14 JUL 2004

DESCRIPTION

DEHALOGENO-COMPOUNDS

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a synthetic quinolone antibacterial agent which is useful as medicaments, veterinary drugs, drugs for fishery use, or antibacterial preservatives.

BACKGROUND ART

Since the discovery of norfloxacin, synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents have been improved in antibacterial activity and pharmacokinetics, and many compounds are now used in the clinical filed as chemotherapeutic agents which are effective for in almost systemic infectious diseases.

In recent years, generation of bacteria having low sensitivity to synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents have been increasing in clinical situations. For example, like the case of Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Streptococcus pneumococcus (PRSP) which are insusceptible to β-lactam antibiotics and Enterococcus (VRE) which is insusceptible to aminoglycoside antibacterial agents, a case has been increasing in which a gram-positive bacteria originally resistant to drugs other than synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents also became low sensitive to synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents. In consequence, synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents having

higher efficacy are thus being demanded in clinical situations.

With regard to the side effects of synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents, in addition to the central nervous system stimulation effect, which has been a problem since priorly, the induction of convulsion resulting from combined use with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents, phototoxicity, etc. have also become known, and the development of synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents having higher safety is thus also being demanded.

It is known that the structure of the substituents at the 7-position and 1-position (or positions corresponding to these positions; the same shall apply hereinafter) have a large influence on the antibacterial activity, pharmacokinetics, and safety of synthetic quinolone antibacterial agents.

Quinolone derivatives, having a pyrrolidinyl group having an aminomethyl group at the 3-position, as the substituent at the 7-position of the quinolone mother skeleton, are known to exhibit strong antibacterial activity against gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. For example, there are 7-[3-(1-aminomethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives [Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, vol. 29, p. 445 (1986)].

Furthermore, known examples of quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives having a substituent on the carbon atom of the aminomethyl group of the 3-(1-aminomethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl

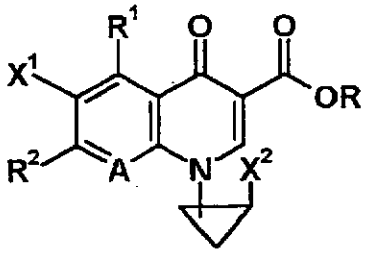
group include 7-[3-(1-aminoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives [Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, vol. 36, p. 871 (1993)]; 7-[3-(1-amino-1-methylethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives [Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, vol. 37, p. 733 (1994)]; and 7-[3-(1-aminoalkyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives [Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin, vol. 42, p. 1442 (1994)], etc.

However, though the abovementioned quinolone derivatives, having a 3-(aminomethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group, a 3-(1-aminoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group, or a group having a structure similar to these as a substituent, are compounds which exhibit strong antibacterial activity, it has been found that due to the low selective toxicity [see for example, Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, vol. 33, p. 685 (1994)], these compounds act not only on bacteria but also on the cells of eukaryotic organisms, and they are difficult to use as medical drugs or as veterinary drugs. Therefore, quinolone compounds having these substituents have not been put to actual clinical use up until now.

Meanwhile, quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives, which have a 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group as a substituent and are relevant to the present invention, have been described in the form of a broad concept in PCT/JP96/00208, which provides a description of compounds with the structure shown

in formula A or formula B. That is, with a quinolone compound of formula A, the substituent (X^1) at the 6-position is defined as being a halogen atom or a hydrogen atom. However, only quinolone carboxylic acids wherein the fluorine atom or other halogen atom is the substituent at the 6-position are disclosed specifically in the abovementioned patent application. Therefore, PCT/JP96/00208 does not provide a specific description concerning quinolone carboxylic acids wherein hydrogen is substituted at the 6-position. Furthermore, this publication does not provide any specific disclosure as embodiments of 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl-substituted-6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acids, wherein the present invention is concerned.

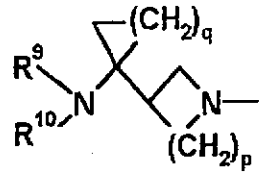
[Formula A]



[In the above formula A, X^1 represents a halogen atom or a hydrogen atom and X^2 represents a halogen atom. (The definitions of the substituents in the compound shown in formula A are those given in PCT/JP96/00208 and are irrelevant to the definitions of substituents of the present invention even when the same symbols are used.)]

In the above formula A, R^2 is represented by formula B:

[Formula B]



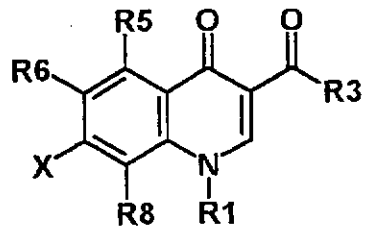
[In the above formula B, p represents an integer from 1 to 3, q represents an integer from 1 to 3, R^9 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms that has a hydroxyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms that has a halogen atom. (The definitions of the substituents in the compound shown in formula B are those given in PCT/JP96/00208 and are irrelevant to the definitions of substituents of the present invention even when the same symbols are used.)]

Besides the above, an example of a literature that indicates a quinolone carboxylic acid derivative, which has a 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group and is relevant to the present invention, is Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin, vol. 42, p. 1442 (1994). However, this literature does not contain any description whatsoever concerning 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl-substituted-6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acids, which are compounds of the present invention.

Furthermore, for example, PCT/WO99/14214 indicates a 6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acid derivative,

in which a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic substituent, for example, the 3-(1-aminoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group, is introduced via a carbon-nitrogen bond into the 7-position of the quinolone skeleton and which is relevant to this invention. This application describes compounds represented by the formulas C and D. However, this application does not contain any description whatsoever concerning a 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group, which is relevant to the present invention, as a substituent at the 7-position of the quinolone skeleton shown in formula C. Furthermore, this application does not contain any description whatsoever concerning 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl-substituted-6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acids, which are relevant to the present invention and have the abovementioned group as a substituent.

[Formula C]

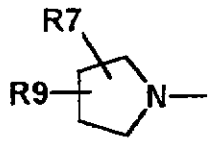


[In the above formula C, R1 represents a cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a straight-chain alkenyl group having 2 to 3 carbon atoms, or a branched-chain alkyl group or alkenyl group having 3 to 4 carbon atoms, this alkyl group or cyclic alkyl group may be

unsubstituted or the alkyl group or cyclic alkyl group may be substituted by 1 to 3 fluorine atoms or by a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1 to 3 fluorine atoms or is substituted at the 4-position by a single hydroxyl group, R6 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an aminocarbonyl group, a bromine atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, or an alkenyl group or alkynyl group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and this alkyl group may be unsubstituted or the alkyl group may be substituted by a methyl group or an ethyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted by 1 to 3 fluorine atoms or one hydroxyl group or amino group. (The definitions of the substituents in the compound shown in formula C are those given in PCT/WO99/14214 and are irrelevant to the definitions of substituents of the present invention even when the same symbols are used.)]

In the above formula, X is represented by formula D:

[Formula D]



[In the above formula D, R7 represents an amino group, which is bonded to a carbon that is not adjacent the nitrogen atom of the pyrrolidine ring and may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or two alkyl groups with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, or an aminoalkyl group, which is bonded to a carbon on the

pyrrolidine ring and may be unsubstituted or substituted by an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R9 represents a group selected from among the group comprised of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group and alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and fused and spiroalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, the alkyl group portions of these groups may be unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 fluorine atoms, and the abovementioned substituents R7 and R9 may be integrated to form a fused or spiro type ring structure with the pyrrolidine ring, with this fused or spirocyclic part being formed from 2 to 5 carbon atoms and 0 or 1 nitrogen atom. (The definitions of the substituents in the compound shown in formula D are those given in PCT/WO99/14214 and are irrelevant to the definitions of substituents of the present invention even when the same symbols are used.)]

Other examples of literature that indicate 6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives, which are relevant to the present invention, include Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, vol. 39, p. 4952 (1996). However, even this literature does not contain any description whatsoever concerning 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl-substituted-6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acids, which are the compounds of the present invention.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have conducted intensive studies to obtain quinolone compounds, which are excellent in antibacterial activity, high in efficacy, and yet excellent in safety. As a result, it has been found that 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl-substituted-6-dehalogeno(hydrogen-substituted)quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives represented by formula (I) described below, its salts and hydrates thereof exhibit potent antibacterial activity upon a broad range of gram-negative bacteria and gram-positive bacteria and, in particular, exhibit potent antibacterial activity against drug-resistant bacteria, as represented by gram-positive cocci, including MRSA, PRSP, and VRE.

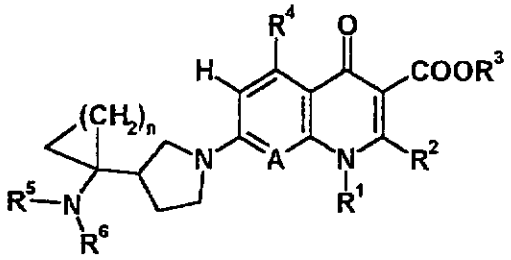
Furthermore, it has been found that, in addition to exhibiting such excellent antibacterial activity, the compounds of this invention are excellent both in terms of safety and pharmacokinetics and thus enable use in clinical situations, which could not be achieved with compounds prior to this invention which have substituents of the same structure at the 7-position of the quinolone mother skeleton. The present invention has been achieved based on these findings.

A comparison of the 6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acid derivatives represented by formula (I), its salts and hydrates thereof according to the present invention with quinolone compounds wherein the hydrogen at the 6-position of a compound of this invention is substituted by a fluorine atom

shows that both types of compounds exhibit excellent antibacterial activity upon a broad range of both gram-negative bacteria and gram-positive bacteria, including drug-resistant bacteria. However, it has been found unexpectedly that the 6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone derivatives, which are the compounds of this invention, are compounds that, in comparison to the 6-fluorine-substituted-quinolone derivatives, are compounds of excellent safety that are reduced in acute toxicity and significantly reduced in micronuclus induction, and also exhibit good pharmacokinetics, such as improved urinary recovery, etc.

That is, the present inventors have found that even a quinolone compound, which has a 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group having a cyclic alkyl group as a substituent on the methyl group of the 3-(aminomethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl group and which as has been mentioned above is known to be low in selective toxicity, will unexpectedly be a compound with excellent selective toxicity and be a compound of excellent pharmacokinetics as long as it is a quinolone compound with the structure of the present invention.

That is, the present invention concerns compounds represented by the following general formula (I), its salts, and hydrates thereof:



I

[wherein R^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an aryl group, which may have a substituent, a heteroaryl group, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or an alkylamino group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

R^2 represents an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom,

wherein R^2 and the abovementioned R^1 may be integrated to form a ring structure by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton, the thus formed ring may contain a sulfur atom as a ring-constituent atom, and the ring may be substituted by an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent;

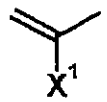
R^3 represents a phenylalkyl group composed of an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxymethyl group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group, an acetoxymethyl group, a pivaloyloxymethyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group, a choline group, a dimethylaminoethyl group, a 5-indanyl group,

a phthalidinyl group, a 5-alkyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxole-4-ylmethyl group, or a 3-acetoxy-2-oxobutyl group;

R^4 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, or a halogenomethyl group, and

among the above, the amino group may have one or more substituents selected from among the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group;

A represents a nitrogen atom or a partial structure represented by formula (II):



II

(wherein X^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a halogenomethyl group, or a halogenomethoxy group,

among the above, the amino group may have one ore more substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group,

wherein X^1 and the aforementioned R^1 may be integrated to

form a ring structure by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton , the thus formed ring may contain an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, or a sulfur atom as a ring constituent atom, and this ring may be substituted by an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent);

each of R^5 and R^6 independently represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, or a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, dipeptide, or tripeptide,

wherein the alkyl group may have one ore more substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, and a halogen atom; and

n represents an integer 1 or 2].

The present invention also relates to each of the following:

a compound of the above formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the compound of formula (I) is a stereochemically pure compound;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein n in the formula (I) is 1;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^3 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^2 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^4 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein A in the formula (I) is a partial structure represented by the formula (II);

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein X^1 in the formula (II) is a methoxy group, a methyl group, a difluoromethoxy group, a fluorine atom, or a chlorine atom;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein X^1 in the formula (II) is a methoxy group or a methyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein each of R^5 and R^6 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein one of either R^5 or R^6 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom and the other is a methyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein one of either R^5 or R^6 in formula (I) is a hydrogen atom and the other is a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein each of the R^5 and R^6 in formula (I) is a combination of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^6 in formula (I) is a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof,

wherein the cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, in R^1 is a halogenocyclopropyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a 1,2-cis-2-halogenocyclopropyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a stereochemically pure substituent;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a (1R, 2S)-2-halogenocyclopropyl group;

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogen atom of the halogenocyclopropyl group is a fluorine atom;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-chloro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-

oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

7-[3-(R)-[1-(ethylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-fluoro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

5-amino-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

10-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

1-(cyclopropyl)-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof;

a medicament, which comprises a compound of formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

an antibacterial agent, which comprises a compound of formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a therapeutic agent for an infectious disease, which comprises a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a method for treating a disease, which comprises administrating

a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a method for treating an infectious disease, which comprises administrating a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a method for producing a medicament, which comprises formulating a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a method for producing an antibacterial agent, which comprises formulating a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

a method for producing an infectious disease treating agent, which comprises formulating a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient;

use of a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof for the production of a medicament;

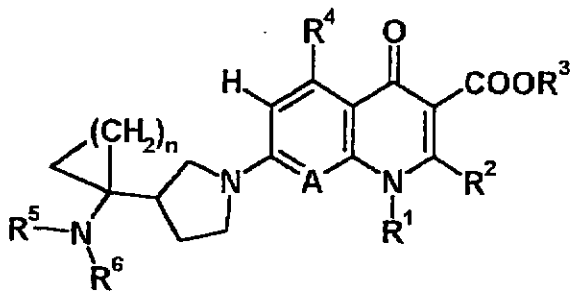
use of a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof for the production of an antibacterial agent;

use of a compound of the formula (I), its salts or hydrates thereof for the production of an infectious disease treating agent;

and so on.

(Mode for Carrying out the Invention)

The various substituents of the compound of this invention represented by formula (I):



I

(R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, n and A are defined as has been described above) shall now be described. (For the 6-position of the quinolone mother skeleton or an equivalent position in the structural formulae indicated in the present specification, in order to stress that a hydrogen atom is bonded, the hydrogen atom that is bonded to a carbon, which is normally not indicated as customary in structural formulae in organic chemistry, is indicated in some cases (in the form of "-H"). However, the structural formulae of this specification are indicated in line with the rules of indication of structural formulae that are normally practiced in the field of organic chemistry, and a hydrogen atom that is bonded to a carbon atom will not always be indicated but will normally be omitted.)

The substituent R^1 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an aryl group, which may have a substituent, a heteroaryl group, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or an alkylamino group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Here, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms may be a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group, preferably an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably an ethyl group. As an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a vinyl group or a 1-isopropenyl group is preferable. As a halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a 2-fluoroethyl group is preferable. As a cyclic alkyl group, a cyclopropyl group is especially preferable. The cyclic alkyl group may have a substituent, and a halogen atom is preferable as the substituent. A halogenocyclopropyl group is preferable as the cyclic alkyl group, which may have a substituent, and a fluorine atom is especially preferable as the halogen atom in this group. As a halogenocyclopropyl group, a monohalogenocyclopropyl group is preferable and a cis-substituted group is even more preferable.

Examples of an aryl group, which may have a substituent, include a phenyl group, etc., which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen atom such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom and bromine atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a nitro group, etc. (in the case where the aryl group has a plurality of substituents, the substituents may be of a single type or may be of a plurality of types). To be more specific, a phenyl group, a 2-fluorophenyl group, a 4-fluorophenyl group, a 2,4-difluorophenyl group, a

2-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl group, a 3-amino-4,6-difluorophenyl group, and a 4,6-difluoro-3-methylaminophenyl group are preferable. By aryl group, a group that is derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon compound is referred to. Besides the phenyl group, the aryl group may also be a naphthyl group or a tricyclic aryl group having more rings.

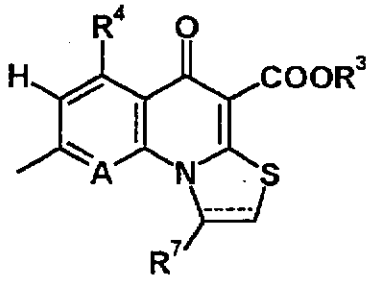
A heteroaryl group is a group that is derived from a pentacyclic or hexacyclic aromatic heterocyclic compound that contains one or more heteroatoms selected from among the nitrogen atom, oxygen atom, and sulfur atom. A pentacyclic or hexacyclic nitrogen-containing heterocyclic substituent that contains 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms is especially preferable. For example, a pyridyl group, pyrimidyl group, etc are cired. An alkyl group, a halogen atom, etc. are preferable as substituents on these rings. A 6-amino-3,5-difluoro-2-pyridyl group is especially preferable.

As an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group that is derived from an abovementioned alkyl group is preferable and among these, the methoxy group is preferable. For an alkylamino group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the alkyl portion may be an abovementioned alkyl group. A methylamino group is preferable as the alkylamino group.

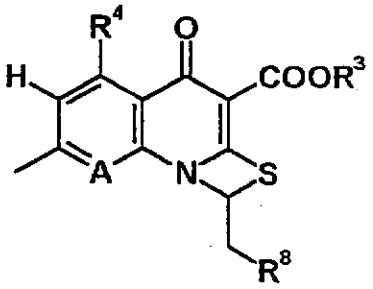
As the substituent R^1, a cyclic alkyl group or a halogenocycloalkyl group is preferable. Among these, a cyclopropyl group or a 2-halogenocyclopropyl group is preferable.

As the halogen atom in the 2-halogenocyclopropyl group, a fluorine atom is preferable.

The substituent R^2 represents an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom, and R^1 and R^2 may be integrated to form a ring structure comprised of a polymethylene chain by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton (that is, so as to contain the nitrogen atom to which R^1 is bonded and the carbon atom to which R^2 is bonded). The thus formed ring may contain a sulfur atom as a ring constituent atom, and this ring may also have an alkyl group or halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms as a substituent. The formed ring may be tetracyclic to hexacyclic in size and this ring may be also saturated or unsaturated. A methyl group or a fluoromethyl group is preferable as the substituent on the formed ring. Examples of the fused ring structure formed in this manner include the following:



;



(In the above formula, R^7 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as a methyl group, a halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as a fluoromethyl group, or a hydrogen atom, and R^8 represents a halogen atom, such as a

fluorine atom, or a hydrogen atom.)

A hydrogen atom is preferable as the substituent R^2 of the compound of formula (I).

The substituent R^3 is a phenylalkyl group (aralkyl group) composed of an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxymethyl group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group, an acetoxymethyl group, a pivaloyloxymethyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group, a choline group, a dimethylaminoethyl group, a 5-indanyl group, a phthalidinyl group, a 5-alkyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxole-4-ylmethyl group, or a 3-acetoxy-2-oxobutyl group.

In the case where a compound of this invention is to be used for antibacterial purposes, it is preferable to use a carboxylic acid compound wherein R^3 is a hydrogen atom. Meanwhile, a quinolone derivative wherein the carboxylic acid moiety has been made an ester is useful as a synthesis intermediate or as a prodrug. These aspects shall be described in more detail below.

R^4 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, or an halogenomethyl group, and among the above, the amino group may have one ore more substituents selected from the group

consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group. In the case where there are a plurality of substituent groups, the substituents may all be of the same type or may be of a plurality of different types.

As an alkyl group, which may either be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a normal propyl group, or an isopropyl group is preferable. As an alkenyl group, which may either be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a vinyl group is preferable. As an alkynyl group, which may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an ethynyl group is preferable. As the halogen of a halogenomethyl group, a fluorine atom is especially preferable and the number thereof may be 1 to 3. As an alkoxy group, which may have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a methoxy group is preferable.

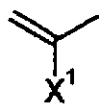
The substituent R^4 is preferably a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or an amino group, and among these, a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or unsubstituted amino group ($-NH_2$) is especially preferable.

In the case where R^4 is an amino group, a hydroxyl group, or a thiol group, it may be protected by a protective group that is normally used in the relevant fields.

Examples of such protective groups include (substituted)

alkoxycarbonyl groups, such as tert-butoxycarbonyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl group, etc.; (substituted) aralkyloxycarbonyl groups, such as benzyloxycarbonyl group, paramethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl group, paranitrobenzyloxycarbonyl group, etc.; (substituted) acyl groups, such as acetyl group, methoxyacetyl group, trifluoroacetyl group, chloroacetyl group, pivaloyl group, formyl group, benzoyl group, etc.; (substituted) alkyl groups or (substituted) aralkyl groups, such as tert-butyl group, benzyl group, paranitrobenzyl group, paramethoxybenzyl group, triphenylmethyl group, etc.; (substituted) ethers, such as methoxymethyl group, tert-butoxymethyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl group, etc.; and (alkyl and/or aralkyl) substituted silyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl group, isopropyldimethylsilyl group, tert-butyldimethylsilyl group, tribenzylsilyl group, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl group, etc. (here, "(substituted)" signifies that a group may have a substituent). A compound having an amino group, hydroxyl group, or thiol group that is protected by such a substituent is especially preferable as a production intermediate.

A represents a nitrogen atom or a partial structure expressed by formula (II):



II

In the case where A is a partial structure of the formula (II), X^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a halogenomethyl group, or a halogenomethoxy group, and among the above, the amino group may have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group.

As a halogen atom, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, and a bromine atom are preferable and the fluorine atom and chlorine atom are especially preferable. As an alkyl group, which may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a normal propyl group, or an isopropyl group is preferable. As an alkenyl group, which may either be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a vinyl group is preferable. As an alkynyl group, which may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an ethynyl group is preferable. As the halogen of a halogenomethyl group, a fluorine atom is especially preferable and the number thereof may be 1 to 3. As an alkoxy group, which may have 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a methoxy group is preferable. As the halogen of a halogenomethoxy group, a fluorine atom is especially preferable and the number thereof

may be 1 to 3.

Among these substituents, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group is preferable. A methyl group, an ethyl group, a methoxy group, or a difluoromethoxy group is especially preferable.

Further, this X^1 and the abovementioned R^1 may be integrated to form a ring structure comprised of a polymethylene ring by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton (so as to contain the carbon atom to which X^1 is bonded and the nitrogen atom to which R^1 is bonded). The thus formed ring may contain an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, or a sulfur atom as a ring constituent atom, and this ring may also have as a substituent an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent in turn.

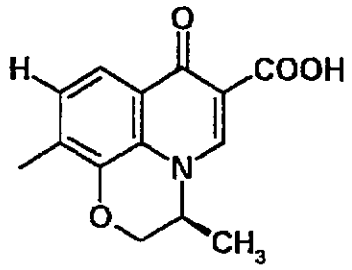
The formed ring may be pentacyclic to heptacyclic in size and the ring constituent atoms are not limited to a carbon atom and may include an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, or a sulfur atom. Further, this ring may be saturated or unsaturated. The thus formed ring may have an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms as a substituent. This alkyl group may be considered to be the same as the above-described alkyl group and is preferably a methyl group. This alkyl group may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, etc.

As a partial structure that forms the ring structure formed by X^1 and R^1, a structure of the following formula:

$-O-CH_2-CH(-CH_3)-$

is preferable (the right end of the above is bonded to a nitrogen

atom), and especially, the quinolone skeleton of the following structure is preferable:



If A is a partial structure of formula (II), preferable combinations of R^4 and X^1 are those in which R^4 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an amino group, a hydrogen atom, or a hydroxyl group and X^1 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenomethoxy group, or a hydrogen atom.

More preferable combinations are those in which R^4 is an amino group, a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, or a methyl group and X^1 is a methyl group, a methoxy group, a difluoromethoxy group, or a hydrogen atom.

Especially preferable combinations are those in which R^4 is a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, or a methyl group and X^1 is a methyl group or a methoxy group.

Each of substituent R^5 and R^6 independently represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, or a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide.

This alkyl group may have one ore more substituents

selected from the group consisting of an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, and a halogen atom.

As an alkyl group, which may either be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a methyl group, an ethyl group, a normal propyl group, or an isopropyl group is preferable.

In the case where the alkyl group has a hydroxyl group as a substituent, the alkyl group may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and the hydroxyl group is more preferably substituted on the terminal carbon atom of the alkyl group. As an alkyl group having a hydroxyl group, those with up to 3 carbon atoms is preferable and a hydroxymethyl group, a 2-hydroxyethyl group, a 2-hydroxypropyl group, a 3-hydroxypropyl group, etc. are preferable.

In the case where the alkyl group has a halogen atom as a substituent, the alkyl group may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and the halogen atom is preferably a fluorine atom. The number of fluorine atoms may correspond to a mono-substituted condition to a perfluoro-substituted condition. Examples thereof include a monofluoromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, etc.

In the case where the alkyl group has an alkylthio group as a substituent, the alkyl group may be a straight-chain or

branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and the alkylthio group may also be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. As an alkyl group having an alkylthio group, an alkylthiomethyl group, an alkylthioethyl group, or an alkylthiopropyl group is preferable and it is more preferable for the alkylthio group to be a group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms as well. More preferable examples thereof include a methylthiomethyl group, an ethylthioethyl group, and a methylthioethyl group.

In the case where the alkyl group has an alkoxy group as a substituent, the alkyl group may be a straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and the alkoxy group may also be straight-chain or branched-chain group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. As an alkyl group having an alkoxy group, an alkoxymethyl group, an alkoxyethyl group, or an alkoxypropyl group is preferable and it is more preferable for the alkoxy group to be a group having up to 3 carbon atoms as well. More preferable examples thereof include a methoxymethyl group, an ethoxymethyl group, and a methoxyethyl group.

Preferable combinations of R^5 and R^6 are those in which one is a hydrogen atom and the other is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide. Among these, a combination in which one of either R^5 or R^6 is a hydrogen atom and the other is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group is more preferable. As

an alkyl group, a methyl group or an ethyl group is preferable and a methyl group is especially preferable. Thus, a combination in which both R^5 and R^6 are hydrogen atoms or a combination in which one of either R^5 or R^6 is a hydrogen atom and the other is a methyl group is especially preferable. A compound of this combination can especially express favorable physiological activity as an antibacterial agent.

A quinolone derivative, wherein one of either substituent R^5 or R^6 is a hydrogen atom and the other is a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide is especially useful as a prodrug. Specific examples regarding this shall be described below.

A description shall now be given concerning the halogenocyclopropyl group of R^1.

The substituent halogen atom is preferably a fluorine atom or a chlorine atom and a fluorine atom is especially preferable.

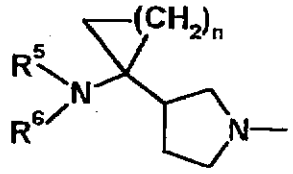
It is especially preferable for the stereochemical environment at this moiety that the halogen atom and the quinolone carboxylic acid moiety have cis-configuration on the cyclopropane ring. Also, though the cis-configuration substituent in this case may take the form of a 2-(S)-halogeno-1-(R)-cyclopropyl group or a 2-(R)-halogeno-1-(S)-cyclopropyl group, the former is preferable.

Though so-called enantiomorphic isomers are present due

to the cis-2-halogenocyclopropyl moiety alone of R^1, all of such isomers have been found to be strong in antibacterial activity and high in safety.

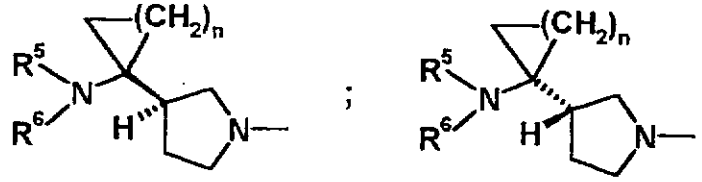
A compound of this invention, exhibits excellent characteristics when there is a substituent of the structure represented by the following formula E at the 7-position of a quinolone mother skeleton, in particular, a 1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid skeleton having a 2-(S)-halogeno-1-(R)-cyclopropyl group.

[Formula E]



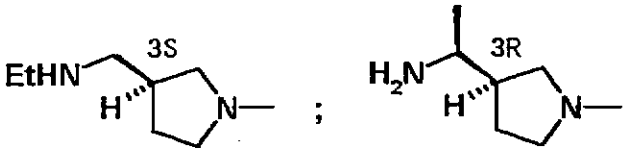
For this substituent, two optical isomers that are in an enantiomorphic relationship exist as a result of the asymmetric carbon atom at the 3-position of the pyrrolidine ring. To be more specific, these are as follows:

[Formula F]

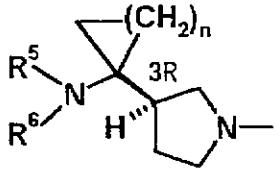


Meanwhile, the correlation of the structural activities of two types of optically active compounds that are due to the steric configuration of the substituent at the 7-position (or its equivalent position) of a

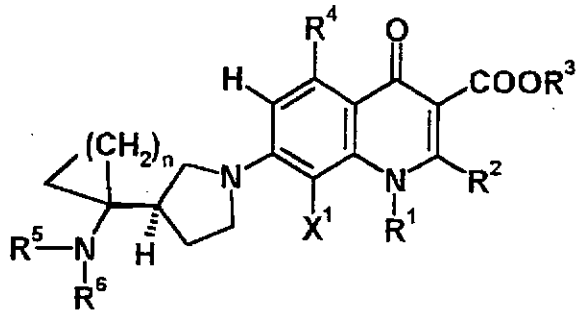
7-[3-(1-aminomethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivative and the correlation of the structural activities of four types of optically active substances that are due to the steric configuration of the substituent at the 7-position of a 7-[3-(1-aminoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]quinolone carboxylic acid derivative are described in Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, vol. 36, p. 1442 (1994). In this literature, it is indicated that among these optical isomers, the isomers of the structures shown in the following formula are highest in antibacterial activity.



From the steric configurations at the 3-position of these pyrrolidine rings, the present inventors considered that of the two optical isomers shown in above formula F, the following isomer was more preferable:



Thus, a more preferable compound of the compounds of this invention has the structure represented by the following formula:



That is, 3-(1-aminocycloalkyl)pyrrolidinyl substituted-6-hydrogen-substituted-quinolone carboxylic acids, represented by formula (I), its salts, and hydrates thereof (especially compounds having the structure where the 3-position of the above pyrrolidine ring is R-configuration, its salts, and hydrates thereof) exhibit potent antibacterial activity against a wide range of gram-negative bacteria and gram-positive bacteria, and in particular, a characteristic of these compounds of this invention is that they exhibit potent antibacterial activity against resistant bacteria as represented by gram-positive cocci, including MRSA, PRSP, and VRE. In addition, the characteristics of the compounds of this invention are that they exhibit excellent safety and good pharmacokinetics that enable the compounds to be used in clinical situations, which could not be achieved with compounds prior to this invention even if they had substituents of the same structures.

Such excellent properties of the compounds of this invention are exhibited by compounds in which the n in the above-described substituent is an integer of 1 or 2, and the

excellent effects are seen especially with compounds for which n is an integer 1. That is, compounds wherein the cyclic part is a tricyclic ring are preferable compounds.

In the case where a compound of formula (I) of this invention has a structure in which diastereomers are present, a compound comprised of a single diastereomer is preferably administered when the compound of this invention is administered to human or animals. The term, "comprised of a single diastereomer" as used herein means not only a case in which it is completely free from the other diastereomer butalso a case in which it is in a chemically pure degree. That is, it may be interpreted that the other diastereomer may be contained as long as there are no influences on the physical constants and physiological activities of the compound.

Also, the term "stereochemically pure" as used herein means that, in the case where a compound or the like exists in a plurality of isomer forms due to the bpresence of asymmetric carbon atoms, the compound is comprised of only one of them. The term "pure" in this case can also be considered in the same manner as described above.

Though the quinolone carboxylic acid derivative of this invention may be used either in its free form or as an acid addition salt or a salt of its carboxyl group. Examples of the acid addition salt include inorganic acid salts, such as hydrochlorides, sulfates, nitrates, hydrobromides,

hydroiodides, phosphates, etc.; and organic acid salts, such as methanesulfonates, benzenesulfonates, toluenesulfonates (and other sulfonates), acetates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, lactates (and other carboxylates), etc.

Examples of salts of the carboxyl group include alkali metal salts, such as lithium salts, sodium salts, potassium salts, etc.; alkaline earth metal salts, such as magnesium salts, calcium salts, etc.; ammonium salts, triethylamine salts, N-methylglucamine salts, tris-(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane salts; etc., and these could either be inorganic salts or organic salts.

Also, these free form, acid addition salts and salts of carboxyl group of the quinolone carboxylic acid derivative may be present as hydrates.

Though in the case where a compound of this invention is used for antibacterial purposes, a carboxylic acid compound wherein the substituent R^3 is a hydrogen atom is preferably used, a quinolone derivative whose carboxylic acid moiety is an ester is useful as a synthesis intermediate or a prodrug. For example, alkyl esters, benzyl esters, alkoxyalkyl esters, phenylalkyl esters, and phenyl esters are useful as synthesis intermediates.

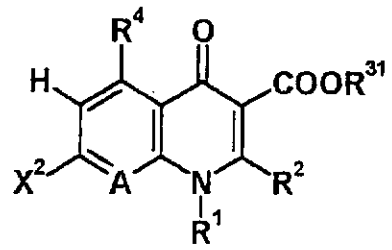
Also, the ester to be used as a prodrug is an ester which is easily hydrolyzed in the living body and form free form of carboxylic acid, and its examples include oxoalkyl esters, such as acetoxymethyl ester, pivaloyloxymethyl ester,

ethoxycarbonyl ester, choline ester, dimethylaminoethyl ester, 5-indanyl ester, phthalidinyl ester, 5-alkyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxole-4-ylmethyl esters, and 3-acetoxy-2-oxobutyl ester.

Further, a quinolone derivative, wherein one of either of the substituents R^5 and R^6 is a hydrogen atom and the other is a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide, is useful as a prodrug.

An amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide to be used for obtaining such a prodrug is one wherein the peptide bond, which is formed by the carboxyl group derived from the amino acid, dipeptide, or tripeptide and the amino group that exists on the substituent at the 7-position of the quinolone carboxylic acid derivative, can be easily hydrolyzed in the living body and form free form of amine, and its examples include those derived from glycine, alanine, aspartic acid, and other amino acids, glycine-glycine, glycine-alanine, alanine-alanine, and other dipeptides, and glycine-glycine-alanine, glycine-alanine-alanine, and other tripeptides.

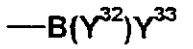
The compound of this invention represented by the formula (I) can be produced by various methods, and in a preferred example, such a compound can be produced for example by reacting a compound represented by formula (III):



III

[wherein X^2 represents a substituent which functions as a leaving group, such as a substituted or unsubstituted phenylsulfonyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylsulfonyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom or a bromine atom;

R^{31} is the R^3 defined in the formula (I) or a boron-containing group represented by formula (IV):

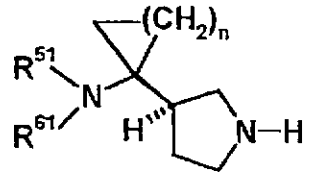


IV

(wherein Y^{32} and Y^{33} may be the same or different from each other with each being a fluorine atom or an alkylcarbonyloxy group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms); and

R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5, R^6, and A are as defined in the formula (I)]

with a compound of the following formula (V) or an addtion salt thereof:



V

[wherein each of R^{51} and R^{61} independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a protective group for an amino group, or one of either R^{51} or R^{61} represents

a hydrogen atom and the other represents a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide with an amino group that is unsubstituted or is protected by a protective group for an amino group, and

this alkyl group may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, and a halogen atom, and

n is the same as defined in the formula (I)]

(in the case where an addition salt is used, the reaction is carried out under the presence of reagents that cause the addition salt to become a free form).

Examples of the acid addition salts include inorganic acid salts, such as hydrochlorides, sulfates, nitrates, hydrobromides, hydroiodides, phosphates, etc.; and organic acid salts, such as methanesulfonates, benzenesulfonates, toluenesulfonates (and other sulfonates), acetates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, lactates (and other carboxylates); etc.

The reaction may be carried out using a solvent or without using a solvent. A solvent to be used in the reaction may be any solvent which have no an adverse effect on the reaction, and its examples include dimethyl sulfoxide, pyridine, acetonitrile, ethanol, chloroform, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, tetrahydrofuran, water, 3-methoxybutanol, or a mixture of thereof.

The reaction is preferably carried out under the presence of an acid receptor, such as an inorganic base or an organic base, for example, an inorganic basic compound, such as a carbonate or bicarbonate of an alkaline metal or an alkaline earth metal, or an organic basic compound, such as triethylamine, pyridine, 1,8-diazobicycloundecene, N-methyl piperidene, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, etc.

The reaction temperature should normally be in the temperature range of room temperature to 200°C and preferably in the range of 25 to 150°C. The reaction time should be in the range of 30 minutes to 48 hours, and the reaction is normally completed in approximately 30 minutes to 8 hours.

The protective group of an amino group may be any protective group that is generally used in the relevant field, and its examples include alkoxycarbonyl groups, which may have a substituent, such as tert-butoxycarbonyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl group, etc.; aralkyloxycarbonyl groups, which may have a substituent, such as benzyloxycarbonyl group, para-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl group, para-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl group, etc.; acyl groups, which may have a substituent, such as acetyl group, methoxyacetyl group, trifluoroacetyl group, chloroacetyl group, pivaloyl group, formyl group, benzoyl group, etc.; alkyl groups, which may have a substituent, and aralkyl groups, which may have a substituent, such as tert-butyl group, benzyl group, para-nitrobenzyl group,

para-methoxybenzyl group, triphenylmethyl group, etc.; ethers, which may have a substituent, such as methoxymethyl group, tert-butoxymethyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl group, etc.; and substituted silyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl group, isopropyldimethylsilyl group, tert-butyldimethylsilyl group, tribenzylsilyl group, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl group, etc.

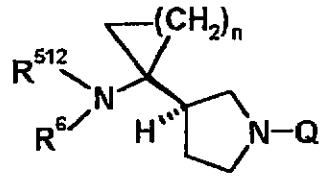
In the case where each of R^3 and R^{31} is an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxymethyl group having from 2 to 7 carbon atoms or a phenylalkyl group (aralkyl group) composed of an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl group, it can be converted into a corresponding carboxylic acid by treatment under acidic or basic conditions which are generally used for the hydrolysis of carboxylic acid esters.

In the case where R^{31} has a structure of the formula (IV), it can be converted into a corresponding carboxylic acid by subjecting it to hydrolysis under acidic or basic conditions after allowing the compound (V) to react with the compound (III).

In the case where deprotection is necessary, the compound of interest represented by the formula (I) can be obtained by removing the protective group under appropriate conditions suitable for the protective group.

A compound of the formula (V) may be produced by various methods, and though a method shown in PCT/JP96/00208 may be given as an example, the method of production is not limited to thereto.

A compound of the formula (V) can be produced by removing Q from a compound represented by the following formula (VI):



VI

[In the above formula (VI), R^{512} is the same as the R^5 defined in the formula (I) or represents a protective group of an amino group, R^6 and n are the same as defined in the formula (I), Q is a protective group of an amino group,
wherein the protective group of an amino group may be selected from the group consisting of a (substituted) alkoxycarbonyl group, a (substituted) aralkyloxycarbonyl group, a (substituted) acyl group, a (substituted) alkyl group, a (substituted) aralkyl group and a substituted silyl group.]

An above-described compound may be present in the form of a salt thereof, a hydrate thereof, or a hydrate of the salt. Examples of the acid addition salt include inorganic acid salts and organic acid salts. Specific examples thereof include inorganic acid salts, such as hydrochlorides, sulfates, hydrobromides, hydroiodides, phosphates, etc.; and organic acid salts, such as methanesulfonates, benzenesulfonates, toluenesulfonates (sulfonic acid salts); acetates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, lactates (carboxylic acid salts); etc.

When both R^{512} and Q are protective groups of an amino group, they may be the same or different from each other. However,

it is more favorable for the production of compound (I) that each is cut off under different reaction conditions.

Examples of R^{512} and Q, which are protective groups of amino groups, include the following. That is, examples thereof include a (substituted) alkoxycarbonyl group, a (substituted) aralkyloxycarbonyl group, a (substituted) acyl group, a (substituted) alkyl group, a (substituted) aralkyl group, and a (substituted) silyl group.

Specific examples thereof include (substituted) alkoxycarbonyl groups, such as tert-butoxycarbonyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl group, etc.; (substituted) aralkyloxycarbonyl groups, such as benzyloxycarbonyl group, para-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl group, para-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl group, etc.; (substituted) acyl groups, such as acetyl group, methoxyacetyl group, trifluoroacetyl group, chloroacetyl group, pivaloyl group, formyl group, benzoyl group, etc.; (substituted) alkyl groups or (substituted) aralkyl groups, such as tert-butyl group, benzyl group, para-nitrobenzyl group, para-methoxybenzyl group, triphenylmethyl group, etc.; (substituted) ethers, such as methoxymethyl group, tert-butoxymethyl group, tetrahydropyranyl group, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl group, etc.; and substituted silyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl group, isopropyldimethylsilyl group, tert-butyldimethylsilyl group, tribenzylsilyl group, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl group, etc.

In producing the compound (I) using an abovementioned compound having Q as a protective group, it is necessary to carry out the reaction by removing the protective group Q. In this case, its reaction with the compound (III) or (V) may be carried out by a so-called one-pot reaction or the reaction may be carried out after once isolating the compound (V) by removing the protective group.

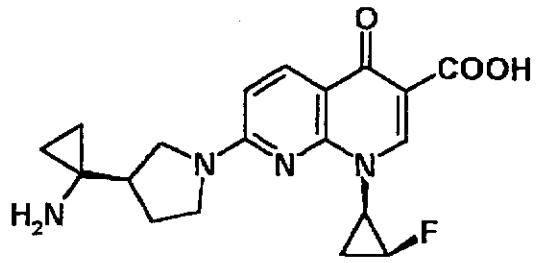
As with a compound of the formula (V), a compound of the formula (VI) can be produced by various methods, and though a method described in PCT/JP96/00208 may be given as an example, the production method is not limited thereto.

Cis-2-fluorocyclopropylamine comprised of a single isomer, which is desirable for the synthesis of a compound of the formula (I) comprised of a single isomer, may synthesized for example by the method described in JP-A-2-231475 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an unexamined published Japanese patent appliction"). Synthesis of the compound of formula (I) comprised of a single isomer using an optically active cis-2-fluorocyclopropylamine derivative obtained in the manner described above as a raw material, may be carried out for example in accordance with the method described for example in JP-A-2-231475.

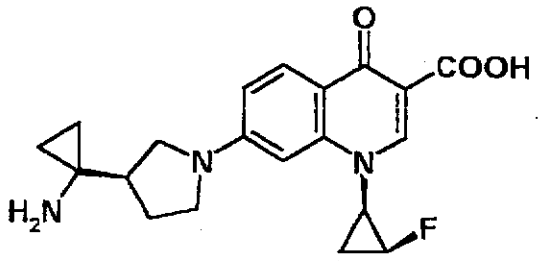
Specific examples of compounds of this invention include the following:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-

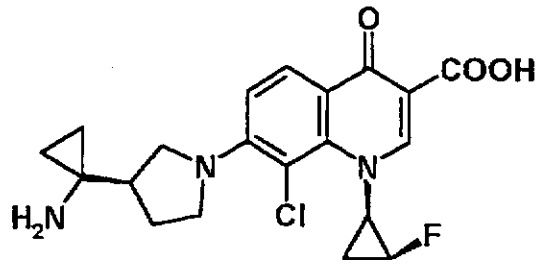
(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

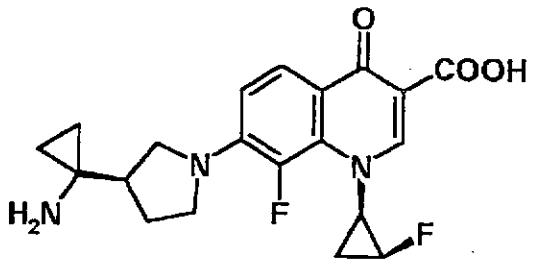


7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-chloro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

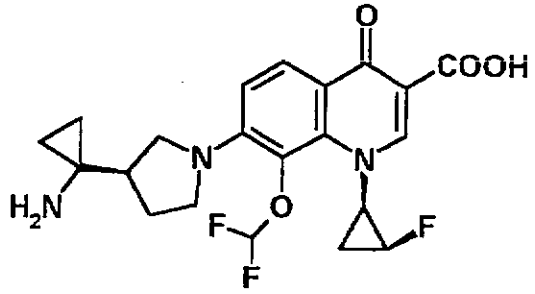


7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-

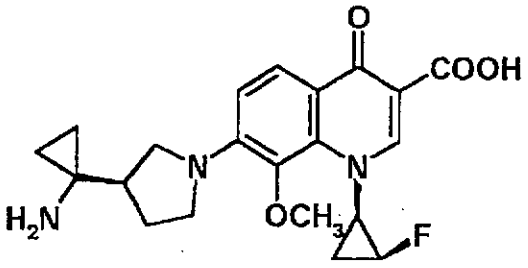
(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



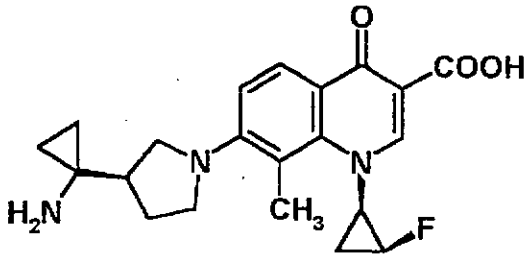
7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



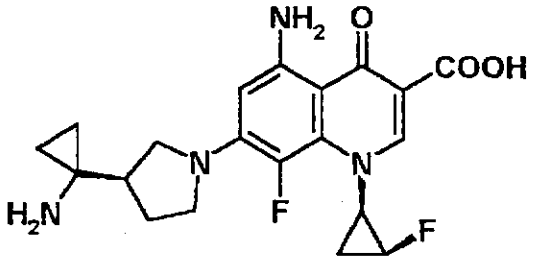
7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

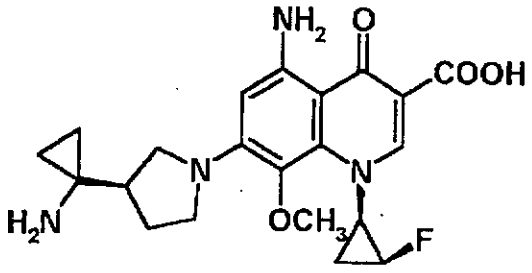


5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-fluoro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

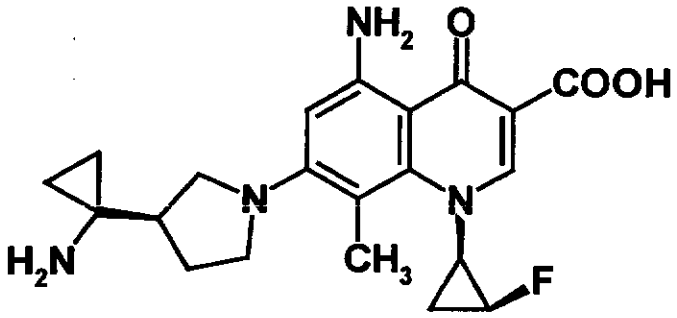


5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the

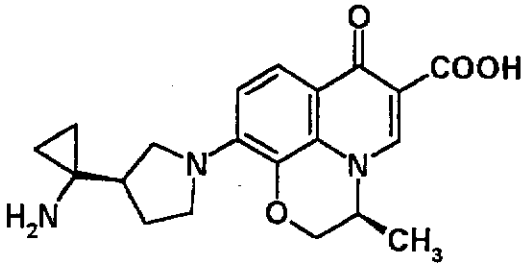
following formula];



5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

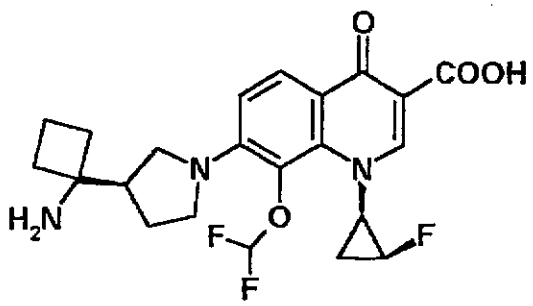


10-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

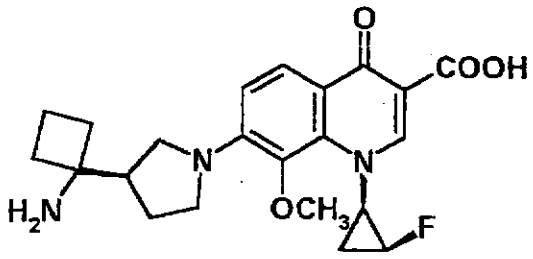


7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclobutyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-

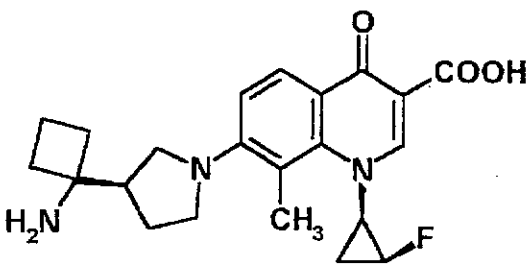
(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



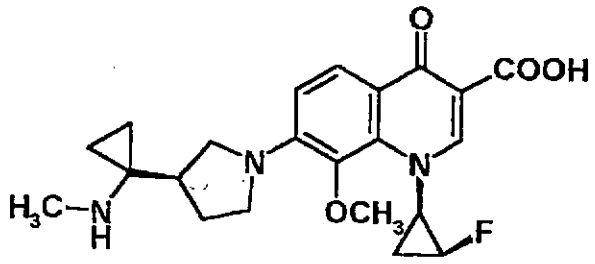
7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclobutyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



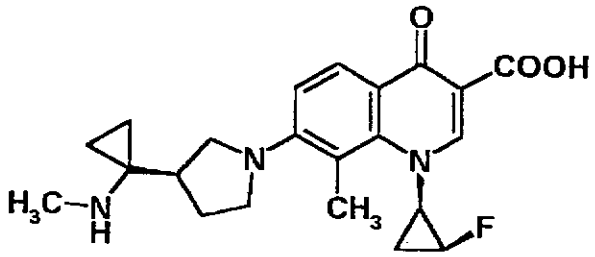
7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclobutyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



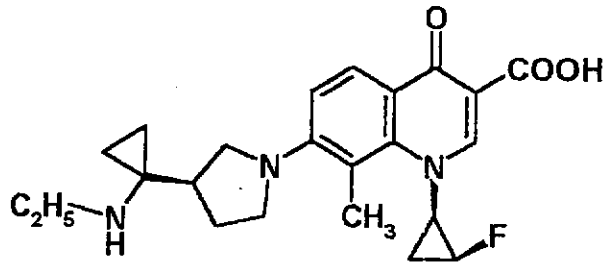
7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



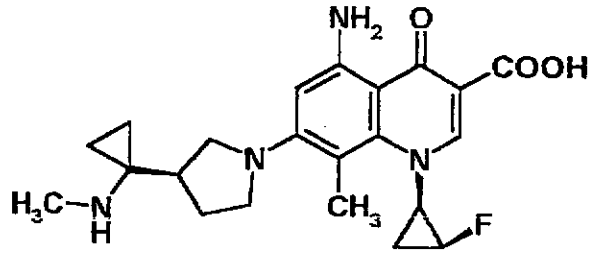
7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



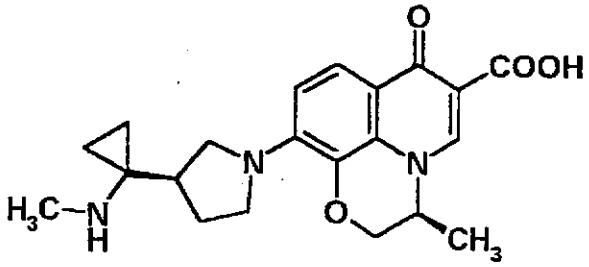
7-[3-(R)-[1-(ethylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



5-amino-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];

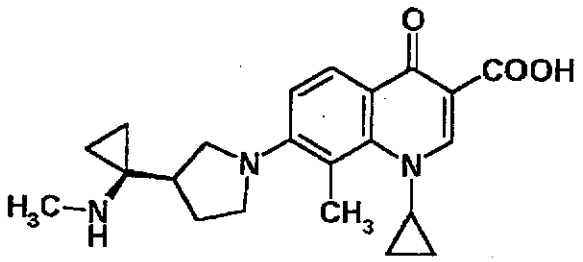


10-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



1-(cyclopropyl)-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-

oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid [shown in the following formula];



Since the compound of this invention has potent antibacterial actions, it can be used as medicaments for use in human bodies, animals, and fishes or as preservatives of agricultural chemicals and food.

In the case where the compound of this invention is used as a medicament for human bodies, its dose is within the range of from 50mg to 1g, preferably from 100mg to 500mg, per day per adult.

In the case of use as a medical drug for an animal, its dose varies depending on the purpose of its administration (treatment or prevention), kind and size of each animal to be treated, kind and degree of each infected pathogenic bacterium, but is within the range of generally from 1mg to 200mg, preferably from 5mg to 100mg, per 1kg body weight of each animal as a daily dose.

The daily dose is administered once a day or by dividing it into two to four doses per day. As occasion demands, the daily dose may exceed the abovementioned amounts.

Since the compounds of this invention are active against a broad range of microorganisms which cause various infectious diseases, it can treat, prevent or alleviate diseases caused by such pathogens.

Examples of bacteria and bacterioid microorganisms on which the compounds of this invention are effective include the genus Staphylococcus, Streptococcus pyogenes, hemolytic streptococcus, enterococcus, pneumococcus, the genus Peptostreptococcus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Escherichia coli, the genera Citrobacter, the genus Shigella, Klebsiella pneumoniae, the genera Enterobacter, the genus Serratia, the genus Proteus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae, the genus Acinetobacter, the genus Campylobacter, Chlamydia trachomatis, and the like.

Examples of the diseases caused by the above pathogens include folliculitis, furuncle, carbuncle, erysipelas, phlegmon, lymphangitis (lymphadenitis), panaritium, subcutaneous abscess, hidrosadenitis, aggregated acne, infectious atheroma, anal abscess, mastitis, superficial secondary infections of traumatic wounds, burn wounds, operative wounds, etc., pharyngolaryngitis, acute bronchitis, tonsillitis, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, diffuse panbronchiolitis, secondary infections of chronic respiratory diseases, pneumonia, pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis, epididymitis, gonococcal urethritis, non-gonococcal urethritis,

cholecystitis, cholangitis, bacillary dysentery, enteritis, inflammation of the uterine appendages, intrauterine infection, bartholinitis, blepharitis, hordeolum, dacryocystitis, tarsadenitis, corneal ulcer, otitis medea, sinusitis, periodontitis, pericoronitis, jaw inflammation, peritonitis, endocarditis, sepsis, meningitis, skin infection, etc.

Further, examples of acid-fast bacteria on which the compounds of this invention are effective include tubercle bacilli [Mycobacterium (abbreviated as "M." hereinafter) tuberculosis, M. bovis, M. africanum], atypical acid-fast bacteria [M. kansasii, M. marinum, M. scrofulaceum, M. avium, M. intracellulare, M. xenopi, M. fortuitum, M. chelonae], etc.

The acid-fast bacteria infections that are caused by these pathogens are largely classified according to the causing bacteria into the three types of tuberculosis, atypical acid-fast bacteria infection, and leprosy. In addition to the lungs, tubercle bacilli infections may be seen in the thoracic cavity, trachea / bronchus, lymph nodes, in a generally disseminated manner, in the bones and joints, meninges / brain, digestive organs (intestines, liver), skin, mammary glands, eyes, middle ear / throat, urinary tract, male genitals, female genitals, etc. The lungs are the main affected parts of atypical acid-fast bacteria infections (non-tubercle acid-fast bacteria infections), and other examples of atypical acid-fast bacteria infections include local lymphadenitis, soft skin tissue

infections, articular infections, general dissemination type infections, etc.

The compounds of this invention are also effective against various microorganisms that cause infections in animals. Examples of such microorganisms include Escherichia, Salmonella, Pasturella, Haemophilus, Bordetella, Staphylococcus, Mycoplasma, etc.

Specific examples of fowl diseases include escherichiosis, pullorum disease, fowl paratyphoid fever, fowl cholera, infectious coryza, staphylococcal infection, Mycoplasma infection, etc., specific examples of pig diseases include escherichiosis, salmonellosis, pasturellosis, Haemophilis infection, atrophic rhinitis, exudative epidermitis, Mycoplasma infection, etc., specific examples of cattle diseases include escherichiosis, salmonellosis, hemorrhagic septicemia, Mycoplasma infection, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, mastitis, etc., specific examples of dog diseases include coliemia, Salmonella infection, hemorrhagic septicemia, pyometra, cystitis, etc., and specific examples of cat diseases include exudative pleurisy, cystitis, chronic rhinitis, Haemophilus infection, kitten diarrhea, Mycoplasma infection, etc.

An antibacterial preparation which comprises the compound of this invention can be prepared by selecting an appropriate pharmaceutical preparation in accordance to the method of

administration and using any of the generally used methods of preparing various pharmaceutical preparations. With regard to the dosage forms of antibacterial preparations having the compound of this invention as its principle agent, tablets, powders, granules, capsules, solutions, syrups, elixirs, oily or aqueous suspensions, etc. can be given as examples of forms of oral pharmaceutical preparations.

In the case of injections, a stabilizing agent, an antiseptic agent, a solubilizing agent, etc. may be used in the preparation, or a solution which may contain these auxiliary agents may be contained in a container and thereafter made into a solid preparation by freeze-drying or the like means to be re-dissloved when used. Also, a single dose may be contained in a single container or multiple doses may be contained in the same container.

Examples of forms of external-use preparations include solutions, suspensions, emulsions, ointments, gels, creams, lotions, sprays, etc.

A solid preparation may contain pharmaceutically acceptable additives together with the active compound. For example, fillers, extenders, binders, disintegrators, solubilization enhancing agents, moistening agents, lubricating agents, etc. may be selected and mixed as necessary to form a preparation.

Examples of forms of liquid preparations include solutions,

suspensions, emulsions, and these may contain suspending agents, emulsifying agents, etc. as additives.

Examples of methods of administering the compound of this invention to an animal include a method of direct oral administration or oral administration by mixing it with feed, a method of preparing a solution and then performing oral administration of the solution directly or upon addition of the solution to drinking water or feed, a method of injection administration, etc.

A pharmaceutical preparation for administering the compound of this invention to an animal can be prepared optionally as powders, fine granules, soluble powders, syrups, solutions, or injections by the techniques generally used in the relevant field.

Formulation examples of pharmaceutical preparations are shown below.

Formulation Example 1 (Capsule):

Compound of Example 1	100.0mg
Corn starch	23.0mg
CMC calcium	22.5mg
Hydroxymethyl cellulose	3.0mg
Magnesium stearate	1.5mg
Total	150.0mg

Formulation Example 2 (Solution):

Compound of Example 1	1 to 10g
Acetic acid or sodium hydroxide	0.5 to 2g
Ethyl para-hydroxybenzoate	0.1g
Purified water	88.9 to 98.4g
Total	100g

Formulation Example 3 (Powder to be mixed in feed)

Compound of Example 1	1 to 10g
Corn starch	98.5 to 89.5g
Light silicic anhydride	0.5g
Total	100g

BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The following describes the invention based on examples and reference examples, though this invention is not limited to thereto.

Reference Example 1:

Ethyl 2-(2,4-difluoro-3-methylbenzoyl)-3-dimethylaminoacrylate

2,4-Difluoro-3-methylbenzoate (4.97g, 28.9mmol) was dissolved in toluene (50ml), and after adding N,N-dimethylformamide (0.1ml) and thionyl chloride (3.16ml, 43.4mmol) thereto, it was stirred for 14 hours in an oil bath of 80°C. The reaction solution was then cooled and thereafter

concentrated under a reduced pressure. After adding toluene to the residue and repeating concentration under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (10ml). This solution was added dropwise while cooling with ice to a solution in which ethyl 3-dimethylaminoacrylate (4.97g, 34.7mmol) and triethylamine (5.04ml, 36.1mmol) were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (20ml). After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was heated under reflux for 10 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction solution was filtered, the triethylamine hydrochloride salt was removed (by diethyl ether washing), and the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was applied to a short silica gel chromatography and 6.70g (78%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a yellow powder from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.95 (3H, t, J=7.08Hz), 2.18 (3H, t, J=1.95Hz), 2.92-3.24 (6H, m), 3.99 (2H, q, J=7.08Hz), 6.86 (1H, dt, J=1.22, 8.55Hz), 7.43 (1H, brs), 7.75 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk): 3055, 2985, 2933, 2875, 2814, 1942, 1693, 1630, 1593, 1477, 1431, 1379, 1277, 1255, 1221cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 82 to 84°C

Elemental analysis: As $C_{15}H_{17}F_2NO_3$;

Calcd.: C, 60.60; H, 5.76; N, 4.71

Found: C, 60.31; H, 5.73; N, 4.73

Reference Example 2:

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

Ethyl 2-(2,4-difluoro-3-methylbenzoyl)-3-dimethylaminoacrylate (1.06g, 3.57mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (15ml), and after adding the para-toluenesulfonic acid salt of (1R, 2S)-2-fluorocyclopropylamine (970mg, 3.93mmol), a solution, in which triethylamine (552µl, 3.96mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5ml), was added dropwise under stirring at -15°C. After stirring the reaction solution for 2 hours at room temperature, potassium carbonate (740mg, 5.36mmol) and tetrabutylammonium chloride (49.6mg, 0.179mmol) were added, and this reaction suspension was heated under reflux while stirring for 5 days. After cooling the reaction solution, the tetrahydrofuran was evapolated under a reduced pressure. Dichloromethane (10ml) was then added to the residue, and while cooling with ice and stirring, 2mol/l hydrochloric acid was added dropwise gradually to adjust the pH to approximately 3. Then after stirring for 15 minutes at room temperature, extraction with dichloromethane (60ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtration was performed, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and the crude crystals obtained were stirred and purified in the slurry state in ethyl acetate. 713mg (65%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of colorless crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.41 (3H, t, J=7.08Hz), 1.56-1.62 (2H, m), 2.66 (3H, d, J=2.69Hz), 3.85-3.89 (1H, m), 4.39 (2H, q, J=7.08Hz), 4.78-4.79 and 4.94-4.95 (1H, dm, J=62.74Hz), 7.13 (1H, t, J=8.91Hz), 8.36 (1H, dd, J=6.71, 8.91Hz), 8.56 (1H, d, J=2.93Hz).

IR (KBr, disk): 3438, 3097, 2983, 2939, 2902, 1907, 1720, 1630, 1593, 1566, 1460, 1429, 1387, 1367, 1311, 1250cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 187 to 188°C

Elemental analysis: As $C_{16}H_{15}F_2NO_3$;

Calcd.: C, 62.54; H, 4.92; N, 4.56

Found: C, 62.41; H, 4.87; N, 4.53

Reference Example 3:

7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (1.40g, 4.56mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (4ml), and after adding concentrated hydrochloric acid (4ml) thereto, it was heated under reflux for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction solution was poured into ice water (50ml) and the precipitated crystals were filtered out. After washing the filtered-out crystals with an excess amount of water, washing in cold ethanol and washing in diethyl ether were performed in that order, and after drying under a reduced pressure, 1.18g (93%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a white powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.48-1.72 (2H, m), 2.75 (3H, t, J=2.56Hz), 4.01 (1H, dd, J=2.81, 5.25Hz), 4.83-4.84 and 4.98-5.00 (1H, dm, J=62.74Hz), 7.31 (1H, dd, J=2.20, 8.79Hz), 8.40-8.44 (1H, m), 8.84 (1H, d, J=2.69Hz), 14.50 (1H, brs).

IR (KBr, disk): 3097, 3014, 2956, 2642, 1957, 1728, 1618, 1566, 1508, 1469, 1435, 1389, 1321, 1254, 1200cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 250 to 253°C

$[\alpha]_D^{24.3}$ = -50.00° (c 0.145, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{14}H_{11}F_2NO_3$;

Calcd.: C, 60.22; H, 3.97; N, 5.02

Found: C, 59.92; H, 3.98; N, 4.92

Example 1:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-tert-butoxycarbonylaminocyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (185mg, 817μmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (2ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (190mg, 681μmol) was added thereto and it was heated under reflux for 17 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (50ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (25ml), the organic layer was

dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, stirring at room temperature was performed for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (5ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (20ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and the insolubles were removed by filtration. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 using 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 4) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by preparative chromatography (development at the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), recrystallized in ethanol, and dried under a reduced pressure. 112mg (43%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.54 (4H, d, J=5.61Hz), 1.19-1.21 (1H, m), 1.58-1.62 (1H, m), 1.66-1.69 (1H, m), 2.00-2.01 (1H, m), 2.16-2.17 (1H, m), 2.35 (3H, s), 3.16-3.23 (2H, m), 3.37-3.42 (1H, m), 3.54-3.55 (1H, m), 4.04-4.05 (1H, m), 4.94-4.95 and 5.10-5.11 (1H, dm, J=62.16Hz), 7.01 (1H, d, J=8.78Hz), 7.95 (1H, d, J=8.78Hz), 8.43 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk): 3375, 3062, 3006, 2925, 2864, 1728, 1610, 1508,

1475, 1431, 1394, 1348, 1315, 1257cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 228 to 230°C

$[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -235.09° (c 0.285, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{24}FN_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C, 65.44; H, 6.28; N, 10.90

Found: C, 65.10; H, 6.32; N, 10.76

Reference Example 4:

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

A mixture of ethyl (2,4-difluoro-3-methoxy)benzoyl acetate (48.8g, 189mmol), synthesized by the method described in PCT/US98/19138, triethyl orthoformate (78.6ml, 472mmol) and acetic anhydride (250ml) was stirred while heating for 6 hours in an oil bath of an external temperature of 120°C. After letting the reaction solution cool, concentration under a reduced pressure and solidification by drying were performed. The yellow extract obtained was then dissolved in toluene (800ml), the para-toluenesulfonic acid salt of (1R, 2S)-2-fluorocyclopropylamine (60.1g, 246mmol) was added, and while stirring at -15°C, a solution, in which triethylamine (40.8ml, 293mmol) was dissolved in toluene (200ml), was added dropwise thereto. After stirring the reaction solution for 4 hours at room temperature, water (500ml) was added, and the organic layer was separated. After washing the organic layer with saturated saline solution (500ml × 2), it was dried over

anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure and dried. The yellow oily substance obtained was then dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (600ml), and while cooling with water, 60% oily sodium hydride (5.94g, 242mmol) was added gradually. After stirring the reaction mixture for 30 minutes at room temperature, concentration under a reduced pressure was performed until the volume of the reaction solution became approximately 300ml. The concentrate thus obtained was slowly poured into 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, which was stirred and cooled with water, and the precipitated crystals were filtered out. After washing these crystals with excess purified water, a small amount of ethanol, and excess diethyl ether, in that order, the crude crystals obtained where slurried in ethyl acetate and purified. 49.4g (80.9%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of colorless crystals. ^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.42 (3H, t, J=7.08Hz), 1.55-1.64 (2H, m), 3.88-3.93 (1H, m), 4.04 (3H, d, J=1.96Hz), 4.39 (2H, q, J=7.08Hz), 4.78-4.79 and 4.94-4.95 (1H, dm, J=62.61Hz), 7.22 (1H, t, J=8.79Hz), 8.24 (1H, dd, J=5.86, 8.79Hz), 8.60 (1H, s). Melting point: 190 to 193°C (decomposed)

Reference Example 5:

<u>7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

After dissolving ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxy

late (34.0g, 105mmol) in acetic acid (400ml) and then adding concentrated hydrochloric acid (400ml) thereto, it was heated under reflux for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction solution was poured into ice water (1500ml), and the precipitated crystals were filtered out. After washing the filtered-out crystals with an excess amount of water, it was washed with cold ethanol and diethyl ether in that order, and after drying under a reduced pressure, the crude crystals obtained were purified by recrystallization from a mixed solvent of acetonitrile - ethanol and then dried under a reduced presure. 27.1g (87.4%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of a white powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.45-1.75 (2H, m), 3.87-3.95 (1H, m), 4.03 (3H, d, J=1.95Hz), 4.79-4.81 and 4.97-4.99 (1H, dm, J=62.68Hz), 7.30 (1H, t, J=8.79Hz), 8.27 (1H, dd, J=5.86, 8.79Hz), 8.76 (1H, s).

Melting point: 261 - 263°C (decomposed)

Example 2:

<u>7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

After adding 3-(R)-[1-tert-butoxycarbonylaminocyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (165mg, 731μmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (2ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (180mg, 609μmol) was

added thereto and it was heated under reflux for 13 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, stirring was performed at room temperature for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (5ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 4), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and the insolubles were removed by filtration. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 4) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by preparative chromatography (development at the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform methanol:water), recrystallized in isopropyl alcohol, and dried under a reduced pressure. 146mg (60%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.56 (4H, brs), 1.31-1.37 (1H, m), 1.50-1.56 (1H, m), 1.77-1.78 (1H, m), 2.02-2.04 (1H, m),

2.19-2.21 (1H, m), 3.31-3.32 (1H, m), 3.49-3.51 (3H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 4.00-4.02 (1H, m), 4.93-4.94 and 5.09-5.10 (1H, dm, J=62.87Hz), 7.01 (1H, s), 7.90 (1H, d, J=9.03Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, J=3.17Hz)

IR (KBr, disk): 3373, 3315, 3091, 3003, 2976, 2935, 2856, 1903, 1714, 1618, 1518, 1439, 1371, 1313, 1261, 1219cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 189 to 192°C

$[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -50.83° (c 0.240, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{24}FN_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C, 62.83; H, 6.03; N, 10.47

Found: C, 62.50; H, 6.04; N, 10.26

Example 3:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (132mg, 585μmol) and triethylamine (245μl, 1.76mmol) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 1-cyclopropyl-7-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid BF_2 chelate (181mg, 585μmol) was added thereto and it was stirred at room temperature for 87 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After adding cold water (50ml) to the reaction solution and filtering out the precipitated solids, the solids obtained were suspended in a mixed solvent (200ml) of ethanol/water (9:1), and triethylamine (1ml) was added thereto and then heated under reflux for 7 hours. After

concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml), and after washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise the concentrated hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (2ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 4) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization in ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 99.6mg (46%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.55-0.57 (4H, m), 0.74-0.76 (1H, m), 0.90-0.92 (1H, m), 1.11-1.13 (1H, m), 1.24-1.26 (1H, m), 1.75-1.77 (1H, m), 2.03-2.05 (1H, m), 2.21-2.24 (1H, m), 2.48 (3H, s), 3.29-3.38 (3H, m), 3.53-3.55 (1H, m), 4.10-4.12 (1H, m), 7.07 (1H, s), 7.96 (1H, s), 8.57 (1H, s).

Melting point: 230 to 233°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -169.35° (c 0.385, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C 68.48%; H 6.86%; N 11.44%

Found: C 68.46%; H 6.71%; N 11.38%

Reference Example 6:

Ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)acetate

Monoethyl malonate (6.61g, 50.0mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100ml), and after adding magnesium ethoxide (3.15g, 28.0mmol) thereto while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction solution was then concentrated under a reduced pressure, thereby preparing a magnesium salt of monoethyl malonate. 2,6-dichloronicotinic acid (3.84g, 20.0mmol) was then dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (80ml), and after adding 1,1-carbonyldiimidazole (4.87g. 30.0mmol) while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. To this solution, a solution, wherein the previously prepared magnesium salt of monoethyl malonate was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (160ml), was added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes while cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, the temperature was gradually brought back to room temperature and thereafter, stirring was performed for 4 hours. After adding ethyl acetate (200ml) to the reaction solution, the organic layer was washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (150ml × 2), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (150ml), and saturated saline

solution (150ml), in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the residue obtained by concentration under a reduced pressure of the filtrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography , and 4.24g (81%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a pale-pink, oily substance from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 1.12-1.40 (3H, m), 4.08 (1H, s), 4.15-4.35 (2H, m), 5.72 (0.5H, s), 7.37 (1H, dd, J=14.5, 8.1Hz), 9.49 (1H, dd, J=16.4, 8.1Hz), 12.52 (0.5H, s).

Reference Example 7:

Ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)-3-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamino]acrylate

Ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)acetate (7.03g, 26.8mmol) was dissolved in acetic anhydride (30ml), and after adding triethyl orthoformate (60ml) thereto, it was stirred in an oil bath of 140°C for 2 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, it was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding toluene (50ml) to the residue obtained, a concentration operation under a reduced pressure was performed. This operation was repeated 3 times, and the residue obtained was dried under a reduced pressure. 8.42g of ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)-3-ethoxyacrylate was thereby obtained in the form of a yellow oily substance.

Next, this crude ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)-3-ethoxyacrylate (2.11g, 6.62mmol) and the para-toluenesulfonic

acid salt of 2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamine (2.45g, 9.91mmol) were suspended in dichloromethane (30ml), and triethylamine (2.77ml, 19.87mmol) was added dropwise gradually thereto while stirring at -15°C. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. After adding ethyl acetate (100ml) to the reaction solution, the organic layer was washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (80ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (80ml), and saturated saline solution (80ml), in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and 2.10g (90%, 2 processes) of the title compound was thereby obtained as a yellowish-brown, oily substance (E/Z mixture). This resulting substance was used in the subsequent reaction without further purification.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 0.85-0.89 (0.7H, m), 1.00-1.04 (2.3H, m), 1.23-1.38 (2H, m), 3.01 (1H, m), 3.94-4.05 (2H, m), 4.65-4.84 (1H, m), 7.27-7.31 (1H, m), 7.50-7.57 (1H, m), 8.29-8.38 (1H, m), 11.02 (0.8H, brd, J=12.5Hz).

Reference Example 8:

Ethyl 7-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthylidine-3-carboxylate

After dissolving ethyl 2-(2,6-dichloronicotinoyl)-3-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamino]acrylate (2.07g, 5.97mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (30ml), 60% oily sodium hydride (287mg, 7.18mmol)

was added gradually thereto while stirring at 5°C. The reaction suspension was then stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature and then concentrated under a reduced pressure. After dissolving the residue in chloroform (100ml), the organic layer was washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (80ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (80ml), and saturated saline solution (80ml), in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, diethyl ether was added to the residue thus obtained, and the precipitated crystals were filtered out, washed with diethyl ether, and then dried under a reduced pressure at 60°C for 16 hours. 1.25g (67%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of a white powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 1.41 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.59-1.72 (2H, m), 3.58-3.63 (1H, m), 4.41 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 4.93-5.12 (1H, m), 7.39-7.41 (1H, m), 8.65-8.68 (2H, m).

MS (m/z): 310 (M^+)

Reference Example 9:

7-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthylidine-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 7-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthylidine-3-carboxylate (567mg, 1.83mmol), acetic acid (4ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (2ml) was heated under reflux for 2.5 hours. After cooling the reaction solution with ice,

ice water (20ml) was poured into the reaction solution, the precipitated crystals were filtered out, and after washing with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol, and excess diethyl ether, the crystals were dried under a reduced pressure at 80°C for 18 hours. 449mg (87%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of white needle crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 1.70-1.80 (2H, m), 3.73-3.79 (1H, m), 4.98-5.17 (1H, m), 7.56 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 8.73 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.97 (1H, s), 14.11 (1H, brs).

Melting point: 215 to 220°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = +26.90° (c 0.422, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{12}H_8ClFN_2O_3$;

Calcd.: C 50.99%; H 2.85%; N 9.91%

Found: C 50.90%; H 2.71%; N 9.91%

MS (m/z): 282(M^+)

Example 4:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthylidine-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (339mg, 1.50mmol) and triethylamine(1.39ml)to driedacetonitrile (10ml), 7-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthylidine-3-carboxylic acid (283mg, 1.00mmol) was added thereto and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1.5

hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate (100ml) and dichloromethane (50ml), and after washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml) and saturated saline solution (50ml) in that order, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (15ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (10ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 4), the pH was adjusted to 11.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with the lower layer (100ml × 2) of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water was performed. The organic layers were then combined, and after drying the organic layer over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was purified by recrystallization in ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 263mg (74%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of white crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.49-0.55 (4H, m), 1.50-1.75 (3H, m), 1.95-2.15 (2H, m), 3.00-3.80 (5H, m), 4.90-5.15 (1H,

m), 6.38 (1H, dm, J=9.1Hz), 8.01 (1H, d, J=9.1Hz), 8.31 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3089, 3008, 2871, 1712, 1624, 1566, 1508, 1446, 1379, 1333, 1257, 1187, 1136, 1095, 1024, 985cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 216 to 218°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = +63.50° (c 0.310, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{19}H_{21}FN_4O_3$;

Calcd.: C 61.28%; H 5.68%; N 15.04%

Found: C 61.17%; H 5.66%; N 15.04%

MS (m/z): 373($[M+H]$)$^+$

Reference Example 10:

Ethyl 2,4-difluorobenzoyl acetate

Under a nitrogen atmosphere, monoethyl malonate (9.25g, 70.0mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (150ml), and after adding magnesium ethoxide (4.17g, 36.8mmol) while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction solution was then concentrated under a reduced pressure, thereby preparing a magnesium salt of monoethyl malonate. 2,4-difluorobenzoic acid (7.91g, 50.0mmol) was then dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100ml), and after adding 1,1-carbonyldiimidazole (8.52g. 52.5mmol) while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. To this solution, a solution, wherein the previously prepared magnesium salt of monoethyl malonate was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (60ml), was added dropwise while cooling with

ice. After completion of dripping, the temperature was gradually brought back to room temperature and thereafter, stirring was performed for 16 hours. After adding toluene (100ml) to the reaction solution, the organic layer was washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (200ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (150ml), and saturated saline solution (150ml), in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the residue obtained by concentration under a reduced pressure of the filtrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 11.0g (95%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a pale-yellow, oily substance from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 1.24-1.36 (3H, m), 3.95 (2H×2/3, d, J=3.66Hz), 4.20-4.30 (2H, m), 5.80 (1H×1/3, s), 6.86-7.02 (2H, m), 7.88-8.04 (1H, m), 12.72 (1H×1/3, s).

Reference Example 11:

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

A mixture of ethyl 2,4-difluorobenzoyl acetate (5.50g, 24.1mmol), triethyl orthoformate (8.00ml, 48.2mmol) and acetic anhydride (6.8ml) was stirred in an oil bath of 120°C for 16 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, it was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding toluene (30ml) to the residue obtained, it was concentrated under a reduced pressure again, and then dried under a reduced pressure.

A yellow oily substance was thereby obtained. This substance was dissolved in toluene (100ml), and after adding the para-toluenesulfonic acid salt of 2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamine (6.46g, 26.1mmol), triethylamine (4.95ml, 35.6mmol) was added dropwise gradually thereto while stirring at -15°C. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. After adding water (150ml) to the reaction solution, extraction with ethyl acetate (150ml × 2) was performed. The organic layers were combined and washed with saturated saline solution (150ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and a brown oily substance was thereby obtained. After dissolving this substance in dimethylformamide (35ml), potassium carbonate (6.55g, 47.4mmol) was added thereto and then stirred at room temperature for 21 hour. Then while cooling with ice and stirring, 2mol/l hydrochloric acid (50ml) was added gradually thereto and then stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The precipitated crystals were filtered out and then washed with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol and excess diethyl ether. The crude crystals obtained were then purified by recrystallization in ethyl acetate and then dried under a reduced pressure. 5.92g (84%) of the title compound was thereby obtained.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CHCl_3$) δ: 1.41-1.43 (3H, m), 1.69-1.76 (2H, m),

3.39 (1H, brs), 4.37-4.43 (2H, m), 5.09 (1H, dm, J=62.46Hz), 7.16-7.22 (1H, m), 7.41-7.44 (1H, m), 8.49-8.57 (2H, m).

Melting point: 227 to 230°C

Reference Example 12:

7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (4.08g, 13.9mmol), acetic acid (9ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (9ml) was heated under reflux for 21 hour. After cooling the reaction solution with ice, ice water (50ml) was poured into the reaction solution, the precipitated crystals were filtered out, and after washing with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol and excess diethyl ether, the crystals were dried under a reduced pressure at 80°C for 16 hours. 3.51g (95%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of a white powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.78-1.84 (2H, m), 3.52-3.53 (1H, m), 5.13 (1H, dm, J=64.59Hz), 7.31-7.36 (1H, m), 7.59 (1H, d, J=9.26Hz), 8.54-8.53 (1H, m), 14.55 (1H, s).

Melting point: 302 to 305°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.3}$ = +0.38° (c 0.560, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Example 5:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-

carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (203mg, 817μmol) and triethylamine (0.5ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (197mg, 743μmol) was added thereto and the mixture was heated reflux for 15 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After letting the reaction solution cool, water (30ml) was added to the reaction solution while cooling with ice, and the precipitated crystals were filtered out and washed well with water. After adding concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) to the obtained crystals while cooling with ice, stirring at the same temperature was performed for 30 minutes. 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (10ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 2), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extractions into chloroform (100ml × 3) and a 95:5 mixture of chloroform:methanol (100ml × 2) were performed. The organic layers were then combined, and after drying the organic layer over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was purified by recrystallization in ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 203mg (74%) of the title compound

was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.50-0.54 (4H, m), 1.63-1.68 (3H, m), 2.00-2.12 (2H, m), 2.94-2.97 (1H, m), 3.16-3.36 (4H, m), 5.16 (1H, dm, J=62.40Hz), 6.43 (1H, s), 6.67 (1H, d, J=9.02Hz), 7.97 (1H, d, J=9.02Hz), 8.32 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3087, 3008, 2951, 2858, 1699, 1681, 1520, 1471, 1458, 1396, 1363, 1371, 1250cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 251 to 253°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.3}$ = +41.90° (c 0.160, 1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{20}H_{22}FN_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C 64.68%; H 5.97%; N 11.31%

Found: C 64.69%; H 5.96%; N 11.25%

Reference Example 13:

7-bromo-1-cyclopropyl-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid BF_2 chelate

While heating and stirring a mixed solution of ethyl 7-bromo-1-cyclopropyl-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (2.01g, 5.00mmol), acetic acid (5ml) and acetic anhydride (5ml) in an oil bath of 110°C, a boron trifluoride - tetrahydrofuran complex (0.83ml, 7.50mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 5 minutes. After stirring the reaction solution at the same temperature for 1.5 hours, excess diethyl ether was added while cooling with ice, and the precipitated solids were filtered out (and washed with diethyl ether). After drying under a reduced pressure at room

temperature, 2.06g (98%) of the title compound was obtained as a pale gray powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ: 1.15-1.30 (4H, m), 4.43 (1H, m), 7.20 (1H, t, J=71.9Hz), 8.25 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.38 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.36 (1H, s).

Example 6:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (338mg, 1.50mmol) and triethylamine (209µl, 1.50mmol) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (2ml), 7-bromo-1-cyclopropyl-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid BF_2 chelate (422mg, 1.00mmol) was added thereto and stirred at room temperature for 39 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, ethanol (20ml), triethylamine (4ml) and water (4ml) were added to the concentrate and heated under reflux for 3 hours. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml), and after washing the organic layer in a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric

acid (5ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 3mol/l Hydrochloric acid (30ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 2), the pH was adjusted to 11.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (50ml × 2) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization in a mixed solvent of ethanol/diethyl ether and then dried under a reduced pressure. 31mg (8%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.57 (4H, brs), 0.81 (1H, m), 1.03 (1H, m), 1.11 (1H, m), 1.25 (1H, m), 1.78 (1H, m), 2.05 (1H, m), 2.22 (1H, m), 3.35-3.60 (4H, m), 4.08 (1H, m), 6.45 (1H, dd, J=76.3, 73.8Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.46 (1H, s).

Melting point: 206 to 207.5°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = -67.70° (c 0.295, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{23}F_2N_3O_4 \cdot 0.25CH_3CH_2OH$;

Calcd.: C 59.92%; H 5.73%; N 9.75%

Found: C 59.85%; H 5.62%; N 9.68%

Reference Example 14:

Ethyl 6-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-

1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

Ethyl 6,7-difluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (10.04g, 27.12mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (150ml), and 28% ammonia water (32.1ml) was added dropwise thereto while stirring and cooling with ice. While sealing the reaction solution in a sealed tube, it was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction solution was then dissolved in methanol (200ml) and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was purified by recrystallization from a mixed solvent of 2-propanol/chloroform/28% ammonia water, and after drying under a reduced pressure, 7.07g (71%) of the title compound was obtained as a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.35-1.44 (5H, m), 2.67 (3H, d, J=3.41Hz), 3.81-3.87 (1H, m), 4.33-4.41 (3H, m), 4.75-4.78 (0.5H, m), 4.90-4.94 (0.5H, m), 8.47 (1H, d, J=3.41Hz).

Elemental analysis: As $C_{16}H_{15}F_2N_3O_5$;

Calcd.: C 52.32%; H 4.12%; N 11.44%

Found: C 52.62%; H 4.16%; N 11.12%

Reference Example 15:

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

Isoamyl nitrite (2.56ml, 19.1mmol) was added to dimethylformamide (40ml), and while stirring at 65°C, a solution, wherein ethyl 6-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-

cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (5.00g, 13.6mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (60ml), was added dropwise over a period of 3 hours. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred at 65°C for 4 hours, allowed to cool, and then poured into water (500ml). After extraction with chloroform (200ml × 3), the organic layers combined were washed with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (200ml) and saturated saline solution (100ml × 2) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography to obtain 2.91g (61%) of the title compound in the form of a white powder from a chloroform:methanol = 30:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.37 (3H, t, J=7.08Hz), 1.40-1.67 (2H, m), 2.70 (3H, d, J=2.93Hz), 3.89-3.93 (1H, m), 4.34-4.40 (2H, m), 4.79-4.83 (0.5H, m), 4.95-4.98 (0.5H, m), 8.55 (1H, d, J=2.93Hz).

Reference Example 16:

<u>Ethyl 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate</u>

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (2.50g, 7.10mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (20ml), and after adding a 5% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 50%, 1.0g)

thereto, it was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After removing the catalyst by filtering (methanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and the residue obtained was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10ml) and heated under reflux for 30 minutes. n-hexane (10ml) was then added, and after performing heated refluxing for 30 minutes, the reaction solution was allowed to stand under room temperature. The precipitated crystals were then filtered out, washed with a 1:1 mixed solution of n-hexane:ethyl acetate and dried under a reduced pressure at 60°C for 16 hours. 869mg (38%) of the title compound was thereby obtained as a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.23-1.36 (1H, m), 1.38 (3H, t, J=7.08Hz), 1.43-1.56 (1H, m), 2.39 (3H, d, J=2.20Hz), 3.70-3.77 (1H, m), 4.37 (2H, q, J=7.08Hz), 4.71-4.75 (0.5H, m), 4.87-4.90 (0.5H, m), 6.20 (1H, d, J=11.96Hz), 8.37 (1H, d, J=3.42Hz).

Reference Example 17:

5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

Ethyl 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (735mg, 2.28mmol) was dissolved in a 1:1 mixed solution (8ml) of acetic acid:water, and after adding concentrated sulfuric acid (90µl) thereto, it was stirred for 4 hours in an oil bath of 120°C. After cooling the reaction solution with ice, water

(20ml) was poured therein, and the mixed reaction solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The precipitated crystals were filtered out, washed with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol and excess diethyl ether in that order, and then dried under a reduced pressure at 80°C for 17 hours. 552mg (82%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ: 1.23-1.38 (1H, m), 1.56-1.66 (1H, m), 2.39 (3H, d, J=2.20Hz), 4.14-4.22 (1H, m), 4.96-5.00 (0.5H, m), 5.12-5.16 (0.5H, m), 6.50 (1H, d, J=12.70Hz), 8.60 (1H, d, J=3.17Hz).

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.3}$ = -111.00° (c 0.510, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Example 7:

5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (643mg, 2.55mmol) and triethylamine (0.5ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (250mg, 850μmol) was added thereto and stirred at 70°C for 37 hours while sealing under a nitrogen atmosphere. After letting the reaction solution cool, the reaction solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was dissolved in ethyl

acetate (100ml), and washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml) and saturated saline solution (30ml). The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was then applied to a short silica gel chromatography and crude crystals were obtained from a chloroform:methanol = 30:1 eluate. After adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) to the crude crystals while cooling with ice, it was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (10ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 2), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. The organic layers were then combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization from ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 32mg (9%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.54-0.57 (1H, m), 0.60-0.67 (1H, m), 1.23-1.55 (3H, m), 1.74-1.85 (1H, m), 1.97-2.17 (2H, m), 2.33 (3H, s), 3.18-3.27 (2H, m), 3.43-3.47 (1H, m), 3.54-3.63 (1H, m), 3.71-3.78 (1H, m), 4.77-4.79 (0.5H, m), 4.93-4.96 (0.5H,

m), 6.00 (1H, s), 8.56 (1H, d, J=3.66Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3402, 3344, 3276, 3097, 2918, 2864, 1724, 1616, 1548, 1506, 1477, 1441, 1408cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 240 to 242°C (decomposed)

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{23.5}$ = -225.91° (c 0.525, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{25}FN_4O_3$;

Calcd.: C 62.99%; H 6.29%; N 13.99%

Found: C 62.86%; H 6.38%; N 13.76%

Reference Example 18:

Ethyl 6-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

Ethyl 6,7-difluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (13.96g, 36.14mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (180ml), and 28% ammonia water (60ml) was added dropwise in while stirring and cooling with ice. After stirring the reaction solution at room temperature for 64 hours, water (100ml) was added to the reaction solution and then concentrated under a reduced pressure. The water-containing residue obtained was then subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate (100ml × 3), and the organic layers were then combined, washed with water (150ml × 3) and saturated saline solution (200ml) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography , and 8.92g (64%) of the

title compound was obtained in the form of a pale red, oily substance from a chloroform:methanol = 30:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.37 (3H, t, J=7.0Hz), 1.49 (1H, ddd, J=9.5, 6.0, 3.5Hz), 1.53-1.58 (1H, m), 3.68 (1H, dt, J=8.5, 5.5Hz), 4.11 (3H, d, J=2.5Hz), 4.36 (2H, dq, J=7.0, 1.5Hz), 4.51 (2H, br), 4.83 (1H, ddt, J=63.3, 5.5, 3.5Hz), 8.47 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3379, 1724, 1608, 1525, 1471, 1323, 1259, 1063cm^{-1}.

HRMS (FAB): As $C_{16}H_{16}F_2N_3O_6$ (M^++1);

Calcd.: 384.1007

Found: 384.0974

Reference Example 19:

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

Isoamyl nitrite (3.81g, 32.5mmol) was added to dimethylformamide (60ml), and while stirring at 70°C, a solution, wherein ethyl 6-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (8.90g, 23.2mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (120ml), was added dropwise thereto over a period of 3 hours. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred at 70°C for 1 hour, allowed to cool, and then poured into water (500ml). After extraction with ethyl acetate (300ml × 3), the organic layers combined were washed with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (300ml) and saturated saline

solution (200ml × 2) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and the crude crystals obtained were recrystallized in ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 3.81g (45%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.37 (3H, t, J=7.0Hz), 1.55 (1H, ddd, J=9.5, 6.0, 3.5Hz), 1.59-1.69 (1H, m), 3.93 (1H, dt, J=8.5, 5.5Hz), 4.11 (3H, t, J=2.5Hz), 4.37 (2H, dq, J=7.0, 1.5Hz), 4.86 (1H, dddd, J=63.0, 6.0, 5.5, 3.5Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, J=10.0Hz), 8.55 (1H, d, J=1.5Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3062, 1722, 1639, 1602, 1544, 1425, 1328, 1259, 1057cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 167 to 170°C (decomposed)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{16}H_{14}F_2N_2O_6$;

Calcd.: C 52.18%; H 3.89%; N 7.61%

Found: C 51.97%; H 3.78%; N 7.56%

Reference Example 20:

<u>Ethyl 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate</u>

Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-5-nitro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (3.71g, 10.1mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (50ml), and after adding a 5% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 50%, 1.5g) thereto, it was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours under

a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After removing the catalyst by filtering (methanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 2.68g (79%) of the title compound was obtained as a yellow amorphous substance from a chloroform:methanol = 30:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.38 (3H, t, J=7.0Hz), 1.43-1.57 (2H, m), 3.75-3.82 (4H, m), 4.37 (2H, q, J=7.0Hz), 4.81 (1H, ddt, J=62.5, 6.5, 3.5Hz), 6.24 (1H, d, J=13.0Hz), 8.37 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz).

HRMS (FAB): As $C_{16}H_{17}F_2N_2O_4$ (M^++1);

Calcd.: 339.1156

Found: 339.1150

Reference Example 21:

5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (2.68g, 7.92mmol), acetic acid (20ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (20ml) was heated under reflux for 3 hours. After cooling the reaction solution with ice, water (200ml) was poured therein and the precipitated crystals were filtered out. After washing with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol and excess diethyl ether in that order, the crude crystals obtained were purified by recrystallization in a mixed

solvent of chloroform/methanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 1.26g (51%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ: 1.54-1.64 (2H, m), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.02-4.07 (1H, m), 4.89-5.10 (1H, m), 6.59 (1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 7.73 (2H, br), 8.57 (1H, d, J=1.5Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3432, 3328, 1699, 1576, 1518, 1281, 1236cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 291 to 298°C (decomposed)

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{25.0}$ = +40.01° (c 0.305, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{14}H_{12}F_2N_2O_4$;

Calcd.: C 54.20%; H 3.90%; N 9.03%

Found: C 54.10%; H 3.86%; N 9.02%

Example 8:

<u>5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (788mg, 3.48mmol) and triethylamine (2ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (621mg, 2.00mol) was added thereto and stirred at 90°C for 168 hours while sealing in a sealed tube under a nitrogen atmosphere. After letting the reaction solution cool and then concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue

obtained was dissolved in chloroform (200ml) and washed with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml). The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. After adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (10ml) to the obtained residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes. 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid (20ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and after washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.8 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. The organic layers were then combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization from a mixed solvent of ethanol and diethyl ether, and then dried under a reduced pressure. 74mg (9%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.48-0.53 (4H, m), 1.09-1.21 (1H, m), 1.32-1.43 (1H, m), 1.64-1.75 (1H, m), 1.93-2.01 (1H, m), 2.10-2.23 (1H, m), 3.21-3.23 (1H, m), 3.21-2.27 (1H, m), 3.36-3.43 (6H, m), 3.79-3.84 (1H, m), 4.85-4.84 (1H, m), 4.85-5.04 (1H, m), 6.06 (1H, s), 8.01 (1H, d, J=3.5Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3454, 3410, 1716, 1617, 1577, 1548, 1511, 1232,

1016cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 172 to 178°C (decomposed)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{25}FN_4O_4 \cdot 0.75H_2O$;

Calcd.: C 58.66%; H 6.21%; N 13.03%

Found: C 58.58%; H 6.02%; N 12.76%

Reference Example 22:

Ethyl 3-dimethylamino-2-(2,3,4-trifluorobenzoyl)acrylate

A mixed solution of 2,3,4-trifluorobenzoic acid (10.3g, 58.5mmol), thionyl chloride (6.4ml, 87.8mmol) and a catalytic amount of dimethylformamide was heated under reflux for 30 minutes. After letting the reaction solution cool, the reaction solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure, toluene (30ml) was added to the residue, and concentration under a reduced pressure was performed again. The residue obtained was then dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (20ml), and the resulting solution was added to a tetrahydrofuran (40ml) solution of ethyl β-dimethylaminoacrylate (9.20g, 64.3mmol) and triethylamine (10.2ml, 73.1mmol) while stirring and cooling with ice. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours and then heated under reflux for 16.5 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, the precipitated solids were removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. The residue was then applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 15.1g (86%) of the title compound was obtained from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.00 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 2.88 (3H, brs), 3.33 (3H, brs), 4.01 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 6.95-7.01 (1H, m), 7.34 (1H, brs), 7.80 (1H, s).

Reference Example 23:

Ethyl 10-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate

Ethyl 3-dimethylamino-2-(2,3,4-trifluorobenzoyl)acrylate (15.0g, 49.8mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (30ml), and to this solution, an ethanol (10ml) solution of (S)-2-amino-1-propanol (4.50g, 59.8mmol) was added dropwise while stirring and cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature and then concentrated under a reduced pressure. The residue obtained was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (50ml), and after adding spray-dried calcium fluoride (16g) thereto, it was stirred at 120°C for 26 hours. After letting the reaction suspension cool, the reaction suspension was concentrated under a reduced pressure, chloroform (200ml) and water (200ml) were added to the residue, and after performing a separation operation, the water layer was extracted using chloroform (200ml). The combined organic layers were then washed with saturated saline solution (100ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 5.60g (39%) of the title compound was

obtained as a white powder from a chloroform:methanol = 50:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.41 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.61 (3H, d, J=7.1Hz), 4.33-4.44 (5H, m), 7.18 (1H, t, J=10.0Hz), 8.06 (1H, dd, J=10.0, 5.4Hz), 8.39 (1H, s).

Reference Example 24:

10-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 10-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylate (5.60g, 19.2mmol), acetic acid (25ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (25ml) was heated under reflux for 4 hours. After cooling the reaction solution with ice, water (100ml) was added thereto, and the precipitated crystals were filtered out and then washed with excess water, a small amount of cold ethanol and excess diethyl ether in that order. The crude crystals obtained were then suspended in ethanol (40ml) and stirred under room temperature. The crystals were filtered out, washed with ethanol, and then dried under a reduced pressure at 80°C for 17 hours. 4.10g (81%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of a white powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ: 1.47 (3H, d, J=6.8Hz), 4.44 (1H, d, J=9.6Hz), 4.62 (1H, d, J=9.6Hz), 4.99 (1H, q-like, J=6.8Hz), 7.59 (1H, t, J=9.1Hz), 7.95 (1H, dd, J=9.1, 5.4Hz, 9.07 (1H, s).

Elemental analysis: As $C_{13}H_{10}FNO_4$;

Calcd.: C 59.32%; H 3.83%; N 7.22%

Found: C 59.60%; H 3.95%; N 6.99%

Example 9:

10-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (252mg, 1.12mmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (3ml), 10-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (244mg, 928μmol) was added thereto and stirred while heating in an oil bath of 100°C for 18 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduce pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml) and saturated saline solution (50ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (6ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 4ml of water to the reaction solution and washing this acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (10ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide

solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization from ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 125mg (36.5%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.57 (4H, s), 1.54 (3H, d, J=6.80Hz), 1.66-1.78 (1H, m), 2.01-2.11 (1H, m), 2.19-2.30 (1H, m), 3.38-3.60 (4H, m), 4.25 (1H, d, J=11.0Hz), 4.47 (1H, d, J=11.0Hz), 4.55-4.63 (1H, m), 7.11 (1H, d, J=9.03Hz), 7.81 (1H, d, J=9.03Hz), 8.32 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 1634, 1529, 1446, 1429, 1363, 1269, 1227, 798cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 249 to 252°C (decomposed)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_4 \cdot HCl \cdot 0.5H_2O$;

Calcd.: C 57.90%; H 6.07%; N 10.13%

Found: C 57.65%; H 5.87%; N 9.97%

Example 10:

<u>1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (118mg, 436μmol) and

triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (122mg, 436μmol) was added thereto and heated under reflux in an oil bath of 100°C for 18 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was then purified by a preparative chromatography (developed into the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), purified further by recrystallization from ethanol, and then dried under a reduced pressure. 72.8mg (42%) of the title compound was thereby

obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.59-0.64 (4H, m), 1.21-1.27 (1H, m), 1.50-1.64 (2H, m), 1.99-2.01 (1H, m), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.42 (3H, s), 2.87-2.89 (1H, m), 3.27-3.29 (3H, m), 3.63-3.65 (1H, m), 4.06-4.07 (1H, m), 5.05 (1H, dm, J=63.72Hz), 7.09 (1H, m), 8.00 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3348, 3086, 2939, 2844, 2789, 1711, 1614, 1518, 1435, 1354, 1315, 1257, 1221cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 223 to 224°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -119.66° (c 0.295, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{22}H_{26}FN_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C 66.15%; H 6.56%; N 10.52%

Found: C 65.92%; H 6.52%; N 10.40%

Example 11:

1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methoxy-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (102mg, 379μmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (112mg, 379μmol) was added thereto and stirred while heating in an oil bath of 100°C for 15 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was

dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 4), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was then purified by a preparative chromatography (developed into the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), purified further by recrystallization from ethanol, and then dried under a reduced pressure. 78.3mg (50%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.57-0.61 (4H, m), 1.33-1.40 (1H, m), 1.56-1.58 (2H, m), 1.99-2.01 (1H, m), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.87-2.89 (1H, m), 3.15-3.17 (1H, m), 3.52-3.54 (3H, m), 3.53 (3H, s), 4.00-4.02 (1H, m), 5.02 (1H, dm, J=64.45Hz), 7.03 (1H, s), 7.92 (1H, d, J=7.03Hz), 8.39 (1H, s).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3352, 3095, 3051, 2939, 2837, 2787, 1716, 1699, 1616, 1520, 1439, 1358, 1319, 1259, 1221cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 213 to 215°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -38.46° (c 0.195, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{22}H_{26}FN_3O_4$;

Calcd.: C 63.60%; H 6.31%; N 10.11%

Found: C 63.36%; H 6.31%; N 9.97%

Example 12:

5-amino-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (690mg, 2.25mmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (4ml), 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (250mg, 850μmol) was added thereto and heated under reflux in an oil bath of 70°C for 24 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml) and saturated saline solution (100ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) to the

residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (2ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was then purified by preparative chromatography (developed into the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), purified further by recrystallization from ethanol, and then dried under a reduced pressure. 70.0mg (20%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.56-0.64 (4H, m), 1.21-1.61 (3H, m), 1.92-1.96 (1H, m), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.68-2.73 (1H, m), 3.19-3.31 (3H, m), 3.59-3.66 (1H, m), 3.72-3.77 (1H, m), 4.76-4.78 (0.5H, m), 4.98-5.01 (0.5H, m), 5.97 (1H, s), 8.55 (1H, d, J=3.66Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3440, 3329, 3082, 3005, 2964, 2937, 2877, 1716, 1620, 1549, 1506, 1437, 1404cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 129 to 131°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{22.6}$ = -291.90° (c 0.285, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{25}FN_4O_3 \cdot 0.25H_2O$;

Calcd.: C 63.07%; H 6.62%; N 13.37%

Found: C 62.89%; H 6.42%; N 13.27%

Example 13:

2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-10-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (125mg, 521μmol) and triethylamine (0.50ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (1ml), 10-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid (132mg, 500μmol) was added thereto and stirred while heating in an oil bath of 100°C for 20 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (100ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml) and saturated saline solution (50ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding concentrated hydrochloric acid (3ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding water (3ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform

(100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was then purified by recrystallization from ethanol-ammonia water and then dried under a reduced pressure. 135mg (70%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.56-0.60 (4H, m), 1.45-1.50 (1H, m), 1.52 (3H, d, J=6.59Hz), 1.99-2.01 (1H, m), 2.32 (3H, s), 2.86-2.88 (1H, m), 3.21-3.55 (4H, m), 4.22, 4.45 (each 1H, ABq, J=11.36Hz), 4.57-4.59 (1H, m), 7.04-7.08 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, d, J=9.03Hz), 8.32 (1H, s).

Melting point: 227 to 229°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -131.00° (c 0.200, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_4$;

Calcd.: C 65.78%; H 6.57%; N 10.96%

Found: C 65.49%; H 6.55%; N 10.82%

Example 14:

7-[3-(R)-[1-(ethylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (2.16g, 8.40mmol) and triethylamine (4ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (10ml), 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (1.95g, 7.00mmol) was

added thereto and heated under reflux in an oil bath of 100°C for 51 hour under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (150ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml) and saturated saline solution (100ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (10ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (20ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (100ml × 5), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (150ml × 4) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by recrystallization from ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure. 1.61g (55%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD) δ: 0.57-0.63 (4H, m), 1.04 (3H, t, J=6.95Hz), 1.19-1.25 (1H, m), 1.47-1.64 (2H, m), 1.97-1.98 (1H, m), 2.40 (3H, s), 2.70-2.73 (2H, m), 2.86-2.87 (1H, m),

3.26-3.28 (3H, m), 3.61-3.63 (1H, m), 4.02-4.05 (1H, m), 5.03 (1H, dm, J=64.11Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, J=9.26Hz), 7.98 (1H, d, J=9.26Hz), 8.43 (1H, d, J=3.41Hz).

IR (KBr, disk) ν: 3294, 2964, 2848, 1699, 1612, 1508, 1473, 1431, 1396, 1389, 1350, 1308, 1261cm^{-1}.

Melting point: 191 to 194°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.3}$ = -236.55° (c 0.145, 0.1mol/l NaOH)

Elemental analysis: As $C_{23}H_{28}FN_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C 66.81%; H 6.83%; N 10.16%

Found: C 66.52%; H 6.86%; N 10.03%

Example 15:

1-(cyclopropyl)-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

After adding 3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (880mg, 3.25mmol) and triethylamine (1.0ml) to dried dimethyl sulfoxide (5ml), 1-cyclopropyl-7-fluoro-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (425mg, 1.63mmol) was added thereto and heated under reflux in an oil bath of 70°C for 38 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (200ml). After washing the organic layer with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (100ml), the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was

concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (6ml) to the residue while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (12ml) to the reaction solution and washing the yellow acidic aqueous solution with chloroform (50ml × 3), the pH was adjusted to 12.0 with an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After adjusting the pH of the basic aqueous solution to 7.4 with 1mol/l hydrochloric acid, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 3) was performed. After drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was evapolated under a reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was then purified by recrystallization from a mixed solvent of methanol/2-propanol, and then dried under a reduced pressure. 331mg (53%) of the title compound was thereby obtained in the form of yellow crystals.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.57-0.65 (1H, m), 0.87-0.92 (1H, m), 0.97-1.04 (1H, m), 1.11-1.18 (1H, m), 1.28-1.34 (1H, m), 1.64-1.71 (1H, m), 1.99-2.021H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.50 (3H, s), 2.71-2.76 (1H, m), 3.32-3.36 (3H, m), 3.64-3.70 (1H, m), 4.01-4.05 (1H, m), 6.99 (1H, d, J=9.06Hz), 8.131H, d, J=9.06Hz), 8.85 (1H, s).

Melting point: 190 to 192°C

Elemental analysis: As $C_{22}H_{27}N_3O_3$;

Calcd.: C 69.27%; H 7.13%; N 11.02%

Found: C 69.00%; H 7.16%; N 10.96%

Reference Example 25:

Ethyl 1-(2-bromoacetyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate

Ethyl 1-acetylcyclopropanecarboxylate (200g, 1.28mol) was dissolved in ethanol (1000ml), and bromine (72.7ml, 1.41mol) was added dropwise while stirring and cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, the temperature of the reaction solution was raised to 30°C and stirring was performed for 2 hours. After adding water (1000ml) to the reaction solution while cooling with ice, it was concentrated under a reduced pressure was performed. After extracting the concentrate into ethyl acetate (750ml × 2), it was washed with a 10% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (500ml × 2) and saturated sodium bicarbonate water (500ml × 2) in that order and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering and concentrating the filtrate under a reduced pressure, 291g (97%) of the title compound was obtained as a yellow, oily substance.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.30 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.60-1.63 (4H, m), 4.22 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 4.49 (2H, s).

TLC: Rf = 0.7 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:1)

Reference Example 26:

Diethylphosphonoacetic acid

Ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (100g, 446mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (275ml), and after adding dropwise a 2mol/l aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (275ml, 550mmol) while stirring and cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature

for 1 hour. The reaction solution was then concentrated under a reduced pressure, and the concentrate was made acidic by concentrated hydrochloric acid while cooling with ice. Extractions into ethyl acetate (200ml × 4), chloroform (100ml × 2) and 5% methanol/chloroform (250ml × 2) were then performed. The combined organic layers were then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. 89g (quantitative) of the title compound was thereby obtained as a colorless, oily substance.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.35 (6H, t, J=6.8Hz), 2.98 (2H, d, J=21.7Hz), 4.19 (4H, q, J=6.8Hz).

TLC: Rf = 0.1 (chloroform:methanol = 9:1)

Reference Example 27:

Ethyl 1-[2-[N-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]amino]acetyl]cyclopropanecarboxylate

1-(S)-phenylethylamine (12.1g, 100mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (120ml), and an acetonitrile (50ml) solution of triethylamine (15.3ml, 110mmol) and ethyl 1-(2-bromoacetyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (23.5g, 100mmol) was added dropwise in while stirring and cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred while cooling with ice for 1.5 hours. The reaction solution was then poured into water (75ml) and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The concentrate was subjected to extraction with diisopropyl ether (75ml × 2) and then washed with water (75ml).

After extracting the organic layer into 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (100ml × 2), the acidic aqueous solution was washed with ethyl acetate (100ml). After adding a 1mol/l aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (100ml) to this acidic aqueous solution and then further adding saturated sodium bicarbonate water (100ml), extraction with ethyl acetate (100ml) was performed. The organic layer was then washed with water (100ml) and saturated saline solution (100ml) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering and then concentrating the filtrate under a reduced pressure, 18.6g (68%) of the title compound was obtained as a pale-yellow, oily substance.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.17 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.38 (3H, d, J=6.6Hz), 1.48 (4H, s), 3.71 (1H, q, J=6.6Hz), 3.86 (2H, d, J=2.0Hz), 4.10 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz).

TLC: Rf = 0.6 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 28:

Ethyl 1-[2-[N-(diethylphosphonoacetyl)-N-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]amino]acetyl]cyclopropanecarboxylate

Method A:

Diethylphosphonoacetic acid (15.1g, 76.8mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (120ml), and after adding 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (13.7g, 84.5mmol) while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. After adding an anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (30ml) solution of ethyl 1-[2-[N-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]amino]acetyl]cyclopropanecarboxylate

(17.6g, 64.0mmol) to the reaction solution while cooling with ice, it was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (100ml) and ethyl acetate (100ml) to the reaction solution and performing an extraction operation, the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was then subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate (100ml) and the combined organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate water (100ml) and saturated saline solution (100ml) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering and then concentrating the filtrate under a reduced pressure, 28.7g (99%) of the title compound was obtained as a yellow syrup.

Method B

Diethylphosphonoacetic acid (32.8g, 166mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous benzene (700ml), and after adding N,N'-dimethylformamide (1ml), thionyl chloride (18.2ml, 250mmol) was added thereto and heated under reflux for 1.5 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, it was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and after adding dried toluene (100ml) thereto, its concentration under a reduced pressure was performed again. After repeating this operation 3 times, the concentrate was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (300ml) and after adding dropwise an anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (300ml) solution of ethyl 1-[2-[N-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]amino]acetyl]cyclopropanecarboxylate (45.7g,

166mmol) and triethylamine (25.1ml, 183mmol) while stirring and cooling with ice, it was stirred while cooling with ice for 1.5 hours and then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After adding 1mol/l hydrochloric acid (300ml) and ethyl acetate (300ml) to the reaction solution and performing an extraction operation, the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was then subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate (300ml) and the combined organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate water (300ml) and saturated saline solution (300ml) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering and then concentrating the filtrate under a reduced pressure, 43.6g (70%) of the title compound was obtained as a yellow syrup.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.14, 1.20 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.29-1.68 (13H, m), 2.85, 4.69 (2H, dd, J=9.5, 20.7 Hz), 3.18, 4.55 (2H, d, J=22.2Hz), 4.06-4.22 (6H, m), 5.42, 6.05 (1H, q, J=7.1Hz), 7.26-7.37 (5H, m).

MS (m/z): 454 $([M+H])^+$

TLC: Rf = 0.1 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 29:

4-(1-ethoxycarbonylcyclopropyl)-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]-3-pyrrolin-2-one

After dissolving ethyl 1-[2-[N-(diethylphosphonoacetyl)-N-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]amino]acetyl]cyclopropanecarboxylate (25.0g,

55.2mmol) in toluene (250ml), tert-butoxypotassium (7.40g, 66.2mmol) was added gradually while stirring and cooling with ice. After stirring the reaction solution for 15 minutes at room temperature, a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (250ml) and ethyl acetate (250ml) were added thereto, and after performing an extraction operation, the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was then subject to extraction with ethyl acetate (250ml), and after washing the combined organic layer with saturated sodium bicarbonate water (250ml) and saturated saline solution (250ml) in that order, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography , and 12.1g (73%) of the title compound was obtained as a orange syrup from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1 to 1:2 eluate. The instrumental analysis data for this resulting compound agreed with the data indicated in PCT/JP96/00208.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.18, (3H, t, J=7.2Hz), 1.60-1.63 (7H, m), 3.80 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 9.0Hz), 4.07-4.11 (2H, m), 4.13 (1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 5.55 (1H, q, J=7.1Hz), 5.84 (1H, t, J=1.5Hz), 7.24-7.36 (5H, m).

MS (m/z): 300 $([M+H])^+$

TLC: Rf = 0.5 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 30:

4-(S)-(1-ethoxycarbonylcyclopropyl)-1-[1-(S)-

phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one

4-(1-ethoxycarbonylcyclopropyl)-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]-3-pyrrolin-2-one (12.1g, 40.5mmol) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (120ml), a 5% platinum carbon catalyst (water content: 50%, 2.4g) was added thereto, and it was stirred at room temperature for 17 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. The reaction solution was then filtered through cellite (washed with ethyl acetate) and the filtrate was then concentrated under a reduced pressure. The concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 9.00g (74%) of the compound of the title were obtained as a pale-yellow syrup from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:2 eluate. Further, 2.60g (21%) of the diastereomer (4-(R)-isomer) of the title compound was obtained as a pale-yellow syrup. The instrumental analysis data for this resulting compound agreed with the data indicated in PCT/JP96/00208.

4-(S)-isomer:

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.63-0.65 (2H, m), 1.13 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.12-1.19 (2H, m), 1.52 (3H, d, J=7.3Hz), 2.17 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 16.8Hz), 2.46 (1H, dd, J=9.3, 16.3Hz), 2.67-2.76 (2H, m), 3.47 (1H, t, J=8.3Hz), 3.96-4.11 (2H, m), 5.51 (1H, q, J=7.3Hz), 7.26-7.35 (5H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.45 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

4-(R)-isomer:

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.72-0.76 (2H, m), 1.18-1.24 (2H, m),

1.21 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.52 (3H, d, J=7.1Hz), 2.27-2.32 (1H, m), 2.44-2.52 (2H, m), 3.14 (2H, d, J=8.0Hz), 4.10 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 5.50 (1H, q, J=7.1Hz), 7.26-7.35 (5H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.5 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 31:

1-[1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]-2-one-4-(S)-pyrrolidin-4-yl]-1-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid

4-(S)-(1-ethoxycarbonylcyclopropyl)-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (10.5g, 34.9mmol) was dissolved in 70ml of ethanol, and after adding a 1mol/l aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (70ml) while cooling with ice, the reaction solution was stirred at room temperature for 15.5 hours and then at 40°C for 3 hours. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, the remaining aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate (70ml). The aqueous layer was then made acidic by concentrated hydrochloric acid while cooling with ice and then subjected to extraction with chloroform (70ml × 3). The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. 9.40g (99%) of the title compound was thereby obtained as white solids.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.72-0.74 (2H, m), 1.21-1.23 (2H, m), 1.52 (3H, d, J=7.3Hz), 2.17 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 16.8Hz), 2.48 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 16.8Hz), 2.66-2.78 (2H, m), 3.50 (1H, t, J=9.3Hz), 5.51 (1H, q, J=7.3Hz), 7.25-7.34 (5H, m).

Reference Example 32:

4-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one

A toluene (15ml) solution of triethylamine (9.6ml, 69mmol) and diphenylphosphoric acid azide (DPPA; 10.4g, 37.9mmol) was added to a toluene (80ml) suspension of 1-[1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]-2-one-4-(S)-pyrrolidin-4-yl]-1-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (9.4g, 34.4mmol), and after stirring at room temperature for 1 hour under a nitrogen atmosphere, it was heated under reflux for 1.5 hours. After cooling the reaction solution to room temperature, tert-butyl alcohol (95ml) was added thereto and heated under reflux for 15 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, the reaction solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure and ethyl acetate (95ml) and water (95ml) were added to the concentrate. After performing an extraction operation, the organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate (95ml). The combined organic layer was then washed with saturated saline solution (95ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering and concentrating the filtrate under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography and 10.7g (90%) of the title compound was obtained as a colorless, amorphous substance from a chlorine:methanol = 50:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.56-0.85 (4H, m), 1.37 (9H, s), 1.51

(3H, d, J=7.3Hz), 2.32-2.44 (3H, m), 2.79 (1H, dd, J=7.3, 10.0Hz), 3.36 (1H, m), 4.66 (1H, brs), 5.50 (1H, q, J=7.3Hz), 7.26-7.34 (5H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.15 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 33:

3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine

4-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (10.4g, 30.2mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100ml) and a 1.0M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex/tetrahydrofuran solution (90.7ml, 90.7mmol) was added dropwise gradually thereto under a nitrogen atmosphere while cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, it was stirred for 16 hours under the condition of from ice-cooling to room temperature. After slowly adding an aqueous solution (100ml) of potassium carbonate (25.0g, 181mmol) to the reaction solution while cooling with ice, it was heated under reflux was for 1.5 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, it was extracted with ethyl acetate (100ml × 2) and then washed with saturated saline solution (100ml). The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. The concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography and 8.20g (82%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of colorless crystals from a chloroform:methanol

= 100:1 to 30:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.62 (2H, brs), 0.75-0.88 (2H, m), 1.35 (3H, d, J=6.6Hz), 1.41 (9H, s), 1.63 (2H, m), 1.88-1.92 (1H, m), 2.14-2.17 (1H, m), 2.27-2.34 (2H, m), 2.63 (1H, brs), 3.15 (1H, t-like, J=6.6Hz), 5.10 (1H, brs), 7.23-7.33 (5H, m).

MS (m/z): 331 $([M+H])^+$

TLC: Rf = 0.4 (chloroform:methanol = 9:1)

Reference Example 34:

3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine

3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine (270mg, 0.817mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (15ml), and after adding a 10% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 52.0%; 270mg), it was stirred at 40°C for 3 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After removing the catalyst by filtering (ethanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, and as a result, 185mg (quantitative) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.69 (2H, brs), 0.79 (2H, brs), 1.42 (9H, s), 1.43-1.50 (1H, m), 1.86-1.88 (1H, m), 2.15-2.19 (1H, m), 2.68-2.72 (1H, m), 2.90-3.07 (3H, m), 4.92 (1H, brs).

Reference Example 35:

1-benzyloxycarbonyl-3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine

3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-

(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine (1.70g, 5.15mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (34ml), and benzylchloroformate (1.10ml, 7.73mmol) was added dropwise while stirring and cooling with ice. The reaction solution was then stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours and then stirred at 40°C for 1.5 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool, the reaction solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography , and 1.40g (75%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1 eluate. The instrumental analysis data for this resulting compound agreed with the data indicated in PCT/JP96/00208.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.70 (2H, brs), 0.80 (2H, brs), 1.41 (9H, s), 1.63 (1H, m), 1.92 (1H, m), 2.25 (1H, m), 3.07-3.12 (1H, m), 3.29-3.31 (1H, m), 3.56 (2H, m), 4.85 (1H, brs), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.33-7.36 (5H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.4 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 36:

<u>1-benzyloxycarbonyl-3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine</u>

1-benzyloxycarbonyl-3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (1.40g, 3.89mmol), N,N'-dimethylformamide (7ml), silver oxide (9.0g, 39mmol) and methyl iodide (24ml, 389mmol) were placed in a shaded and sealed tube, and this mixture was stirred for 13 hours in

an oil bath of 80°C. The reaction solution was then filtered through cellite (ethyl acetate washing) and the filtrate was then diluted with ethyl acetate (100ml). The organic layer was then washed with water (50ml × 3) and saturated saline solution (50ml) in that order, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 1.31g (89%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a pale-yellow syrup an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1 eluate. The instrumental analysis data for this resulting compound agreed with the data indicated in PCT/JP96/00208.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.83 (4H, brs), 1.42 (9H, s), 1.55 (1H, m), 1.88 (1H, m), 2.28-2.43 (1H, m), 2.83 (3H, s), 3.02-3.04 (1H, m), 3.25-3.33 (1H, m), 3.55 (2H, m), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.32-7.35 (5H, m).

MS (m/Z): 374 $([M+H])^+$

TLC: Rf = 0.4 (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1)

Reference Example 37:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine

1-benzyloxycarbonyl-3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (1.31g, 3.48mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (13ml), and after adding a 10% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 50%;

0.65g) thereto, it was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After performing filtration through cellite (ethanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. As a result, 0.92g (quantitative) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.80 (4H, brs), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.81 (1H, m), 2.04 (1H, brs), 2.28-2.42 (1H, m), 2.54 (1H, brs), 2.84 (3H, s), 2.88-2.96 (3H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.1 (chloroform:methanol = 9:1)

Reference Example 38:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one

4-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (7.87g, 22.8mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (100ml), and while cooling with ice, 60% oily sodium hydride (1.10g, 27.4mmol) was added and stirred for 5 minutes. Then, methyl iodide (7.11ml, 114mmol) was added dropwise thereto while stirring at room temperature. After completion of dripping, the reaction suspension was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. After adding 60% oily sodium hydride (296mg, 7.40mmol) and methyl iodide (1.00ml, 16.1mmol), it was stirred at 40°C for 24 hours. After adding a saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (100ml) and water (150ml)

to the reaction suspension while stirring and cooling with ice, extraction with ethyl acetate (300ml × 2) was performed. The combined organic layer was then washed with water (100ml × 2) and saturated saline solution (100ml × 2) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 7.53g (92%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless oily substance from a chloroform:methanol = 50 to 30:1 eluate. ^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.83 (4H, m), 1.32 (6H, s), 1.38 (3H, s), 1.51 (3H, d, J=7.1Hz), 1.61 (3H, d, J=16.6Hz), 2.43 (1H, m), 2.68-2.81 (3H, m), 3.21 (1H, m), 5.48-5.50 (1H, m), 7.26-7.36 (5H, m).

Reference Example 39:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (7.53g, 21.0mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (70ml) and a 1.0M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex/tetrahydrofuran solution (63.0ml, 63.0mmol) was added dropwise gradually thereto while stirring and cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, it was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. After slowly adding an aqueous solution (72ml) of potassium carbonate (7.22g)

while cooling with ice, it was heated under reflux for 1.5 hours. After letting the reaction solution cool to room temperature, water (150ml) was added, extraction with ethyl acetate (200ml × 2) was performed, and then the combined organic layer was washed with saturated saline solution (200ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 7.19g (99%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup from a chloroform:methanol = 50:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.73 (4H, m), 1.35 (9H, s), 1.36 (3H, s), 1.61 (1H, m), 1.85 (1H, m), 1.97 (1H, m), 2.27 (1H, m), 2.50-2.58 (2H, m), 2.79 (3H, s), 2.99 (1H, m), 3.14-3.19 (1H, m), 7.27-7.30 (5H, m).

Reference Example 40:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(methyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine (7.19g, 20.9mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (78ml), and after adding a 10% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 50%; 3.9g), it was stirred at 40°C for 4 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After performing filtration through cellite (ethanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. As a result, 4.38g (quantitative) of the

title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup. The ^{1}H-NMR data and the TLC Rf value of this resulting compound agreed with the data indicated previously.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.80 (4H, brs), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.81 (1H, m), 2.04 (1H, brs), 2.28-2.42 (1H, m), 2.54 (1H, brs), 2.84 (3H, s), 2.88-2.96 (3H, m).

TLC: Rf = 0.1 (chloroform:methanol = 9:1)

Reference Example 41:

4-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one

4-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (4.16g, 12.1mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (50ml). Under a nitrogen atmosphere and at room temperature, 60% oily sodium hydride (580mg, 14.5mmol) was added thereto and stirred for 10 minutes, and then ethyl iodide (4.87ml, 60.5mmol) was added dropwise. After completion of dripping, the reaction suspension was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. After adding a saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (150ml) to the reaction suspension while stirring and cooling with ice, extraction with ethyl acetate (150ml × 2) was performed. The combined organic layer was then washed with water (150ml × 2) and saturated saline solution (150ml) in that order, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated

under a reduced pressure, the residue obtained was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 4.56g (quantitative) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless oily substance from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:2 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.49-0.80 (4H, m), 1.02-1.04 (3H, m), 1.37 (9H, s), 1.49-1.51 (3H, m), 1.92-1.94 (1H, m), 2.04-2.06 (1H, m), 2.36-2.38 (1H, m), 2.67-2.70 (2H, m), 3.20-4.23 (2H, m), 5.48-5.50 (1H, m), 7.26-7.52 (5H, m).

Reference Example 42:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine

4-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidin-2-one (4.56g, 12.1mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (80ml), and a 1.0M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex/tetrahydrofuran solution (48.0ml, 48.0mmol) was added dropwise in while stirring and cooling with ice. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred for 16 hours under the condition of from ice cooling to room temperature. After concentrating the reaction solution under a reduced pressure, a 9:1 mixed solution (100ml) of ethanol and water was added thereto, and after adding triethylamine (5ml), it was heated under reflux for 4 hours. After cooling the reaction solution to room temperature, concentration was performed under a reduced pressure, saturated sodium bicarbonate

water (100ml) was added to the residue, extraction with chloroform (100ml × 2) was performed, and then the combined organic layer was washed with saturated saline solution (100ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtering, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, the concentrate was applied to a silica gel chromatography, and 4.26g (99%) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup from a chloroform:methanol = 100:1 to 95:5 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.54-0.78 (4H, m), 1.09-1.11 (3H, m), 1.33-1.43 (13H, m), 1.84-1.97 (2H, m), 2.26-2.28 (2H, m), 2.56-2.57 (2H, m), 2.86-2.96 (1H, m), 3.13-3.18 (2H, m), 7.21-7.30 (5H, m).

Reference Example 43:

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine

3-(R)-[1-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-(ethyl)amino]cyclopropyl]-1-[1-(S)-phenylethyl]pyrrolidine (3.01g, 8.40mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (120ml), and after adding a 10% palladium carbon catalyst (water content: 50%; 3.0g), it was stirred at 40°C for 5 hours under a hydrogen atmosphere at atmospheric pressure. After performing filtration through cellite (ethanol washing), the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure. As a result, 2.16g (quantitative) of the title compound was obtained in the form of a colorless syrup.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.83-0.85 (4H, m), 1.46 (9H, s),

1.74-1.82 (1H, m), 2.16-2.18 (2H, m), 2.43-2.52 (2H, m), 2.90-2.99 (2H, m), 3.21-3.24 (2H, m).

Reference Example 44:

2,3,4-trichlorobenzoic acid

Sodium hydroxide (45.42g, 1.090mol) was dissolved in water (220ml), and while cooling with ice, bromine (16.85ml, 0.327mol) was dripped therein over a period of 5 minutes. After stirring the reaction solution at 0°C for 15 minutes, a dioxane (220ml) solution of 2',3',4'-trichloroacetophenone (24.40g, 0.109mol) was dripped therein at 0°C over a period of 30 minutes. After stirring at room temperature for 14 hours, water (350ml) was added and then washed with dichloromethane (350ml). The aqueous layer obtained was gradually made acidic with concentrated hydrochloric acid while cooling with ice and the resulting crystals were filtered out. After washing the filtered-out crystals with water, the water was removed by azeotropic distillation with toluene. 22.33g (91%) of the title compound was thereby obtained as a pale yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 7.58 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.70 (1H, d, J=8.6Hz)

Reference Example 45:

Ethyl (2,3,4-trichlorobenzoyl)acetate

2,3,4-trichlorobenzoic acid (4.51g, 20.0mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (80ml), carbonyldiimidazole (3.89g, 24.0mmol) was added thereto while cooling with ice, and

then stirred at room temperature for 3 hours (solution A). Meanwhile, malonic acid monoethyl ester monopotassium salt (6.81g, 40.0mmol) was suspended in ethyl acetate, and while cooling with ice, triethylamine (13.9ml, 100.0mmol) and magnesium chloride (5.71g, 60.0mmol) were added thereto. After stirring at room temperature for 3 hours, the reaction solution was cooled with ice and the above-described solution A was dripped into this reaction solution over a period of 10 minutes. After then washing solution A into the reaction solution using tetrahydrofuran (10ml), it was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours, and then the reaction solution was poured into a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (200ml). This was then extracted with ethyl acetate (200ml), washed with saturated saline solution (200ml), and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After then removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evapotated under a reduced pressure, and the crude product obtained was subject to silica gel chromatography, thereby obtaining 2.681g (45%) of the title compound as a pale-red oil from an n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.25 (1.5H, t, J=7.2Hz), 1.34 (1.5H, t, J=7.0Hz), 3.99 (1H, s), 4.19 (1H, q, J=7.2Hz), 4.28 (1H, q, J=7.0Hz), 5.47 (0.5H, s), 7.37-7.49 (2H, m), 12.45 (0.5H, m)

Reference Example 46:

Ethyl 7,8-dichloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate

A mixture of ethyl (2,3,4-trichlobenzoyl)acetate (2.681g, 9.07mmol), acetic anhydride (10ml) and triethyl orthoformate (20ml) was heated under reflux for 2.5 hours in an oil bath at 140°C. After evaporationg the solvent under a reduced pressure, azeotropic distillation was carried out using toluene (3 times) to obtain 3.272g of a crude ethyl 3-ethoxy-2-(2,3,4-trichlorobenzoyl)acrylate as a pale-red oil.

The above-obtained crude ethyl 3-ethoxy-2-(2,3,4-trichlorobenzoyl)acrylate product (3.272g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (50ml), 2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamine tosylate (2.467g, 9.98mmol) and triethylamine (1.64ml, 11.79mmol) were added thereto in that order while cooling with salted ice, and stirred at room temperature for 19.5 hours. Ethyl acetate (200ml) was added to the reaction solution, and after washing with 10% aqueous citric acid solution (80ml × 2), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (80ml) and saturated saline solution (80ml), it was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After then removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evapotated under a reduced pressure to obtain a crude ethyl 3-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]amino-2-(2,3,4-trichlorobenzoyl)acrylate (3.59g) as a pale-orange, gum-like substance.

The above-obtained crude ethyl 3-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]amino-2-(2,3,4-trichlorobenzoyl)acrylate

(3.57g) was dissolved in dried dioxane (45ml), and after adding sodium hydride (60% content, 433mg, 10.82mmol) while cooling with ice, it was stirred for 14 hours while heating in an oil bath at 50°C. After evaporationg the solvent under a reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in chloroform (150ml), and after washing with 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50ml) and saturated saline solution (50ml), it was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After then removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressued pressure, and the crude product obtained was subject to silica gel chromatography, thereby obtaining 1.475g (48%) of the title compound as a pale-yellow powder from a chloroform:ethyl acetate = 1:2 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.35-1.50 (1H, m), 1.41 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.55-1.75 (1H, m), 4.08-4.13 (1H, m), 4.39 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 4.80-4.98 (1H, m), 7.53 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.34 (1H, d, J=6.8Hz), 8.57 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz).

MS (m/z): 344 (M^+)

Reference Example 47:

<u>7,8-dichloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

A mixture of ethyl 7,8-dichloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (1.114g, 3.237mmol), acetic acid (8ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (4ml) was heated under reflux

for 2 hours in an oil bath at 130°C. After then adding water (40ml) and cooling with ice, the crystals formed were filtered out and washed with water (5ml × 2), 5% aqueous ethanol solution (5ml × 2), and diethyl ether (5ml × 2), thereby obtaining 909mg (89%) of the title compound as a pale-yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.40-1.80 (2H, m), 4.23-4.28 (1H, m), 4.83-5.02(1H, m), 7.67 (1H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.38 (1H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.86 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz)

Melting point: 198 to 201°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = -24.0°

Elemental analysis: As $C_{13}H_8Cl_2FNO_3$;

Calcd.: C 49.39%; H 2.55%; N 4.43%

Found: C 49.14%; H 2.40%; N 4.33%

MS (m/z): 315(M^+), 354[$(M+K)^+$]

Example 16:

<u>7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-8-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid</u>

A mixture of 7,8-dichloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-140°C cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (253mg, 0.80mmol), 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (272mg, 1.20mmol), N-methyl piperidine (0.195ml, 1.60mmol) and dimethyl sulfoxide (3ml) was stirred for 55 hours while heating in an oil bath at 80°C and under a nitrogen-replaced atmosphere. After

evaporating the solvent, the residue was partitioned in ethyl acetate (50ml) and 10% aqueous citric acid solution (30ml), and after separating the organic layer, the organic layer was washed with saturated saline solution (30ml). The organic layer thus obtained was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The residue was subject to silica gel chromatography and a crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl}-8-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid was obtained from a chloroform:methanol = 10:1 eluate.

The above-obtained crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl}-8-chloro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid was dissolved in concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) while cooling with ice, and after stirring at room temperature for 20 minutes, the solution was transferred into a separation funnel and washed with chloroform (10ml × 10 times or more). Saturated aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was then added while cooling with ice to the aqueous layer after washing, thereby adjusting the pH to >11, and thereafter, the pH was adjusted to 7.7 by adding concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1mol/l hydrochloric acid. The aqueous layer obtained was then subject to extraction into

chloroform (100ml) and chloroform:methanol = 9:1 (100ml × 2), and the combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The residue was then purified by a preparative chromatography (developed into the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), slurry-purified using ethanol-diethyl ether, and then dried under a reduced pressure to obtain 96mg (30%) of the title compound as a pale-yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD/D_2O) δ: 0.45-0.65 (4H, m), 1.15-1.30 (1H, m), 1.50-1.75 (2H, m), 2.00-2.10 (1H, m), 2.10-2.25 (1H, m), 3.25-3.40 (2H, m), 3.55-3.75 (2H, m), 4.10-4.15 (1H, m), 4.90-5.15 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, J=3.7Hz).

Melting point: 128 to 130°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = -193.0°

Elemental analysis: As $C_{20}H_{21}ClFN_3O_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$:

Calcd.: C 55.49%; H 5.59%; N 9.71%

Found: C 55.74%; H 5.45%; N 9.57%

MS (m/z): 406[$(M+H)^+$]

Reference Example 48:

<u>Ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate</u>

Ethyl 5-amino-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-

8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (1.414g, 4.39mmol) was suspended in 35% aqueous sulfuric acid solution (15ml), and while cooling with ice, an aqueous sodium nitrite solution (394mg, 5.70mmol/4.5ml) was dripped therein over a period of 5 minutes. After then stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a small amount of urea was added, and at the same temperature, an aqueous copper (II) nitrate trihydrate solution (17.00, 70.2mmol / 155ml) was dripped therein over a period of 10 minutes. After stirring at 0°C for 5 minutes, copper (I) oxide (565mg, 3.95mmol) was added while stirring the reaction solution violently. After then stirring at room temperature for 20 minutes, extraction into chloroform (200ml × 2) was performed, and after making the aqueous layer slightly basic with sodium bicarbonate, the aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (150ml × 3). The combined organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after removing the drying agent bt the filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The crude product obtained was then subject to a silica gel chromatography, thereby obtaining 297mg (21%) of the title compound as a yellow powder from a chloroform:methanol = 10:1 eluate.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.36-1.47 (1H, m), 1.40 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.53-1.63 (1H, m), 2.51 (3H, t, J=2.4Hz), 3.85-3.90 (1H, m), 4.39 (2H, q, J=7.2Hz), 4.77-4.96 (1H, m), 6.58 (1H, d, J=11.5Hz), 8.52 (1H, d, J=3.2Hz).

MS (m/z): 324 [$(M+H)^+$]

Reference Example 49:

7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (325mg, 1.005mmol), acetic acid (3ml) and concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.5ml) was heated under reflux for 2 hours in an oil bath at 120°C. After then adding water (30ml) and cooling with ice, the crystals formed were filtered out and then washed with water, 5% aqueous ethanol solution, and diethyl ether to obtain 267mg (90%) of the title compound as a pale-yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.40-1.75 (2H, m), 2.58 (3H, t, J=2.5Hz), 3.99-4.04 (1H, m), 4.80-5.05 (1H, m), 6.70 (1H, d, J=11.3Hz), 8.76 (1H, d, J=3.2Hz), 13.17 (0.7H, d, J=1.0Hz), 13.34 (0.7H, brs).

Melting point: 209 to 213°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ = -111.6°

Elemental analysis: As $C_{14}H_{11}F_2NO_4$:

Calcd.: C 56.95%; H 3.76%; N 4.74%

Found: C 56.90%; H 3.74%; N 4.68%

MS (m/z): 296[$(M+H)^+$]

Example 17:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (205mg, 0.694mmol), 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (314mg, 1.388mmol), N-methyl piperidine (0.243ml, 1.388mmol), and dimethyl sulfoxide (1.5ml) was stirred for 66 hours while heating in an oil bath at 80°C under a nitrogen-replaced atmosphere. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was partitioned in chloroform (50ml) and 10% aqueous citric acid solution (30ml), and after separating the organic layer, the aqueous layer was further subject to extraction into chloroform (30ml). The combined organic layer was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure to thereby obtain a crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl}-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid .

The above obtained crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl}-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-5-hydroxy-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid was dissolved in

concentrated hydrochloric acid (20ml) while cooling with ice, and after stirring at room temperature for 20 minutes, the solution was transferred into a separation funnel and washed with chloroform (20ml × 5 times). Saturated aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was then added while cooling with ice to the aqueous layer after washing, thereby adjusting the pH to >11, and thereafter, the pH was adjusted to 7.5 to 7.8 by adding concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1mol/l hydrochloric acid. The aqueous layer obtained was then subject to extraction into chloroform (100ml), chloroform:methanol = 9:1 (100ml × 2), and the lower layer of chloroform:methanol:water = 7:3:1 (100ml), and the combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The residue was then purified by a preparative chromatography (developed into the lower layer of a 7:3:1 mixture of chloroform:methanol:water), slurry-purified using diethyl ether, and then dried under a reduced pressure to obtain 119mg (43%) of the title compound as a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, 0.1mol/l NaOD/D_2O) δ: 0.45-0.55 (4H, m), 1.05-1.20 (1H, m), 1.45-1.70 (2H, m), 1.90-2.00 (1H, m), 2.05-2.20 (1H, m), 2.16 (3H, s), 3.05-3.20 (2H, m), 3.25-3.35 (1H, m), 3.40-3.50 (1H, m), 3.90-3.95 (1H, m), 4.90-5.10 (1H, m), 6.16 (1H, s), 8.33 (1H, d, J=3.4Hz).

Melting point: 203 - 206°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{25.1} = -274.4°$

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{24}FN_3O_4 \cdot 1.5H_2O$:

Calcd: C 58.87%; H 6.35%; N 9.81%

Found: C 59.23%; H 6.20%; N 9.48%

MS (m/z): 402[$(M+H)^+$]

Example 18:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-8-cyano-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of ethyl 8-cyano-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate (250mg, 0.785mmol), 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidine (267mg, 1.18mmol), 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (132mg, 1.18mmol), and dimethyl sulfoxide (13ml) was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature under a nitrogen-replaced atmosphere. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was partitioned in chloroform (30ml) and 10% aqueous citric acid solution (30ml), and the organic layer was separated. The organic layer obtained was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in concentrated hydrochloric acid (4ml) and glacial acetic acid (4ml) at room temperature and then stirred for 12 hours while heating in an oil bath at 110°C. After evaporating the solvent, concentrated

hydrochloric acid (2ml) and water (20ml) were added, and the solution was transferred into a separation funnel and then washed with chloroform (50ml). 10mol/l Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was then added to the aqueous layer after washing, thereby adjusting the pH to >12. Then after washing with chloroform (50ml), the pH was adjusted to 8.3 by adding concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1mol/l hydrochloric acid. The aqueous layer obtained was then concentrated to 5ml under a reduced pressure, subject to extraction into chloroform:methanol = 10:1 (50ml × 3), and the combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The yellow solids thus obtained were recrystallized in ethanol and then dried under a reduced pressure to obtain 124mg (40%) of the title compound as a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d6) δ: 0.48-0.51 (4H, m), 1.66-1.90 (3H, m), 1.99-2.03 (1H, m), 2.03-2.09 (1H, m), 3.57-3.70 (3H, m), 3.79-3.83 (1H, m), 4.03-4.08 (1H, m), 5.18-5.35 (1H, m), 7.14 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.16 (1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 8.61 (1H, d, J=3.9Hz).

Melting point: 138 to 140°C

Specific rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{24.5}$ = +19.16°

Elemental analysis: As $C_{21}H_{21}FN_4O_3 \cdot 1.25H_2O$:

Calcd: C 60.21%; H 5.65%; N 13.07%

Found: C 60.42%; H 5.62%; N 12.72%

MS (m/z): 397[$(M+H)^+$]

Example 19:

7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclobutyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of 7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (290mg, 0.98mmol), 3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclobutyl]pyrrolidine (283mg, 1.18mmol), triethylamine (0.409ml, 2.94mmol), and dimethyl sulfoxide (5ml) was stirred for 112 hours while heating in an oil bath at 80°C under an argon-replaced atmosphere. After evapotating the solvent, the residue was partitioned in chloroform (50ml) and 10% aqueous citric acid solution (30ml), and after separating the organic layer, the organic layer was washed with saturated saline solution (30ml). The organic layer obtained was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and after removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evaporated under a reduced pressure. The residue was subject to a silica gel chromatography and a crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclobutyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl}-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid was thereby obtained from a chloroform:methanol = 20:1 eluate.

The above obtained crude 7-{3-(R)-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)cyclobutyl]pyrrolidin

-1-yl}-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid was dissolved in concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml) while cooling with ice, and after stirring for 5 minutes in an ice-water bath, the solution was transferred into a separation funnel and washed with chloroform (10ml × 3 times). 10mol/l Aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was then added while cooling with ice to the aqueous layer after washing, thereby adjusting the pH to >12, and thereafter, the pH was adjusted to 7.4 by adding concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1mol/l hydrochloric acid. The aqueous layer obtained was then subject to extraction into chloroform (100ml × 3) and the combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removing the drying agent by filtration, the solvent was evapotaed under a reduced pressure. The residue was then recrystallized in ethyl acetate - hexane and dried under a reduced pressure 99mg (24%) of the title compound as a yellow powder.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, d_6-DMSO) δ: 1.30-1.45 (1H, m), 1.45-1.60 (1H, m), 1.60-1.70(1H, m), 1.70-2.50 (8H, m), 3.30-3.40 (1H, m), 3.40-3.50 (1H, m), 3.50 (3H, s), 3.56-3.60 (2H,m), 4.03-4.09 (1H, m), 5.00-5.22 (1H, m), 7.09 (1H, d, J = 9.1Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, J=9.1Hz), 8.57(1H, d, J=3.4Hz).

Melting point: 174°C

Elemental analysis: As $C_{22}H_{26}FN_3O_4 \cdot 0.25H_2O$:

Calcd: C 62.92%; H 6.36%; N 10.01%

Found: C 63.20%; H 6.22%; N 10.10%

MS (m/z): 416[$(M+H)^+$]

Reference Example 50:

3-cyano-2,4-difluorobenzoic acid

After dissolving diisopropylamine (56.0ml, 395mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (400ml), the solution was stirred at -15°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After dripping therein a hexane solution of n-butyllithium (1.52M, 260ml, 395mmol), the solution was stirred while cooling with ice for 1 hour. After cooling this solution to -78°C, a solution, in which 2,6-difluorobenzonitrile (25.0g, 180mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100ml), was dripped therein over a period of 1 hour. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour and then dried carbon dioxide was bubbled into this reaction solution for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour, then raised gradually in temperature, and then stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. 100ml of 1mol/l Hydrochloric acid was then added to the reaction solution while cooling with ice and extraction into diethyl ether (500ml × 2) was performed. The combined organic layer was washed with saturated saline solution (500ml) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under a reduced pressure, thereby obtaining 29.7g (90%) of the yellow, amorphous compound of the title. This product was used in the subsequent

reaction without further purification.

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 7.10 (1H, m), 8.32 (1H, m)

Reference Example 51:

Ethyl 8-cyano-7-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline 3-carboxylate

3-cyano-2,4-difluorobenzoic acid (29.6g, 162mmol) was dissolved in dried toluene (250ml), and after adding a catalytic amount of N,N-dimethylformamide, thionyl chloride (17.7ml, 243mmol) was dripped in while stirring at room temperature. Upon completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred for 1 hour in an oil bath at 80°C. Then after letting the reaction solution cool, the reaction solution was concentrated under a reduced pressure, toluene (100ml) was added to the residue, and vacuum concentration was performed again. This operation was repeated 3 times. The concentrate thus obtained was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (200ml), and this solution was dripped, while stirring and cooling with ice, into a solution, in which triethylamine (30ml) and ethyl 3-dimethylaminoacrylate (24.3g, 170mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100ml). After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was heated under reflux for 12 hours. After then filtering the reaction solution through cellite (washing with diethyl ether), the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue obtained was subject to a short silica gel chromatography. A brown, oily substance was then obtained by vacuum concentration

of a chloroform:methanol = 100:1 to 100:3 eluate.

This substance was then dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (300ml), 2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropylamine paratoluenesulfonate (28.2g, 114mmol) was added thereto, and while stirring at -15°C, a solution, in which triethylamine (23ml, 165mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50ml), was dripped therein gradually. After completion of dripping, the reaction solution was stirred while cooling with ice for 2 hours and then stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. Water (300ml) was then added to the reaction solution, and vacuum concentration was performed to evaporate the tetrahydrofuran. Water (300ml) was further added, and then extraction into ethyl acetate (400ml × 3) was performed. After washing the combined organic layer with saturated saline solution (500ml), it was dried overanhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. A yellowish-brown, oily substance was thus obtained.

This substance was dissolved in a dried 1,4-dioxane (400ml), and while stirring and cooling with ice, 60% oily sodium hydride (4.35g) was added gradually. This reaction suspension was then stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. After then concentrating the reaction solution to approximately 1/3rd the original volume under a reduced pressure, 0.5mol/l hydrochloric acid (50ml) was poured in gradually while cooling with ice. The precipitated solids were filtered out, washed with water, and then washed

with small amounts of cold ethanol and diethyl ether, in that order. The crude crystals obtained were purified by recrystallization in isopropanol, and dried under a reduced pressure to obtain 10.6g (49%) of the title compound as yellowish-white crystals.

Melting point: 172 to 177°C (decomposed)

^{1}H-NMR (400MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ: 1.23-1.30 (1H, m), 1.41 (3H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.61-1.99 (1H, m), 4.00 (1H, m), 4.40 (2H, q, J=7.1Hz), 5.10 (1H, dm, J=63.5Hz), 7.31 (1H, m), 8.52 (1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 8.77 (1H, m)

[Test Example 1]

Antibacterial activities of the compounds of this invention were measured in accordance to the standard method designated by the Japan Society of Chemotherapy, with the results shown as MIC values (microgram/ml) units in the following table. For comparison with the MIC values of the compounds of this invention, MIC values of levofloxacin (LVFX), ciprofloxacin (CPFX) and 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-6-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (Reference drug 1), which is described in PCT/JP96/00208, are also shown in the table.

Table 1

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 10	Example 11
E. coli, NIHJ	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.006
S. flexneri, 2A 5503	0.006	0.012	≦ 0.003	0.006	0.012
Pr. vulgalis, 08601	≦ 0.003	0.012	≦ 0.003	0.006	0.012
K. pneumoniae, Type 1	0.025	0.05	0.012	0.025	0.1
Ser. marcescens, 10100	0.025	0.1	0.025	0.05	0.2
Ps. aeruginosa, 32104	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.2
Ps. aeruginosa, 32121	0.025	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.1
Ps. maltophilia, IID-1275	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.2
S. aureus, 209P	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003
S. epidermidis, 56500	≦ 0.003	0.012	0.003	0.006	0.012
Str. pyogenes, G-36	≦ 0.003	0.006	0.003	≦ 0.003	0.012
Str. faecalis, ATCC 19433	0.012	0.025	0.012	0.012	0.05
S. aureus, 870307	0.05	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.05
Str. pneumoniae J24	≦ 0.003	0.006	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.006

	Example 14	Example 15	Reference drug 1	LVFX	CPFX
E. coli, NIHJ	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.012	≦ 0.003
S. flexneri, 2A 5503	0.006	0.006	≦ 0.003	0.025	0.006
Pr. vulgalis, 08601	0.012	0.012	≦ 0.003	0.012	≦ 0.003
K. pneumoniae, Type 1	0.05	0.025	0.006	0.1	0.025
Ser. marcescens, 10100	0.1	0.1	0.012	0.1	0.025
Ps. aeruginosa, 32104	0.1	0.1	0.025	0.2	0.005
Ps. aeruginosa, 32121	0.05	0.05	0.012	0.1	0.025
Ps. maltophilia, IID-1275	0.2	0.2	≦ 0.003	0.39	0.78
S. aureus, 209P	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.2	0.1
S. epidermidis, 56500	0.006	0.006	≦ 0.003	0.39	0.2
Str. pyogenes, G-36	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.2	1.56
Str. faecalis, ATCC 19433	0.025	0.025	0.006	0.78	0.78
S. aureus, 870307	0.012	0.025	0.012	> 6.25	3.13
Str. pneumoniae J24	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	≦ 0.003	0.78	0.1

14 JUL 2004

[Test Example 2]

For the compound described as Example 1 of this invention, the micronucleus test in bone marrow of mice was performed by the following method.

Mice groups, each consisting of five, six-week-old, Slc:ddY male mice, were used. The compound of this invnetion described as Example 1 and 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-6-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (Reference drug 1) described in PCT/JP96/00208 were dissolved in and diluted with 0.1mol/l NaOH/saline solution. The 0.1mol/l NaOH/saline solvent was used as a control, and as a positive Reference drug, a drug solution, prepared by dissolving and diluting cyclophosphamide (CP) in saline solution, was used. All drug solutions were disinfected by filtration through Mylex GS 0.22μm filters. With each drug solution, a single intravenous dose of 10ml/kg was administered at an administration rate of 0.2ml/min. 24 hours after administration, myeloma cells were collected from the femur bone, the smear preparations were prepared, and these were dyed with acrylic orange. Using a fluorescence microscope, 1000 polychromatic erythrocytes were observed for each individual mouse, and the frequency of occurrence of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes and the ratio of orthochromatic erythrocytes and polychromatic erythrocytes

among 1000 erythrocytes were calculated.

As a result, a significant difference in the micronucleus induction rate was not seen between the control and any of the 25, 50, and 100mg/kg administration groups for the compound described as Example 1 and the judgment result was thus negative. That is, the compound described as Example 1 was found to be extremely weak in micronucleus induction and high in safety.

In contrast, with the comparison compound, 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-6-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (Reference drug 1) described in PCT/JP96/00208, micronucleus induction in comparison to the control was clearly seen with the 50 and 100mg/kg administration groups.

These results show that the compound described as Example 1 of this invention, wherein a fluorine atom of the 6-position of the comparison compound, 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-6-fluoro-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-methyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid described in PCT/JP96/00208 is replaced by a hydrogen atom, exhibits a potent antibacterial action upon a broad range of both gram-negative bacteria and gram-positive bacteria, including resistant bacteria, and yet is high in safety.

[Test Example 3]

For the compound of this invention described as Example 1, the blood concentration and organ concentration after oral administration were determined by the following methods. Measurements were also made by the same methods for Reference drug 1.

Method 1: Animal Tests

An administration solution was prepared by dissolving a tested compound to a concentration of 2mg/ml (as free compound) in distilled water, and using a 2.5ml disposable syringe or a metal oral probe, the solution was orally administered at a dose of 20mg/kg to fasting rats (Crj: CD IGS; male; 7-week-old; Charles River Japan, Inc.).

The absorption test groups (4 rats per group; total of 6 groups) were killed by exsanguination while under ether anesthetization 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, or 6 hours after drug administration, and the blood, liver, kidneys, and lungs were sampled. With the blood, serum was sampled by centrifugation (3000rpm × 15 minutes, 4°C) after coagulation. Tissues were homogenized after adding 3 to 5ml of 0.1M phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.0) and the centrifugation supernatants (3000rmpm × 15 minutes, 4°C) were collected.

The excretion test groups (4 rats per group) were put in a metabolic cage after drug administration, and collected urine samples for 0 to 4 hours and 4 to 24 hours were sampled while cooling with ice, and at the time of sampling, the interior

of the cage was washed with approximately 15ml of 0.1mol/l phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.0) to recover the urine attached to the interior of the cage. Also in order to examine glucuronide and other conjugated compounds, a part of the sample was separated, hydrolyzed with an equivalent amount of 1mol/l aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and thereafter neutralized with 0.5mol/l hydrochloric acid, and concentration measurements were made on samples prepared in this manner.

Method 2: Drug Concentration Measurements

Determination of drug concentrations in liquid samples were quantified by an agar well method bioassay using the *B. subtilis* ATCC6051 strain as the test organism. A test medium was prepared by inoculating a suspension containing 5×10^7CFU/ml of spores of the test bacteria at a proportion of 1% into an nutrient agar (Eiken Kagaku) that was sterilized at 121°C for 15 minutes and then cooled to approximately 50°C. After placing 10ml each of this medium in a sterilized Petri dish and solidifying horizontally, four holes of 8mm diameter were made to prepare a test plate medium. The Bioassay System TDA-1 (Dainippon Seiki) was used for preparation of the test plate media. For the measurements, the test samples (diluted with serum or phosphate buffer solution as necessary), serial dilutions of the drug solutions for calibration (two-fold serial dilutions prepared so that the inhibition ring diameter will be approximately 10 to 30mm), and a reference drug solution

(a drug solution of given concentration for correction of the error among plates; normally, a concentration of forming an inhibition ring of approximately 20mm is used) were prepared, and 50μL of the test sample (or the drug solution for calibration) were placed in each of two of the four holes of each plate and 50μL of the reference solution was placed in each of the other two holes. After addition of the sample, the plate medium was set still for 1 hour at 4°C to perform preliminary dispersion and then culturing at 37°C was performed for approximately 18 hours, and the inhibition ring diameters were measured using CA-400 (Dainippon Seiki). The concentrations of the test samples were measured using a calibration curve determined by second-order regression from the logarithmic values of the drug concentration of the calibration curve serial dilutions and the inhibition ring diameters.

For the tissue concentration (μg/ml), the concentration (μg/ml) in the homogenate supernatant was determined from the tissue weight (g) and the added phosphate buffer amount (ml) and using the following equation:

[Tissue concentration] = [Homogenate concentration] × ([Tissue weight] + [Buffer solution amount])/[Tissue weight]

The urinary excretion rate (%) was determined from the amount (μg) of drug administered, amount (ml) of urine (or washing solution), and concentration (μg/ml) in urine (or washing solution):

[Urinary excretion rate] = 100 × ([Amount of urine] × [Concentration in urine])/[Amount of drug administered]

Method 3: Calculation of pharmacokinetic parameters

For each drug, the pharmacokinetic parameters in rats were calculated based on mean concentration, by non-compartmental analysis, and using the pharmacodynamics analysis software, PSAG-CP (Asmedica).

The serum concentration and the organ concentration for liver, kidneys, and lungs of the compound of Example 1 and Reference drug 1, determined by the above methods, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

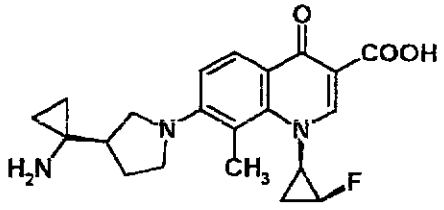
Compound (addition product)			Compound of Example 1 (1 HCl, 0.25 IPA, 0.25 H_2O)	Reference Drug (1 MsOH, 1 H_2O)
Serum	C_{max} (μg/ml)		1.7	1.6
	$t_{1/2}$ (h)		1.2	1.0
	AUC_{0-4h} (μg·h/ml)		3.1	2.3
Tissue		Liver	27.4	11.6
	C_{max} (μg/g)	Kidney	14.2	5.0
		Lung	3.8	3.0
		Liver	34.5 (11.0)	10.4 (4.6)
	AUC_{0-4h}	Kidney	29.0 (9.2)	7.1 (3.1)
	(tissue/serum ratio)	Lung	10.0 (3.2)	5.3 (2.3)
Urinary recovery ratio (per dose)	0-24h after addition of conjugated compounds		8.1	1.8
			8.7	2.3

14 JUL 2004

As is apparent from Table 2, the compound of this invention was found to be distributed at higher concentrations, for both serum and tissue, in comparison to Reference drug 1. It is thus apparent that the compound of this invention is excellent in oral absorption. It is also apparent that the compound of this invention is excellent in tissue penetration.

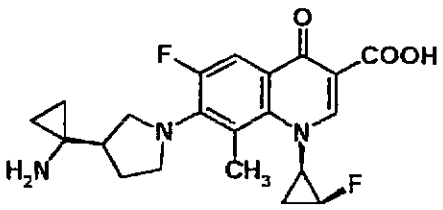
The structures of the compounds that were compared in activities are as follows.

Compound described as Example 1



;

Compound described in PCT/JP96/00208 Reference drug 1



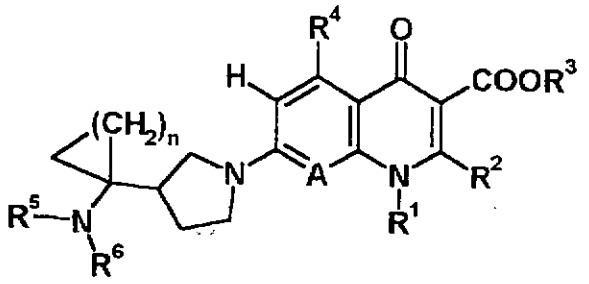
INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Compounds of this invention exhibit excellent antibacterial action upon a broad range of both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria and, in particular, exhibit potent antibacterial activity even against resistant gram-positive bacteria, such as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae (PRSP), vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE), etc., and quinolone-resistant bacteria, and yet are excellent in safety

characteristics, such as being negative in micronucleus tests, and excellent in pharmacokinetics, such as being improved in urinary recovery rates and being excellent in oral absorption and tissue penetration, etc. The compounds of this invention are thus useful as antibacterial compounds to be used in chemotherapy against microbial infections.

CLAIMS

1. A compound represented by the following general formula (I), its salts, and hydrates thereof:



I

[wherein R^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogenoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, an aryl group, which may have a substituent, a heteroaryl group, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or an alkylamino group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

R^2 represents an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom,

wherein R^2 and the abovementioned R^1 may be integrated to form a ring structure by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton, the thus formed ring may contain a sulfur atom as a ring-constituent atom, and the ring may be substituted by an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent;

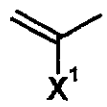
R^3 represents a phenylalkyl group composed of an alkylene group

having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl group, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxymethyl group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group, an acetoxymethyl group, a pivaloyloxymethyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group, a choline group, a dimethylaminoethyl group, a 5-indanyl group, a phthalidinyl group, a 5-alkyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxole-4-ylmethyl group, or a 3-acetoxy-2-oxobutyl group;

R^4 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, or a halogenomethyl group, and

among the above, the amino group may have one or more substituents selected from among the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group;

A represents a nitrogen atom or a partial structure represented by formula (II):



II

(wherein X^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a halogenomethyl group, or a halogenomethoxy group,

among the above, the amino group may have one ore more substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an acyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and a formyl group,

wherein X^1 and the aforementioned R^1 may be integrated to form a ring structure by incorporating a part of the mother skeleton , the thus formed ring may contain an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, or a sulfur atom as a ring constituent atom, and this ring may be substituted by an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent);

each of R^5 and R^6 independently represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydrogen atom, or a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, dipeptide, or tripeptide,

wherein the alkyl group may have one ore more substituents selected from the group consisting of an alkylthio group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, and a halogen atom; and

n represents an integer 1 or 2].

2. The compound according to claim 1, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the compound of formula (I) is a stereochemically pure compound.

3. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein n in the formula (I) is 1.

4. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^3 in the formula

(I) is a hydrogen atom.

5. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^2 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom.

6. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein R^4 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom.

7. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein A in the formula (I) is a partial structure represented by the formula (II).

8. The compound according to claim 7, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein X^1 in the formula (II) is a methoxy group, a methyl group, a difluoromethoxy group, a fluorine atom, or a chlorine atom.

9. The compound according to claim 7, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein X^1 in the formula (II) is a methoxy group or a methyl group.

10. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein each of R^5 and R^6 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom.

11. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein one of either R^5 or R^6 in the formula (I) is a hydrogen atom and the other is a methyl group.

12. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to

9, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein one of either R^5 or R^6 in formula (I) is a hydrogen atom and the other is a substituted carboxyl group derived from an amino acid, a dipeptide, or a tripeptide.

13. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 12, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the cyclic alkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, in R^1 is a halogenocyclopropyl group.

14. The compound according to claim 13, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a 1,2-cis-2-halogenocyclopropyl group.

15. The compound according to claim 14, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a stereochemically pure substituent.

16. The compound according to claim 15, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogenocyclopropyl group is a (1R, 2S)-2-halogenocyclopropyl group.

17. The compound according to any one of claims 13 to 16, its salts or hydrates thereof, wherein the halogen atom of the halogenocyclopropyl group is a fluorine atom.

18. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

19. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-

yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

20. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-chloro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

21. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

22. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-8-difluoromethoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

23. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

24. 7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

25. 7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates

thereof.

26. 7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

27. 7-[3-(R)-[1-(ethylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

28. 5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-fluoro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

29. 5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

30. 5-amino-7-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

31. 5-amino-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-[2-(S)-fluoro-1-(R)-cyclopropyl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

32. 10-[3-(R)-(1-aminocyclopropyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-3-(S)-methyl-7-oxo-7H-pyrido[1,2,3-de][1,4]benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

33. 1-(cyclopropyl)-8-methyl-7-[3-(R)-[1-(methylamino)cyclopropyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, its salts or hydrates thereof.

34. A medicament, which comprises the compound described in any one of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient.

35. An antibacterial agent, which comprises the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, as an active ingredient.

36. A therapeutic agent for an infectious disease, which comprises the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, as an active ingredient.

37. A method for producing a medicament, which comprises formulating the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, as an active ingredient.

38. A method for producing an antibacterial agent, which comprises formulating the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, as an active ingredient.

39. A method for producing an infectious disease treating agent, which comprises formulating the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, as an active ingredient.

40. Use of the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof, for the production of a medicament.

41. Use of the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof for the production of an antibacterial agent.

42. Use of the compound described in any of claims 1 to 33, its salts or hydrates thereof for the production of an infectious disease treating agent.