

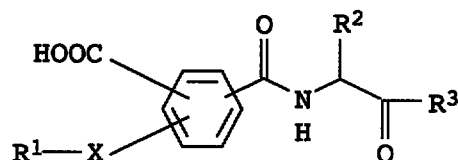
Novel substituted amides, their preparation and use

Abstract

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Amides of the general formula I

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15 and their tautomeric and isomeric forms, possible enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms, as well as possible physiologically tolerable salts, in which the variables have the following meanings:

20 R¹ [sic] can be C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, quinolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazyl, quinazolyl and quinoxalyl, where the rings can additionally be substituted by up to 2 radicals R⁴ [sic], and

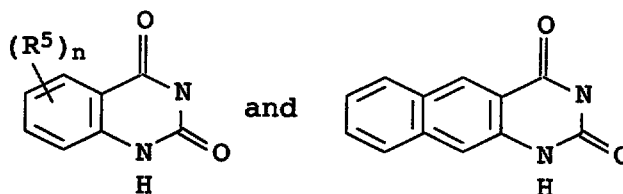
25 R² [sic] is -(CH₂)_m-R⁸ [sic], where R⁸ [sic] can be phenyl, cyclohexyl- or indolyl and m = 1 to 6, and

X is a bond, -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -CONH-, -, SO₂NH- [sic], and and [sic]

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R¹-X [sic] together are also

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40 and

R³ [sic] is hydrogen and CO-NR⁶R⁷ [sic],

R⁴ [sic] is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl [sic], which is branched and unbranched, and -O-C₁-C₄-alkyl [sic];

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R5 [sic] is hydrogen, C1-C4-alkyl [sic], which is branched or unbranched, and -O-C1-C4-alkyl [sic];

5 R6 [sic] is hydrogen, C1-C6-alkyl, which is branched and unbranched, and

R7 [sic] is hydrogen, C1-C6-alkyl, which is branched or unbranched, and

10 n is is [sic] a number 0, 1 or 2.

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