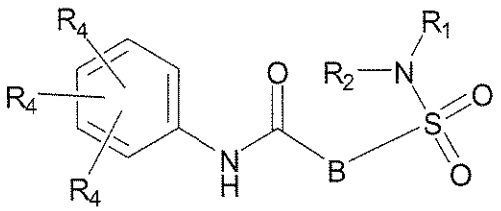
There is a need for additional HBV inhibitors that may overcome at least one of these disadvantages or that have additional advantages such as increased potency or an increased safety window.

Description ~~of the Invention~~

According to one aspect, the ~~The~~ present ~~invention~~ disclosure relates to compounds of Formula (I)



(I)

or a stereoisomer or tautomeric form thereof, wherein:

B represents a monocyclic 5 to 6 membered aromatic ring, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 5 to 6 membered aromatic ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3alkyl, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H and CF_3;

R_1 represents hydrogen or C_1-C_3alkyl;

R_2 represents C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkenyl, C_1-C_6alkyl-R_5, C(=O)-R_5, CFH_2, CF_2H, CF_3, a dihydro-indenyl or tetrahydronaphtalenyl moiety optionally substituted with OH, or a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring, C_1-C_6alkyl-R_5 or C_1-C_6alkyl optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyloxycarbonyl, oxo, C(=O)-C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H and CF_3;

Or R_1 and R_2 together with the Nitrogen to which they are attached form a 6-10 membered bicyclic or bridged ring or a 5-7 membered saturated ring, such bicyclic, bridged or saturated ring moiety optionally containing one or more additional heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 5-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyloxycarbonyl, oxo, C(=O)-C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H and CF_3;

Each R_4 is independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4alkenyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H, CF_3 , HC≡C or a 3-5 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O and N, such C_1-C_4alkyl optionally substituted with OH;

R_5 represents C_1-C_6alkyl, CFH_2, CF_2H, CF_3, phenyl, pyridyl or a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyloxycarbonyl, oxo, C(=O)-C_1-C_3alkyl, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H and CF_3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a solvate thereof.

According to another aspect, the ~~The invention~~ disclosure further relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The ~~invention~~ disclosure also relates to the compounds of Formula (I) for use as a medicament. According to another aspect, the disclosure relates to a compound of Formula (I) ~~preferably~~ for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal.

~~In a further aspect, t~~The ~~invention~~ disclosure relates to a combination of a compound of Formula (I), and another HBV inhibitor. According to another aspect, there is provided a product containing (a) a compound of Formula (I), and (b) another HBV inhibitor, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of HBV infections.

Definitions

The term "C_{1-3}alkyl" as a group or part of a group refers to a hydrocarbyl radical of Formula C_nH_{2n+1} wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 3. In case C_{1-3}alkyl is coupled to a further radical, it refers to a Formula C_nH_{2n}. C_{1-3}alkyl groups comprise from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 2 carbon atoms. C_{1-3}alkyl includes all linear, or branched alkyl groups with between 1 and 3 carbon atoms, and thus includes such as for example methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, and *i*-propyl.

C_{1-4}alkyl as a group or part of a group defines straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as the group defined for C_{1-3}alkyl and butyl and the like.

C_{1-6}alkyl as a group or part of a group defines straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as the groups defined for C_{1-4}alkyl and pentyl, hexyl, 2-methylbutyl and the like.