



HU000025268T2

(19) **HU****MAGYARORSZÁG**
Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala(11) Lajstromszám: **E 025 268**(13) **T2****EURÓPAI SZABADALOM**
SZÖVEGÉNEK FORDÍTÁSA(21) Magyar ügyszám: **E 09 725663**(22) A bejelentés napja: **2009. 03. 05.**

(96) Az európai bejelentés bejelentési száma:

EP 20090725663

(97) Az európai bejelentés közzétételi adatai:

EP 2272845 A2 **2011. 01. 12.**

(97) Az európai szabadalom megadásának meghirdetési adatai:

EP 2272845 B1 **2015. 03. 04.**(51) Int. Cl.: **C07D 417/10** (2006.01)**A61K 314/27** (2006.01)**C07D 417/14** (2006.01)**A61P 35/00** (2006.01)

(86) A nemzetközi (PCT) bejelentési szám:

PCT/KR 09/001095

(87) A nemzetközi közzétételi szám:

WO 09119980

(30) Elsőbbségi adatok:

20080027820**2008. 03. 26.****KR**

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Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmas az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.

(54) **Benzofenon-tiazol-származékok mikrotubulusok képződésének gátlására és eljárás az előállításukra**

(19)



(11)

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(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
04.03.2015 Bulletin 2015/10

(51) Int Cl.:
C07D 417/10 (2006.01) **C07D 417/14** (2006.01)
A61K 31/427 (2006.01) **A61P 35/00** (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **09725663.0**

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2009/001095

(22) Date of filing: **05.03.2009**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2009/119980 (01.10.2009 Gazette 2009/40)

(54) **BENZOPHENONE THIAZOLE DERIVATIVES USEFUL FOR INHIBITING FORMATION OF
MICROTUBULE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME**

BENZOPHENONTHIAZOLDERIVAT ZUR HEMMUNG DER BILDUNG VON MIKROTUBULI UND
HERSTELLUNGSVERFAHREN DAFÜR

DÉRIVÉS DE BENZOPHÉNONE THIAZOLE UTILES POUR INHIBER LA FORMATION DE
MICROTUBULES, ET LEUR MÉTHODE DE PRODUCTION

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK TR**

(30) Priority: **26.03.2008 KR 20080027820**

(43) Date of publication of application:
12.01.2011 Bulletin 2011/02

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WO-A1-2008/038955 **WO-A1-2008/038955**
WO-A2-2004/078144 **WO-A2-2004/078144**

- **OHSUMIK ET AL: "SYNTHESIS AND ANTITUMOR ACTIVITIES OF AMINO ACID PRODRUGS OF AMINO-COMBRETASTATINS", ANTI-CANCER DRUG DESIGN, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, BASINGSTOKE, vol. 14, 1 January 1999 (1999-01-01), pages 539-548, XP002938076, ISSN: 0266-9536**

Description

[Technical Field]

[0001] The present invention relates to a thiazole-containing benzophenone derivative useful for inhibiting formation of microtubule, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof, a pharmaceutical composition comprising the derivative, a use of the derivative as a therapeutic agent and a method for preparing the derivative. The benzophenone thiazole derivatives of the present invention inhibit formation of microtubules, eliminate actively proliferating cells of malignant tumors and thus control general cell proliferation.

[Background Art]

[0002] The applicants of the present invention disclose novel benzophenone derivatives having inhibitory activity upon microtubule formation in Korean Patent No. 10-2006-0094019 (filed on Sep. 27, 2006), Korean Patent No. 10-2007-0083856 (filed on Aug. 21, 2007) claiming the benefit thereof and PCT Application No. PCT/KR2007/004625 (filed on Sep. 21, 2007).

[0003] Among the compounds disclosed in PCT/KR2007/004625, 516[4-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl](3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone] is found to exhibit potent mitosis inhibitory activity and cytotoxicity. From animal test results, it can be confirmed that the toxicity is caused by deposition on organs due to its low solubility.

[0004] Accordingly, the inventors of the present invention attempted to develop compounds which exhibit more efficacious pharmaceutical effects and low toxicity via improvement in solubility of benzophenone derivatives, resulting in the present invention. That is, the present invention provides novel benzophenone thiazole compounds, as derivatives of 516[4-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl](3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone], having efficient mitosis inhibition, superior antitumor activity, and improved solubility and thus considerably decreased toxicity.

[Disclosure]

[Technical Problem]

[0005] Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and it is one object of the present invention to provide a compound which is toxic to directly or indirectly active mitotic cells and is useful for treating malignant tumors, viral and bacterial infection, recurrent vascular occlusion, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases and psoriasis.

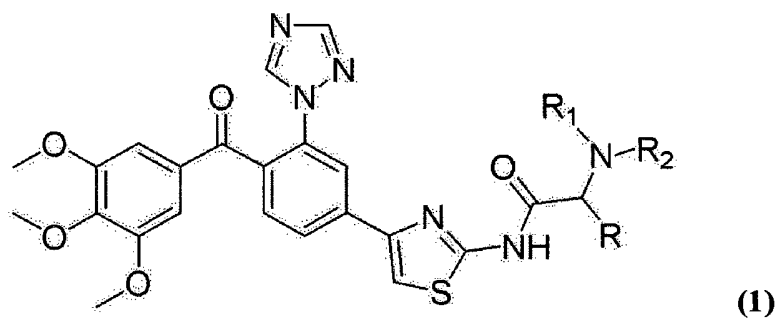
[0006] Accordingly, the present invention provides a novel benzophenone thiazole derivative useful for inhibiting formation of microtubules, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof.

[0007] It is another object of the present invention to provide a pharmaceutical composition, as an active ingredient, comprising a benzophenone derivative containing thiazole useful for inhibiting formation of microtubules, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof.

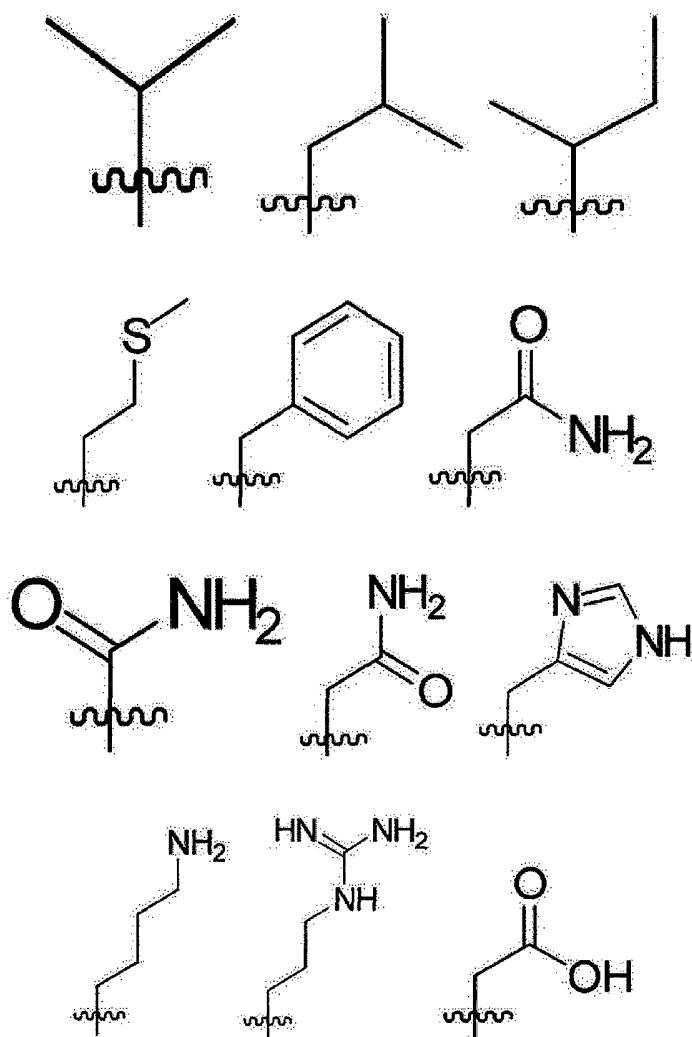
[0008] It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing a benzophenone derivative containing thiazole useful for inhibiting formation of microtubules, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof.

[Technical Solution]

[0009] In accordance with the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a compound represented by formula 1 or an isomer thereof, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof.



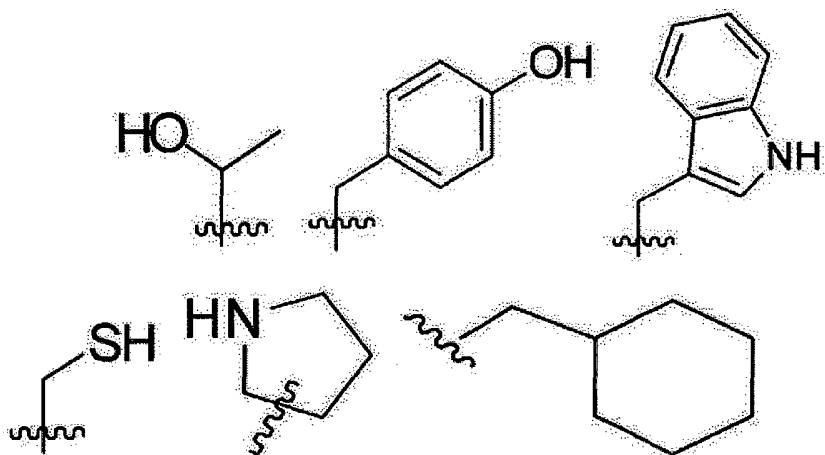
wherein R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen (H) or methyl (CH_3); and R is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or one selected from compounds represented by the following moieties:



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[0010] Examples of preferred compounds represented by formula 1 are shown in Table 1 below:

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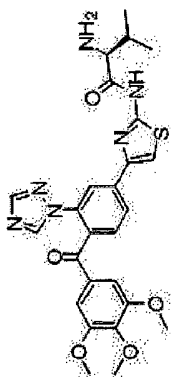
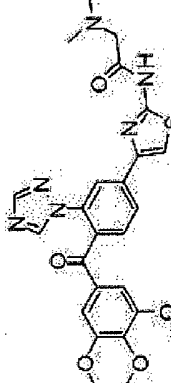
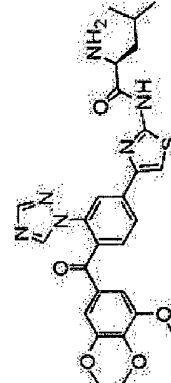
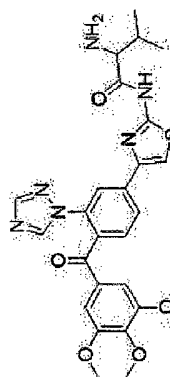
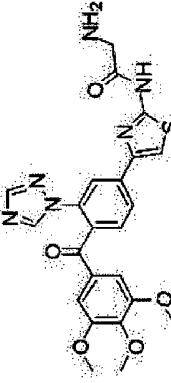
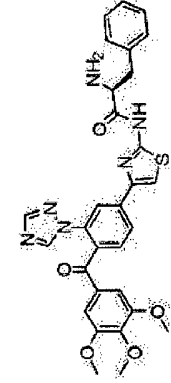
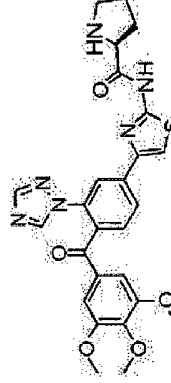
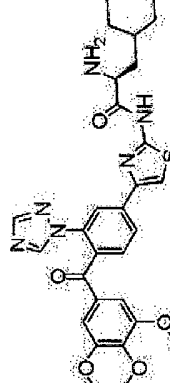
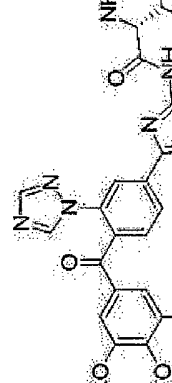
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TABLE 1

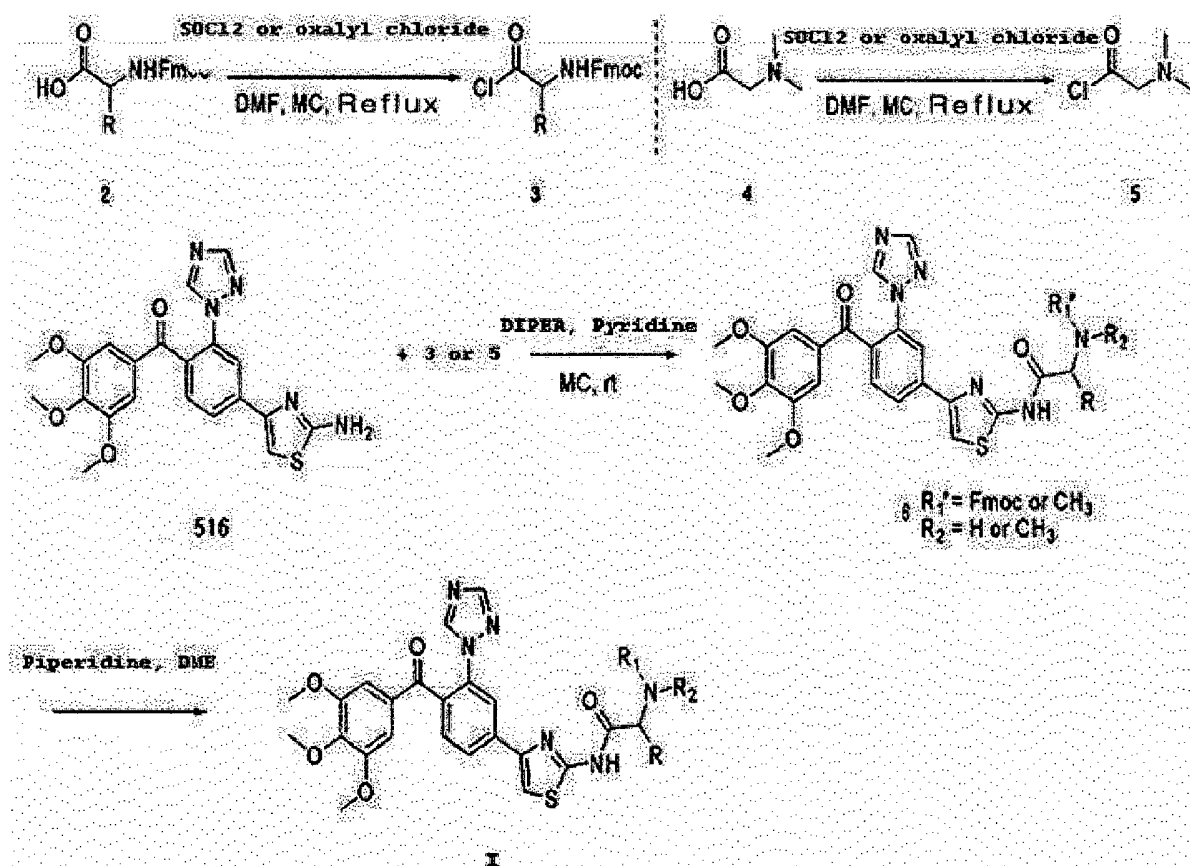
				
Compound 624	Compound 631	Compound 647	Compound 652	
				
Compound 615	Compound 625	Compound 646	Compound 648	Compound 653

[0011] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, provided is a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting formation of microtubules, comprising the compound of formula 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof as an active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

[0012] Hereinafter, the method for preparing the compound will be illustrated in detail.

[0013] The compound of formula 1 may be prepared in accordance with a method disclosed in a variety of documents (Nguyen-Hai Nam et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. 2003, 11, 1021; Rebecca Braslau et al., Org. Lett. 2000, 10, 1399; Akira Oku et al., J. Org. Chem. 1986, 19, 3732; Francois Clemence et al., J. Med. Chem. 1988, 7, 1453; Yu Su et al., Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 367). The preparation method of the compound of formula 1 will be illustrated in detail with reference to the following Reaction Scheme 1:

[Reaction Scheme I]



[0014] In Reaction Scheme I, Fmoc is an N- α -9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group, DIPEA is diisopropylethylamine, MC is methylene chloride, ph is phenyl, DMF is N,N-dimethylformamide, and R, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above.

[0015] In accordance with Reaction Scheme I, thionyl chloride (SOCl_2) or oxalyl chloride is added to a compound of formula 2 or a compound of formula 4 as a starting material, respectively, to prepare a compound of formula 3 or a compound of formula 5, the compound of formula 3 or 5 reacts with a compound 516 [4-((2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl)(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone] to prepare a compound of formula 6, and de-protection reaction is performed.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[0016] The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 516, as a result of pharmaceutical

effect tests of the compound 516 using a human-derived colorectal cancer cell line (CX-1);

FIG. 2 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compounds 624, 625 and 631, as a result of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compounds using a human-derived colorectal cancer cell line (CX-1);

FIG. 3 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624, as a result of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using a human-derived colorectal cancer cell line (HCT-15);

FIG. 4 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624, as a result of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using a human-derived lung cancer cell line (A549);

FIG. 5 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624, as a result of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using a human-derived stomach cancer cell line (MKN45); and

FIG. 6 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624, as a result of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using a human-derived non-small cell lung cancer cell line (calu-6).

[Best Mode]

[0017] Now, the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples, preparation examples and experimental examples.

These examples are provided only to illustrate the present invention.

Example 1: Synthesis of compound 615

Synthesis of N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-aminoacetamide

[0018] Fmoc-glycine (0.94 g, 3.16 mmol) and N,N-dimethylformamide (one drop) were dissolved in methylene chloride (5 mL), thionyl chloride (SOCl₂, 0.3 mL) was added thereto at ambient temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for one hour. After the reaction was completed, the reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature and was dried under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting compound (1 g) was added to a solution of the compound 516 (0.45 g, 1.07 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 mL) and pyridine (0.13 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. After the reaction was completed, the resulting product was dried under reduced pressure to remove the solvent and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂; MC/MeOH 40/1-10/1) to obtain a solid compound (0.54 g, 71.6%). The resulting compound (0.46 g, 0.64 mmol) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (3 mL), piperidine (76 μ L) was added thereto at ambient temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. After the reaction was completed, the resulting solution was dried under reduced pressure to remove the solvent and the resulting product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂; MC/MeOH 20/1-5/1) to obtain a white solid compound 615 (246.6 mg, 77.9%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone) δ 8.790 (s, 1H), 8.372 (d, J = 1.48 Hz, 1H), 8.315 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.969 (s, 1H), 7.893 (s, 1H), 7.775 (d, J = 8.12 Hz, 1H), 3.829-3.815 (s, 9H), 3.711 (s, 2H). (MS (ESI) m/z 495 (M^+ + H).

Example 2: Synthesis of compound 624

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide

[0019] A white solid compound 624 (2.25 g, 53.2%) was obtained in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.338 (s, 1H), 8.172 (d, J = 1.52 Hz, 1H), 8.035 (dd, J = 8.08, 1.40 Hz, 1H), 7.937 (s, 1H), 7.653 (d, J = 8.08 Hz, 1H), 7.381 (s, 1H), 6.985 (s, 2H), 3.819 (s, 6H), 3.556 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.481 (m, 1H), 1.092 (d, J = 6.96 Hz, 3H), 0.909 (d, J = 6.92 Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z 537 (M^+ + H).

Example 3: Synthesis of compound 625

Synthesis of (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanamide

[0020] A white solid compound 625 (13.6 mg, 21.2%) was obtained in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.333 (s, 1H), 8.165 (d, J = 1.52 Hz, 1H), 7.935 (dd, J = 8.04, 1.52 Hz, 1H), 7.654 (d, J = 8.04 Hz, 1H), 7.405-7.245 (m, 6H), 6.985 (s, 2H), 3.903 (m, 4H), 3.819 (s, 6H), 3.389 (dd, J = 13.8, 3.72 Hz, 1H), 2.827 (m, 1H). MS (ESI) m/z 585 (M^+ + H).

Example 4: Synthesis of compound 631Synthesis of N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)acetamide

[0021] *N,N*-dimethylglycine (446.8 mg, 4.33 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (one drop) were dissolved in methylene chloride (5 mL), thionyl chloride (SOCl₂, 0.41 mL) was added thereto at ambient temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred at 70°C for one hour. After the reaction was completed, the reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature and dried under reduced pressure to remove the solvent to obtain a compound 5 as an intermediate. The compound 516 (94.6 mg, 0.22 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (5 mL) and pyridine (26.2 μL), the compound 5 (68.3 mg) was added thereto and the resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. After the reaction was completed, the reaction solution was dried under reduced pressure to remove the solvent and the resulting product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂ MC/MeOH 40/1-5/1) to obtain a brown compound 631 (24.1 mg, 21.3%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone) δ 8.760 (s, 1H), 8.302 (d, *J* = 1.28 Hz, 1H), 8.231 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.871 (s, 2H), 7.718 (d, *J* = 8.12 Hz, 1H), 6.995 (s, 2H), 3.796 (s, 6H), 3.785 (s, 3H), 3.000 (s, 2H), 2.430 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) *m/z* 523 (*M*⁺ + *H*).

Example 5: Synthesis of compound 646Synthesis of (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide

[0022] A white solid compound 646 (7.8 mg, 25.1%) was obtained in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 8.817 (s, 1H), 8.268 (m, 2 H), 7.940 (s, 1H), 7.845 (s, 1H), 7.744 (m, 1H), 6.970 (s, 2H), 4.068-4.037 (m, 1H), 3.826 (s, 3H), 3.789 (s, 6H), 3.181 (m, 1H), 2.686-2.617 (m, 1H), 2.344-2.263 (m, 1H), 2.344 (m, 1H), 2.005-1.841 (m, 3H). MS (ESI) *m/z* 535 (*M*⁺ + *H*).

Example 6: Synthesis of compound 647Synthesis of (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-4-methylpentanamide

[0023] A white solid compound 647 (8.5 mg, 23.6 %) was obtained in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.311 (s, 1H), 8.105-8.055 (m, 2H), 7.942 (s, 1H), 7.649 (d, *J* = 7.96 Hz, 1H), 7.439 (s, 1H), 6.978 (s, 2H), 3.892 (s, 3H), 3.814 (s, 6H), 3.742-3.725 (m, 1H), 1.999-1.925 (m, 2H), 1.508-1.462 (m, 1H), 1.018 (t, *J* = 5.96 Hz, 6H). MS (ESI) *m/z* 551 (*M*⁺ + *H*).

Example 7: Synthesis of compound 648Synthesis of (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropane amide

[0024] A white solid compound 648 (46.8 mg, 36%) was obtained in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.305 (s, 1H), 8.099-8.049 (m, 2H), 7.936 (s, 1H), 7.643 (d, *J* = 8.04 Hz, 1H), 7.434 (s, 1H), 7.257 (s, 1H), 6.972 (s, 2H), 3.886 (s, 3H), 3.783-3.748 (m, 7H), 2.044-1.309 (m, 13H). MS (ESI) *m/z* 631 (*M*⁺ + 40).

Example 8: Synthesis of compound 652Synthesis of N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide

[0025] A white solid compound 652 (258.2 mg, 63.1 %) was obtained using Fmoc-valine (racemic isomer) in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.338 (s, 1H), 8.172 (d, *J* = 1.52 Hz, 1H), 8.035 (dd, *J* = 8.08, 1.40 Hz, 1H), 7.937 (s, 1H), 7.653 (d, *J* = 8.08 Hz, 1H), 7.381 (s, 1H), 6.985 (s, 2H), 3.819 (s, 6H), 3.556 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.481 (m, 1H), 1.092

(d, $J = 6.96$ Hz, 3H), 0.909 (d, $J = 6.92$ Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z 537 ($M^+ + H$).

Example 9: Synthesis of compound 653

5 Synthesis of (R)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl) phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide

[0026] A white solid compound 653 (2.25 g, 53.2%) was obtained using Fmoc-D-valine in the same manner as in the synthesis of the compound 615.

10 ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.338 (s, 1H), 8.172 (d, $J = 1.52$ Hz, 1H), 8.035 (dd, $J = 8.08, 1.40$ Hz, 1H), 7.937 (s, 1H), 7.653 (d, $J = 8.08$ Hz, 1H), 7.381 (s, 1H), 6.985 (s, 2H), 3.819 (s, 6H), 3.556 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.481 (m, 1H), 1.092 (d, $J = 6.96$ Hz, 3H), 0.909 (d, $J = 6.92$ Hz, 3H). MS (ESI) m/z 537 ($M^+ + H$).

Experimental Example 1: Measurement of solubility in water

15 **[0027]** The compounds of the present invention were developed to reduce toxicity caused by deposition on organ due to low solubility of compound 516, as confirmed by animal tests. Considering this, solubility of the present compounds in water was thus measured.

20 (1) Test methods

① Determination of calibration line

25 **[0028]** The compound was dissolved in acetonitrile to a concentration of 1 mg/mL and the solution was diluted with a mobile phase to a concentration of 5, 12.5, 25, 50 or 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

② Preparation of specimen

[0029]

30 1. The compound was added to distilled water such that the concentration of each specimen was adjusted to 10 mg/mL, stirred in a thermostat stirrer (25°C, 200 rpm) for about 7 days, filtered and diluted with a mobile phase to an optimal concentration.

35 2. The compound was added to distilled water such that the concentration of each specimen was adjusted to 10 mg/mL, sonicated for 30 minutes, stirred for 5 minutes, filtered, sonicated for 30 minutes again and diluted with a mobile phase to an optimal concentration.

(2) HPLC conditions

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[0030]

UV: 215 nm

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Flow rate: 1 mL/min

Amount injected: 10 μL

Column temperature: 25 °C

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Column: Kromasil C8 (4.6×150 mm, 5 μm)

Mobile phase: 20 mM ammonium acetate, pH 5.0/ACN (60/40)

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(3) Test results

[0031] The solubility of the compounds of the present invention was compared with that of the compound 516 and the results thus obtained are shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Solubility (mg/mL)	Compound 516	Compound 615	Compound 624	Compound 625	Compound 631	Compound 646	Compound 647	Compound 648
	0.5	23.3	14.9	11.0	25.4	29.1	12.1	12.5

[0032] As can be seen from Table 2 above, the compound 516 exhibited considerably low solubility of 0.5 mg/mL, while the compounds of the present invention exhibited high solubility of 10 mg/mL or higher, which are comparable to or higher than a currently available reference drug, AC7700 (See: Anticancer Drug Des. 1999, Dec; 14(6): 539-48).

Experimental Example 2: Pharmaceutical effects of the compound in mice

(1) Test animal

[0033] BALB/c male nude mice (4 weeks) available from Central Lab Animal Inc. were used for human xenograft experiments. Sterile food and potable water were freely provided to the mice in an isolated sterile cage and the temperature of the cage was maintained at 23 ± 0.5 °C.

(2) Cell lines

[0034] A human cancer model, CX-1 (human colon adenocarcinoma), for xenograft experiment was obtained from the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), and HCT-15 (human colorectal adenocarcinoma, CCL-225) and A549 (human lung carcinoma, CCL-185) were obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, USA). Human tumor cells, MKN45 (human gastric adenocarcinoma, #80103) and calu-6 (human lung carcinoma, #30056) were obtained from KCLB (Korean Cell Line Bank).

[0035] CX-1 was incubated in a 95% air incubator (37°C, 5% CO₂) using a DMEM (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Gibco) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and 1% Antibiotics-Antimycotics (Gibco). Other cell lines were incubated in a 95% air incubator (37°C, 5% CO₂) using an RPM1640 (Gibco BRL) medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and 1 % Antibiotics-Antimycotics (Gibco).

(3) *In vivo* antitumor activity

[0036] *In vivo* human xenograft experiments were performed in accordance with the following procedure. *In vitro* proliferated human-derived cancer cell lines (CX-1, HCT-15, A549, MKN45, calu-6) were subcutaneously injected into the abdominal region of BALB/c nude mice and were thus proliferated *in vivo*. After 20 to 25 days, the mice were sacrificed by cervical spine dislocation, solid cancer cells proliferated in the mice were sterily separated and fresh cancer cells from which connective or necrotic tissues or skin were removed were collected. The fragments of tumor were transplanted to the BALB/c nude mice.

[0037] The mice in which cancer cells were proliferated to a predetermined size were collected on the 15th to 30th day after human-derived cancer models were transplanted into the BALB/c nude mice and then used for the tests. For each experimental group, the drug was injected at a dose of 0.1 mL per 10 g of mouse in accordance with a dose schedule, when tumor cells were grown to a size of 100 to 200 mm³ after tumor transplantation.

[0038] After administration, antitumor activity was evaluated based upon an antitumor inhibition rate (IR%) of tumor growth, obtained by comparing a tumor volume measured on the final day with a tumor volume of a control group. As the reference drug, AC7700 (Sanofi-Aventis), which is currently undergoing phase III clinical trials, was used.

$$\text{Tumor size} = (\text{short diameter})^2 \times (\text{long diameter})/2$$

$$\text{I.R.(\%)} = [1 - (\text{average tumor size of drug-administered group}) / (\text{average tumor size of control group})] \times 100$$

The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 516 using human-derived colorectal cancer model (CX-1) are shown in Table 3 below and FIG. 1. FIG. 1 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 516.

TABLE 3

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Bodyweight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	+18.4	-	0/6

(continued)

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
AC7700	100 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+13.2	48%	2/6
Compound 516	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+15.2	36%	2/6

As can be seen from Table 3 above and FIG. 1, in the results of CX-1 xenograft model, the compound 516 exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared to the reference drug, AC7700, but two animals died on the 6th and 7th day due to strong toxicity in vivo, which indicates that the compound 516 has a considerably narrow safety margin.

② The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compounds 624, 625 and 631 using human-derived colorectal cancer model (CX-1) are shown in Table 4 below and FIG. 2. FIG. 2 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compounds 624, 625 and 631.

TABLE 4

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	+24.5	-	0/6
AC7700	100 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+22.8	34%	0/6
Compound 624	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+25.7	28%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+14.7	64%	
Compound 625	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+28.9	21%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+24.5	43%	
Compound 631	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+24.8	23%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+26.7	20%	
	20 mg/kg		+20.9	37%	

As can be seen from Table 4 above and FIG. 2, in the result of CX-1 xenograft model, the compounds 624, 625 and 631 exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared to the reference drug, AC7700, underwent no weight loss, as compared to the compound 516, and caused no animal death, which indicates that the compounds have considerably improved safety. In particular, the compound 624 exhibited double the pharmaceutical effects of the reference drug.

③ The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using human-derived colorectal cancer model (HCT-15) are shown in Table 5 below and FIG. 3. FIG. 3 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624.

TABLE 5

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	-3.4	-	0/6
AC7700	80 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+5.5	66%	1/6
Compound 624	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+1.8	12%	0/6
	7.5 mg/kg		+3.2	63%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+6.6	69%	0/6

As can be seen from Table 5 above and FIG. 3, in the result of additional HCT-15 xenograft model, the compound 624 also exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared with the reference drug.

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④ The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using human-derived lung cancer model (A549) are shown in Table 6 below and FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624.

TABLE 6

Experimental group (n=7)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	+5.4	-	0/7
AC7700	80 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+2.6	64%	0/7
Compound 624	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	-1.7	39%	0/7
	7.5 mg/kg		+1.7	61%	0/7
	10 mg/kg		-1.2	71%	0/7

As can be seen from Table 6 above and FIG. 4, in the result of additional A549 xenograft model, the compound 624 also exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared with the reference drug.

⑤ The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using human-derived stomach cancer model (MKN45) are shown in Table 7 below and FIG. 5. FIG. 5 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624.

TABLE 7

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	-15.3	-	0/6
AC7700	80 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+7.8	55%	0/6
Compound 624	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	-11.8	21%	0/6
	7.5 mg/kg		+2.9	46%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+4.3	68%	0/6

As can be seen from Table 7 above and FIG. 5, in the result of additional MKN45 xenograft model, the compound 624 also exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared with the reference drug.

⑥ The results of pharmaceutical effect tests of the compound 624 using human-derived non-small cell lung cancer model (calu-6) are shown in Table 8 below and FIG. 6. FIG. 6 is a graph showing tumor volume on each administration day of compound 624.

TABLE 8

Experimental group (n=6)	Dose/day	Administration method	Body weight change (%)	IR (%)	Number of dead animals
Control group	-	-	+30.0	-	0/6
AC7700	80 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+22.4	80%	0/6
Compound 624	5 mg/kg	q4d x 4 (i. p.)	+26.2	41%	0/6
	7.5 mg/kg		+26.0	73%	0/6
	10 mg/kg		+20.6	82%	0/6

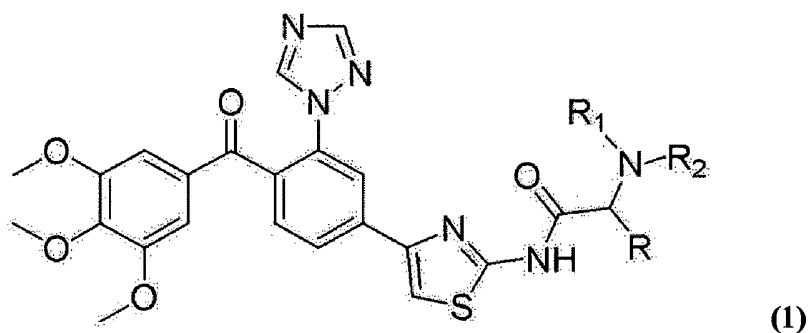
[0039] As can be seen from Table 8 above and FIG. 6, in the result of additional calu-6 xenograft model, the compound 624 also exhibited significantly superior pharmaceutical effects, as compared with the reference drug.

[Industrial Applicability]

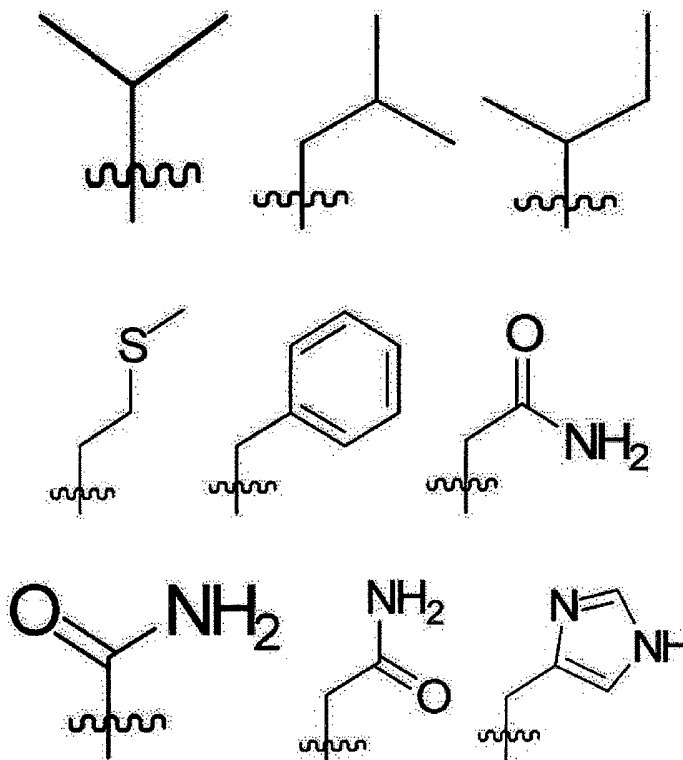
[0040] As apparent from the fore-going, the benzophenone thiazole derivative of the present invention inhibits formation of microtubules and eliminates actively proliferating cells of malignant tumors, thus being useful as therapeutic agents for malignant tumors, viral and bacterial infection, recurrent vascular occlusion, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases and psoriasis.

Claims

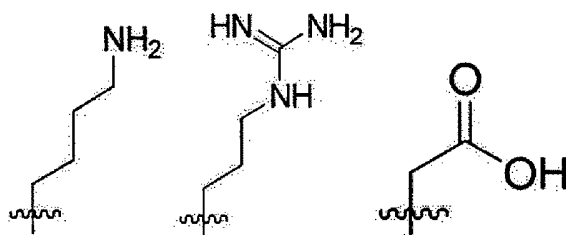
1. A compound represented by formula 1 below or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof:



wherein R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen (H) or methyl (CH_3); and R is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or one selected from the following moieties:

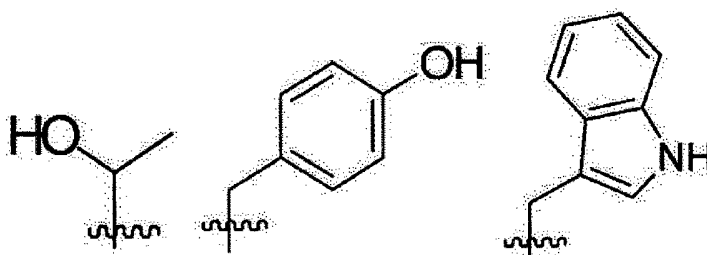


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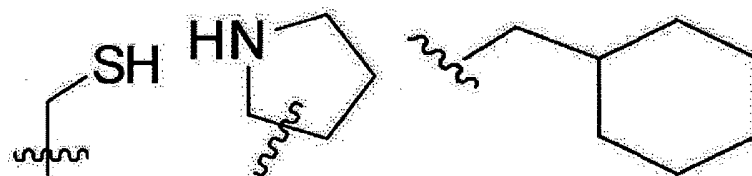
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2. A compound selected from the group consisting of the following compounds, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof:

Compound 615

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-aminoacetamide;

Compound 624

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide;

Compound 625

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanamide;

Compound 631

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)acetamide;

Compound 646

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide;

Compound 647

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-4-methylpentanamide;

Compound 648

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropanamide;

Compound 652

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide; and

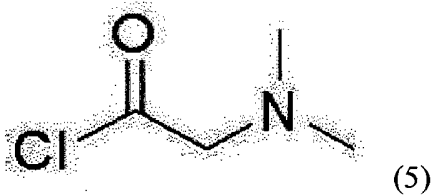
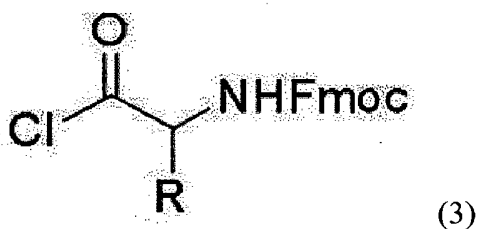
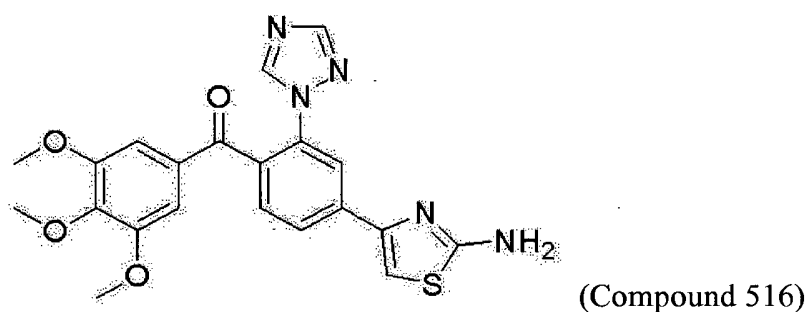
Compound 653

(R)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide.

3. The compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-

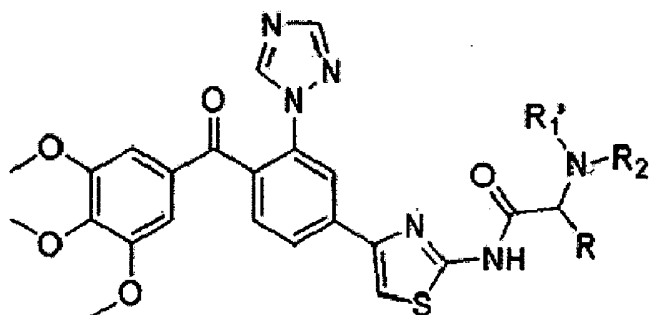
yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamide.

4. The compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanamide.
5. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting formation of microtubules, comprising the compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof or a solvate thereof as an active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.
6. The composition according to claim 5, wherein the composition is useful for treating malignant tumors, viral and bacterial infection, recurrent vascular occlusion, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases or psoriasis.
7. A method for preparing a compound represented by formula 6, comprising reacting a compound 516 [4-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl](3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)methanone] with a compound represented by formula 3 or 5:



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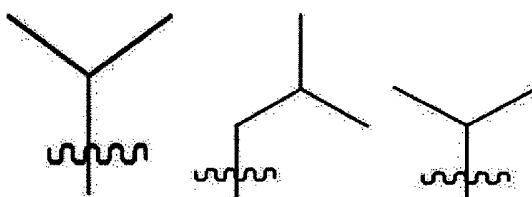


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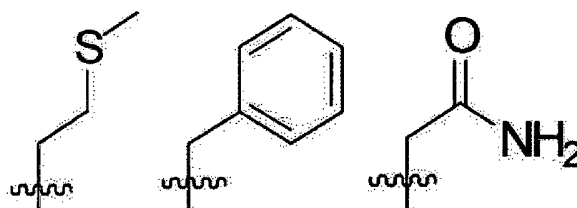
wherein R₁' is Fmoc(N- α -9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl) group or CH₃; R₂ is H or CH₃; and R is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or one selected from the following moieties:

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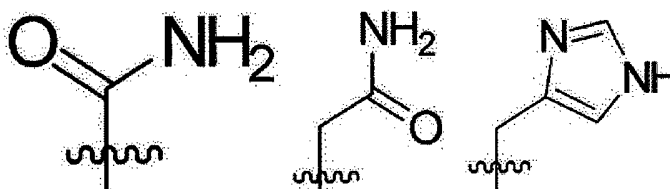
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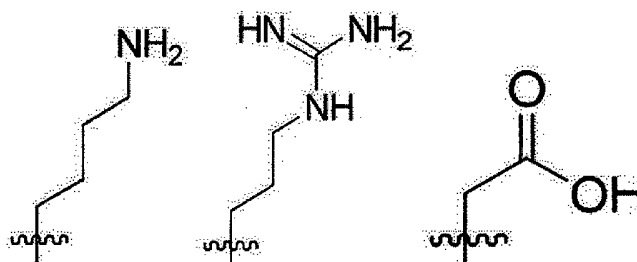
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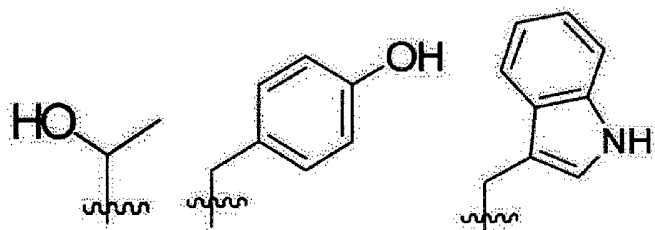
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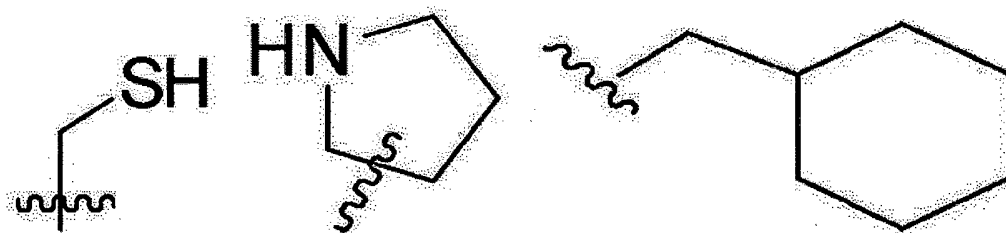
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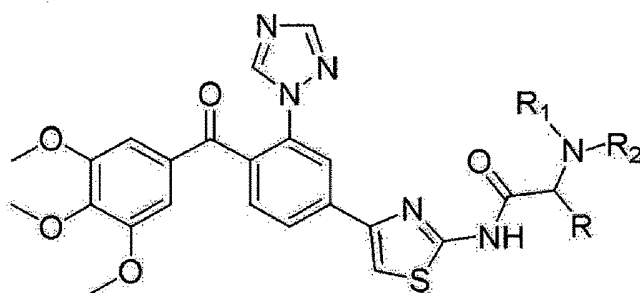
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Patentansprüche

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1. Verbindung, dargestellt durch die nachfolgende Formel 1 oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon, ein Hydrat davon oder ein Solvat davon:

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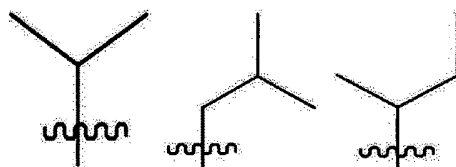


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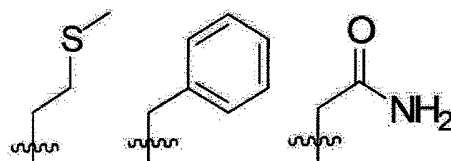
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wobei R_1 und R_2 unabhängig voneinander jeweils Wasserstoff (H) oder Methyl (CH_3) sind; und R Wasserstoff, Methyl, Ethyl oder eine Gruppe ist, die aus den nachfolgenden Gruppen ausgewählt ist:

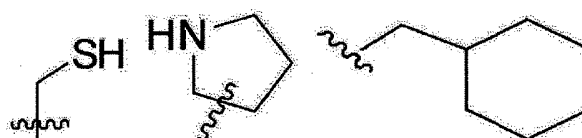
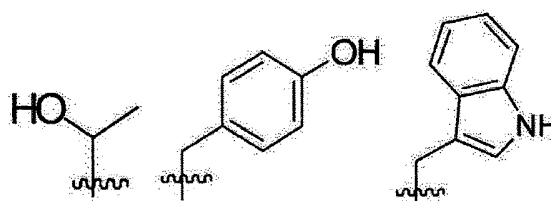
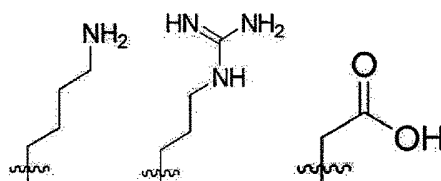
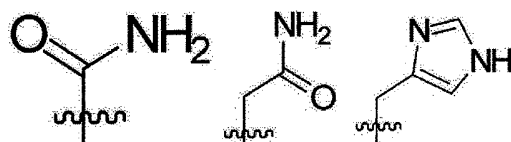
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2. Verbindung ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus den nachfolgenden Verbindungen besteht, oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon, davon, ein Hydrat davon oder ein Solvat davon:

Verbindung 615

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-aminoacetamid;

Verbindung 624

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamid;

Verbindung 625

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanamid;

Verbindung 631

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)acetamid;

Verbindung 646

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-yl)pyrrolidin-2-carboxamid;

Verbindung 647

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-4-methylpentanamid;

Verbindung 648

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropanamid;

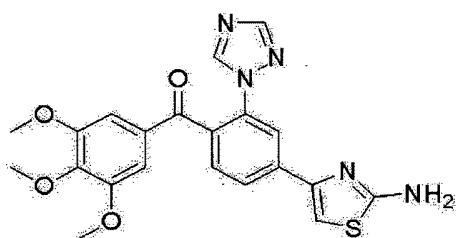
Verbindung 652

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamid;

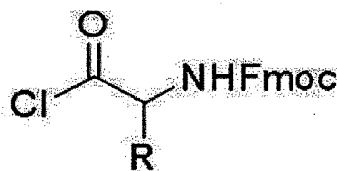
Verbindung 653

(R)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamid.

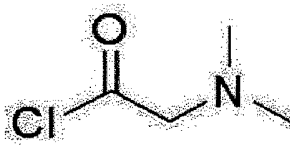
3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon, ein Hydrat davon oder ein Solvat davon, wobei es sich bei der Verbindung um (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamid handelt.
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon, ein Hydrat davon oder ein Solvat davon, wobei es sich bei der Verbindung um (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)phenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanamid handelt.
5. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung zur Hemmung der Bildung von Mikrotubuli, welche die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon, ein Hydrat davon oder ein Solvat davon als einen Wirkstoff und einen pharmazeutisch verträglichen Hilfsstoff oder Träger umfasst.
6. Zusammenfassung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Zusammensetzung zur Behandlung von malignen Tumoren, viralen und bakteriellen Infektionen, rekurrentem Gefäßverschluss, Entzündungskrankheiten, Autoimmunerkrankungen oder Psoriasis geeignet ist.
7. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung, die durch Formel 6 dargestellt wird, umfassend das Umsetzen einer Verbindung 516 [4-(2-Aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)phenyl]{3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl}methanon] mit einer Verbindung, die durch Formel 3 oder 5 dargestellt wird:



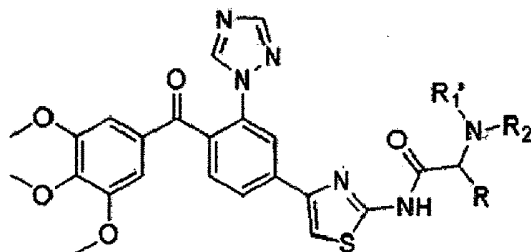
(Verbindung 516)



(3)

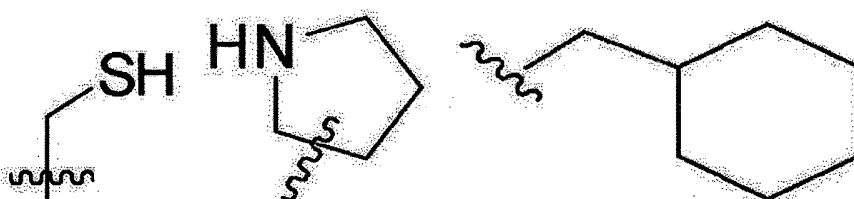
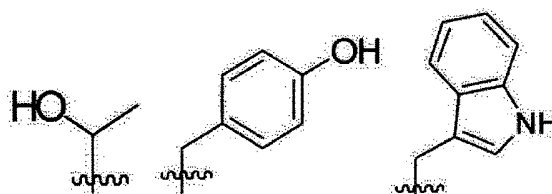
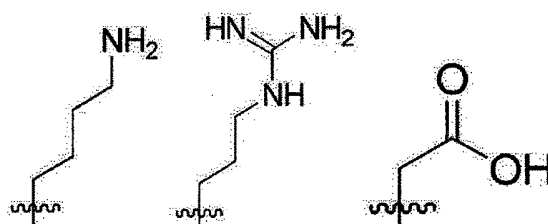
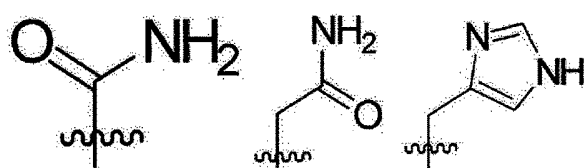
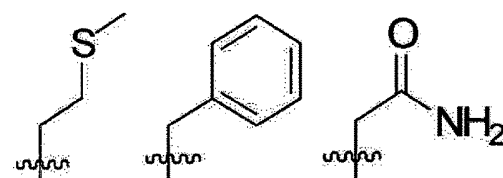
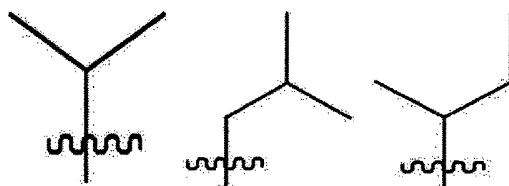


(5)



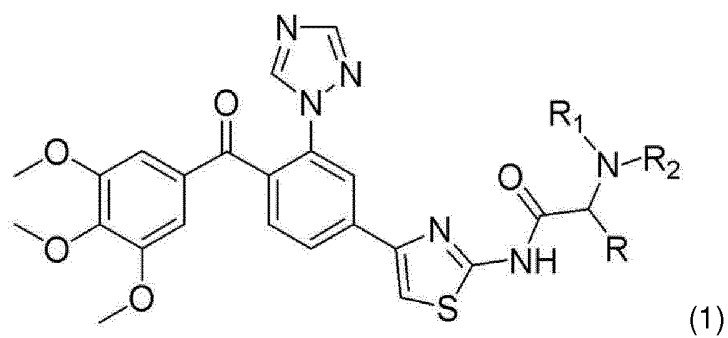
(6)

wobei R_1' Fmoc (N-a-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-Gruppe oder CH_3 ist; R_2 H oder CH_3 ist; und R Wasserstoff, Methyl, Ethyl oder eine Gruppe ist, die aus den nachfolgenden Gruppen ausgewählt ist:

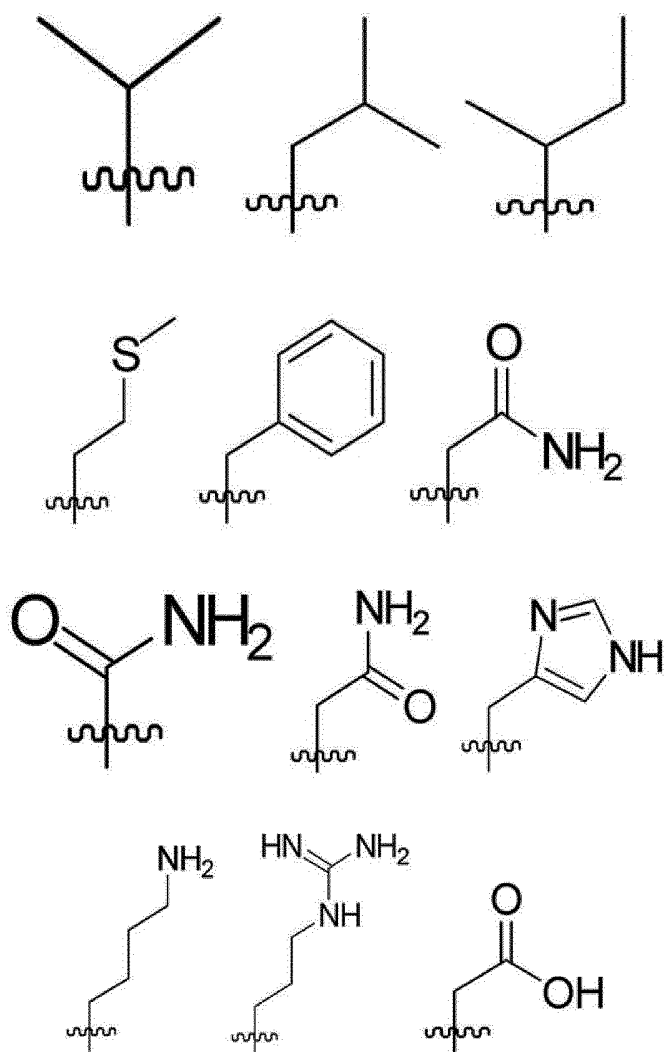


Revendications

1. Composé représenté par la formule 1 ci-dessous ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, hydrate de celui-ci ou solvate de celui-ci :



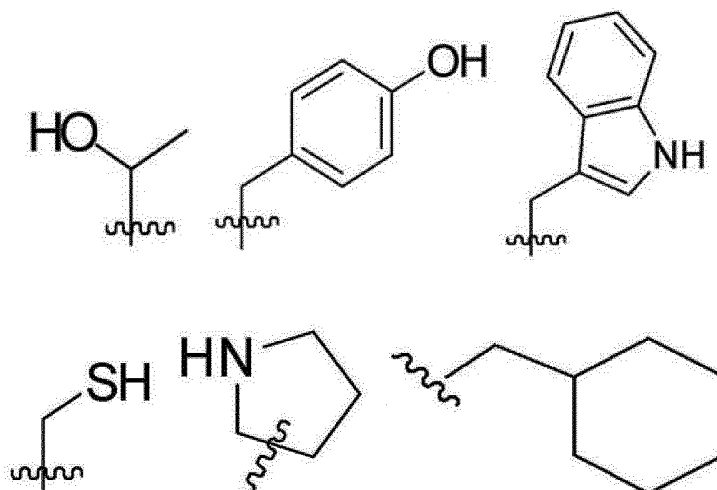
15 dans laquelle R_1 et R_2 sont chacun indépendamment hydrogène (H) ou méthyle (CH_3) ; et R est hydrogène, méthyle, éthyle ou un fragment sélectionné parmi les fragments suivants :



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2. Composé sélectionné parmi le groupe constitué des composés suivants ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, hydrate de celui-ci ou solvate de celui-ci :

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Composé 615

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-aminoacétamide ;

Composé 624

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-méthylbutanamide ;

Composé 625

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phénylpropanamide ;

30

Composé 631

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(diméthylamino)acétamide ;

Composé 646

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide ;

Composé 647

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(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-4-méthylpentanamide ;

Composé 648

(S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropanamide ;

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Composé 652

N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-méthylbutanamide ;

et

Composé 653

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(R)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-méthylbutanamide.

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3. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, hydrate de celui-ci ou solvate de celui-ci, dans lequel le composé est (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-méthylbutanamide.

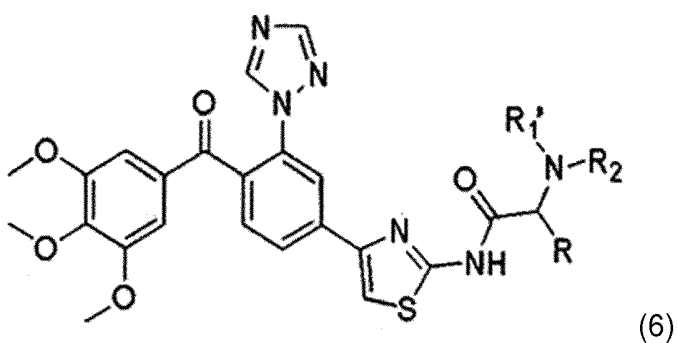
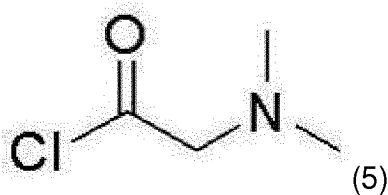
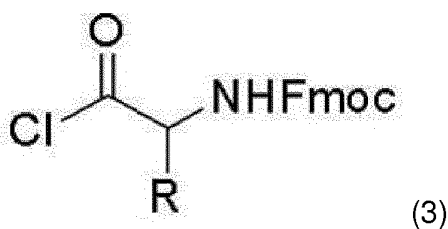
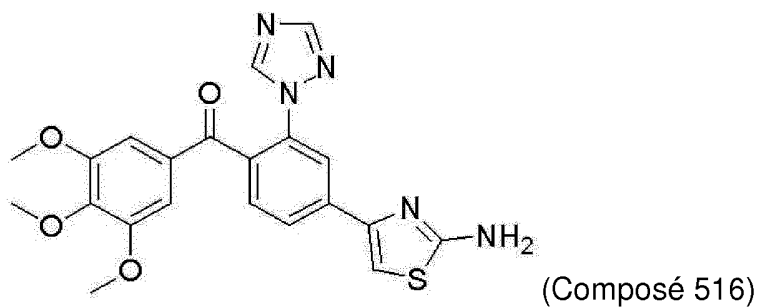
4. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, hydrate de celui-ci ou solvate de celui-ci, dans lequel le composé est (S)-N-(4-(3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-(3,4,5-triméthoxybenzoyl)phényl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-amino-3-phénylpropanamide.

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5. Composition pharmaceutique pour inhiber la formation de microtubules, comprenant le composé selon la revendication 1 ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, un hydrate de celui-ci ou un solvate de celui-ci comme ingrédient actif, et un excipient ou support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

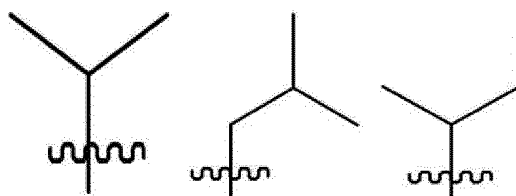
6. Composition selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle la composition est utile pour traiter des tumeurs malignes, une infection virale et bactérienne, une occlusion vasculaire récurrente, des maladies inflammatoires, des maladies auto-immunes ou le psoriasis.

7. Procédé de préparation d'un composé représenté par la formule 6, comprenant le fait de faire réagir un composé 516 [{4-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phényl}(3,4,5-triméthoxyphényl)méthanone] avec un composé représenté par la formule 3 ou 5 :

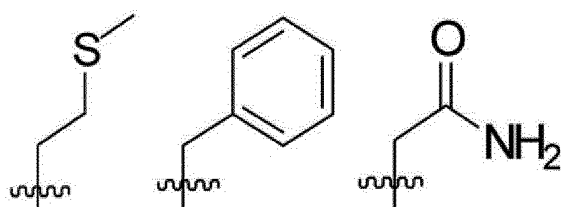


dans laquelle R_1' est un groupe Fmoc(N-a-9-fluorénylméthoxycarbonyl) ou CH_3 ; R_2 est H ou CH_3 ; et R est hydrogène, méthyle, éthyle ou un fragment sélectionné parmi les fragments suivants :

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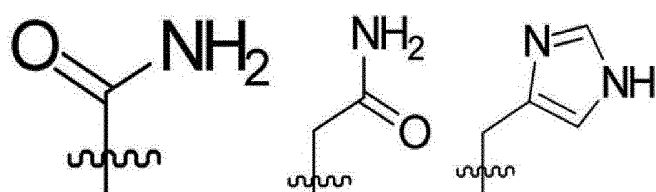


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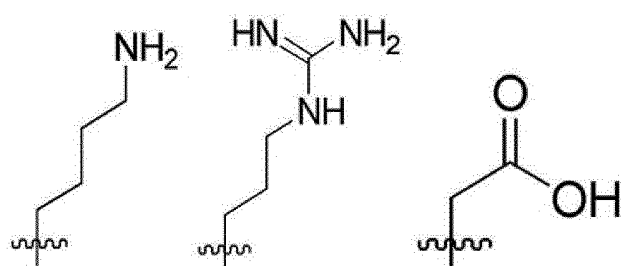
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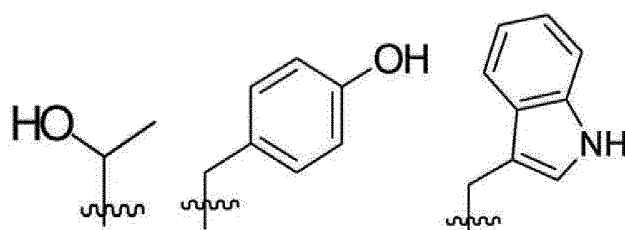
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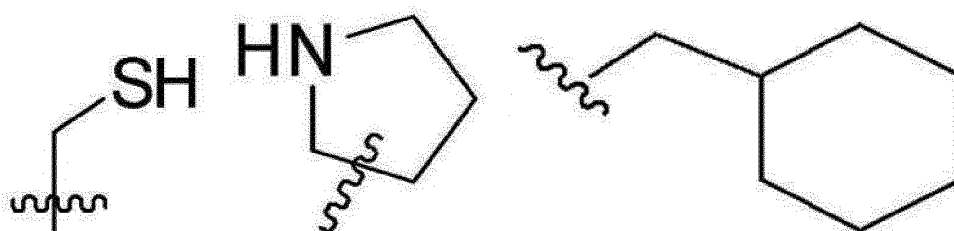
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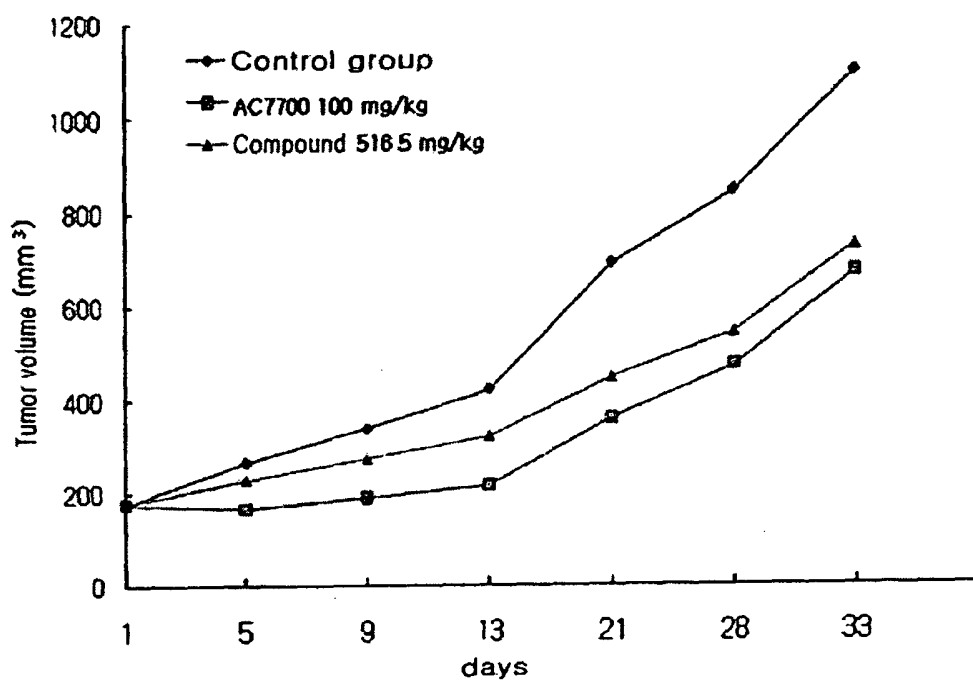
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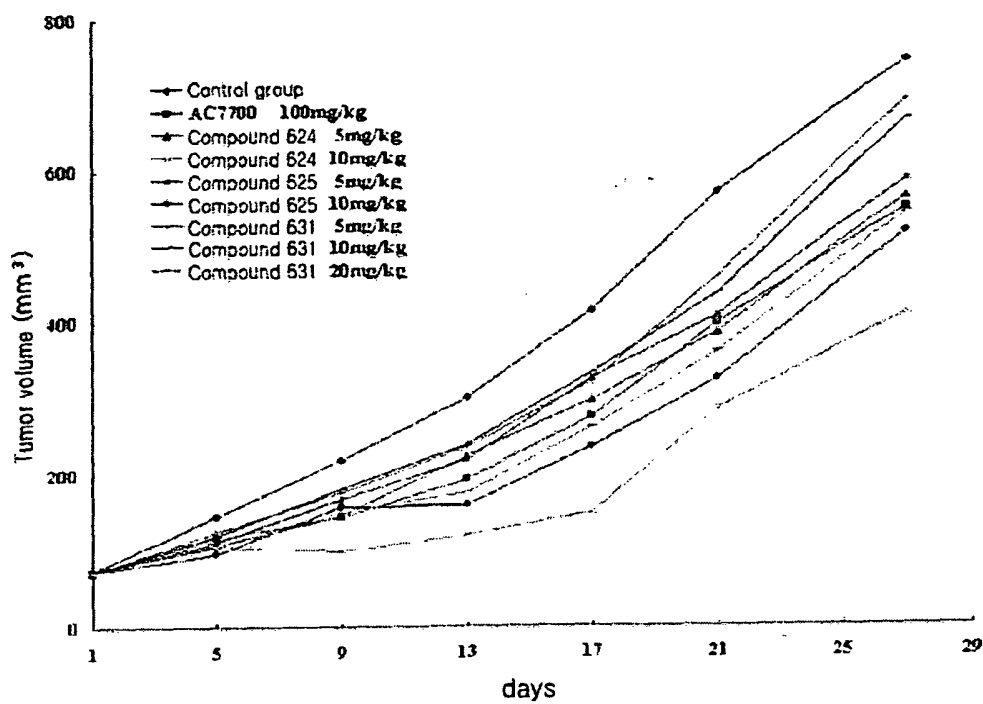


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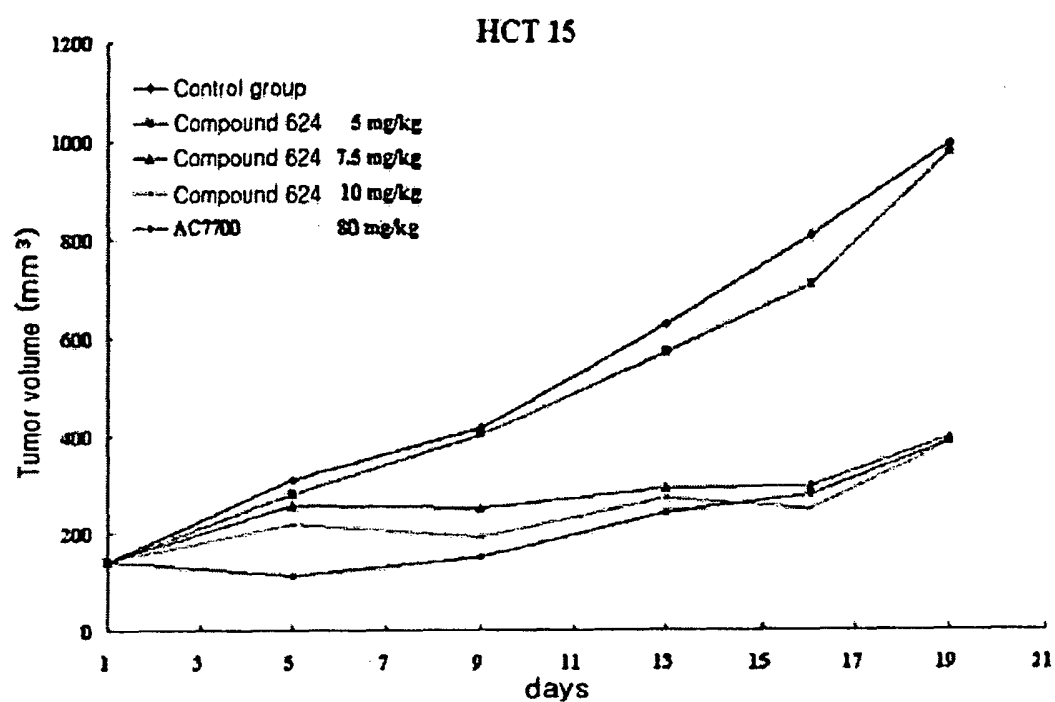
[Fig.1]



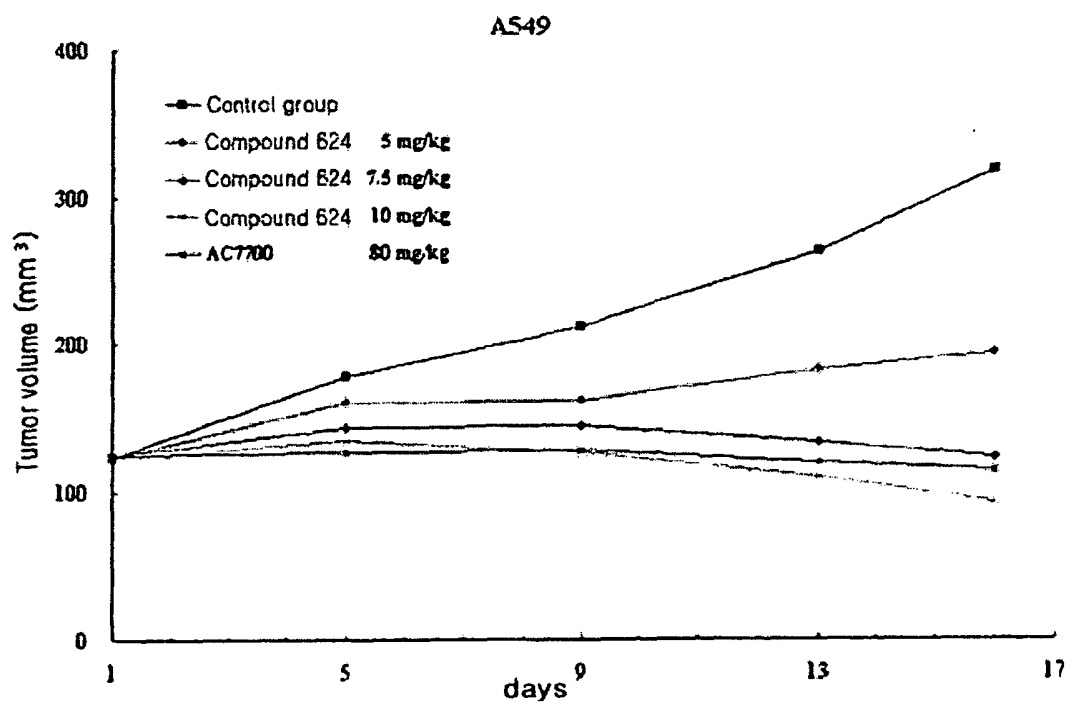
[Fig.2]



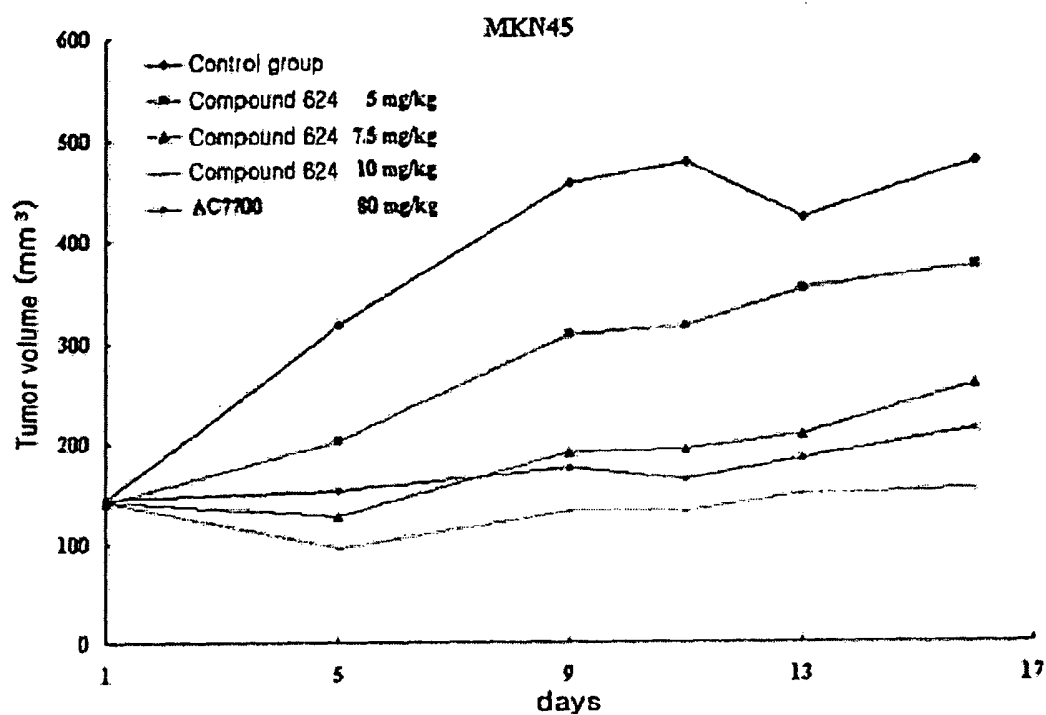
[Fig.3]



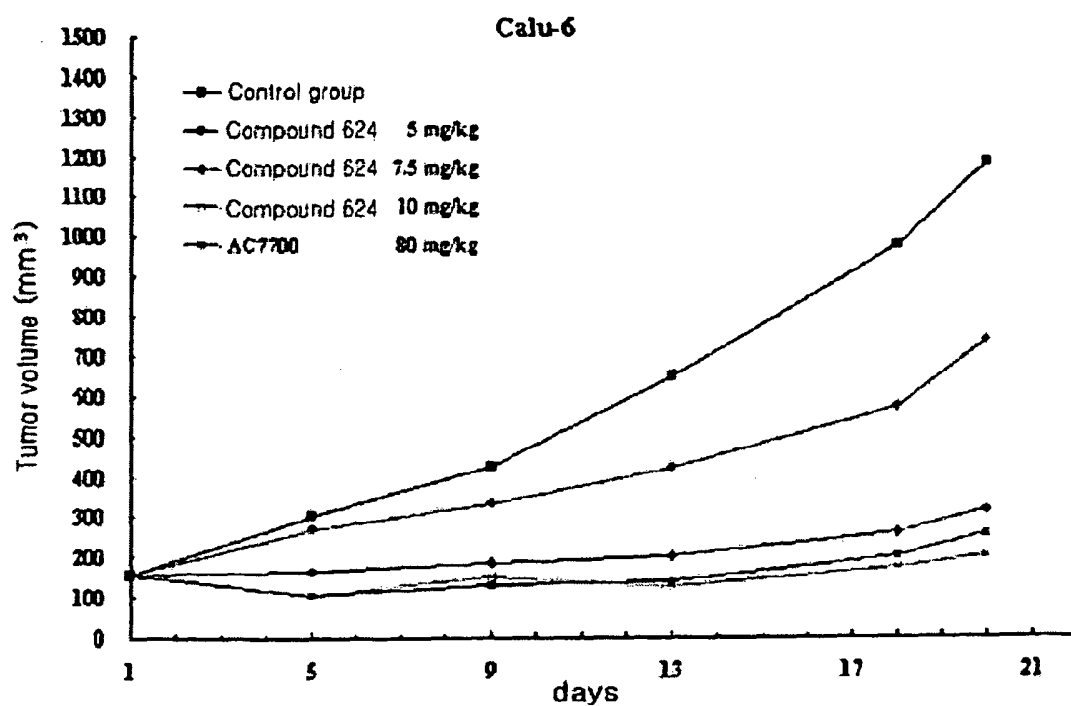
[Fig.4]



[Fig.5]



[Fig.6]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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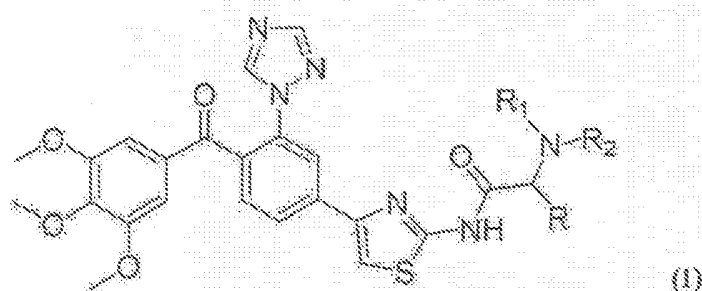
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- REBECCA BRASLAU et al. *Org. Lett.*, 2000, vol. 10, 1399 [0013]
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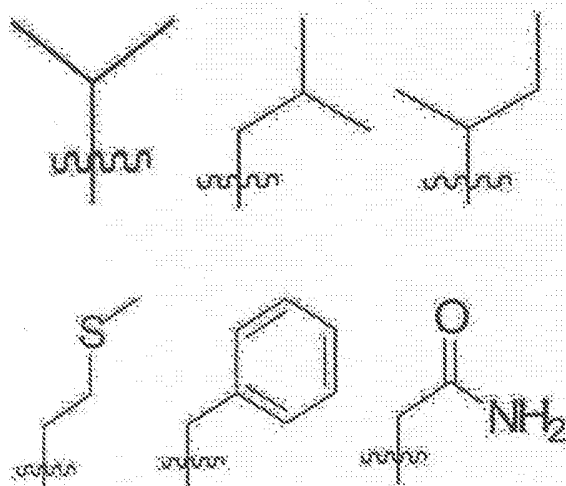
Benzofenon-tiazol-származékok mikrotubulusok képződésének gátlására és eljárás az előállításukra

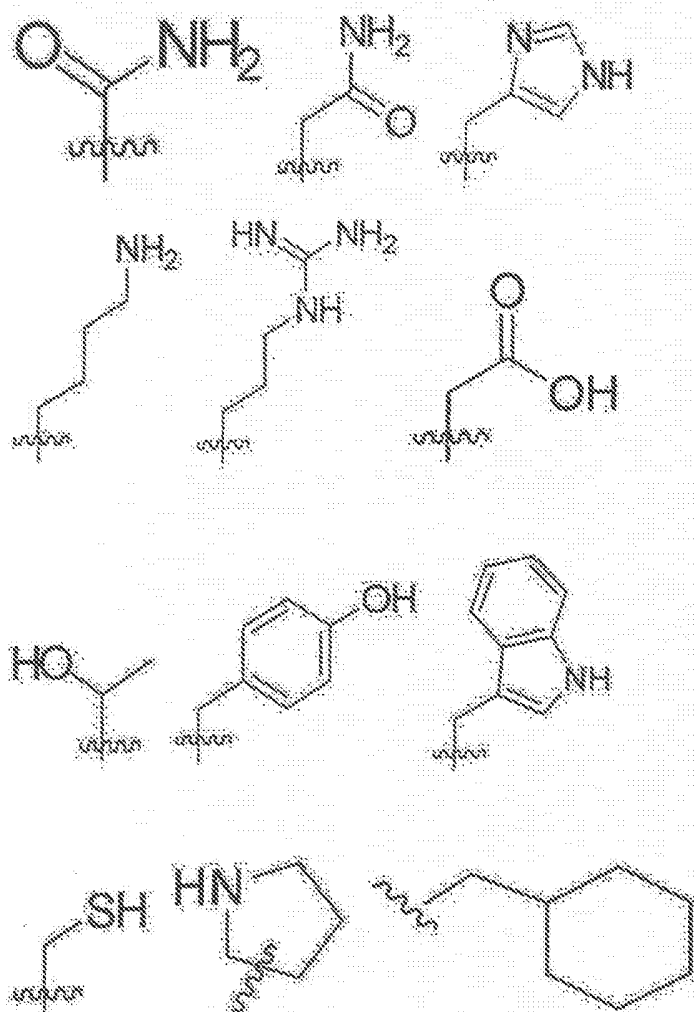
Szabadalmi igénypontok

1. Egy I általános képletű vegyület vagy gyógyászatilag elfogadható sója, hidrátja vagy szolvátja



ahol R_1 és R_2 jelentése, egymástól függetlenül, hidrogén (H) vagy metil (CH_3); és R jelentése hidrogén, metil, etil vagy az alábbi csoportok egyike:





2. Vegyület, amely a következő vegyületekből álló csoportból kerül kiválasztásra, vagy gyógyászatilag elfogadható sója, hidrátja vagy szolvátja:

615. vegyület:

N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-acetamid;

624. vegyület:

(S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-metil-bután-amid;

625. vegyület:

(S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-fenil-propán-amid;

631. vegyület:

N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-(dimetil-amino)-acetamid;

646. vegyület:

(S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-pirrolidin-2-karboxamid;

647. vegyület:

(S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-4-metil-pentán-amid;

648. vegyület:

(S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-ciklohexil-propán-amid;

652. vegyület:

N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-metil-bután-amid; és

653. vegyület:

(R)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-metil-bután-amid;

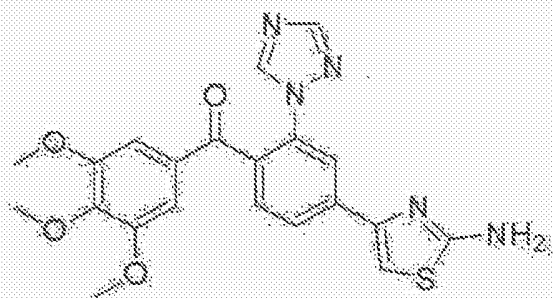
3. Az 1. igénypont szerinti vegyület vagy gyógyászatiilag elfogadható sója, hidrátja vagy szolvátja, ahol a vegyület (S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-metil-bután-amid.

4. Az 1. igénypont szerinti vegyület vagy gyógyászatiilag elfogadható sója, hidrátja vagy szolvátja, ahol a vegyület (S)-N-{4-[3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-4-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-benzoil)-fenil]-tiazol-2-il}-2-amino-3-fenil-propán-amid.

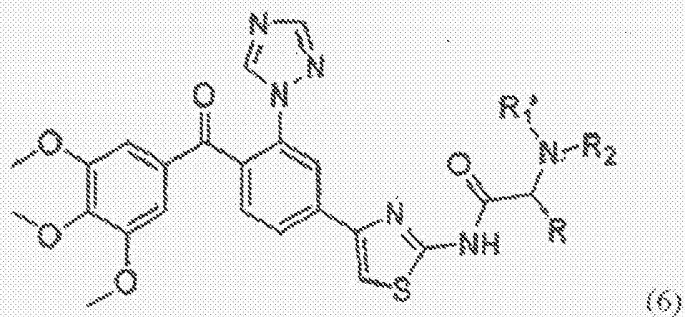
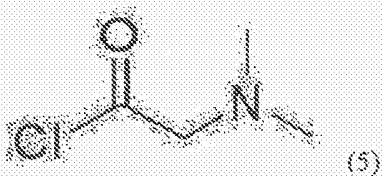
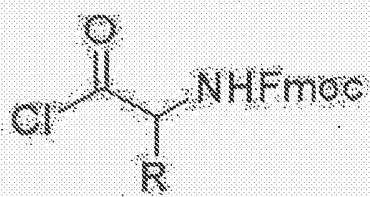
5. Gyógyászati készítmény mikrotubulusok képződésének gátlására, amely hatóanyagként az 1. igénypont szerinti vegyületet vagy gyógyászatiilag elfogadható sóját, hidrátját vagy szolvátját tartalmazza és gyógyászatiilag elfogadható segédanyagot vagy vivőanyagot tartalmaz.

6. Az 5. igénypont szerinti készítmény, ahol a készítmény rosszindulatú daganatok, vírusfertőzés, bakteriális fertőzés, ismétlődő érelzáródás, gyulladásos betegségek, autoimmun betegségek vagy pszoriázis kezelésére szolgál.

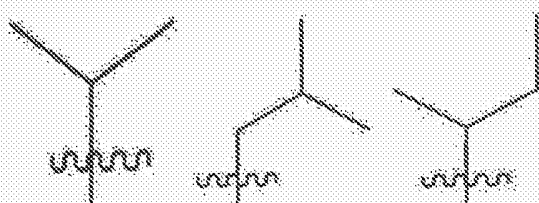
7. Eljárás a 6 általános képletű vegyület előállítására, amelynél az 516. vegyületet, amely {{4-(2-amino-tiazol-4-il)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-il)-fenil}}-(3,4,5-trimetoxi-fenil)-metanon} egy 3 vagy 5 képletű vegyülettel reagáltatunk

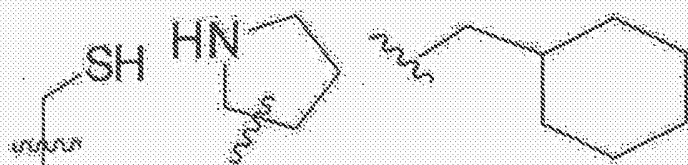
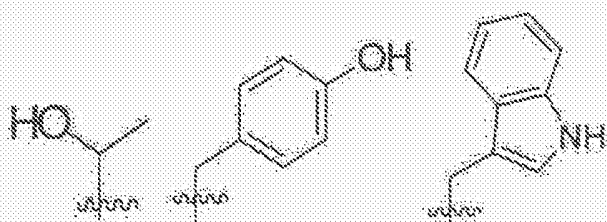
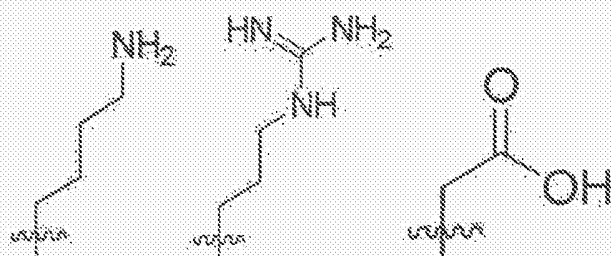
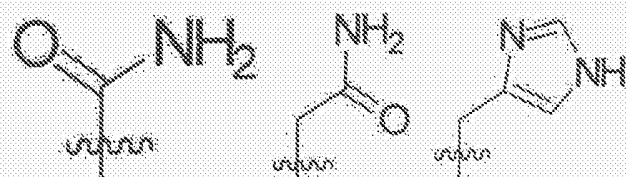
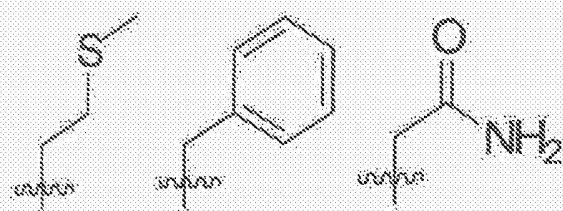


516. vegyület



ahol R_1' jelentése Fmoc (N- α -9-fluorenil-metoxi-karbonil) csoport vagy CH_3 ; R_2 jelentése H vagy CH_3 ; és R jelentése hidrogén, metil, etil vagy az alábbi csoportok egyike:





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