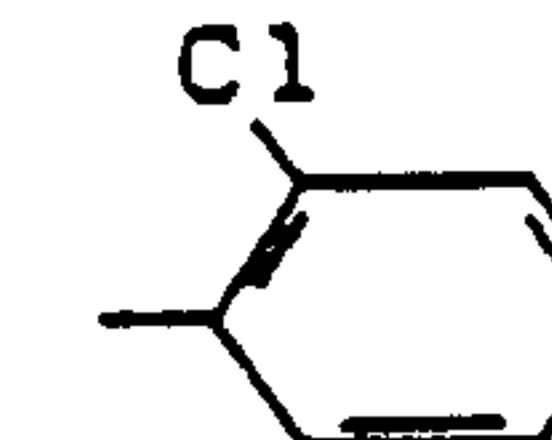
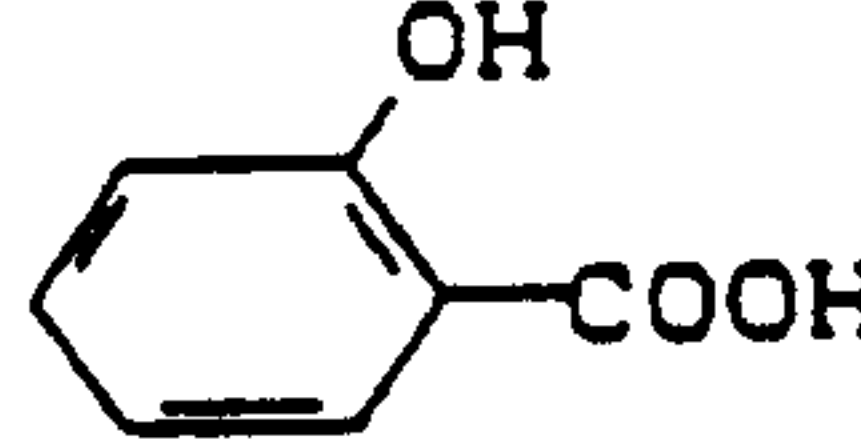
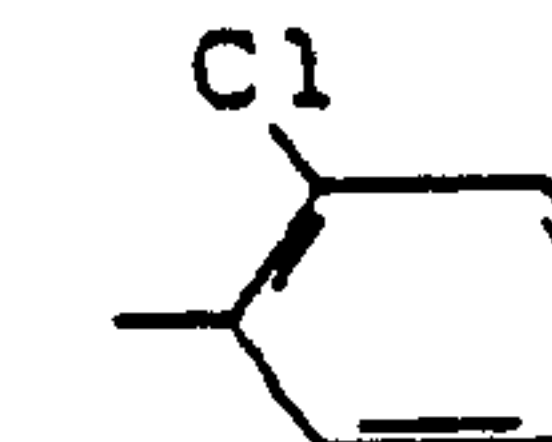
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
26	H		HCl	207 - 208
27	H		HCl	oil
28	H		HBr	212 - 213
29	H		-	174
30	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	195
31	H			154
32	H			171 - 172
33	H		HOOC-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₂ -COOH	150

Table 1 - continuation

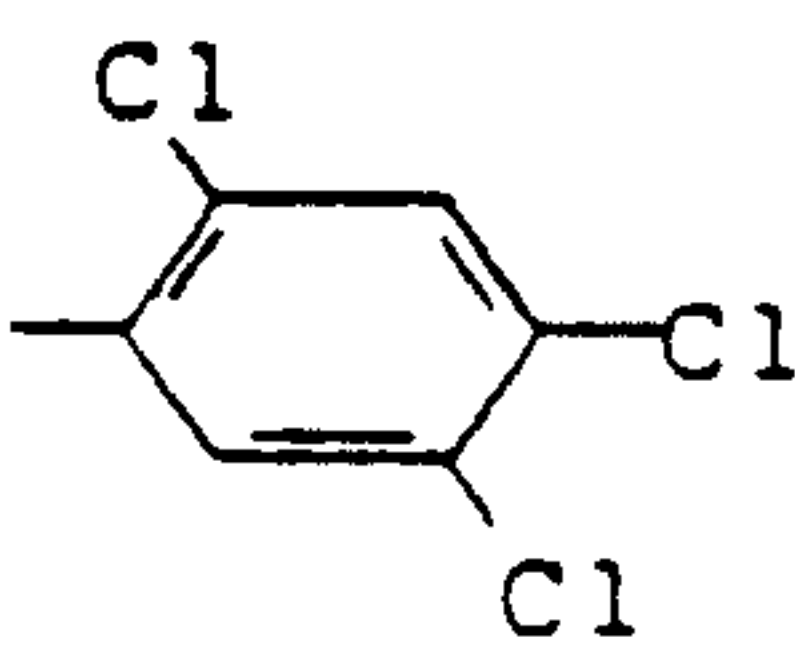
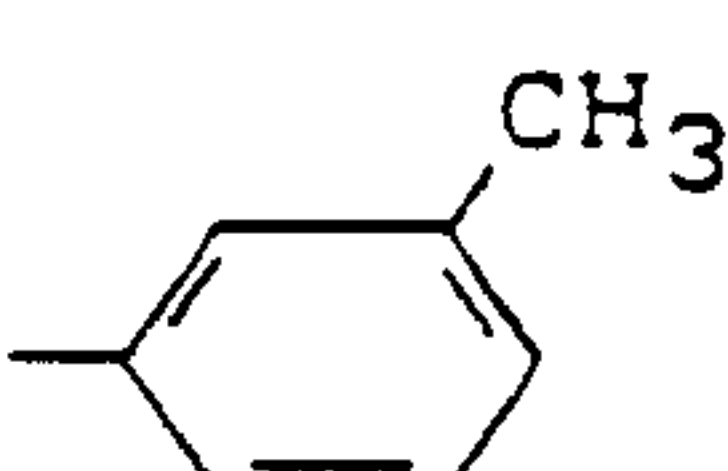
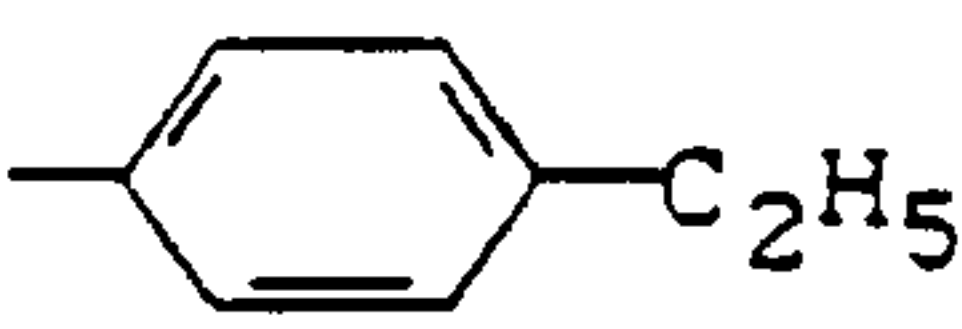
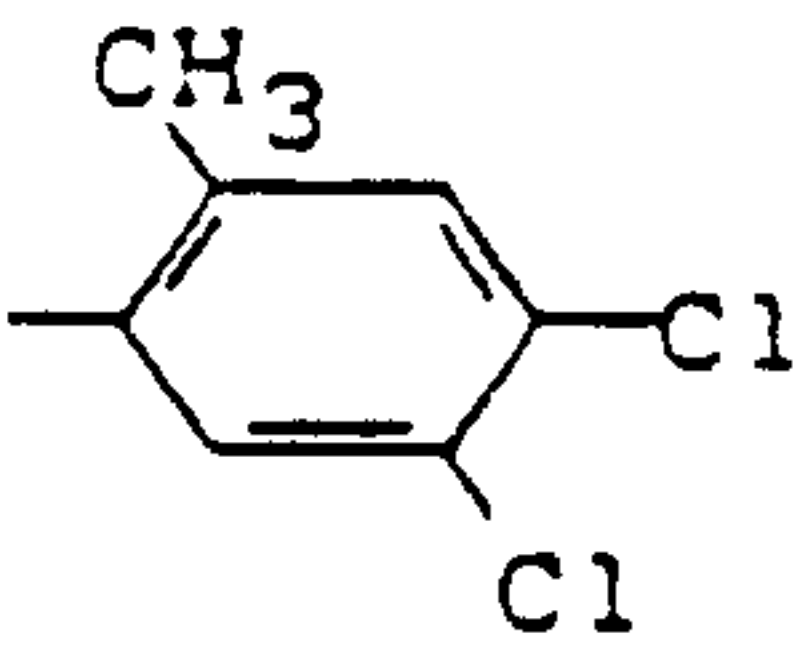
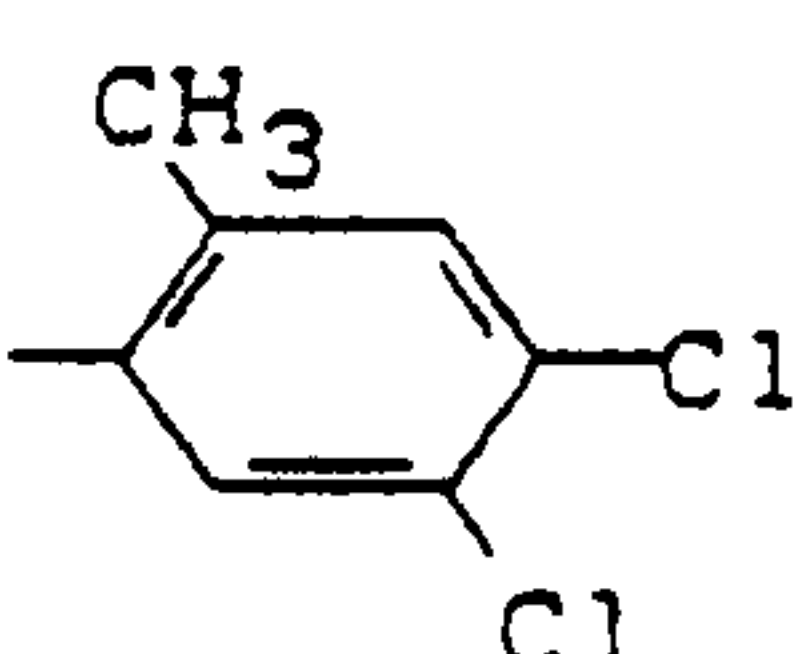
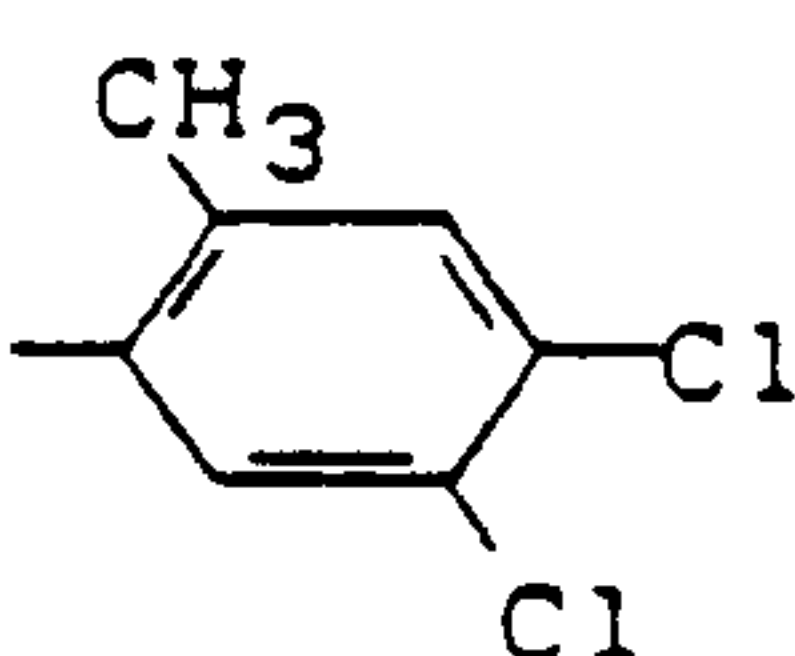
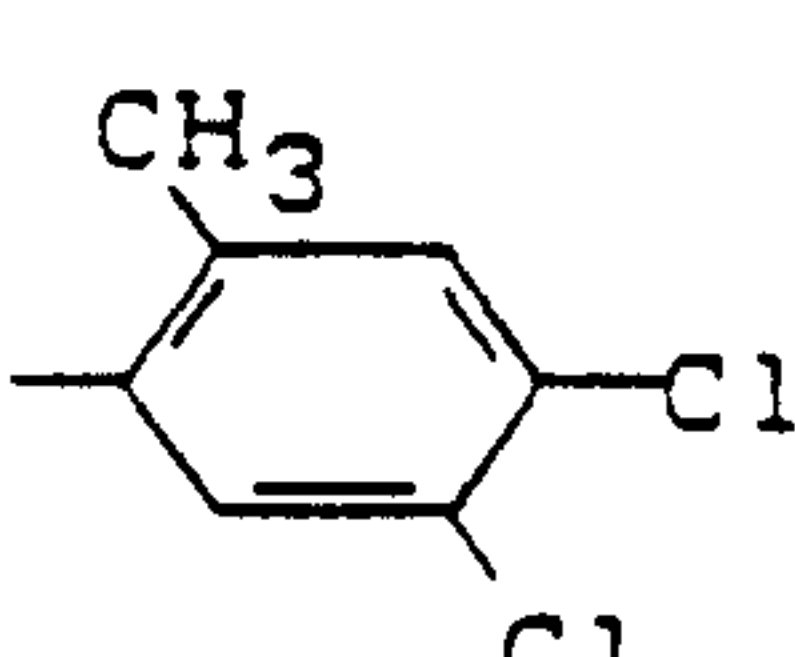
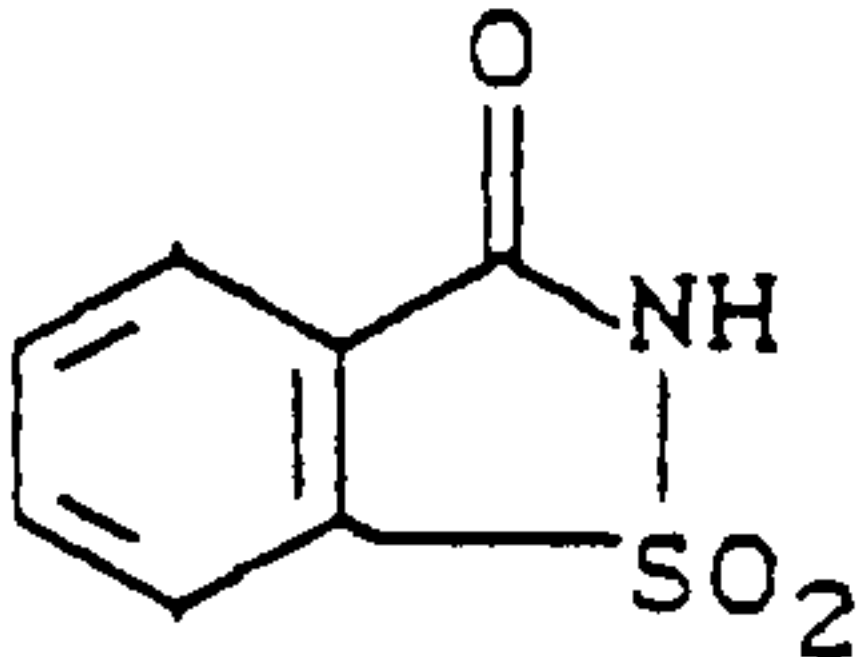
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
34	H		HCl	311 - 312
35	H		HBr	234
36	H		HBr	205 - 206
37	H		HBr	288 - 289
38	H		-	222 - 223
39	H		HCl	267 - 268
40	H			238 - 239

Table 1 - continuation

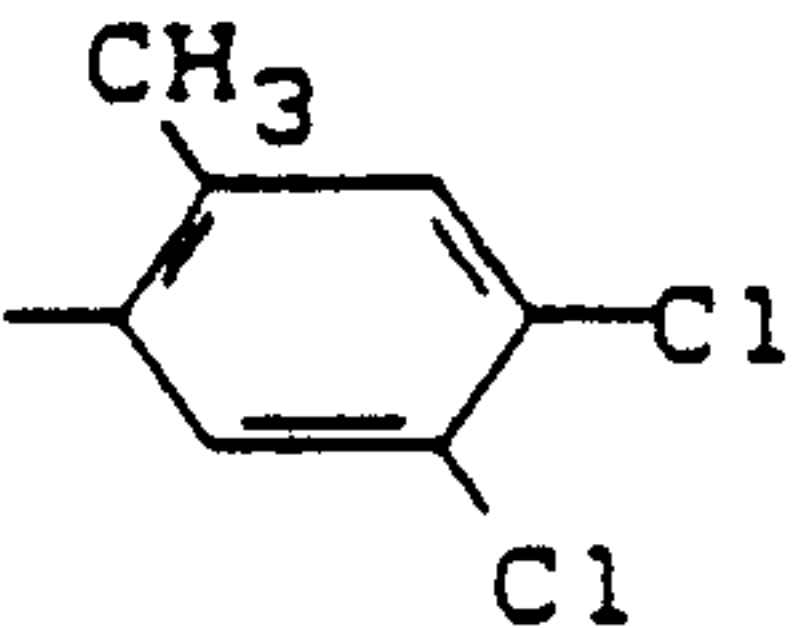
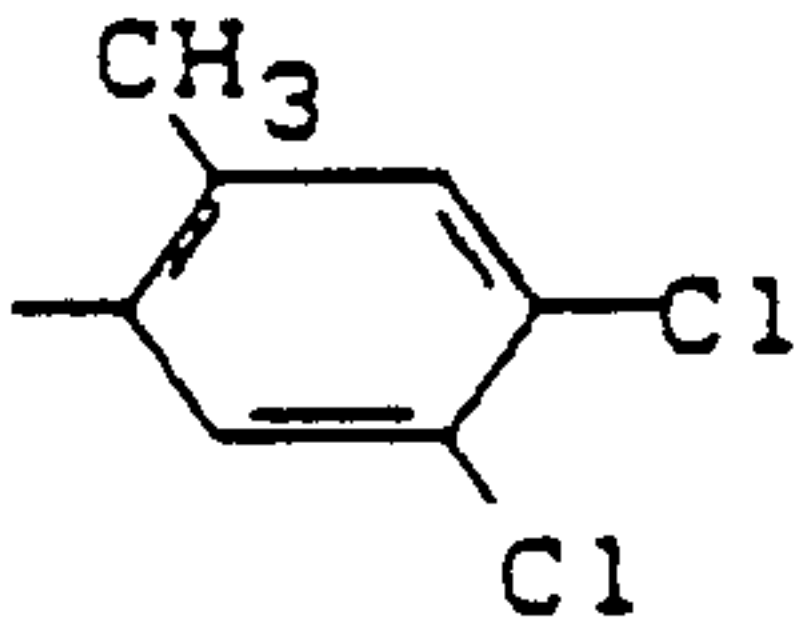
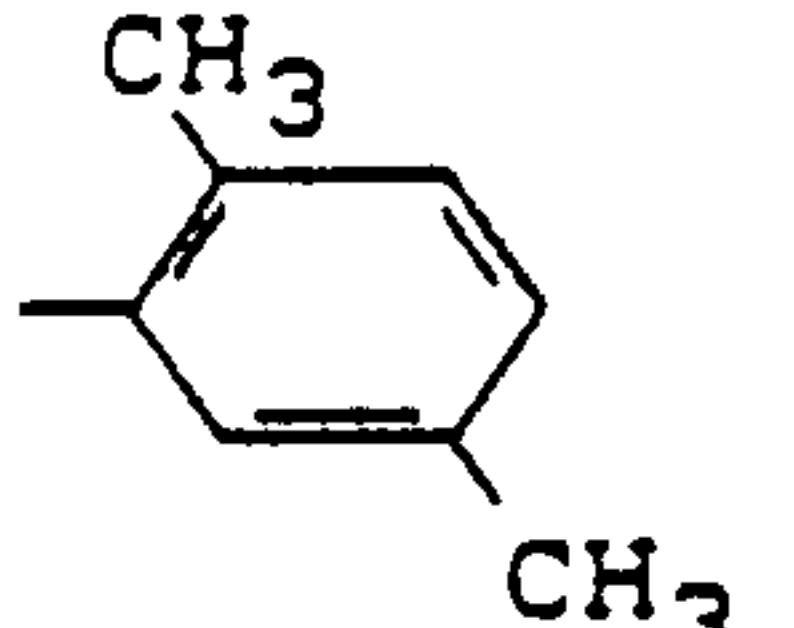
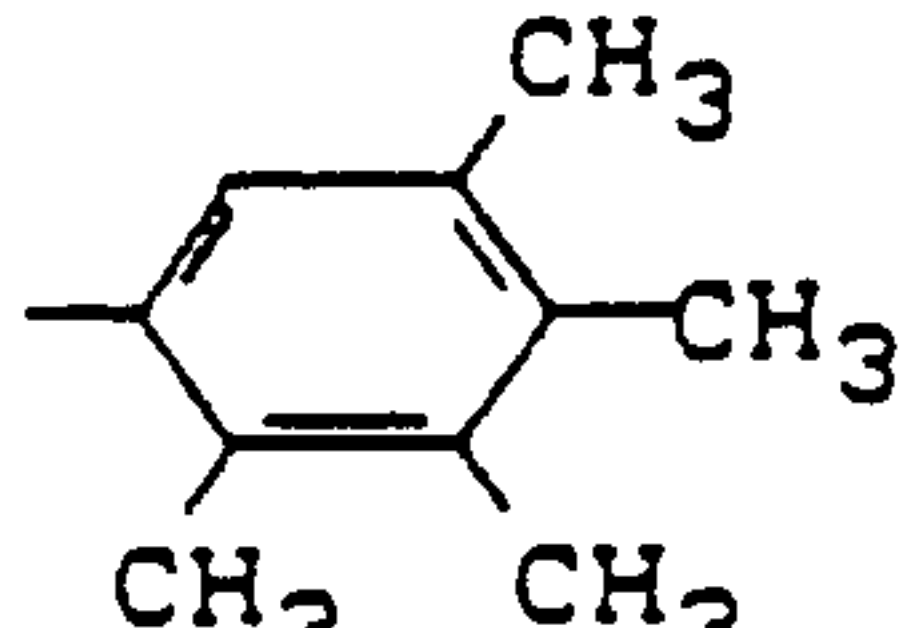
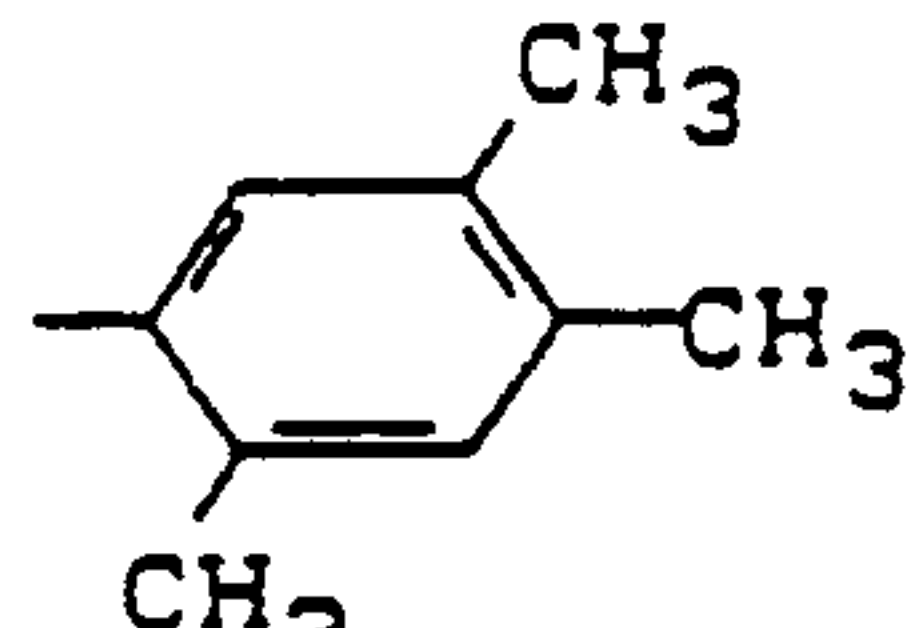
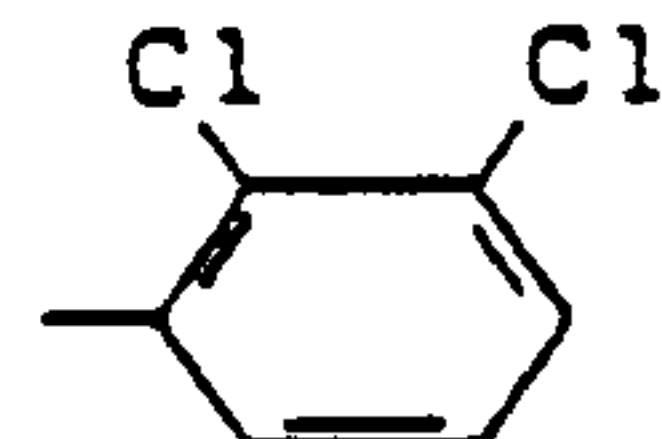
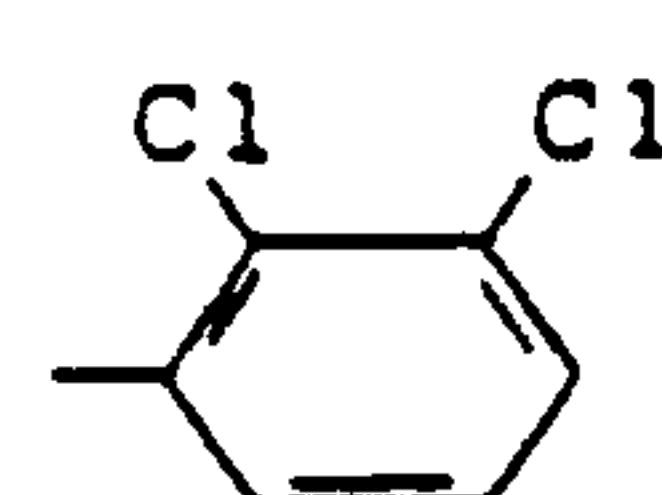
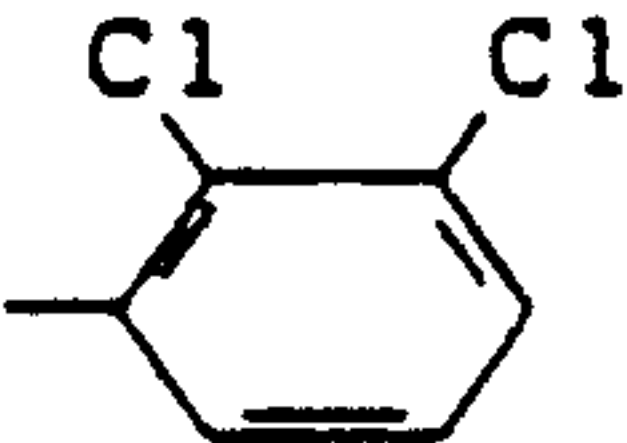
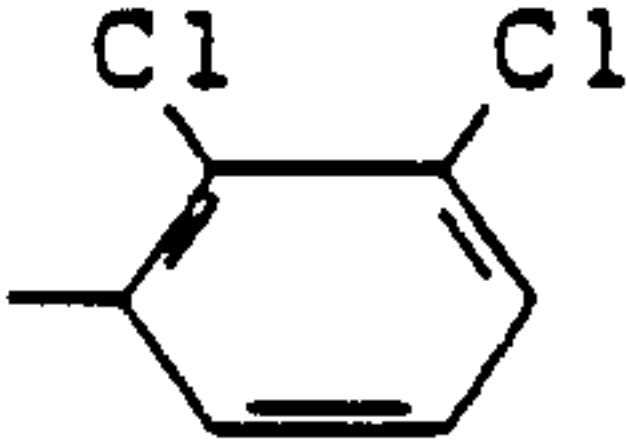
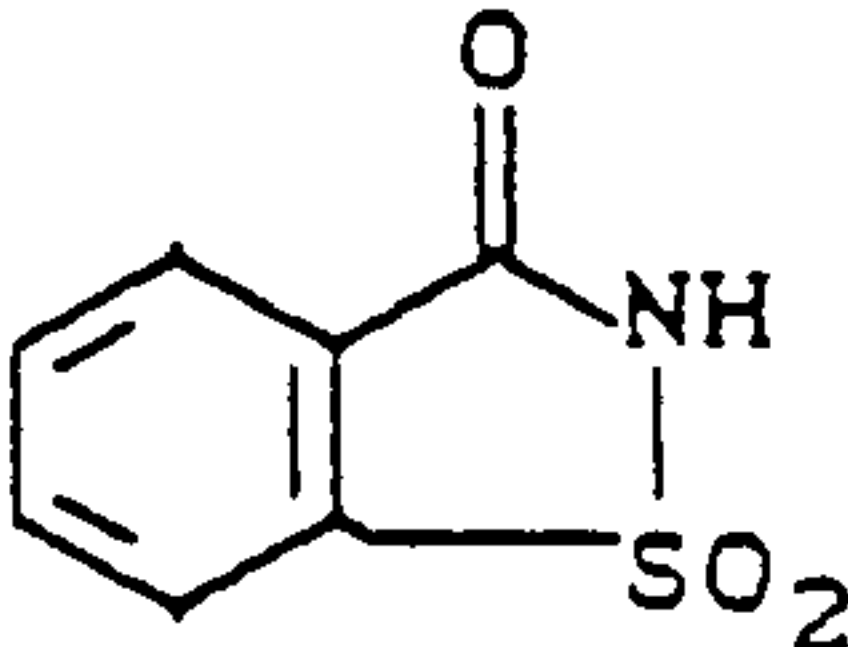
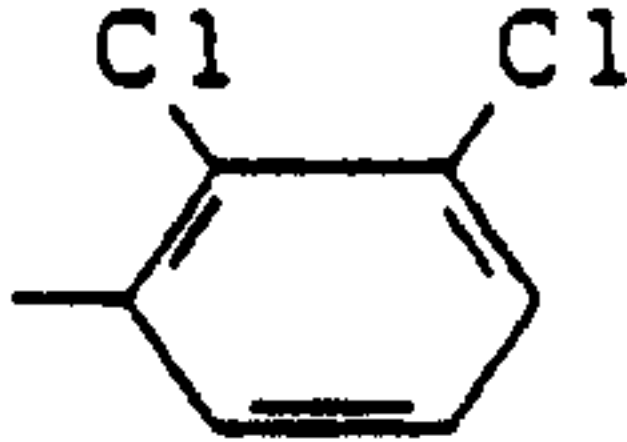
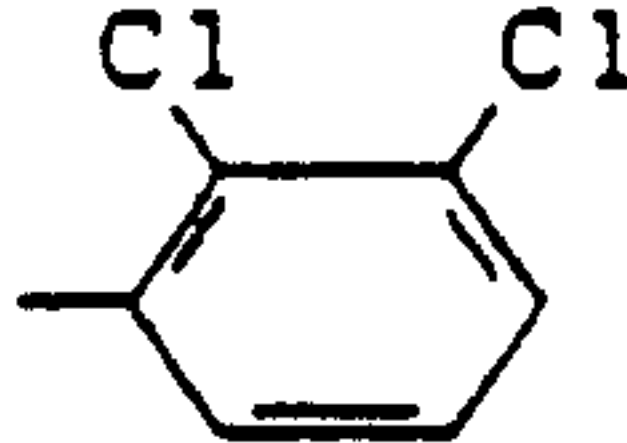
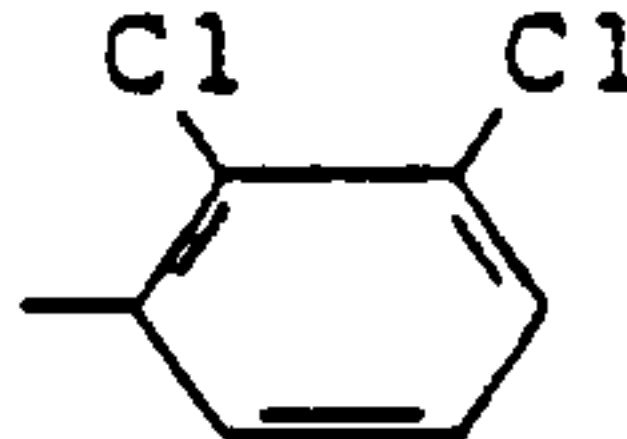
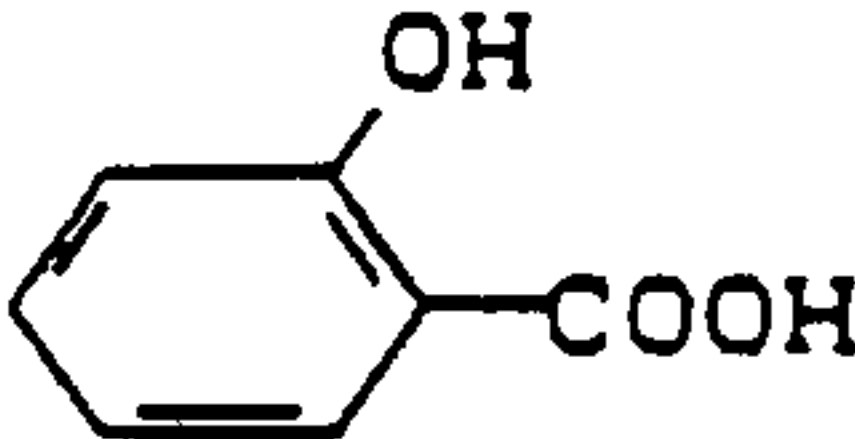
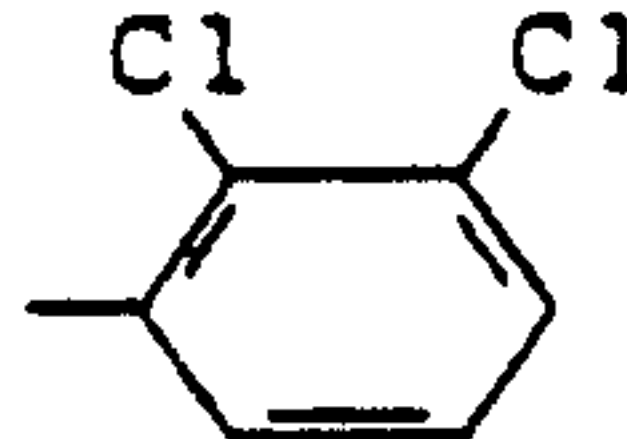
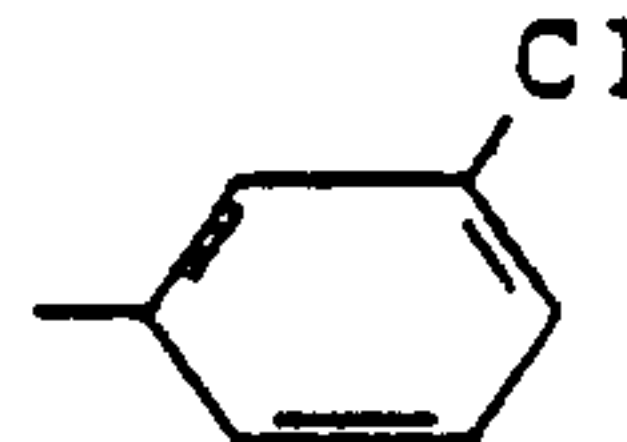
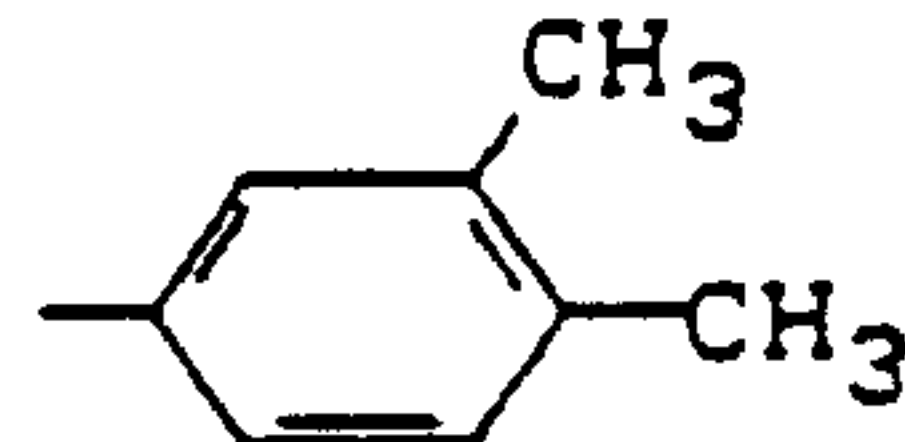
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
41	H			196 - 197
42	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	222 - 223
43	H		HBr	208 - 209
44	H		HBr	244 - 245
45	H		HBr	216 - 217
46	H		HBr	227 - 228
47	H		-	213

Table 1 - continuation

Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
48	H		HCl	236 - 237
49	H			241
50	H			157
51	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	215 - 216
52	H			141
53	H		HOOC-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH	137
54	H		HCl	223 - 224
55	H		HCl	270 - 271

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Table 1 - continuation

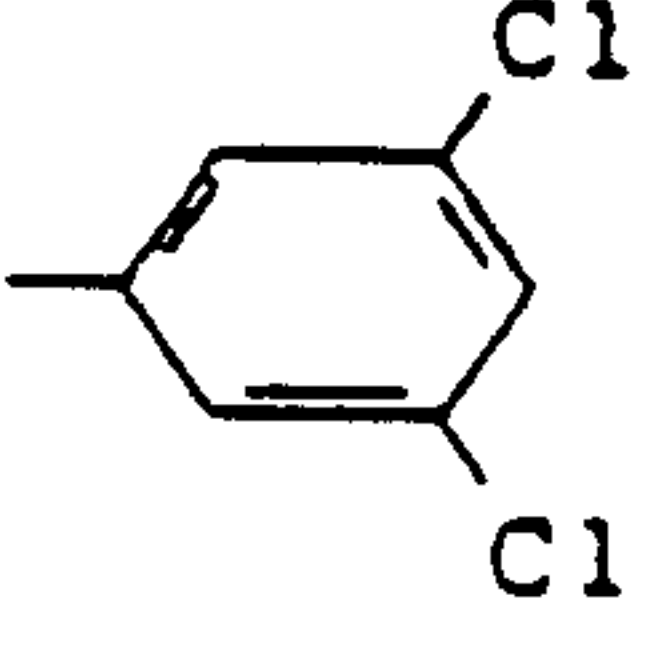
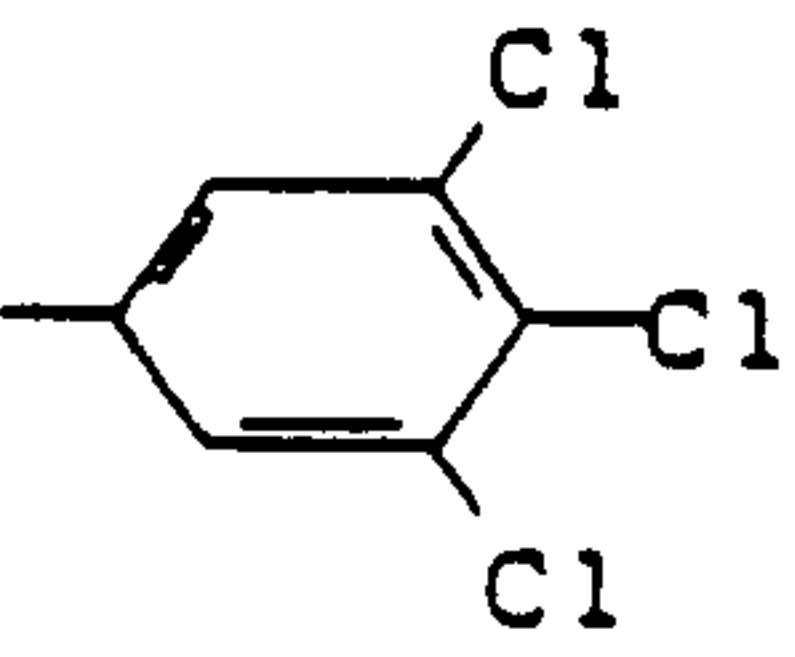
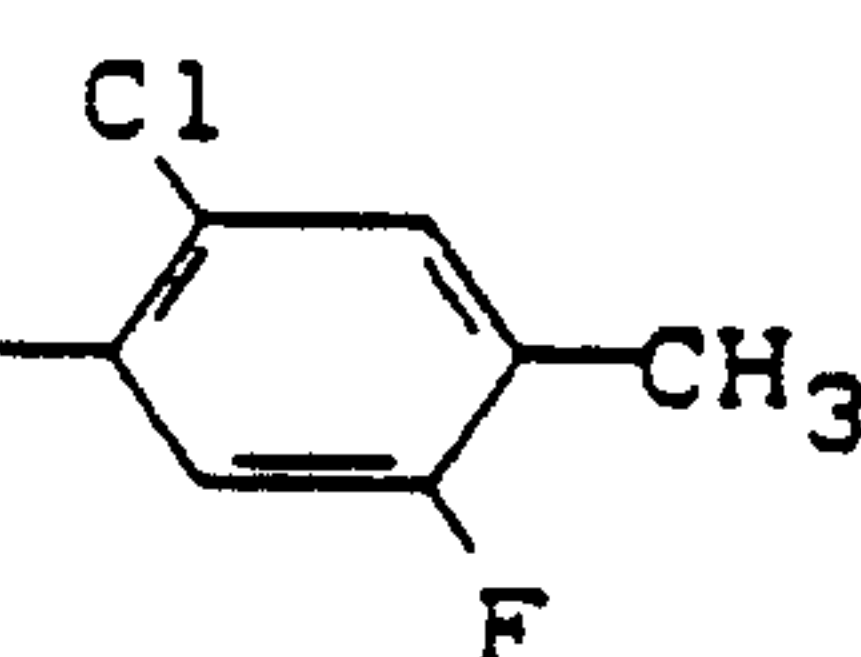
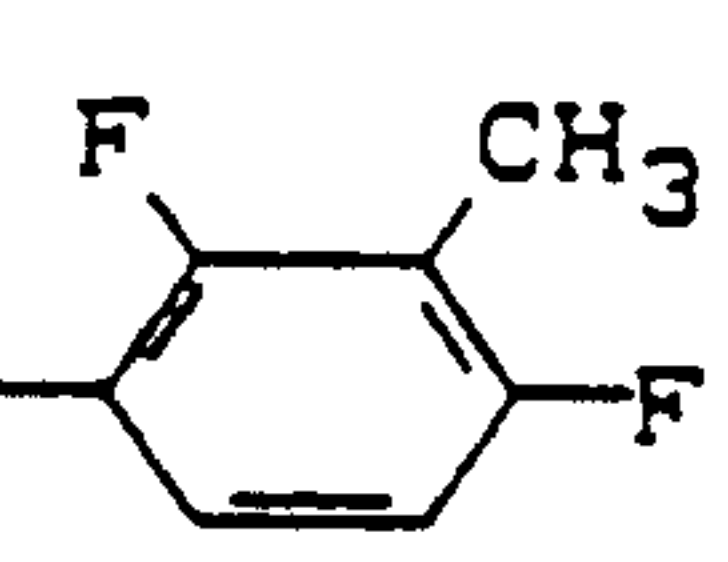
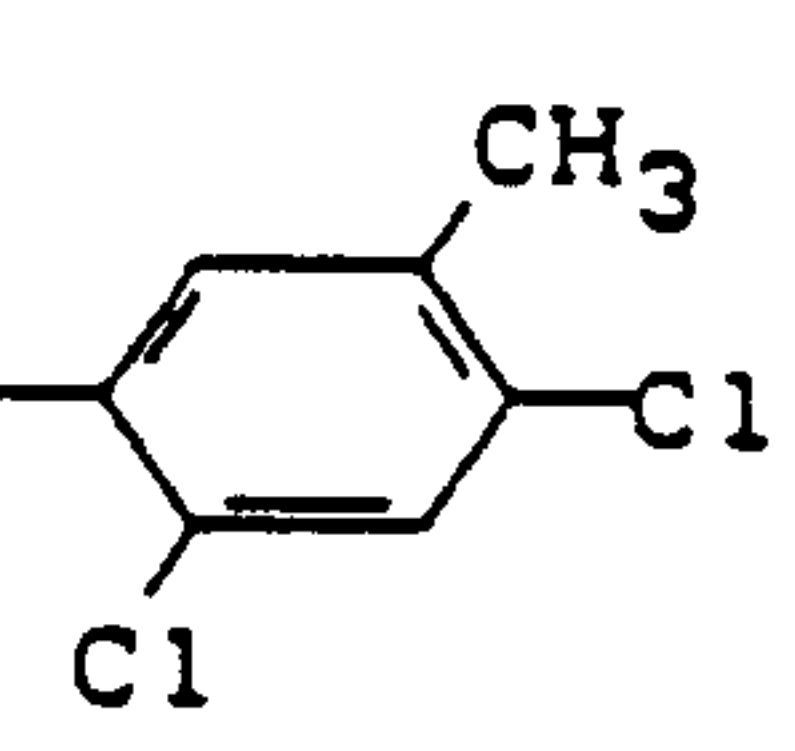
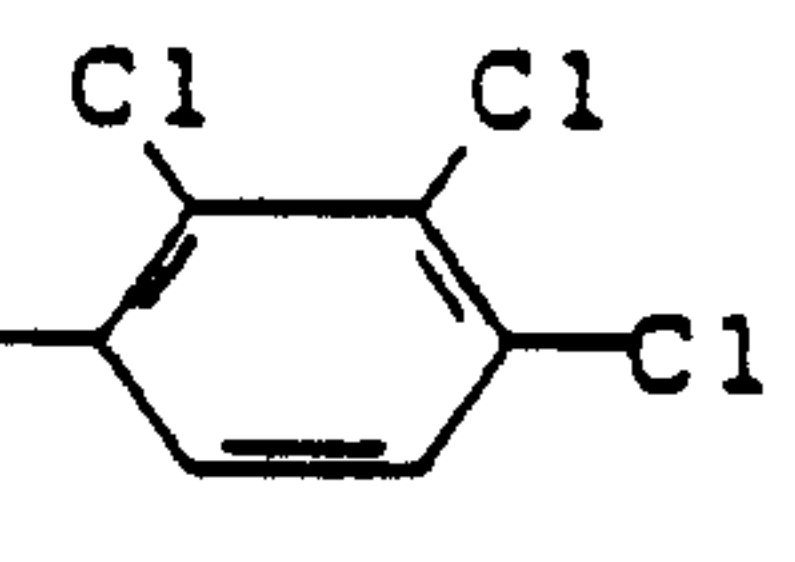
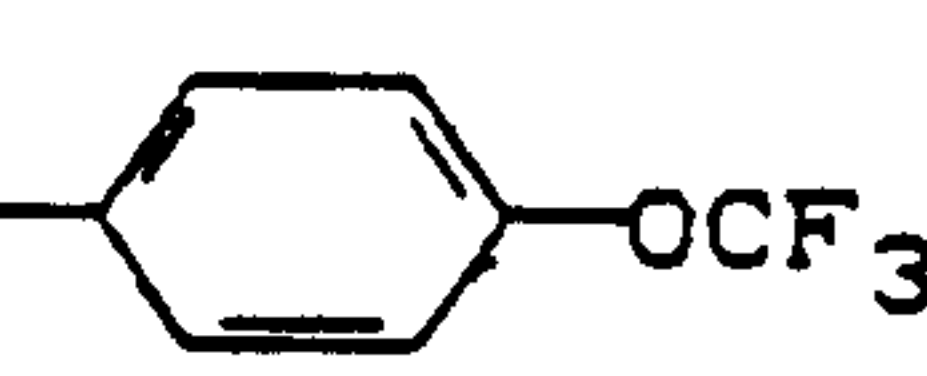
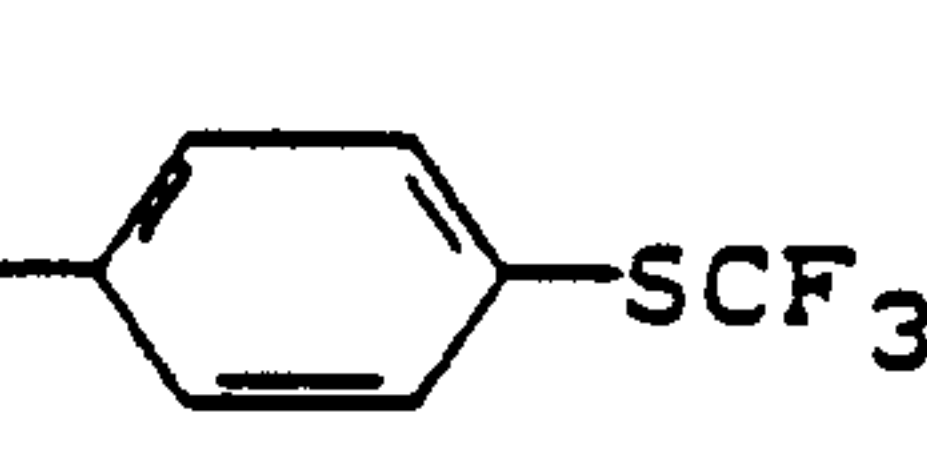
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
56	H		HCl	267
57	H		HCl	287 - 288
58	H		HCl	282 - 283
59	H		HCl	251 - 252
60	H		HCl	282 - 283
61	H		HCl	295 - 296
62	H		HBr	236
63	H		HBr	260

Table 1 - continuation

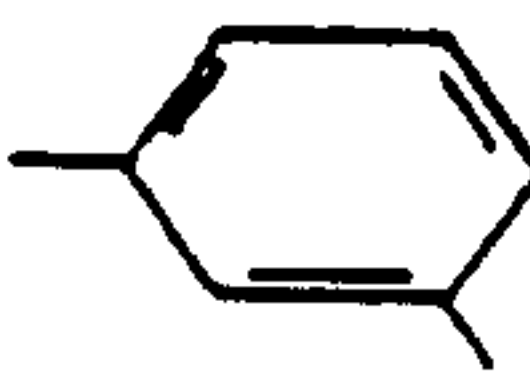
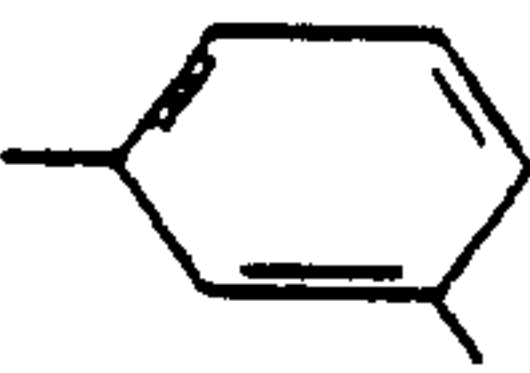
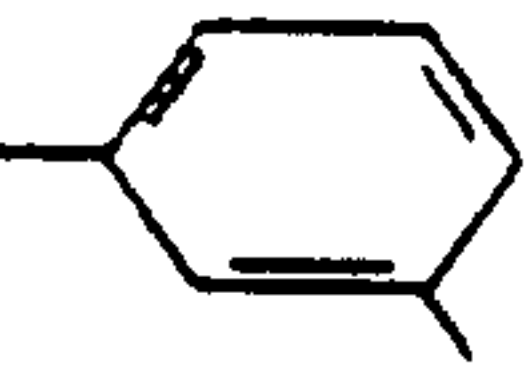
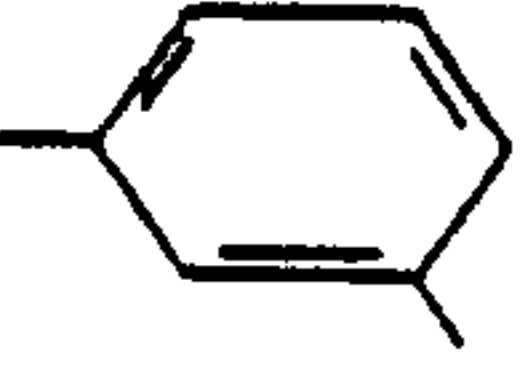
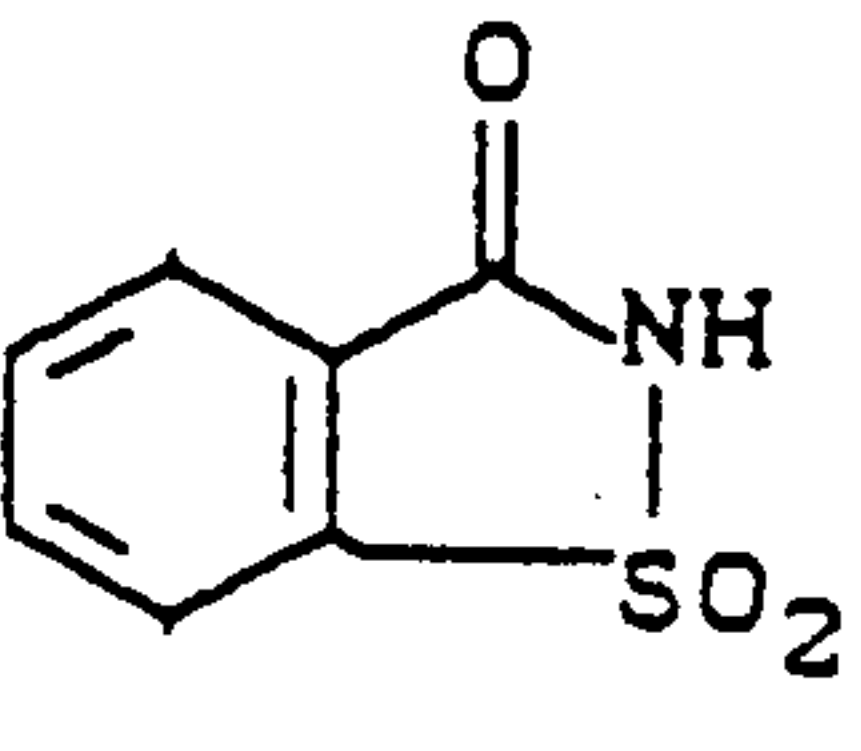
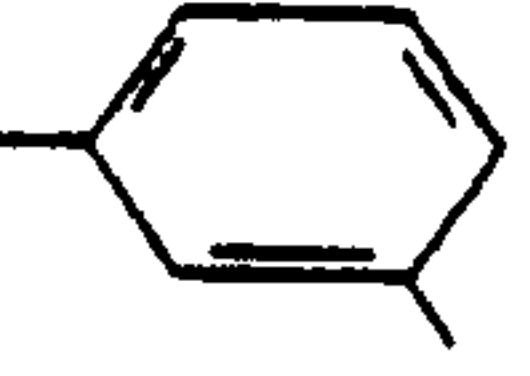
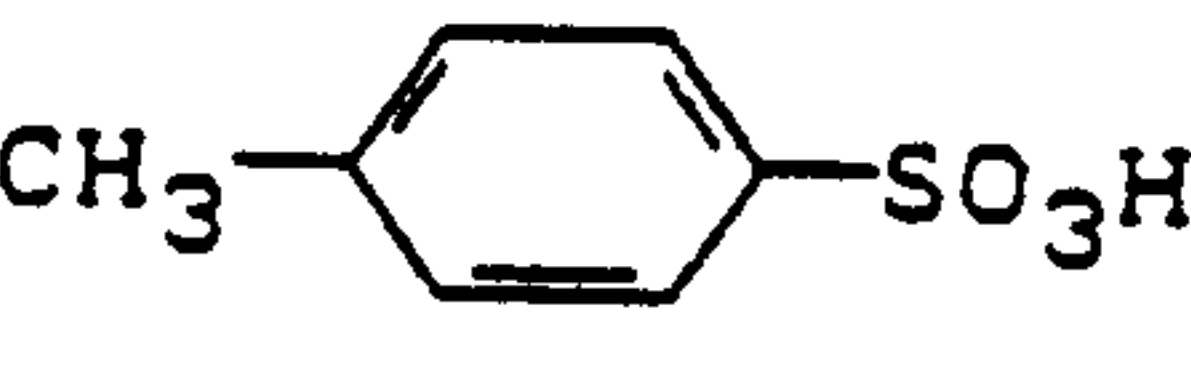
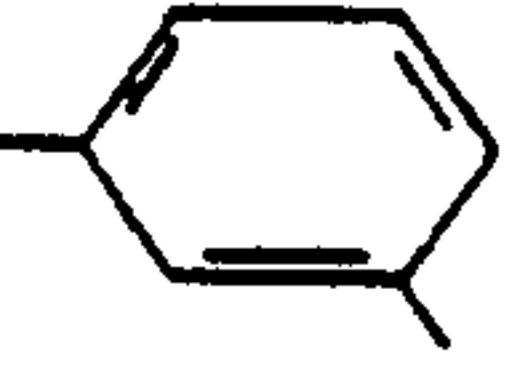
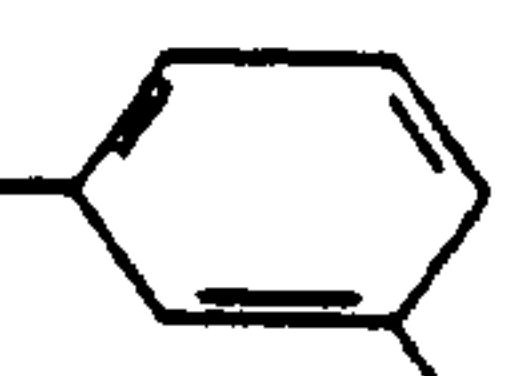
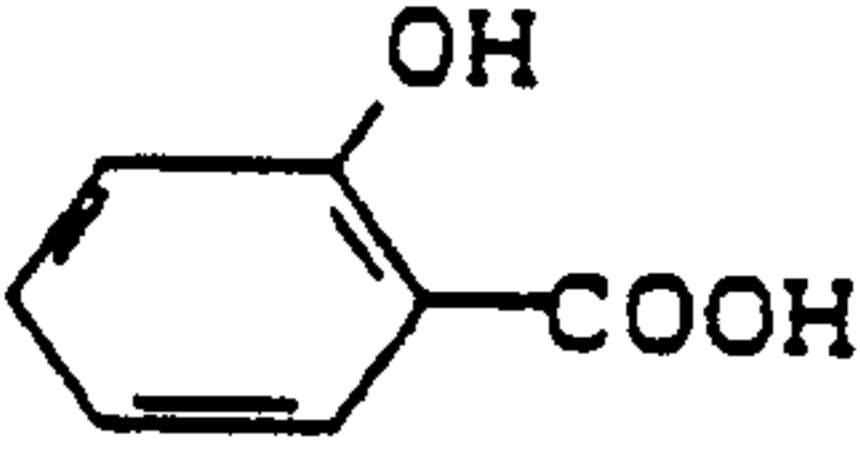
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
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65	H		-	230
66	H		HCl	239 - 240
67	H			233 - 234
68	H			187 - 188
69	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	166
70	H			179
71	H		HBr	190

Table 1 - continuation

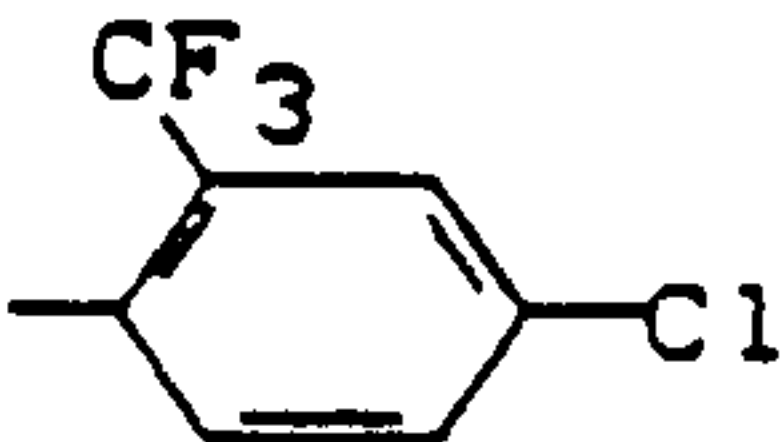
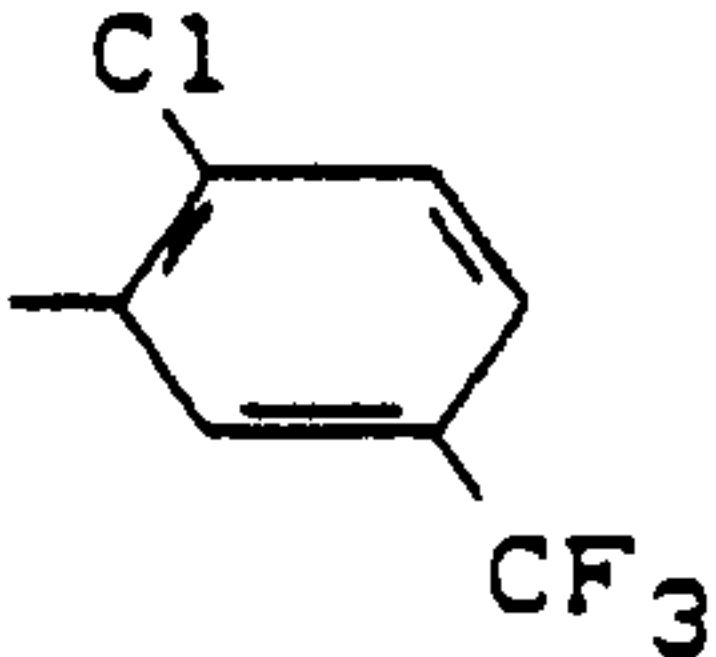
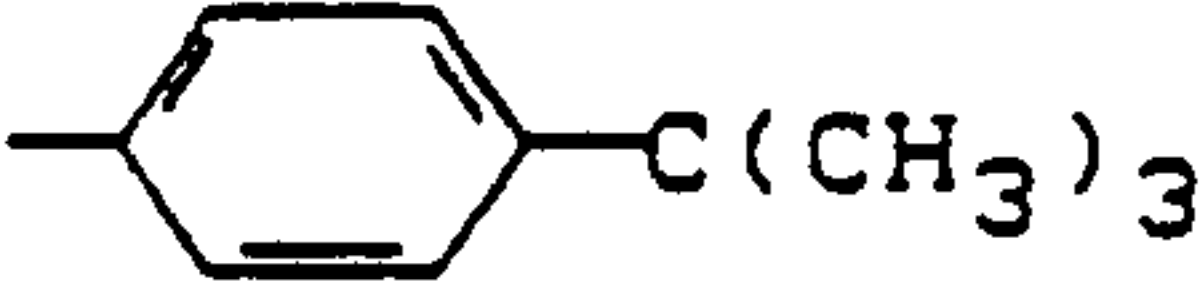
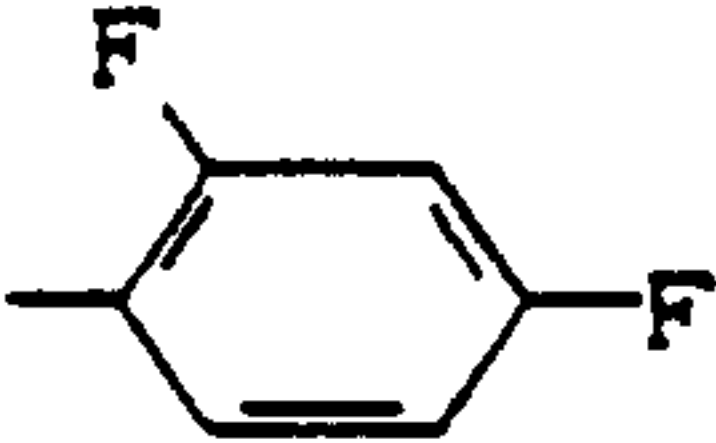
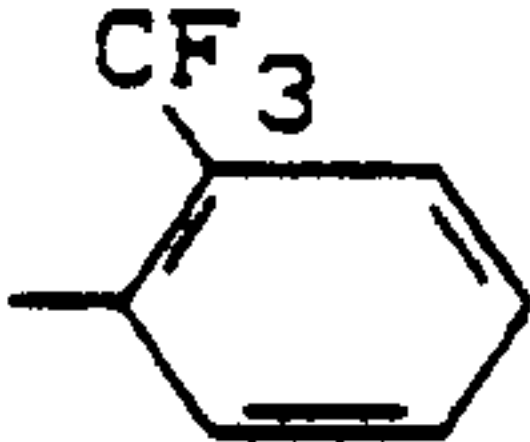
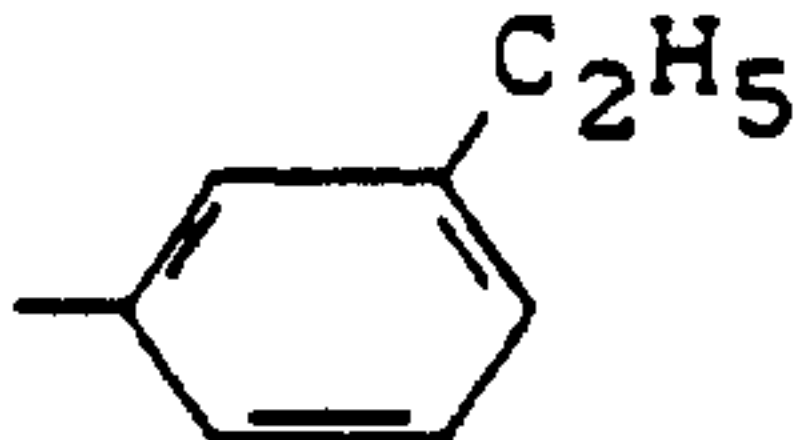
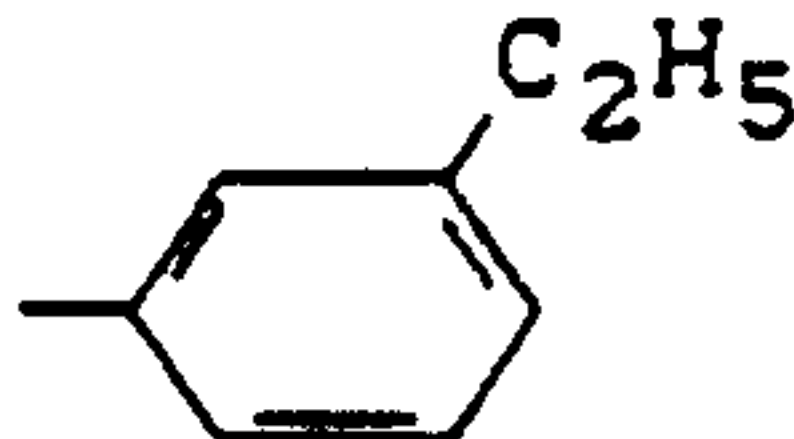
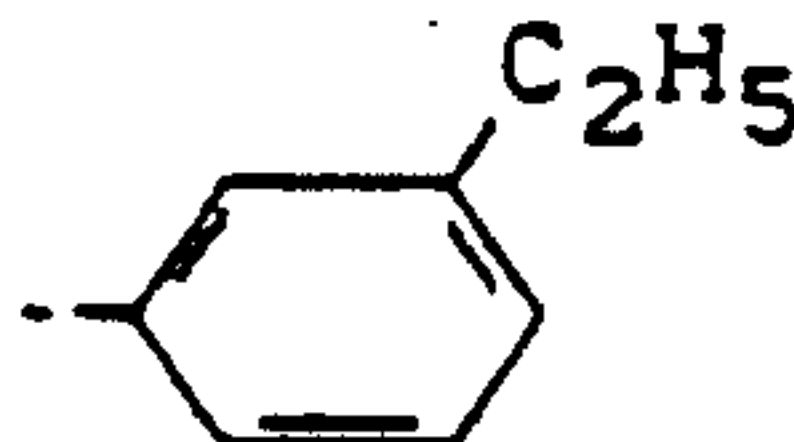
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
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73	H		HBr	256 - 257
74	H		HCl	143 - 145
75	H		HCl	234 - 235
76	H		HBr	227 - 228
77	H		HBr	213 - 214
78	H		-	198 - 199
79	H		HCl	198

Table 1 - continuation

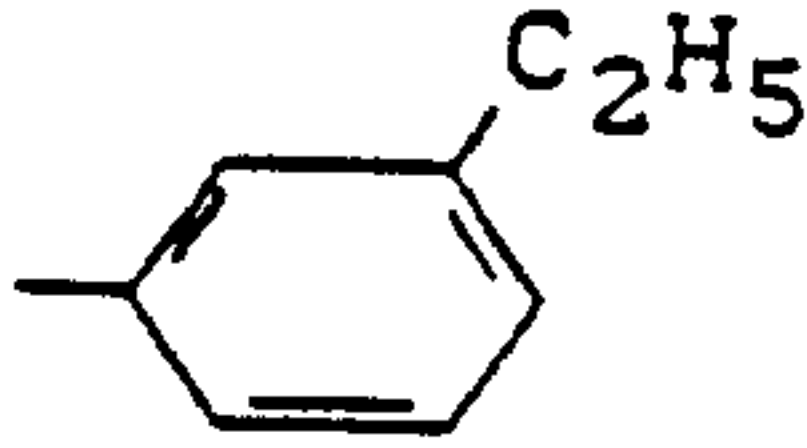
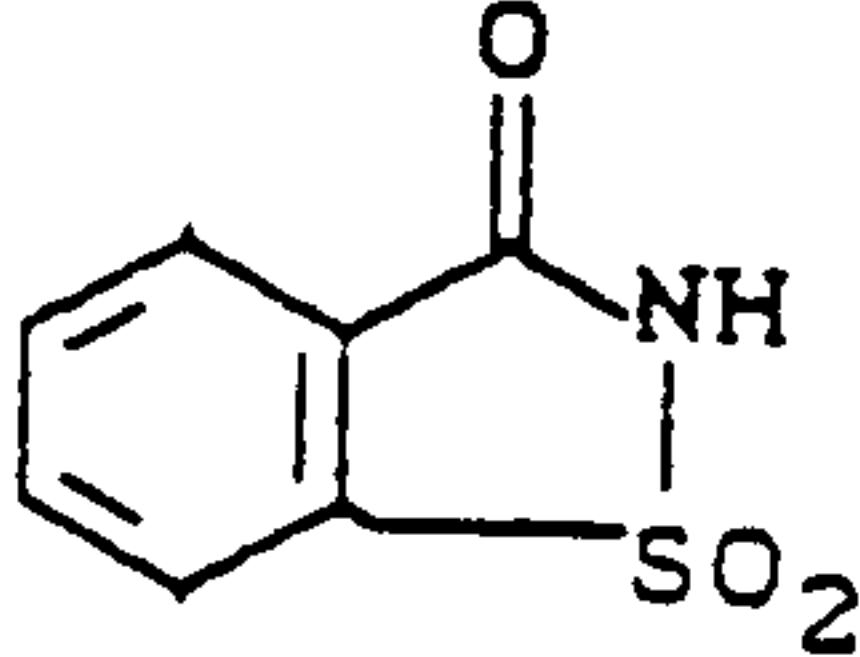
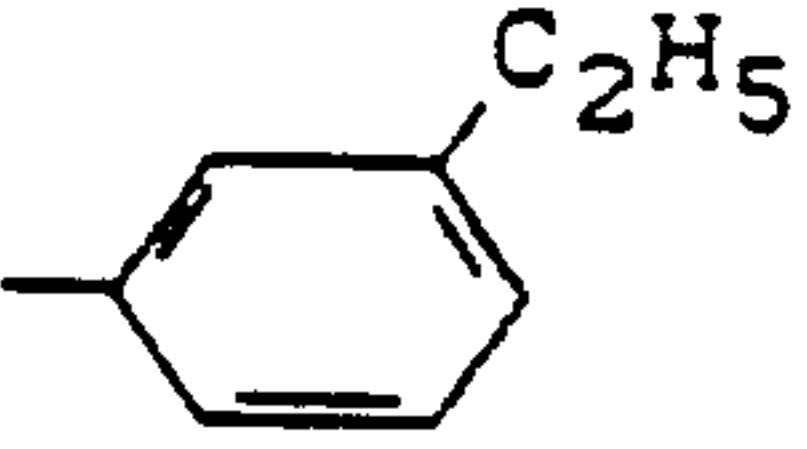
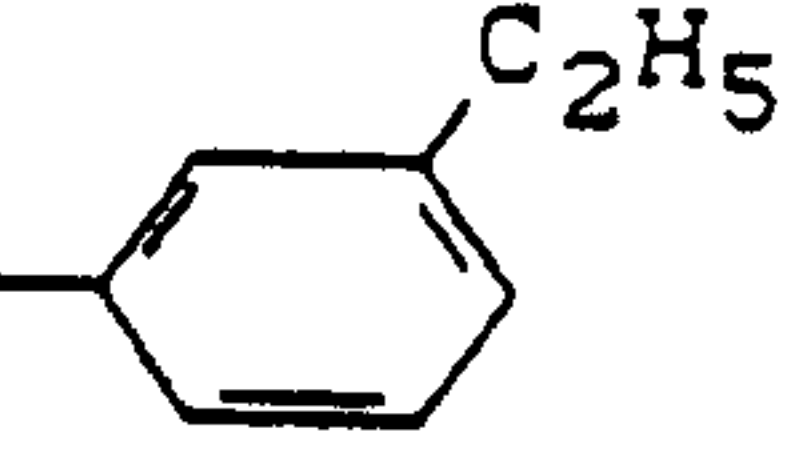
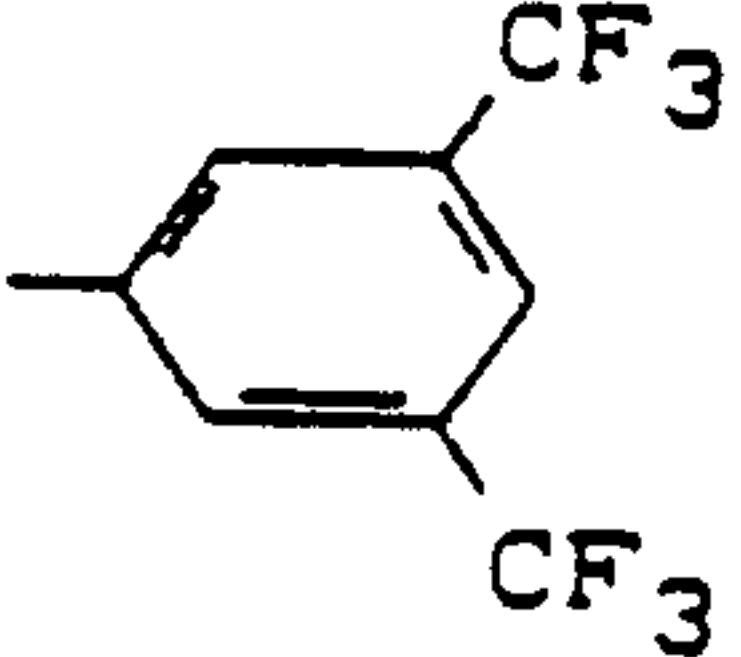
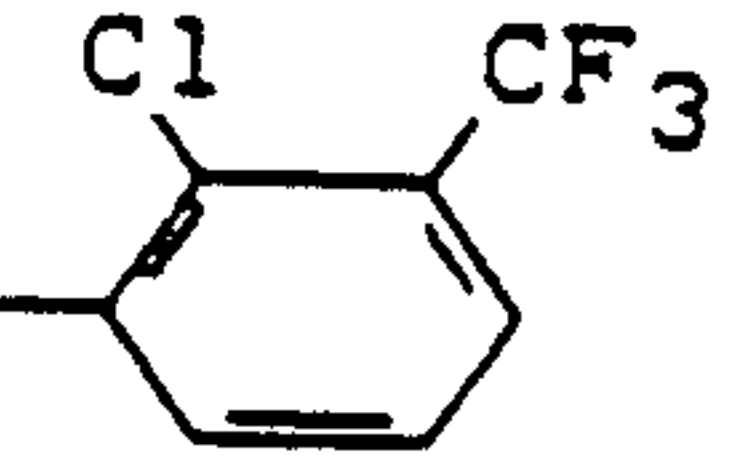
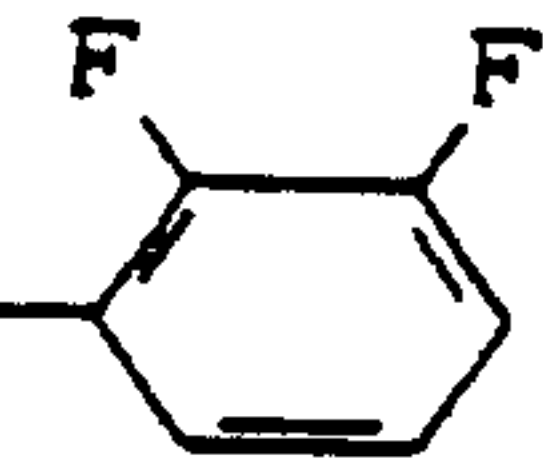
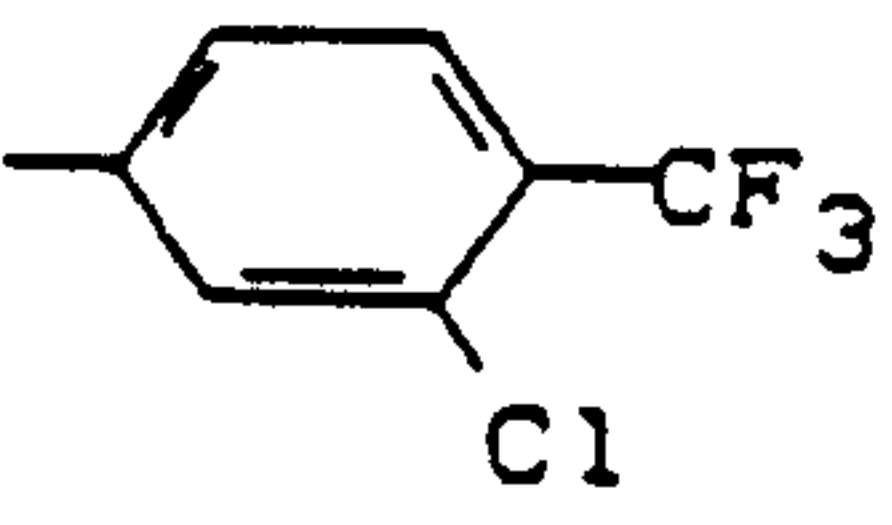
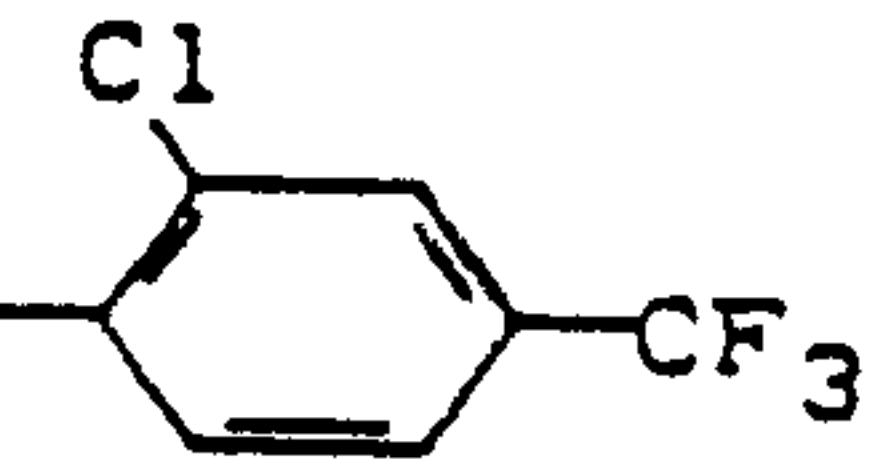
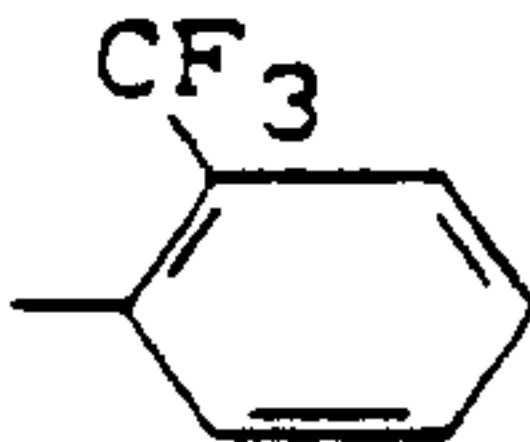
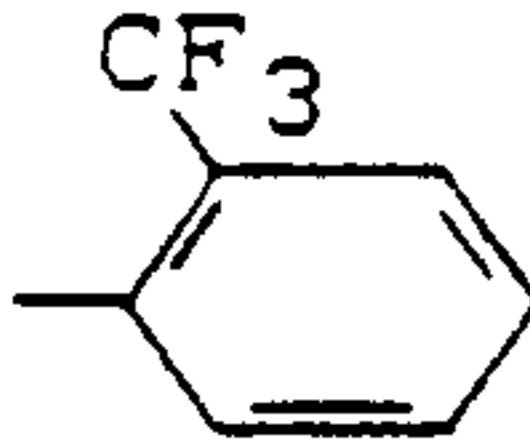
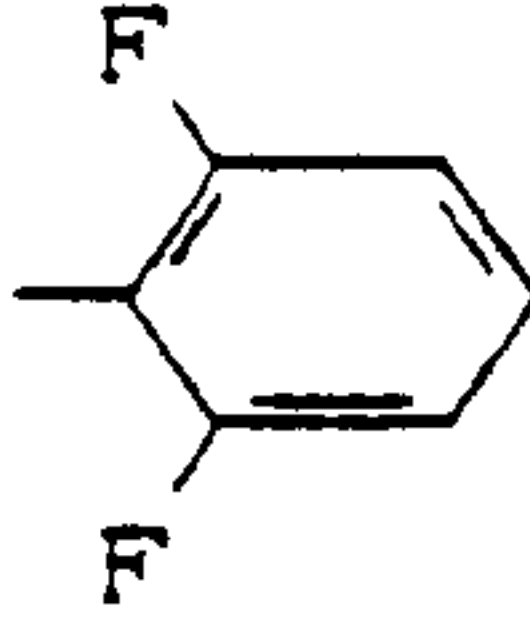
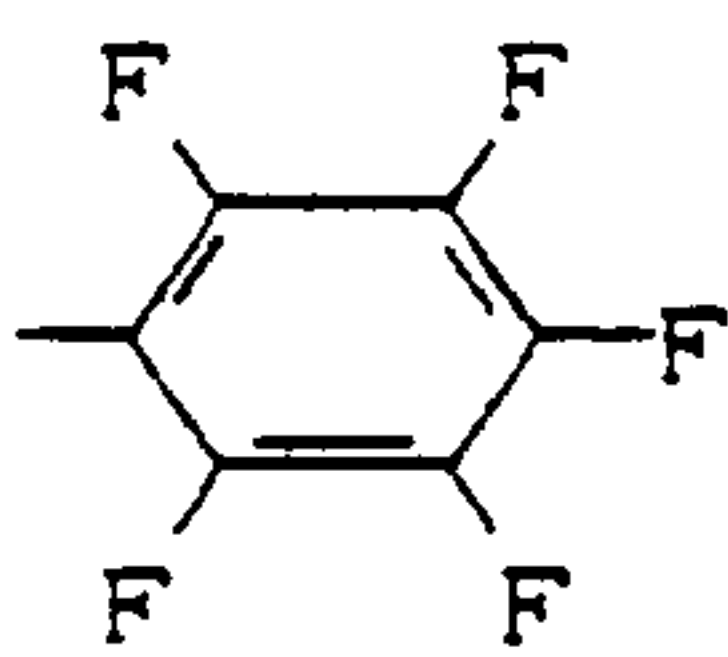
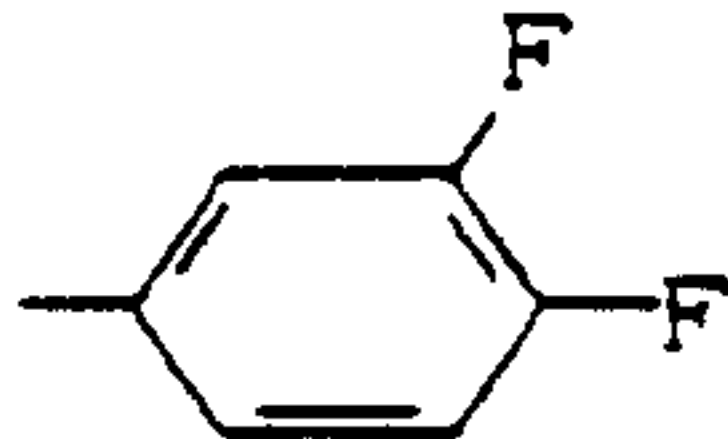
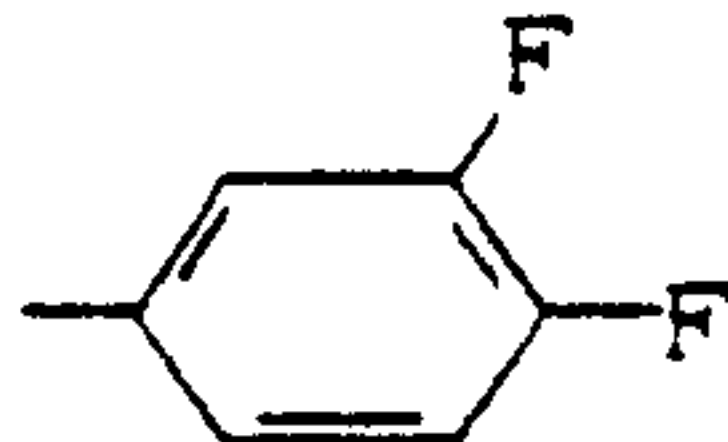
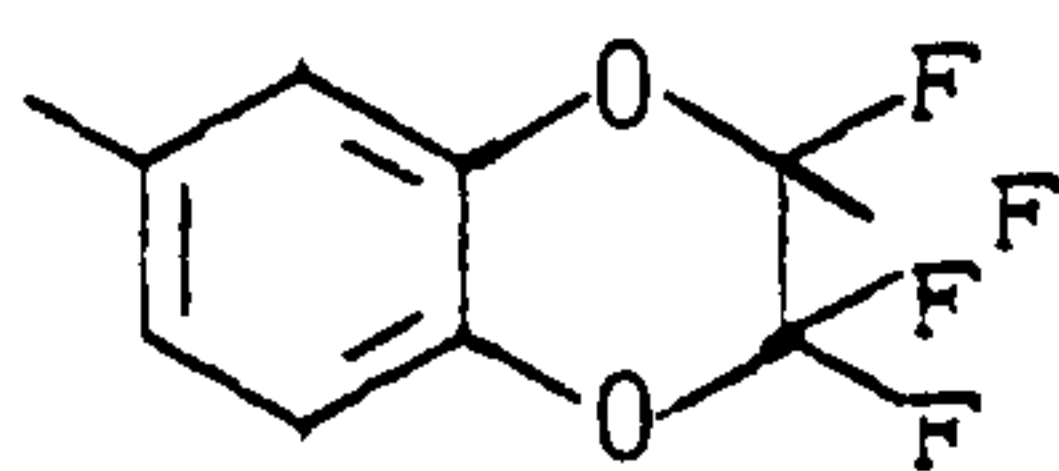
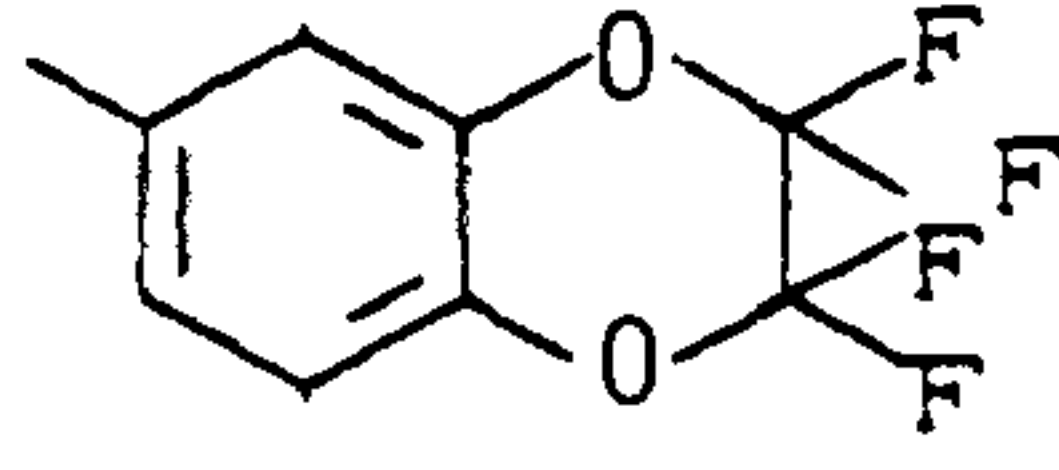
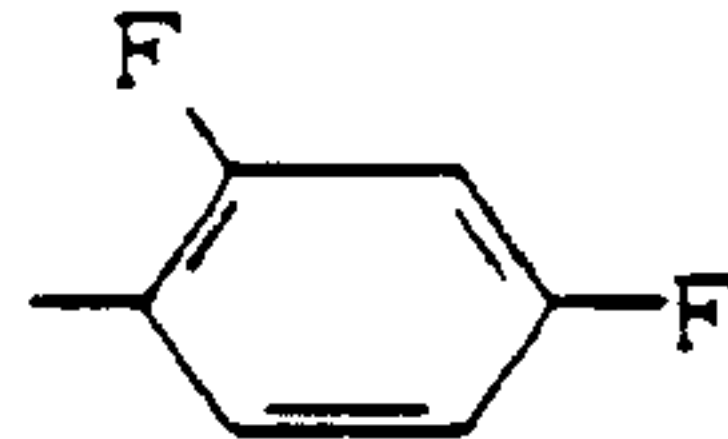
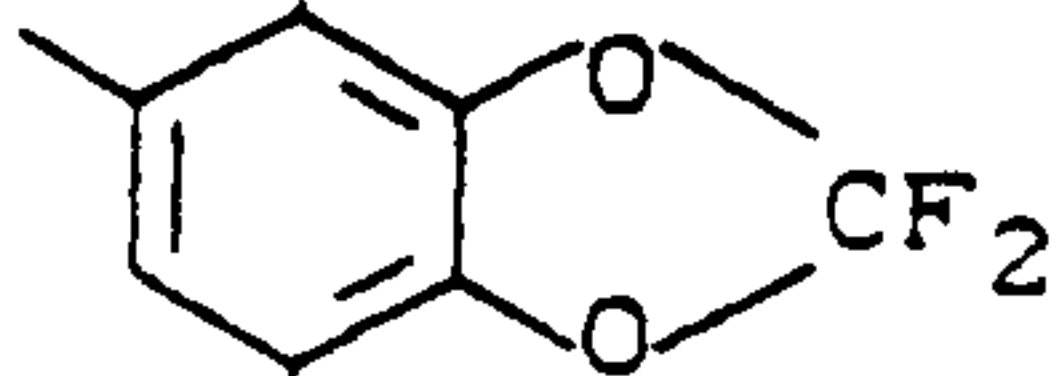
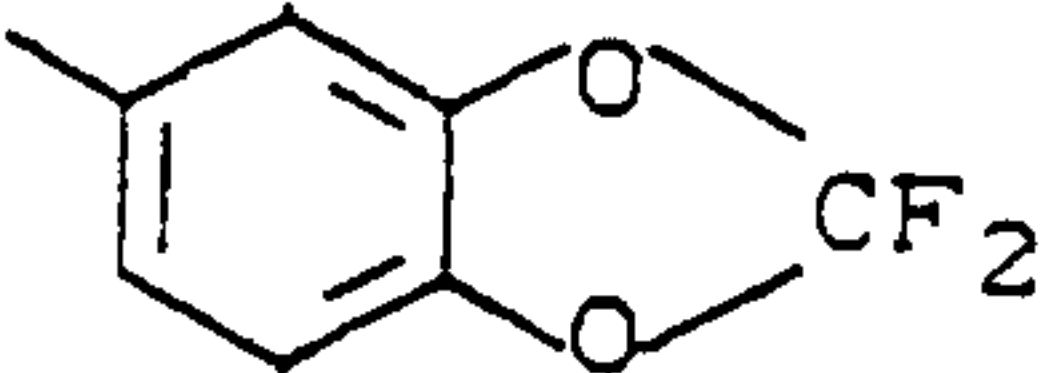
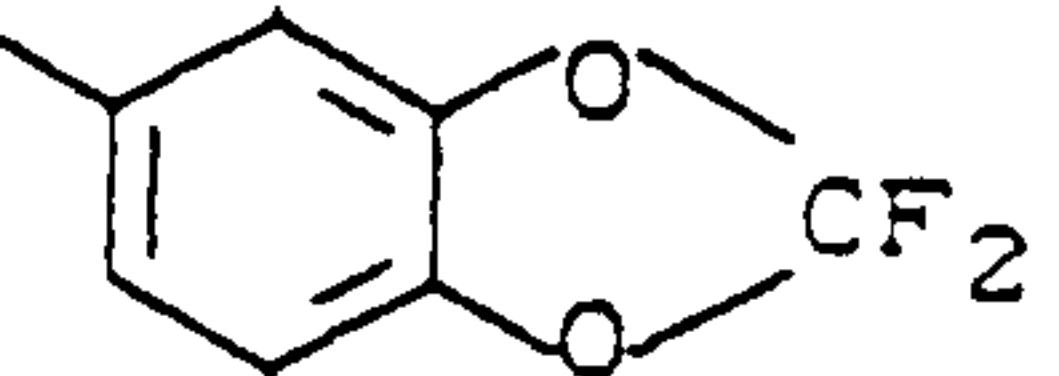
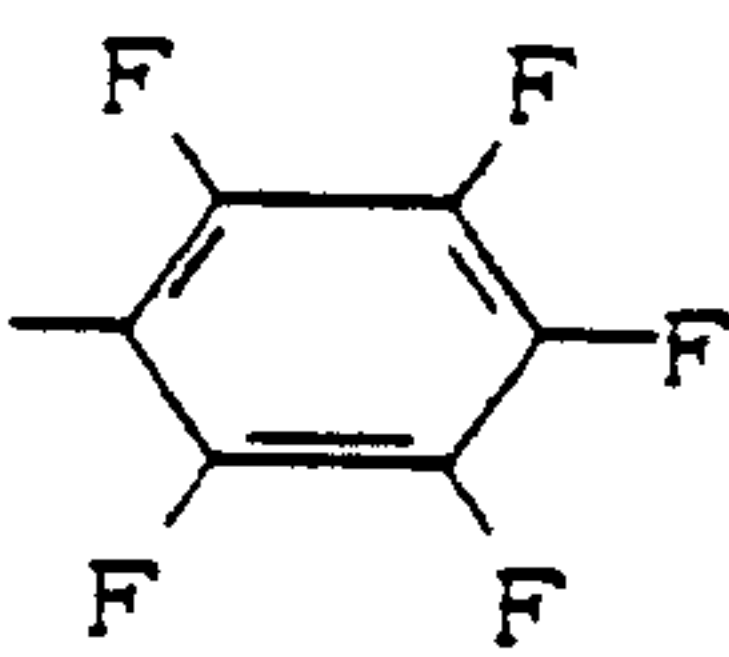
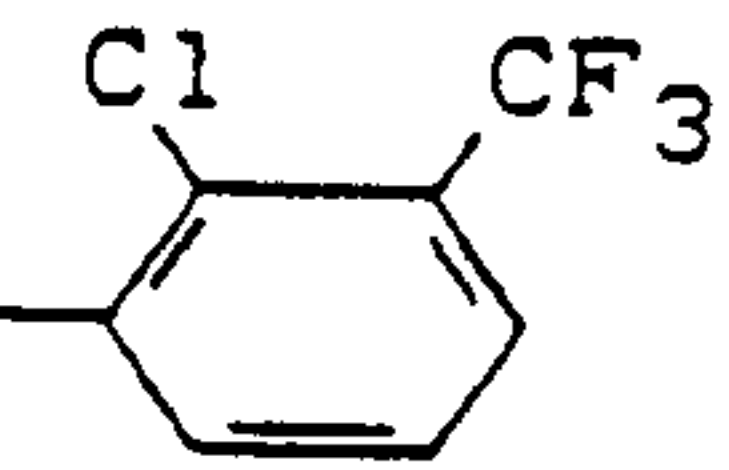
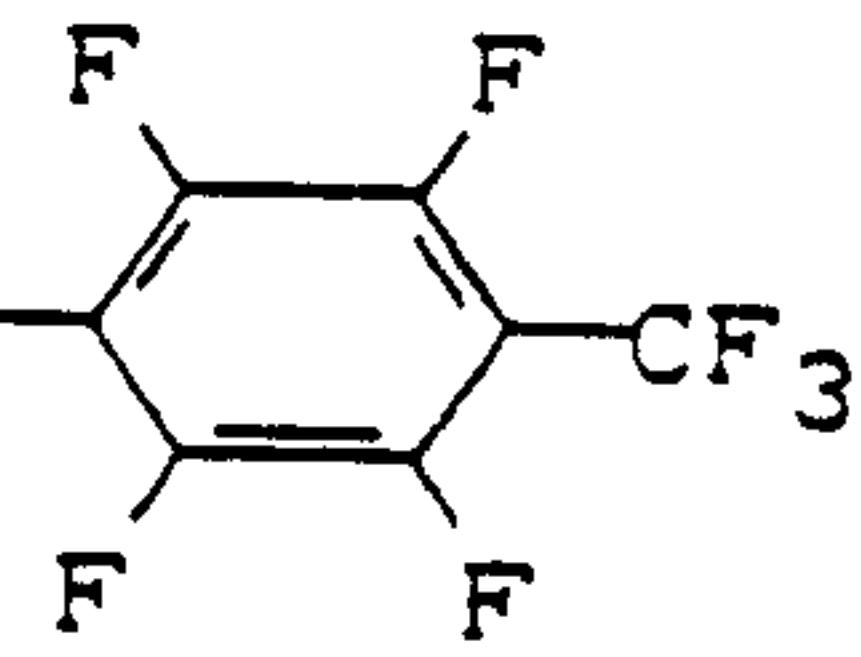
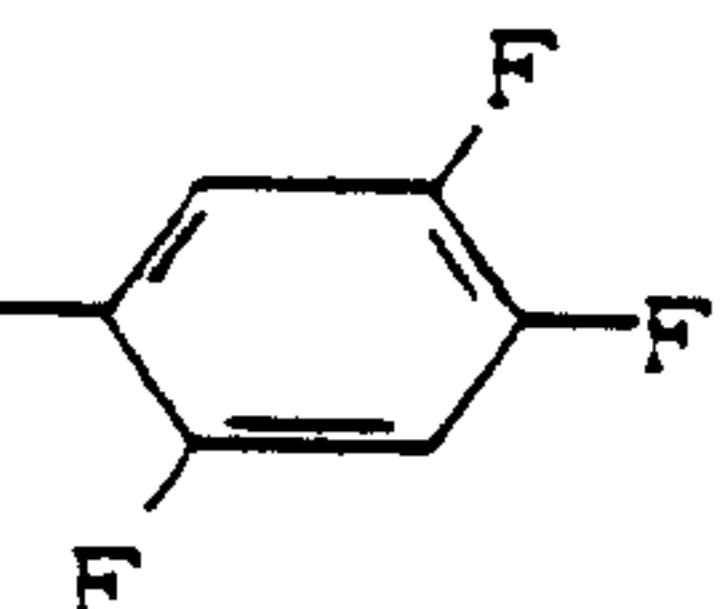
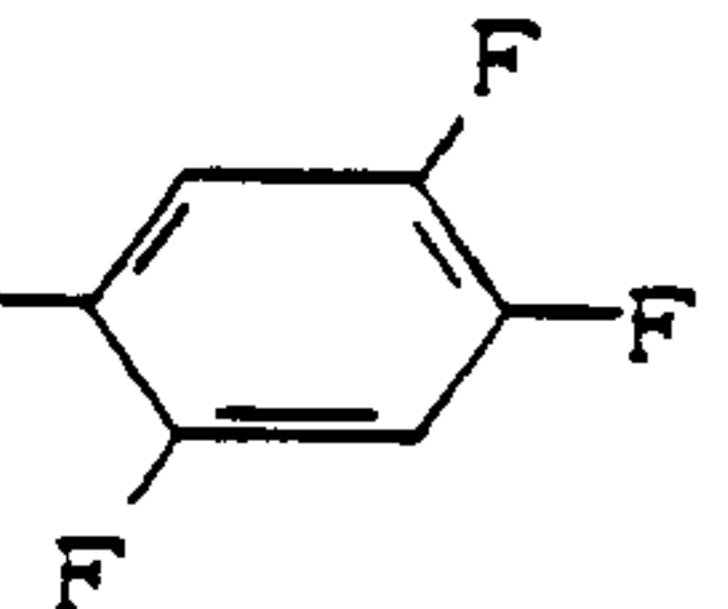
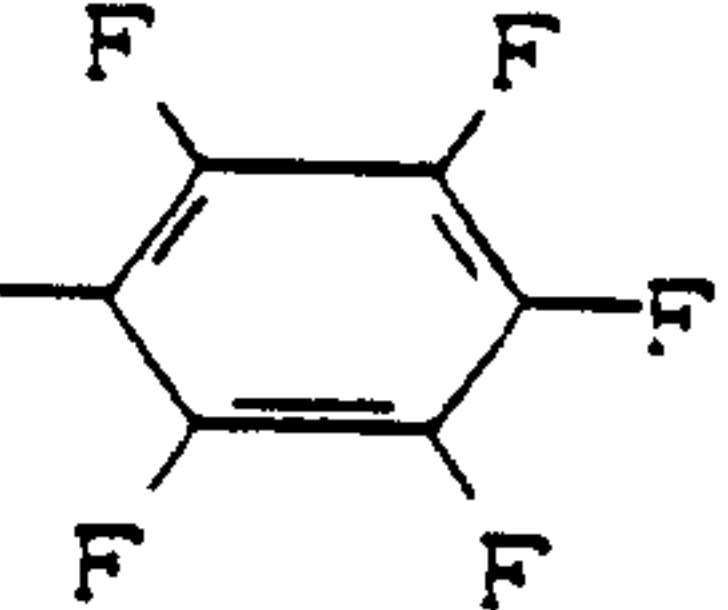
Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
80	H			199
81	H			141 - 142
82	H		$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_3\text{H}$	157
83	H		HBr	289 - 290
84	H		HBr	188 - 189
85	H		HBr	261
86	H		HBr	288 - 289
87	H		HBr	270 - 271

Table 1 - continuation

Ex No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
88	H		-	192
89	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	196
90	H		HBr	251
91	H		HBr	> 250
92	H		-	229 - 231
93	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	229
94	H		-	238 - 239
95	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	236
96	H		-	198 - 199

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Table 1 - continuation

Ex. No.	R ¹	R ²	Acid addition salt with	Melting point (°C)
97	H		HCl	231
98	H		-	> 250
99	H		CH ₃ -SO ₃ H	200 (dec.)
100	H		H ₃ PO ₄	221
101	H		-	199
102	H		-	> 250
103	H		-	244
104	H		HCl	> 250
105	H		-	247

IntermediatesExample 106

a) 3,4-Bistrifluoromethylbenzonitrile

229 g (1 mol) of 3,4-bistrifluoromethylaniline were
5 diazotized in a solution of 350 g of concentrated sulphuric acid in 1.25 l of water using 70 g of sodium nitrite in 140 ml of water. After the diazonium salt solution became nitrite-free, it was added dropwise to a solution warmed to 100°C consisting of 550 ml of water,
10 210 g of sodium cyanide, 10 g of copper(I) cyanide, 500 g of sodium hydrogencarbonate and 9 g of nickel sulphate x 7 H₂O. The product was isolated from the reaction mixture by steam distillation and subsequently distilled again. 152 g of product having a boiling point at 14 mbar of 85°C
15 and a melting point of 71 to 72°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 63% of theory.

b) 3,4-Bistrifluoromethylacetophenone

119.5 g (0.5 mol) of 3,4-bistrifluoromethylbenzonitrile were heated to reflux for 3 hours with 166 g (1 mol) of
20 methyl magnesium iodide in 750 ml of benzene. After cooling to 0°, 500 ml of 6 N aqueous hydrochloric acid were allowed to flow in and the mixture was heated to reflux for a further 6 hours. The mixture was then cooled, and the organic phase was separated off and
25 distilled. 123 g of product having a boiling point at 0.3 mbar of 71 to 73°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 48% of theory.

Example 107

a) 3-Chloro-4-trifluoromethoxybenzamide

5 242.5 g (1 mol) of 3-chloro-4-trifluoromethoxybenzoyl fluoride were allowed to drop into 500 ml of 25% strength by weight aqueous ammonia solution with ice cooling, then the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and the precipitate which deposited was filtered off with suction. 227 g of product having a melting point of 98°C were obtained. This corresponds to a crude yield of 95% of theory.

10 b) 3-Chloro-4-trifluoromethoxybenzonitrile

15 750 ml of SOCl₂ were added to 239.5 g (1 mol) of 3-chloro-4-trifluoromethoxybenzamide and the mixture was heated slowly (corresponding to the evolution of gas) to 85°C. The mixture was then fractionally distilled and 189 g of product having a boiling point at 13 mbar of 96°C and a melting point of 38 to 40°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 85% of theory.

c) 3-Chloro-4-trifluoromethoxyacetophenone

20 Analogously to Example 1b), 221.5 g (1 mol) of 3-chloro-4-trifluoromethoxybenzonitrile were reacted with methylmagnesium iodide and the reaction mixture was worked up correspondingly. 105.4 g of product having a boiling point at 0.1 mbar of 98 to 99°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 44% of theory.

Example 108

3-Chloro-4-trifluoromethylacetophenone

226 g (1 mol) of 3-chloro-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl fluoride were initially introduced into 500 ml of diethylether and, after adding 3 g of FeCl_3 , a Grignard solution prepared from 95 g (1 mol) of methyl bromide and 24.3 g of magnesium in 250 ml diethyl ether was added dropwise at an internal temperature of -60°C in the course of 4 hours. The mixture was kept for a further 24 hours at -60°C then warmed to 25°C . The reaction mixture was then poured into water, and the organic phase was separated off and fractionally distilled. 47.5 g of product having a boiling point at 0.2 mbar of 84 to 87°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 20% of theory.

Example 109

2-Chloro-4-trifluoromethylacetophenone

81 g (0.358 mol) of 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl chloride were reacted with methylmagnesium bromide analogously to Example 3 and the reaction mixture was worked up correspondingly. 35.2 g of product having a boiling point at 10 mbar of 80 to 81°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 44% of theory.

Example 110

a) 2-Chloro-6-trifluoromethylbenzonitrile

255 g (1 mol) of 2-chloro-6-trichloromethylbenzonitrile and 250 g of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride were heated to 140°C for 4 hours in an autoclave. The resulting hydrogen chloride was allowed to escape continuously at 25 bar. Excess hydrogen fluoride was then stripped off, the reaction residue was distilled, the distillate was collected in a boiling range from 80 to 142°C at 15 mbar (180 g), 55 g of antimony trifluoride was added to this and the mixture was heated to 90°C. A small amount of chlorine was passed into the hot reaction mixture at 90°C in order to activate the antimony trifluoride. The mixture was then heated to 135°C for 1 hour more. To work up, the reaction mixture was poured into water, and the organic phase was separated off and distilled. 138 g of product having a boiling point at 13 mbar of 112 to 113°C and a melting point of 45 to 47°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 67% of theory.

b) 2-Chloro-6-trifluoromethylacetophenone

154 g (0.75 mol) of 2-chloro-6-trifluoromethylbenzonitrile were initially introduced into 375 ml of diethyl ether and, after adding 1 g of CuCl, a Grignard solution prepared from 24.3 g of magnesium and 95 g (1 mol) of methyl bromide in 250 ml of diethyl ether was added dropwise at 28 to 30°C in the course of 3 hours. The

5 reaction mixture was then stirred at 28 to 30°C for a further 5 hours. It was then poured into water, and the organic phase was separated off and distilled. 114 g of product having a boiling point at 0.3 mbar of 65 to 66°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 68% of theory.

Example 111

2-Chloro-3-trifluoromethylacetophenone

10 193 g (0.94 mol) of 2-chloro-3-trifluoromethylbenzonitrile were reacted with methylmagnesium bromide analogously to Example 5 and the reaction mixture was worked up correspondingly. 94 g of product having a boiling point at 8 mbar of 90 to 91°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 45% of theory.

15 Example 112

2,4,5-Trifluoroacetophenone

20 194.5 g (1 mol) of 2,4,5-trifluorobenzoyl chloride were initially introduced into 100 ml of diethyl ether and heated to boiling under reflux. 1.1 mol of ethoxymagnesium malonic ester dissolved in 100 ml of ethanol and 125 ml of diethyl ether were then allowed to drop in in the course of 30 minutes and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour under reflux. After cooling, the reaction mixture was stirred into 500 ml of ice water and adjusted

to a pH of 1 with concentrated sulphuric acid, and the organic material (345 g) was separated off. This organic material was dissolved in 300 ml of acetic acid and, after adding 37.5 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid, heated to reflux until evolution of CO₂ had ended, which took 6 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled and poured into water, and the organic phase was separated off and distilled. 83 g of product having a boiling point at 10 mbar of 63 to 64°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 47% of theory.

Example 113

2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-4-trifluoromethylacetophenone

364 g (1 mol) of 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl fluoride were reacted with ethoxymagnesium malonic ester analogously to Example 7 and the reaction mixture was worked up correspondingly. 170 g of product having a boiling point at 60 mbar of 98 to 100°C were obtained. This corresponds to a yield of 65% of theory.

Examples 114-120

20 General working procedure:

22.4 g (0.14 mol) of bromine dissolved in 50 ml of glacial acetic acid were added dropwise at room temperature (22°C) in the course of 2 hours in 250 ml of glacial acetic acid to which 1.25 ml of concentrated hydrochloric

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acid had been added, to 0.125 mol of a compound of the formula (IIIa) with X = hydrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred for a further 2 hours at room temperature. It was then poured into 1 l of ice water, the organic phase was separated off, the aqueous phase was extracted twice using 100 ml each of dichloromethane, and the combined organic phases were washed twice with 150 ml each of water and dried over magnesium sulphate. The solvent was then stripped off in a water pump vacuum. The particulars of the reactions carried out are evident from Table 1, as is the characterization carried out by taking the ^1H -NMR spectrum (in CDCl_3 using tetramethylsilane as the internal standard) of the product obtained (the δ value in ppm for the protons of the $-\text{CH}_2\text{-X}$ group is indicated in each case).

Table 2

Example No.	Product employed obtained according to Example	Reaction product of the formula (IIa) with X = bromine substituents not mentioned are hydrogen)	Yield [% of theory]	Characterization
114	105b	R ₂ = R ₃ = CF ₃	83,8	5,30
115	106c	R ₂ = Cl, R ₃ = OCF ₃	76,9	5,33
116	107	R ₂ = Cl, R ₃ = CF ₃	81,2	5,31
117	108	R ₁ = Cl, R ₃ = CF ₃	78,8	5,31
118	109b	R ₁ = Cl, R ₅ = CF ₃	71	5,34
119	110	R ₁ = Cl, R ₂ = CF ₃	89	5,36
120	111	R ₁ = R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = F; R ₃ = CF ₃	94,3	5,20

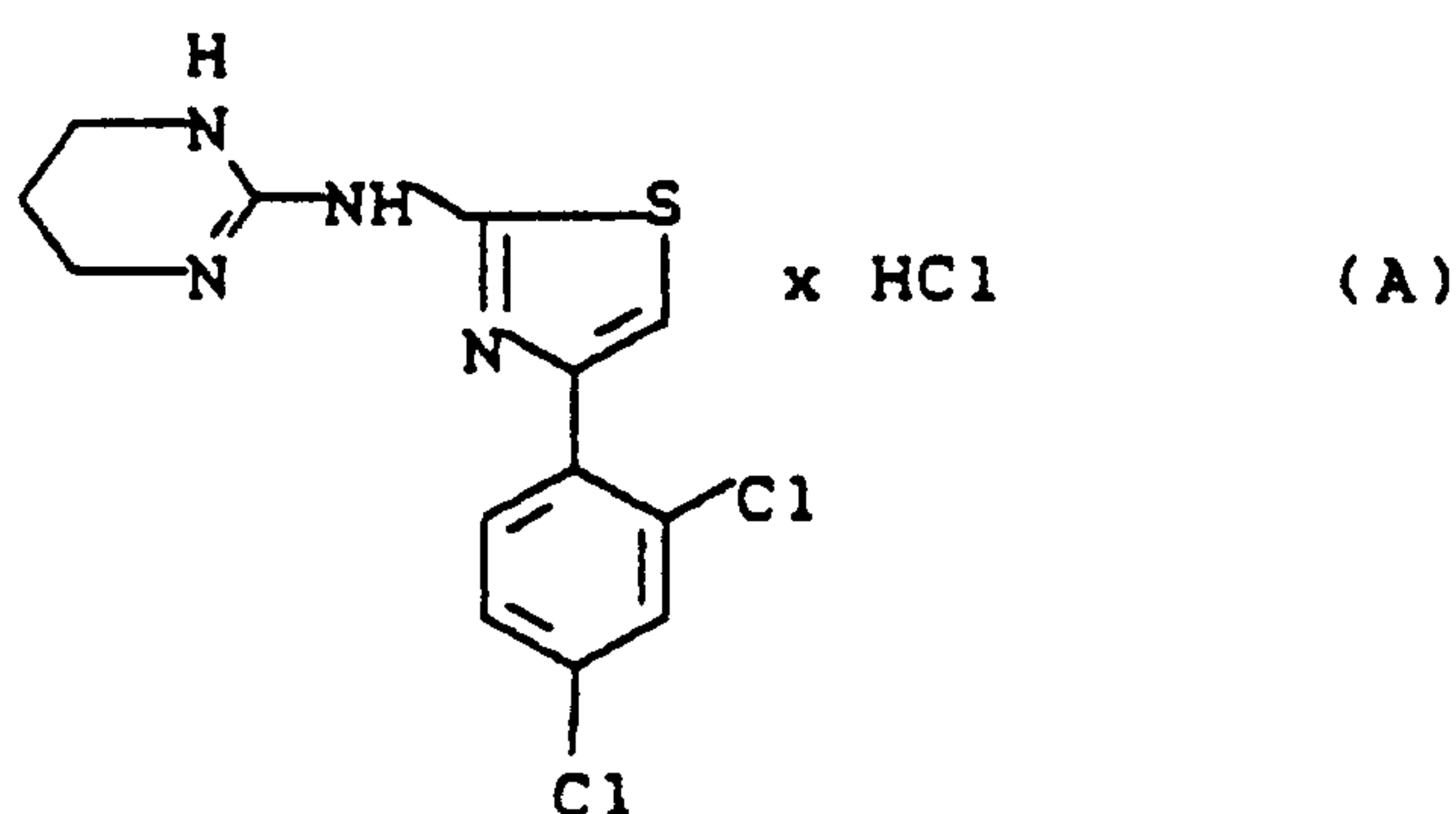
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Example 121

40.8 g (0.3 mol) of sulphuryl chloride were added drop-
 wise at room temperature (22°C) to 48 g (0.275 mol) of
 2,4,5-trifluoroacetophenone (obtained according to
 Example 110) dissolved in 400 ml of dichloromethane and the
 mixture was stirred until evolution of hydrogen chloride
 had ended (about 2 hours). The reaction mixture was then
 added to 600 ml of water, the organic phase was separated
 off, this was washed until neutral with sodium hydrogen
 carbonate solution and dried over magnesium sulphate, and
 the solvent was stripped off in a water pump vacuum.
 48.6 g of 2,4,5-trifluorophenacyl chloride were obtained
 as an oily residue, which corresponds to 84.5% of theory.
 The characterization of the product carried out as in
 Examples 113 to 119 yielded a δ value of 5.29 ppm.

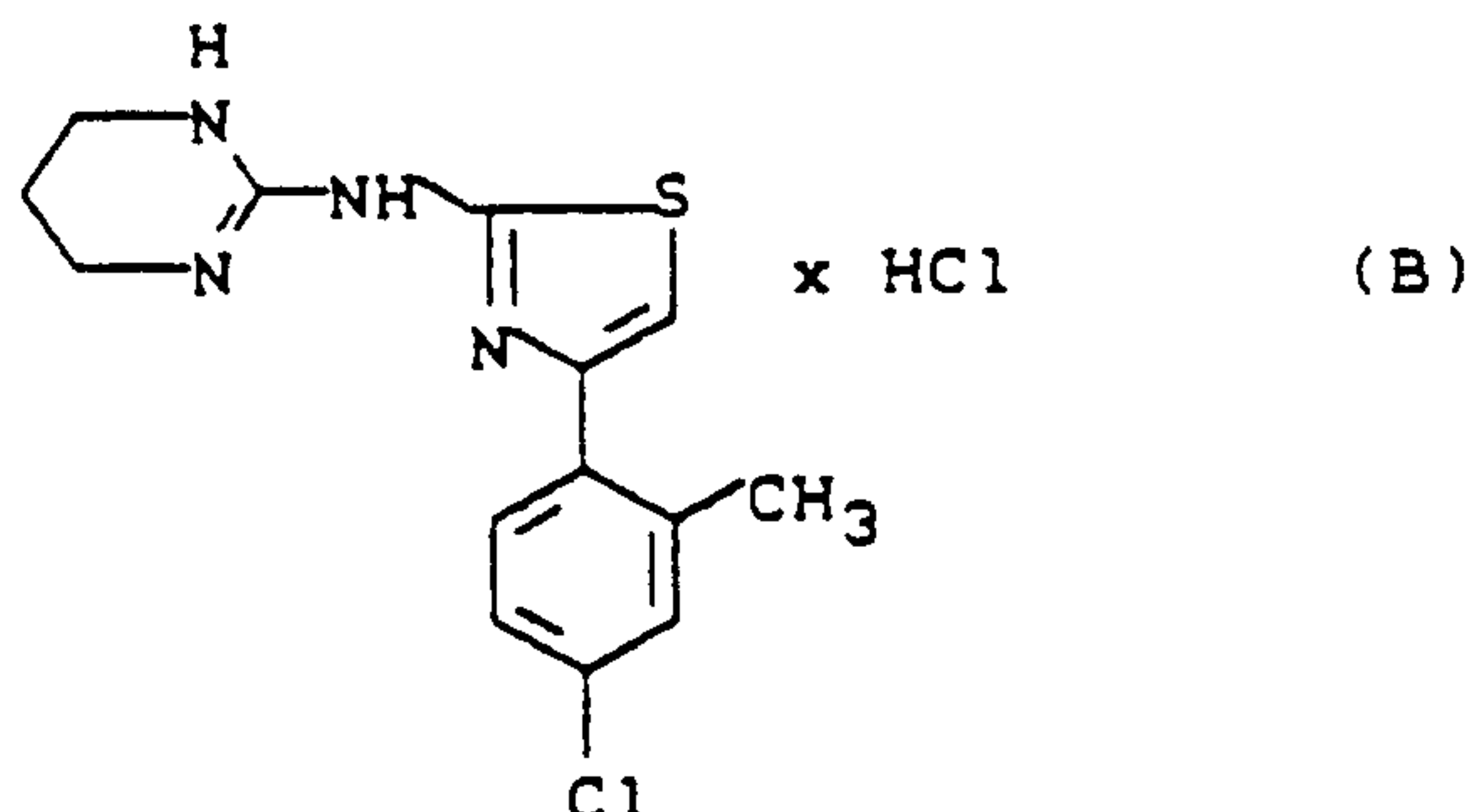
Use examples

The compounds shown below were employed as comparison
 substances in the following use examples:

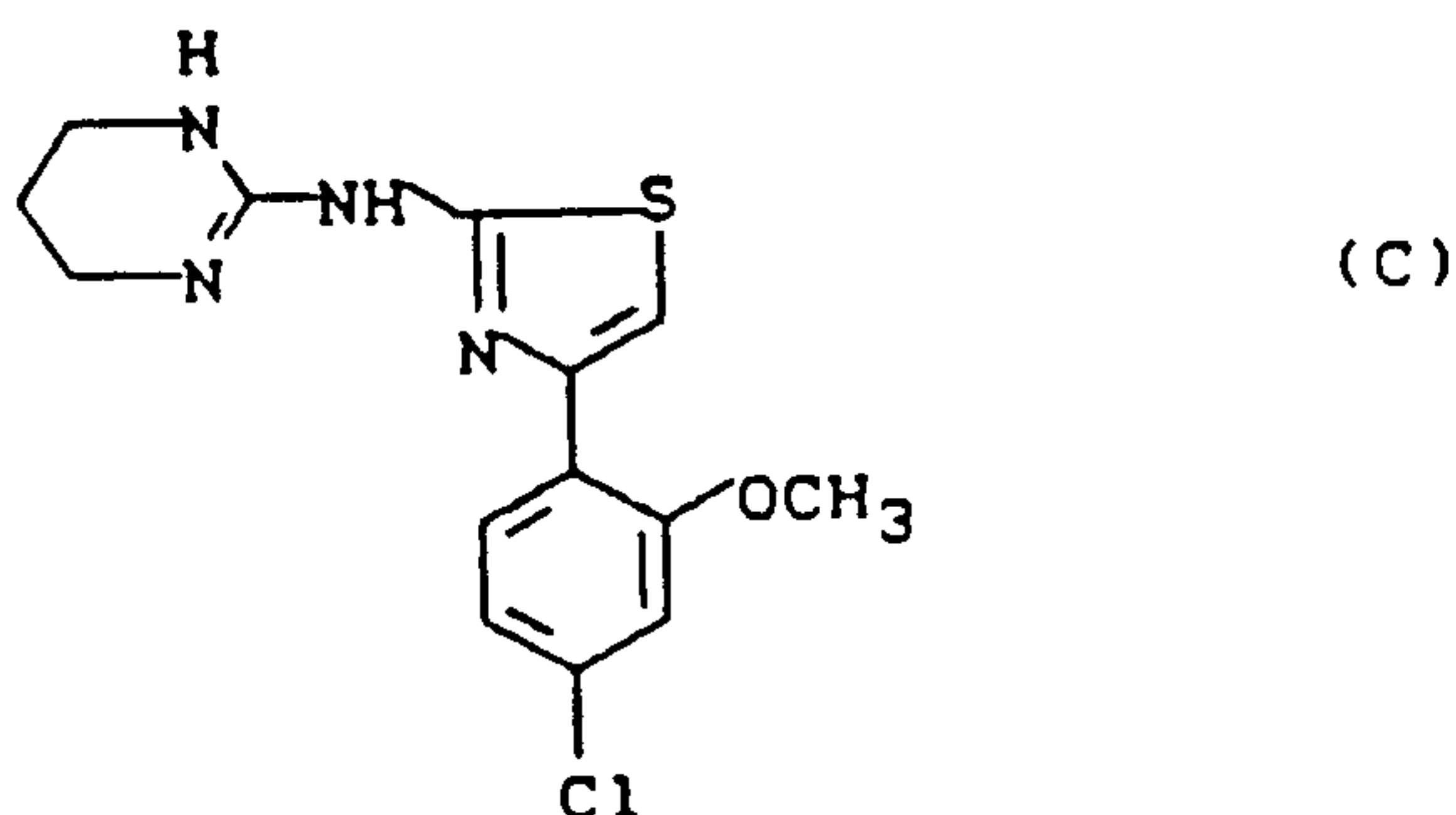


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4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrochloride



4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrochloride



5 4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole

(all known from German Offenlegungsschrift 3,220,118)

Example A

Antimycotic in vitro activity

10 Experimental description:

The in vitro tests were carried out using inocula of microorganisms of on average 5×10^3 microorganisms/ml of

substrate. Kimmig medium was used as nutrient medium for yeasts and yeast nitrogen base medium for Hyphomycetes and Dermatophytes.

5 The incubation temperature was 37°C with yeasts and 28°C with Hyphomycetes and Dermatophytes, and the incubation period was 72 hours with yeasts and 96 to 120 hours with dermatophytes and Hyphomycetes.

10 The evaluation of the fungicidal action was carried out by plating out and renewed incubation of completely inhibited batches which contain fungicidal concentrations of less than 100 microorganisms c.f.u. (colony forming unit) per ml.

15 In this test, the compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention according to preparation examples (18), (25), (37), (45), (59), (64) and (75) show a considerably better antimycotic activity than the comparison compounds (A), (B) and (C) known from the prior art.

Table A
Antimycotic in vitro activity
 MIC^{*)} values in $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of nutrient medium

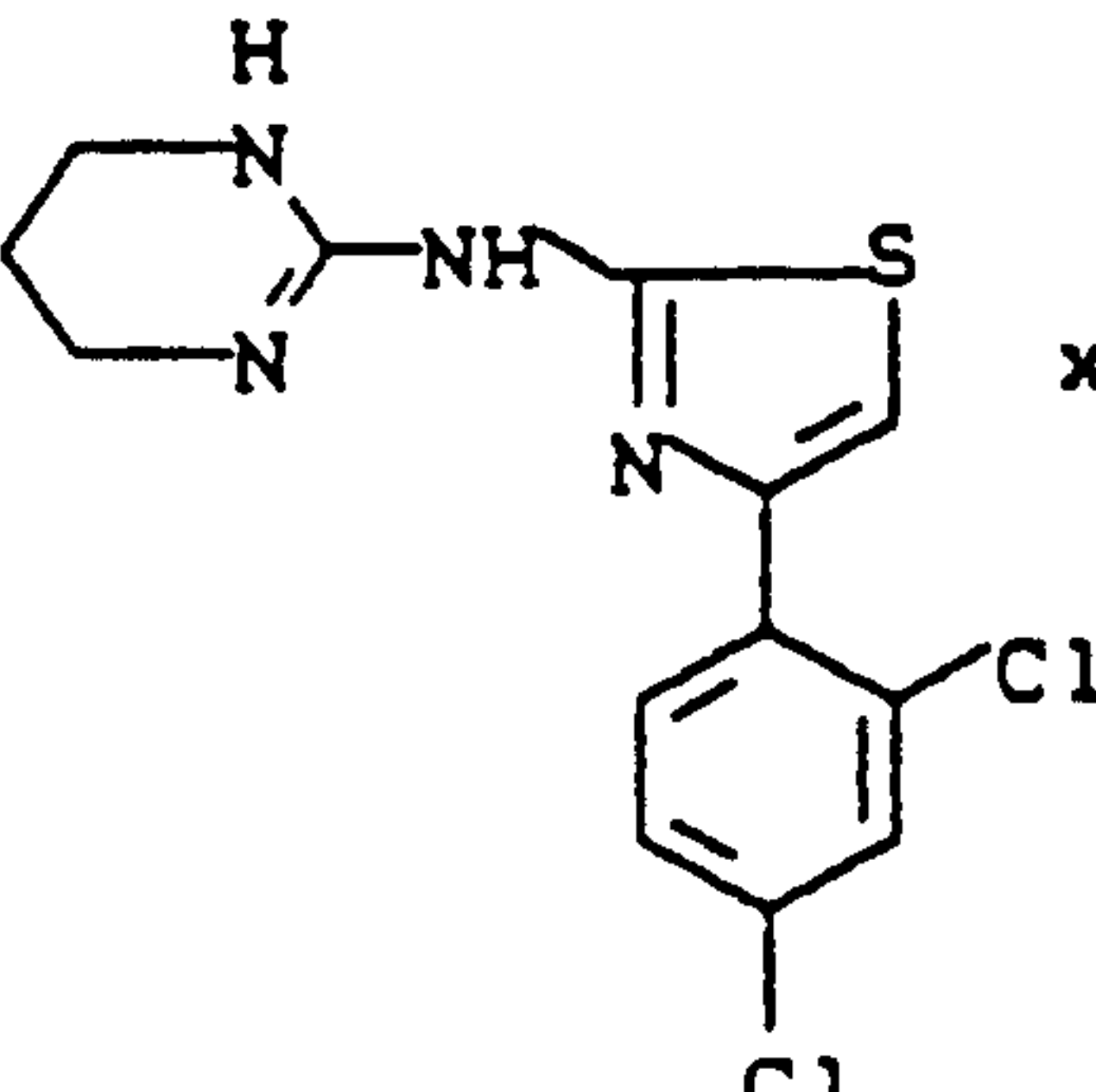
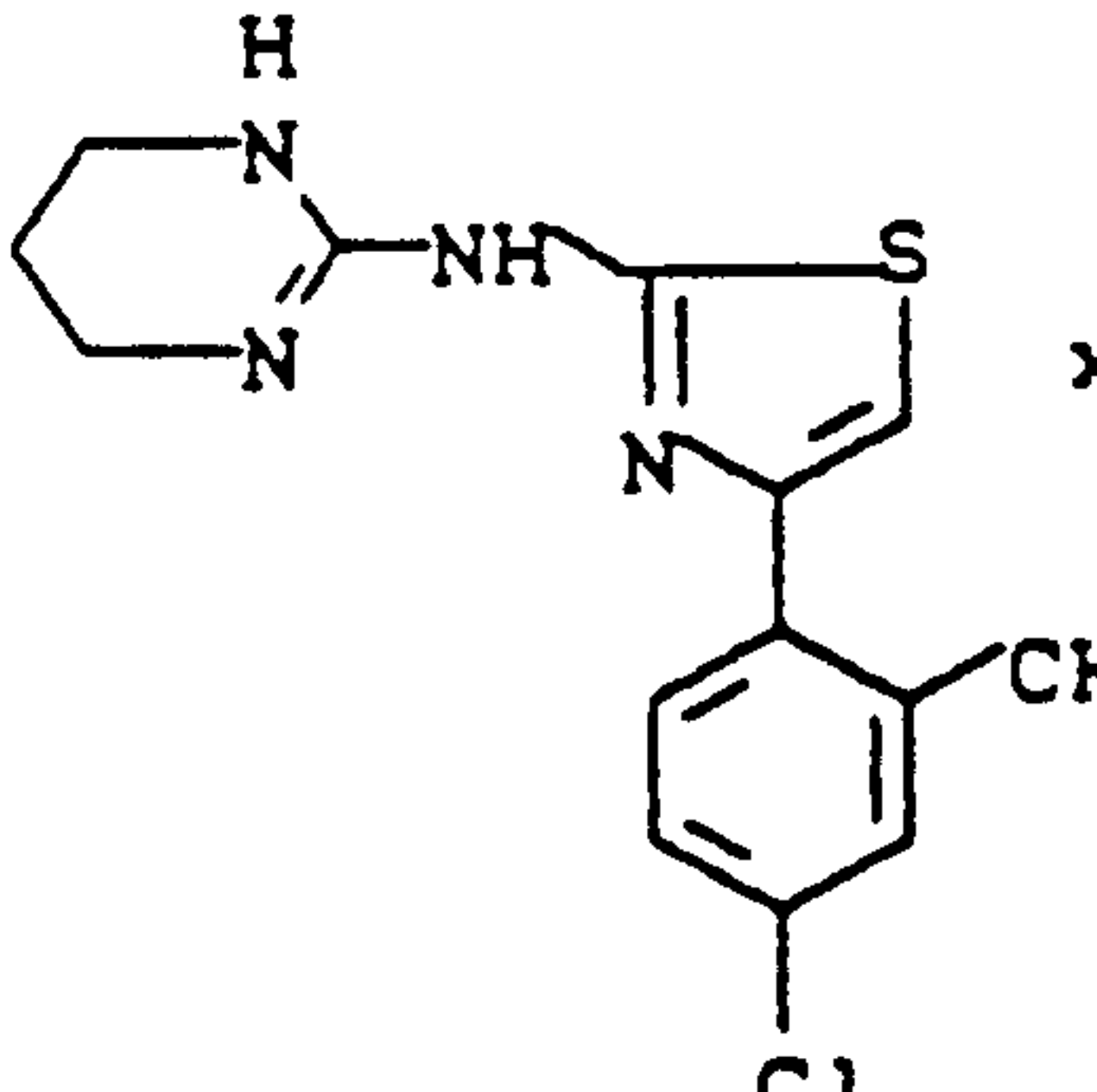
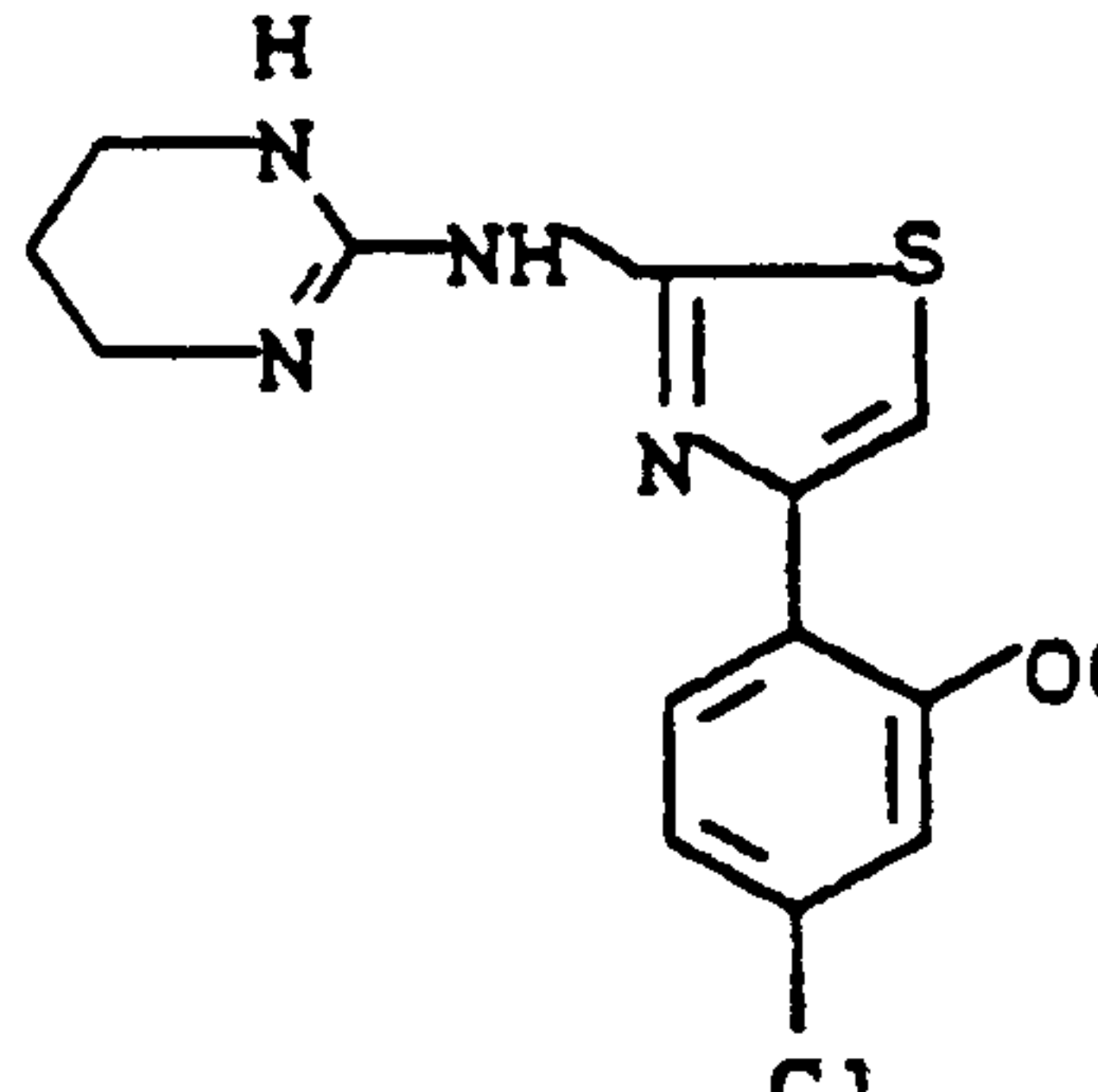
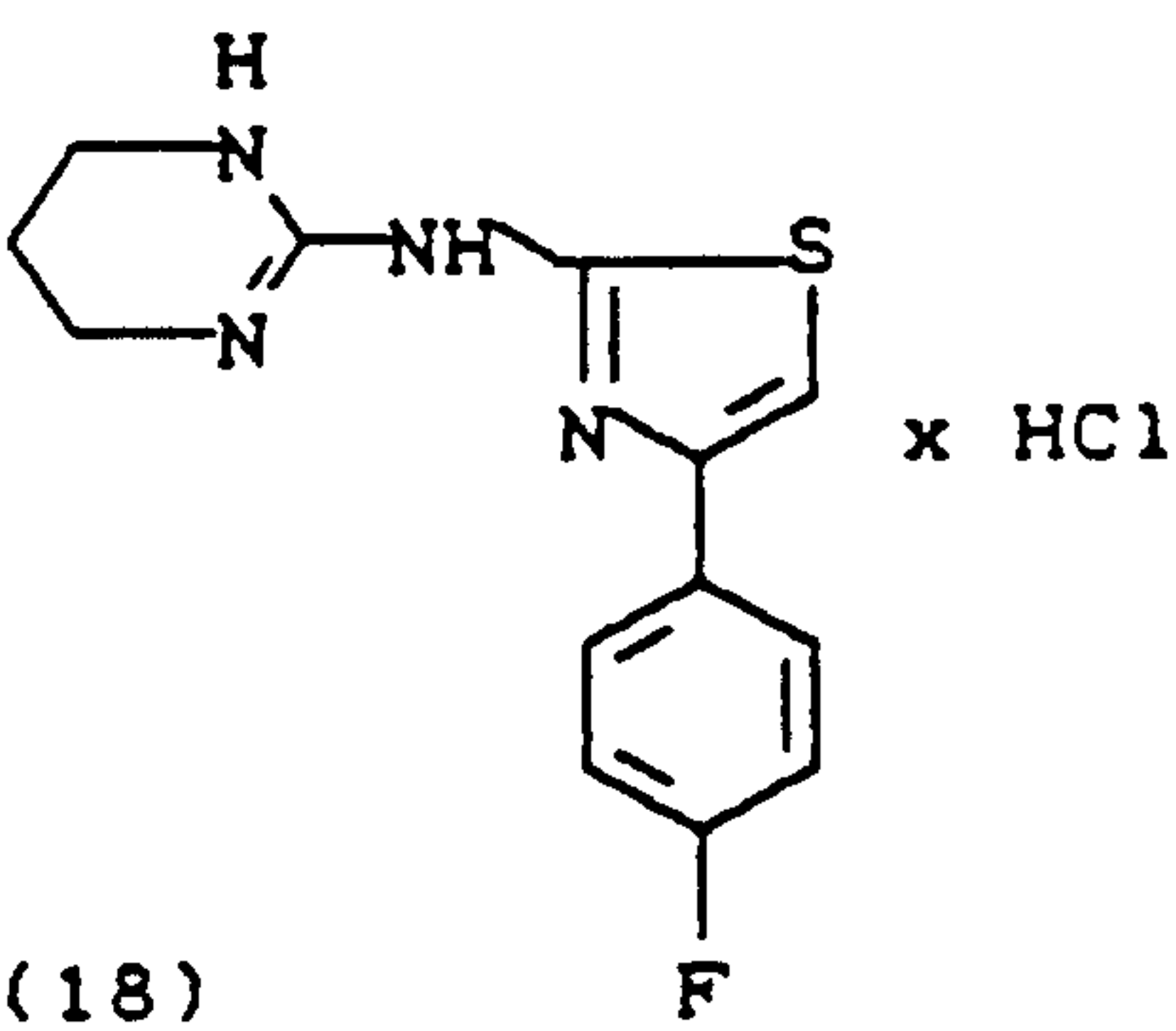
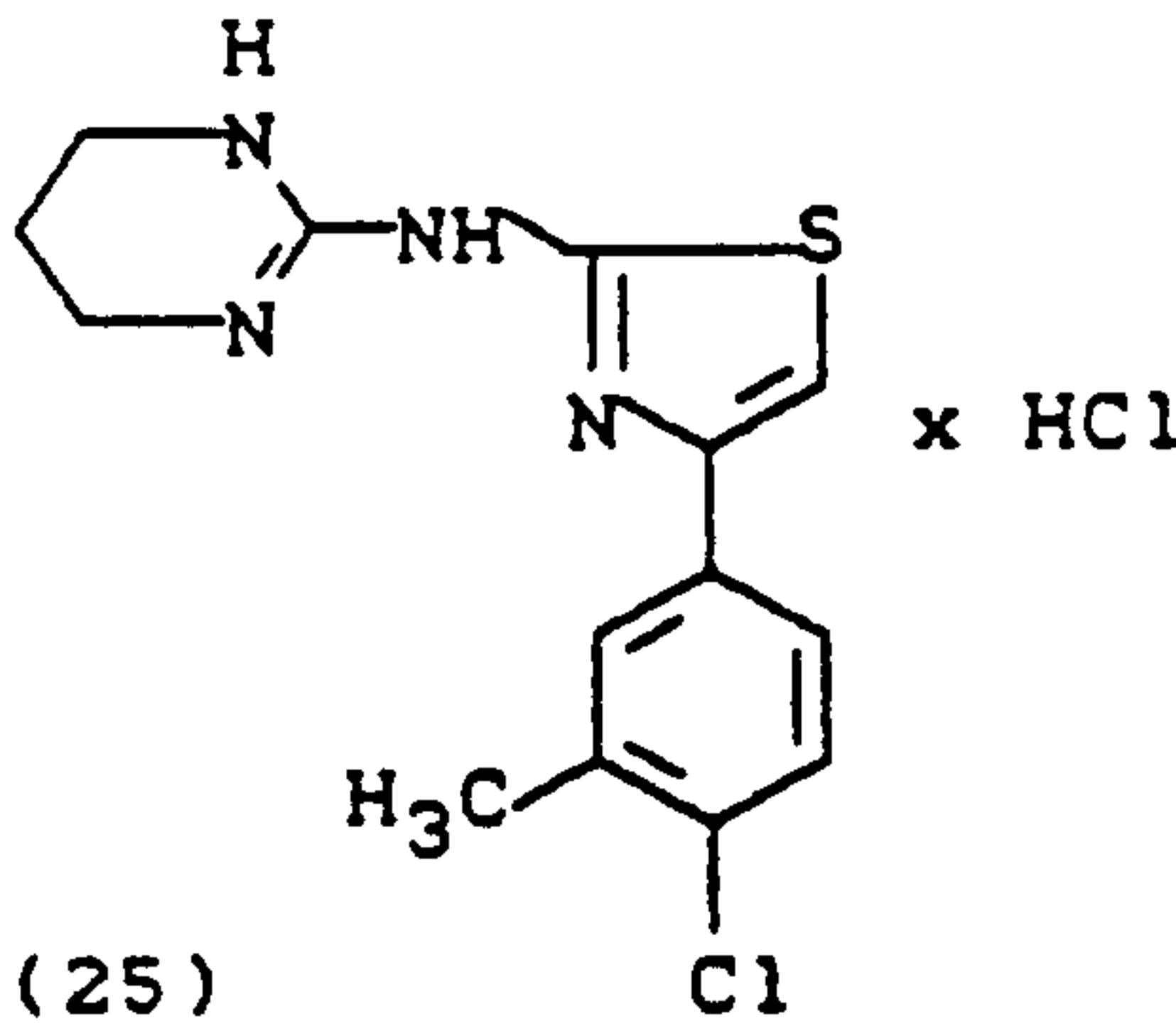
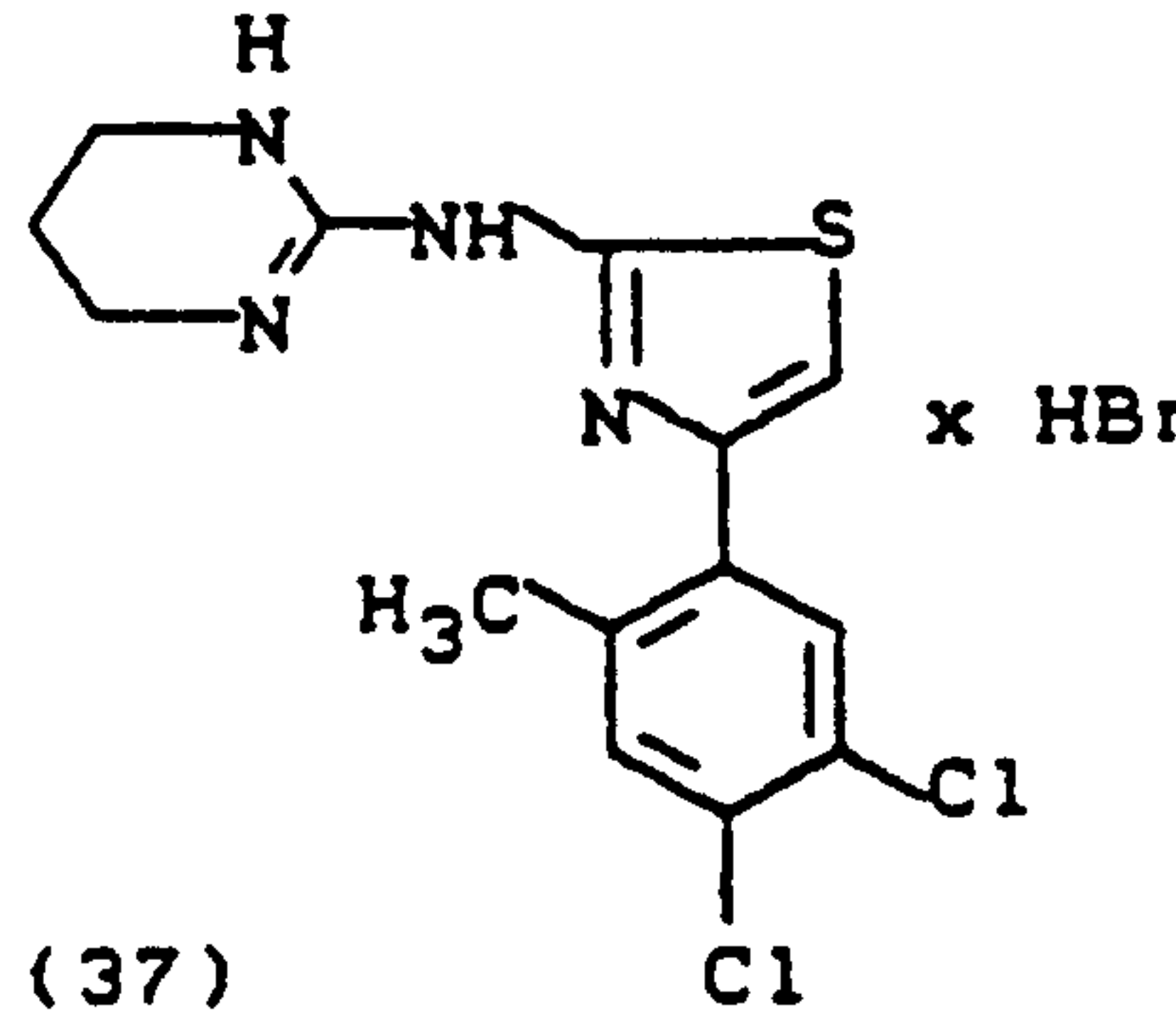
Active compound	Tricho- phyton mentagr.	Candida albicans	Asper- gillus fumi- gatus
 x HCl (A) (known)	16	16	64
 x HCl (B) (known)	16	64	64
 (C) (known)	>64	>64	>64

Table A
Antimycotic in vitro activity
 MIC^{*)} values in $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of nutrient medium

5	Active compound			
		Tricho- phyton mentagr.	Candida albicans	Asper- gillus fumi- gatus
	 (18)	8	>64	16
	 (25)	4	32	8
	 (37)	2	16	2

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Table A

Antimycotic in vitro activity

MIC^{*)} values in $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of nutrient medium

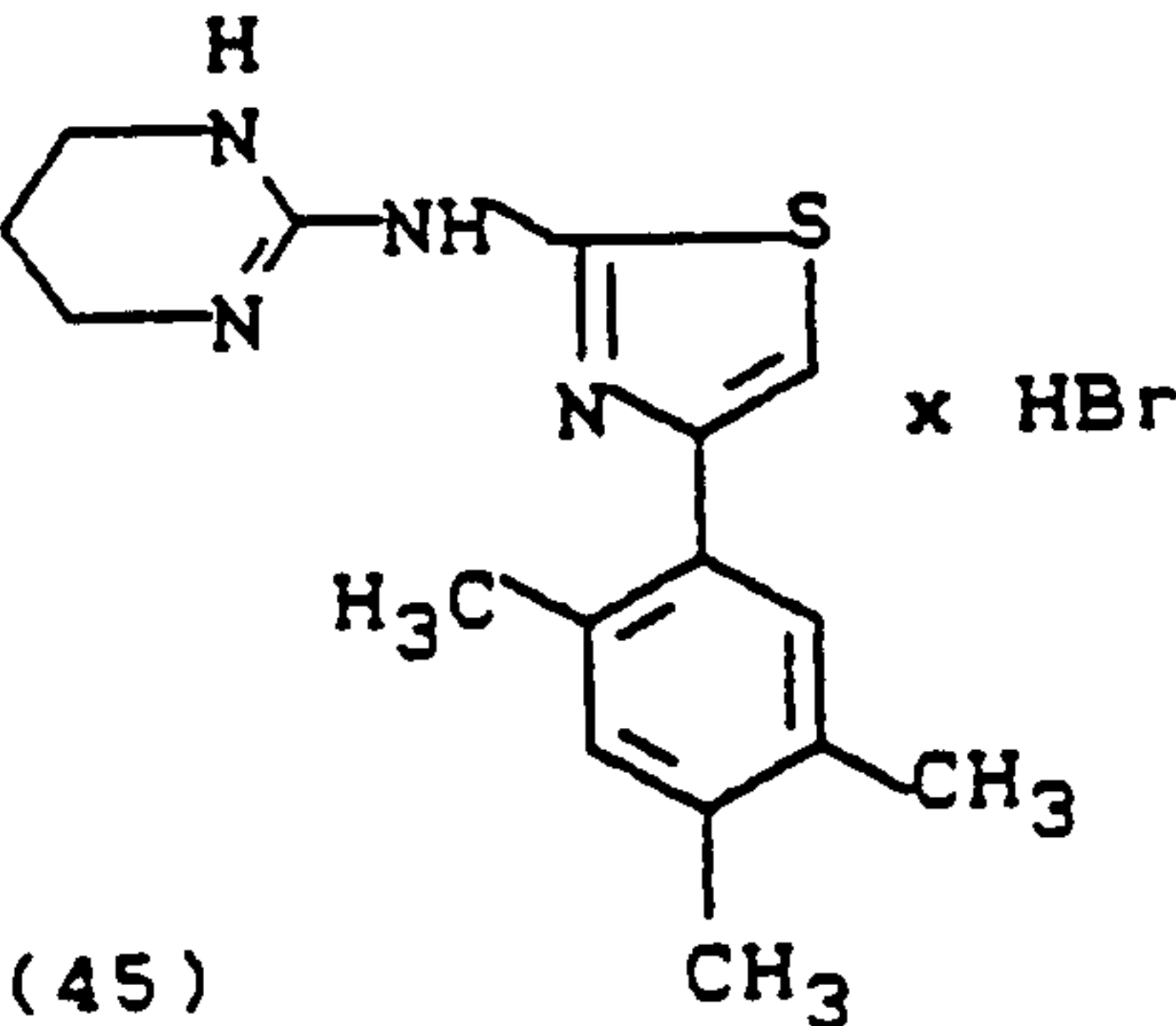
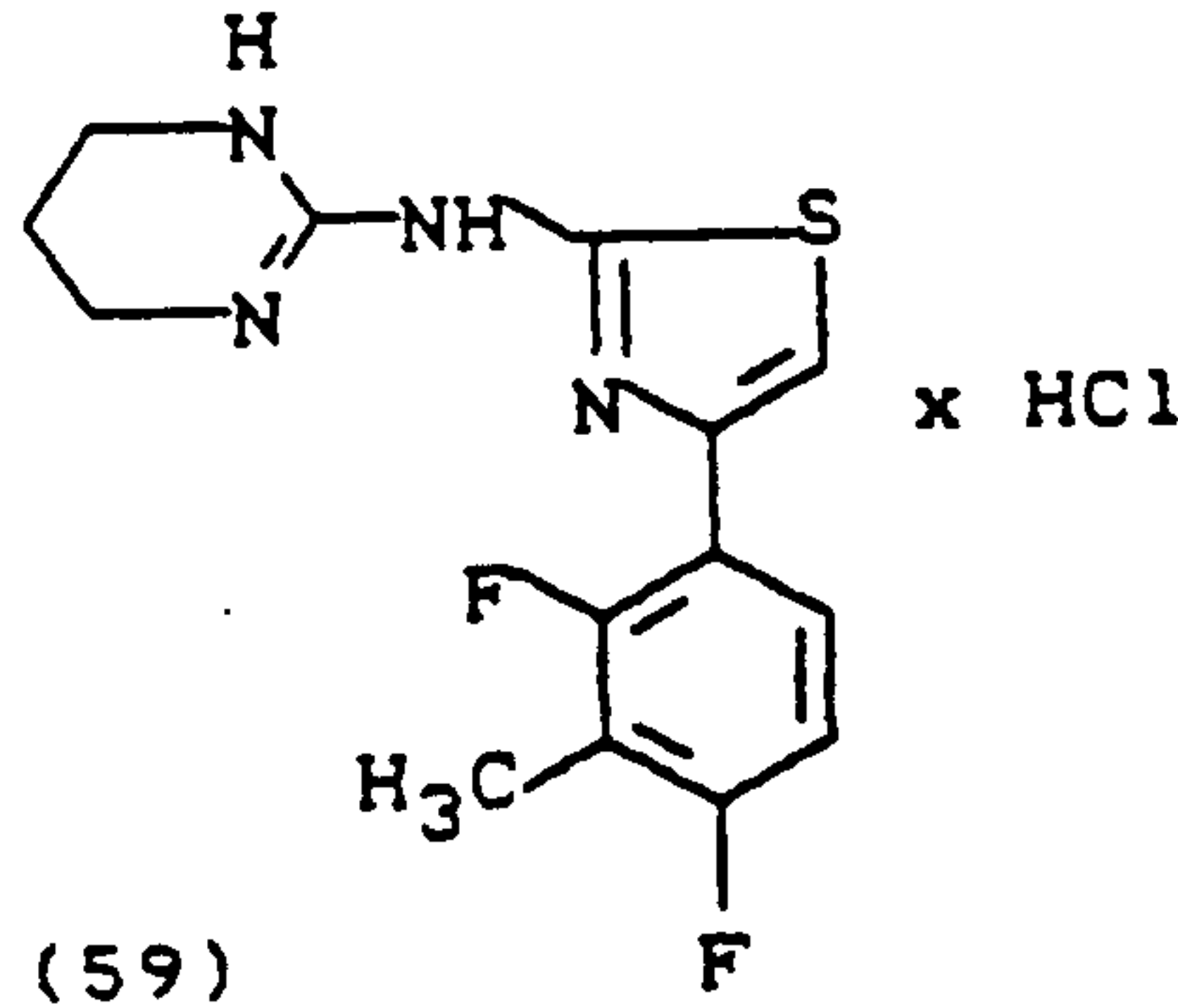
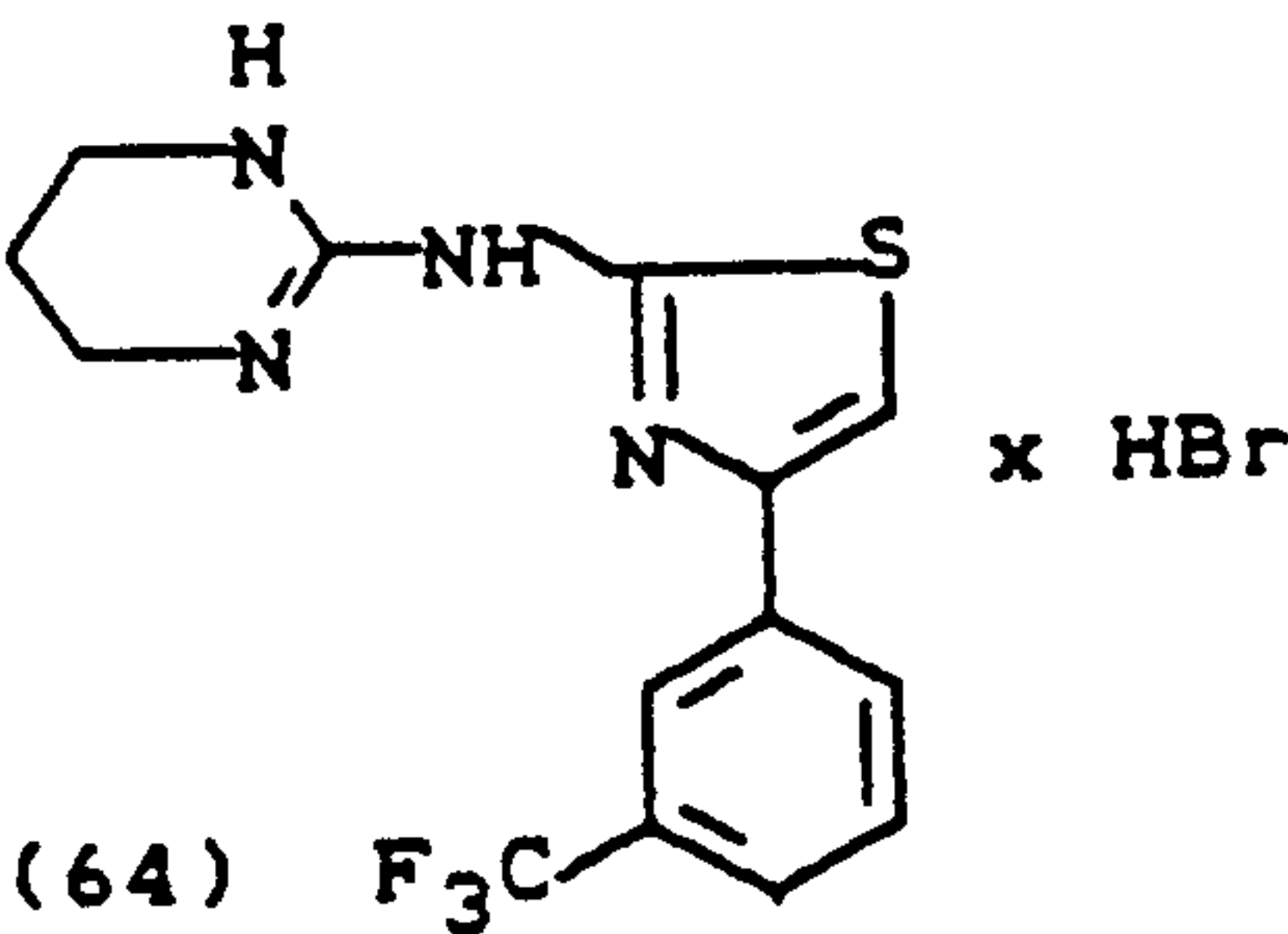
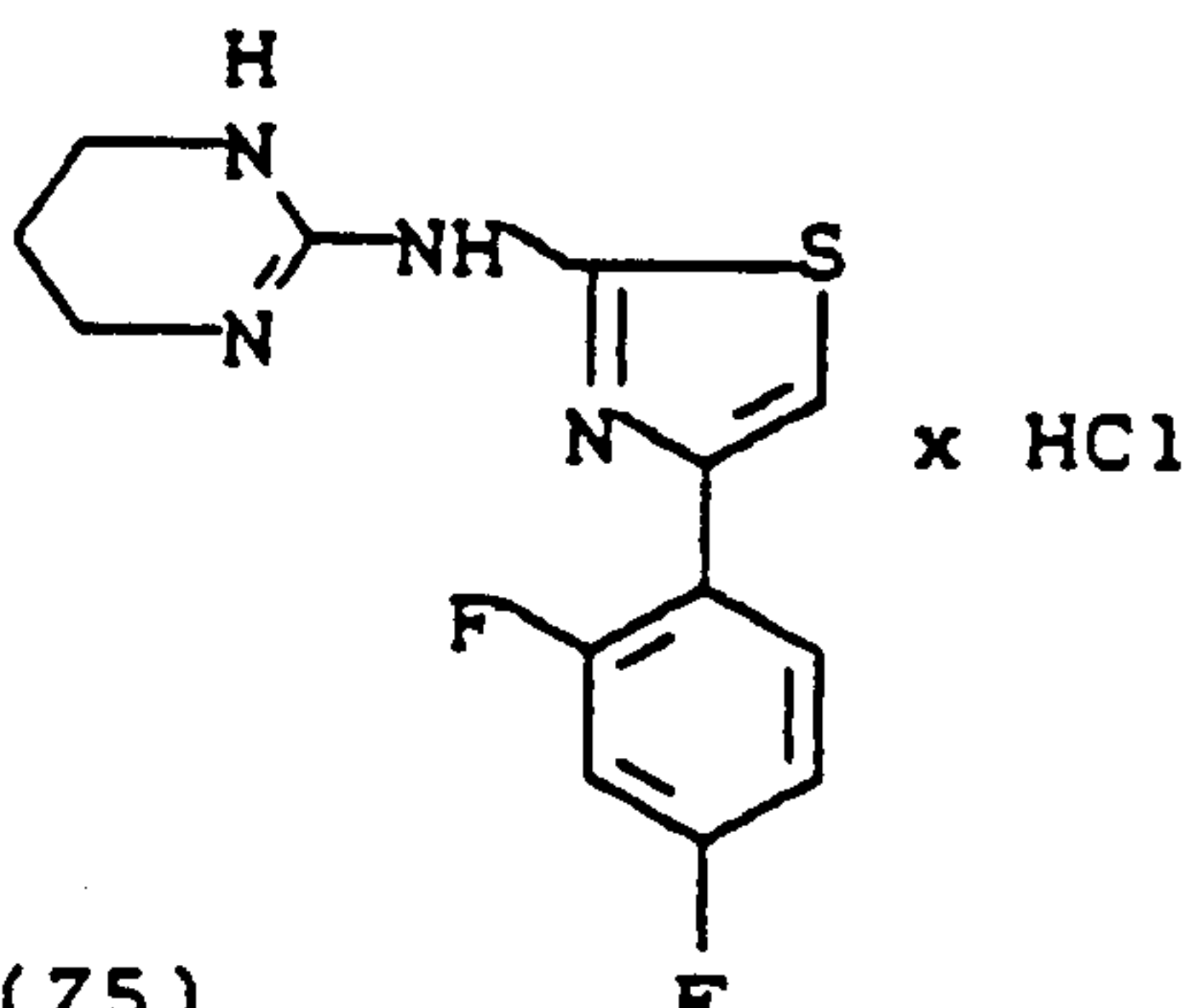
Active compound	Tricho- phyton mentagr.	Candida albicans	Asper- gillus fumi- gatus
5			
 (45)	8	64	16
 (59)	4	64	16
 (64)	1	>64	4

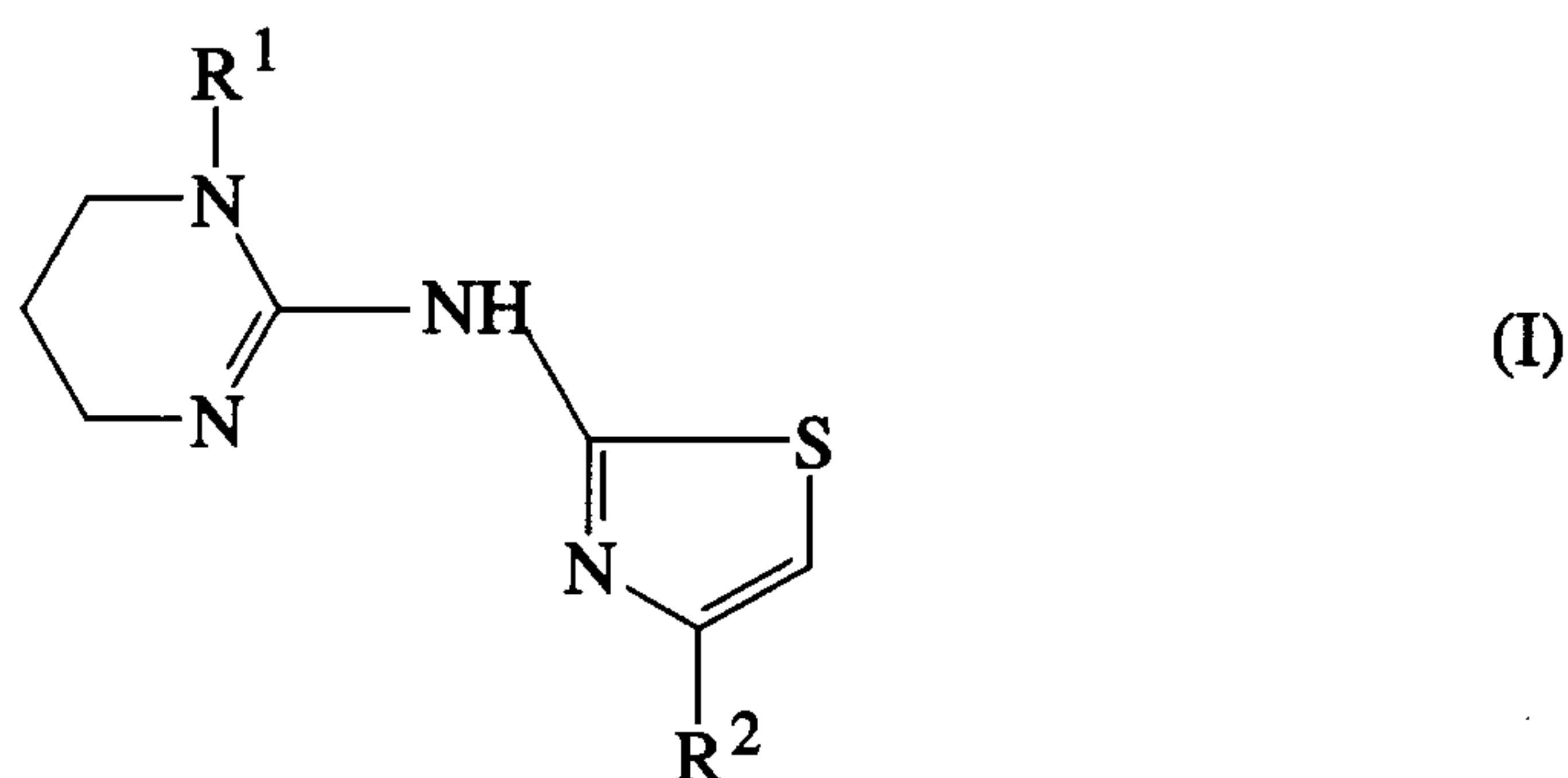
Table A
Antimycotic in vitro activity
MIC*) values in $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of nutrient medium

5	Active compound	Tricho-		Asper-
		phyton	Candida	gillus
	 (75)	mentagr.	albicans	fumi-
		4	>64	32

*) minimum fungicidal concentration having a destruction rate of >99%

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A 2-aminothiazole of the general formula (I)



in which

R^1 represents hydrogen or (C_1-C_4) alkyl and

R^2 represents optionally substituted cyclohexyl or substituted phenyl in each of which the substituent is selected from halogen, (C_1-C_6) alkyl or halogeno (C_1-C_4) alkyl, halogeno (C_1-C_4) alkoxy, dioxyhalogeno (C_1-C_4) alkyl and halogeno (C_1-C_4) alkylthio, each having 1 to 9 halogen atoms, a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, with the exception of the compounds 4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)-amino]thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole and 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[2-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)amino]-thiazole and with the exception of pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of these compounds.

2. A 2-aminothiazole according to claim 1, in which

R^2 represents cyclohexyl which is optionally substituted by a substituent selected from halogen, alkyl or alkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or halogenoalkyl or halogenoalkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 halogen atoms, or represents phenyl which is substituted by a substituent selected from halogen, alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkyl or halogenoalkylthio each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 halogen atoms, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

3. A 2-aminothiazole according to claim 2, wherein R^2

represents cyclohexyl optionally substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, alkyl or alkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or halogenoalkyl or halogenoalkoxy each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 halogen atoms, or represents phenyl which is substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkylene or halogenoalkylthio each having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and 1 to 9 fluorine, chlorine or bromine substituents, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A 2-aminothiazole according to claim 1, in which

R^1 represents hydrogen or methyl and

R^2 represents cyclohexyl which is optionally monosubstituted to pentasubstituted by a substituent from methyl or ethyl, or represents phenyl which is monosubstituted

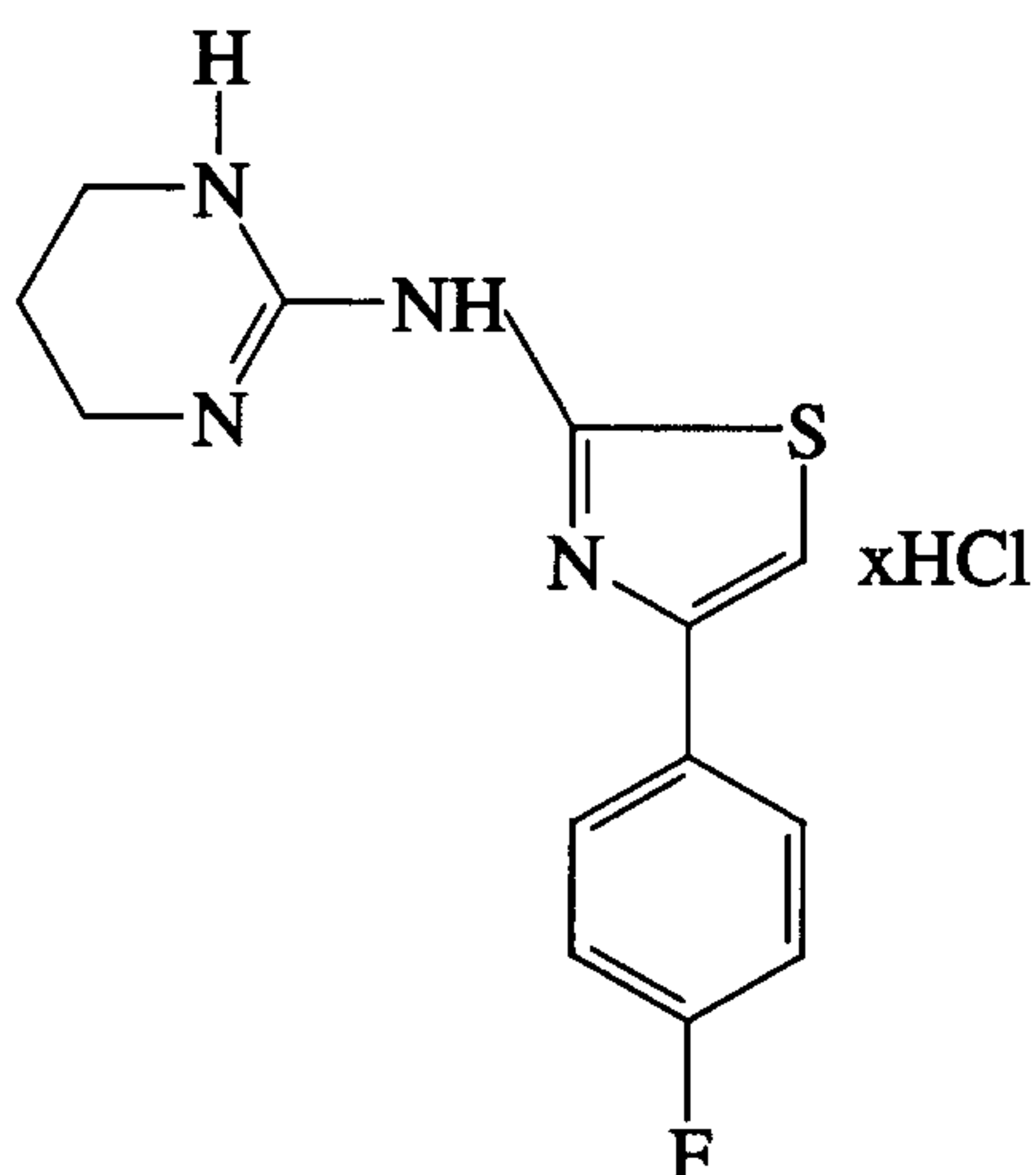
to pentasubstituted by a substituent selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkylene or halogenoalkylthio each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and 1 to 7 halogen atoms, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

5. A 2-aminothiazole according to claim 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein among the halogenoalkyl, halogenoalkoxy, dioxyhalogenoalkylene and halogenoalkylthio substituents of phenyl is the definition of R^2 , the halogen substituent is fluorine or chlorine.

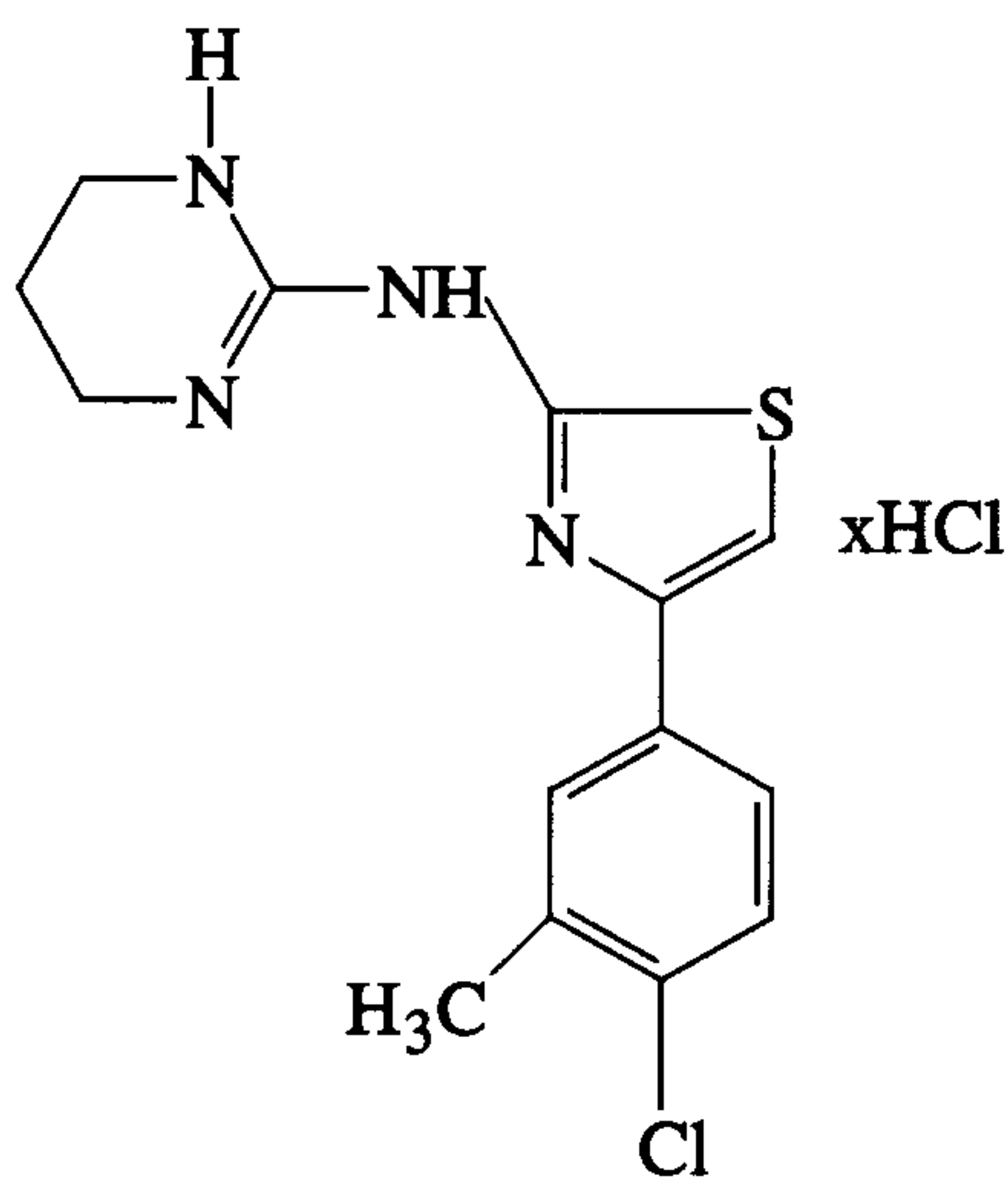
6. A 2-aminothiazole according to claim 1, wherein R^1 represents hydrogen and R^2 represents phenyl substituted by fluorine, chlorine, methyl or trifluoromethyl and the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid salt.

7. 4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen chloride of the formula

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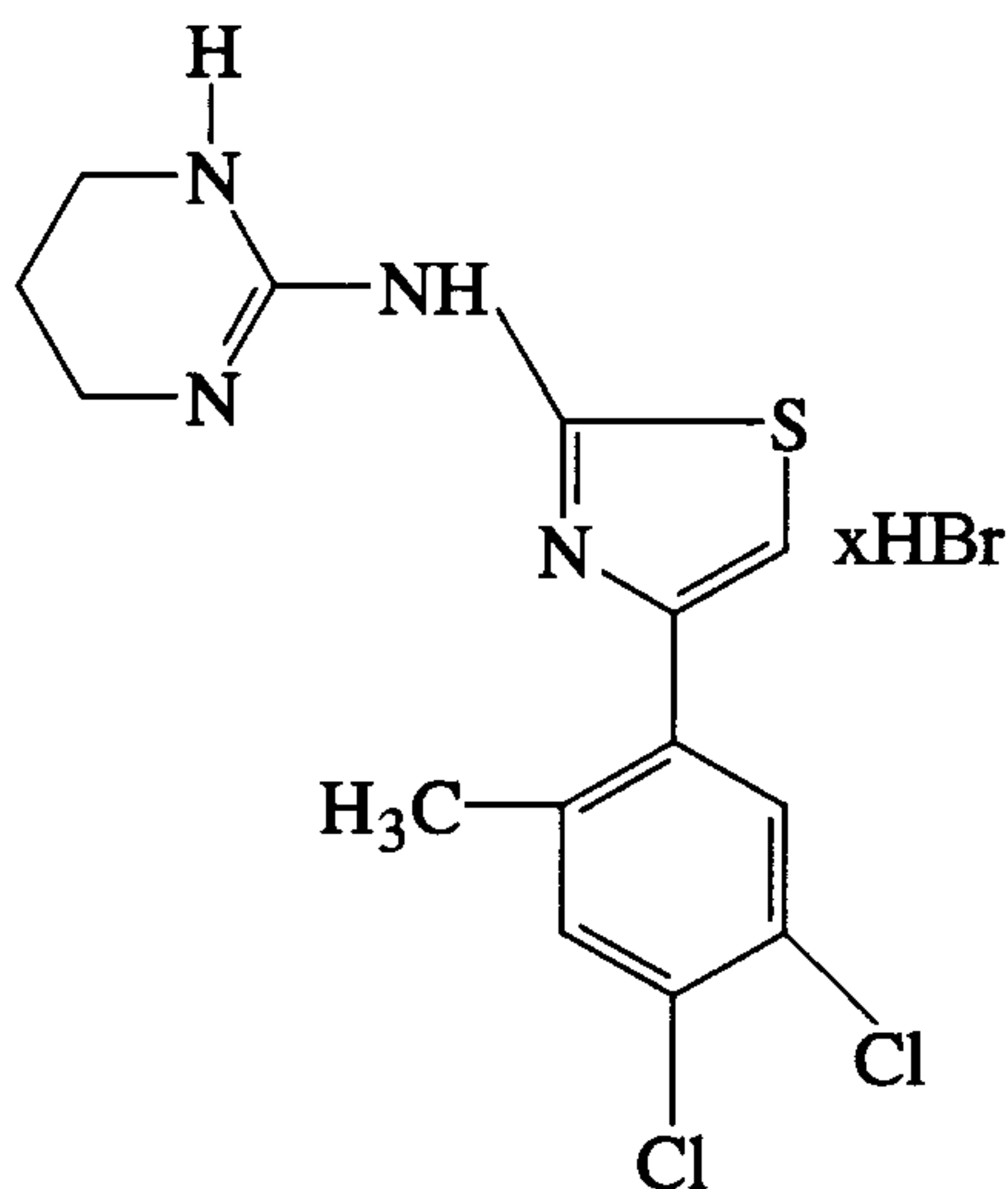


8. 4-(4-Chloro-3-methylphenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen chloride of the formula

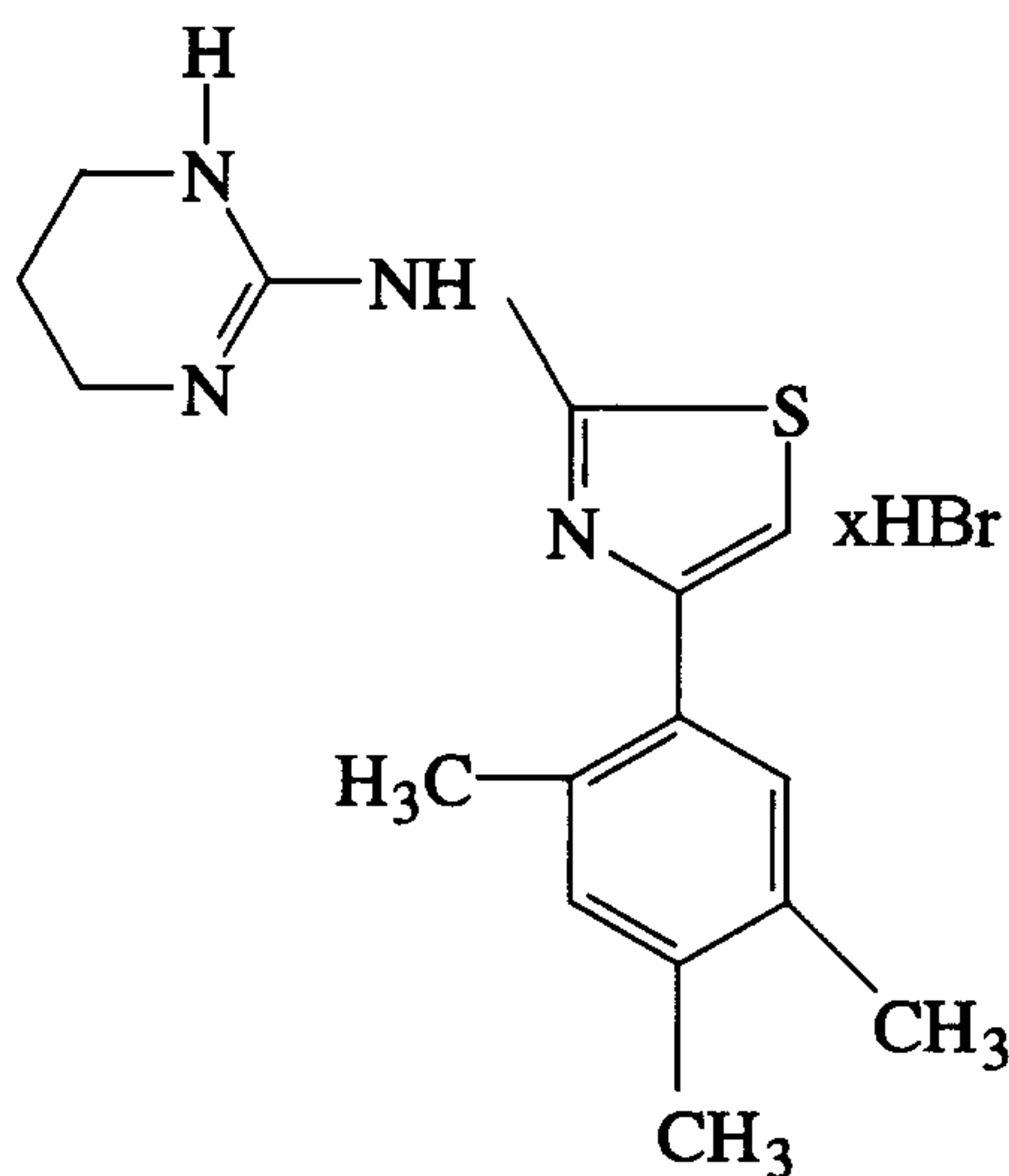


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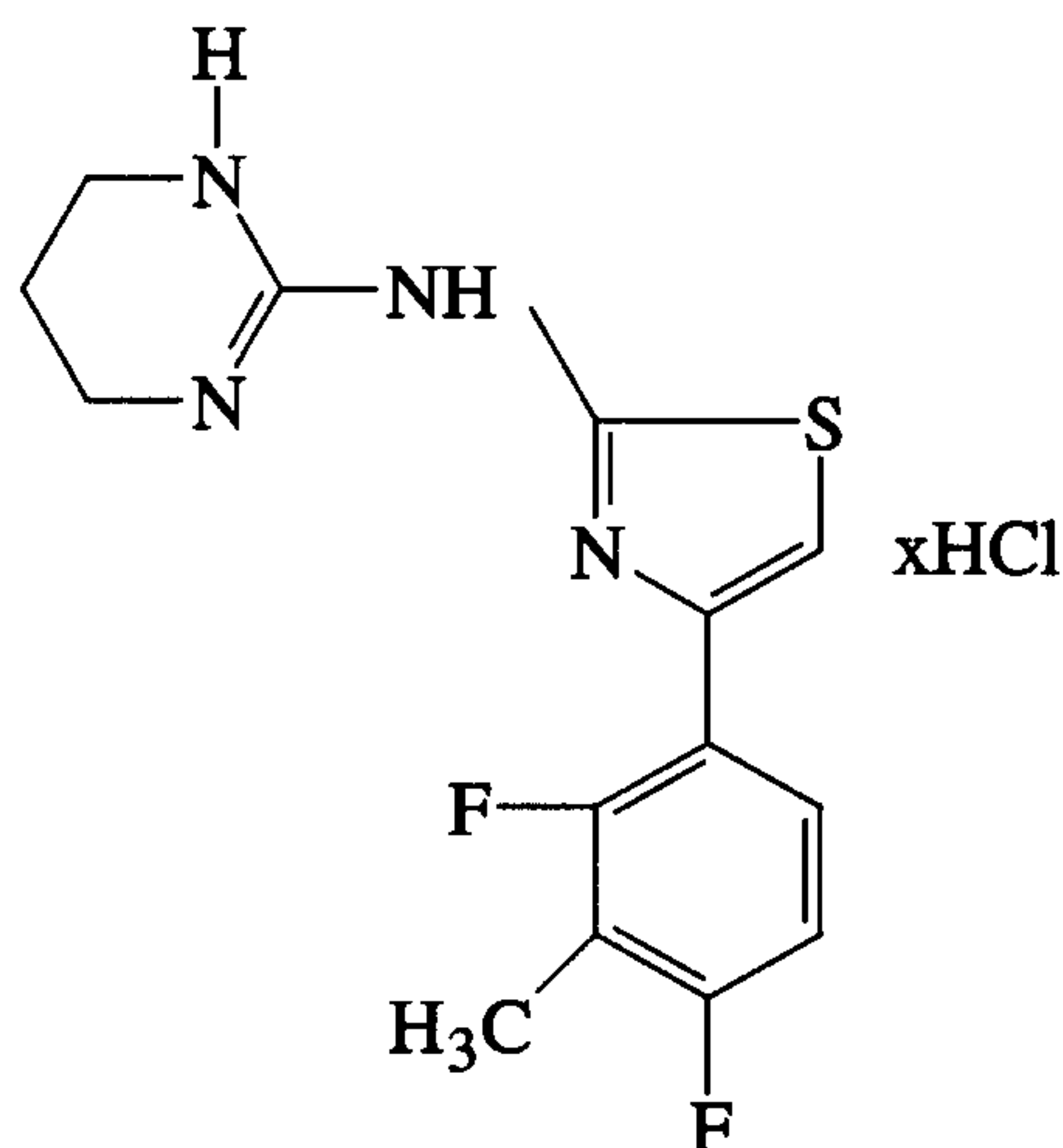
9. 4-(3,4-Dichloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[N-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen bromide of the formula



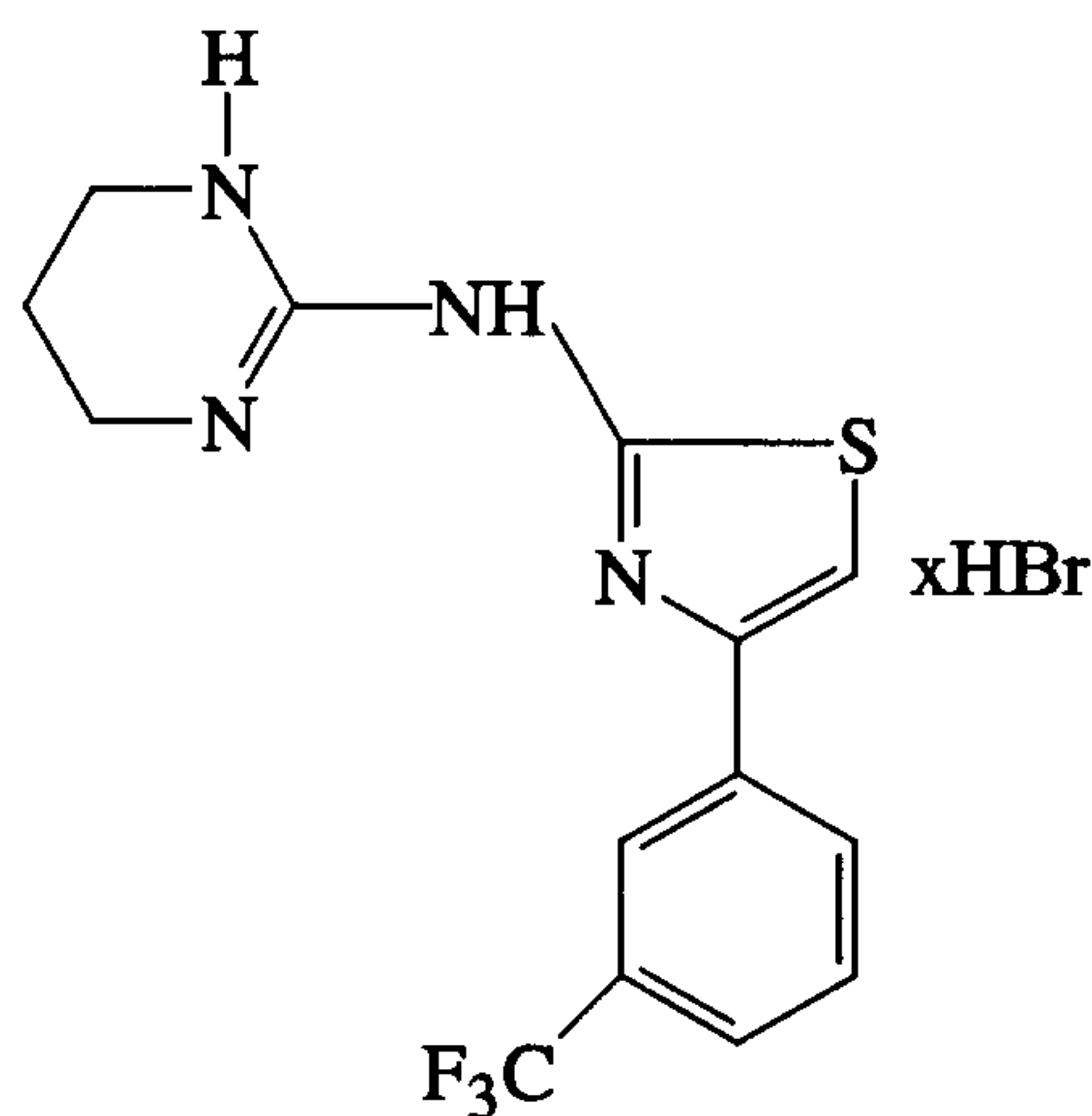
10. 4-(2,4,5-Trimethylphenyl)-2-[1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen bromide of the formula



11. 4-(2,4-Difluoro-3-methylphenyl)-2-[1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen chloride of the formula

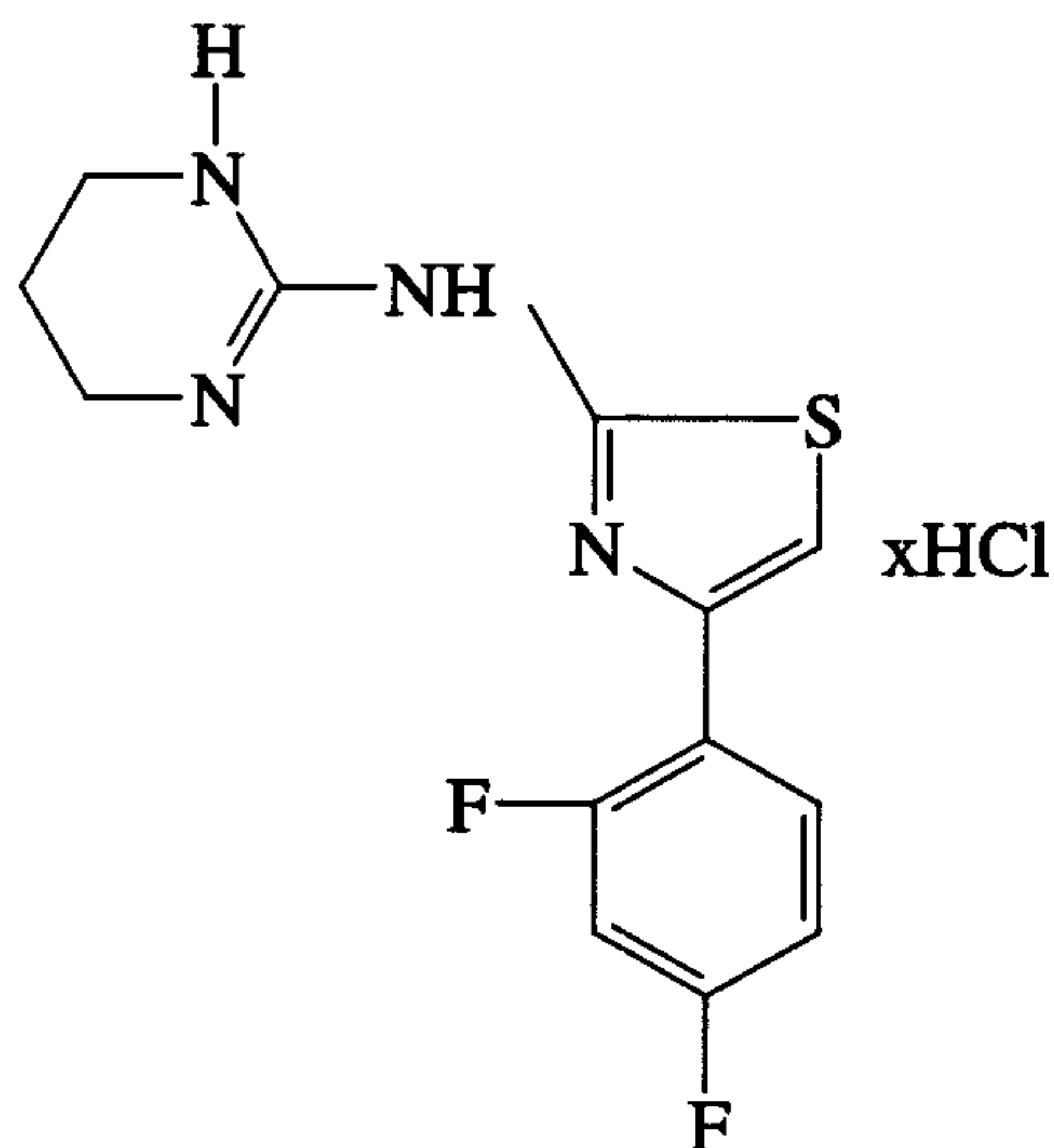


12. 4-(3-Fluoromethylphenyl)-2-[1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen bromide of the formula

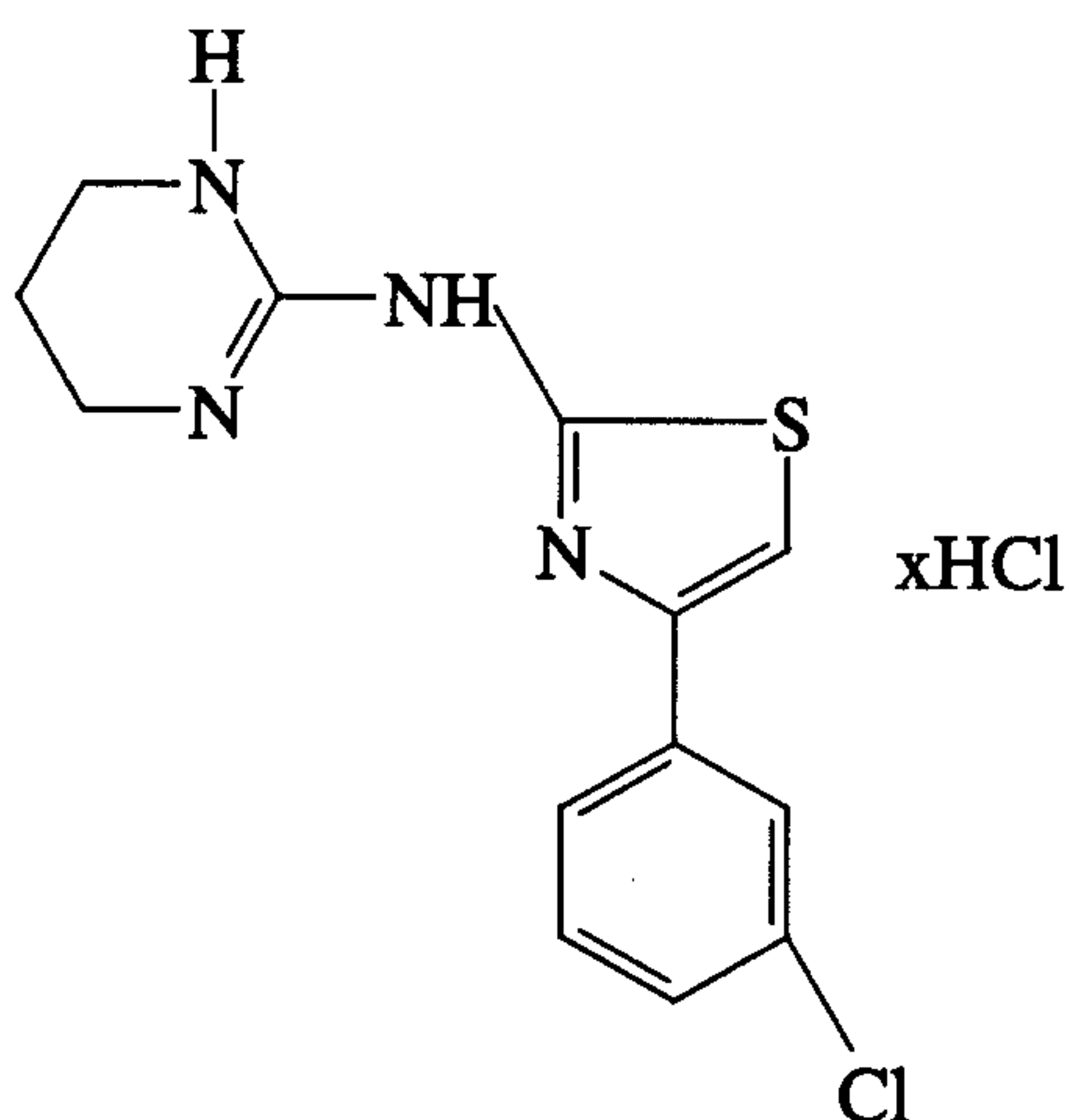


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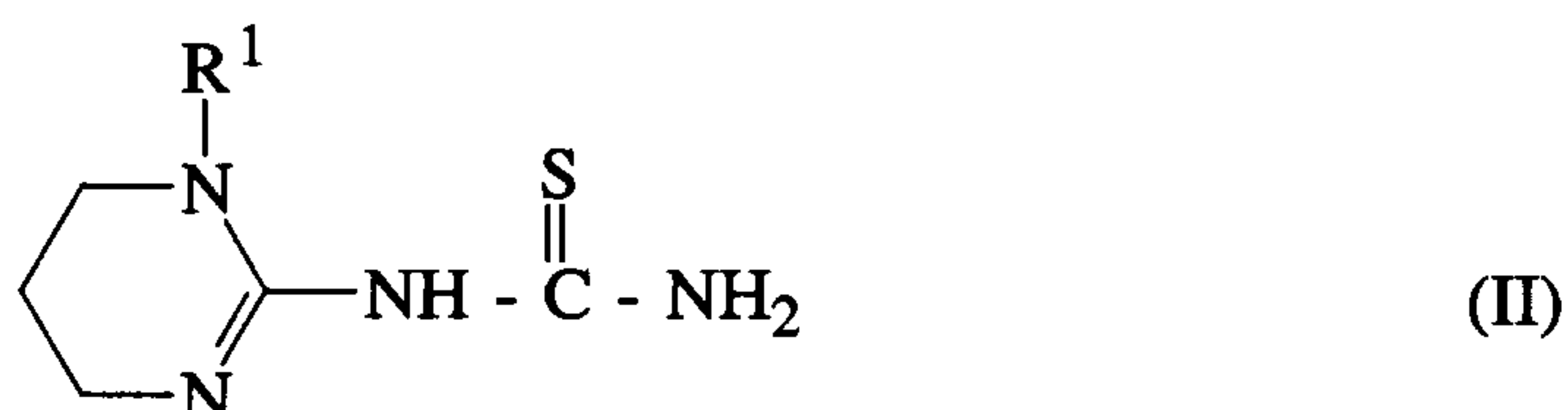
13. 4-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-2-[1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen chloride of the formula



14. 4(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-[N-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]thiazole hydrogen chloride of the formula



15. Process for preparing a 2-aminothiazole according to claim 1, 2 or 3, which process comprises reacting a thiourea derivative of the formula (II)



in which

R^1 is as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, with a ketone derivative of the formula (III)



in which

R^2 is as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, and

E represents hydroxyl or halogen,

if required, in the presence of a diluent or in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and, if required, subsequently adding an acid to yield a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14 in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising from about 0.1 to 99.5% by weight of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14 as active ingredient in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising from about 0.5 to 95% by weight of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14 as active ingredient in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14, as active ingredient in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, said composition being in unit dose form, each unit dose comprising a dose sufficient to provide from about 2.5 to about 200 mg of active ingredient per kg body weight.

20. Process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14, as active ingredient which process comprises admixing said active ingredient with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, excipient or carrier.

21. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 14, to combat a microbial disease in a mammal.

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