

NOVEL 1,3-BENZOXAZOL-2(3H)-ONES AND THEIR USE AS MEDICAMENTS AND COSMETICS

The present invention relates to a novel class of 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones and their use as a
5 medicament, preferably as a dermatologic agent, and as cosmetics. These novel compounds
target the endocannabinoid system and are particularly useful in treating and/or preventing
inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema, and/or pro-allergic or allergic
conditions in a patient. Usually they are topically applied to the skin or mucosa of a mammal
in the form of a pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition comprising the compound and a
10 pharmaceutically and/or cosmetically acceptable carrier.

Background of the Invention

The endocannabinoid system (ECS) comprises cannabinoid receptors (CB₁ and CB₂, TRPV1
15 and potentially also GPR55), arachidonic acid-derived ligands, and their regulatory enzymes.
The importance of the endocannabinoid system in peripheral tissues has been demonstrated in
numerous recent studies (Di Marzo V. Targeting the endocannabinoid system: to enhance or
reduce? Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2008 May; 7(5):438-55). Whereas the activation of the
peripheral endocannabinoid system is often associated with anti-inflammatory and
20 immunosuppressive effects, in the skin the role of the ECS is more complex. CB₂ receptor
activation has been shown to trigger endorphins that locally act analgesic (Ibrahim MM,
Porreca F, Lai J, Albrecht PJ, Rice FL, Khodorova A, Davar G, Makriyannis A, Vanderah
TW, Mata HP, Malan TP Jr. CB2 cannabinoid receptor activation produces antinociception
by stimulating peripheral release of endogenous opioids. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Feb
25 22;102(8):3093-8). Studying CB knockout mice, it has been observed that the ECS and the
CB₁ receptor can inhibit the pathogenesis of allergic contact dermatitis (Karsak M, Gaffal E,
Date R, Wang-Eckhardt L, Rehnelt J, Petrosino S, Starowicz K, Steuder R, Schlicker E,
Cravatt B, Mechoulam R, Buettner R, Werner S, Di Marzo V, Tüting T, Zimmer A.
Attenuation of allergic contact dermatitis through the endocannabinoid system. Science. 2007
30 Jun 8;316(5830):1494-7). Interestingly, in this study it was shown that inhibitors of
anandamide degradation via fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) could be a promising
therapeutic strategy to treat different forms of dermatitis. Overall, the endocannabinoid
system in the skin is present, both CB₁ and CB₂ receptors have been detected in keratinocytes

and fibroblasts and the endocannabinoids are released in the skin where they seem to regulate multiple signals involved in inflammation. Anandamide exerts potent anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic effects (Leonti M, Casu L, Raduner S, Cottiglia F, Floris C, Altmann KH, Gertsch J. Falcarinol is a covalent cannabinoid CB₁ receptor antagonists and induces pro-allergic effects in skin. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 2010, 79: 1815-1826). Moreover, anandamide reuptake inhibitors have been shown to exert a number of beneficial effects including neuropathic and peripheral pain (Yates M L, Baker EL. Inactivation and Biotransformation of the endogenous cannabinoids anandamide and 2-arachidonoyl glycerol. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 2009, 76: 11-17). However, the mechanisms underlying are not yet fully understood and there still remain numerous questions to be answered.

WO2010/136221 discloses dodeca-2*E*,4*E*-diene amides and their use as medicaments and cosmetics.

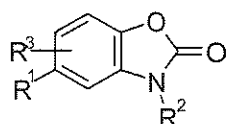
Thus, the claimed class of 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones of the present invention is not disclosed in the prior art, let alone to be suitable and active in the treatment and prevention of skin disorders.

Further, even if a large number of dermatologic agents and preparations is known in the prior art for treating any kinds of skin discomfort, there is still a strong demand to find new active agents being more effective, requiring even reduced amounts to be applied, and having less undesirable side-effects.

Thus, the object underlying the present invention is the provision of new compounds suitable as medicaments. It is a further object of the present invention to provide for new compounds suitable as dermatologic agents for treating and preventing several conditions including inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema, and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions etc., particularly of the skin and mucosa of a mammal, which compounds are more effective, require reduced amounts of active ingredient as compared to prior art compounds and, and have less undesirable side-effects.

Summary of Disclosure

The objects as mentioned above have surprisingly been solved in accordance with the present disclosure. Thus, the present invention relates to specific 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones according to formula (1) below.



formula (1)

The compounds according to formula (1) are alternative solutions to the same problem and have not been obvious for the skilled person.

In formula (1) the residue R^1 is selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ and $-C(O)NR^4R^6$. Preferably R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$.

In formula (1) the residue R^2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; $-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl; $-C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl; $-(C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl)- C_{1-6} -alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl. While the above mentioned optional substituents are preferable according to the present disclosure, other substituents as mentioned below in the description are suitable according to the present disclosure as well.

In formula (1) the residue R^3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, methoxy or $-CN$.

In formula (1) the residue R^4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl.

In formula (1) the residue R^5 is selected from the group consisting of C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl, C_{8-15} alkinyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkyl$, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkenyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkinyl$. In all of these aryl containing groups aryl may be substituted by one or more of the substituents as mentioned below in the present description.

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In formula (1) the residue R^6 is selected from the group consisting of C_{9-16} alkyl, C_{9-16} alkenyl, C_{9-16} alkinyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkyl$, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkenyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkinyl$. In all of these aryl containing groups aryl may be substituted by one or more of the substituents as mentioned below in the present description.

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In formula (1) n is 0, 1, or 2, preferably 0 or 1, more preferably 0.

Preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ with n being 0 or 1, preferably 0; R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, $OC_{1-6}alkyl$, $OC_{3-7}cycloalkyl$; R^3 is hydrogen or halogen, preferably hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and R^5 is selected from C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkenyl$. In these definitions aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents as mentioned hereinbelow.

20

Preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-C(O)NR^4R^6$; R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, $OC_{1-6}alkyl$, $OC_{3-7}cycloalkyl$; R^3 is hydrogen or halogen, preferably hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and R^6 is selected from C_{9-16} alkyl, $C_{9-16}alkenyl$, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkenyl$, wherein aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents as mentioned hereinbelow.

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More preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ with n being 0; R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; R^3 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and R^5 is selected from C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1, 2, or 3 double bonds), $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkenyl$ (wherein alkenyl contains 1 or 2 double bonds).

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Even preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-C(O)NR^4R^6$; R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; R^3 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and

5 R^6 is selected from C_{9-16} alkyl, C_{9-16} alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1, 2, or 3 double bonds), $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkenyl$ (wherein alkenyl contains 1 or 2 double bonds).

More preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ with n being 0; R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; R^3 is
10 hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and R^5 is selected from C_{8-12} alkyl, C_{8-12} alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 2 double bonds), $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-8}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-8}alkenyl$ (wherein alkenyl contains 2 double bonds).

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present disclosure the compound according to
15 formula (1) contains R^1 being $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ with n being 0, R^2 being hydrogen or methyl, and R^3 being hydrogen. In the definition of R^1 herein, R^4 is hydrogen and R^5 is selected from C_{8-12} alkyl, C_{8-12} alkenyl containing a $(2E,4E)$ -diene moiety as the unsaturation, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-8}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-8}alkenyl$ containing a $(2E,4E)$ -diene moiety as the unsaturation in the alkenyl group thereof.

20 Also preferably, the compounds according to the present disclosure are those, wherein in formula (1) R^1 is $-C(O)NR^4R^6$; R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; R^3 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen; and

25 R^6 is selected from C_{9-13} alkyl, C_{9-13} alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 2 double bonds), $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-9}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-9}alkenyl$ (wherein alkenyl contains 2 double bonds).

In another particularly preferred embodiment of the present disclosure the compound according to formula (1) contains R^1 being $-C(O)NR^4R^6$, R^2 being hydrogen or methyl, and R^3 being hydrogen. In the definition of R^1 herein, R^4 is hydrogen and R^6 is selected from C_{9-13} alkyl, C_{9-13} alkenyl containing a $(2E,4E)$ -diene moiety as the unsaturation, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-9}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-9}alkenyl$ containing a $(2E,4E)$ -diene moiety as the unsaturation in the alkenyl group thereof.
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Moreover, the present disclosure relates to the use of these compounds as a medicament, preferably a dermatologic agent, and as a cosmetic. The compounds are effective in the treatment and/or prevention of inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema, and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions, particularly of the skin and mucosa of a mammal. Further conditions include hair growth (e.g. forms of alopecia, effluvium) and sebaceous gland disorders (e.g. acne, seborrhea), benign and malignant skin tumors, hyperproliferative skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), excessive hair growth (e.g. hirsutism), different forms of dermatitis, dry skin conditions, and systemic sclerosis (scleroderma).

In one embodiment, there is provided a non-therapeutic use of the compound as disclosed herein as a cosmetic, preferably for the cosmetic treatment of the skin and/or mucosa of a mammal.

In one embodiment, there is provided a composition comprising the compound as disclosed herein and a pharmaceutically and/or cosmetically acceptable carrier, preferably an apolar carrier, wherein the composition preferably is a liniment, skin cream, gel, or lotion.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention the applicant has developed the new 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones as defined in formula (1) and has surprisingly found out that these compounds can effectively be used as a medicament, preferably as a dermatologic agent, and as a cosmetic due to their lipophilic nature. The conditions and diseases to be treated are particularly inflammation, itching, pruritus, irritation, pain, oedema, and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions. The compounds turned out to be effective not only in the treatment but also in the prevention of the above mentioned conditions. The conditions also comprise inflammatory reactions and irritation of skin and mucosa of a mammal, preferably of a human, e.g. caused by environmental stress and influences, such as UV irradiation, toxic substances, and allergens in general. Thus, the compounds have shown to effectively reduce several kinds of skin and mucosa discomforts as mentioned above. In particular, they have shown to provide for analgesic and anti-pruritic properties.

Without intending to be bound by any theory the applicant believes that the reason for the activity of the 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones of the present invention is based on their function as modulators of the endocannabinoid system. In this respect it is known that the endocannabinoids *N*-arachidonylethanolamide (Anandamide, AEA) and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG) bind to G-protein-coupled CB₁ and CB₂ cannabinoid receptors. The CB₁ receptor is primarily (but not exclusively) expressed in neurons, the CB₂ receptor is mainly present in immunocytes, such as monocytes (splenocytes), macrophages, B cells, but also in astroglial cells. In the skin, CB receptors, in particular the CB₂ receptor, are expressed in keratinocytes and fibroblasts. Upon CB receptor activation, endocannabinoids are actively

transported through the cell membrane and degraded. The metabolic enzymes fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) and monoacyl glycerol lipase (MAGL) are responsible for the hydrolysis of AEA and 2-AG, respectively, thus leading to inactivation of these signaling molecules. While activation of the CB₁ receptor has been shown to mediate distinct neurophysiological effects, modulation of the CB₂ receptor by both agonists and inverse agonists is known to interfere with different inflammatory processes. CB₂ receptor activation can lead to anti-inflammatory effects *in vivo* and CB₂ receptor modulation has been implicated in the pathophysiology of a number of diseases, including chronic pain, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, osteoporosis, and liver diseases. Plants employ structurally similar lipid signaling molecules as animals to process cellular information, including endocannabinoid-like fatty acid derivatives. Since plants do not generally synthesize arachidonic acid, different *N*-acylethanolamines like e.g. *N*-palmitoylethanolamide are produced in plants and these lipids have also been shown to act on proteins directly or indirectly associated with the endocannabinoid system (ECS) in animals and humans, such as FAAH, the transient receptor potential vanilloid receptor (TRPV1) or the newly postulated cannabinoid receptor GPR55.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention it has been found that the 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones of formula (1) show a significant functional interference with the ECS which is assumed to be a reason for their pharmacological activity. In particular, the claimed 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones inhibit FAAH or AEA re-uptake. In addition, some compounds of the invention inhibit FAAH in addition to AEA re-uptake. In other words, these compounds inhibit AEA re-uptake or FAAH activity or both without effecting CB₁ and CB₂ receptors.

If not described in a different way herein, the employed terms for defining/describing in formula (1) the respective groups R (i.e. R¹ to R⁶) including their substituents, if any, in accordance with the present invention have the meaning as described below:

Alkyl is a straight chain or branched alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, or hexyl.

Alkenyl is a straight chain or branched alkyl having 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms and one to three double bonds, preferably one or two double bonds, most preferably one double bond.

Preferred examples of a C₂₋₆alkenyl group are ethenyl, prop-1-enyl, prop-2-enyl, isoprop-1-enyl, n-but-1-enyl, n-but-2-enyl, n-but-3-enyl, isobut-1-enyl, isobut-2-enyl, n-pent-1-enyl, n-pent-2-enyl, n-pent-3-enyl, n-pent-4-enyl, n-pent-1,3-enyl, isopent-1-enyl, isopent-2-enyl, neopent-1-enyl, n-hex-1-enyl, n-hex-2-enyl, n-hex-3-enyl, n-hex-4-enyl, n-hex-5-enyl, n-hex-1,3-enyl, n-hex-2,4-enyl, n-hex-3,5-enyl, and n-hex-1,3,5-enyl. More preferred examples of a C₂₋₆alkenyl group are ethenyl and prop-1-enyl.

Alkynyl is a straight chain or branched alkyl having 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms and one to three triple bonds, preferably one or two triple bonds, most preferably one triple bond. Preferred examples of a C₂₋₆alkynyl group are ethynyl, prop-1-ynyl, prop-2-ynyl, n-but-1-ynyl, n-but-2-ynyl, n-but-3-ynyl, n-pent-1-ynyl, n-pent-2-ynyl, n-pent-3-ynyl, n-pent-4-ynyl, n-pent-1,3-ynyl, isopent-1-ynyl, neopent-1-ynyl, n-hex-1-ynyl, n-hex-2-ynyl, n-hex-3-ynyl, n-hex-4-ynyl, n-hex-5-ynyl, n-hex-1,3-ynyl, n-hex-2,4-ynyl, n-hex-3,5-ynyl, and n-hex-1,3,5-ynyl. More preferred examples of a C₂₋₆alkynyl group are ethynyl and prop-1-ynyl.

Cycloalkyl is an alkyl ring having 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms at the most, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, more preferably 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms.

Rings are saturated or mono- to polyunsaturated carbon ring systems which may include one or more heteroatoms, such as O, N, S, and/or P. Preferred are 5- or 6-membered rings. Rings particularly include aryl and heteroaryl rings, which may be fused aromatic rings.

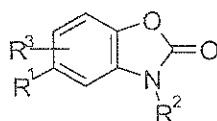
Aryl is an aromatic moiety having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and includes fused aromatic rings. Most preferred is phenyl.

Heteroaryl is an aromatic moiety having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom selected from O, N and/or S. Preferably, heteroaryl comprises at most 10 ring atoms (including carbon and heteroatoms) and is preferably selected from thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furanyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, tetrazolyl and indazolyl, more preferably from thienyl, furanyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, tetrazolyl and pyrimidinyl.

Heterocyclyl is a saturated or unsaturated ring containing at least one heteroatom selected from O, N and/or S and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms. Preferably, heterocyclyl comprises at most 11 ring atoms (including carbon and heteroatoms) and more preferably is a 4 to 8-membered ring and even more preferably is selected from tetrahydrofuranyl, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyranyl, morpholinyl, thiazolinyl, dioxanyl, dioxolanyl, and thiomorpholinyl, more preferably from piperidinyl, thiazolinyl, dioxanyl, dioxolanyl, and pyrrolidinyl.

Halogen is a halogen atom selected from F, Cl, Br and I, preferably from F, Cl and Br.

The compounds of the present invention contain the 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one basic structure represented by the following formula (1).



formula (1)

In the compounds according to formula (1) the essential feature for achieving the endocannabinoid system modulating/targeting activity is believed to be the specific definition of the R¹ residue, namely being either $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ (n being 0, 1, or 2, preferably 0 or 1, more preferably 0) or $-C(O)NR^4R^6$.

For both of the above definitions of R¹ and, moreover, independently of each other, the following definitions of R² to R⁶ apply according to the present invention:

R² is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; -C₁-₆alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n- or i-butyl, n- or i-pentyl, n- or i-hexyl, each optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC₁-₆alkyl, -OC₃-₇cycloalkyl; -C₃-₇cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC₁-₆alkyl, OC₃-₇cycloalkyl; -(C₃-₇cycloalkyl)-C₁-₆-alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC₁-₆alkyl, OC₃-₇cycloalkyl. Preferably R² is

hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC₁₋₆alkyl, OC₃₋₇cycloalkyl. More preferably, R² is hydrogen or methyl, particularly hydrogen.

5 R³ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, methoxy or –CN. Preferably R³ is hydrogen or halogen, more preferably hydrogen. The compounds according to formula (I) contain three R³ groups that can be the same or different. Most preferably all of them are hydrogen.

10 R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n- or i-butyl, n- or i-pentyl, n- or i-hexyl. Preferably R⁴ is hydrogen or methyl, more preferably hydrogen.

R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of C₈₋₁₅alkyl, C₈₋₁₅alkenyl, C₈₋₁₅alkinyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-
 15 C₆₋₁₀alkyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkenyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkinyl. In all of these aryl containing groups aryl may be substituted by one or more of the substituents as mentioned below in the present description. Preferably R⁵ is selected from C₈₋₁₅alkyl, C₈₋₁₅alkenyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkenyl. More preferably, R⁵ is selected from C₈₋₁₅alkyl, C₈₋₁₅alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1, 2, or 3, preferably 2 double bonds), (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₁₀alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1 or 2, preferably 2 double bonds). Most preferably, R⁵ is selected from C₈₋₁₂alkyl, C₈₋₁₂alkenyl containing a (2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety as the unsaturation, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkenyl containing a (2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety as the unsaturation in the alkenyl group thereof.

25 R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of C₉₋₁₆alkyl, C₉₋₁₆alkenyl, C₉₋₁₆alkinyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkenyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkinyl. In all of these aryl containing groups aryl may be substituted by one or more of the substituents as mentioned below in the present description. Preferably, R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₆alkyl, C₉₋₁₆alkenyl, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkenyl. More preferably, R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₆alkyl, C₉₋₁₆alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1, 2, or 3, preferably 2 double bonds), (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkenyl (wherein alkenyl contains 1 or 2, preferably 2 double bonds). Most preferably, R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₃alkyl, C₉₋₁₃alkenyl containing a (2*E*,4*E*)-

diene moiety as the unsaturation, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkenyl containing a (2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety as the unsaturation in the alkenyl group thereof.

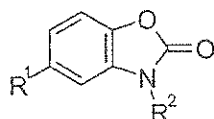
Specifically, in case R¹ is -(CH₂)_nN(R⁴)C(O)R⁵ with n = 0, R⁵ may not be a linear C₁₁ chain with a (2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety.

Similarly, in case R¹ is -C(O)NR⁴R⁶ as defined herein, R⁶ may not contain a (2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety, or R⁶ may not contain a linear dodeca-(2*E*,4*E*)-diene, aryl-hexa-(2*E*,4*E*)-diene, aryl-hepta-(2*E*,4*E*)-diene, and/or aryl-octa-(2*E*,4*E*)-diene moiety.

All possible combinations of the definitions of R¹ to R⁶ in formula (1) included in the lists above should be understood as being directly and unambiguously disclosed according to the present invention.

In general, substituents of the carbon chains and rings in accordance with the invention are halogens, preferably F, Cl, Br and I, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₁₋₁₀alkoxy, C₆₋₂₀aryl, hydroxyl, -SH, -SO₃H, amine groups, -COOH, COOR', wherein R' is a C₁₋₁₀alkyl or an alkali metal, CONHR'', and CON(R'')₂, wherein R'' is a C₁₋₁₀alkyl. In general, particularly preferred alkyl and alkoxy groups used as substituents in accordance with the present invention as described herein are C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆alkoxy groups, more preferably methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, i-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy. Similarly, particularly preferred aryl groups are C₆₋₁₀aryl groups, most preferably phenyl. Suitable substituents are also selected from alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl as defined herein.

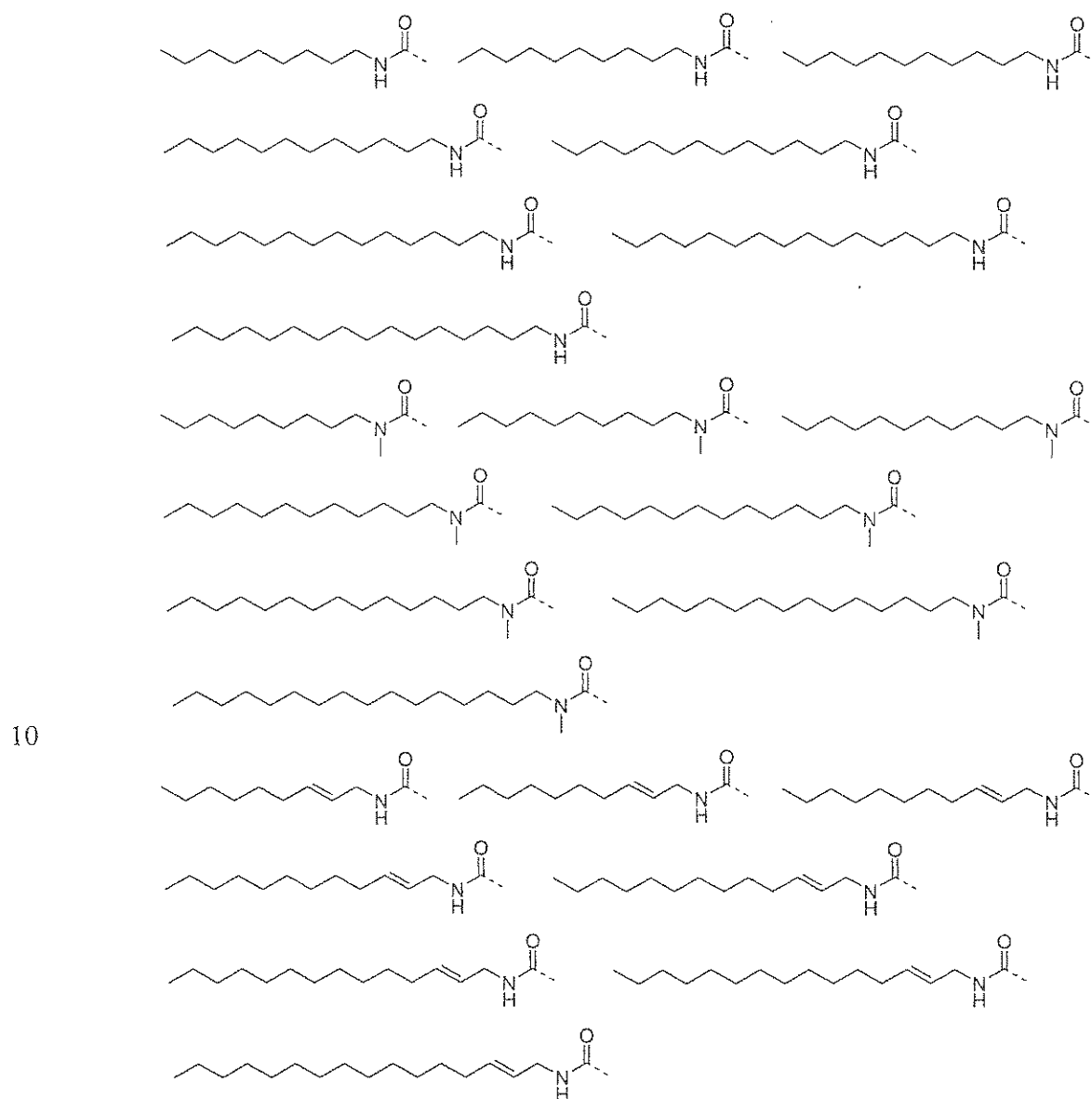
In particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention the compounds are according to the following formula (2):

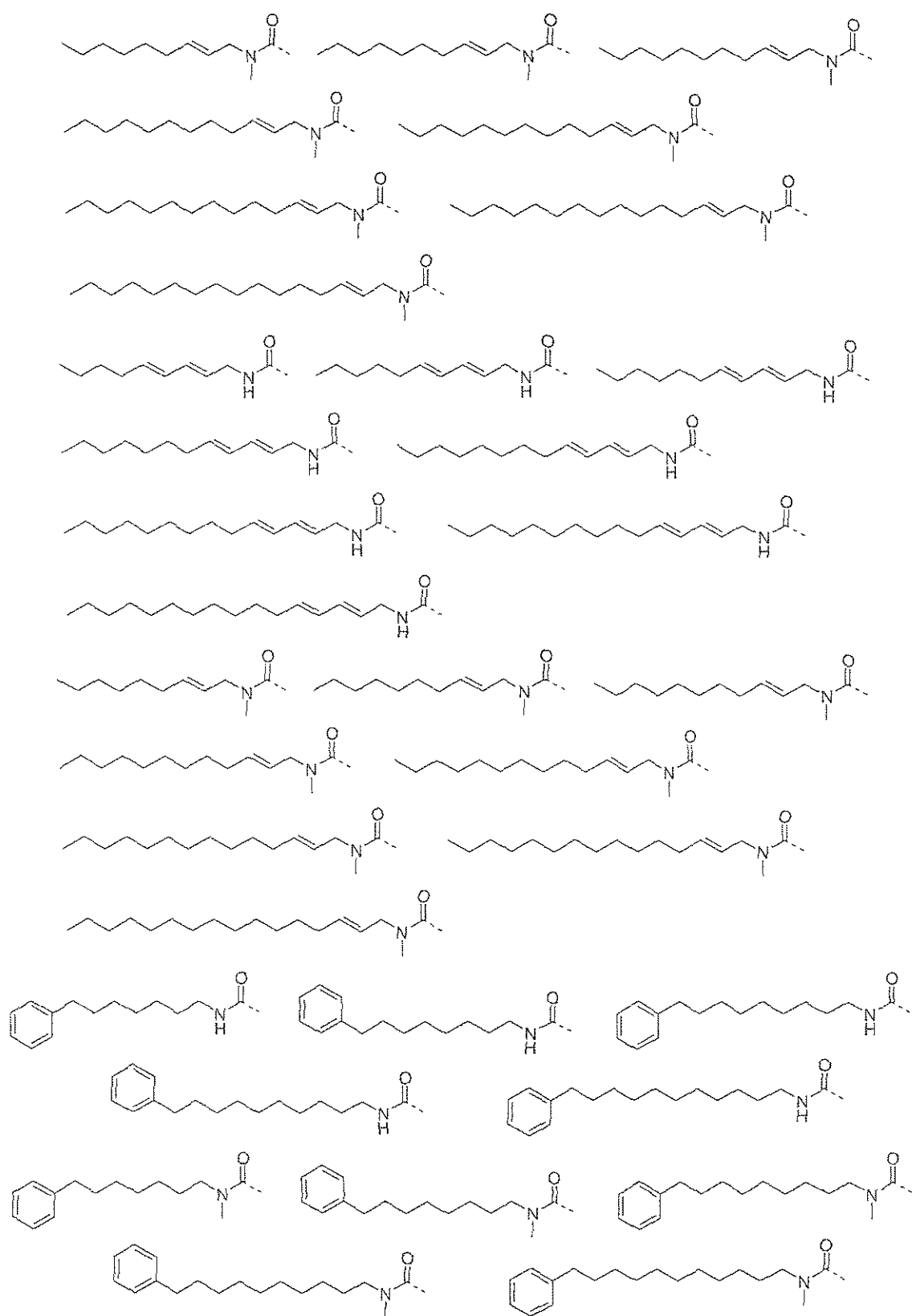


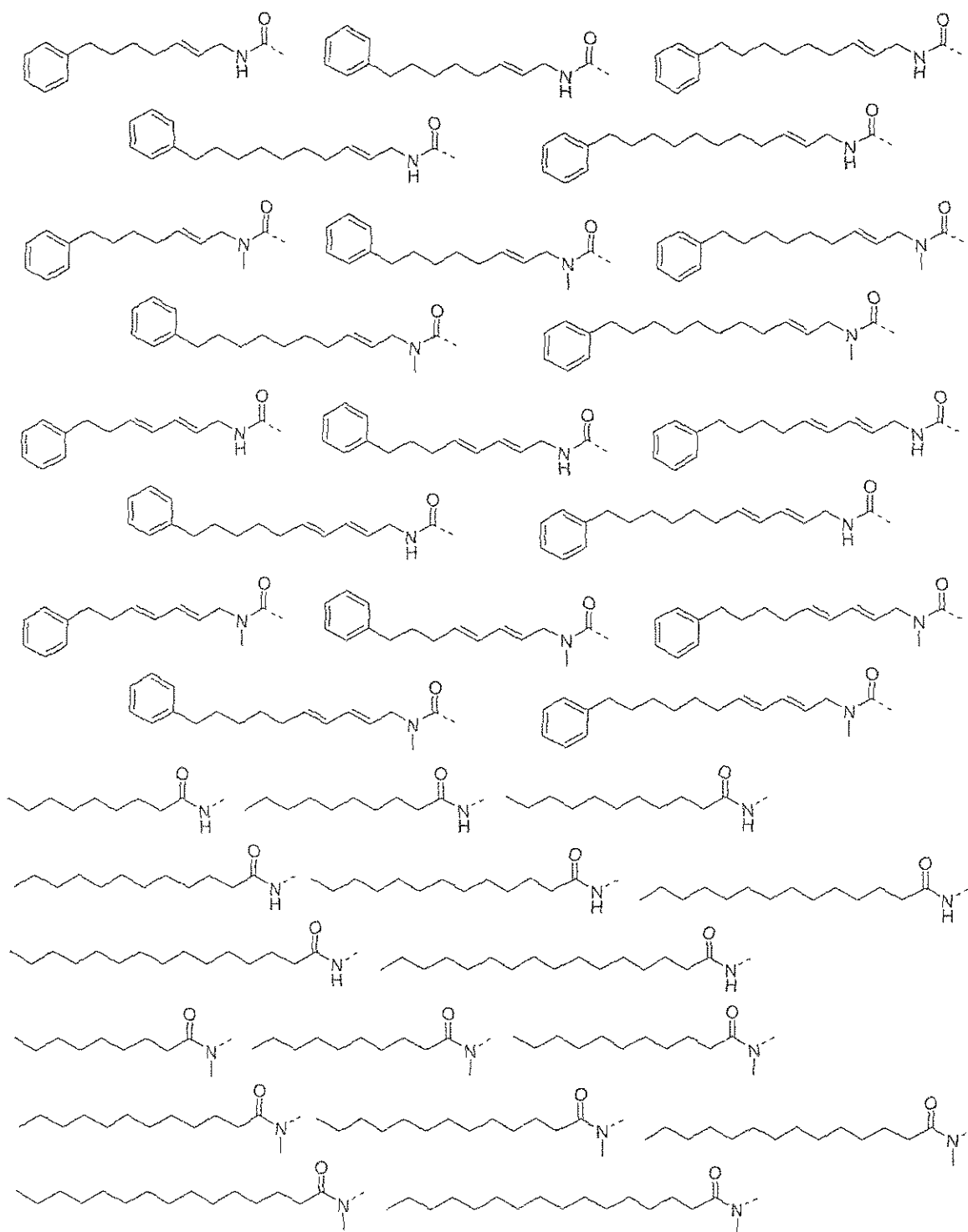
formula (2).

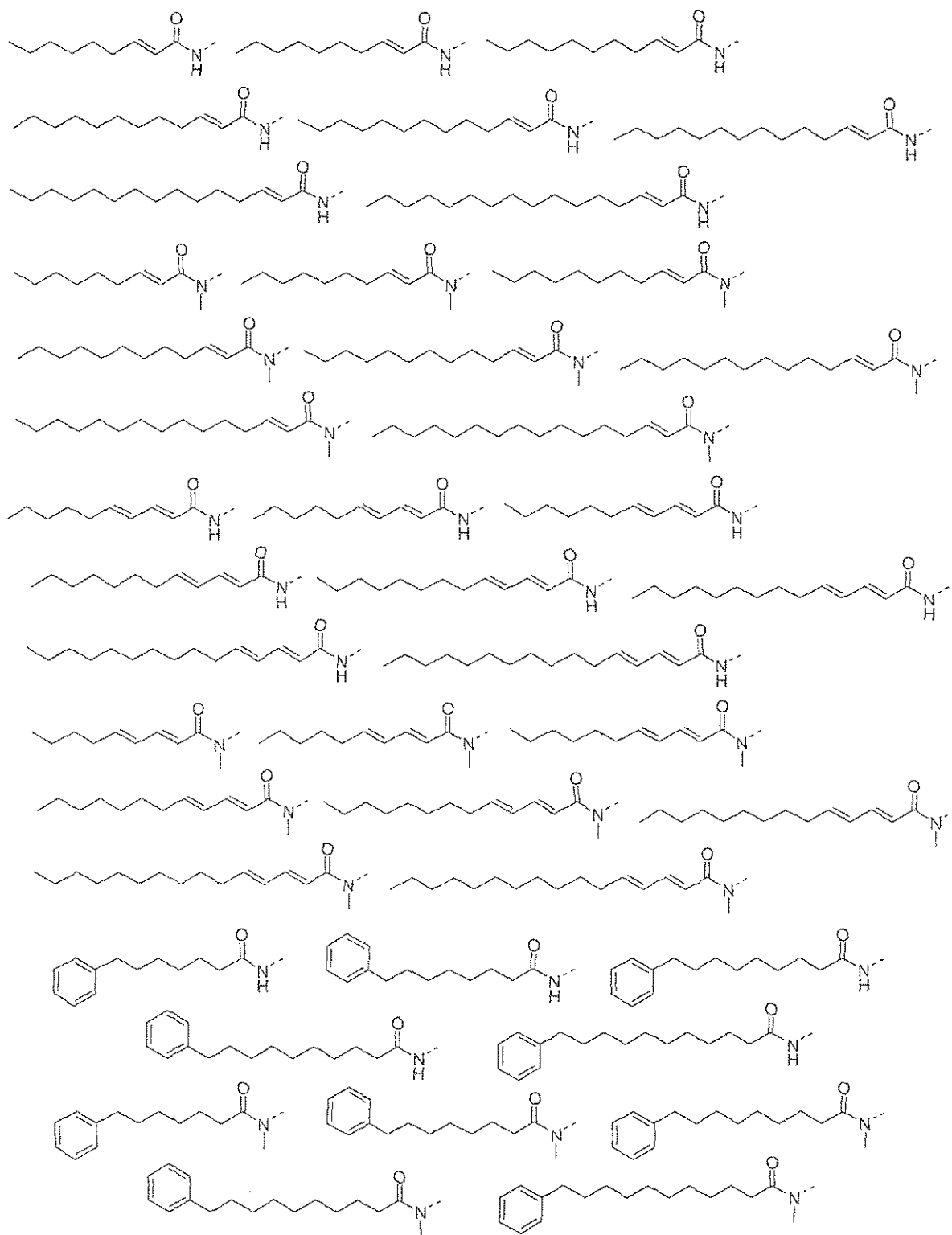
In formula (2) R^2 is preferably either hydrogen or methyl, more preferably hydrogen. Further, R^1 is as defined above.

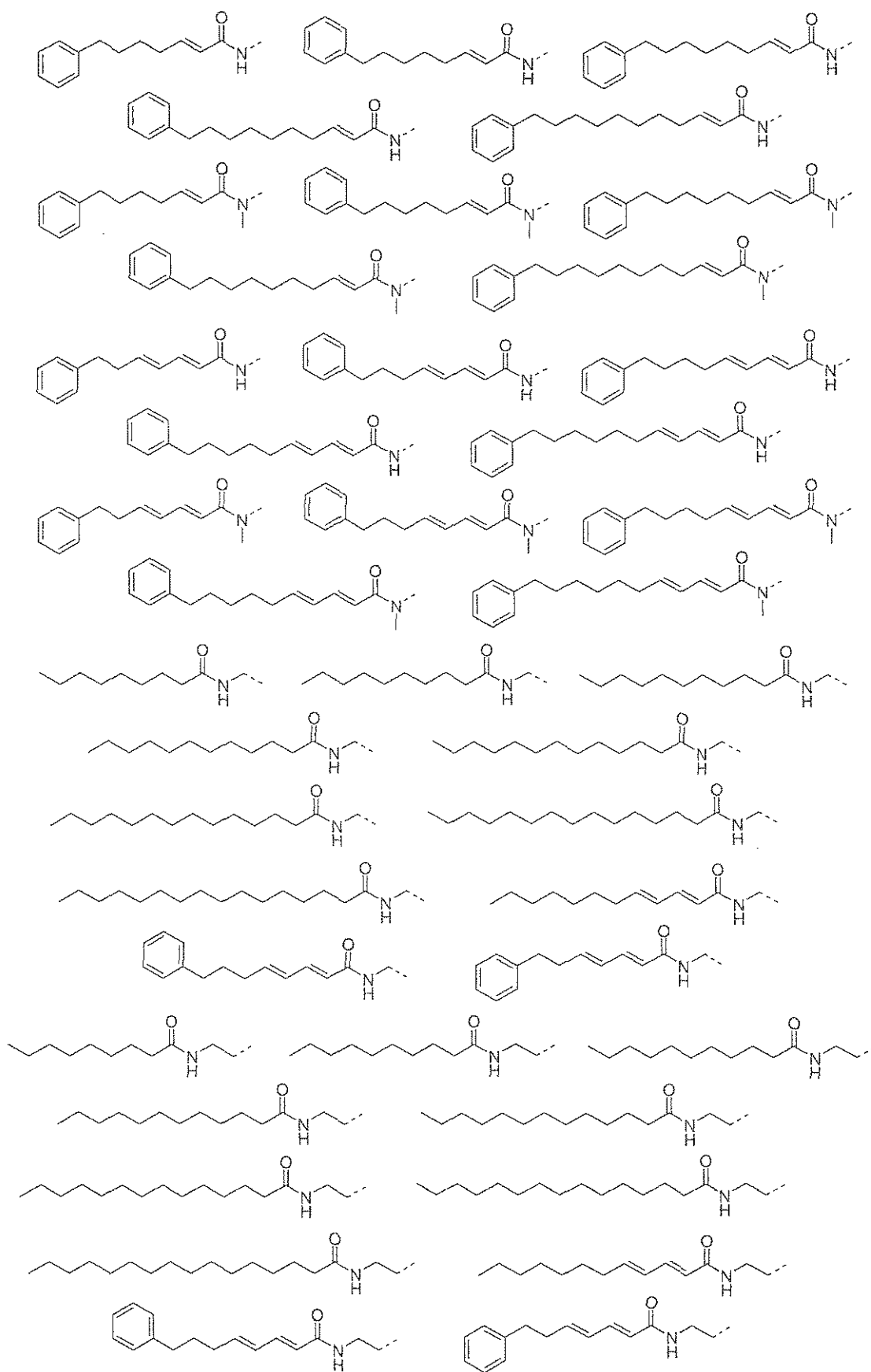
- 5 According to the present invention, in compounds of formulae (1) and/or (2), R^1 may also be selected from the group consisting of the following radicals (which may be substituted by substituent groups as defined herein):











The compounds of structural formula (1) are effective as modulators of the endocannabinoid system and are particularly effective as inhibitors of AEAT (AEA transport) or FAAH. They are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders responsive to inhibition of AEAT or FAAH, such as inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema and/or pro-allergic, allergic conditions and other diseases in particular with AEAT or FAAH involvement.

Optical Isomers – Diastereomers – Geometric Isomers – Tautomers

Compounds of structural formulae (1) and/or (2) contain one or more asymmetric centers and can occur as racemates and racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, diastereomeric mixtures and individual diastereomers. The present invention is meant to comprehend all such isomeric forms of the compounds of structural formulae (1) and/or (2).

Compounds of structural formulae (1) and/or (2) may be separated into their individual diastereomers by, for example, fractional crystallization from a suitable solvent, for example methanol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof, or via chiral chromatography using an optically active stationary phase. Absolute stereochemistry may be determined by X-ray crystallography of crystalline products or crystalline intermediates which are derivatized, if necessary, with a reagent containing an asymmetric center of known absolute configuration.

Alternatively, any stereoisomer of a compound of the general formulae (1) and/or (2) may be obtained by stereospecific synthesis using optically pure starting materials or reagents of known absolute configuration.

Salts

The compounds according to the invention can be present in the form of pharmaceutical acceptable salts. The term “pharmaceutical acceptable salts” refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids including inorganic or organic bases and inorganic or organic acids. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion

exchange resins, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, 5 polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine and the like.

When the compound of the present invention is basic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids, including inorganic and organic acids. Such 10 acids include acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethanesulfonic, formic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, isethionic, lactic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, malonic, mucic, nitric, parnoic, pantothenic, phosphoric, propionic, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic, trifluoroacetic acid and the like. Particularly preferred are citric, fumaric, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, maleic, phosphoric, 15 sulfuric and tartaric acids.

Administration, Dose Ranges and Formulation

The compounds of the invention are incorporated into pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparations by admixing them with a pharmaceutically or cosmetically acceptable carrier or 20 excipient. Suitable carriers are known to the skilled person. Preferably the composition is a dermatological composition suitable to be applied topically on the skin or mucosa of a mammal. The form of the composition is not particularly limited, however, preferred forms are emulsions, suspensions and solutions. In certain embodiments, the compositions are in the form of lotions, creams, gels, solutions, sprays, cleansers, powders, ointments, waxes, 25 lipsticks, soaps, shampoos, hydroalcoholic solutions, suspensions, foams, scrubs, saturated pads, skin or hair conditioning agents.

The compositions according to the invention, however, can be applied in any other way known to the skilled person such as oral or parenteral. Non-limiting examples are sublingual, 30 vaginal, rectal, intravenous, nasal, intramuscular, inhalative, ocular and percutaneous. Suitable carriers and excipients are commonly known to the skilled person.

Compositions in accordance with the present invention may contain the 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one compounds in amounts of 0.001 to 40% by weight of the composition, preferably 0.01 to 5 % by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 2 % by weight and most preferably 0.5 to 1.5 % by weight.

5

Compositions in accordance with the present invention may contain cosmetically and pharmaceutically/dermatologically acceptable auxiliaries usually employed in cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations and known to the skilled person. These include for example preservatives, bactericides, perfumes, thickeners, emulsifiers, surfactants, softening agents, moisturizing agents, oils, fats, waxes, organic solvents, water, alcohols, polyols, polymers, foam stabilizers, anti-foaming agents, penetration enhancers or other conventional components of a pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparation.

10

Preparation of Compounds of the Invention

The compounds of formulae (1) and/or (2), when existing as a diastereomeric mixture, may be separated into diastereomeric pairs of enantiomers by fractional crystallization from a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof. The pair of enantiomers thus obtained may be separated into individual stereoisomers by conventional means by using an optically active acid as a resolving agent. Alternatively, any enantiomer of a compound of the formulae (1) and/or (2) may be obtained by stereospecific syntheses using optically pure starting materials or reagents of known configuration.

20

The compounds of formulae (1) and/or (2) of the present invention can be prepared according to the procedures of the following schemes and examples, using appropriate materials and are further exemplified by the following specific examples. Moreover, by utilizing the procedures described herein, in conjunction with ordinary skill in the art, additional compounds of the present invention claimed herein can be readily prepared. The compounds illustrated in the examples are not, however, to be construed as forming the only genus that is considered as the invention. The examples further illustrate details for the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will readily understand that known variations of the conditions and processes of the following preparative procedures can be used to prepare these compounds. Compounds containing a basic or acidic group can be further converted into the

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form of their pharmaceutical acceptable salts, such as described previously. All temperatures are degrees Celsius.

In the schemes, preparations and examples below, various reagent symbols and abbreviations

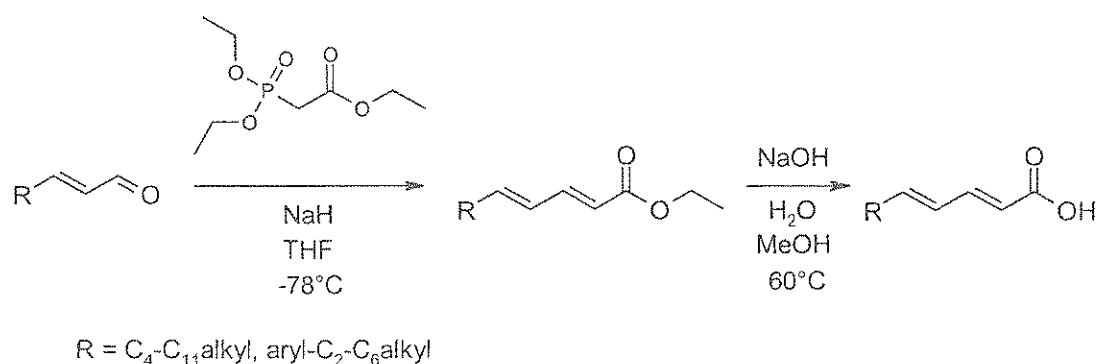
5 have the following meanings:

	AcOH	acetic acid
	Boc	tert-butoxycarbonyl
	Bu	butyl
10	CDI	1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole
	DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
	DCM	dichloromethane
	DIBAL-H	diisobutylaluminum hydride
	DIEA	ethyl-diisopropylamine
15	DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
	DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
	DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
	DPPA	diphenyl phosphoryl azide
	EDCI	N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide
20	Et	ethyl
	Et ₂ O	diethyl ether
	EtOH	ethanol
	h	hour(s)
	HATU	O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
25	HOAt	1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole
	m/z	mass-to-charge ratio
	Me	methyl
	min	minute(s)
	MeOH	methanol
30	mp	melting point
	MW	molecular weight
	Ph	phenyl
	RT	room temperature

TEA	triethylamine
TEMPO	2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TLC	thin layer chromatography
5 t_R (min)	HPLC retention time

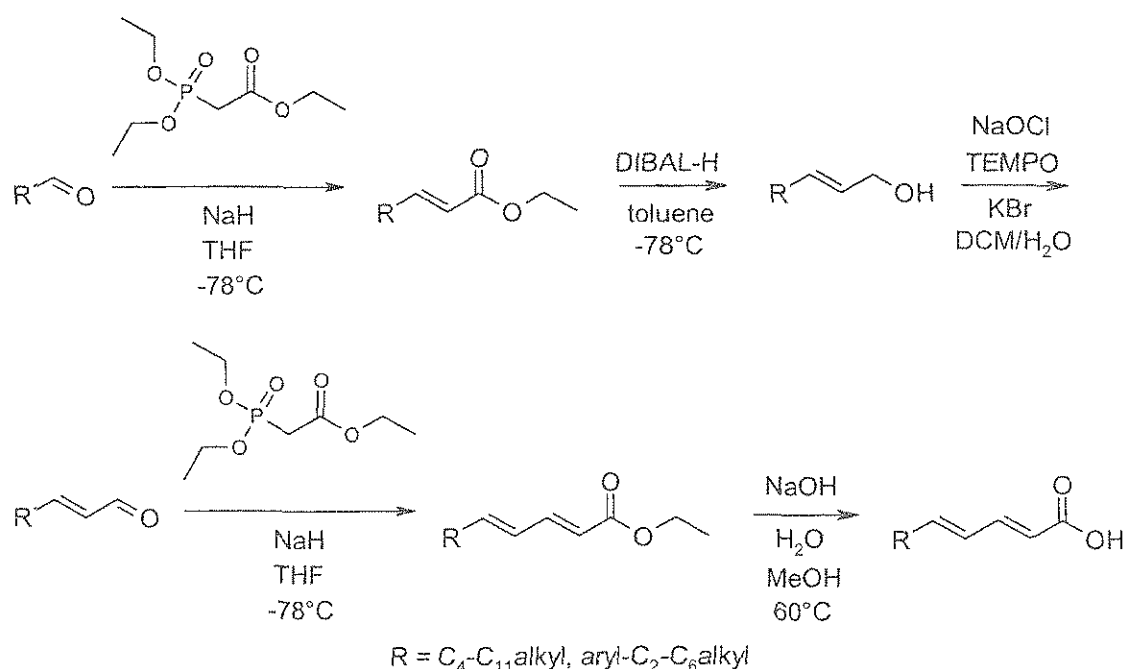
Reaction Scheme 1:

Synthesis of ethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoates and the corresponding acids using a Wittig-Horner reaction



The starting material for the synthesis of compounds of the present invention, optionally substituted ethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoates, can be obtained by reacting an optionally substituted (2*E*)-2-enal with a trialkylphosphonoacetate in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or butyl lithium in an inert solvent like tetrahydrofuran at an appropriate temperature. Subsequent saponification with a base such as sodium hydroxide in a solvent like a mixture of water and methanol at a suitable temperature leads to the corresponding (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acid.

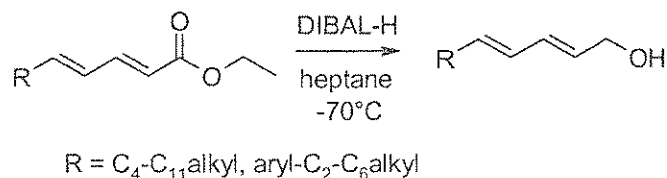
Reaction Scheme 2:

Alternative Synthesis of (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acids

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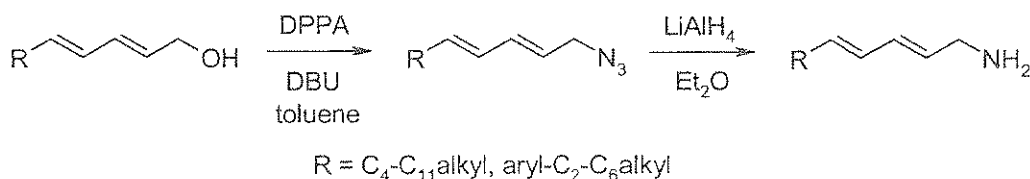
As shown in Reaction Scheme 2, the starting material for the synthesis of compounds of the present invention, optionally substituted ethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoates and (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acids can also be prepared starting from optionally substituted saturated aldehydes. In this case the two double bonds with *trans* stereochemistry are introduced applying two Wittig-Horner reactions. α,β-Unsaturated ester is obtained by reaction of an aldehyde with trialkylphosphonoacetate in an inert solvent like tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride or butyl lithium at low temperature. Reduction with DIBAL-H in a suitable solvent like toluene at -78°C provides the corresponding allylic alcohol which is subsequently oxidized with sodium hypochlorite and TEMPO in the presence of potassium bromide in an appropriate solvent such as a mixture of water and dichloromethane to the α,β-unsaturated aldehyde. Alternatively, the alcohol can be oxidized applying a Swern oxidation using oxalyl chloride and DMSO in an appropriate solvent like DCM in the presence of a base such as triethylamine at -78°C. The aldehyde is subjected to a second Wittig-Horner reaction applying the conditions described above to yield the ethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoate. Finally, (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acid is obtained by hydrolyzing the ester in the presence of a base such as aqueous sodium hydroxide in methanol at elevated temperature.

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Reaction Scheme 3:**Reduction of (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acid esters**

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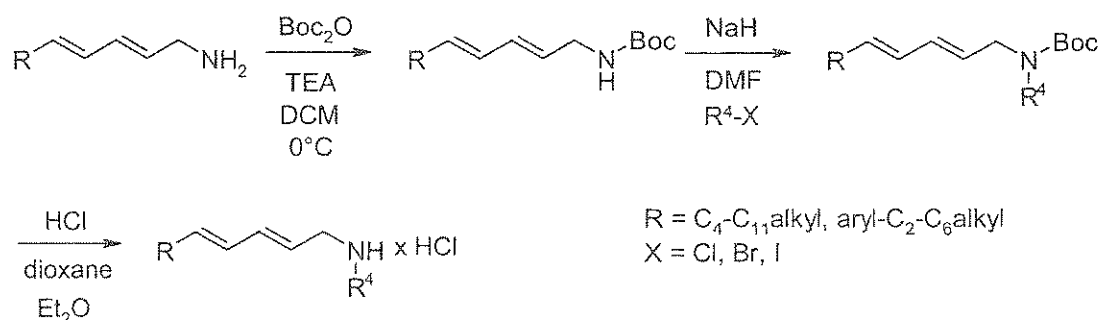
Optionally substituted (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dienoic acid ester can be reduced to the corresponding alcohol by reaction with a reducing reagent such as DIBAL-H in an inert solvent like heptane at a suitable temperature, as depicted in Reaction Scheme 3.

Reaction Scheme 4:**Synthesis of (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dien-1-amines**

- 15 Reaction Scheme 4 shows the preparation of (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dien-1-amines. Optionally substituted (2*E*,4*E*)-2,4-dien-1-ylalcohol can be reacted with a reagent such as diphenyl phosphoryl azide in the presence of an appropriate base like 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene in a solvent such as toluene to yield the corresponding azide. Subsequent reduction with a reducing agent like lithium aluminum hydride in an inert solvent such as diethyl ether at an
- 20 appropriate temperature provides the target compound.

Alternatively, the azide can be reduced to the corresponding primary amine in a Staudinger reaction by reaction with triphenylphosphine in a suitable solvent such as a mixture of water and THF.

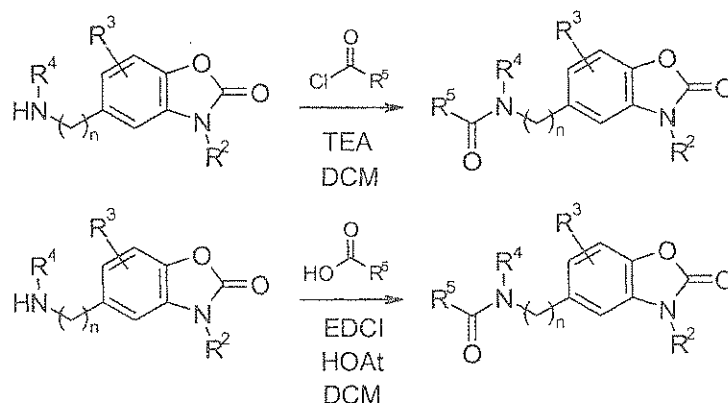
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Reaction Scheme 5:**Synthesis of (2E,4E)-N-alkyl-2,4-dien-1-amines**

5

Optionally substituted (2E,4E)-2,4-dien-1-ylamine can be converted to the corresponding N-alkylated amine as depicted in Reaction Scheme 5. Reaction with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate in the presence of a base like triethylamine in a suitable solvent like DCM is followed by an alkylation step with an alkyl halogenide like methyl iodide in a solvent like DMF in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride. The alkylated amine can be deprotected using a reagent like HCl in dioxane in an appropriate solvent like diethyl ether. The product can be isolated as hydrochloride salt or the free base can be liberated.

10

Reaction Scheme 6:**15 Synthesis of amides**

Acid chlorides from commercial sources can be used or optionally substituted carboxylic acid can be reacted with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent such as DCM at an appropriate temperature to provide the corresponding acid chloride R^5COCl . Optionally substituted acid

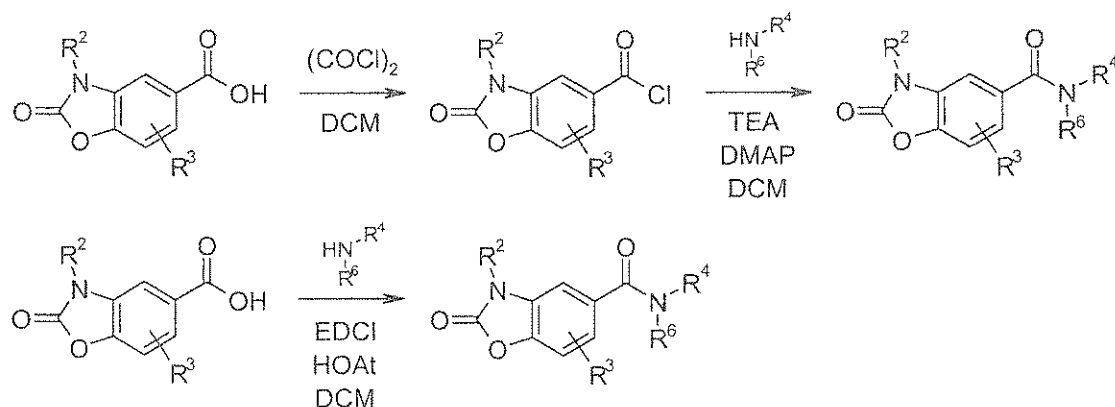
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chloride can be reacted with optionally substituted 5-(omega-aminoalkyl)-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one in the presence of a base such as triethylamine in an inert solvent like dichloromethane to give access to the corresponding amide.

- 5 Alternatively, synthesis can also be accomplished by reacting the corresponding acid R^5COOH with optionally substituted 5-(omega-aminoalkyl)-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one in a solvent like DCM or DMF in the presence of a reagent such as HOAt and EDCI.

Reaction Scheme 7:

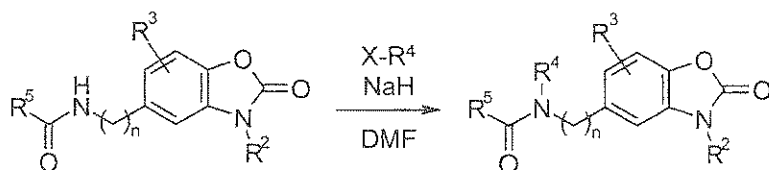
10 Synthesis of 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazole-5-carboxamides



- Optionally substituted 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazole-5-carboxylic acid can be converted to the corresponding acid chloride by reaction with a reagent such as oxalyl chloride or thionyl chloride in a suitable solvent like DCM. Reaction with an amine HNR^4R^6 in an inert solvent like DCM yields the desired product. The reaction can be carried out in the presence or without a base such as DMAP.

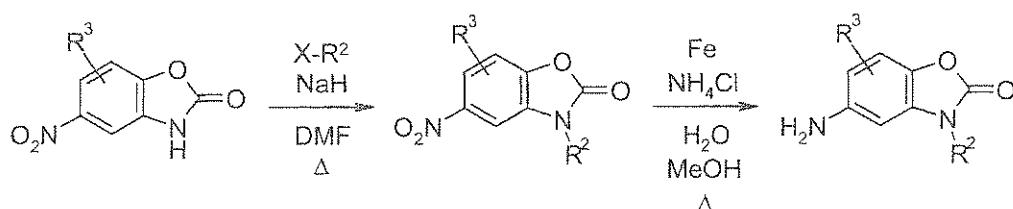
- 20 Alternatively, synthesis of optionally substituted 2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazole-5-carboxylic acid amides can also be accomplished by reacting the corresponding acid with an amine HNR^4R^6 in a solvent like DCM or DMF in the presence of a reagent such as HOAt and EDCI.

25

Reaction Scheme 8:**Amide N-alkylation**

Substituents R^4 on the amide nitrogen atom can be introduced as show in Reaction scheme 8.

- 5 The amide is deprotonated with a suitable base such as sodium hydride in an appropriate solvent like DMF and subsequently reacted with a reagent $X-R^4$ in which X represents a leaving group such as a halogenide.

Reaction Scheme 9:10 **Synthesis of substituted 5-amino-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones**

Substituted 5-amino-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones can be obtained as depicted in Reaction scheme 9. Optionally R^3 -substituted 5-nitro-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-ones are deprotonated with a suitable base such as sodium hydride in an appropriate solvent like DMF at elevated temperature and subsequently reacted with a reagent $X-R^2$ in which X represents a leaving group such as a halogenide. The nitro group can for example be reduced applying reagents like iron and ammonium chloride in a mixture of water and methanol at elevated temperature to yield the target compounds.

20 **Analytical LC-MS**

Analytical conditions summary:

Agilent 1100 with ELSD (PL-ELS 2100) and diode array detector with UV-detection between 220 and 320 nm and Mass Selective Detector (MSD) in ESI+ and ESI- modus (mass range: $m/z = 100-800$),

Column: Waters Xbridge C18, 3.5 μm , 2.1 mm x 50 mm;

Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 30°C;

Mobile Phase A: acetonitrile (0.1% HCOOH)

Mobile Phase B: water (0.1% HCOOH)

5 or

Agilent 1200 with diode array detector with UV-detection between 220 and 320 nm and Mass Selective Detector (MSD) in ESI+ and ESI- modus (mass range: $m/z = 100-800$),

Column: Waters Xbridge C18, 3.5 μm , 2.1 mm x 50 mm;

10 Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 30°C;

Mobile Phase A: acetonitrile (0.1% HCOOH)

Mobile Phase B: water (0.1% HCOOH)

Gradient A:

15 linear gradient from 2% to 98% acetonitrile in water (0.1% HCOOH)

0.0 min 2% A

3.5 min 98% A

6.0 min 98% A

20

Agilent 1100 with ELSD (PL-ELS 2100) and diode array detector (Agilent G1315B) with UV-detection between 220 and 320 nm and Mass Selective Detector (MSD, Agilent LC/MSD G6130B) in ESI+ and ESI- modus (mass range: $m/z = 100-800$),

Column: Waters Xbridge C18, 3.5 μm , 2.1 mm x 50 mm;

25 Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 30°C;

Mobile Phase A: 95% acetonitrile + 5% 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water

Mobile Phase B: 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water (pH = 9.5)

30 **Gradient B:**

linear gradient from 2% to 98% of 95% acetonitrile + 5% 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water

0.0 min 2% A

3.5 min 98% A

6.0 min 98% A

Column: Waters Xselect C18, 3.5 μ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm;

5 Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 25°C;

Mobile Phase A: 95% acetonitrile + 5% 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water

Mobile Phase B: 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water (pH = 9.5)

Gradient C:

10

Agilent 1100 with ELSD (PL-ELS 2100) and diode array detector with UV-detection between 220 and 320 nm and Mass Selective Detector (MSD) in ESI+ and ESI- modus (mass range: m/z = 100-800),

Column: Waters Xselect C18, 3.5 μ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm;

15 Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 35°C;

Mobile Phase A: acetonitrile (0.1% HCOOH)

Mobile Phase B: water (0.1% HCOOH)

linear gradient from 2% to 98% acetonitrile in water (0.1% HCOOH)

20 0.0 min 2% A

3.5 min 98% A

8.0 min 98% A

Gradient D:

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Agilent 1100 with ELSD (PL-ELS 2100) and diode array detector with UV-detection between 220 and 320 nm and Mass Selective Detector (MSD) in ESI+ and ESI- modus (mass range: m/z = 100-800),

Flow rate of 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 35°C;

30 Mobile Phase A: 95% acetonitrile + 5% 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water

Mobile Phase B: 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate in water (pH = 9.5)

linear gradient from 2% to 98% acetonitrile in water (0.1% HCOOH)

0.0 min 2% A

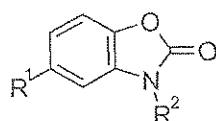
3.5 min 98% A

8.0 min 98% A

5

The following describes the detailed examples of the invention which have been prepared via reaction schemes 1 to 9.

Table 1:



10

No.	R ²	R ¹	HPLC		MS	
			t _R (min)	method	MW (calc.) free base	[M+H ⁺] (found)
1	H		4.25	B	332.45	333
2	Me		4.50	B	346.47	347
3	H		4.25	A	346.47	347
4	H		4.08	A	342.44	343
5	Me		4.41	A	360.50	361
6	Me		4.30	B	356.47	357
7	Me		4.25	B	342.44	343
8	H		3.56	A	348.41	349

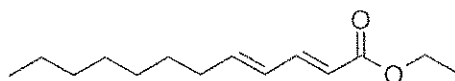
9	Me		3.69	A	362.43	363
10	Me		3.79	B	348.41	349
11	Me		3.75	A	304.39	305
12	Me		3.87	A	366.46	367
13	Me		4.32	C	360.50	361
14	-(CH ₂) ₂ OH		4.06	C	376.50	377
15	Et		4.64	D	360.50	361
16	Me		4.32	C	374.53	375
17	Bu		4.71	C	388.55	389

The following examples are provided to illustrate the invention and are not limiting the scope of the invention in any manner.

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Common Intermediates:

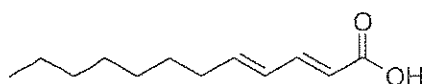
Ethyl (2*E*,4*E*)-dodeca-2,4-dienoate



- 10 Sodium hydride (60% wt., 3.11 g) was suspended in dry tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) and cooled to 0°C. O,O-Diethyl ethoxycarbonylmethyl phosphonate (15.43 ml) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min and cooled to -78°C after which (*E*)-dec-2-enal (11.90 ml) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued at this temperature for 2 h, after which

the mixture was warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography.

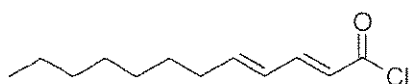
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(2E,4E)-dodeca-2,4-dienoic acid

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Ethyl (2E,4E)-dodeca-2,4-dienoate (11.84 g) was dissolved in methanol (130 ml) and 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (35 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C until full conversion was observed. After cooling down to room temperature the mixture was acidified with diluted aqueous HCl. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and solvents were evaporated. The crude product was used for the next step without further purification.

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(2E,4E)-dodeca-2,4-dienoyl chloride

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(2E,4E)-dodeca-2,4-dienoic acid (2.5 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (25 ml). Oxalyl chloride (2.23 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Solvent and excess oxalyl chloride were removed, and the residue was stripped several times with DCM. The crude acid chloride was used as such in next step.

(2E,4E)-Dodeca-2,4-dien-1-ol

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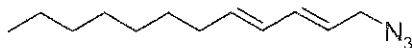
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Under nitrogen atmosphere, (2E,4E)-ethyl dodeca-2,4-dienoate (6.1 g) was dissolved in n-heptane (120 ml) and cooled to -70°C. DIBAL-H in hexanes (82 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at -70°C for 45 min. Brine (60 ml) and diethyl ether (100 ml) were added and the mixture was stirred for 45 min while warming to RT. The organic layer was

separated and washed with 1N HCl, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. A colorless liquid was isolated that solidified upon slight cooling.

(2E,4E)-1-Azidodeca-2,4-diene

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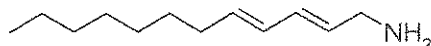


(2E,4E)-Dodeca-2,4-dien-1-ol (4.95 g) was dissolved in dry toluene (110 ml) and diphenylphosphinyl azide (7.92 g) was added. DBU (4.91 ml) was added dropwise. The mixture turned opaque under evolution of heat. The solvent was evaporated and diethyl ether was added to the residue. The reaction mixture was washed with 1M HCl, 1M NaOH and brine and the organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a light yellow liquid. The crude product was filtered over silica gel.

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(2E,4E)-Dodeca-2,4-dien-1-amine

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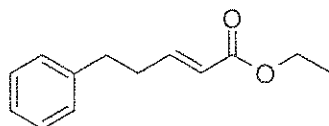


Under nitrogen atmosphere, 1 M LiAlH₄ in diethyl ether (2.89 ml) was diluted with dry diethyl ether (30 ml) and cooled in an ice bath. A solution of (2E,4E)-1-azidododeca-2,4-diene (1 g) in dry diethyl ether (10 ml) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h, the ice bath was removed and stirring was continued for 1 h while warming to room temperature. Water was added carefully until gas evolution ceased and the reaction mixture was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a yellow liquid.

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Ethyl (2E)-5-phenylpent-2-enoate

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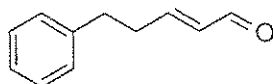


Sodium hydride (60% wt., 181 mg) was suspended in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) and cooled to 0°C. Triethyl phosphonoacetate (896 µl) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min. After cooling to -78°C 3-phenylpropionaldehyde (500 µl) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. The reaction

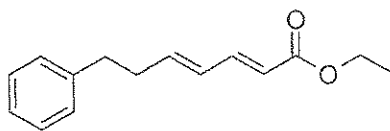
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mixture was allowed to warm-up to room temperature, hydrolyzed with water/THF, poured into water and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The crude was purified by flash column chromatography.

5

(2E)-5-Phenylpent-2-enal

A solution of (*E*)-ethyl 5-phenylpent-2-enoate (732 mg) in dry toluene (5 ml) was cooled to
10 -78°C. DIBAL-H (1 M in hexanes, 7.17 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. A second portion of DIBAL-H (1 M in hexanes, 0.717 ml) was added and stirring was continued for another 3 h. The mixture was allowed to warm-up to RT and hydrolyzed with 1 M aqueous HCl (5 ml). Additional 3M aqueous HCl was added until pH=1 and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layer was washed with brine,
15 dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 ml) and TEMPO (28.0 mg), potassium bromide (42.6 mg) and water (5 ml) were added. Aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution (13%, 1.642 ml) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After phase separation the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl, water and
20 brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography to yield a slightly orange oil.

Ethyl (2E,4E)-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienoate

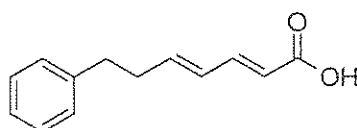
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Sodium hydride (60% wt., 74.0 mg) was suspended in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) and cooled to 0°C. Triethyl phosphonoacetate (0.367 ml) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min and subsequently cooled to -78°C after which (*E*)-5-phenylpent-2-enal (247 mg) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for
30 1 h. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional

hour. The reaction mixture was hydrolyzed with water/THF, poured into water and the aqueous layer was extracted with twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. The crude product was used as such in next step.

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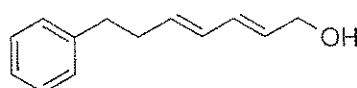
(2E,4E)-7-Phenylhepta-2,4-dienoic acid



(2E,4E)-Ethyl 7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienoate (355 mg) was dissolved in methanol (5 ml). 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (1.002 ml) was added and the resulting suspension was heated to 60°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature the mixture was acidified with 1M aqueous HCl and extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to yield an off-white solid. The residue was taken up with 1M aqueous NaOH (10 ml) and extracted with Et₂O. The aqueous layer was acidified with 2M aqueous HCl and extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined EtOAc layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated.

15

(2E,4E)-7-Phenylhepta-2,4-dien-1-ol

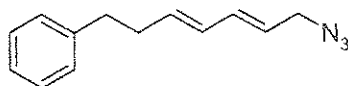


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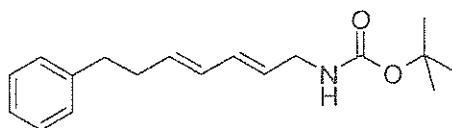
A solution of ethyl (2E,4E)-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienoate (7.32 g) in dry toluene (75 ml) was cooled to -78°C. DIBAL-H (1M in hexanes, 65.2 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. The mixture was allowed to warm-up to room temperature and hydrolyzed with 1M aqueous HCl with cooling in ice/water bath. Additional, 3M aqueous HCl was added until pH=1. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to yield a colorless oil.

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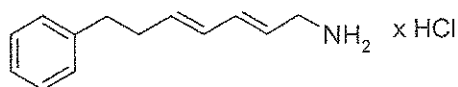
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[(3*E*,5*E*)-7-azidohepta-3,5-dien-1-yl]benzene

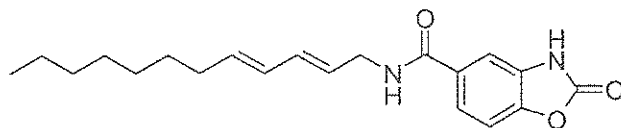
(2*E*,4*E*)-7-Phenylhepta-2,4-dien-1-ol (6.8 g) was dissolved in dry toluene (130 ml) and cooled in an ice-salt bath. Diphenyl phosphorazidate (7.83 ml) was added, followed by dropwise addition of DBU (6.53 ml) in dry toluene (15 ml). The mixture was stirred for 15 h while warming to room temperature. Solvents were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between diethyl ether and 1N NaOH. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Purification by column chromatography yielded a colorless liquid.

***tert*-Butyl [(2*E*,4*E*)-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dien-1-yl]carbamate**

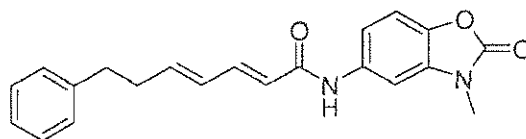
Under a nitrogen atmosphere, LiAlH₄ (4N in diethyl ether, 4.50 ml) and dry diethyl ether (200 ml) were cooled to 0°C. A solution of [(3*E*,5*E*)-7-azidohepta-3,5-dien-1-yl]benzene (6.4 g) in dry diethyl ether (70 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h, then at room temperature for 1 h. Water was added dropwise until gas evolution ceased. The mixture was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give intermediate amine as a yellow liquid. Intermediate amine (5.6 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (150 ml) and cooled to 0°C. Triethylamine (4.60 ml) was added, followed by Boc₂O (6.97 ml). The cooling bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. Water (200 ml) was added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (200 ml). The combined organic layer were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to yield a colourless liquid.

(2E,4E)-7-Phenylhepta-2,4-dien-1-amine

tert-Butyl (2E,4E)-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienylcarbamate (800 mg) was dissolved in hydrochloric acid in dioxane (4.0M, 8.35 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated and co-evaporated twice with Et₂O, Et₂O was added, the solids were filtered off under a stream of nitrogen to yield the product as an off white solid.

10 Synthesis of Example 4:**Example 4:**

To a cooled (0°C) solution of 2-oxo-2,3-dihydrobenzo[d]oxazole-5-carboxylic acid (150 mg) and (2E,4E)-dodeca-2,4-dien-1-amine (138 mg) in dichloromethane (3 ml) and dry N,N-dimethylformamide (2 ml) was added EDCI.HCl (161 mg) followed by 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (10.36 mg) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was dissolved in EtOAc and eluted over a small silica pad using EtOAc followed by evaporation under reduced pressure to afford a crude yellow solid. To the crude solid was added H₂O and EtOAc, the mixture was heated while vigorously stirring until complete dissolution occurred. After separation of the layers while still hot, the organic EtOAc layer was filtered using a phase separator and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. Further purification via reversed phase column chromatography gave the product as a white solid.

Synthesis of Example 10:**Example 10:**

- 5 To a suspension of 5-amino-3-methyl-1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one (125 mg) and (2E,4E)-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienoic acid (140 mg) in dichloromethane (3 ml) and dry N,N-dimethylformamide (2 ml) was added EDCL.HCl (146 mg) followed by 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (9.42 mg) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography (10-10 70% EtOAc in heptane) to yield the product as a white solid.

Examples 1-3, 5-9 and 11-17 as indicated in Table 1 above have been prepared in an analogues manner as Examples 4 and 10 using the respective starting compounds.

15 BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS**A. Radioligand Displacement Assays on CB₁ and CB₂ Receptors**

- For the CB₁ receptor, binding experiments were performed in the presence of 0.5 nM of the
20 radioligand [³H]CP55,940 (168 Ci/mmol) (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US) at 30°C in siliconized glass vials together with 8.0 µg of membrane recombinantly over-expressing CB₁ (No. RBHCB1M, Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US), which was resuspended in 0.5 ml (final volume) assay-buffer (50 mM TRIS-HCl, 2.5 mM EDTA, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mg/ml fatty acid free BSA, pH 7.4). Test compounds were present at varying concentrations and the non-
25 specific binding of the radioligand was determined in the presence of 10 µM WIN55,212-2 (Tocris Cookson Ltd., Bristol, UK). After 2 h incubation, the suspension was rapidly filtered through 0.1 % polyethylenimine pre-soaked UniFilter®-96 GF/B (Perkin Elmer, Boston MA, US) washed twelve times with 167 µl ice-cold assay-buffer. Radioactivity on dried and sealed filter plates was measured with a Perkin Elmer 1450 Microbeta TRILUX liquid scintillation
30 counter in 40 µl MicroScint 20 scintillation cocktail (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US). Data

collected from three independent experiments performed in triplicates were normalized between 100% and 0% specific binding for [³H]CP55,940. These data were graphically linearized by projecting Hill-plots, which allowed the calculation of IC₅₀ values. Derived from the dissociation constant (K_D) of [³H]CP55,940 and the concentration-dependent displacement (IC₅₀ value), inhibition constants (K_i) of competitor compounds were calculated using the Cheng-Prusoff equation [$K_i = IC_{50}/(1 + L/K_D)$].

For CB₂-receptor binding studies 3.8 µg of membrane recombinantly over-expressing CB₂ (No. RBXCB2M, Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US) were resuspended in 0.5 ml assay buffer (see above) together with 0.5 nM of the radioligand [³H]CP55,940. The CB₂-binding assay was conducted in the same manner as for CB₁.

B. Critical micelle concentration (CMC) measurements

Dye micellization was carried out with a modified version of the method described by Eliyahu et al., Novel dextran-spermine conjugates as transfecting agents: comparing water-soluble and micellar polymers. Gene Ther. 2005 Mar;12(6):494-503. Compounds (from 2 mM stock solutions) were mixed at increasing concentrations with 0.1 nM fluorescein (free acid, 99%, Fluka, Switzerland) at room temperature in Nanopure distilled water. Experiments were carried out on 96-well microtiter plates (excitation at 485 nm, emission at 535 nm). Since the emission of fluorescein is pH-dependent, the pH of the mixture was kept constant at 6.9. The CMC range was determined as the concentration range where the first statistically significant increase in fluorescence was detected. At an appropriate resolution of the concentration range this increase was not gradual but sudden.

C. Cellular uptake of [³H]-AEA

Human lymphoma U937 cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen, Basel, Switzerland) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1 g/ml fungizone (amphotericin B), 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 g/ml streptomycin, and 2 mM L-glutamine (all from Invitrogen) and selected for the cellular AEA uptake assay. 2.5 x 10⁶ cells were collected and suspended in 250 µl of RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen, Basel, Switzerland) at 37°C using glass silanized vials. Cells were pre-incubated 15 min at 37°C in presence of test compounds in a

concentration range of 10^{-11} - 10^{-5} M or in presence of the same amount (5 μ l) of vehicle control (DMSO). Then a mixture of 0.5 nM [3 H]-AEA (60 Ci/mmol) (American Radiolabeled Chemicals, Inc., San Louis, MO, US) and 99.5 nM of nonradioactive AEA (Tocris Cookson Ltd., Bristol, UK) resulting in a final concentration of 100 nM AEA was added and samples were incubated at 37°C for another 15 minutes. The reaction was stopped by rapid filtration over UniFilter®-96 GF/C (Perkin Elmer, Boston MA, US) pre-soaked with PBS 0.25 % BSA (w/v). Cells were washed three times with ice-cold PBS buffer containing 1% fatty acid free BSA (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 10 mM Na₂HPO₄, 1.76 mM KH₂PO₄, 1% BSA fatty acid free, pH 7.4), dried and 40 μ l MicroScint 20 scintillation cocktail (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US) was added. Radioactivity was measured using a Perkin Elmer 1450 Microbeta TRILUX liquid scintillation counter. Results were expressed as % of AEA uptake versus cells treated with solvent and the EC₅₀ and IC₅₀ values were calculated from the sigmoidal curves, which were generated using the GraphPad Prism 5.0 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, US).

Table 2: Inhibition of Arachidonylethanolamide Transport (AEAT) (Determination as Described in Biological Assays C)

Example	AEAT uptake at 250 nM	AEAT uptake at 1 μ M	AEAT
	% of control	% of control	EC ₅₀ (nM)
2			4.0
3			35
4			146
5			30
6			272
7			10
8			64
9			17
10			112
11	36		
12	19	6	

13			89
15			755
17			898

D. Fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) inhibition

FAAH activity was assessed using pig brain or U937 homogenate according to the method described by Omeir et. al. Arachidonoyl ethanolamide-[1,2-¹⁴C] as a substrate for anandamide amidase. Life sciences 56, 1999-2005 (1995) and adapted by Fowler et al. Selective inhibition of anandamide cellular uptake versus enzymatic hydrolysis--a difficult issue to handle. European journal of pharmacology 492, 1-11 (2004).

Briefly, 10 µl of vehicle or positive control URB597 (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI, US) resulting a final concentration of 100 nM or of the inhibitor at the adequate concentrations were pre-incubated at 37°C for 15 min at 450 rpm with 490 µl of diluted pig brain (200 µg per sample) or U937 homogenate (0.63 mg protein per sample corr. 10⁶ U937 cells) in FAAH activity buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl and 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0, 0.1% w/v fatty acid free BSA (Sigma, San Louis, MO, US)). A mixture of 0.5 nM [³H]AEA (60 Ci/mmol) and 99.5 nM of nonradioactive AEA resulting in a total concentration of 100 nM AEA was added and incubated for 15 min. Successively, 1 ml of a mixture 1:1 (v/v) of methanol:chloroform was added to each sample and, after vigorous vortexing, aqueous and organic phases were separated by centrifugation at 10'000 rpm for 10 min at 4°C. The radioactivity associated to the [³H]-ethanolamine (produced by FAAH-catalyzed breakdown of [³H]-AEA) was measured upon addition of 3 ml of Ultima Gold scintillation liquid (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, US) to the aqueous (upper) phase, using a PACKARD TRI-CARB 2100TR Liquid Scintillation Analyzer. Results were expressed as % of FAAH activity vs. vehicle treated homogenate. Collected data was normalized by subtraction of unspecific signal at total inhibition of FAAH by URB597. Single values of FAAH inhibition or IC₅₀ values from generated sigmoidal curves were calculated using GraphPad Prism 5.0 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, US).

E. Monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) inhibition

MAGL activity was evaluated using the Monoacylglycerol Lipase Inhibitor Screening Assay Kit (Cayman Chemicals, MI, US) and the experimental procedure was carried out according to the kit protocol. Briefly, 10 µl of test compounds at different concentrations (range 0.1-20 µM) were added to 150 µl of assay buffer, 10 µl of human recombinant MAGL and 10 µl of arachidonoyl-1-thio-glycerol (150 µM in the assay). The plate was incubated at room temperature for 5 min, afterward 10 µl of DTNB (5, 5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid), Ellman's reagent) was added to each well. The plate was shaken for 10 seconds and the absorbance measured at 415 nm using Genius Pro spectrofluorimeter (Tecan, Grodig, Austria). Initial 100% enzymatic activity was calculated using solvent instead of test compounds, whilst background was measured without the human recombinant enzyme. The blank was subtracted from each value and results were expressed as % of initial enzymatic activity.

F. In vivo model for pruritus associated with the oxazolone model of a delayed type hypersensitivity reaction

Scratching activity in mice is measured after topical application of the test compound. Ear thickness is measured and histology parameters are determined (see e.g. Elliott G.R. An automated method for registering and quantifying scratching activity in mice: use for drug evaluation. J. Pharmacol. Toxicol. Methods. 2000;44:453-459 and Gijbels M.J. Therapeutic interventions in mice with chronic proliferative dermatitis (cpdm/cpdm). Exp. Dermatol. 2000;9:351-358).

Examples of a Pharmaceutical Composition**Composition Example 9:**

Cream	
Compound	
Example 9	1.00
Cetostearyl alcohol	7.00
Macrogol-6-cetostearyl ether	1.50
Macrogol-25-cetostearyl ether	1.50

Liquid paraffin	12.00
Propylene glycol	8.00
Methylparaben	0.15
Ethylparaben	0.08
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.04
Disodium edetate	0.05
Water	68.68

Composition Example 7:

Gel	
Compound Example 7	0.50
Ethanol	15.00
Polyoxyl 40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	1.00
Butylhydroxytoluene	0.04
Disodium edetate	0.05
Carbomer	0.50
Triethanolamine	0.70
Water	82.21

5

Industrial Applicability - Utility

The above results clearly show the improved technical effects provided by the 1,3-benzoxazol-2(3H)-one compounds of the present invention. It has surprisingly been found out by the present inventors that these compounds are suitable as active ingredients in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions, preferably dermatologic agents. Moreover, the compounds have shown to be effective in treating and/or preventing several diseases and conditions including, but not limited to inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema, and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions, in particular when they are topically applied to the skin or mucosa in the form of pharmaceutical or cosmetic compositions containing a suitable carrier, preferably an apolar carrier. In particular, inflammation induced by cellular stress signals can effectively be attenuated by these compounds. Moreover, the compounds of the invention are effective in the treatment/prevention of hair growth conditions (e.g. alopecia, effluvium), sebaceous gland disorders (e.g. acne, seborrhea), benign and malignant skin tumors, hyperproliferative skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), excessive hair growth (e.g. hirsutism), different forms of dermatitis, dry skin conditions and/or systemic sclerosis (e.g. scleroderma). The compounds of formulae (1) and/or (2) are modulators of the endocannabinoid system and as such are useful in the treatment, control or prevention of the

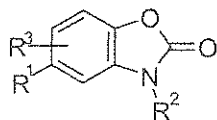
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above mentioned diseases, disorders or conditions being responsive to one or more constituents of the endocannabinoid system including, but not limited to CB₁ and CB₂, TRPV1, GPR55, FAAH, monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) or AEAT. The pharmaceutical (dermatological) compositions and preparations containing the compounds of the present invention are highly active, even if the amount of active compound is reduced as compared to prior art compounds, and show less undesirable side-effects.

While the invention has been described and illustrated in reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various changes, modifications and substitutions can be made therein without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention. For example, effective dosages, other than the preferred doses as set forth above, may be applicable as a consequence of the specific pharmacological responses observed and may vary depending upon the particular active compound selected, as well as from the type of formulation and mode of administration employed, and such expected variations or differences in the results are contemplated in accordance with the objects and practices of the present invention. It is intended, therefore, that the invention be limited only by the scope of the claims which follow and that such claims be interpreted as broadly as is reasonable.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (1)



formula (1)

and the enantiomers, diastereomers, tautomers, solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

- 10 wherein

R^1 is selected from the group consisting of

$-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$ and
 $-C(O)NR^4R^6$;

- 15 R^2 is selected from the group consisting of

hydrogen,

$-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen,
 OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl,

- 20 $-C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from
 halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl,

$-(C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl)- C_{1-6} -alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents
 selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, methoxy or $-CN$;

- 25

R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

R^5 is selected from C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl, C_{8-15} alkinyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}$ alkyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}$ alkenyl, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}$ alkinyl, wherein aryl is optionally substituted;

- 30

R^6 is selected from C_{9-16} alkyl, C_{9-16} alkenyl, C_{9-16} alkinyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkyl$, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkenyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkinyl$, wherein aryl is optionally substituted;

n is 0, 1, or 2.

5

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1)

R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$, wherein n is 0 or 1, preferably 0;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl;

10 R^3 is hydrogen or halogen, preferably hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen; and

R^5 is selected from C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkenyl$, wherein aryl is optionally substituted.

15 3. The compound according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1)

R^1 is $-C(O)NR^4R^6$;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from halogen, OH, OC_{1-6} alkyl, OC_{3-7} cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen or halogen, preferably hydrogen;

20 R^4 is hydrogen; and

R^6 is selected from C_{9-16} alkyl, C_{9-16} alkenyl, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{7-11}alkenyl$, wherein aryl is optionally substituted.

4. The compound according to claim 1 and/or claim 2, wherein

25 R^1 is $-(CH_2)_nN(R^4)C(O)R^5$, wherein n is 0;

R^2 is hydrogen or methyl;

R^3 is hydrogen;

R^4 is hydrogen; and

30 R^5 is selected from C_{8-15} alkyl, C_{8-15} alkenyl having 1, 2, or 3 double bonds, $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkyl$, and $(C_{6-10}aryl)-C_{6-10}alkenyl$ having 1 or 2 double bonds.

5. The compound according to claim 1 and/or claim 3, wherein in formula (1)

R^1 is $-C(O)NR^4R^6$;

R² is hydrogen or methyl;

R³ is hydrogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₆alkyl, C₉₋₁₆alkenyl having 1, 2, or 3 double bonds, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋

5 ₁₁alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₁₁alkenyl having 1 or 2 double bonds.

6. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 2 and/or 4, wherein

R¹ is -(CH₂)_nN(R⁴)C(O)R⁵, wherein n is 0;

R² is hydrogen or methyl;

10 R³ is hydrogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

R⁵ is selected from C₈₋₁₂alkyl, C₈₋₁₂alkenyl having 2 double bonds, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkenyl having 2 double bonds.

15 7. The compound according claim 6, wherein

R⁵ is selected from C₈₋₁₂alkyl, C₈₋₁₂alkenyl containing a (2E,4E)-diene moiety, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₆₋₈alkenyl containing a (2E,4E)-diene moiety.

8. The compound according to any one of claims 1, 3 and/or 5, wherein in formula (1)

20 R¹ is -C(O)NR⁴R⁶;

R² is hydrogen or methyl;

R³ is hydrogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen; and

R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₃alkyl, C₉₋₁₃alkenyl having 2 double bonds, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkyl, and

25 (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkenyl having 2 double bonds.

9. The compound according to claim 8, wherein

R⁶ is selected from C₉₋₁₃alkyl, C₉₋₁₃alkenyl containing a (2E,4E)-diene moiety, (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkyl, and (C₆₋₁₀aryl)-C₇₋₉alkenyl containing a (2E,4E)-diene moiety.

30

10. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9 for use as a medicament, preferably as a dermatologic agent.

11. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10 for use in treating and/or preventing inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions, preferably on the skin and/or mucosa of a mammal, and/or alopecia, effluvium, sebaceous gland disorders, benign and malignant skin tumors, hyperproliferative skin diseases, excessive hair growth, dermatitis, dry skin conditions and/or systemic sclerosis.
12. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11 which is applied topically on the skin or mucosa of a mammal.
13. Non-therapeutic use of the compound as defined in any one of claims 1-9 as a cosmetic, preferably for the cosmetic treatment of the skin and/or mucosa of a mammal.
14. Non-therapeutic use according to claim 13 for reducing inflammation, irritation, itching, pruritus, pain, oedema and/or pro-allergic or allergic conditions, and alopecia, effluvium, sebaceous gland disorders, hyperproliferative skin diseases, excessive hair growth, dermatitis, dry skin conditions and/or systemic sclerosis.
15. Composition comprising the compound as defined in any one of claims 1-12 and a pharmaceutically and/or cosmetically acceptable carrier, preferably an apolar carrier, wherein the composition preferably is a liniment, skin cream, gel, or lotion.