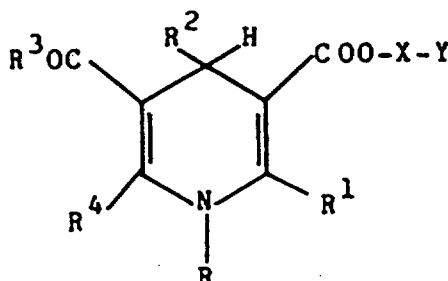


Description

It is known that several dihydropyridines having a skeletal structure similar to that of compounds of this invention have coronary artery dilating and antihypertensive activities.

However, a broad field of synthetic chemistry remains yet to be explored for dihydropyridine derivatives and it is true, even the more, of pharmacologic investigations of such compounds.

GB-A-1383625 discloses 1,4-dihydropyridine-carboxylic acid ester compounds of the following general formula or their salts:—



I

in which

R is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical;

R¹ and R⁴ are identical or different and is each a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl radical;

X is a linear or branched alkylene radical;

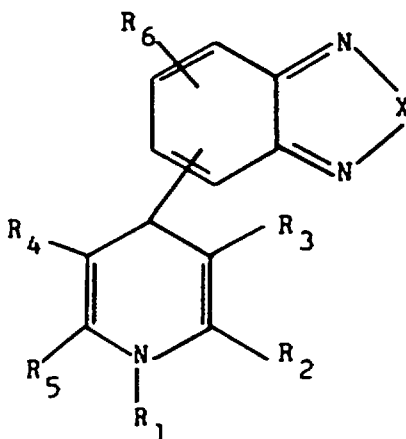
Y is an α-, β- or γ-pyridyl radical, or an —NR'R'' radical [in which R' and R'' are identical or different and are each a hydrogen or alkyl radical, or together with the nitrogen atom form a 5, 6 or 7-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally contains at least one further heteroatom (such as an oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atom, the last of which may carry a hydrogen or an alkyl group)];

R² is an phenyl radical optionally carrying 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from nitro, cyano, azido, alkyl, alkoxy, acyloxy, carbalkoxy, amino, acylamino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, SO_n-alkyl (in which n = 0, 1 or 2), phenyl, trifluoromethyl and halogen radicals, or is a benzyl, styryl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl radical, or is a naphthyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, thienyl, furyl or pyrrol radical optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkoxy, nitro and halogen radicals; and

R³ is a straight-chain or branched radical consisting of a hydrocarbon chain optionally carrying one or two hydroxyl groups as substituents and optionally interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms, or is a radical —OQ [in which Q is a straight-chain, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated radical consisting of a hydrocarbon chain optionally carrying one or two hydroxyl groups as substituents and optionally interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms] or is a radical —O—X'—Y' [in which X' and Y' are as defined above for X and Y respectively but are not necessarily the same as X and Y].

The specification claims that these compounds, both the three basic esters of the general formula I and their salts are strongly coronary-active.

GB-A-2041358 discloses compounds of formula 1,



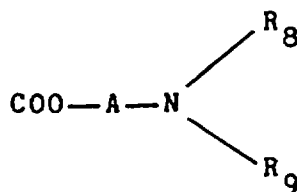
I

wherein

R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl(C₁₋₆), hydroxyalkyl(C₂₋₆), alkoxyalkyl(C₃₋₆), alkenyl(C₃₋₆), alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₈), phenylalkyl(C₇₋₉) or phenylalkenyl(C₉₋₁₂), the phenyl ring being unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted independently by halogen, hydroxy, alkyl(C₁₋₄) or alkoxy(C₁₋₄),

R₂ and R₅, independently are hydrogen, alkyl(C₁₋₆), phenylalkyl(C₇₋₁₀), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇) or

R₃ and R₄, independently are CN, COR₇, COOR₇, S(O)_nR₇ or



wherein,

n is 0, 1 or 2.

R₇ is alkyl(C₁₋₆), alkenyl(C₃₋₆), alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₈), hydroxyalkyl(C₂₋₈), alkoxyalkyl(C₃₋₈), hydroxyalkoxyalkyl(C₄₋₈), aminoalkyl(C₂₋₈), alkyl(C₁₋₄)aminoalkyl(C₂₋₈), di[alkyl(C₁₋₄)]-aminoalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl(C₇₋₁₀), a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur and may contain additionally 1, 2 or 3 ring nitrogen atoms, or alkyl(C₁₋₄) substituted by a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur and may contain additionally 1, 2 or 3 ring nitrogen atoms,

A is alkylene(C₁₋₆),

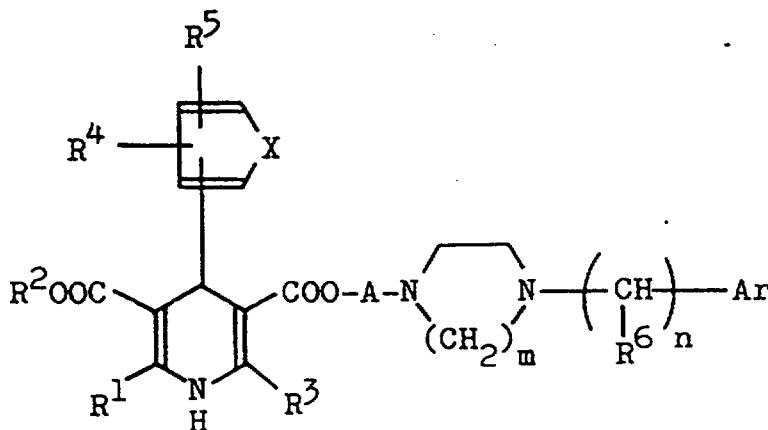
R₈ and R₉, independently, are alkyl(C₁₋₈), alkenyl or alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₈), hydroxyalkyl(C₂₋₈), alkoxyalkyl(C₃₋₆), hydroxyalkoxyalkyl(C₄₋₈), aminoalkyl(C₂₋₆), alkyl(C₁₋₄)aminoalkyl(C₂₋₈), di[alkyl(C₁₋₄)]aminoalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl(C₇₋₁₀), or

R₈ and R₉ together with the nitrogen atom form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered heterocyclic ring, which may contain a further heteromember selected from oxygen, sulphur and a group =N—R₁₀, wherein R₁₀ is alkyl(C₁₋₄), and R₈ is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl(C₁₋₄), alkoxy(C₁₋₄), alkylthio(C₁₋₄), alkylsulfonyl(C₁₋₄), trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, azido, amino, alkyl(C₁₋₄)amino, di[alkyl(C₁₋₄)]amino, alkanoyl(C₁₋₃)amino, carbalkoxy(C₂₋₃), aminocarbonyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, sulfamyl, alkyl(C₁₋₄)sulfamyl or di[alkyl(C₁₋₄)]sulfamyl, and

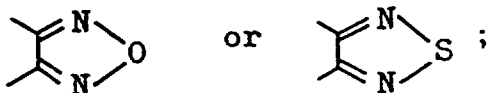
X is oxygen or sulphur, with the proviso that when R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl(C₁₋₆), alkenyl(C₃₋₆), alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₈), phenylalkyl(C₇₋₉) or phenylalkenyl(C₉₋₁₂), the phenyl ring being unsubstituted or mono-, di- or tri-substituted independently by halogen, hydroxy, alkyl(C₁₋₄) or alkoxy(C₁₋₄). R₂ and R₃, independently, are hydrogen or alkyl(C₁₋₆), R₆ is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl(C₁₋₄), alkoxy(C₁₋₄), alkylthio(C₁₋₄), alkylsulfonyl(C₁₋₄), trifluoromethyl, nitro or hydroxy, and

X is oxygen or sulphur, then at least one of the substituents R₃ and R₄ is other than COR₇', wherein R₇' is alkyl(C₁₋₆), alkenyl(C₃₋₆), alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₆), and is other than COOR₇'', wherein R₇'' is alkyl(C₁₋₆), alkenyl(C₃₋₆), alkynyl(C₃₋₆), cycloalkyl(C₃₋₇), cycloalkylalkyl(C₄₋₆), hydroxyalkyl(C₂₋₆), alkoxyalkyl(C₃₋₆) or hydroxyalkoxyalkyl(C₄₋₆).

This invention relates to novel dihydropyridine derivatives having desirable pharmacological activities. More particularly, this invention provides dihydropyridine derivatives of formula (I)



(wherein R¹, R² and R³ are the same or different and each is alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkoxyalkyl; R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cyano, alkoxy carbonyl or alkylthio; R⁶ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula



A is alkylene; Ar is aryl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2) and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, which derivatives and acid addition salts have strong and long-

lasting antihypertensive, peripheral vasodilating, coronary arter dilating, cerebral vasodilating, renal vasodilating and other activities and, therefore, are of value as medicines.

Referring to the above formula, the alkyls designated by R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are (C_{1-6}) alkyls which may be either straight-chain or branched, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, although C_{1-4} alkyls are particularly desirable. These alkyls may each terminate with a (C_{3-6}) cycloalkyl group (e.g. cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylethyl, cyclopentylmethyl). The cycloalkyl is (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl. The alkoxyalkyl has a total of 3 to 7 carbon atoms and may for example be methoxyethyl, ethoxyethyl, propoxyethyl, isopropoxyethyl, butoxyethyl, methoxypropyl, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl, or 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl.

The substituents designated by R^4 and R^5 may be the same or different, and be present in any optional position of the ring, although they are preferably located in the 2- or/and 3-position with respect to the site of attachment to the dihydropyridine ring. The halogen as an example of such substituents may be fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine and is preferably fluorine or chlorine. The alkyl and cycloalkyl are those mentioned for R^1 to R^3 . The alkoxy and alkylthio are derived from or contain (C_{1-3}) alkyls, thus being exemplified by methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy and isopropoxy and by methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio and isopropylthio, respectively. The alkoxycarbonyl contains 2 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

The alkyl and cycloalkyl, as designated by R^6 , are those mentioned for R^1 to R^3 . The phenyl C_{1-3} alkyl is, e.g., benzyl, α -phenylethyl, β -phenylethyl or γ -phenylpropyl, and the phenyl or naphthyl may have the same or different substituents R^4 and R^5 in optional positions. The pyridyl may be 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl or 4-pyridyl, which may have the substituents mentioned for R^4 and R^5 .

The C_{2-4} alkylene designated by A may be straight-chain or branched, thus being exemplified by ethylene, trimethylene, propylene, tetramethylene or 1,2-dimethylethylene.

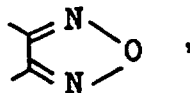
The aryl and pyridyl designated by Ar are those mentioned for R^6 and may have substituents similar to those mentioned. When R^6 is aryl or pyridyl, Ar may represent either the same aryl or pyridyl or a different aryl or pyridyl group.

Referring to m which is an integer of 1 to 3 and n which is an integer of 0 to 2, the case in which n is 0 is that the nitrogen atom is directly attached to Ar.

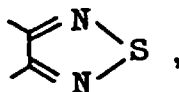
The ring



which is a substituent at the 4-position of the dihydropyridine ring is a benzene ring when X is vinylene ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$) but is a heterocyclic ring or a fused heterocyclic ring in other cases. Thus, when X is oxygen or sulfur, the ring is furan or thiophene; when X is azomethine ($-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$), the ring is pyridine; when X is



the ring is 2,1,3-benzoxadiazole; and when X is



the ring is benzothiadiazole. These heterocyclic rings or fused heterocyclic rings may be attached in any optional position thereof to the 4-position of the dihydropyridine ring but the cases in which X is adjacent to the site of attachment to the dihydropyridine ring are particularly desirable. Preferred examples of such heterocyclic or fused heterocyclic groups are 2-furyl, 2-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl, and 2,1,3-benzothiadiazol-4-yl.

The following are preferred embodiments of the dihydropyridine derivative (I) of the invention.

The derivative in which m is 2.

The derivative in which A is ethylene.

The derivative in which X is vinylene.

The derivative in which X is azomethine.

The derivative in which X is oxygen.

The derivative in which Ar is phenyl.

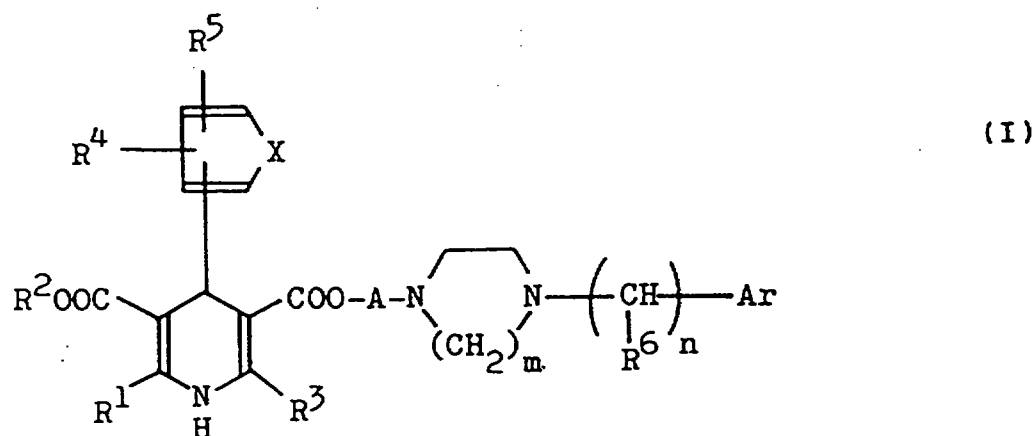
The derivative in which R^6 and Ar each is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted and n is

1. The derivative in which Ar is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

The derivative in which R^6 and Ar each is phenyl, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 1.

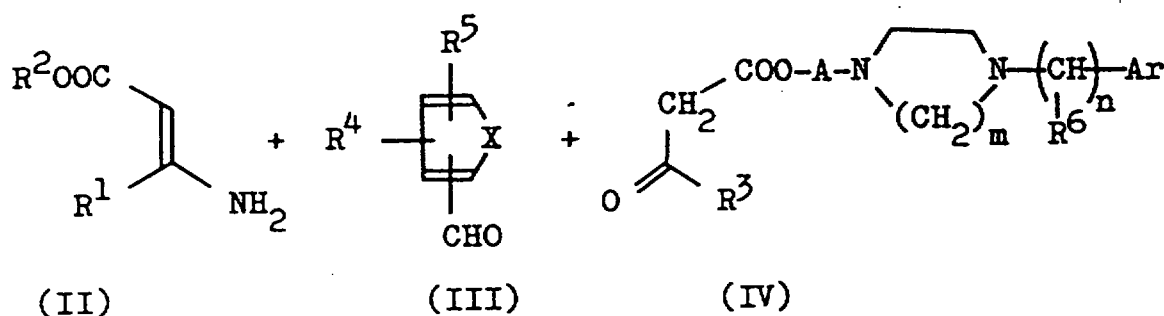
The derivative in which Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two halogen atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

The derivative in which Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two chlorine atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.
In the production of the dihydropyridine derivatives of formula (I) of this invention,

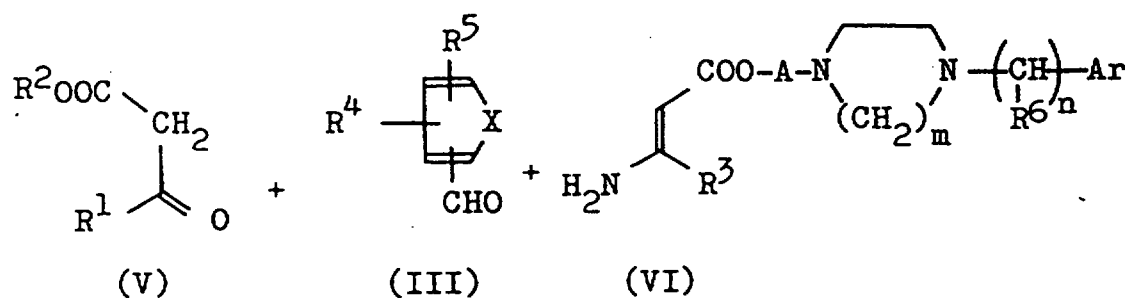


the starting material corresponding to a fragment which can constitute the dihydropyridine derivative (I) may be subjected to a dehydration and cyclization reaction with the remaining fragment(s) according to one of the following production processes (A) to (F);

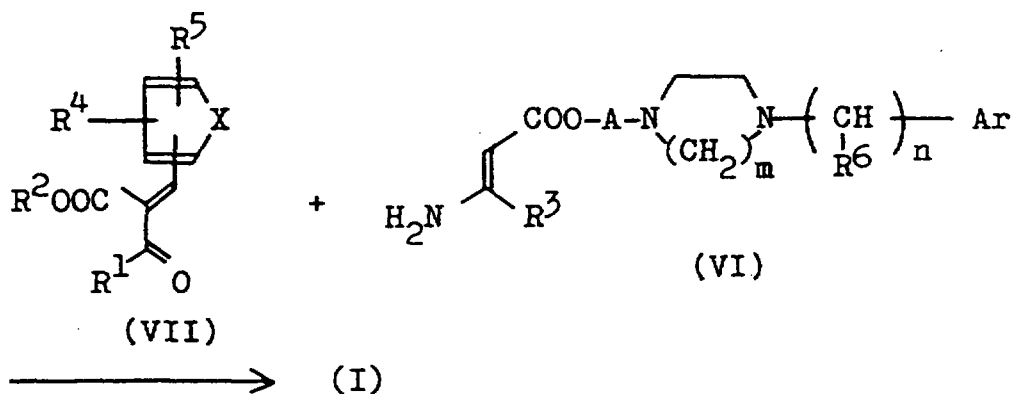
Production Process A



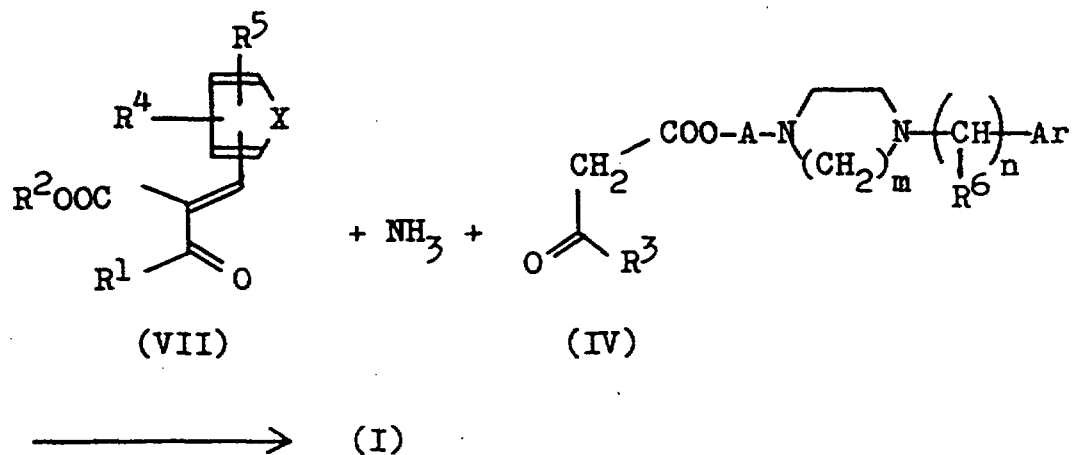
Production Process B



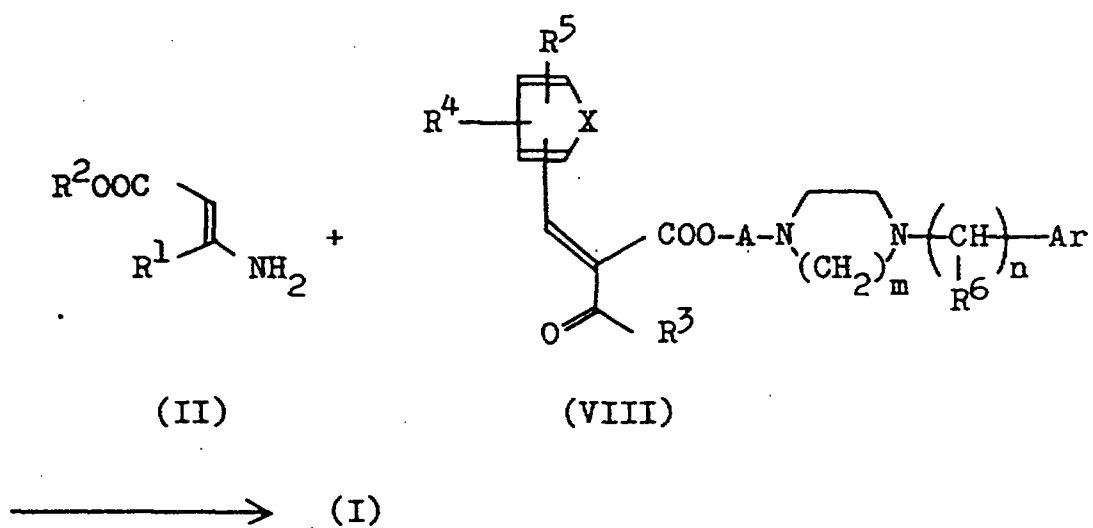
Production Process C

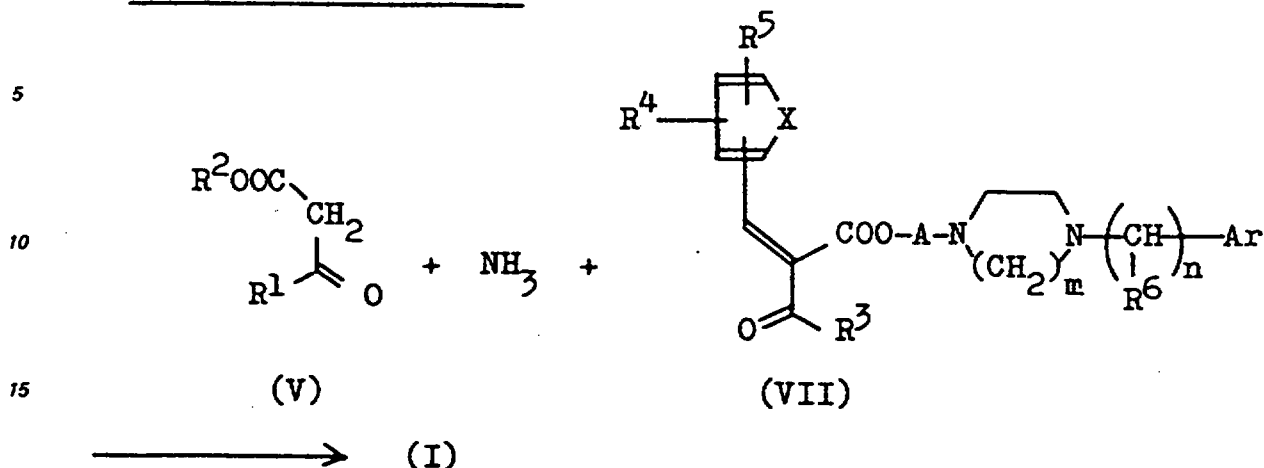


Production Process D



Production Process E

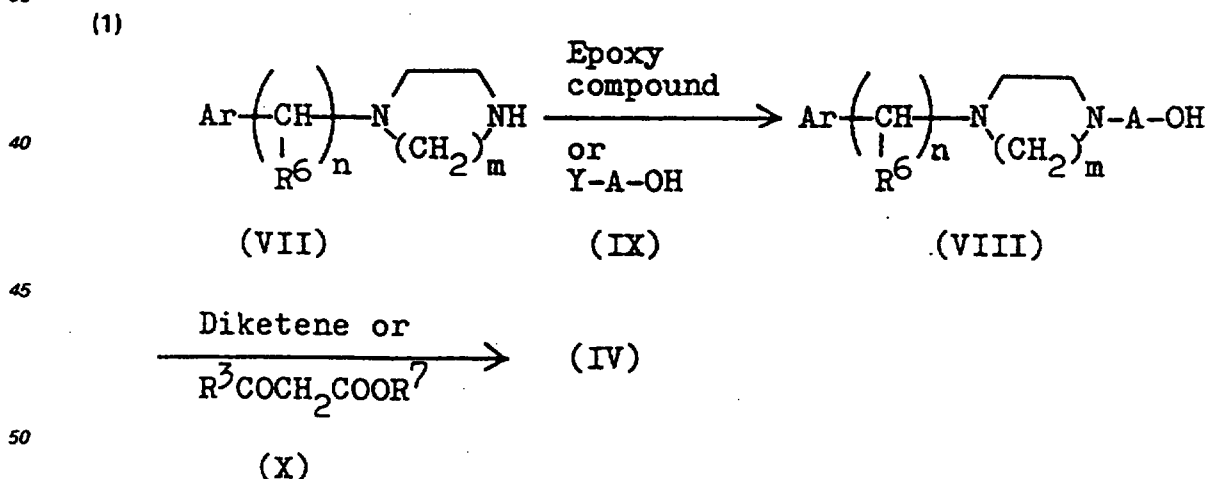


Production Process F

(In the above formulas, all symbols have the same meanings as defined hereinbefore).
Each of these production processes will be described in detail below.

Production Process A

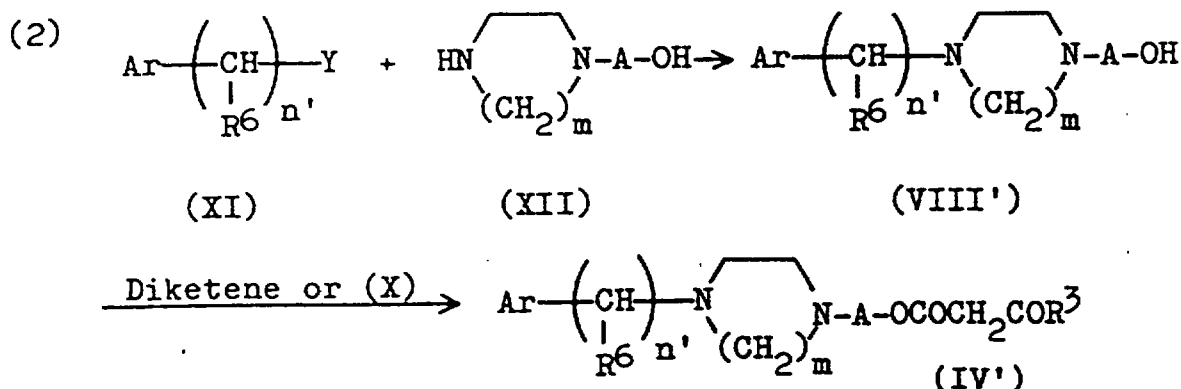
In this process, compounds (II), (III) and (IV) are reacted in a suitable solvent. This reaction is generally conducted at a temperature of about 20°C to about 160°C, preferably at about 50°C to about 130°C, and most conveniently at the boiling point of the solvent used. The solvent may be any solvent that is inert to the reaction. Examples of the solvent include alkanols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol, sec-butanol, etc., ethers such as ethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, etc., acetic acid, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, acetonitrile, etc. The reaction goes to completion generally in 0.5 to 15 hours. The proportions of (II), (III) and (IV) are such that to each mole of any one of these compounds, 1 to 1.5 moles each of the other two compounds are employed. The starting compound (II) is either a known compound or can be produced by a known production process (e.g. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 67, 1017 (1945)). The compound (IV) can be produced by the following exemplary process.



(Wherein R⁷ is lower alkyl; Y is halogen; and all other symbols have the same meanings as defined hereinbefore).

In the first place (VII) is reacted with an epoxy compound having an alkylene group corresponding to A moiety (e.g. ethylene oxide, propylene oxide) or a halohydrin of formula (IX) to synthesize (VIII). The reaction of (VII) with said epoxy compound is generally conducted in an appropriate solvent (e.g. water, methanol, ethanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, etc.) at 20°C to 100°C. The reaction of (VII) with (IX) to give (VIII) is preferably conducted in the presence of a base such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc. As the solvent, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc. may also be employed as well as those mentioned above, and the reaction may also be conducted at 20°C to 100°C. The halogen Y in formula (IX) is chlorine, bromine or iodine, and when Y is chlorine or bromine, the reaction may be carried out in the presence of about 0.1 to 1 molar equivalents of sodium iodide, potassium iodide or the like per mole of (VII) so as to accelerate the reaction.

The compound (VIII) is then reacted with diketene or a β -keto ester of formula (X) to synthesize (IV). The reaction of (VIII) with diketene is generally carried out by heating a mixture of the reactants at a temperature of about 40°C to about 130°C. This reaction may be conducted in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. This reaction gives rise to a compound (IV) in which R^3 is methyl. Alternatively, (IV) may be produced by reacting (VIII) with a β -keto ester of formula (X). This reaction may be conducted in the presence of a base such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium t-butoxide, sodium hydride, sodium amide, sodium metal or the like, in the presence or absence of a suitable inert solvent, at a temperature of about 20°C to about 100°C.



(Wherein n' is an integer of 1 to 2; all other symbols have the same meanings as defined hereinbefore).

This reaction process yields a starting compound (IV) in which $n \neq 0$, i.e. a compound of formula (IV'). The reaction of (XI) with (XII) and the reaction of (VIII') with diketene or (X) may be conducted under the same conditions as the above-mentioned reaction (1) of (VII) with (IX) and the reaction (1) of (VIII) with diketene or (X), respectively.

Production Process B

This production process may be conducted substantially under the same conditions as Production Process A. The starting compound (VI) can be synthesized by permitting ammonia to react with the starting compound (IV) used in Production Process A. Thus, (IV) is dissolved in a suitable solvent (e.g. methanol, ethanol, ethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran) and an excess of ammonia gas is bubbled into the reaction mixture at about 0°C to about 60°C. Or, a solution of ammonia in the above-mentioned solvent is added and the reaction is conducted in a closed vessel at about 0°C to about 60°C. In either manner, (VI) can be easily synthesized.

Production Process C

In this production process, benzylidene β -keto ester (VII) is reacted with compound (VI) to give the object compound (I). The reaction conditions of this process are also substantially identical with those of Production Process A. Thus, each mole of compound (VII) is reacted with 0.8 to 1.5 moles of (VI). The starting benzylidene β -keto ester (VII) is either a known compound or can be prepared from the aldehyde (III) and β -keto ester (V) by the conventional procedure [e.g. Organic Reactions 15, 204—599 (1967)].

Production Process D

In this production process, ammonia and compound (IV) are simultaneously reacted with (VII) instead of (VI) alone in Production Process C. It appears that in this system, ammonia reacts with (IV) in the first place to give (VI) which then reacts with (VII). Therefore, this process may be conducted substantially under the same conditions as Production Process C. The molar proportion of (IV) relative to each mole of (VII) is generally 0.8 to 1.5 moles and that of ammonia is 1 to 5 moles on the same basis.

Production Process E

In the process, (II) and (VIII) are reacted substantially under the same conditions as in Production Process C. Like (VII), the starting benzylidene β -keto ester (VIII) can be synthesized by reacting the aldehyde (III) with the β -keto ester [e.g. Organic Reactions 15, 204—599 (1967)]. Generally this reaction is conducted using 0.8 to 1.5 moles of (II) to each mole of (VIII).

Production Process F

In this process, ammonia and (V) are simultaneously reacted with (VIII) instead of (II) alone in Production Process E. It appears that in this process, ammonia reacts with (V) in the first place to give (III) which then reacts with (VIII). Therefore, this reaction may be conducted substantially under the same conditions as in Production Process E. The molar proportion of (V) relative to each mole of (VIII) is generally 0.8 to 1.5 moles and that of ammonia is 1 to 5 moles on the same basis.

The novel dihydropyridine derivative (I) produced in the manners described above can be isolated in a

desired purity by the *per se* conventional separation and purification procedures such as concentration, extraction, chromatography, reprecipitation, recrystallization, etc. Since (I) contains a basic group, it can be converted to an acid addition salt by the known procedure. The salt is preferably a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salt such as salts with mineral acids (hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, sulfate, etc.) and salts with organic acids (acetate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, malate, tartarate, methanesulfonate, etc.).

The compound (I) and its salt according to this invention have low toxicity and display strong and long-lasting antihypertensive, peripheral vasodilating, coronary artery dilating, cerebral vasodilating, renal vasodilating and other activities in mammalian animals (e.g. mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, cat, man), and are of value in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, ischemic heart disease (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, etc.), cerebral and peripheral circulatory disorder (cerebral infarction, transient cerebral ischemic attack, renal artery stenosis, etc.), for instance. The present compound is very useful in that it is superior to the known dihydropyridine derivatives (e.g. nifedipine, nicardipine) in the intensity and duration of action and has the distinct property of dilating the renal blood vessels to increase the renal blood flow which is not found in the known compounds. When used as a prophylactic or therapeutic drug for hypertension, for instance, the compound of this invention produces a stable antihypertensive effect in a less frequent administration regimen (e.g. 1 to 2 doses per day). The increase of renal blood flow due to its renal vessel dilating activity promotes excretion of excess sodium and suppresses retention of sodium in the body. That is to say, the retention of sodium in the body due to an excessive intake of sodium chloride and the depressed sodium excreting function in hypertensive patients are improved, leading to an excellent antihypertensive effect. Moreover, since it is known that excessive sodium chloride intakes not only cause hypertension but also provoke onset of cerebral apoplexy, a mild diuretic action via an increase of renal blood flow appears to be useful for the prevention of hypertensive vascular disorders such as cerebral apoplexy. Furthermore, a decreased renal blood flow promotes release of renin (an enzyme which produces angiotensin which is a vasopressor substance) from the kidney. Therefore, the renal hemodynamics improving action of the compounds of this invention may be presumed to suppress secretion of renin and the compound (I) and salt thereof are of use as antihypertensive drugs.

In the use of the compound (I) or its salt, it can be administered orally or otherwise in such dosage forms as powders, granules, tablets, capsules, injections, etc. which may be prepared by mixing the compound (I) or salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent. The dosage should vary with such factors as the route of administration, the condition, body weight and age of the patient, etc. but for oral administration to an adult patient with hypertension, for instance, 0.05 to 20 mg/kg body weight/day or preferably 0.1 to 4 mg/kg body weight/day is administered divided into 1 to several times a day.

The following are the results of pharmacological tests indicating the utility of compounds (I) according to this invention and the acute toxicity test data.

1. Antihypertensive action

Procedure

Male spontaneously hypertensive rats aged 10 to 11 weeks were used (in groups of 3 to 6 individuals). The blood pressures were about 200 mmHg at the systolic blood pressures. To determine the blood pressure, an automatic blood pressure meter of Ueda Medical Co., Ltd. (USM—105R) was used to measure the systolic blood pressure in the caudal artery of each rat.

Each test compound was suspended in a 5% solution of gum arabic and orally administered. The dosage was 10 mg/kg for all compounds. Animals in a control group was given the above solution of gum arabic only. Blood pressure measurements were made 1, 5, 8 and 24 hours after administration of each test compound.

Results

The antihypertensive effects (blood pressure after medication minus blood pressure before medication) of compounds of this invention are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Antihypertensive Effects

Compound (Example No.)	Change in blood pressure (mmHg)		Duration of antihyper- tensive effect (in hrs.)
	1 hr. after treatment	5 hrs. after treatment	
Control group (given gum arabic)	+2	-2	0
1	-89*	- 91*	> 24
2	-99*	-101*	8-24
6	-30*	- 33*	8-24
7	-59*	- 79*	>24
8	-96*	- 98*	>24
9	-96*	- 98*	>24
10	-88*	- 57*	8-24

Table I (continued)

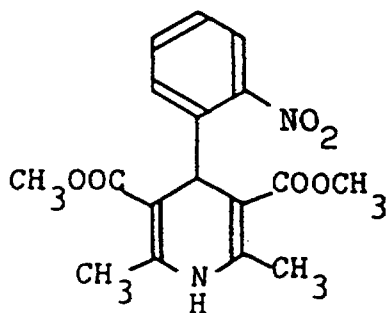
Compound (Example No.)	Change in blood pressure (mmHg)		Duration of antihyper- tensive effect (in hrs.)
	1 hr. after treatment	5 hrs. after treatment	
Control group (given gum arabic)	+2	-2	0
12	-85*	-87*	> 24
13	-34*	-31*	8-24
15	-38*	-18*	5-8
16	-51*	-45*	8-24
17	-77*	-46*	8-24
18	-68*	-43*	8-24
22	-97*	-83*	8-24
23	-59*	-66*	8-24
24	-49*	-30*	ca. 8
28	-93*	-75*	8-24
30	-48*	-31*	8-24
31	-77*	-77*	8-24
32	-46*	-48*	8-24
33	-51*	-60*	8-24
37	-63*	-30*	ca. 8
38	-50*	-42*	8-24
41	-55*	-67*	ca. 24
42	-25*	-35*	8-24
43	-54*	-44*	8-24
44	-44*	-22*	8-24
45	-57*	-42*	8-24
46	-44*	-43*	8-24
50	-58*	-37*	8-24
52	-54*	-14*	ca. 8
57	-85*	-69*	8-24
58	-27*	-39*	8-24

Table I (continued)

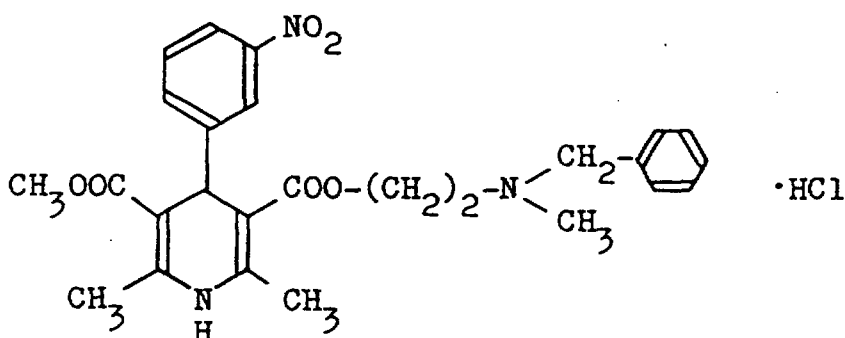
Compound (Example No.)	Change in blood pressure (mmHg)		Duration of antihyper- tensive effect (in hrs.)
	1 hr. after treatment	5 hrs. after treatment	
Control group (given gum arabic)	+2	-2	0
60 Nifedipine ¹⁾	-98*	-90*	8-24
Nicardipine·HCl ²⁾	-45*	- 3	<5
	-38*	+ 2	<5

* : $P < 0.05$ (compared with control group)

1)



2)



It will be apparent from Table 1 that compounds of this invention are at least equivalent or superior to the known dihydropyridine derivatives (nifedipine and nicardipine) in the intensity of action and show much more long-lasting action as compound with the latter compounds.

2. Renal blood flow increasing effect (renal circulation improving effect)

Procedure

Male spontaneously hypertensive rats aged 10 to 11 weeks (3 to 6 animals per group) were anesthetized with pentobarbital and used. After laparotomy, an electromagnetic flowmeter probe (Narco) was fitted to the left renal artery and the renal blood flow was continuously recorded on a polygraph (Sanei Sokki K.K.). The renal blood flows before medication were about 6.5 ml per min.

Each test compound was dissolved in polyethylene glycol 400 to prepare a stock solution. This stock solution was diluted five-fold with physiological saline and the dilution was intravenously administered to rats in a volume of 0.5 ml/kg body weight. The dosage was 0.01 mg/kg for all test compounds. The renal blood flow was measured over a period of 40 minutes following the medication.

Results

The effects of compounds of this invention on renal blood flow are shown in Table 2. The values shown are:

$$\frac{\left(\text{Renal blood flow after medication} \right) - \left(\text{Renal blood flow before medication} \right)}{\text{Renal blood flow before medication}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Table 2

Renal blood flow increasing effects

Compound (Example No.)	Change in renal blood flow (%)		
	1 Minute after medication	20 Minutes after medication	40 Minutes after medication
Control group (solvent vehicle only)	2.4	2.9	3.4
1	10.4*	13.4*	12.8*
6	4.5*	7.5*	6.0*
8	5.7*	6.4*	9.7*
10	6.9*	8.3*	6.8*
15	4.2*	4.2*	2.9
18	8.8*	4.2	5.0*
22	7.5*	7.8*	9.6*
23	6.7*	9.7*	10.9*
31	3.3	4.3*	1.8
37	8.5*	10.8*	11.3*
Nifedipine	3.0	3.1	2.2
Nicardipine·HCl	-15.0*	-1.9	0.3

* : $P < 0.05$ (compared with control group)

3. Acute toxicity**Procedure**

2-(4-Benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride was suspended in a 5% solution of gum arabic and orally administered to male and female Wistar rats aged 5 weeks (body weight 105 to 139 g) in a dose of 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 mg/kg (in groups of 4 to 8) and each animal so treated was observed over a period of 7 days.

Results

The acute toxicity test data are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

		Acute toxicity (LD50, mg/kg)
Rat	♂	250 < LD50 < 500
	♀	250 < LD50 < 500

The examples, formulation examples and reference examples are described in the following to illustrate this invention more specifically.

The melting point values shown in the following examples were measured by the hot plate method and are uncorrected.

Example 1

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde (2.66 g), 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate (6.09 g), methyl 3-aminocrotonate (2.03 g) and isopropyl alcohol (25 ml) was refluxed for 6 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by chromatography [silica gel: 250 g; eluent: hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1)]. The resulting oily substance was dissolved in a small amount of isopropyl ether and under ice-cooling and stirring, hexane was added to give a powder (7.35 g, 75.2%) of 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate. A portion of the powder was recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane to give light yellow crystals, m.p. 102—104°C. NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.26—2.49 (8H, m), 2.33 (6H, s), 2.57 (2H, t, J=6), 3.60 (3H, s), 4.15 (2H, t, J=6), 4.18 (1H, s), 5.08 (1H, s), 5.77 (1H, s), 7.11—8.12 (14H, m).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₃H₃₈N₄O₈: C, 68.83; H, 6.27; N, 9.17

Found: C, 68.97; H, 6.27; N, 9.05

The above free base (3.90 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and a solution of hydrogen chloride in dioxane was added in slight excess. After ice-cooling, a few drops of water was added and the mixture was stirred under ice-cooling. The resulting crystalline precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with ethyl ether to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride in the form of monohydrate, yield 4.23 g (94.4%). This product was dissolved in dichloromethane containing a small amount of methanol. The solvent was then distilled off and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and after addition of water, the mixture was allowed to stand with ice-cooling. This recrystallization procedure gave light yellow crystals, m.p. 167—170°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₃H₃₈N₄O₈·2HCl·H₂O: C, 59.90; H, 6.03; N, 7.99

Found: C, 60.06; H, 5.97; N, 7.84

Example 2

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was reacted in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 80—82°C (sintering). Yield 48.3%. IR (Nujol) cm⁻¹: 3320, 1695, 1680. NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.18 (3H, t, J=6, —CH₂CH₃),

2.33 (6H, s, =C—CH₃),

4.08 (2H, q, J=6, —CH₂CH₃), 4.15 (2H, t, J=6, —COOCH₂CH₂—), 4.18 (1H, s, >N—CH<), 5.08 (1H, s, C₍₄₎—H), 5.79 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₆H₄₀N₄O₈: C, 69.21; H, 6.45; N, 8.97

Found: C, 68.82; H, 6.63; N, 8.72

Example 3

A mixture of o-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 and the product was further treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride monohydrate as light yellow crystals, m.p. 162—164°C. Yield 11.4%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₅H₃₈N₄O₈·2HCl·H₂O: C, 59.90; H, 6.03; N, 7.99

Found: C, 60.12; H, 6.15; N, 7.89

Example 4

A mixture of o-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 81—83°C (sintering). Yield (30.8%). IR (Nujol) cm⁻¹: 3320, 1680. NMR (CDCl₃) δ:

2.26 (6H, s, =C—CH₃),

3.56 (3H, s, COOCH₃), 4.12 (2H, t, J=6, —COOCH₂CH₂—), 4.17 (1H, s, >N—CH<), 5.36 (1H, s, C₄₍₄₎—H), 5.63 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₅H₃₈ClN₃O₄: C, 70.04; H, 6.38; N, 7.00

Found: C, 69.84; H, 6.45; N, 6.83

Example 5

A mixture of o-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 76—78°C (sintering). Yield 34.7%. IR (Nujol) cm⁻¹: 3320, 1690, 1680. NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.17 (3H, t, J=7, —CH₂CH₃),

2.20 (6H, s, =C—CH₃),

4.20 (1H, s, >N—CH<), 5.40 (1H, s, C₄₍₄₎—H), 6.37 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₆H₄₀ClN₃O₄: C, 70.40; H, 6.56; N, 6.84

Found: C, 70.12; H, 6.77; N, 6.57

Example 6

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 84—88°C (sintering). Yield 31.6%. IR (Nujol) cm⁻¹: 3320, 1730, 1690. NMR (CDCl₃) δ:

2.28 (6H, s, =C—CH₃),

3.58 (3H, s, COOCH₃), 4.15 (2H, t, J=6, —COOCH₂CH₂—), 4.19 (1H, s, >N—CH<), 5.45 (1H, s, C₄₍₄₎—H), 5.61 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₃H₃₇Cl₂N₃O₄: C, 66.24; H, 5.88; N, 6.62

Found: C, 66.38; H, 5.99; N, 6.37

Example 7

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 87—89°C (sintering). Yield 30.7%. IR (Nujol) cm⁻¹: 3335, 1695, 1680. NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.15 (3H, t, J=7, —CH₂CH₃),

3.25 (6H, s, =C—CH₃),

4.16 (1H, s, >N—CH<), 5.41 (1H, s, C₄₍₄₎—H), 5.96 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₆H₃₉Cl₂N₃O₄: C, 66.66; H, 6.06; N, 6.48

Found: C, 66.32; H, 5.97; N, 6.27

Example 8

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 68—72°C (sintering). Yield 33.3%. This product was treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride to give colorless prisms of the dihydrochloride, m.p. 190—193°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₃₅H₃₆F₂N₄O₆·2HCl: C, 58.42; H, 5.32; N, 7.79

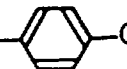
Found: C, 58.25; H, 5.38; N, 7.44

Example 9

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-

[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 83–87°C (sintering). Yield 53.1%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1695, 1680 (shoulder). NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.32 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.36 (6H, s, )

3.60 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.10 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.14 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.09 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.84 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: C, 69.57; H, 6.63; N, 8.77

Found: C, 69.88; H, 6.82; N, 8.42

Example 10

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethoxybenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethoxybenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 76–80°C (sintering). Yield 39.3%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1695, 1680 (shoulder). NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.36 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.57 (3H, s, $-\text{COOCH}_3$), 3.75 (6H, s, OCH_3), 4.11 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.15 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.08 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.80 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: C, 66.25; H, 6.31; N, 8.35

Found: C, 66.22; H, 6.41; N, 8.12

Example 11

A mixture of o-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(2-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 90–93°C (sintering). Yield 21.3%. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3350, 1695. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.26 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.31 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.53 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.0–4.3 (3H, m, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}< + -\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.77 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{36}\text{F}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: C, 65.01; H, 5.61; N, 8.66

Found: C, 65.40; H, 5.60; N, 8.39

Example 12

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 83–87°C (sintering). Yield 57.8%. This product was further treated with ethanolic hydrogen chloride to give the dihydrochloride. Recrystallization from ethanol-ethyl ether gave light yellow prisms, m.p. 208–211°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{36}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{HCl}$: C, 55.86; H, 5.09; N, 7.45

Found: C, 56.00; H, 5.34; N, 7.38

Example 13

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 90—93°C (sintering). Yield 52.9%. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3340, 1695. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.28 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.57 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.12 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 4.16 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 5.42 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.70 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{35}\text{Cl}_2\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$: C, 62.69; H, 5.26; N, 6.27

Found: C, 62.77; H, 5.50; N, 6.06

Example 14

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 104—107°C (sintering). Yield 43.2%. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3340, 1695. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.27 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.57 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.12 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 4.18 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 5.43 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.70 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{35}\text{Cl}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$: C, 59.76; H, 5.01; N, 5.97

Found: C, 59.52; H, 4.97; N, 5.75

Example 15

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydrylhomopiperazin-1-yl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydrylhomopiperazin-1-yl)-ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 60—63°C (sintering). Yield 31.7%. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1690. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.33 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.60 (3H, s), 4.12 (2H, t, $J=6$), 4.57 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 5.10 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.92 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$: C, 69.21; H, 6.45; N, 8.97

Found: C, 69.24; H, 6.51; N, 8.77

Example 16

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1, and the product obtained was further treated with a dioxane solution of hydrogen chloride to give 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate hydrochloride as a light yellow powder, m.p. 108—110°C. Yield 76.4%. NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ :

2.30 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.38 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.60 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.48 (2H, m, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.03 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{FN}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 56.71; H, 5.78; N, 9.45

Found: C, 56.78; H, 5.85; N, 9.35

Example 17

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 65–68°C (sintering). Yield 29.0%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3300. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.34 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.36 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.63 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.21 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.12 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.89 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_4\text{O}_6$: C, 63.26; H, 6.22; N, 10.18

Found: C, 63.33; H, 6.43; N, 9.83

Example 18

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give methyl 2-[4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 95–87°C (sintering). Yield 82.7%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3345, 1695, 1645. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.34 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.64 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.21 (2H, t, $J=5.5$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.11 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 6.39 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{31}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$: C, 59.18; H, 5.31; N, 9.52

Found: C, 59.15; H, 5.53; N, 9.43

Example 19

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 58°C (sintering). Yield 55.6%. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.34 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.63 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.83 (3H, s, OCH_3), 4.21 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.14 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 6.60 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$: C, 63.26; H, 6.22; N, 10.18

Found: C, 63.33; H, 6.43; N, 9.83

Example 20

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 106–108°C (sintering). Yield 86.0%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3325. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.33 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.46 (2H, s, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2-$), 3.61 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.14 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.09 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.82 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$: C, 65.15; H, 6.41; N, 10.48

Found: C, 64.93; H, 6.57; N, 10.48

Example 21

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give methyl 2-[4-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 53—56°C (sintering). Yield 54.5%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3280. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.35 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.37 (3H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.64 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.21 (2H, t, $\text{J}=6$, $\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.13 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.77 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_5\text{O}_6$: C, 62.18; H, 5.99; N, 13.43

Found: C, 62.20; H, 6.07; N, 13.03

Example 22

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 74—80°C (sintering). Yield 28.3%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3325, 1695, 1680. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.32 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.60 (3H, s, COOCH_3), 4.96 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.64 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{38}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_4$: C, 70.04; H, 6.38; N, 7.00

Found: C, 70.15; H, 6.29; N, 7.18

Example 23

A mixture of m-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 70—72°C. Yield 52.5%. The product was further treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride and recrystallized from methanolethyl ether to give the dihydrochloride as colorless crystals, m.p. 168—170°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{38}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{HCl} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 60.42; H, 5.77; N, 5.87

Found: C, 60.52; H, 5.49; N, 5.66

Example 24

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 85—88°C (sintering). Yield 27.3%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1690. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.14 (3H, t, $\text{J}=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),

2.25 (12H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

4.05 (2H, q, $\text{J}=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.08 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.08 (2H, t, $\text{J}=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.41 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.68 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{43}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$: C, 67.45; H, 6.41; N, 6.21

Found: C, 67.29; H, 6.27; N, 6.00

Example 25

A mixture of nicotinaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-pyridyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate. Recrystallization from methanol gave colorless crystals, m.p. 227—228°C. Yield 46.3%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{34}H_{38}N_4O_4$: C, 72.06; H, 6.76; N, 9.89
 Found: C, 72.08; H, 6.73; N, 9.94

Example 26

(1) To a mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde (307 mg), 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate (668 mg) and benzene (20 ml) was added piperidine (two drops), and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours under removal of water using a Dean-Stark trap. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off to give crude 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl 2-(3-nitrobenzylidene)acetoacetate as an oil. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 2.38 (3H, s, $COCH_3$), 4.14—4.53 (3H, m, $-COOCH_2CH_2-$, $>N-CH<$), 7.10—8.75 (14H, m). This product was submitted to the next reaction step without further purification.

(2) The oil (whole amount) obtained in the above (1) and methyl 3-aminocrotonate (280 mg) were dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (10 ml) and the solution was refluxed for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate (725 mg, 67.6%). This product was further treated in the same manner as Example 1 to give the dihydrochloride. Recrystallization gave light yellow crystals, m.p. 166—169°C. The IR and NMR spectra of this compound were identical with those of the dihydrochloride monohydrate obtained in Example 1.

Example 27

(1) To a solution of 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate (3.21 g) in ethanol (5 ml), 20% ethanolic ammonia (15 ml) was added, and the mixture was allowed to stand in a refrigerator overnight. The solvent and ammonia were distilled off to give crude 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl 3-aminocrotonate as an oil.

(2) The oil obtained in the above (1), m-nitrobenzaldehyde (0.88 g) and methyl acetoacetate (1.15 g) were dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (15 ml), and the solution was refluxed with stirring for 6 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography. The product obtained was further treated in the same manner as Example 1 to give the dihydrochloride. By this procedure were obtained crystals of 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride monohydrate (1.06 g, 17.8%), m.p. 166—170°C. The IR and NMR spectra of this compound were identical with those of the compound obtained in Example 1.

Example 28

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 72—75°C (sintering). Yield 43.3%.

This product was dissolved in a small amount of ethanol, an excess amount of ethanolic hydrogen chloride was added thereto, and the mixture was allowed to stand. The resulting crystalline precipitate was dissolved in chloroform-methanol (3:1, v/v) and the solution was concentrated. Addition of ethyl acetate gave crystals of 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride, m.p. 179—182°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{40}ClN_3O_4 \cdot 2HCl$: C, 62.93; H, 6.16; N, 6.12
 Found: C, 62.67; H, 6.44; N, 6.00

Example 29

A mixture of p-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl ethyl 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 75—79°C (sintering). Yield 32.8%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3300, 1695, 1670. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.17 (3H, t, $J=7.5$, $-CH_2CH_3$),

2.28 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

4.95 (1H, s, $C_{14}-H$), 5.77 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{40}ClN_3O_4$: C, 70.40; H, 6.56; N, 6.84
 Found: C, 70.04; H, 6.51; N, 6.82

Example 30

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and 2-methoxyethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl 2-methoxyethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-

EP 0 094 159 B1

pyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 62–66°C (sintering). Yield 19.5%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3300, 1685, 1675. NMR (CDCl_3) δ :

2.33 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.5 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}<$), 3.29 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.49 (2H, t, $J=4.5$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$), 5.08 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.77 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$: C, 67.87; H, 6.47; N, 8.56

Found: C, 67.69; H, 6.49; N, 8.30

Example 31

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 82–85°C (sintering). Yield 50.8%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1685. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.19 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),

2.26 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.33 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

4.05 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.10 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.12 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.07 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.75 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: C, 69.92; H, 6.79; N, 8.58

Found: C, 69.94; H, 6.75; N, 8.25

Example 32

A mixture of m-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a colorless powder, m.p. 74–77°C (sintering). Yield 44.1%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3320, 1680. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.17 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),

2.26 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.32 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

4.05 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.10 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.12 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.02 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.65 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{44}\text{F}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$: C, 69.32; H, 6.56; N, 6.22

Found: C, 69.23; H, 6.55; N, 6.07

Example 32

A mixture of m-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a colorless powder, m.p. 74–77°C (sintering). Yield 44.1%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3320, 1680. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.17 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),

2.22 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.28 (6H, s, $=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$),

4.05 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4.08 (1H, s, $>\text{N}-\text{CH}<$), 4.11 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 4.93 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{(4)}-\text{H}$), 5.64 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{38}H_{44}ClN_3O_4$: C, 71.07; H, 6.91; N, 6.54

Found: C, 71.19; H, 6.87; N, 6.38

Example 34

A mixture of m-anisaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a colorless powder, m.p. 75–78°C (sintering). Yield 42.2%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1690.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.18 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$),2.25 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),2.27 (3H, s, $=C-CH_3$),2.29 (3H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

3.68 (3H, s, $-OCH_3$), 4.05 (2H, q, $-CH_2CH_3$), 4.09 (1H, s, $>N-CH<$), 4.14 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-COOCH_2CH_2-$), 4.96 (1H, s, $C_{(4)}-H$), 5.62 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{39}H_{47}N_3O_5$: C, 73.44; H, 7.43; N, 6.59

Found: C, 73.09; H, 7.64; N, 6.41

Example 35

A mixture of m-methoxycarbonylbenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 4-(3-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 80–83°C (sintering). Yield 47.5%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1720, 1690. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.17 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$),

2.25 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),2.31 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

3.83 (3H, s, $-COOCH_3$), 4.03 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$), 4.10 (1H, s, $>N-CH<$), 4.10 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-COOCH_2CH_2-$), 5.00 (1H, s, $C_{(4)}-H$), 5.78 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{40}H_{47}N_3O_6$: C, 72.12; H, 7.12; N, 6.31

Found: C, 71.74; H, 7.24; N, 6.12

Example 36

A mixture of p-cyanobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a colorless powder, m.p. 79–81°C (sintering). Yield 48.4%. IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1680. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.16 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$),

2.24 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),2.29 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

4.03 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$), 4.11 (1H, s, $>N-CH<$), 4.13 (2H, t, $J=7$, $-COOCH_2CH_2-$), 5.01 (1H, s, $C_{(4)}-H$), 5.77 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{39}H_{44}N_4O_4$: C, 74.02; H, 7.01; N, 8.86

Found: C, 74.07; H, 7.22; N, 9.06

Example 37

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)propyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)propyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as an oil. This product was further treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride. Recrystallization from methanol gave the dihydrochloride as light yellow crystals, m.p. 168—173°C. Yield 34.3%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{40}N_4O_6 \cdot 2HCl \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$: C, 61.19; H, 6.13; N, 7.93

Found: C, 61.09; H, 6.07; N, 7.93

Example 38

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)propyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)propyl methyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as an oil. This product was further treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride. Recrystallization from methanol gave the dihydrochloride as colorless crystals, m.p. 169—172°C. Yield 45.6%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{40}ClN_4O_4 \cdot 2HCl$: C, 62.93; H, 6.16; N, 6.12

Found: C, 62.89; H, 6.36; N, 6.07

Example 39

A mixture of furfural, 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(2-furyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 71—77°C (sintering). Yield 33.4% IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3310, 1700, 1685. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ :

2.30 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

2.64 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-CH_2CH_2<$), 3.62 (3H, s, OCH_3), 5.16 (1H, s, $C_{14}-H$), 5.77 (broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{33}H_{37}N_3O_5$: C, 71.33; H, 6.71; N, 7.56

Found: C, 71.02; H, 6.69; N, 7.64

Example 40

A mixture of 5-methyl-2-thiophenecarbaldehyde, 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(5-methyl-2-thienyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 82—85°C (sintering). Yield 25.8% IR (Nujol) cm^{-1} : 3330, 1690. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$),

2.24 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

2.28 (6H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

2.30 (3H, s, $=C-CH_3$),

4.10 (1H, s, $>N-CH<$), 4.13 (2H, q, $J=7$, $-CH_2CH_3$), 4.20 (2H, t, $J=6$, $-COOCH_2CH_2-$), 5.20 (1H, s, $C_{14}-H$), 5.75 (1H, broad s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{37}H_{45}N_3O_4S$: C, 70.79; H, 7.23; N, 6.69

Found: C, 70.76; H, 7.30; N, 6.51

Example 41

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give ethyl 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl, 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow crystals, m.p. 129—131.5°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane). Yield 45.3%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{33}FN_4O_6$: C, 63.03; H, 6.02; N, 10.14

Found: C, 62.95; H, 6.10; N, 10.10

Example 42

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as a light yellow powder, m.p. 44—49°C (sintering). Yield 34.1%. IR(Nujol)cm⁻¹: 3430, 1700, 1685. NMR(CDCl₃) δ:

2.30 (3H, s, =C—CH₃),

2.34 (3H, s, =C—CH₃),

3.63 (3H, s, —COOCH₃), 4.18 (2H, t, J=6, —COOCH₂CH₂—), 4.99 (1H, s, C₄—H), 5.69 (1H, s, NH).

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₉H₃₃ClFN₃O₄: C, 64.26; H, 6.14; N, 7.75

Found: C, 63.96; H, 5.94; N, 7.48

Example 43

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 146—148°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-ethyl ether). Yield 34.9%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₈H₃₀Cl₂N₃O₄: C, 59.79; H, 5.38; N, 7.47

Found: C, 59.84; H, 5.40; N, 7.16

Example 44

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow crystals, m.p. 153—154°C (recrystallized from ethyl ether-hexane). Yield 46.5%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₈H₃₁ClN₄O₆: C, 60.59; H, 5.63; N, 10.09

Found: C, 60.47; H, 5.84; N, 9.91

Example 45

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as light yellow crystals, m.p. 141.5—143°C (recrystallized from ethyl ether-hexane). Yield 55.7%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₈H₃₁ClN₄O₆: C, 60.59; H, 5.63; N, 10.09

Found: C, 60.52; H, 5.74; N, 9.83

Example 46

A mixture of 2,3-dichlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 140—143°C (recrystallized from ethyl ether-hexane). Yield 29.2%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₈H₃₀Cl₃N₃O₆: C, 58.09; H, 5.22; N, 7.26

Found: C, 58.23; H, 5.25; N, 6.87

Example 47

A mixture of m-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 141—143°C (recrystallized from ethyl ether-hexane). Yield 44.6%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for C₂₉H₃₁ClF₃N₃O₄: C, 60.26; H, 5.41; N, 7.27

Found: C, 60.13; H, 5.51; N, 6.95

Example 48

A mixture of o-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 130—132°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 24.1%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{31}Cl_2N_3O_4$: C, 61.77; H, 5.74; N, 7.72

Found: C, 62.06; H, 5.74; N, 7.69

Example 49

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 161.5—163°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 52.6%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{31}Cl_2N_3O_4$: C, 61.77; H, 5.74; N, 7.72

Found: C, 61.86; H, 5.73; N, 7.58

Example 50

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde 2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl, acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless crystals, m.p. 127—131°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 47.5%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{31}Cl_2N_3O_4$: C, 61.77; H, 5.74; N, 7.72

Found: C, 61.81; H, 5.93; N, 7.73

Example 52

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give methyl 2-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl, 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless crystals, m.p. 151—153°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 48.6%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{34}ClN_3O_4$: C, 66.47; H, 6.54; N, 8.02

Found: C, 66.47; H, 6.55; N, 7.79

Example 54

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(phenyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give methyl 2-[4-(phenyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless crystals, m.p. 147—148.5°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 44.2%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{32}ClN_3O_4$: C, 65.94; H, 6.32; N, 8.24

Found: C, 65.86; H, 6.25; N, 8.17

Example 55

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow prisms, m.p. 169—171°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether). Yield 62.1%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{34}N_4O_7$: C, 63.96; H, 6.22; N, 10.18

Found: C, 63.10; H, 6.28; N, 10.16

Example 56

A mixture of m-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 4-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as colorless prisms, m.p. 163.5—164.5°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether). Yield 50.9%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{34}ClN_3O_5$: C, 64.50; H, 6.35; N, 7.78

Found: C, 64.31; H, 6.28; N, 7.78

Example 57

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow crystals, m.p. 155—157°C (recrystallized from ethyl ether-hexane). Yield 54.8%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{33}ClN_4O_6$: C, 61.21; H, 5.85; N, 9.85

Found: C, 61.35; H, 5.87; N, 9.78

Example 58

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow crystals, m.p. 189—190°C. Yield 75.7%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{30}Cl_2N_4O_6$: C, 57.05; H, 5.13; N, 9.50

Found: C, 56.99; H, 5.12; N, 9.47

Example 59

A mixture of m-nitrobenzaldehyde, 2-[4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-[4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate as yellow crystals, m.p. 170—172°C (recrystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane). Yield 54.9%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{30}Cl_2N_4O_6$: C, 57.05; H, 5.13; N, 9.50

Found: C, 56.88; H, 5.14; N, 9.17

Example 60

A mixture of 2,1,3-benzoxadiazole-4-carbaldehyde, 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate and methyl 3-aminocrotonate was worked up in isopropyl alcohol in the same manner as Example 1 and the product obtained was further treated with methanolic hydrogen chloride solution to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride as light yellow crystals, m.p. 192—198°C. yield 45.0%.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{35}H_{37}N_5O_5 \cdot 2HCl \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$: C, 60.96; H, 5.85; N, 10.16

Found: C, 60.89; H, 5.55; N, 10.09

Example 61

The monohydrate obtained in Example 1 was dissolved in methanol and the solution was concentrated. Recrystallization from ethyl acetate gave anhydrous 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride. m.p. 174—180°C [204—206.5°C (decomp.) when measured in a capillary tube].

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{35}H_{38}N_4O_6 \cdot 2HCl$: C, 61.49; H, 5.90; N, 8.20

Found: C, 61.50; H, 5.81; N, 8.32

Example 62

The free base obtained in Example 9 was dissolved in a small amount of methanol, an excess of hydrogen chloride in methanol was added thereto, and the mixture was concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from ethanol-ethyl ether to give 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride as light yellow crystals, m.p. 182—183°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{37}H_{42}N_4O_6 \cdot 2HCl$: C, 62.44; H, 6.23; N, 7.87

Found: C, 62.31; H, 6.19; N, 7.90

Example 63

The free base obtained in Example 17 was added in a small amount of methanol, an excess of methanolic hydrogen chloride was added thereto, and the mixture was concentrated. The resulting crystalline precipitate was collected by filtration and recrystallized from methanol to give 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate hydrochloride as yellow crystals, m.p. 192—196°C.

Elemental analysis:

Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{31}ClN_4O_6 \cdot HCl$: C, 56.86; H, 5.45; N, 9.47; Cl, 11.99

Found: C, 56.79; H, 5.48; N, 9.67; Cl, 11.85

Example 64

(1) To a solution of 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate (3.0 g) in ethanol (15 ml) was added a 15% ethanolic ammonia solution (15 ml). The mixture was allowed to stand in a refrigerator for 2 days. The solvent and ammonia was distilled off to give crude 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl 3-aminocrotonate as an oil.

(2) The oil obtained in the above (1) and methyl 2-(3-nitrobenzylidene)acetoacetate (1.97 g) were dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (30 ml), and the solution was refluxed for 10 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by chromatography (silica gel). This product was converted to the dihydrochloride in the same manner as Example 1 to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride monohydrate (0.83 g, 15%), m.p. 164—169°C.

The Ir and NMR spectra of this compound were identical with those of the dihydrochloride monohydrate obtained in Example 1.

Formulation Example

For use as an antihypertensive drug, the compound (I) of this invention can be used in the following exemplary formulations.

A. Tablet

(1) 2-(4-Benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride monohydrate	5 g
(2) Lactose	95 g
(3) Corn starch	29 g
(4) Magnesium stearate	1 g
	130 g for 1000 tablets

The whole amounts of (1) and (2) are mixed with 17 g of corn starch (3) and the mixture is granulated with a paste prepared from 7 g of corn starch (3). Then 5 g of corn starch (3) and the whole amount of (4) are added and the whole mixture is compression molded on a compression tableting machine to give 1000 tablets 7 mm in diameter and each containing 5 mg of (1).

B. Capsule

(1) 2-[4-(4,4'-Difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate dihydrochloride	5 g
(2) Lactose	140 g
(3) Microcrystalline cellulose	70 g
(4) Magnesium stearate	5 g
	220 g for 1000 capsules

The whole amounts of the above components are mixed and filled into 1000 gelatin capsules No. 3 (Japanese Pharmacopeia IX) to give capsules each containing 5 mg of (1).

Reference Example 1

(1) To a mixture of 1-piperazineethanol (11.4 g), potassium carbonate powder (24.3 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml) was added dropwise benzhydryl bromide (21.7 g) under stirring. The mixture

was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl ether. The ethyl ether layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was then distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: hexane-ethyl acetate (2:1)] to give 21.9 g (84.2%) of 4-benzhydryl-1-piperazineethanol as an oil. IR (Neat): 3380 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.46 (10H, broad s), 3.57 (2H, t, $J=6.5$), 4.20 (1H, s), 7.03—7.45 (12H, m).

In the same manner as above, there were obtained the following compounds:

4-(4,4'-Difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazineethanol:

Oil, IR (Neat): 3380 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.2—2.7 (10H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, $J=6$), 4.18 (1H, s), 6.8—7.4 (8H, m).

4-(4,4'-Dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazineethanol:

Oil, IR (Neat): 3400 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.2—2.6 (10H, m), 2.82 (1H, s, OH), 3.53 (2H, t, $J=6$), 4.14 (1H, s), 7.23 (8H, s).

4-(4,4'-Dimethoxybenzhydryl)-1-piperazineethanol:

Oil, IR (Neat): 3330 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.3—2.7 (10H, m), 3.15 (1H, broad, OH), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6$), 3.74 (6H, s), 4.14 (1H, s), 6.78 (4H, d, $J=9$), 7.27 (4H, d, $J=9$).

4-(4,4'-Dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazineethanol:

Oil, IR (Neat): 3400 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.24 (6H, s), 2.2—2.7 (10H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, $J=6$), 4.21 (1H, s), 6.9—7.3 (8H, m).

(2) To 4-benzhydryl-1-piperazineethanol (18.1 g) was added diketene (5.1 g) and the mixture was heated under stirring at 70—80°C for 1.5 hours. The product obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: hexaneethyl acetate (3:2)] to give 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate as an oil. Yield 17.1 g (73.6%).

IR (Neat): 1730, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.22 (3H, s), 2.43 (10H, broad) 3.39 (2H, s), 4.18 (1H, s), 4.20 (2H, t, $J=6$), 6.64—7.73 (10H, m).

In the same manner as above, there were obtained the following compounds:

2-[4-(4,4'-Difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.25 (3H, s), 2.2—2.7 (10H, m), 3.40 (2H, s), 4.18 (1H, s), 4.25 (2H, t, $J=6$), 6.8—7.5 (8H, m).

2-[4-(4,4'-Dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.23 (3H, s), 2.3—2.8 (10H, m), 3.42 (2H, s), 4.17 (1H, s), 4.23 (2H, t, $J=6$), 7.28 (8H, s).

2-[4-(4,4'-Dimethoxybenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.23 (3H, s), 2.3—2.8 (10H, m), 3.40 (2H, s), 3.75 (6H, s), 4.13 (1H, s), 4.24 (2H, t, $J=6$), 6.77 (4H, d, $J=9$), 7.31 (4H, d, $J=9$).

2-[4-(4,4'-Dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.23 (3H, s), 2.25 (6H, s), 2.3—2.8 (10H, m) 3.40 (2H, s), 4.12 (1H, s), 4.23 (2H, t, $J=6$), 7.03 (4H, d, $J=9$), 7.27 (4H, d, $J=9$).

Reference Example 2

(1) To a mixture of 1-(4-fluorophenyl)piperazine (7.24 g), potassium carbonate powder (13.9 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (30 ml) was added dropwise ethylene bromohydrin (10.0 g) under stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, diluted with 100 ml of water and extracted with ethyl ether. The ethyl ether layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: hexane-ethyl acetate (1:3)] to give 7.12 g (79.0%) of 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol as an oil. IR (Neat): 3150 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.47—2.80 (6H, m), 2.97—3.20 (4H, m), 3.10 (1H, s), 3.65 (2H, t, $J=5.5$), 6.71—7.13 (4H, m).

In the same manner as above, there were obtained the following compounds:

4-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil IR (Neat): 3380 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.47—2.79 (6H, m), 3.06—3.35 (5H, m), 3.68 (2H, t, $J=5.5$), 6.65—7.48 (4H, m).

4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Colorless crystals, m.p. 71—72°C IR (Nujol): 3370 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.47—2.82 (6H, m), 2.97—3.22 (4H, m), 3.65 (2H, t, $J=5.5$), 3.82 (3H, s), 6.87 (4H, broad s).

4-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil, IR (Neat): 3375 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.47—2.80 (6H, m), 3.13—3.38 (5H, m), 3.67 (2H, t, $J=5.5$), 6.80—7.44 (4H, m).

(2) The 4-phenyl-1-piperazineethanol compounds obtained in the above (1) were reacted with diketene in the same manner as Reference Example 1-(2), whereby the following compounds were obtained:

2-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.25 (3H, s), 2.49—2.84 (7H, m), 2.93—3.24 (4H, m), 3.46 (2H, s), 4.28 (2H, t, $J=5.5$), 6.67—7.07 (4H, m).

2-[4-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.24 (3H, s), 2.50—2.82 (7H, m), 3.06—3.13 (4H, m), 3.44 (2H, s), 4.28 (2H, t), 6.60—7.36 (4H, m).

2-[4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate Oil, IR (Neat): 1740, 1710 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.30 (3H, s), 2.59—2.83 (6H, m), 2.96—3.20 (4H, m), 3.44 (2H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.29 (2H, t, $J=6$), 6.87 (4H, broad s).

2-[4-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethylacetoacetate: Oil, IR (Neat): 1735, 1715 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.28 (3H, s), 2.54—2.83 (6H, m), 3.12—3.36 (4H, m), 3.48 (2H, s), 4.31 (2H, t, $J=6$), 6.87—7.45 (4H, m).

Reference Example 3

(1) To a mixture of homopiperazine (5.0 g), potassium carbonate powder (13.8 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (80 ml) was added ethylene bromohydrin (6.3 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Then, benzhydryl bromide (12.4 g) was added and the whole mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 6 hours, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl ether. The ethyl ether layer was washed with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the oily residue was purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: chloroform-methanol (20:1)] to give 4-benzhydrylhomopiperazine-1-ethanol as an oil (2.7 g, 17.4%). IR (Neat): 3400 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.6—1.9 (2H, m), 2.5—2.9 (10H, m), 3.08 (1H, s), 3.52 (2H, t, J=6), 4.57 (1H, s), 7.0—7.5 (10H, m).

(2) 4-benzhydrylhomopiperazine-1-ethanol (2.6 g) was reacted with diketene in the same manner as Reference Example 1-(2) to give 2-(4-benzhydrylhomopiperazin-1-yl)ethyl acetoacetate as an oil (2.7 g, 81.8%). IR (Neat): $1735, 1715\text{ cm}^{-1}$. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.6—1.9 (2H, m), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.5—2.9 (10H, m), 3.40 (2H, s), 4.20 (2H, t, J=6), 4.57 (1H, s), 7.1—7.5 (10H, m).

Reference Example 4

(1) 1-Piperazineethanol was benzylated with benzyl bromide in the same manner as Reference Example 1-(1) to give 4-benzyl-1-piperazineethanol as an oil. Yield 80.8%. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.42—2.65 (10H, m), 3.33 (1H, s), 3.49 (2H, s), 3.59 (2H, t, J=5), 7.23 (5H, s).

(2) 4-Benzyl-1-piperazineethanol was reacted with diketene in the same manner as Reference Example 1-(2) to give 2-(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate as an oil. Yield 90.2%. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.26 (3H, s), 2.47 (8H, s), 2.61 (2H, t, J=6), 3.41 (2H, s), 3.47 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, t, J=6), 7.21 (5H, s).

Reference Example 5

(1) To a mixture of 1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine (5 g), potassium carbonate powder (9 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (30 ml) was added dropwise ethylene bromohydrin (5.74 g) under stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours, diluted with water (100 ml) and extracted with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: dichloromethane-methanol (95:5)] to give 4-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperazineethanol as crystals, m.p. $82.5\text{--}84^\circ\text{C}$. Yield 4.68 g (73.7%).

(2) To a solution of 4-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperazineethanol (4.65 g) in toluene (3 ml) was added dropwise diketene (2.26 g) under stirring at $70\text{--}80^\circ\text{C}$. The mixture was further stirred at room temperature for an hour and purified by silica gel chromatography [eluent: dichloromethane-methanol (95:5)] to give 2-[4-(2-pyridyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate as an oil (5.12 g, 78.3%). IR (Neat): $1740, 1715\text{ cm}^{-1}$. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.26 (3H, s), 2.47—2.79 (6H, m), 3.40—3.64 (6H, m), 4.27 (2H, t, J=6), 6.43—6.69 (2H, m), 7.24—7.56 (1H, m), 8.02—8.18 (1H, m).

Reference Example 6

(1) 1-Piperazinepropanol was reacted with benzhydryl bromide in the same manner as Reference Example 1-(1) to give crystals of 4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinepropanol, m.p. $126\text{--}128^\circ\text{C}$. Yield 76.3%.

(2) 4-Benzhydryl-1-piperazinepropanol was reacted with diketene in the same manner as Reference Example 2-(1) to give 3-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)propyl acetoacetate as an oil. Yield 96.3%. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.62—1.98 (2H, m), 3.40 (2H, s), 4.16 (2H, t, J=6.8), 4.20 (1H, s), 7.10—7.49 (10H, m).

Reference Example 7

In the same manner as Reference Example 2-(1), there were obtained the following compounds:
4-(2-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil. IR (Neat): 3380 cm^{-1} . NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 2.53—2.89 (7H, m), 3.01—3.25 (4H, m), 3.66 (2H, t, J=5.4), 6.82—7.44 (4H, m).

4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: M.p. $107\text{--}108^\circ\text{C}$

4-(2-Methylphenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil 4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: M.p. $87.5\text{--}88^\circ\text{C}$.

4-Phenyl-1-piperazineethanol: M.p. $80\text{--}81.5^\circ\text{C}$

4-(3-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: M.p. $91\text{--}93^\circ\text{C}$

4-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil

4-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazineethanol: Oil

Reference Example 8

In the same manner as Reference Example 1-(2), there were obtained the following compounds:

2-[4-(2-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

2-[4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

2-[4-(2-Methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

2-[4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

2-(4-Phenyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

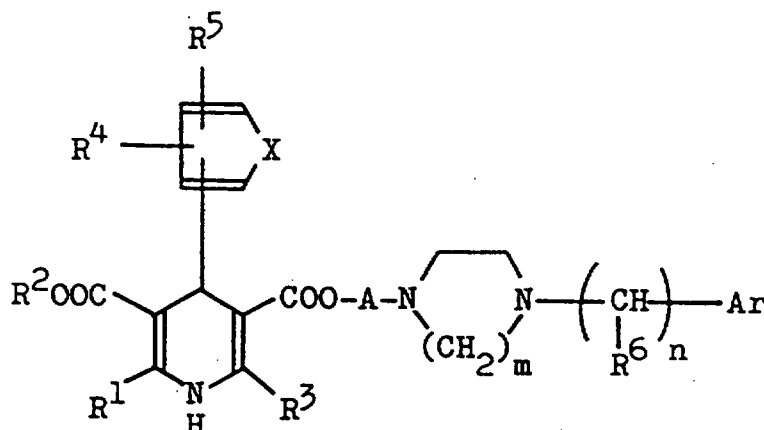
2-[4-(3-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

2-[4-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil

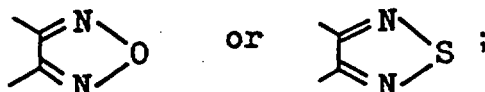
2-[4-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl acetoacetate: Oil



1. A dihydropyridine derivative of the formula (I);



(wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl or C_{3-6} alkoxyalkyl; R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} alkyl C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} alkoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-3} alkylthio; R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl- C_{1-3} alkyl, phenyl or naphthyl which may have the same or different substituents R^4 and R^5 in optional positions or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula



A is C_{2-4} alkylene;

Ar is phenyl or naphthyl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

2. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein m is 2.

3. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein A is ethylene.

4. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein X is vinylene.

5. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein X is azomethine.

6. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein X is oxygen.

7. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is phenyl.

8. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein R^6 and Ar each is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted and n is 1.

9. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

10. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein R^6 and Ar each is phenyl, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 1.

11. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two halogen atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

12. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two chlorine atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

13. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

14. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

15. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-[4-(4,4'-dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

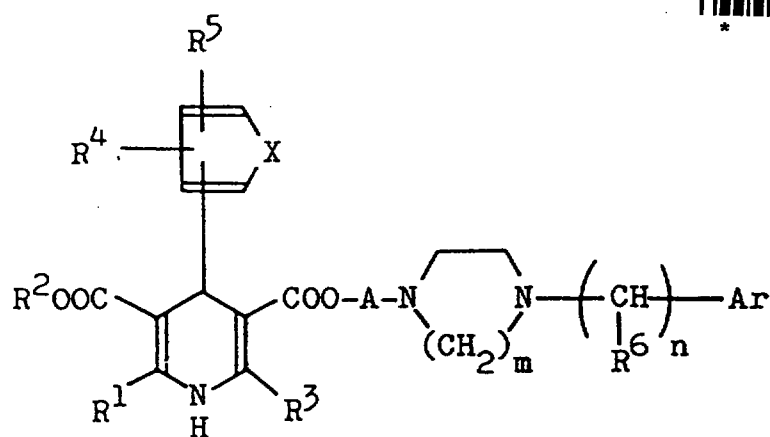
16. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

17. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl methyl 2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

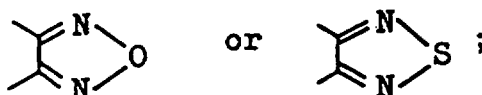
18. A dihydropyridine derivative as claimed in Claim 1, which is 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl methyl 4-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate.

19. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, as an active ingredient, an effective amount of a dihydropyridine derivative or its salt as defined in any of claims 1 to 18, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent therefor.

20. A process for producing a dihydropyridine derivative of the formula (I);

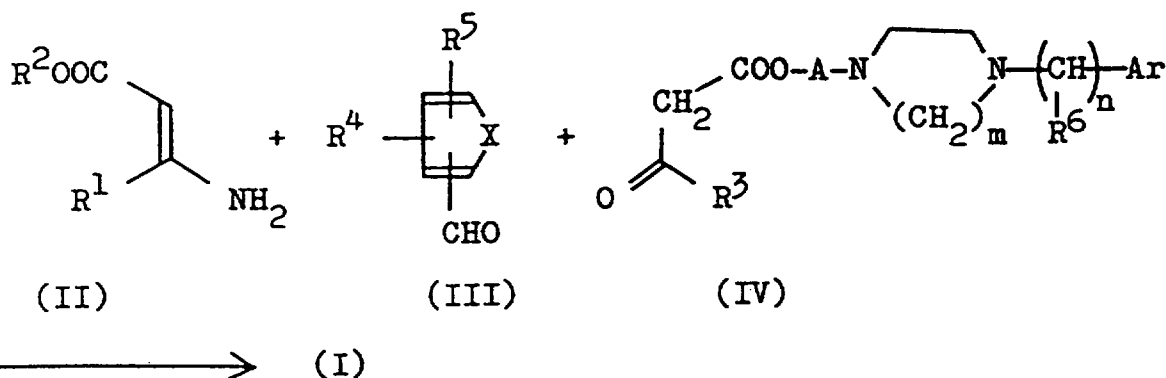


(wherein R¹, R² and R³ are the same or different and each is C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl or C₃₋₇alkoxy alkyl; R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, C₁₋₃alkoxy, cyano, C₂₋₄alkoxycarbonyl or C₁₋₃alkylthio; R⁶ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, phenyl, C₁₋₃alkyl, phenyl or naphthyl which may have the same or different substituents R₄ and R₅ in optional positions or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula

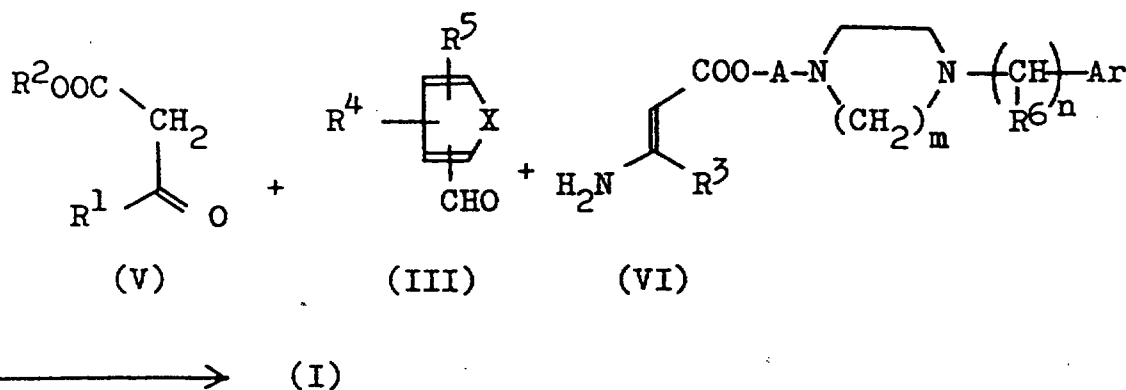


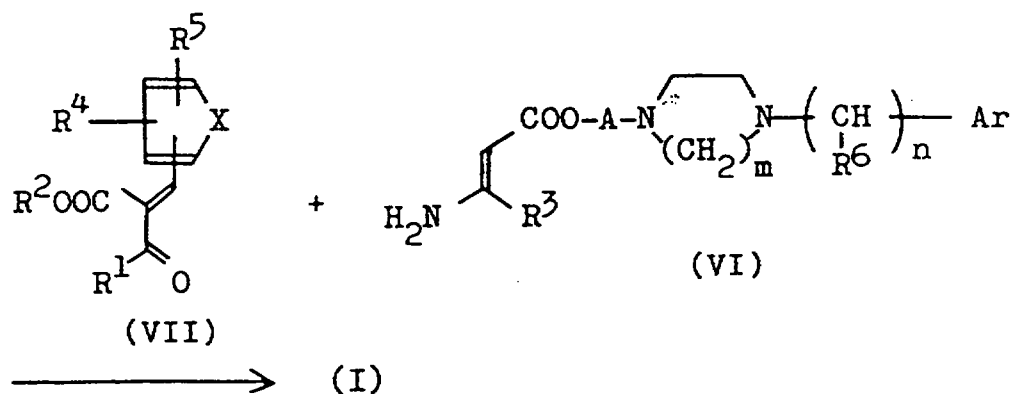
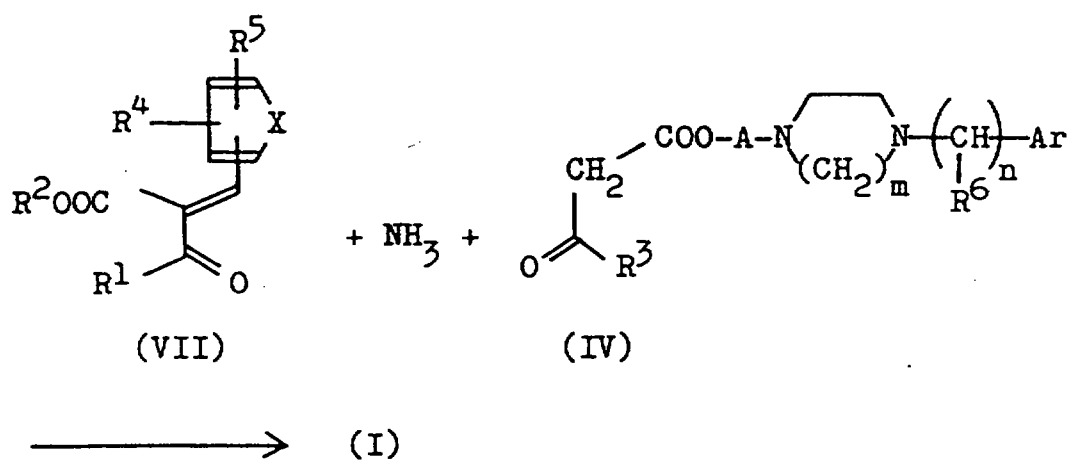
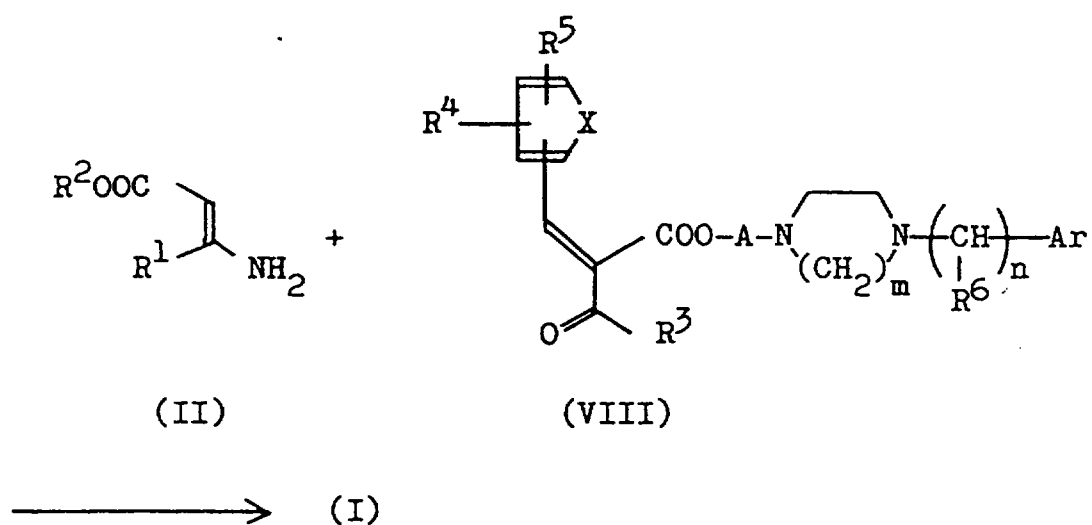
A is C₂₋₄alkylene; Ar is phenyl or naphthyl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2), or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which comprises subjecting any one of the fragments which can constitute the said derivative to dehydration and cyclization reaction with the remaining fragment (s) according to one of the following production processes (A) to (F):

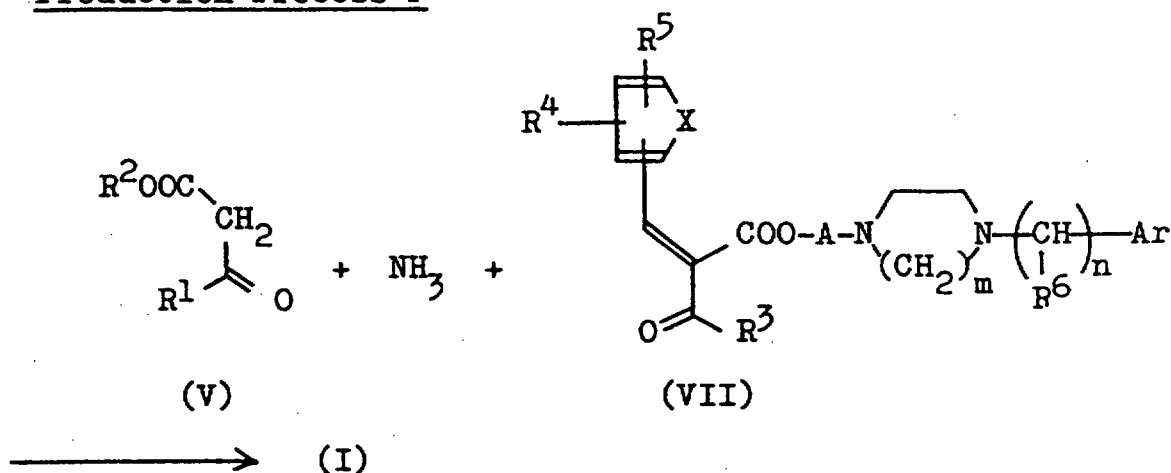
Production Process A



Production Process B

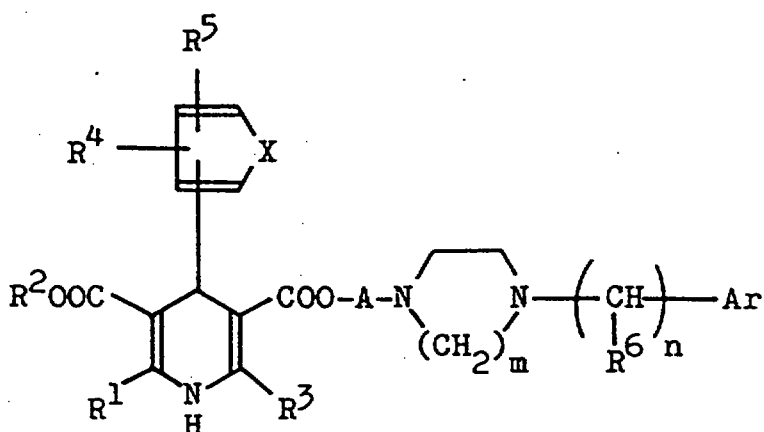


Production Process CProduction Process DProduction Process E

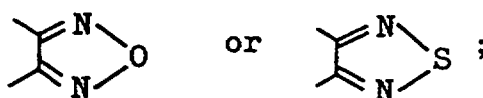
Production Process F

20 wherein, in the above formulae (II) to (VIII), the various symbols have the same meanings as are given in connection with the formula (I), and optionally converting the said dihydropyridine derivative (I) to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof by reaction with an appropriate acid in a manner known per se.

25 21. Dihydropyridine derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use in the preparation of medicaments as prophylactic or/and therapeutic drugs for cardiovascular diseases, said dihydropyridine derivatives having the formula (I):



50 (wherein R¹, R² and R³ are the same or different and each is C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl or C₃₋₇alkoxyalkyl; R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, C₁₋₃alkoxy, cyano, C₂₋₄alkoxycarbonyl or C₁₋₃alkylthio; R⁶ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, phenyl-C₁₋₃alkyl, phenyl or naphthyl which may have the same or different substituents R⁴ and R⁵ in optional positions or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula

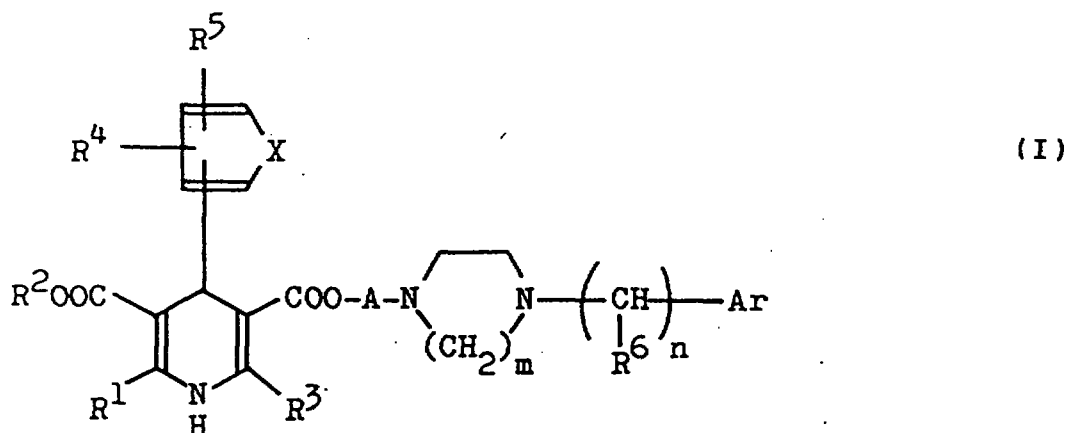


65 A is C₂₋₄alkylene; Ar is phenyl or naphthyl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2) and said salts being pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of said compounds (I).

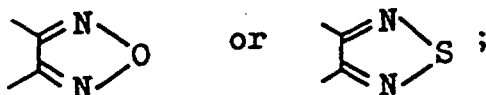


Claims for the Contracting State: AT

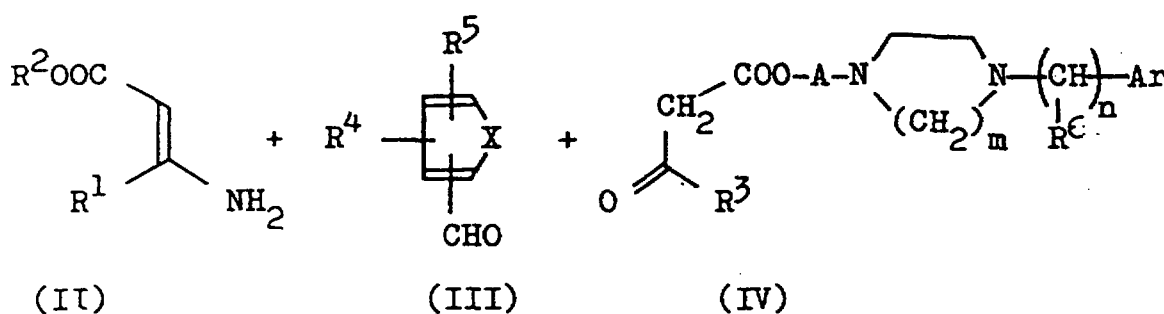
1. A process for producing a dihydropyridine derivative of the formula (I):

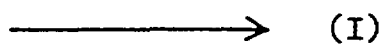
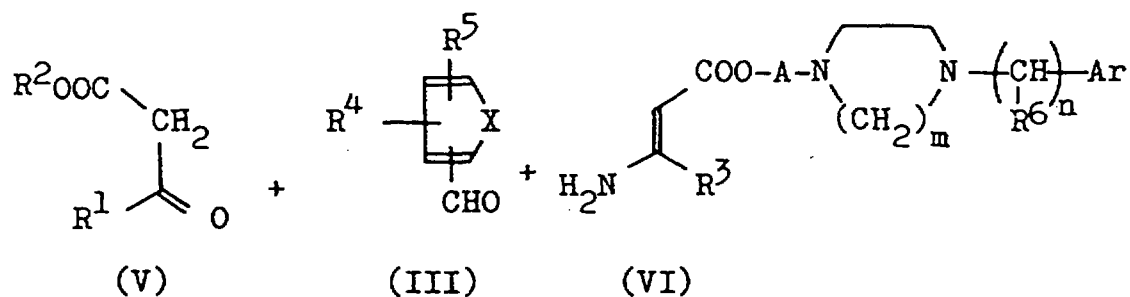
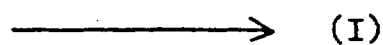
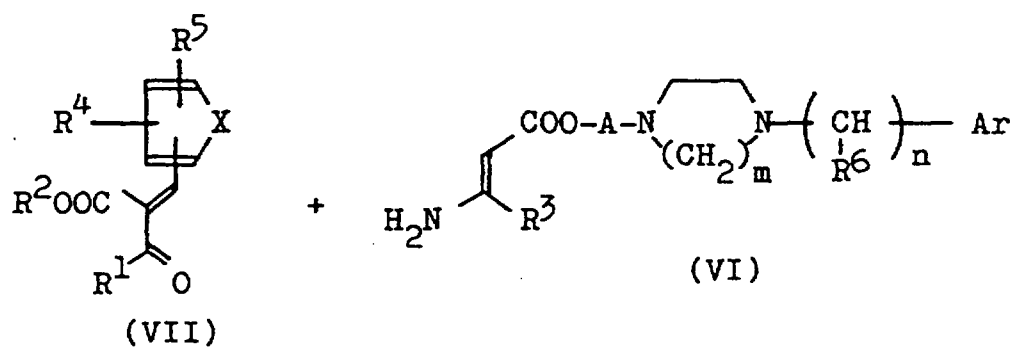
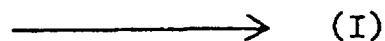
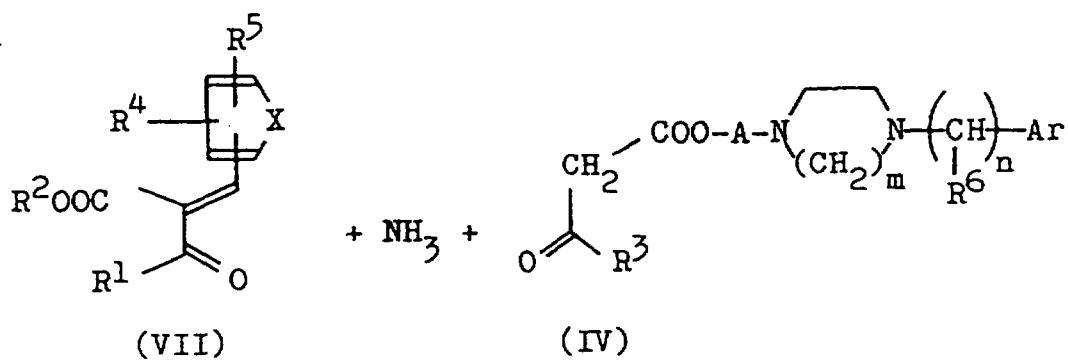


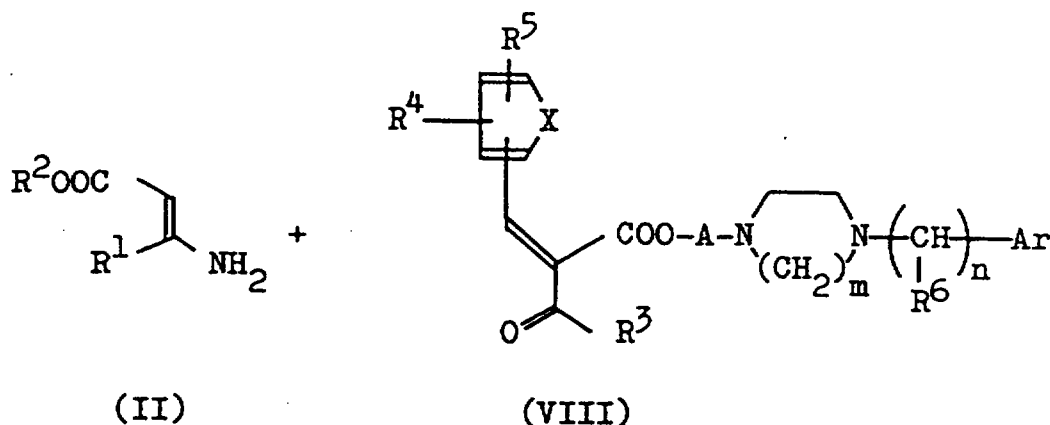
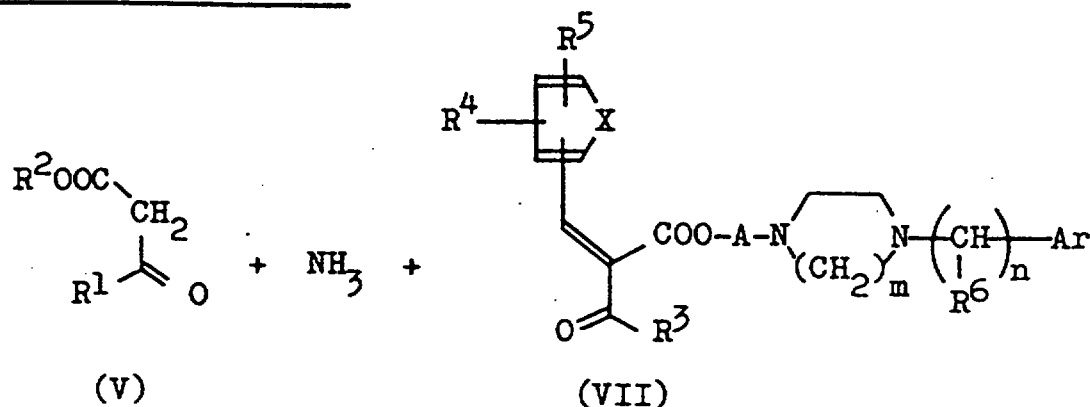
(wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl or C_{3-7} alkoxy alkyl; R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} alkyl C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} alkoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-3} alkylthio; R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl- C_{1-3} alkyl, phenyl or naphthyl which may have the same or different substituents R^4 and R^5 in optional positions or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula



A is C_{2-4} alkylene; Ar is phenyl or naphthyl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2), or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which comprises subjecting any one of the fragments which can constitute the said derivative to dehydration and cyclization reaction with the remaining fragment (s) according to one of the following production processes (A) to (F):

Production Process A

Production Process BProduction Process CProduction Process D

Production Process EProduction Process F

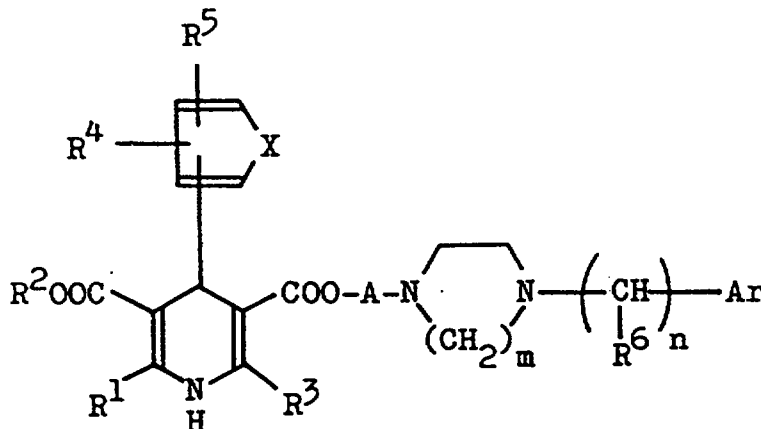
wherein, in the above formulae (II) to (VIII), the various symbols have the same meanings as are given in connection with the formula (I), and optionally converting the said dihydropyridine derivative (I) to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof by reaction with an appropriate acid in a manner known per se.

2. A process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein m is 2.
3. A process as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein A is ethylene.
4. A process as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein X is vinylene.
5. A process as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein X is azomethine.
6. A process as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein X is oxygen.
7. A process as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 6, wherein Ar is phenyl.
8. A process as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 6, wherein R⁶ and Ar each is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted and n is 1.
9. A process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.
10. A process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein R⁶ and Ar each is phenyl, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 1.
11. A process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two halogen atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.
12. A process as claimed in Claim 1, wherein Ar is a phenyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two chlorine atoms, X is vinylene, A is ethylene, m is 2, and n is 0.

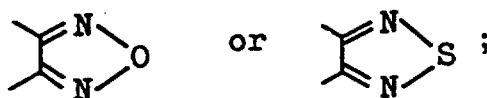


13. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, as an active ingredient, an effective amount of a dihydropyridine derivative or its salt as defined in any of claims 1 to 12, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent therefor.

14. Dihydropyridine derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use in the preparation of medicaments as prophylactic or/and therapeutic drugs for cardiovascular diseases, said dihydropyridine derivatives having the formula (I):



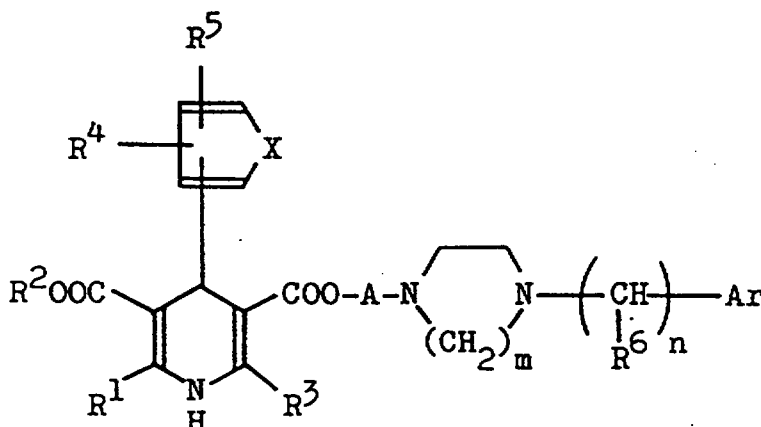
(wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are the same or different and each is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl or C_{3-7} alkoxyalkyl; R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and each is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} alkoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} alkoxycarbonyl or C_{1-3} alkylthio; R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl- C_{1-3} alkyl, phenyl or naphthyl which may have the same or different substituents R^4 and R^5 in optional positions or a pyridyl; X is oxygen, sulfur, vinylene, azomethine or a group of the formula



A is C_{2-4} alkylene; Ar is phenyl or naphthyl or a pyridyl; m is an integer of 1 to 3; n is an integer of 0 to 2) and said salts being pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of said compounds (I).

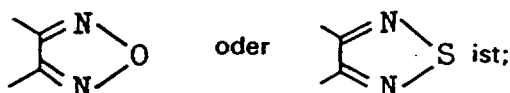
Patentansprüche für die Vertragsstaaten: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Dihydropyridin-Derivat der Formel (I)



(I)

(in der R^1 , R^2 und R^3 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl oder C_{3-7} -Alkoxyalkyl sind; R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitro, Trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} -Alkoxy, Cyano, C_{2-4} -Alkoxycarbonyl oder C_{1-3} -Alkylthio sind; R^6 Wasserstoff, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, Phenyl- C_{1-3} alkyl, Phenyl oder Naphthyl, das die gleichen oder unterschiedliche Substituenten R^4 und R^5 in wahlweisen Positionen haben kann, oder Pyridyl ist; X Sauerstoff, Schwefel, Vinylen, Azomethin oder eine Gruppe der Formel



5 A C₂₋₄-Alkylen ist; Ar Phenyl oder Naphthyl oder ein Pyridyl ist; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist; n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist) oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz desselben.

2. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin m 2 ist.

3. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin A Ethylen ist.

4. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin X Vinylen ist.

5. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin X Azo methin ist.

6. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin X Sauerstoff ist.

7. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar Phenyl ist.

8. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin R⁶ und Ar jeweils eine Phenyl-Gruppe sind, die gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann, und n 1 ist.

9. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.

10. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin R⁶ und Ar jeweils Phenyl ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 1 ist.

11. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls durch ein oder zwei Halogen-Atome substituiert ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.

12. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls durch ein oder zwei Chlor-Atome substituiert ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.

13. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-(4-Benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl-methyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

14. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-[4-(4,4'-Difluorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl-methyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

15. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-[4-(4,4'-Dimethylbenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl-methyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

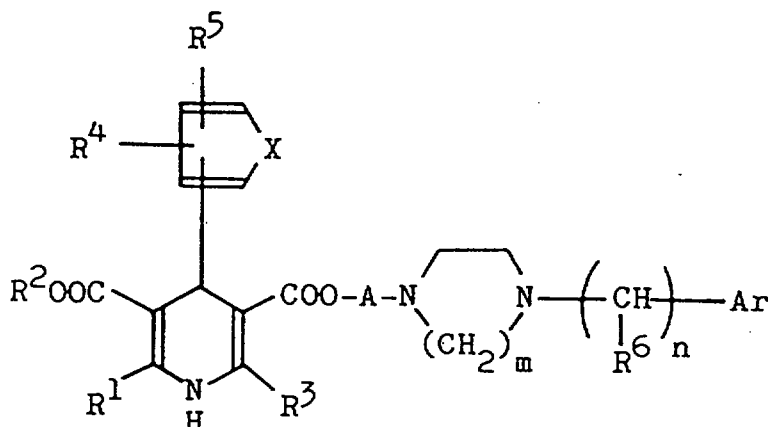
16. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-[4-(4,4'-Dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl-methyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

17. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-[4-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]ethyl-methyl-2,6-dimethyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

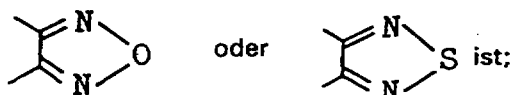
18. Dihydropyridin-Derivat nach Anspruch 1, das 2-(4-Benzhydryl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl-methyl-4-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridin-3,5-dicarboxylat ist.

19. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend als Wirkstoff eine wirksame Menge eines Dihydropyridin-Derivats oder eines Salzes desselben nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 18 und ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Trägermaterial oder Verdünnungsmittel dafür.

20. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Dihydropyridin-Derivats der Formel (I)



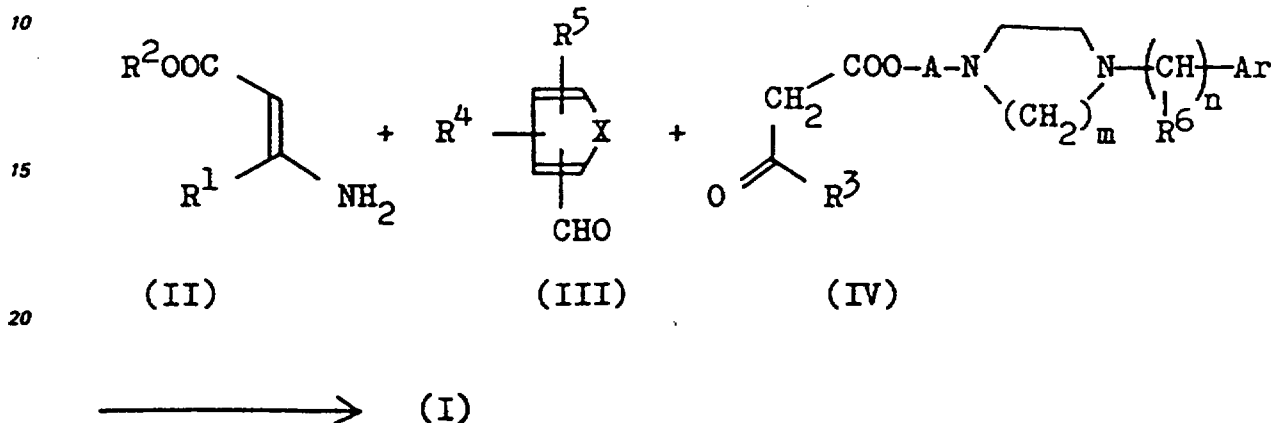
(in der R¹, R² und R³ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl oder C₃₋₇-Alkoxyalkyl sind; R⁴ und R⁵ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitro, Trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl, C₁₋₃-Alkoxy, Cyano, C₂₋₄-Alkoxy-carbonyl oder C₁₋₃-Alkylthio sind; R⁶ Wasserstoff, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl, Phenyl-C₁₋₃-alkyl, Phenyl oder Naphthyl, das die gleichen oder unterschiedliche Substituenten R⁴ und R⁵ in wahlweisen Positionen haben kann, oder Pyridyl ist; X Sauerstoff, Schwefel, Vinylen, Azomethin oder eine Gruppe der Formel



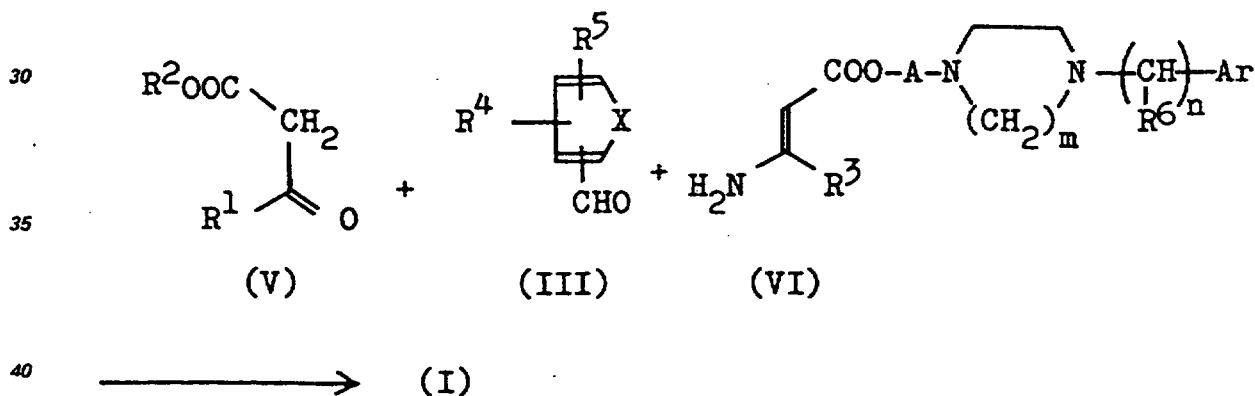


A C₂₋₄-Alkylen ist; Ar Phenyl oder Naphthyl oder ein Pyridyl ist; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist; n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist) oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Säureadditionssalzes desselben, worin irgendeines der Fragmente, die das Derivat zu bilden vermögen, der Reaktion der Dehydrierung und Cyclisierung mit dem verbleibenden Fragment oder den verbleibenden Fragmenten nach einem der folgenden Herstellungsverfahren (A) bis (F) unterworfen wird:

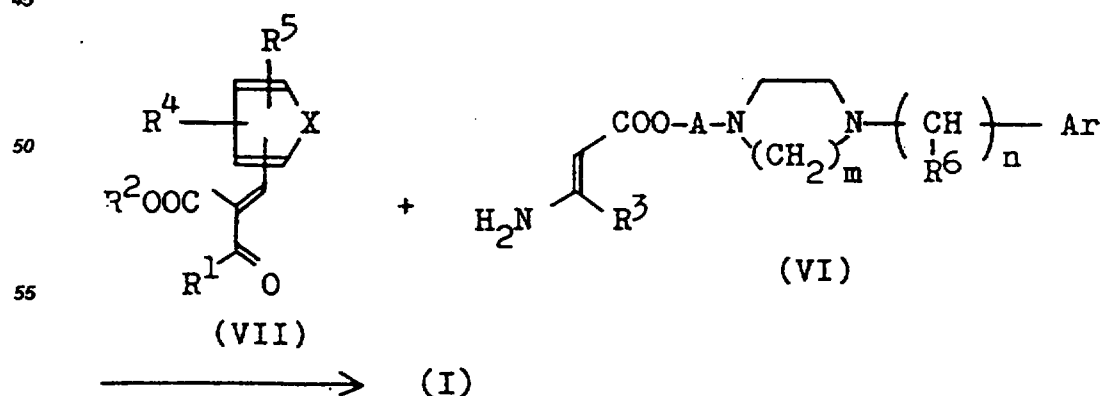
Herstellungsverfahren A

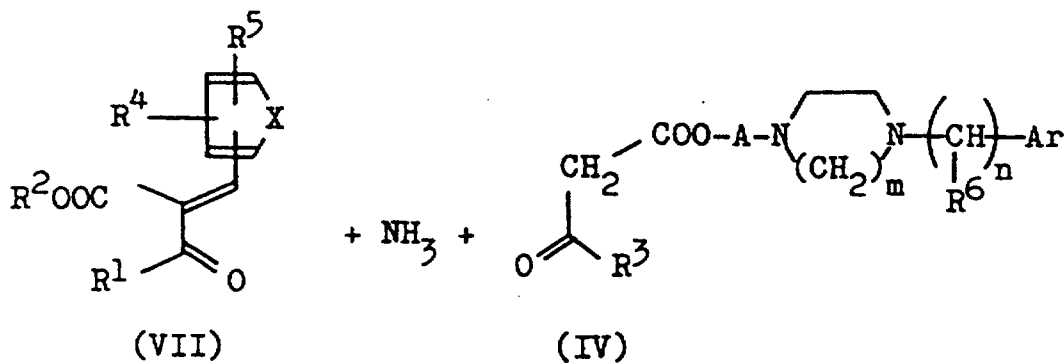
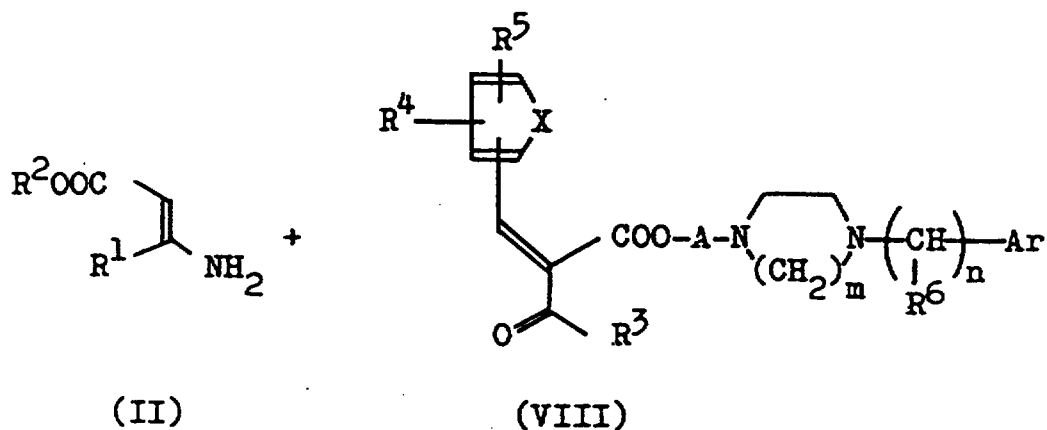
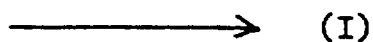
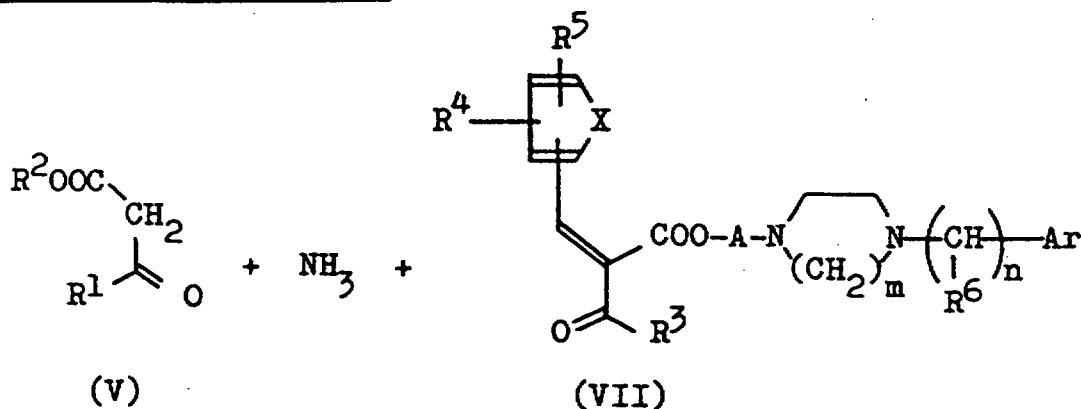


Herstellungsverfahren B



Herstellungsverfahren C

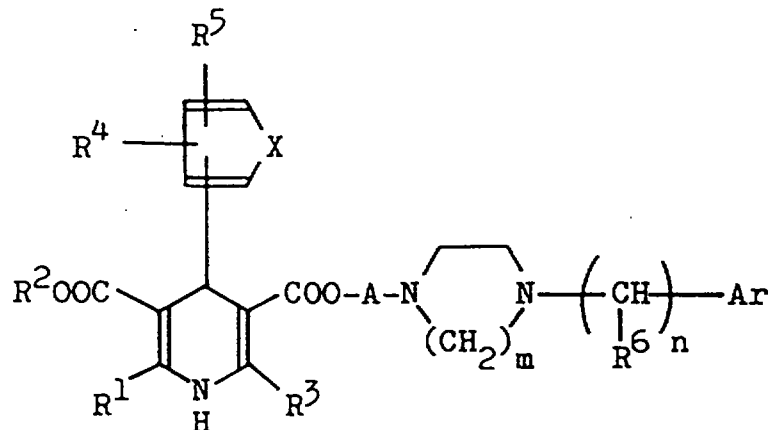


Herstellungsverfahren DHerstellungsverfahren EHerstellungsverfahren F

wobei in den vorstehenden Formeln (II) bis (VIII) die verschiedenen Symbole die gleichen Bedeutungen haben, wie sie in Verbindung mit der Formel (I) angegeben sind, und gegebenenfalls das Dihydropyridin-Derivat (I) durch Reaktion mit einer geeigneten Säure in an sich bekannter Weise in ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz überführt wird.

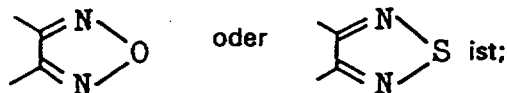


21. Dihydropyridin-Derivate und deren pharmazeutisch annehmbare Salze zur Verwendung bei der Herstellung von Medikamenten als prophylaktische und/oder therapeutische Arzneimittel für Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen, wobei die Dihydropyridin-Derivate die Formel (I)



haben,

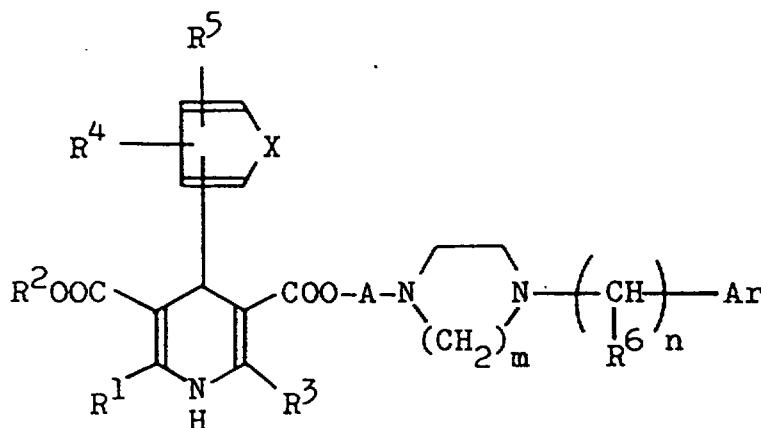
in der R^1 , R^2 und R^3 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl oder C_{3-7} -Alkoxyalkyl sind; R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitro, Trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} -Alkoxy, Cyano, C_{2-4} -Alkoxycarbonyl oder C_{1-3} -Alkylthio sind; R^6 Wasserstoff, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, Phenyl- C_{1-3} -alkyl, Phenyl oder Naphthyl, das die gleichen oder unterschiedliche Substituenten und R^5 in wahlweisen Positionen haben kann, oder Pyridyl ist; X Sauerstoff, Schwefel, Vinylen, Azomethin oder eine Gruppe der Formel



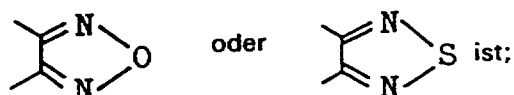
A C_{2-4} -Alkylen ist; Ar Phenyl oder Naphthyl oder ein Pyridyl ist; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist; n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist) und die Salze pharmazeutisch annehmbare Säureadditionssalze der Verbindungen (I) sind.

Patentsprüche für den Vertragsstaat: AT

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Dihydropyridin-Derivats der Formel (I)

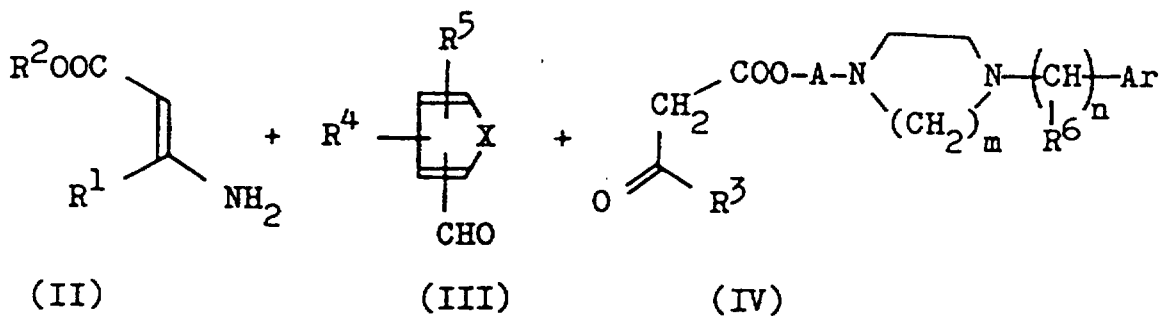


(in der R^1 , R^2 und R^3 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl oder C_{3-7} -Alkoxyalkyl sind; R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitro, Trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, C_{1-3} -Alkoxy, Cyano, C_{2-4} -Alkoxycarbonyl oder C_{1-3} -Alkylthio sind; R^6 Wasserstoff, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl, Phenyl- C_{1-3} -alkyl, Phenyl oder Naphthyl, das die gleichen oder unterschiedliche Substituenten R^4 und R^5 in wahlweisen Positionen haben kann, oder Pyridyl ist; X Sauerstoff, Schwefel, Vinylen, Azomethin oder eine Gruppe der Formel

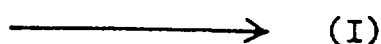
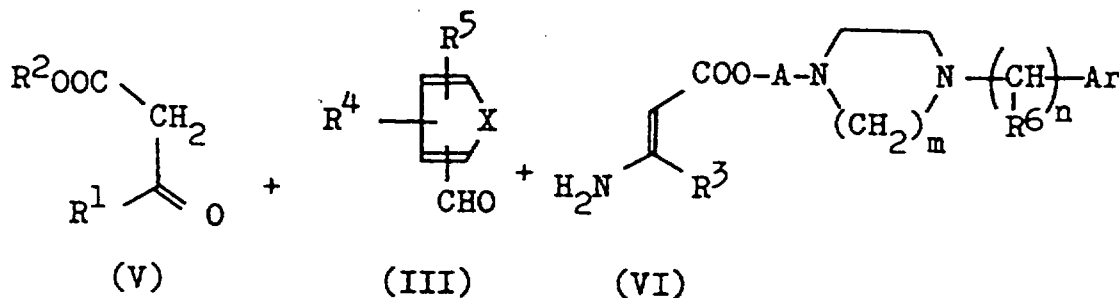


A C₂₋₄-Alkylen ist; Ar Phenyl oder Naphthyl oder ein Pyridyl ist; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist; n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist) oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Säureadditionssalzes desselben, worin irgendeines der Fragmente, die das Derivat zu bilden vermögen, der Reaktion der Dehydrierung und Cyclisierung mit dem verbleibenden Fragment oder den verbleibenden Fragmenten nach einem der folgenden Herstellungsverfahren (A) bis (F) unterworfen wird:

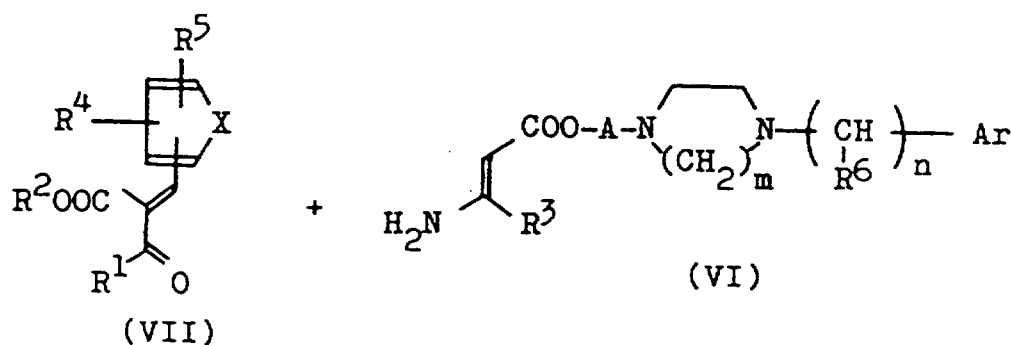
Herstellungsverfahren A

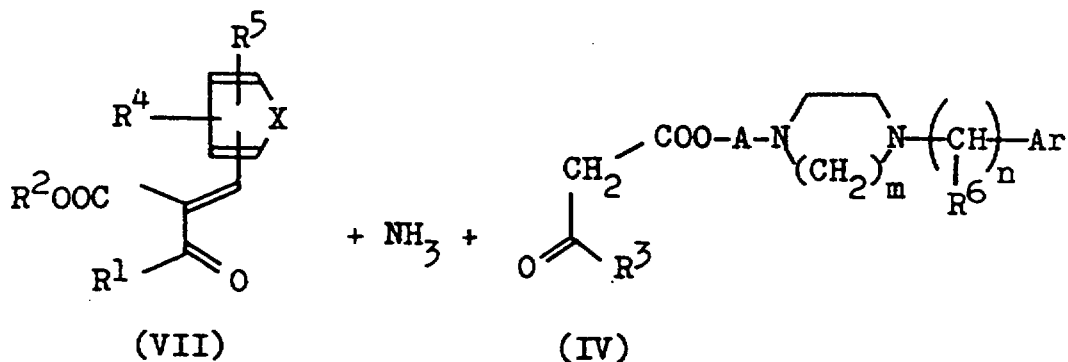
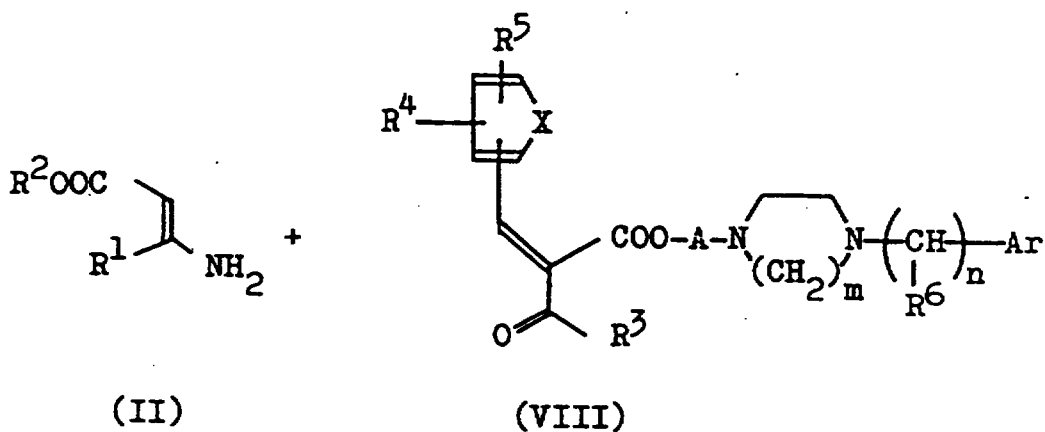
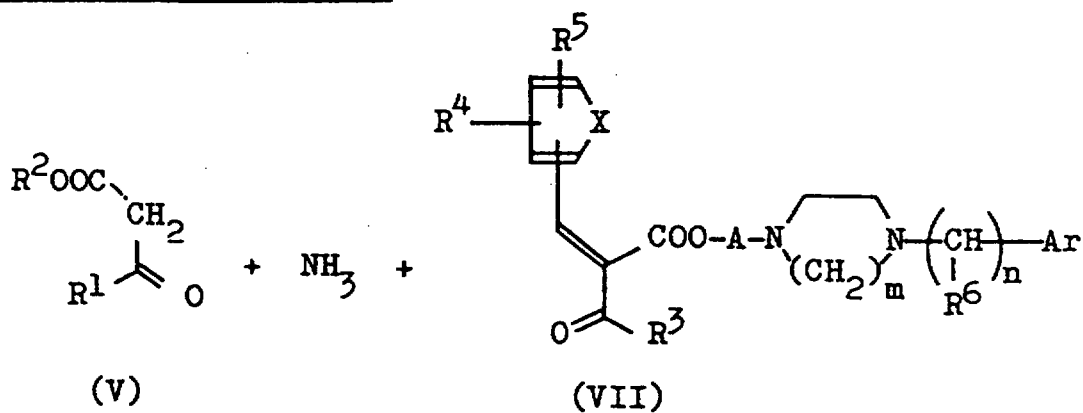


Herstellungsverfahren B



Herstellungsverfahren C

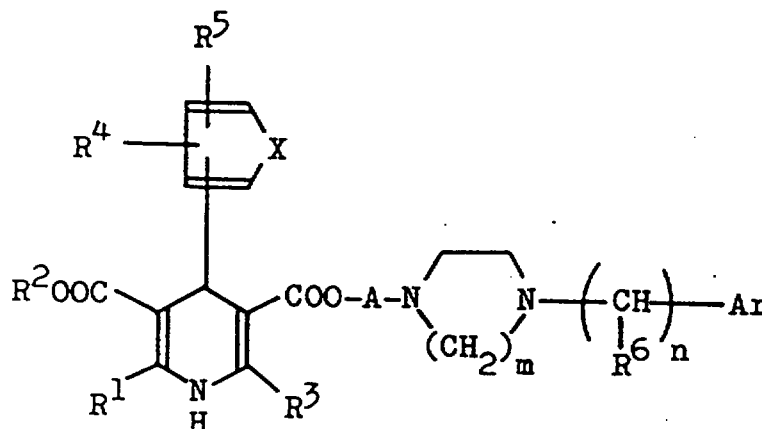


Herstellungsverfahren DHerstellungsverfahren EHerstellungsverfahren F

wobei in den vorstehenden Formeln (II) bis (VIII) die verschiedenen Symbole die gleichen Bedeutungen haben, wie sie in Verbindung mit der Formel (I) angegeben sind, und gegebenenfalls das Dihydropyridin-Derivat (I) durch Reaktion mit einer geeigneten Säure in an sich bekannter Weise in ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Säureadditionssalz überführt wird.



2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin m 2 ist.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin A Ethylen ist.
4. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin X Vinylen ist.
5. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin X Azomethin ist.
6. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin X Sauerstoff ist.
7. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, worin Ar Phenyl ist.
8. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, worin R⁶ und Ar jeweils eine Phenyl-Gruppe sind, die gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann, und n 1 ist.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin R⁶ und Ar jeweils Phenyl ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 1 ist.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls durch ein oder zwei Halogen-Atome substituiert ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin Ar eine Phenyl-Gruppe ist, die gegebenenfalls durch ein oder zwei Chlor-Atome substituiert ist, X Vinylen ist, A Ethylen ist, m 2 ist und n 0 ist.
13. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend als Wirkstoff eine wirksame Menge eines Dihydropyridin-Derivats oder eines Salzes desselben nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 und ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Trägermaterial oder Verdünnungsmittel dafür.
14. Dihydropyridin-Derivate und deren pharmazeutisch annehmbare Salze zur Verwendung bei der Herstellung von Medikamenten als prophylaktische und/oder therapeutische Arzneimittel für Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen, wobei die Dihydropyridin-Derivate die Formel (I)



haben,
(in der R¹, R² und R³ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl oder C₃₋₇-Alkoxyalkyl sind; R⁴ und R⁵ gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitro, Trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl, C₁₋₃-Alkoxy, Cyano, C₂₋₄-Alkoxycarbonyl oder C₁₋₃-Alkylthio sind; R⁶ Wasserstoff, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-Cycloalkyl, Phenyl-C₁₋₃-alkyl, Phenyl oder Naphthyl, das die gleichen oder unterschiedliche Substituenten R⁴ und R⁵ in wahlweisen Positionen haben kann, oder Pyridyl ist; X Sauerstoff, Schwefel, Vinylen, Azomethin oder eine Gruppe der Formel

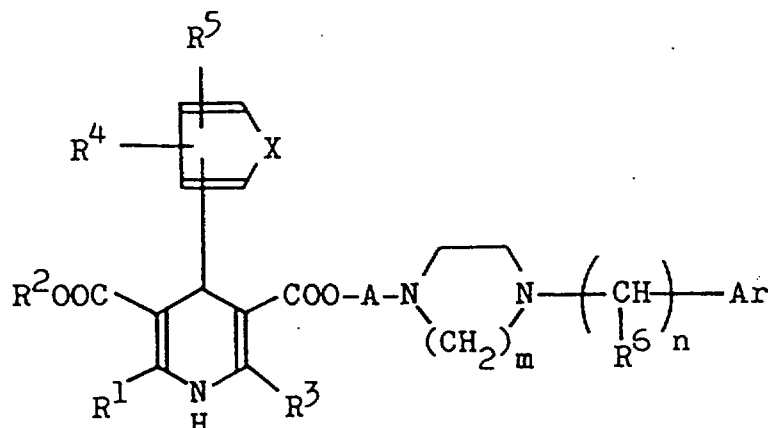


A C₂₋₄-Alkylen ist; Ar Phenyl oder Naphthyl oder ein Pyridyl ist; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist; n eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist) und die Salze pharmazeutisch annehmbare Säureadditionssalze der Verbindungen (I) sind.

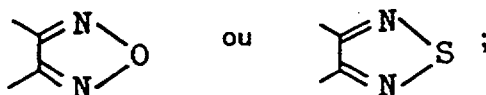


Revendications pour les Etats contractants: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Dérivé de dihydropyridine de formule (I):



(où R^1 , R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle ou C_{3-7} -alcoxy-alcoyle; R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun hydrogène, halogène, nitro, trifluorométhyle, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, C_{1-3} -alcoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} -alcoxycarbonyl ou C_{1-3} -alcoylthio; R^6 est hydrogène, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, phényl- C_{1-3} -alcoyle, phényle ou naphthyle qui peuvent porter des substituants R^4 et R^5 identiques ou différents dans des positions quelconques ou un pyridyle; X est oxygène, soufre, vinylène, azométhine ou un radical de formule



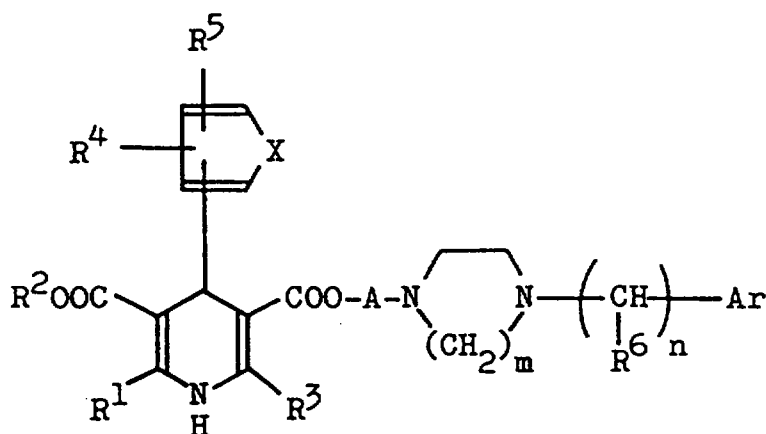
A est C_{2-4} -alcoylène; Ar est phényle ou naphthyle ou un pyridyle; m est un entier de 1 à 3; n est un entier de 0 à 2) ou un sel d'addition d'acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci.

2. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel m est 2.
3. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel A est éthylène.
4. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel X est vinylène.
5. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel X est azométhine.
6. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel X est oxygène.
7. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est phényle.
8. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel R^6 et Ar sont chacun un radical phényle qui peut éventuellement être substitué et n est 1.
9. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui peut éventuellement être substitué, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
10. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel R^6 et Ar sont chacun phényle, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 1.
11. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui est éventuellement substitué par un ou deux atomes d'halogène, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
12. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui est éventuellement substitué par un ou deux atomes de chlore, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
13. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-[4-benzhydryl-1-pipérazinyl]éthyle et de méthyle.
14. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-[4-(4,4'-difluorobenzhydryl)-1-pipérazinyl]éthyle et de méthyle.
15. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-[4-(4,4'-diméthylbenzhydryl)-1-pipérazinyl]éthyle et de méthyle.
16. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-[4-(4,4'-dichlorobenzhydryl)-1-pipérazinyl]éthyle et de méthyle.
17. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 2,6-diméthyl-4-(3-nitrophényl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-[4-(3-chlorophényl)-1-pipérazinyl]éthyle et de méthyle.
18. Dérivé de dihydropyridine suivant la revendication 1, qui est le 4-(2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-yl)-2,6-diméthyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate de 2-(4-benzhydryl-1-pipérazinyl)éthyle et de méthyle.



19. Composition pharmaceutique qui comprend, comme constituant actif, une quantité efficace d'un dérivé de dihydropyridine ou de son sel tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 18 et un excipient ou diluant pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

20. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de dihydropyridine de formule (I):

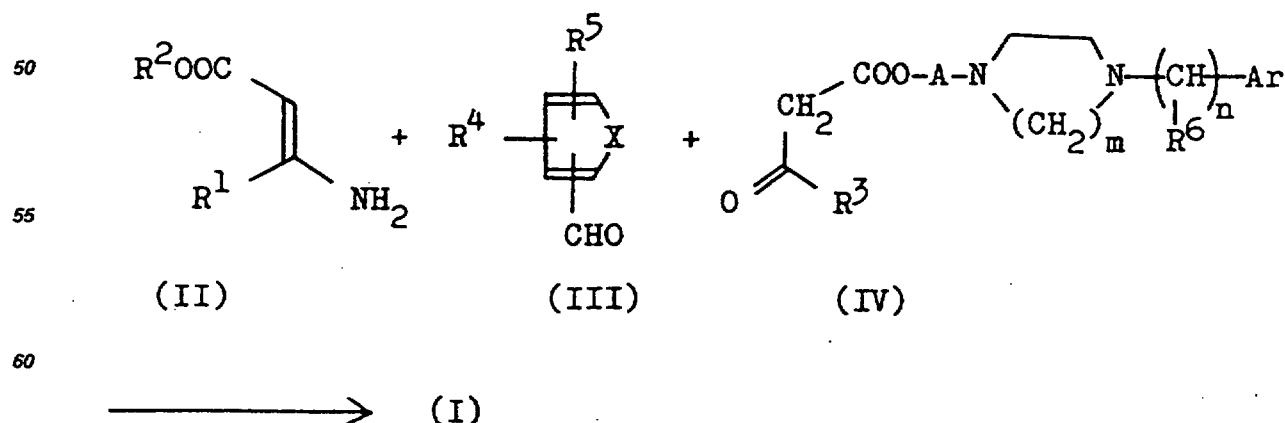


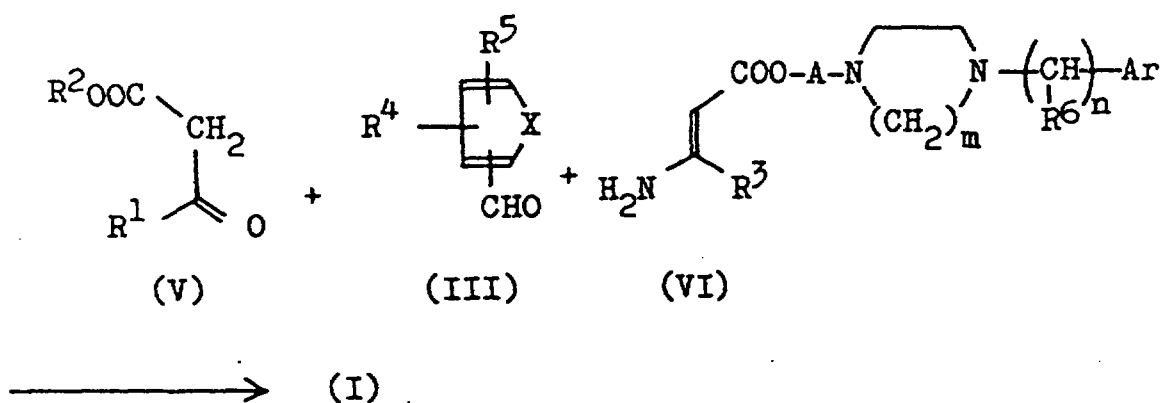
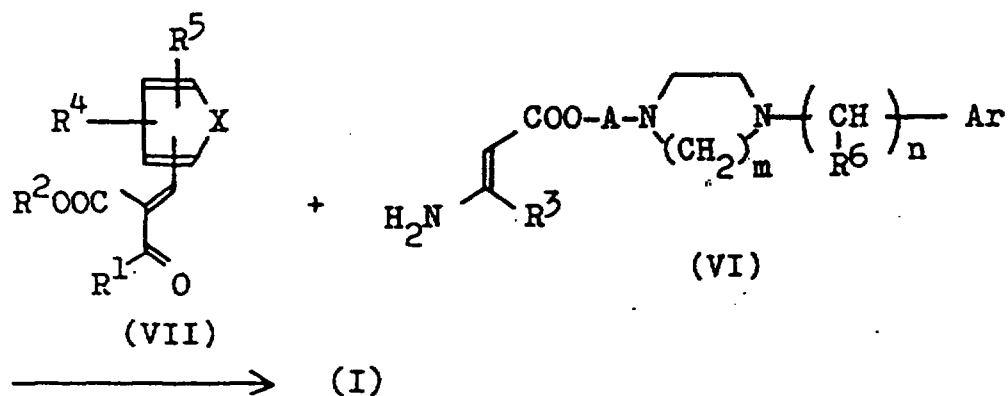
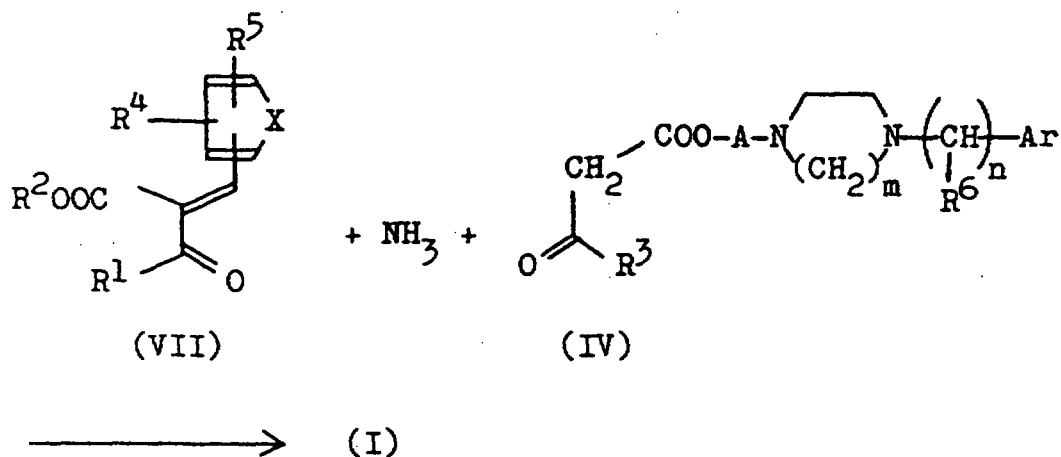
(où R¹, R² et R³ sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun C₁₋₈-alcoyle, C₃₋₈-cycloalcoyle ou C₃₋₇-alcoxy-alcoyle; R⁴ et R⁵ sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun hydrogène, halogène, nitro, trifluorométhyle, C₁₋₈-alcoyle, C₃₋₈-cycloalcoyle, C₃₋₈-cycloalcoyle, C₁₋₃-alcoxy, cyano, C₂₋₄-alcoxycarbonyle ou C₁₋₃-alcoylthio; R⁶ est hydrogène, C₁₋₈-alcoyle, C₃₋₈-cycloalcoyle, C₁₋₈-alcoyle, C₃₋₈-cycloalcoyle, phényle ou naphthyle qui peuvent porter des substituants R⁴ et R⁵ identiques ou différents dans des positions quelconques ou un pyridyle; X est oxygène, soufre, vinylène, azométhine ou un radical de formule

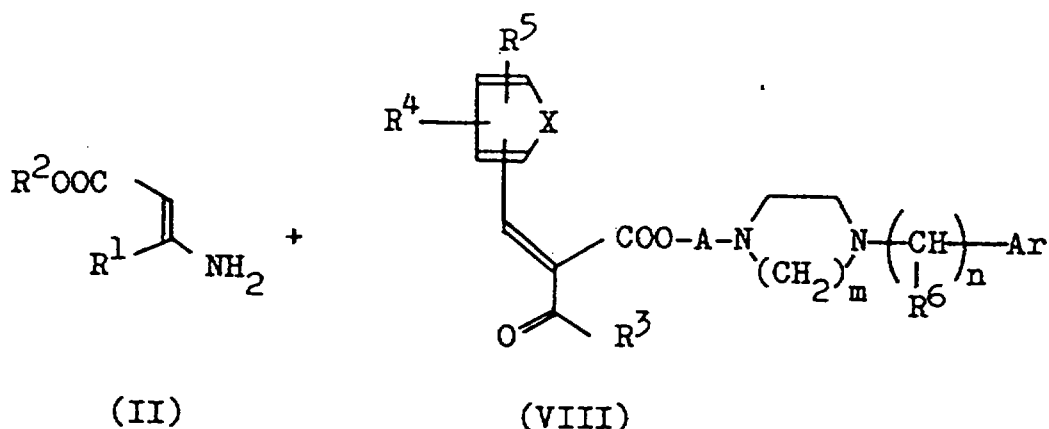
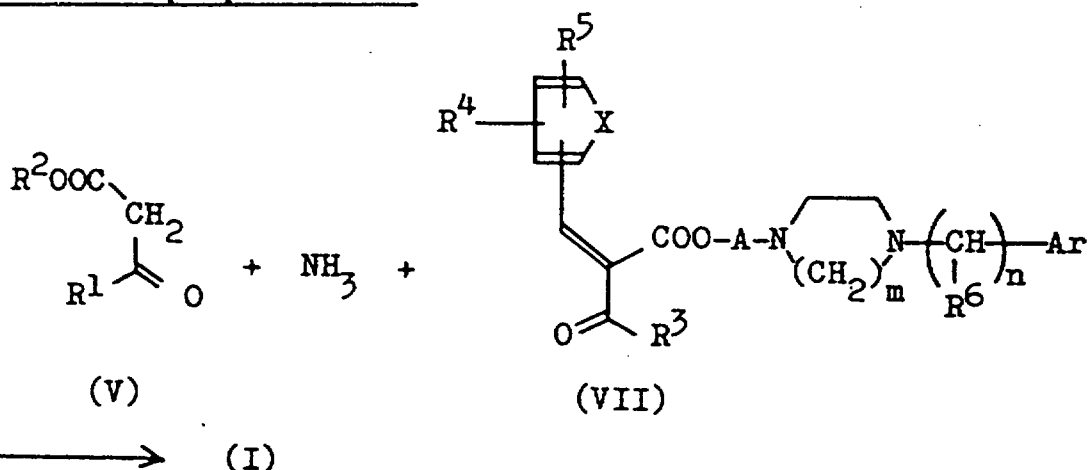


A est C₂₋₄-alcoylène; Ar est phényle ou naphthyle ou un pyridyle; m est un entier de 1 à 3; n est un entier de 0 à 2) ou d'un sel d'addition d'acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, qui comprend l'exécution sur l'un quelconque des fragments qui peuvent constituer ce dérivé d'une réaction de déshydratation et de cyclisation avec le ou les fragments restants conformément à l'un des procédés de préparation ci-après (A) à (F):

Procédé de préparation A

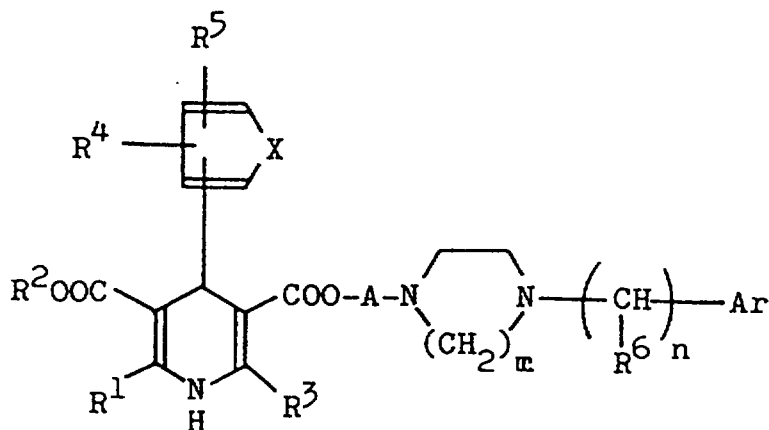


Procédé de préparation BProcédé de préparation CProcédé de préparation D

Procédé de préparation EProcédé de préparation F

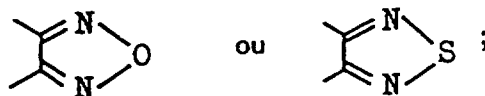
où, dans les formules (II) à (VIII) ci-dessus, les divers symboles ont les mêmes significations que celles attribuées à propos de la formule (I), et éventuellement la conversion de ce dérivé de dihydropyridine (I) en un sel d'addition d'acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci par réaction avec un acide approprié d'une façon connue en soi.

21. Dérivés de dihydropyridine et sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ceux-ci à utiliser dans la préparation de médicaments comme agents prophylactiques et/ou thérapeutiques pour les affections cardiovasculaires, ces dérivés de dihydropyridine étant de formule (I):





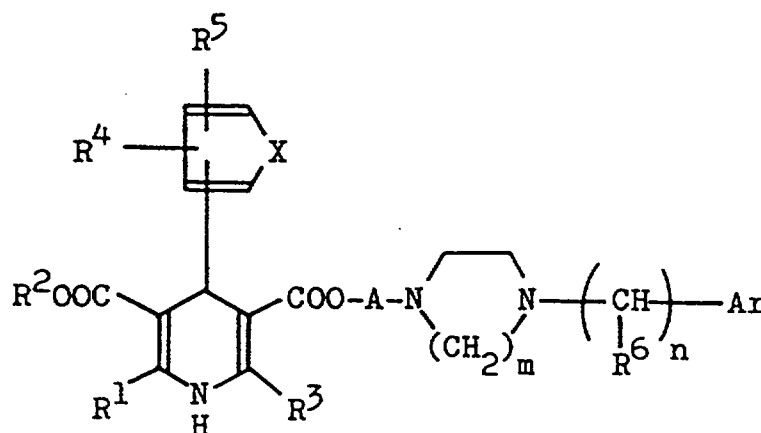
(où R^1 , R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle ou C_{3-7} -alcoxy-alcoyle; R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun hydrogène, halogène, nitro, trifluorométhyle, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, C_{1-3} -alcoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} -alcoxycarbonyle ou C_{1-3} -alcoylthio; R^6 est hydrogène, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, phényl- C_{1-3} -alcoyle, phényle ou naphthyle qui peuvent porter des substituants R^4 et R^5 identiques ou différents dans des positions quelconques ou un pyridyle; X est oxygène, soufre, vinylène, azométhine ou un radical de formule



A est C_{2-4} -alcoylène; Ar est phényle ou naphthyle ou un pyridyle; m est un entier de 1 à 3; n est un entier de 0 à 2) et ces sels étant des sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ces composés.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant: AT

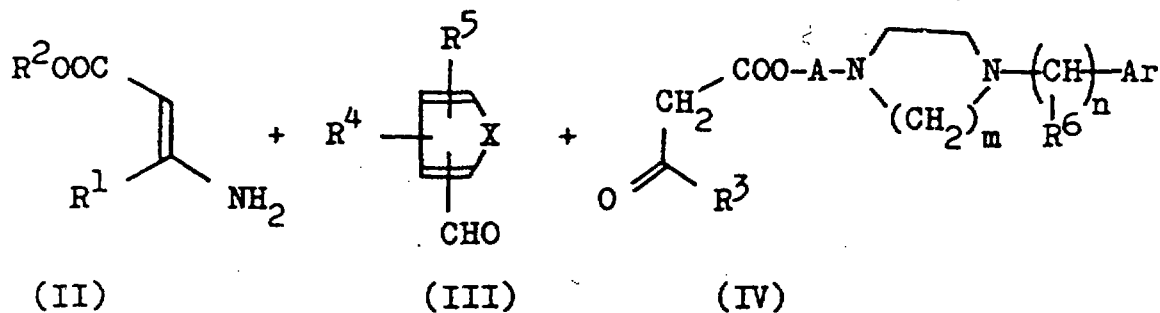
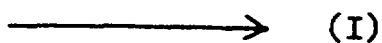
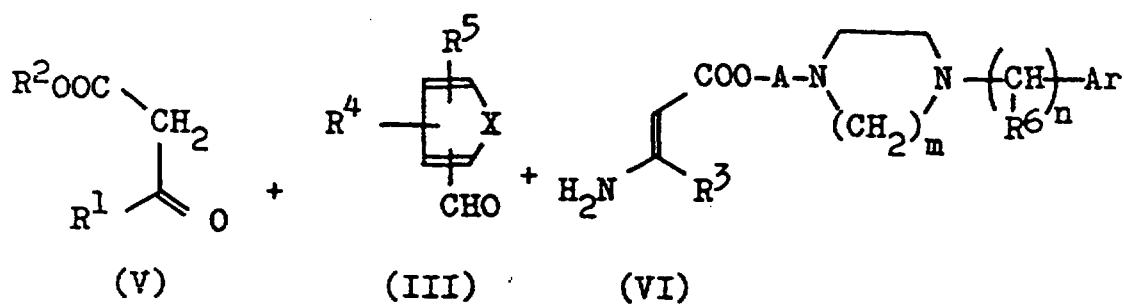
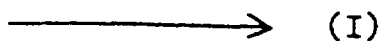
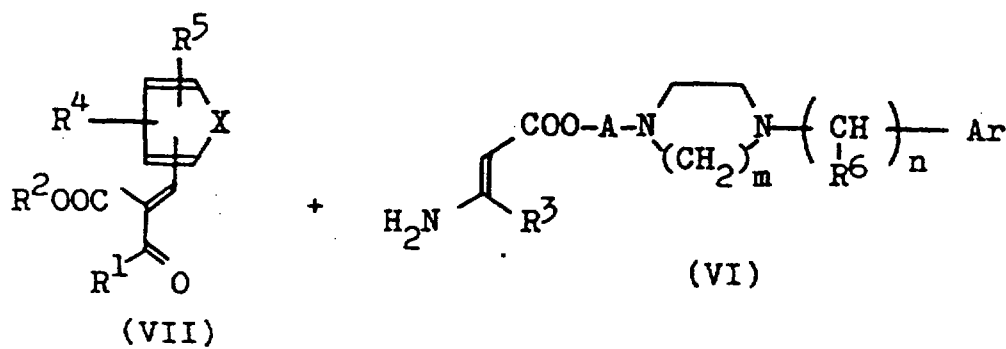
1. Procédé de préparation d'un dérivé de dihydropyridine de formule (I):



(où R^1 , R^2 et R^3 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle ou C_{3-7} -alcoxy-alcoyle; R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun hydrogène, halogène, nitro, trifluorométhyle, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, C_{1-3} -alcoxy, cyano, C_{2-4} -alcoxycarbonyle ou C_{1-3} -alcoylthio; R^6 est hydrogène, C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyl- C_{1-6} -alcoyle, C_{3-6} -cycloalcoyle, phényl- C_{1-3} -alcoyle, phényle ou naphthyle qui peuvent porter des substituants R^4 et R^5 identiques ou différents dans des positions quelconques ou un pyridyle; X est oxygène, soufre, vinylène, azométhine ou un radical de formule

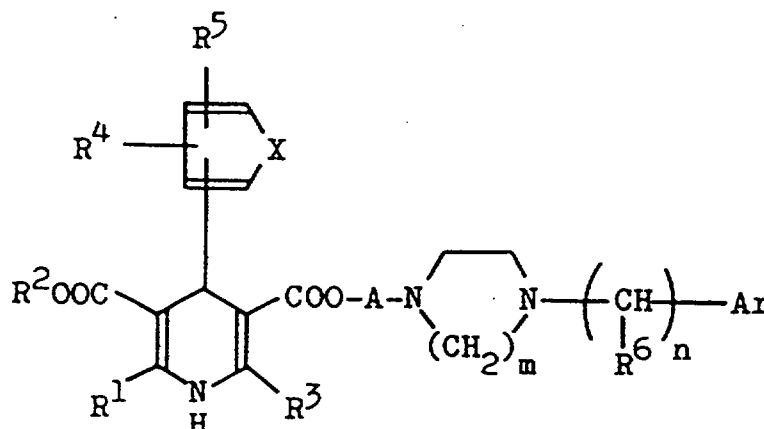


A est C_{2-4} -alcoylène; Ar est phényle ou naphthyle ou un pyridyle; m est un entier de 1 à 3; n est un entier de 0 à 2) ou d'un sel d'addition d'acide pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci, qui comprend l'exécution sur l'un quelconque des fragments qui peuvent constituer ce dérivé d'une réaction de déshydratation et de cyclisation avec le ou les fragments restants conformément à l'un des procédés de préparation ci-après (A) à (F):

Procédé de préparation AProcédé de préparation BProcédé de préparation C



2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel m est 2.
 3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel A est éthylène.
 4. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel X est vinylène.
 5. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel X est azométhine.
 6. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel X est oxygène.
 7. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel Ar est phényle.
 8. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel R⁶ et Ar sont chacun un radical phényle qui peut éventuellement être substitué et n est 1.
 9. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui peut éventuellement être substitué, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
 10. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel R⁶ et Ar sont chacun phényle, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 1.
 11. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui est éventuellement substitué par un ou deux atomes d'halogène, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
 12. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel Ar est un radical phényle qui est éventuellement substitué par un ou deux atomes de chlore, X est vinylène, A est éthylène, m est 2 et n est 0.
 13. Composition pharmaceutique qui comprend comme constituant actif, une quantité efficace d'un dérivé de dihydropyridine ou de son sel tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12 et un excipient ou diluant pharmaceutiquement acceptable.
 14. Dérivés de dihydropyridine et sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ceux-ci à utiliser dans la préparation de médicaments comme agents prophylactiques et/ou thérapeutiques pour les affections cardiovasculaires, ces dérivés de dihydropyridine étant de formule (I):



(où R¹, R² et R³ sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyl-C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyle ou C₃₋₇-alcoxy-alcoyle; R⁴ et R⁵ sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun hydrogène, halogène, nitro, trifluorométhyle, C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyl-C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyle, C₁₋₃-alcoxy, cyano, C₂₋₄-alcoycarbonyle ou C₁₋₃-alcoylthio; R⁶ est hydrogène, C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyl-C₁₋₆-alcoyle, C₃₋₆-cycloalcoyle, phényl-C₁₋₃-alcoyle, phényle ou naphthyle qui peuvent porter des substituants R⁴ et R⁵ identiques ou différents dans des positions quelconques ou un pyridyle; X est oxygène, soufre, vinylène, azométhine ou un radical de formule



A est C₂₋₄-alcoylène; Ar est phényle ou naphthyle ou un pyridyle; m est un entier de 1 à 3; n est un entier de 0 à 2) et ces sels étant des sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ces composés.