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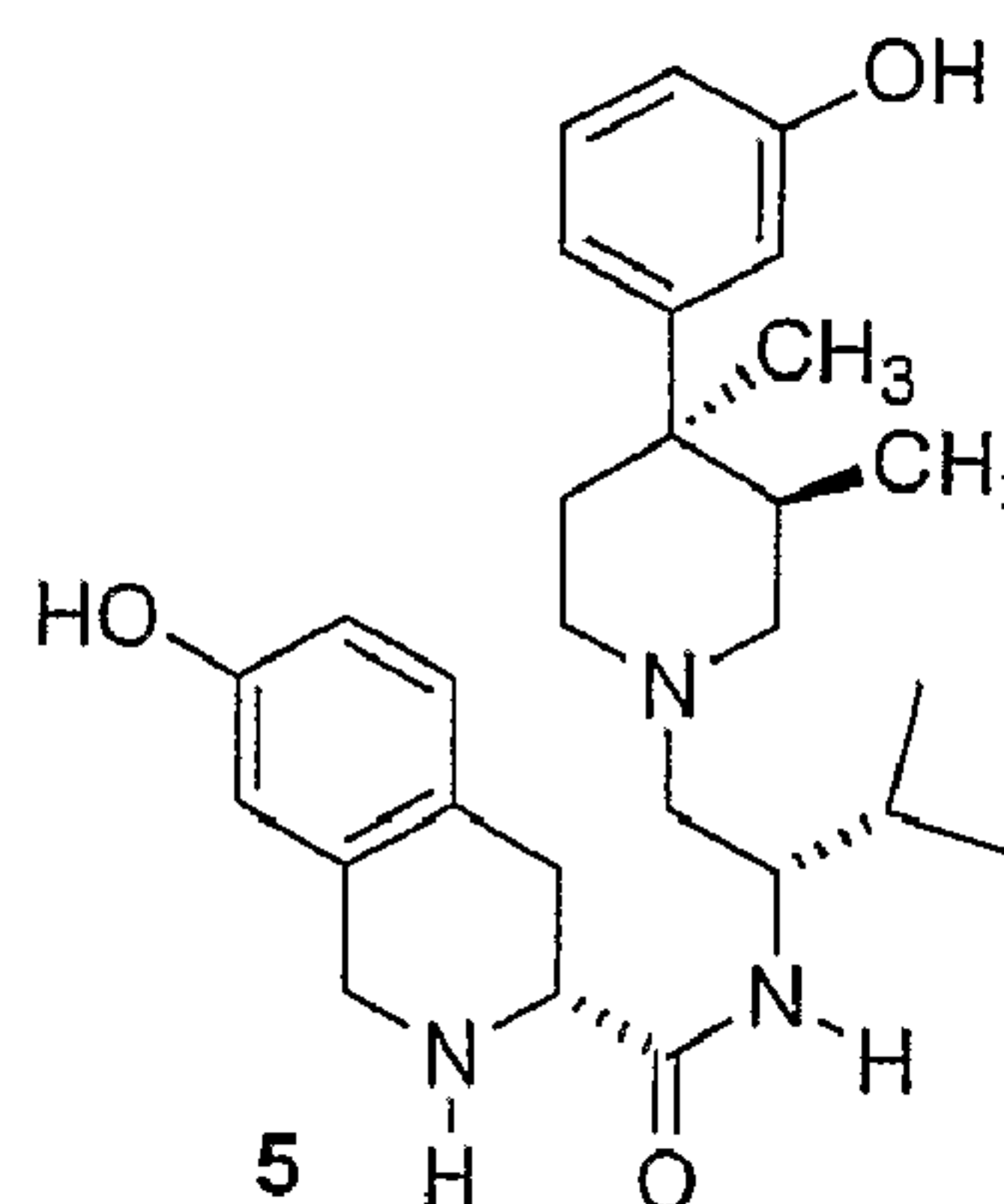
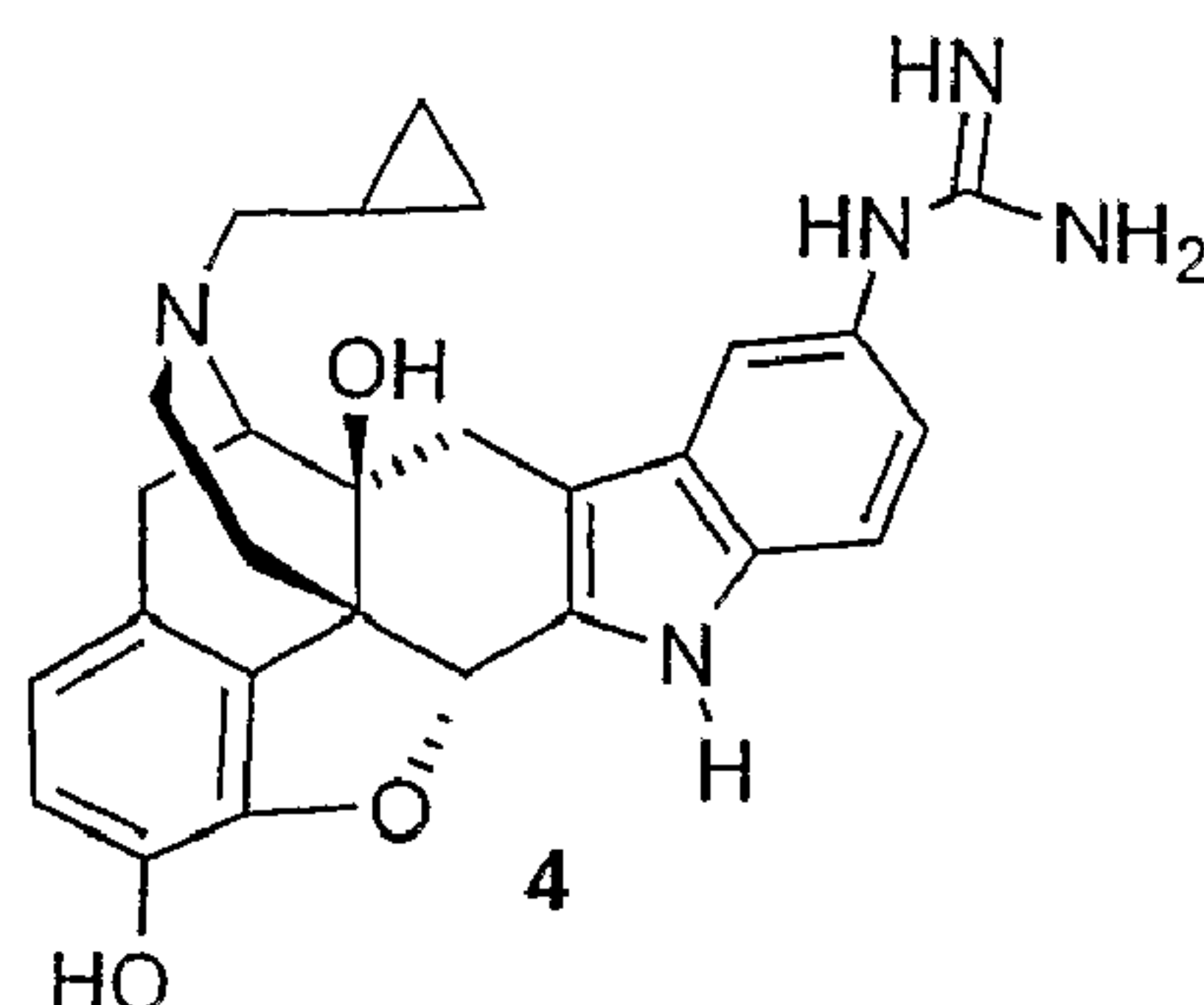
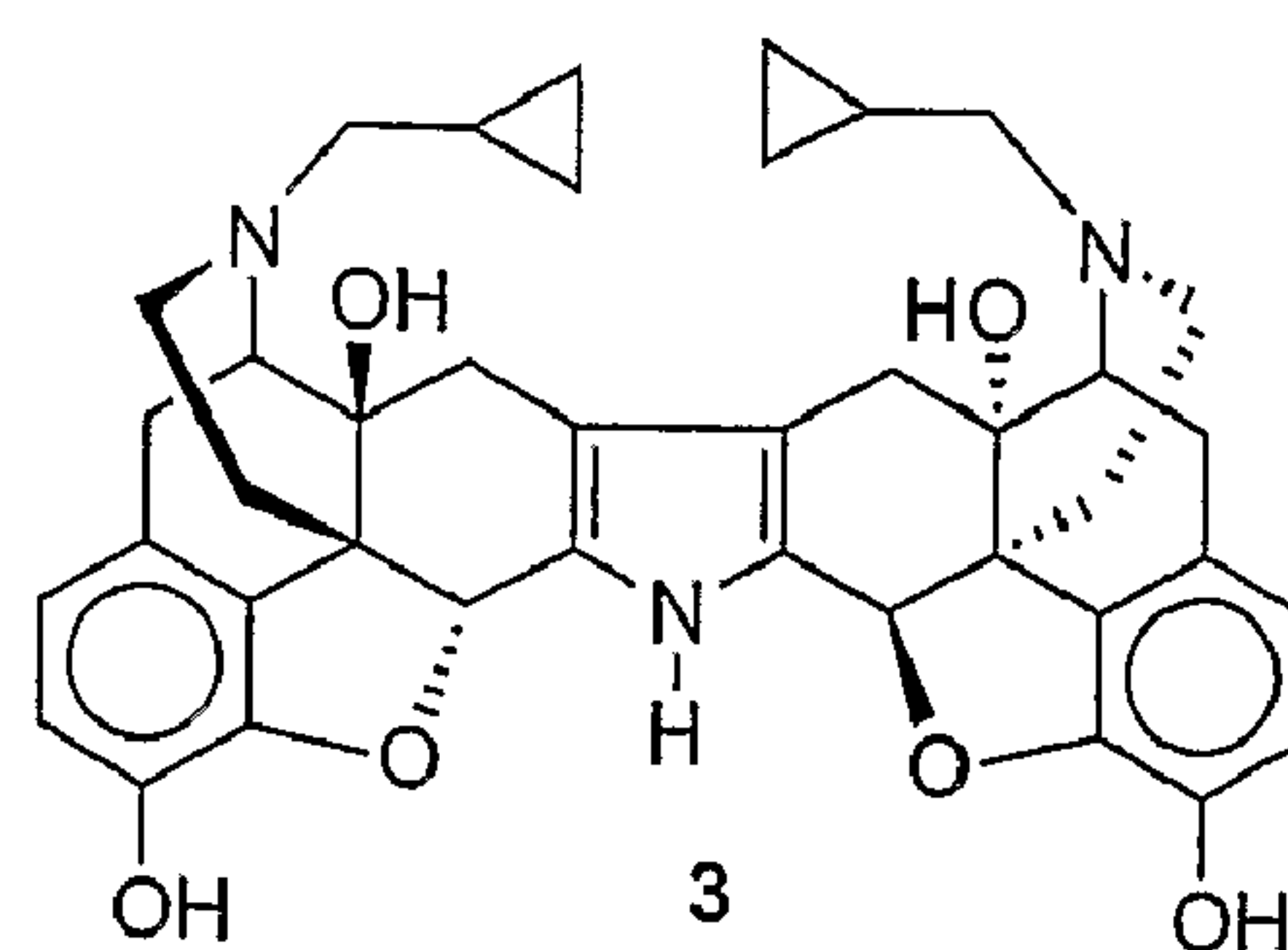
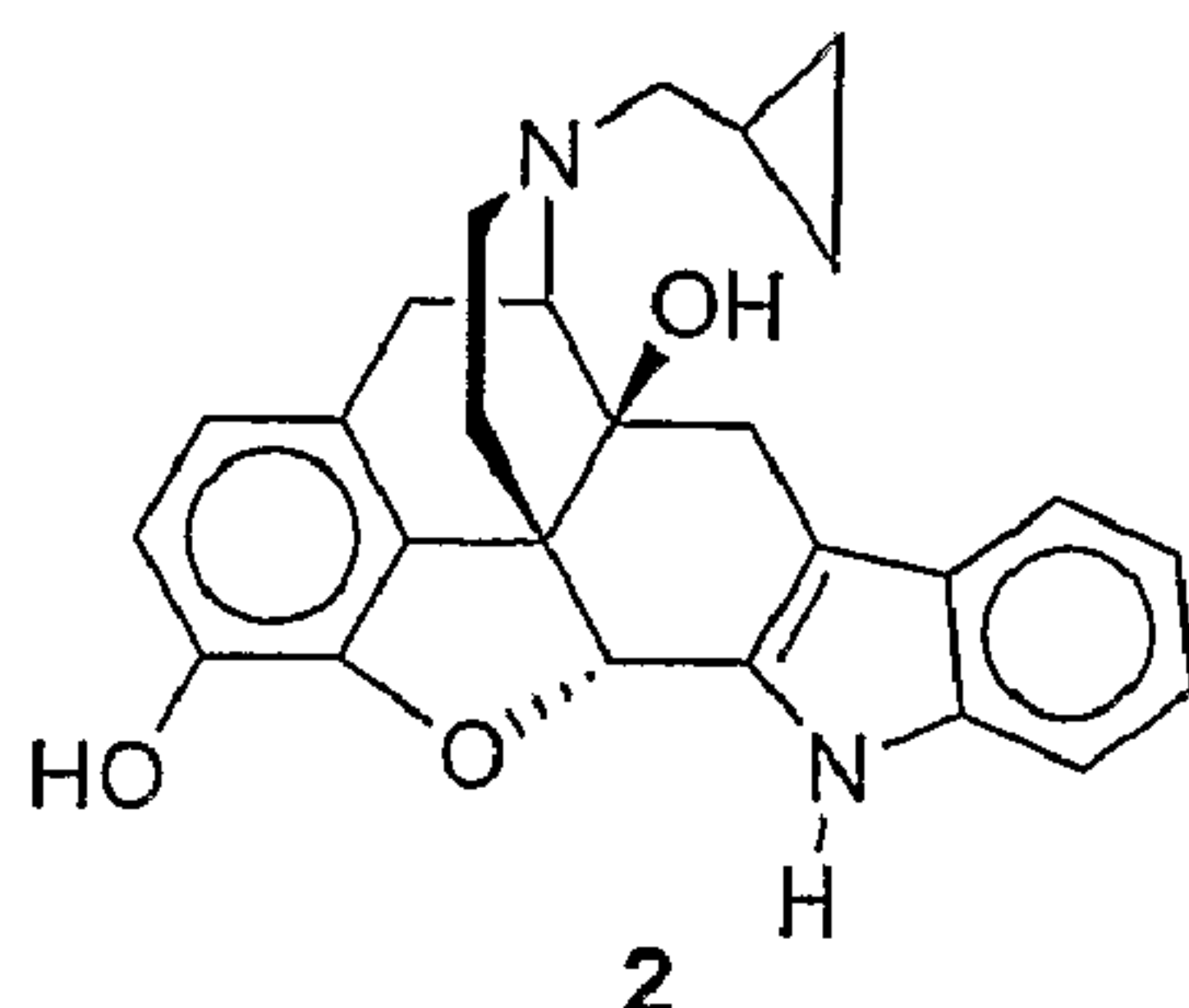
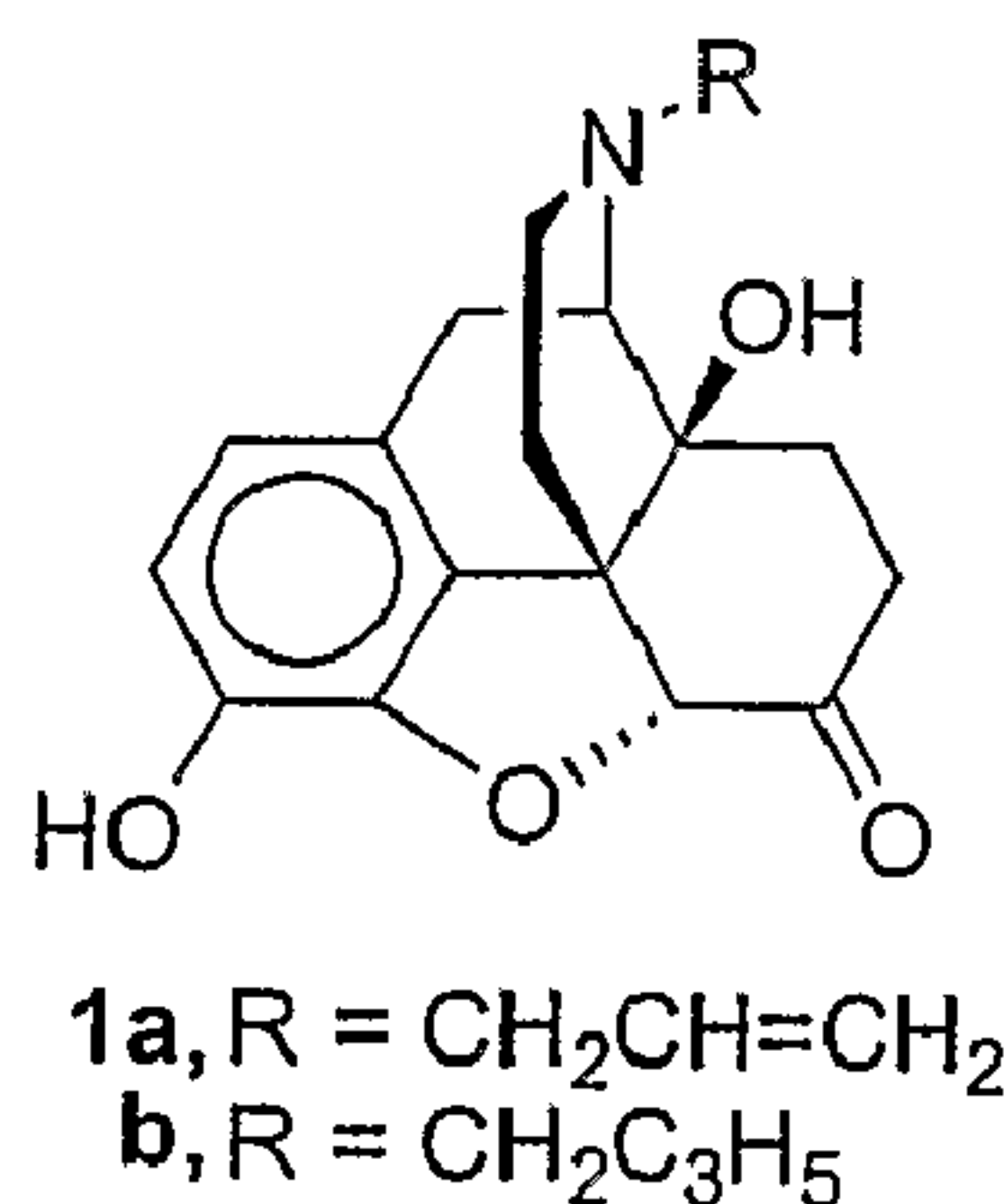
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(54) Title: OCTAHYDROISOQUINOLINE COMPOUNDS AS OPIOID RECEPTOR MODULATORS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Compounds which bind to opioid receptors are provided. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compounds are opioid receptor antagonists. The present invention also provides methods of treating conditions which are mediated by an opioid receptor.

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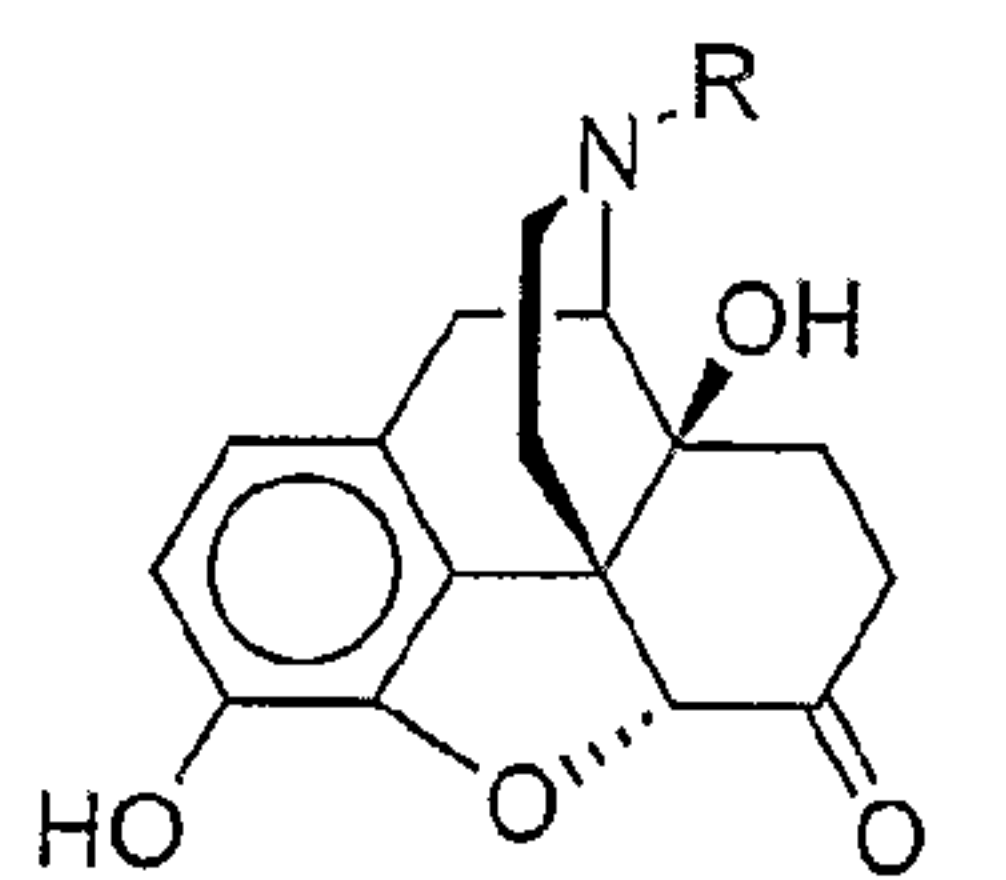
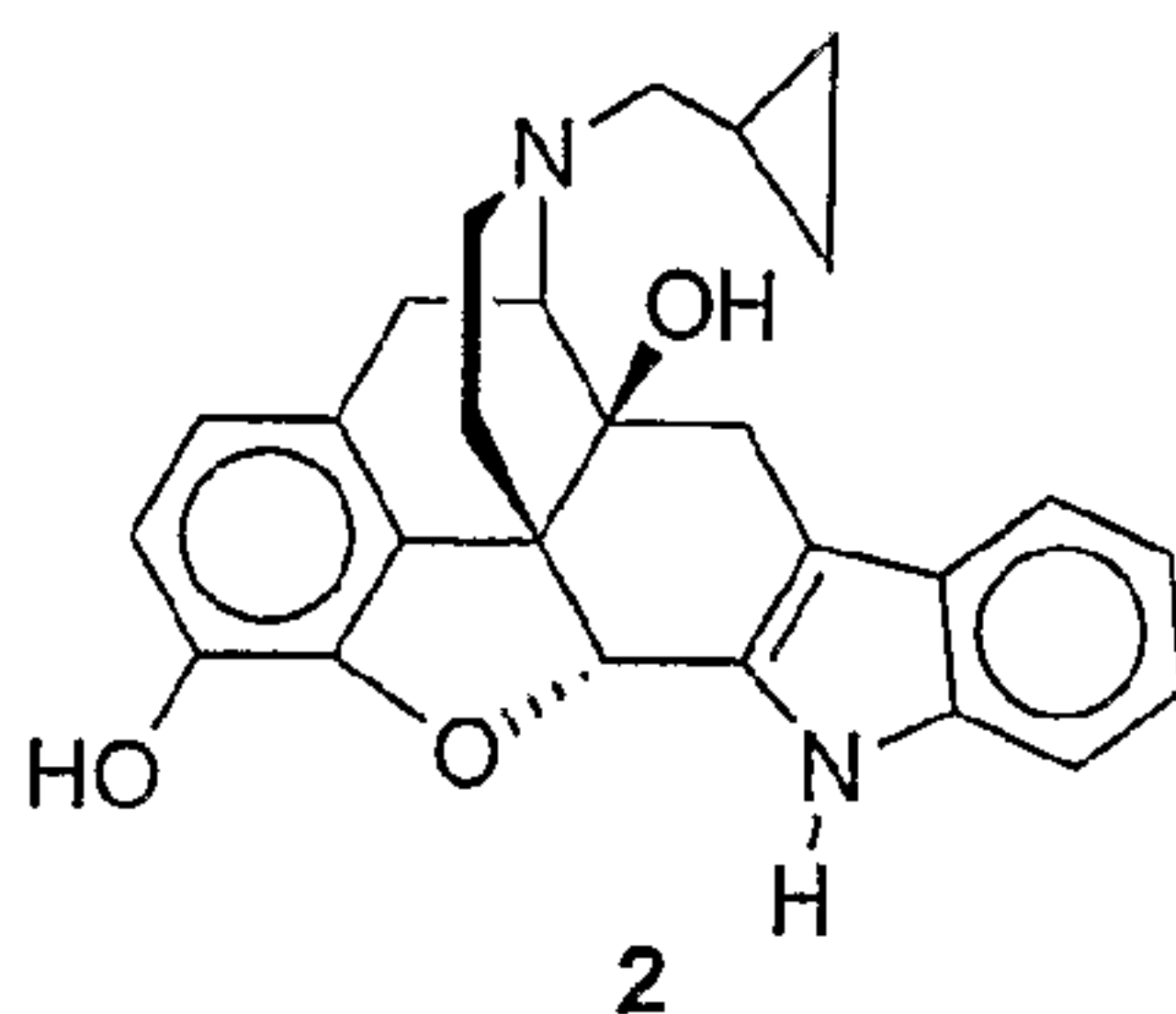
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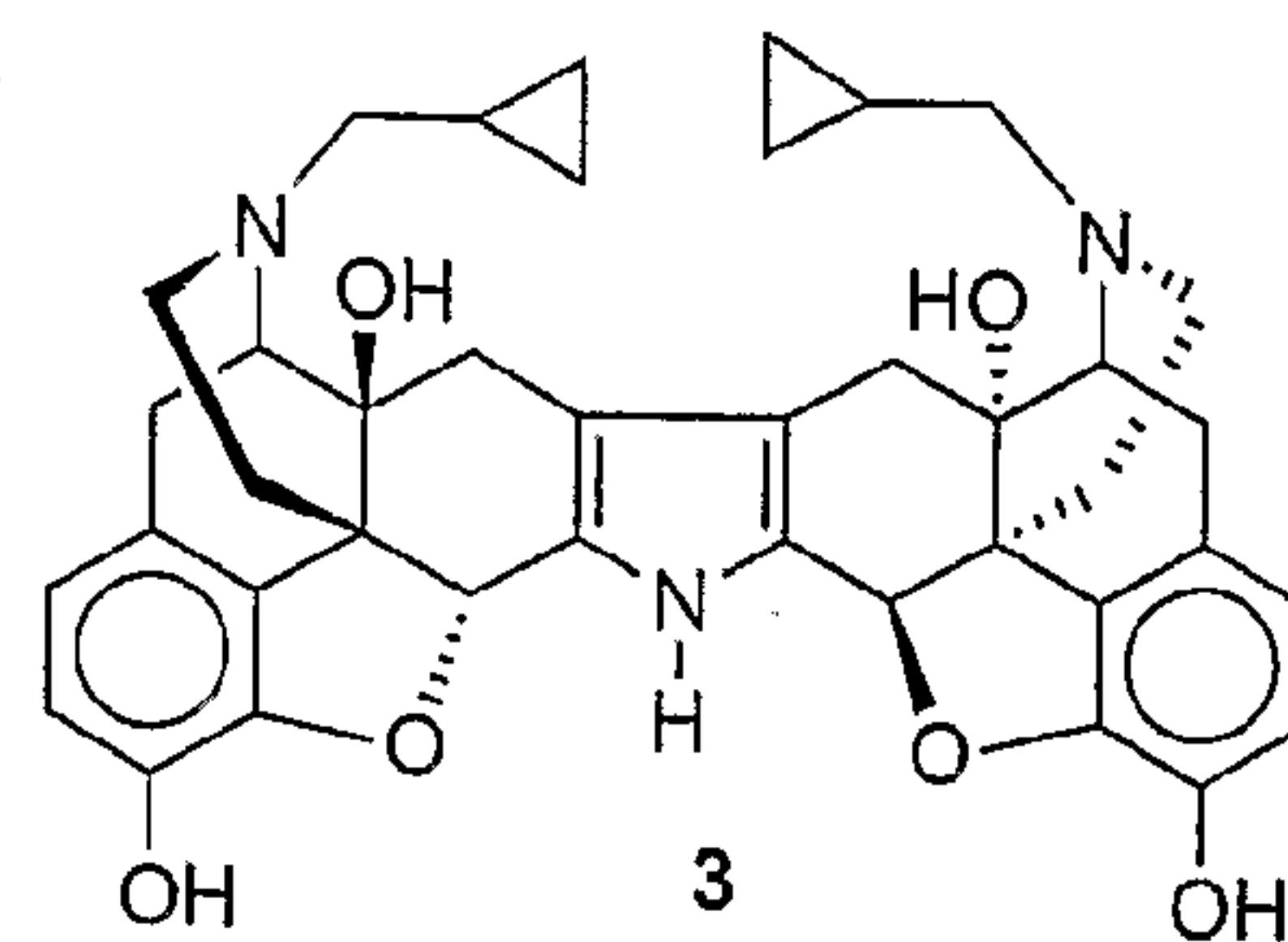
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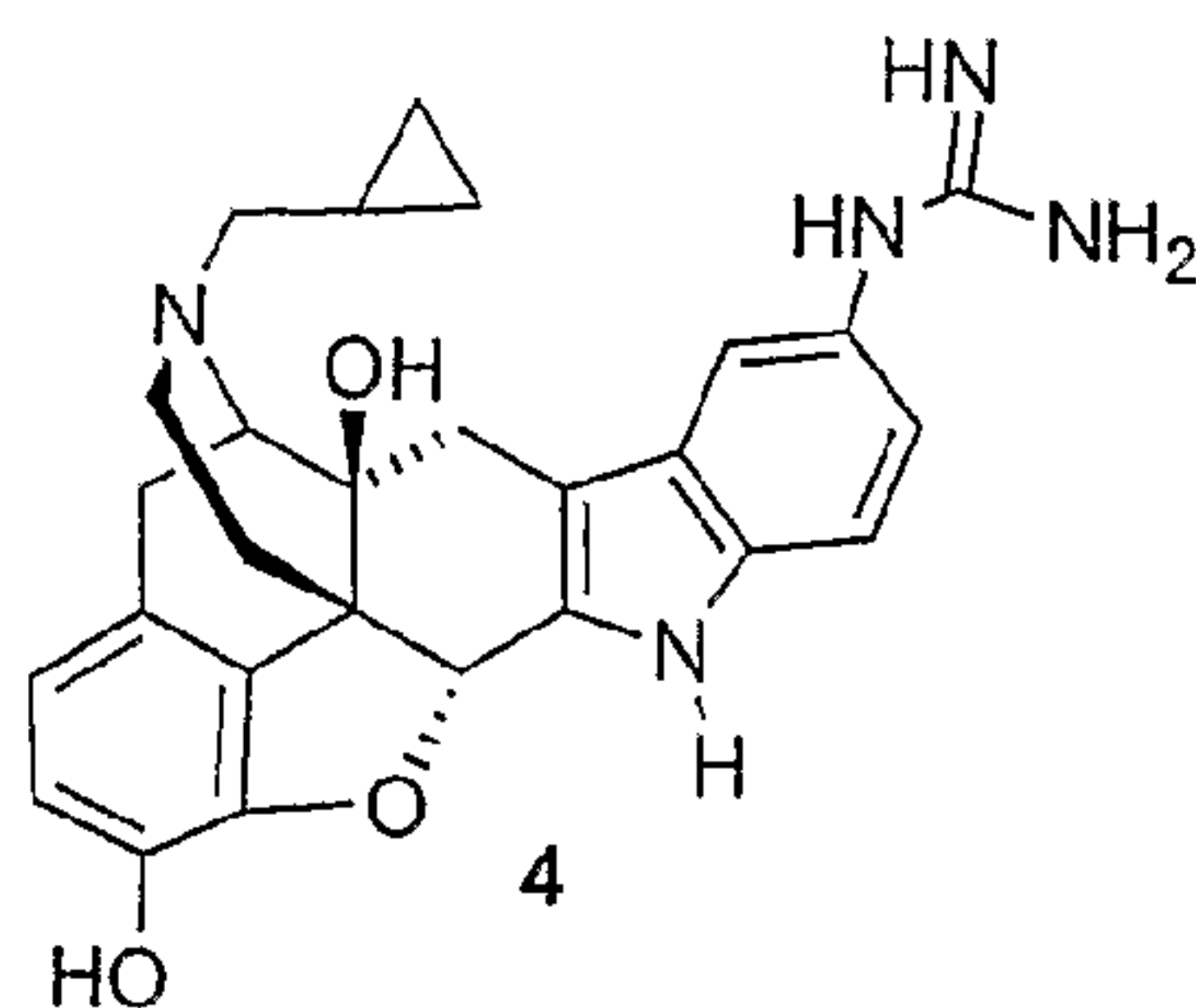
(54) Title: OCTAHYDROISOQUINOLINE COMPOUNDS AS OPIOID RECEPTOR MODULATORS

1a, R = CH₂CH=CH₂
b, R = CH₂C₃H₅

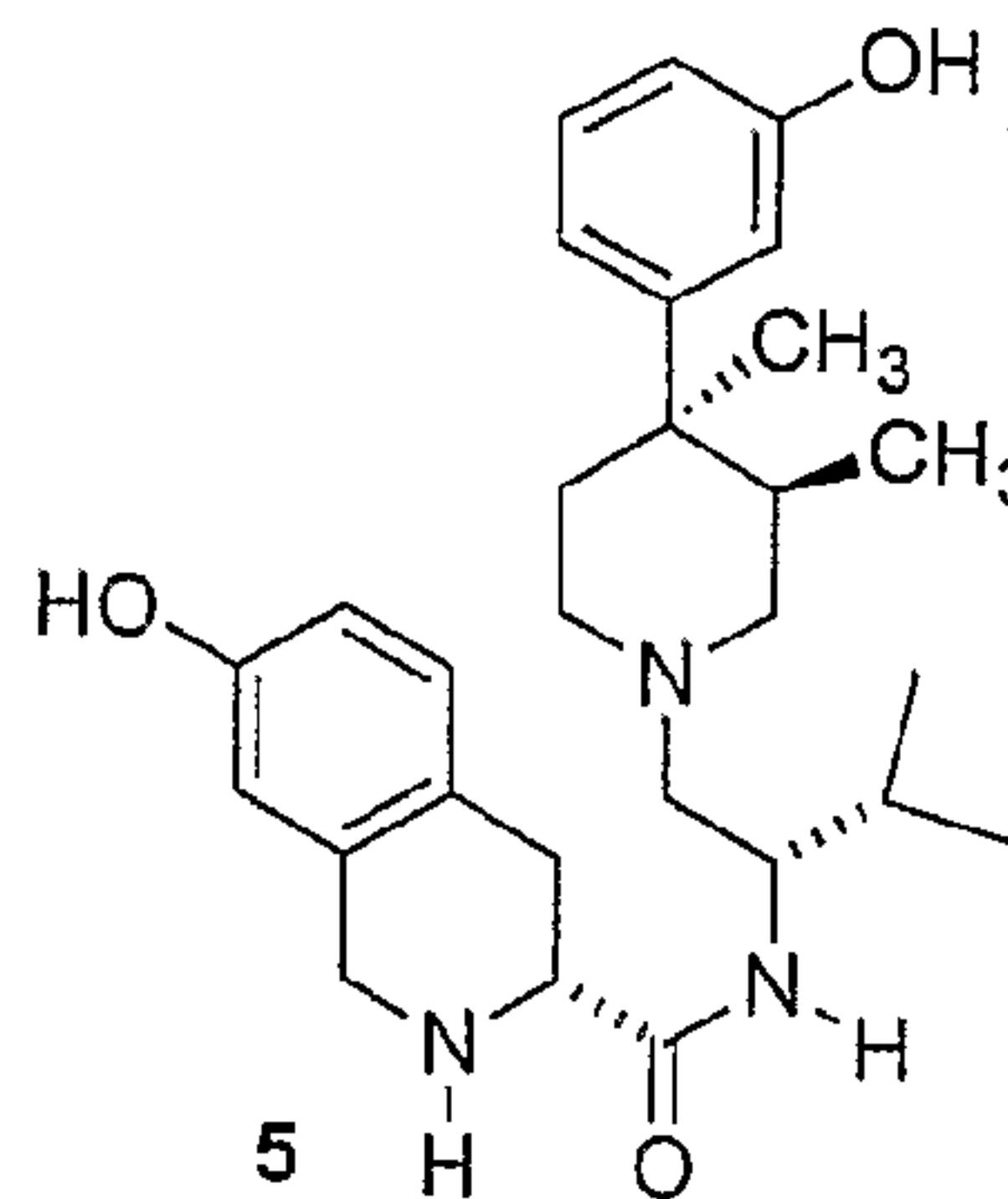
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3



4



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(57) Abstract: Compounds which bind to opioid receptors are provided. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compounds are opioid receptor antagonists. The present invention also provides methods of treating conditions which are mediated by an opioid receptor.

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— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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18 October 2007

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

**OCTAHYDROISOQUINOLINE COMPOUNDS AS OPIOID RECEPTOR
MODULATORS**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to compounds which bind to opioid receptors. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compounds are opioid receptor antagonists. The present invention also provides methods to treat conditions which are mediated by an opioid receptor.

Description of the Background

The opioid receptor system has been extensively investigated, and thousands of compounds have been synthesized and evaluated in radioligand binding assays, tissue assays, and animal models.¹ Numerous structural types of opioid agonists have been discovered, and several such as methadone, meperidine, fentanyl, and pentazocine as well as others have become important drugs for the treatment of pain.¹ In contrast, there are only a few structural types that show potent, opioid pure antagonist activity.¹ The demonstrated effectiveness of opioid antagonists for the treatment of other substances of abuse as well as potential use in treatment of obesity depression and other CNS disorders has spurred new interest in the development of novel antagonists for opioid receptors.^{1,2}

Mounting evidence suggests that the endogenous kappa opioid system is involved in stress, depression, and other CNS disorders. Since stress and depression are both involved in relapse to substance abuse (cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, nicotine, and alcohol) kappa antagonists will be useful in treating substance abuse relapse. In addition, the fact that the endogenous kappa opioid system opposes the actions of mu agonists suggests that antagonists selective for the kappa receptor system could suppress or eliminate the symptoms of withdrawal, which arise from an overactive kappa receptor system and thus could promote abstinence and prevent relapse. Therefore, the development of novel kappa antagonists possessing improved pharmacokinetic profiles would be of great value.

The oxymorphone-related compounds such as naloxone (**1a**) and naltrexone (**1b**) (Figure 1), where the antagonist activity is dependent upon the N-substituent, have received considerable attention over the past few decades.¹ Naloxone (**1a**) is used as an approved drug to treat heroin overdose and to reverse respiratory depression caused by morphine.² Naltrexone (**1b**) is used to treat heroin and alcohol abuse.¹ Pioneering studies by Portoghesi and coworkers lead to the development of the prototypical kappa and delta opioid receptor antagonists, naltrindole (**2**, NTI), norbinaltorphimine (**3**, nor-BNI), and GNTI (**4**).⁵⁻⁶ More recently, we discovered the selective kappa opioid receptor antagonist JD₁Tic (**5**), which is derived from the N-substituted trans-3,4-dimethyl-(3-hydroxyphenyl)piperidine class of pure antagonist.⁷⁻¹³

Zimmerman et al. reported that *trans*-4a-aryldecahydroisoquinoline analogs possessed high affinity for the μ and κ opioid receptors and were potent analgesics in animal assays.¹⁴ The effect of varying the N-substituent in the *trans*-4a-aryldecahydroisoquinoline paralleled, to a certain extent, previous findings with other morphine part structures. Replacement of *N*-methyl with a phenethyl group significantly increased analgesic potency. The *N*-cyclopropylmethyl analogue was found in rodents to have mixed agonist-antagonist properties; however, its antagonist activity was far weaker than those reported for the *N*-(cyclopropylmethyl)morphinan and benzomorphan derivatives. In this application, we present methods to synthesize N-substituted 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinolines and present test data that show these compounds to be potent opioid pure antagonists.

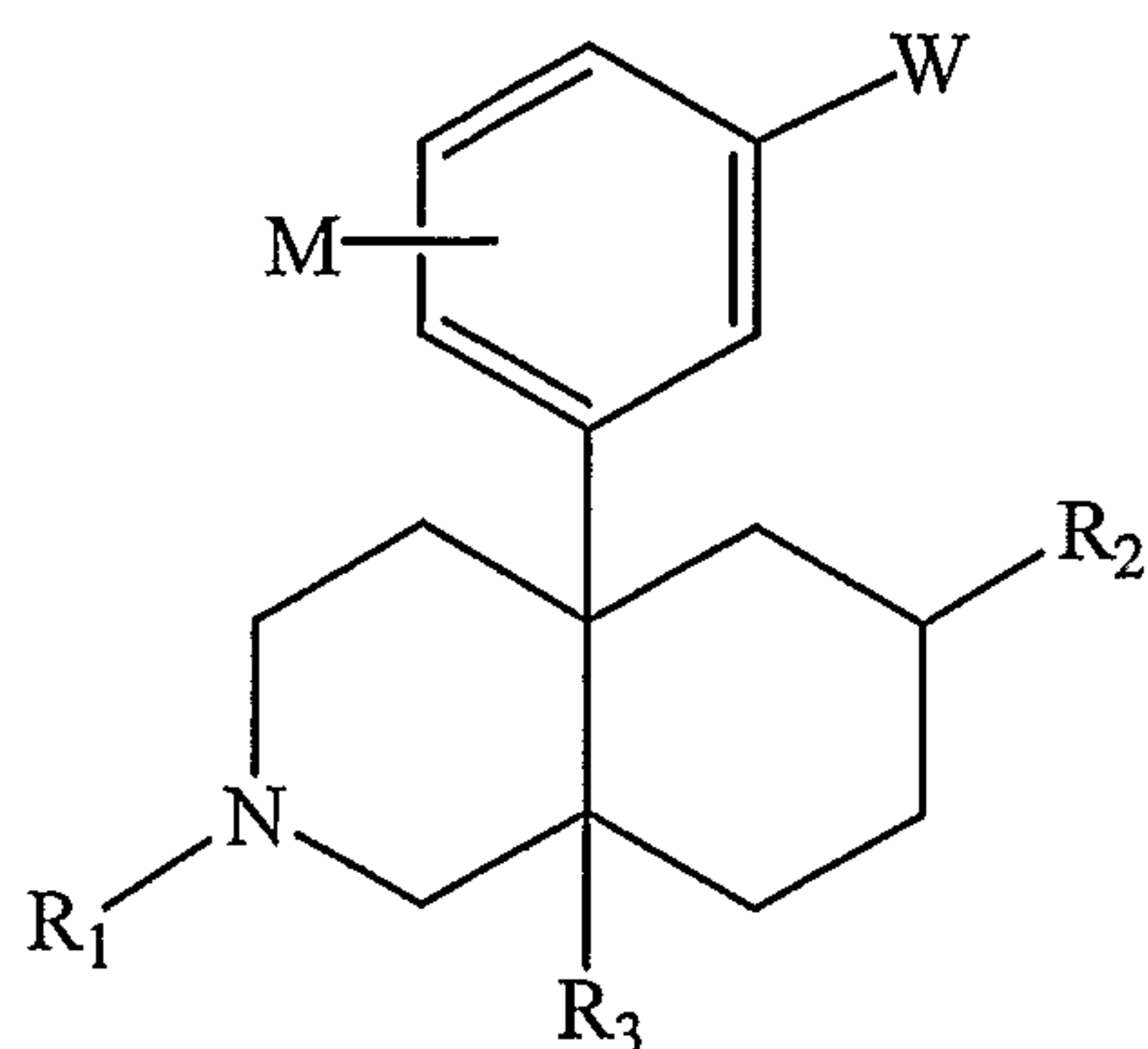
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds which modulate the activity of opioid receptors.

It is an object of the present invention to provide opioid receptor antagonists.

It is still another object of the invention to provide methods of treating conditions which are mediated by an opioid receptor.

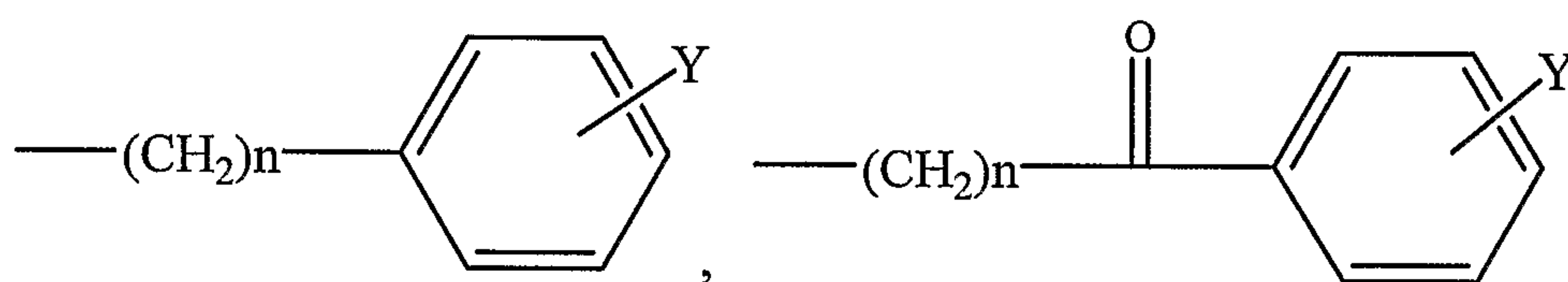
The objects of the present invention and others may be accomplished with compounds of the formula:



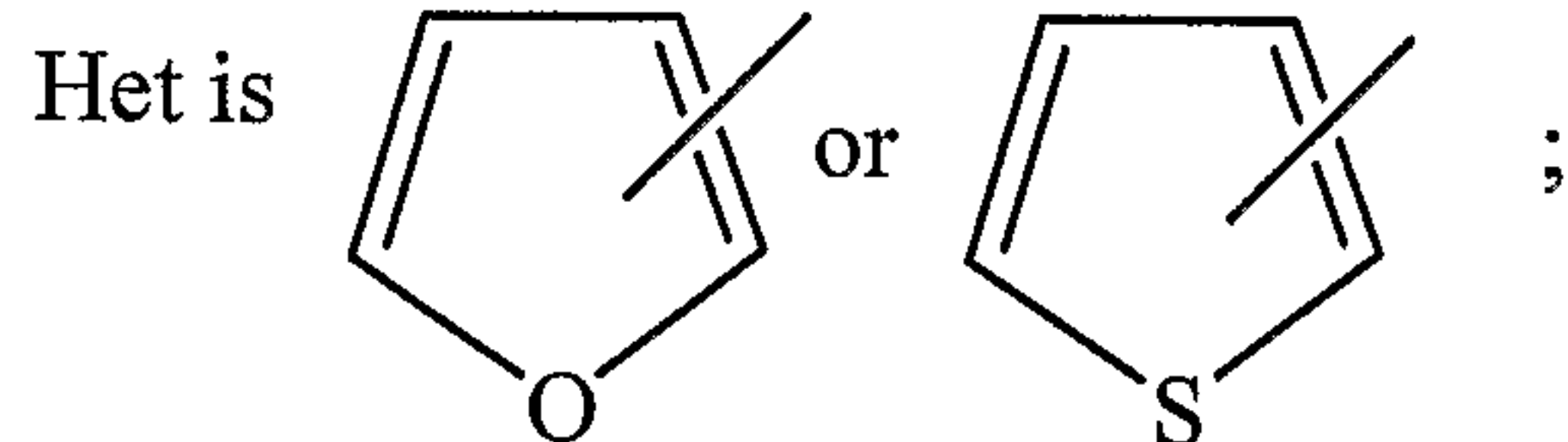
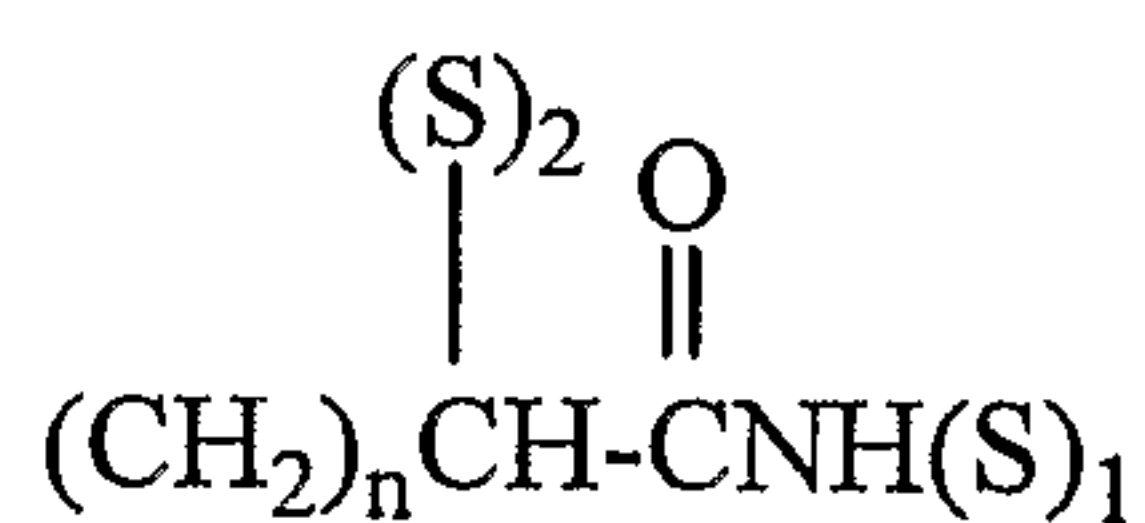
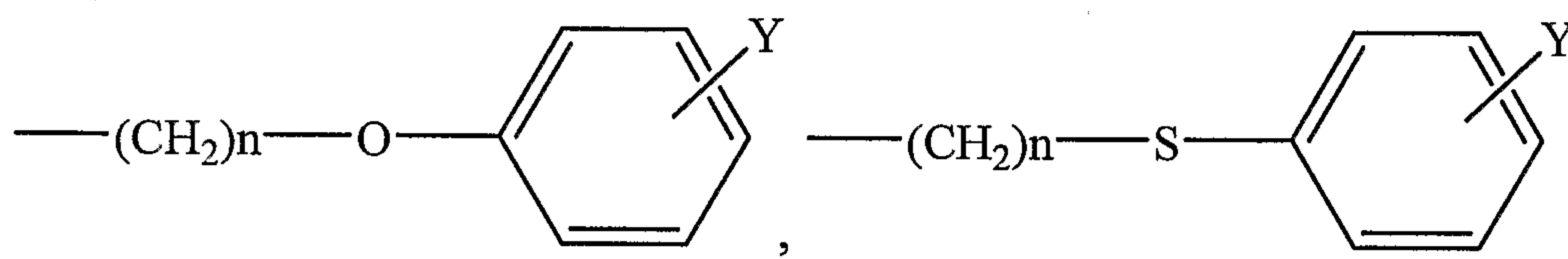
where

M is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN, OC₁₋₈ alkyl, OC₃₋₈ alkenyl, OC₃₋₈ alkynyl, or OC₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₁ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl,



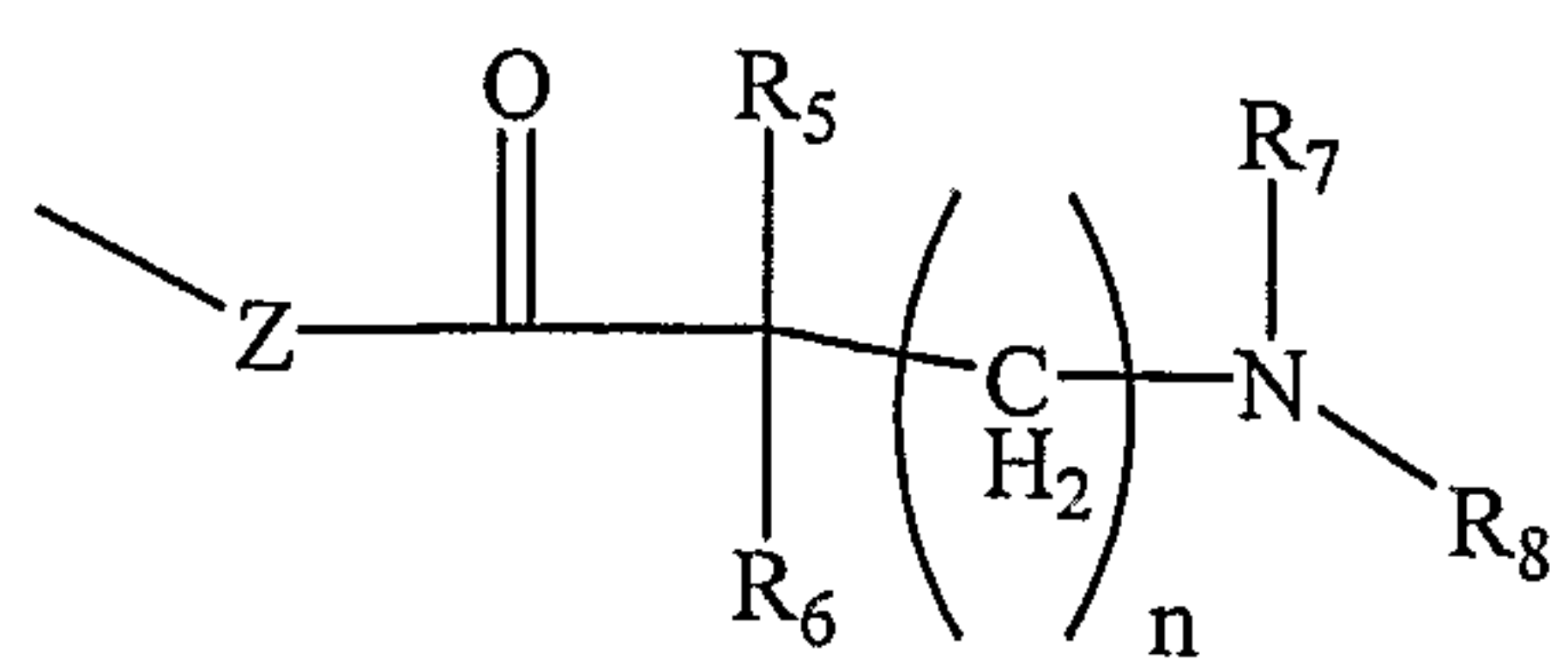
(CH₂)_k(Het),



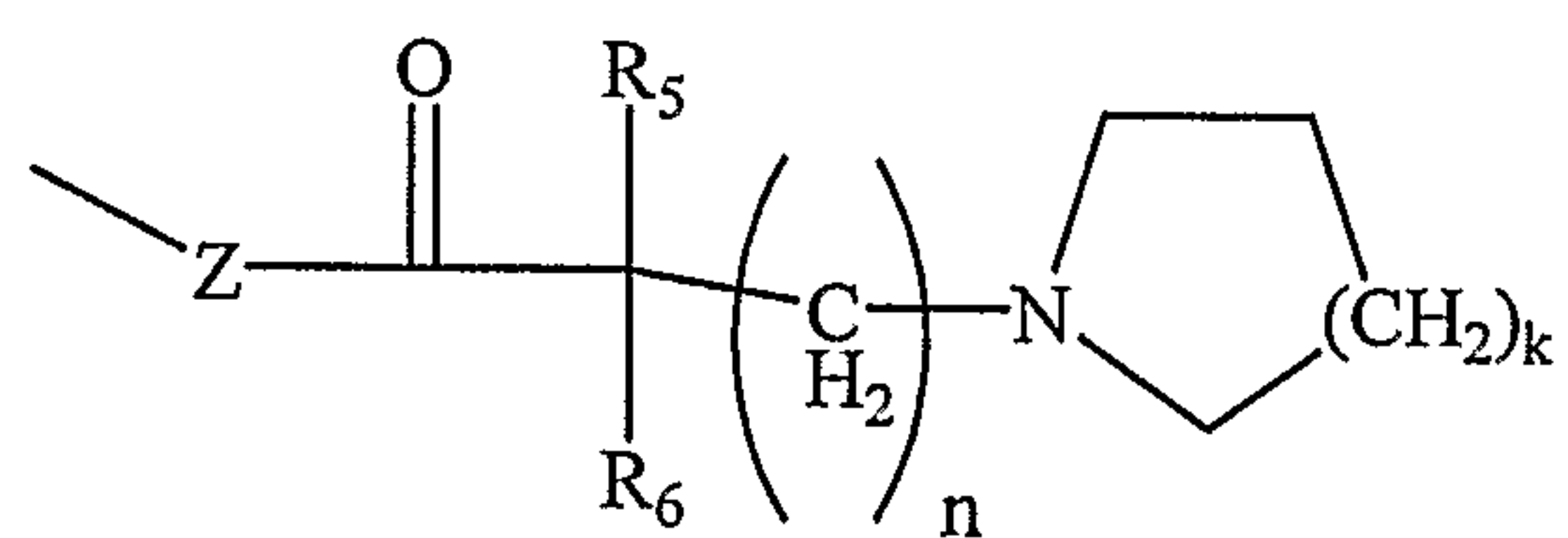
(S)₁ is hydrogen, CH₂CO₂H, CH₂CO₂CH₃, or CH₂CO₂C₂H₅;

(S)₂ is hydrogen, CH₃, C₂H₃, CH₂C₆H₅, or CH₂CH₂C₆H₅;

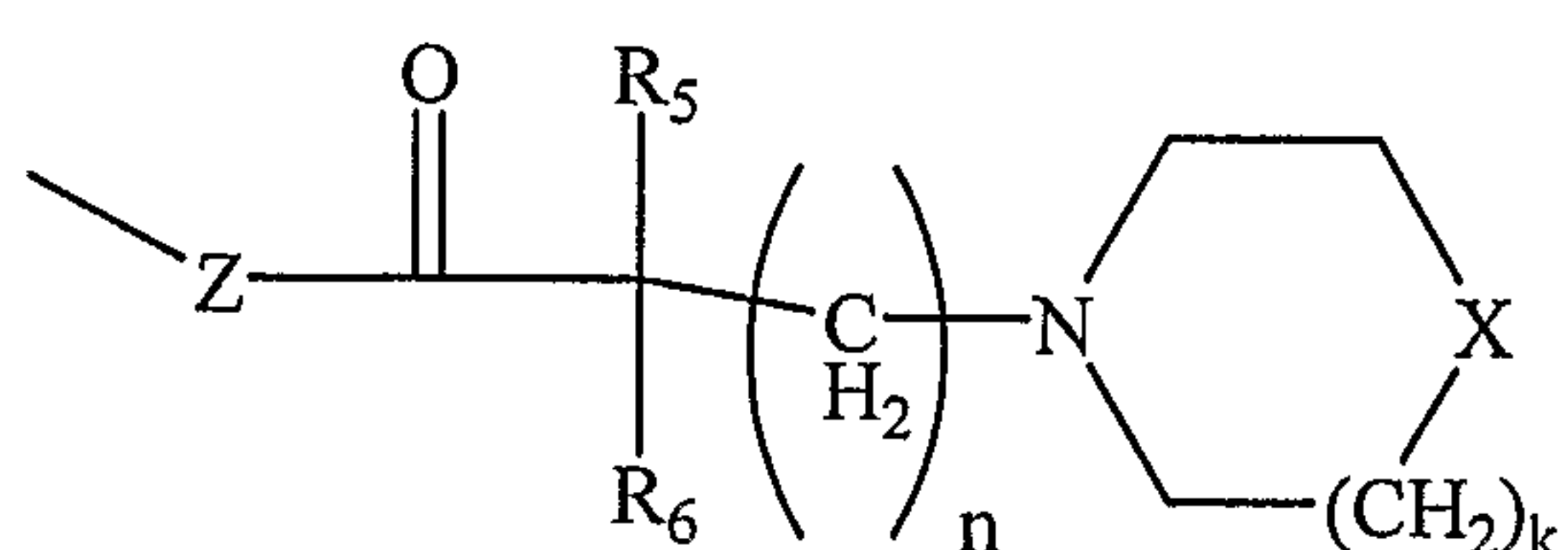
R₂ is =O, hydrogen, NR₇R₈,



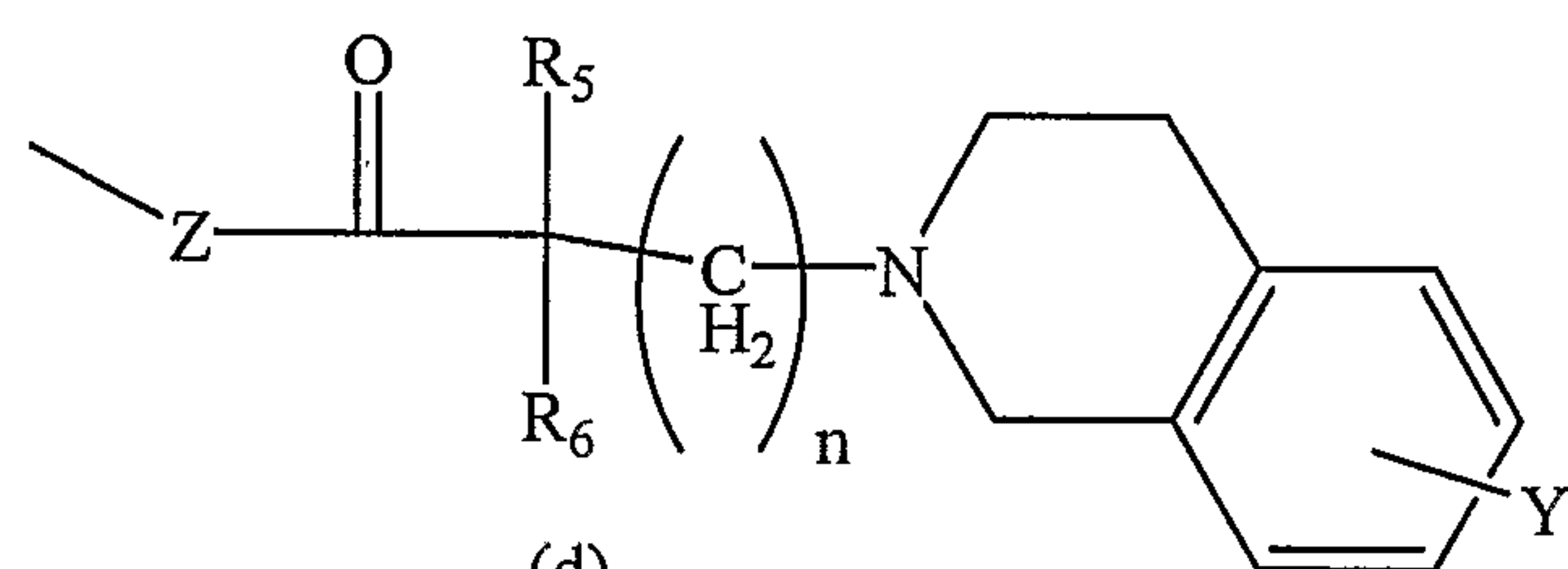
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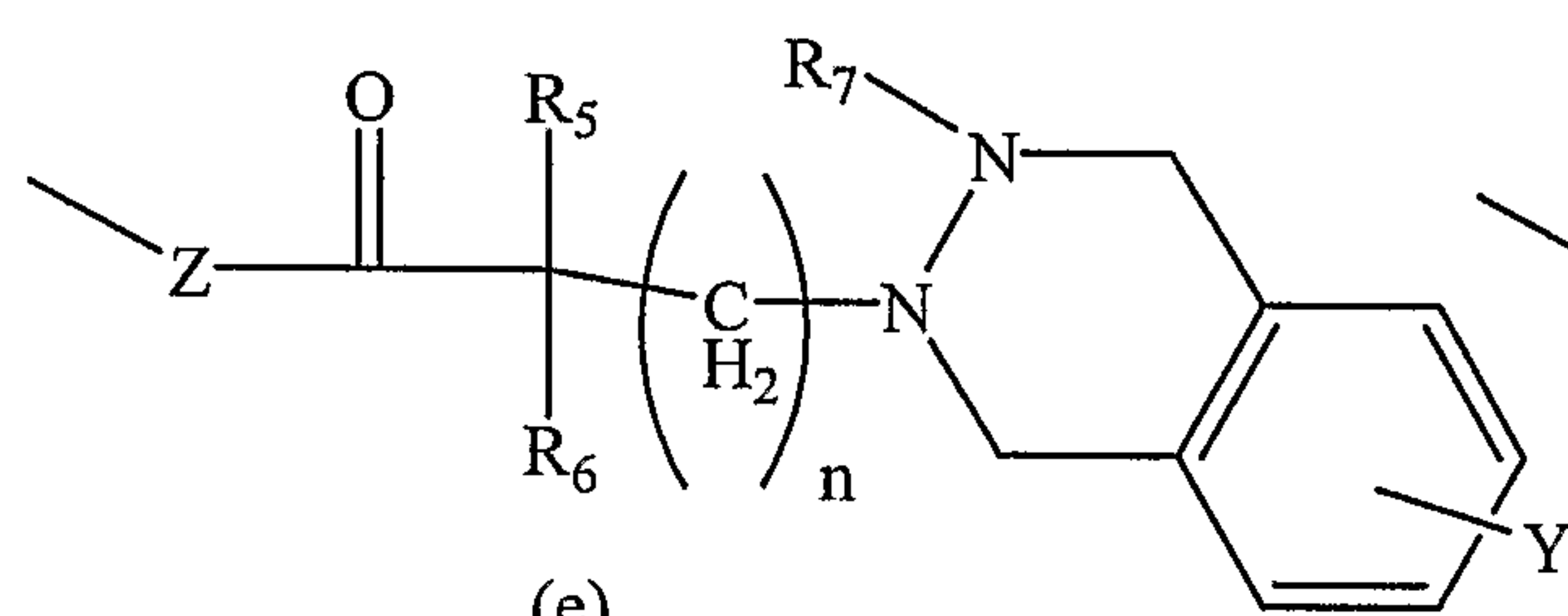
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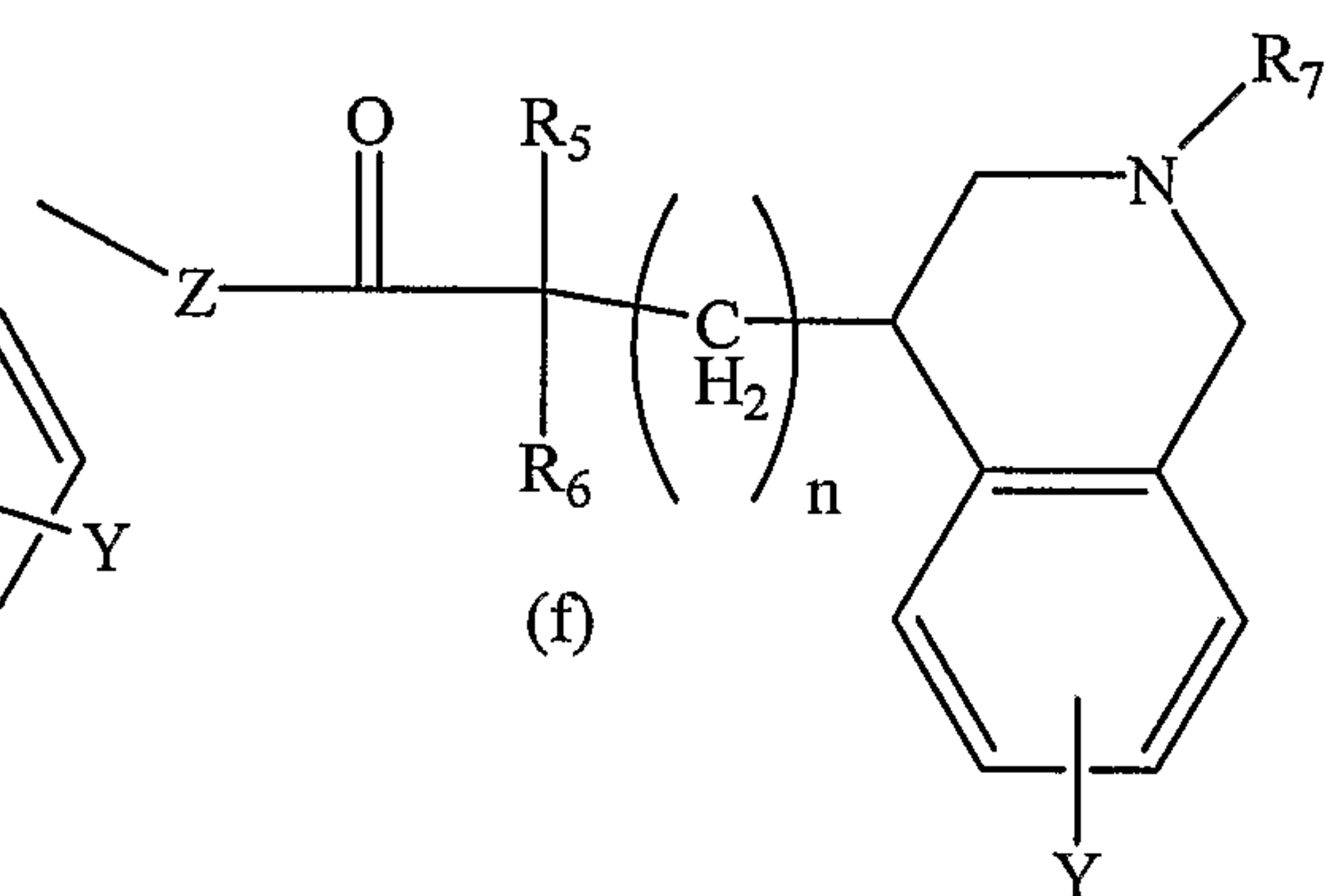
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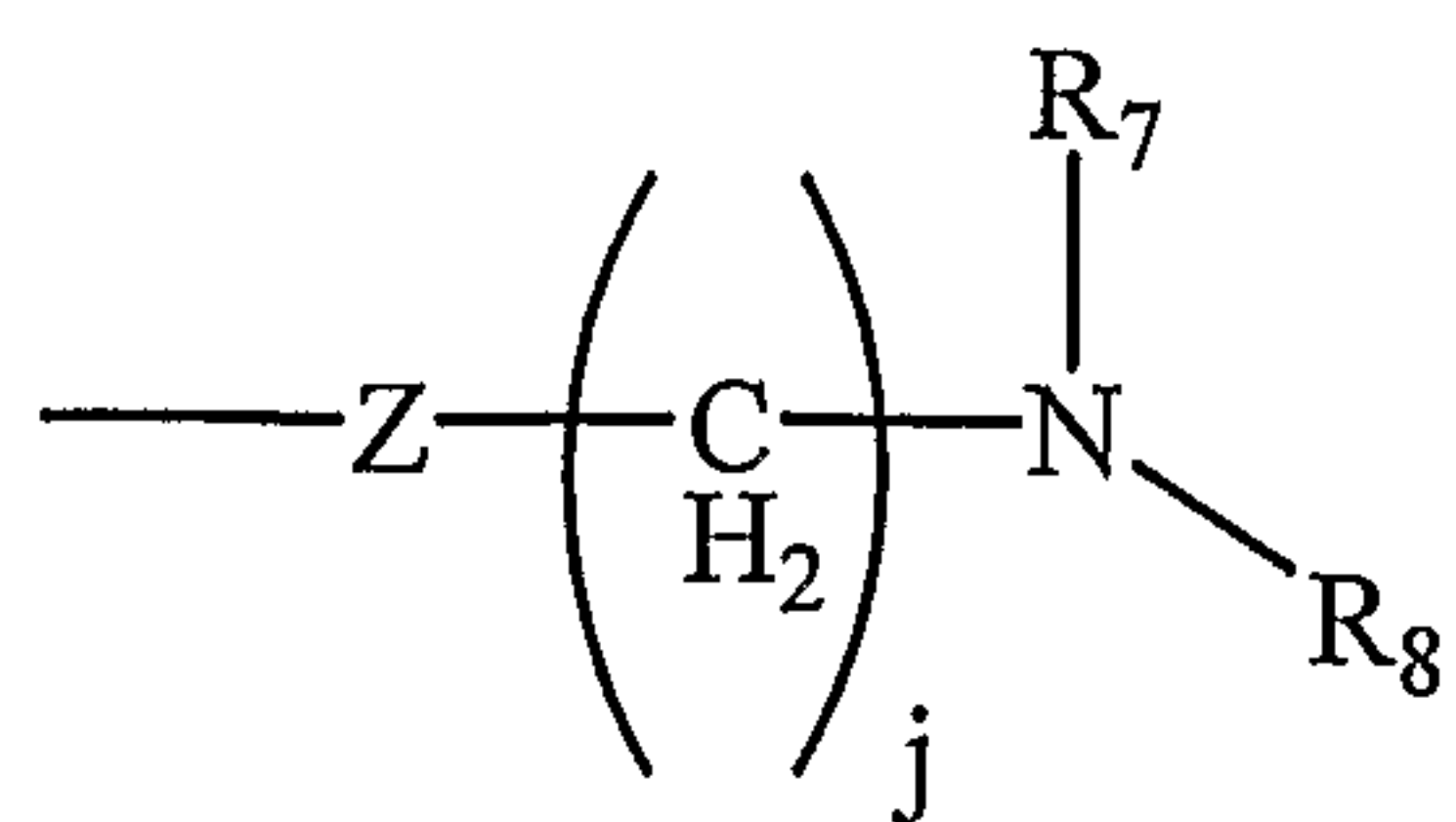
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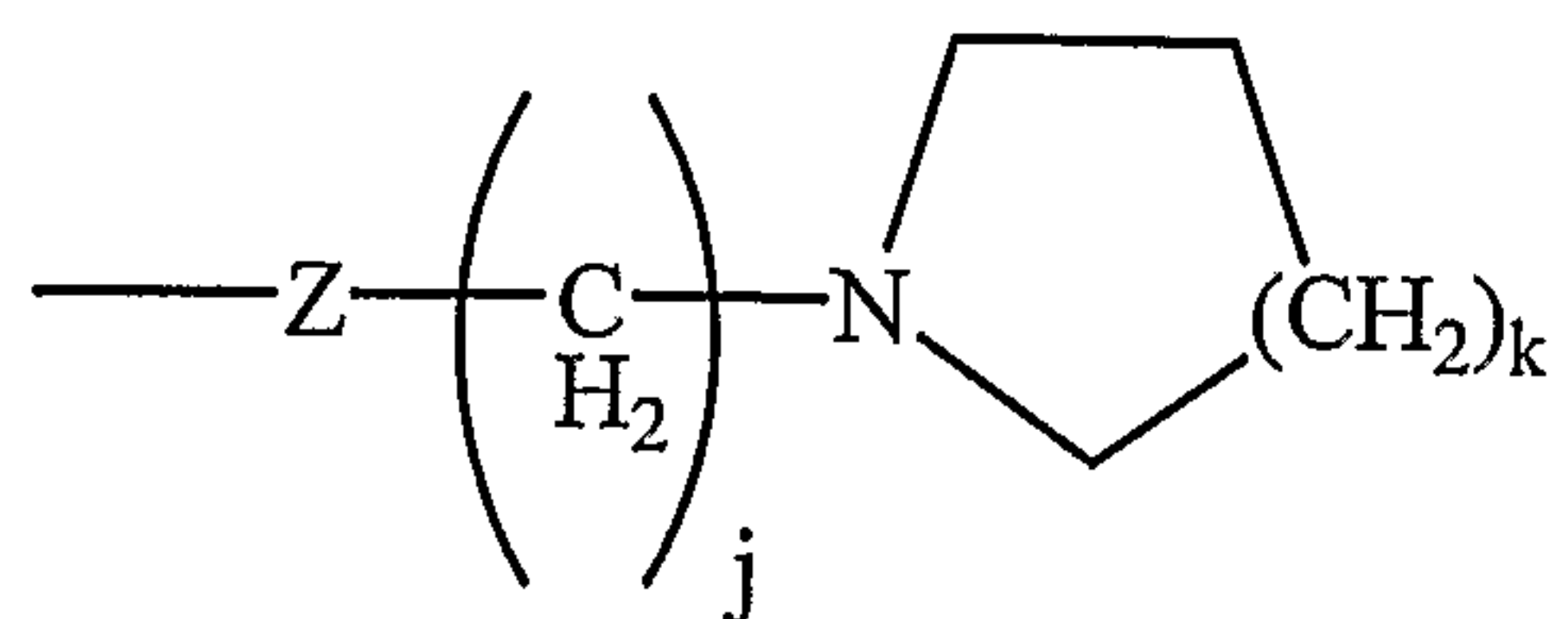
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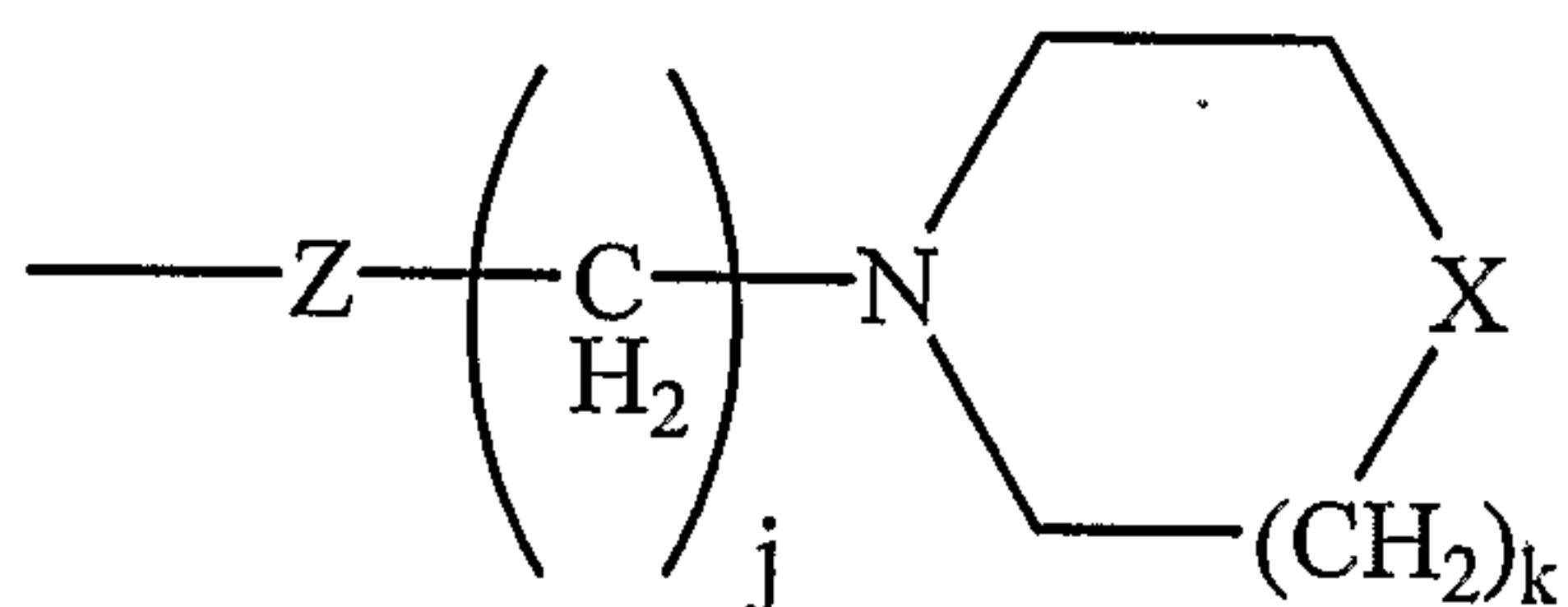
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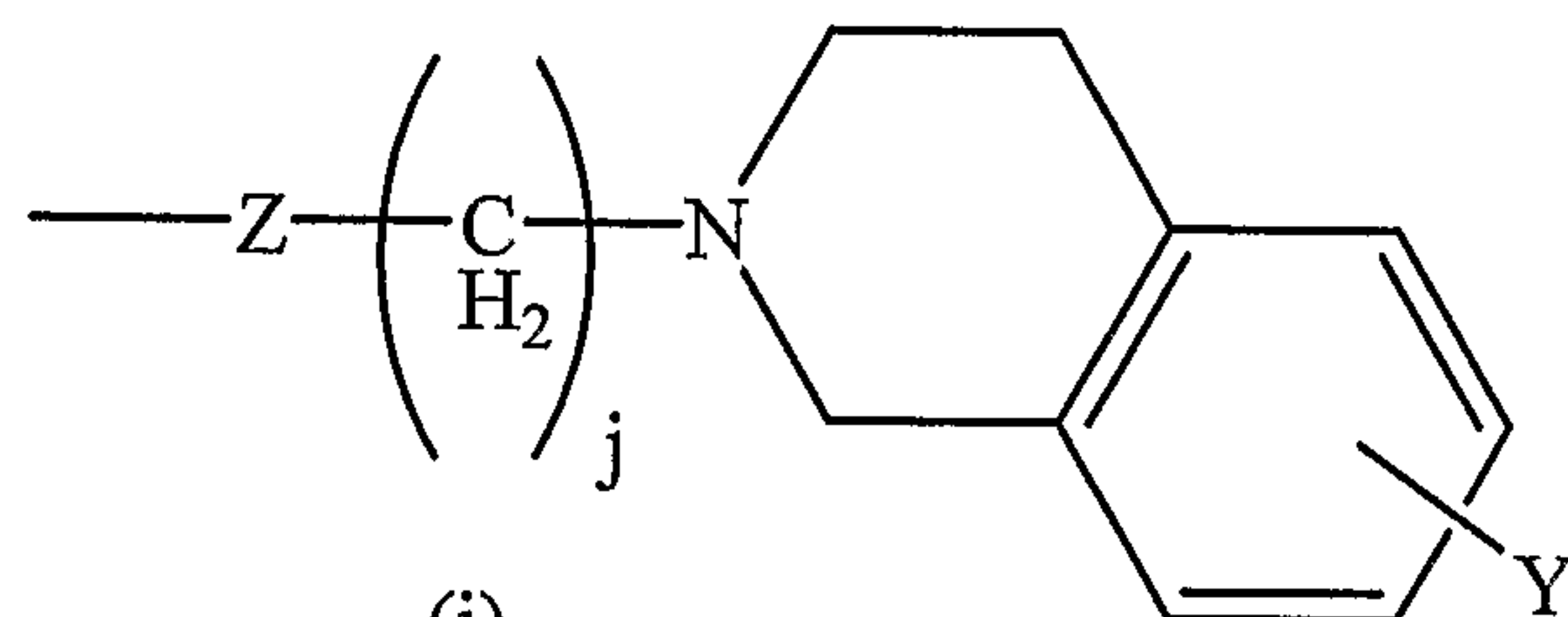
(g)



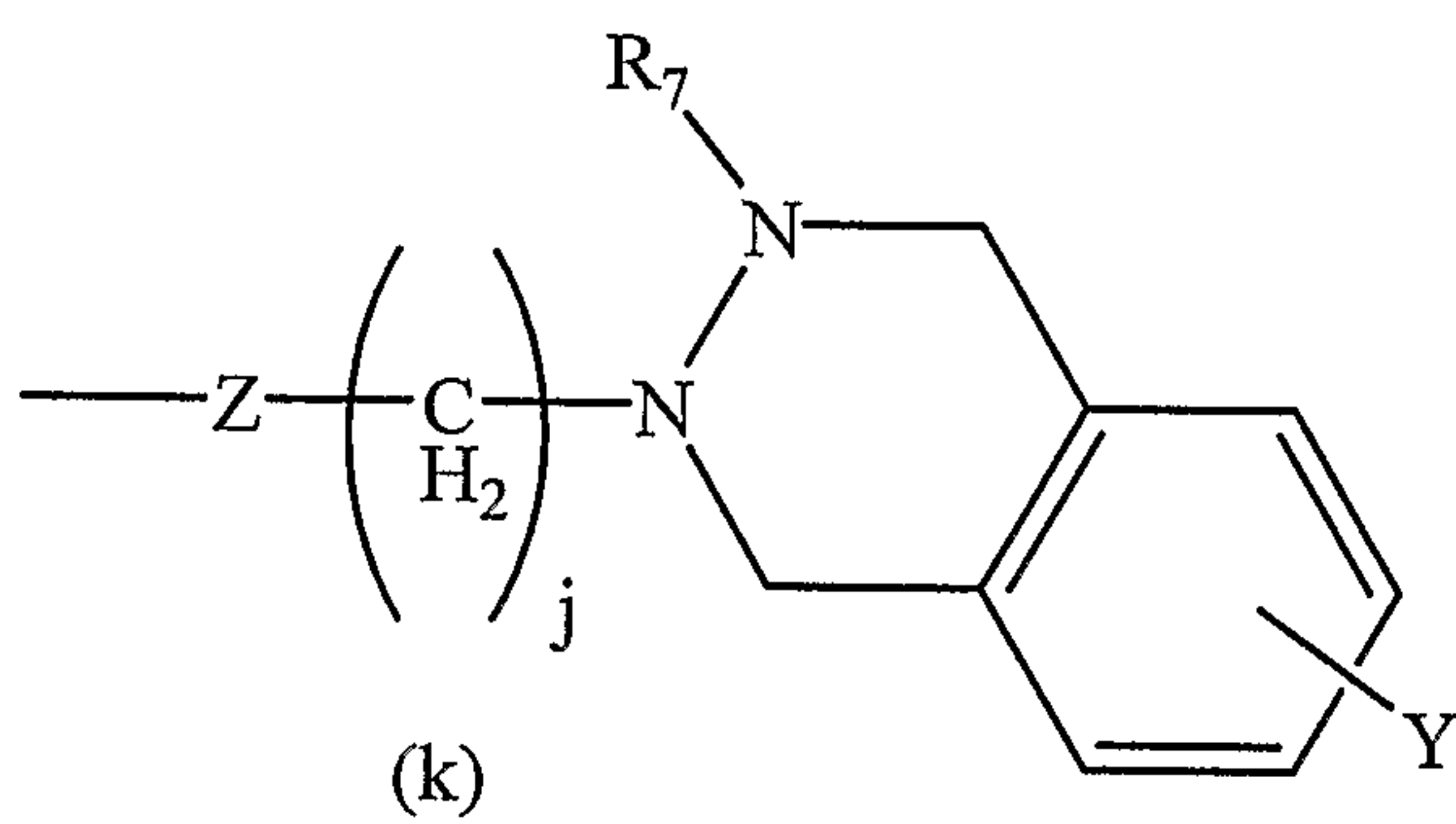
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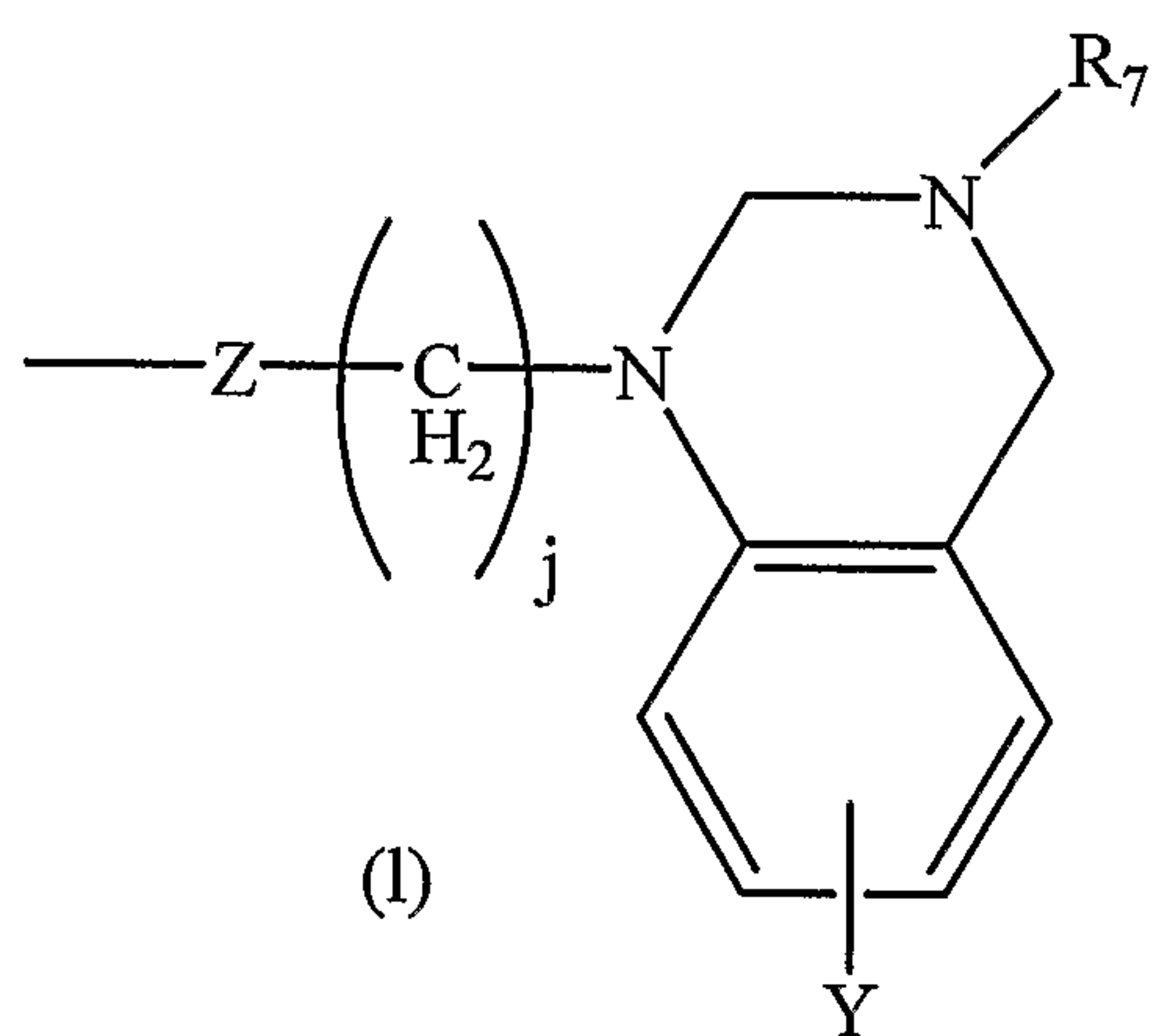
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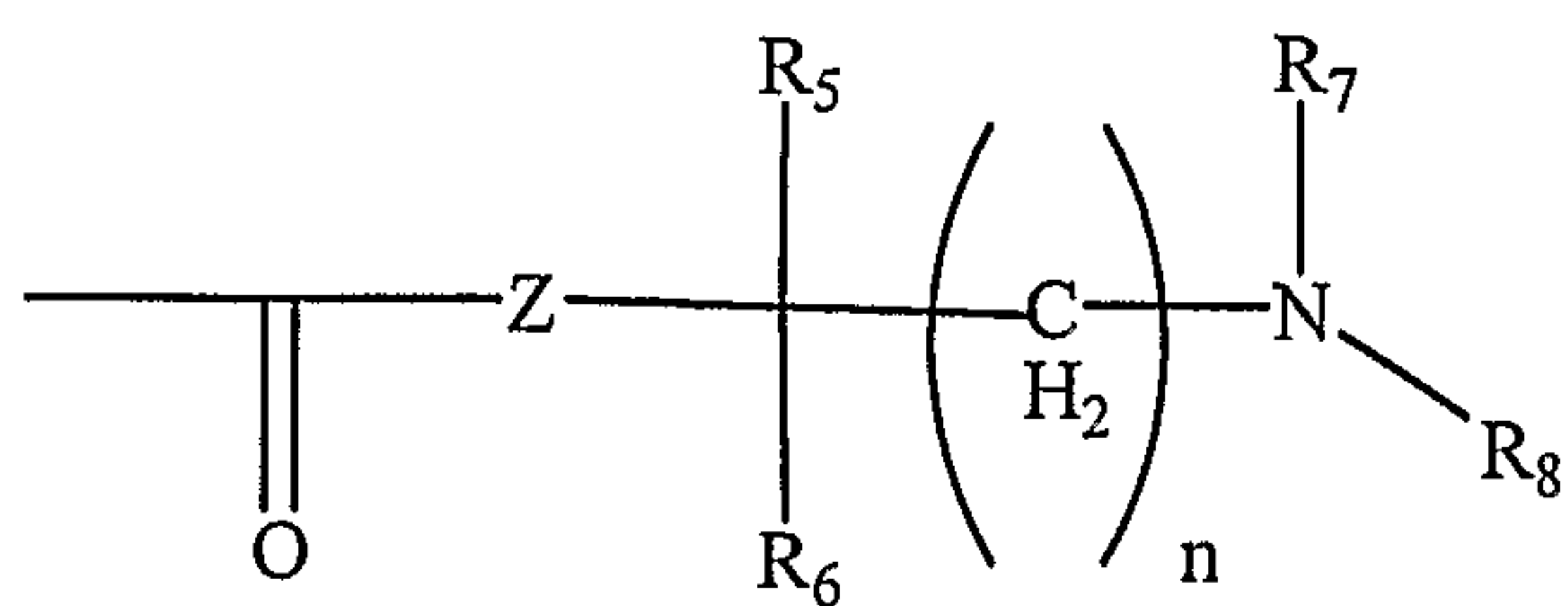
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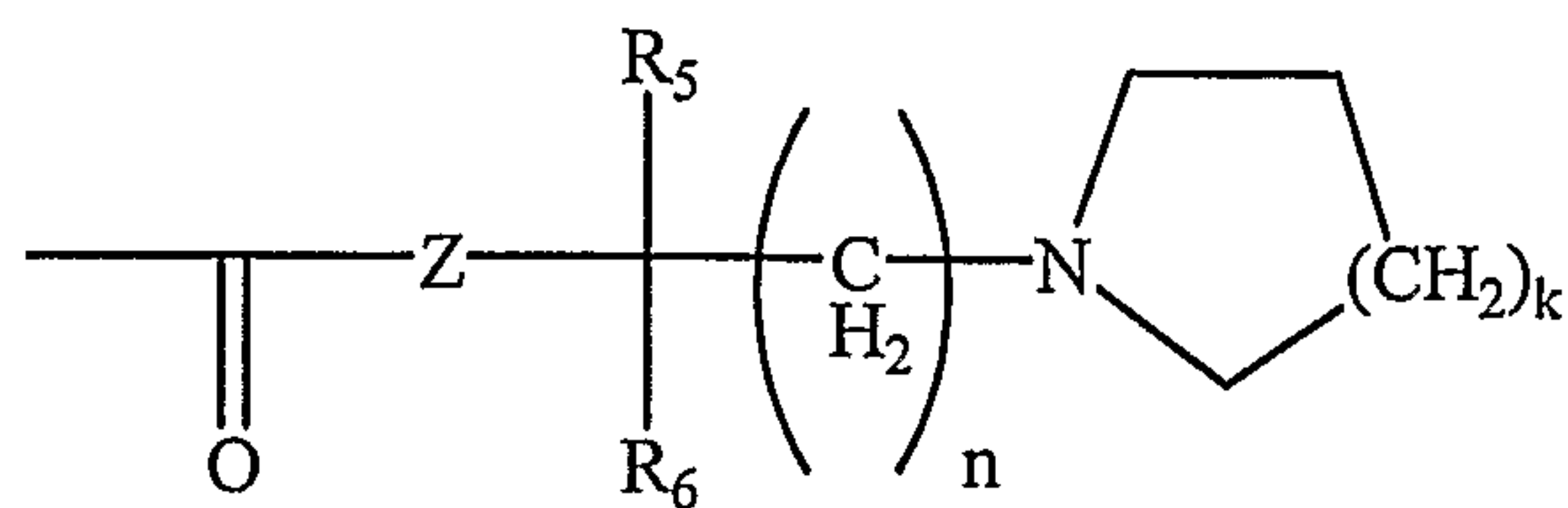
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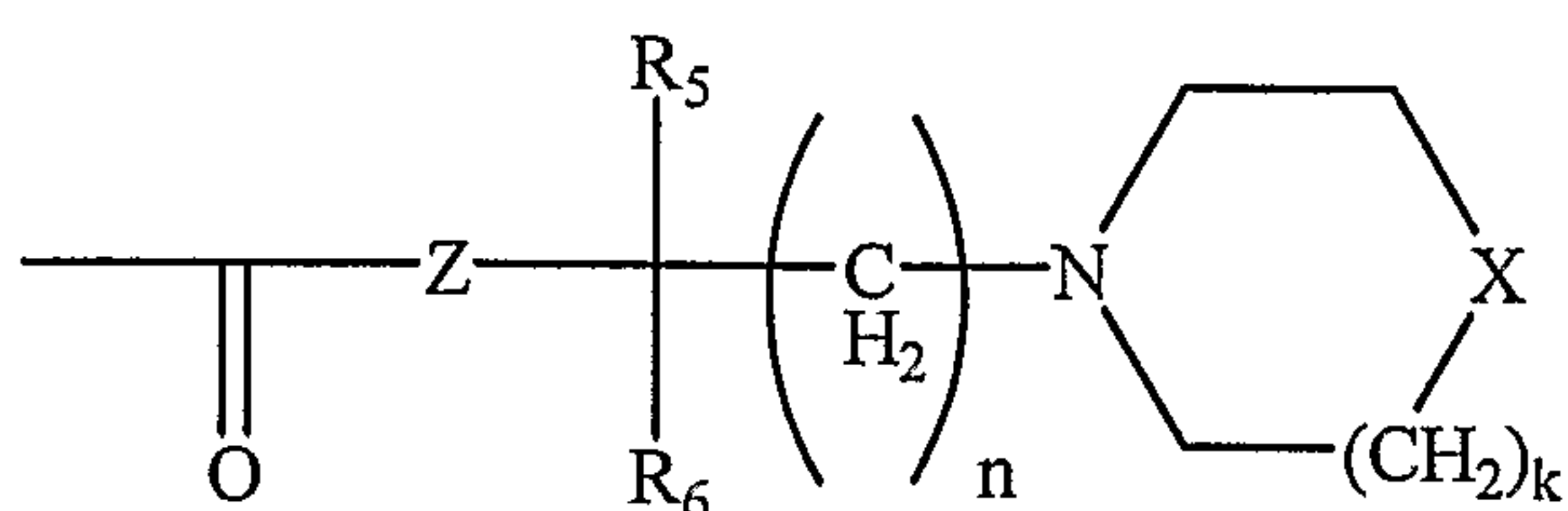
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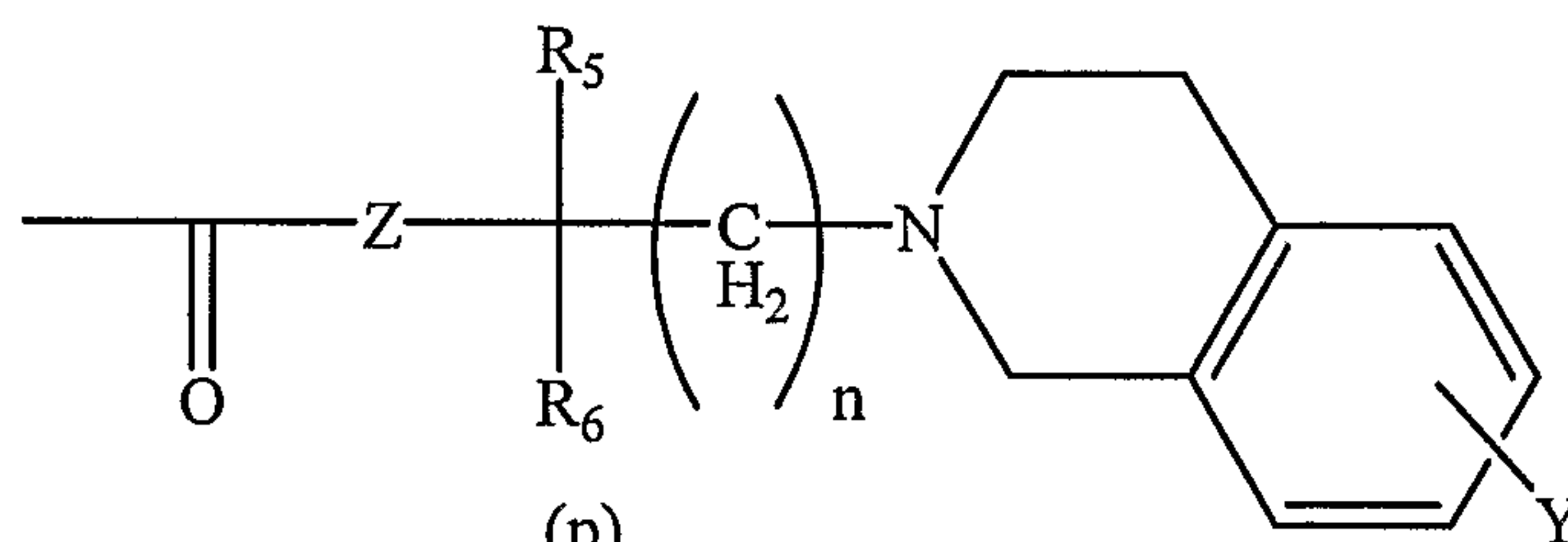
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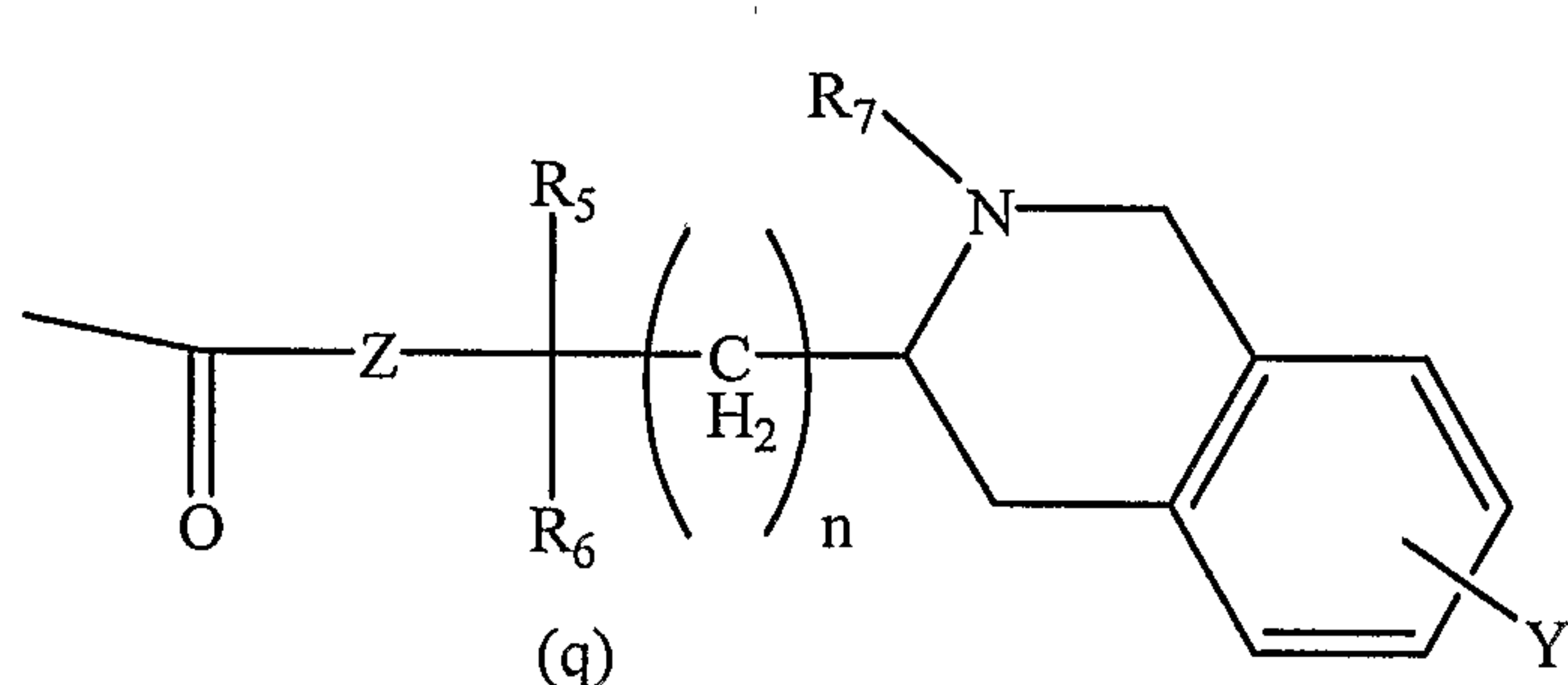
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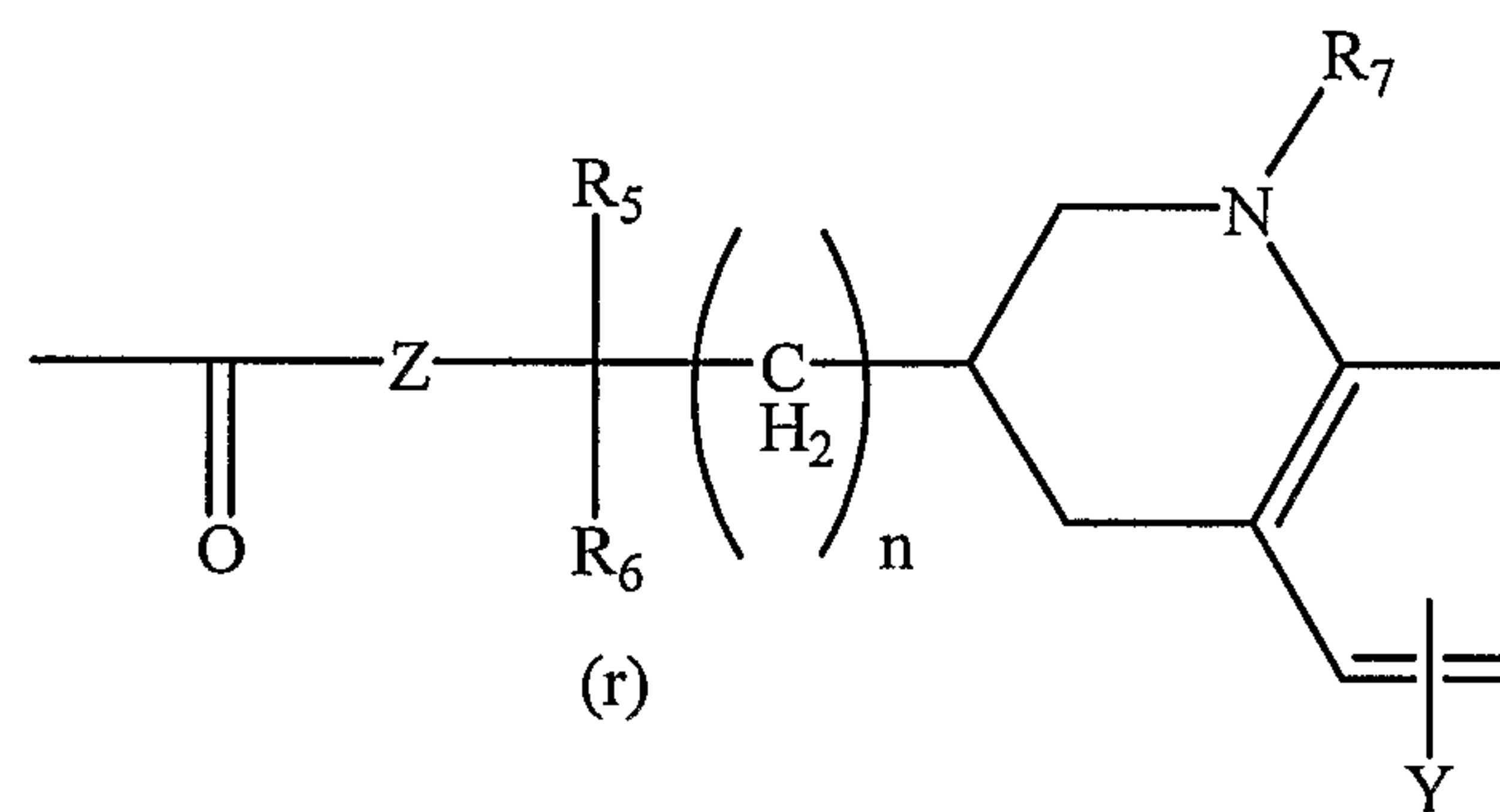
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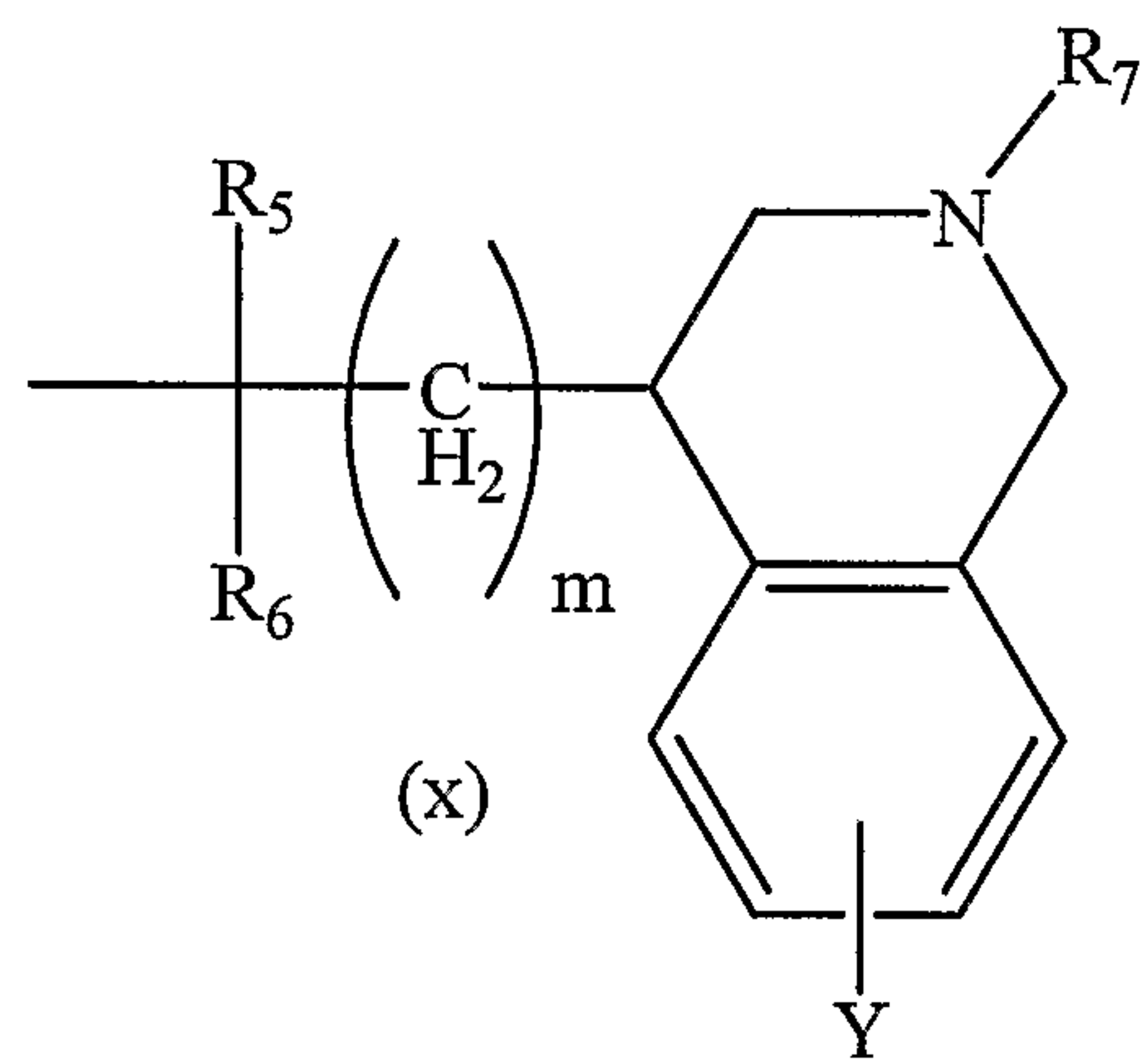
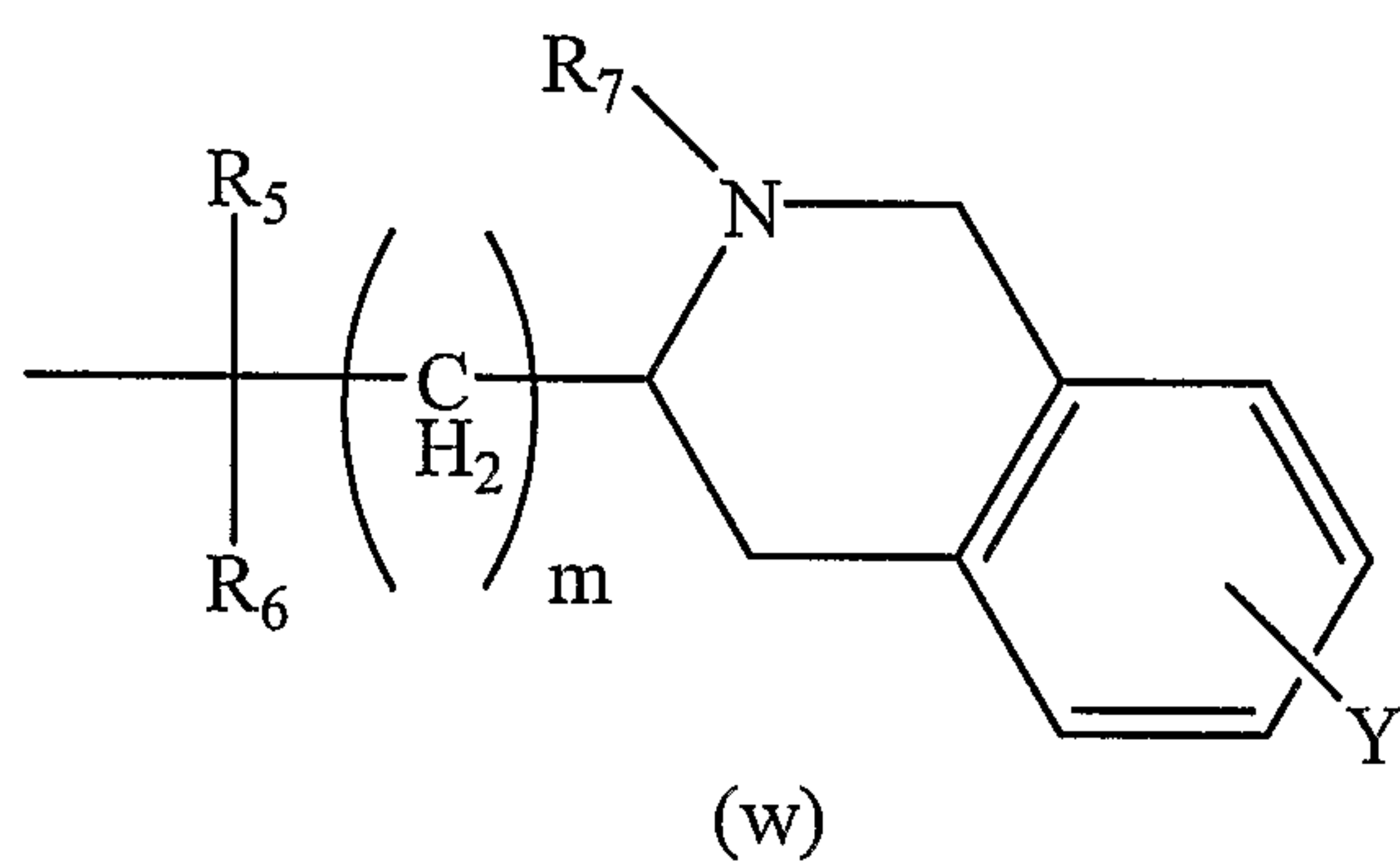
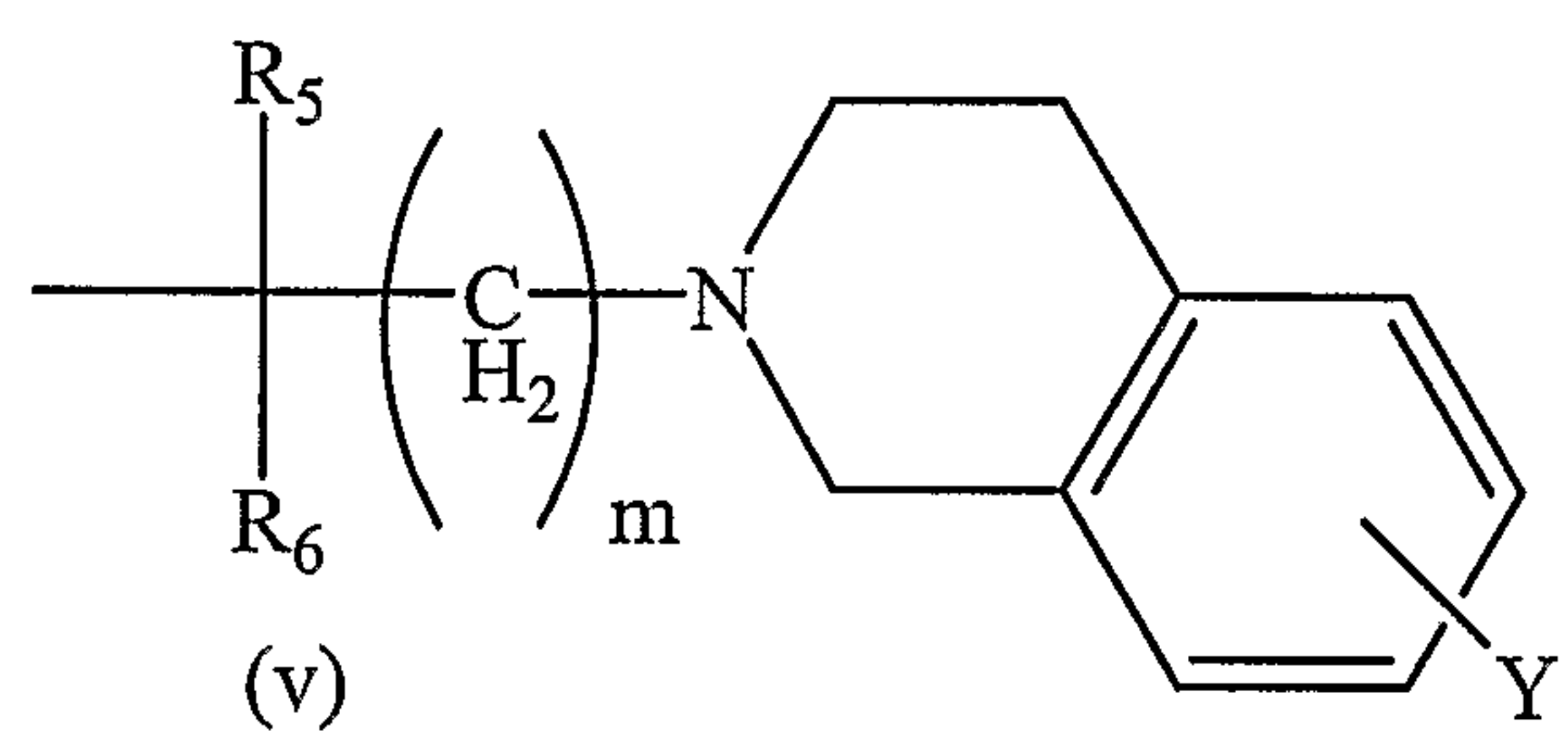
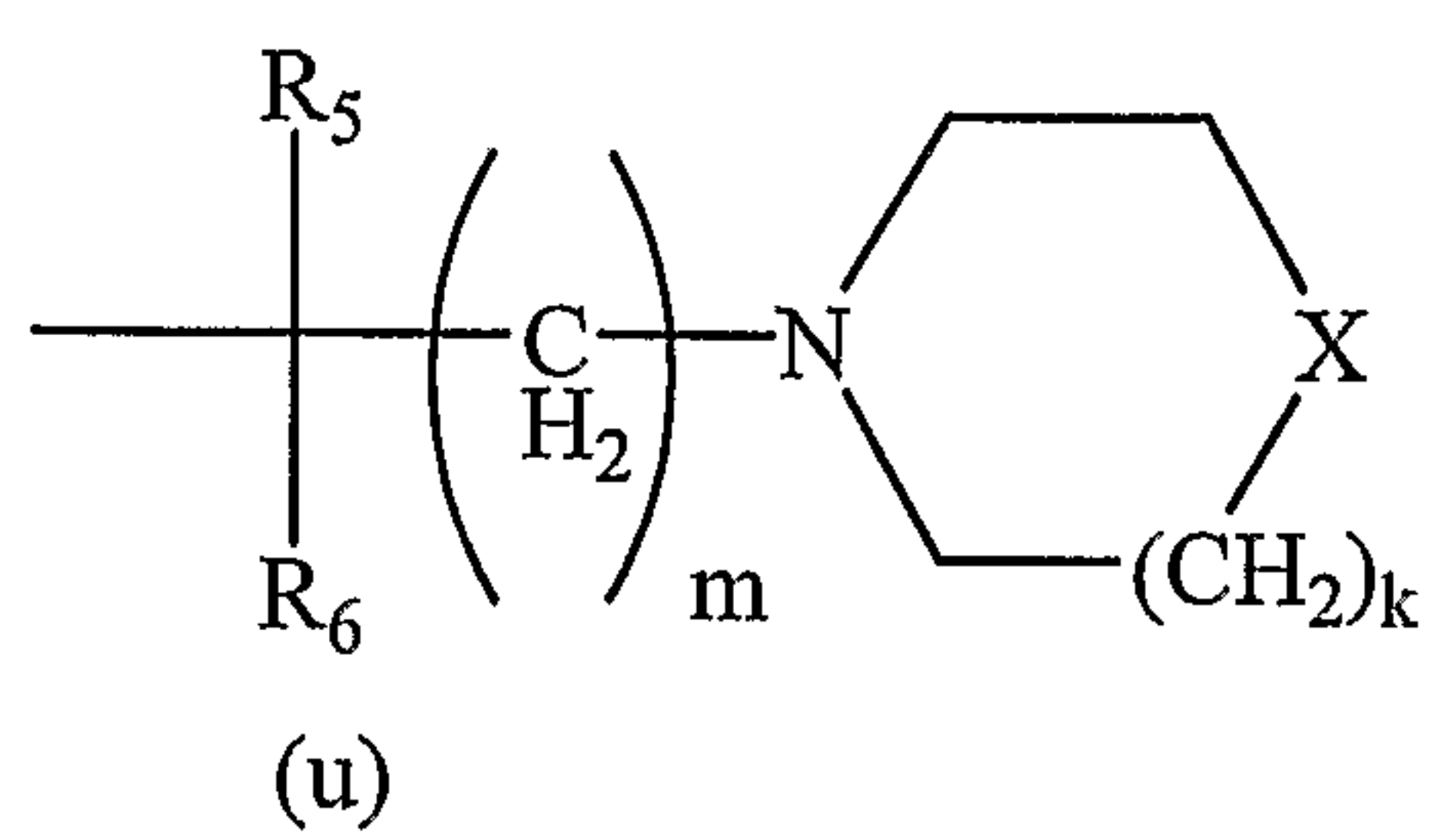
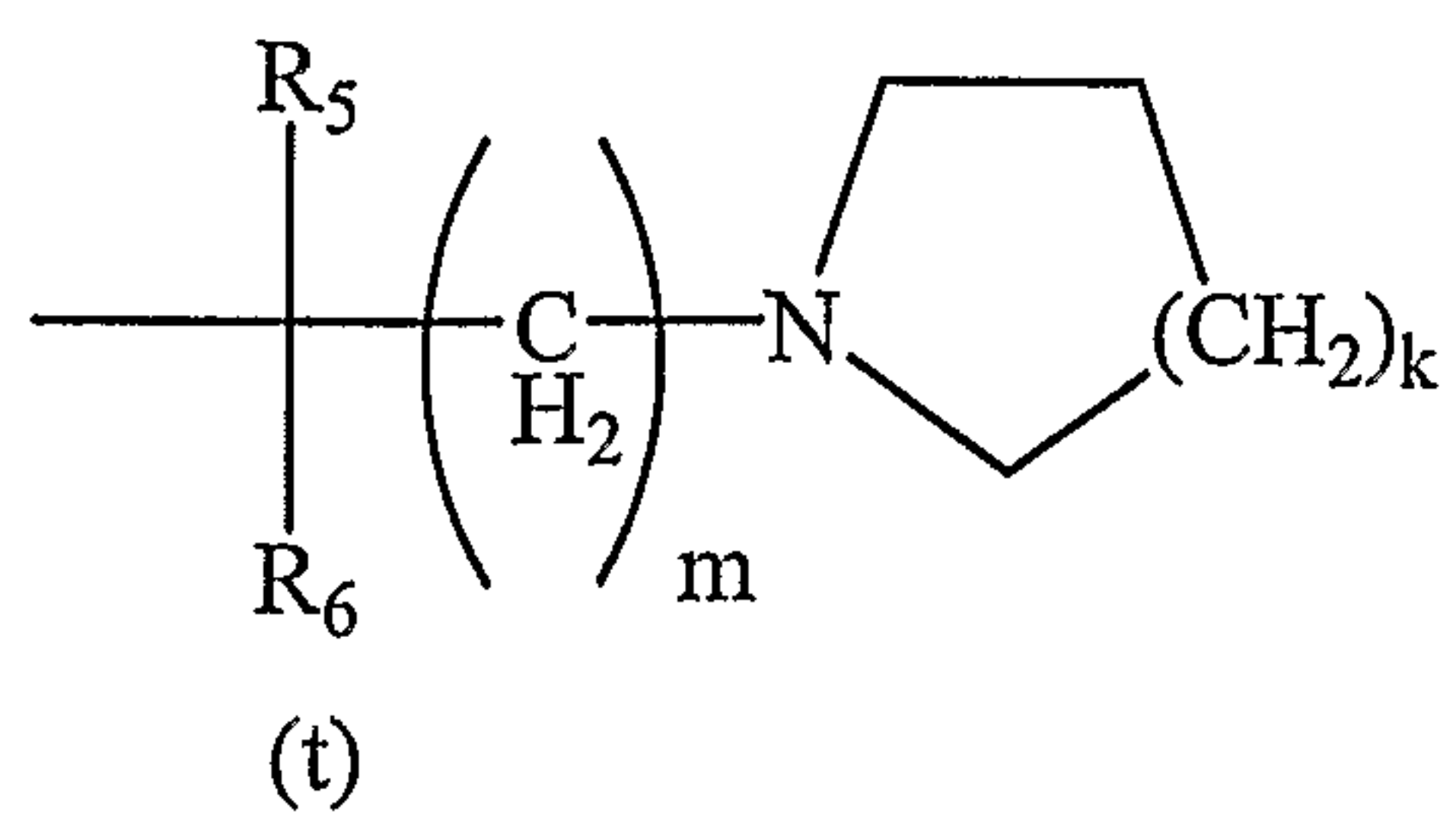
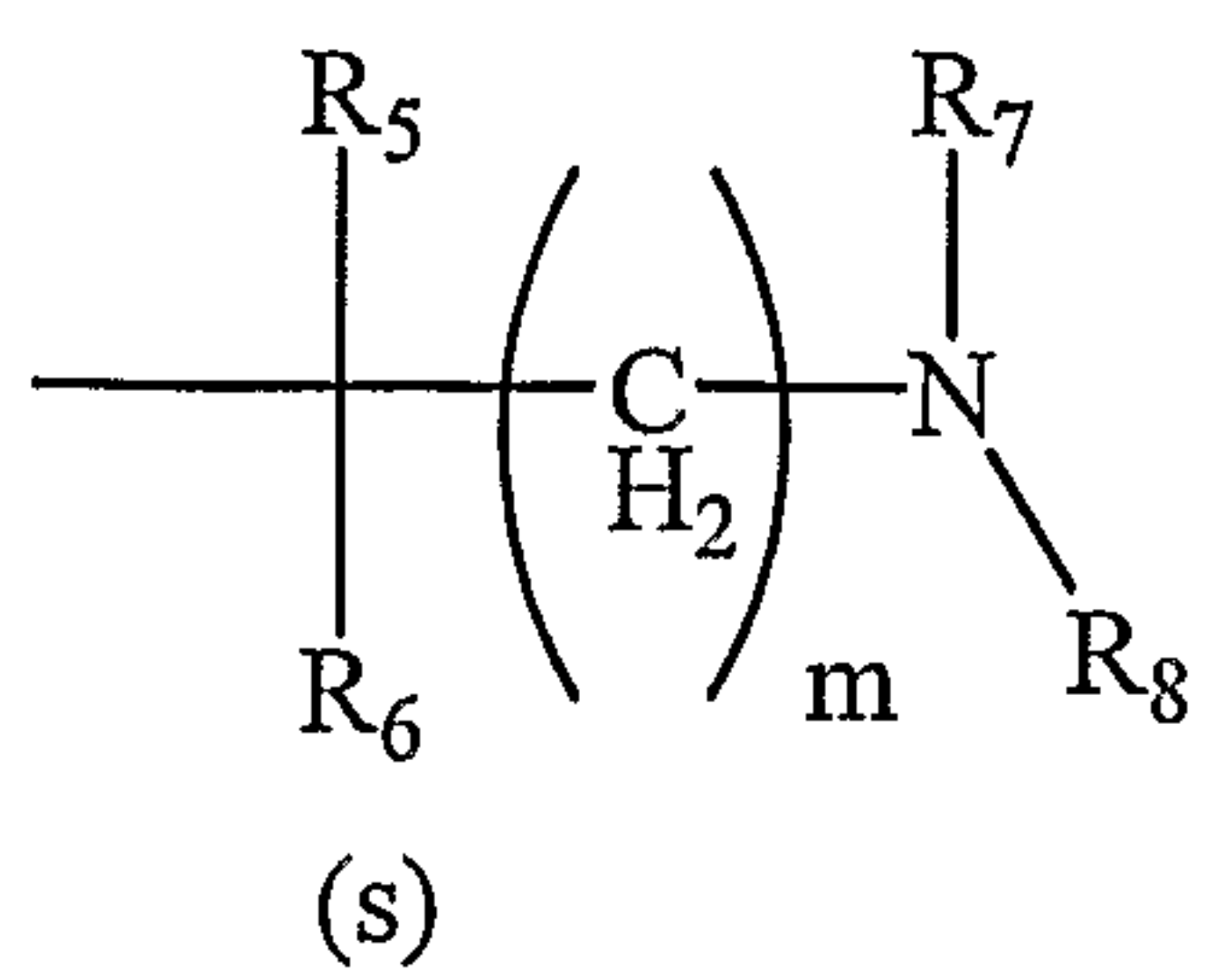
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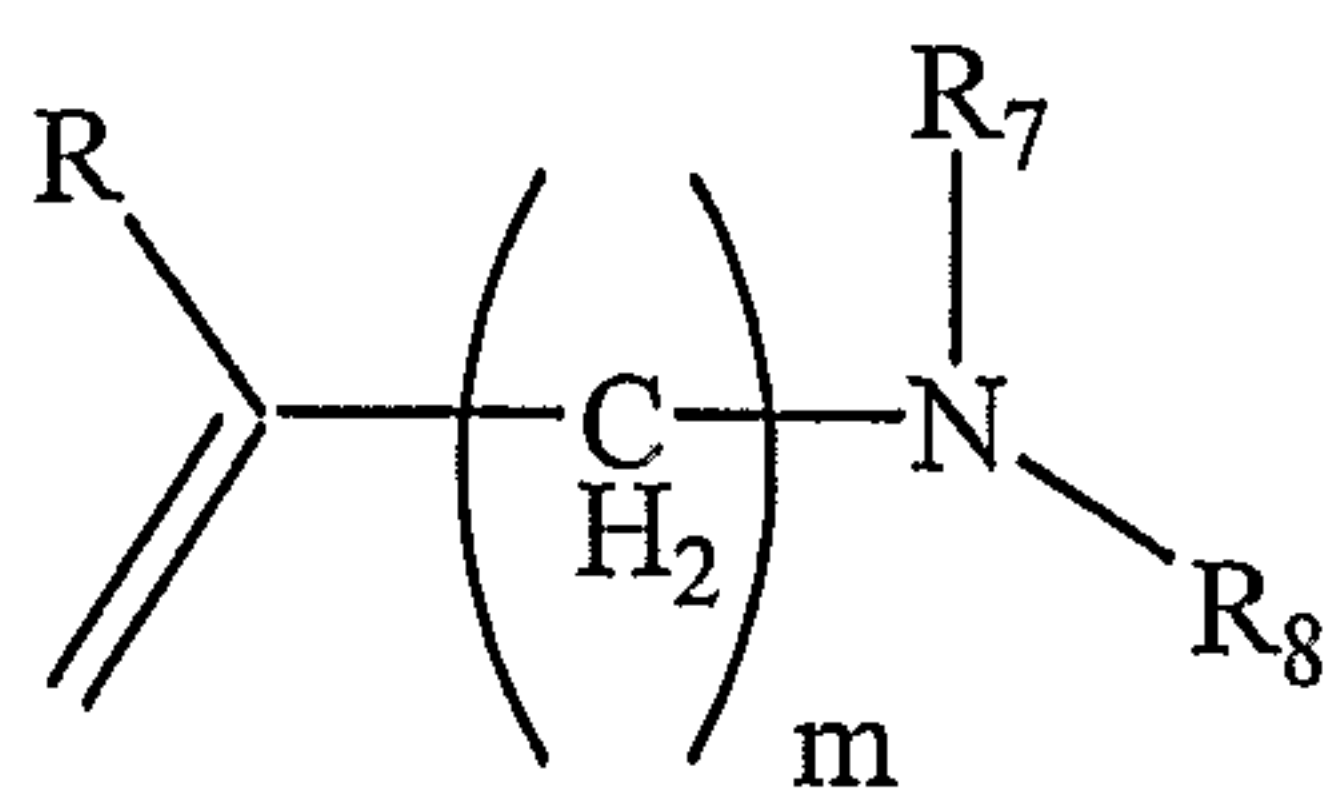


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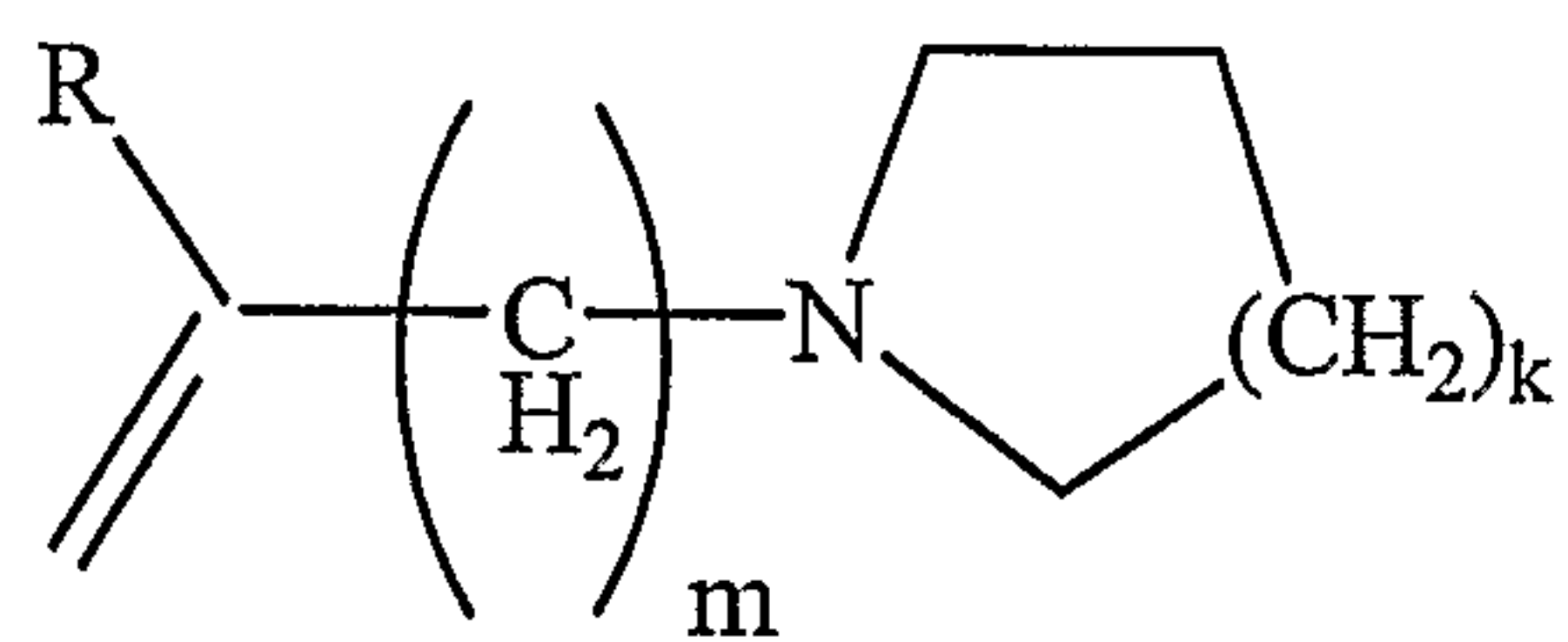


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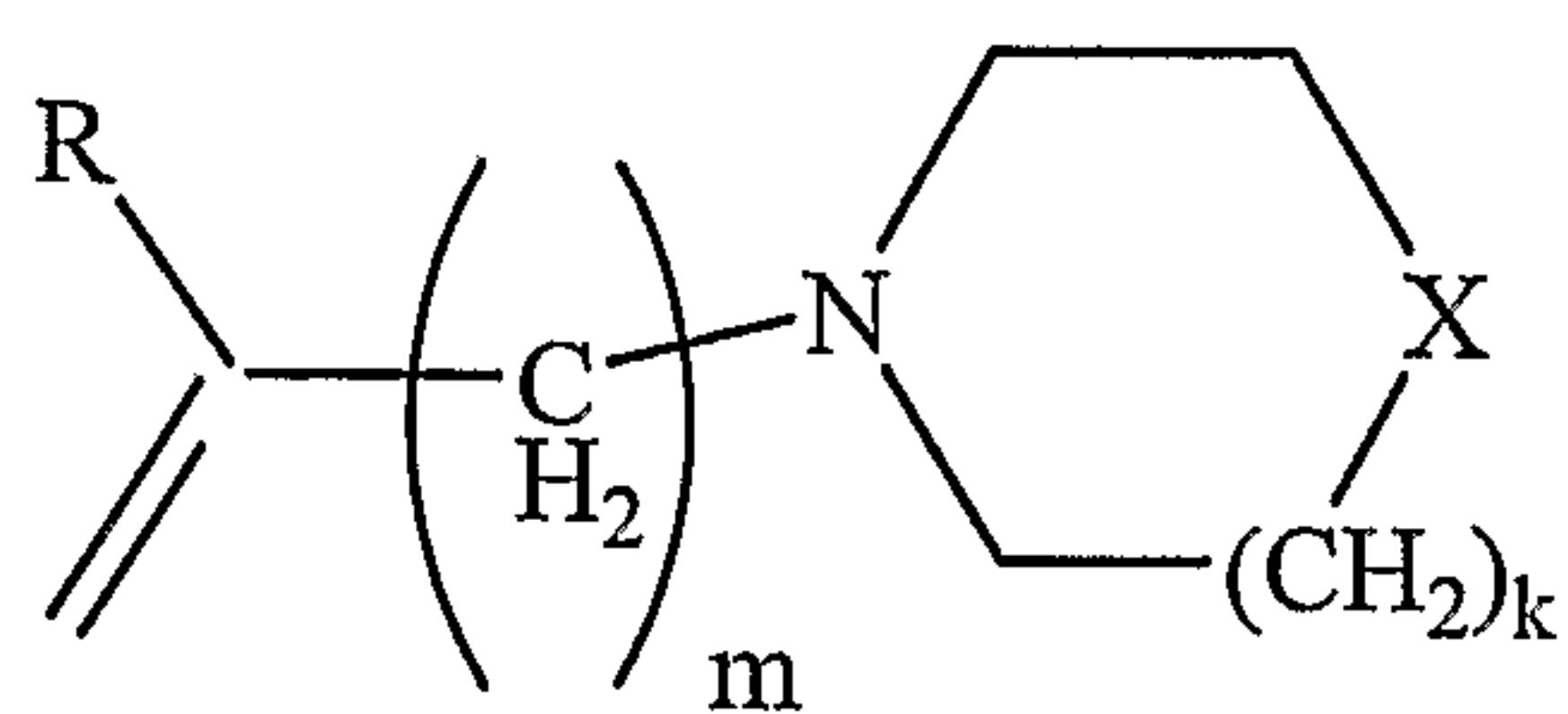




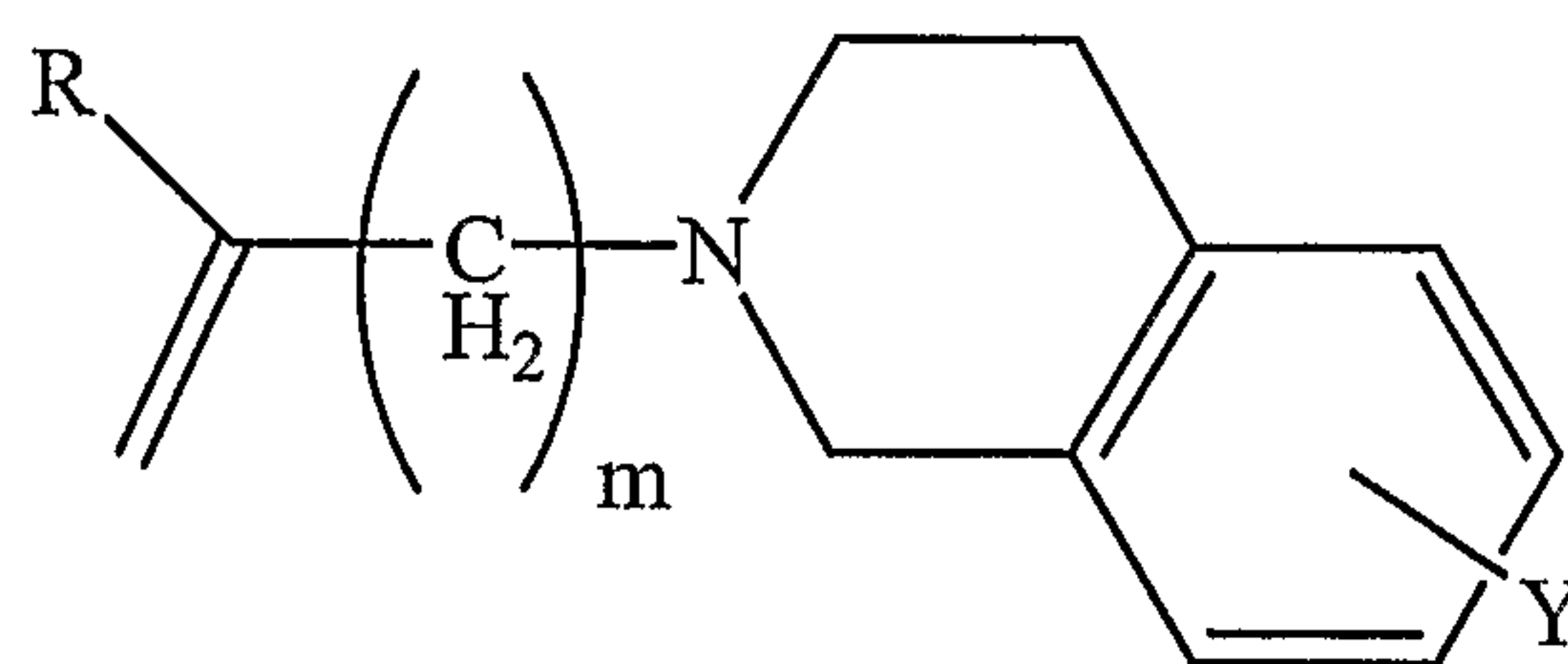
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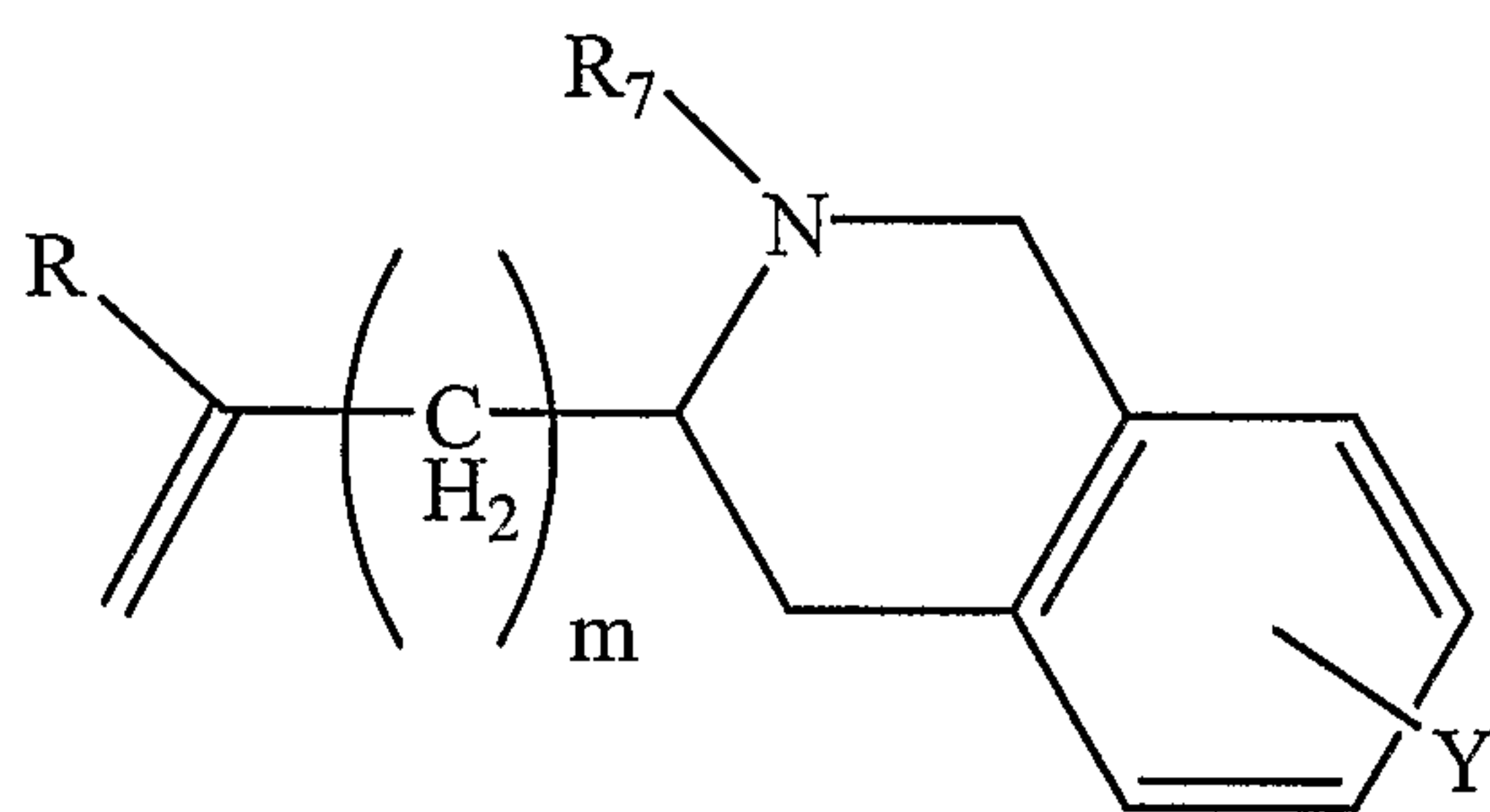
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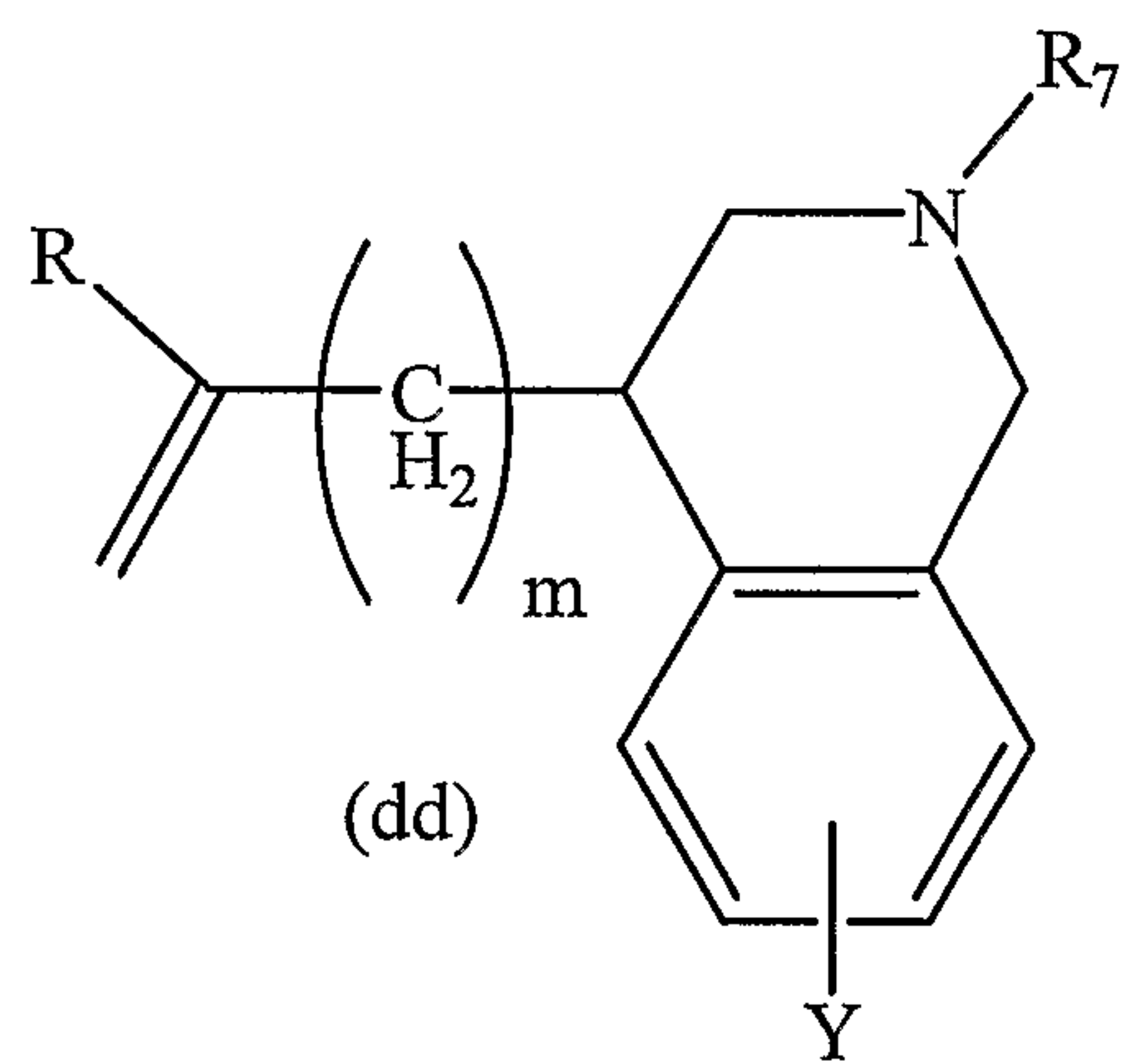
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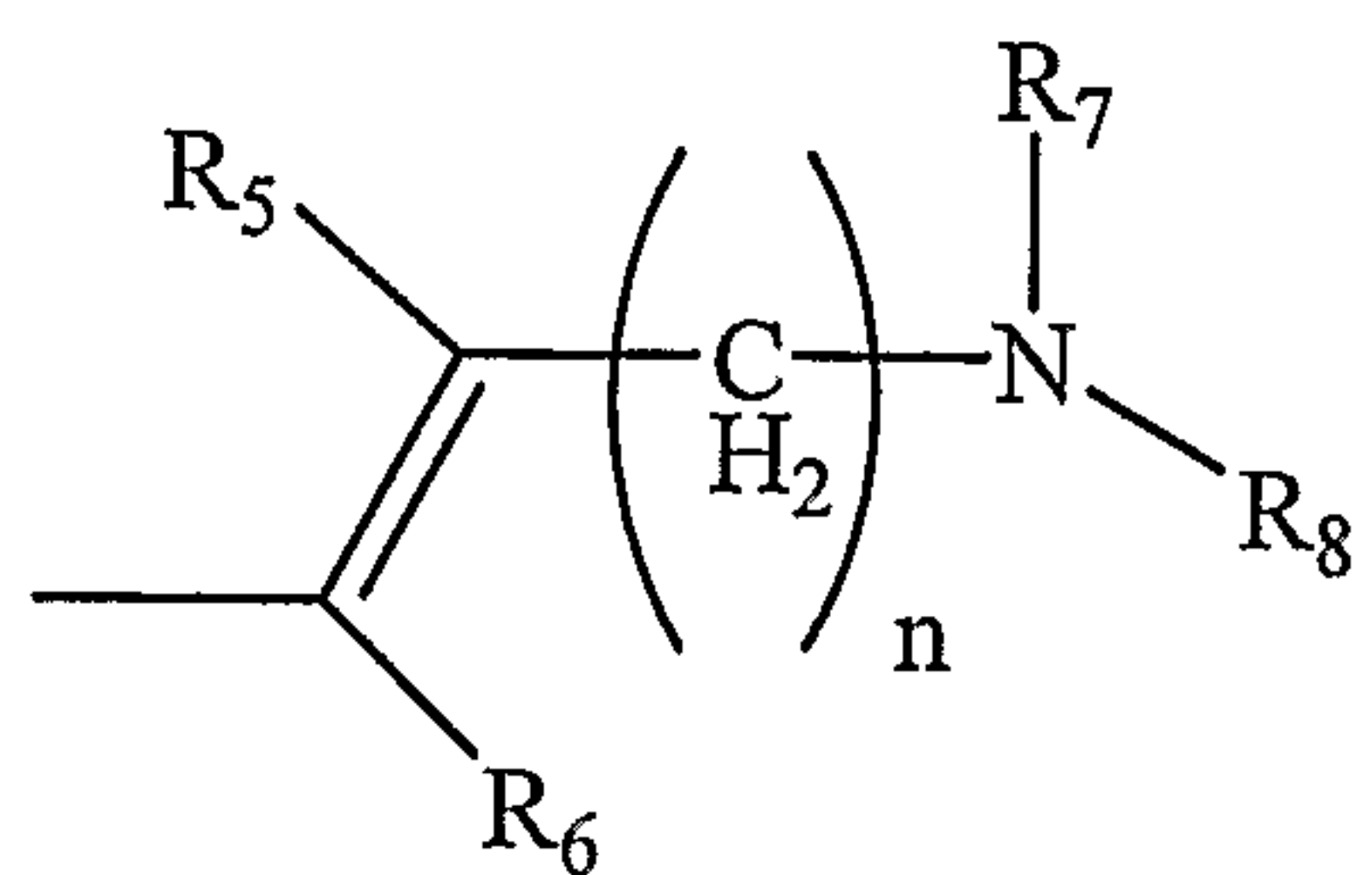
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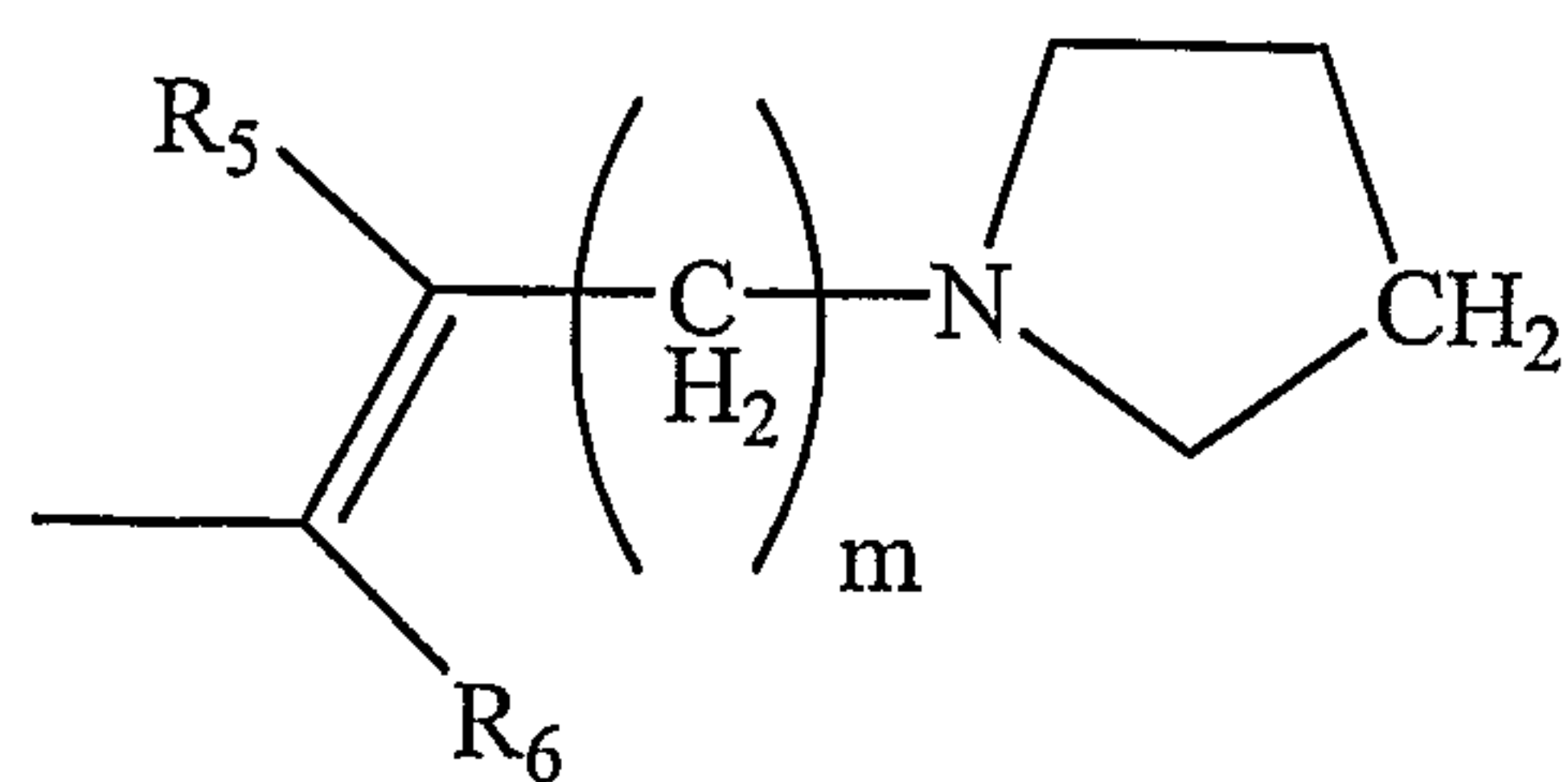
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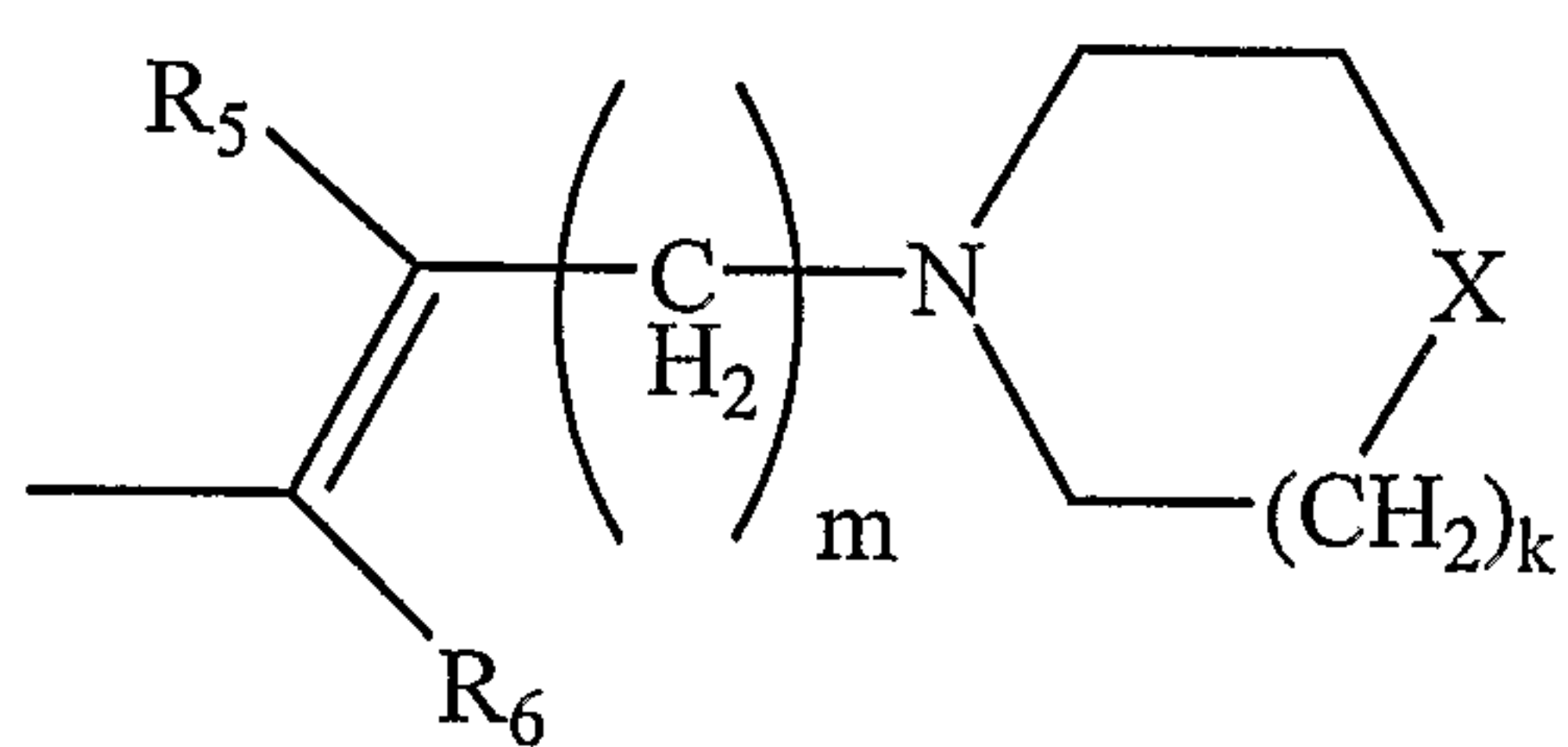
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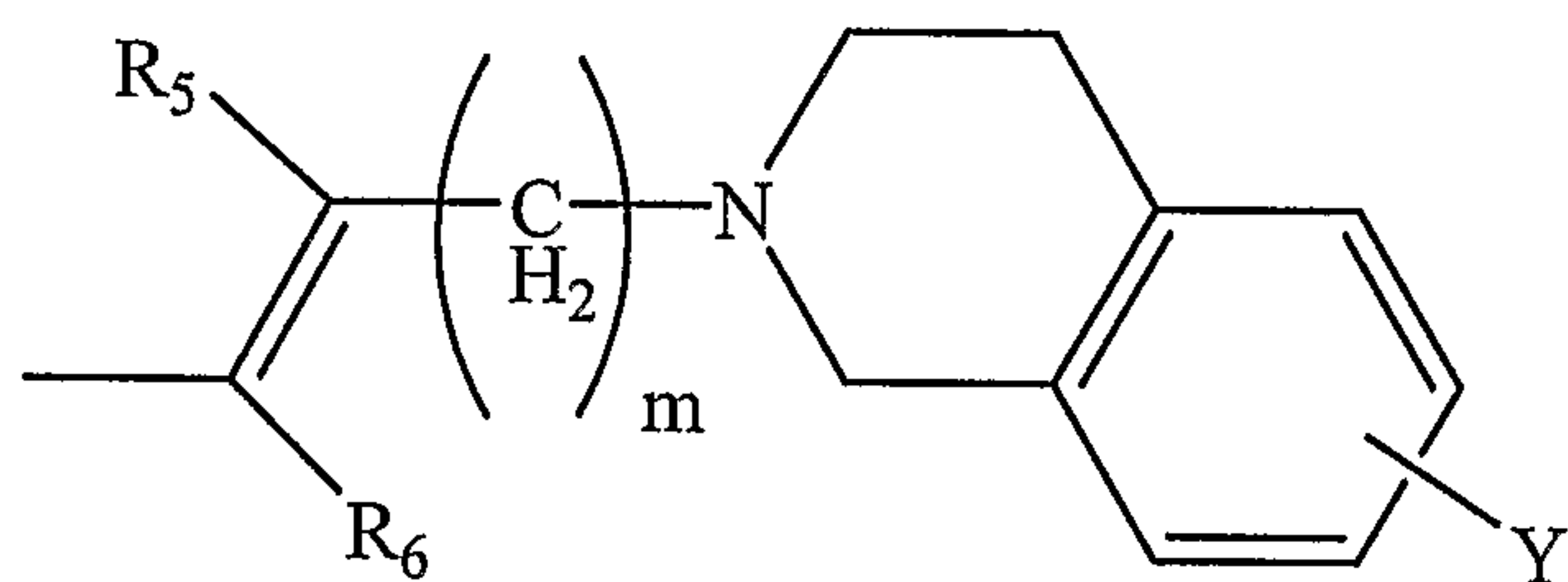
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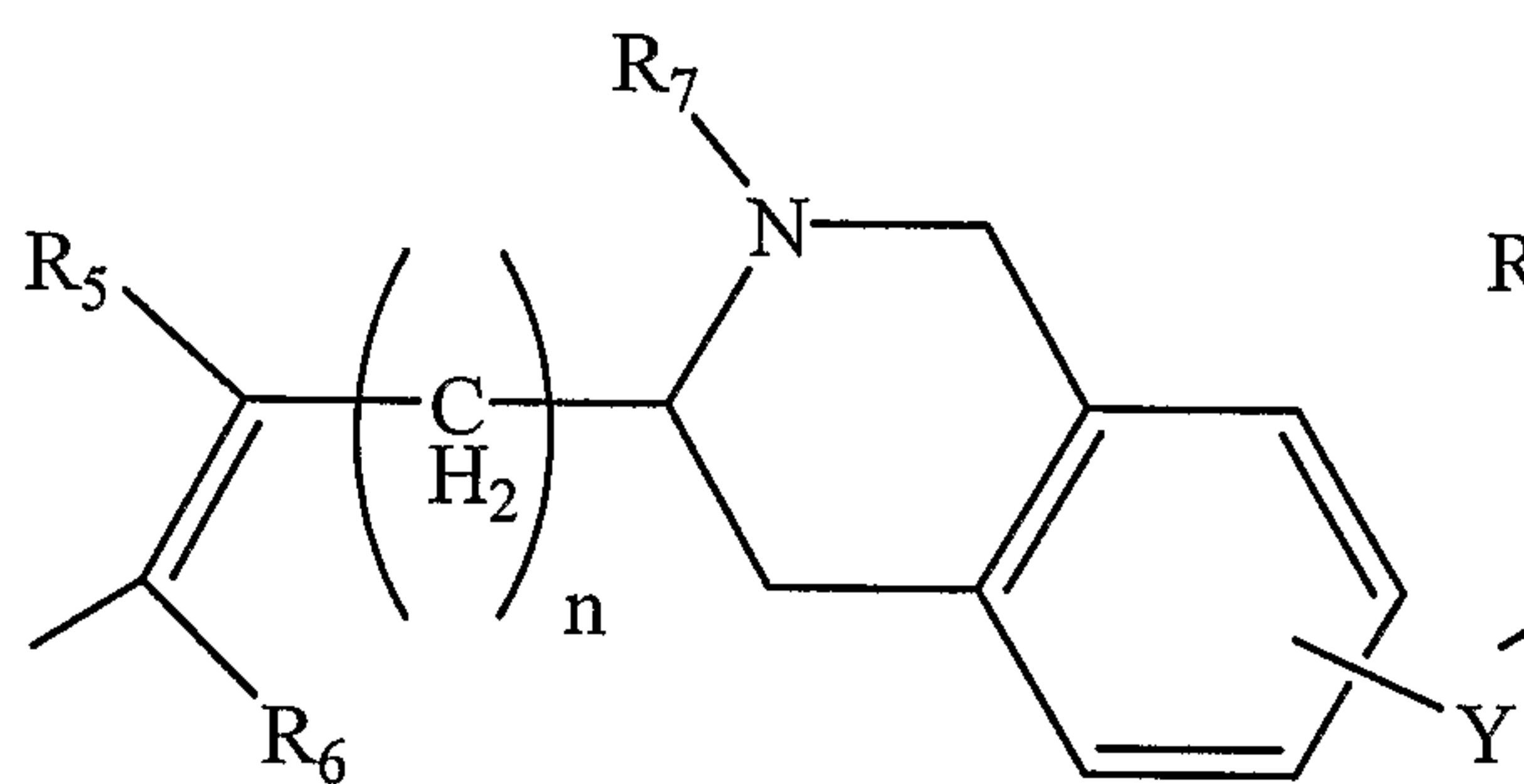
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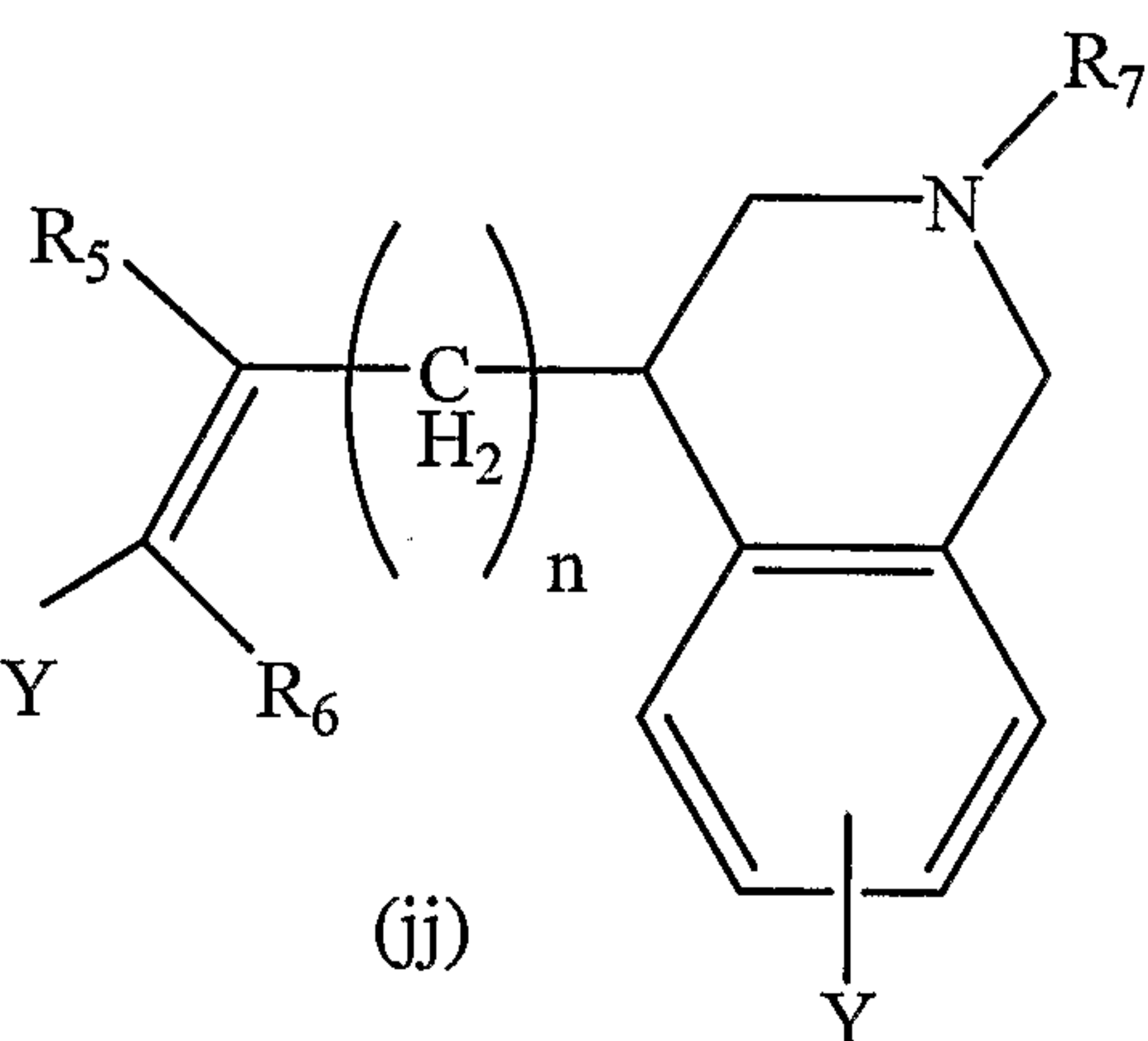
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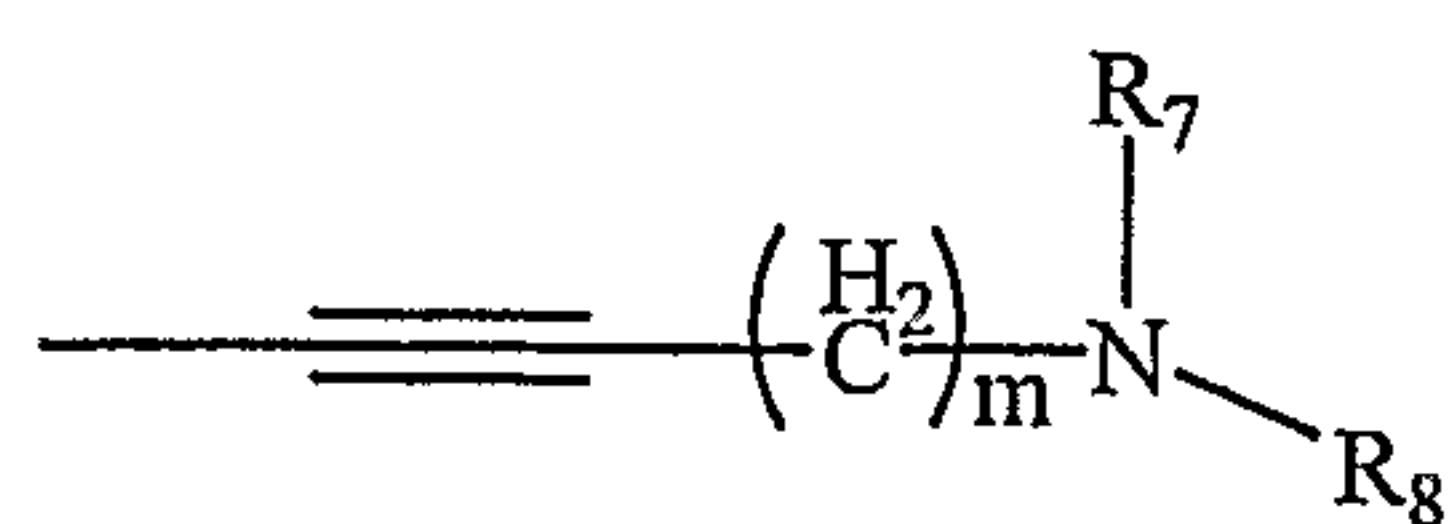
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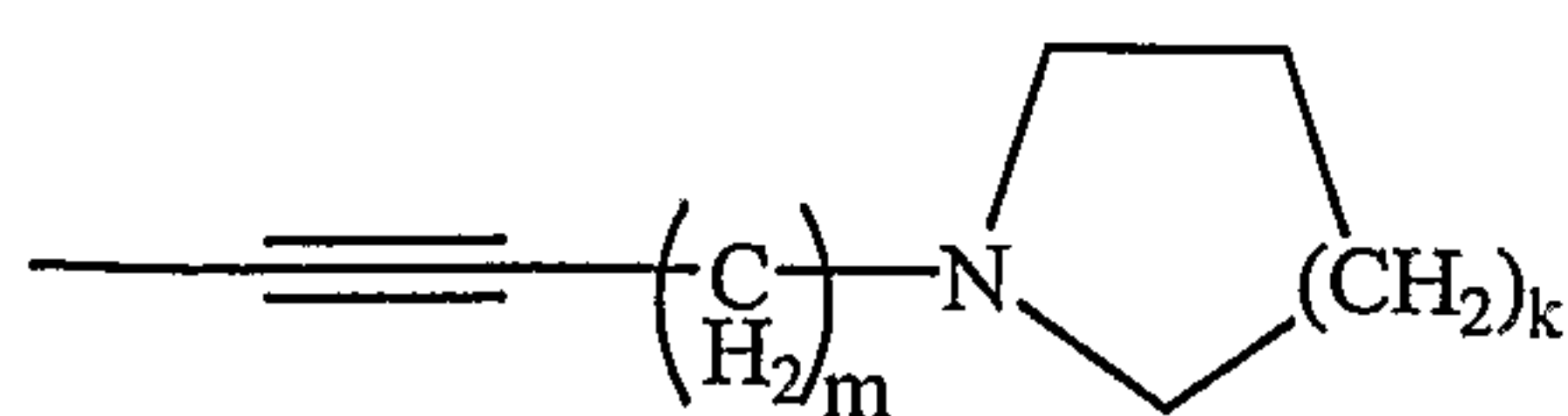
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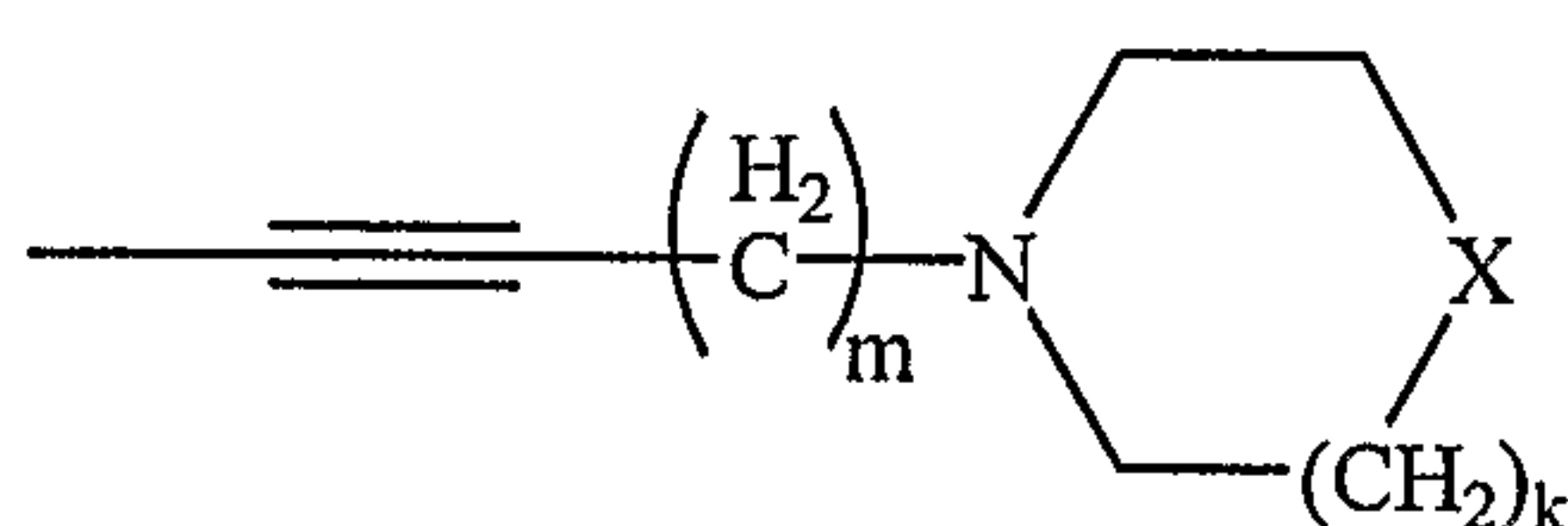
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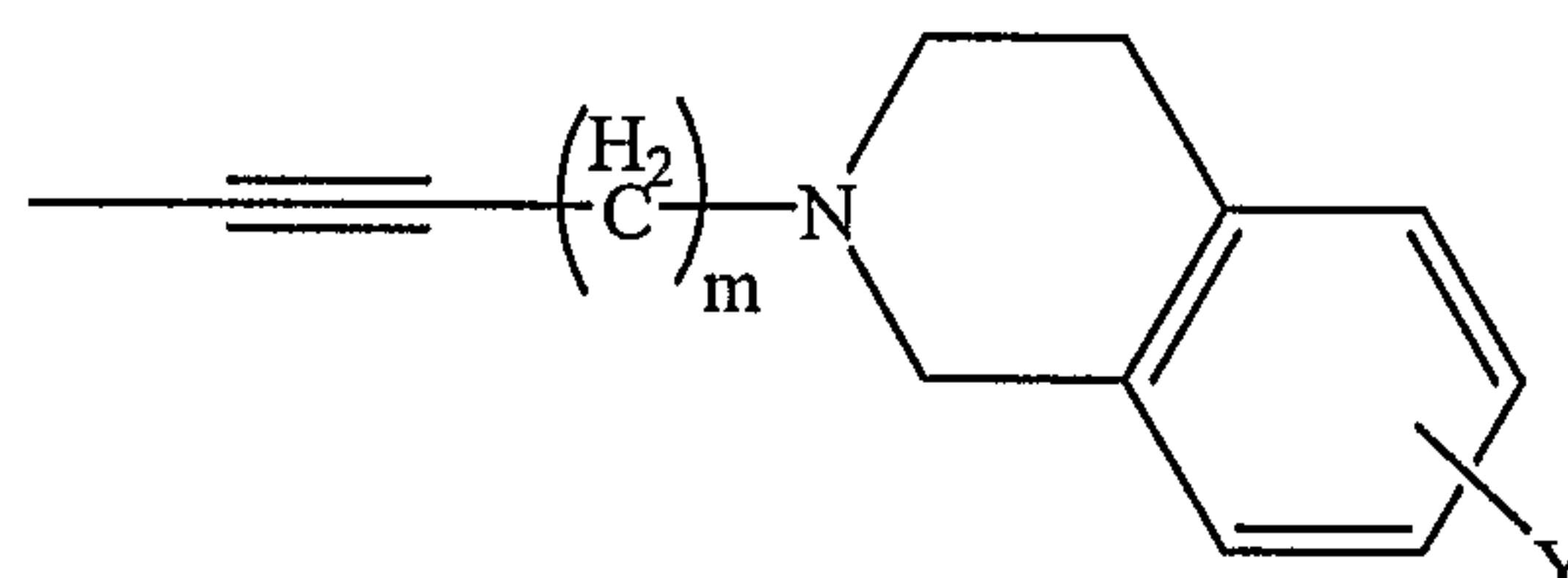
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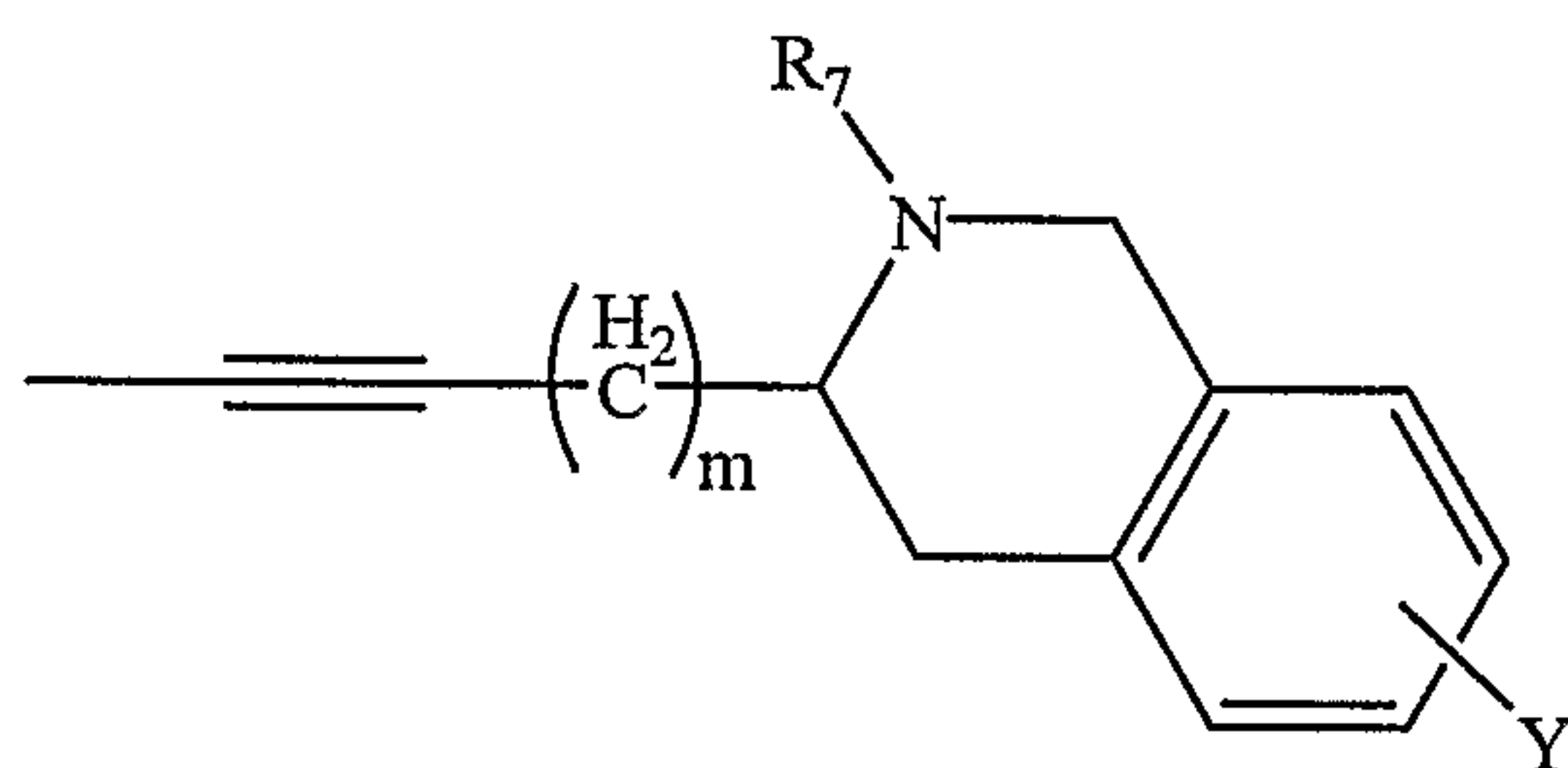
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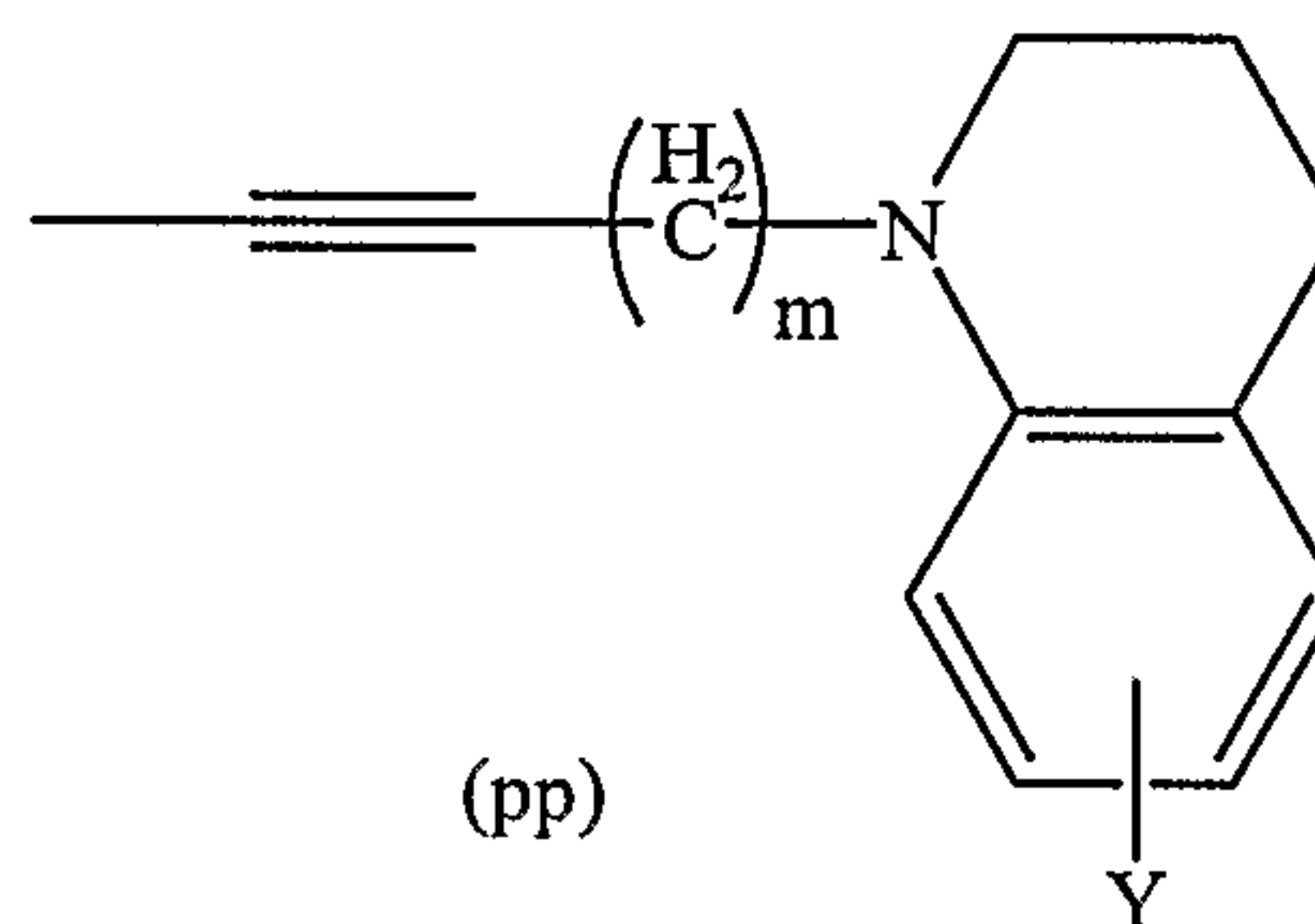
(mm)



(nn)



(oo)



(pp)

X is NR, O, or S;

Y is OH, OR₉, C₁₋₈ alkyl, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, or CN;

R is hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl, or CO₂R₉

W is hydrogen, OH, OCOR₉, N(R₄)₂, NR₃SO₂R₉, NR₃COR₉, NR₃CO₂R₉, CONH₂, or NHCHO;

Z is NR₃, O, or S;

n is 1, 2, or 3;

m is 1, 2, 3, or 4;

j is 2, 3, or 4;

k is 1 or 2;

each R₃ is, independently, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl, CH₂Y, or CO₂R;

each R₄ is, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₅ and R₆ are each, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylcycloalkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₇ and R₈ are each, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylcycloalkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₉ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The objects of the present invention may also be accomplished with a pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

The objects of the present invention may also be accomplished with a method of treating a condition mediated by an opioid receptor, comprising administering an effective amount of the compound described above to a subject in need thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1: structures of reference opioid antagonists

Figure 2: structures of exemplary opioid antagonists of the present invention

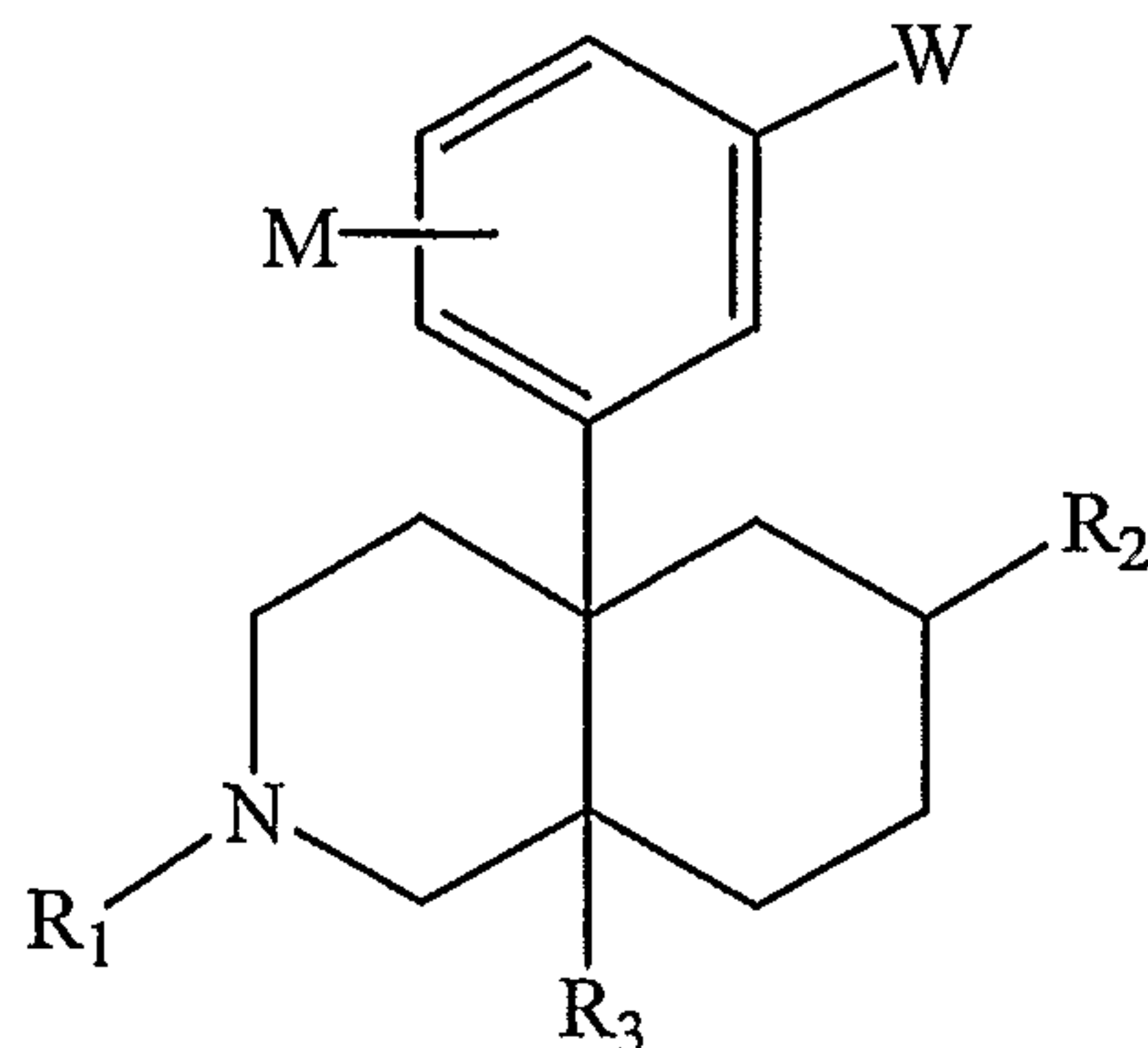
Figure 3: exemplary opioid antagonists **6a** of the present invention

Figure 4: synthetic route to exemplary opioid antagonists **6b** and **6c** of the present invention

Figure 5: synthetic route to exemplary opioid antagonists **6d-6g** of the present invention

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

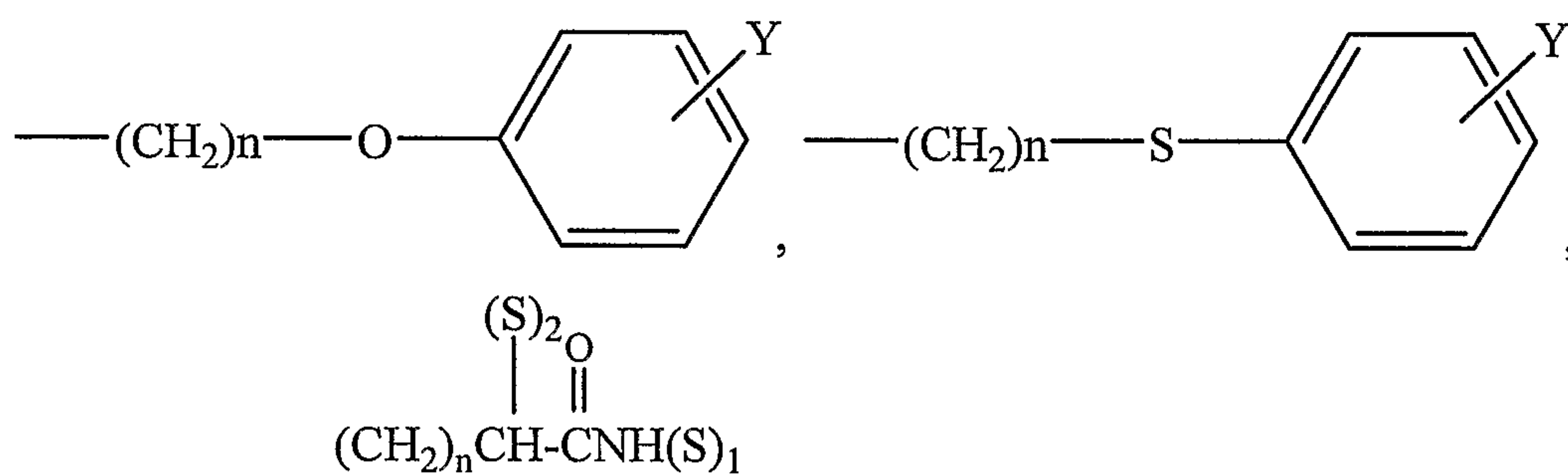
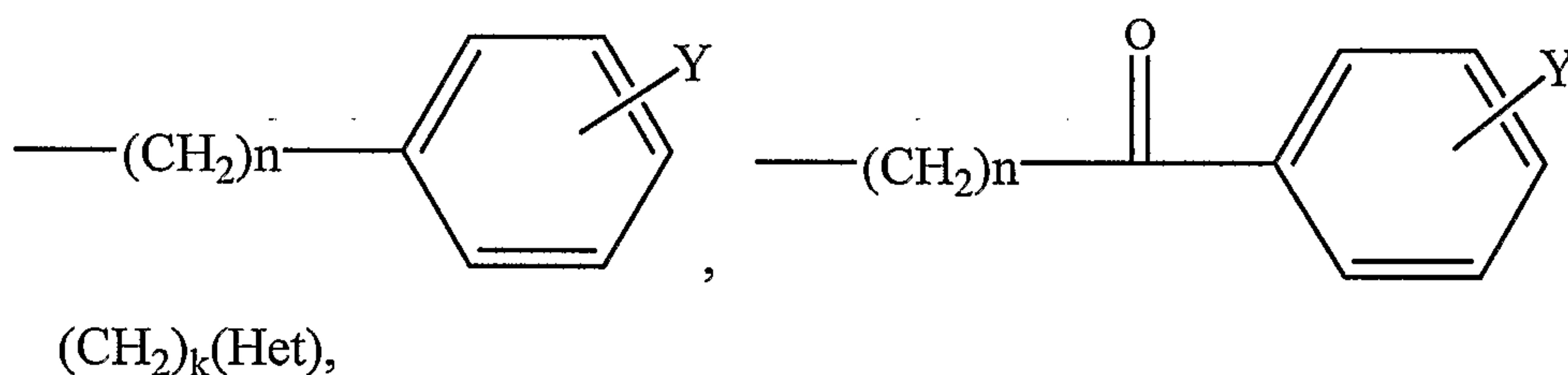
The present invention provides compounds which affect the activity of opioid receptors. These compounds are represented by the general formula:



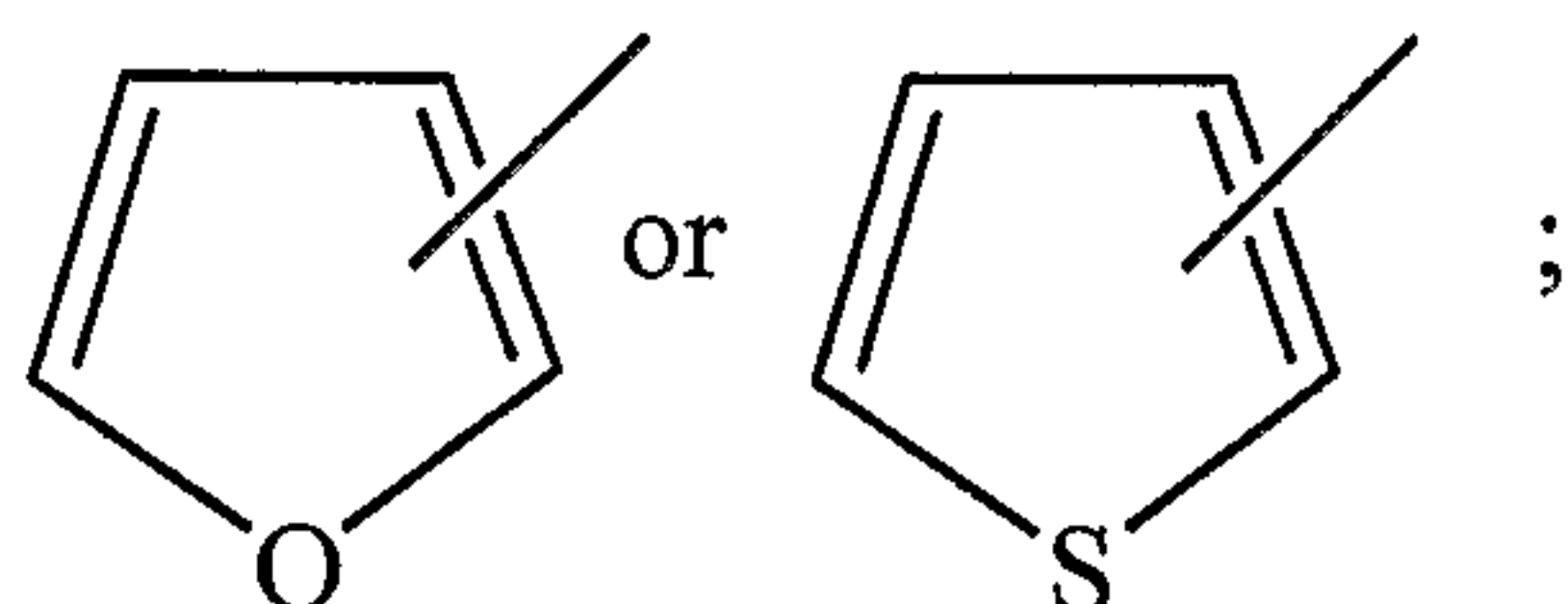
wherein

M is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN, OC₁₋₈ alkyl, OC₃₋₈ alkenyl, OC₃₋₈ alkynyl, or OC₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₁ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl,



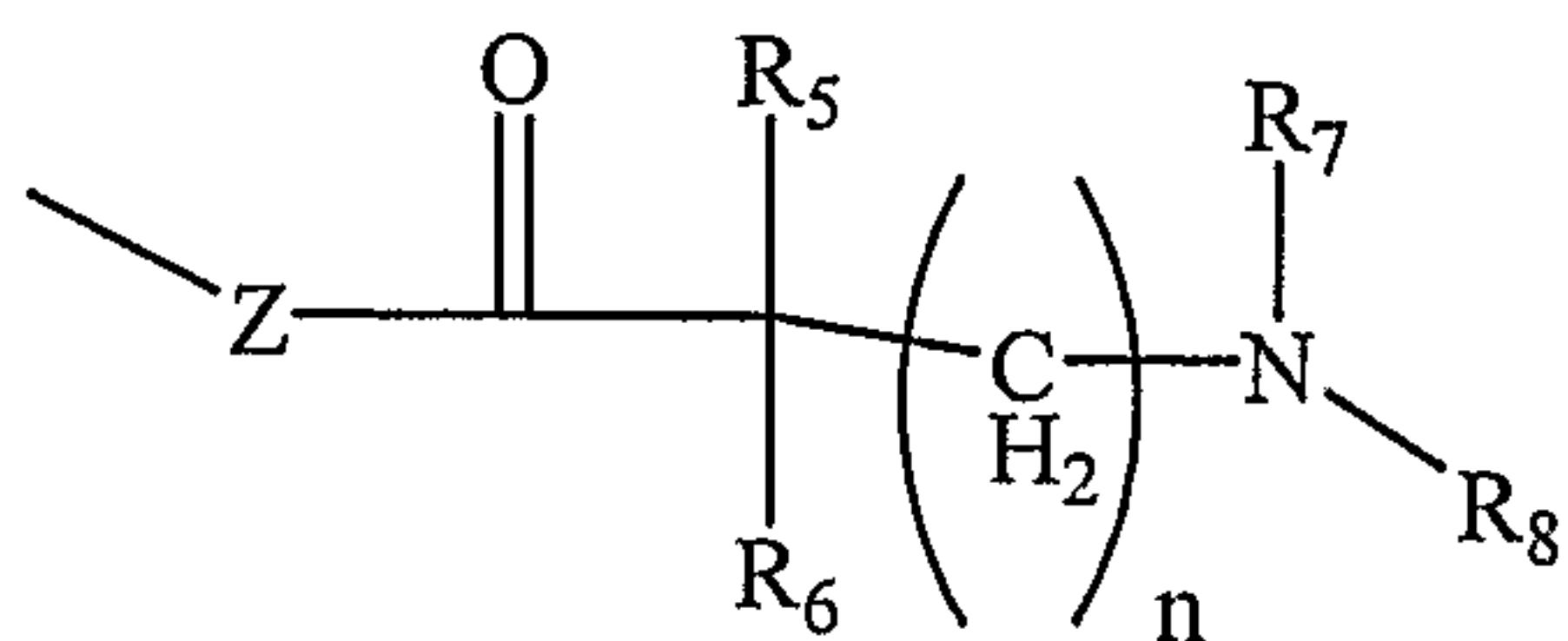
Het is



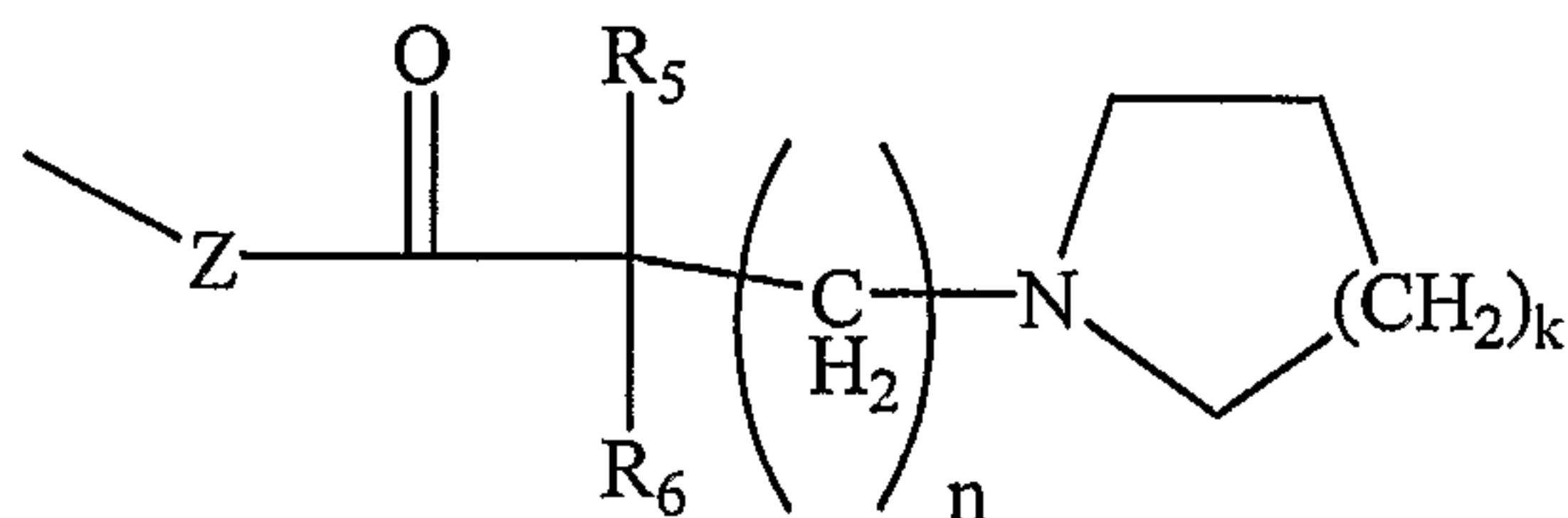
(S)₁ is hydrogen, CH₂CO₂H, CH₂CO₂CH₃, or CH₂CO₂C₂H₅;

(S)₂ is hydrogen, CH₃, C₂H₃, CH₂C₆H₅, or CH₂CH₂C₆H₅;

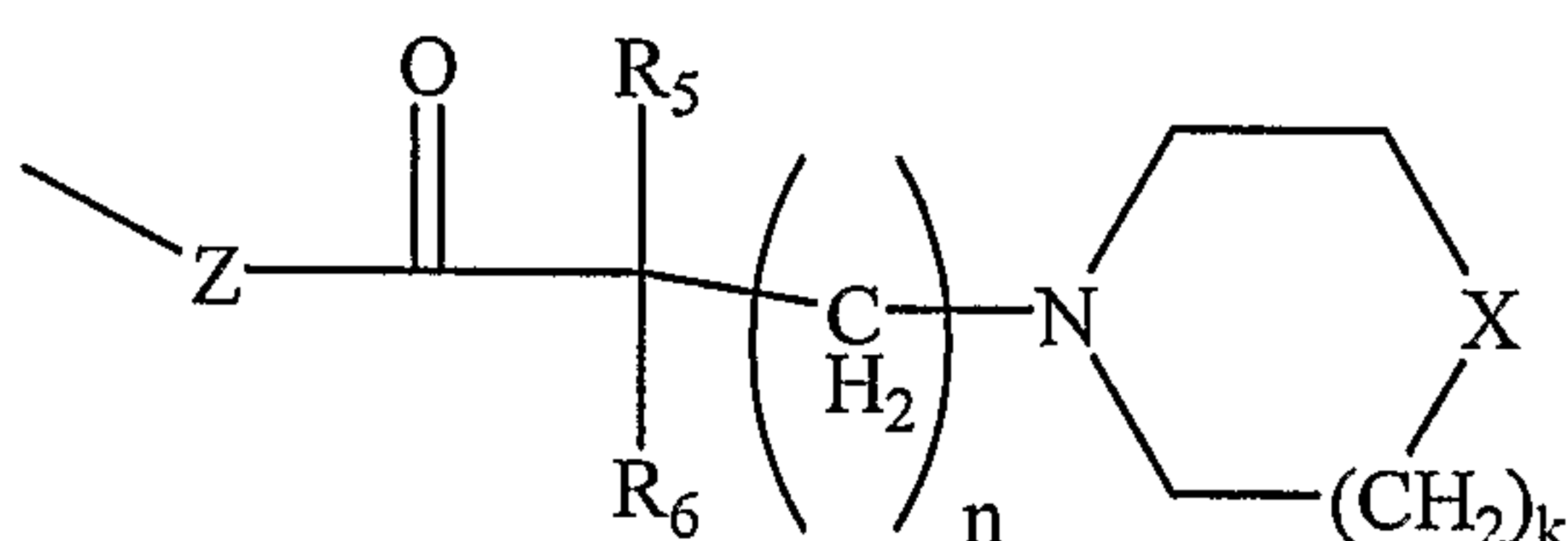
R₂ is =O, hydrogen, NR₇R₈,



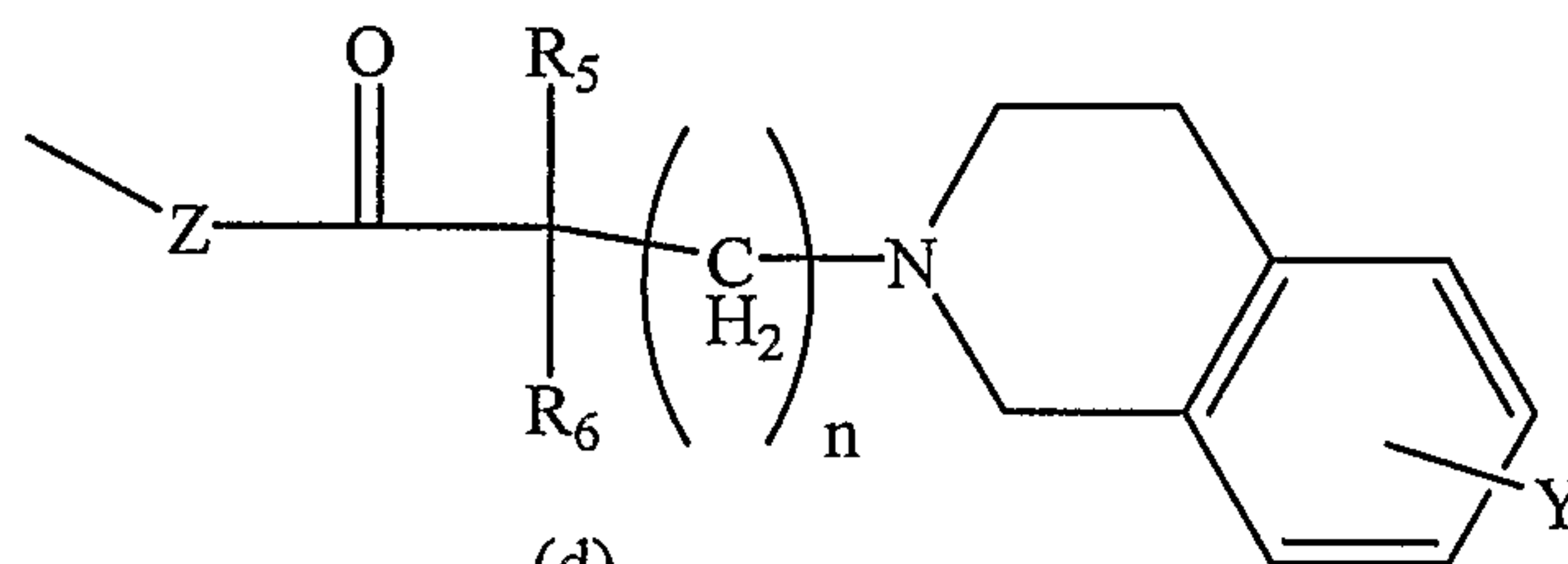
(a)



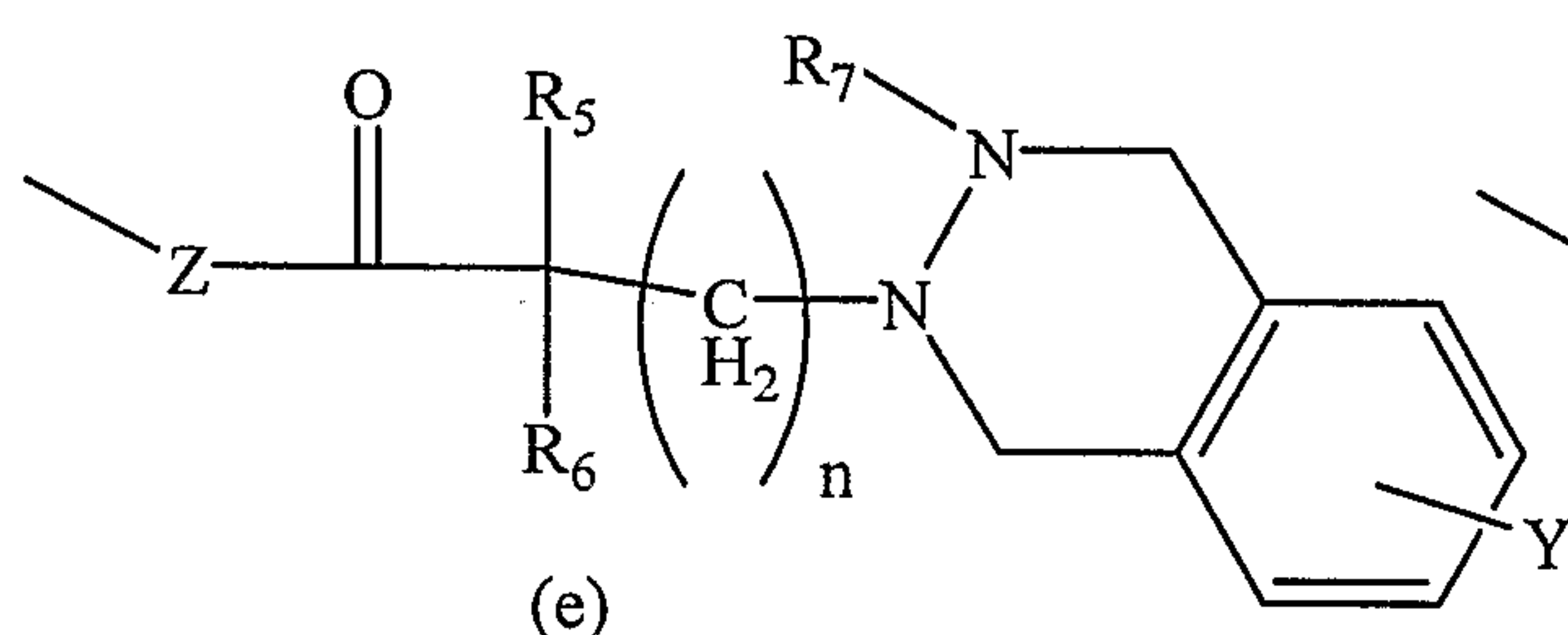
(b)



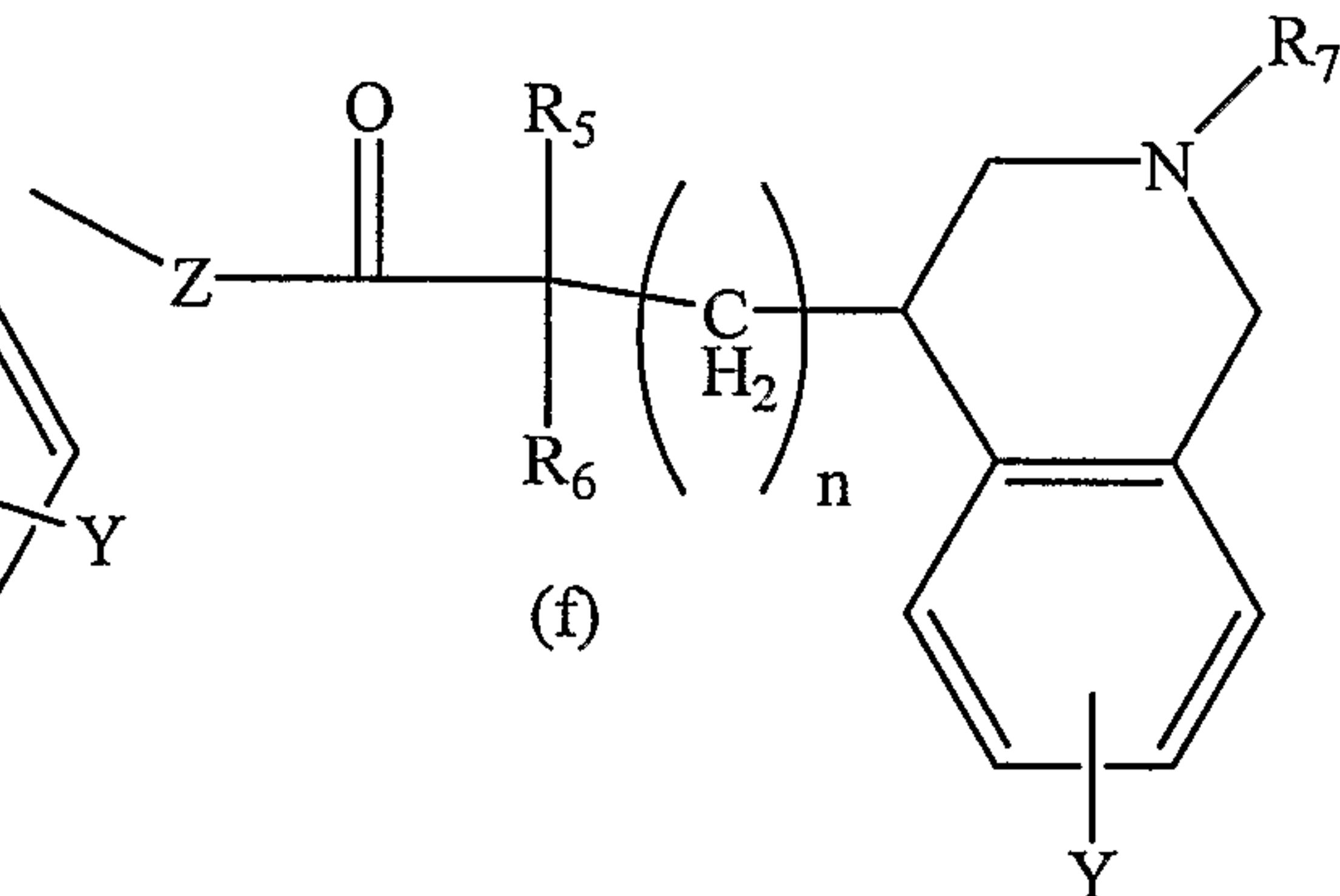
(c)



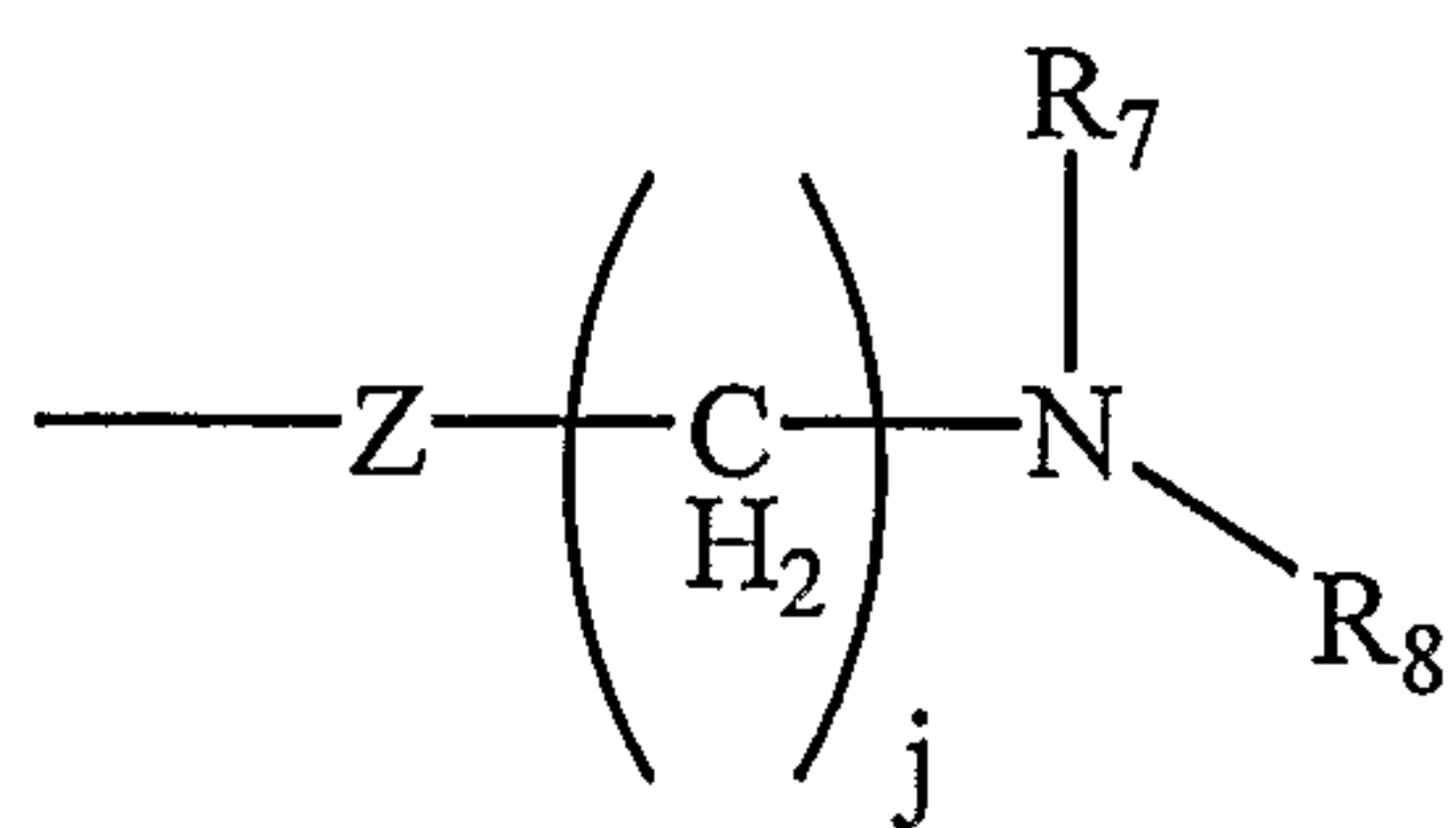
(d)



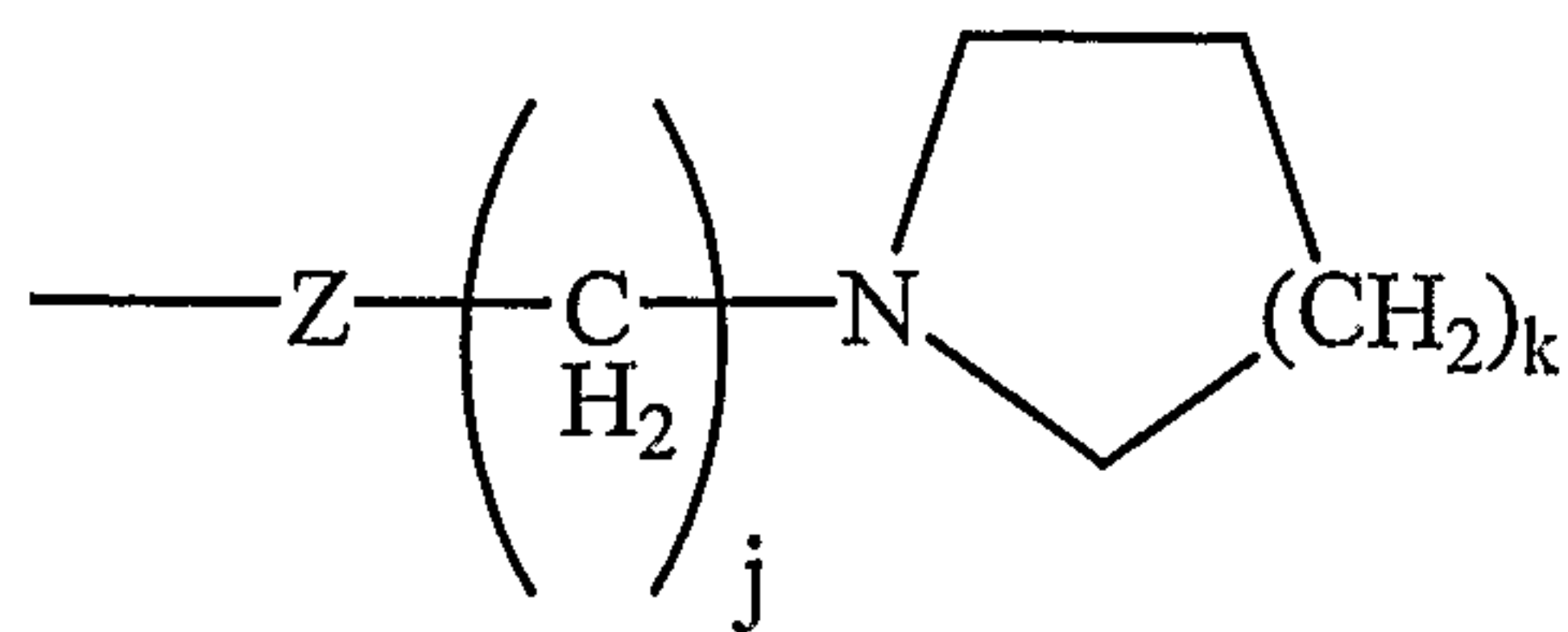
(e)



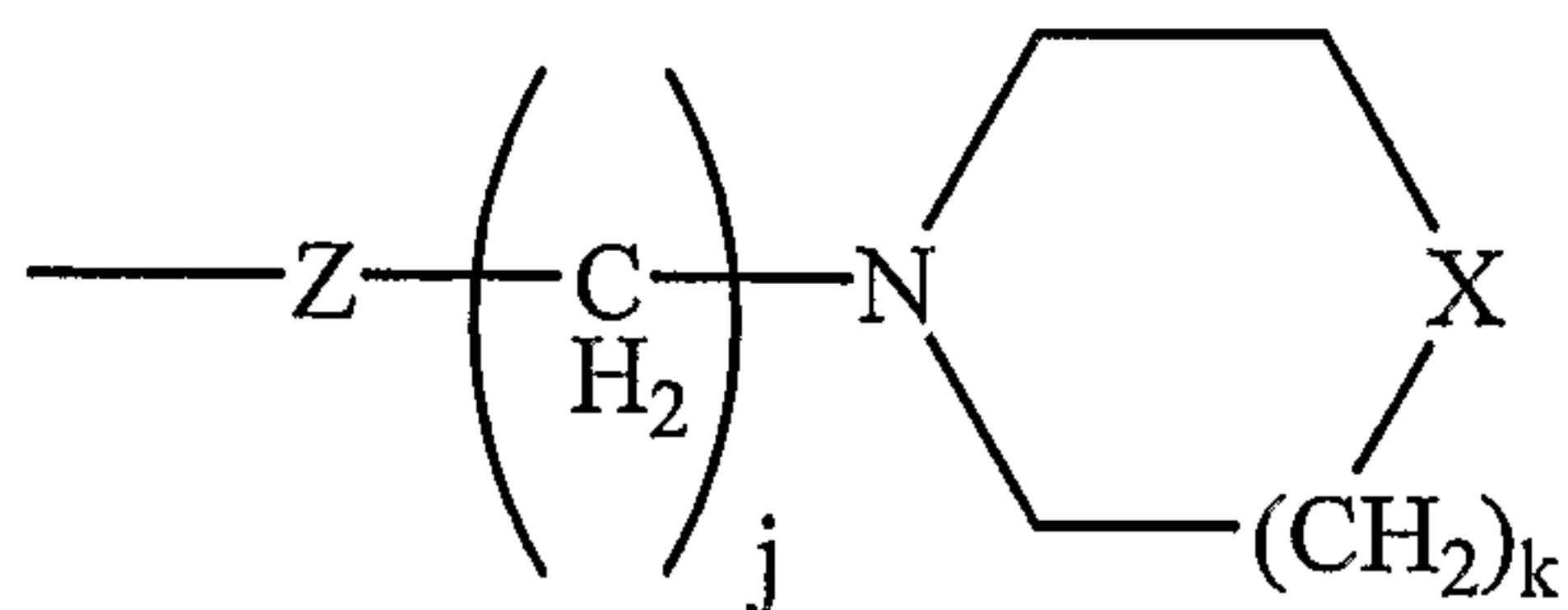
(f)



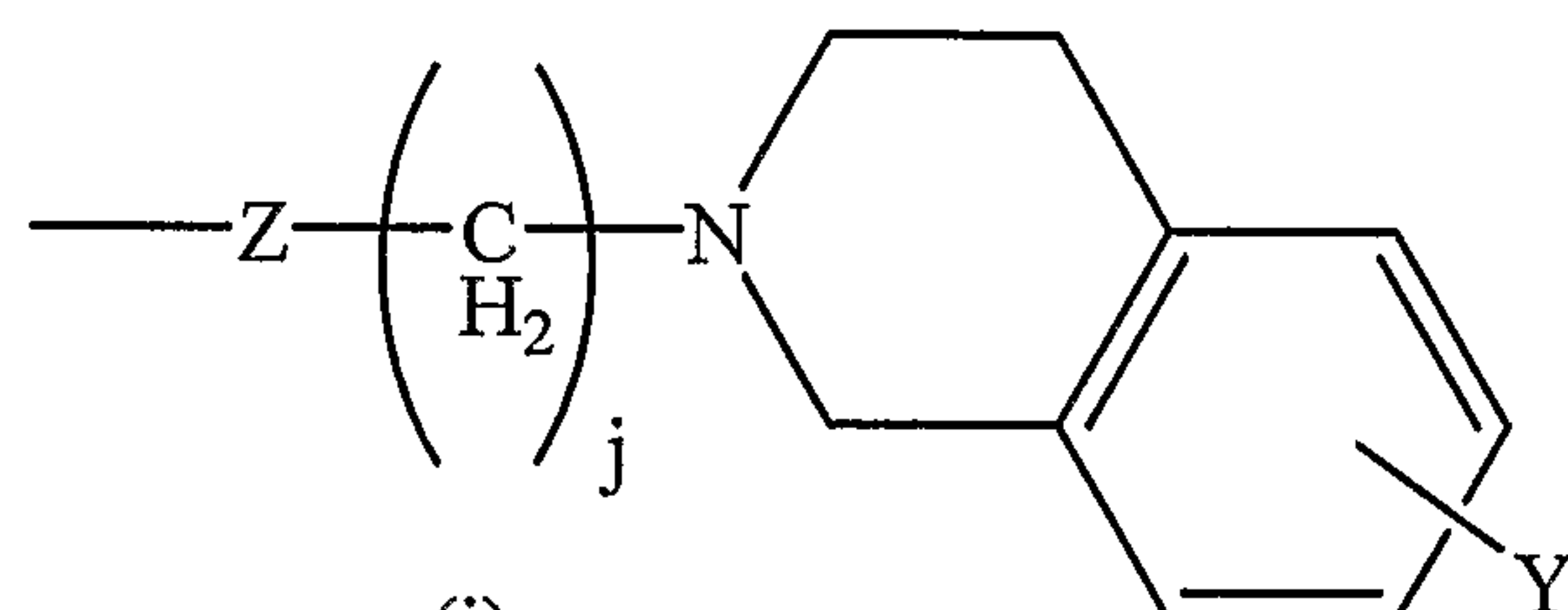
(g)



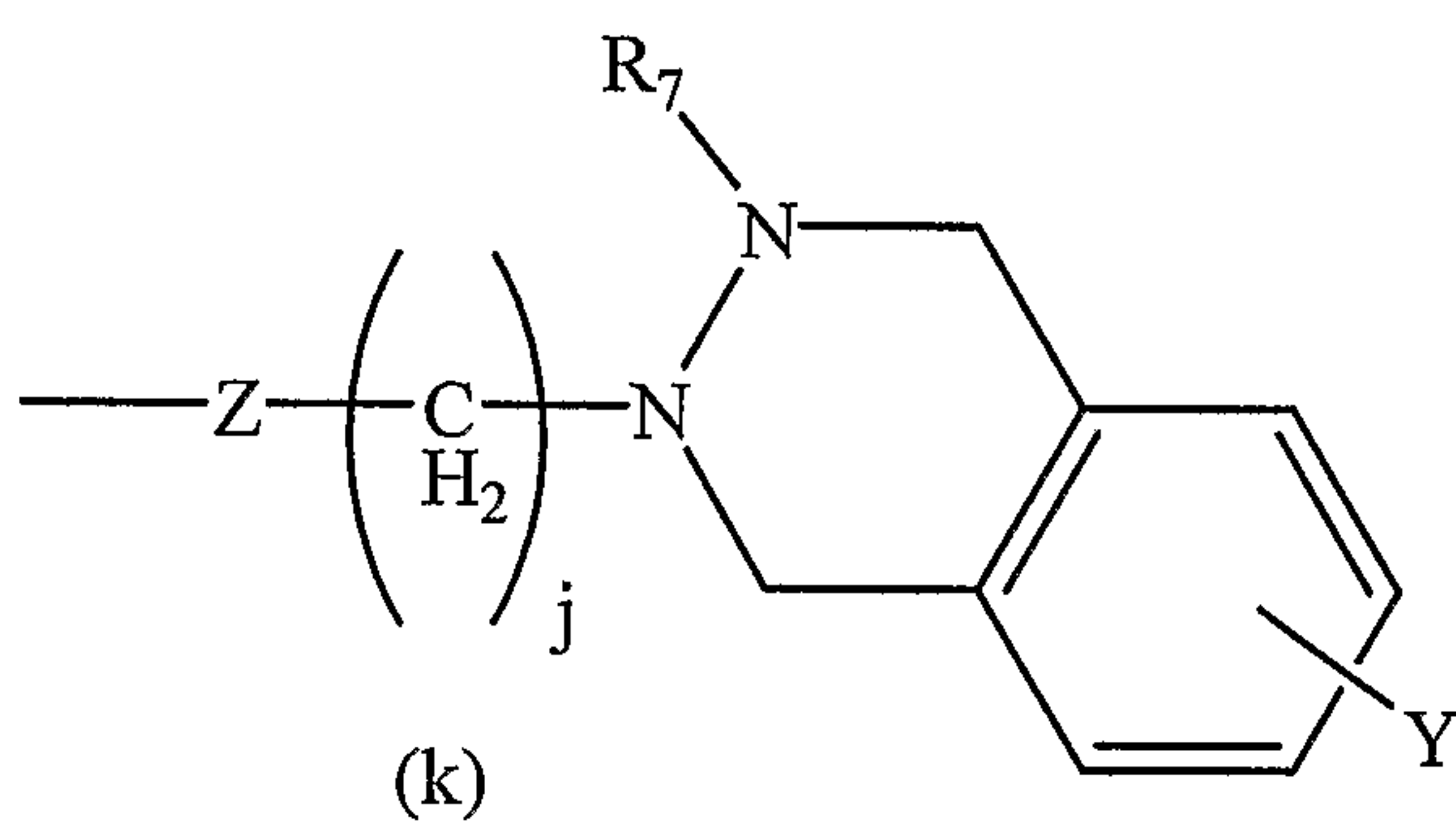
(h)



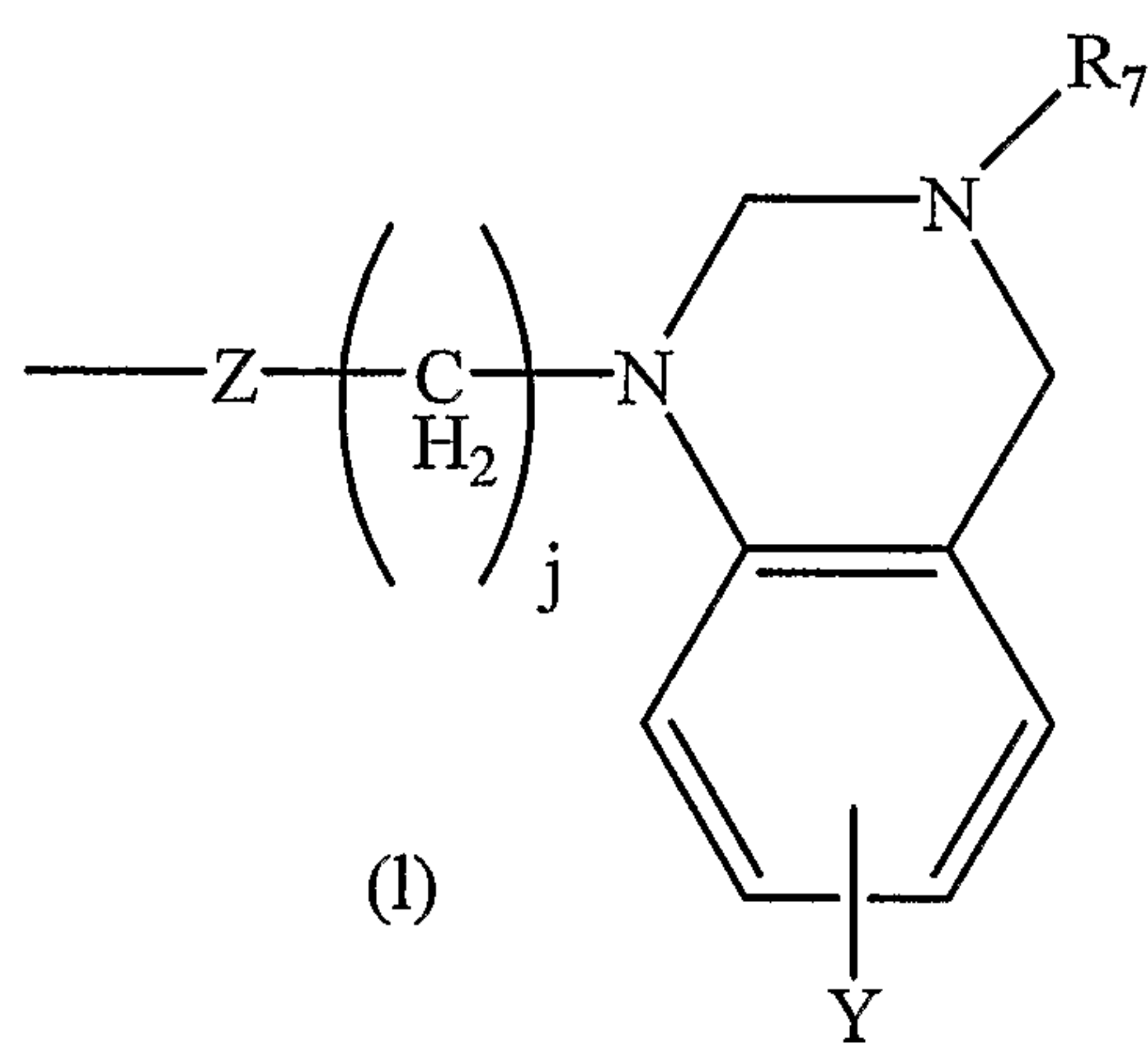
(i)



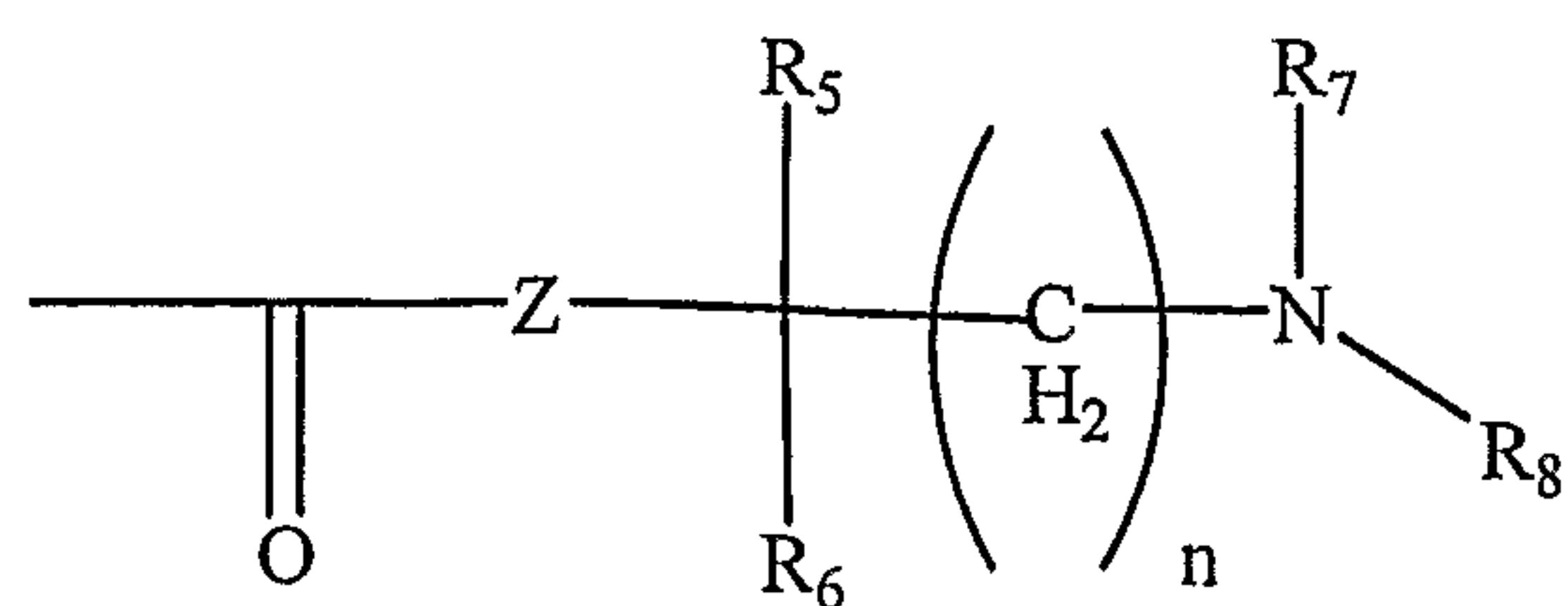
(j)



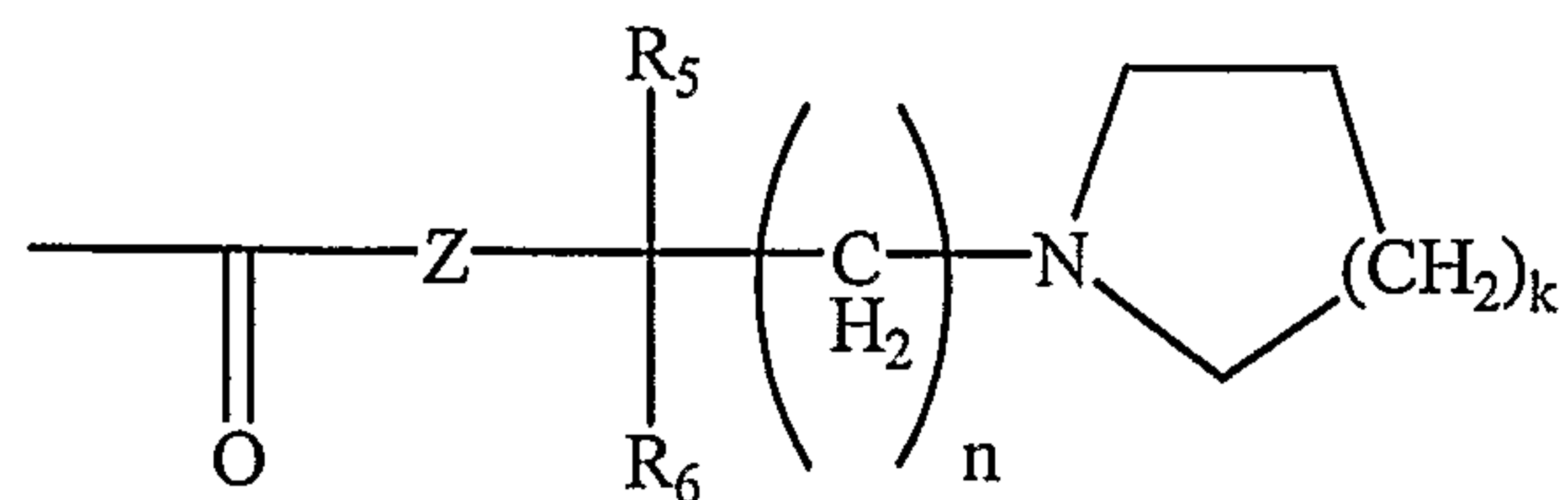
(k)



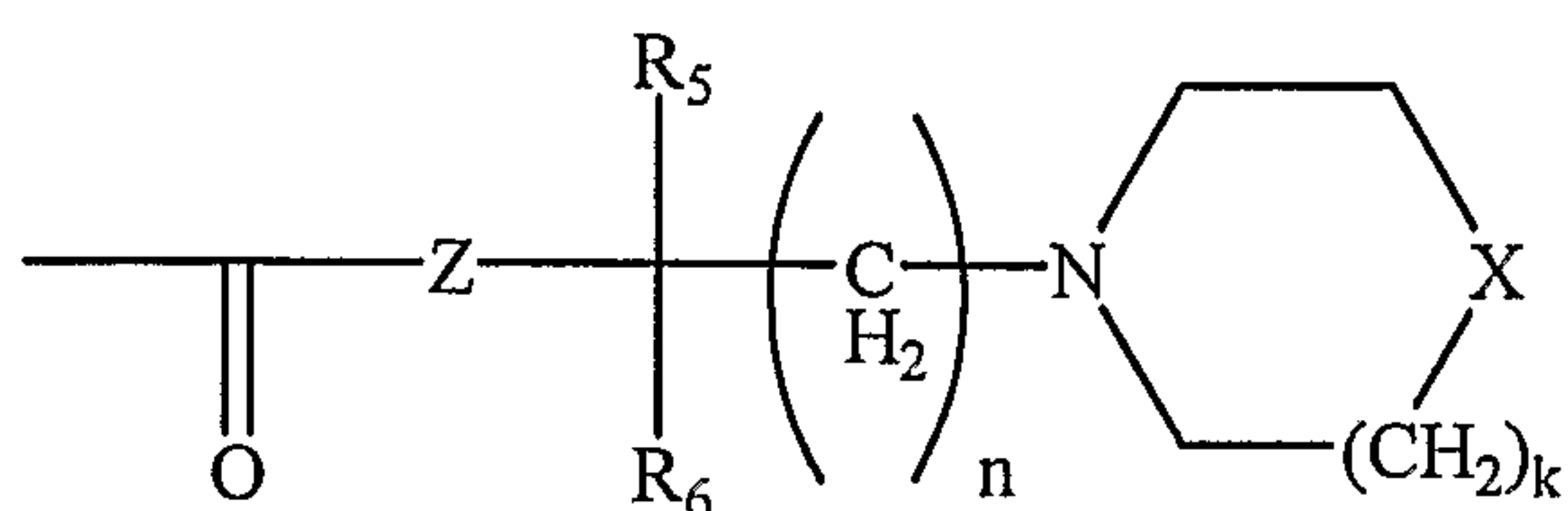
(l)



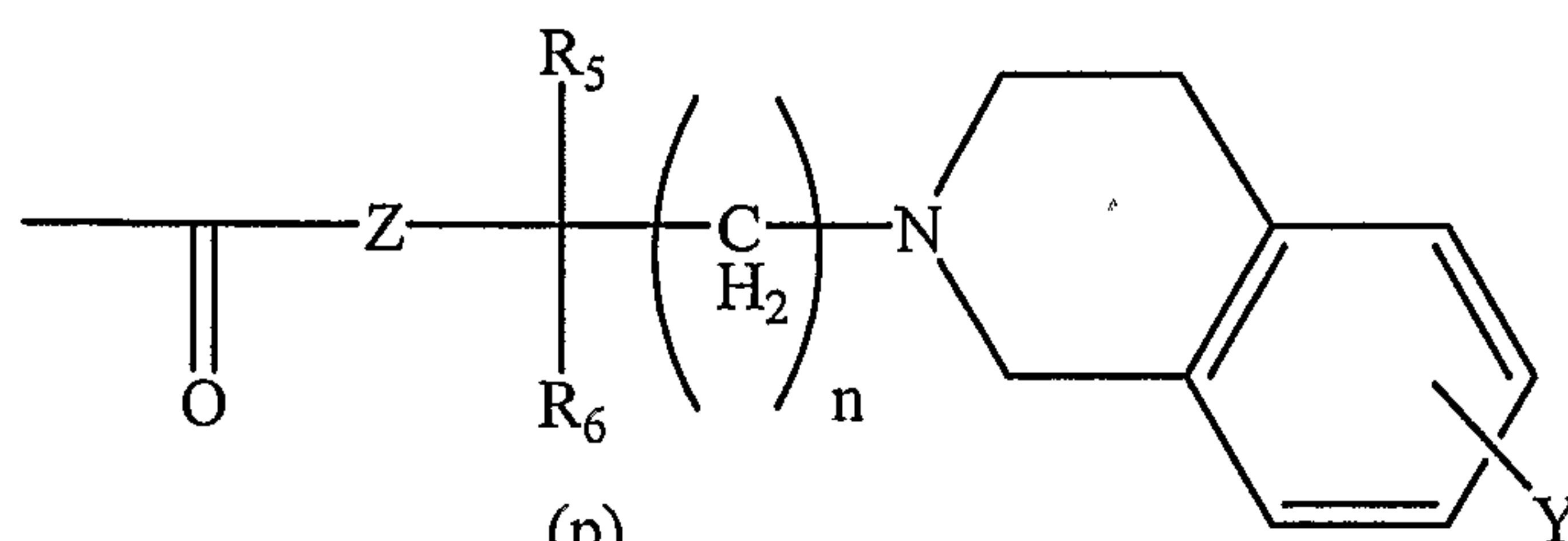
(m)



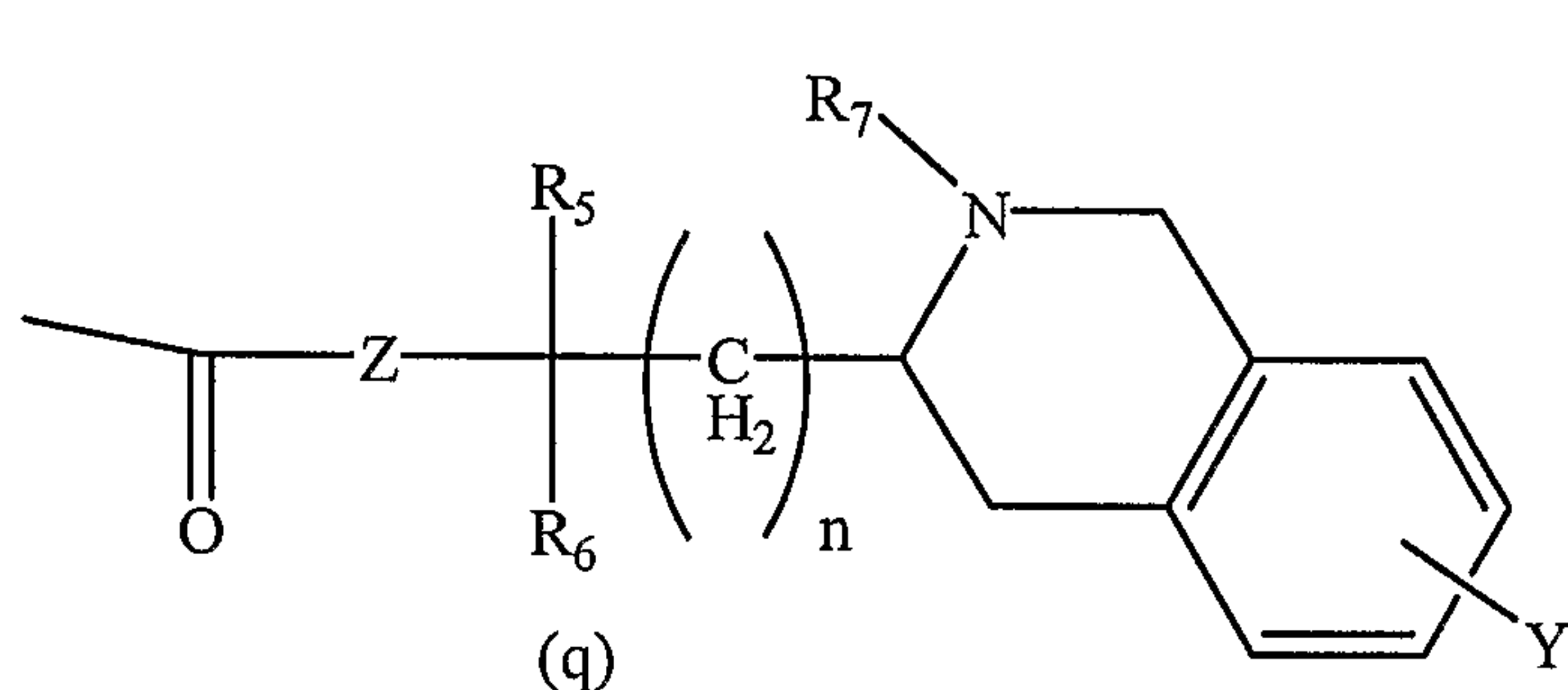
(n)



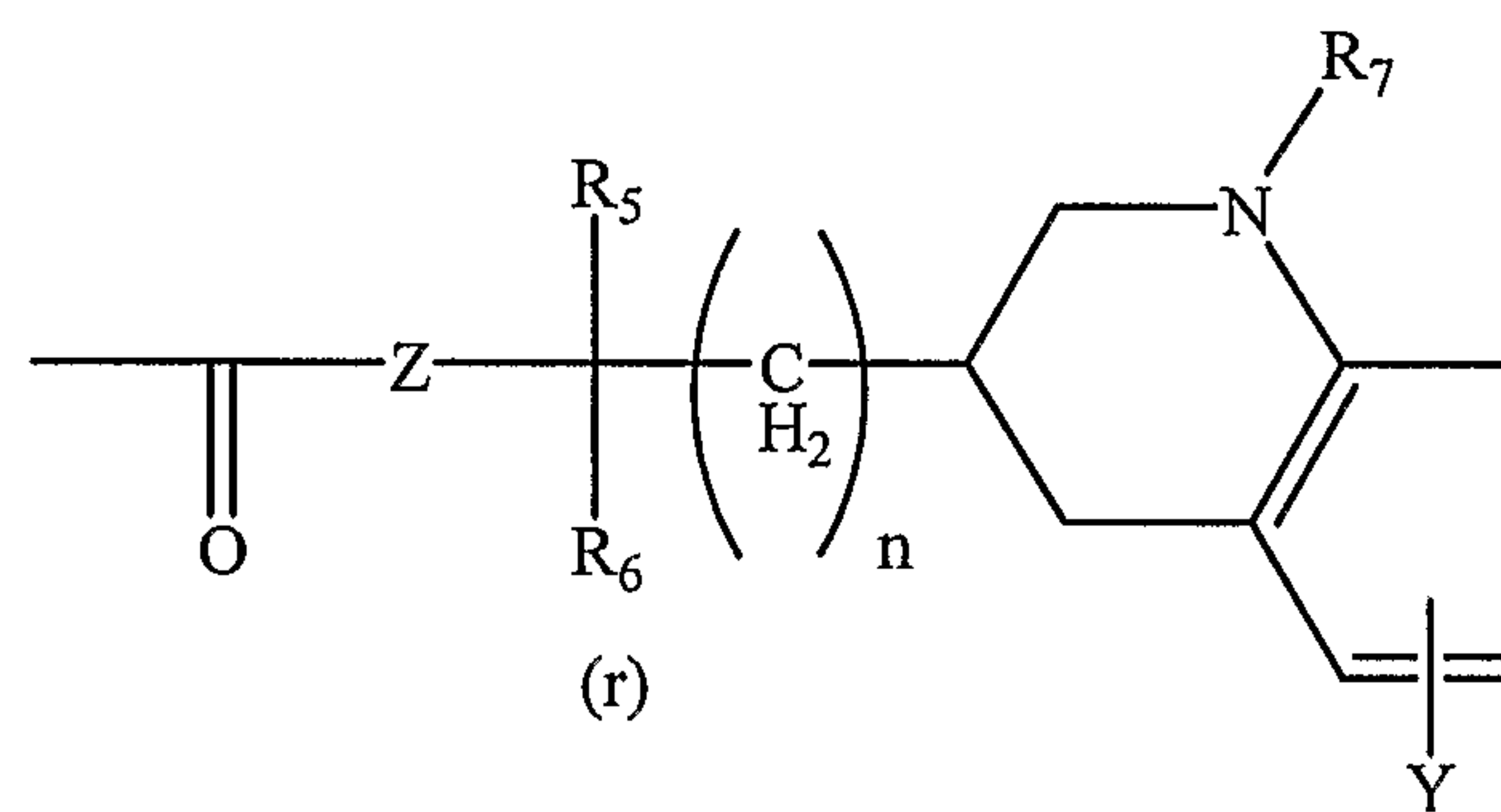
(o)



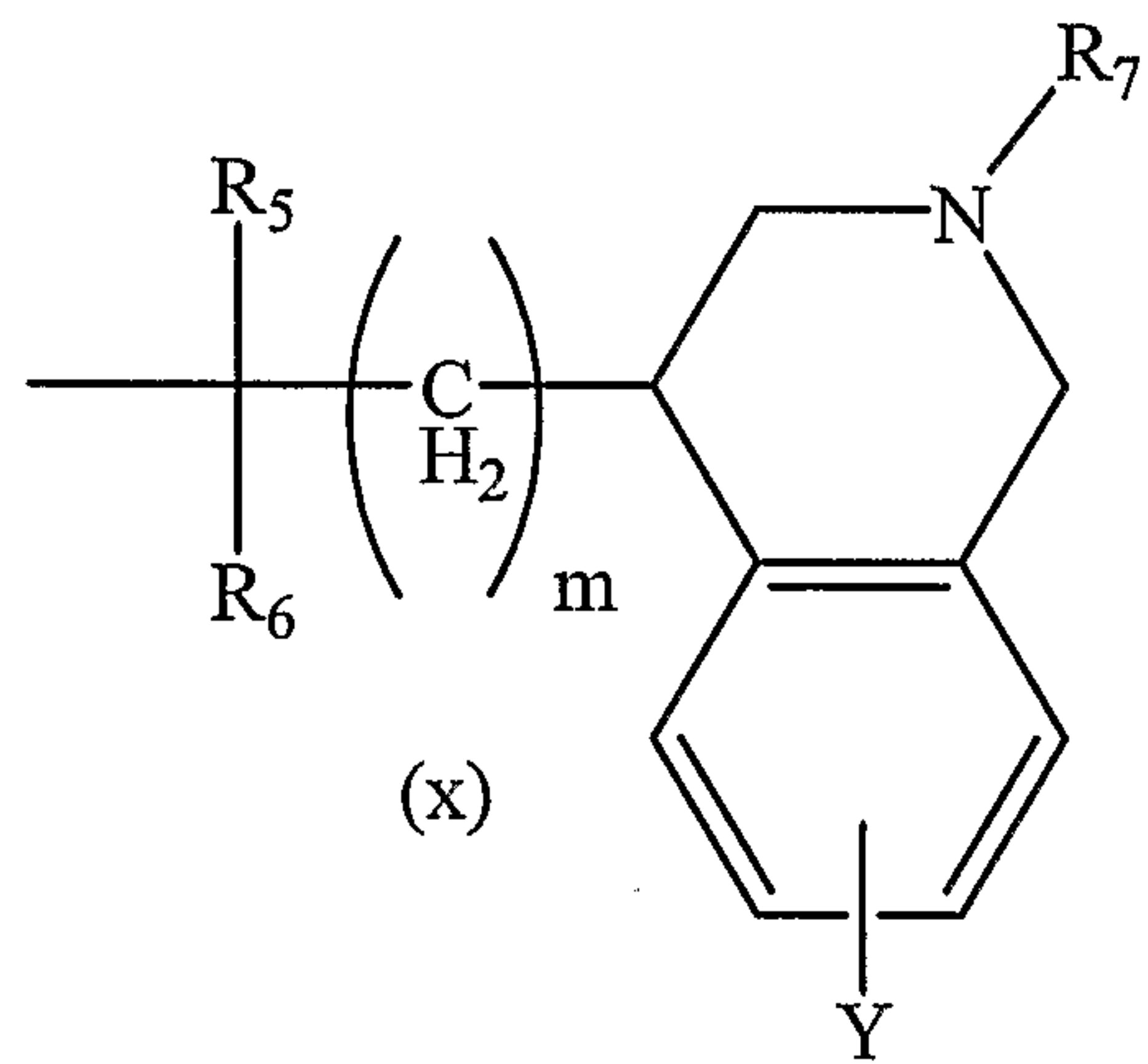
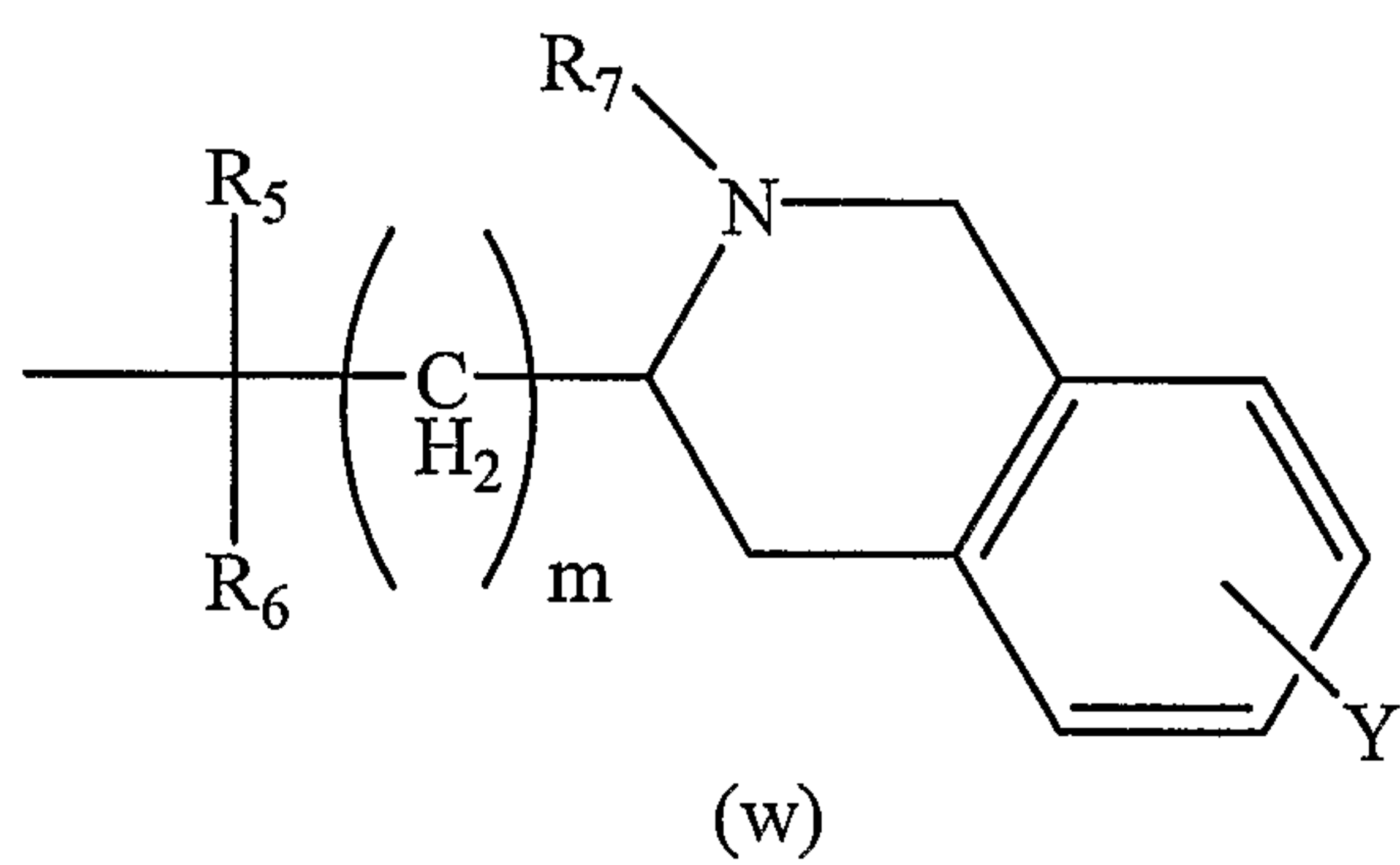
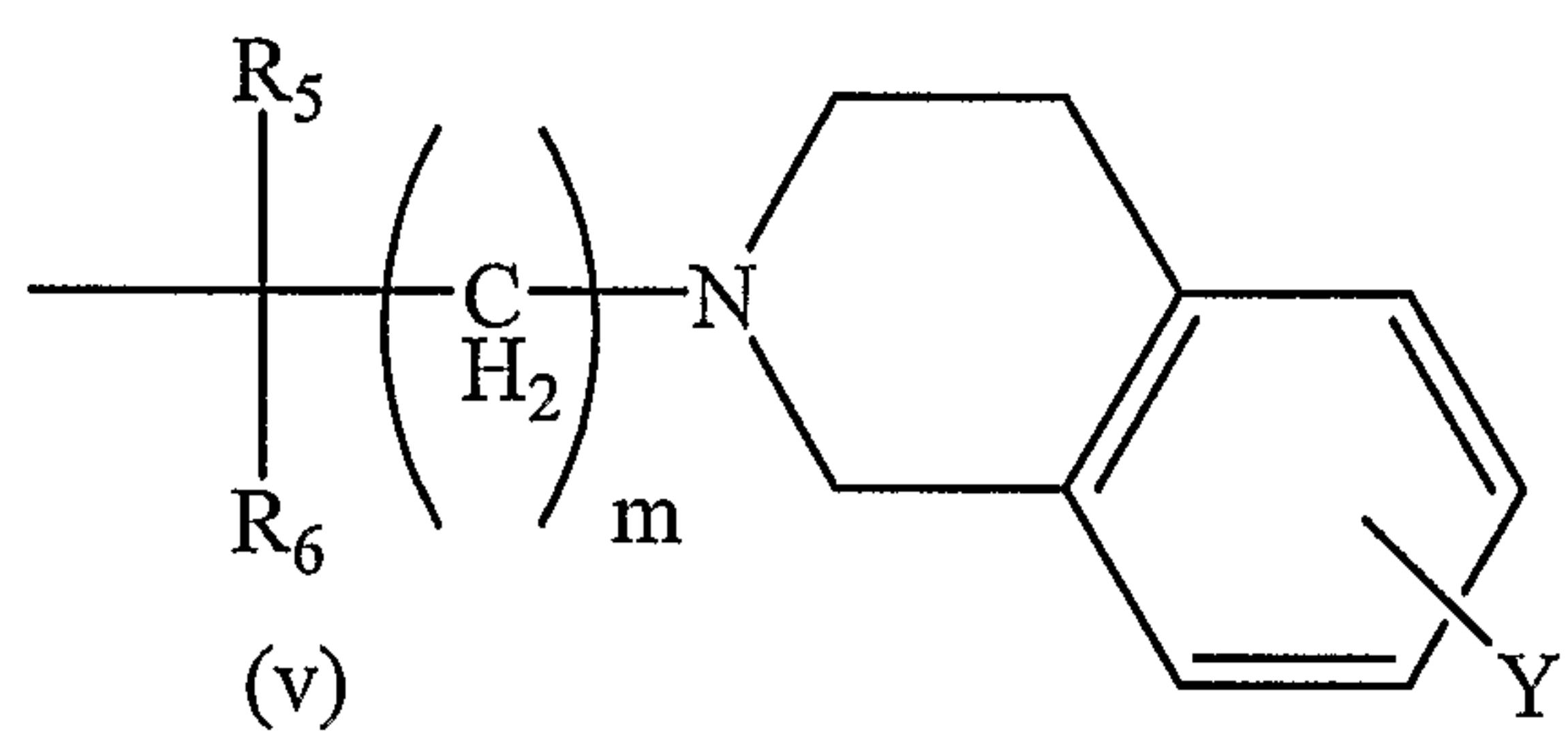
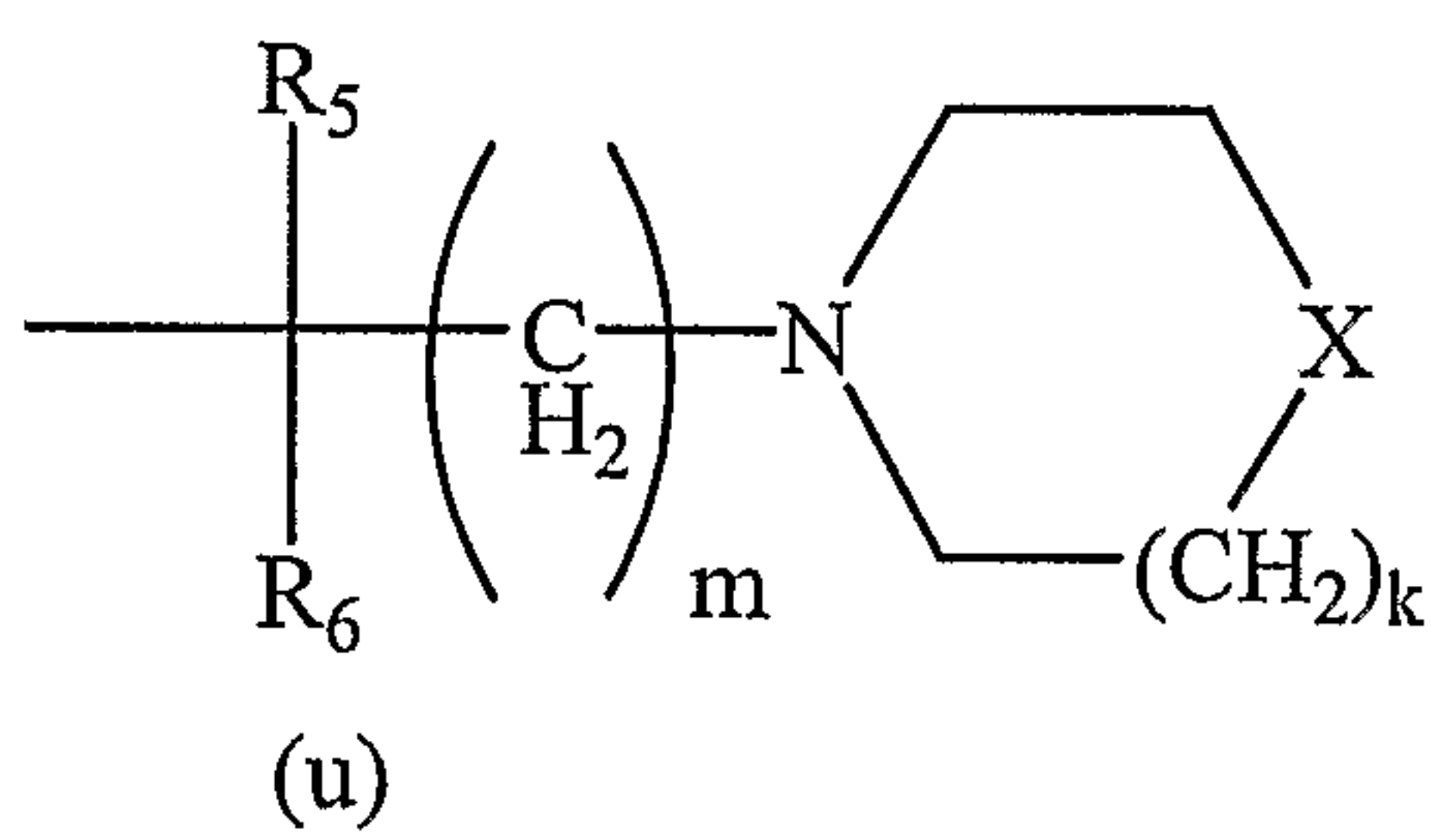
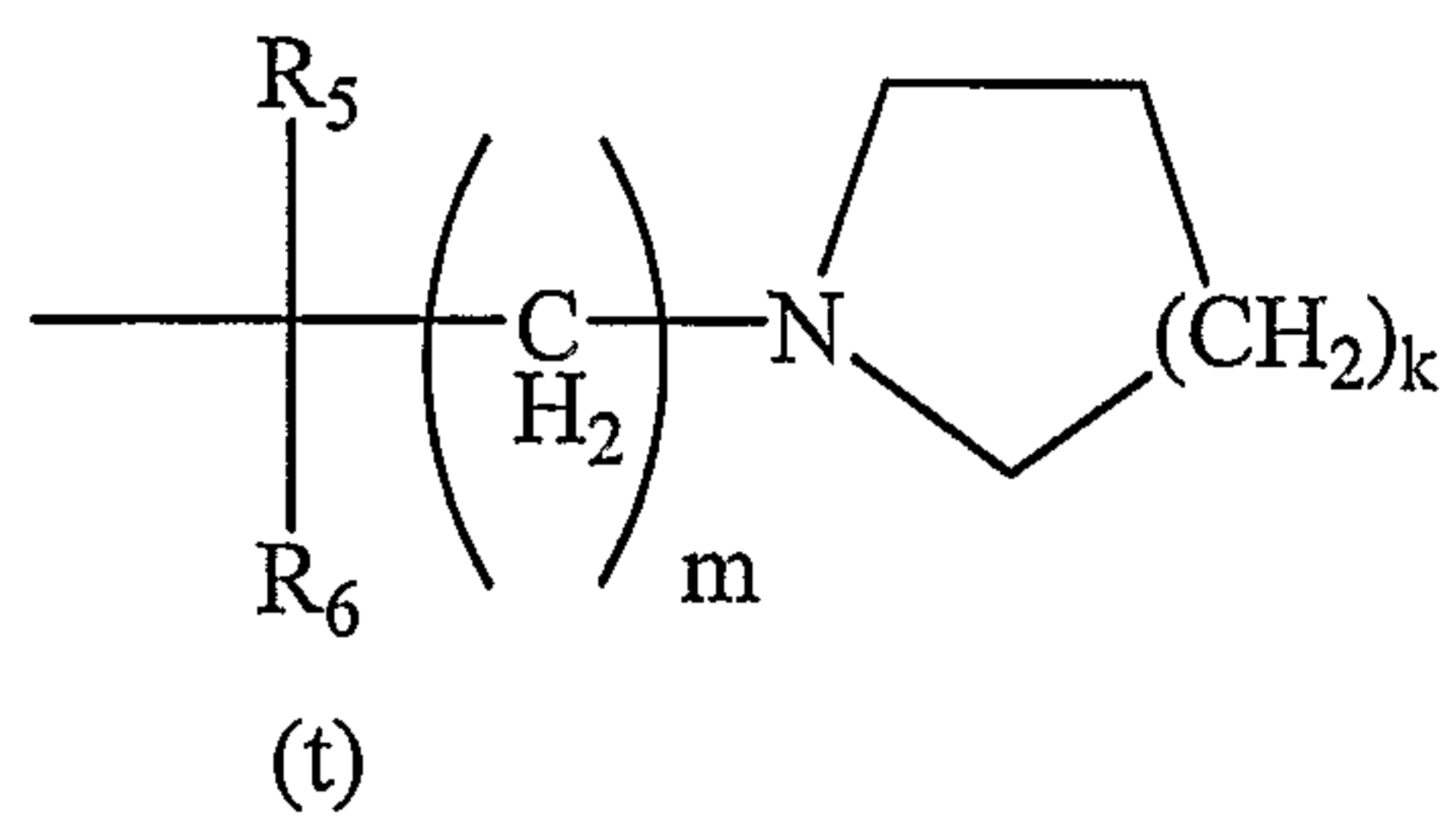
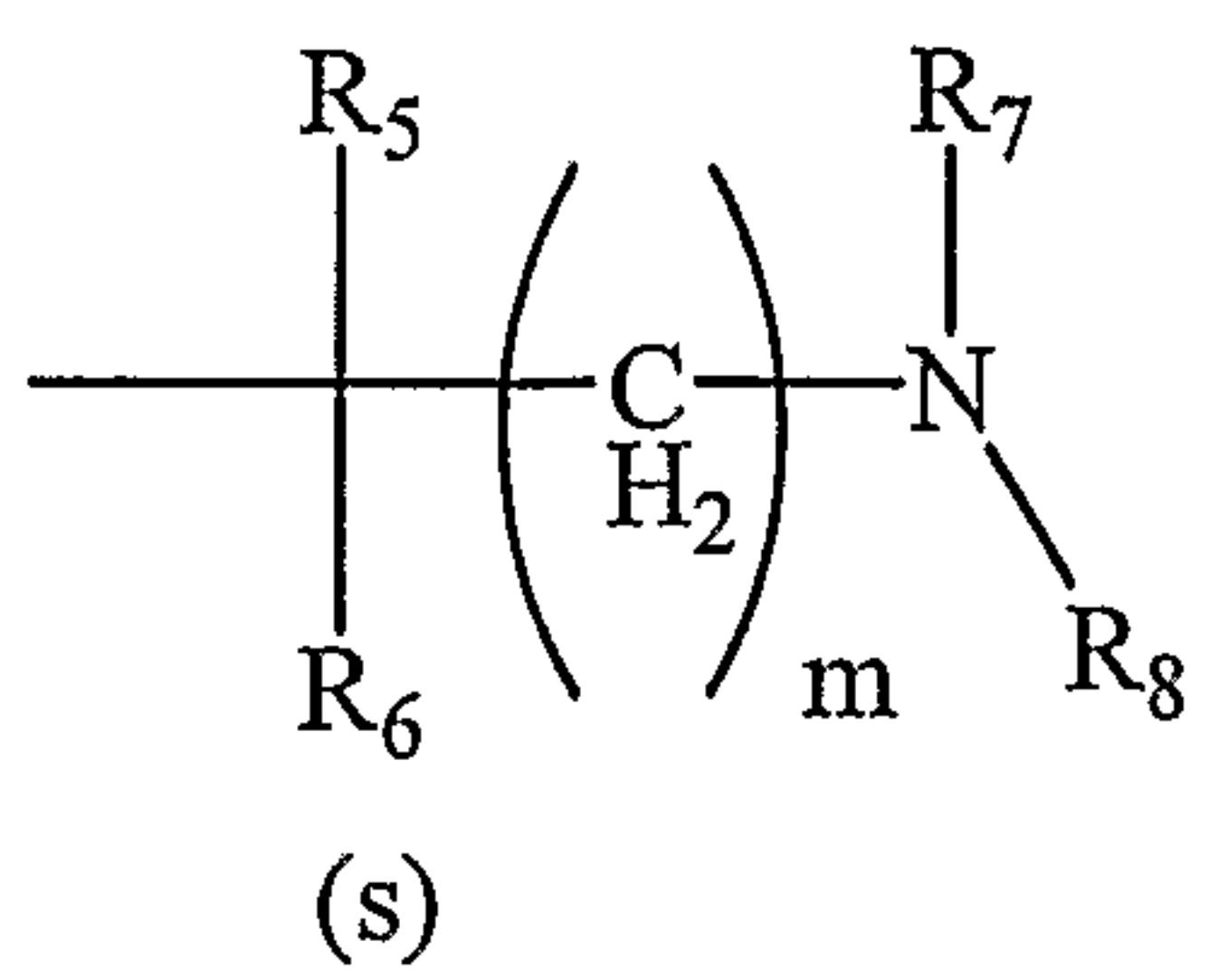
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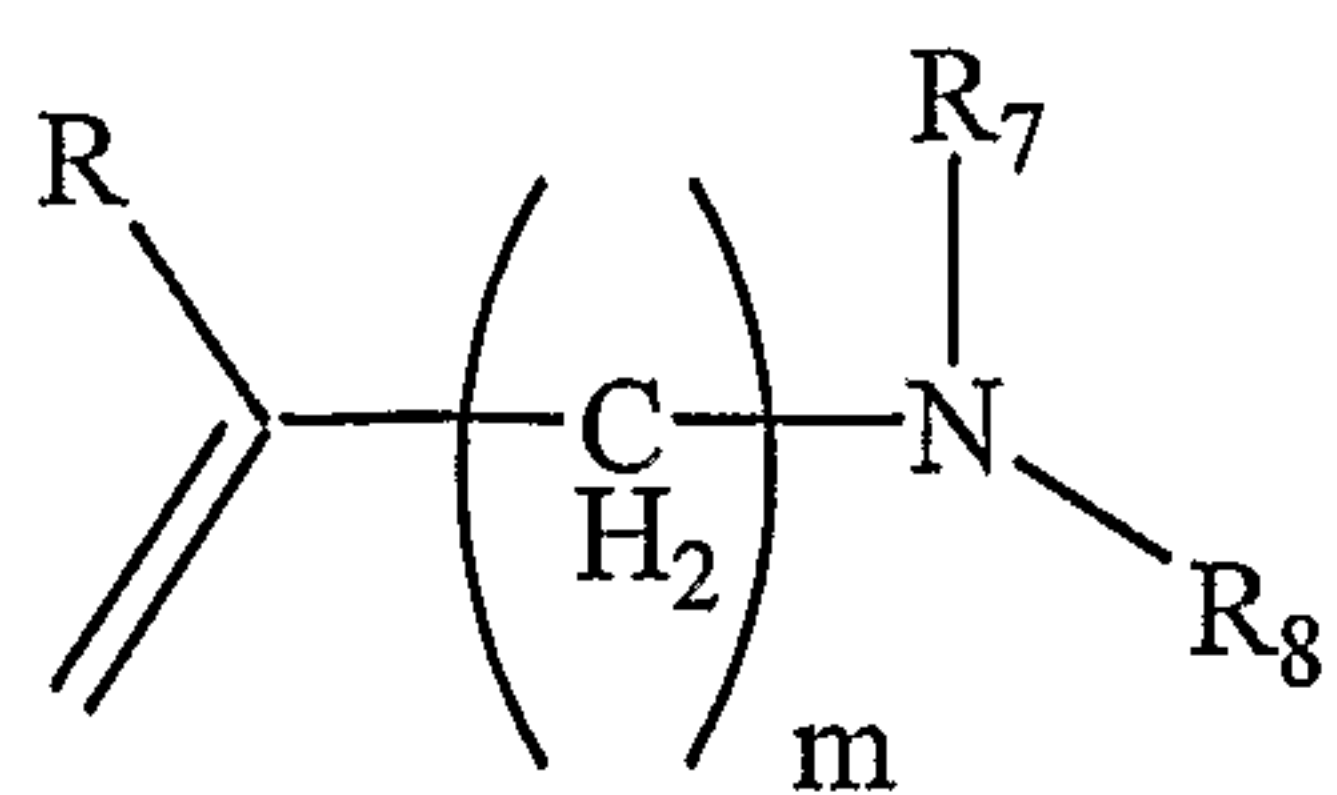


(q)

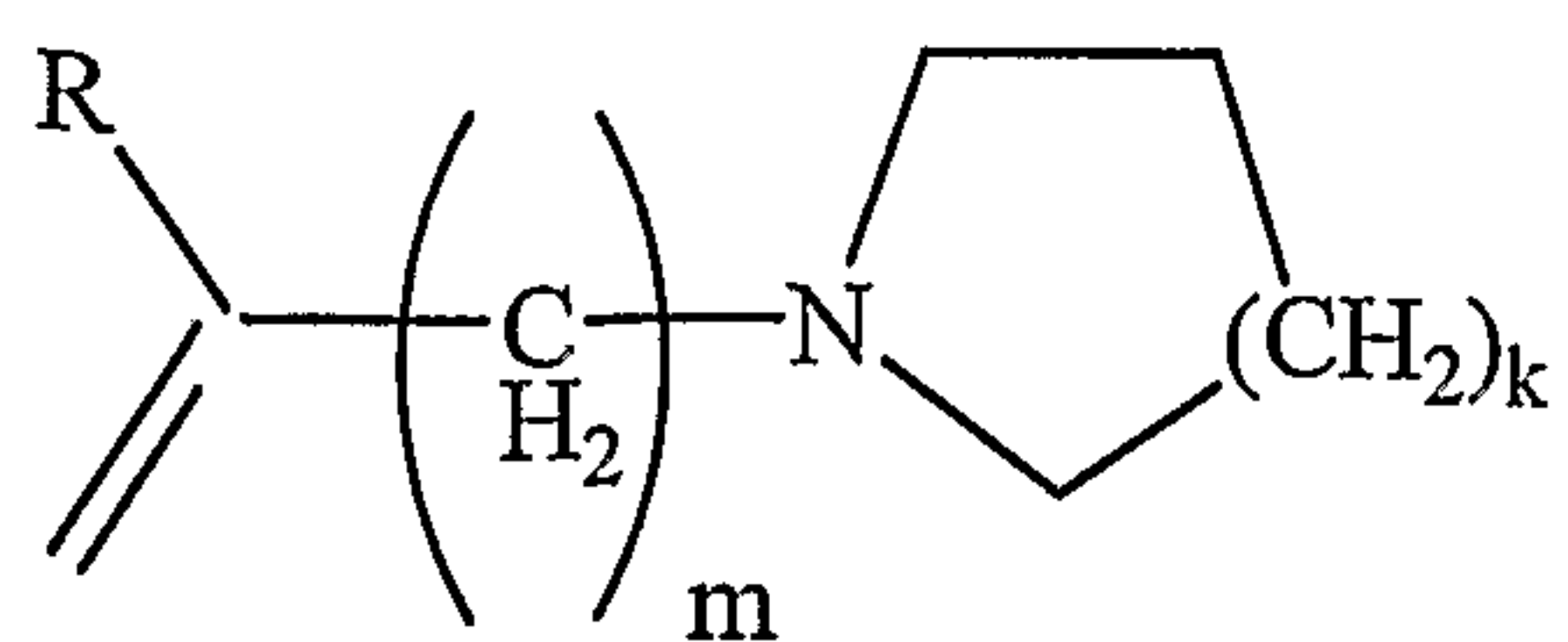


(r)

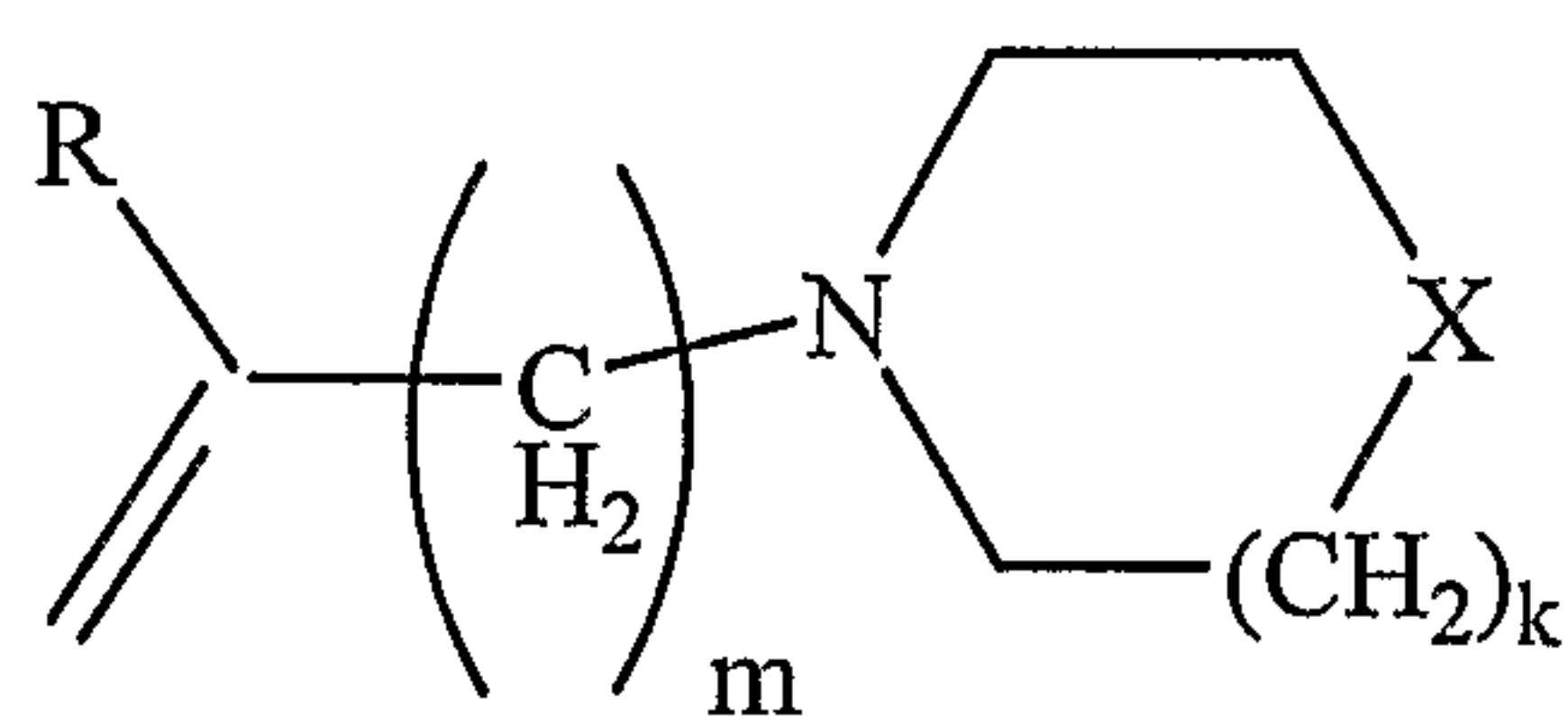




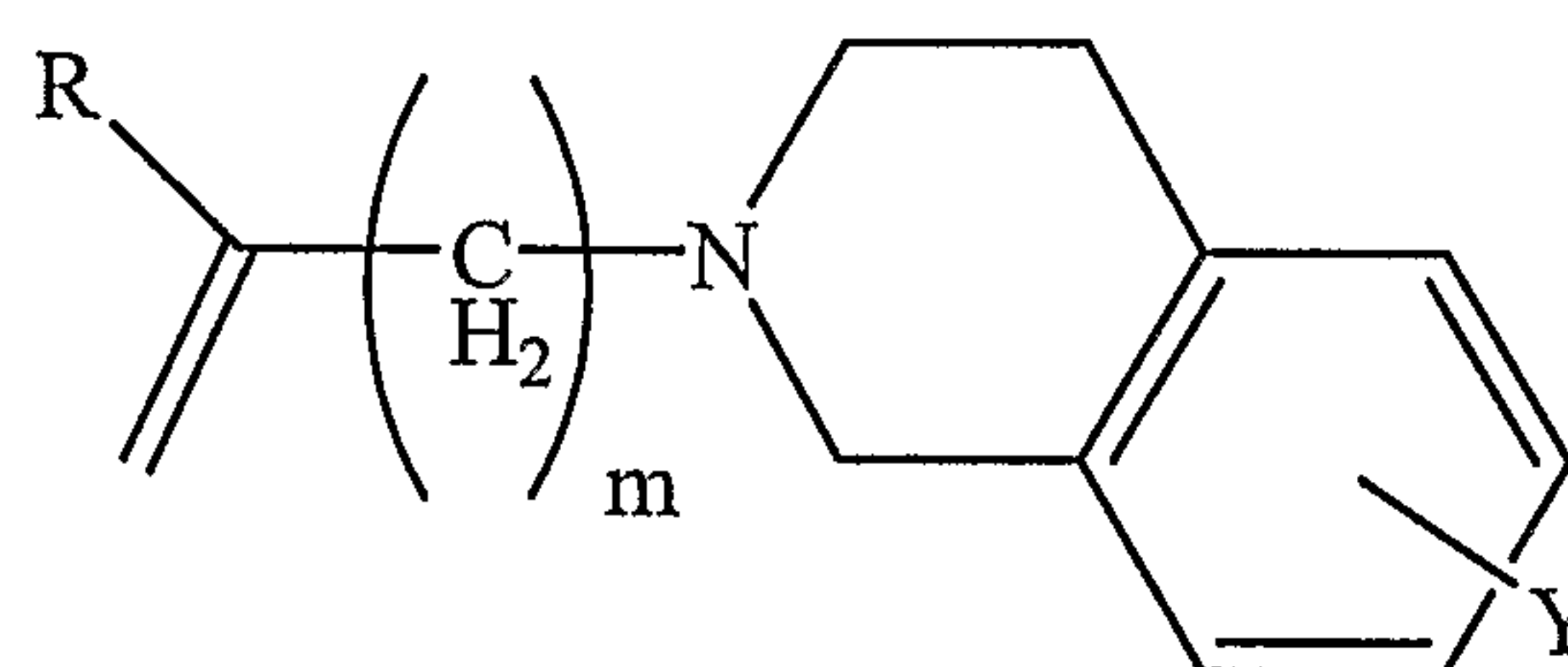
(y)



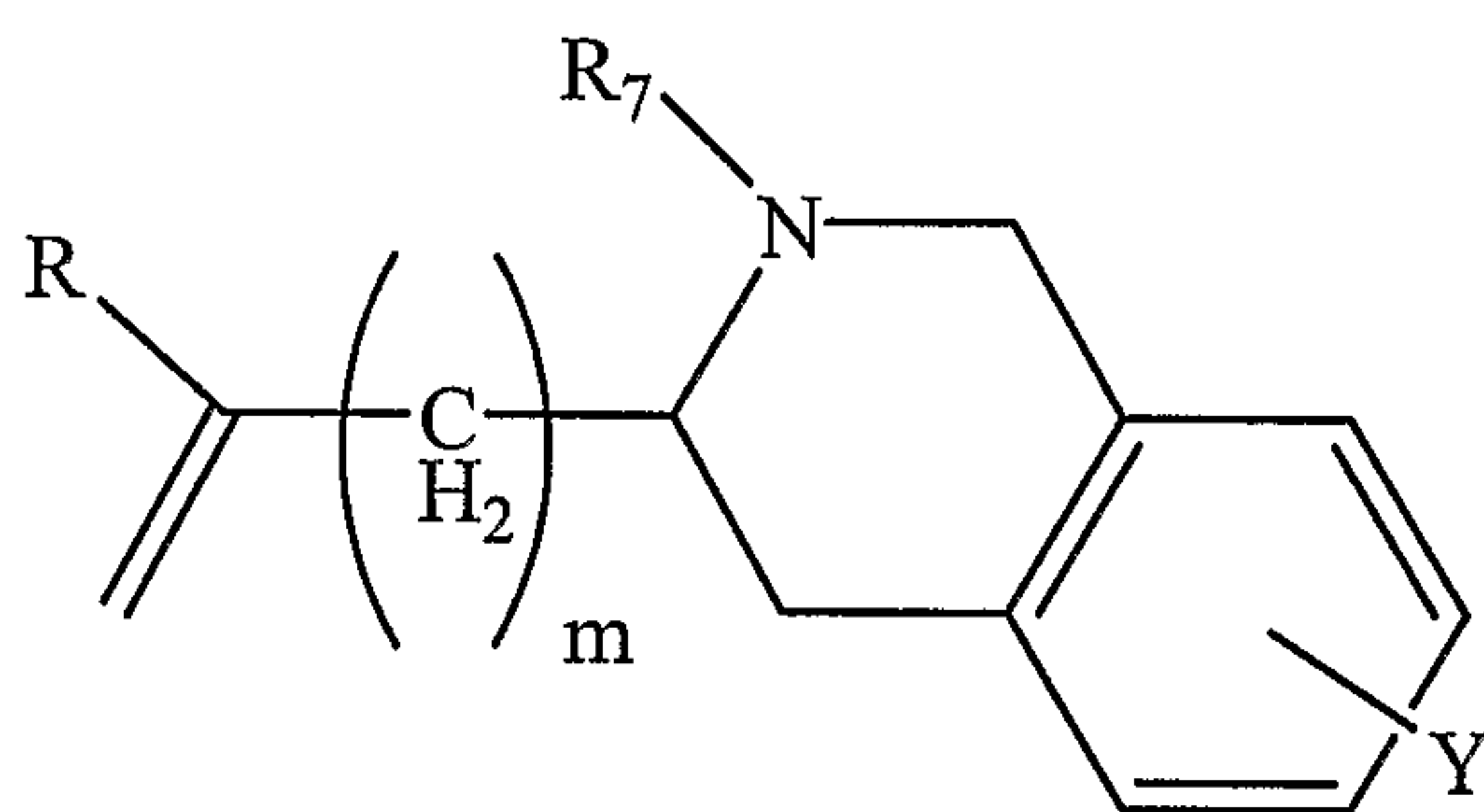
(z)



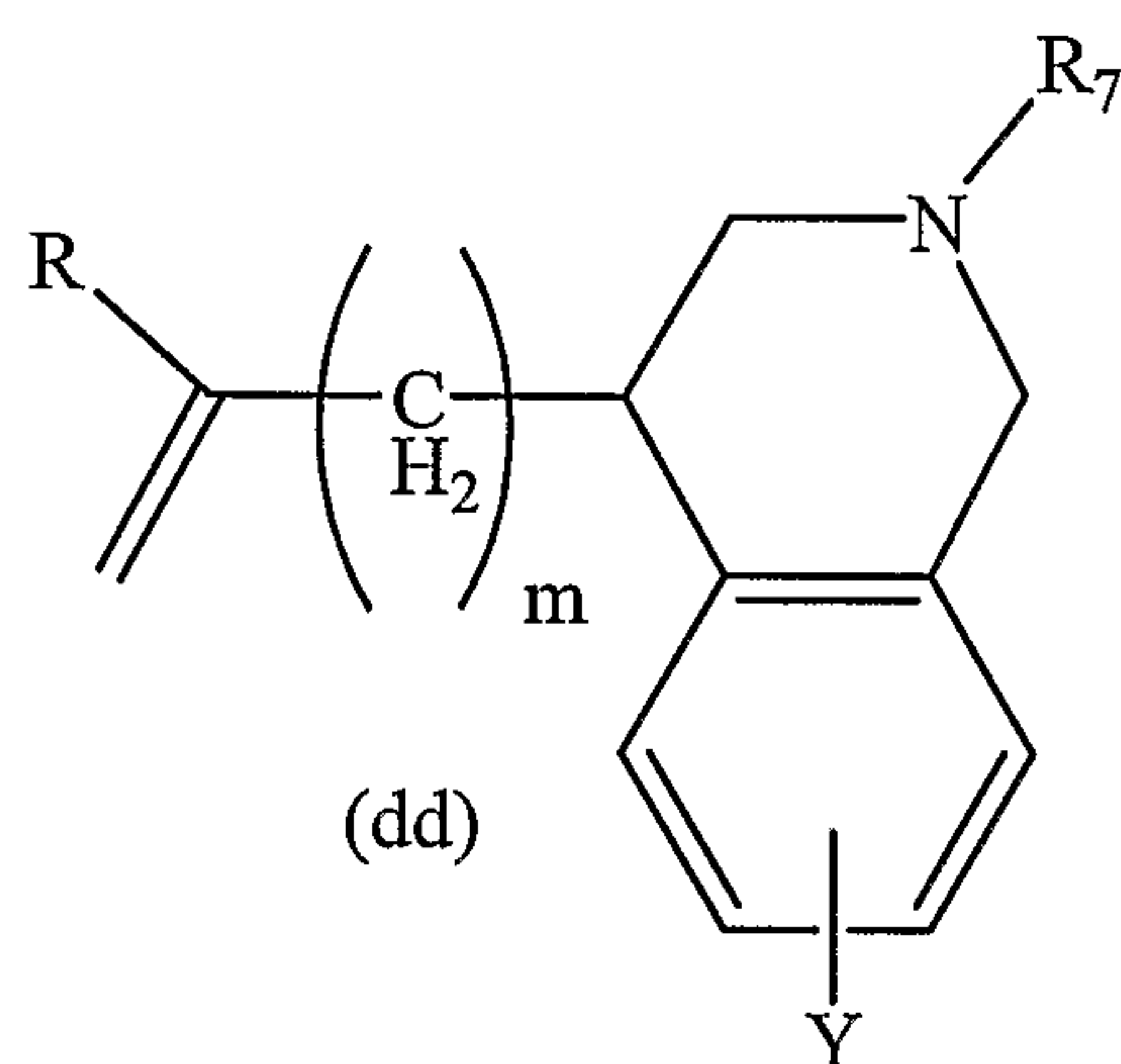
(aa)



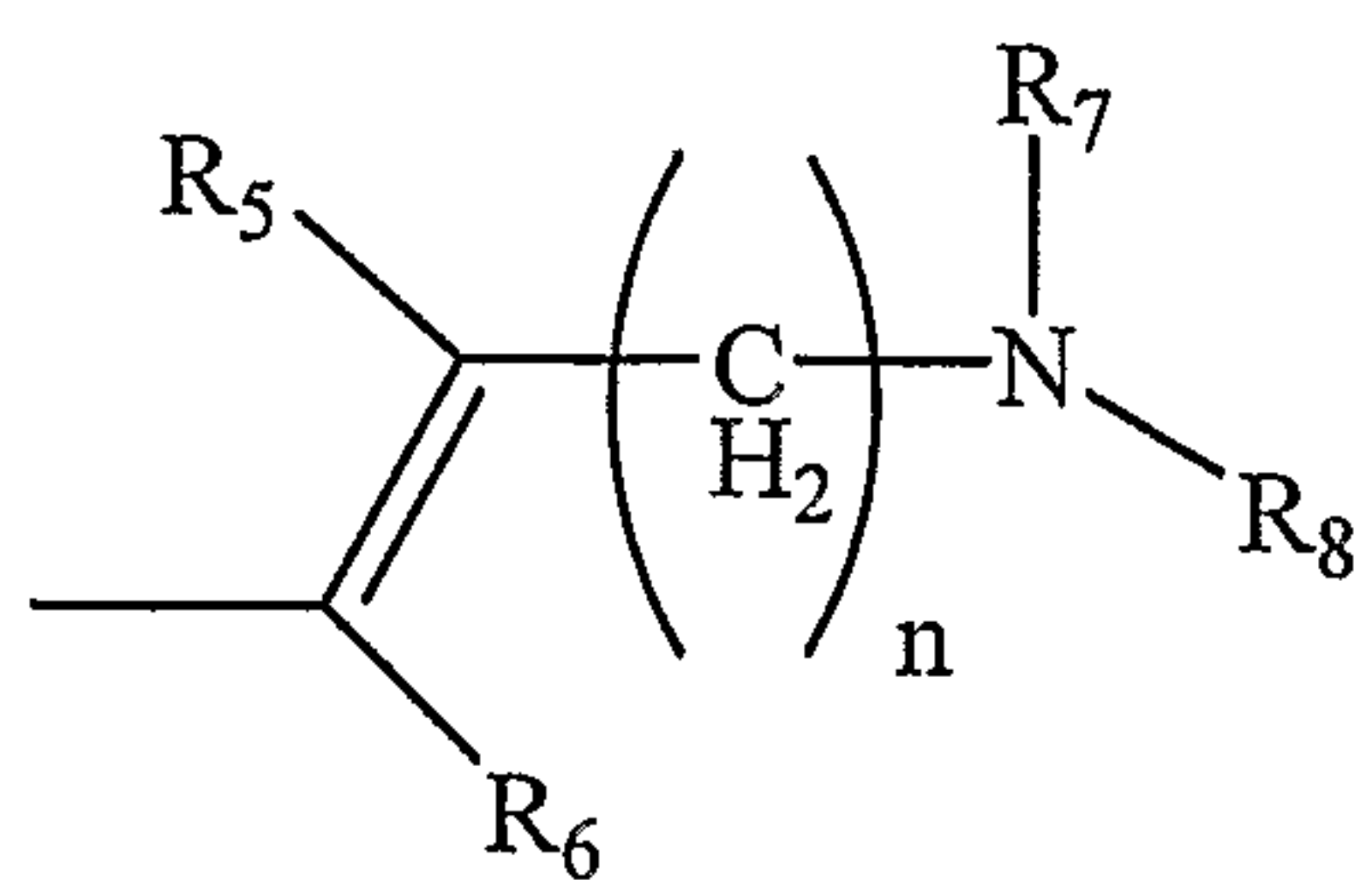
(bb)



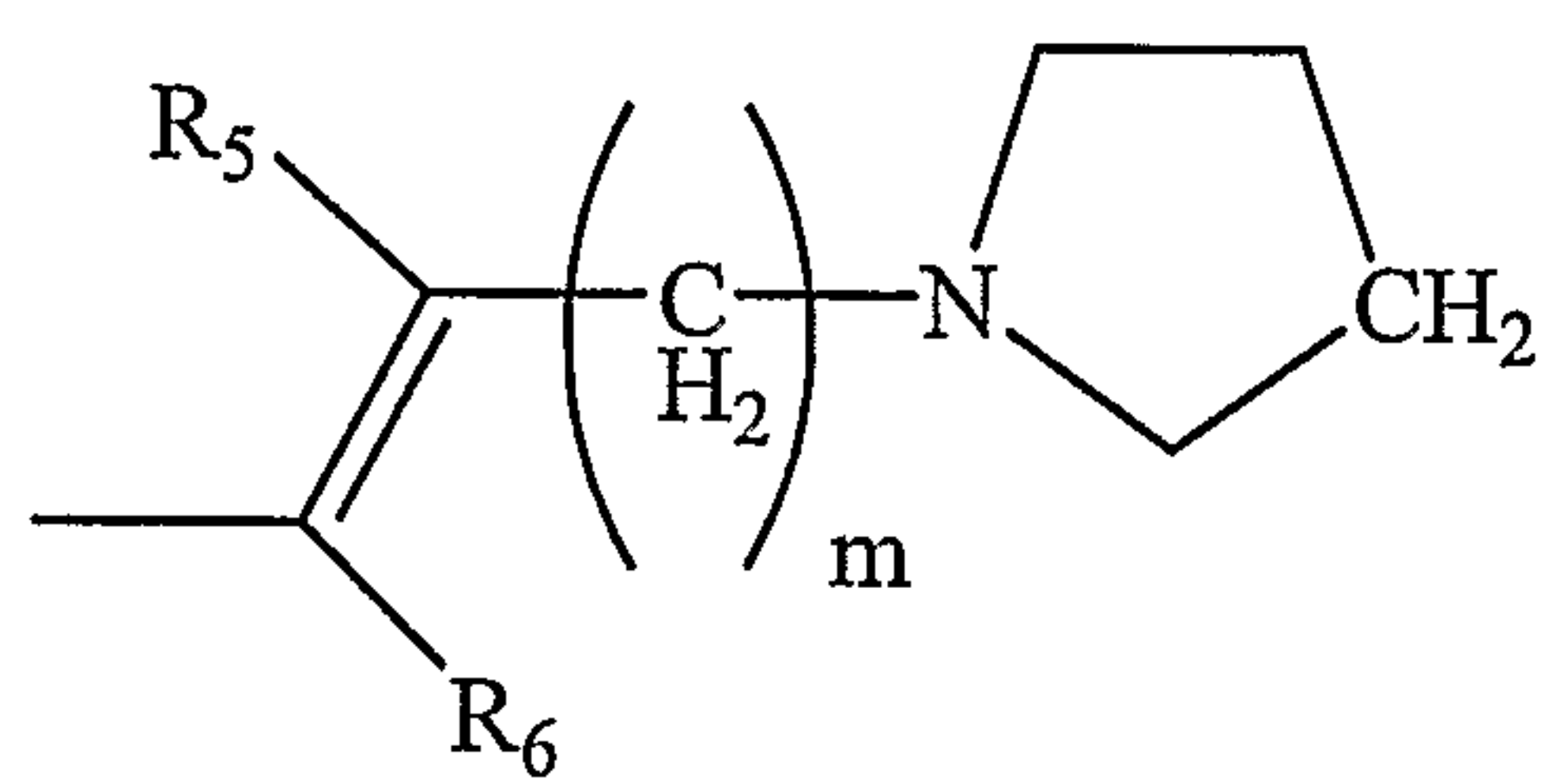
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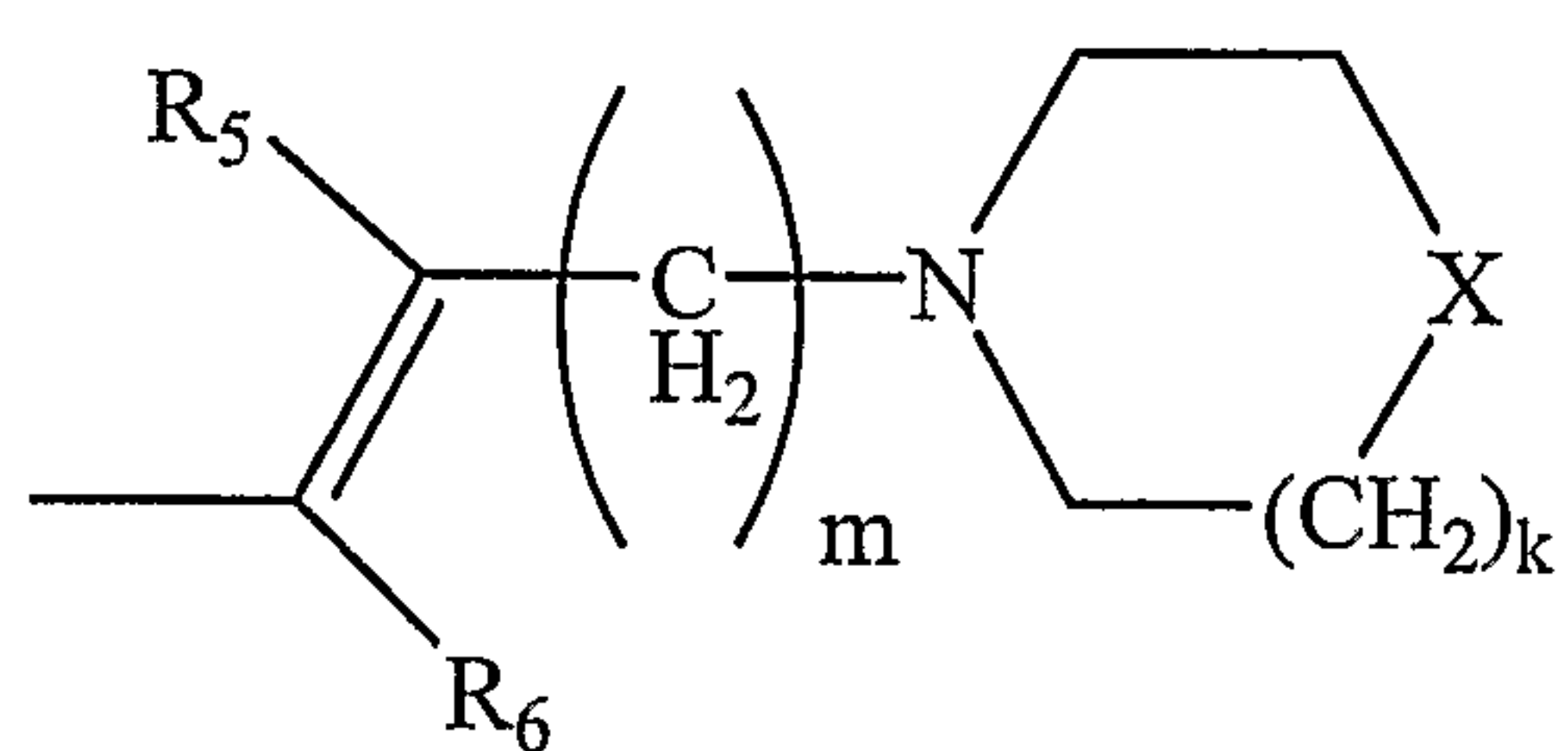
(dd)



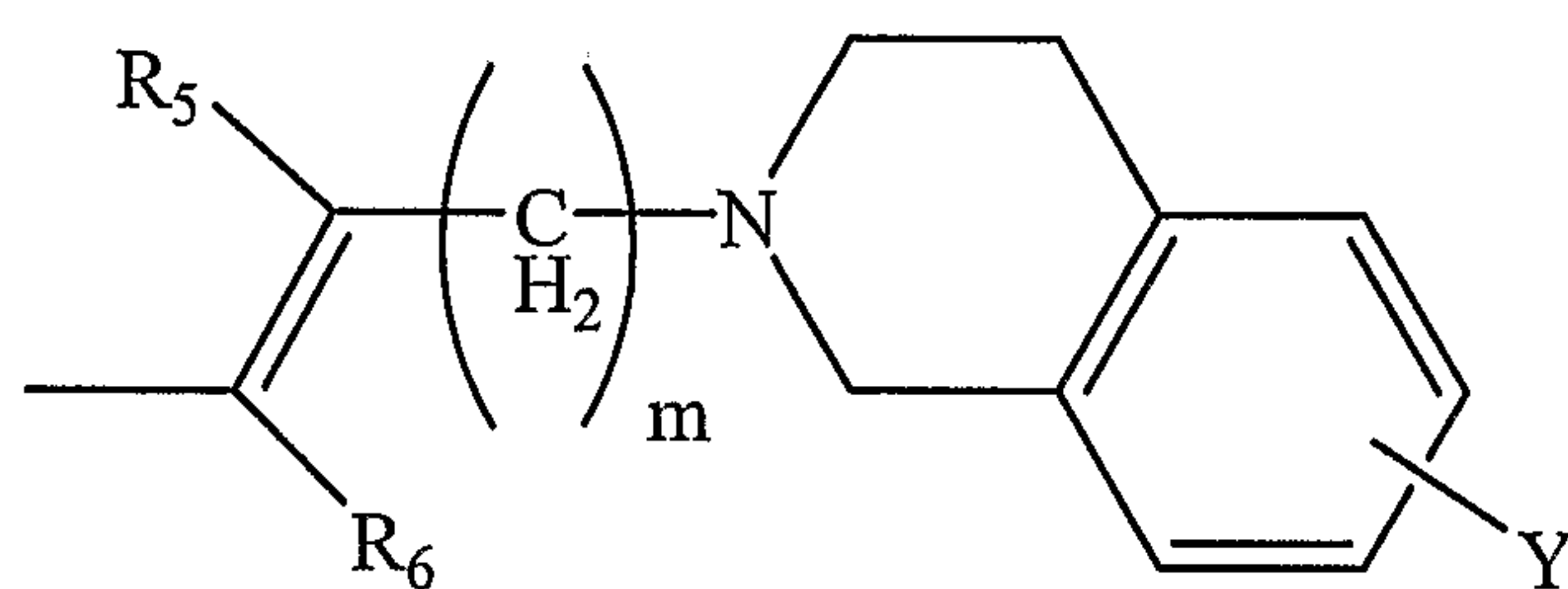
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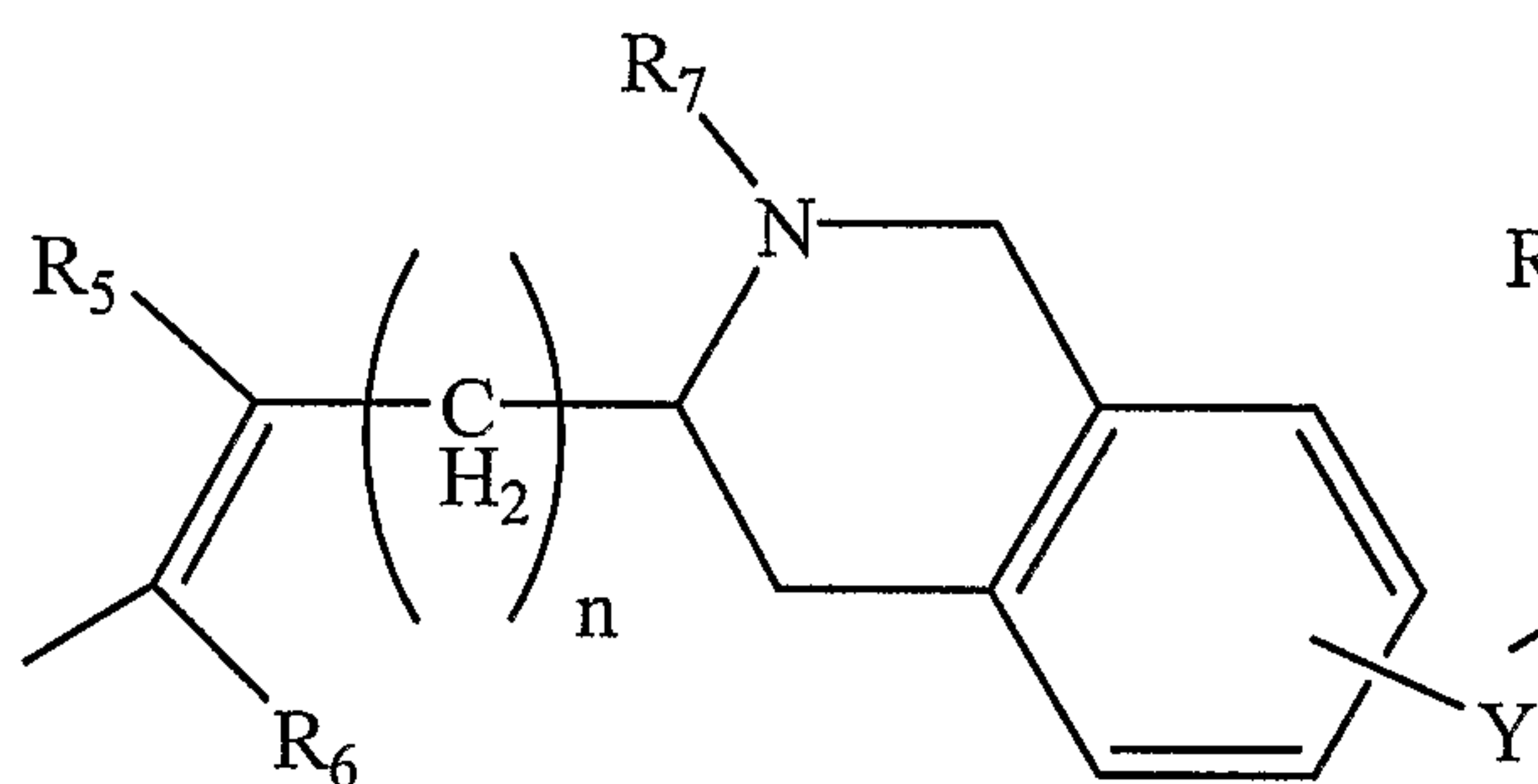
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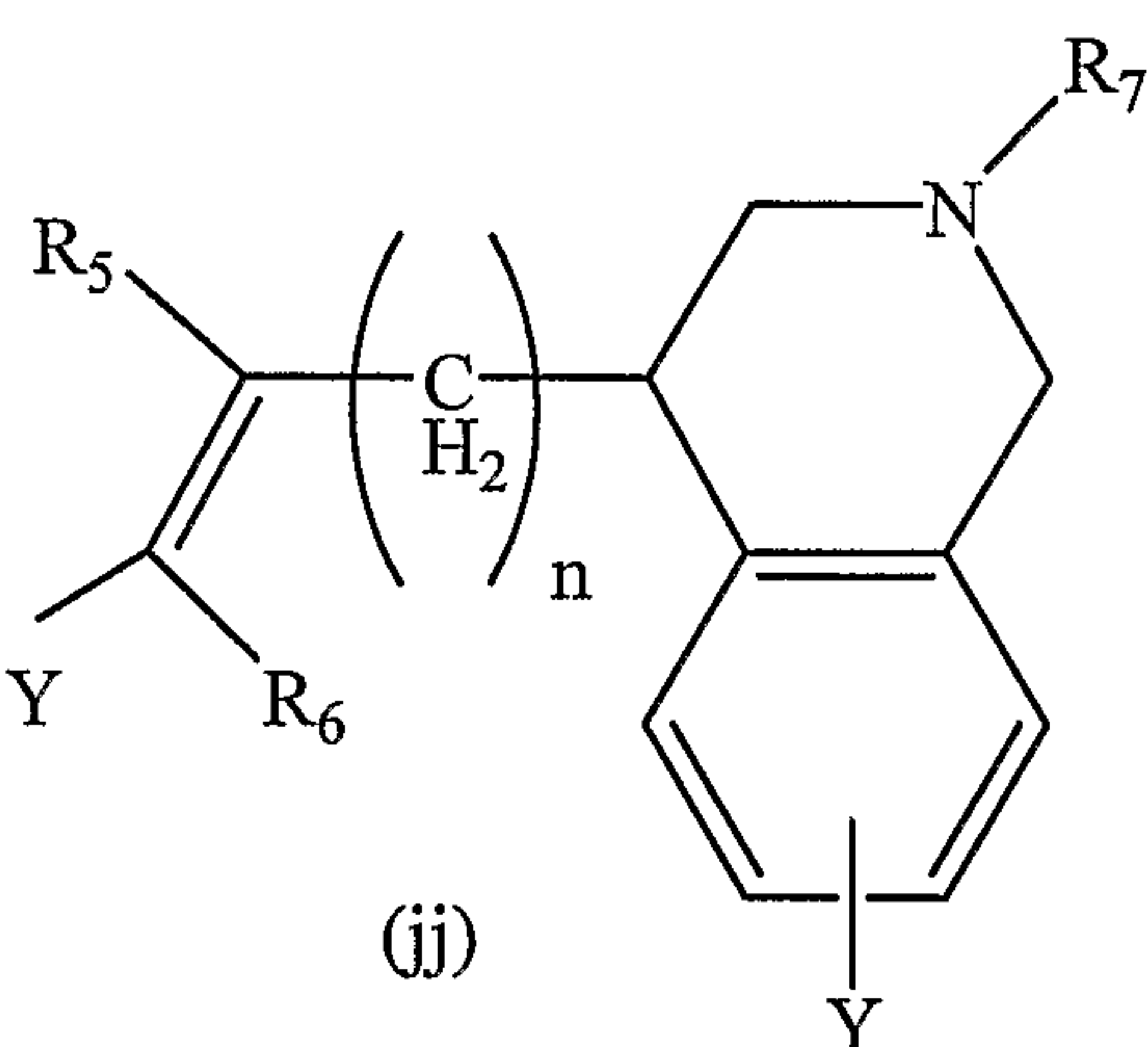
(gg)



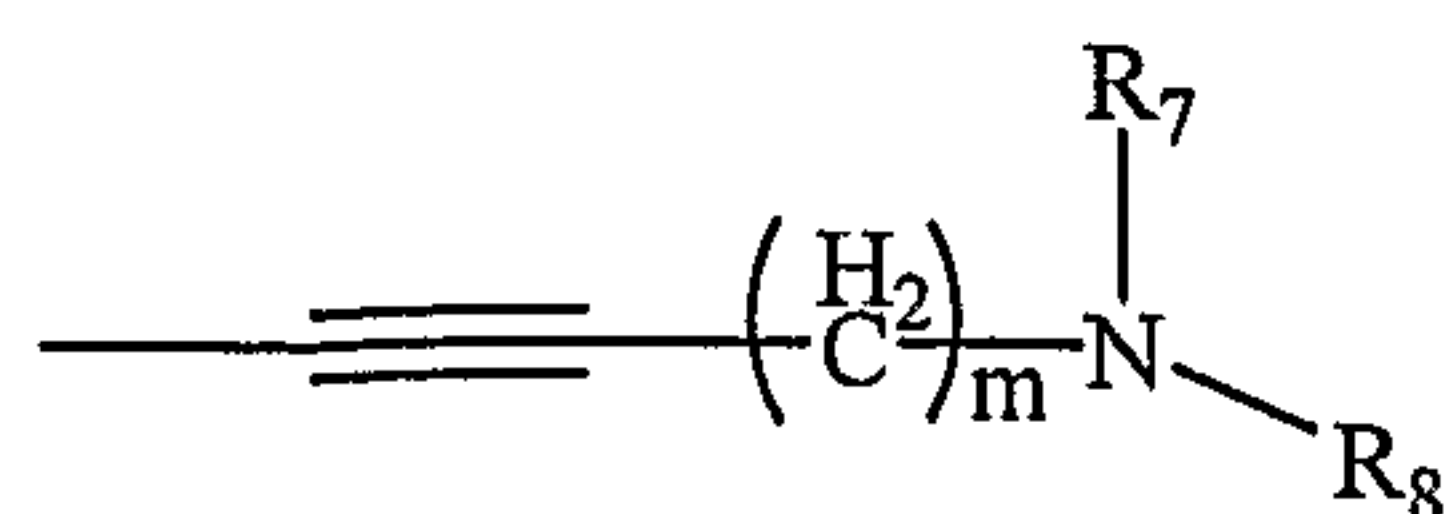
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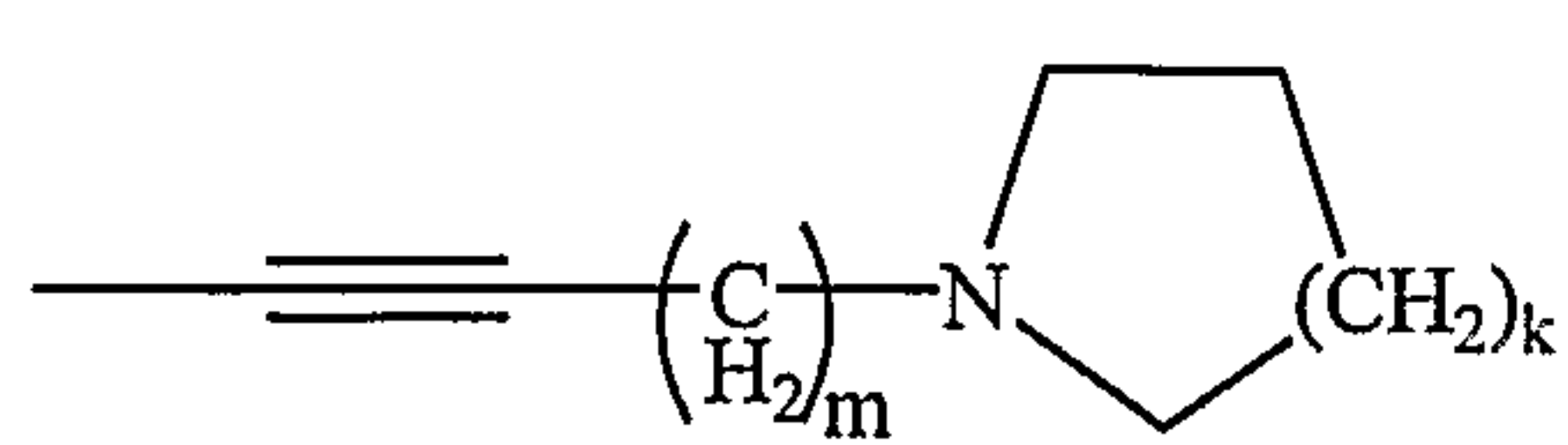
(ii)



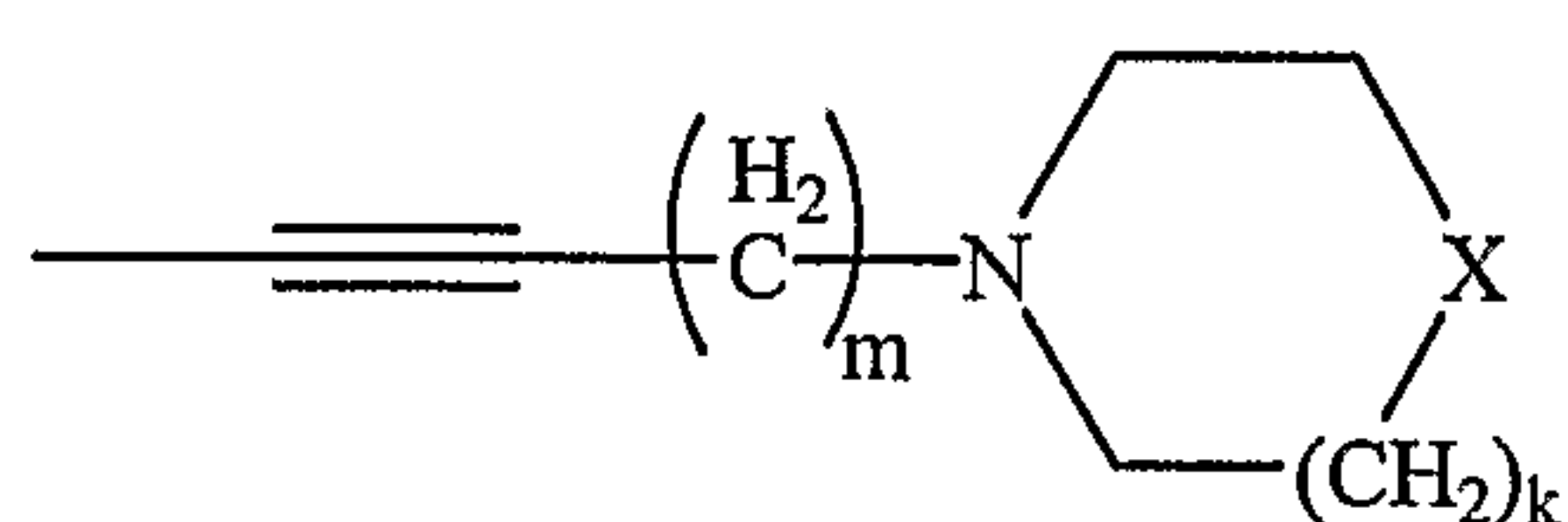
(jj)



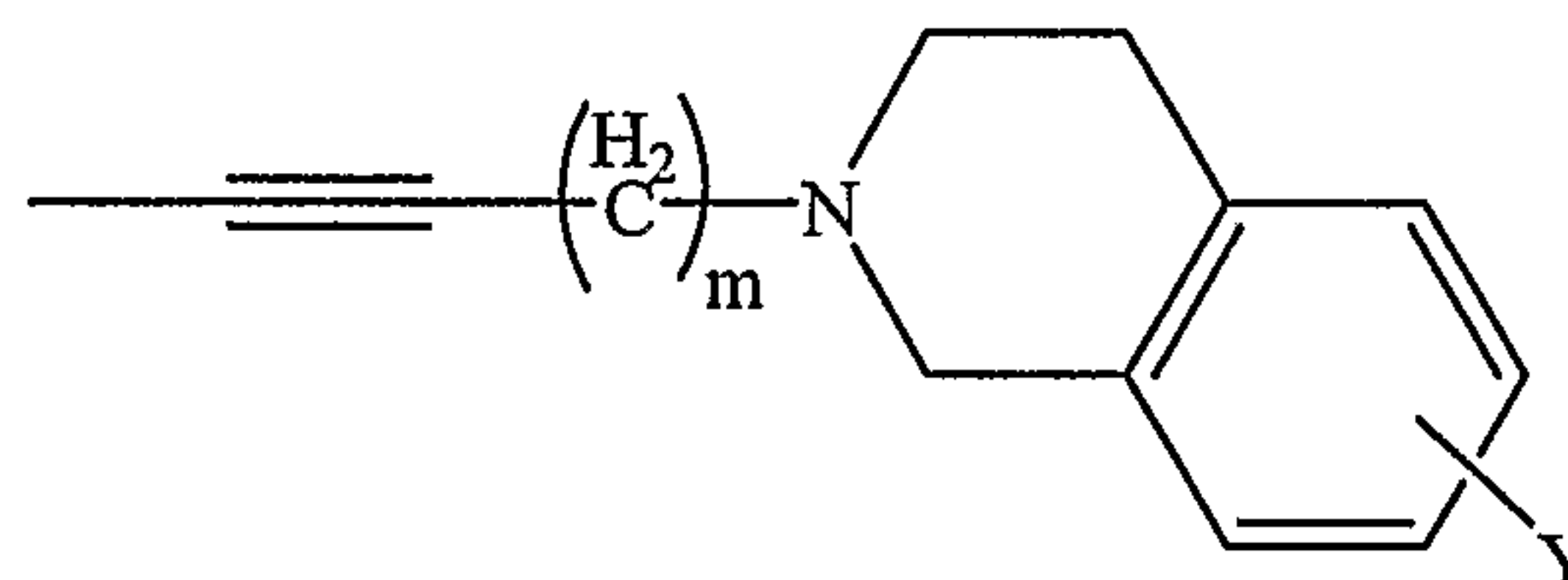
(kk)



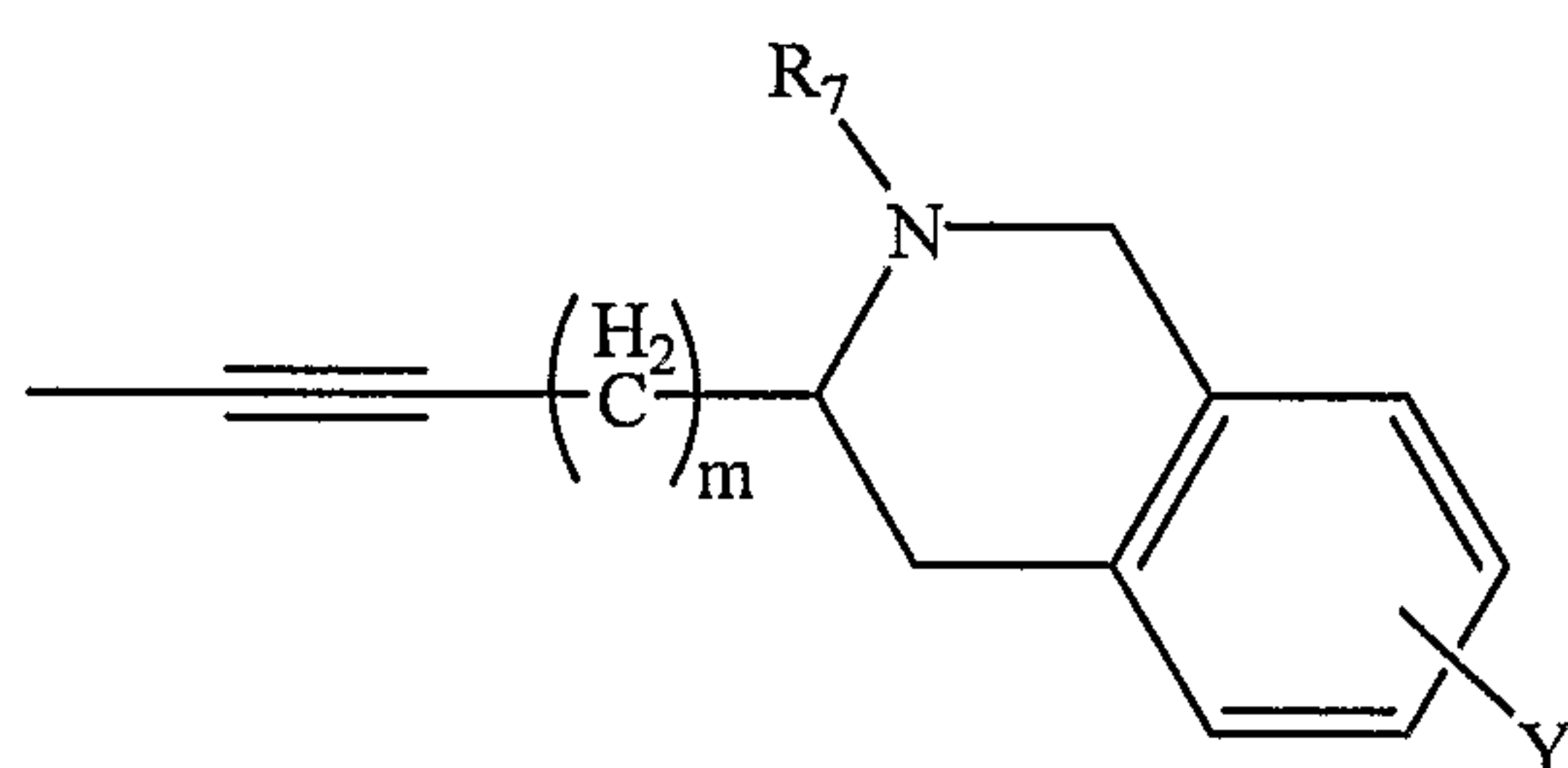
(ll)



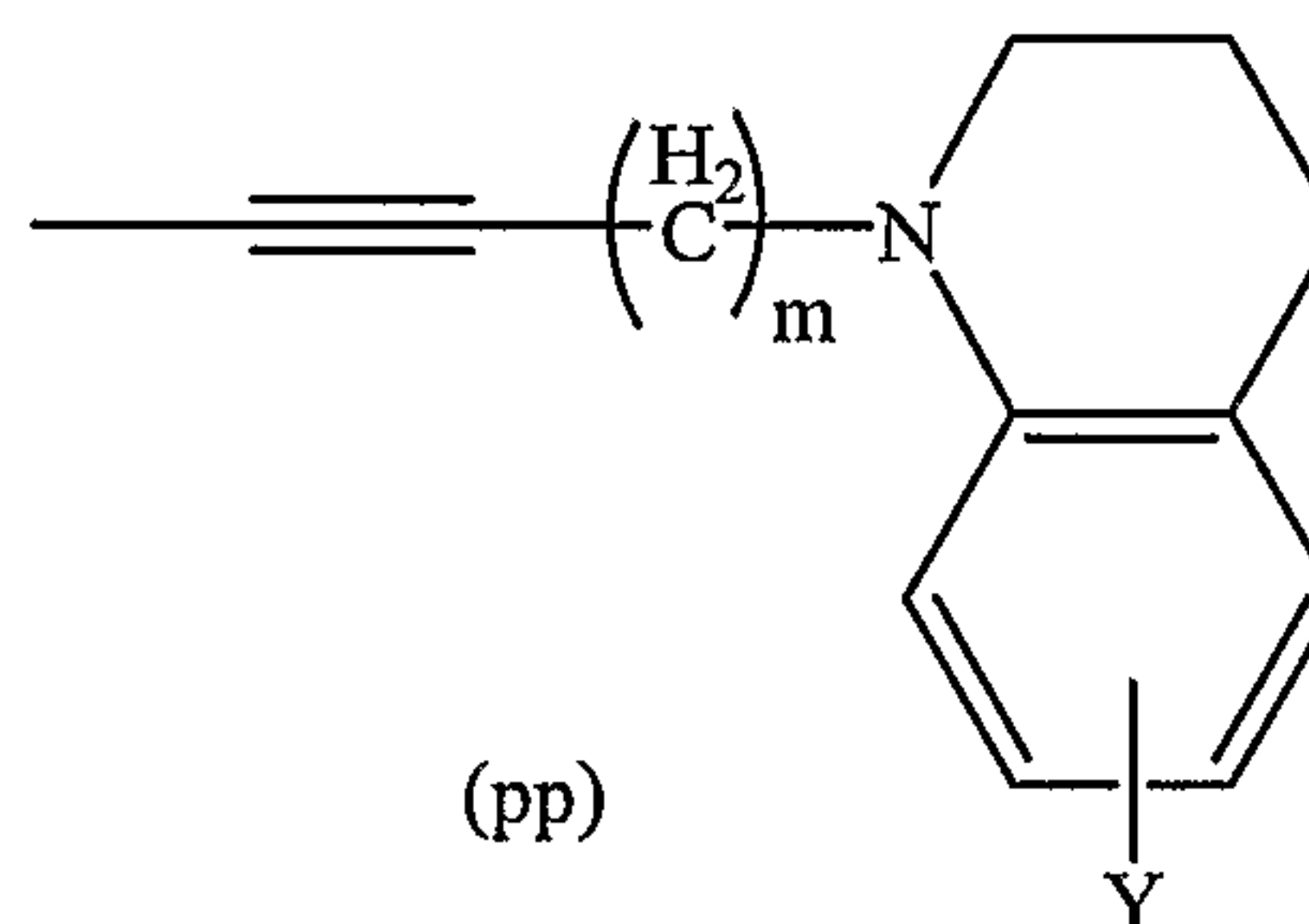
(mm)



(nn)



(oo)



(pp)

X is NR, O, or S;

Y is OH, OR₉, C₁₋₈ alkyl, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, or CN;R is hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl, or CO₂R₉W is hydrogen, OH, OCOR₉, N(R₄)₂, NR₃COR₉, NR₃SO₂R₉, NR₃CO₂R₉, CONH₂, or NHCHO;Z is NR₃, O, or S;

n is 1, 2, or 3;

m is 1, 2, 3, or 4;

j is 2, 3, or 4;

k is 1 or 2;

each R₃ is, independently, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylaryl, CH₂Y, or CO₂R;each R₄ is, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;R₅ and R₆ are each, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylcycloalkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₇ and R₈ are each, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylcycloalkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl.

R₉ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

As used throughout this disclosure, the terms "alkyl group" or "alkyl radical" encompass all structural isomers thereof, such as linear, branched and cyclic alkyl groups and moieties, and mixed structures thereof (e.g., cyclopropyl-CH₂-). Unless stated otherwise, all alkyl groups described herein may have 1 to 8 carbon atoms, inclusive of all specific values and subranges therebetween, such as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "alkylaryl group" refers to an aryl moiety bonded to an alkyl radical. The aryl moiety may have 6 to 20 carbon atoms. The aryl moiety may contain only carbon and hydrogen atoms. Alternatively, the aryl moiety may contain heteroatoms, for example 1, 2, or 3 heteroatoms (e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur). A particularly preferred aryl moiety is phenyl-. The alkyl radical of the alkylaryl group may be as described above. The alkyl group or moiety and/or the aryl moiety may be substituted. Suitable substituents include halogens (F, Cl, Br and I), alkyl groups (e.g., C₁ - C₈), alkenyl groups (e.g., C₂-C₈), alkoxy groups (e.g., C₁-C₈ alkoxy groups), hydroxy, -CF₃, -CN, -NH₂, -NHR, or -N(R_a)₂. The R_a groups are, independently, an alkyl group (such as described above), an aryl group (such as phenyl) or an alkylaryl group (such as benzyl). Alternatively, the R_a groups may, together, form a cyclic alkyl group. Such a cyclic alkyl group may, preferably, contain 2 to 8 carbon atoms, with 4 or 5 carbon atoms particularly preferred.

The alkenyl group or alkynyl group may have one or more double or triple bonds, respectively. As will be readily appreciated, when an alkenyl or alkynyl group is bonded to a heteroatom a double or triple bond is not formed with the carbon atom bonded directly to the heteroatom.

The aryl group is a hydrocarbon aryl group, such as a phenyl, naphthyl, phenanthryl, anthracenyl group, which may have one or more C₁₋₄ alkyl group substituents. The aryl moiety of the aryl-C₁₋₈ alkyl group is preferably a phenyl group. The phenyl group may be unsubstituted or may be substituted with one or more of the substituents described above. The C₁₋₈ alkyl moiety of the aryl-C₁₋₈ alkyl group may be unsubstituted or substituted with one or more of the substituents described above or keto,

i.e., 2 hydrogens on a carbon atom are replaced by =O. The substituent, when present, is preferably at the beta or gamma carbon atom and/or alpha to the aryl moiety.

Figure 2 shows the structure of representative examples of compounds within the scope of the present invention. In one embodiment,

M is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or OC₁₋₈ alkyl;

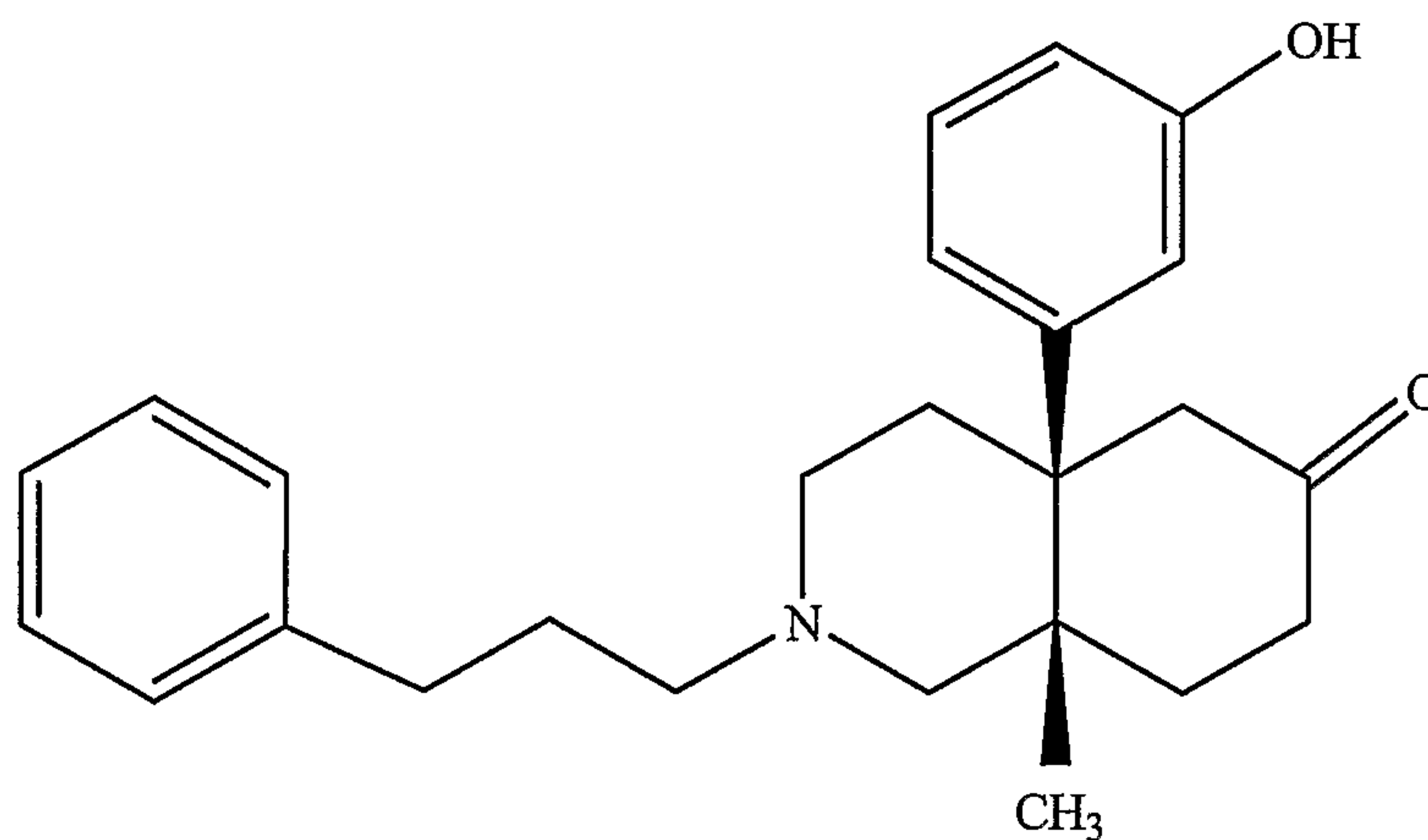
R₁ is C₁₋₈ alkyl or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

R₂ is =O, hydrogen, or NR₇R₈;

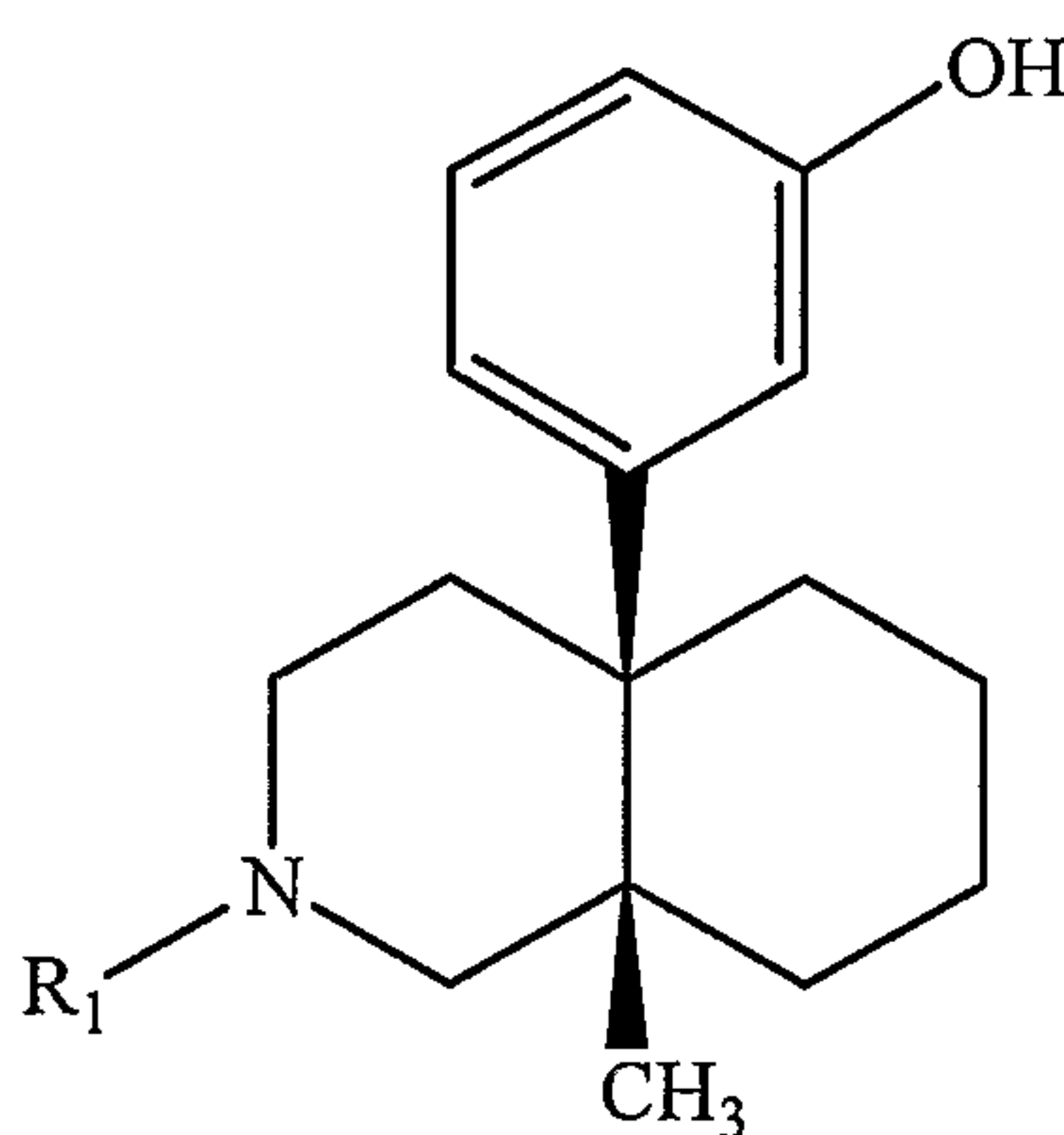
W is hydrogen or OH; and

R₃ is C₁₋₃ alkyl.

In another embodiment, the compound is represented by the formula:

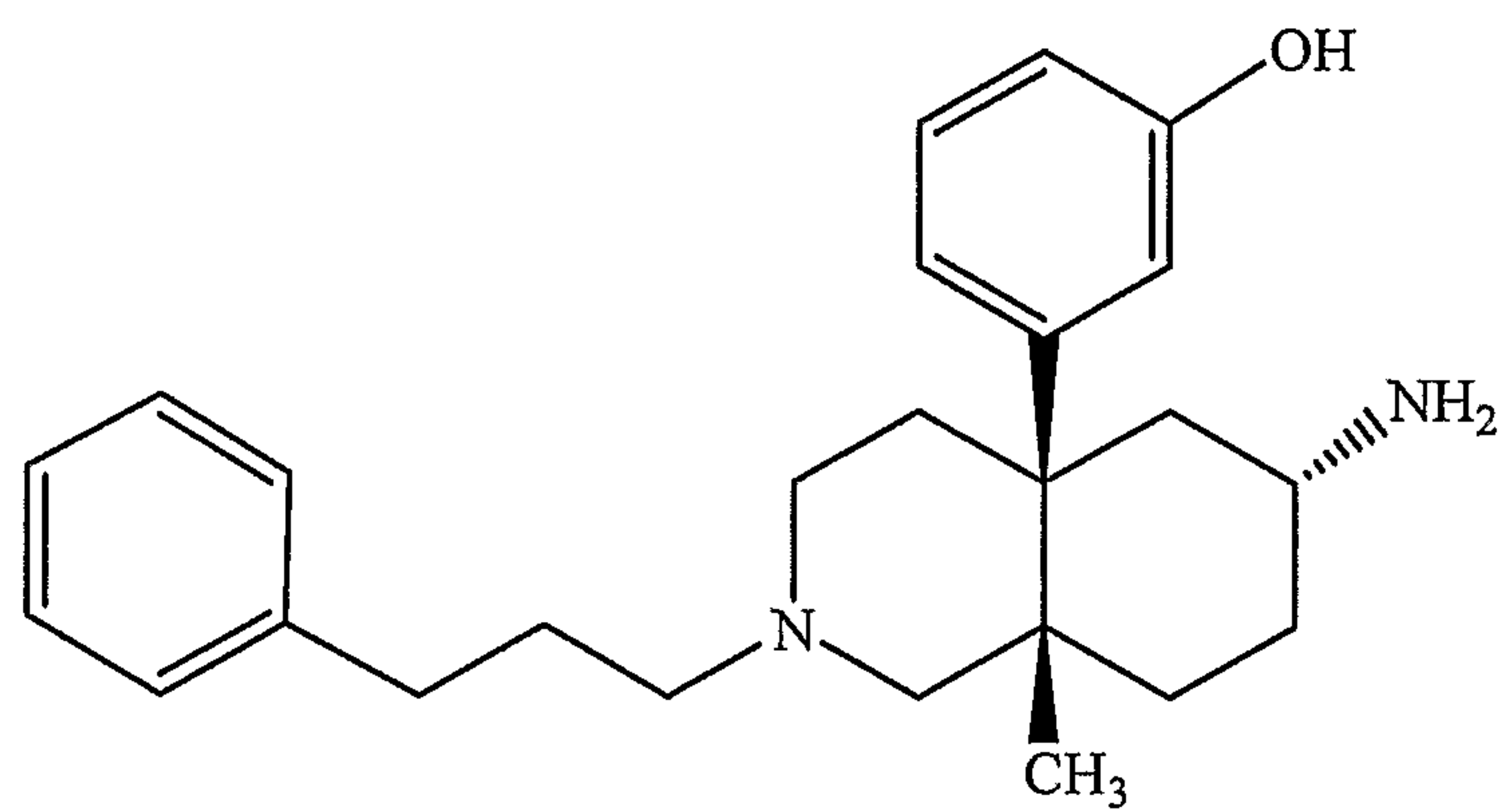


In another embodiment, the compound is represented by the formula:

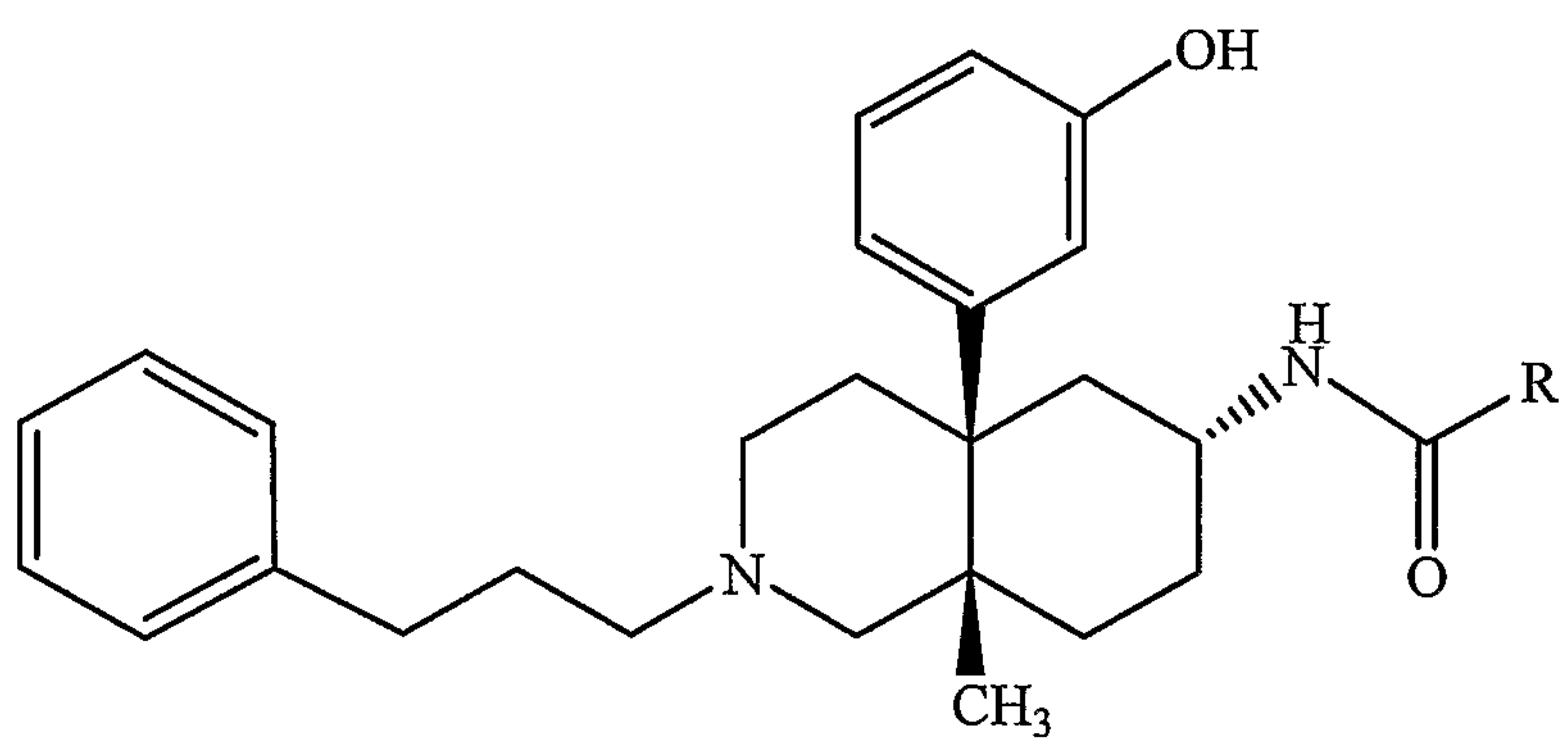


where R is CH₃, C₆H₅(CH₂)₂ or C₆H₅(CH₂)₃.

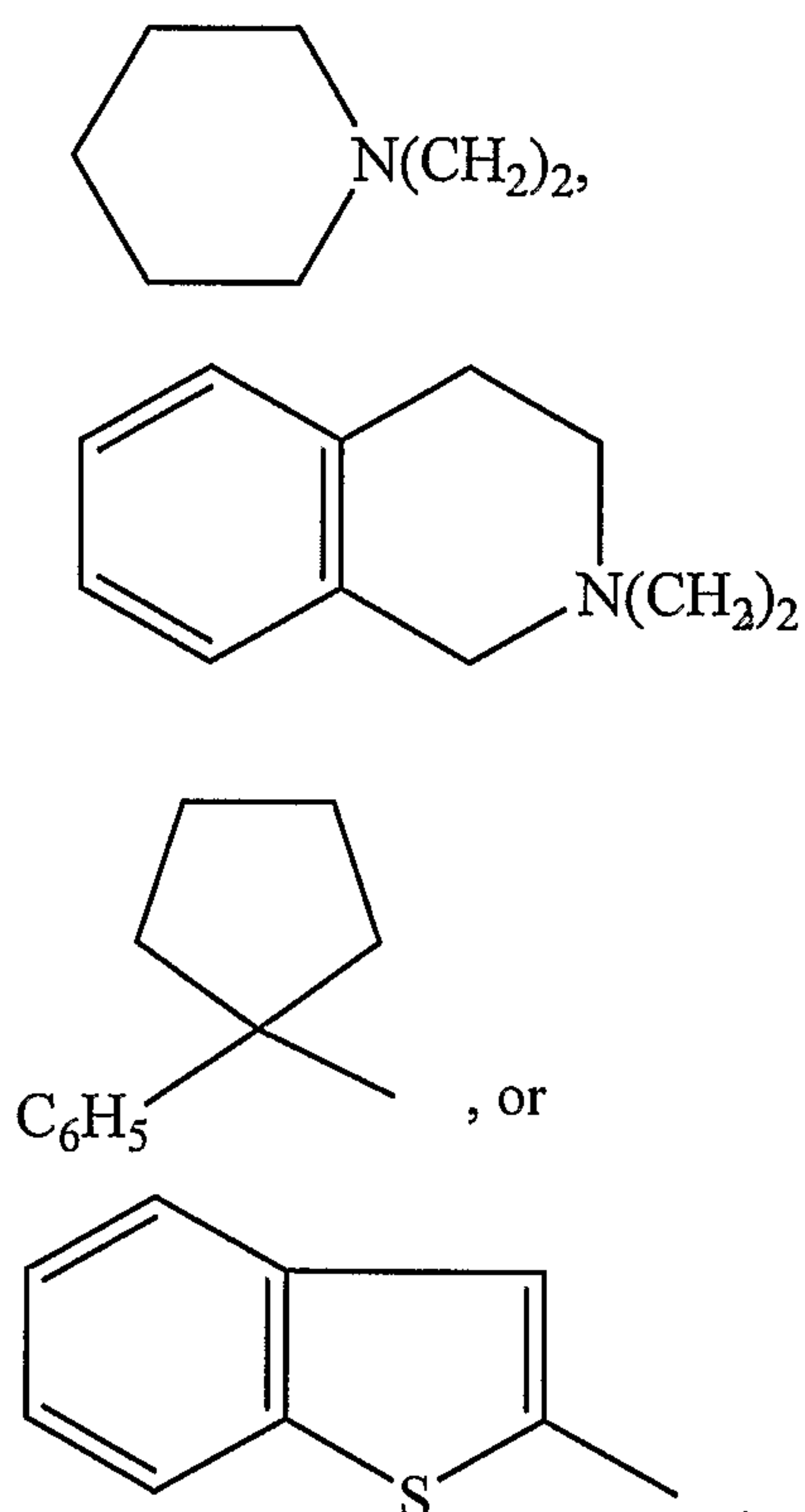
In another embodiment, the compound is represented by the formula:



In another embodiment, the compound is represented by the formula:



where R is



In one embodiment, the substituents on the ring are cis.

In another embodiment, W is NH_2 , NHC_{1-8} alkyl, or W is $\text{N}(\text{R}_4)_2$, and each R_4 therein is, independently, a C_{1-8} alkyl group.

The compounds of the present invention are opiates which are preferably antagonists that are selective for the kappa receptor. The kappa/mu selectivity may be at least 2:1, but is preferably higher, e.g., at least 5:1, 10:1, 25:1, 50:1, 100:1 or 200:1. The kappa/delta selectivity may be at least 2:1, but is preferably higher, e.g., at least 5:1, 10:1, 25:1, 50:1, 100:1, 200:1, 250:1 or 500:1.

The compounds of the present invention may be synthesized, for example, in accordance with the reaction sequence shown in Figures 3-5.

Pharmaceutical salts of compounds according to the present invention are an important aspect. Pharmaceutical salts of compounds can be obtained by forming salts with any acidic or basic group present on a compound. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds are the salts of hydrochloric acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, salicylic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, di-p-toluoyl tartaric acid, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, hydroiodic acid, mandelic acid, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and lithium. Mesylate and/or citrate salts may be particularly preferred.

As noted above, the compounds may have optical centers and therefore may occur in different enantiomeric and other stereoisomeric configurations. The invention includes all enantiomers, diastereomers, and other stereoisomers of the compounds discussed above, as well as racemic and other mixtures thereof.

The present invention also includes isotopically-labeled compounds, which are identical to those described above, except that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds of the invention include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine, iodine, and chlorine, such as ^3H , ^{11}C , ^{14}C , ^{18}F , ^{76}Br , ^{123}I , and ^{125}I . Compounds of the invention and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds that contain the aforementioned isotopes and/or other isotopes of other atoms are within the scope of this invention. Isotopically labeled compounds of the invention, for example those into which radioactive isotopes such as ^3H and ^{14}C are incorporated, are useful in drug and/or substrate tissue distribution assays. Tritiated, i.e., ^3H , and carbon-14, i.e., ^{14}C , isotopes are particularly preferred for their ease of preparation and detectability. ^{11}C , ^{18}F , and ^{76}Br isotopes are particularly useful in PET (positron emission tomography), and ^{125}I isotopes are particularly useful in SPECT (single photon emission computerized tomography), all useful in brain imaging. Further, substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium, i.e., ^2H , can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example increased in vivo half-life or reduced dosage requirements and, hence, may be preferred in some circumstances. Isotopically labeled compounds can generally be prepared by carrying out the procedures described above, by substituting a readily available isotopically labeled reagent for a non-isotopically labeled reagent.

Accordingly, the present invention also provides a compound of wherein one or more atoms thereof have an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such compound. The invention also provides a method for obtaining an image of opioid receptors in a mammalian, including a human, subject which method comprises administering to the subject an amount of an isotopically-labeled compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, effective in imaging opioid receptors in the subject.

The compounds of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in either single or multiple doses. Suitable

pharmaceutical carriers include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solutions and various organic solvents. The pharmaceutical compositions formed by combining a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can then be readily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as tablets, powders, lozenges, syrups, injectable solutions and the like. These pharmaceutical compositions can, if desired, contain additional ingredients such as flavorings, binders, excipients and the like. Thus, for purposes of oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate may be employed along with various disintegrants such as starch, methylcellulose, alginic acid and certain complex silicates, together with binding agents such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc are often useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard filled gelatin capsules. Preferred materials for this include lactose or milk sugar and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions or elixirs are desired for oral administration, the essential active ingredient therein may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter or dyes and, if desired, emulsifying or suspending agents, together with diluents such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and combinations thereof.

For parenteral administration, solutions containing a compound of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in sesame or peanut oil, aqueous propylene glycol, or in sterile aqueous solution may be employed. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. The sterile aqueous media employed are all readily available by standard techniques known to those skilled in the art.

A compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can be administered orally, transdermally (e.g., through the use of a patch), parenterally (e.g. intravenously), rectally, topically, or by inhalation. In general, the daily dosage for treating a disorder or condition as described herein using a compound will be about from about 0.01 to about 100 mg per kg, preferably from about 0.1 to about 10 mg per kg, of the body weight of the animal to be treated. As an example, a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can be administered for treatment to an adult human of average weight (about 70 kg) in a dose ranging from about 0.5 mg up to about 10 g per day, preferably from about 1

mg to about 1 g per day, in single or divided (i.e., multiple) portions. Variations based on the aforementioned dosage ranges may be made by a physician of ordinary skill taking into account known considerations such as the weight, age, and condition of the animal being treated, the severity of the affliction, and the particular route of administration chosen.

The compounds of the present invention may be used to bind opioid receptors. Such binding may be accomplished by contacting the receptor with an effective amount of the inventive compound. Of course, such contacting is preferably conducted in a aqueous medium, preferably at physiologically relevant ionic strength, pH, etc.

The present invention also provides a method for treating a subject in need thereof, having a disease state, disorder or condition selected from irritable bowel syndrome; constipation; nausea; vomiting; pruritic dermatoses, for example allergic dermatitis or contact dermatitis; psoriasis; eczema; an insect bite; an eating disorder, for example anorexia, bulimia, or obesity; depression, anxiety, schizophrenia; drug addiction, for example alcohol addiction, amphetamine addiction, cocaine addiction and addiction to an opioid, for example morphine, opium, or heroin; an opioid overdose; a sexual dysfunction, for example erectile dysfunction or impotence; stroke; head trauma; traumatic brain injury; spinal damage; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease, age-related cognitive decline; and Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder; which method comprises administering to the subject an amount of a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as described above effective in treating the disease state, disorder or condition in the subject.

The subject to be treated may be a human or a non-human animal, preferably a mammal. Examples of suitable non-human animals include dogs, cats, sheep, pigs, cows and horses.

Assays which may be used for determining the binding of compounds according to the present invention to opioid receptors are well known in the art. These assays may be used to assess the ability of a compound to modulate (i.e., inhibit, partially inhibit, activate or partially activate) an opioid receptor or receptors by determining a compound's agonist or antagonist activity in the in vitro or in vivo assay. These assays include, for example, the GTP gamma S binding assay as described in Martin, et al., J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 301, 661-671 (2003) and Zaki, et al., J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 298, 1015-1020 (2002), as well as other binding assays, such as the isolated guinea pig ileum and receptor binding assay as disclosed, for example, by Takayama, et al., J. Med. Chem., 45, 1949-1956 (2002) and the guinea pig brain binding assay as described by Wentland, et al., J. Med. Chem., 46, 838-

849 (2003). The use of mouse brain tissue to determine the functional activity of the compounds of interest is another binding assay which can be used for characterizing the modulation of the present compounds at opioid receptors, as disclosed by Martin, et al., *Idem*. Other binding assays include the tail-flick assay in mice or the radiant heat paw-withdrawal hyperalgesic testing in mice, as described by Hosohata, et al., *J. Pharm. Exp. Ther.*, 304, 683-688 (2003), among others. These assays or variations of these assays are well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Chemistry

N-Substituted cis-8a-methyl-4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)octahydroisoquinolines (**6a–c**) were synthesized from tetrahydropyridine (**7**)¹² as outlined in Figures 3–4. Deprotonation of **7** with sec-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran at –78 °C provided the metalated enamine, which was added to an ethereal solution of 1-bromo-4-chlorobutane to give the endocyclic enamine **8**. Without isolation this material was treated with sodium iodide in acetonitrile at reflux followed by reduction with sodium borohydride in ethanol to give the octahydroisoquinoline methyl ether **9**. O-Demethylation of **9** with refluxing 48% hydrogen bromide provided the desired **6a**. Single crystal X-ray analysis of the hydrochloride salt of **6a** showed that the 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl) group and the 8a-methyl group were cis to one another and that the 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl) group was in the equatorial conformation.

The N-phenethyl and N-phenpropyl 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinolines (**6b** and **6c**) were prepared starting with **9** according to the method illustrated in Figure 4. Treatment of **9** with 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (ACE-Cl) followed by refluxing the resulting product in methanol afforded the N-demethylated product **10**. Reductive amination of **10** with phenylacetaldehyde or hydrocinnamaldehyde using sodium triacetoxyborohydride as the reducing agent afforded the N-phenethyl and N-phenpropyl methyl ether intermediates **11** and **12**, respectively. Treatment of **11** and **12** with refluxing 48% hydrobromic acid in acetic acid provided the desired products **6b** and **6c**.

The acylamino N-phenethyl-4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline analogues **6d–g** were synthesized as outlined in Figure 5. Deprotonation of **7** with sec-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran at –10 to 0°C provided the metalated imine, which was added to an ethereal solution of tetrahydro-(2-oxiranylethoxy)-2H-pyran (**13**) to provide the intermediate **14**. Addition of bromine to a

tetrahydrofuran solution of **14** and triphenylphosphine yielded the bromo compound **15**. Treatment of **15** with a mixture of acetic and trifluoroacetic anhydride afforded the bromo acetoxy intermediate **16**. An acetonitrile solution of **16** containing potassium carbonate was refluxed for 3 h to affect both cyclization and hydrolysis of the acetate. Reduction with sodium borohydride afforded the 6-hydroxyoctahydroisoquinoline **17**. Swern (Moffatt-Swern) oxidation of **17** using oxalyl chloride and dimethylsulfoxide in methylene chloride gave the keto compound **18**. Condensation of **18** with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in ethanol afforded **19** which yielded **20** on reduction using sodium and 2-propanol in refluxing toluene. Refluxing a solution of **20** in toluene with phthalic anhydride yielded the phthalimide **21**. N-Demethylation of **21** to **22** was achieved with 1-chloroethyl chloroformate in 1,2-dichloroethane, followed by hydrolysis of the resulting carbamate in refluxing methanol. Reductive alkylation of **22** with hydrocinnamaldehyde using sodium triacetoxyborohydride gave the N-phenylpropyl analogue **23**. Single crystal X-ray analysis of **23** showed that similar to **6a**•HCl the 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl) group and the **8a** methyl were cis to one another and that the 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl) group was in the equatorial conformation. In addition, the 6-phthalimide group is positioned in an equatorial conformation and is trans to the equatorial and axially oriented 4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl) and 8a-methyl groups, respectively. Refluxing **23** with hydrazine in ethanol provided the N-phenylpropyl-6-amino compound **24**. Coupling of **24** with the appropriately substituted carboxylic acid, using benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris-(dimethylamino)phosphate (BOP, Castro's reagent) in tetrahydrofuran/triethylamine provided the desired methoxy-protected 6-acylamino compounds **25a–d**. O-Demethylation of **25a–d** with boron tribromide in methylene chloride at -78°C provided final products **6d–g**.

EXAMPLES

N-Methyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (9). To a dry three-neck round bottomed flask was charged 2.27 g²⁴ (0.01 mol) of **7** and 50 mL of dry THF. This was cooled to -78°C , and to this was added 11.2 mL (14.6 mmol) s-BuLi (1.3M in cyclohexane) via syringe over 20 min. The flask was warmed to -20°C and aged for 30 min. The flask was cooled to -78°C and cannulated into a mixture of 50 mL dry diethyl ether and 5.90 g (0.034 mol) 1-bromo-4-chlorobutane at -50°C over 20 min. This mixture was aged for 1 h and then quenched with ice-cold 1 N HCl. The contents of the flask were transferred to a separatory funnel with ice-cold ether and ice-cold 1 N HCl. The

aqueous layer was removed and stored in an ice bath, while the organic layer was twice extracted with ice-cold 1 N HCl. The combined aqueous layers were placed into a new separatory funnel and extracted twice with ice-cold ethyl ether. The aqueous layer was made basic with 50% NaOH to pH 10. The aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with ice-cold ethyl ether. The ether extracts were dried (K_2CO_3), filtered, the solvent removed at 0 °C. The resulting residue was dissolved in 40 mL of dry CH_3CN , and to this was added 3.91 g (0.027 mol) NaI and 2.89 g (0.021 mol) of K_2CO_3 . The flask was attached to a reflux condenser and refluxed with stirring for 20 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The solvent was removed on a rota-evaporator, and the residue dissolved in 100 mL of ethanol. To this mixture was added 3.35 g (0.089 mol) of $NaBH_4$ in one portion and the mixture allowed to stir overnight. On the following day, 1 N HCl was added to the mixture until no further evolution of hydrogen was observed. The mixture was stirred for 10 min and then 50% NaOH and water were added until the mixture was clear and basic. The volatiles were removed on rota-evaporator, and the residue was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Removal of solvent on rota-evaporator yielded crude product, which was purified by chromatography on alumina using 15% ethyl acetate/hexane as the eluent, gave 2.1 g (76%) of desired product **9** as almost colorless viscous oil: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.09 [s, 3H], 1.54 [br, 8H], 1.88 [m, 3H], 2.11 [s, 3H], 2.50 [m, 3H], 3.81 [s, 3H], 6.74 [br, 1H], 7.08 [s, 1H], 7.20 [m, 2H]; ^{13}C NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 158.1, 127.8, 121.6, 115.9, 109.7, 64.6, 54.7, 46.2, 41.6, 36.5, 35.3, 21.5, 21.2.

This material was used in the next step to prepare **6a**.

N-Methyl-4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (6a)

Hydrochloride. To a 25 mL single-necked flask was added 180 mg (0.65 mmol) of **9** and 5 mL of glacial acetic acid and 5 mL of 48% HBr. This mixture was heated under reflux for 18 h and then cooled to room temperature. The pH was then adjusted to 10 with cooling with 50% NaOH. This mixture was extracted 3× with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 0.17 g (99%) of crude product as a white solid. Purification by chromatography on alumina using 15% ethyl acetate/hexane gave 0.140 g (83%) of desired product as a crystalline white solid.

This free base was dissolved in MeOH and to this was added 3 equivalent of 1 N HCl in dry ethyl ether to give the hydrochloride salt; mp 291–293 °C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz,

DMSO- d_6) δ 0.91 [s, 3H], 1.02 [d, 2H], 1.61–1.29 [m, 6H], 2.28 [s, 1H], 2.57–2.49 [m, 4H], 3.38 [s, 3H], 3.90 [t, 1H], 6.51 [m, 1H], 7.09–6.73 [m, 3H], 9.18 [s, 1H], 9.71 [br s, 1H]; ^{13}C NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 156.9, 147.5, 128.7, 119.4, 116.3, 113.0, 59.8, 49.9, 43.3, 36.8, 36.6, 34.4, 32.5, 31.3, 24.7, 21.3, 20.5. Anal. ($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClNO}\cdot 0.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$) C, H, N.

4a-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (10). To a solution of 430 mg (1.59 mmol) of **9** in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) at reflux was added 250 mg (1.75 mmol) of 1-chloethyl chloroformate drop wise. The resulting solution was heated under reflux for 20 h and then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water, the organic layer evaporated, and the resulting oil dissolved immediately in methanol and refluxed overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the methanol was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was treated with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The mixture was extracted with 3:1, methylene chloride/THF, and the combined organic extracts were washed once with water. Removal of a solvent provided 0.36 g (89%) of crude **10** as yellow oil: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.04 [s, 3H], 2.45–1.43 [m, 13H], 3.06 [m, 2H], 3.80 [s, 3H], 6.76 [m, 1H], 6.98 [m, 3H]; ^{13}C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.0, 128.3, 122.2, 116.9, 110.0, 55.6, 55.5, 43.8, 43.5, 36.4, 35.3, 30.7, 24.4, 22.4, 21.9

This material was used to prepare **6b** and **6c** without further purification.

N-Phenethyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (11). Phenacetaldehyde 87 mg (0.72 mmol) and 190 mg (0.72 mmol) of **10** were mixed in 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) and then treated with sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride 230 mg (1.08 mmol). The reaction mixture remained cloudy throughout the reaction. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under N_2 atmosphere for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by adding saturated NaHCO_3 , and the product was extracted with EtOAc. The EtOAc extract was dried (MgSO_4), and the solvent was evaporated to give 0.25 g (95%) of a light yellow oil. Purification by chromatography on alumina using 10% ethyl acetate/hexane gave 0.23 g (89%) of desired product **11** as colorless clear viscous oil: ^{13}C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.9, 129.1, 128.6, 128.1, 126.2, 122.5, 117.1, 109.9, 63.2, 61.1, 55.5, 43.1, 37.4, 36.3, 34.0, 30.7, 22.4, 22.1.

The material was used in the next step without further purification.

N-(3-Phenylpropyl)-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-octahydroisoquinoline (12). Hydrocinnamaldehyde 110 mg (0.75 mmol) and 190 mg (0.75 mmol) of **10** were

mixed in 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) and then treated with sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride 240 mg (1.12 mmol). The reaction mixture remained cloudy throughout the reaction. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under N₂ atmosphere for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by adding saturated NaHCO₃, and the product was extracted with EtOAc. The EtOAc extract was dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was evaporated to give 0.28 g (99%) of **12** as a light yellow viscous oil. Purification by chromatography on alumina using 5% ethyl acetate/hexane gave 0.22 g (79%) of desired product **12** as colorless clear viscous oil, which was used without further purification to synthesize **6c**.

N-Phenethyl-4a-(3'-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (6b) Hydrochloride. To a 25 mL single-necked flask was added 230 mg (0.64 mmol) of **11** and 5 mL of glacial acetic acid and 5 mL of 48% HBr. This mixture was heated under reflux for 18 h and then cooled to room temperature. The pH was adjusted to 10 with cooling using 50% NaOH. This mixture was extracted 3× with methylene chloride. The resulting organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 0.22 g (98%) of crude product as a white solid. Purification by chromatography on alumina using 20% ethyl acetate/hexane gave 0.18 g (81%) of desired product **6b** as a crystalline white solid.

The free base was dissolved in MeOH, and to this was added 3 equivalent of 1 N HCl in dry ethyl ether to give the hydrochloride salt as a white crystalline solid: mp 226–228 °C; ¹³CNMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.9, 147.5, 147.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 127.1, 119.4, 116.3, 113.0, 57.3, 48.7, 41.2, 36.6, 34.5, 32.4, 29.7, 24.8, 21.3, 20.6. Anal. (C₂₄H₃₂ClNO•0.5H₂O) C, H, N.

N-(3-Phenpropyl)-4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (6c) Hydrochloride. To a 25 mL single-necked flask was added 220 mg (0.59 mmol) of **12** and 5 mL of glacial acetic acid and 5 mL of 48% HBr. This mixture was heated under reflux for 18 h and then cooled to room temperature. The pH was adjusted to 10 with cooling using 50% NaOH. This mixture was extracted 3× with methylene chloride. The resulting organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 0.21 g (98%) of crude product as a white solid. Purification by chromatography on alumina using 15% ethyl acetate/hexane gave 0.16 g (76%) of desired product **6c** as a crystalline white solid.

This free base was dissolved in MeOH and to this was added 3 equivalents of 1 N HCl in dry ethyl ether to give the hydrochloride salt as a white crystalline solid: mp 262–

264 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.13 [s, 3H], 1.28 [d, J = 6 Hz, 1H], 1.56 [m, 4H], 2.39–1.82 [m, 4H], 2.5 [m, 4H], 2.92 [m, 4H], 3.35 [m, 3H], 6.62 [d, 1H], 7.21–6.95 [m, 3H], 7.34–7.22 [m, 5H], 9.32 [s, 1H], 9.66 [br s, 1H]. Anal. (C₂₅H₃₄ClNO•0.5H₂O) C, H, N.

Tetrahydro-2-(oxiranylethoxy)-2H-pyran (13). To a chilled solution (0 °C) of 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (117 g, 1.4 mol) in anhydrous ether (600 mL) were added p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.5 g) and 3-buten-1-ol (25.0 g, 0.35 mol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h and was then quenched by the addition of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (5 mL) and methanol (50 mL). The solvent was evaporated in vacuo, and ether was added to the residue. The precipitated ammonium p-toluenesulfate was filtered, the filtrate was concentrated, and the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (0–5% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to give 2-(3-butenyloxy) tetrahydropyran (49 g, 90%) as colorless viscous liquid: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz,) δ 5.80–5.89 [m, 1H, =CH-C], 5.02–5.06 [m overlapping, 2H, =CH₂], 4.59–4.60 [m, 1H, 2-H of THP], 3.77–3.83 [m, 2H, -CH₂O], 3.44–3.50 [m, 2H, CH₂O of THP], 2.33–2.38 [m, 2H, CH₂-CH=CH₂], 1.51–1.71 [m, 6H, Hs of THP].

Into a 500-mL flask containing 2-(3-butenyloxy) tetrahydropyran (49.0 g, 0.314 mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (500 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere and cooled to 0 °C was added freshly crystallized m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (95 g, 0.55 mol). The mixture was maintained at 0 °C for a period of 24 h. The precipitated benzoic acid was removed via vacuum filtration. The filtrate thus obtained was washed successively with 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide (500 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium sulfite (500 mL), respectively, the organic layer dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford tetrahydro-2-(oxiranylethoxy)-2H-pyran as a pure clear colorless liquid (52 g, 95%), which was used without any further purification: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.62 (s, 1H), 3.86–3.92 [m, 2H], 3.52–3.55 [m, 2H], 3.08 [br, 1H], 2.78–2.81 [t, J = 3 Hz, 1H], 2.53–2.55 [t, J = 3Hz, 1H], 1.53–1.88 [m, 8H].

5-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-3-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]methyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (14). Into a dry 1 L flask containing a solution of 1,5-dimethyl-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine 7 (24 g, 0.11 mol) in dry THF (600 mL) cooled in a salted ice bath was added 1.4 M s-BuLi in cyclohexane (85 mL, 119 mmol) drop wise under a N₂ atmosphere over a period of 0.5 h. The dark red solution was further stirred at reduced temperature for an additional 15 min whereupon the mixture was cannula transferred into a second dry 2 L flask containing tetrahydro-2-(oxiranylethoxy)-

2H-pyran (**13**) (20 g, 0.11 mol) in anhydrous Et₂O (150 mL) cooled to -10 °C. Upon complete addition of the metalated enamine to the epoxide, the resulting mixture was stirred for additional 30 min at -5 °C. The reaction was quenched with a solution of 13 g of NaOH and 42 g of NaCl in 350 mL H₂O at such a rate so as to maintain the solution temperature below 0 °C and the mixture subsequently poured into 500 mL H₂O. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with Et₂O/EtOAc (1:1, 3 × 200 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous K₂CO₃, concentrated, and purified via flash column chromatography on silica gel (50% EtOAc/hexanes to 100% EtOAc gradient) to afford 5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-3-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]methyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (**14**) as a mixture of diastereomers (30 g, 70%): LCMS (ESI): m/z 390.5 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.22–7.28 [m, 1H], 6.71–6.97 [m, 3H], 4.59 [br m, 1H], 4.48 [br m, 1H], 4.19 [br m, 1H], 3.81–3.87 [m, 2H], 3.80 [s, 3H], 3.52 [br m, 2H], 2.62–2.64 [m, 3H], 2.37 [s, 3H], 2.45 [m, 1H], 1.51–1.82 [m, 2H], 0.69 [d, J = 6 Hz, 3H].

3-(2-Bromoethyl)-5-(methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (15). In a dry 1 L flask containing 5-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-3-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]methyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane **14** (30 g, 0.076 mol) and triphenylphosphine (31 g, 0.12 mol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (600 mL) under a N₂ atmosphere and cooled to 0 °C was added Br₂ (6.0 mL, 117 mmol) over a period of 30 min. During the course of addition, the solution, which was initially clear yellowish, became precipitous slurry. Upon complete addition, the mixture was stirred 30 min at reduced temperature and overnight at room temperature (reaction mixture becomes homogenous brownish black). After this time MeOH (50 mL) was added drop wise and the mixture concentrated. The residue was partitioned between cold Et₂O (500 mL) and cold 1 N NaOH (500 mL). The organic layer was further washed with H₂O (400 mL), dried over anhydrous K₂CO₃ and concentrated to afford semisolid material. The residue obtained was redissolved in minimum amount of CHCl₃ and further diluted with hexane until precipitation of triphenylphosphine oxide was observed. Removal of precipitate followed by concentration of the filtrate and purification via flash chromatography (30% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 20 g (70%) of 3-(2-bromoethyl)-5-(methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane **15** as a mixture of diastereomers: LCMS (APCI): m/z 370.3 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.24–

7.29 [m, 1H], 6.73–6.90 [m, 3H], 4.51–4.52 [m, 2H], 3.80 [s, 3H], 3.52–3.56 [m, 2H], 2.61–2.66 [m, 3H], 2.36 [s, 3H], 1.71–2.04 [m, 5H], 0.69 [d, $J = 6$ Hz, 3H].

This material was used in the next step without further purification.

N,8a-Dimethylmethyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)octahydro-6-isoquinolinol (17). A solution of 3-(2-bromoethyl)-5-(methoxyphenyl)-8,9-dimethyl-2-oxa-8-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (**15**) (9.6 g, 0.026 mol), acetic anhydride (35 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (35 mL) were stirred under N_2 atmosphere at ambient temperature for 1 h, poured into a mixture of ice (300 g) and 50% aqueous NaOH (50 mL) sufficient to make solution strongly basic and the product extracted into cold Et_2O (400 mL). The ether layer was washed once with cold H_2O , dried over anhydrous K_2CO_3 and concentrated at 0 °C to afford yellow viscous oil (10.8 g). The oil was directly taken up in molecular sieve dried CH_3CN (200 mL) and refluxed over K_2CO_3 (12 g) for 3 h under an N_2 atmosphere. Upon cooling, the solution was filtered, concentrated and the residue taken up in dry MeOH (200 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C whereupon $NaBH_4$ (11.9 g, 0.031 mol) was added over 30 min. The mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 36 h. The reaction was quenched with the addition of 4N aqueous HCl (pH 1) and stirred an additional 15 min whereupon the solution was made basic (pH 14) through the addition of cold 50% aqueous NaOH. The resulting solution was concentrated and partitioned between 1:1 mixture of Et_2O / $EtOAc$ (200 mL) and H_2O (200 mL). The aqueous phase was further extracted with 1:1 mixture of Et_2O / $EtOAc$ (2×100 mL) and the combined organic layers dried over anhydrous K_2CO_3/Na_2SO_4 , concentrated to afford crude product (6.72 g). Purification via flash chromatography (35% $EtOAc$ /hexanes gradient) using neutral alumina (activity II-III) afforded a diastereomeric mixture of alcohol N,8a-dimethylmethyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)octahydro-6-isoquinolinol (**11**) as almost colorless viscous oil (4.39 g, 58%): LCMS (APCI) **15**: m/z 412.4 ($M+H$)⁺; LCMS (APCI) **15**: m/z 290.4 ($M+H$)⁺; ^1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) **11** δ 7.12–7.26 [m, 3H], 6.72–6.91 [m, 1H], 4.01 [m, 1H], 3.80 [s, 3H], 2.63–2.79 [m, 2H], 2.31 [s, 3H], 2.26–2.28 [m, 3H], 2.17–2.21 [m, 2H], 2.03–2.10 [m, 2H], 1.86 [m, 1H], 1.63–1.73 [m, 2H], 1.40 [m, 2H], 1.19 [s, 3H]; ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) **11** δ 158.8, 149.3, 128.2, 121.3, 116.0, 109.8, 67.5, 64.9, 55.1, 52.6, 46.7, 43.9, 41.4, 36.2, 35.7, 35.1, 30.9, 25.3.

This material was used in the next step without further purification.

N-Methyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)octahydro-6-oxadecahydroisoquinoline (18). Into a dry flask containing oxalyl chloride (3.45 mL, 6.9 mmol, 2.0 M solution in CH_2Cl_2)

in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) cooled to -70 °C was added DMSO (0.83 mL, 11.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) over 10 min. The solution was stirred for an additional 10 min at -70 °C and 1.54 g, 5.32 mmol of compound **17** in CH₂Cl₂ was added over 30 min. After an additional 30 min at -70 °C, Et₃N (1.11 mL, 7.98 mmol) was added and the solution warmed to room temperature, washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated and purified via flash chromatography (4% MeOH-CHCl₃) to afford 1.40 g (92%) of **18**: LCMS (ESI): m/z 288.6 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.18 [t, J = 3 Hz, 1H], 6.75–6.83 [m, 3H], 3.76 [s, 3H], 3.05 [d, J = 15 Hz, 1H], 2.73–2.94 [m, 2H], 2.35–2.63 [m, 6H], 2.33 [s, 3H], 1.77 [m, 1H], 1.27–1.32 [m, 2H], 0.97 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR [CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 213.3, 159.3, 147.1, 128.8, 121.1, 115.1, 111.7, 63.1, 55.4, 52.6, 47.3, 47.1, 45.7, 37.8, 36.4, 33.8, 32.9, 25.8. This product was used in the next step without further purification.

2,8a-Dimethyl-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-one Oxime (19). N-Methyl-4aβ-(3-methoxyphenyl)octahydro-6-oxadecahydroisoquinoline **17** (1.41 g, 4.9 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.70 g, 24.5 mmol) in EtOH (absolute, 100 mL) were heated to reflux for 5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. Ethanol was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was taken in to aqueous 2N NaOH solution (100 mL) and extracted with 3:1 CH₂Cl₂/THF (4 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure yielding crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (neutral alumina, Brockmann activity II-III) eluting with 9:1 ethyl acetate/hexane to afford 1.43 g (96%) of **19** as a white solid (mixture of E/Z): LCMS (ESI): m/z 303.5 (M+H)⁺.

N-Methyl-6-amino-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (20). A slurry of oxime **19** (2.35 g, 0.077 mol) in anhydrous isopropanol (100 mL) and anhydrous toluene (200 mL) was heated to reflux until the solution became clear. The heat was turned off, and Na (20 g, 0.87 mol) was added carefully in a such rate that a steady reflux was maintained (make 30–40 pieces and store under hexane) over 1.5 h. The first addition was kept small. (Note hydrogen evolution!). At the end the reaction was slower, so the heating mantle was turned back on to speed things up. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux until all Na was consumed followed by cooling to 50 °C and quenching with careful addition of water (250 mL). The toluene layer was separated and the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (3 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried

(MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure yielding crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (50% CMA80 in CHCl₃) to afford 2.11 g (94%) of **20** as a colorless oil: LCMS (APCI): m/z 289.4 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.14–7.44 [m, 3H], 6.71–6.74 [m, 1H], 3.80 [s, 3H], 3.05 [m, 1H], 2.77 [m, 1H], 2.64 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.27–2.30 [m, 2H], 2.26 [s, 3H], 2.02–2.12 [m, 3H], 1.68–1.71 [m, 2H], 1.46–1.49 [m, 2H], 1.24 [m, 3H], 1.20 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 159.2, 150.2, 128.5, 121.8, 116.5, 110.0, 65.4, 55.5, 53.0, 47.1, 46.7, 43.8, 43.3, 36.6, 36.2, 32.2, 25.8.

The product was used in the next step without further purification.

N-Methyl-6-amino-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline Phthalimide (21). Amine **20** (1.70 g, 0.0058 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (100 mL) followed by the addition of phthalic anhydride (2.61 g, 0.018 mol), and the mixture was refluxed with Dean-Stark trap overnight. The solution was then cooled, washed with 1 N NaOH (3 × 50 mL) and water. The organic layer was collected, dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure yielding crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (30% EtOAc/hexanes on neutral Al₂O₃ Brockman activity II-III) to afford 2.22 g (90%) of **21** as a white solid: LCMS (ESI): m/z 419.9 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.80–7.83 [m, 2H], 7.68–7.71 [m, 2H], 7.23–7.27 [m, 3H], 6.77–6.79 [m, 1H], 4.81 [m, 1H], 3.85 [s, 3H], 3.28 [t, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 3.01 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.83–2.85 [m, 1H], 2.65–2.81 [m, 1H], 2.40–2.47 [m, 2H], 2.37 [s, 3H], 2.16–2.20 [m, 1H], 1.89 [ddd, J₁ = J₂ = 15 Hz, J₃ = 6 Hz, 1H], 1.48–1.58 [m, 3H], 1.33–1.39 [m, 1H], 1.26 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 168.8, 159.2, 148.4, 134.1, 132.4, 128.7, 123.3, 121.8, 116.0, 111.0, 64.8, 55.5, 52.9, 47.8, 47.2, 43.8, 36.7, 35.6, 34.1, 26.7, 24.3.

Amino-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline Phthalimide (22). To a solution of **21** (2.09 g, 0.05 mol) in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (100 mL) at reflux was added 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.82 mL, 7.47 mmol) drop wise. The resulting solution was heated under reflux for 5 h and then cooled to room temperature. This was then washed 1 time with saturated bicarbonate solution, 1 × with water and then organic layer was evaporated and the resulting carbamate (foamy white solid, almost quantitative yield) was dissolved immediately in methanol (100 mL) and then refluxed overnight. After cooling to room temperature, methanol was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was treated with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. This was

then extracted with 3:1, CH₂Cl₂/THF, and the combined organic extracts were washed once with water. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded 2.01 g (99%) of **22** as a white foamy solid: LCMS (APCI): *m/z* 405.2 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.80–7.83 [m, 2H], 7.68–7.71 [m, 2H], 7.23–7.28 [m, 3H], 6.78–6.81 [m, 1H], 4.84 [m, 1H], 3.86 [s, 1H], 3.75–3.80 [m, 2H], 3.32 [t, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 3.03–3.15 [m, 2H], 2.90 [br s, 1H], 2.61–2.67 [m, 1H], 2.45 [d, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.27–2.31 [m, 1H], 1.83–1.93 [m, 2H], 1.64 [dd, *J*₁ = 15 Hz, *J*₂ = 6 Hz, 2H], 1.31–1.48 [m, 3H], 1.24 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 167.5, 158.1, 147.0, 132.9, 131.1, 127.5, 122.1, 120.5, 114.7, 109.8, 67.0, 54.3, 53.2, 46.5, 43.5, 41.8, 35.2, 34.8, 33.9, 32.9, 29.4, 24.7, 24.1, 22.9.

The product was used in the next step without further purification.

N-(3-Phenylpropyl)-6-amino-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline Phthalimide (23). Hydrocinnamaldehyde (0.65 mL, 0.0049 mol) and compound **22** (2.00 g, 0.0049 mol) were mixed in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (50 mL) and then treated with sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.57 g, 0.0074 mol). The reaction mixture remains cloudy throughout the reaction. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under N₂ atmosphere for 3 h. Reaction was monitored by TLC (20% EtOAc/hexanes; neutral Al₂O₃ Brockman activity II-III). After completion, the reaction mixture was quenched by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The combined EtOAc extract were dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes on neutral Al₂O₃ Brockman activity II-III) to afford 2.25 g (87%) of **23** as a white shiny solid. The sample used for X-ray analysis was recrystallized from a hexane and methylene chloride mixture: mp 136–138 °C; LCMS (ESI): *m/z* 523.7 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.79–7.82 [m, 2H], 7.68–7.71 [m, 2H], 7.18–7.32 [m, 8H], 6.76–6.81 [m, 1H], 4.81 [m, 1H], 3.85 [s, 3H], 3.31 [t, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.94 [d, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.80 [d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H], 2.67–2.73 [m, 3H], 2.34–2.53 [m, 4H], 2.25 [d, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.78–1.94 [m, 3H], 1.51–1.62 [m, 2H], 1.49 [d, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.31–1.37 [m, 1H], 1.26 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 170.4, 160.9, 150.3, 144.5, 135.7, 134.0, 130.4, 130.3, 130.2, 127.6, 124.9, 123.5, 117.6, 112.6, 90.0, 63.6, 59.9, 57.2, 52.9, 49.5, 46.2, 38.6, 38.5, 37.3, 35.7, 35.6, 31.0, 28.3, 25.9. Anal. (C₃₄H₃₈N₂O₃) C, H, N.

N-(3-Phenylpropyl)-6-amino-4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyloctahydroisoquinoline (24). Compound **23** (2.00 g, 0.0038 mol) and hydrazine

hydrate (1.02 mL, 21.0 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (100 mL) and refluxed overnight. The solution was then cooled, and the white precipitate was filtered and washed with cold ethanol. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude material taken up in 3:1, CH₂Cl₂/THF (100 mL). The resulting white precipitate was filtered and washed with cold CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (40% CMA 80 in CHCl₃) to afford 1.45 g (97%) of **24** as a colorless oil: LCMS (APCI): m/z 393.8 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.14–7.30 [m, 8H], 6.70–6.74 [m, 1H], 3.86 [s, 3H], 3.05 [m, 1H], 2.77–2.79 [br m, 1H], 2.65 [ddd, J₁ = J₂ = 9 Hz, J₃ = 3 Hz, 2H], 2.58 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 2.26–2.36 [m, 4H], 2.04–2.12 [m, 3H], 1.68–1.81 [m, 4H], 1.44–1.50 [m, 4H], 1.32 [m, 1H], 1.21 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 159.2, 150.3, 142.9, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 126.0, 121.8, 116.5, 110.0, 62.6, 58.2, 55.5, 51.3, 46.9, 44.5, 43.2, 36.7, 36.3, 34.0, 32.1, 29.2, 25.8.

The product was used to synthesize acylamino analogues **6d–g** without further purification.

N-(4a-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-3-piperidin-1-yl-propionamide (25a). To compound **24** (105 mg, 0.267 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added 1-piperidinepropionic acid (63 mg, 0.40 mmol), triethylamine (0.17 mL, 1.33 mmol), and BOP reagent (140 mg, 0.32 mmol), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h. Reaction progress was monitored by TLC (50% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂). The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL) followed by water (25 mL). The aqueous layers were back extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 N NaOH (25 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude amide. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 121 mg (85%) of **25a** as a shiny white solid: LCMS (ESI): m/z 532.8 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.77 [d, J = 6 Hz, 1H], 7.15–7.30 [m, 8H], 6.72–6.75 [m, 1H], 4.24 [m, 1H], 3.82 [s, 3H], 2.76 [br, 1H], 2.65–2.68 [m, 2H], 2.42–2.56 [m, 3H], 2.32–2.37 [m, 6H], 2.07–2.30 [m, 7H], 1.62–1.83 [m, 5H], 1.59–1.61 [m, 4H], 1.48–1.59 [m, 4H], 1.25–1.27 [br, 1H], 1.21 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 172.2, 159.2, 148.8, 142.8, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 126.0, 122.2, 116.2, 110.9, 62.4, 58.4, 55.6, 54.9, 54.0, 51.4, 45.5, 44.1, 38.1, 37.0, 36.8, 35.5, 34.0, 32.5, 29.2, 28.4, 26.9, 26.7, 24.6.

N-(4a-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl)-3-piperidin-1-yl-propionamide (6d) Dihydrochloride. To compound **25a** (90 mg, 0.169 mmol), dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) and cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, was added a 1.0 M solution in CH_2Cl_2 of BBr_3 (0.85 mL, 0.85 mmol) slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min and at RT for 2 h. The reaction was cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 ($2 \times 25\text{ mL}$). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 N NaOH (25 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (40% CMA 80 in CH_2Cl_2) to afford 75 mg (86%) of **6d** as a white solid: LCMS (ESI): m/z 518.9 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)⁺; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 8.73 [d, $J = 6\text{ Hz}$, 1H], 7.09–7.31 [m, 8H], 6.68–6.72 [m, 1H], 4.30 [m, 1H], 2.78–2.85 [br, 1H], 2.59–2.69 [m, 4H], 2.50–2.55 [br, 4H], 2.36–2.42 [m, 4H], 2.20–2.27 [m, 3H], 2.05 [m, 2H], 1.78–1.85 [m, 5H], 1.62–1.65 [m, 4H], 1.43–1.50 [m, 4H], 1.21–1.25 [m, 2H], 1.19 [s, 3H]; ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ 171.8, 155.7, 148.2, 142.4, 128.5, 128.2, 125.7, 121.1, 116.5, 112.8, 61.8, 58.0, 54.3, 53.5, 50.9, 45.4, 43.6, 37.4, 36.6, 36.3, 35.0, 33.6, 31.9, 28.6, 27.9, 26.6, 25.9, 24.0.

An analytical sample, dihydrochloride salt, was prepared by dissolving the free base in MeOH and adding 6 equivalent of 1.0 M HCl in diethyl ether. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded dihydrochloride salt as a white solid which was then crystallized from MeOH- Et_2O combination: mp $240\text{--}242\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (fus.). Anal. ($\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{49}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 2.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$) C, H, N.

3-(3,4-Dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-N-(4a-(3-methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]propionamide (25b). To compound **24** (80 mg, 0.203 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (15 mL) 3-(3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-propionic acid hydrochloride (73 mg, 0.305 mmol), and triethylamine (0.142 mL, 1.01 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. After this time BOP reagent (99 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h. Reaction progress was monitored by TLC (50% CMA 80 in CH_2Cl_2). The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (25 mL) followed by water (25 mL). The aqueous layers were back extracted with EtOAc ($2 \times 20\text{ mL}$). The combined organic layer was washed with 1 N NaOH (30 mL), dried (MgSO_4), and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude amide. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography

(30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 94 mg (80%) of **25b** as a shiny white solid: LCMS (ESI): *m/z* 580.9 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.29 [d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H], 7.03–7.31 [m, 12H], 6.70–6.73 [m, 1H], 4.23 [m, 1H], 3.80 [s, 1H], 3.68 [s, 2H], 2.94 [t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H], 2.77–2.82 [m, 4H], 2.62–2.67 [m, 3H], 2.42 [t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H], 2.25–2.35 [m, 2H], 1.74–1.87 [m, 7H], 1.19–1.34 [m, 3H], 1.14 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 171.9, 159.2, 148.8, 142.8, 134.4, 134.1, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 127.4, 126.9, 126.8, 126.3, 126.1, 122.1, 116.2, 110.8, 62.1, 58.2, 55.6, 54.1, 51.1, 50.5, 45.6, 44.0, 37.9, 36.8, 36.7, 35.3, 34.0, 33.0, 29.7, 29.2, 28.3, 26.8.

3-(3,4-Dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-N-(4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]propionamide (6e) Dihydrochloride.

Compound **25b** (70 mg, 0.120 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and added to a 1.0 M solution of BBr₃ (0.60 mL, 0.60 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 30 min and at RT for 1.5 h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 60 mg (88%) of **63** as a white solid: LCMS (ESI): *m/z* 566.5 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 8.55 [d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H], 7.05–7.31 [m, 12H], 6.66–6.69 [m, 1H], 4.28 [m, 1H], 3.68 [s, 2H], 2.94 [t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H], 2.78–2.83 [m, 4H], 2.61–2.66 [3H], 2.45 [t, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H], 2.23–2.34 [m, 3H], 2.02–2.13 [m, 2H], 1.69–1.80 [m, 8H], 1.25–1.32 [m, 3H], 1.11 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 172.2, 156.0, 148.6, 142.8, 134.3, 134.1, 129.1, 128.9, 126.6, 126.9, 126.3, 126.1, 121.1, 116.8, 113.2, 62.1, 58.2, 55.6, 54.0, 51.0, 50.4, 45.7, 43.9, 37.7, 36.8, 36.6, 35.2, 34.0, 32.8, 29.6, 29.1, 28.2, 27.0.

An analytical sample, dihydrochloride salt, was prepared by dissolving the free base in MeOH and adding 6 equivalent of 1.0 M HCl in diethyl ether. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded dihydrochloride salt as a white solid which was then crystallized from a MeOH-EtOAc combination: mp 178–180 °C (fus.). Anal. (C₃₇H₄₉Cl₂N₃O₂•2H₂O) C, H, N.

1-Phenylcyclopentanecarboxylic Acid [4a-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]amide (25c). To compound **24** (71 mg, 0.180 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added 1-phenyl-1-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid (51 mg, 0.27 mmol), triethylamine (0.126 mL, 0.904 mmol),

and BOP reagent (88 mg, 0.20 mmol), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Reaction progress was monitored by TLC (30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂). The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL) followed by water (25 mL). The aqueous layers were back extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 N NaOH (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (25% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 94 mg (92%): LCMS (ESI): m/z 565.6 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.17–7.36 [m, 13H], 6.71–6.73 [m, 1H], 4.92 [d, J = 6 Hz, 1H], 4.19 [m, 1H], 3.79 [s, 3H], 2.74 [br, 1H], 2.62–2.64 [m, 2H], 2.33–2.45 [m, 5H], 2.10–2.31 [m, 2H], 1.98–2.09 [m, 3H], 1.61–1.84 [m, 10H], 1.46 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.20–1.33 [m, 2H], 1.15 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 176.1, 159.2, 148.9, 144.8, 142.8, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 127.2, 127.1, 126.0, 121.9, 116.3, 110.7, 62.2, 59.6, 58.2, 55.5, 51.2, 46.2, 44.2, 37.8, 37.4, 37.2, 36.9, 36.6, 35.6, 33.9, 29.2, 28.1, 26.6, 24.4.

1-Phenylcyclopentanecarboxylic Acid [4a-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]amide (6f) Hydrochloride. Compound **25c** (94 mg, 0.166 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and added to 1.0 M solution of BBr₃ (0.832 mL, 0.832 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 30 min and at RT for 1.5 h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 78 mg (86%) of **6f** as a white solid: LCMS (APCI): m/z 551.2 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.09–7.34 [m, 14 H], 6.68–6.70 [br, 1H], 5.06 [d, J = 9 Hz, 1H], 4.26 [m, 1H], 2.71 [br, 1H], 2.61–2.64 [m, 2H], 2.35–2.45 [m, 5H], 2.00–2.10 [m, 5H], 1.63–1.98 [m, 10H], 1.41 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.18–1.23 [m, 2H], 1.13 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 176.7, 156.2, 148.5, 144.5, 142.7, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 127.3, 127.2, 126.0, 121.3, 116.8, 113.3, 62.1, 59.6, 58.2, 51.1, 46.4, 44.0, 37.5, 37.4, 37.3, 36.9, 36.6, 35.4, 33.9, 29.0, 28.0, 26.8, 24.4.

An analytical sample, hydrochloride salt, was prepared by dissolving the free base in MeOH and adding 3 equivalent of 1.0 M HCl in diethyl ether. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded hydrochloride salt as a white solid which was then

crystallized from a MeOH-EtOAc combination: mp 194–195 °C (fus.). Anal. (C₃₇H₄₇ClN₃O₂•0.75H₂O) C, H, N.

Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic Acid [4a-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]amide (25d). To compound **24** (52 mg, 0.132 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (35 mg, 0.198 mmol), triethylamine (0.092 mL, 0.662 mmol), and BOP reagent (64 mg, 0.145 mmol), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 h. Reaction was monitored by TLC (30% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂). The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) followed by water (20 mL). The aqueous layers were back extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 N NaOH (25 mL), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (20% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 70 mg (96%): LCMS (ESI): m/z 553.9 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.74–7.81 [m, 3H], 7.36–7.40 [m, 2H], 7.18–7.31 [m, 7H], 6.74–6.75 [m, 1H], 6.12 [d, J = 9 Hz, 1H], 4.47 [m, 1H], 3.81 [s, 3H], 2.76–2.79 [br, 1H], 2.59–2.67 [m, 3H], 2.36–2.39 [m, 2H], 2.15–2.29 [m, 4H], 1.89–1.94 [m, 3H], 1.60–1.81 [m, 4H], 1.53 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.26–1.32 [m, 1H], 1.24 [s, 3H]; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 161.9, 159.3, 148.7, 142.8, 141.2, 139.5, 139.2, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 126.6, 126.1, 125.3, 125.2, 123.1, 122.0, 116.4, 110.8, 62.3, 58.3, 55.6, 51.2, 47.1, 44.4, 38.1, 37.0, 36.8, 35.6, 34.0, 29.2, 28.3, 26.7.

Benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic Acid-4a-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-8a-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)octahydroisoquinolin-6-yl]-amide (6g) Hydrochloride. Compound **25d** (70 mg, 0.260 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), cooled to -78 °C, and added to 1.0 M solution of BBr₃ (0.633 mL, 0.633 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ slowly. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 30 min and at RT for 1.5 h. The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude product. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (25% CMA 80 in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 60 mg (88%) of **6g** as a white solid: LCMS (APCI): m/z 539.3 (M+H); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.77–7.81 [m, 3H], 7.37–7.41 [m, 2H], 7.25–7.27 [m, 3H], 7.12–7.19 [m, 5H], 6.73–6.76 [m, 1H], 6.27 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 4.48 [m, 1H], 2.74 [m, 1H], 2.58–2.65 [m, 3H], 2.36–2.38 [m, 2H], 2.15–2.26 [m, 4H], 1.78–1.86 [m, 5H], 1.56–1.70 [m, 1H], 1.47 [d, J = 12 Hz, 1H], 1.21–1.23 [m, 2H], 1.19 [s, 3H];

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 162.0, 155.8, 148.2, 142.4, 140.9, 139.2, 138.6, 128.6, 128.4, 126.4, 125.8, 125.3, 125.1, 125.0, 122.8, 121.3, 116.5, 113.2, 61.9, 58.0, 50.8, 47.0, 43.9, 37.5, 36.7, 36.4, 35.2, 33.6, 28.7, 27.9, 26.4.

An analytical sample, hydrochloride salt, was prepared by dissolving the free base in MeOH and adding 3 equivalent of 1.0 M HCl in diethyl ether. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded hydrochloride salt as a white solid which was then crystallized from a MeOH/EtOAc combination: mp 206–208 °C (fus.). Anal. (C₃₄H₃₉Cl₂N₂O₂S•0.75H₂O) C, H, N.

Biological Activity

Determination of apparent affinity (K_e). The ability of a single concentration of test compound to shift an agonist dose response curve to the right was used to determine its K_e. Agonist activity was determined using [³⁵S]GTP-γ-S binding in CHO cell membrane homogenates expressing either the human mu, kappa or delta opioid receptor. The subtype selective agonists (D-Ala²,MePhe⁴,Gly-ol⁵)enkephalin (DAMGO, mu receptor), D-Pen²,D-Pen⁵]-enkephalin (DPDPE, delta receptor) or U69,593 (kappa receptor) were run as appropriate. The assays were run in triplicate in 1.4 mL polypropylene tubes (Matrix Technologies, Hudson, NH) in 96-well format. Each assay tube contained membrane homogenate, one of seven concentrations of agonist or agonist + test compound, 0.1 nM [³⁵S]GTP- γ-S and 10 μM GDP in a 50 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.4). Basal [³⁵S]GTP- γ-S binding was determined in samples without agonist or test compound. All samples were incubated at room temperature for one hour after which bound radioligand was separated from free via rapid vacuum filtration over GF-B filters with a Brandel Scientific (Gaithersburg, MD) 96-well harvester. Bound radioactivity was determined with a TopCount 12-detector instrument (Packard Instruments) using standard scintillation counting techniques. The binding data from each assay plate were normalized to basal binding prior to analysis. The EC₅₀s were calculated from a three-parameter logistic curve fit to the data with Prism (version 3.0, GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA). The EC₅₀ values for Agonist (A) and agonist + test compound (A') were used to calculate the test compound K_e from the formula: $K_e = [L]/(DR-1)$, where [L] equals the concentration of test compound in the assay and DR equals the dose ratio or A'/A. The A' was used only when it was at least 2-fold greater than A.

Table 1. Inhibition of Agonist Stimulated [³⁵S]GTP γ S Binding by Compounds in Cloned Human μ , δ , and κ Opioid Receptors

RTI-5989	compd	μ , DAMGO K _e (nM)	δ , DPDPE K _e (nM)	κ , U69,593 K _e (nM)	μ/κ	δ/κ
90	6a	99.4 $\pm$ 28.3	477 $\pm$ 137	3.37 $\pm$ 0.47	29	141
91	6b	0.84 $\pm$ 0.22	18.9 $\pm$ 5.2	2.84 $\pm$ 0.97	0.3	7
92	6c	0.80 $\pm$ 0.10	12.4 $\pm$ 2.9	1.03 $\pm$ 0.14	0.8	12
170	6d	41.7 $\pm$ 7.8	12.3 $\pm$ 3.1	0.27 $\pm$ 0.08	154	46
175	6e	9.82 $\pm$ 3.7	4.56 $\pm$ 1.2	0.22 $\pm$ 0.02	45	21
176	6f	1.46 $\pm$ 0.15	6.46 $\pm$ 2.3	1.93 $\pm$ 0.48	0.8	3
177	6g	11.3 $\pm$ 2.0	1.01 $\pm$ 0.22	0.46 $\pm$ 0.13	25	2
	JDTic	3.41	79.3	0.01	341	7930
	nor-BNI	19	4.4	0.04	475	110
	naltrexone	3.35 $\pm$ 0.95	60.7 $\pm$ 10.6	4.63 $\pm$ 1.49		
	LY255,582	0.10 $\pm$ 0.04	0.60 $\pm$ 0.11	0.29 $\pm$ 0.06		

^a The data represent the mean $\pm$ SE from at least three independent experiments. The final GDP assay concentration was 10 μ M.

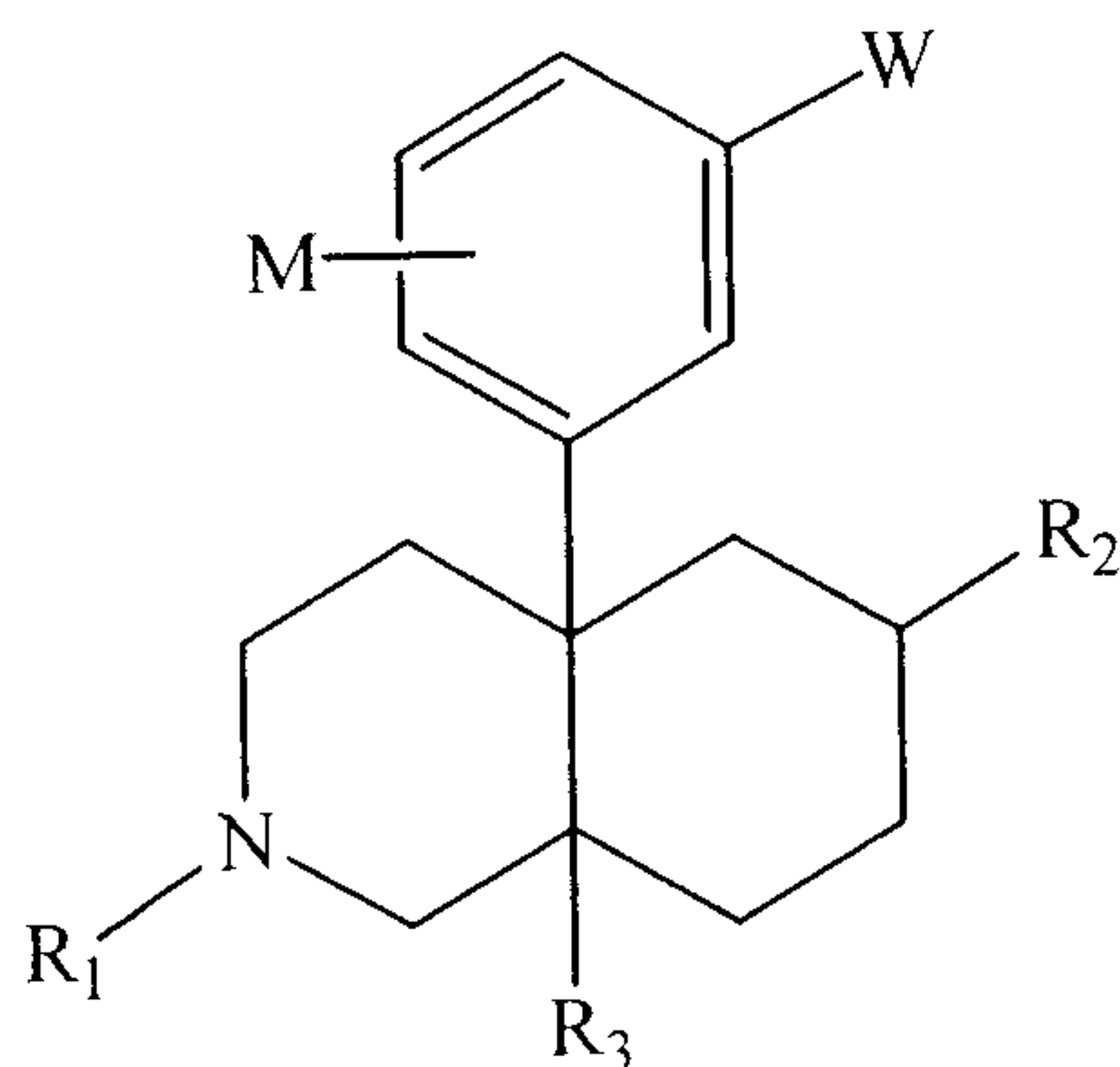
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Claims:

1. A compound represented by the formula:



wherein

M is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, or OC₁₋₈ alkyl;

R₁ is C₁₋₈ alkyl or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;

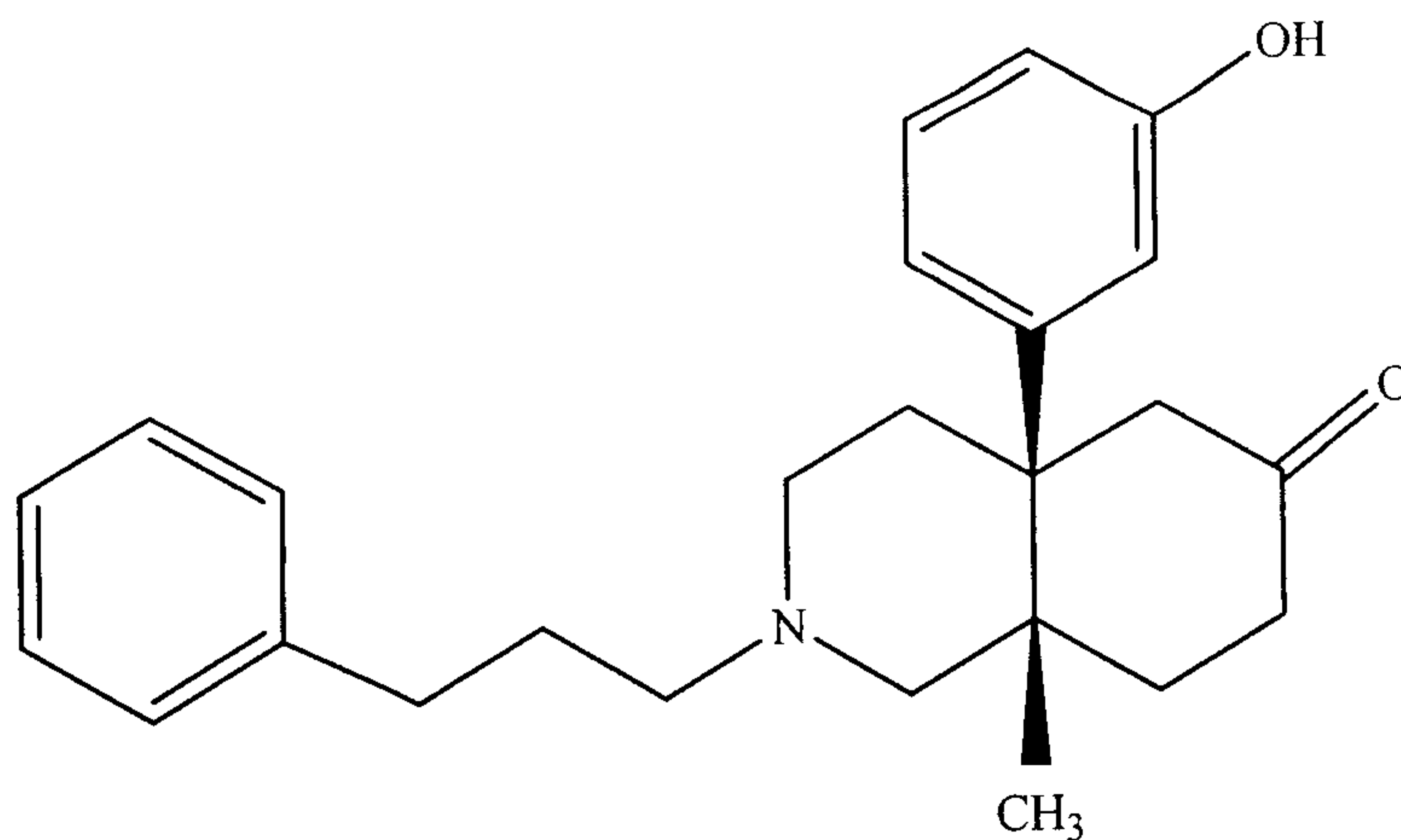
R₂ is =O, hydrogen, or NR₇R₈;

W is hydrogen or OH;

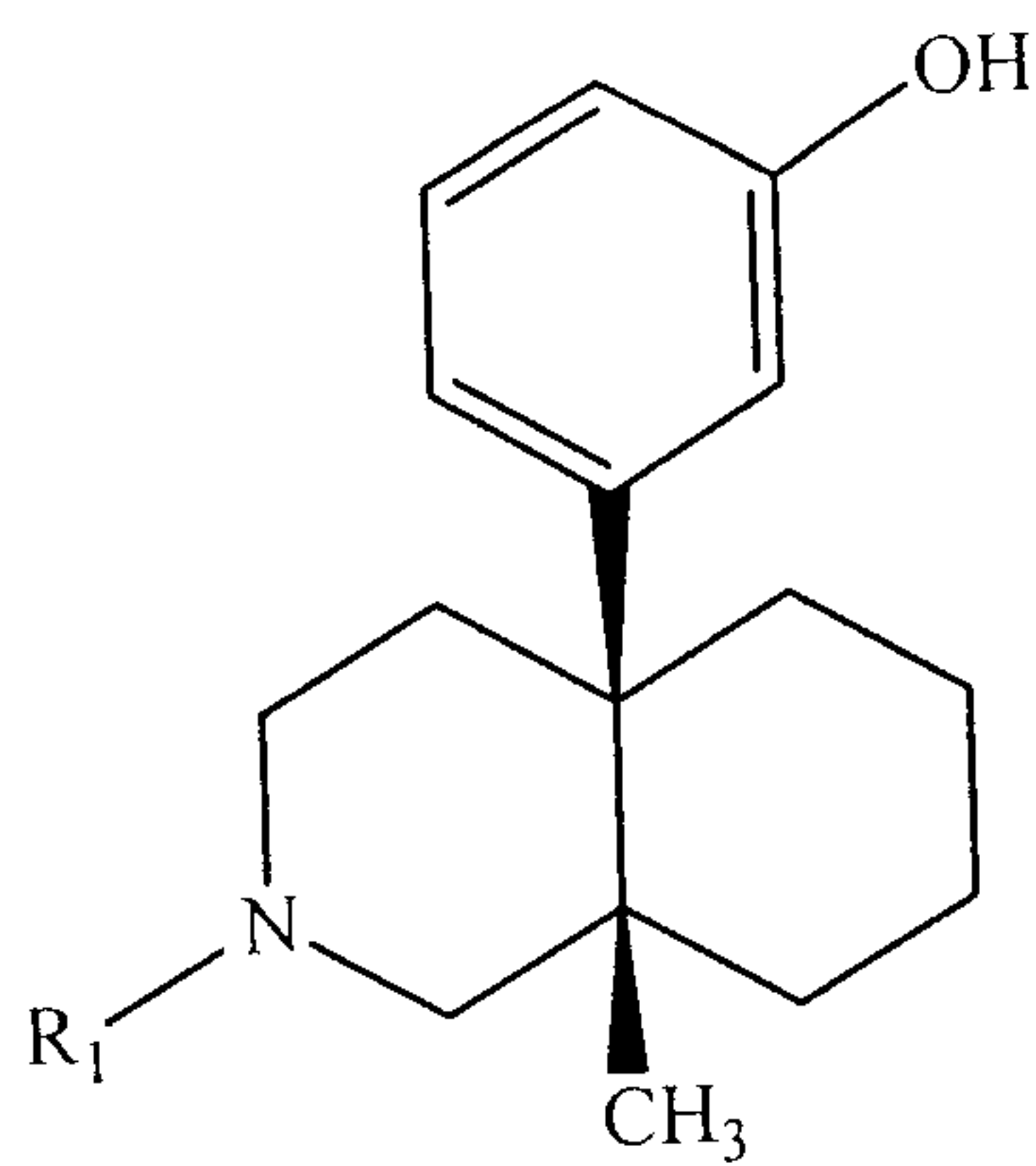
R₃ is C₁₋₃ alkyl;

and R₇ and R₈ are each, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₈ alkenyl, C₃₋₈ alkynyl, C₁₋₈ alkylcycloalkyl, or C₁₋₈ alkylaryl;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the formula:

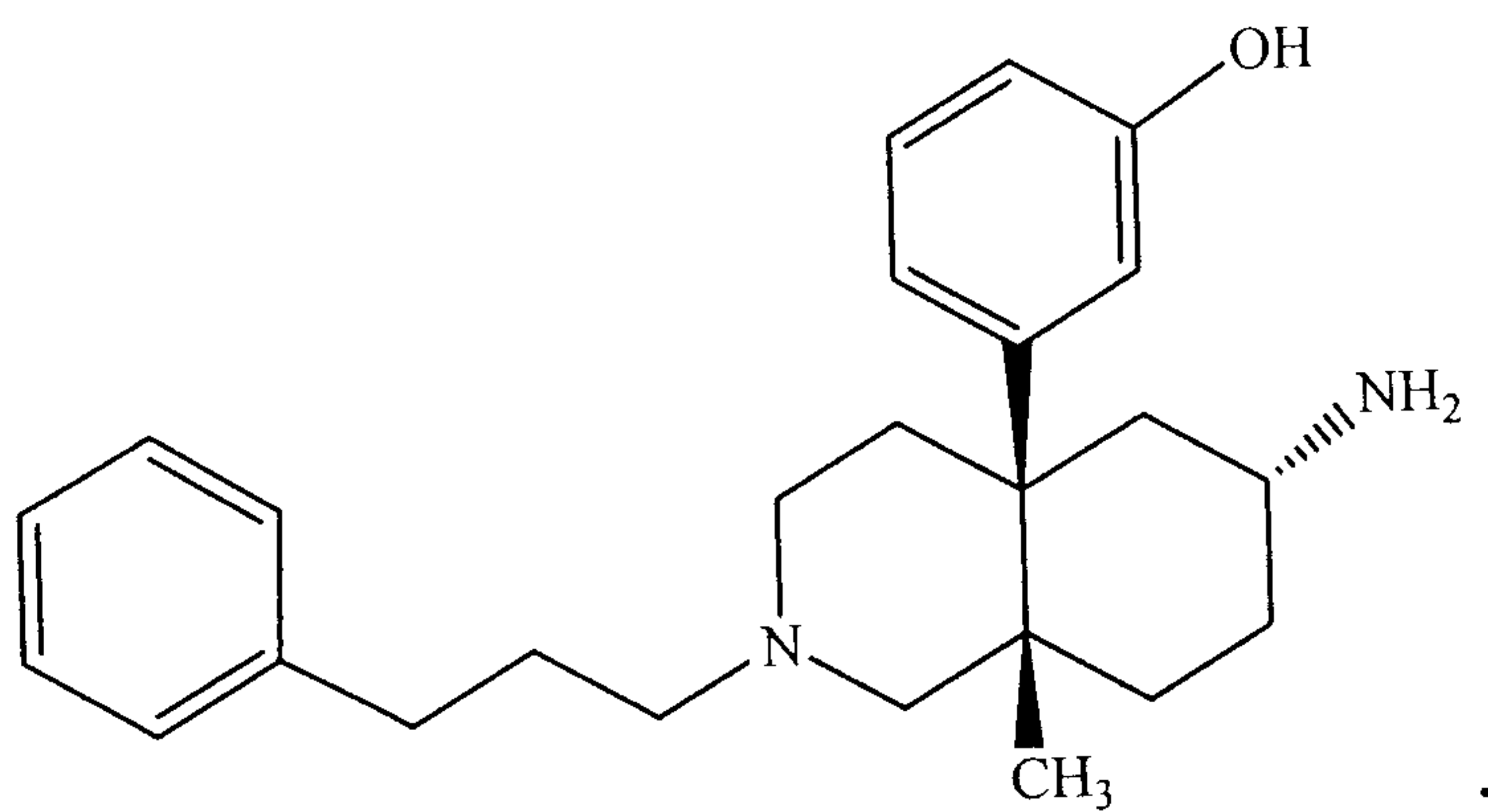


3. The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the formula:

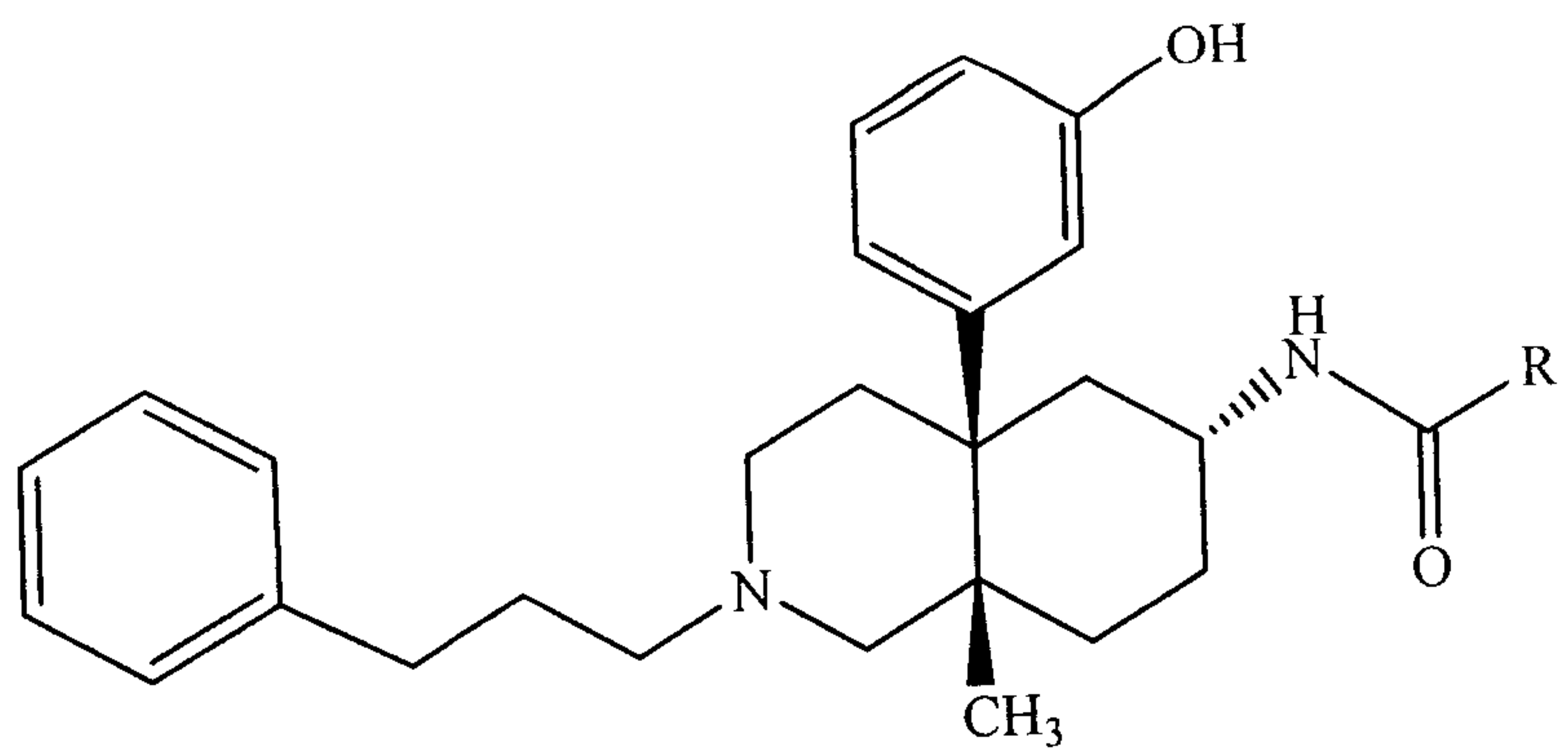


wherein R_1 is CH_3 , $C_6H_5(CH_2)_2$ or $C_6H_5(CH_2)_3$.

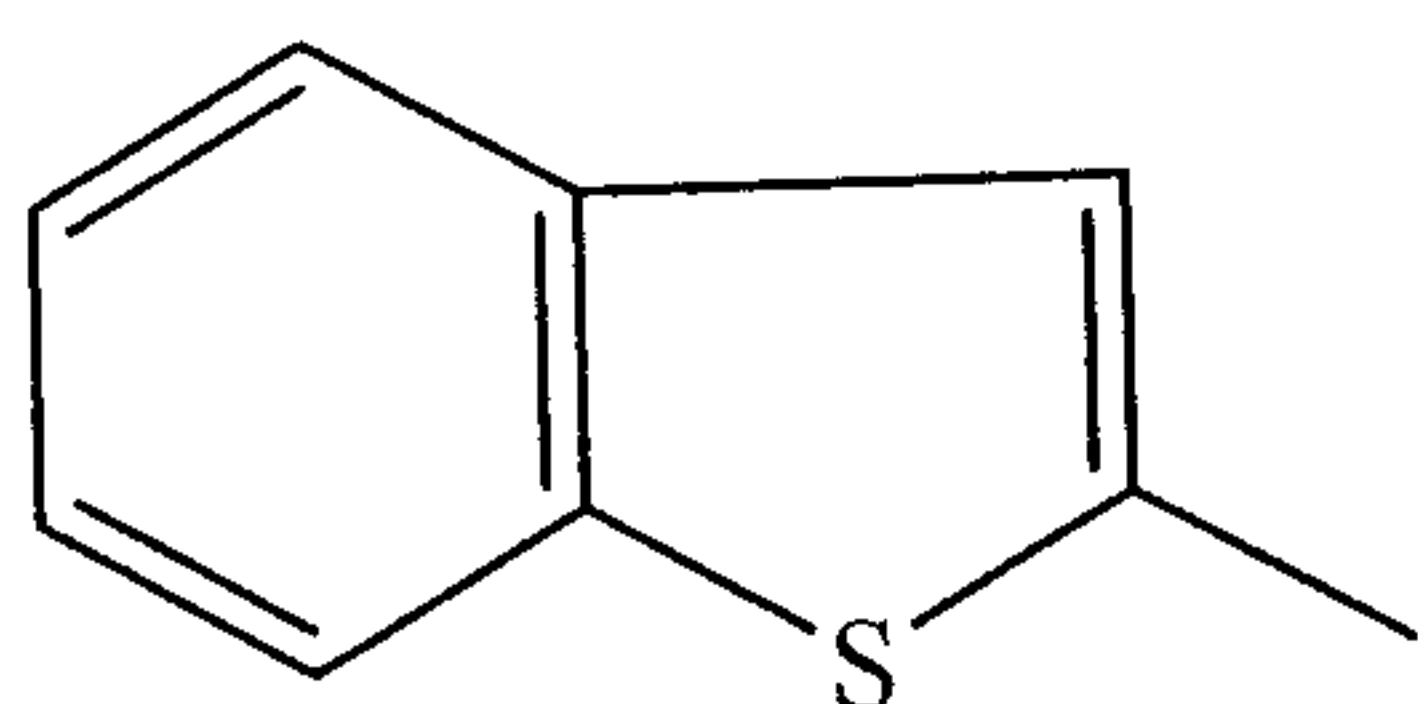
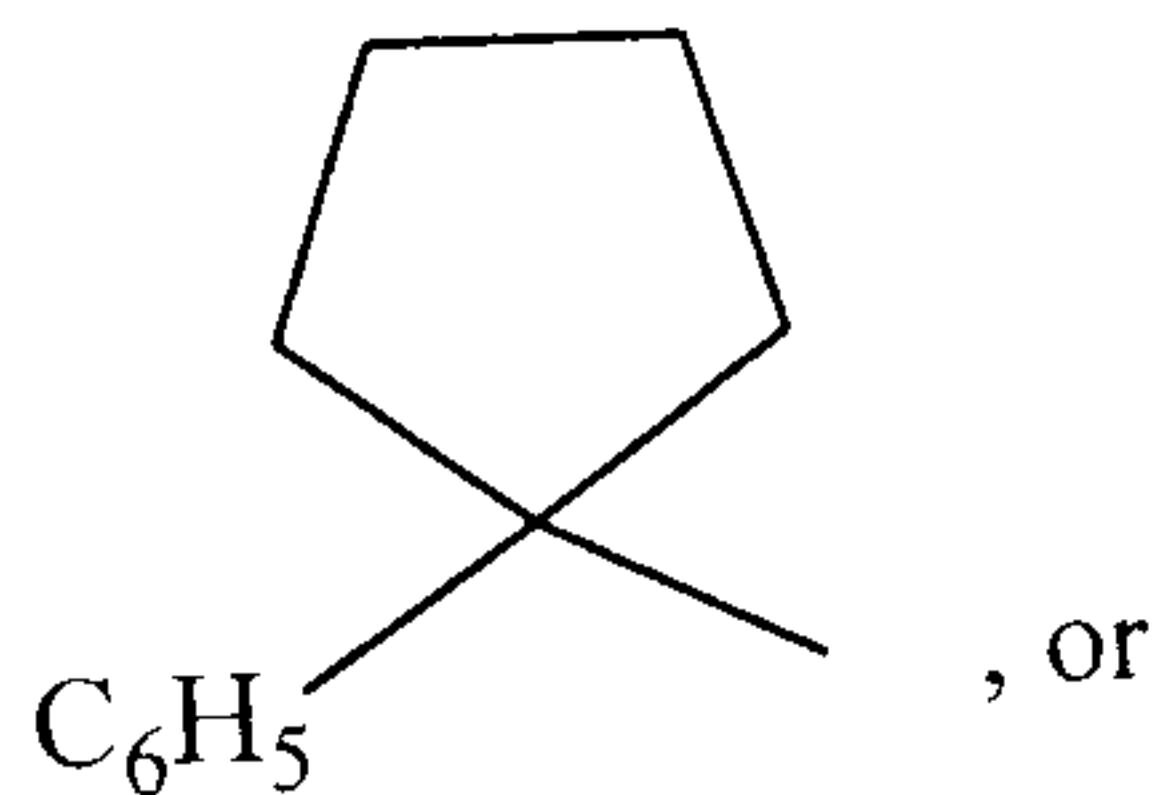
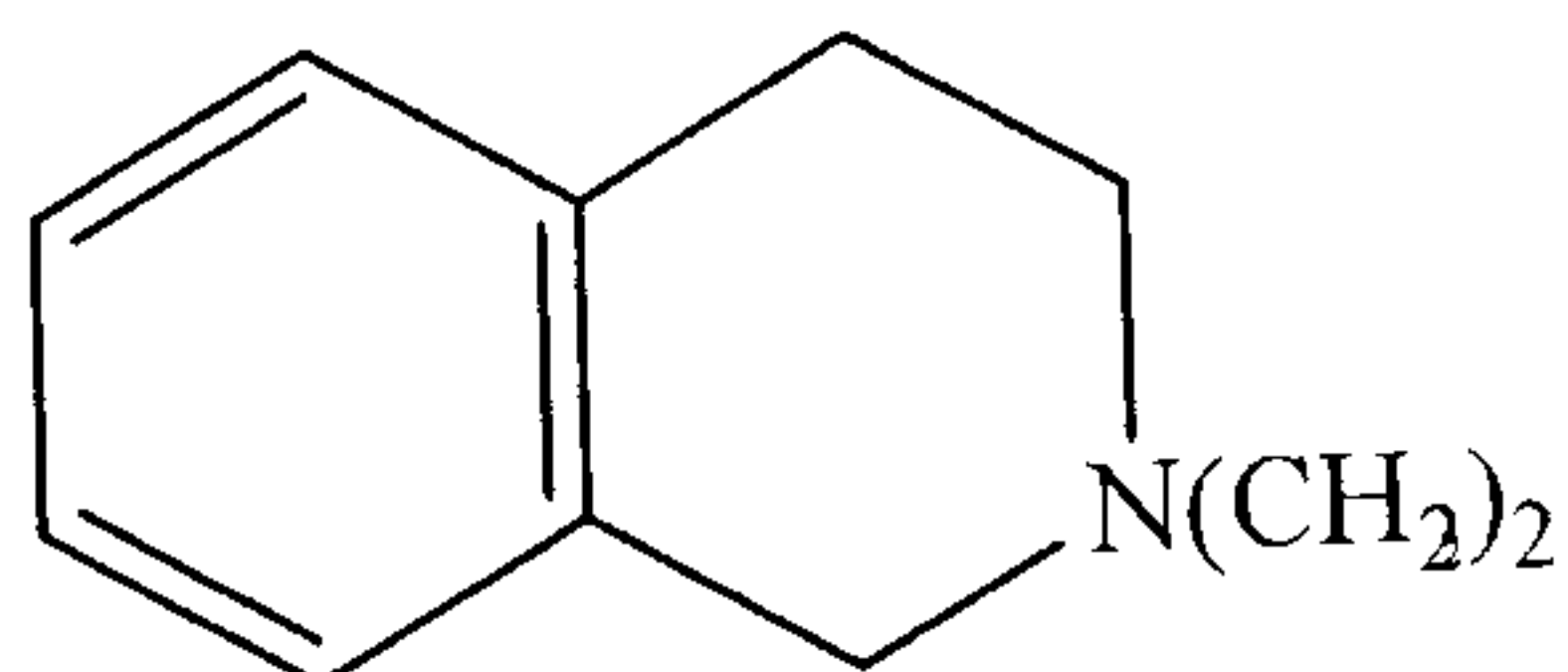
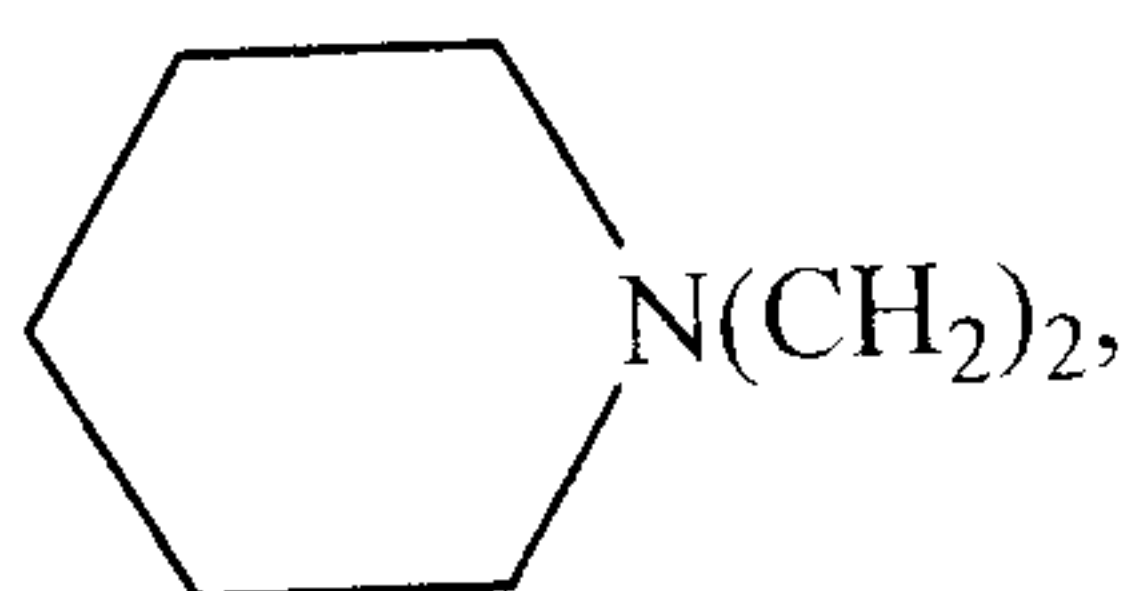
4. The compound of Claim 1, which is represented by the formula:



5. A compound represented by the formula:

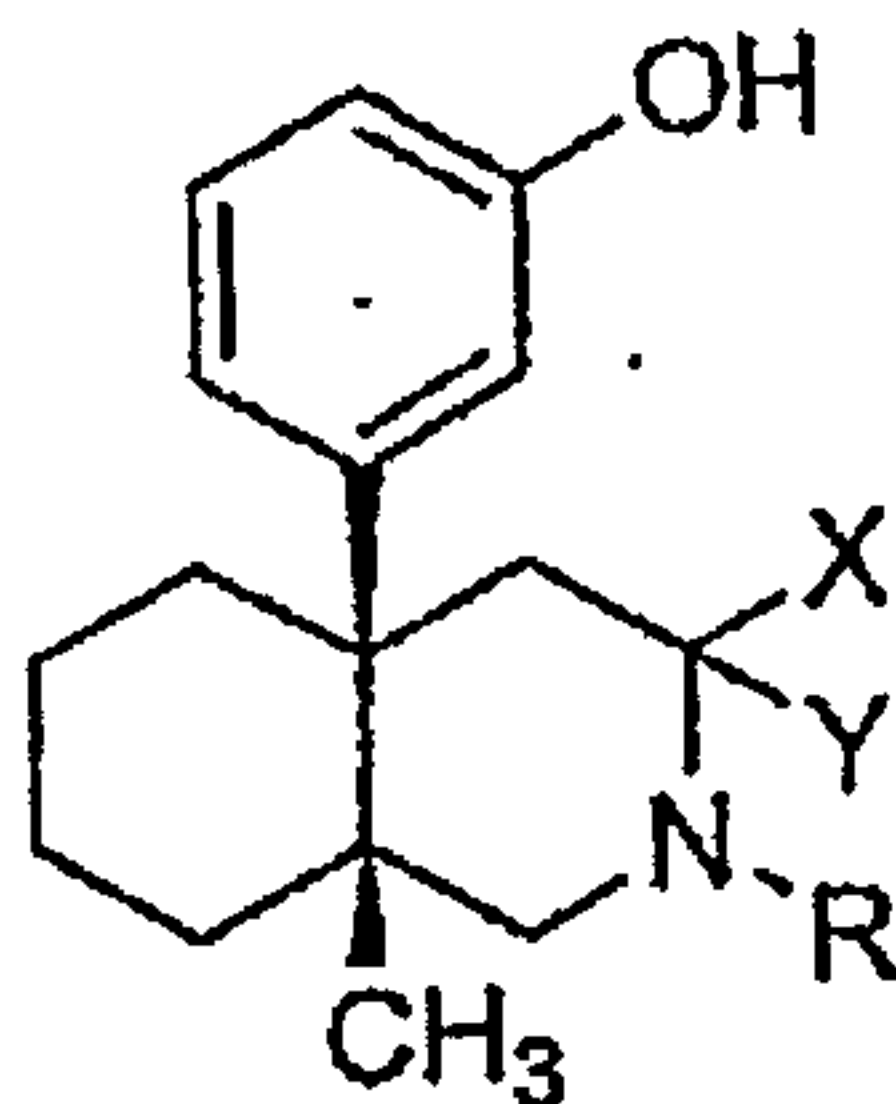


wherein R is



6. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the substituents are cis.

7. A compound which is represented by the formula:



wherein:

$R = CH_3, X = Y = H$;

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2, X = Y = H$;

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3, X = Y = H$;

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_5, X = \text{cyclohexyl-}N-(CH_2)_2CONH, Y = H$;

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3, X = \text{bicyclic-}N-(CH_2)_2CONH, Y = H$;

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3, X = \text{cyclopentyl-}CONH_2, Y = H$; or

$R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3, X = \text{benzothiophene-}N-(CH_2)_2CONH, Y = H$.

8. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 7, which is in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

9. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the compound is in the form of a salt of an acid.

10. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 9, which is isotopically labeled.

11. The compound of Claim 9, wherein the acid is hydrochloric acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, salicylic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, di-p-toluoyl tartaric acid, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, hydroiodic acid, or mandelic acid.

12. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

13. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 for use as a medicament.

14. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 for use in the treatment of a condition mediated by an opioid receptor.

15. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 for use in the treatment of at least one condition selected from the group consisting of irritable bowel syndrome, constipation, nausea, vomiting, pruritic dermatoses, psoriasis, eczema, an insect bite, an eating disorder, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, drug addiction, an opioid overdose, a sexual dysfunction, stroke, head trauma, traumatic brain injury, spinal damage, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, age-related cognitive decline, and Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder.

16. The compound of any one of Claims 1 to 11 for use in the treatment of at least one condition selected from the group consisting of irritable bowel syndrome, drug addiction, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, and an eating disorder.

Figure 1

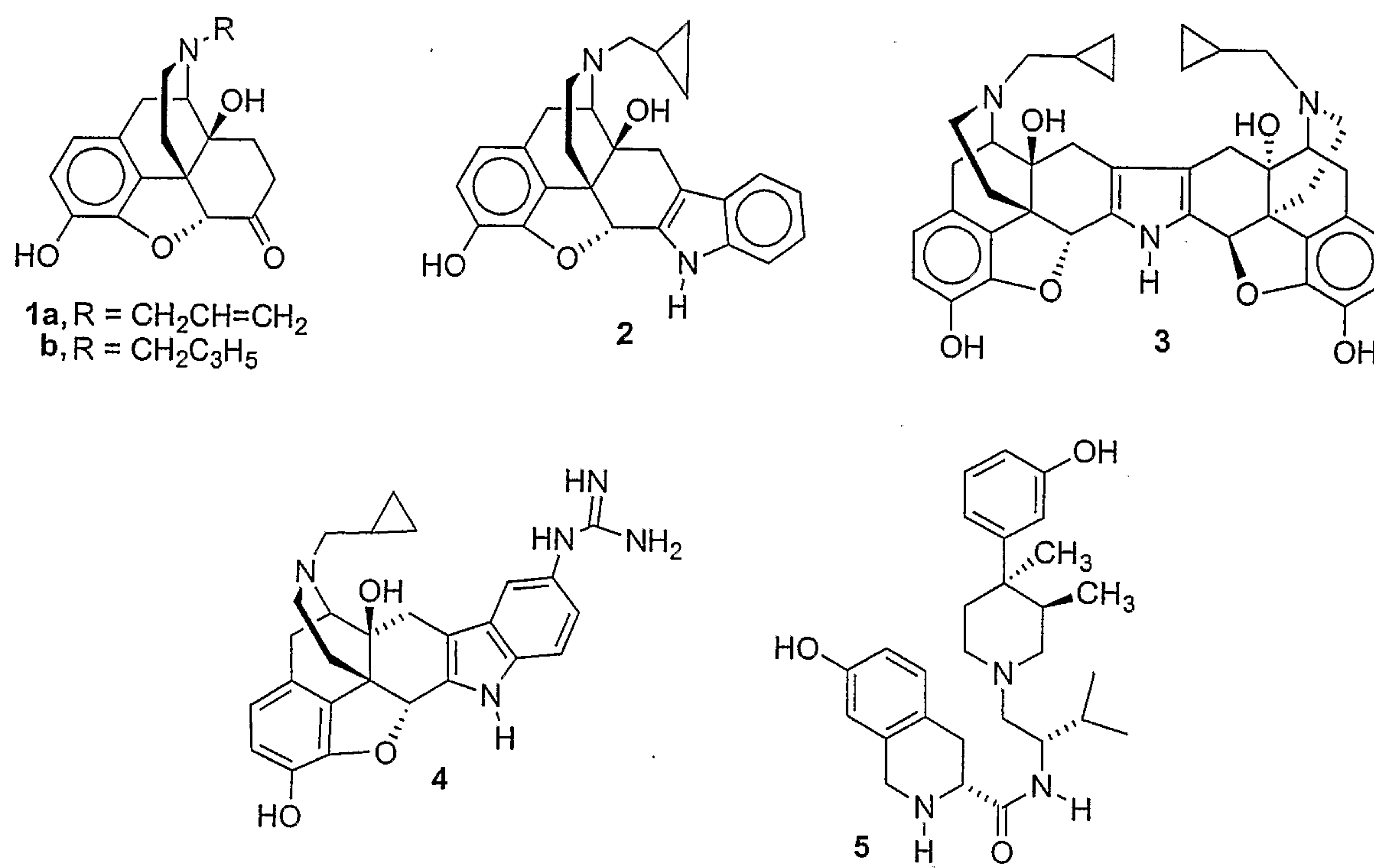
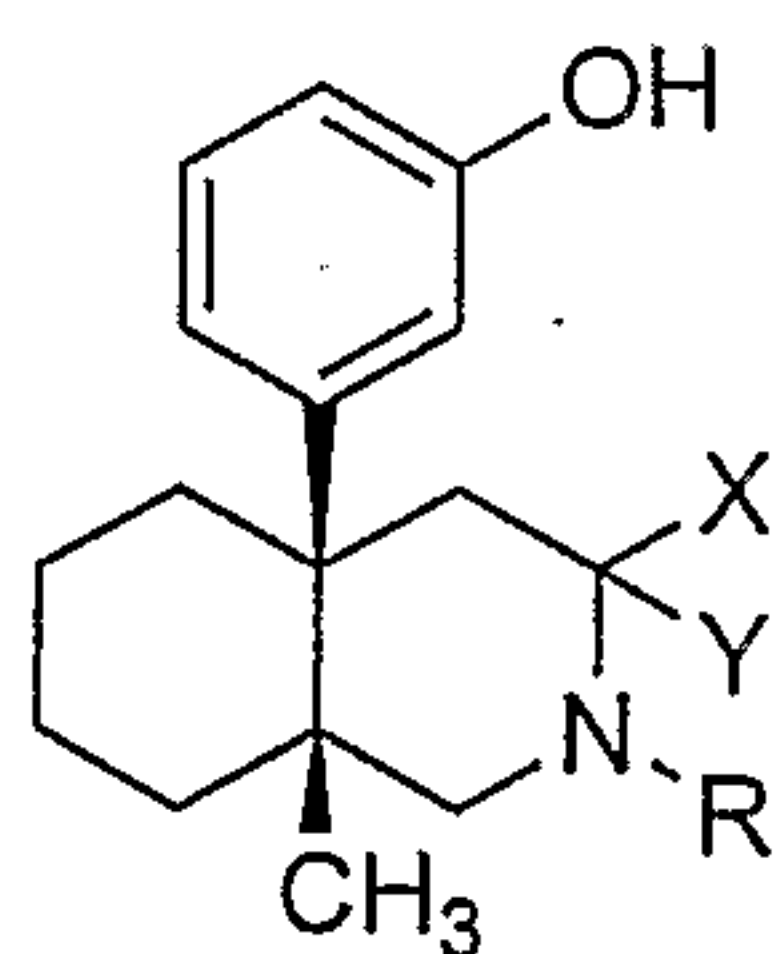


Figure 2



6a, $R = CH_3$, $X = Y = H$

b, $R = C_6H_2(CH_2)_2$, $X = Y = H$

c, $R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3$, $X = Y = H$

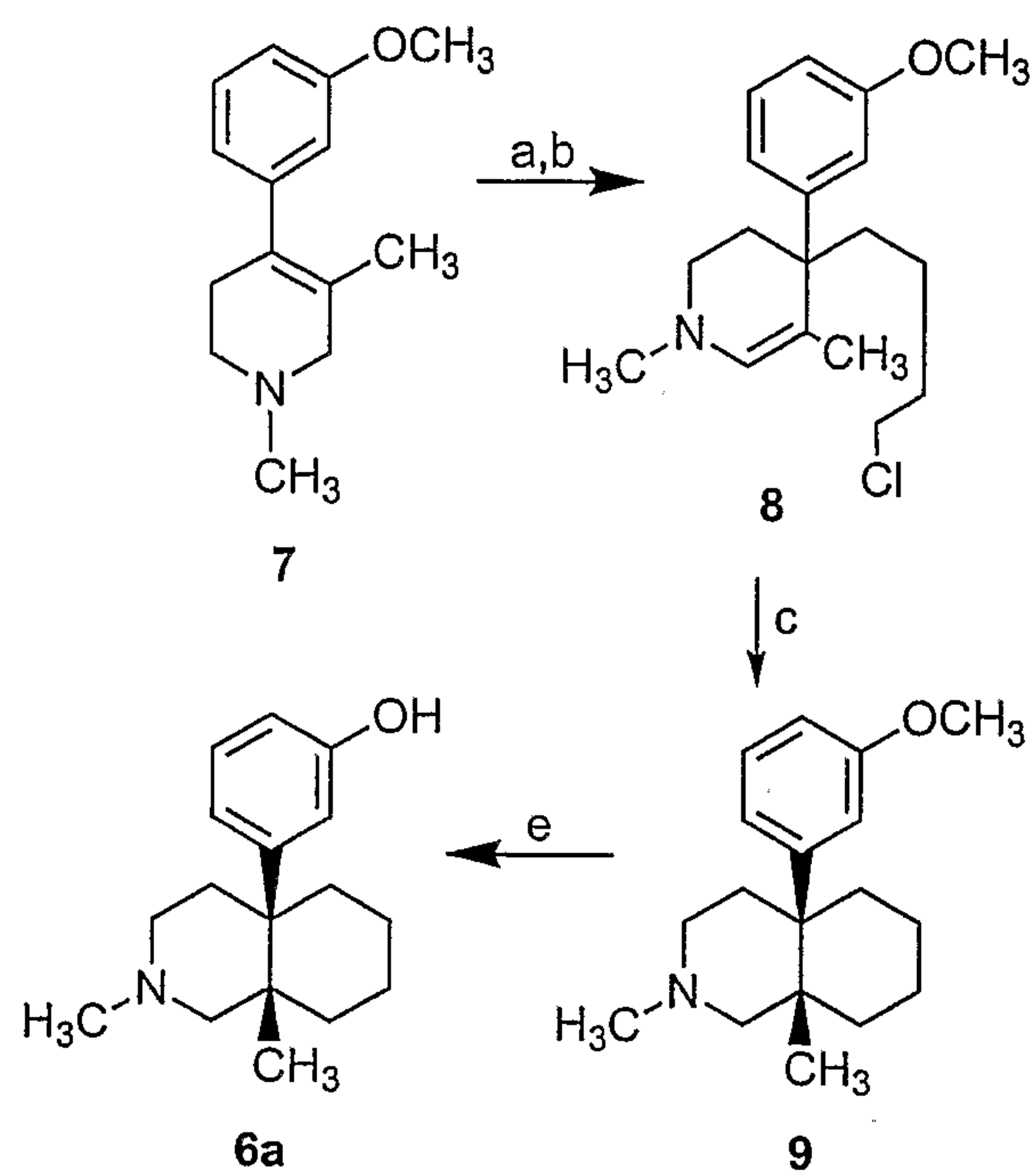
d, $R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_5$, $X = \text{cyclohexyl-N}-(CH_2)_2CONH$, $Y = H$

e, $R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3$, $X = \text{indolyl-N}-(CH_2)_2CONH$, $Y = H$

f, $R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3$, $X = \text{cyclopentyl-C}_6H_5CONH_2$, $Y = H$

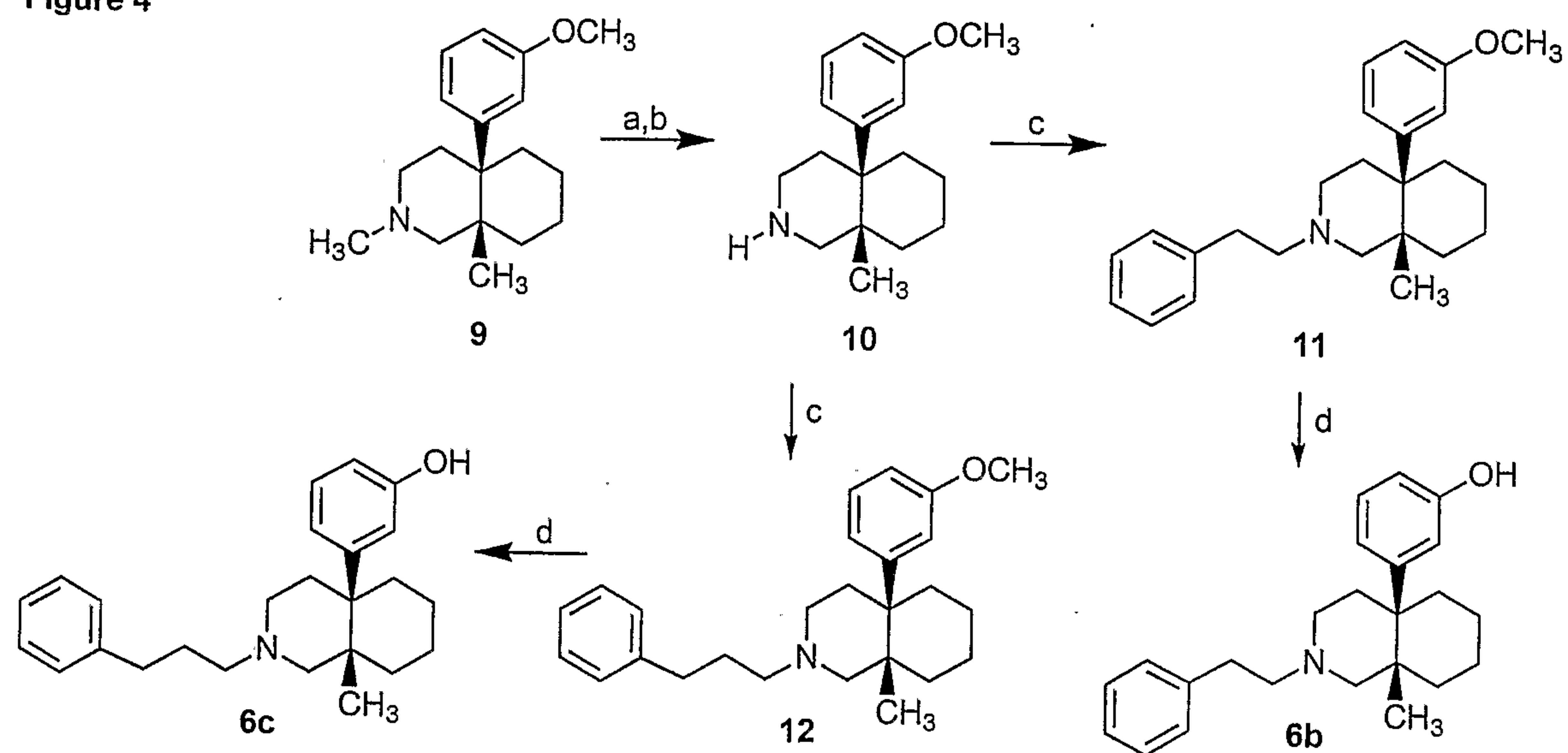
g, $R = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3$, $X = \text{thienyl-C}_6H_5CONH_2$, $Y = H$

Figure 3



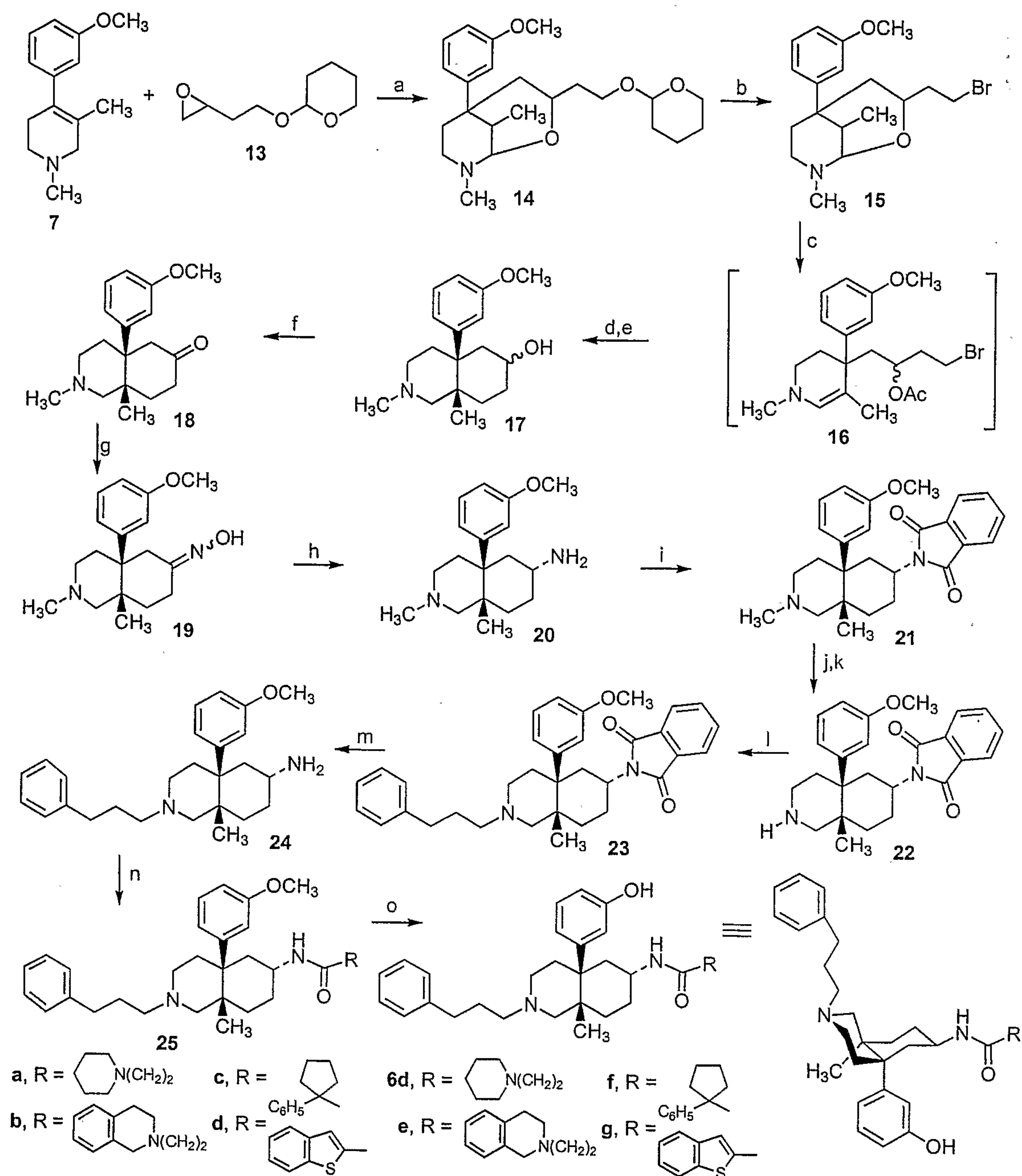
Reagents: (a) $s\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Li}$, THF; (b) $\text{Br}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{Cl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$; (c) NaI , CH_3CN ; (d) NaBH_4 , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$; (e) HBr , HOAc

Figure 4

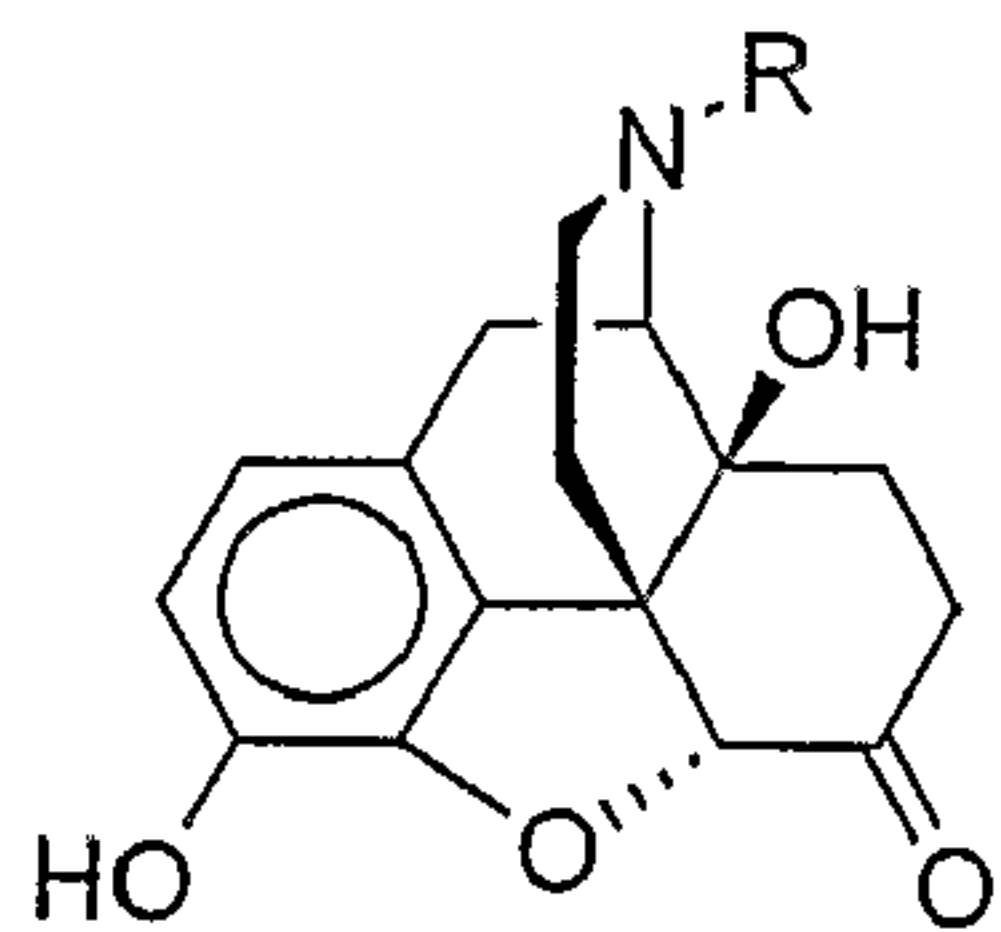


Reagents: (a) ACE-Cl, (ClCH₂)₂; (b) CH₃OH, reflux; (c) C₆H₅CH₂CHO, NaB(OAc)₃H, (ClCH₂)₂; (d) HBr, HOAc

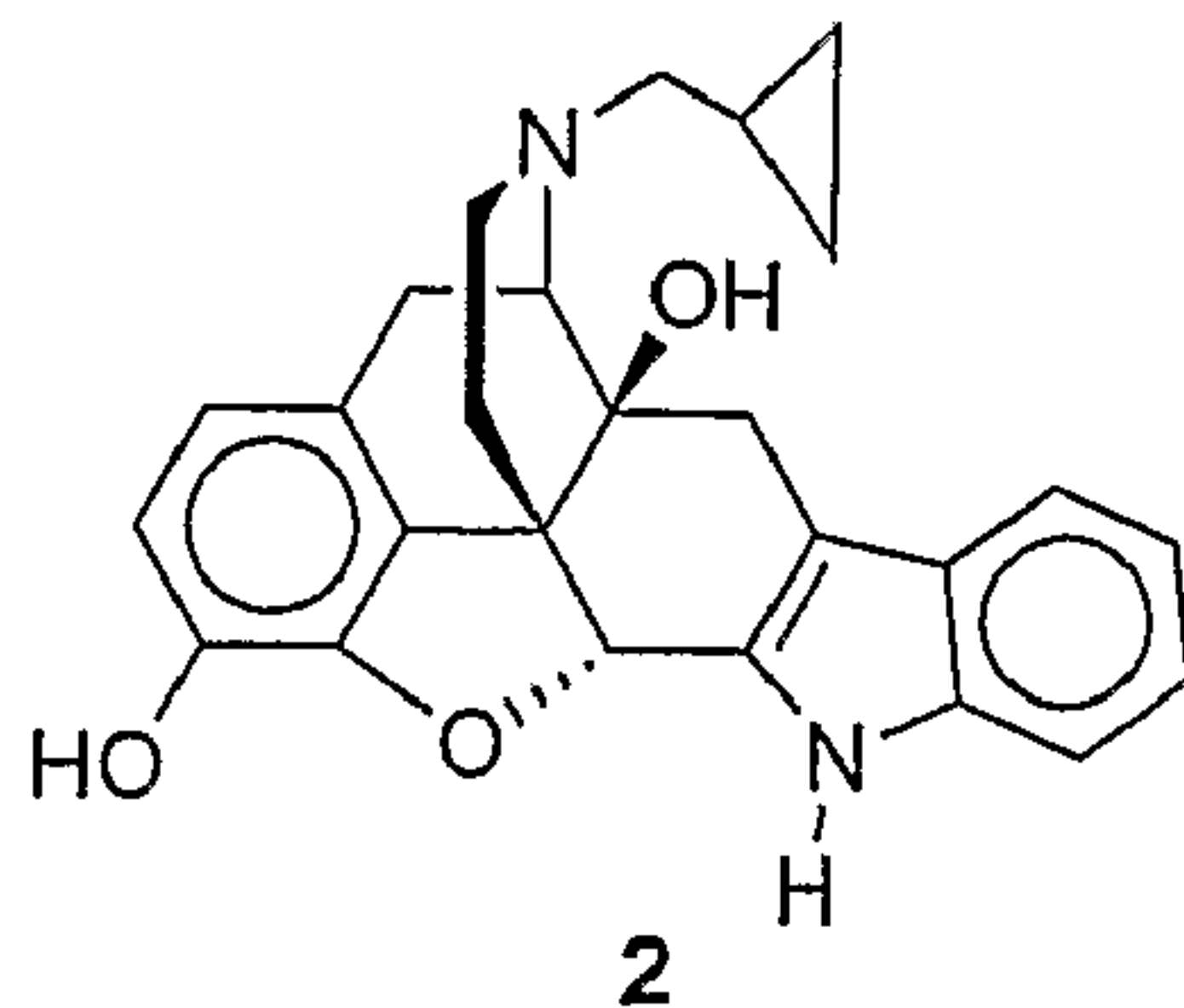
Figure 5



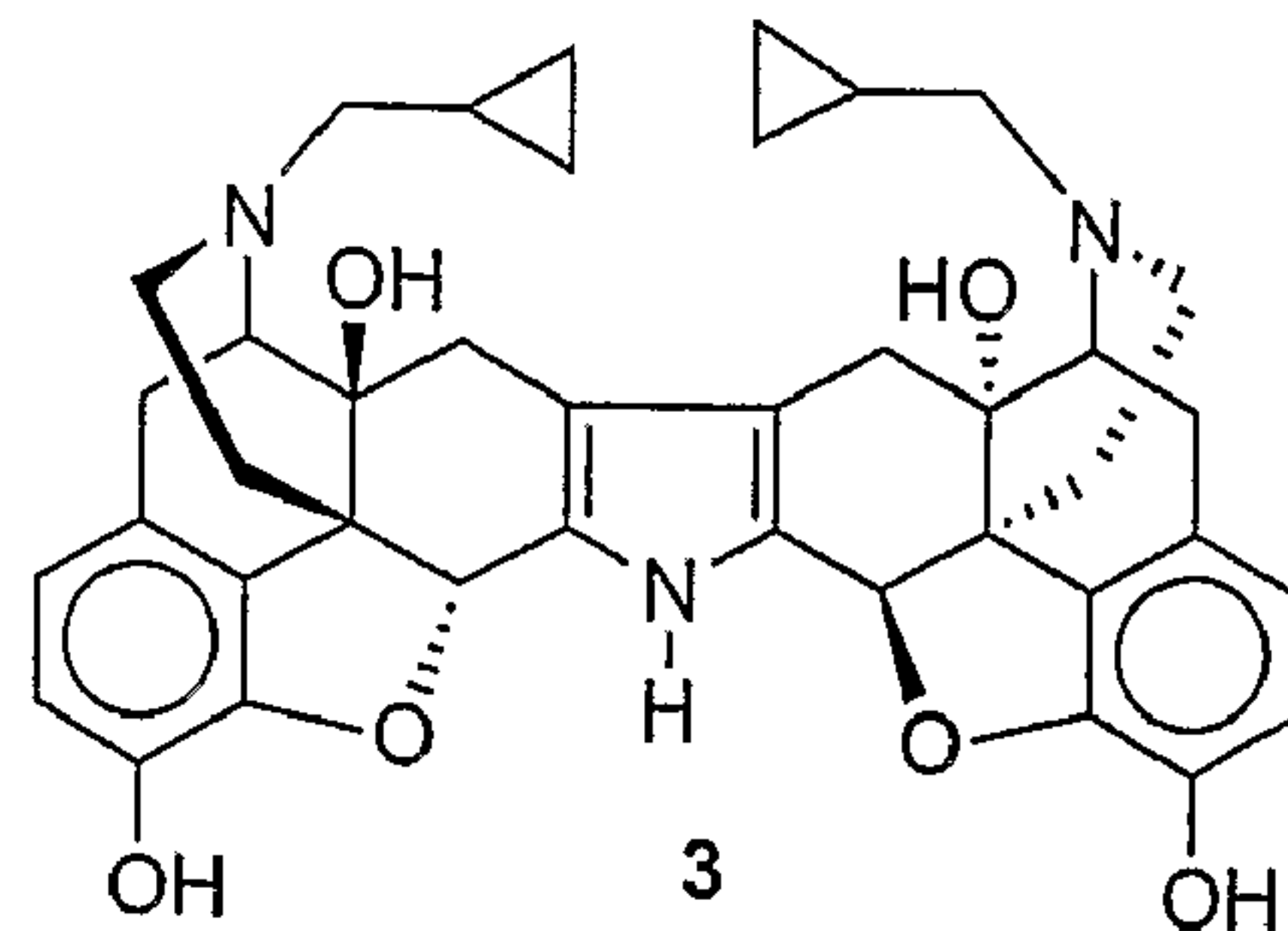
^a Reagents and conditions: (a) *s*-BuLi, THF, -10 °C to 0 °C (1.5 h), 70%; (b) (C₆H₅)₃P, Br₂, THF, 0 °C to room temperature (12 h), 70%; (c) TFA, Ac₂O, room temperature (1 h); (d) K₂CO₃, CH₃CN, reflux (3 h); (e) NaBH₄, CH₃OH, 0 °C to room temperature (36 h), 70%; (f) oxalyl chloride, DMSO, -70 °C to room temperature (1 h), 92%; (g) NH₂OH·HCl, absolute EtOH, reflux (5 h), 96%; (h) Na, (CH₃)₂CHOH, toluene, reflux (12 h), 94%; (i) phthalic anhydride, toluene, reflux (12 h), 90%; (j) ACE-Cl, 1,2-dichloroethane, reflux (5 h); (k) CH₃OH, reflux (12 h), 99%; (l) hydrocinnamaldehyde, NaBH(OAc)₃, 1,2-dichloroethane, room temperature, 87%; (m) N₂H₄ hydrate, EtOH, reflux (12 h), 97%; (n) appropriate acid, BOP reagent, TEA, THF, room temperature (2 h), ~90%; (o) BBr₃, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C to room temperature (1.5 h). [N.B.: All indicated configurations are relative stereochemistry.]



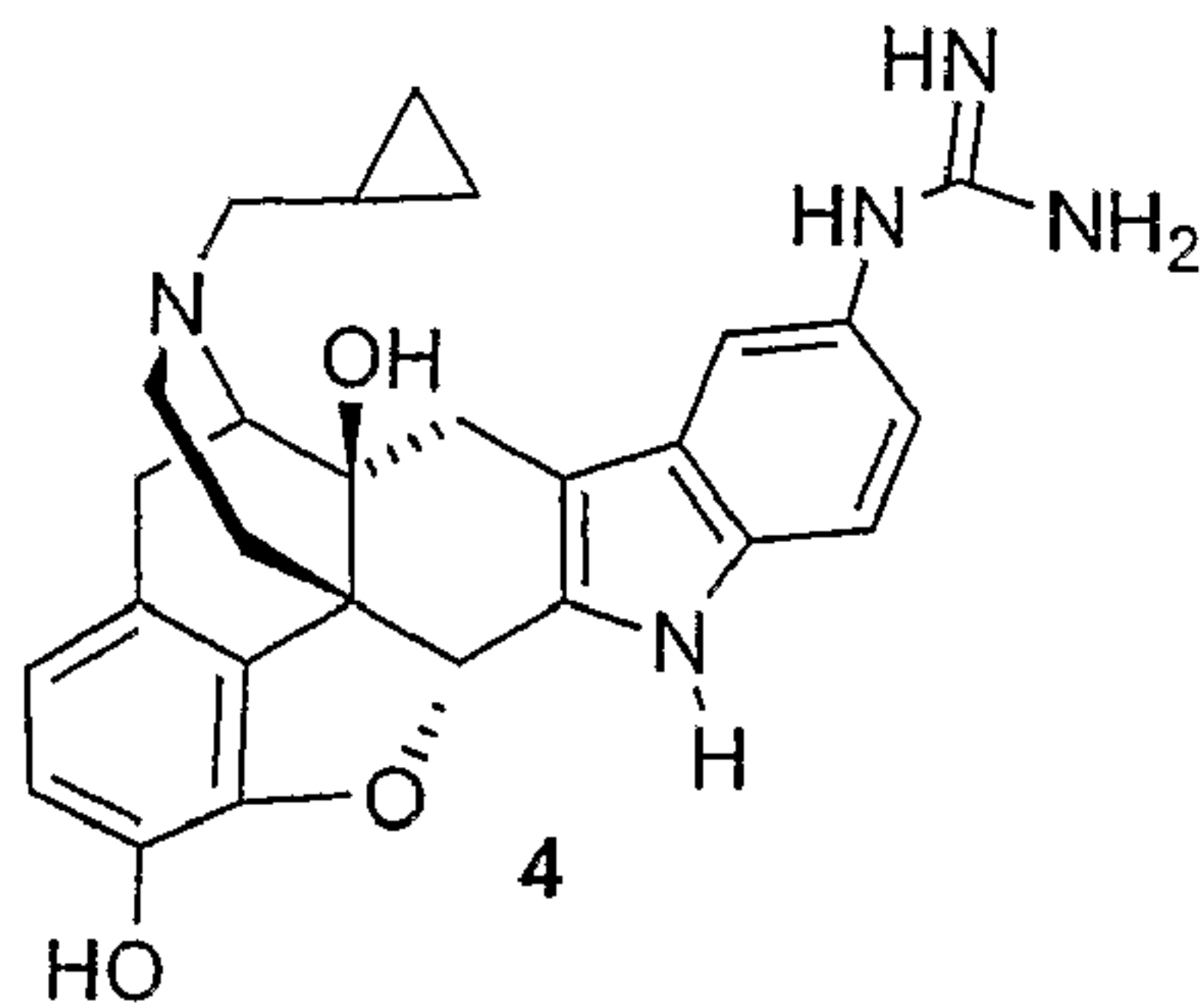
1a, $R = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
b, $R = \text{CH}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5$



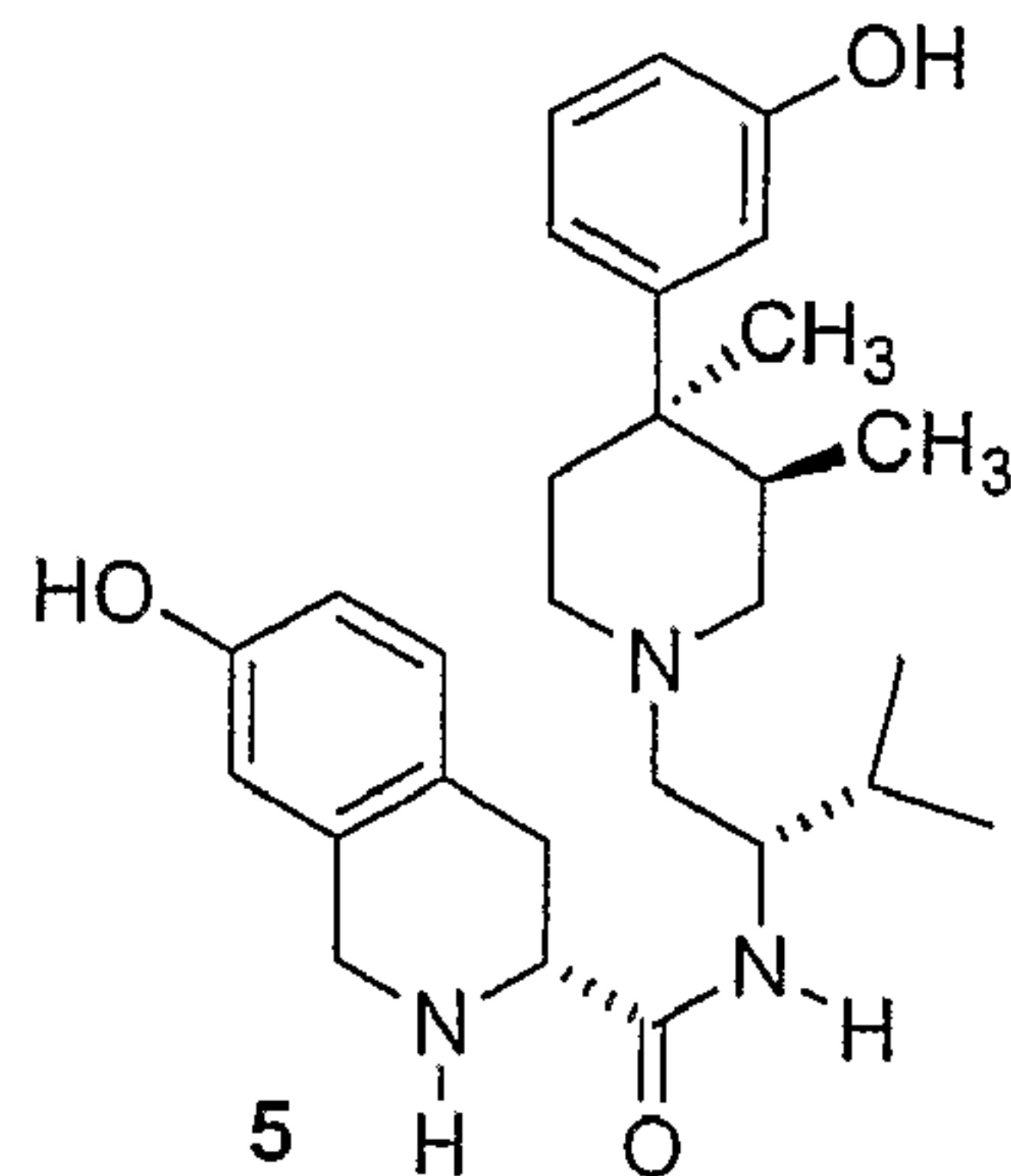
2



3



4



5