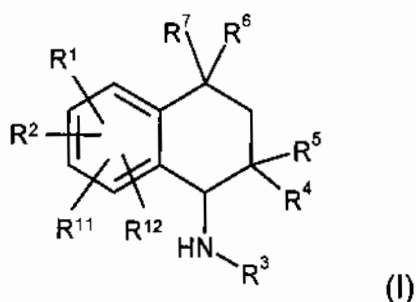

**Tetrahydronaphthalene derivatives,
processes for preparing them
and their use as antiinflammatory agents**

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The invention relates to tetrahydronaphthalene derivatives, to processes for preparing them and to their use as antiinflammatory agents.

The prior art (WO 2005/034939) discloses cyclic antiinflammatory agents of the general formula I



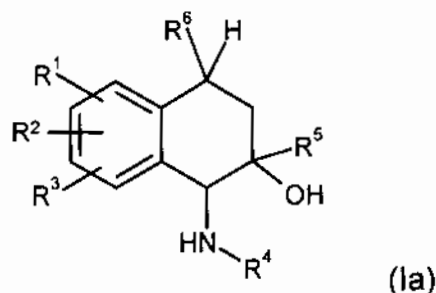
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and these compounds, experimentally, show dissociations between antiinflammatory effects and unwanted metabolic effects. Moreover, the selectivity of these compounds is improved over that of other steroid receptors.

Surprisingly it has now been found that compounds of the formulae (Ia) are particularly dissociated in respect of side-effects which can be measured *in vitro* in the form of TAT induction.

15

The present invention accordingly provides stereoisomers of the general formula (Ia),



5 in which

- R^1 and R^2 independently of one another are a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, an optionally substituted (C_1 - C_{10}) alkyl group, an optionally substituted (C_1 - C_{10}) alkoxy group, a (C_1 - C_{10}) alkylthio group, a (C_1 - C_5) perfluoroalkyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group,
- 10 or R^1 and R^2 together are a group selected from the groups $-O-(CH_2)_n-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_n-CH_2-$, $-O-CH=CH-$, $-(CH_2)_{n+2}-$, $-NH-(CH_2)_{n+1}-$, $-N(C_1-C_3 \text{ alkyl})-(CH_2)_{n+1}-$, $-NH-N=CH-$,
 n being = 1 or 2 and the terminal oxygen atoms and/or carbon atoms and/or nitrogen atoms being linked to directly adjacent ring carbon atoms,
- 15 or NR^8R^9 ,
 R^8 and R^9 independently of one another being able to be hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl or $(CO)-C_1-C_5$ alkyl,
- R^3 is a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an optionally substituted (C_1 - C_{10}) alkyl group, a (C_1 - C_{10}) alkoxy group, a
- 20 (C_1 - C_{10}) alkylthio group, a (C_1 - C_5) perfluoroalkyl group,
- R^4 is a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl group optionally substituted by 1-3 hydroxyl groups, halogen atoms, 1-3 (C_1 - C_5) alkoxy groups,
- or is an optionally substituted (C_3 - C_7) cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted heterocyclyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, a
- 25 monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl group optionally substituted

- independently of one another by one or more groups selected from (C₁-C₅) alkyl groups (which may optionally be substituted by 1-3 hydroxyl or 1-3 COOR¹³ groups), (C₁-C₅) alkoxy groups, halogen atoms, hydroxyl groups, NR⁸R⁹ groups, exomethylene groups and oxygen and which optionally contains 1-4 nitrogen atoms and/or 1-2 oxygen atoms and/or 1-2 sulphur atoms and/or 1-2 keto groups, it being possible for this heteroaryl group to be linked via any desired position to the amine of the tetrahydronaphthalene system, and it being possible for this heteroaryl group optionally to be hydrogenated at one or more sites,
- 10 R⁵ is a (C₁-C₁₀) alkyl group or an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₁₀) alkyl group, a (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkyl(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenyl(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, a heterocyclyl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkylheterocyclyl group, (C₂-C₈) alkenylheterocyclyl group, an aryl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkylaryl group, a (C₂-C₈)alkenylaryl group, 15 (C₂-C₈)alkynylaryl groups, a monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl group which is optionally substituted by 1-2 keto groups, 1-2 (C₁-C₅) alkyl groups, 1-2 (C₁-C₅) alkoxy groups, 1-3 halogen atoms, 1-2 exomethylene groups and which contains 1-3 nitrogen atoms and/or 1-2 oxygen atoms and/or 1-2 sulphur atoms, a 20 (C₁-C₈)alkylheteroaryl group or a (C₂-C₈)alkenylheteroaryl group, a (C₂-C₈)alkynylheteroaryl group it being possible for these groups to be linked via any desired position to the tetrahydronaphthalene system and it being possible for these groups optionally to be hydrogenated at one or more sites,
- 25 R⁶ is a methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl group or ethylene group and their salts with physiologically tolerated anions, with the exception of 6-fluoro-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,5-diol.
- 30 The compound known from the prior art (WO 2005/034939, Example 279) (6-fluoro-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-

tetrahydronaphthalene-2,5-diol) is expressly excepted from the scope of protection of the present patent specification.

The invention more particularly provides stereoisomers of the general formula 1a which on the aromatic ring of the tetrahydronaphthalene system carry substituents as R^1 and R^2 which are selected independently of one another from the group C_1-C_5 alkyl, C_1-C_5 alkoxy, $COOR^{13}$, NR^8R^9 , C_1-C_5 perfluoroalkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, cyano-, nitro, and independently thereof carry as R^3 substituents which are selected from the group of hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an optionally substituted (C_1-C_3) alkyl group, a (C_1-C_3) alkoxy group, a (C_1-C_3) alkylthio group, a (C_1-C_3) perfluoroalkyl group.

The radical R^4 is attached to the tetrahydronaphthalene system via the amine. If the radical R^4 has two or more positions which are chemically possible for attachment to the ring system, then the present invention encompasses all of these possibilities.

The radical R^4 is also encompassed by the present invention if it is hydrogenated at one or more sites.

Suitable substituents of the monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl groups (heterocyclic groups) R^4 , as have been defined above, and located at chemically appropriate positions, include, for example, hydroxyl, halogen atoms, especially fluorine and chlorine, (C_1-C_5) alkyl groups (which may themselves optionally be substituted by hydroxyl groups, (C_1-C_5) alkoxy groups or $COOR^{13}$ groups, R^{13} being hydrogen or (C_1-C_5) alkyl), especially methyl, (C_2-C_5) alkenyl groups, fully or partly fluorinated (C_1-C_5) alkyl groups, especially CF_3 , CFH_2 or C_2F_5 , (C_1-C_5) alkoxy groups, especially methoxy and ethoxy, NR^8R^9 groups, especially NH_2 , $N(CH_3)_2$ or $NH(CH_3)$, cyano groups and also keto groups which are formed with a carbon atom of a ring of the heteroaryl group, and oxygen, which forms an N-oxide with a nitrogen atom of the ring optionally present. From this there emerges, as a preferred group of substituents on a heterocyclic group for the radical R^4 as defined in Claim 1 and for all further claims, the group consisting of

fluorine, chlorine, OH, CH₃, CF₃, CFH₂ or C₂F₅, OCH₃, OC₂H₅, NH₂, N(CH₃)₂ and NH(CH₃), cyano, keto, oxygen.

The radical R⁵ is attached to the tetrahydronaphthalene system directly. If the radical R⁵ has two or more positions which are chemically possible for attachment to the ring system, then the present invention encompasses all of these possibilities.

The invention therefore further provides stereoisomers of the general formula I in which R⁵ is a (C₁-C₅) alkyl group or an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, a (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkyl(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenyl(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, a heterocyclyl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkylheterocyclyl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenylheterocyclyl group, an aryl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkylaryl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenylaryl group.

Further provided by the invention are stereoisomers of the general formula I in which R⁵ is an aryl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkylaryl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenylaryl group, a (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, a (C₁-C₈)alkyl(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group, (C₂-C₈)alkenyl-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl group.

Additionally provided by the invention are stereoisomers of the general formula I in which R⁵ is a (C₁-C₁₀) alkyl group or an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₁₀) alkyl group, preferably a (C₁-C₅) alkyl group or an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, more preferably a (C₁-C₃) alkyl group or an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₃) alkyl group, in particular an optionally partly or fully fluorinated (C₁-C₃) alkyl group, especially CF₃ or C₂F₅.

An important aspect of the invention comprises those stereoisomers of the general formula Ia wherein

- l) the radicals R¹, R² and R³ independently of one another are selected from
-OH, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, halogen, H,

- II) the radical R^4 is selected from
a quinoline, quinazoline or phthalazine group which is
substituted zero to up to two times by methyl or ethyl,
and also is substituted zero to up to two times by fluorine
- 5 III) the radical R^5 is an optionally partly or fully fluorinated C_1 - C_3 alkyl
group
and
- IV) the radical R^6 is selected from $-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_2-CH_3$,
 $-CH(CH_3)_2$ or $-CH=CH_2$.
- 10 A particularly important aspect of the invention comprises those stereoisomers
of the general formula Ia wherein
- I) the radicals R^1 , R^2 and R^3 independently of one another are
selected from
 $-OH$, $O-CH_3$, Cl , F , H ,
- 15 II) the radical R^4 is selected from
2-methylquinolin-5-yl
2-methylquinazolin-5-yl
2-ethylquinazolin-5-yl
7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
20 8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
quinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
25 isochromen-1-on-5-yl
2-methylphthalazin-1-on-5-yl
isoquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,

III) the radical R^5 is $-CF_3$
and

IV) the radical R^6 is selected from $-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_2-CH_3$, or
 $-CH=CH_2$.

- 5 An extremely important aspect of the invention are those stereoisomers of the general formula Ia wherein the enantiomeric compounds are present in $1\alpha, 2\alpha, 4\beta$ configuration on the 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol parent structure. On the basis of the rules of IUPAC nomenclature, this corresponds, in the case of 1,6-dihydroxy substitution of the tetrahydronaphthalene, to the $5\alpha, 6\alpha, 8\beta$
10 configuration of the 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol parent structure (see Examples).

A particularly preferred subgroup as disclosed for the present invention is represented by those radicals, and all of their subordinate combinations, which are documented by the examples.

15 **Definitions:**

The identification halogen atom or halogen denotes a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom. A fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom is preferred.

- The C_1 - C_{10} and C_1 - C_5 alkyl groups R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} may be straight-chain or branched and are for example a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl,
20 isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl or n-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 2-methylbutyl or 3-methylbutyl group, and also the hexyl, heptyl, nonyl, decyl group and their arbitrarily branched derivatives. A methyl or ethyl group is preferred.

- The abovementioned alkyl groups may optionally be substituted by 1-5 groups
25 selected independently of one another from hydroxyl, cyano, nitro, $COOR^{13}$, C_1 - C_5 alkoxy groups, halogen, NR^8R^9 , a partly or fully fluorinated C_1 - C_3 alkyl group;

one subgroup is represented by the substituents which are 1-3 halogen atoms and/or 1-3 hydroxyl and/or 1-3 cyano and/or 1-3 COOR¹³ groups. A preferred subgroup is represented by fluorine atom, hydroxyl, methoxy and/or cyano groups.

- 5 The alkyl groups may optionally only be substituted by 1-3 hydroxyl and/or 1-3 COOR¹³ groups. Preference in that case is given to hydroxyl groups.

A partly or fully fluorinated C₁-C₃ alkyl group is suitably, for example, the following partly or fully fluorinated following groups: fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoroethyl, 1,1-difluoroethyl, 1,2-difluoroethyl, 1,1,1-trifluoroethyl, 10 tetrafluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl. Preferred among these are the trifluoromethyl or the pentafluoroethyl group, the fully fluorinated group also being called a perfluoroalkyl group.

The reagents which are employed optionally during the synthesis are commercialized, or the published syntheses of the corresponding reagents are 15 part of the prior art, or published syntheses can be employed analogously.

The C₁-C₁₀ and C₁-C₅ alkoxy groups may be straight-chain or branched and are for example a methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy or n-pentoxo, 2,2-dimethylpropoxy, 2-methylbutoxy or 3-methylbutoxy group. C₁-C₅ alkoxy groups are preferred. A methoxy or ethoxy group is 20 particularly preferred.

The abovementioned alkoxy groups may optionally be substituted by 1-3 groups selected from halogen, especially fluorine, chlorine, hydroxyl and cyano.

The C₁-C₅ alkylthio groups may be straight-chain or branched and are for example a methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, 25 isobutylthio, tert-butylthio or n-pentylthio, 2,2-dimethylpropylthio, 2-methylbutylthio or 3-methylbutylthio group. A methylthio or ethylthio group is preferred.

The substituent NR^8R^9 is for example NH_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)$, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_2$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})$, $\text{N}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_2$, $\text{NH}(\text{CO})\text{CH}_3$, $\text{NH}(\text{CO})\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, $\text{NH}(\text{CO})\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$, $\text{NH}(\text{CO})\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$, $\text{NH}(\text{CO})\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$.

5 The cycloalkyl group is a saturated cyclic group having 3 to 7 ring carbon atoms which is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from hydroxyl groups, halogen atoms, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5)$ alkyl groups, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5)$ alkoxy groups, NR^8R^9 groups, COOR^{13} groups, CHO, cyano, such as, for example, cyclopropyl, methylcyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, methylcyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, methylcyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, methylcycloheptyl.

10 A $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)$ alkyl $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkyl group R^5 is a cycloalkyl group which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8)$ alkyl unit.

A $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_8)$ alkenyl $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)$ cycloalkyl group R^5 is a cycloalkyl group which is attached to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_8)$ alkenyl unit.

15 The heterocyclyl group is non-aromatic and may for example be pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, piperidine. Perhydroquinoline and perhydroisoquinoline are also among the heterocyclyl groups encompassed. Examples of suitable substituents for heterocyclyl and heteroaryl groups are substituents from the group of optionally substituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl group, hydroxyl-, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxy-, NR^8R^9 -, halogen, cyano-, COOR^{13} -, CHO-. The substituents may
20 optionally also be attached to the nitrogen atom; in that case, N-oxides are also included in the definition.

Aryl groups for the purposes of the invention are aromatic or partly aromatic carbocyclic groups having 6 to 14 carbon atoms and having one ring, such as phenyl or phenylene for example, or two or more condensed rings, such as
25 naphthyl or anthranyl, for example. By way of example mention may be made of phenyl, naphthyl, tetralinyl, anthranyl, indanyl, and indenyl.

The aryl groups may be substituted at any suitable site that leads to a stable stereoisomer, by one or more radicals from the group of hydroxyl, halogen, nitro, CF_3 , cyano, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ alkyl optionally substituted by 1-3 hydroxyl

groups or COOR¹³ groups.

The optionally substituted phenyl group and the naphthyl group are preferred.

A (C₁-C₈)alkylaryl group is an aryl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₁-C₈) alkyl unit.

- 5 A (C₂-C₈)alkenylaryl group is an aryl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₂-C₈) alkenyl unit.

A (C₂-C₈)alkynylaryl group is an aryl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₂-C₈) alkynyl unit.

- 10 The monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl group may optionally be substituted by one or more substituents selected from exomethylene, halogen, C₁-C₅ alkoxy group, C₁-C₅ alkyl group optionally substituted by 1-3 hydroxyl groups or 1-3 COOR¹³ groups. The substituents may optionally also be attached directly to the heteroatom. N-Oxides are also included in the present invention.

- 15 The monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl group may optionally contain 0-9 groups from the group of nitrogen atoms, oxygen atoms, sulphur atoms or keto groups, of which a maximum of 4 nitrogen atoms, a maximum of 2 oxygen atoms, a maximum of 2 sulphur atoms and a maximum of 2 keto groups may be present. Any subordinate combination of these groups is possible.

The heteroaryl group may be hydrogenated at one or more sites.

- 20 Monocyclic heteroaryl groups may for example be pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazine, azaindolizine, 2H- and 4H-pyran, 2H- and 4H-thiopyran, furan, thiophene, 1H- and 4H-pyrazole, 1H- and 2H-pyrrole, oxazole, thiazole, furazan, 1H- and 4H-imidazole, isoxazole, isothiazole, oxadiazole, triazole, tetrazole, thiadiazole.

- 25 Bicyclic heteroaryl groups may for example be phthalidyl, thiophthalidyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, dihydroindolyl, dihydroisoindolyl, indazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolonyl, dihydroindolonyl, isoindolonyl, dihydroisoindolonyl, benzofuranyl, benzimidazolyl, dihydroisoquinoliny, dihydroquinoliny, benzoxazinonyl,

phthalazinonyl, dihydrophthalazinonyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinolonyl, isoquinolonyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxaliny, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, dihydrophthalazinyl, 1,7- or 1,8-naphthyridinyl, coumarinyl, isocoumarinyl, indoliziny, isobenzofuranyl, azaindoly, azaisoindoly, furanopyridyl, 5 furanopyrimidinyl, furanopyrazinyl, furanopyridazinyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, dihydrofuranopyridyl, dihydrofuranopyrimidinyl, dihydrofuranopyrazinyl, dihydrofuranopyridazinyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, isochromenyl, chromenonyl or the isochromenonyl group.

If the heteroaryl groups are partly or fully hydrogenated, then the present
10 invention includes stereoisomers of the formula Ia in which R^3 is tetrahydropyranyl, 2H-pyranyl, 4H-pyranyl, piperidyl, tetrahydropyridyl, dihydropyridyl, 1H-pyridin-2-onyl, 1H-pyridin-4-onyl, 4-aminopyridyl, 1H-pyridin-4-ylideneaminyl, chromanyl, isochromanyl, thiochromanyl, decahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, dihydroquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-quinolin-4-onyl, 15 decahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, dihydroisoquinolinyl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benz[1,4]oxazinyl, 1,2-dihydro[1,3]benzoxazin-4-onyl, 3,4-dihydro-benz[1,4]oxazin-4-onyl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 4H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaliny, 1H-cinnolin-4-onyl, 3H-quinazolin-4-onyl, 1H-quinazolin-4-onyl, 3,4-dihydro-1H-quinoxalin-2-onyl, 20 2,3-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro[1,5]naphthyridinyl, dihydro-1H-[1,5]naphthyridyl, 1H-[1,5]naphthyrid-4-onyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-naphthyridin-4-onyl, 1,2-dihydropyrido[3,2-d][1,3]oxazin-4-onyl, octahydro-1H-indoly, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indoly, octahydro-2H-isoindoly, 1,3-dihydro-2H-isoindoly, 1,2-dihydro-indazolyl, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridyl, 25 2,2-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-3-onyl.

A (C_1 - C_8)alkylheteroaryl group is a heteroaryl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C_1 - C_8) alkyl unit.

A (C_2 - C_8)alkenylheteroaryl group is a heteroaryl group as already described
30 above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C_2 - C_8) alkenyl unit.

A (C₂-C₈)alkynylheteroaryl group is a heteroaryl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₂-C₈) alkynyl unit.

- 5 A (C₁-C₈)alkylheterocyclyl group is a heterocyclyl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₁-C₈) alkyl unit.

- 10 A (C₂-C₈)alkenylheterocyclyl group is a heterocyclyl group as already described above which is linked to the ring system via a straight-chain or branched (C₂-C₈) alkenyl unit.

- 15 As a result of the presence of centres of asymmetry, the stereoisomers of the general formula Ia of the invention may be present as the stereoisomers. The present invention provides all of the possible stereoisomers (e.g.: RRR, RRS, RSR, SRR, RSS, SRS, SSR, SSS), both as racemates and in enantiomerically pure form. The term stereoisomers also encompasses all of the possible diastereomers and regioisomers and tautomers (e.g. keto-enol tautomers) in which the stereoisomers of the invention may be present, and which are likewise provided by the invention.

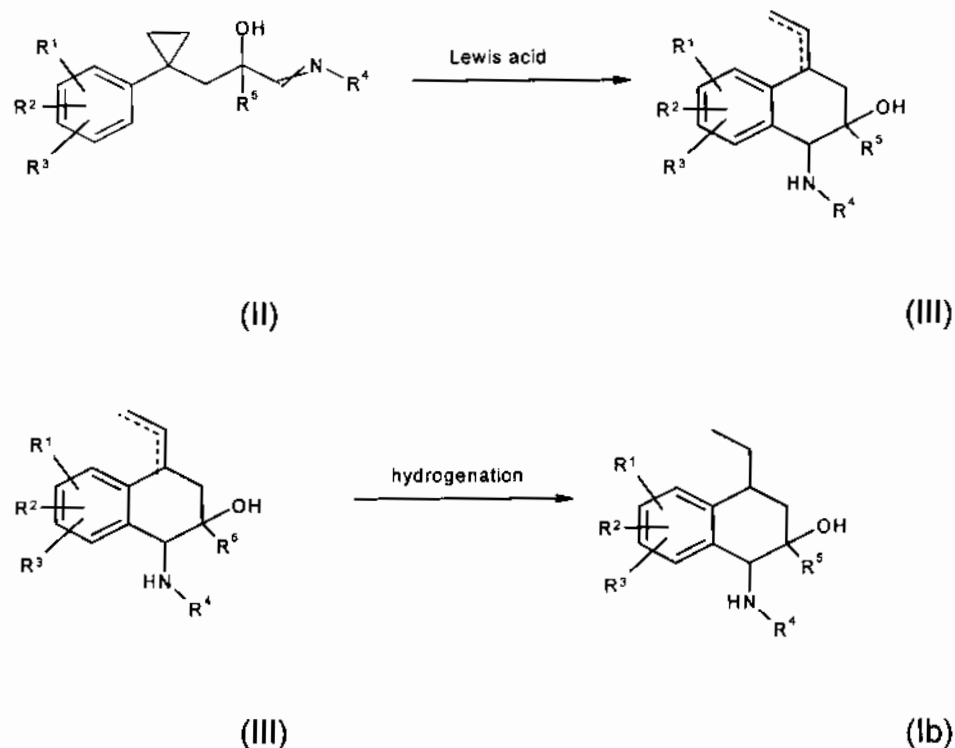
- 20 Particularly preferred stereoisomers of the compound described are those (1,2,3,4)-tetrahydronaphthalenes which carry (1S, 2R, 4R) or (1S, 2R, 4S) as the absolute configuration on the 1-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol parent structure. Owing to the rules of IUPAC nomenclature, in the case of 1,6-dihydroxy substitution of the tetrahydronaphthalene, this corresponds to the (5S, 6R, 8R) configuration of the 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol parent structure (see Examples) or to the (5S, 6R, 8S) configuration.
- 25

The stereoisomers of the invention may also be present in the form of salts with physiologically tolerated anions, as for example in the form of the hydrochloride, sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, pivalate, maleate, fumarate, tartrate, benzoate, mesylate, citrate or succinate.

The compounds of the invention are prepared

a) by using methods known in the art to generate the open-chain precursors of the general formula (II), in which the radicals R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 have the definitions specified in Claim 1,

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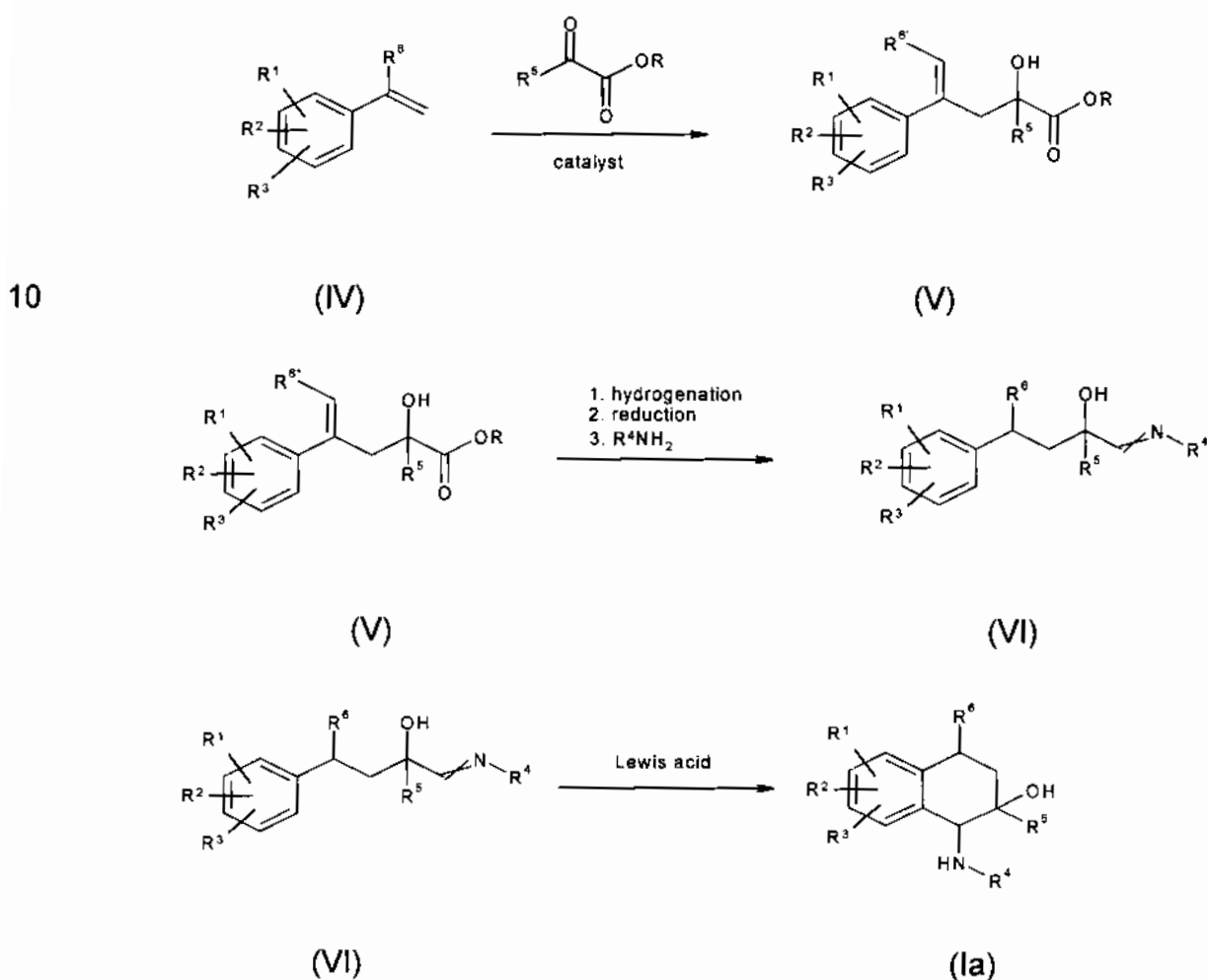
10 which then, either without further reagent or by addition of organic or inorganic acids or Lewis acids, under temperatures in the range from -70°C to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$ (preferably in the range from -30°C to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$), are cyclized and rearranged to give the compounds of the general formula (III). A catalytic hydrogenation, which can optionally be carried out diastereoselectively, then yields compounds of the

15 the general formula (Ib) in which R^6 is an ethyl group.

b) by using methods known in the art to convert prepared styrenes of the general formula (IV), by means of an optionally enantioselectively conducted ene reaction with chiral Lewis acids, into the compounds of the general formula (V). Chiral Lewis acids which can be used for the enantioselective generation of

20 the quaternary alcohol function include the following: (*R*)- or (*S*)-SEGPHOS- PdCl_2 (Mikami et al. *Tetrah. Asymm.* 2004, 15, 3885-89), (*R*)- or (*S*)-BINOL-

Ti(OiPr)₂ (Ding et al. *Tetrah. Lett.* 2004, 45, 2009-12), (*R*)- or (*S*)-Cu ^tBuBOX,), (*R*)- or (*S*)-Cu ⁱPrBOX, (*R*)- or (*S*)-Cu PhBOX, (*R*)- or (*S*)- Cu AdaBOX (Evans et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, 122, 7936-43), (*R*)- or (*S*)-ⁱPr-pybox Yb(OTf)₃, (*R*)- or (*S*)-^tBu-pybox Yb(OTf)₃, (*R*)- or (*S*)-Ph-pybox Yb(OTf)₃ (Qian et al. *Tetrah. Asymm.* 2000, 11, 2347-57). By reduction, hydrogenation and amination, in accordance with methods known to the skilled person, the imine (VI) is generated,



15 which then, either without further reagent or by addition of organic or inorganic acids or Lewis acids, under temperatures in the range from -70°C to +80°C (preferably in the range from -30°C to +80°C), is cyclized to give the compounds of the general formula (Ia). The radicals R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶,

defined in general terms in the formulae set out above, have the definitions specified in Claim 1.

- The present invention accordingly also provides a method of preparing the stereoisomers of the general formula (Ia) which is characterized in that imines of the general formula (VI) or (II), either without further reagent, in a solvent or concentrated organic acids, or by addition of organic or inorganic acids or Lewis acids, under temperatures in the range from -70°C to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$ (preferably in the range from -30°C to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$), are cyclized to give the stereoisomers of the general formula (Ia) or (III), and also their direct precursors of the formula (V).
- 10 The new imines (IV) for the cyclization are likewise provided by the present invention, particularly those which have been disclosed by the examples.

- A particularly preferred process is the method of preparing compounds of the general formula (V) in which, as catalysts of the enantioselective ene reaction, use is made of $[\text{Cu}(\text{S,S})\text{bis}(\text{tert-butylloxazoline})] (\text{SbF}_6)_2$ or $[\text{Cu}(\text{R,R})\text{bis}(\text{tert-butylloxazoline})] (\text{SbF}_6)_2$, and enantiomeric excesses of up to 95% are attained, which through crystallization may be increased still further.
- 15

- Enantiomerically pure compounds of the formula (V) can then be converted into the enantiomerically pure compounds of the formula (VI) by chromatographic separation methods on silica gel at the stage of the hydrogenated aldehyde or of the imine.
- 20

Diastereoselective hydrogenation methods can be used alternatively to give the enantiomerically pure compound of the formula (VI).

Suitable catalysts for the abovementioned catalytic hydrogenations include the following:

- 25
1. palladium on carbon
 2. Raney nickel
 3. rhodium catalysts with chiral ligands, as described in the following publications:

- Weissenstein et al., *Adv. Synth.Catal.* **2003**, 345, 160-164

- Imwinkelried et al., *Chimia* **1997**, 51, 300

4. iridium catalysts having chiral ligands, as described in the following publications:

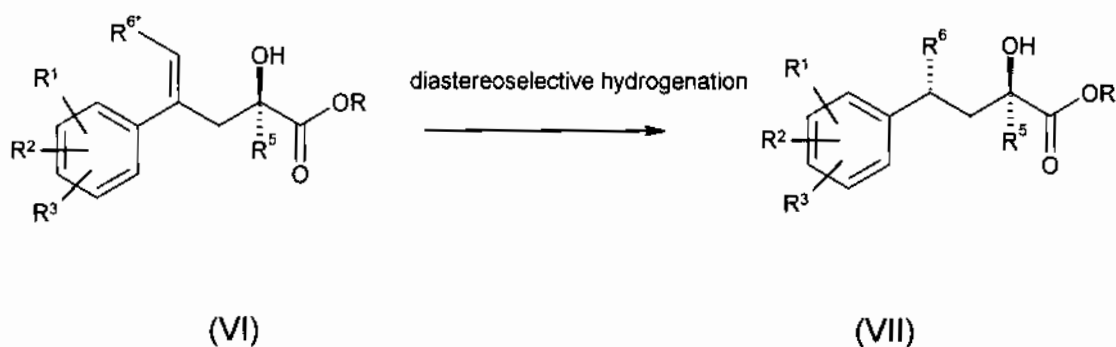
5 - Pfaltz et al., *Org.Lett.* **2004**, 6, 2023-2026

- Blaser et al., *Chimia* **1999**, 53, 275

5. ruthenium catalysts having chiral ligands, as described in the following publication:

- *Chirality* **2000**, 12, 514-522.

10 The invention accordingly further provides enantiomerically pure esters of the formula (VII),



15 which can be obtained by diastereoselective hydrogenation methods or diastereomer separations.

The binding of the substances to the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and further steroid hormone receptors (mineral corticoid receptor (MR), progesterone receptor (PR) and androgen receptor (AR)) is examined with the aid of recombinantly prepared receptors. Cytosol preparations of Sf9 cells which had
20 been infected with recombinant baculoviruses that code for the GR are used for the binding studies. Compared with the reference substance [³H]-dexamethasone, the substances show a high affinity for the GR.

An essential molecular mechanism for the antiinflammatory effect of glucocorticoids is considered to be the GR-mediated inhibition of the

transcription of cytokines, adhesion molecules, enzymes and other pro-inflammatory factors. This inhibition is brought about by interaction of the GR with other transcription factors, e.g. AP-1 and NF-kappa-B (for a review see Cato ACB and Wade E, BioEssays **18**, 371-378 1996).

- 5 The stereoisomers of the general formula Ia according to the invention inhibit the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-initiated secretion of the cytokine IL-8 in the human THP-1 monocyte cell line.

The antiinflammatory effect of the stereoisomers of the general formula Ia was tested in an animal experiment by testing in the croton oil-induced inflammation
10 in the rat and mouse (J. Exp. Med. (1995), **182**, 99-108). For this purpose, croton oil in ethanolic solution was applied topically to the animals' ears. The test substances were administered likewise topically, or systemically, at the same time as, or two hours before, the croton oil. After 16-24 hours, the ear weight was measured as a measure of the inflammatory edema, the peroxidase activity
15 was measured as a measure of the inward migration of granulocytes, and the elastase activity was measured as a measure of the inward migration of neutrophilic granulocytes. In this test, the stereoisomers of the general formula Ia, both after topical administration and after systemic administration, inhibit the three abovementioned parameters of inflammation.

- 20 One of the commonest unwanted effects of a glucocorticoid therapy is the so-called "steroid diabetes" [cf. Hatz, HJ, Glucocorticoide: Immunologische Grundlagen, Pharmakologie und Therapierichtlinien, Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart, 1998]. The cause of this is stimulation of gluconeogenesis in the liver by induction of the enzymes responsible therefor
25 and by free amino acids resulting from the breakdown of proteins (catabolic effect of the glucocorticoids). A key enzyme in catabolic metabolism in the liver is tyrosine aminotransferase (TAT). The activity of this enzyme can be determined by photometry on liver homogenates and represents a good measure of the unwanted metabolic effects of glucocorticoids. To measure the
30 TAT induction, the animals are sacrificed 8 hours after administration of the test substances, the livers are removed, and the TAT activity in the homogenate is measured. In this test, the stereoisomers of the general formula, in doses in

which they have antiinflammatory activity, induce tyrosine aminotransferase to only a small extent or not at all.

Owing to their antiinflammatory and additional antiallergic, immunosuppressive and antiproliferative effect, the stereoisomers of the invention of the general formula Ia can be used as medicaments for the treatment or prophylaxis of the following pathological states in mammalian animals and humans: in this connection, the term "DISORDER" stands for the following indications:

- 10 (i) pulmonary disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
 - chronic obstructive lung disorders of any origin, especially bronchial asthma
 - bronchitis of varying origin
 - 15 - all types of restrictive lung disorders, especially allergic alveolitis,
 - all types of pulmonary oedema, especially toxic pulmonary oedema
 - sarcoidoses and granulomatoses, especially Boeck's disease
- 20 (ii) rheumatic disorders/autoimmune diseases/joint disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
 - all types of rheumatic disorders, especially rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever, polymyalgia rheumatica
 - reactive arthritis
 - inflammatory soft tissue disorders of other origin
 - 25 - arthritic symptoms associated with degenerative joint disorders (arthroses)
 - traumatic arthritides
 - collagenoses of any origin, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, Sjögren's syndrome,
 - 30 Still's syndrome, Felty's syndrome
- (iii) allergies associated with inflammatory and/or proliferative processes:

- all types of allergic reactions, e.g. angiooedema, hayfever, insect bite, allergic reactions to drugs, blood derivatives, contrast agents etc., anaphylactic shock, urticaria, contact dermatitis
- (iv) vessel inflammations (vasculitides)
- 5
 - polyarteritis nodosa, temporal arteritis, erythema nodosum
- (v) dermatological disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
 - atopic dermatitis (especially in children)
 - psoriasis
 - 10
 - pityriasis rubra pilaris
 - erythematous disorders induced by various noxae, e.g. radiation, chemicals, burns, etc.
 - bullous dermatoses
 - lichenoid disorders
 - 15
 - pruritus (e.g. of allergic origin)
 - seborrheic eczema
 - rosacea
 - pemphigus vulgaris
 - Hebra's disease
 - 20
 - balanitis
 - vulvitis
 - hair loss such as alopecia areata
 - cutaneous T-cell lymphomas
- (vi) renal disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
 - nephrotic syndrome
 - all nephritides
- (vii) liver disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
 - 30
 - acute liver cell necrosis
 - acute hepatitis of varying origin, e.g. viral, toxic, drug-induced
 - chronic aggressive and/or chronic intermittent hepatitis

- (viii) gastrointestinal disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- regional enteritis (Crohn's disease)
 - ulcerative colitis
- 5
- gastritis
 - reflux esophagitis
 - gastroenteritides of other origin, e.g. indigenous sprue
- (ix) proctological disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 10
- anal eczema
 - fissures
 - haemorrhoids
 - idiopathic proctitis
- (x) ocular disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 15
- allergic keratitis, uveitis, iritis,
 - conjunctivitis
 - blepharitis
 - optic neuritis
- 20
- chorioiditis
 - sympathetic ophthalmia
- (xi) ear-nose-throat disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 25
- allergic rhinitis, hayfever
 - otitis externa, e.g. caused by contact exema, infection etc.
 - otitis media
- (xii) neurological disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 30
- cerebral oedema, especially tumour-related cerebral oedema
 - multiple sclerosis
 - acute encephalomyelitis
 - meningitis
 - various types of seizures, e.g. infantile spasms

- (xiii) blood disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- acquired haemolytic anaemia
 - idiopathic thrombocytopenia
- 5 (xiv) neoplastic disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- acute lymphatic leukaemia
 - malignant lymphomas
 - lymphogranulomatoses
- 10 - lymphosarcomas
- extensive metastases, especially associated with breast, bronchial and prostate carcinoma
- (xv) endocrine disorders associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 15 - endocrine orbitopathy
- thyrotoxic crisis
 - de Quervain's thyroiditis
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Basedow's disease
- 20 (xvi) organ and tissue transplantations, graft-versus-host disease
- (xvii) severe states of shock, e.g. anaphylactic shock, systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)
- (xviii) emesis associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes:
- 25 - e.g. in combination with a 5-HT₃ antagonist in cytostatic-related vomiting.
- (xix) pain of inflammatory origin, e.g. lumbago
- (xx) replacement therapy for:
- 30 - congenital primary adrenal insufficiency, e.g. congenital adrenogenital syndrome
- acquired primary adrenal insufficiency, e.g. Addison's disease, autoimmune adrenalitis, post-infection, tumours, metastases etc.

- congenital secondary adrenal insufficiency, e.g. congenital hypopituitarism
- acquired secondary adrenal insufficiency, e.g. post-infection, tumours etc.

5

Medicaments comprising stereoisomers of the general formula Ia show a particular efficacy for the following disorders:

1. lung disorders
- 10 2. rheumatic disorders/autoimmune diseases
3. dermatological disorders
4. degenerative joint disorders
5. vascular inflammations
6. graft-versus-host disease
- 15 7. severe states of shock
8. emesis associated with inflammatory, allergic and/or proliferative processes
9. inflammation-related pain.

In addition, the stereoisomers of the invention of the general formula Ia can be employed for the therapy and prophylaxis of further pathological states which are not mentioned above and for which synthetic glucocorticoids are currently used (concerning this, see Hatz, HJ, Glucocorticoide: Immunologische Grundlagen, Pharmakologie und Therapierichtlinien, Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart, 1998).

25

All the aforementioned indications (i) to (xx) are described in detail in Hatz, HJ, Glucocorticoide: Immunologische Grundlagen, Pharmakologie und Therapierichtlinien, Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart, 1998.

30

The suitable dose for the therapeutic effects in the abovementioned pathological states varies and depends for example on the potency of the compound of the general formula Ia, the host, the mode of administration and

the nature and severity of the conditions to be treated, and the use as prophylactic or therapeutic agent.

The invention provides for the use of the claimed compounds/stereoisomers for producing medicaments.

5 The invention further provides

- (i) the use of one of the stereoisomers of the invention of formula Ia or mixtures thereof for producing a medicament for treating a DISORDER;
- (ii) a method of treating a DISORDER that comprises administering a stereoisomer of the invention of the formula Ia, the amount being
10 sufficient to suppress the disorder;
- (iii) a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a DISORDER which treatment comprises one of the stereoisomers of the invention or mixtures thereof and at least one pharmaceutical excipient and/or carrier.

Satisfactory results in animals are generally to be expected when the daily
15 doses include a range from 1 µg to 100 000 µg of the compound of the invention per kg of body weight. For larger mammals, for example humans, a recommended daily dose is in the range from 1 µg to 100 000 µg per kg of body weight. A dose of 10 to 30 000 µg per kg of body weight is preferred, and a dose of 10 to 10 000 µg per kg of body weight is more preferred.

20

For example, this dose is advantageously administered more than once a day. For the treatment of acute shock (e.g. anaphylactic shock) it is possible to give single doses which are well above the abovementioned doses.

25 The pharmaceutical products based on the novel compounds are formulated in a manner known per se by processing the active ingredient with the carrier substances, fillers, disintegration modifiers, binders, humectants, lubricants, absorbents, diluents, masking flavours, colourants etc. which are in use in pharmaceutical technology, and converting the formulation into the desired
30 administration form. Reference should be made in this connection to

Remington's Pharmaceutical Science, 15th ed. Mack Publishing Company, East Pennsylvania (1980).

Particularly suitable for oral administration are plain tablets, coated tablets,
5 capsules, pills, powders, granules, pastilles, suspensions, emulsions or solutions.

Preparations for injection and infusion are possible for parenteral administration.

10 Appropriately prepared crystal suspensions can be used for intraarticular injection.

Aqueous and oily solutions or suspensions and corresponding depot preparations can be used for intramuscular injection.

15 The novel compounds can be used for rectal administration in the form of suppositories, capsules, solutions (e.g. in the form of enemas) and ointments both for systemic and for local therapy.

20 The novel compounds can be used in the form of aerosols and inhalations for their pulmonary administration.

For local use on eyes, the external auditory canal, middle ear, nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses, the novel compounds can be used as drops, ointments, and
25 tinctures in appropriate pharmaceutical preparations.

Formulations possible for topical application are gels, ointments, greasy ointments, creams, pastes, dusting powders, lotions and tinctures. The dosage of the compounds of the general formula Ia in these preparations should be
30 0.01% - 20% in order to achieve an adequate pharmacological effect.

The invention likewise encompasses the compounds of the invention of the general formula Ia as an active therapeutic ingredient. The invention further

encompasses the compounds of the invention of the general formula Ia as an active therapeutic ingredient together with pharmaceutically tolerated and acceptable excipients and carriers.

- 5 The invention likewise encompasses a pharmaceutical composition which comprises one of the pharmaceutically active compounds of the invention or mixture thereof or a pharmaceutically tolerated salt thereof and a pharmaceutically tolerated salt or pharmaceutically tolerated excipients and carriers.

10

The invention further provides combination therapies or combined compositions in which a glucocorticoid receptor (GR) agonist of the formula (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GR agonist of the formula (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is administered either simultaneously (where appropriate in the same composition) or successively together with one or more medicaments for the treatment of one of the pathological states mentioned above. For the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), asthma or allergic rhinitis, for example, it is possible to combine a GR agonist of the present invention with one or more medicaments for the treatment of such a condition. Where such a combination is administered by inhalation, the medicament to be combined can be selected from the following list:

15

25

- a PDE4 inhibitor including an inhibitor of the PDE4D isoform;
- a selective β_2 -adrenoceptor agonist such as, for example, metaproterenol, isoproterenol, isoprenaline, albuterol, salbutamol, formoterol, salmeterol, terbutaline, orciprenaline, bitolterol mesylate, pirbuterol or indacaterol;
- a muscarine receptor antagonist (for example an M1, M2 or M3 antagonist, such as, for example, a selective M3 antagonist) such as, for

30

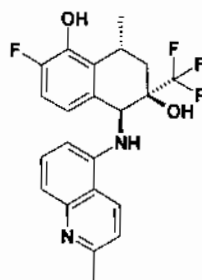
example, ipratropium bromide, tiotropium bromide, oxitropium bromide, pirenzepine or telenzepine;

- 5 • a modulator of chemokine receptor function (such as, for example, a CCR1 receptor antagonist); or
- an inhibitor of p38 kinase function.

10 For another aspect of the present invention, a combination of this kind with a GR agonist of the formula Ia or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is employed for the treatment of COPD, asthma or allergic rhinitis and can be administered by inhalation or orally in combination with xanthine (such as, for example, aminophylline or theophylline), which can likewise be administered by inhalation or orally.

Experimental section

Example 1



(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

10 4-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal:

41.8 g (639 mmol) of zinc dust and 874 mg (3.1 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 557 ml of THF and at room temperature 39 ml (556 mmol) of dibromomethane are added. The mixture is stirred for a further 30 minutes and at 0°C 68.8 ml (68.8 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane are added dropwise. The cooling bath is removed and after 15 30 minutes at room temperature 13.6 g (80.8 mmol) of 1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one (*Chem. Commun.* **2000**, *14*, 1323-4) in 139 ml of THF are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred for a further 1.5 hours at room temperature. It is diluted with diethyl ether and cautiously poured onto a 20 mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated and subjected to extraction with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/isopropyl ether 0-5%) to give 9.5 g of 2-fluoro-6-(1-methyleneethyl)anisole.

25

1.56 g (5.7 mmol) of 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol are admixed with 5.7 ml (2.85 mmol) of a 0.5 M titanium tetraisopropoxide solution in toluene and the red solution is stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. 9.5 g (57.2 mmol) of 2-fluoro-6-(1-methyleneethyl)anisole and 12.5 ml (95 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate are 30 added and the mixture is heated at 140°C for 18 hours. After cooling it is immediately purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl

acetate 0-5%) to give 8.9 g of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate. 8.9 g (26.5 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate are dissolved in 200 ml of methanol and 2 ml of acetic acid, and 890 mg of palladium on carbon (10%) are added. The suspension is shaken for 1.5 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere under atmospheric pressure until the hydrogen uptake is 560 ml. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent gives 8.6 g of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanoate. 8.6 g (25.4 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanoate in 350 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -30°C and over 15 minutes 1.7 g (44.7 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride in solid form are added in portions. The mixture is stirred for 1.5 hours, in the course of which the temperature climbs to -15°C, followed by dropwise addition in succession of ethyl acetate and water and by a further hour of stirring until a readily filterable precipitate has formed. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being thoroughly rinsed with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Separation by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-15%) yields 3.1 g of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.13 (d, 3H), 2.25 (dd, 1H), 2.58 (dd, 1H), 3.33 (qdd, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 6.92-6.99 (m, 3H), 9.12 (s, 1H),

0.72 g of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.21 (d, 3H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 3.30 (qdd, 1H), 3.74 (s, 1H) 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.90-6.99 (m, 3H), 9.71 (s, 1H), and 2.0 g of alcohol.

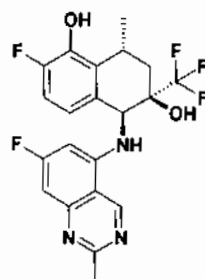
175 mg (0.60 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 103 mg (0.63 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinoline and 0.3 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are stirred in 20 ml of toluene at 100°C for 2 h. After the mixture is cooled, it is poured into water, with vigorous stirring to follow. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly

with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again using ethyl acetate. The extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 230 mg of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-2-

- 5 (trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol as a crude product. 230 mg of the crude imine in 12 ml of CH₂Cl₂ are admixed dropwise at -30°C with 6 ml (6 mmol) of a 1 M boron tribromide solution. The batch is allowed to warm to room temperature and is stirred for 2 hours. It is admixed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, the phases are separated, the aqueous phase is extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the
10 combined organic phases are dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 145 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.39 (d, 3H), 1.82 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.75 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.29
15 (d, 1H), 7.45 (t, 1H), 8.20 (d, 1H).

Example 2



(5α,6α,8β)-2-Fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 25 In the same way as in Example 1, 250 mg (0.85 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 185 mg (1.05 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.4 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 430 mg of resultant
30 crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 8 ml (8 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 67 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.44 (d, 3H), 1.88 (dd, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 3.40 (qdd, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H), 6.69 (d, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.74 (d, 1H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 9.49 (s, 1H).

5 Example 2A / 2B

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD 5 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

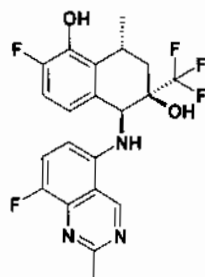
10

(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 5.5 min (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 =>50%(20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 8.7 min (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 =>50%(20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

15

Example 3



20

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

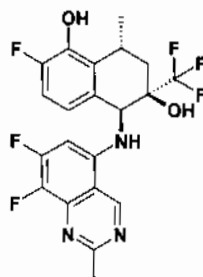
In the same way as in Example 1, 150 mg (0.5 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 90 mg (0.5 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.2 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 230 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 4 ml (4 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 42 mg of product.

25

30

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.42 (d, 3H), 1.85 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.41 (qdd, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 6.73 - 6.80 (m, 1H), 6.83 (dd, 1H), 7.50 (dd, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H).

5 Example 4

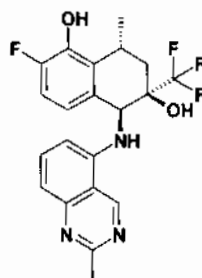


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(7,8-Difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 1, 150 mg (0.5 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 100 mg (0.51 mmol) of 5-amino-7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.2 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*R**)-1-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 240 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 4 ml (4 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 30 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.44 (d, 3H), 1.87 (dd, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 3.40 (qdd, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 6.71 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H).

Example 5

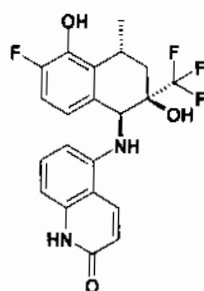


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-8-methyl-5-[-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 1, 135 mg (0.46 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 100 mg (0.63 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline and 0.23 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 260 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized, in the same way as in Example 1, at -30°C using 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 56 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.44 (d, 3H), 1.87 (dd, 1H), 2.44 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.41 (qdd, 1H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 6.73 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (dd, 1H), 6.87 (d, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H).

Example 6

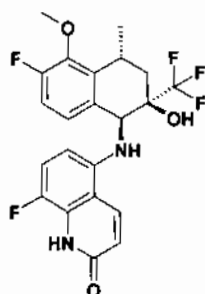


5-[(5α,6α,8β)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 1, 250 mg (0.46 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 132 mg (0.63 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolone and 0.4 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]aminoquinolin-2(1*H*)-one. 64 mg of imine purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 1.5 ml (1.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 52 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.42 (d, 3H), 1.84 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 3.40 (qdd, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 6.47 (d, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 6.65 (d, 1H), 6.71 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (dd, 1H), 7.32 (t, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H).

Example 7



8-Fluoro-5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2-hydroxy-5-methoxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)quinolin-2(1H)-one
5-Amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one:

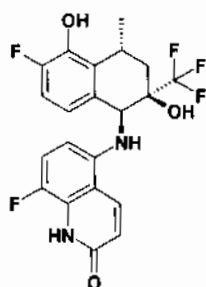
- 10 5,8-Difluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one and 1.18 g (8.2 mmol) of Cu₂O in 620 ml of ethylene glycol are admixed under 8 bar with gaseous NH₃. The reaction mixture is heated at 190°C for 19 h. After the reaction mixture has been cooled and the solvent removed, the crude product is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane; CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH 0-5%). This gives 1.03 g of 5-amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one as a pale yellow solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆); δ = 5.58 (s, 2H), 6.23 (dd, 1H), 6.31 (d, 1H), 7.03 (dd, 1H), 8.05 (dd, 1H), 11.28 (s, 1H).

- In the same way as in Example 1, 300 mg (1.01 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 180 mg (1.01 mmol) of 20 5-amino-8-fluoroquinolone and 0.48 ml of titanium tetraisopropoxide in 9 ml of xylene are reacted to give 8-fluoro-5-([(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino)quinolin-2(1H)-one. 80 mg of imine purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane; CH₂Cl₂ / i-PrOH 0-5%) are cyclized, in the same way as in Example 1, at -40°C using 1.7 ml 25 (1.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product and the ether-cleaved Example 8.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.38 (d, 3H), 1.85 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 6.43 (dd, 1H), 6.51 (d, 1H), 6.80 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 7.15 (dd, 1H), 8.14 (dd, 1H).

Example 8



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

is obtained after chromatographic purification from Example 7.

- 10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.40 (d, 3H), 1.83 (dd, 1H), 2.40 (dd, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 6.45 (dd, 1H), 6.48 (d, 1H) 6.49 (dd, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.82 (t, 1H), 7.07 (dd, 1H), 7.17 (dd, 1H), 8.13 (dd, 1H).

Example 8A / 8B

- 15 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

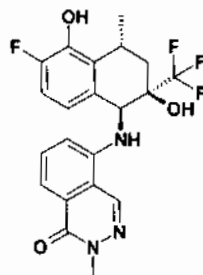
is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiracel OD 20 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 7.71 min (Chirapak AD-H 5 μ , 150x4.6 mm,

- 20 hexane/ethanol 5% $\rightarrow$ 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate, 25°C).

(+)-Enantiomer (ZK 376768): analytical HPLC: R_t = 9.53 min [Chirapak AD-H 5 μ , 150x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5% $\rightarrow$ 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate, 25°C).

Example 9



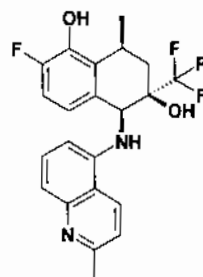
30 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2-methylphthalazin-1-one

In the same way as in Example 1, 295 mg (1.0 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 217 mg (1.0 mmol) of

5-amino-2-methylphthalazin-1-one and 0.53 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[*(2R*,4R*)*-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentyliden]amino]-2-methylphthalazin-1-one. 590 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized, in the same way as in Example 1, at -30°C using 10 ml (10 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-60%) yields 204 mg of product.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.43 (d, 3H), 1.86 (dd, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 3.40 (qdd, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 6.71 (dd, 1H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 7.59 (t, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H).

Example 10



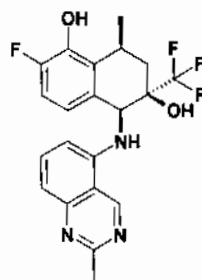
(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2-Fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 1, 175 mg (0.60 mmol) of (*2R*,4S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 103 mg (0.63 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinoline and 0.3 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (*2R*,4S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 230 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 135 mg of product.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.60 (d, 3H), 2.21 (d, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.70 (s, 3H), 3.43 (qd, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 6.76 - 6.87 (m, 3H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 7.55 (t, 1H), 8.44 (d, 1H).

Example 11

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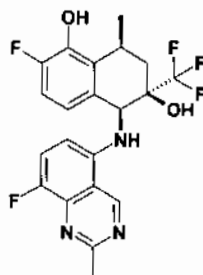
(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2-Fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 10 In the same way as in Example 1, 135 mg (0.46 mmol) of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-pentanal, 100 mg (0.63 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline and 0.23 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 260 mg of resultant crude imine are
- 15 cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C using 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 56 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.58 (d, 3H), 2.20 (dd, 1H), 2.44 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.41 (qdd, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 6.73 - 6.87 (m, 3H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.74 (t, 20 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H).

Example 12

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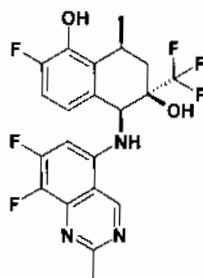
(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2-Fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 30 In the same way as in Example 1, 170 mg (0.58 mmol) of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 124 mg (0.70 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.31 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-

methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 295 mg of resultant crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -20°C using 2.6 ml (2.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 25 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.55 (d, 3H), 2.16 (dd, 1H), 2.29 (dd, 1H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 3.38 (qdd, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 6.81 - 6.87 (m, 2H), 7.52 (dd, 1H), 9.62 (s, 1H).

Example 13

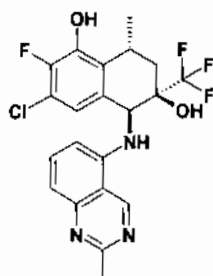


(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-5-[(7,8-Difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 1, 170 mg (0.58 mmol) of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 124 mg (0.60 mmol) of 5-amino-7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.31 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*S**)-1-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 85 mg of imine purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0-30%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -20°C using 0.72 ml (0.72 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 15 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.55 (d, 3H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.30 (dd, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 3.37 (qdd, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 6.72 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (dd, 2H), 6.86 (dd, 1H), 9.58 (s, 1H).

Example 14



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(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

4-(4-Chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal:

- 10 10 g (68.2 mmol) of 3-chloro-2-fluorophenol in 68 ml of dichloromethane and 7.7 ml (98.5 mmol) of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with ml 5.1 ml (71.6 mmol) of acetyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for an hour and 100 ml of 1 M hydrochloric acid are added. The mixture is extracted with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water. After drying over sodium sulphate and
- 15 removal of the solvent in vacuo, 13 g of 3-chloro-2-fluorophenyl acetate are obtained, quantitatively. 13 g (68.2 mmol) of 3-chloro-2-fluorophenyl acetate in 6.9 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise with ice cooling to 9.2 g (68.9 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 6.9 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 6 hours. It is cooled, diluted with
- 20 dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane, and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-50%) to give
- 25 11.4 g of 1-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethan-1-one and 0.74 g of 1-(2-chloro-3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethan-1-one. 11.4 g (60.4 mmol) of 1-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethan-1-one are dissolved in 120 ml of acetone, and 15.5 g (112 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 6.9 ml (110 mmol) of methyl iodide are added. The mixture is stirred at 70°C for 7 hours and the solvent is
- 30 subsequently removed to a large extent. The residue is poured into water and extracted with methyl *tert*-butyl ether. The extracts are washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and, following the removal of the solvent in vacuo, give 11.3 g of 1-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-

- methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one. 27.1 g (415 mmol) of zinc dust and 640 mg (2.3 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 400 ml of THF and at room temperature 26 ml (230 mmol) of dibromomethane are added. The mixture is stirred for a further 30 minutes and with ice bath cooling 46.1 ml (46.1 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane are added dropwise. After 30 minutes at 5-10°C 9.3 g (46.1 mmol) of 1-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one in 92 ml of THF are added dropwise at 5°C. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further 15 hours. It is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-40%) to give 2.68 g of 3-chloro-2-fluoro-6-(1-methyleneethyl)anisole.
- 760mg (2.67 mmol) of 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol are admixed with 2.68 ml (1.34 mmol) of a 0.5 M titanium tetraisopropoxide solution in toluene and the red solution is stirred at room temperature for an hour. 5.07 g (28.1 mmol) of 3-chloro-2-fluoro-6-(1-methyleneethyl)anisole and 3.25 ml (26.7 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate are added and the mixture is heated at 140°C for 17 hours. After it has cooled it is immediately purified by column chromatography on silica gel (pentane/diethyl ether 25-40%) to give 1.47 g of ethyl 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate. 1.47 g (3.97 mmol) of ethyl 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate in 40 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -15°C and over 10 minutes 300 mg (7.9 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride in solid form are added in portions. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour, during which it warms to 0°C, and is poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution. Saturated tartaric acid solution is added and the mixture is stirred for 30 minutes. The phases are separated and subjected to repeated extraction with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Separation by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-50%) yields 0.38 g of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enal and 0.15 g of alcohol.

0.27 g of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-pent-4-enal is dissolved in 14 ml of methanol and 0.3 ml of acetic acid, and 27 mg of palladium on carbon (10%) are added. The suspension is shaken for 2 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere under atmospheric pressure until the hydrogen uptake is 46 ml. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent gives 0.27 g of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal as a mixture of the diastereomers.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.18 (d, 1.5H), 1.29 (d, 1.5H), 2.23 (dd, 0.5H), 2.30 (dd, 0.5H), 2.38 (dd, 0.5H), 2.55 (dd, 0.5H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 7.05 (dd, 1H), 9.18 (s, 0.5H), 9.73 (s, 0.5H).

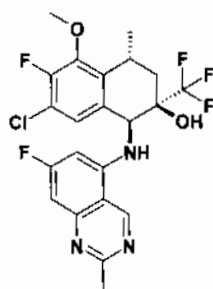
100 mg (0.3 mmol) of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 48 mg (0.3 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline and 0.1 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are stirred in 9 ml of toluene at 100°C for 2 h.

After cooling, the mixture is poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 130 mg of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol as a crude product. 130 mg of the crude imine in 6 ml of CH₂Cl₂ are admixed dropwise at -30 °C with 3 ml (3 mmol) of a 1 M of boron tribromide solution. The batch is allowed to warm to -5°C over 3 hours. It is admixed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, the phases are separated, the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic phases are dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) yields 30 mg as a mixture of the title compound and (5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol (Ex.23). Preparative thin-layer chromatography on amine phase (Merck) with ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine 25:3:1 yields 5 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.43 (d, 3H), 1.79 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 3.44 (qdd, 1H), 5.02 (d, 1H), 6.62 (d, 1H), 6.71 (d, 1H), 6.87 (d, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.72 (t, 1H), 9.55 (s, 1H).

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Example 15



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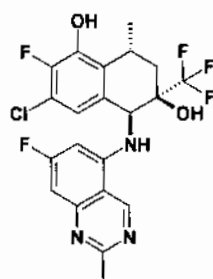
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-1-methoxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-6-ol

In the same way as in Example 14, 100 mg (0.3 mmol) of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 54 mg (0.3 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.1 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 150 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 14 at -30°C with 2.5 ml (2.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on amine phase (Merck) with ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine 25:3:1 yield 3.4 mg of product and 3 mg of the dihydroxy compound Ex. 16.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.41 (d, 3H), 1.94 (dd, 1H), 2.45 (dd, 1H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 3.45 (ddq, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 4.91 (d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H), 6.54 (br, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 7.01 (d, 1H), 9.62 (s, 1H).

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Example 16

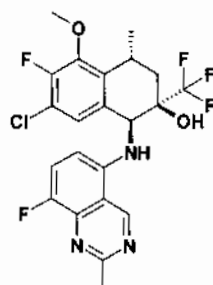


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

obtained as the product from Example 15 after chromatographic separation:

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.44 (d, 3H), 1.81 (dd, 1H), 2.49 (dd, 1H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 3.42 (qdd, 1H), 4.94 (d, 1H), 6.48 (d, 1H), 6.82 (d, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 9.90 (s, 1H).

Example 17

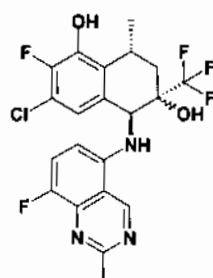


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-1-methoxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-6-ol

In the same way as in Example 14, 100 mg (0.3 mmol) of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 53 mg (0.3 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.1 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 140 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 14 at -30°C with 2.5 ml (2.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on amine phase (Merck) with ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine 25:3:1 yield 3 mg of product and 16 mg of the dihydroxy compound Ex. 18.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3); δ = 1.40 (d, 3H), 1.96 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 3.45 (ddq, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 5.92 (br, 1H), 6.59 (dd, 1H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 7.50 (dd, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H).

5 Example 18



10

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

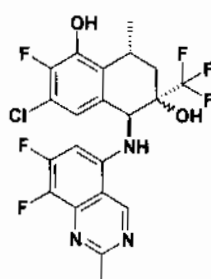
obtained as the product from Ex. 17 after chromatographic separation:

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.35 (d, 3H), 1.78 (dd, 1H), 2.36 (dd, 1H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 3.28 (qdd, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.71 (d, 1H), 7.46 (dd, 1H), 9.52 (s, 1H).

15

In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 19

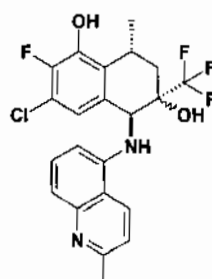


20

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

and

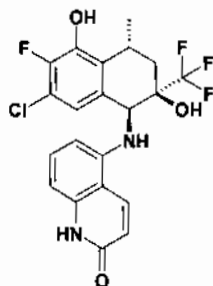
Example 20



30

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[-2-methylquinolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

5 **Example 21**



10

5-[[4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 14, 100 mg (0.3 mmol) of 4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 48 mg (0.3 mmol) of
15 5-aminoquinolone and 0.1 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one. 130 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 14 at -30°C with 2.5 ml (2.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel
20 (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on amine phase (Merck) with ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine 25:3:1 and preparative HPLC yield 11 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.38 (d, 3H), 1.84 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 3.36
25 (qdd, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 6.48 (d, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 7.34 (t, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H).

Example 21A / 21B 5-[[4-(4-chloro-3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one is
30 cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiracel OD 20 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

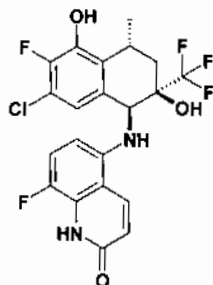
Enantiomer 1: analytical HPLC: $R_t = 8.5$ min (Chiralpak AD 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5% = >95% in 20 min, 1 ml/min flow rate)

Enantiomer 2: analytical HPLC: $R_t = 9.6$ min (Chiralpak AD 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5% => 95% in 20 min, 1 ml/min flow rate)

5

In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 22

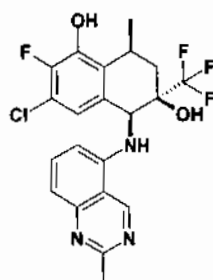


10

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

15

Example 23



20

(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-3-Chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

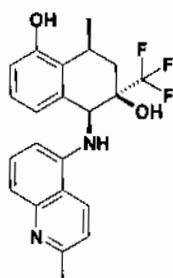
Preparative thin-layer chromatography of the diastereomer mixture from Ex. 14 on amine phase (Merck) with ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine 25:3:1 yields 3 mg of product.

25

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.54 (d, 3H), 2.17 (dd, 1H), 2.30 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 6.81 (d, 1H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 7.76 (t, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H).

30

Example 24



5

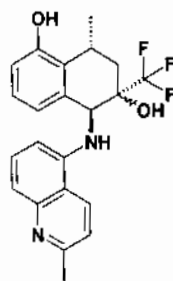
(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-8-Methyl-5-[-2-methylquinolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

2-Hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal:

- 10 Ethyl 4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate can be prepared in the same way as in Example 14 from acetyl chloride and 2-chlorophenol. The reaction sequence with hydrogen over palladium on carbon and lithium aluminium hydride in the same way as in Example 14 yields in this case a mixture of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal and 4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, which
- 15 was not separated.

- In the same way as in Example 1, 160 mg of the mixture of 4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal and 2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 86 mg (0.55 mmol) of 5-amino-2-
- 20 methylquinoline and 0.3 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give the corresponding imines. 230 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C with 4 ml (4 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired products. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica
- 25 gel with hexane / 2-propanol 17% allow separation of the individual products.
- ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.61 (d, 3H), 2.24 (dd, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 3.43 (qdd, 1H), 4.68 (br, 1H), 5.17 (br, 1H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 6.76 (d, 1H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 8.07 (d, 1H).

Example 25 ZK 350663



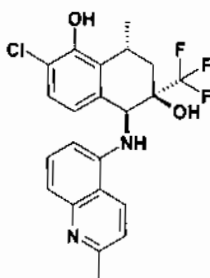
5

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Methyl-5-[-2-methylquinolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

obtained as product from Ex. 24 after chromatographic separation:

- 10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3); δ = 1.51 (d, 3H), 1.98 (dd, 1H), 2.48 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 4.69 (d, 1H), 5.17 (d, 1H), 6.71 (d, 1H), 6.74 (d, 1H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 8.12 (d, 1H).

Example 26 ZK 350661



15

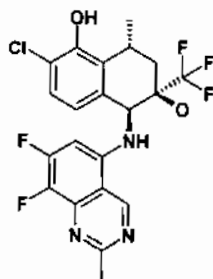
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Methyl-5-[-2-methylquinolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

obtained as product from Ex. 24 after chromatographic separation:

- 20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 1.47 (d, 3H), 2.00 (dd, 1H), 2.47 (dd, 1H), 2.73 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 5.03 (d, 1H), 5.82 (br, 1H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 7.13 (d, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.55 (t, 1H), 8.06 (d, 1H).

25

Example 27



30

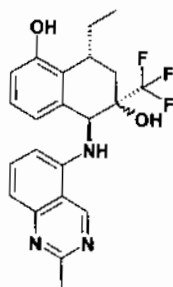
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Methyl-5-[2-methylquinolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 1, 100 mg of the mixture of 4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal and 2-hydroxy-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal, 80 mg (0.42 mmol) of 5-amino-7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.3 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give the corresponding imines. 180 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 1 at -30°C with 4 ml (3 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired products. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel with hexane / 2-propanol 17% yield 7 mg of product.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 1.45 (d, 3H), 1.94 (dd, 1H), 2.45 (dd, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 4.85 (d, 1H), 5.70 (d, 1H), 6.48 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 7.09 (d, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H).

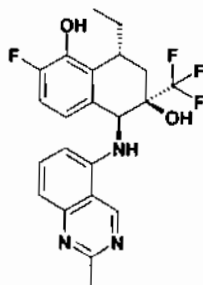
In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 28



(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-5-[2-methylquinazolin-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

Example 29



(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

4-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

- 29.04 g of (3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)boronic acid, 25 g of 2-bromo-1-butene
5 and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium are dissolved in 174 ml of toluene and 17.4 ml of 1-propanol. The mixture is heated at 120°C in a closed vessel over 5 hours and, after cooling, is introduced into water. The aqueous phase is extracted three times with diethyl ether and the combined organic phases are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over Na₂SO₄.
- 10 Following careful removal of the solvent, the residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diethyl ether). This gives 16.6 g (49.7%) of 6-(but-1-en-2-yl)-2-fluoroanisole. 4.0 g (22.2 mmol) of 6-(but-1-en-2-yl)-2-fluoroanisole and 2.8 g of molecular sieve in 5.85 ml (44.4 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate are admixed dropwise over 30 minutes with 1005 mg
15 (1.1 mmol) of [Cu(S,S)-bisphenyloxazoline)(H₂O)₂](SbF₆)₂ in 56 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and the reaction mixture is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate). This gives 7.2 g (92.6%) of the enantiomerically enriched ethyl (R)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
20 hex-4-enoate as an E/Z mixture (E/Z ratio 2 : 1, E: about 9% ee, Z: about 58% ee). 9.3 g (26.6 mmol) of ethyl (E/Z)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate are dissolved in 300 ml of diethyl ether under argon and the solution is cooled to -15°C. 2.02 g of lithium aluminium hydride are added in portions as a solid over 30 minutes and the mixture is stirred for a
25 further hour, in the course of which the temperature climbs to -5°C. After a further 30 minutes at -5°C, 4 ml of ethyl acetate are added dropwise and the mixture is stirred for a further 10 minutes. It is poured onto a mixture of ice and saturated ammonium chloride solution and stirred vigorously. The phases are separated and extraction is carried out repeatedly with ethyl acetate and diethyl
30 ether. The combined organic extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent is removed by distillation and the residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate). This gives 5.9 g (72.6%) of (E/Z)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-

hydroxy-2-trifluoromethylhex-4-enal and 2.0 g of (E/Z)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-hex-4-ene-1,2-diol.

1.51 g (4.9 mmol) of (E/Z)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-

(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enal are dissolved in 40 ml of methanol and 1.2 ml of

5 acetic acid, and 80 mg of palladium on carbon (10%) are added. The

suspension is shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure

until reaction is complete. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed

being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent and

separation by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether

10 10-25%) give 530 mg of enantiomerically enriched (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.77 (d, 3H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 2.55

(dd, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 6.86 (dd, 1H), 6.95-6.99 (m,

2H), 8.99 (s, 1H) and 620 mg of enantiomerically enriched (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-

15 2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.73 (d, 3H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 2.35 (dd, 1H), 2.43

(dd, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 6.93-6.99 (m,

2H), 9.67 (s, 1H).

113 mg (0.37 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-

20 (trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 103 mg (0.37 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline

and 0.2 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are stirred in 15 ml of toluene for 1.5 h at

100°C. After cooling, the mixture is poured into water and stirred vigorously. The

suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with

ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried

25 out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and

the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 178 mg of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-

methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol

as a crude product. 178 mg of crude imine in 20 ml of CH₂Cl₂ are admixed

dropwise at -20°C with 1.6 ml (1.6 mmol) of a 1 M boron tribromide solution.

30 The mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature and is stirred for 1.5 hours.

It is poured into saturated NaHCO₃ solution, the phases are separated, the

aqueous phase is extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the combined organic phases are

dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 20 mg of product.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.99 (t, 3H), 1.81 (ddq, 1H), 2.04 (m, 2H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 3.43 (dddd, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 6.73 (dd, 1H), 6.82 (m, 2H),
5 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.77 (t, 1H), 9.63 (s, 1H).

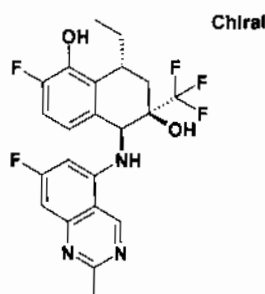
Example 29A / 29B ($5\alpha, 6\alpha, 8\beta$)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD 5μ) into the enantiomerically
10 pure compounds:

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 2.58 min (Chiralpak AD 5μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 25%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 5.53 min (Chiralpak AD 5μ , 250x4.6 mm,
15 hexane/ethanol 25%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

Example 30A

20



(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol
25

(R,R)-4-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

4.0 g (22.2 mmol) of 6-(but-1-en-2-yl)-2-fluoroanisole and 2.8 g of molecular sieve in 5.85 ml (44.4 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes with 1005 mg (1.1 mmol) of $[\text{Cu}(R,R)\text{-}2,2\text{-bis}(4,5\text{-dihydro-4-tert-butylloxazolin-2-yl})\text{propane}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2][(\text{SbF}_6)_2]$ complex (*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**,
30 63, 4541-4544) in 56 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and the reaction mixture is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate). This gives 7.2 g (%) of

ethyl (*R*)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 90% in the form of an *E/Z* mixture. In the same way as in Example 29, the resulting unsaturated ester is converted by means of lithium aluminium hydride and hydrogen under palladium catalysis into the virtually enantiomerically pure aldehydes.

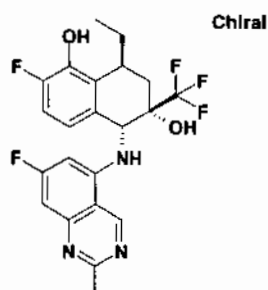
120 mg (0.4 mmol) of (*R,R*)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 75 mg (0.42 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline are dissolved in 10 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.1 ml (0.42 mmol) of titanium ethoxide. The reaction mixture is heated at 100° for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously.

The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 205 mg of (*2R,4R*)-4-(3-fluoro-2-

methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexan-2-ol as a crude product. The crude imine is dissolved in 18 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the solution is cooled to -40°C. 3.4 ml (3.4 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 5 minutes and the mixture is allowed to warm to 0°C over 1 hour, and after 30 minutes at 0°C is poured onto

a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ and ice. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (150 ml) with ethyl acetate affords 37 mg of product (analytical HPLC: *R*_t = 9.2 min (Chiralcel OD 5μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 10%, 1 ml/min flow rate) as the (-)-enantiomer. ¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.96 (t, 3H), 1.76 (ddq, 1H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.06 (ddq, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 6.73 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (d, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H).

Example 30B



(5R,6S,8S)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

Ethyl 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-oxopropionate:

- 5
- 10 26 g (180 mmol) of 2,6-difluoroanisole and 14.6 ml (198 mmol) of cyclopropyl cyanide in 500 ml of toluene are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 40 min with 396 ml of a 0.5 molar (198 mmol) solution of bis(trimethylsilyl)potassium amide in toluene. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 hours and admixed with water and 1M sulphuric acid, with ice cooling.
- 15 The organic phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with brine, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10%-20%) gives 12.7 g of 1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropylnitrile. 12.7 g (66.1 mmol) of the nitrile are admixed
- 20 slowly in toluene at -78°C with 82.7 ml (99.2 mmol) of diisobutylaluminium hydride solution (20% in toluene) and after 3 h at -78°C 11.1 ml of isopropanol are added dropwise. The mixture is allowed to warm to -5°C and 150 ml of 10% strength aqueous tartaric acid solution are added. Dilution with ether is followed by vigorous stirring; the organic phase is separated off and the aqueous phase
- 25 is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with brine, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. This gives 11.8 g of aldehyde as a yellow oil. A solution of 16.3 g (60.7 mmol) of ethyl 2-diethylphosphono-2-ethoxyacetate in 60 ml of tetrahydrofuran is admixed under ice cooling over the course of 20 minutes with 33.4 ml (66.8 mmol) of a 2 M
- 30 solution of lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran-heptane-toluene and the mixture is stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Over the course of 30 minutes a solution of 11.8 g (60.7 mmol) of I in 61 ml of tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise at 0°C. After 20 hours at RT, ice-water is added and extraction is carried out repeatedly with ether and ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated ammonium

- chloride solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. The crude product is hydrolysed with 170 ml of 2 M sodium hydroxide solution in 170 ml of ethanol at room temperature for 15 hours. This gives 13.9 g of acid, which are stirred with 87 ml of 2 N sulphuric acid at 90°C for 16 hours. After the mixture
- 5 has cooled, it is rendered basic with potassium carbonate, washed with ether and acidified with hydrochloric acid. Extraction with ethyl acetate, washing with saturated sodium chloride solution and removal of the solvent afford 10.2 g of the crude keto acid. 10.2 g (40.6 mmol) of 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-2-oxopropionic acid and 4.5 ml (85.3 mmol) of sulphuric acid (96% strength) are heated under reflux in 200 ml of ethanol for one hour. The batch is concentrated in vacuo and the residue is introduced into ice-water and rendered basic using saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. Extraction is carried out repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution, dried (sodium sulphate) and concentrated in vacuo.
- 10 Chromatographic purification on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 20%) affords 9.6 g of ethyl 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-oxopropionate. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 0.90 (m, 4H), 1.29 (t, 3H), 3.09 (s, 2H), 3.99 (d, 3H), 4.20 (q, 2H), 6.87 (ddd, 1H), 6.95 (ddd, 1H), 7.07 (d, 1H).
- 20 3-[1-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)propanal
- 9.6 g (34.3 mmol) of ethyl 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-oxopropionate and 34.5 ml (233 mmol) of (trifluoromethyl)trimethylsilane in 343 ml of DMF are admixed with 46.9 g of caesium carbonate at 0°C. The
- 25 reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 2 h and then poured into water. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10%-40%) affords 10.4 g of ethyl 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropyl]-
- 30 2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)propanoate as a yellow oil. This oil, in 297 ml of diethyl ether, is admixed at 0°C with 2.25 g (59.4 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride and the mixture is stirred at RT for a further hour. 20 ml of saturated ammonium chloride solution are added cautiously to the batch at 0°C, followed

by 15 minutes of vigorous stirring. The mixture is extracted repeatedly with diethyl ether and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10%-50%) affords 5.6 g of
5 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)propane-1,2-diol. 5.6 g (18.1 mmol) of diol in 100 ml of dichloromethane and 61 ml of DMSO are admixed with 12.4 ml (89 mmol) of triethylamine and over 10 minutes with 11 g (70 mmol) of pyridine SO₃ complex in portions. The mixture is stirred for 3 hours and saturated ammonium chloride solution is added. The mixture is stirred for a
10 further 15 minutes and the phases are separated and subjected to extraction with dichloromethane. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate. The solvent is removed in vacuo, and purification by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate, 0-50%) affords 5.9 g of product.

15 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 0.68-0.76 (m, 2H), 0.90-1.02 (m, 2H), 2.03 (d, 1H), 2.91 (d, 1H), 3.85 (s, 1H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 6.80 (d, 1H), 6.87 (ddd, 1H), 6.98 (dd, 1H), 9.26 (s, 1H).

In the same way as in Example 29, from 800 mg (2.61 mmol) of 3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)propanal and 500 mg
20 (2.82 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline, 1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazol-5-yl)imino]-3-[1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-ol is prepared quantitatively. Treatment with 24 ml (24 mmol) of BBr₃ solution and subsequent refluxing for 14 hours afford 55 mg of (1*R*,2*S*, *Z*)-4-ethylene-6-fluoro-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,5-diol after chromatography on
25 silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 25 to 50%) and preparative chiral HPLC on Chiracel OD-H 5μ (analytical HPLC: R_t = 10.4 min (Chiracel OD 10μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 7%, 1 ml/min flow rate) as the (+)-enantiomer.

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.77 (d, 3H), 2.57 (d, 1H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.14 (d, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 5.86 (q, 1H), 6.26 (dd, 1H), 6.77- 6.97 (m, 2H), 7.02 (dd, 1H),
30 9.57 (s, 1H).

20 mg of (1*R*, 2*S*, *Z*)-4-ethylidene-6-fluoro-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,5-diol are

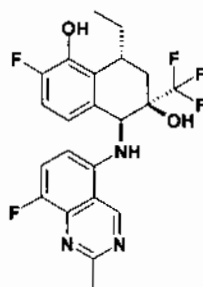
dissolved in 1 ml of ethyl acetate and 0.07 ml of Et₃N under N₂ at RT and the solution is admixed with 2 mg of Pd-C (10%).

The mixture is shaken for 2 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (H₂ uptake: 17 ml) and the reaction mixture is filtered over Celite, the filter bed being rinsed

5 thoroughly with EA. The resulting liquid is concentrated to approximately 4 ml and is stirred for 3 hours with 40 mg of activated MnO₂. The reaction mixture is filtered over Celite, rinsed with ethyl acetate and concentrated. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 15%) yields 2 mg of the desired product as a yellow oil.

10 ¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.96 (t, 3H), 1.76 (ddq, 1H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.06 (ddq, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 6.73 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (d, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H) and 1 mg of the other diastereomer.

15 Example 31



20 (5α,6α,8β)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 29, 123 mg (0.40 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 72 mg

25 (0.60 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.22 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 170 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -30°C with 2.8 ml (2.8 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product.

30 Purification by chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate 0-40%) gives 21 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.97 (t, 3H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 2.03 (dd, 1H), 2.04 (m, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 3.42 (dddd, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 6.71 (dd, 1H), 6.78 (dd, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H), 7.56 (dd, 1H), 9.63 (s, 1H).

5

Example 31A / 31B (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

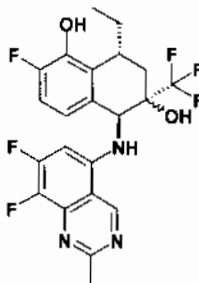
10

(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 4.13 min (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 10%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 10.28 min (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 10%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

15

Example 32



20 (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(7,8-Difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 29, 138 mg (0.45 mmol) of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 89 mg (0.45 mmol) of 5-amino-7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.24 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*S**)-1-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 210 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -30°C with 3.5 ml (3.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate 0-40%) gives

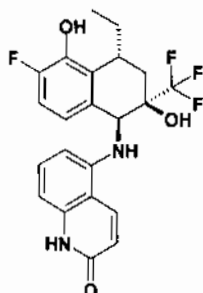
25

30 21 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.97 (t, 3H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 2.04 (dd, 1H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.72 (dd, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H).

Example 33

5

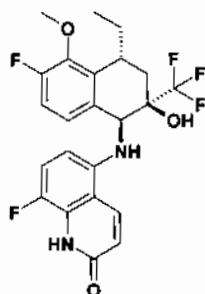


5-[[1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

- 10 In the same way as in Example 29, 300 mg (0.97 mmol) of (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 132 mg (0.97 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1*H*)-one and 0.44 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[1(2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one. 250 mg of crude imine are
- 15 cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -20°C with 2 ml (2 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 17%) yields 11.5 mg of desired product.

- ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.97 (t, 3H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.96-2.15 (m, 2H),
- 20 2.40 (dd, 1H), 3.42 (dddd, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 6.49 (d, 1H), 6.53 (d, 1H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 6.75 (dd, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 7.36 (t, 1H), 8.23 (d, 1H).

Example 34

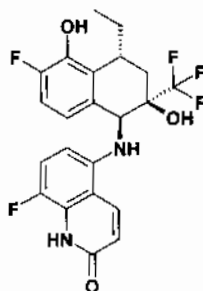


5 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

In the same way as in Example 29, 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 5-amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one are condensed to give 8-fluoro-5-[[4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]quinolin-2(1*H*)-one. Reaction with 1 M boron tribromide solution after column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 33-100%) and preparative HPLC yield not only the desired product but also the methyl ether cleaved compounds Example 35 and 44.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 6.33 (dd, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 6.90 – 7.00 (m, 2H), 7.17 (dd, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H).

Example 35



20 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

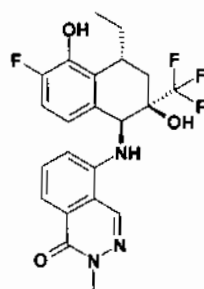
obtained as the product from Ex. 34 after chromatographic separation:

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.93 (t, 3H), 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 2.85 (dd, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 6.34 (dd, 1H), 6.53 (d, 1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 7.17 (dd, 1H), 8.17 (dd, 1H).

- 5 **Example 35A / 35B** 5-[[$(1\alpha, 2\alpha, 4\beta)$ -4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

- 10 (-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 7.29 min (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 => 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)
(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 8.90 min (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 => 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

15 **Example 36**



20

5-[[$(1\alpha, 2\alpha, 4\beta)$ -4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2-methylphthalazin-1-one

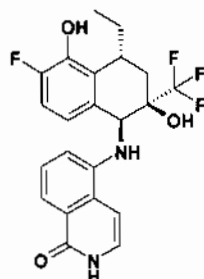
- In the same way as in Example 29, 265 mg (0.86 mmol) of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 150 mg (0.86 mmol) of
25 5-amino-2-methylphthalazin-1-one and 0.42 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-2-methylphthalazin-1-one. 410 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -20°C with 3.5 ml (3.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column
30 chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel with dichloromethane/methanol 9 : 1 yield 10 mg of product and 8.6 mg of the 8 α compound (Example 45).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.85 (t, 3H), 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.90 (dd, 1H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 2.29 (dd, 1H), 3.29 (dddd, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 6.63 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.98 (t, 1H), 7.51 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H).

5 In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 37

10

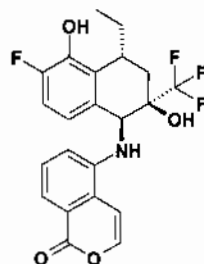


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-isoquinolin-(2H)-one

and

15

Example 38

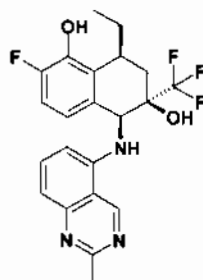


20

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one

Example 39

25



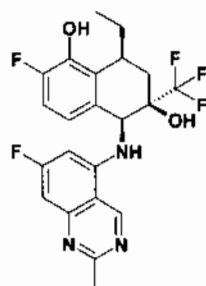
30

(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

is prepared in the same way as in Example 29 from the corresponding (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.14 (t, 3H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.45 (dd, 1H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 6.78 (dd, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 9.63 (s, 1H).

5 Example 40



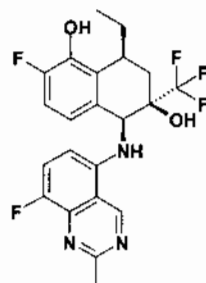
10

(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

is prepared in the same way as in Example 30 from the corresponding (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.

15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃); δ = 1.05 (t, 3H), 1.92-1.99 (m, 2H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.25 (dd, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 5.43 (d, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 6.67 (dd, 1H), 6.76 (d, 1H), 6.80 (d, 1H), 6.99 (dd, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 9.61 (s, 1H), 9.69 (s, 1H).

20 Example 41



25

(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 31, 123 mg (0.40 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 72 mg

30 (0.60 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.22 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R**,4*S**)-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 170 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 31 at -30°C with 2.8 ml

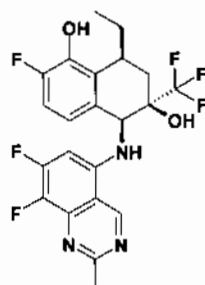
(2.8 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product.

Purification by chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate 0-40%) gives 68 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.14 (t, 3H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 2.09 - 2.15 (m, 2H),
5 2.43 (dd, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.88 (dd,
1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 7.57 (dd, 1H), 9.67 (s, 1H)

Example 42

10



(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-5-[(7,8-Difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-6-
15 (trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

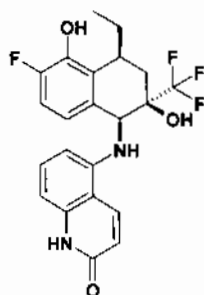
In the same way as in Example 32, 138 mg (0.45 mmol) of (2*R*^{*},4*S*^{*})-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 89 mg (0.45 mmol) of 5-amino-7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.24 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give (2*R*^{*},4*S*^{*})-1-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-2-ol. 210 mg of crude
20 imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 32 at -30°C with 3.5 ml (3.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product.

Purification by chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/ethyl acetate 0-40%) gives 41 mg of product.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.14 (t, 3H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.09 - 2.20 (m, 2H),
2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 6.86 (dd,
1H), 6.92 (dd, 1H), 9.62 (s, 1H)

Example 43

5



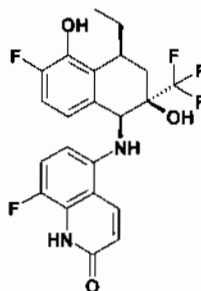
5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one

- 10 In the same way as in Example 29, 300 mg (0.97 mmol) of (2*R*^{*},4*S*^{*})-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 132 mg (0.97 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(*H*)-one and 0.44 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[[(2*R*^{*},4*S*^{*})-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]quinolin-2(*H*)-one. 250 mg of crude imine are
- 15 cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -20°C with 2 ml (2 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 17%) yields 15.4 mg of desired product.

- ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.13 (t, 3H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 2.08 - 2.15 (m, 2H),
- 20 2.43 (dd, 1H), 3.09 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.67 (d, 1H), 6.71 (d, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 7.38 (t, 1H), 8.23 (d, 1H).

Example 44

25



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

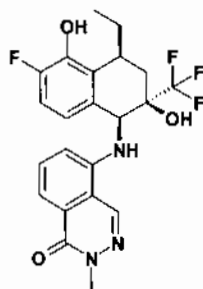
- 30 obtained as the product from Ex. 34 after chromatographic separation:

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.07 (t, 3H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.55 (dd, 1H), 6.68 (dd, 1H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 7.18 (dd, 1H), 7.43 (d, 1H), 8.15 (dd, 1H).

5 **Example 44A / 44B** 5-[[*(1α,2α,4α)*-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

10 (-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 7.53 min (Chiralpak AD-H 5μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 => 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)
 (+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: R_t = 10.10 min (Chiralpak AD-H 5μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5 => 50% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

15 **Example 45**



20

5-[[*(1α,2α,4α)*-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2-methylphthalazin-1-one

obtained as the product from Ex. 36 after chromatographic separation:

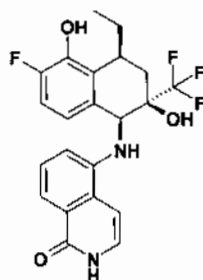
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.01 (t, 3H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.30 (dd, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 6.63 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 7.15 (dd, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H).

25

In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 46

5



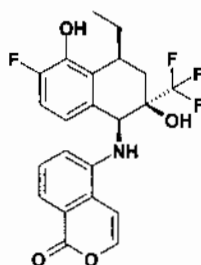
5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-isoquinolin-(2H)-one

10

and

Example 47

15

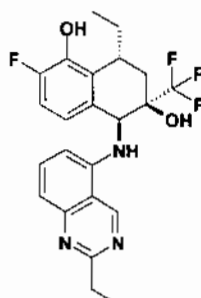


5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one

20

Example 48

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(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(2-Ethylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-propyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

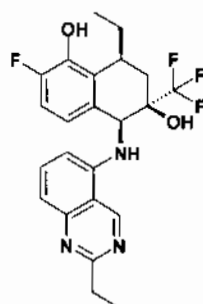
30

In the same way as in Example 31, 112 mg (0.37 mmol) of (4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 60 mg (0.37 mmol) of 5-amino-2-ethylquinazoline and 0.2 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 1-[(2-ethylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-

(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 280 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 31 at -20°C with 2.4 ml (2.4 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Purification by chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate) gives 4 mg of desired product and 11 mg of the 8α compound (Example 49).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.99 (t, 3H), 1.46 (t, 3H), 1.80 (m, 1H), 2.04 (dd, 1H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 3.08 (q, 2H), 3.42 (dddd, 1H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.81 (d, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.78 (t, 1H), 9.64 (s, 1H).

Example 49

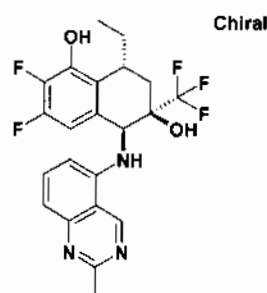


(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-5-[(2-Ethylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-propyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

obtained as the product from Ex. 36 after chromatographic separation:

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.14 (t, 3H), 1.45 (t, 3H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.13 (, 1H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.46 (dd, 1H), 3.07 (q, 2H), 3.10 (m, 1H), 5.28 (s, 1H), 6.78 (dd, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 9.66 (s, 1H).

Example 50



(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

4-(3,4-Difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

20 g (153.7 mmol) of 2,3-difluorophenol in 150 ml of dichloromethane and 17.5 ml of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with 14 ml (161 mmol) of propionyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for two hours and 100 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid are added. The mixture is extracted with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate and the removal of the solvent in vacuo give 30.1 g of 2,3-difluorophenyl propionate.

30.1 g (161 mmol) of 2,3-difluorophenyl propionate in 16 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 21.5 g (161 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 16 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 6 hours. It is cooled, diluted with dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-20%) to give 21.5 g of 1-(3,4-difluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 21.4 g (115 mmol) of 1-(3,4-difluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one are dissolved in 170 ml of acetone, and the solution is admixed with 29.5 g of potassium carbonate and 13 ml (209 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is boiled under reflux for 4 hours and stirred at room temperature for 12 hours and then the solvent is largely removed. The residue is poured into water and subjected to extraction with diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with water, dried over sodium sulphate and, following the removal of the solvent in vacuo, give 21.2 g of 1-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one.

31.2 g (476 mmol) of zinc dust and 740mg (2.65 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 320 ml of THF and at 0°C 30 ml (265 mmol) of dibromomethane are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further 30 minutes and at 0°C 53 ml (53 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane are added dropwise. The cooling bath is removed and, after an hour, the reaction mixture is cooled to 0°C again. 10.6 g (53 mmol) of 1-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one in 106 ml of THF are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further hour. It is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extracted is carried out with diethyl ether,

the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 20-40%) to give 4.3 g of 2,3-difluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole.

- 5 23.6 g (119 mmol) of 2,3-difluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole, 31.4 ml (238 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 10 g of molecular sieve are added dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes to 2.58 g (2.98 mmol) of [Cu(R,R)bis-*tert*-butyl-oxazoline)(H₂O)₂](SbF₆)₂ in 85 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and the reaction mixture is purified by means of
- 10 column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-10%). This gives 16.7 g of ethyl (*R*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enoate as an *E/Z* mixture with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 80%. 16.7 g (45.3 mmol) of ethyl *E/Z*-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate in 600 ml of diethyl
- 15 ether are cooled to -5°C and over 10 minutes 3.44 mg (90.7 mmol) of solid lithium aluminium hydride are added in portions. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is
- 20 carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 13.9 g of crude *E/Z*-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-ene-1,2-diol. 16 g (49 mmol) of (*E/Z*-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-ene-1,2-diol are dissolved in 680 ml of
- 25 methanol and 9.4 ml of acetic acid, and 1.07 g of palladium on carbon (10%) are added. The suspension is shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure until reaction is complete. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent gives 16.1 g of crude 4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
- 30 hexane-1,2-diol as a mixture of the diastereomers. 16.1 g (49 mmol) of 4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexane-1,2-diol in 600 ml of dichloromethane and 220 ml of DMSO are admixed with 33.5 ml (242 mmol) of triethylamine and in portions over 10 minutes with 29.8 g (188 mmol) of pyridine

SO₃ complex. The mixture is stirred for 3 hours and saturated ammonium chloride solution is added. The mixture is stirred for a further 5 minutes, the phases are separated and extraction is carried out with dichloromethane. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate. The solvent is removed in vacuo, then column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-30%) gives 2.7 g of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.75 (t, 3H), 1.55 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dd, 1H), 2.54 (dd, 1H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.75 - 6.84 (m, 2H), 9.02 (s, 1H) and 3.9 g (2*R*,4*S*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 0.71 (t, 3H), 1.50 - 1.70 (m, 2H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.87 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.75 - 6.86 (m, 2H), 9.69 (s, 1H).

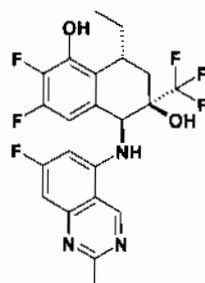
300 mg (0.92 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 146 mg (0.92 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline are dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and the solution is admixed with 0.29 ml (0.92 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide and 0.1 ml of acetic acid. The reaction mixture is heated at 100°C for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 349 mg of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol as a crude product. The crude imine is dissolved in 35 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the solution is cooled to -30°C. 6 ml (6 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 5 minutes and the reaction solution is allowed to warm to room temperature over 16 hours. It is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. Extraction is carried out repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/isopropanol 0-10%) and subsequent HPLC separation on a chiral

stationary phase afford 70 mg of product (analytical HPLC: R_t = 8.36 min (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5%, 1 ml/min flow rate) as the (-)-enantiomer.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.93 (t, 3H), 1.74 (ddq, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.38 (dd, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 6.59 (dd, 1H), 6.77 (d, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H).

Example 51

10



15

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

20

In the same way as in Example 50, 137 mg (0.42 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 78 mg (0.44 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.2 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 121 mg of chromatographically purified imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -40°C with 2.5 ml (2.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 15%) yields 25 mg of desired product.

25

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.99 (t, 3H), 1.78 (ddq, 1H), 2.04 (dd, 1H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.44 (dd, 1H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 6.63 (dd, 1H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 9.56 (s, 1H)

Example 51A / 51B

30

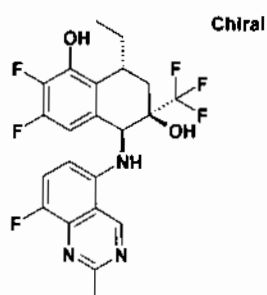
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: $R_t = 5.14$ min (Chiralcel OD-H 5μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5% $\Rightarrow$ 20% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: $R_t = 8.56$ min (Chiralcel OD-H 5μ , 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 5% $\Rightarrow$ 20% (20'), 1 ml/min flow rate)

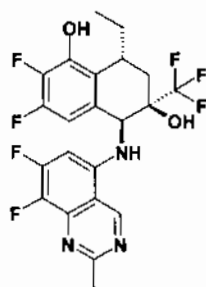
In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

Example 52



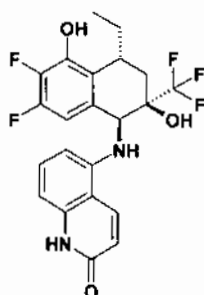
(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

Example 53



(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

Example 54



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 29, 210 mg (0.64 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 132 mg (0.97 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1*H*)-one and 0.27 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one. 234 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -40°C with 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 33-100%) yields 25 mg of the desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.71 (ddq, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.96 (dd, 1H), 2.34 (dd, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 6.43 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.58 (dd, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 7.33 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

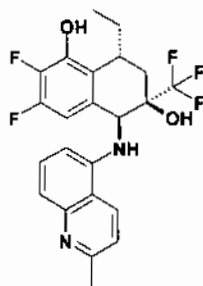
Example 54A /54B

5-[[(1*α*,2*α*,4*β*)-4-Ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6,7-difluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one is cleaved by means of preparative chiral HPLC (Chiralpak OD-H 5μ) into the enantiomerically pure compounds:

(-)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: *R*_t = 7.68 min (Chiralpak IA 5μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 10%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

(+)-Enantiomer: analytical HPLC: *R*_t = 9.35 min (Chiralcel IA 5μ, 250x4.6 mm, hexane/ethanol 10%, 1 ml/min flow rate)

Example 55

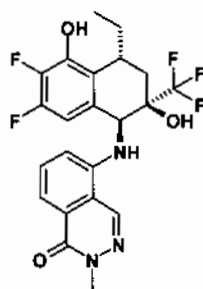


(5*α*,6*α*,8*β*)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 29, 210 mg (0.64 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 132 mg (0.97 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1*H*)-one and 0.27 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 5-[[[(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]quinolin-2(1*H*)-one. 234 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -20°C with 2 ml (2 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 17%) yields 15.4 mg of the desired product

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.76 (ddq, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.38 (dd, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 6.59 (dd, 1H), 6.69 (d, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.56 (t, 1H), 8.46 (d, 1H).

Example 56



5-[[[(1α,2α,4β)-4-Ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]phthalazin-1-one

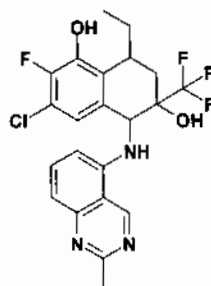
In the same way as in Example 29, 372 mg (1.14 mmol) of (2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 200 mg (1.14 mmol) of 5-aminophthalazin-1-one and 0.36 ml of titanium tetra-*tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[[[(2*R**,4*R**)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]phthalazin-1-one. 560 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 29 at -30°C with 11.8 ml (11.8 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 17%) yields 249 mg of the desired product

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.70 (ddq, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.96 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 6.58 (dd, 1H), 7.07 (dd, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 8.51 (s, 1H).

In the same way it is possible to prepare from 3-chloro-2-fluorophenol:

Example 57

5

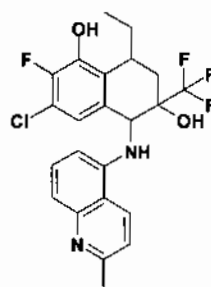


10 3-Chloro-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

and

Example 58

15

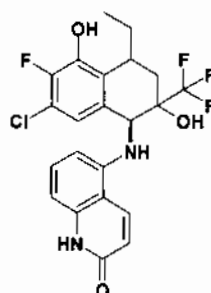


20 3-Chloro-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

and

Example 59

25

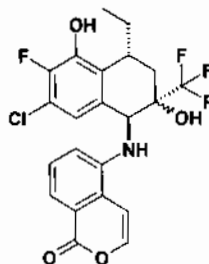


30 5-[-7-Chloro-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

and

Example 60

5



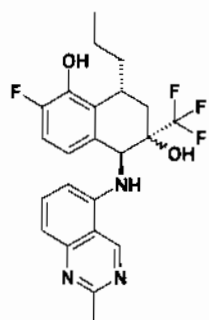
5-[-(7-Chloro-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl)amino]isochromen-1-one

10

and

Example 61

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(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

20 *4-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanal:*
25 g (213 mmol) of 2-fluorophenol in 150 ml of dichloromethane and 24 ml of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with 21 ml (210 mmol) of butyryl chloride. The mixture is stirred for two hours and admixed with 100 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid. Extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate and the removal of the solvent in vacuo give 40 g of 2-fluorophenyl butyrate. 40 g (213 mmol) of 2-fluorophenyl butyrate in 22 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 28 g (213 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 25 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 20 hours. It is cooled, diluted with
30 dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by

column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-10%) to give 20.7 g of 1-(3-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)butan-1-one. 20.7 g (114 mmol) of 1-(3-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)butan-1-one are dissolved in 200 ml of acetone and the solution is admixed with 31.5 g of potassium carbonate and 14 ml (230 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is stirred at 70°C for 6 hours and at room temperature for 12 hours and then the solvent is largely removed. The residue is poured into water and subjected to extraction with diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate, and removal of the solvent in vacuo gives 20.7 g of 1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)butan-1-one. 31.7 g of zinc dust and 660 mg of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 330 ml of THF and at room temperature 29.5 ml of dibromomethane are added. The mixture is stirred for a further 30 minutes and admixed dropwise at 0°C with 56 ml (56 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane. The cooling bath is removed and after 30 minutes at room temperature 10.3 g (52.5 mmol) of 1-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)butan-1-one in 50 ml of THF are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further hour. It is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-10%) to give 4.26 g of 2-fluoro-6-(1-methylenbutyl)anisole.

698 mg (2.56 mmol) of 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol are admixed with 2.56 ml (1.28 mmol) of a 0.5 M titanium tetrakisopropoxide solution in toluene and the red solution is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. 4.26 g (21.9 mmol) of 2-fluoro-6-(1-methylenbutyl)anisole and 5.7 ml (44 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate are added and the mixture is heated at 140°C for 18 hours. After cooling it is immediately purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-15%) to give 5.82 g of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hept-4-enoate. 2.6 g (7.1 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hept-4-enoate are dissolved in 65 ml of methanol and the solution is admixed with 260 mg of palladium on carbon (10%). The suspension is shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere at

atmospheric pressure for 4 hours until the hydrogen uptake is 155 ml. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent gives 2.6 g of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanoate. 2.6 g (7.1 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanoate in 150 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -10°C and over 15 minutes 520 g (14.2 mmol) of solid lithium aluminium hydride are added in portions. The mixture is stirred at -15°C for 1.5 hours, followed by dropwise addition in succession of ethyl acetate and water and by a further hour of stirring until a readily filterable precipitate is formed. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Separation by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-15%) yields 2.1 g of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanal as a mixture of the diastereomers.

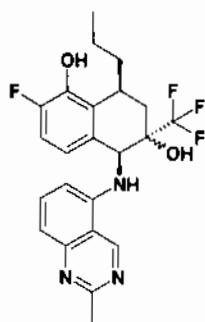
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.70 (m, 3H), 0.95-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.95 - 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.32 (dd, 0.5H), 2.48 (dd, 0.5H), 2.94 (m, 0.5H), 3.26 (m, 0.5H), 3.59 (s, 0.5H), 3.84 (s, 0.5H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 6.74 - 6.92 (m, 3H), 8.93 (s, 0.5H), 9.62 (s, 0.5H)

300 mg (0.97 mmol) of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanal and 138 mg (0.87 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline are dissolved in 28 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.48 ml of titanium tetraethoxide. The reaction mixture is heated at 100° for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 350 mg of crude 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptan-2-ol as a crude product. The crude imine is dissolved in 35 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the solution is cooled to -20°C. 5.8 ml

(5.8 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 5 minutes and the mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature over 1.5 hours. The reaction solution is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. Extraction is carried out repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the
5 extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/isopropanol 0-15%) and subsequent HPLC separation on chiral stationary phase afford 16 mg of product and 26 mg of the corresponding (5 α ,6 α ,8 α) compound (Example 62).
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.00 (t, 3H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 2.00
10 (m, 1H), 2.04 (dd, 1H), 2.42 (dd, 1H), 2.81 (s, 3H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 6.75 (dd, 1H), 6.80 (d, 1H), 6.87 (dd, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.77 (t, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H).

Example 62

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(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2-Fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

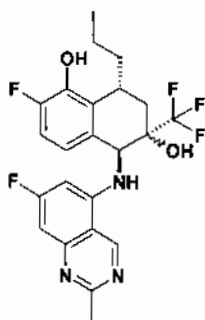
Obtained as the product from Ex. 61 after chromatographic separation:

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.00 (t, 3H), 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 3.19 (m, 1H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.75 (t, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H).

25

Example 63

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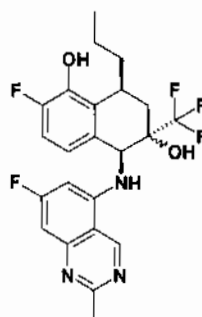


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 61, 228 mg (0.71 mmol) of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptanal, 150 mg (0.85 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.5 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)heptan-2-ol. 185 mg of imine purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0- 25%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 61 at -20°C with 3 ml (3 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-65%) yields 27 mg of product and 38 mg of the corresponding (5 α ,6 α ,8 α) compound (Example 64).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.98 (t, 3H), 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 2.01 (dd, 1H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.76 (s, 3H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 6.59 (dd, 1H), 6.72 (dd, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 6.87 (dd, 1H), 9.50 (s, 1H).

Example 64

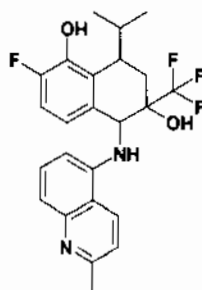


(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-Fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

Obtained as the product from Ex. 63 after chromatographic separation:

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.00 (t, 3H), 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 2H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.36 (dd, 1H), 2.76 (s, 3H), 3.20 (m, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H), 6.87 (dd, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H).

Example 65



2-Fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-8-(prop-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

4-(3-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

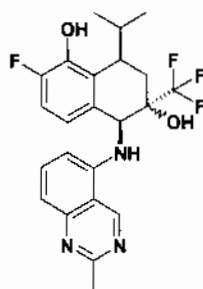
- 2-Fluoro-6-(2-methyl-1-methylenepropyl)anisole can be prepared in the same way as in Example 61 from isobutyryl chloride and 2-fluorophenol. 788 mg of ytterbium(III) trifluoromethanesulphonate are admixed with 1.8 ml of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 2.5 g (12.9 mmol) of 2-fluoro-6-(2-methyl-1-methylenepropyl)anisole in 5 ml of dichloroethane. The reaction mixture is heated at 100°C for 16 hours and after it has cooled is immediately purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0 - 8%). This gives 2.55 g of ethyl 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enoate, which in the same way as in Example 61 are reacted to give the diastereomer mixture of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.
- ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.69 (d, 1.5H), 0.72 (d, 1.5H), 0.96 (d, 1.5H), 0.98 (d, 1.5H), 1.55 - 2.24 (m, 3H), 3.10- 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 6.78 – 7.08 (m, 3H), 9.05 (s, 0.5H), 9.65 (s, 0.5H).

- In the same way as in Example 61, 200 mg (0.62 mmol) of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 125 mg (0.80 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinoline and 0.3 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)imino]-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 229 mg of imine purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0 - 35%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 61 at -20°C with 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution in dichloromethane to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 0-15%) and subsequent preparative HPLC (SunFire C18, water/methanol) yield 11 mg of product.

- ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.84 (d, 3H), 1.02 (d, 3H), 2.15 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.73 (s, 3H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 4.89 (d, 1H), 5.19 (br, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 7.49 (t, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H).

Example 66

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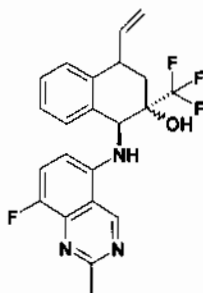
2-Fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-2-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

10 In the same way as in Example 61, 280 mg (0.87 mmol) of 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 175 mg (1.1 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline and 0.45 ml of titanium tetraethoxide are reacted to give 4-(3-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 360 mg of resulting crude imine
15 are cyclized in the same way as in Example 61 at -30°C with 6 ml (6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution in dichloromethane to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-70%) and subsequent preparative HPLC (SunFire C18, water/methanol) yield 6 mg of product.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.82 (d, 3H), 1.06 (d, 3H), 2.12 (dd, 1H), 2.21 (dd, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 5.00 (s, 1H), 6.69 (d, 1H), 6.75 (dd, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.77 (t, 1H), 9.63 (s, 1H).

25 **Example 67**

30

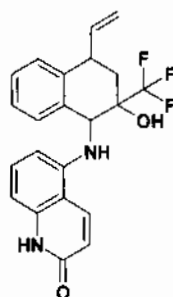


4-Ethenyl-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol

In the same way as in Example 30B, 50 mg (0.12 mmol) of *cis*-4'-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-3,4'-dihydro-3'-(trifluoromethyl)spiro[cyclopropane-1,1'(2'H)-naphthalen]-3'-ol (WO 2005/034939) in 1.2 ml of dichloromethane are admixed with 0.6 ml (0.6 mmol) of 1 M BBr₃ solution. Subsequent refluxing for 4 hours then preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 10%) afford 15 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 2.08 (dd, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 5.14 (d, 1H), 5.33 (d, 1H), 5.37 (d, 1H), 5.50 (d, 1H), 5.83 (ddd, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 7.17 – 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.51 (dd, 1H), 9.32 (s, 1H).

Example 68

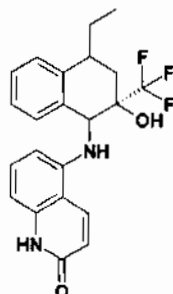


5-{[4-Ethenyl-2-hydroxy-2-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 30B, 50 mg (0.12 mmol) of 5-{3',4'-dihydro-3'-hydroxy-3'-(trifluoromethyl)spiro[cyclohexane-1,1'(2'H)-naphthalen-4'-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one (WO 2005/034939) in 1.2 ml of dichloromethane are admixed with 0.6 ml (0.6 mmol) of 1 M BBr₃ solution. Subsequent refluxing for 4 hours then preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/2-propanol 10%) afford 19 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 2.01 (dd, 1H), 2.43 (dd, 3H), 3.91 (m, 1H), 5.23 (d, 1H), 5.29 (d, 1H), 5.33 (d, 1H), 5.38 (d, 1H), 5.82 (ddd, 1H), 6.56 (m, 3H), 7.14 - 7.37 (m, 5H), 8.07 (d, 1H).

Example 69



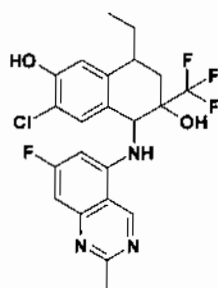
5-{[4-Ethyl-2-hydroxy-2-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]-amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

13.6 mg (34 μ mol) of 5-{[4-ethenyl-2-hydroxy -2-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one are dissolved in 2 ml of methanol under N₂ at RT and the solution is admixed with 3 mg of Pd-C (10%). The mixture is shaken for 1.5 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere (H₂ uptake: 15 ml), and the reaction mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with methanol, to give 6 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.99 (t, 1.5H), 1.19 (t, 1.5H), 1.61 (dd, 0.5H), 1.75-2.20 (m, 2H), 1.92 (dd, 0.5H), 2.39 (dd, 0.5H), 2.60 (dd, 0.5H), 2.77 (m, 0.5H), 3.23 (m, 0.5H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 6.51 (d, 1H), 6.42 (d, 0.5H), 6.51 (d, 0.5H), 6.55 (d, 0.5H), 6.67 (d, 0.5H), 6.70 (d, 1H), 7.11 (t, 0.5H), 7.13 (t, 0.5H), 7.24-7.42 (m, 4H), 8.21 (d, 0.5H), 8.26 (d, 0.5H).

In the same way it is possible to prepare the following:

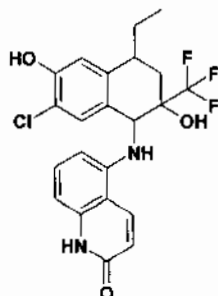
Example 70



3-Chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diol

and

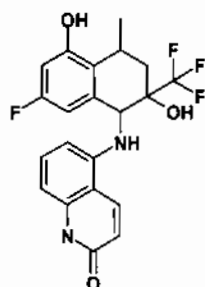
Example 71



5-[[7-Chloro-2,6-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]-amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

and

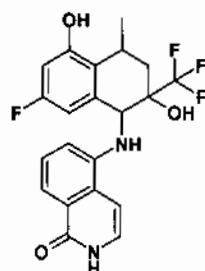
5 **Example 72**



5-[[2,5-Dihydroxy-7-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

and

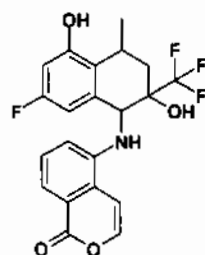
15 **Example 73**



5-[[2,5-Dihydroxy-7-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isoquinolin-1(2H)-one

and

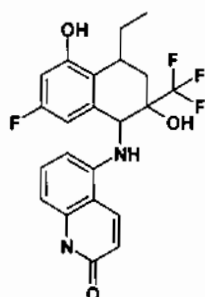
25 **Example 74**



5-[[2,5-Dihydroxy-7-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one

and

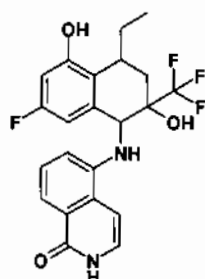
Example 75



5-([4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)quinolin-2(1H)-one

and

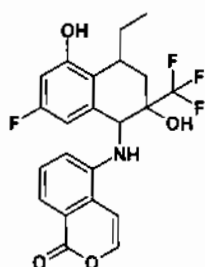
Example 76



5-([4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)isoquinolin-1(2H)-one

and

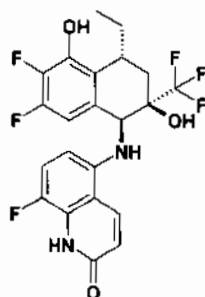
Example 77



5-([4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)isochromen-1-one

and

Example 78

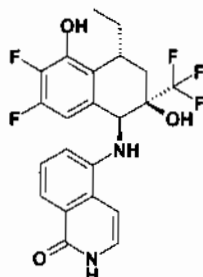


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one

and

Example 79

5

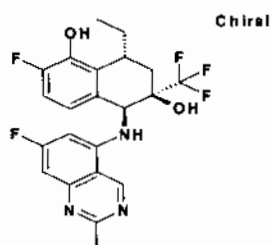


10 5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one

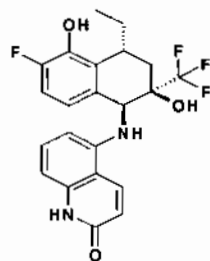
Example 80

Inventive stereoisomers

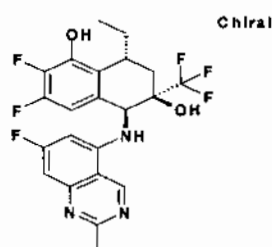
MOLSTRUCTURE	Ex. No.	IL8 IC50	IL8 eff	TAT EC50	TAT eff	Diss. (TAT _{EC50} /IL8 _{IC50})
	1	22 nM	79%	1 μ M	62%	45.5
 Chiral	29A	16 nM	77%	120 nM	95%	7.5



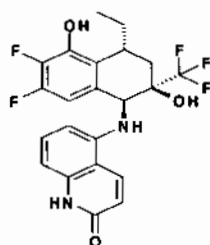
30A **6.6 nM** **89%** **17 nM** **95%** **2.8**



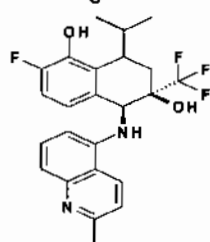
43 **12 nM** **88%** **43 nM** **100%** **3.6**



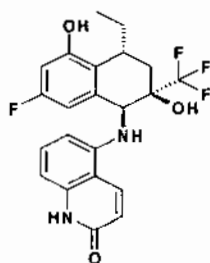
51A **13 nM** **72%** **150 nM** **81%** **11.5**



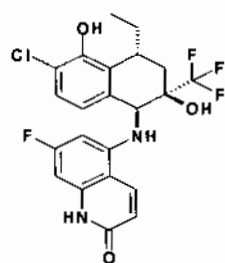
54 **5.7 nM** **78%** **490 nM** **76%** **86**



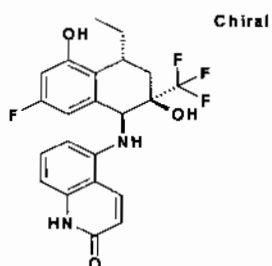
65 **38 nM** **58%** **1 μ M** **73%** **26.3**



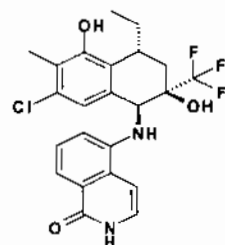
75 **7.1nM** **68%** **120 nM** **89%** **16.9**



101 1.8 nM 92% 74 nM 97% 41



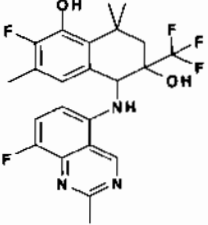
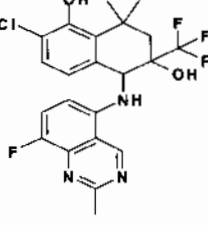
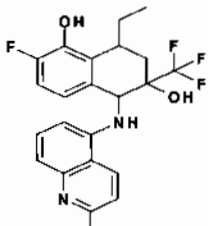
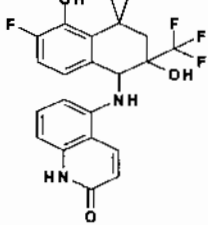
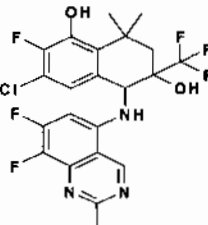
104B 11nM 73% 300 nM 80% 27



121B 3.7 nM 88% 300 nM 99% 81

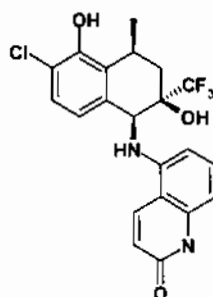
Prior-art compounds (WO2005/034939)

MOLSTRUCTURE	IL8 IC50	IL8 eff	TAT EC50	TAT eff	Diss. (TAT_{EC50}/IL8_{IC50})
	20 nM	88%	4.3 nM	100%	0.22

	40nM	79%	6.5 nM	100%	0.16
	22 nM	73%	3 nM	98%	0.14
	220 nM	69%	140 nM	88 %	0.64
	14 nM	68%	3.8 nM	92%	0.27
	31 nM	96%	4.2 nM	100%	0.14

The outstanding properties of the stereoisomers of the invention are convincingly demonstrated by the exemplary selection of compounds of the present invention in comparison with a selection of compounds of the prior art
5 (WO 2005/034939): the *in vitro* dissociation of IL-8 inhibition from TAT inhibition was increased in all cases by a factor of at least 5. .

Examples 81A and 81B



10

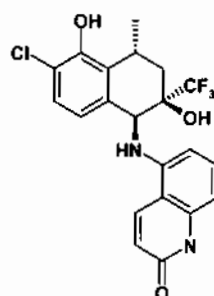
5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

15 5-{[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-amino}1H-quinolin-2-one (554.1 mg, 1.16 mmol), prepared in analogy to described processes using the corresponding aldehyde, is dissolved in 5.8 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 12.81 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three and a half hours
20 of stirring at 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml)
25 and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) produces 31.2 mg (5.6%) of the apolar diastereomer and 74.9 mg (13.3%) of the polar

diastereomer (in each case as racemates). The latter is described in Examples 82A and 82B.

The apolar diastereomer (23.9 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 8.4 mg (35.2%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -6.4^\circ$, MeOH) and 10.5 mg (43.9%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +8.8^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

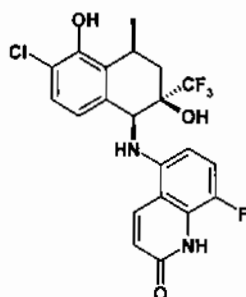
Examples 82A and 82B



5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

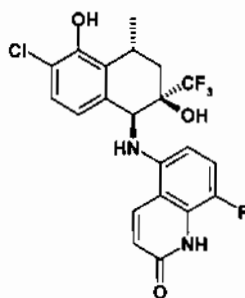
65.3 mg of the polar racemic diastereomer described in Examples 81A and 81B are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 31.9 mg (48.9%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -93.3^\circ$, MeOH) and 32.4 mg (49.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +97.9^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Examples 83A and 83B



- 5 5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one
 5-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-
 10 amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (485 mg, 1.03 mmol), prepared in analogy to
 described processes using the corresponding aldehyde, is dissolved in 4.8 ml of
 dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 10.3 ml of a
 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring
 at 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen
 15 carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred
 vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the
 aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The
 combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and
 dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated
 20 chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) produces 87.7 mg
 (18.6%) of the apolar diastereomer and 62.9 mg (13.4%) of the polar
 diastereomer, both as racemates. The racemate cleavage of the latter is
 described in Examples 84A and 84B.
- The apolar diastereomer (77 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of
 25 chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 38.2 mg
 (49.6%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -8.5^\circ$, MeOH) and 35.9 mg (46.6%) of the
 (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +9.4^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn
 concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

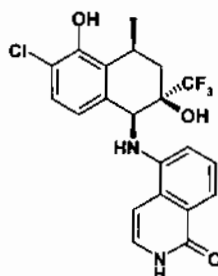
Examples 84A and 84B



5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

56.9 mg of the polar racemic diastereomer described in Examples 83A and 83B
are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5
10 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 26.3 mg (46.2%) of the (-)-enantiomer
($[\alpha]_D = -100.9^\circ$, MeOH) and 26.6 mg (46.8%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D =$
+98.7°, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute
stereochemistry.

15 Examples 85A and 85B



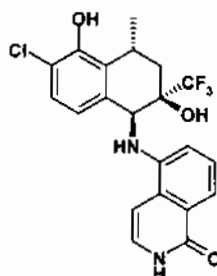
5-[[[(1R,2S,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
20 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

5-[[4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino]2H-quinolin-1-one (590 mg, 1.3 mmol),

prepared in analogy to described processes using the corresponding aldehyde and amine, is dissolved in 5.9 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 12.8 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) produces 55.1 mg (9.6%) of the apolar diastereomer and 27.9 mg (4.9%) of the polar diastereomer, both as racemates. The racemate cleavage of the latter is described in Examples 86A and 86B.

The apolar diastereomer (49.6 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 22.4 mg (45.2%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +96.6^\circ$, MeOH) and 20.9 mg (42.1%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -95.5^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

20 Examples 86A and 86B

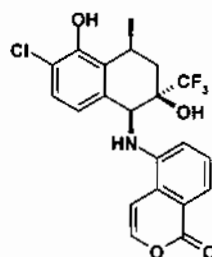


5-[(1R,2S,4S)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one and
5-[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one

21.6 mg of the polar racemic diastereomer described in Examples 85A and 85B are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 9.2 mg (42.6%) of the (-)-enantiomer

($[\alpha]_D = -0.9^\circ$, MeOH) and 9.5 mg (44%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +2.7^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

5 Examples 87A and 87B

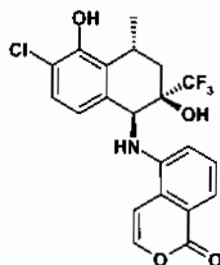


5-5- $\{[(1R,2S,4R)$ -6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
10 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-isochromen-1-one and
5-5- $\{[(1S,2R,4S)$ -6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-isochromen-1-one
5-5- $\{[4-(3$ -Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]-
amino}isochromen-1-one (510 mg, 1.12 mmol), prepared in analogy to
15 described processes using the corresponding aldehyde and amine, is dissolved
in 5.1 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with
12.8 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three
hours of stirring at 5°C , the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium
hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and
20 then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off
and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml).
The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml)
and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated
chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) produces 108.7 mg
25 (22%) of the apolar diastereomer and 113.9 mg (23.1%) of the polar
diastereomer, both as racemates. The racemate cleavage of the latter is
described in Examples 88A and 88B.

The apolar diastereomer (90 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of
chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H $5\ \mu$, eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 43.1 mg

(47.8%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +103.3^\circ$, MeOH) and 40.4 mg (44.8%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -104.4^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

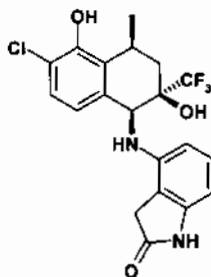
5 Examples 88A and 88B



- 10 5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one

- 82.2 mg of the polar racemic diastereomer described in Examples 87A and 87B are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H
15 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 37.5 mg (45.6%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -104.4^\circ$, MeOH) and 40.8 mg (49.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +103.3^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

20 Examples 89A and 89B

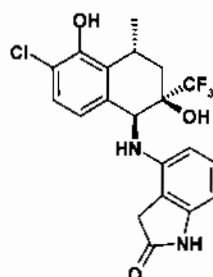


4-[[[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one and

4-[[[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

- 5 4-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)-pentyldiene]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one (590 mg, 1.34 mmol), prepared in analogy to described processes using the corresponding aldehyde and amine, is dissolved in 5.8 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 13.4 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After
- 10 three hours of stirring at 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml)
- 15 and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) produces 36.3 mg (6.4%) of the apolar diastereomer and 60.7 mg (10.6%) of the polar diastereomer, both as racemates. The racemate cleavage of the latter is described in Examples 90A and 90B.
- 20 The apolar diastereomer (30.8 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: methanol/ethanol). This gives 15.2 mg (49.4%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -1.7^\circ$, MeOH, more strongly coloured solution than for the (+)-enantiomer) and 14.3 mg (46.4%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +6.5^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn
- 25 concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Examples 90A and 90B

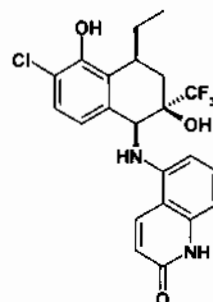


- 5 4-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one and
4-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

46.2 mg of the polar racemic diastereomer described in Examples 89A and 89B
10 are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H
5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 22.5 mg (48.7%) of the (-)-enantiomer
([α]_D = -94.1°, MeOH) and 17.4 mg (37.7%) of the (+)-enantiomer ([α]_D =
+110.9°, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute
stereochemistry.

15

Example 91



- 20 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

2-Chlorophenyl propionate

- A solution, cooled to 10°C, of 2-chlorophenol (100 g, 0.778 mol) in 250 ml of dichloromethane is slowly admixed with triethylamine (120.7 ml). A solution of 60.7 ml of propionyl chloride in 60 ml of dichloromethane is added slowly dropwise to this mixture over the course of an hour. Following the addition of the
- 5 propionyl chloride, the mixture is allowed to come slowly to room temperature and is stirred at room temperature for a total of five hours. Following removal of the triethylammonium chloride by filtration, the filtrate is diluted with 100 ml of dichloromethane and washed with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid (500 ml), 0.1 M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (500 ml) and water (500 ml). The organic
- 10 phase is dried over sodium sulphate (100 g) for three hours. After the drying agent has been removed by filtration, the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Distillation of the oily yellow residue under reduced pressure gives 129.2 g (90% yield) of 2-chlorophenyl propionate as a colourless liquid (bp 90-93°C/0.3 mm).
- 15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.20 (3H), 2.67 (2H), 7.23-7.45 (3H), 7.58 (1H).

3'-Chloro-2'-hydroxypropiophenone

- Anhydrous aluminium trichloride (130 g, 0.974 mol) in 150 ml of dry
- 20 o-dichlorobenzene is cooled to 10°C and 2-chlorophenyl propionate (100 g, 0.543 mol) is added slowly dropwise to this reaction mixture (15 minutes). The flask with the mixture is heated slowly in an oil bath to 110–120°C. At this temperature, HCl begins to evolve. The temperature is then raised slowly to 130–140°C and the reaction mixture is held within this temperature range for
- 25 three hours. After the oil bath has been removed and the batch has cooled, the excess aluminium chloride is broken down by addition of 350 g of crushed ice, followed by the addition of 50 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. After the reaction mixture has cooled, ethyl acetate (500 ml) is added. The organic phase is separated off and washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution
- 30 (500 ml) and brine (500 ml). After the organic phase has been dried and the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent: toluene). This isolates 10 g (10%) of the

desired compound and also 40 g (40%) of the corresponding regioisomer, 5'-chloro-3'-hydroxy propiophenone.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.26 (3H), 3.08 (2H), 6.87 (1H), 7.58 (1H), 7.72 (1H), 12.96 (1H).

5

3'-Chloro-2'-methoxypropiophenone

3'-Chloro-2'-hydroxypropiophenone (10 g, 54.3 mmol) and potassium carbonate (17.5 g) in 70 ml of acetone are admixed with 7 ml of dimethyl sulphate. The reaction mixture is boiled at reflux for three hours. After it has cooled to room temperature, the batch is subjected to suction filtration through Celite and the filter cake is washed with diethyl ether. After the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the yellow oil which remains is diluted with 200 ml of diethyl ether and the organic phase is washed with 0.2 M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (100 ml) and brine (100 ml). The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. This leaves the desired title compound as a colourless oil (98% yield).

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¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.19 (3H), 2.96 (2H), 3.87 (3H), 7.10 (1H), 7.32-7.55 (2H).

20 *Methyl (E,Z)-3-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentenoate*

Sodium hydride in mineral oil (4.33 g, 60% strength) is taken initially and is washed three times with hexane in order to remove the oil. After the remaining hexane has been removed in vacuo, the sodium hydride that remains (2.82 g, about 90 mmol) is admixed with 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran and the suspension is cooled to 0°C. Following the dropwise addition (20 minutes) of trimethyl phosphonoacetate (13.3 g, 63.2 mmol) the mixture is cooled again to 0°C and subsequently a solution of 3'-chloro-2'-methoxypropiophenone (9.4 g, 47.47 mmol) in 80 ml of tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise (20 minutes). After the reaction mixture has reached room temperature, the batch is subsequently boiled at reflux for three hours. After it has cooled to room temperature, 150 ml of saturated ammonium chloride solution are added and the mixture is extracted three times with diethyl ether (500, 200, 200 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with brine (160 ml). The aqueous phase is further extracted with

25

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diethyl ether (3 × 100 ml). The collected organic phases are dried (sodium sulphate) and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. This leaves a pale yellow oil, which is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: toluene). This isolates 9.4 g (78%) of the title compound as an E/Z mixture.

5

Methyl 3-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentanoate

A stirred solution of methyl (*E,Z*)-3-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentenoate (9 g, 35.43 mmol) in 500 ml of dry methanol is admixed with magnesium (2.10 g, 87.5 mmol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture is stirred for two and a half
10 hours for complete dissolution of the magnesium. During this time the temperature is held at 10°C (ice bath). Subsequently the reaction mixture is poured into 300 ml of ice-cooled 3 N hydrochloric acid. The mixture is stirred vigorously in order to obtain a clear solution. The acidic solution is then treated with 3 N ammonium hydroxide in order to bring the pH to 8.5-9.0. Following
15 extraction with diethyl ether (200, 200, 200 ml), the combined organic extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and filtered and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. The pale yellow oil which remains is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: toluene). This gives 7.2 g (80%) of the desired pure compound.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.84 (3H), 1.45-1.89 (2H), 2.50-2.73 (2H), 3.43-3.69 (4H), 3.90 (3H), 6.93-7.12 (2H), 7.25 (1H).

3-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentanoic acid

A mixture of methyl 3-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentanoate (7.2 g, 28.13 mmol) in 40 ml of methanol and potassium hydroxide (4.3 g) in 16 ml of
25 water is heated at reflux under argon until ester is no longer present (~5 hours). The methanol is removed in vacuo and the mixture which remains is acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid to a pH of 1. Following extraction with diethyl ether (4 × 50 ml), the combined organic extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and
30 filtered and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. This leaves 6.5 g (95%) of the desired acid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 0,74 (3H), 1.32-1.79 (2H), 2.35-2.68 (2H, partly beneath the signal of the solvent), 3.30 (1H, beneath the water signal of the solvent), 3.78 (3H), 7.08 (1H), 7.12-7.38 (2H), 12.04 (1H).

5 4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-hexanone

A solution of 3-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-pentanoic acid (6.5 g, 26.86 mmol) in 50 ml of dichloromethane is admixed with oxalyl chloride (8.5 g) and the mixture is then stirred at room temperature for two hours. The solvent and the excess oxalyl chloride are stripped off under reduced pressure. The mixture
10 obtained is cooled to -60°C. In succession, trifluoroacetic anhydride (50 g) and pyridine (10.5 g) are added. The batch is allowed to come slowly to -20°C and is held at that temperature for four hours. Following the addition of 5 ml of water (slowly), the mixture is diluted with dichloromethane and the batch is washed with brine. After the washed batch has been dried over sodium sulphate, the
15 solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent toluene). This gives 4.9 g (62%) of the title compound.
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.88 (3H), 1.52-1.83 (2H), 3.00-3.10 (2H), 3.64 (1H), 3.95 (3H), 6.97-7.12 (2H), 7.29 (1H).

20 4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

A stirred solution of tosylmethyl isocyanide (3.8 g) and 4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-hexanone (4.9 g, 25 mmol) in absolute ethanol is admixed with thallium(I) ethoxide (5.2 g). After the mixture has been stirred for three hours at room temperature, the resulting solid is isolated by suction
25 filtration. The filtrate is diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether. After the organic phase has been dried and the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the crude 5-[2-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-4-ethoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazole (yellow oil) is used without further purification in the next stage.
30 A solution of 5-[2-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-4-ethoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazole in THF (30 ml) is admixed with 2N HCl (10 ml). The mixture is stirred at 50-60°C overnight. Following dilution with water (150 ml) and extraction with diethyl ether, the combined organic extracts are washed with

water and brine and then dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent toluene) gives 2.7 g (50%) of the desired compound as a racemic mixture of the two diastereomers.

The ¹H-NMR spectrum below describes the signals for the mixture:

- 5 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.69-0.89 (together 3H), 1.45-1.90 (together 2H), 2.22-2.52 (2H), 3.02, 3.15 (together 1H), 3.87 (3H), 3.80, 4.10 (together 1H), 6.97-7.14 (together 2H), 7.20-7.32 (together 1H), 8.98, 9.72 (together 1H).

10 *5-([4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one*

- 4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal (500 mg, 1.54 mmol), 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (246.6 mg, 1.54 mmol) and 2.3 ml of glacial acetic acid are stirred at room temperature for three days. The solvent is stripped off three times with toluene. The residue obtained is subsequently
15 purified by chromatography (Flashmaster) (eluent hexane/ethyl acetate). This isolates 573.7 mg (79.8%) of the desired compound as a racemic diastereomer mixture.

- 5-([4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-
20 amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one (410 mg, 0.88 mmol) is dissolved in 3.8 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 8.78 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at between 0 and 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and
25 then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) gives 15.1 mg (3.8%) of
30 the apolar diastereomer and 62.9 mg (15.8%) of the polar diastereomer (characterization in Example 92) (in each case as a racemate).

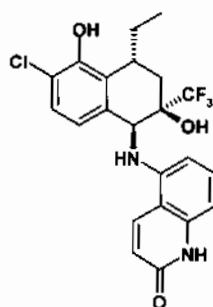
Examples 91A and 91B

5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and

5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The apolar diastereomer (12 mg) described in Example 91 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 5.8 mg (48.3%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -18.1^\circ$, MeOH) and 5.6 mg (46.7%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +16.8^\circ$, MeOH). No
10 conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 92



15 5-[(1 *α* ,2 *α* ,4 *β*)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 91. 62.9 mg (15.8%) of the desired compound were isolated.

20 Examples 92A and 92B

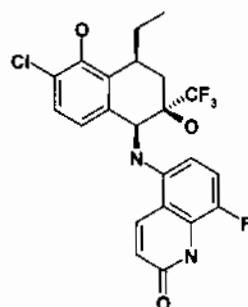
5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*S*)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and

5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
25 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The polar diastereomer (58 mg) recited in Example 92 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 28.1 mg (48.5%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -97.3^\circ$,

MeOH) and 23.6 mg (40.7%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +110.2^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 93



5

5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

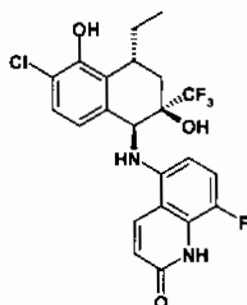
5-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-
amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (490 mg, 1.01 mmol), prepared from the
10 aldehyde described in Example 91 and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is
dissolved in 4.4 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at
0°C with 10.1 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After
three hours of stirring at between 0 and 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture
of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of
15 ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase
is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl
acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml)
and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator.
Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) gives
20 53.9 mg (11.3%) of the apolar diastereomer and 63 mg (13.2%) of the polar
diastereomer (characterization is in Example 94) (in each case as a racemate).

Examples 93A and 93B

25 5-[[[(1R,2S,4R)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The apolar diastereomer (41.2 mg) described in Example 93 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 18 mg (43.7%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -21.2^\circ$, MeOH) and 18.7 mg (45.4%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +22.3^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 94



10 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 93. 63 mg (13.2%) of the desired compound were isolated.

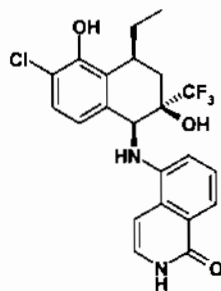
15 **Examples 94A and 94B**

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

20 The polar diastereomer (53 mg) recited in Example 94 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 22.7 mg (42.9%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -109.3^\circ$, MeOH) and 24.5 mg (46.3%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -111.8^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

25

Example 95



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

5-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one (590 mg, 1.26 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 91 and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one, is dissolved in 5.5 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 12.64 ml of

10 a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at between 0 and 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml).

15 The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) gives 42.8 mg (7.5%) of the apolar diastereomer and 104.6 mg (18.3%) of the polar diastereomer (characterization is in Example 96) (in each case as a racemate).

20

Examples 95A and 95B

5-[[[(1 R ,2 S ,4 R)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and

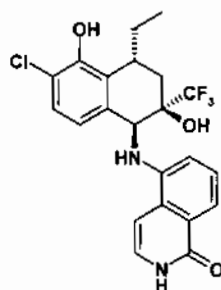
25 5-[[[(1 S ,2 R ,4 S)-6-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

The apolar diastereomer (34 mg) described in Example 95 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent:

hexane/ethanol). This gives 17.9 mg (52.7%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +103.0^\circ$, MeOH) and 14.2 mg (41.8%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -106.2^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

5

Example 96



10 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 95. 104.6 mg (18.3%) of the desired compound were isolated.

15 **Examples 96A and 96B**

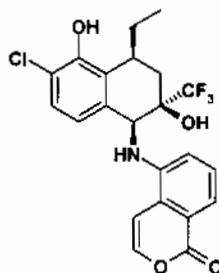
5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and

20 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

The polar diastereomer (94.4 mg) recited in Example 96 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 40.4 mg (42.8%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -14.2^\circ$, MeOH) and 48.6 mg (48.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +14.1^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

25

Example 97



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one

- 5-[(4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino}isochromen-1-one (659 mg, 1.39 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 91 and 5-aminoisochromen-1-one, is dissolved in 6.1 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 13.89 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at between 0 and 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) gives 56.6 mg (9%) of the apolar diastereomer and 214.1 mg (34%) of the polar diastereomer (characterization is in Example 98) (in each case as a racemate).

Examples 97A and 97B

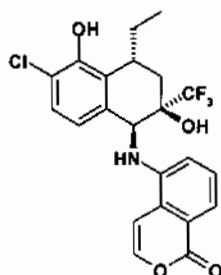
5-[(1R,2S,4R)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one and

- 5-[(1S, 2R, 4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one

The apolar diastereomer (42 mg) described in Example 97 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 18.4 mg (43.8%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D =$

+104.2°, MeOH) and 11.8 mg (28.1%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -101.3^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

5 **Example 98**



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one

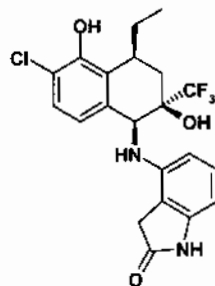
- 10 The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 97. 214.1 mg (34%) of the desired compound were isolated.

Examples 98A and 98B

- 15 5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one

- The polar diastereomer (189 mg) recited in Example 98 is separated into its
20 enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 87.6 mg (46.4%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -25.4^\circ$, MeOH) and 86.9 mg (46.0%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +29.4^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 99



4-[[4-((1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

5 5-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one (535 mg, 1.18 mmol), prepared in analogy to described processes, using the aldehyde described in Example 91 and 4-amino-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one, is dissolved in 5.1 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 11.76 ml of a 1M solution of boron

10 tribromide in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at 5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are

15 washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 32.6 mg (6.3%) of the apolar diastereomer and 125.5 mg (24.2%) of the polar diastereomer, both as racemates. The characterization of the polar diastereomer is described in Example 100.

20

Examples 99A and 99B

4-[[4-(1R,2S,4R)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

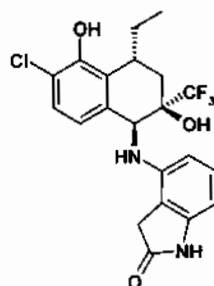
25 4-[[4-(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

The apolar diastereomer (25.2 mg) described in Example 99 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 7.8 mg (31%) of the one enantiomer (retention time:

10.3-12.5 minutes) and 7.1 mg (28.2%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 13-16.3 minutes). It was not possible to record an optical rotation, because the solutions had a green colouration. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

5

Example 100



10 4-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 99. 125.5 mg (24.2%) of the desired compound were isolated.

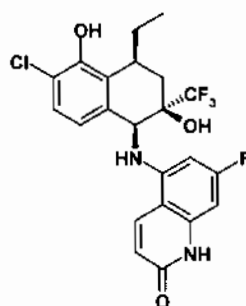
Examples 100A and 100B

15

4-[(1 R ,2 S ,4 S)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one and
4-[(1 S ,2 R ,4 R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

20 The polar diastereomer (115.6 mg) recited in Example 100 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 46.8 mg (40.5%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +110.8^\circ$, MeOH) and 54.6 mg (47.2%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -84.7^\circ$, MeOH). The strongly differing optical rotations can be explained by the
25 difference in colouration between the measurement solutions. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 101



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 5-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (490 mg, 1.01 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 91 and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 8 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 8.06 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane (over
- 10 the course of 20 minutes). After three hours of stirring at -40°C, two hours at between -40 and 0°C, one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18 hours at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 150 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated
- 15 off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed twice with water (40 ml each time) and once with brine (40 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives in one fraction 235.6 mg (62.1%) and in a
- 20 further fraction 86.9 mg (22.9%) of the desired compounds, in each case as a diastereomer mixture differing in composition. The diastereomers (fraction with the 235.6 mg) are separated by means of HPLC (XBridge C 18 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile). This gives 112.4 mg (29.6%) of the desired compound and 70.1 mg (18.5%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4
- 25 (characterization is in Example 102), in each case as a racemate.

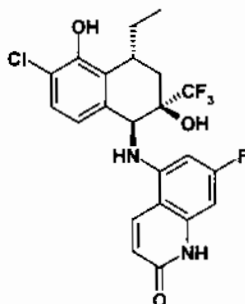
Examples 101A and 101B

5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and
5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-6-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

- 5 The diastereomer (111 mg) described in Example 101 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 52.5 mg (31%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -33.4^\circ$, MeOH) and 50.6 mg (45.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +35.7^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

10

Example 102



5-[(1*α*,2*α*,4*β*)-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

- 15 The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 101. 70.1 mg (18.5%) of the desired compound were isolated.

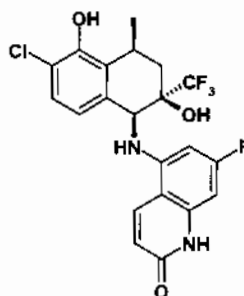
Examples 102A and 102B

- 20 (1*R*,2*S*,4*S*)-5-[(6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and
5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

- The diastereomer (120 mg) described in Example 102 is separated into its
25 enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IB 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 53.3 mg (44.3%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +78.2^\circ$, MeOH) and 52.7 mg (43.8%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -79.3^\circ$,

MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 103



5

5-[[4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

5-[[4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-
amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (382 mg, 0.81 mmol), prepared from the
10 corresponding aldehyde and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in
8.1 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with
8.1 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane (over the course
of 20 minutes). After three hours of stirring at -40°C, two hours at between -40
and 0°C, one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18 hours at room
15 temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen
carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 150 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred
vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the
aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The
combined organic extracts are washed twice with water (40 ml each time) and
20 once with brine (40 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary
evaporator. Chromatography on the Flashmaster (eluent:
dichloromethane/methanol) gives 330.7 mg of a diastereomer mixture which
consists of the desired compound and of the compound which is epimeric in
position 4. The diastereomers are separated by means of HPLC (Chiralpak AD-
25 H 5μ, eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 191.8 mg (51.8%) of the desired
compound and 95.9 mg (24.9%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4
(characterization is in Example 104), in each case as a racemate.

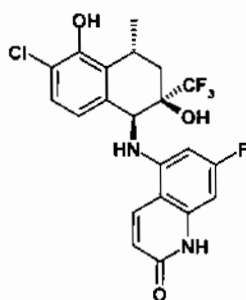
Examples 103A and 103B

5-[[*(1R,2S,4R)*-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and

5-[[*(1S,2R,4S)*-6-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The diastereomer (160 mg) described in Example 103 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H, eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 81 mg (50.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +25.8^\circ$, MeOH) and 79.6 mg (49.8%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -28.4^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of
10 course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 104



15 5-[[*(1α,2α,4β)*-6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The synthesis of this compound was described in Example 103. 95.9 mg (24.9%) of the desired compound were isolated.

20 Examples 104A and 104B

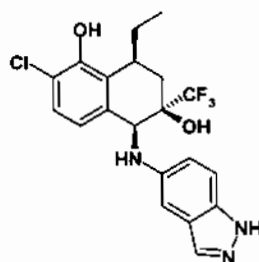
5-[[*(1R,2S,4S)*-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and

5-[[*(1S,2R,4R)*-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
25 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The diastereomer (80 mg) described in Example 104 is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 40.1 mg (50.1%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D =$

+70.2°, MeOH) and 39.2 mg (49%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -67.2^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 106

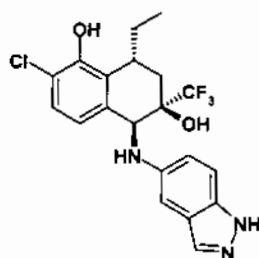


5

(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2-Chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(indazol-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2-[(indazol-5-ylimino)methyl]-4-(3-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)hexan-2-ol (760 mg, 1.73 mmol), prepared from the corresponding aldehyde and 5-aminoindazole, are dissolved in 7.6 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 17.28 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane (over the course of 20 minutes). After three hours of stirring at -40°C, two hours at between -40°C and 0 °C, one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18 hours at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 150 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed twice with water (40 ml each time) and once with brine (40 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography on the Flashmaster (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 74.3 mg (10.1%) of the desired compound and 236.4 mg (32.1%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4 (in each case as a racemate). The latter compound is characterized in Example 107.
- ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.06 (3H), 1.86 (1H), 1.95-2.11 (2H), 2.32 (1H), 3.05 (1H), 4.80 (1H), 6.75 (1H), 6.95-7.07 (3H), 7.32 (1H), 7.80 (1H).

Example 107

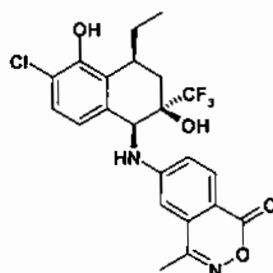


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-Chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(indazol-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 5 The synthesis of the compound was described in Example 106. The amount obtained was 236.4 mg (32.1%).
- $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 0.92 (3H), 1.73 (1H), 1.87-2.051 (2H), 2.32 (1H), 3.33 (1H), 4.80 (1H), 6.75 (1H), 6.91 (2H), 7.06 (1H), 7.34 (1H), 7.74 (1H).

10

Example 108



6-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-4-methylbenzo[d][1,2]oxazin-1-one

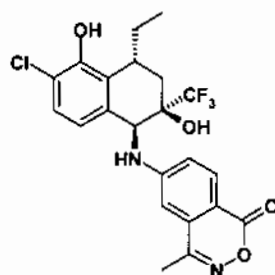
- 15 6-[[4-(3-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino]-4-methylbenzo[d][1,2]oxazin-1-one (170 mg, 0.35 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 91 and 6-amino-4-methylbenzo[d][1,2]-oxazin-1-one, are dissolved in 3.5 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 3.52 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in
- 20 dichloromethane (over the course of 20 minutes). After two hours of stirring at -40°C , one hour at between -40°C and -20°C , one hour between -20°C and -10°C , and one hour at between -10 and 0°C , the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with
- 25 ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further

time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed twice with water (20 ml each time) and once with brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography on the Flashmaster (Isolute NH₂, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 10.2 mg (6.2%) of the
5 desired compound (slightly contaminated) and 26.4 mg (16%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4 (in each case as a racemate). The latter compound is characterized in Example 109.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.13 (3H), 1.75-2.28 (3H), 2.38 (1H), 2.49 (1H), 3.11 (1H) 5.24 (1H), 6.78 (1H), 7.06 (1H), 7.15 (1H), 7.30 (1H), 8.05 (1H).

10

Example 109

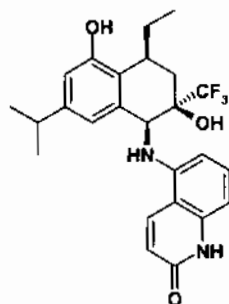


15 6-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)-4-methylbenzo[d][1,2]oxazin-1-one

The synthesis of the compound was described in Example 108. The amount obtained was 26.4 mg (16%).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.99 (3H), 1.78 (1H), 1.98-2.15 (2H), 2.36-2.51
20 (4H), 3.37 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 5.22 (1H), 6.81 (1H), 7.02 (1H), 7.15 (1H), 7.25 (1H), 8.08 (1H).

Example 110



5 5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-1H-quinolin-2-one

(3-isopropylphenyl) acetate

3-Isopropylphenol (40 g, 293.7 mmol) is dissolved in 287 ml of dichloromethane. At room temperature pyridine (32.17 ml, 399.43 mmol) is added. In the course of this addition, the temperature rises to 29°C. After 15-minute stirring the reaction mixture is cooled to 10 – 15°C and acetyl chloride (26.2 ml, 367.13 mmol) is added dropwise over the course of 20 minutes. After overnight stirring the reaction mixture is poured onto a mixture of 190 ml of 2N HCl and ice. After 20-minute stirring the organic phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted with 500 ml of dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Following the removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). This isolates 48.45 g (92.6%) of the desired ester.

20 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.27 (6H), 2.30 (3H), 2.91 (1H), 6.89-6.97 (2H), 7.10 (1H), 7.30 (1H).

4'-isopropyl-2'-hydroxyacetophenone

Aluminium trichloride (35.16 g, 263.68 mmol) is introduced in 110 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene. Added dropwise to this mixture over the course of 15 minutes is (3-isopropylphenyl) acetate (48.45 g, 271.84 mmol) in 94 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene. In the course of this addition, the temperature rises to 40°C. After 17-hour stirring at 100°C the reaction mixture is cooled and poured onto a

mixture of 230 ml of 4N HCl and ice. Following extraction with diethyl ether (three times 300 ml), the combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). The
5 yield is 84.6% (41 g).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 1.27 (6H), 2.60 (3H), 2.90 (1H), 6.78 (1H), 6.85 (1H), 7.65 (1H).

4'-Isopropyl-2'-methoxyacetophenone

10 *4'-Isopropyl-2'-hydroxyacetophenone* (33.4 g, 187.4 mmol) is dissolved in acetone (233 ml). Following addition of K_2CO_3 (51.8 g, 374.8 mmol) and methyl iodide (23.33 ml, 374.8 mmol) the batch is heated at reflux for three days. The reaction mixture is cooled and filtered through a glass fibre filter and the residue is washed with cold acetone. The solvent is removed and the residue is
15 chromatographed (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). This isolates 31.85 g (88.4%) of the desired compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 1.27 (6H), 2.60 (3H), 2.93 (1H), 3.93 (3H), 6.81 (1H), 6.88 (1H), 7.72 (1H).

20 *4-Isopropyl-2-methoxy-1-(1-methylpropenyl)benzene*

Ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (67.49 g, 181.79 mmol) is introduced in 675 ml of tetrahydrofuran. This white suspension is admixed over the course of 30 minutes with potassium hexamethyldisilazide (363.57 ml of a 0.5 M solution in toluene, 181.79 mmol), at a temperature between -5°C and 0°C . The resulting
25 red suspension is then stirred at room temperature for two and a half hours. Following dropwise addition (35 minutes) of *4'-isopropyl-2'-methoxyacetophenone* (23.3 g, 121.19 mmol), in solution in 280 ml of tetrahydrofuran, the temperature rises to 29°C . The orange-brown reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for four days. The batch is poured into 100 ml of water and admixed
30 with ethyl acetate (250 ml). After 10-minute stirring, the organic phase is separated off and washed with water (40 ml) and brine (40 ml). After drying (Na_2SO_4) and removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). This isolates more

than 100% (26.44 g) of the product as an E/Z mixture, although one of the stereoisomers is predominant.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.29 (6H), 1.50 (3H), 2.00 (3H), 2.92 (1H), 3.82 (3H), 5.60 (1H), 6.73-6.85 (2H), 6.97 (1H).

5

Ethyl 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate

Ytterbium(III) trifluoromethanesulphonate (3.25 g, 5.23 mmol) in 116 ml of dichloromethane is admixed dropwise at room temperature with ethyl trifluoropyruvate (9.55 ml, 78.5 mmol). Following the addition of 4-isopropyl-2-methoxy-1-(1-methylpropenyl)benzene (10.7 g, 52.37 mmol), in solution in 29.5 ml of dichloromethane, the reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for two days. In parallel a second batch is carried out with the same quantities and under the same conditions. Water (100 ml) is added to each of the two reactions. For further working up, the two batches are combined. The dichloromethane phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with dichloromethane (300 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (100 ml) and brine (100 ml) and then dried (Na₂SO₄). After removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is purified by repeated chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). The yield of ene product, which is used in the next stage, is 9.08 g, only 40% being the described compound and 60% being the corresponding ethyl 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate.

25

4-(4-Isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-en-1-ol

The above-described mixture of ethyl 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexen-4-enoate and ethyl 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-enoate (9.05 g, 24.18 mmol) is dissolved in diethyl ether (235 ml). Lithium aluminium hydride (1.83 g, 48.34 mmol) is added in portions over the course of 30 minutes at 5°C. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for two and a half hours. Saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (12 ml) is added dropwise with ice cooling. Following removal of the ice bath, the reaction mixture is stirred

vigorously at room temperature for two hours. The precipitate is filtered off with suction on a glass fibre filter and the residue is washed with diethyl ether (200 ml). The organic phase is washed twice with brine (50 ml each time) and then dried (Na_2SO_4). Chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl

- 5 acetate/hexane) gives 5.62 g (69.9%) of a mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-en-1-ol and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-en-1-ol (ratio 25:75) and 2.22 g (27.6%) of a further mixture (ratio 65:35).

- 10 *4-(4-Isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-1-ol*
The mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-en-1-ol and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pent-4-en-1-ol (4.6g, 13.84 mmol) is dissolved in ethanol (100 ml). Following addition of 10% Pd/carbon (0.7 g) hydrogen is introduced
15 into the reaction mixture for four hours via a balloon. The catalyst is filtered off with suction (glass fibre filter) and the precipitate is washed with ethanol. Following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue (4.59 g, 99.2%) is used in crude form in the next step. It consists of a mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-1-ol and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-1-ol
20 (ratio 30:70).

4-(4-Isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

- The above-described mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-1-ol and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentan-1-ol (5.35 g, 16 mmol) is dissolved in
25 dichloromethane (164 ml). Following addition of dimethyl sulphoxide (54.8 ml) and triethylamine (11.1 ml) the SO_3 /pyridine complex (6.37 g, 40 mmol) is added in portions over the course of 40 minutes. After four-hour stirring at room
30 temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated NH_4Cl solution and ice. The mixture is extracted twice with diethyl ether (250 ml each time) and the combined extracts are washed twice with brine (50 ml each time). Following removal of the solvent by evaporation, the residue is chromatographed on silica

gel (eluent: hexane/diethyl ether). This isolates 3.05 g (57%) of a mixture of the two aldehydes, 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanal and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal.

5

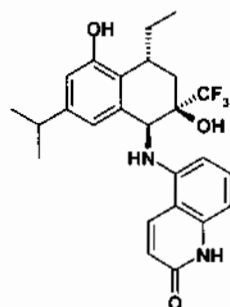
5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

The mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanal and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal (600 mg, 1.8 mmol), 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (287.4 mg, 1.79 mmol) and 2.67 ml of acetic acid are stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture is stripped three times with toluene and the residue is chromatographed on (Flashmaster, eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). This isolates 732.8 mg (86.1%) of the desired imine, in the form of a mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one.

The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one (580 mg, 1.22 mmol) is dissolved in 5.6 ml of dichloromethane and is admixed dropwise at -10°C with 12.22 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -10 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, dichloromethane/methanol) gives 17.2 mg (6.11%) of the desired compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.98-1.12 (9H), 1.87 (1H), 1.95-2.15 (2H), 2.36 (1H), 2.59 (1H), 2.94 (1H), 5.04 (1H), 6.45 (1H), 6.51-6.74 (4H), 7.34 (1H), 8.18 (1H).

5 Example 111



5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

10

5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

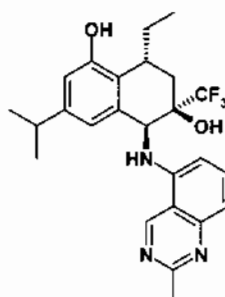
The mixture of 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanal and 4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-
15 (trifluoromethyl)-pentanal (600 mg, 1.8 mmol), 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (287.4 mg, 1.79 mmol) and 2.67 ml of acetic acid are stirred at room temperature for 11 days. The reaction mixture is stripped three times with toluene and the residue is chromatographed (Flashmaster, eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). This isolates 554.1 mg (65.1%) of the desired imine, as a
20 mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one.

The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
25 trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (554.1 mg, 1.16 mmol) is dissolved in 5.1 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 11.68 ml of a 1M solution of boron

- tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -20 and 0°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different eluent systems) gives 30.1 mg (11.25%) of the desired compound.
- 1H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.91 (3H), 1.00-1.09 (6H), 1.69 (1H), 1.88-2.04 (2H), 2.33 (1H), 2.62 (1H), 3.24 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.99 (1H), 6.44-6.51 (2H), 6.58 (1H), 6.60-6.70 (2H), 7.32 (1H), 8.20 (1H).

Example 112

15



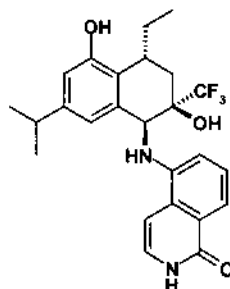
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-3-isopropyl-5-[2-methylquinazolin-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- The mixture of 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)-methyl]-4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)hexan-2-ol and 1,1,1-trifluoro-3-methyl-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)methyl]-4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)pentan-2-ol (558.2 mg, 1.18 mmol), prepared from the mixture of aldehydes described in Example 110 and 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline is dissolved in 5.1 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 11.79 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with

100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary
5 evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 30.5 mg (11.3%) of the desired compound.
1H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.92 (3H), 1.00-1.08 (6H), 1.70 (1H), 1.91-2.08 (2H), 2.38 (1H), 2.60 (1H), 3.29 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 5.12 (1H), 6.55-6.65 (2H), 6.78 (1H), 7.13 (1H), 7.74 (1H), 9.59 (1H).

10

Example 113



15

5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

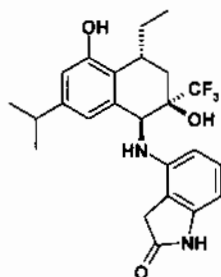
The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one (500.8 mg, 1.06 mmol), prepared from the mixture of aldehydes described in Example 110 and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one is dissolved in 4.6 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 10.6 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half
20 hours in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with

25

water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography on the Flashmaster (NH₂ phase, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 29.1 mg (12%) of the desired compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.91 (3H), 0.96-1.08 (6H), 1.69 (1H), 1.91-2.04 (2H), 2.33 (1H), 2.60 (1H), 3.25 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.98 (1H), 6.58 (1H), 6.62 (1H), 6.81-6.93 (2H), 7.13 (1H), 7.32 (1H), 7.62 (1H).

Example 114

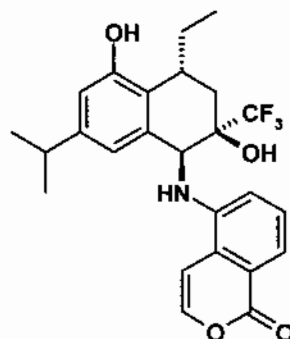


4-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one

The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one (578.6 mg, 1.26 mmol), prepared from the mixture of aldehydes described in Example 110 and 4-amino-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one is dissolved in 5.5 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 12.5 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography on the Flashmaster (NH₂ phase, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 38.6 mg (13.8%) of the desired compound.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (3H), 1.03-1.11 (6H), 1.68 (1H), 1.83-2.00 (2H), 2.30 (1H), 2.65 (1H), 3.19-3.40 (3H, lying partly beneath the water signal), 4.89 (1H), 6.29 (1H), 6.35 (1H), 6.55 (1H), 6.69 (1H), 7.03 (1H).

5 Example 115

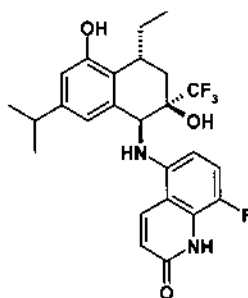


5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)-isochromen-1-one

The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino]-isochromen-1-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino]-isochromen-1-one (678.4 mg, 1.42 mmol), prepared from the mixture of aldehydes described in Example 110 and 5-aminoisochromen-1-one is dissolved in 6.22 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 14.3 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography on the Flashmaster (NH₂ phase, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 9.2 mg (2.8%) of the desired compound.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.91 (3H), 0.98-1.11 (6H), 1.67 (1H), 1.99-2.05 (2H), 2.32 (1H), 2.62 (1H), 3.25 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.97 (1H), 6.56- 6.62 (2H), 6.87 (1H), 7.02 (1H), 7.31-7.45 (2H), 7.58 (1H).

5 Example 116

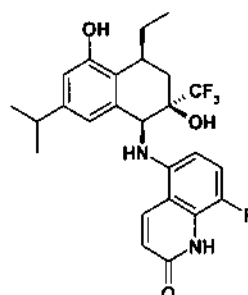


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 10 The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-isopropyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-trifluoromethyl]pentylidene]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (680 mg, 1.38 mmol), prepared from the mixture of aldehydes described in Example 110
- 15 and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one is dissolved in 6.8 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -10°C with 13.81 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half hours in the temperature range between -10 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with
- 20 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography including HPLC (different phases,
- 25 different eluents) gives 31 mg (9.4%) of the desired compound and 9.9 mg (3%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4 (characterization is in Example 117).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.91 (3H), 1.00-1.10 (6H), 1.68 (1H), 1.88-2.03 (2H), 2.32 (1H), 2.62 (1H), 3.25 (1H, lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.92 (1H), 6.39 (1H), 6.49-6.63 (3H), 7.19 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

5 Example 117

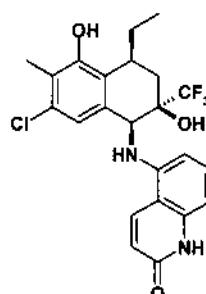


5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 10 The synthesis of the compound was described in Example 116. 9.9 mg (3%) of the desired compound are obtained.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.05-1.18 (9H), 1.91 (1H), 2.04-2.20 (2H), 2.40 (1H), 2.67 (1H), 2.99 (1H), 4.99 (1H), 6.50-6.69 (4H), 7.28 (1H), 8.20 (1H).

15 Example 118



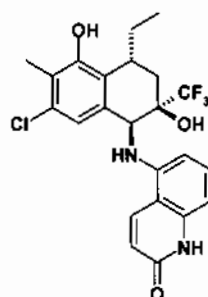
5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 20 4-(4-chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal
1 g (2.93 mmol) of 4-(4-chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexane-1,2-diol (prepared in analogy to the sequence described in Example 110: acetylation of the corresponding phenol, Fries displacement of the acetyl group, etherification of the phenol, Wittig reaction, ene reaction, reduction of the

- ester to the alcohol) is reacted conventionally with SO₃/pyridine complex. After three-hour stirring at room temperature the reaction mixture is poured onto a mixture of saturated NH₄Cl solution and ice. It is extracted three times with methyl *tert*-butyl ether. The combined organic extracts are washed twice with
- 5 brine and dried (Na₂SO₄). Following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is purified by means of flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate). This gives 290 mg (29.2%) of the desired aldehyde as a mixture of the two diastereomers (in each case as a racemate).
- 10 *5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one*
4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal (290 mg, 0.86 mmol), 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (137.4 mg, 0.86 mmol) and 3 ml of acetic acid are stirred at room temperature for two days. The reaction
- 15 mixture is stripped twice with toluene and dichloromethane and the residue is chromatographed (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This isolates 327.8 mg (79.5%) of the desired imine, 5-[[4-(4-chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one, as a mixture of the two diastereomers (in each case as a racemate).
- 20 The imine described in the preceding section, 5-[[4-(4-chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (327.8 mg, (0.68 mmol)), is introduced in 3.2 ml of dichloromethane and this initial charge is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 6.82 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range
- 25 between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed.
- 30 Repeated chromatography (various systems, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) isolates 9.3 mg (2.9%) of the desired compound (contaminated) and 39.2 mg (12.3%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4 (see Example 119).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.08 (3H), 1.85-2.10 (3H), 2.22 (3H), 2.40 (1H), 3.01 (1H), 5.08 (1H), 6.48 (1H), 6.59 (1H), 6.68 (1H), 6.82 (1H), 7.38 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

5 Example 119



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 10 39.2 mg (12.3%) of the compound identified in the title were obtained (see Example 118) in the form of a racemate. Racemate cleavage is described in the following example.

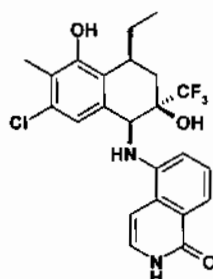
Examples 119A and 119B

15

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 20 The compound recited in Example 119 (104 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 43.2 mg (41.5%) of one enantiomer (retention time: 10.5 -12.7 minutes) and 40.7 mg (45.2%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 15.1-18 minutes). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the
- 25 absolute stereochemistry.

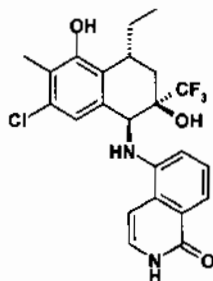
Example 120



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one

- 5 5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl]hexylidene]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one (366 mg, 0.76 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one, is dissolved in 3.7 ml of dichloromethane and this initial charge is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 7.62 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in
- 10 dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following
- 15 removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed repeatedly. This isolates 10.5 mg (3%) of the desired compound (slightly contaminated) and 12.7 mg (3.6%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4 (see Example 121).
- 1H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.09 (3H), 1.82-2.11 (3H), 2.22 (3H), 2.39 (1H), 3.02 (1H), 5.03 (1H), 6.79-6.83 (2H), 7.07 (1H), 7.13 (1H), 7.38 (1H), 7.69 (1H).
- 20

Example 121



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-2H-quinolin-1-one

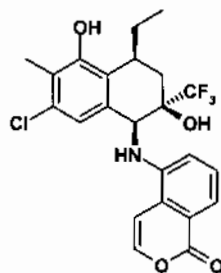
- 12.7 mg (3.6%) of the compound identified in the title were obtained (see
5 Example 120) in the form of a racemate. Racemate cleavage is described in the following example.

Examples 121A and 121B

- 10 5-[(1R,2S,4S)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-2H-quinolin-1-one and
5-[(1S,2R,4R)-7-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-2H-quinolin-1-one

- The compound recited in Example 121 (64 mg) is separated into its enantiomers
15 by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives
28.1 mg (43.9%) of one enantiomer (retention time: 13.8 -16 minutes) and
33.3 mg (52%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 16-20 minutes; still
contains 13.6% of a contaminating impurity and 1.6% of the enantiomer having
the shorter retention time). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning
20 the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 122

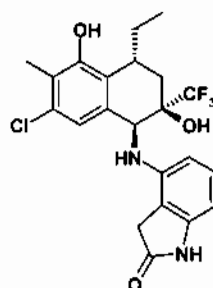


- 25 5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one
5-[(4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}isochromen-1-one (408.6 mg, 0.85 mmol),
prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-aminoisochromen-

1-one, is dissolved in 4 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 8.5 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three hours in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed repeatedly. This isolates 20.7 mg (5.2%) of the title compound (contaminated).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.08 (3H), 1.80-2.12 (3H), 2.22 (3H), 2.49 (1H), 3.03 (1H), 5.03 (1H), 6.65 (1H), 6.83 (1H), 7.18 (1H), 7.30-7.45 (2H), 7.58 (1H).

Example 123



15

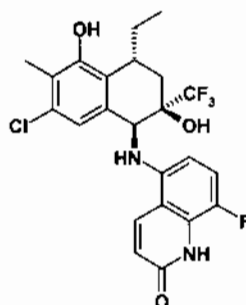
4-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one-5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one (295.8 mg, 0.63 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-amino-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one, is dissolved in 3 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 6.3 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three hours in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following

removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed repeatedly.

This isolates 19.1 mg (6.6%) of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (3H), 1.69 (1H), 1.80-2.00 (2H), 2.22 (3H), 2.30 (1H), 3.25-3.43 (3H, the signals lying partly beneath the solvent
5 signal), 4.89 (1H), 6.28-6.32 (2H), 6.89 (1H), 7.05 (1H).

Example 124



- 10 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one
5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (628.8 mg,
1.26 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and
5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 7.3 ml of dichloromethane
15 and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 12.6 ml of a 1M solution of
boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three hours in the
temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting
material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of
saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl
20 acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over
Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator,
is chromatographed twice (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol. This
isolates 52.8 mg (8.6%) of the desired compound.

25 Examples 124A and 124B

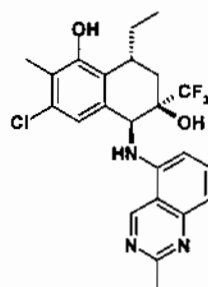
5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and

5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-7-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The compound recited in Example 124 (35.4 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent:

- 5 hexane/ethanol). This gives 14.5 mg (41%) of one enantiomer (retention time: 9.1 -10.4 minutes) and 17.5 mg (49.4%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 10.9-13.2 minutes). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

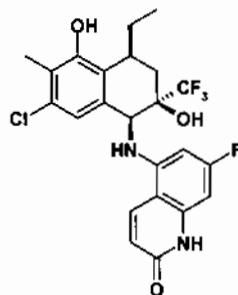
10 **Example 125**



(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-Chloro-8-ethyl-2-methyl-5-[2-methylquinazolin-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 15 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)methyl]-4-(4-chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)hexan-2-ol (353.1 mg, 0.74 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline is dissolved in 3.6 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 7.36 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After stirring for three and a half
- 20 hours in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent:
- 25 dichloromethane/methanol) gives 34.6 mg (10.1%) of the desired compound.
- 1*H*-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.95 (3H), 1.70 (1H), 1.85-2.07 (2H), 2.23 (3H), 2.38 (1H), 3.35 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 5.09 (1H), 6.76 (1H), 6.82 (1H), 7.18 (1H), 7.78 (1H), 9.59 (1H).

Example 126



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
5 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one
5-[[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (367.3 mg
(0.74 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and
5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in 8 ml of dichloromethane
10 and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 7.36 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in
dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to
come slowly up to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room
temperature the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of
saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl
15 acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over
Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator,
is chromatographed (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This
isolates 304.9 mg (85.4%), in the form of a mixture of the desired compound
with the compound which is epimeric in position 4. 100 mg of this mixture are
20 separated by HPLC (Kromasil NH₂ 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives
28.7 mg (27.3%) of the title compound and 38.7 mg (36.9%) of the compound
which is epimeric in position 4 (Example 127).

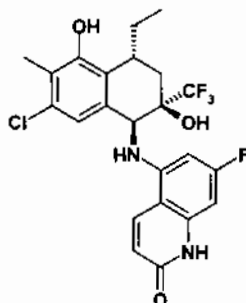
Examples 126A and 126B

25

5-[[[(1R,2S,4R)-7-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-7-chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The racemic compound recited in Example 126 (17.2 mg) is separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 5.3 mg (31.2%) of one enantiomer (retention time: 8.8 -11.5 minutes) and 5.0 mg (29.4%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 13.7-15.8 minutes). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 127



10

5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

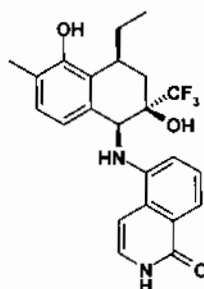
38.7 mg (36.9%) of the compound identified in the title were obtained (see Example 126) in the form of a racemate. Racemate cleavage is described in the following example.

Examples 127A and 127B

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-7-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

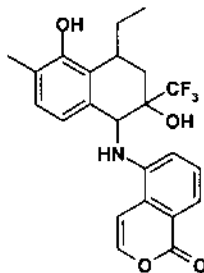
27.2 mg of the compound recited in Example 127 are separated into its enantiomers by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak IA 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol). This gives 7.7 mg (28.3%) of one enantiomer (retention time: 11.2 -14.5 minutes) and 10.4 mg (38.2%) of the other enantiomer (retention time: 14.5-17.9 minutes). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 128



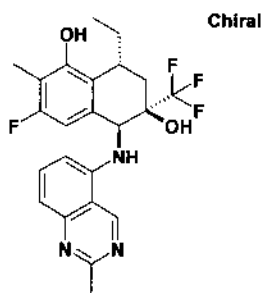
- 5 5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one
5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)-hexylidene]amino-2H-quinolin-1-one (366.5 mg, 0.76 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one, is
10 introduced in 3.7 ml of dichloromethane and this initial charge is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 7.62 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined
15 organic extracts are washed with brine and then dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 5.2 mg (1.6%) of the title compound. The dechloro compound has formed during the synthesis of the aldehyde, probably in one of the reduction steps.
20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.09 (3H), 1.83-2.13 (3H), 2.18 (3H), 2.40 (1H), 3.08 (1H), 5.03 (1H), 6.68 (1H), 6.79 (1H), 6.85 (1H), 7.02-7.13 (2H), 7.33 (1H), 7.65 (1H).

Example 129



- 5-[[4-Ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]isochromen-1-one
- 5-[[4-(4-Chloro-3-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]isochromen-1-one (408.6 mg, 0.85 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 118 and 5-aminoisochromen-1-one, is dissolved in 4 ml of dichloromethane and this initial charge is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 8.48 ml of a 1M solution of BBr_3 in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40 and $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and then dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 13.3 mg (3.6%) of the title compound as a stereoisomer mixture. This dechloro compound has formed during the preparation of the aldehyde, probably in one of the reduction steps.

Example 130



25

(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

4-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

18.6 g (147 mmol) of 3-fluoro-2-methylphenol (Lock *et al. Chem. Ber.* **1936**, 69, 2253-55) in 150 ml of dichloromethane and 16.6 ml of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with 13.5 ml (155 mmol) of propionyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for two hours and 100 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid are added. The mixture
5 is extracted with dichloromethane and washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate and removal of the solvent in vacuo give 20.6 g of 3-fluoro-2-methylphenyl propionate. 20.6 g (113 mmol) of 3-fluoro-2-methylphenylpropionate in 12 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 15.1 g (113 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 12 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and
10 the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 6 hours. It is cooled, diluted with dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by
15 column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-20%) to give 19 g of 1-(4-fluoro-2-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propan-1-one. 7.96 g (43.8 mmol) of 1-(4-fluoro-2-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propan-1-one are dissolved in 65 ml of acetone and the solution is admixed with 11.3 g of potassium carbonate and 4.96 ml (79 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is boiled under reflux for
20 20 hours, with the addition after 16 hours of a further 3 g of potassium carbonate and 1.5 ml (22 mmol) of methyl iodide. The solvent is largely removed and the residue is poured into water and extracted with diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate and, after the solvent has been removed in vacuo, 7.9 g of 1-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)propan-
25 1-one are obtained. 27.3 g (416 mmol) of zinc dust and 570 mg (2.05 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 211 ml of THF and the suspension is admixed at room temperature with 25.4 ml (364 mmol) of dibromomethane. Stirring is carried out at room temperature for a further 30 minutes, followed by dropwise addition at 0°C of 49 ml (49 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in
30 dichloromethane. The cooling bath is removed and, after an hour, the reaction mixture is cooled again to 0°C. 9.5 g (48 mmol) of 1-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)propan-1-one in 28 ml of THF are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further two hours. The reaction mixture is

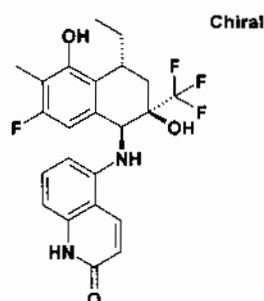
diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate, and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-20%) to give 5.7 g of 3-fluoro-2-methyl-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.01 (t, 3H), 2.20 (d, 1H), 2.47 (qdd, 2H), 3.68 (s, 1H), 5.02 (ddd, 1H), 5.14 (ddd, 1H), 6.76 (dd, 1H), 6.94 (dd, 1H). 5.7 g (29.3 mmol) of 3-fluoro-2-methyl-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole, 7.7 ml (170 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 15 g of molecular sieve are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes with 0.76 g (0.88 mmol) of [Cu(R,R)-2,2-bis(4,5-dihydro-4-tert-butyloxazolin-2-yl)propane](H₂O)₂[(SbF₆)₂] in 38 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and the reaction mixture is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-20%). This gives 8.7 g of ethyl (R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enoate as an E/Z mixture with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 80%, and in this way 13.9 g of crude E/Z-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-ene-1,2-diol. 4.0 g (11 mmol) of ethyl (2R, 4E/Z)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enoate are dissolved in 180 ml of 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and the solution is admixed with 400 mg of palladium on carbon (10%). The suspension is shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere at 100 bar until reaction is complete. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The concentrated crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 15%) to give 3.7 g (10 mmol) of ethyl (2R, 4R/S)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanoate as a diastereomer mixture. 3.7 g (10 mmol) of ethyl (2R, 4R/S)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanoate are cooled to -15°C in 132 ml of diethyl ether and admixed over 10 minutes with solid lithium aluminium hydride, 1.03 g (27.3 mmol), in portions. The mixture is stirred at -10°C for 3 hours, and ethyl acetate and water are added cautiously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate.

The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Removal of the solvent gives 3.4 g of crude 4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal as a mixture of the diastereomers. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-30%) yields 1.04 g of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.82 (t, 3H), 1.55 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.36 (dd, 1H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 4.20 (s, 1H), 6.81 (dd, 1H), 6.94 (dd, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H).
and 1.13 g of (2*R*,4*S*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 0.71 (t, 3H), 1.50 - 1.70 (m, 2H), 2.34 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 1H), 6.81 (dd, 1H), 6.93 (dd, 2H), 9.69 (s, 1H).
300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 165 mg (1.04 mmol) of 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline are dissolved in 20 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.56 ml (1.86 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide and 0.11 ml of acetic acid. The reaction mixture is heated at 100° for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 530 mg of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol as a crude product. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-50%) yields 250 mg of the pure imine, which are dissolved in 22 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and cooled to -30°C. 4.3 ml (4.3 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 5 minutes and the mixture is allowed to come to room temperature over 22 hours. The reaction solution is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with

saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Column chromatography purification on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%) 147 mg of product.

¹H-NMR (300MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.68 (ddq, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.01 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (d, 3H), 2.35 (dd, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H),
5 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.74 (d, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.74 (t, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H).

Example 131



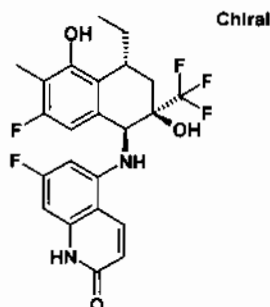
5-[(1S,2R,4R)-4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 130, 300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 149 mg
15 (0.93 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one and 0.27 ml of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[(2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one. 210 mg of chromatographically purified imine (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0-80%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 3.6 ml (3.6 mmol) of
20 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%) yields 203 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.66 (ddq, 1H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (d, 3H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H),
25 6.47 (d, 1H), 6.49 (d, 1H), 6.67 (d, 1H), 7.32 (t, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H).

Example 132

5



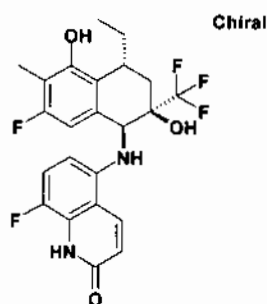
10 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 130, 271 mg (0.51 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 90 mg (0.51 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one and 0.32 ml (1.02 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 7-fluoro-5-[[[(2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one. 320 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 4.1 ml (4.1 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 165 mg of desired product.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.68 (ddq, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 6.21 (d, 1H), 6.38 (d, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H).

Example 133

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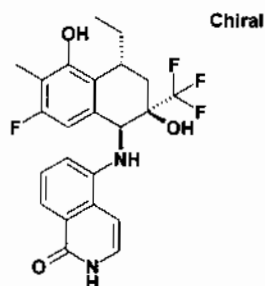


5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

In the same way as in Example 130, 300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 165 mg (0.93 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one and 0.58 ml of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 8-fluoro-5-[[[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one. 280 mg of chromatographically purified imine (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate 0-75%) are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 4.6 ml (4.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%) yields 230 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.67 (ddq, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.97 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.31 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 6.32 (dd, 1H), 6.49 (d, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 7.17 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

Example 134

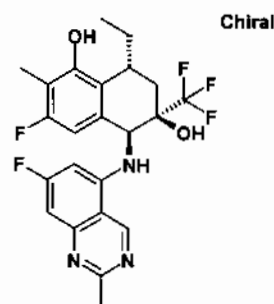


5-[[[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-4-Ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}isoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one

In the same way as in Example 130, 200 mg (0.62 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 100 mg (0.62 mmol) of 5-aminoisoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one and 0.39 ml (1.25 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[[[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}isoquinolin-1(2*H*)-one. 460 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 7.9 ml (7.9 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50-100%) yields 223 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.69 (ddq, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (s., 3H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 6.48 (d, 1H), 6.82 (d, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.33 (t, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H).

5 Example 135



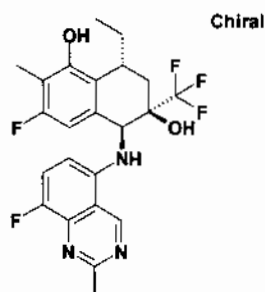
(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-

10 2-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 130, 300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 183 mg (1.03 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.58 ml (1.86 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide is reacted to give 5-[(2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 460 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 7.6 ml (7.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-65%) yields 135 mg of desired product.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.64 (ddq, 1H), 1.87 (ddq, 1H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 2.03 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 4.80 (d, 1H), 6.19 (d, 1H), 6.34 (d, 1H), 6.62 (d, 1H), 6.87 (d, 1H), 9.31 (s, 1H).

Example 136

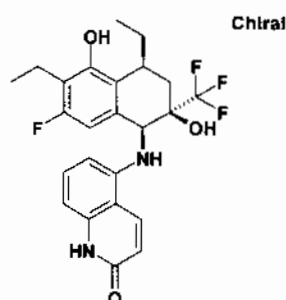


5 (5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-2-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 130, 300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 183 mg (1.03 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.58 ml (1.86 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide is reacted to give 5-[[2-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-1-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-yl]amino]-2-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol. 450 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 7.6 ml (7.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-65%) yields 77 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.88 (t, 3H), 1.62 (ddq, 1H), 1.86 (ddq, 1H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 2.02 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 3.26 (m, 1H), 4.79 (d, 1H), 5.83 (d, 1H), 6.49 (dd, 1H), 6.65 (d, 1H), 7.46 (dd, 1H), 9.44 (s, 1H).

20 Example 137



25 5-[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-Diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one

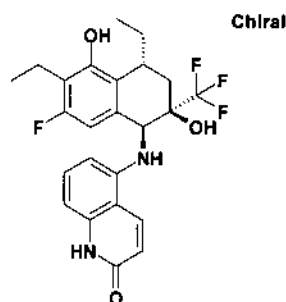
4-(3-Ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

615 mg (4 mmol) of 2'-fluoro-6-hydroxyacetophenone in diethylene glycol are admixed with 224 mg (4 mmol) of potassium hydroxide and 240 mg (4.8 mmol) of hydrazine hydrate and the mixture is heated at 160°C for 3 hours. The bath temperature is subsequently raised to 210°C for 3 hours, the reaction vessel at
5 this point being closed with a distillation bridge. After the reaction mixture has been cooled, it is poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution and extracted with diethyl ether, and the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. Removal of the solvent gives 600 mg of crude 2-ethyl-3-fluorophenol. 600 mg (4 mmol) of
10 2-ethyl-3-fluorophenol in 10 ml of dichloromethane and 0.64 ml of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with 0.48 ml (5.5 mmol) of propionyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for 4 hours and 20 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid are added. It is extracted with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate, removal of the solvent in vacuo and chromatography on
15 silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 25%) give 580 mg of 2-ethyl-3-fluorophenyl propionate. 580 mg (3 mmol) of 2-ethyl-3-fluorophenylpropionate in 2 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 0.4 g (3 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 3 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 3 hours and at room temperature for 16 hours. It is cooled, diluted with
20 dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated and extracted with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10%) to give 580 mg of 1-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-
25 hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 580 mg (3 mmol) of 1-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one are dissolved in 4.6 ml of acetone and the solution is admixed with 0.77 g (5.4 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 0.33 ml (5.4 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is heated at 70°C for 4 hours and stirred at room temperature for 12 hours and subsequently the solvent is largely
30 removed. The residue is poured into water and extracted with diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 700 mg of 1-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one as a crude product. 2.66 g (40 mmol) of zinc dust

and 56 mg (0.2 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 20 ml of THF and the suspension is admixed at 0°C with 2.5 ml (35 mmol) of dibromomethane. The mixture is stirred for a further 30 minutes at room temperature and is admixed dropwise at 0°C with 4.7 ml (4.7 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane. The cooling bath is removed and after an hour the reaction mixture is cooled again to 0°C. 700 mg (3.3 mmol) of 1-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one in 3 ml of THF are added dropwise. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for one hour further. It is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice, the temperature not exceeding 5°C. The phases are separated and extracted with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate, and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-20%) to give 650 mg of 2-ethyl-3-fluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole. 650 mg (3.2 mmol) of 2-ethyl-3-fluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole, 1.3 ml (9.6 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 2 g of molecular sieve are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes with 23 mg (0.026 mmol) of [Cu(R,R)-2,2-bis(4,5-dihydro-4-*tert*-butyloxazolin-2-yl)propane)(H₂O)₂](SbF₆)₂ in 85 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-10%). This gives 600 mg of ethyl (R)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enoate as an *E/Z* mixture with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 80%. 200 mg (0.53 mmol) of ethyl *E/Z*-4-(3,4-difluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate in 8 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -5°C and admixed in portions with 40 mg (1.06 mmol) of solid lithium aluminium hydride. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for an hour and poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution. The phases are separated and extraction is carried out repeatedly with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give, after chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether, 25%), (2*R*,4*E/Z*)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enal. 102 mg of (2*R*,4*E/Z*)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-

methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hex-4-enal are dissolved in 5 ml of trifluoroethanol and the solution is admixed with 50 mg of palladium on carbon (10%). The suspension is shaken under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure until reaction is complete. The mixture is filtered through Celite, the
5 filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Removal of the solvent gives 16.188 mg of crude (2*R*,4*R/S*)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal as a mixture of the diastereomers. 45 mg (0.13 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R/S*)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 21.4 mg (0.13 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-
10 2(1*H*)-one are dissolved in 20 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.56 ml (1.86 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide and 0.11 ml of acetic acid. The reaction mixture is heated at 100° for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and
15 extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 80 mg of (5-[(2*R*,4*R/S*)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one as a crude product. The imine is dissolved in 4.4 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the
20 solution is cooled to -30°C. 1.5 ml (1.5 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 15 minutes and the reaction solution is allowed to warm to room temperature over 22 hours. It is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and
25 dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/isopropanol 16%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on an amine phase (Merck NH₂F₂₅₄, ethyl acetate/triethylamine, 2%) yield 8 mg of the title compound and 6 mg of the corresponding 8*R*-diastereomer.
30 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 1.07 (t, 3H), 1.08 (t, 3H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 2.03 (dd, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.62 (q, 2H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 6.47 (d, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 6.67 (d, 1H), 7.34 (t, 1H), 8.20 (d, 1H).

Example 138



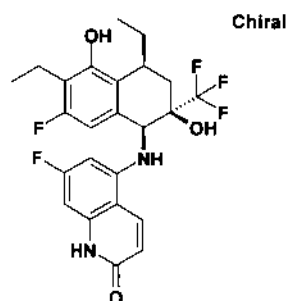
5

5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-Diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one

6 mg of the desired product are obtained as described in Example 137 after preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel and amine phase .

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.08 (t, 3H), 1.67 (ddq, 1H), 1.89 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dd, 1H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 2.63 (q, 2H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H), 6.47 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.67 (d, 1H), 7.32 (t, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H).

Example 139



15

5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-Diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

20

In the same way as in Example 137, 45 mg (0.13 mmol) of (2R,4R/S)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 23 mg (0.13 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one and 0.09 ml (0.27 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[[[(2R,4R/S)-4-(3-ethyl-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one. 80 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example

25

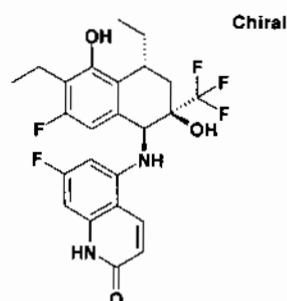
137 at -30°C with 1.3 ml (1.3 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution.

Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/isopropanol 16%) and subsequent preparative thin-layer chromatography on an amine phase (Merck $\text{NH}_2\text{F}_{254}$, ethyl acetate/triethylamine, 2%) yield 7 mg of the title

5 compound and 5 mg of the corresponding (8*R*)-diastereomer.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 1.07 (t, 3H), 1.08 (t, 3H), 1.92 (m, 2H), 2.06 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 2.63 (q, 2H), 2.99 (m, 1H), 5.04 (s, 1H), 6.38 (d, 2H), 6.40 (d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H).

10 Example 140

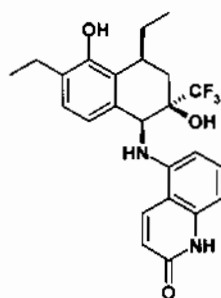


15 5-[[[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-4,6-Diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

5 mg of the desired product are obtained as described in Example 139 after preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel and amine phase.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.09 (t, 3H), 1.67 (ddq, 1H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 2.64 (q, 2H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 6.20 (d, 1H), 6.38 (d, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H), 6.45 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H).

Example 141



5-[[4-(3-Ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

4-(3-Ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal
2.28 (7.12 mmol) of a mixture of 4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
hexane-1,2-diol and 4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
pentane-1,2-diol (prepared in analogy to the sequence described in Example
10 110: acetylation of the corresponding phenol, Fries displacement of the acetyl
group, etherification of the phenol, Wittig reaction, ene reaction, reduction of the
ester to the alcohol) are reacted conventionally with SO₃/pyridine complex
(3.4 g, 21.35 mmol). After three-hour stirring at room temperature the reaction
mixture is poured onto a mixture of saturated NH₄Cl solution and ice. It is
15 extracted three times with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts are
washed twice with brine and dried (Na₂SO₄). Following removal of the solvent on
a rotary evaporator, the residue is purified by means of chromatography (silica
gel, eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate). This gives 2.07 g (91.4%) of a mixture of the
two aldehydes.

20

5-[[4-(3-Ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-
1H-quinolin-2-one

The mixture of 4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
hexanal and 4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
25 pentanal (690 mg, 2.16 mmol), 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (347.2 mg,
2.17 mmol) and 3 ml of acetic acid are stirred at room temperature for two days.

The reaction mixture is stripped twice with toluene and dichloromethane and the residue is chromatographed (Flashmaster, eluent:dichloromethane/m ethanol). This isolates 709.7 mg (71.1%) of a mixture of the two imines.

The mixture described in the preceding section of 5-[4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one (709.7 mg, 1.54 mmol) is introduced in 7.1 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 15.41 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed (NH₂ Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives a mixture of the desired compound and the corresponding 3,4-dimethyltetrahydronaphthalene derivative, and this mixture is separated by HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 µ, eluent water/methanol) into the constitutional isomers. 83.6 mg (33.6%) of the title compound are isolated. A further mixture is obtained which consists of the ethyl derivative epimeric in position 4, and a further 3,4 dimethyl derivative. The epimeric ethyl derivative is described in Example 142.

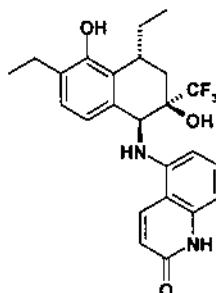
Examples 141A and 141B

25 5-[(1R,2S,4R)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

66.4 mg of the racemate described in Example 141 are separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 µ, eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers. 32.4 mg (48.5%) of one enantiomer (retention time 8.6-9.8 minutes) and 32.4 mg (48.5%) of the other enantiomer (retention time 11.3 -12.8 minutes) are

isolated. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute configuration of the compounds.

Example 142



5

5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

The mixture (160 mg) described in Example 141 of the epimeric ethyl derivative
10 and the 3,4-dimethyl derivative is separated by HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile). This gives 75.8 mg (47.4%) of the title compound and 65.9 mg (41.2%) of the corresponding 3,4-dimethyltetrahydronaphthalene derivative.

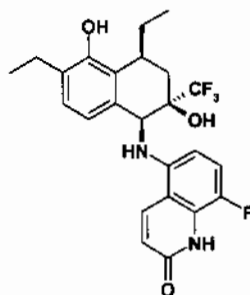
15 Examples 142A and 142B

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

20

53.9 mg of the racemate described in Example 142 are separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers. 29 mg (>50%) of one enantiomer (retention time 10.6-12.2 minutes) and 28 mg (>50%) of the other enantiomer (retention time 13.5 -15.7 minutes) are isolated.
25 No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute configuration of the compounds.

Example 143



5-[[4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

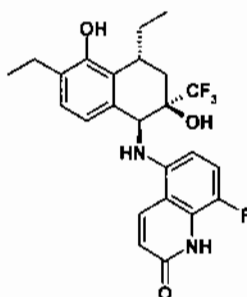
- The mixture of 5-[[4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (721.6 mg, 1.5 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the
- 10 two aldehydes described in Example 142 and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in 7.2 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 15.1 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40 and +10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a
- 15 mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and the residue, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, is chromatographed (NH₂ Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives a mixture of the desired compound and the corresponding 3,4-
- 20 dimethyltetrahydronaphthalene derivative, and this mixture is separated by HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 μ, eluent: water/acetonitrile) into the constitutional isomers. 98.9 mg (36.2%) of the title compound are isolated. A further mixture is obtained which consists of the ethyl derivative epimeric in position 4, and a further 3,4-dimethyl derivative. The epimeric ethyl derivative is described in
- 25 Example 145.

Examples 143A and 143B

5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*R*)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and 5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*S*)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

- 5 81.4 mg of the racemate described in Example 143 are separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers. 40 mg (49.4%) of one enantiomer (retention time 9.4-10.8 minutes) and 40 mg (49.4%) of the other enantiomer (retention time 13.3 -15.8 minutes) are isolated. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute configuration of
- 10 the compounds.

Example 144



- 15 5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

The mixture (200 mg) described in Example 143 of the epimeric ethyl derivative and the 3,4-dimethyl derivative is separated by HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile). This gives 72.7 mg (36%) of the title compound.

20

Examples 144A and 144B

5-[(1*R*,2*S*,4*S*)-4,6-Diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one and

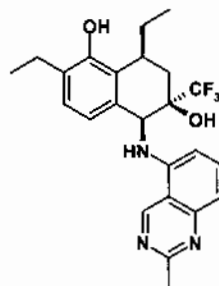
25 5-[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

59 mg of the racemate described in Example 145 are separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.

26 mg (44.1%) of one enantiomer (retention time 7.8-8.8 minutes) and 26 mg (44.1%) of the other enantiomer (retention time 16.5 -18 minutes) are isolated. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute configuration of the compounds.

5

Example 145



- (5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-2,8-Diethyl-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-
10 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol
1,1,1-Trifluoro-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)-methyl]-4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)hexan-2-ol and 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)-methyl]-4-(3-ethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-3-methylpentan-2-ol (525.5 mg, 1.14 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the two aldehydes described in
15 Example 142 and 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline, are dissolved in 5.3 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -20°C with 11.43 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three and a half hours of stirring in the temperature range between -20 and +5°C, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice
20 and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. Washing of the combined organic extracts with brine is followed by drying (Na₂SO₄) and the removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 14.7 mg (2.9%) of the desired compound.

25

Examples 145A and 145B

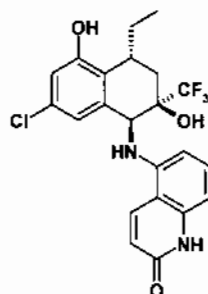
(5R,6S,8R)-2,8-Diethyl-5-[2-methylquinazolin-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-
5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol and

(5*S*,6*R*,8*S*)-2,8-diethyl-5-[2-methylquinazolin-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

14 mg of the racemate described in Example 145 are separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.

- 5 3.3 mg (23.6%) of one enantiomer (retention time 13-14.5 minutes) and 2.9 mg (20.7%) of the other enantiomer (retention time 20.7 -23.8 minutes) are isolated. No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute configuration of the compounds.

10 **Example 146**



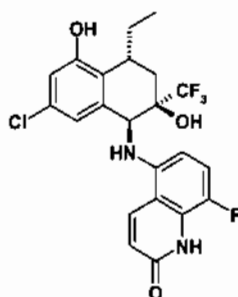
5-[(1*α*,2*α*,4*β*)-7-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 15 The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (448.7 mg, 0.96 mmol), prepared from the reaction of the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes with 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in
- 20 4.5 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 9.6 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After four hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40°C and room temperature, there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with
- 25 ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, after the removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is chromatographed (NH₂ Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives a mixture of the desired compound and the corresponding 3,4-dimethyltetrahydronaphthalene derivative, and this mixture is separated by

HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 μ , eluent: water/methanol) into the constitutional isomers. 7 mg (3.2%) of the title compound are isolated.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.84 (3H), 1.60 (1H), 1.80-1.91 (2H), 2.29 (1H), 3.20 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.90 (1H),
5 6.38 (1H), 6.43 (1H), 6.58-6.67 (3H), 7.28 (1H), 8.12 (1H).

Example 147



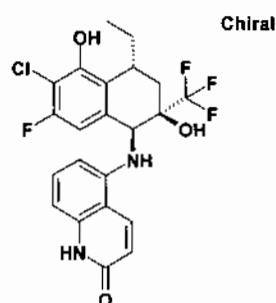
10 5-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The mixture of 5-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (467.6 mg, 0.96 mmol), prepared from the
15 reaction of the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes with 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in 4.8 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 9.6 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After four hours of stirring in the temperature range between -40°C and room
20 temperature, there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, after the removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is chromatographed (NH₂ Flash,
25 eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives a mixture of the desired compound and the corresponding 3,4-dimethyltetrahydronaphthalene derivative, and this mixture is separated by HPLC (Kromasil 18 5 μ , eluent:

water/acetonitrile) into the constitutional isomers. 9.7 mg (4.3%) of the title compound are isolated.

1H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.92 (3H), 1.69 (1H), 1.88-2.00 (2H), 2.34 (1H), 3.27 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.91 (1H),
5 6.37 (1H), 6.55 (1H), 6.68-6.73 (2H), 7.19 (1H), 8.18 (1H).

Example 148



10

5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]quinolin-2(1H)-one

4-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

21.5 g (146.7 mmol) of 2-chloro-3-fluorophenol (R. Sanz et al. J. Org. Chem. 2005, 70, 6548-51) in 97 ml of dichloromethane and 16.5 ml of pyridine are
15 admixed dropwise at 0°C with 14 ml (161 mmol) of propionyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for 16 hours and 100 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid are added. The mixture is extracted with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate and the removal of the solvent in vacuo give
20 27.1 g of 2-chloro-3-fluorophenyl propionate. 30.1 g (133.7 mmol) of 2-chloro-3-fluorophenyl propionate in 42 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 19.6 g (133 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 42 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 18 hours. It is cooled, diluted with dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric
25 acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-10%) to give
22.8 g of 1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 22.8 g (112 mmol)
30 of 1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one are dissolved in 170 ml of

- acetone and the solution is admixed with 28.4 g (205 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 12.3 ml (198 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is boiled under reflux for 4 hours and stirred at room temperature for 12 hours and then the solvent is largely removed. The residue is poured into water and extracted with
- 5 diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with water and dried over sodium sulphate to give, following the removal of the solvent in vacuo, 24.4 g of 1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 63.3 g (969 mmol) of zinc dust and 1.33 g (4.77 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 490 ml of THF and the suspension is admixed at 0°C with 59 ml (846 mmol) of dibromomethane.
- 10 The mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further 30 minutes and admixed dropwise at 0°C with 113 ml (113 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane. The cooling bath is removed and, after an hour, the reaction mixture is cooled again to 0°C. 124.4 g (113 mmol) of 1-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one in 65 ml of THF are added dropwise. Stirring is
- 15 carried out at room temperature for a further hour. The reaction mixture is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice, the temperature not exceeding 5°C. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium
- 20 sulphate, and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-20%) to give 12.7 g of 2-chloro-3-fluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole
- 1H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.01 (t, 3H), 2.46 (q, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 7.02 (dd, 1H),.
- 25 2 g (9.3 mmol) of 2-chloro-3-fluoro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole, 2.46 ml (18.6 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 5 g of molecular sieve are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes with 440 mg (0.5 mmol) of [Cu(R,R)-2,2-bis(4,5-dihydro-4-tert-butyloxazolin-2-yl)propane)(H₂O)₂](SbF₆)₂ in 12 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and is
- 30 purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 20%). This gives 1.04 g of ethyl (R)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate as an E/Z mixture with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 80%. 1.14g (1.09 mmol) of (S)-(S)-

(3,5-Me-4-MeOPh)₂PPhFc-CH(CH₃)-P(3,5-CF₃Ph)₂ and 389 mg (104 mmol) of [Rh(nbd)₂]BF₄ are dissolved under argon in 60 ml of degassed 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and the solution is stirred for 10 minutes. The catalyst solution prepared in this way and a solution of 10 g (26 mmol) of ethyl (2R,4E/Z)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate in 340 ml of degassed 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol are transferred under argon to a steel autoclave and exposed to a hydrogen pressure of 80 bar at 80°C for 20 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture is concentrated and is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-15%). This gives 9.2 g of ethyl 4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanoate. 9.2 g (24 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanoate in 315 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -10°C and over 10 minutes 2.46 g (38 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride in solid form are added in portions. The reaction mixture is stirred for 2 hours in the course of which it warms to 0°C, 5 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the mixture is poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution and ice. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give, after column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/diisopropyl ether 0-30%), 1.3 g of (2R,4R)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.75 (t, 3H), 1.55 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dd, 1H), 2.54 (dd, 1H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.75 - 6.84 (m, 2H), 9.02 (s, 1H).

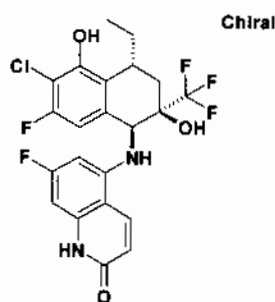
and 2.3 g of (2R,4R/S)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal

300 mg (0.88 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 140 mg (0.88 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one are dissolved in 19 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.55 ml (1.75 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide and 0.1 ml of acetic acid. The reaction mixture is heated at 100°C for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and

- stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the
- 5 solvent is removed in vacuo to give 539 mg of (5-[[[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one as a crude product. The imine is dissolved in 44 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the solution is cooled to -30°C. 8.9 ml (8.9 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 15 minutes and the mixture is
- 10 allowed to warm to room temperature over 22 hours. The reaction solution is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%) yields 134 mg of the title compound.
- 15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.70 (ddq, 1H), 1.19 (ddq, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.36 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 6.44 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.63 (d, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 7.33 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

Example 149

20



- 25 5-[[[(1*S*,2*R*,4*R*)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

In the same way as in Example 148, 173 mg (0.51 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 90 mg (0.51 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one and 0.32 ml of titanium *tert*-

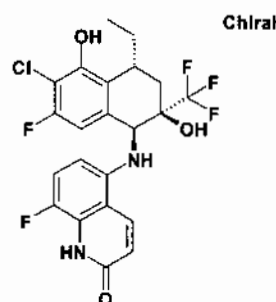
butoxide are reacted to give 5-[[*(2R,4R)*-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-7-fluoroquinolin-2(*1H*)-one.

270 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 148 at -30°C with 7.6 ml (7.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired
5 product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-70%) yields 26 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.69 (ddq, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 6.26 (d, 1H), 6.40 (d, 1H), 6.43 (d, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H).

10

Example 150



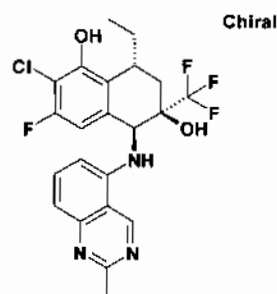
15

5-[[*(1S,2R,4R)*-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(*1H*)-one

In the same way as in Example 148, 300 mg (0.88 mmol) of (*2R,4R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 156 mg
20 (0.88 mmol) of 5-amino-8-fluoroquinolin-2(*1H*)-one and 0.55 ml of titanium *tert*-butoxide is reacted to give 5-[[*(2R,4R)*-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(*1H*)-one. 480 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 148 at -30°C with 7.6 ml (7.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product.
25 Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-70%) yields 119 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.69 (ddq, 1H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dd, 1H), 2.35 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 6.36 (dd, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 6.65 (dd, 1H), 7.18 (dd, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H).

5 Example 151

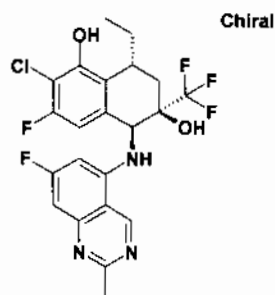


10 (5S,6R,8R)-2-Chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 48, 100 mg (0.29 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 52 mg (0.33 mmol) of 5-aminoquinazoline and 0.27 ml of titanium *tert*-butoxide is reacted to give 5-[[2-(2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-yl]oxy]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 130 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 148 at -30°C with 5 ml (5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 50%) yields 19 mg of desired product.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.69 (ddq, 1H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.04 (dd, 1H), 2.39 (dd, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 4.88 (d, 1H), 6.18 (d, 1H), 6.64 (d, 1H), 6.79 (d, 1H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.75 (t, 1H), 9.57 (s, 1H).

Example 152



5

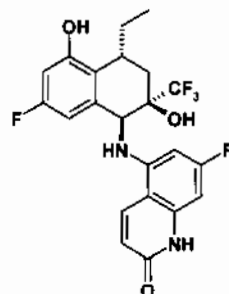
(5S,6R,8R)-2-Chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

In the same way as in Example 148, 300 mg (0.88 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 172 mg
 10 (0.97 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.55 ml of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[(2R,4R)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 450 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 148 at -30°C with 2.5 ml (2.5 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide
 15 solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-50%) yields 56 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.93 (t, 3H), 1.71 (ddq, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 2.01 (dd, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 6.62 (d, 1H), 6.63 (d, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 9.50 (s, 1H).

20

Example 153



5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

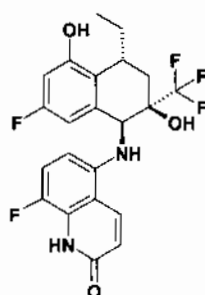
5-([4-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-

(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino)-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (163.1 mg, 0.35

- 5 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde described in Example 148 and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in 3.5 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -20°C with 3.5 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring in the temperature range between -20 and + 10°C there is no longer any starting material present. The reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, following removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is subjected to repeated chromatography (NH₂ Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 12.6 mg (8%) of title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.93 (3H), 1.68 (1H), 1.89-2.06 (2H), 2.35 (1H), 3.25 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.96 (1H), 6.22 (1H), 6.32-6.50 (4H), 8.13 (1H).

20 **Example 154**

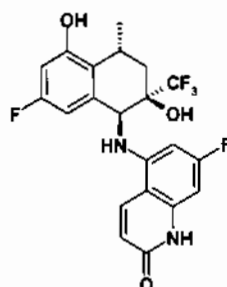


- 25 5-([(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-3-fluoro-1,6-dihydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]amino)-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

is isolated as an additional product alongside Example 150.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.67 (ddq, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.95 (dd, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 6.34 (dd, 1H), 6.44 (m, 2H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 7.18 (dd, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

Example 155

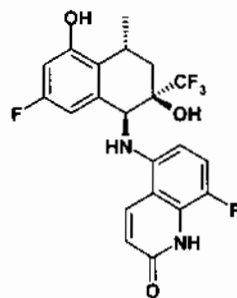


5 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Fluoro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

5-[[4-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (241 mg, 0.53 mmol), prepared from the conventionally synthesized aldehyde and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is introduced in 3 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with 5.31 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at -40°C the batch is allowed to come to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, after the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the residue is chromatographed (NH₂ Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 82.4 g (35.2%) of the title compound.

1H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.45 (3H), 1.91 (1H), 2.47 (1H), 3.30 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 5.11 (1H), 6.33-6.52 (5H), 8.18 (1H).

Example 156

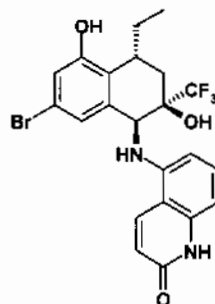


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

5-[[4-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-
amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (481.6 mg, 1.06 mmol), prepared from the
conventionally synthesized aldehyde and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is
introduced in 5 ml of dichloromethane and admixed dropwise at -40°C with
10 10.6 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring
at -40°C the batch is allowed to come to room temperature. After overnight
stirring at room temperature the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a
mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice and is extracted three times with
ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried
15 over Na₂SO₄ and, after the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator,
the residue is chromatographed (Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This
gives 196.7 g (42.1%) of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.39 (3H), 1.82 (1H), 2.39 (1H), 3.30 (1H, the
signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 5.01 (1H), 6.38-6.50 (3H),
20 6.53 (1H), 7.19 (1H), 8.17 (1H).

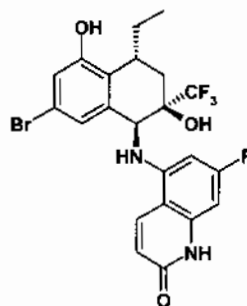
Example 157



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Bromo-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 5-[(4-(4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one (530 mg, 1.04 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde synthesized in analogy to Example 91 and 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 10 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 10.4 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three
- 10 hours of stirring at -40°C, two hours of stirring at between -40°C and 0°C, one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. Following the addition of 150 ml of ethyl acetate, the mixture is stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and
- 15 the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with water (twice 40 ml) and brine (once 40 ml) and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, after the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the residue is subjected to chromatography (Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 216.6 g (42%) of the title compound.
- 20 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (3H), 1.70 (1H), 1.89-2.02 (2H), 2.35 (1H), 3.26 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.98 (1H), 6.45 (1H), 6.49 (1H), 6.69 (1H), 6.87 (2H), 7.33 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

Example 158



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Bromo-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 5-[[[4-(4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (500 mg, 0.94 mmol), prepared from the aldehyde synthesized in analogy to Example 91 and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 9.1 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 9.45 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in
- 10 dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at -40°C, two hours of stirring at between -40°C and 0°C, one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. Following the addition of 150 ml of ethyl acetate, the mixture is stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl
- 15 acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (twice 40 ml) and brine (once 40 ml) and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, after the solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the residue is subjected to chromatography (Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 171.7 g
- 20 (35.3%) of the title compound.

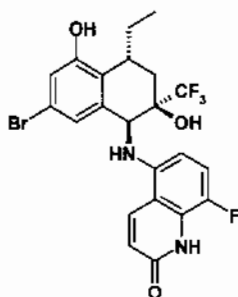
Examples 158A and 158B

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-7-Bromo-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and

25 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-7-bromo-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The racemate described in Example 158 is separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers. This gives 85.2 mg of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +93.7^\circ$, MeOH) and 79 mg of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -95.9^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn
5 concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

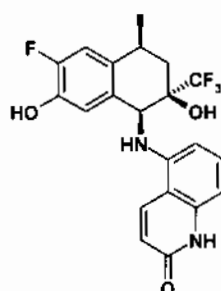
Example 159



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Bromo-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
10 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one
5-[[4-(4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]-
amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (550 mg, 1.04 mmol), prepared from the
aldehyde synthesized in analogy to Example 91 and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-
quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 10 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is
15 admixed dropwise at -50°C with 10.4 ml of a 1M solution of BBr_3 in
dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at -40°C , two hours of stirring at
between -40°C and 0°C , one hour between 0°C and room temperature, and 18
hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a
mixture of saturated NaHCO_3 solution and ice. Following the addition of 150 ml
20 of ethyl acetate, the mixture is stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl
acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further
time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with
water (twice 40 ml) and brine (once 40 ml) and dried over Na_2SO_4 and, after the
solvent has been removed on a rotary evaporator, the residue is subjected to
25 chromatography (NH_2 Flash, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives
209.4 g (39.1%) of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.92 (3H), 1.69 (1H), 1.86-2.01 (2H), 2.33 (1H), 3.25 (1H, the signal lying partly beneath the solvent signal), 4.92 (1H), 6.36 (1H), 6.53 (1H), 6.86 (2H), 7.19 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

5 Example 160

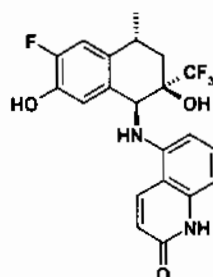


5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-6-fluoro-2,7-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5-[[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (160 mg, 0.37 mmol), prepared from the corresponding aldehyde and 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 3.5 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -20°C with 3.7 ml of a 1M solution of BBr₃ in dichloromethane. After three hours of stirring at between -20 and +5°C the reaction mixture is poured cautiously onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. Following the addition of 100 ml of ethyl acetate the mixture is stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with water (20 ml) and brine (20 ml) and dried over Na₂SO₄ and, following the removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the residue is subjected to chromatography (Isolute NH₂, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives a diastereomer mixture (145 mg), which is separated via HPLC (Kromasil C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/methanol) into the pure diastereomers. This gives 55.3 mg (35.7%) of the title compound and 89.4 mg (57.7%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 4, and which is described in Example 162.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.32 (3H), 1.80 (1H), 2.18 (1H), 3.09 (1H), 5.28 (1H), 6.10 (1H), 6.25 (1H), 6.39 (1H), 6.55-6.63 (2H), 6.82 (1H), 7.10 (1H), 7.28 (1H), 8.18 (1H), 9.57 (1H), 11.53 (1H).

Example 161

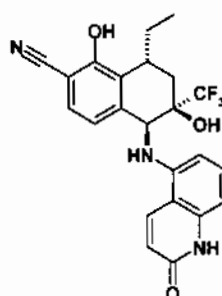


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Fluoro-2,7-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-1H-quinolin-2-one

Diastereomer separation, described in Example 160, gives 89.4 mg (57.7%) of the title compound.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.39 (3H), 1.59 (1H), 2.39 (1H), 2.93 (1H), 4.90 (1H), 6.10 (1H), 6.12 (1H), 6.35-6.48 (2H), 6.59 (1H), 6.80 (1H), 7.06 (1H), 7.22 (1H), 8.23 (1H), 9.52 (1H), 11.58 (1H).

Example 162



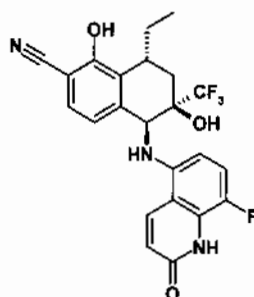
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-ylamino)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, described in Examples 92A and 92B (16.7 mg, 0.037 mmol), sodium cyanide (3.6 mg, 0.074 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (8.17 mg, 0.037 mmol) are introduced into 0.33 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus under a pressure of 20 bar and at a temperature of 200°C. The reaction mixture is subsequently

diluted with five ml of ethyl acetate. Following the addition of two ml of water it is stirred vigorously for 15 minutes. A further 50 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the organic phase is shaken twice with water (10 ml each time) and once with brine (10 ml). After drying over Na_2SO_4 has taken place, the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This isolates 7.7 mg (47.7%) of the desired compound.

IR (diamond): 2225 cm^{-1} .

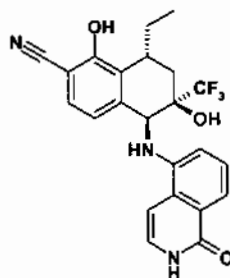
10 Example 163



((5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-(8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-ylamino)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, described in Examples 94A and 94B (13.8 mg, 0.029 mmol), sodium cyanide (2.87 mg, 0.059 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (6.4 mg, 0.029 mmol) are introduced into 0.26 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus under a pressure of 20 bar and at a temperature of 200°C. The reaction mixture is subsequently diluted with five ml of ethyl acetate. Following the addition of two ml of water it is stirred vigorously for 15 minutes. A further 50 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the organic phase is shaken twice with water (10 ml each time) and once with brine (10 ml). After drying over Na_2SO_4 has taken place, the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This isolates 10.8 mg (79.9%) of the desired compound.

IR (diamond): 2230 cm^{-1} .

Example 164

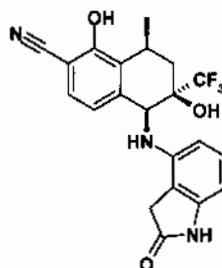


(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-[(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

- 5 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one, described in Examples 96A and 96B, (34.8 mg, 0.077 mmol), sodium cyanide (7.53 mg, 0.15 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (16.8 mg, 0.077 mmol) are introduced into 0.68 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus under a pressure
- 10 of 20 bar and at a temperature of 200°C. The reaction mixture is subsequently diluted with five ml of ethyl acetate. Following the addition of two ml of water it is stirred vigorously for 15 minutes. A further 50 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the organic phase is shaken twice with water (10 ml each time) and once with brine (10 ml). After drying over Na₂SO₄ has taken place, the solvent is removed
- 15 on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This isolates 18.8 mg (55.2%) of the desired compound.

IR (diamond): 2230 cm⁻¹.

20 Example 165



(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-8-Methyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-(2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-4-ylamino)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

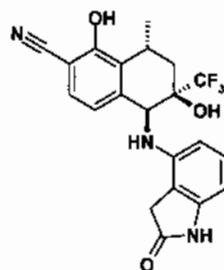
- 4-[[[6-Chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one (70 mg, 0.16 mmol),
- 25

described in Examples 89A and 89B - specifically a fraction containing both diastereomers, as a racemate - sodium cyanide (16.1 mg, 0.33 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (35.8 mg, 0.16 mmol) are introduced into 1.45 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus under a pressure of 20 bar and at a temperature of 200°C. The reaction mixture is subsequently diluted with five ml of ethyl acetate. Following the addition of two ml of water it is stirred vigorously for 15 minutes. A further 50 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the organic phase is shaken twice with water (10 ml each time) and once with brine (10 ml). After drying over Na₂SO₄ has taken place, the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This isolates 15.9 mg (23.2%) of the title compound and 9.1 mg (13.3%) of the compound which is epimeric in position 8, and which is characterized in Example 167.

IR (diamond): 2225 cm⁻¹.

15

Example 166

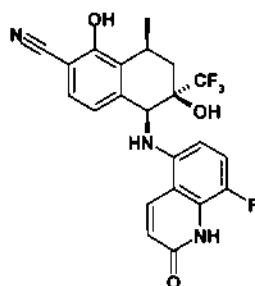


(5α,6α,8β)-1,6-Dihydroxy-8-methyl-5-[(2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-4-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

20 9.1 mg of the title compound are obtained after reaction and chromatography, described in Example 166.

IR (KBr): 2225 cm⁻¹.

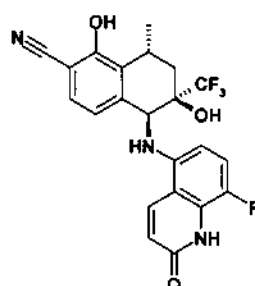
Example 167



(5 α ,6 α ,8 α)-5-((8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-yl)amino)-1,6-dihydroxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

- 5 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (30.5 mg, 0.067 mmol), described in Examples 83A and 83B, sodium cyanide (6.54 mg, 0.13 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (14.6 mg, 0.067 mmol) are introduced into 0.59 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus in the
- 10 conventional way, already described a number of times. Work-up and chromatography give 16.5 mg (55.2%) of the desired compound.
- IR (diamond): 2225 cm⁻¹.

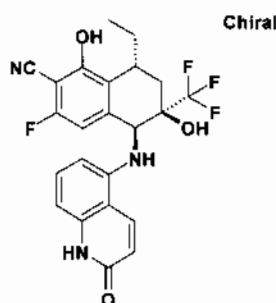
Example 168



- 15 (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(8-Fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-yl)amino]-1,6-dihydroxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile
- 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-Chloro-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, described in
- 20 Examples 84A and 84B, (21.4 mg, 0.047 mmol), sodium cyanide (4.6 mg, 0.094 mmol) and nickel(I) bromide (10.2 mg, 0.047 mmol) are introduced into 0.41 ml of N-methylpyrrolidinone and reacted in a microwave apparatus at a pressure of 20 bar and at a temperature of 200°C. Work-up and chromatography

IR (diamond): 2230 cm^{-1} .

5 Example 169

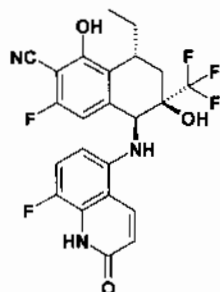


5-[[(5*S*, 6*R*, 8*R*)-8-Ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-5-[(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

20 mg (0.04 mmol) of 5-[[[(5*S*,6*R*,8*R*)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-1,6-dihydroxy-2-
6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1*H*)-one,
4.2 mg (0.08 mmol) of sodium cyanide and 9.3 mg (0.04 mmol) of nickel(II)
bromide in 1.4 ml of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone are irradiated with microwaves for
15 20 minutes (CEM Discover® , max. temperature 200°C, energy 120 W, max.
pressure 20 bar). The reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate and water
and stirred vigorously. The phases are separated and washing is carried out
with water and saturated sodium chloride solution. Drying over sodium sulphate
and removal of the solvent, followed by preparative thin-layer chromatography
20 on an amine phase (Merck NH₂F₂₅₄, ethyl acetate/methanol/triethylamine
15 : 3 : 1), yield 7 mg of desired product.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.66 (ddq, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dd, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 5.97 (d, 1H), 6.41 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 7.32 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

Example 170



5

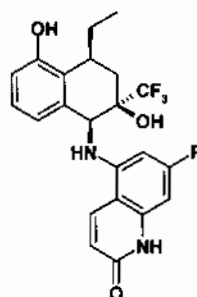
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile

15 mg (0.03 mmol) of 5-[[[(5*S*,6*R*,8*R*)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-1,6-dihydroxy-2-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]amino]-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one, 3.0 mg (0.06 mmol) of sodium cyanide and 6.7 mg (0.03 mmol) of nickel(II) bromide in 1 ml of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone are irradiated with microwaves for 20 minutes (CEM Discover® , max. temperature 200°C, energy 120 W, max. pressure 20 bar). The reaction mixture is diluted with ethyl acetate and water and stirred vigorously. The phases are separated and washing is carried out with water and saturated sodium chloride solution. Drying over sodium sulphate and removal of the solvent, followed by preparative thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate), yield 8 mg of desired product

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.90 (t, 3H), 1.66 (ddq, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dd, 1H), 2.33 (dd, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 5.97 (d, 1H), 6.41 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 7.32 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

20

Example 171

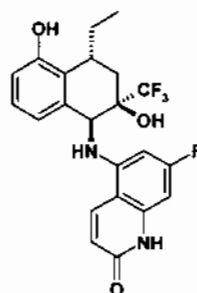


25

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-7-fluoro-1*H*-quinolin-2-one

5-[[4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (670 mg, 1.49 mmol), prepared from 4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal (synthesized in analogy to the process described in Example 91) and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 14.9 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 14.87 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After two hours of stirring at -40°C, one hour of stirring at between -40 and -20°C, one hour of stirring at between -20 and -10°C, one hour of stirring at between -10°C and room temperature, stirring is continued at room temperature for 18 hours. The batch is poured onto a mixture of sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 150 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed twice with water (40 ml each time) and once with brine (40 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 97.4 mg of the title compound and 178.4 mg of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 172) (in each case as a racemate). Additionally a slightly contaminated fraction of the title compound is obtained (118.6 mg). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.09 (3H), 1.89 (1H), 2.02-2.13 (2H), 2.39 (1H), 3.00 (1H), 5.07 (1H), 6.32-6.42 (3H), 6.55-6.73 (2H), 6.96 (1H), 8.13 (1H).

Example 172



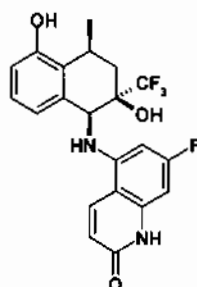
25

5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

178.4 mg of the title compound are isolated, its preparation having been described in Example 171.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.93 (3H), 1.70 (1H), 1.92-2.05 (2H), 2.37 (1H), 3.30 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 4.99 (1H), 6.22 (1H), 6.37 (1H), 6.42 (1H), 6.69 (2H), 6.95 (1H), 8.12 (1H).

5 Example 173



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

5-[[[4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (290 mg, 0.66 mmol), prepared from 4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one by the titanate process, is dissolved in 6.6 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 6.65 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After the reaction regime described in Example 172 (temperature programme) and work-up, the residue is subjected to repeated chromatography (Flashmaster NH₂ phase, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 37.8 mg (13.5%) of the title compound and 79.3 mg (28.3%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 175) (in each case as a racemate).

Examples 173A and 173B

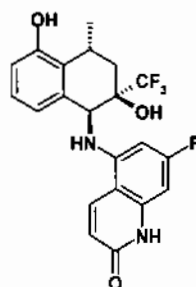
5-[[[(1R,2S,4R)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The diastereomer (69.5 mg) described in Example 173 is separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.

This gives 13.9 mg (20%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -46.6^\circ$, MeOH) and

14.1 mg (20.3%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +46.9^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 174



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

79.3 mg (28.3%) of the title compound are obtained by the reaction described in Example 174.

Examples 174A and 174B

5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and

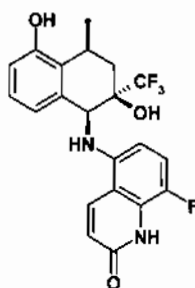
5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The diastereomer (67.4 mg) described in Example 174 is separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.

This gives 33.1 mg (49.1%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +39.9^\circ$, MeOH) and

27.2 mg (40.4%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -48.7^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 175



5-[[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 5-[[4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (455 mg, 1.04 mmol), prepared from 4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentanal and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one by the glacial acetic acid process, is dissolved in 10.4 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 10.4 ml of
- 10 a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After the reaction regime described in Example 172 (temperature programme) and work-up, the residue is subjected to repeated chromatography (Flashmaster NH₂ phase, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol). This gives 88.3 mg (20.1%) of the title compound and 223.1 mg (50.7%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized
- 15 in Example 177) (in each case as a racemate).

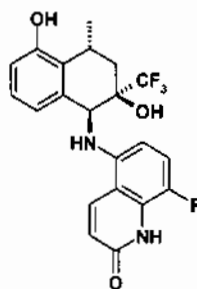
Examples 175A and 175B

- 20 5-[[4-(1R,2S,4R)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(1S,2R,4S)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

The diastereomer (71.8 mg) described in Example 176 is separated by means of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.

25 This gives 35.5 mg (49.4%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -27.2^\circ$, MeOH) and 35.6 mg (49.6%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +26.5^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 176



5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

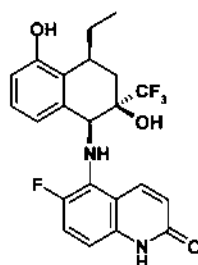
- 5 223.1 mg (50.7%) of the title compound are obtained by the reaction described in Example 176.

Examples 176A and 176B

- 10 5-[[[(1R,2S,4S)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and
5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-2,5-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- The diastereomer (192.7 mg) described in Example 177 is separated by means
15 of chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD 5 μ , eluent: hexane/ethanol) into its enantiomers.
This gives 97.9 mg (50.8%) of the (+)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = +74.6^\circ$, MeOH) and
104.1 mg (54.1%) of the (-)-enantiomer ($[\alpha]_D = -78.6^\circ$, MeOH). No conclusion
can of course be drawn concerning the absolute stereochemistry.

Example 177

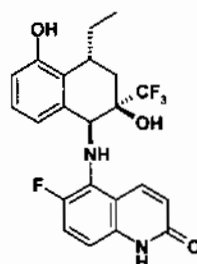


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-

- 5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-6-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one
 5-[[4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}-6-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (271 mg, 0.6 mmol), prepared from 4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanal (synthesized in analogy to the process described in Example 91) and 5-amino-6-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one by the
 10 modified titanate method (addition of glacial acetic acid and dioxane) is dissolved in 6 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -50°C with 6 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After two hours of stirring at -40°C, one hour of stirring at between -40 and -20°C, one hour of stirring at between -20 and -10°C, one hour of stirring at between -10°C
 15 and room temperature, stirring is continued at room temperature for 18 hours. The batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and then stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The ethyl acetate phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted a further time with ethyl acetate (50 ml). The combined organic
 20 extracts are washed twice with water (20 ml each time) and once with brine (20 ml) and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 28.6 mg (10.9%) of the title compound and 59.8 mg (22.8%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 178) (in each case as a
 25 racemate).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.04 (3H), 1.88 (1H), 2.05 (1H), 2.23 (1H), 2.43 (1H), 5.18 (1H), 5.55 (1H), 6.19 (1H), 6.42 (1H), 6.62-6.80 (2H), 6.85 (1H), 6.99 (1H), 7.28 (1H), 8.19 (1H), 9.44 (1H), 11.65 (1H).

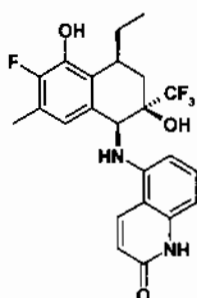
Example 178



5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-6-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

59.8 mg (22.8%) of the title compound (described in Example 177) are obtained.
¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.89 (3H), 1.69 (1H), 1.82-1.99 (2H), 2.30
 (1H), 3.32 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 5.30 (1H),
 6.49 (1H), 6.66-6.74 (2H), 7.02 (1H), 7.10 (1H), 7.25 (1H), 8.15 (1H).

Example 179



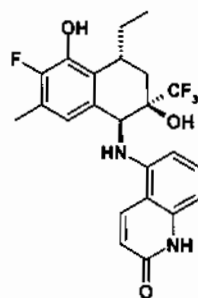
5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

A mixture of 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-
 (trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-
 methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]-
 amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (676.4 mg, 1.46 mmol), prepared from the mixture of
 the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 7
 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 7.3 ml
 of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring
 at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After
 overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of
 saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three

times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Twofold chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) give 23.1 mg (7.1%) of the title compound (still contains 11% of a dimethyl derivative) and 30.1 mg (9.2%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 180) (in each case as a racemate).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.08 (3H), 1.90 (1H), 1.98-2.13 (5H), 2.35 (1H), 2.98 (1H), 5.02 (1H), 6.45 (1H), 6.50-6.70 (3H), 7.34 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

Example 180

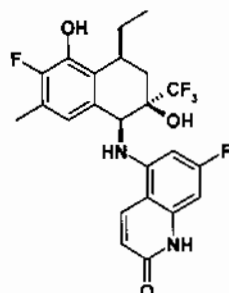


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-Dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

30.1 mg (9.2%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 180.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (3H), 1.71 (1H), 1.89-2.00 (2H), 2.08 (1H), 2.32 (1H), 3.30 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 4.93 (1H), 6.40-6.50 (2H), 6.56 (1H), 6.65 (1H), 7.32 (1H), 8.18 (1H).

Example 181

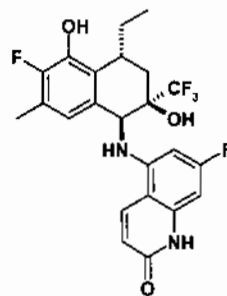


5

5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

A mixture of 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (307.5 mg, 0.64 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 4 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 6.4 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Twofold chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5μ, eluent: water/acetonitrile) give 20 mg (13.4%) of the title compound (still contains a diastereomer of the dimethyl compound) and 38.3 mg (25.7%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (still contains a diastereomer of the dimethyl compound; characterized in Example 182) (in each case as a racemate).
 1H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.12 (3H), 1.93 (1H), 2.05-2.20 (5H), 2.39 (1H), 3.04 (1H), 5.05 (1H), 6.38-6.51 (3H), 6.61 (1H), 8.18 (1H).

Example 182



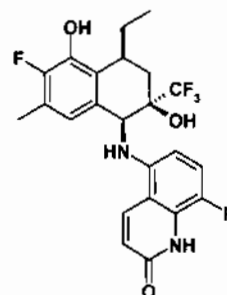
5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 38.3 mg (25.7%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 181.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.98 (3H), 1.79 (1H), 1.95-2.05 (2H), 2.18 (3H), 2.40 (1H), 3.32 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 4.99 (1H), 6.29 (1H), 6.42 (1H), 6.48 (1H), 6.60 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

10

Example 183



15

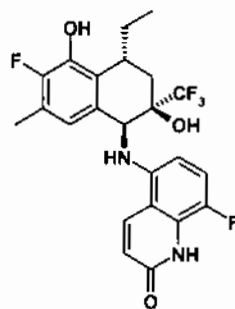
5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-Dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- A mixture of 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (867.4 mg, 1.8 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 9 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 18 ml of a 1M solution of boron
- 20

tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) give 10.7 mg (2.5%) of the title compound and 18.8 mg (4.5%) of the diastereomer epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 184) (in each case as a racemate).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.12 (3H), 1.93 (1H), 2.05-2.19 (5H), 2.39 (1H), 3.04 (1H), 5.00 (1H), 6.51-6.68 (3H), 7.25 (1H), 8.21 (1H).

Example 184



15

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

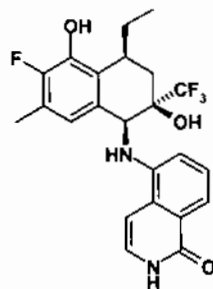
18.8 mg (4.2%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 183.

20

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.98 (3H), 1.78 (1H), 1.93-2.05 (2H), 2.12 (3H), 2.39 (1H), 3.32 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 4.95 (1H), 6.40 (1H), 6.53-6.65 (2H), 7.22 (1H), 8.20 (1H).

25

Example 185

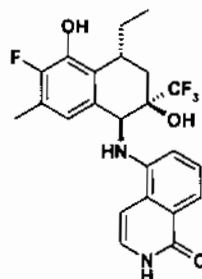


5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

A mixture of 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and 5-[[4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one (845.2 mg, 1.84 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one, is dissolved in 9 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 9.1 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) give 66.5 mg (16.2%) of the title compound and 51.4 mg (12.5%) of the compound epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 186) (in each case as a racemate).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.06 (3H), 1.90 (1H), 1.99-2.11 (5H), 2.36 (1H), 3.01 (1H), 5.00 (1H), 6.54 (1H), 6.78 (1H), 7.06-7.13 (2H), 7.35 (1H), 7.68 (1H).

Example 186



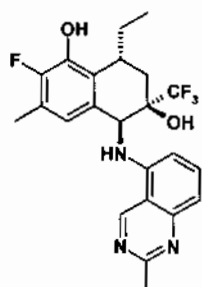
5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-Ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-2H-quinolin-1-one

- 5 51.4 mg (12.5%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 185.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.92 (3H), 1.72 (1H), 1.89-2.00 (2H), 2.07 (3H), 2.32 (1H), 3.31 (1H), 4.93 (1H), 6.56 (1H), 6.81 (1H), 6.88 (1H), 7.13 (1H), 7.32 (1H), 7.62 (1H).

10

Example 187



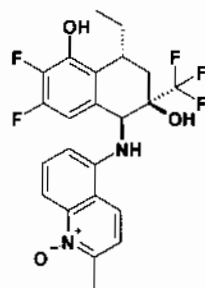
(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-Ethyl-2-fluoro-3-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 15 The mixture of 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)methyl]-4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)hexan-2-ol and 1,1,1-trifluoro-3-methyl-2-[(2-methylquinazolin-5-ylimino)-methyl]-4-(3-fluoro-4-methyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-pentan-2-ol (536.4 mg, 1.16 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-2-methylquinazoline, is dissolved in 7 ml
- 20 of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 11.6 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice and is extracted three

times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are washed with brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) gives 4.1 mg (1.6%) of the title compound as a racemate (contaminated with the corresponding dimethyl compound).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 0.98 (3H), 1.80 (1H), 1.95-2.10 (2H), 2.11 (3H), 2.42 (1H), 2.83 (3H), 3.39 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 5.15 (1H), 6.62 (1H), 6.81 (1H), 7.20 (1H), 7.80 (1H), 9.62 (1H).

10 Example 188

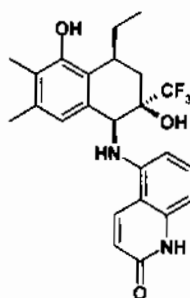


(5S,6R,8R)-8-Ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methyl-1-oxyquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

91 mg (0.2 mmol) of (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol in 20 ml of dichloromethane are admixed with 85 mg (0.49 mmol) of 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for two hours and saturated NaHCO_3 solution is added. After 15 minutes the mixture is diluted with water and extracted repeatedly with dichloromethane, the extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%, then ethyl acetate/acetone 25%) yields 51 mg of desired product.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 0.93 (t, 3H), 1.73 (ddq, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 6.57 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 7.47 (d, 1H), 7.66 (t, 1H), 7.94 (d, 1H), 8.22 (d, 1H).

Example 189

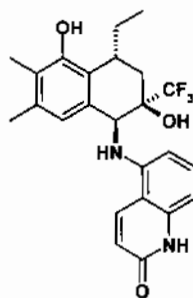


5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-4-Ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-
5 tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

A mixture of 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one (543.5 mg, 1.18 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the
10 corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-1H-quinolin-2-one, is dissolved in 7 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 11.8 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of
15 saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice (200 ml). 150 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the mixture is vigorously stirred. The organic phase are separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted twice with ethyl acetate (150 ml each time). The combined organic extracts are washed with 100 ml of brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated
20 chromatography (Flashmaster, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) give 7.6 mg (1.5%) of the title compound. 20 mg (3.8%) of the compound epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 190) (in each case as a racemate) are obtained.
1H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.02 (3H), 1.82-2.14 (9H), 2.25 (1H), 2.95 (1H), 5.12 (1H), 5.92 (1H), 6.05 (1H), 6.38 (1H), 6.45-6.61 (3H), 7.23 (1H), 8.12 (1H), 8.22 (1H), 11.54 (1H).

25

Example 190



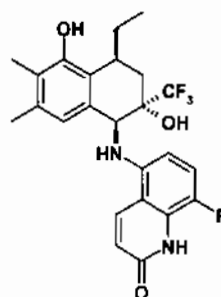
5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 5 20 mg (3.8%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 189.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 0.82 (3H), 1.52 (1H), 1.69-1.91 (2H), 1.95-2.10 (6H), 2.18 (1H), 3.19 (1H), 4.98 (1H), 5.85 (1H), 6.05 (1H), 6.30-6.41 (2H), 6.48 (1H), 6.52 (1H), 7.19 (1H), 8.04 (1H), 8.12 (1H), 11.53 (1H).

10

Example 191

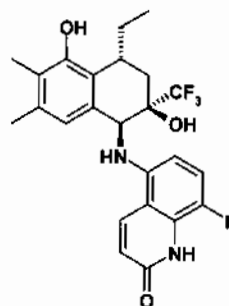


5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 α)-2,5-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

- 15 A mixture of 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one and 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one (703.5 mg, 1.47 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one,
- 20 is dissolved in 8 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 14.7 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice

- (250 ml). 200 ml of ethyl acetate is added and the mixture is vigorously stirred. The organic phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted twice with ethyl acetate (200 ml each time). The combined organic extracts are washed with 100 ml of brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary
- 5 evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) isolate 18.7 mg (2.7%) of the title compound. 39.6 mg (5.8%) of the compound epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 193) (in each case as a racemate) are obtained
- 10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 1.02 (3H), 1.80-2.18 (9H), 2.22 (1H), 2.94 (1H), 5.08 (1H), 5.89 (1H), 5.92 (1H), 6.40-6.50 (2H), 6.53 (1H), 7.20 (1H), 8.13 (1H), 8.25 (1H), 11.45 (1H).

Example 192



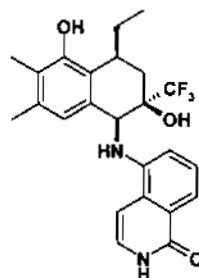
15

5-([(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino)-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one

39.6 mg (5.8%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 191.

- 20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 0.90 (3H), 1.68 (1H), 1.80-2.00 (2H), 2.03-2.16 (6H), 2.30 (1H), 3.30 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 4.89 (1H), 6.32 (1H), 6.52 (1H), 6.61 (1H), 7.18 (1H), 8.19 (1H).

Example 193



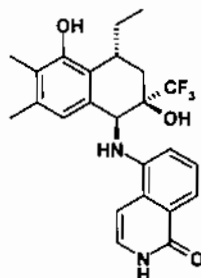
5

5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one

A mixture of 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one and 5-[[4-(3,4-dimethyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)pentylidene]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one (1.08 g, 2.35 mmol), prepared from the mixture of the corresponding aldehydes and 5-amino-2H-quinolin-1-one, is dissolved in 13 ml of dichloromethane and the solution is admixed dropwise at -40°C with 23.5 ml of a 1M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After three-hour stirring at -40°C the reaction is allowed to come slowly to room temperature. After overnight stirring at room temperature, the batch is poured onto a mixture of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and ice (350 ml). The mixture is extracted three times with ethyl acetate (250 ml each time). The combined organic extracts are washed with 200 ml of brine and dried and the solvent is removed on a rotary evaporator. Repeated chromatography (Flashmaster, different phases, eluent: dichloromethane/methanol) and subsequent HPLC (XBridge C18, 5 μ , eluent: water/acetonitrile) isolate 22.4 mg (2.1%) of the title compound. 23.2 mg (2.2%) of the compound epimeric in position 4 (characterized in Example 195) (in each case as a racemate) are obtained

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD): δ = 1.08 (3H), 1.82-2.18 (9H), 2.38 (1H), 3.02 (1H), 5.00 (1H), 6.59 (1H), 6.78 (1H), 7.07-7.14 (2H), 7.36 (1H), 7.68 (1H).

Example 194



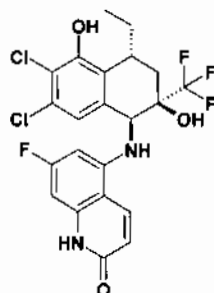
5

5-[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-2,5-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-yl]amino}-2H-quinolin-1-one

23.2 mg (2.2%) of the title compound are obtained from the reaction described in Example 193.

- 10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD): δ = 0.98 (3H), 1.75 (1H), 1.89-2.19 (8H), 2.37 (1H), 3.38 (1H, the signal lying practically beneath the solvent signal), 5.01 (1H), 6.68 (1H), 6.85-6.95 (2H), 7.19 (1H), 7.39 (1H), 7.69 (1H).

Example 195



15

5-[(5S,6R,8R)-2-Chloro-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-2,6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one

- 20 4-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal:

20 g (122.7 mmol) of 2,3-dichlorophenol in 122 ml of dichloromethane and 13.8 ml of pyridine are admixed dropwise at 0°C with 11.3 ml (128 mmol) of propionyl chloride. The mixture is stirred for 16 hours and 100 ml of 2 M hydrochloric acid are added. The mixture is extracted with dichloromethane and
25 the extracts are washed with water. Drying over sodium sulphate and the

removal of the solvent in vacuo give 25.2 g of 2,3-dichlorophenyl propionate. 25.2 g (115.2 mmol) of 2,3-dichlorophenyl propionate in 12 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene are added dropwise to 15.4 g (115.2 mmol) of aluminium trichloride in 12 ml of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and the mixture is subsequently stirred at 100°C for 5 hours. It is cooled, diluted with dichloromethane and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 2 M hydrochloric acid and ice. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with dichloromethane and the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-25%) to give 22.1 g of 1-(3,4-dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 22.1 g (101 mmol) of 1-(3,4-dichloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one are dissolved in 150 ml of acetone and the solution is admixed with 25.9 g (187 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 11.4 ml (183 mmol) of methyl iodide. The mixture is boiled under reflux for 16 hours and then the solvent is largely removed. The residue is poured into saturated sodium chloride solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The extracts are dried over sodium sulphate to give, following the removal of the solvent in vacuo, 23.2 g of 1-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one. 29 g (444 mmol) of zinc dust and 0.69 g (2.5 mmol) of lead(II) chloride are suspended in 296 ml of THF and the suspension is admixed at 0°C with 27.8 ml (174 mmol) of dibromomethane. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for a further 30 minutes and admixed dropwise at 0°C with 49 ml (49 mmol) of a 1 M titanium(IV) chloride solution in dichloromethane. The cooling bath is removed and, after an hour, the reaction mixture is cooled again to 0°C. 11.5 g (49 mmol) of 1-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one in 65 ml of THF are added dropwise. Stirring is carried out at room temperature for a further hour. The reaction mixture is diluted with diethyl ether and poured cautiously onto a mixture of 4 M hydrochloric acid and ice, the temperature not exceeding 5°C. The phases are separated, extraction is carried out with diethyl ether, the extracts are washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate, and the solvent is removed. The crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-30%) to give 5.8 g of 2,3-dichloro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 1.01 (t, 3H), 2.47 (q, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 7.00 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H),.

5.8 g (25 mmol) of 2,3-dichloro-6-(1-methylenepropyl)anisole, 6.6 ml (50 mmol) of ethyl trifluoropyruvate and 12 g of molecular sieve are admixed dropwise at 0°C over 30 minutes with 652 mg (0.75 mmol) of [Cu(R,R)-2,2-bis(4,5-dihydro-4-tert-butyloxazolin-2-yl)propane)(H₂O)₂](SbF₆)₂ in 32 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 16 hours and is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-20%). This gives 7.23 g of ethyl (R)-4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate as an E/Z mixture with an enantiomeric excess of greater than 80%. 383 mg (0.37 mmol) of (S)-(S)-(3,5-Me-4-MeOPh)₂PPhFc-CH(CH₃)-P(3,5-CF₃Ph)₂ and 130 mg (0.35 mmol) of [Rh(nbd)₂]BF₄ are dissolved under argon in 25 ml of degassed 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol and the solution is stirred for 10 minutes. The catalyst solution prepared in this way and a solution of 3.5 g (26 mmol) of ethyl (2R,4E/Z)-4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hex-4-enoate in 115 ml of degassed 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol are transferred under argon to a steel autoclave and exposed to a hydrogen pressure of 80 bar at 80°C for 20 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture is concentrated and is purified by means of column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 10-30%). This gives 3.0 g of ethyl 4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-hexanoate. 1.0 g (2.5 mmol) of ethyl 4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanoate in 26 ml of diethyl ether are cooled to -20°C and over 10 minutes 188 mg (5.0 mmol) of lithium aluminium hydride in solid form are added in portions. The reaction mixture is stirred for one hour in the course of which it warms to -5°C, 2 ml of ethyl acetate are added and the mixture is poured into saturated ammonium chloride solution and ice. The phases are separated and extraction is carried out repeatedly with diethyl ether. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give, after column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-30%), 370 mg of (2R,4R)-4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃); δ = 0.80 (t, 3H), 1.55 - 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.32 (dd, 1H), 2.52 (dd, 1H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 7.00 (d, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 9.04 (s, 1H). In a mixture with (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3/4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal.

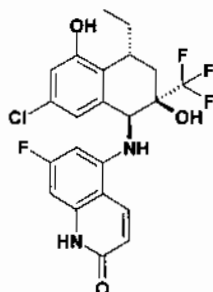
5

300 mg (0.88 mmol) of (2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal and 140 mg (0.88 mmol) of 5-aminoquinolin-2(1H)-one are dissolved in 19 ml of toluene and the solution is admixed with 0.55 ml (1.75 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide and 0.1 ml of acetic acid. The reaction mixture is heated at 100°C for 2 hours, cooled, poured into water and stirred vigorously. The suspension is filtered through Celite, the filter bed being rinsed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. The phases of the filtrate are separated and extraction is carried out again with ethyl acetate. The extracts are washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent is removed in vacuo to give 539 mg of (5-[(2*R*,4*R*)-4-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexylidene]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one as a crude product. The imine is dissolved in 44 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the solution is cooled to -30°C. 8.9 ml (8.9 mmol) of a 1M BBr₃ solution in dichloromethane are added slowly dropwise over 15 minutes and the mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature over 22 hours. The reaction solution is poured onto a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and ice. It is extracted repeatedly with ethyl acetate and the extracts are washed with saturated NaCl solution and dried over Na₂SO₄. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-100%) yields 134 mg of the title compound.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.70 (ddq, 1H), 1.19 (ddq, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.36 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 6.44 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.63 (d, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 7.33 (t, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H).

Example 196

5



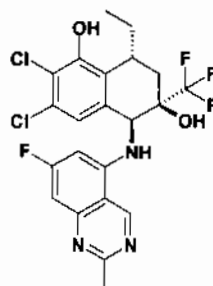
5-[(5S,6R,8R)-3-chloro-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl]amino-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one

is isolated as an additional product alongside Example 195.

- 10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD); δ = 0.91 (t, 3H), 1.68 (ddq, 1H), 1.95 (d, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.35 (dd, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 4.97 (d, 1H), 6.10 (d, 1H), 6.25 (d, 1H), 6.39 (d, 1H), 6.43 (d, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, 1H).

Example 197

15

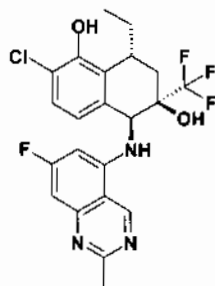


(5S,6R,8R)-2,3-dichloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

- 20 In the same way as in Example 195, 300 mg (0.93 mmol) of (2R,4R)-4-(3,4-dichloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexanal, 183 mg (1.03 mmol) of 5-amino-7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline and 0.58 ml (1.86 mmol) of titanium *tert*-butoxide are reacted to give 5-[(2R,4R)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-1-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)imino]-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexan-2-ol. 460 mg of crude imine are cyclized in the same way as in Example 130 at -30°C with 7.6 ml (7.6 mmol) of 1 M boron tribromide solution to give the desired product. Column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 0-65%) yields 135 mg of desired product.
- 25

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.94 (t, 3H), 1.71 (ddq, 1H), 1.99 (dd, 1H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 2.41 (dd, 1H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 6.64 (d, 1H), 6.79 (d, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 9.50 (s, 1H).

5 Example 198



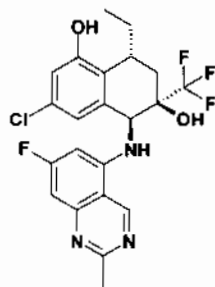
10

(5S,6R,8R)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

is isolated as an additional product alongside Example 197.

15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.93 (t, 3H), 1.72 (ddq, 1H), 2.00 (dd, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 2.40 (dd, 1H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 6.74 (d, 1H), 6.75 (d, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 9.49 (s, 1H).

Example 199



20

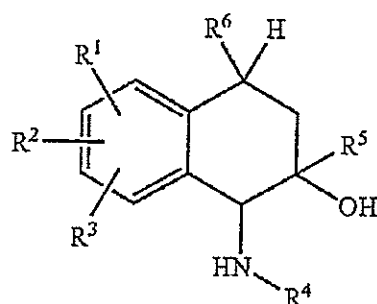
(5S,6R,8R)-3-Chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol

25 is isolated as an additional product alongside Example 197.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD); δ = 0.92 (t, 3H), 1.69 (ddq, 1H), 1.97 (dd, 1H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 2.38 (dd, 1H), 3.25 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.61 (d, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 9.50 (s, 1H).

The invention claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula (Ia):



(Ia)

wherein

the compounds of the 1-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol parent structure are present in the $1\alpha, 2\alpha, 4\beta$ stereoisomer configuration and the compounds of the 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-1,6-diol parent structure are present in the $5\alpha, 6\alpha, 8\beta$ stereoisomer configuration; the radicals R^1 , R^2 and R^3 independently of one another are selected from $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CH}_3$, Cl , F , or H ;

the radical R^4 is selected from:

2-methylquinolin-5-yl,
2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
2-ethylquinazolin-5-yl,
7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
quinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
isochromen-1-on-5-yl,
2-methylphthalazin-1-on-5-yl, or
isoquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl;

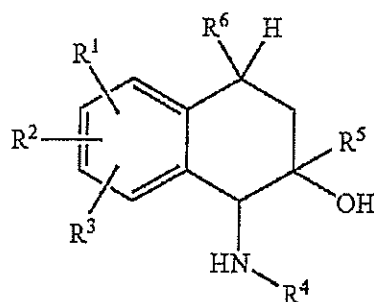
the radical R^5 is $-\text{CF}_3$; and

the radical R^6 is selected from $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}_3$, or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$;

or a stereoisomer thereof or a salt thereof with a physiologically tolerated anion.

2. A compound of the formula (Ia.):

(Ia)



wherein

the compounds with the 1-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol parent structure have an absolute configuration of (1S,2R,4R) or (1S,2R,4S), and

the compounds with the 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-1,6-diol parent structure have an absolute configuration of (5S,6R,8R) or (5S,6R,8S),

the radicals R^1 , R^2 and R^3 independently of one another are selected from $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$, Cl , F , or H ;

the radical R^4 is selected from:

2-methylquinolin-5-yl,
2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
2-ethylquinazolin-5-yl,
7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
8-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl,
quinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl,
isochromen-1-on-5-yl,
2-methylphthalazin-1-on-5-yl, or
isoquinolin-2(1H)-on-5-yl;

the radical R^5 is $-\text{CF}_3$; and

the radical R^6 is selected from $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}_3$, or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$;

or a stereoisomer thereof or a salt thereof with a physiologically tolerated anion.

3. A compound according to claim 1, excluding the compound wherein, simultaneously, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 provide 6-fluoro and 5-OH substitution on the ring, R^4 is 2-methylquinolin-5-yl, and R^6 is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$.

4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein at least one of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 is fluoro.

5. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R^4 is 7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl.

6. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 provide 6-fluoro and 5-OH substitution on the ring.

7. A pharmaceutical composition containing at least one compound of claim 1 together with at least one physiologically acceptable excipient.

8. A compound selected from one of the following compounds:

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(+)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(-)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

5-{[(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-5-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;

8-fluoro-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2-hydroxy-5-methoxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;

(+)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;

- (-)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-2-methylphthalazin-1-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-1-methoxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-6-ol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-1-methoxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-6-ol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-3-chloro-2-fluoro-8-methyl-5-[-2-methylquinoline-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (+)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]-amino}-quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (-)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]-amino}-quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-fluoro-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]-amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-methyl-5-[-2-methylquinoline-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

- (+)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (-)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (+)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (-)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-quinoline-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2-hydroxy-5-methoxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (+)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (-)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-2-methylphthalazin-1-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-isoquinoline-(2H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}isochromen-1-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(2-ethylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-2-fluoro-8-propyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (+)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (-)-(5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (+)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (-)-5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinoline-2(1H)-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methylquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}phthalazin-1-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazolin-5-yl)amino]-8-prop-1-yl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinoline-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-4-ethyl-6,7-difluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}isoquinoline-1(2H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;

- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-isochromen-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-isochromen-1-one;
- 4-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 4-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1a,2a,4b)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;

- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-isochromen-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-isochromen-1-one;
- 4-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 4-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4S)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(indazol-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 6-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-4-methylbenzo[d][1,2]oxazin-1-one;
- 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-3-isopropyl-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-[[[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl] amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;

- 4-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-isochromen-1-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-isopropyl-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-2H-quinolin-1-one;
- 4-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-1,3-dihydroindol-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1S,2R,4R)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- $(5\alpha,6\alpha,8\beta)$ -3-chloro-8-ethyl-2-methyl-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-[[$(1S,2R,4S)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1a,2a,4b)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-[[$(1S,2R,4R)$ -7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino]-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- $(5S,6R,8R)$ -8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-yl]amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4-ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4-ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4-ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4-ethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}isoquinolin-1(2H)-one;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-2-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-2-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-diethyl-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;

- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-4,6-diethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- (5S,6R,8S)-2,8-diethyl-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-chloro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-6-chloro-4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-7-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- (5S,6R,8R)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-3-fluoro-1,6-dihydroxy-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-5-yl]amino}-8-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Brom-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;

- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-7-Brom-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-7-Brom-2,5-dihydroxy-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1 α ,2 α ,4 β)-6-fluoro-2,7-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-5-ylamino)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-(8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-5-ylamino)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-5-[(1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-1,6-dihydroxy-8-methyl-5-[(2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-4-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-5-[(8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-5-yl)amino]-1,6-dihydroxy-8-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- 5-{[(5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-5-[(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile];
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-5-[(8-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carbonitrile;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-7-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4S)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5-{[(1S,2R,4R)-2,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino}-8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;

- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -4-ethyl-2,5-dihydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -6-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -1H-quinoline-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -7-fluoro-1H-quinoline-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -4-ethyl-6-fluoro-2,5-dihydroxy-7-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -2H-quinolin-1-one;
- (5 α ,6 α ,8 β)-8-ethyl-2-fluoro-3-methyl-5-[2-methylquinazoline-5-ylamino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- (5S,6R,8R)-8-ethyl-2,3-difluoro-5-[(2-methyl-1-oxoquinoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -2,5-dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -2,5-dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -8-fluoro-1H-quinolin-2-one;
- 5- $\{[(1\alpha,2\alpha,4\beta)$ -2,5-dihydroxy-6,7-dimethyl-4-ethyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-yl]amino $\}$ -2H-quinolin-1-one;
- 5- $\{[(5S,6R,8R)$ -2-chloro-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-3-fluoro-2-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-5-yl]amino $\}$ quinolin-2(1H)-one;
- 5- $\{[(5S,6R,8R)$ -3-chloro-8-ethyl-1,6-dihydroxy-2-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-5-yl]amino $\}$ -7-fluoroquinolin-2(1H)-one
- (5S,6R,8R)-2,3-dichloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

(5S,6R,8R)-2-chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol;

or

(5S,6R,8R)-3-chloro-8-ethyl-5-[(7-fluoro-2-methylquinazoline-5-yl)amino]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6-diol.