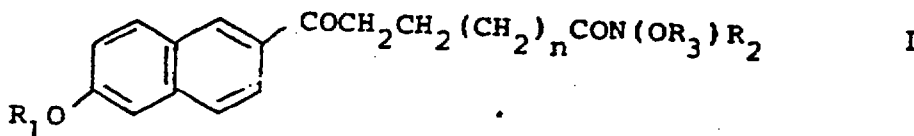
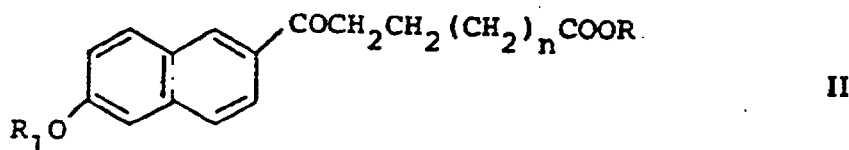


**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to amido substituted naphthalenes of general formula I :



or their intermediates of general formula II :



as described further below, and to a method for synthesizing the naphthalene derivatives. The amido substituted naphthalenes are pharmacologically active in alleviating inflammation, asthma, hypersensitivity, myocardial ischemia, dermatological conditions such as psoriasis, and dermatitis and gastrointestinal inflammatory conditions such as inflammatory bowel syndromes.

**Description of the Prior Art**

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as indomethacin, naproxen, ibuprofen, tolectin, fenoprofen and the like have generally been shown to attenuate the biosynthesis of prostaglandins by inhibiting the activity of the enzyme cyclooxygenase. The prostaglandin end-products of the cyclooxygenase pathway are responsible for many of the early signs of inflammation including peralgesia, increases in vascular permeability leading to edema, and pyrexia. The activity and potency of the NSAIDs in reducing these signs and symptoms is, for the most part, correlated with their ability to inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis.

The other major pathway of arachidonic acid metabolism is the lipoxygenase pathway. Lipoxygenase products of arachidonate metabolism, the leukotrienes, hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids (HETEs) and hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acids, have been shown or implicated to be involved in disease states including acute and chronic inflammation, arthritis, allergic and other hypersensitivity disorders, dermatological diseases such as psoriasis, acne, atopic dermatitis, contact sensitivity, eczema and others, cardiovascular disorders secondary to myocardial ischemia such as infarction, thromboembolism or vasculitis, or platelet aggregation, and hyperalgesic disorders, gynecological disorders such as dysmenorrhea, ocular inflammation, and gastrointestinal disorders such as inflammatory bowel diseases.

Leukotriene B<sub>4</sub>, another product of the lipoxygenase pathway, as well as the hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids and hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acids, can mediate induction of other phlogistic substances such as thromboxanes and prostacyclin, is chemotactic to inflammatory cells, and is hyperalgesic. Many of these mediators have been identified in skin, lungs, coronary circulation, eyes and other organs and in the synovial fluid of rheumatoid arthritic patients. In chronic inflammatory conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, it is believed to be the chronic influx of leukocytes, probably mediated by leukotriene B<sub>4</sub>, that is the eventual cause of joint erosion.

It is believed that inhibitors of the lipoxygenase pathway could lead to a relatively permanent effect on inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis since they could modulate the actual mechanism of tissue and joint breakdown. Similarly, drugs that could inhibit prostaglandin synthesis via the cyclooxygenase pathway could modulate and reduce early manifestations of inflammation. Pharmacologically active compounds that can inhibit both enzyme pathways at similar concentrations (dual inhibitors) provide a more complete relief for patients suffering from arthritis, hypersensitivity, dermatological, cardiovascular, ocular, and gynecological disorders than present drugs that inhibit one pathway but not the other, as is the case for usually used NSAIDs

that are predominantly inhibitors of the cyclooxygenase (prostaglandin synthesis) pathway.

Several naphthalene derivatives have been previously described. For example, naproxen, 6-methoxy- $\alpha$ -methyl-2-naphthalene acetic acid has been described as a potent anti-inflammatory agent which acts by a cyclooxygenase mechanism. *J. Med. Chem.* 13, 203 (1970) and *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 46, 552 (1972).

Naproxen is described in U.S. Patent 4,637,767.

Nabumetone (BRL-14777), 4-(6-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl)-2-butanone and its analogs have been reported as anti-inflammatory agents with greatly reduced gastrointestinal complications. *J. Med. Chem.* 21, 1260 (1978) and *Drugs of the Future* VI, p. 35 (1981). Nabumetone is described in British Patent 1,474,377.

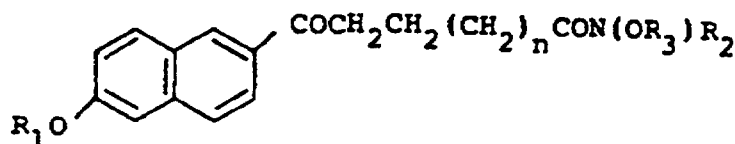
In addition, several oxoalkanoic acid or ester substituted naphthalenes have been previously described. For example, 4-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-4-oxobutyric acid and its esters have been described as intermediates for the synthesis of other compounds in *Beilstein* 10, 3rd Suppl., pp. 4414-5; *Chimia* 18, 141 (1964); *Czech. Coll. Chem. Commun.* 26, 1475 (1961) and *J. Org. Chem.* 25, 1856 (1960).

6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoic acid was prepared in *Bull. Chem. Soc. Fr.*, 1959, pp. 1943-6, by the action of acid chlorides on tetrahydropyranyl esters of  $\text{HO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ . This reaction had not been previously reported, and circumvented the use of acid chlorides of dibasic acids in a Friedel-Crafts type acylation. 5-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-5-oxopentanoic acid was prepared in a similar manner as reported in *Croat. Chem. Acta* 41, 251 (1969).

None of the prior art directed to the oxoalkanoic acid or ester substituted naphthalenes describes any biological activity for the compounds. None of the prior art describes amido substituted naphthalene compounds.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to amido substituted naphthalene compounds of the formula :



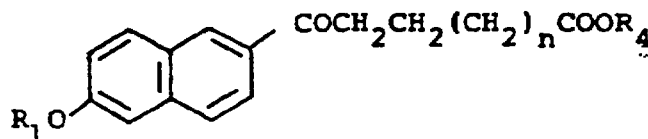
I

where :

$\text{R}_1$  may be  $\text{C}_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{3-12}$  branched-chain alkyl,  $\text{C}_{2-8}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_{3-8}$  alkynyl, or an aralkyl wherein the alkyl group is  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  unsubstituted or substituted with  $\text{C}_{1-2}$  alkyl or hydroxyalkyl, wherein the alkyl group is  $\text{C}_{1-8}$ ;  $\text{R}_2$  may be H,  $\text{C}_{1-10}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{3-10}$  branched-chain alkyl,  $\text{C}_{5-7}$  cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted by  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkoxy;

$\text{R}_3$  may be H or  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkyl; and  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  may be a straight- or branched-alkyl chain of 0-5 carbons.

The present invention is further directed to intermediates of the compounds of formula I having the formula:



II

where  $\text{R}_1$  and  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  are as defined above.  $\text{R}_1$  may also be H and  $\text{R}_4$  may be H or  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkyl with the proviso that when  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  is a alkyl chain of 0-2 carbons,  $\text{R}_1$  is not  $\text{C}_{1-2}$  alkyl.

The compounds of formula I or II are useful as anti-inflammatory agents. The compounds inhibit the cyclooxygenase pathway and may additionally inhibit the lipoxigenase pathway.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

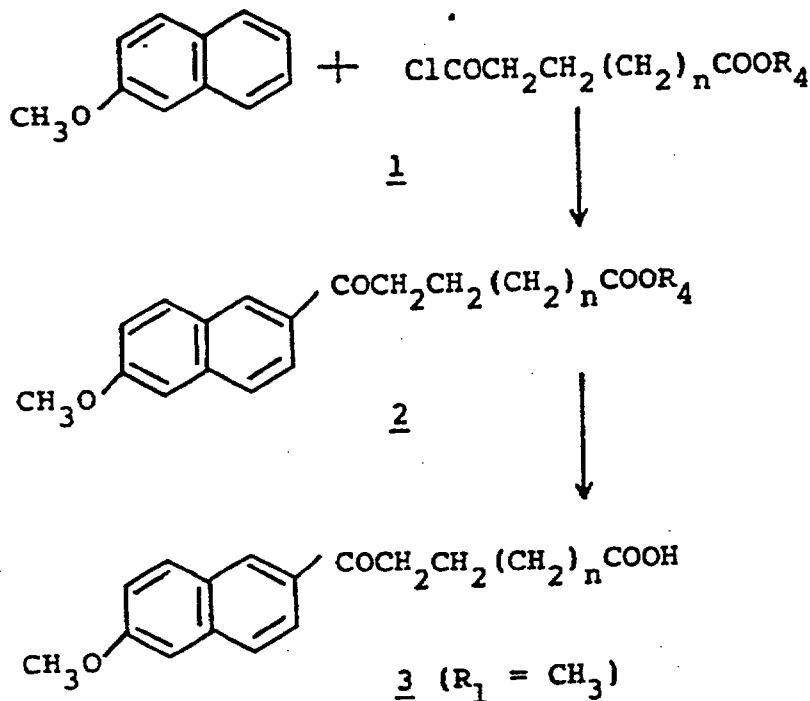
The invention in its broadest aspects relates to amido substituted naphthalene compounds and intermediates thereof which have an anti-inflammatory activity. The amido substituted naphthalene compounds demonstrating an anti-inflammatory activity are shown by formula I above. The intermediates of these com-

pounds which also have an anti-inflammatory activity are shown by formula II above.

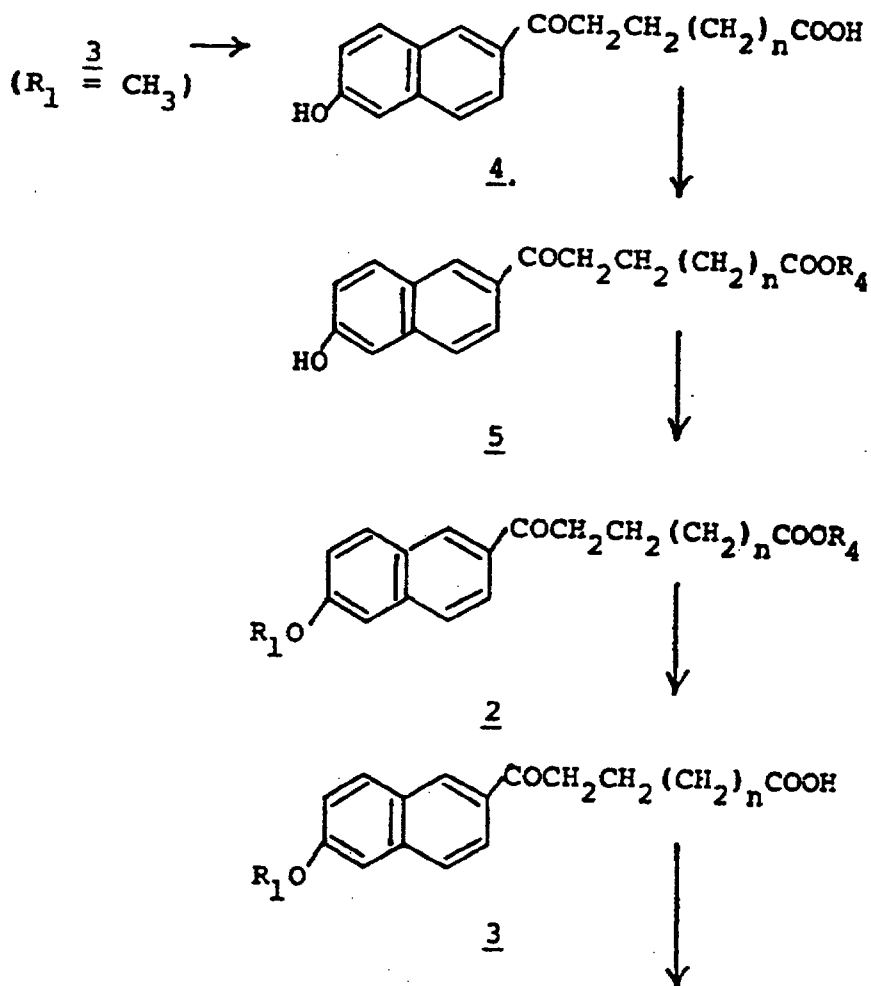
The preferred compounds are those wherein  $R_1$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $R_2$  is H,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{3-4}$  branched-chain alkyl, cyclohexyl and phenyl, and  $R_3$  is H or  $\text{CH}_3$ . The most preferred compounds are those wherein  $R_1$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $R_2$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  or phenyl,  $R_3$  is H, and  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  is a straight-alkyl chain of 2 carbons, or  $R_1$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $R_2$  is  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $R_3$  is  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  is a straight-alkyl chain of 2 carbons.

The compounds of formulas I and II can be prepared as shown in the following schemes :

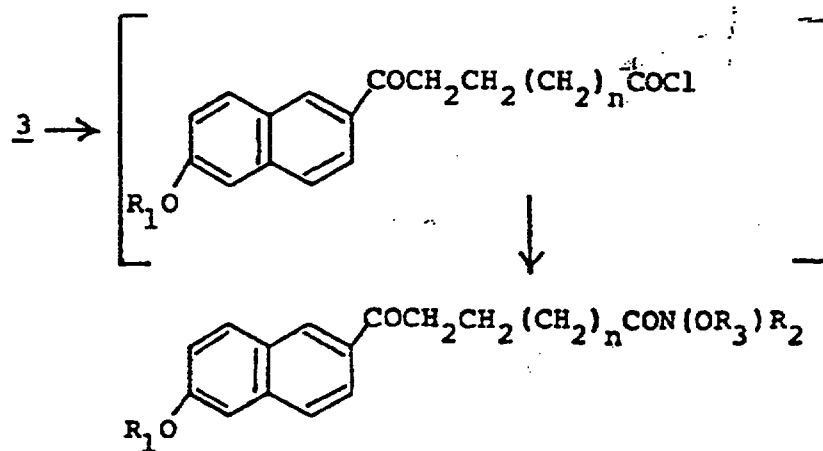
### Scheme 1



## Scheme 2



## Scheme 3



The compounds of formula II are prepared as follows: A compound of the formula

$\text{ClCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_1$  is mixed with  $\text{AlCl}_3$  in an inert solvent such as methylene chloride, and then 2-methoxy-naphthalene 1 is added. The reaction is allowed to proceed at room temperature for about 1-4 hours to produce the oxoalkanoate ester 2. The ester 2 is then converted to the acid 3 by dissolving the ester 2 in an aqueous alcoholic solvent and treating with an alkali metal base at reflux temperatures for about 2-6 hours. Suitable alcohols include methanol and ethanol. Preferred bases are potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide. Alternatively, the ester 2 or acid 3 can be prepared by any of the prior art methods described above.

The oxoalkanoic acids or esters in which  $\text{R}_1$  is other than  $\text{CH}_3$  are prepared by dissolving the oxoalkanoic acid 3 where  $\text{R}_1$  is  $\text{CH}_3$  in a polar solvent, such as dimethylformamide, and slowly adding the solution to a solution of sodium hydride and butanethiol (to generate butylsulfide in situ) in a polar solvent such as dimethylformamide at reflux temperatures. The mixture is heated at reflux for about 1-4 hours to produce the acid 4. The acid 4 is esterified by dissolving it in an alcoholic solvent and treating with  $\text{HCl}$  at reflux temperatures to produce the ester 5. Suitable alcohols include ethanol and methanol. The ester 5 is then reacted with a compound of the formula  $\text{R}_1\text{X}$ , wherein  $\text{X}$  is a halogen atom such as bromo, chloro or iodo and  $\text{R}_1$  is as defined in formula I, in a solvent such as acetone at reflux temperatures for about 2-56 hours to produce the ester 2. The ester 2 is converted to the acid 3 as previously described.

The compounds of formula I are prepared as follows: The oxoalkanoic acid 3 is dissolved in a solvent such as benzene and oxalyl chloride is added. The mixture is reacted at reflux for about 1-3 hours to produce the acid chloride. The acid chloride is dissolved in an inert solvent such as tetrahydrofuran and added dropwise to an aqueous solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2 : 1) containing a compound of the formula  $\text{HNR}_2\text{OR}_3$  and a base such as triethyl amine at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction proceeds at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  for about 0.5-1.0 hour and then at room temperature for about 2-12 hours to produce the amido substituted naphthalene compounds of formula I.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the present invention as the active ingredient in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier can be prepared according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. The carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., intravenous, oral or parenteral. In preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed, such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations (such as, for example, suspensions, elixirs and solutions); or carriers such as starches, sugars, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of oral solid preparations (such as, for example, powders, capsules and tablets). Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be sugar-coated or enteric-coated by standard techniques. For parenterals, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water though other ingredients, for example, to aid solubility or for preservative purposes, may be included. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared, in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed. The pharmaceutical compositions will generally contain dosage unit, e.g., tablet, capsule, powder, injection, teaspoonful and the like, from about 0.01 to about 500 mg/kg, and preferably from about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg of the active ingredient.

The following examples describe the invention in greater particularity and are intended to be a way of illustrating but not limiting the invention.

Melting points (mp) were determined on a Thomas-Hoover apparatus, and are uncorrected. The infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Beckman Instruments IR-B spectrophotometer and are expressed in reciprocal centimeters. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra for hydrogen atoms were measured in the indicated solvent with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard on a Varian T-60A or an IBM WP-100 spectrometer. The values are expressed in parts per million down-field from TMS. Parenthesized, underlined hydrogens were assigned to the resonance positions immediately before the parentheses. EI and CI mass spectra were obtained on a Finnigan 1015D quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled to a Finnigan 9500 gas chromatograph or a Finnigan MAT 8230 Double Focusing high resolution mass spectrometer.

#### EXAMPLE 1

Ethyl 8-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-8-oxooctanoate

To a slurry of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  (26.7 g, 200 mM) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (300 ml) was added ethyl suberyl chloride (22.03 g, 100 mM). After 15 minutes, a solution of 2-methoxy-naphthalene (15.82 g, 100 mM) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (100 ml) was added to the above slurry and stirring of the reaction mixture was continued for 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with 300 ml concentrated  $\text{HCl}$  in 300 g ice and the resulting layers separated. The aqueous layer was washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the combined  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was washed with 5%  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (200 ml). The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was filtered, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was purified via

flash chromatography on silica using  $\text{CHCl}_3$  as eluent followed by a similar column with hexane : EtOAc (3 : 2) as eluent. The desired product was further purified by recrystallization ( $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ /Hexane) to give the title compound as a white solid (5.3 g, 15% yield), mp = 77-78°C. NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.2 (t, 3H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.4-1.9 (m, 8H,  $4\times\text{CH}_2$ ), 2.3 (m, 2H), 3.0 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 4.1 (q, 2H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 7.0-8.4 (m, 6H, aromatic H) ; IR (KBr) 1740, 1670 ; MS, m/e 342 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

Theor.  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$  : C, 73.66 ; H, 7.65  
Found : C, 73.80 ; H, 7.63

#### 10 EXAMPLES 2-4

Following the procedure of Example 1 but substituting ethyl adipyl chloride, methyl azeloyl chloride or methyl suberyl chloride for the ethyl suberyl chloride, the following compounds were prepared.

(2) Ethyl 6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate

15 White solid, mp = 64-65°C ; MS, m/e 314 ( $\text{M}^+$ )

Theor.  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4$  : C, 72.59 ; H, 7.05  
Found : C, 72.80 ; H, 7.30

20 (3) Methyl 9-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-9-oxononanoate

White solid, mp = 74-76°C ; MS, m/e 342 ( $\text{M}^+$ )

Theor.  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$  : C, 73.66 ; H, 7.65  
Found : C, 73.30 ; H, 7.67

25 (4) Methyl 8-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-8-oxooctanoate

White solid, mp = 95-96°C ; MS, m/e 328 ( $\text{M}^+$ )

Theor.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$  : C, 73.15 ; H, 7.37  
30 Found : C, 73.03 ; H, 7.70

#### EXAMPLE 5

Following the procedure of the cited reference, the following compound was prepared.

35 (5) 6-(6-Methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoic acid

Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 1959, pp. 1943-6

#### EXAMPLE 6

40 8-(6-Methoxy-2-naphthyl)-8-oxooctanoic acid

The compound from Example 4 (1.5 g, 4.6 mM) was hydrolyzed with ethanolic KOH at reflux to give the title compound as a white solid (1.0 g, 73% yield) after recrystallization from EtOAc, mp = 148-149°C ; MS, m/e 314 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

45 Theor.  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4$  : C, 72.59 ; H, 7.05  
Found : C, 72.74 ; H, 7.25

Similarly, the compound from Example 3 is hydrolyzed to yield 9-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-9-oxononanoic acid.

#### EXAMPLE 7

55 6-(6-Hydroxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoic acid

Butyl sulfide was generated by placing NaH (2.57 g, 11 mmol) in a 500 ml round bottom flask, adding butanethiol (5.14 ml, 0.48 mol) and stirring for 5 minutes. DMF (200 ml) was added and the reaction heated at reflux. Slowly, 6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxo-hexanoic acid (Example 5) (7.2 g, 0.25 mol) in DMF (100 ml)

was added to the reaction and heated at reflux for 1 hour. The methyl butyl sulfide and DMF were vacuum distilled (7 torr, 28°C) to leave a bright yellow powder that was dissolved in water and precipitated with 5% HCl. The precipitate was filtered, dissolved in ethyl acetate (1800 ml), dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), altered and evaporated to give a yellow solid that was recrystallized (ethyl acetate) to give the title compound (5.38 grams, 79% yield), mp 191-193°C ; MS, m/e 272 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

Theor.  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$  : C, 70.57 ; H, 5.92  
Found : C, 70.21 ; H, 5.90

The 6-hydroxynaphthalene compounds of the acids produced in Example 6 are prepared by following the above procedure using the acids prepared in Example 6.

#### EXAMPLE 8

Ethyl 6-(6-hydroxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate

The hexanoic acid produced in Example 7 (3.0 g, 9.2 mM) was esterified with EtOH/HCl (200 ml) at reflux to give after recrystallization (EtOH) the title compound as a white solid (2.72 g, 82% yield), mp 139-142°C ; MS, m/e 300 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

Theor.  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$  : C, 71.98 ; H, 6.71  
Found : C, 72.40 ; H, 6.93

The additional 6-hydroxynaphthalene oxoalkanoic acids produced in Example 7 are esterified in accordance with the above procedure.

#### EXAMPLE 9

Ethyl 6-[6-(3-methylbutyloxy)-2-naphthyl]-6-oxohexanoate

The hexanoic acid ester produced in Example 8 (2 g, 6.7 mM),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.94 g, 6.8 mM) and 1-bromo-3-methylbutane (0.82 ml, 6.8 mM) in acetone (100 ml) were heated at reflux for 56 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated in vacuo and the residue purified via flash chromatography on silica (25% EtOAc/Hexane). Recrystallization ( $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ) gave the title compound as a white solid (1.2 g, 45% yield), mp 65-66°C, NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.0-1.5 (m, 9H, 3- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.6-2.0 (m, 7H), 2.4 (m, 2H), 3.2 (m, 2H), 4.0-4.4 (m, 4H), 7.0-8.2 (m, 6H, aromatic H) ; IR KBr 1740, 1680 ; MS, m/e 370 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

Theor.  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$  : C, 74.56 ; H, 8.16  
Found : C, 74.44 ; H, 8.09

#### EXAMPLES 10-14

Following the procedure of Example 9 but substituting 2-bromoethanol, benzyl bromide, allyl bromide, 2-bromopentane and propargyl bromide for the 1-bromo-3-methyl-butane, the following compounds were prepared.

(10) Ethyl 6-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-naphthyl]-6-oxohexanoate

Yellow solid, mp = 83-84°C ; MS, m/e 344 ( $\text{M}^+$ )

Theor.  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5$  : C, 69.75 ; H, 7.02  
Found : C, 69.53 ; H, 7.24

(11) Ethyl 6-(6-benzyloxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate

White solid, mp = 97-98°C ; MS, m/e 390 ( $\text{M}^+$ )

Theor.  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$  : C, 76.90 ; H, 6.71  
Found : C, 76.72 ; H, 6.98

(12) Ethyl 6-(6-allyloxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate

White solid, mp = 82-84°C; MS, m/e 340 (M<sup>+</sup>)

Theor. C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>4</sub> : C, 74.09; H, 7.11  
Found : C, 73.90; H, 7.25

5

(13) Ethyl 6-(6-(1-methylbutyloxy)-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate  
White solid, mp = 48-49°C; MS, m/e 370 (M<sup>+</sup>)

10 Theor. C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>4</sub> : C, 74.56; H, 8.16  
Found : C, 74.34; H, 8.51

(14) Ethyl 6-(6-propynyloxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoate  
White solid, mp = 100-101°C; MS, m/e 338 (M<sup>+</sup>)

15 Theor. C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>4</sub> : C, 74.53; H, 6.55  
Found : C, 74.70; H, 6.82

When in the procedures of Examples 9-14, the 6-hydroxynaphthalene oxoalkanoic acid esters produced in Example 8 are employed, the corresponding -8-oxooctanoate and -9-oxononanoate derivatives are prepared.

20 When in the above procedures, vinyl bromide, 6-bromo-1-hexene, bromoethane, 1-bromo-3-phenylpropane, 2-bromo-3-phenylpropane, and 3-methylbenzyl bromide are employed, the corresponding 6-vinyloxy-2-naphthyl, 6-(1-hexen-6-yl)oxy-2-naphthyl, 6-ethoxy-2-naphthyl, 6-(3-phenylpropyloxy)-2-naphthyl, 6-(1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy)-2-naphthyl and 6-(3-methylbenzyloxy)-2-naphthyl derivatives are prepared. The oxoalkanoic acids are prepared by following the procedure described in Example 6.

25

#### EXAMPLE 15

N-Hydroxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

30 The compound prepared in Example 5 (1.43 g, 5.0 mM) was dissolved in dry benzene (50 ml). Oxalyl chloride (0.75 g, 6 mM) was added and the solution refluxed for 2 hours, cooled, and concentrated in vacuo to give the acid chloride as a yellow solid. The acid chloride was then dissolved in THF (30 ml), and added dropwise to a solution of N-methyl hydroxylamine-HCl (0.42 g, 5 mM) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (3 ml) in THF : H<sub>2</sub>O (2 : 1, 30 ml) at 0°C. The resulting solution was stirred for 1 hour at 0°C and then for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel containing 100 ml of Et<sub>2</sub>O and the organic layer was separated and washed with 5% HCl (15 ml, 2x) and brine (15 ml, 2x), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallization (Et<sub>2</sub>O) gave the title compound as a white solid (900 mg, 57% yield), mp = 116-118°C. NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.7-2.0 (m, 4H, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), 2.2-2.6 (m, 2H), 3.1 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.3 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.95 (3, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.1-8.4 (m, 6H, aromatic H); IR (KBr) 3150, 1785, 1630; MS, m/e 315 (M<sup>+</sup>).

40

Theor. C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> : C, 68.55; H, 6.71; N, 4.44  
Found : C, 68.26; H, 6.44; N, 4.24

#### EXAMPLES 16-24

45

Following the procedure of Example 15 but substituting the corresponding amine-HCl for the N-methylhydroxylamine-HCl, the following compounds were prepared.

(16) N-Hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide  
White solid, mp = 139-142°C; MS, m/e 301 (M<sup>+</sup>)

50

(17) N-Ethyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide  
White solid, mp = 100-101°C; MS, m/e 329 (M<sup>+</sup>)

Theor. C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> : C, 69.28; H, 7.04; N, 4.25  
Found : C, 69.18; H, 7.28; N, 4.25

55

(18) N-Butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide  
White solid, mp = 112-113°C; MS, m/e 357 (M<sup>+</sup>)

Theor.  $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$  : C, 70.56 ; H, 7.61 ; N, 3.92  
 Found : C, 70.50 ; H, 7.77 ; N, 3.91

(19) N-Heptyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

5 White solid, mp = 119-120°C ; MS, m/e 399 ( $M^+$ )

Theor.  $C_{24}H_{33}NO_4$  : C, 72.15 ; H, 8.33 ; N, 3.51  
 Found : C, 72.09 ; H, 8.55 ; N, 3.51

10 (20) N-tert-Butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

White solid, mp = 85-87°C ; MS, m/e 357 ( $M^+$ )

Theor.  $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$  : C, 70.58 ; H, 7.61 ; N, 3.92  
 Found : C, 70.58 ; H, 7.69 ; N, 3.86

15 (21) N-Hydroxy-N-cyclohexyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

Yellow solid, mp = 133-135°C ; MS, m/e 383 ( $M^+$ )

Theor.  $C_{23}H_{29}NO_4$  : C, 72.04 ; H, 7.62 ; N, 3.64  
 Found : C, 71.88 ; H, 7.84 ; N, 3.59

(22) N-Hydroxy-N-phenyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

Yellow solid, mp = 153-154°C ; MS, m/e 377 ( $M^+$ )

25 Theor.  $C_{23}H_{23}NO_4$  : C, 73.19 ; H, 6.14 ; N, 3.71  
 Found : C, 72.80 ; H, 6.41 ; N, 3.74

(23) N-Methoxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

White solid, mp = 97-98°C ; MS, m/e 329 ( $M^+$ )

30 Theor.  $C_{19}H_{23}NO_4$  : C, 69.28 ; H, 7.04 ; N, 4.25  
 Found : C, 69.14 ; H, 7.18 ; N, 4.08

(24) N-Hydroxy-N-isopropyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide

35 White solid, mp = 123-124°C ; MS, m/e 343 ( $M^+$ )

Theor.  $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$  : C, 69.95 ; H, 7.34 ; N, 4.08  
 Found : C, 69.53 ; H, 7.48 ; N, 3.99

40 When in the procedures of Examples 15-24, the oxoalkanoic acids prepared as described in Examples 9-14 are substituted for the oxohexanoic acid of Examples 15-24, the corresponding oxoalkanamides are obtained.

EXAMPLE 25

45 In Vivo Alleviation of Inflammation

Polyarthritis was induced in Lewis strain laboratory rats (weight = about 200 grams) by injection of a suspension of Mycobacterium butyricum in mineral oil into the subplantar tissue of the mammals' hind paws. On day 10 after the injection, the rats were assigned to groups, and paw volumes and body weights were recorded. Paw volumes of the contralateral, uninjected hind paw were determined by mercury plethysmography. Per os (p.o.) dosing began and continued for five consecutive days thereafter. On day 14 after the initial injection, approximately four hours after the final dose was administered, paw volumes and body weights were recorded and quantitated.

55 Anti-inflammatory activity of the substituted naphthalene compounds is expressed as the percent inhibition of paw volume increase. The results of this study for several compounds are shown in Table I.

**TABLE 1**  
**Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Representative**  
**Substituted Naphthalene Derivatives**

|    | <u>Compound</u><br><u>(Example)</u> | <u>Dose (mg/kg)</u> | <u>% Inhibition</u><br><u>Oral Dosage*</u> |
|----|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 5  | 1                                   | 50                  | 48                                         |
| 10 | 2                                   | 22                  | 50                                         |
|    | 4                                   | 50                  | 53                                         |
|    | 6                                   | 50                  | 47                                         |
| 15 | 8                                   | 50                  | 12                                         |
|    | 12                                  | 50                  | 44                                         |
|    | 14                                  | 50                  | 23                                         |
|    | 15                                  | 40                  | 34                                         |
| 20 | 17                                  | 50                  | 23                                         |
|    | 21                                  | 50                  | 33                                         |
|    | 22                                  | 50                  | 28                                         |
| 25 | 23                                  | 50                  | 60                                         |
|    | 24                                  | 50                  | 51                                         |

\* Percentage inhibition of pad swelling from oral dosages in the amount of the compound shown.

#### EXAMPLE 26

##### In Vivo Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase

The compounds of the invention may be used as pharmaceutical agents in the treatment of inflammation and/or allergic reactions. Such activity can be exhibited by reference to the ability of the compound to inhibit the action of the enzyme 5-lipoxygenase *in vitro*, and the testing was carried out by the following procedure.

Preparation of Cells and Cell-Free Homogenates. Rat basophilic leukemia cells (RBL-1) were grown in Eagle's Minimal essential Medium containing 10% fetal calf serum. 5% calf serum, 1% glutamine and 50 mg/l gentamycin were maintained at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Exponentially growing cells were harvested by centrifugation at 400 xg for 10 minutes at 4°C and were washed once with Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline containing 0.87 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>. The cells were resuspended in the same buffer at a concentration of  $1.85 \times 10^7$  cells/ml.

5-HETE Production in Whole Cells. RBL-1 cells ( $1.57 \times 10^7$  cells/tube) were preincubated for 10 minutes at 37°C in the presence of the indicated drugs or vehicle (1% DMSO). Following the transfer of the assay tubes to an icebath, the reaction was initiated by the sequential addition of calcium ionophore A23187, an agent which increases the ability of divalent ions such as Ca<sup>++</sup> to cross biological membranes (final concentration = 1.9 μM) and 55 μM 1-<sup>14</sup>C-arachidonic acid (New England Nuclear) at a final specific activity of 3000-4000 cpm/nmole. The final volume in each tube was 1 ml. The assay tubes were incubated at 37°C for 5 minutes, and the reaction was stopped by transferring the tubes to ice and adjusting the pH of the reaction mixture to pH 3.0-3.5 by the addition of 1 M citric acid.

Isolation and Quantitation of 5-HETE. In order to isolate the Δ<sub>5</sub>-lipoxygenase product, <sup>14</sup>C-5-HETE that was formed from arachidonic acid, each assay tube was extracted once with 6 volumes of anhydrous diethyl ether. In most assays, the recovery of product was estimated by determining the total amount of radioactivity recovered after extraction. In the remaining assays the recovery of <sup>14</sup>C-5-HETE was monitored by addition of trace quantities of <sup>3</sup>H-5-HETE (New England Nuclear) prior to extraction. The ether fractions from each sample were

dried under nitrogen, redissolved and spotted on Glemans silica gel impregnated glass fiber sheets. The plates were developed in iso-octane : 2-butanone : glacial acetic acid (100 : 9 : 1). The area of each plate corresponding to added 5-HETE standard was visualized in an iodine chamber. The amount of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -5-HETE presented was quantitated by liquid scintillation counting in Aquasol II (New England Nuclear) and corrected for recovery. The percent inhibition of lipoxygenase activity represents the decrease in the amount of product formed from arachidonic acid by the cells or cell supernatant in the presence of drug. The values for negative controls (assays incubated on ice in the presence of citric acid) were always less than 10% of the positive controls and were subtracted from each tube. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  is the concentration of drug which is required for 50% inhibition of the enzyme, as determined graphically from assays using multiple concentrations of drug. For drugs which did not inhibit the enzyme by 50% at the highest concentration tested (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), their activity is reported as having an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  which is greater than 10  $\mu\text{M}$ . The results are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

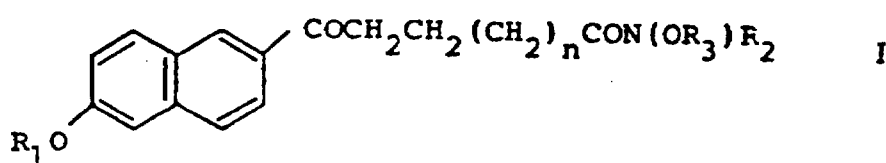
## Lipoxygenase Inhibitory Activity

| Compound<br>(Example) | $\text{IC}_{50}^*$<br>( $\mu\text{M}$ ) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2                     | > 10                                    |
| 8                     | > 10                                    |
| 12                    | > 10                                    |
| 15                    | 0.25                                    |
| 16                    | 10                                      |
| 17                    | 0.11                                    |
| 18                    | 0.37                                    |
| 19                    | 1.6                                     |
| 20                    | 0.45                                    |
| 21                    | 0.4                                     |
| 22                    | 0.1                                     |
| 23                    | > 10                                    |
| 24                    | 0.12                                    |

\* In vitro concentration required for compound to inhibit RBL cell lipoxygenase activity by 50%.

## Claims

1. A compound of the formula



dried under nitrogen, redissolved and spotted on Glean silica gelimpregnated glass fiber sheets. The plates were developed in iso-octane : 2-butanone : glacial acetic acid (100 : 9 : 1). The area of each plate corresponding to added 5-HETE standard was visualized in an iodine chamber. The amount of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -5-HETE presented was quantitated by liquid scintillation counting in Aquasol II (New England Nuclear) and corrected for recovery. The percent inhibition of lipoxxygenase activity represents the decrease in the amount of product formed from arachidonic acid by the cells or cell supernatant in the presence of drug. The values for negative controls (assays incubated on ice in the presence of citric acid) were always less than 10% of the positive controls and were subtracted from each tube. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  is the concentration of drug which is required for 50% inhibition of the enzyme, as determined graphically from assays using multiple concentrations of drug. For drugs which did not inhibit the enzyme by 50% at the highest concentration tested (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), their activity is reported as having an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  which is greater than 10  $\mu\text{M}$ . The results are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

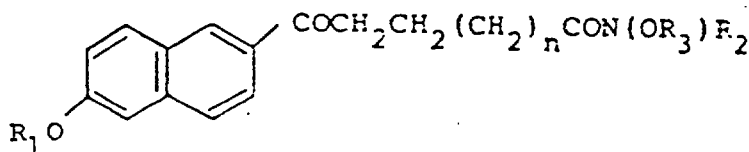
## Lipoxxygenase Inhibitory Activity

| Compound<br>(Example) | $\text{IC}_{50}^*$<br>( $\mu\text{M}$ ) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2                     | > 10                                    |
| 8                     | > 10                                    |
| 12                    | > 10                                    |
| 15                    | 0.25                                    |
| 16                    | 10                                      |
| 17                    | 0.11                                    |
| 18                    | 0.37                                    |
| 19                    | 1.6                                     |
| 20                    | 0.45                                    |
| 21                    | 0.4                                     |
| 22                    | 0.1                                     |
| 23                    | > 10                                    |
| 24                    | 0.12                                    |

\* In vitro concentration required for compound to inhibit RBL cell lipoxxygenase activity by 50%.

## Claims

1. A compound of the formula



I



where

$R_1$  is  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  branched-chain alkyl,  $C_{2-8}$  alkenyl,  $C_{3-8}$  alkynyl or aralkyl wherein the alkyl group of the aralkyl is a  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with a  $C_{1-2}$  alkyl or hydroxyalkyl wherein the alkyl group is  $C_{1-6}$ ;

$R_2$  is H,  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-10}$  branched-chain alkyl,  $C_{6-7}$  cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted with  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-3}$  alkoxy;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl; and

$(CH_2)_n$  is a straight- or branched-alkyl chain wherein n is 0-5.

2. A compound of claim 1 wherein  $R_1$  is  $CH_3$ .

3. A compound of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein  $R_2$  is H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-4}$  branched-chain alkyl, cyclohexyl or phenyl.

4. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein  $R_3$  is H or  $CH_3$ .

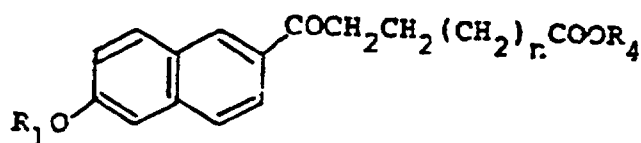
5. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein  $R_1$  is  $CH_3$ ,  $R_2$  is  $CH(CH_3)_2$  or phenyl,  $R_3$  is H and  $(CH_2)_n$  is a straight-alkyl chain of 2 carbons.

6. A compound of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are each  $CH_3$  and  $(CH_2)_n$  is a straight-alkyl chain of 2 carbons.

7. A compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-ethyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-heptyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-tert-butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; and N-hydroxy-N-cyclohexyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide.

8. A compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of N-hydroxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-hydroxy-N-phenyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; N-methoxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide; and N-hydroxy-N-isopropyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamide.

9. A compound of the formula



II

where

$R_1$  is H,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  branched-chain alkyl,  $C_{2-8}$  alkenyl,  $C_{3-8}$  alkynyl or aralkyl wherein the alkyl group of the aralkyl is a  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with a  $C_{1-2}$  alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl wherein the alkyl group is  $C_{1-6}$ ;

$R_4$  is H or  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl; and

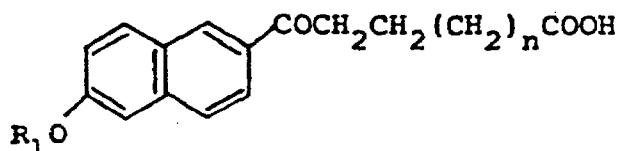
$(CH_2)_n$  is a straight- or branched-alkyl chain wherein n is 0-5, with the proviso that when  $(CH_2)_n$  is an alkyl chain wherein n is 0-2,  $R_1$  is not a  $C_{1-2}$  alkyl.

10. A compound of claim 9 wherein  $R_1$  is H,  $CH_3$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_3$ ,  $-CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_3$ , allyl, propargyl or benzyl.

11. A compound of claim 9 selected from the group consisting of ethyl 6-(6-allyloxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxoheptanoate; ethyl 6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxoheptanoate; and methyl 8-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-8-oxooctanoate.

12. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 1 which comprises:

(a) reacting a naphthalene oxoalkanoic acid having the formula



where  $R_1$  and  $(CH_2)_n$  are as defined in claim 1 with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent; and

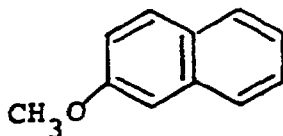
(b) reacting the resulting product with a compound having the formula  $HNR_2OR_3$  where  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as defined in claim 1 in an inert solvent in the presence of a base.



**13. The process of claim 12 wherein the base in step (b) is an amine base.**

14. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 9 wherein  $R_1$  is  $CH_3$  and  $(CH_2)_n$  is not a straight-chain alkyl of 0-2 carbons, which comprises :

(a) reacting a methoxy substituted naphthalene having the formula

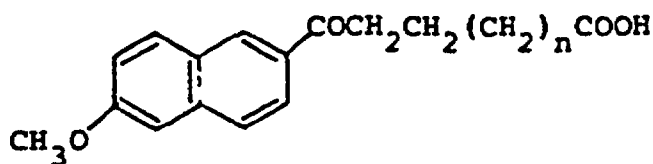


with a compound of the formula  $\text{ClCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_4$  where  $\text{R}_4$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkyl and  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  is as defined in claim 9 but not a straight-chain alkyl of 0-2 carbons, in an inert solvent in the presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ , and optionally,

(b) treating the resulting compound in an aqueous alcoholic solvent with an alkali metal base.

15. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 9 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is H, which comprises :

(a) reacting a compound having the formula :

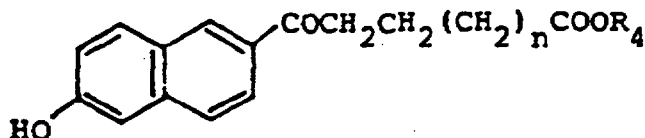


where  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  is as defined in claim 9, with butyl sulfide in a polar solvent, and optionally,

(b) esterifying the resulting compound.

16. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 9 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is other than H or CH<sub>3</sub>, which comprises:

(a) reacting a compound having the formula :

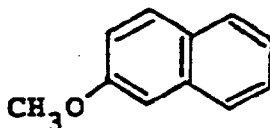


where  $R_4$  is  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl and  $(CH_2)_n$  is as defined in claim 9 with a compound of the formula  $R_1Br$  in an inert solvent, where  $R_1$  is as defined in claim 9, and optionally,

(b) treating the resulting compound in an aqueous alcoholic solvent with an alkali metal base.

17. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 1 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub> which comprises :

(a) reacting a methoxy substituted naphthalene having the formula



with a compound of the formula  $\text{ClCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_4$  where  $\text{R}_4$  is a  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkyl, in an inert solvent in the presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ .

(b) treating the resulting compound in an aqueous alcoholic solvent with an alkali metal base ;

(c) reacting the resulting compound with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent ; and

(d) reacting the resulting product with compound having the formula  $\text{HNR}_2\text{OR}_3$  where  $\text{R}_2$  and  $\text{R}_3$  are as defined in claim 1 in an inert solvent in the presence of a base.

**18. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 1 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is H, which comprises :**

(a) reacting a compound having the formula :





10

(c) reacting the resulting compound with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent ; and

19. A process for synthesizing a compound of claim 1 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is other than H or CH<sub>3</sub>, which comprises:

15



25

(c) reacting the resulting compound with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent ; and

30

(a) reacting a methoxy substituted naphthalene having the formula



10

(c) reacting the resulting compound with butyl sulfide in a polar solvent.

45

(f) reacting the resulting product with a compound having the formula  $\text{HNR}_2\text{OR}_3$  where  $\text{R}_2$  and  $\text{R}_3$  are as defined in claim 1 in an inert solvent in the presence of a base.

(a) reacting a method substituted naphthalene having the formula



55

15



- (c) reacting the resulting compound with butyl sulfide in a polar solvent,  
 (d) esterifying the resulting compound ;  
 (e) reacting the resulting compound with a compound of the formula  $R_1Br$  in an inert solvent, where  $R_1$  is as defined in claim 1,  
 5 (f) treating the resulting compound in an aqueous alcoholic solvent with an alkali metal base ;  
 (g) reacting the resulting compound with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent ; and  
 (h) reacting the resulting product with a compound having the formula  $HNR_2OR_3$  where  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as defined in claim 1 in an inert solvent in the presence of a base.

22. A pharmaceutical composition for topical, oral, parenteral and aerosol administration, comprising an  
 10 effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 as the active ingredient dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

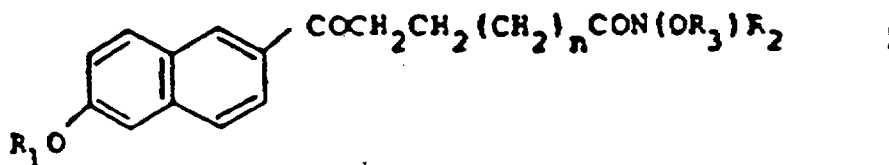
3. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 22 wherein said compound is capable of inhibiting both the cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase pathways in the amount present in the composition when said composition is introduced into a mammal.

24. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9 or a composition according to claim 22 or claim 23  
 15 for use in alleviating inflammation in a mammal or for treating in a mammal ; inflammatory conditions of the skin, including psoriasis and dermatitis ; asthma ; allergic hypersensitivity diseases ; and cardiovascular diseases involving products of the cyclooxygenase and/or lipoxygenase pathways.

25. A method of producing a composition according to claim 22 or claims 23, comprising dispersing a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

## Ansprüche

### 1. Verbindung der Formel



35 worin  $R_1$   $C_{1-12}$ -Alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$ -verzweigt-kettiges Alkyl,  $C_{2-8}$ -Alkenyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -Alkynyl oder Aralkyl ist, worin die Alkylgruppe von Aralkyl eine  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkylgruppe ist, unsubstituiert oder substituiert mit einer  $C_{1-2}$ -Alkyl oder Hydroxyalkylgruppe, worin die Alkylgruppe  $C_{1-6}$  ist ;

$R_2$  H  $C_{1-10}$ -Alkyl,  $C_{3-10}$ -verzweigt-kettiges Alkyl,  $C_{5-7}$ -Cycloalkyl, Phenyl oder Phenyl substituiert mit  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl oder  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkoxy, ist ;

$R_3$  H oder  $C_{1-3}$  Alkyl ist ;

40  $(CH_2)_n$  eine gerade oder verzweigte Alkylkette ist, worin n 0-5 ist.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$   $CH_3$  ist.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin  $R_2$  H,  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkyl,  $C_{3-4}$ -verzweigt-kettiges Alkyl, Cyclohexyl oder Phenyl ist.

4. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin  $R_3$  H oder  $CH_3$  ist.

45 5. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, worin  $R_1$   $CH_3$  ist,  $R_2$   $CH(CH_3)_2$  oder Phenyl ist,  $R_3$  H ist und  $(CH_2)_n$  eine gerade Alkylkette mit zwei Kohlenstoffatomen ist.

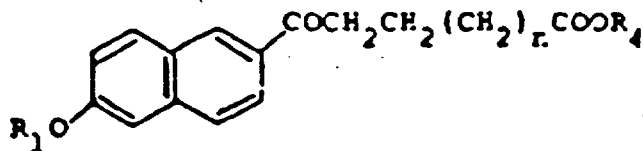
6. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, worin  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  jeweils  $CH_3$  sind und  $(CH_2)_n$  eine gerade Alkylkette mit zwei Kohlenstoffatomen ist.

7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, gewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus N-Hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-Ethyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-Butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-Heptyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-tert-Butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; und N-Hydroxy-N-cyclohexyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid.

8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, gewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus N-Hydroxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-Hydroxy-N-phenyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; N-Methoxy-N-methyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid ; und N-Hydroxy-N-isopropyl-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanamid.

9. Verbindung der Formel





II

worin  $R_1$  H,  $C_{1-12}$ -Alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$ -verzweigt-kettiges Alkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ -Alkenyl,  $C_{3-6}$ -Alkynyl oder Aralkyl ist, worin die Alkylgruppe von Aralkyl ein  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl, unsubstituiert oder substituiert mit einem  $C_{1-2}$ -Alkyl, oder Hydroxyalkyl ist, worin die Alkylgruppe  $C_{1-6}$  ist;

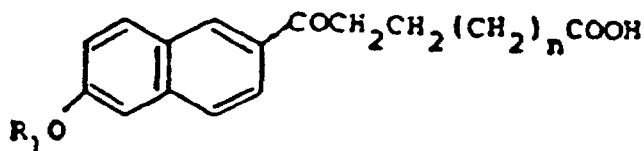
$R_4$  H oder  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist;

und  $(CH_2)_n$  eine gerade oder verzweigte Alkylkette ist, worin  $n$  0-5 ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn  $(CH_2)_n$  eine Alkylkette ist, worin  $n$  0-2 ist,  $R_1$  nicht ein  $C_{1-2}$ -Alkyl ist.

10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin  $R_1$  H,  $CH_3$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_3$ ,  $-CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_3$ , Allyl, Propargyl oder Benzyl ist.

11. Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, gewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus Ethyl-6-(6-allyloxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoat; Ethyl-6-6-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-6-oxohexanoat; und Methyl-8-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-8-oxohexanoat.

12. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, das  
(a) das Umsetzen einer Naphthalinoxoalkansäure mit der Formel

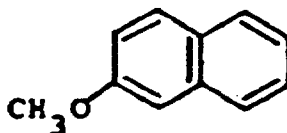


worin  $R_1$  und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel und  
(b) das Umsetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, worin die Base in Stufe (b) eine Amibase ist.

14. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin  $R_1$   $CH_3$  und  $(CH_2)_n$  kein geradkettiges Alkyl mit 0-2 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen eines methoxysubstituierten Naphthalins mit der Formel

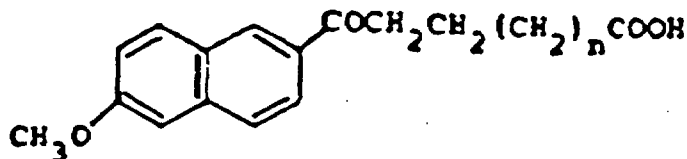


mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $ClOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$ , worin  $R_4$  ein  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 9 definiert ist, jedoch kein geradkettiges Alkyl mit 0-2 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart von  $AlCl_3$  und gegebenenfalls

(b) das behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase umfaßt.

15. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin  $R_1$  H ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen einer Verbindung mit der Formel



worin  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 9 definiert ist, mit Butylsulfid in einem polaren Lösungsmittel und gegebe-

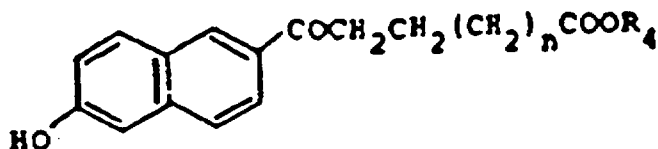


nenfalls

(b) das Verestern der erhaltenen Verbindung umfaßt.

16. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin  $R_1$  anders als H oder  $CH_3$  ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen einer Verbindung mit der Formel

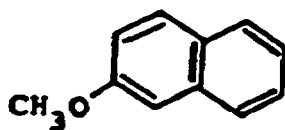


worin  $R_4$   $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 9 definiert ist, mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $R_1Br$  in einem inerten Lösungsmittel, worin  $R_1$  wie in Anspruch 9 definiert ist, und gegebenenfalls

(b) das behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase umfaßt.

17. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$   $CH_3$  ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen eines methoxysubstituierten Naphthalins mit der Formel



mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $ClCOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$ , worin  $R_4$   $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart von  $AlCl_3$ ;

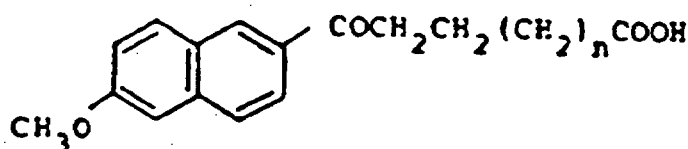
(b) das behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase;

(c) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel; und

(d) das Umsetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

18. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$  H ist, das

(a) das besetzen einer Verbindung mit der Formel



worin  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist, mit Butylsulfid in einem polaren Lösungsmittel und gegebenenfalls

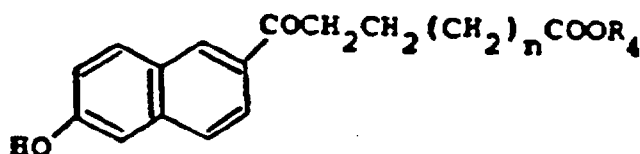
(b) das Verestern der erhaltenen Verbindung;

(c) das besetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel und

(d) das besetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

19. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$  anders als H oder  $CH_3$  ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen einer Verbindung mit der Formel



worin  $R_4$   $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist, mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $R_1Br$  in einem inerten Lösungsmittel, worin  $R_1$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist,

(b) das Behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase ;

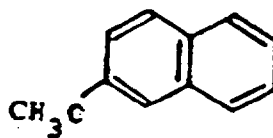
5 (c) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel ;

(d) das Umsetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

20. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$  H ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen eines methoxysubstituierten Naphthalins mit der Formel

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mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $ClCOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$ , worin  $R_4$  ein  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart von  $AlCl_3$ ,

(b) das Behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase ;

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(c) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Butylsulfid in einem polaren Lösungsmittel,

(d) das Verestern der erhaltenen Verbindung ;

(e) das besetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel ;

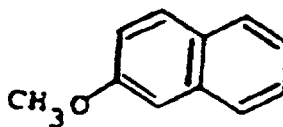
(f) das Umsetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

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21. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_1$  anders als H ist, das

(a) das Umsetzen eines methoxysubstituierten Naphthalins mit der Formel

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mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $ClCOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$ , worin  $R_4$  ein  $C_{1-3}$ -Alkyl ist und  $(CH_2)_n$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart von  $AlCl_3$  ;

(b) das Behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase ;

(c) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Butylsulfid in einem polaren Lösungsmittel ;

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(d) das Verestern der erhaltenen Verbindung ;

(e) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit einer Verbindung der Formel  $R_1Br$  in einem inerten Lösungsmittel, worin  $R_1$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert ist ;

(f) das Behandeln der erhaltenen Verbindung in einem wässrigen alkoholischen Lösungsmittel mit einer Alkalimetallbase ;

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(g) das Umsetzen der erhaltenen Verbindung mit Oxalylchlorid in einem inerten Lösungsmittel ;

(h) das Umsetzen des erhaltenen Produkts mit einer Verbindung mit der Formel  $HNR_2OR_3$ , worin  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, in einem inerten Lösungsmittel in Gegenwart einer Base umfaßt.

22. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung zur örtlichen, oralen, parenteralen und aerosolen Verabreichung, umfassend eine wirksame Menge einer Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8 als aktiven Bestandteil, dispergiert in einem pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Träger.

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23. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 22, worin die Verbindung sowohl die Cyclooxygenase- als auch die Lipoxxygenasewege in der Menge, die in der Zusammensetzung vorliegt, inhibieren kann, wenn die Zusammensetzung in einen Säuger eingeführt wird.

24. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9 oder eine Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 22 oder 23 zur Verwendung beim Lindern von Entzündungen bei einem Säuger oder zur Behandlung eines Säugers bei Entzündungen der Haut, einschließlich Psoriasis und Dermatitis ; Asthma ; allergischen Überempfindlichkeitskrankheiten und kardiovaskulären Krankheiten, einschließlich Produkten der Cyclooxygenase- und/oder Lipoxxygenasewege.

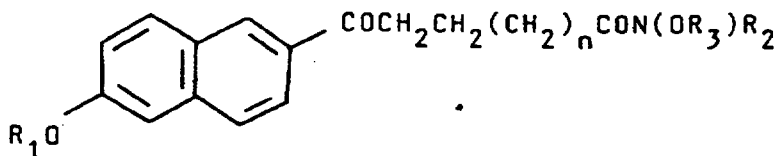
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25. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 22 oder 23, das das Dispergieren einer Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8 in einem pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Träger umfaßt.

## Revendications

### 1. Composé de la formule



où

R<sub>1</sub> est alkyle C<sub>1-12</sub>, alkyle C<sub>3-12</sub> à chaîne ramifiée, alkényle C<sub>2-6</sub>, alkynyle ou aralkyle C<sub>3-6</sub> où le groupe alkyle de l'aralkyle est un alkyle C<sub>1-3</sub> non substitué ou substitué par un alkyle C<sub>1-2</sub> ou un hydroxyalkyle où le groupe alkyle est C<sub>1-6</sub> ;

R<sub>2</sub> est H, alkyle C<sub>1-10</sub>, alkyle C<sub>3-10</sub> à chaîne ramifiée, cycloalkyle C<sub>5-7</sub>, phényle ou phényle substitué par alkyle C<sub>1-3</sub> ou alcoxy C<sub>1-3</sub> ;

R<sub>3</sub> est H ou alkyle C<sub>1-3</sub> ; et

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> est une chaîne alkyle droite ou ramifiée ou n est 0-5.

2. Composé de la revendication 1 où R<sub>1</sub> est CH<sub>3</sub>.

3. Composé de la revendication 1 ou de la revendication 2 où R<sub>2</sub> est H, alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub>, alkyle C<sub>3-4</sub> à chaîne ramifiée, cyclohexyle ou phényle.

4. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3 où R<sub>3</sub> est H ou CH<sub>3</sub>.

5. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 où R<sub>1</sub> est CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> est CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ou phényle, R<sub>3</sub> est H et (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> est une chaîne alkyle droite de 2 atomes de carbone.

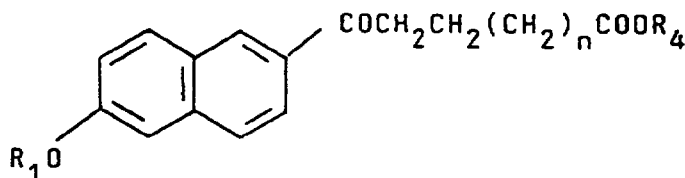
6. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 où R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> sont chacun CH<sub>3</sub> et (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> est une chaîne alkyle droite de 2 atomes de carbone.

7. Composé de la revendication 1 choisi dans le groupe consistant en N-hydroxy-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-éthyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-heptyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-tert-butyl-N-hydroxy-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; et N-hydroxy-N-cyclohexyl-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide.

8. Composé de la revendication 1 choisi dans le groupe consistant en N-hydroxy-N-méthyl-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-hydroxy-N-phényl-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; N-méthoxy-N-méthyl-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide ; et

N-hydroxy-N-isopropyl-6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanamide.

9. Composé de la formule



où

R<sub>1</sub> est H, alkyle C<sub>1-12</sub>, alkyle C<sub>3-12</sub> à chaîne ramifiée, alkényle C<sub>2-6</sub>, alkynyle ou aralkyle C<sub>3-6</sub> où le groupe alkyle de l'aralkyle est un alkyle C<sub>1-3</sub> non substitué ou substitué par un alkyle C<sub>1-2</sub>, ou un hydroxyalkyle où le groupe alkyle est C<sub>1-6</sub> ;

R<sub>4</sub> est H ou alkyle C<sub>1-3</sub> ; et

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> est une chaîne alkyle droite ou ramifiée où n est 0-5, à condition que lorsque (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> est une chaîne alkyle où n est 0-2, R<sub>1</sub> ne soit pas alkyle C<sub>1-2</sub>.

10. Composé de la revendication 9 où R<sub>1</sub> est H, CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, allyle.

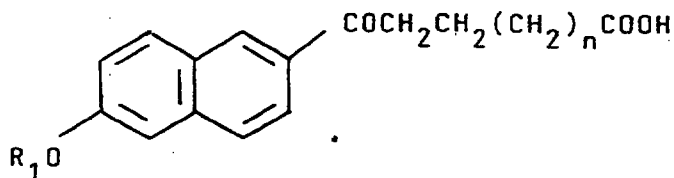


propargyle ou benzyle.

11. Composé de la revendication 9 choisi dans le groupe consistant en 6-(6-allyloxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanoate d'éthyle ; 6-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-6-oxohexanoate d'éthyle ; et 8-(6-méthoxy-2-naphtyl)-8-oxooctanoate de méthyle.

12. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un acide naphtalène oxoalcanoïque ayant pour formule



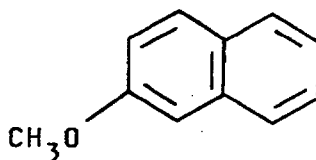
où  $R_1$  et  $(CH_2)_n$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

(b) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $HNR_2OR_3$  où  $R_2$  et  $R_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1 dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

13. Procédé de la revendication 12 où la base à l'étape (b) est une base d'amine.

14. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 9 où  $R_1$  est  $CH_3$  et  $(CH_2)_n$  n'est pas un alkyle à chaîne droite de 0-2 carbones, qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un naphtalène méthoxy substitué ayant pour formule

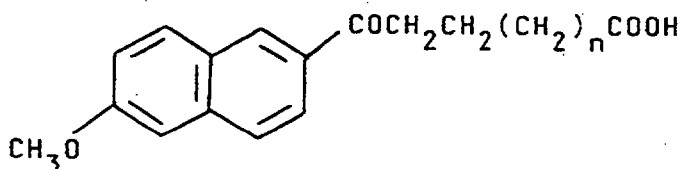


avec un composé de la formule  $ClCOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$  où  $R_4$  est un alkyle  $C_{1-3}$  et  $(CH_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 9 mais pas un alkyle à chaîne droite de 0-2 carbones, dans un solvant inerte en présence de  $AlCl_3$  et facultativement,

(b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin.

15. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 9 où  $R_1$  est H, qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un composé ayant pour formule

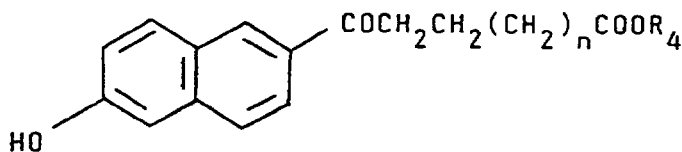


où  $(CH_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 9, avec du sulfure de butyle dans un solvant polaire, et facultativement

(b) l'estérification du composé résultant.

16. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 9 où  $R_1$  est autre que H ou  $CH_3$ , qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un composé ayant pour formule

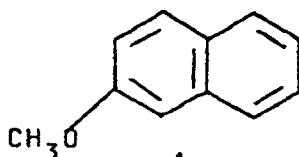


où  $R_4$  est alkyle  $C_{1-3}$  et  $(CH_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 9 avec un composé de la formule  $R_1Br$  dans un solvant inerte, où  $R_1$  est tel que défini à la revendication 9, et facultativement,

(b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base de métal alcalin.

17. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 où  $R_1$  est  $CH_3$  qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un naphthalène méthoxy substitué ayant pour formule



avec un composé de la formule  $ClCOCH_2CH_2(CH_2)_nCOOR_4$  où  $R_4$  est un alkyle  $C_{1-3}$  dans un solvant inerte en présence de  $AlCl_3$ ,

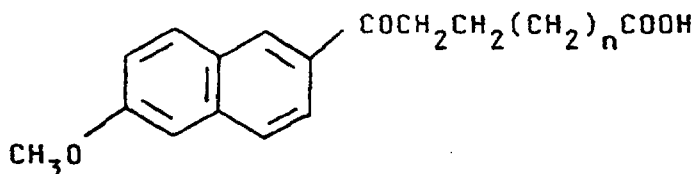
(b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin;

(c) la réaction du composé résultant avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

(d) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $HNR_2OR_3$  où  $R_2$  et  $R_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1 dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

18. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 où  $R_1$  est H, qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un composé ayant pour formule :



où  $(CH_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1, avec du sulfure de butyle dans un solvant polaire et facultativement,

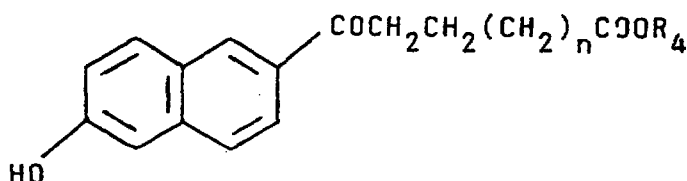
(b) l'estérification du composé résultant ;

(c) la réaction du composé résultant avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

(d) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $HNR_3OR_3$  où  $R_2$  et  $R_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1 dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

19. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 où  $R_1$  est autre que H ou  $CH_3$ , qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un composé ayant pour formule :



où  $R_4$  est alkyle  $C_{1-3}$  et  $(CH_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1 avec un composé de la formule  $R_1Br$  dans un solvant inerte, où  $R_1$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1,

(b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin;

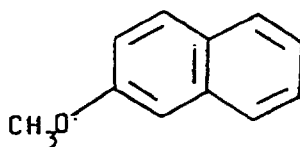
(c) la réaction du composé résultant avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

(d) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $HNR_2OR_3$  où  $R_2$  et  $R_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

20. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 où  $R_1$  est H, qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un naphthalène méthoxy substitué ayant pour formule :





avec un composé de la formule  $\text{ClCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_4$  où  $\text{R}_4$  est alkyle  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  et  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1, dans un solvant inerte en présence de  $\text{AlCl}_3$ .

10 (b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin;

(c) la réaction du composé résultant avec du sulfure de butyle dans un solvant poreux ;

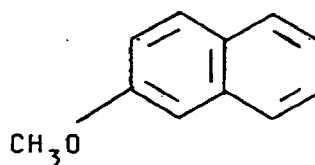
(d) l'estérification du composé résultant ;

(e) la réaction du composé résultant avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

15 (f) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $\text{HNR}_2\text{OR}_3$  où  $\text{R}_2$  et  $\text{R}_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

21. Procédé pour la synthèse d'un composé de la revendication 1 où  $\text{R}_1$  est autre que H, qui comprend :

(a) la réaction d'un naphthalène méthoxy substitué ayant pour formule :



25 avec un composé de la formule  $\text{ClCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}_4$  où  $\text{R}_4$  est alkyle  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  et  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1, dans un solvant inerte en présence de  $\text{AlCl}_3$ .

(b) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin;

(c) la réaction du composé résultant avec du sulfure de butyle dans un solvant polaire ;

30 (d) l'estérification du composé résultant ;

(e) la réaction du composé résultant avec un composé de la formule  $\text{R}_1\text{Br}$  dans un solvant inerte, où  $\text{R}_1$  est tel que défini à la revendication 1,

(f) le traitement du composé résultant dans un solvant alcoolique aqueux avec une base d'un métal alcalin;

(g) la réaction du composé résultant avec du chlorure d'oxalyle dans un solvant inerte ; et

35 (h) la réaction du produit résultant avec un composé ayant pour formule  $\text{HNR}_2\text{OR}_3$ , où  $\text{R}_2$  et  $\text{R}_3$  sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, dans un solvant inerte en présence d'une base.

22. Composition pharmaceutique pour administration topique, orale, parentérale et en aérosol, comprenant une quantité efficace d'un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 en tant qu'ingrédient actif en dispersion dans un véhicule acceptable en pharmacie.

40 23. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 22 où ledit composé est capable d'inhiber à la fois les trajets de cyclooxygénase et de lipoxigénase à la quantité présente dans la composition lorsque ladite composition est introduite chez un mammifère.

24. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9 ou composition selon la revendication 22 ou 23 à utiliser pour soulager l'inflammation chez un mammifère ou pour le traitement chez un mammifère de conditions inflammatoires de la peau, comprenant le psoriasis et la dermatite ; l'asthme ; les maladies d'hypersensibilité allergique ; et les troubles cardiovasculaires impliquant des produits des trajets de cyclooxygénase et/ou lipoxigénase.

25. Méthode de production d'une composition selon la revendication 22 ou la revendication 23 comprenant la dispersion d'un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 dans un véhicule acceptable en pharmacie.

