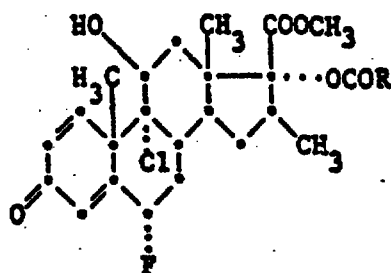


The present invention relates to novel steroidal carboxylic acid esters, especially methyl esters of 17 β -carboxylic acids of the androstane series, corresponding to the formula

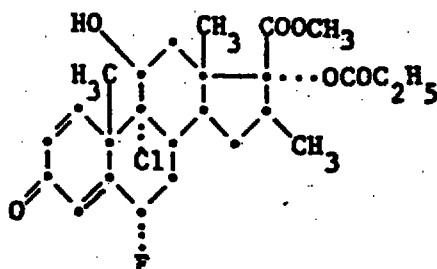


(A)

in which R represents alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and to processes for the manufacture thereof, also to pharmaceutical compositions containing those compounds and to processes for the manufacture thereof.

The alkyl identified by the symbol R is preferably linear, such as methyl, propyl, butyl and, above all, ethyl.

Among these compounds, special emphasis is to be given to methyl esters of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -acetoxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid and 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -valeryloxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid, and, above all, the 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -propionyloxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester of the formula



(I).

Esters of poly-halogenated androsta-1,4-dien-3-one-17 α -carboxylic acids have been described. For example, U.S. Patent Specification No. 4,285,937 relates to esters of mono-, di- and tri-hydric aliphatic alcohols with 11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 α -carboxylic acids in which the 17 α -hydroxy is acylated by an aliphatic carboxylic acid having not more than 7 carbon atoms and in which chlorine or hydrogen is in the 2-position, chlorine or fluorine, independently of one another, is in the 6 α - and/or 9 α -position and α - or β -oriented methyl or, alternatively, methylene is in the 16-position. The compounds of the present invention can also be classified under this broad general scope, although they have not been considered in detail in any other respect and the patent specification relates primarily to a differently substituted group of compounds. In the case of the above U.S. Patent Specification (see claims 15 and 16) special emphasis is given to lower alkyl esters of acids that have as specific feature 16 α -methyl and as further features a 17 α -hydroxy group acylated by lower alkanoyl, and a 6 α -fluorine and a 9 α -chlorine and in which the 2-position is unsubstituted. Owing to their special activity, the following

compounds are specifically mentioned (see column 2, lines 32-41 of the above-mentioned Patent

Specification): 2-chloro-6 α ,9 α -difluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17 α -propionyloxy-16 α -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester, 2,9 α -dichloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17 α -propionyloxy-16 α -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester and also 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17 α -propionyloxy-16 α -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (0) which is free of chlorine in the 2-position. No special advantages were indicated for the remaining two compounds mentioned in the Patent Specification, that is 2-chloro-9 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17 α -propionyloxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester and 2,9 α -dichloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-17 α -propionyloxy-16 α -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid chloromethyl ester. It is reported in the Patent Specification mentioned that the esters disclosed therein have a high anti-inflammatory activity (for example in the foreign body granuloma test in rats they exhibit a pronounced anti-inflammatory action in a dosage range of approximately 0.001-0.03 mg per cotton wool pellet); with the same administration, however, they also act on the thymus, adrenal glands and body weight, but only at doses of 0.3 mg and above per cotton wool pellet. The compounds of the Patent Specification mentioned also proved especially effective in the rat-ear test according to Tonelli.

Despite the substantially lower systemic activity achieved with the tested compounds of the Patent Specification mentioned in comparison with the known active substances, the search for corticoids that are topically highly active but have the slightest possible systemic activity or even no systemic activity, even in

the case of administration over a relatively long period, has remained one of the most pressing tasks in this field. Although the 16 α -methyl compounds given special emphasis prove satisfactory in the test procedure used, they are unable to satisfy more stringent demands, especially in the case of direct testing of their systemic effects.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that a small selection of compounds that has not previously been considered stands out from the generally categorised, broad class of compounds of the Patent Specification discussed. This selection of compounds is characterised above all by β -orientation of the 16-methyl and is distinguished by a surprisingly low systemic activity, as can be demonstrated by the following tables of data:

Table 1: Cotton wool granuloma test (rat) local

compound	inhibition or reduction (ED ₂₀₋₃₀ in μ g per pellet)				
	granuloma	contralateral granuloma	adrenal glands	thymus	body weight
I	0.2	125 $\emptyset^*$)	125 $\emptyset$	125 $\emptyset$	125 $\emptyset$
0	0.2	125 $\emptyset$	125 $\emptyset$	125 $\emptyset$	125 $\emptyset$

*) $\emptyset$ = without effect at the dose indicated

Table 2: Cotton wool granuloma test (rat) peroral

compound	inhibition or reduction (ED ₂₀₋₃₀ in mg per kg animal)			
	granuloma	adrenal glands	thymus	body weight
I	3 ø*)	3 ø	3 ø	3 ø
0	3	3	1	3

*) ø = without effect at the dose indicated

Table 3: Liver glycogen test (rat) subcutaneous
Tryptophanpyrrolase test (rat) subcutaneous

compound	glycogen formation (ED ₂₀₋₃₀ in mg per kg animal)	induction of tryptophanpyrrolase (ED ₂₀ in mg per kg animal)
I	> 10	> 3
0	1	0.1-0.3

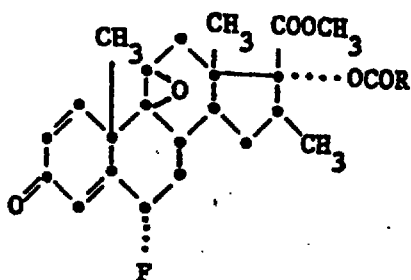
According to Table 1, when administered topically, the 16 β -methyl compound (I) has a strong anti-inflammatory action which equals that of the corresponding 16 α -methyl compound (0). The 16 β -methyl

compound (I) mentioned differs, however, as can be seen from Table 2, advantageously from the 16 α -methyl compound (0) in that it does not influence the thymus, adrenal glands and body weight when administered perorally at the tested dosage. The finding to be seen in Table 3 according to which after subcutaneous administration to rats the 16 β -methyl compound (I) according to the invention brings about no significant increase in liver glycogen, even at high doses, in contrast to the 16 α -methyl compound (0), would seem to demonstrate that there are largely no corticosteroid-specific side effects. In keeping with this is the pronounced difference, also shown in Table 3, which is found for the above-mentioned pair of compounds (I) and (0) with regard to the induction of tryptophanpyrrolase. In this test, in comparison with the 16 α -methyl compound (0), the 16 β -methyl compound (I) according to the invention does not exhibit the effect specific to systemically active glucocorticoids, even at a dose that is from 10 to 30 times higher.

Owing to this surprising, experimentally proven absence of any systemic side effects together with full retention of the extraordinarily high local anti-inflammatory activity, the compounds of the formula (A) according to the invention are excellently suitable not only as locally, above all topically, administrable antiphlogistic therapeutic agents for all indications for which corticoids are customary but, in addition, also for specific areas of use in which known corticoids often have serious disadvantages, for example for long-term therapy of refractory and/or recurrent skin disorders, such as psoriasis. Furthermore, the compounds according to the invention can be used for administration by inhalation for the therapeutic treatment of asthmatic conditions and symptoms.

The novel esters according to the invention of the formula (A) characterised above can be manufactured in a manner known per se, especially by

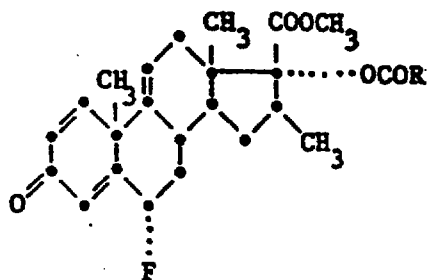
a) treating a 98,118-oxo compound of the formula



(II)

in which R has the meaning given above with hydrogen chloride or with an agent yielding hydrogen chloride, or

b) adding elements of hypochlorous acid to a 9(11)-unsaturated compound of the formula

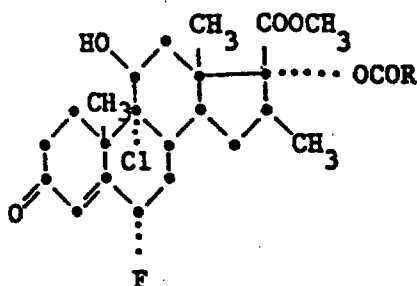


(III)

in which R has the meaning given above, or

c) dehydrogenating in the 1,2-position a 1,2-saturated

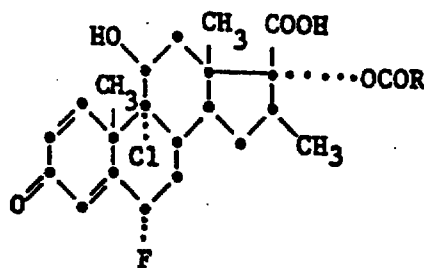
compound of the formula



(IV)

in which P has the meaning given above, or

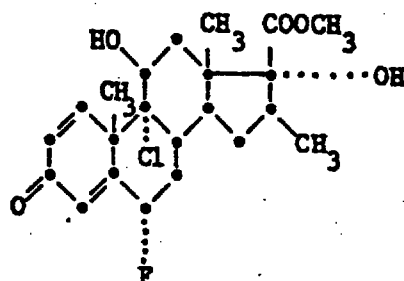
d) esterifying a carboxylic acid of the formula



(V)

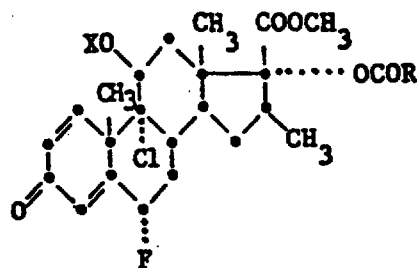
in which R has the meaning given above or a salt or a reactive functional derivative thereof using a methylating agent, or

e) acylating 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester of the formula



(VI)

with a carboxylic acid of the formula $R\text{-COOH}$ (VII) in which R has the meaning given above, or with a reactive functional derivative thereof, optionally while temporarily protecting the 118-hydroxy, or
f) in a compound of the formula



(VIII)

corresponding to the methyl ester of the formula (A) defined above and in which the 118-hydroxy is protected and in which X represents a hydroxy-protecting group and R has the meaning given above, removing the protecting group X.

The cleaving according to the invention of the 98,118-oxido group in a starting material of the

formula (II) according to process variant a) by treatment with hydrogen chloride is carried out in a manner known per se, it being advantageous to use anhydrous hydrogen chloride, optionally in the presence of an inert solvent, such as chloroform, tetrahydrofuran or, especially, dimethylformamide.

Instead of the hydrogen halide itself, it is also possible to use an agent yielding hydrogen chloride, such as a salt thereof with a tertiary organic base, for example pyridine.

The starting materials of the formula II can be obtained in a manner known per se, for example by removing water from a 6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester, for example by treatment with a suitable dehydrating agent, for example an acid chloride, such as phosphorus oxychloride or methanesulphonic acid chloride, in the presence of a base, for example pyridine, adding hypobromous acid (which, for example, is used in the form of N-bromoacetamide or N-bromo-succinimide in acidic medium) to the 9,11-double bond of the 6 α -fluoro-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-androsta-1,4,9(11)-triene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester so formed and removing hydrogen bromide from the resulting 9 α -bromo-11 β -hydrine by treatment with a base, especially an alkali metal salt of a carboxylic acid, for example potassium acetate, or with an aprotic organic base, especially, for example, with 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene, with formation of the desired starting material of the formula II. Inorganic bases, such as alkali metal hydroxides or carbonates, for example sodium hydroxide or potassium carbonate, or alternatively alkali metal alkoxides, such as sodium methoxide or potassium tert.-butoxide, can be used to remove the hydrogen bromide; in that case, however, the

17 α -alkanoyloxy group and the 17 β -methoxycarbonyl group are at least partially hydrolysed to form the free hydroxy and carboxy group, respectively, and must subsequently be esterified, for example under the conditions of process variants d) and e) described below. In the above intermediates, R has the meaning given above. In an analogous manner, it is also possible to obtain the corresponding 1,2-saturated starting materials.

The addition according to the invention of elements of hypochlorous acid to the 9(11)-double bond of the starting material of the formula III according to process variant b) is carried out in a manner known per se. The operation is carried out, for example, with aqueous hypochlorous acid, or an agent yielding hypochlorous acid, such as an N-chlorocarboxylic acid amide or imide, for example N-chlorosuccinimide (see U.S. Patent Specification 3 057 886), can be used. The reaction is carried out in an inert solvent, such as a tertiary alcohol, for example tert.-butyl alcohol, an ether, for example diethyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, dioxan or tetrahydrofuran, or a ketone, for example acetone, in the presence of water and, optionally, an acid. It is also possible, however, to carry out the addition in a non-aqueous medium. In an especially advantageous embodiment, lower alkyl hypochlorites, especially tert.-butyl hypochlorite, are used in tert.-butyl alcohol or in an inert water-immiscible solvent, such as a nitrohydrocarbon, for example nitromethane, customarily in the presence of perchloric acid (see German Patent Specification 2 011 559).

The starting materials of the formula III or their 1,2-dihydro analogues can be manufactured in a manner known per se, for example by removing water from a 6 α -

fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-(androsta-1,4-diene or androst-4-ene)-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester, for example by treatment with a suitable dehydrating agent, such as an acid chloride, for example phosphorus oxychloride or methanesulphonic acid chloride, in the presence of a base, for example pyridine. (In the above starting material R has the meaning given in the introduction).

The 1,2-dehydrogenation according to the invention in accordance with process variant c) can be carried out in a manner known per se, for example by biological dehydrogenation processes, for example using the microorganisms Corynebacterium simplex or Septomyxa affinis or their enzyme systems, or using selenium dioxide in an organic solvent, for example tert.-butyl alcohol. Preferably, however, 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone is left to act, advantageously at temperatures of approximately from 40°C to boiling heat, for several, for example 6-24, hours; there are used as reaction medium customary organic solvents, for example aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene or xylene, lower aliphatic alcohols, such as ethanol, propyl alcohol or tert.-butyl alcohol, lower aliphatic ketones, such as acetone or 2-butanone, aliphatic esters, such as ethyl acetate, or cyclic ethers, such as dioxan or tetrahydrofuran. All these variants are standard processes in steroid chemistry and are therefore generally known.

The starting materials of the formula IV can be obtained, for example, by adding elements of hypochlorous acid in the manner given under process variant b) to a 6 α -fluoro-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-androsta-4,9(11)-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (which can be obtained, for example, by removing the elements of water from a corresponding 6 α -fluoro-(11 α

or 118)-hydroxy-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-androst-4-ene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester using methanesulphonyl chloride). (In these intermediates, R has the meaning given in the introduction).

The esterification according to the invention (that is to say the conversion into the methyl ester) in accordance with process variant d) can be carried out in a manner known per se, advantageously by treating the free acid of the formula V with diazomethane. The reaction is carried out in an inert organic solvent, such as an aromatic hydrocarbon, for example benzene or toluene, a lower alkanol, for example preferably methanol, an ether, for example diethyl ether, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, tetrahydrofuran or dioxan, or a halogenated lower alkane, for example dichloromethane or chloroform, or a mixture of several such solvents, at a temperature of between approximately -10 and approximately +30°, diazomethane especially being added in portions to a solution of the acid (V) either in gaseous state (optionally using an inert propellant gas, such as argon or nitrogen) or in solution, for example in one of the solvents mentioned. An alternative method of esterification comprises treating the free acid in an inert organic solvent with an N,N'-disubstituted O-methylisourea at temperatures of between approximately 20° and approximately 100°C. In this operation the reagent can also be formed directly in the reaction medium by, for example, treating a methanolic solution of the free acid (V) with an N,N'-disubstituted carbodiimide, such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. It is also possible to use conventional methods of esterification, such as treatment of the free acid (V) with an excess of methanol with acid catalysis (for example by sulphuric acid), treatment of an alkali metal salt, such as the

sodium, potassium or lithium salt, of the acid (V) with a methyl ester of a strong acid, for example a methyl halide (such as methyl iodide or methyl bromide), dimethyl sulphate or an organic sulphonate (such as methyl-methanesulphonate or methyl-p-toluenesulphonate) or, alternatively, treatment of a mixed anhydride of the acid (V) with methanol optionally in the presence of a base, especially a tertiary organic base, such as a tertiary amine (for example triethylamine or N-methylmorpholine) or, especially, in the presence of pyridine or one of its homologues or in the presence of quinoline. The second acid component of the mixed anhydride of the acid (V) can be either an inorganic acid, such as, especially, hydrochloric acid (in which case the chloride of the acid V is present) or an organic acid, such as, especially, trifluoroacetic acid, or also a lower alkanecarboxylic acid, specifically one of the formula RCOOH in which R has the meaning given in the introduction. Such mixed anhydrides of the acid (V) with the organic acids mentioned can optionally be in the form of primary products in the reaction mixture which is obtained, for example, analogously to process variant e) by acylating 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid (VIA) (or a derivative thereof that is protected at the 11 β -hydroxy) with an anhydride of the formula $(\text{R-CO})_2\text{O}$ (VIIA) or R-CO-O-CO-CF_3 (VIIB) in which R has the meaning given in the introduction. The esterification according to the invention in accordance with process variant d) is carried out subsequently by treating the crude reaction mixture with methanol which is preferably used in such an excess that the unused acylation reagent (VIIA or VIIB) can be destroyed at the same time. This esterification variant can be

carried out with either acidic or basic catalysis.

Starting materials of the formula V can be obtained in a manner known per se, for example by oxidative side-chain degradation of a corresponding 21-hydroxy-20-ketone of the pregna series, that is to say a 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione (IX) in which R has the meaning given above. The latter compounds, for their part, can, insofar as they are not known, be obtained in known manner from 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,17 α ,21-trihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione (IXA) by converting the latter using a lower alkyl-orthoester of a carboxylic acid R-COOH (VII) into the corresponding 17 α ,21-orthoester of the last-mentioned triol (in which the third oxygen atom of this orthoester carries the original lower alkyl) and converting this orthoester into the desired 17-mono-ester by careful hydrolysis according to a conventional general process. The oxidative degradation of the hydroxyacetyl side chain of the compounds of the formula (IX) is carried out by the optimum method known per se using glycol-cleaving oxidising agents that are suitable for the purpose, such as, especially, periodic acid or salts thereof, advantageously organic salts that are formed in the reaction mixture by adding a base, such as pyridine. The reaction is advantageously carried out in the presence of water in a water-miscible organic solvent, such as a lower alkanol, for example methanol, ethanol, tert.-butyl alcohol or ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether, or a cyclic ether, for example tetrahydrofuran. It is also possible to carry out the oxidation using a derivative of bismuth pentoxide, such as an alkali metal bismuthate, for example sodium or potassium bismuthate, preferably in acetic acid, and especially

in aqueous acetic acid.

This oxidative degradation of the hydroxyacetyl side chain can also be used for the manufacture of starting materials of other process variants (for example a, b, c and e) by cleaving the side chain in a 21-hydroxy-20-oxo derivative that is analogous to the compound of the formula (IX) and is suitably substituted in the ring A or C and converting the resulting free 17 β -carboxylic acid into the methyl ester under the conditions described above for process variant d) according to the invention. Special mention should be made, for example, of derivatives that differ from pregnane compounds of the formula (IX) in the ring C by the 9 β ,11 β -oxido group, the 9(11)-double bond or the protected 11 β -hydroxy group and/or in the ring A by the saturated 1,2-bond. Using periodic acid or salts thereof it is also possible to oxidise in analogous manner the triol (IXA), or an analogue thereof that is protected at the 11 β -hydroxy, to form 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid (VIA), or the 11-O-protected derivative thereof, which can be used as starting materials or intermediates in process variants e) or f) respectively.

The acylation according to the invention of the 17 α -hydroxy in accordance with process variant e) is carried out in a manner known per se by reacting the ester VI with the particular acid R-COOH (VII) or, preferably, with a functional derivative thereof, such as a halide, for example chloride, or especially an anhydride, for example a symmetrical anhydride of the formula (R-CO) $_2$ O (VIIA) or a mixed anhydride of the type R-CO-O-COCF $_3$ (VIIB), R having the meaning given above. The acylation can also be carried out in the presence of an acidic catalyst, such as p-toluene-

sulphonic acid, sulphosalicylic acid, perchloric acid or an acidic ion exchanger of the type Amberlite^R

IR 120; there is customarily used as reaction medium in that operation a cyclic hydrocarbon, such as benzene or toluene, or a chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon, such as methylene chloride or chloroform. Advantageously, the operation is carried out with an excess of anhydride at temperatures of from approximately

20° to approximately 100°C. Acylation is carried out especially with basic catalysis, especially in the presence of a strong organic base, such as, preferably, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; it is advantageous to use as acylation agent a symmetrical anhydride (VIIA) and as solvent or diluent, for example, a heteroaromatic base, such as quinoline or pyridine or, preferably, the homologues thereof, and also cyclic ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, or chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as chloroform or methylene chloride; the reaction temperature is customarily in the range of from approximately 0° to approximately 50°C, advantageously room temperature or slightly below.

The starting material of the formula VI can be obtained, for example, by conventional methylation (for example by esterification according to process variant d) of the free acid (VIA) which can be obtained by the oxidation process described above from the triol (IXA) of the pregnane series.

The removal according to the invention of a protecting group from the 11β-hydroxy in accordance with process variant f) is carried out in a manner known per se, taking into account the specific requirements of the particular protecting group.

Suitable for the protection of the 11β-hydroxy group in the context of the present invention are, for example, ester groups (acyl groups) that can be readily removed,

such as formyl, chloroacetyl and, especially, tri-fluoroacetyl, or, especially, ether groups that can be readily removed, especially a tri(alkyl or aryl)silyl group, preferably a tri(lower alkyl)silyl group, such as the trimethylsilyl or tert.-butyldimethylsilyl group.

As is known, the removal of the ester groups takes place especially readily under solvolytic, for example alcoholic or hydrolytic, conditions using mild basic agents, such as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts of weak inorganic acids (for example bicarbonates, especially sodium or potassium bicarbonate) or organic carboxylic acids (for example formates or acetates, especially potassium formate or potassium acetate), or, alternatively, using heteroaromatic bases, for example pyridine or collidine, in a suitable medium, for example an alcoholic medium, such as a methanolic medium, or an aqueous-alcoholic medium. A preferred method for solvolysis of the 11-trifluoro-acetoxy group is described, for example, in German Patent Specification 1 593 519 in which the esterified hydroxy group in the 17 α -position remains intact; the operation is carried out as follows: the 11 β -trifluoroacetoxy compound is treated in a lower alkanol with the salt of an acid having a pK_a value in the range of from approximately 2.3 to approximately 7.3, such as an alkali metal azide (for example sodium or potassium azide) or an alkali metal formate (for example sodium or potassium formate), it being possible for this salt to be present only in catalytic amounts. It is also possible to remove the 11 β -trifluoroacetyl group by treatment with silica gel according to the process described in German Offenlegungsschrift 2 144 405.

These ester groups that can be readily removed

are advantageously introduced into the starting materials in the relatively early preliminary stages of synthesis, especially into compounds of the pregnane series before the oxidative degradation of the hydroxyacetyl side chain; the introduction is carried out in a manner known per se, especially by acylation with a corresponding anhydride, such as trifluoroacetic anhydride, chloroacetic anhydride or a mixed anhydride of formic acid and acetic acid, preferably in a heteroaromatic base, such as pyridine, and advantageously at a temperature that does not exceed room temperature.

The removal according to the invention of the 11-O-trialkylsilyl groups is also carried out in a manner known per se, for example by hydrolysis with catalysis using slightly acidic agents and conditions under which the esterified hydroxy group in the 17 α -position and the methoxycarbonyl group in the 17 β -position remain intact, for example by the action of trifluoroacetic acid in the presence of water in a water-miscible organic solvent, such as a lower alkanol, for example methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol or tert.-butyl alcohol, or an ether, for example 2-methoxyethanol or 2-ethoxyethanol, tetrahydrofuran or dioxan, also by the action of aqueous oxalic acid in these solvents or, alternatively, of aqueous formic or acetic acid alone, at temperatures of approximately from 0 to 50°, preferably in the region of room temperature. This removal can also be carried out especially with fluoride ions, or with agents yielding fluoride ions, with high selectivity, for example with fluorides of quaternary bases, such as, especially, tetraethylammonium fluoride, according to a conventional general process; there may be used as solvents, for example, the above-mentioned lower

alkanols and ethers, also, however, dimethylformamide and heteroaromatic bases of the pyridine type; the reaction temperature is customarily approximately from 0 to 50°C, especially in the region of room temperature.

Advantageously the 11β-hydroxy is protected by a trialkylsilyl group in an earlier stage of synthesis so that it is possible to carry out conversions that might affect the free 11β-hydroxy group, such as, for example, acylation of the 17α-hydroxy, especially under relatively energetic conditions. The introduction of the protecting group is carried out, for example, by treating a suitable compound containing free 11β-hydroxy with a trialkylsilyl halide, such as, especially, trimethylsilyl chloride or tert.-butyl-dimethylsilyl chloride, preferably in the presence of an organic base, such as, especially, diethylamine or piperidine, and, as reaction medium, in an ether, for example tetrahydrofuran, dioxan, 1,2-dimethoxyethane or 1,2-diethoxyethane or diethyl ether, or in a heteroaromatic base, for example pyridine or homologues thereof, at temperatures of approximately from 0 to 50°C, preferably at or below room temperature. After the introduction of the protecting group, the desired conversions can be carried out, such as, especially, the acylation of the 17α-hydroxy, but also the hydrolytic freeing of an acylated 21-hydroxy group, the oxidative degradation of the hydroxyacetyl side chain, 1,2-dehydrogenation and/or esterification of the 17β-carboxy, all of which conversions can be carried out under conditions that leave the protecting group intact; as is known, this group is especially stable under basic conditions.

The direct starting material of the present process variant f), an 11β-trialkylsilyloxy-6α-fluoro-

9 α -chloro-16 β -methyl-17 α -OCOR-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (VIII A) in which R has the meaning given above, can be obtained by various routes, for example, in a typical sequence, as follows: 21-acetoxy-6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione is treated with a trialkylsilyl chloride under basic conditions (with, selectively, only the 11 β -hydroxy being etherified) and in the resulting protected intermediate, in succession, the acetylated 21-hydroxy is freed by mild basic hydrolysis, the hydroxyacetyl side chain is cleaved with periodic acid, the free 17 α -hydroxy is acylated (preferably with basic catalysis) and the 17 β -carboxy is esterified (for example with diazomethane). The same starting material (VIII A) can be obtained also by a different advantageous route, which, at the same time, is a supplementary alternative to process variant e), as follows: first of all a trialkylsilyl protecting group is introduced into 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (VI) under the conditions described above, then the 17 α -hydroxy is acylated in accordance with process variant e) and finally the protecting group is removed in accordance with the present process variant f).

The direct starting materials for all the process variants a-f, that is to say compounds II to VI and VIII, can be obtained from known, analogously substituted precursors of the pregnane series not only by the synthesis sequences specifically described above but also by other advantageous combinations of the oxidative degradation of the hydroxyacetyl side chain and the general processes described under a-f. In all these conversions and in the above described processes according to the invention as such, it is preferable to

use reagents and intermediates that result in the end products and intermediates given special emphasis, especially the end products and intermediates that are specifically mentioned.

Throughout the entire description, unless specifically defined, the term "lower" in connection with a hydrocarbon radical refers to a hydrocarbon radical having not more than 7 carbon atoms.

The invention relates also to those forms of the above processes in which a compound obtainable as an intermediate at any stage is used as starting material and the remaining steps are carried out or in which a starting material is formed under the reaction conditions.

The present invention relates also to pharmaceutical compositions and preparations for humans and mammals, which contain as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of the novel compounds of the formula A described above together with a pharmaceutical carrier and to their manufacture. There are used as carriers organic or inorganic substances that are suitable above all for topical administration or administration by inhalation, for example in the form of an aerosol, micropulverised powder or a finely sprayed solution. Suitable for the formation thereof are substances that do not react with the novel compounds, such as, for example, water, gelatine, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, talc, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohol, gums, polyalkylene glycols, petroleum jelly, cholesterol and other known carriers for medicaments. The pharmaceutical preparations and compositions can be especially in liquid or semi-liquid form: as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, ointments or creams. If desired, these pharmaceutical preparations are sterilised and/or contain adjuncts,

such as preservatives, stabilisers, wetting agents or emulsifiers. They may also contain other therapeutically valuable or biologically active substances.

According to the invention, there come into consideration especially topically administrable pharmaceutical preparations, such as creams, ointments, pastes, foams, tinctures and solutions that contain from approximately 0.001 to approximately 0.5 %, preferably from approximately 0.005 to approximately 0.05 %, active ingredient.

Creams are oil-in-water emulsions that contain more than 50% water. There are used as oily base especially fatty alcohols, for example lauryl, cetyl or stearyl alcohol, fatty acids, for example palmitic or stearic acid, liquid to solid waxes, for example isopropyl myristate, wool wax or beeswax, and/or hydrocarbons, for example petroleum jelly (petrolatum) or paraffin oil. Suitable as emulsifiers are surface-active substances having predominantly hydrophilic properties, such as corresponding non-ionic emulsifiers, for example fatty acid esters of polyalcohols or ethylene oxide adducts thereof, such as polyglycerine fatty acid esters or polyoxyethylene-sorbitan fatty acid esters (Tweens), also polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers or polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, or corresponding ionic emulsifiers, such as alkali metal salts of fatty alcohol sulphates, for example sodium lauryl sulphate, sodium cetyl sulphate or sodium stearyl sulphate, which are usually used in the presence of fatty alcohols, for example cetyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol. Additives to the aqueous phase are, inter alia, agents that reduce the drying-out of the cream, for example polyalcohols, such as glycerine, sorbitol, propylene glycol and/or polyethylene glycols, also preservatives and perfumes.

Ointments are water-in-oil emulsions that contain up to 70%, but preferably from approximately 20% to approximately 50%, water or aqueous phase. Suitable as the fatty phase are especially hydrocarbons, for example petroleum jelly, paraffin oil and/or hard paraffins, which, in order to improve the water-binding capacity, preferably contain suitable hydroxy compounds, such as fatty alcohols or esters thereof, for example cetyl alcohol or wool wax alcohols, or wool wax. Emulsifiers are corresponding lipophilic substances, such as sorbitan fatty acid esters (Spans), for example sorbitan oleate and/or sorbitan isostearate. Additives to the aqueous phase are, inter alia, humectants, such as polyalcohols, for example glycerine, propylene glycol, sorbitol and/or polyethylene glycol, and also preservatives and perfumes.

Fatty ointments are anhydrous and contain as base especially hydrocarbons, for example paraffin, petroleum jelly and/or liquid paraffins, also natural or partially synthetic fats, for example coconut fatty acid triglyceride, or preferably hardened oils, for example hydrogenated groundnut or castor oil, also fatty acid partial esters of glycerine, for example glycerine mono- and di-stearate, and also, for example, the fatty alcohols increasing the water-absorption capacity, emulsifiers and/or additives mentioned in connection with the ointments.

Pastes are creams and ointments having secretion-absorbing powder constituents, such as metal oxides, (for example titanium dioxide or zinc oxide), also talc and/or aluminium silicates, the purpose of which is to bind any moisture or secretions present.

Tinctures and solutions generally have an aqueous-ethanolic base to which are added, inter alia,

polyalcohols, for example glycerine, glycols and/or polyethylene glycol, as humectants for reducing evaporation, and fat-restoring substances, such as fatty acid esters with lower polyethylene glycols, that is to say lipophilic substances that are soluble in the aqueous mixture, as a replacement for the fatty substances removed from the skin by the ethanol, and, if necessary, other adjuncts and additives.

Suitable pharmaceutical compositions for administration by inhalation of aerosols or sprays are, for example, solutions, suspensions or emulsions of the active ingredient of the formula A according to the invention with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, such as, especially, ethanol and water, or a mixture of such solvents. They may, if necessary, also contain other pharmaceutical adjuncts, such as non-ionic or anionic surface-active agents, emulsifiers and stabilisers, and also active ingredients of a different type, and, especially, are advantageously mixed with a propellant gas, such as an inert gas under elevated pressure or, especially, with a readily volatile liquid that boils preferably under normal atmospheric pressure below customary room temperature (for example approximately between -30 and $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$), such as a polyhalogenated lower alkane that is at least partially fluorinated, or with a mixture of such liquids. Such pharmaceutical compositions, which are used for the most part as intermediates or supply mixtures for the manufacture of corresponding medicaments in finished form, contain the active ingredient customarily in a concentration of from approximately 0.01 to approximately 5, especially from approximately 0.1 to approximately 1, % by weight. For the manufacture of medicaments in finished form, such a pharmaceutical composition is introduced into suitable containers,

such as phials and pressurised bottles, which are provided with a spraying device or valve suitable for this purpose. The valve is preferably designed as a dosing valve which, when actuated, releases a pre-determined amount of the liquid corresponding to a pre-determined dose of the active ingredient. When manufacturing the finished form of medicament, it is also possible to introduce corresponding amounts of the pharmaceutical composition, which is in the form of the supply solution, and of the propellant separately into the containers.

Foams are administered from pressurised containers and are liquid oil-in-water emulsions in aerosol form; halogenated hydrocarbons, such as chlorofluoro-lower alkanes (for example dichlorodifluoromethane and dichlorotetrafluoroethane) are used as propellants. There are used as the oily phase, inter alia hydrocarbons, for example paraffin oil, fatty alcohols, for example cetyl alcohol, fatty acid esters, for example isopropyl myristate, and/or other waxes. There are used as emulsifiers, inter alia mixtures of emulsifiers having predominantly hydrophilic properties, such as polyoxyethylenesorbitan fatty acid esters (Tweens), and emulsifiers with predominantly lipophilic properties, such as sorbitan fatty acid esters (Spans). The customary additives, such as preservatives, are also added.

The manufacture of the topically administrable pharmaceutical compositions and preparations is carried out in a manner known per se, for example by dissolving or suspending the active ingredient in the base or, if necessary, in a part thereof. When processing the active ingredient as a solution, it is generally dissolved in one of the two phases before emulsification; when processing the active ingredient

as a suspension it is mixed with part of the base after emulsification and then added to the rest of the formulation.

The dosage of the active ingredient, for example of the compounds given special emphasis above, is in principle determined in a manner analogous to that for recognised topical anti-inflammatory agents of the corticoid type, including inhalation preparations; it also depends, however, on the one hand on the species, body weight, age and individual condition of the warm-blooded animal and, on the other hand, on the method of administration; a suitable dose for each individual case can be determined in known manner in a routine test.

The invention relates also to the use of a compound of the formula A for the manufacture of agents for alleviating or relieving pathological inflammatory conditions of the body and, especially, of the skin of a warm-blooded animal, especially humans, which is characterised by treating the body or part of the body, preferably by topical administration, with an anti-inflammatorily effective amount of a compound of the formula A alone or in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation. The term "an anti-inflammatorily effective amount" is to be understood as meaning an amount of the active ingredient that is sufficient to bring about significant inhibition of the inflammation.

The invention relates also to the use of a compound of the formula A for the manufacture of agents for alleviating or relieving pathological allergic conditions and/or symptoms of the body of mammals, especially humans, which occur especially in the case of asthma. This use or the corresponding therapeutic method is characterised by treating the affected body

or part of the body with an anti-allergically effective amount of a compound of the formula A alone or in the form of a medicament, especially in the form of a pharmaceutical composition intended for inhalation. The term "an anti-allergically effective amount" is to be understood as meaning an amount of the active ingredient that is sufficient to bring about significant relief of the allergic reaction, such as bronchocontraction.

The following Examples illustrate in more detail the practical implementation of the present invention, without limiting the scope thereof. Hereinbefore and hereinafter, the temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade; unless specifically indicated, solvent mixtures are given in % by volume or in volume:volume ratio, and solutions of solids are given in % by weight, that is to say as weight of the solid (in g) in parts by volume (in ml) of the solution.

Example 1:

While stirring, a solution of 1.340 g of 98,113-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate in 66 ml of chloroform is saturated at usual temperature with dry hydrogen chloride. After the mixture has been left to act for 4 hours, it is diluted with 200 ml of methylene chloride and extracted by shaking in succession with 100 ml of freshly prepared 1M ammonium bicarbonate solution, twice with 40 ml of 0.5M ammonium bicarbonate solution and 5 times with 40 ml of water. The organic phases are combined, dried with sodium sulphate, filtered, and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo, while adding ether several times towards the end. Approximately 1.5 g of crystalline crude product are obtained which are dissolved in 50 ml of methylene chloride and purified over a column, prepared in methylene chloride, of 250 g of silica gel (0.063-0.200 mm, deactivated with 10 % water) using methylene chloride/ethyl acetate mixtures having an increasing ethyl acetate content. From the portions which have been eluted with methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (95:5) and are uniform in thin-layer chromatography there are obtained, by crystallisation from ether, 1.12 g of pure 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate having a melting point of 222-224 $^{\circ}$.

The 98,113-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate used as starting material can be manufactured as follows:

- a) A solution of 19.50 g of 98,113-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione

[see C.A. 97 (11), 092636, Registry No. 82662-44-0, obtainable also from the corresponding 17,21-diacetate, see U.S. Patent 4,346,037, by hydrolysis with potassium carbonate in aqueous methanol] and 1.0 g of p-toluene-sulphonic acid in 100 ml of dimethylformamide and 25 ml of ortho-propionic acid triethyl ester is stirred for 4 hours at 20-23°; 8.2 ml of pyridine are then added to the solution and the reaction mixture is diluted with 3000 ml of methylene chloride and extracted by shaking with 5 x 200 ml of water and, with back extraction, with 5 x 400 ml of methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution collected is dried with sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated by evaporation, ether being added several times towards the end. The almost colourless crystalline residue of 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17,21-(ethyl ortho-propionate) is further processed without being purified.

b) The crude product obtained (23.4 g) is taken up in 3600 ml of ethanol; a solution of 12.60 g of oxalic acid dihydrate in 200 ml of ethanol and 200 ml of water is added and the whole is stirred for 20 hours at 20-23°. The reaction solution is then cooled to 0-3° and, while stirring, 1700-1750 ml of 0.1N potassium bicarbonate solution are added dropwise until the pH is 5.0-5.5. The reaction mixture is then concentrated in vacuo to a residual volume of approximately 1000 ml and the hydrolysis product that has separated out is taken up in a total of 3600 ml of methylene chloride. The extract, washed with a total of 1200 ml of 0.1N ammonium bicarbonate solution and 1200 ml of water, is dried with sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated by evaporation. The resulting crude product is dissolved in 62.5 ml of

methylene chloride to separate off the 21-mono-propionate that has also formed and after absorption onto a column, prepared in methylene chloride, of 2500 g of silica gel (0.063-0.200 mm, deactivated with 10 % water) is chromatographed. Elution with in each case 3750 ml of toluene/ethyl acetate mixture (75:25), (70:30), (65:35) and (60:40) yields a total of 19.3 g of the more strongly polar component. Recrystallisation from ether using methylene chloride as solubiliser yields 18.15 g of pure 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-propionate having a melting point of 180-182°.

c) 40 ml of saturated methanolic copper(II) acetate solution are added to a solution of 4.465 g of 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-propionate in 160 ml of methanol and, while stirring, oxygen is passed over the solution. After 2 1/4 hours, 80 ml of a 0.05M solution of the disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid in water are added and the whole is concentrated in vacuo to a residual volume of approximately 80 ml. While adding a total of 180 ml of water, the methanol is removed in vacuo at a bath temperature of 45-50° so that no residue remains, with final concentration of the mixture to approximately 50 ml. After standing at 0° and after being crushed with a glass rod, the crystalline product is collected on a suction filter, washed with ice-cold water and dried at usual temperature over calcium chloride. In this manner, 4.60 g of 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-al-17-propionate are obtained having a melting point of 94-96°.

d) 100 ml of methylene chloride are poured over 4.60 g of 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-al-17-propionate and, while excluding moisture, under an argon atmosphere 10 g of 3-chloroperbenzoic acid are added. After stirring for 8 hours at usual temperature, thin-layer chromatography reveals no further educts. The yellow solution is diluted with 400 ml of ether and 1500 ml of methylene chloride/ether (1:4); approximately 100 g of ice are added and then the excess oxidising agent is destroyed by shaking with 600 ml of ice-cold 0.2M sodium iodide solution, 120 ml of 1N acetic acid and 600 ml of 0.2M sodium thiosulphate solution. The whole is then washed with saturated sodium sulphate solution. The aqueous extracts are subsequently extracted with a (1:4) mixture of methylene chloride/ether and the organic phase is combined with the main solution. After drying with sodium sulphate and filtration, the whole is concentrated to a residual volume of approximately 400 ml, the concentrate is cooled to 0-3° and an ice-cold approximately 0.5M ethereal diazomethane solution (total approximately 140 ml) is added until the pale yellow colouring remains constant for 30 minutes. Concentration by evaporation under reduced pressure yields an oily residue which is dissolved in 125 ml of toluene and chromatographed over a column, prepared in toluene, of 500 g of silica gel (0.063-0.200 mm, deactivated with 10 % water). Elution with (97.5:2.5) and (90:10) mixtures of toluene/ethyl acetate and crystallisation from ether of the pure portions collected with methylene chloride/ether mixtures yield a total of 2.70 g of 98,118-epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate having a melting point of 203-205°. In

analogous manner, it is also possible to obtain 17-acetates and 17-pivalates of the intermediates mentioned under a-e.

Example 2:

75 ml of an approximately 0.5M solution of diazomethane in ether are added slowly at 0-3° to a solution of 3.00 g of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid 17-propionate [crude product containing 3-chlorobenzoic acid; see below] in 250 ml of ether, the yellow colour remaining constant at the end. After a further 1/2 hour, the solution is concentrated by evaporation under reduced pressure, the oily residue is dissolved in a small amount of methylene chloride/-toluene (1:1) and, while rinsing with toluene, is absorbed onto a column, prepared in toluene, of 180 g of silica gel (0.063-0.200 mm) and the column is eluted with toluene/ethyl acetate (4:1). A small first running which contains 60 mg of 9 α -chloro-6 β -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate which is epimeric in the 6-position and has a melting point of 214-218° (from ether/petroleum ether) is followed by fractions of the main component. Concentration by evaporation and crystallisation of the residue from methylene chloride/ether yield the desired 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate having a melting point of 220-222°, which is identical with the product of Example 1.

The 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid 17-propionate used as starting material can be manufactured as follows:

a) 1.16 g of 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-al-17-propionate (see Example 1c) are dissolved in 25 ml of methylene chloride under a dry argon atmosphere and treated with 2.5 g of 3-chloroperbenzoic acid. After stirring for 8 hours at usual temperature, the solution is diluted with 200 ml of ether and 50 ml of methylene chloride, extracted, while adding ice, by shaking in succession with 150 ml of 0.2M sodium iodide solution, 30 ml of 1N acetic acid and 150 ml of 0.2M sodium thiosulphate solution and dried with sodium sulphate. Concentration by evaporation yields a crystalline residue which, apart from 3-chlorobenzoic acid, consists essentially of 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid 17-propionate.

b) While stirring and while cooling to 0-3°, dry hydrogen chloride is introduced over the surface of a solution of 3.4 g of the above product mixture in 300 ml of chloroform. The reaction is monitored by thin-layer chromatography on silica gel plates using chloroform/methanol/water (89:10:1) and is generally complete after approximately 5 hours. The reaction mixture is diluted with 100 ml of chloroform, cooled with ice, adjusted to a pH of approximately 6 using 2N ammonium bicarbonate solution, washed with water, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation, ether being added several times towards the end. The resulting crystalline residue comprises, according to thin-layer analysis, more than 90 % 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid 17-propionate together with 3-chlorobenzoic acid from the preceding stage. This product can be used in the esterification stage without being purified.

Example 3:

While excluding moisture, 3.6 ml of trifluoroacetic acid anhydride are added dropwise at approximately 15° to a stirred solution of 15 mg of p-toluenesulphonic acid in 16.4 ml of propionic acid and the mixture is stirred for a further 4 hours at room temperature. Under a dry argon atmosphere, this freshly prepared reagent solution is poured over 109 mg of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester and the whole is stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. (In this operation the starting material gradually dissolves and the product begins to separate out in the form of crystals). The reaction mixture is diluted with 80 ml of ethyl acetate and, while ice-cold, is washed in succession with 100 ml of water, 30 ml of 1.25M sodium bicarbonate solution and 100 ml of water and the aqueous portions are subsequently extracted twice with 50 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic extracts are dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in approximately 10 ml of methylene chloride and introduced into a column of 25 g of silica gel. Fractions obtained by elution with methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (4:1) yield, after removal of the solvents and recrystallisation from ether/petroleum ether, the desired 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate, m.p. 222-223°, which is identical with the product of Example 1.

The starting material can be manufactured as follows:

- a) An oxidation reagent, which is prepared separately

by dissolving 51.7 g of periodic acid dihydrate in 150 ml of water and 20 ml of pyridine and making up with water to a final total volume of 225 ml, is added while stirring to a solution of 9.76 g of 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione in 1000 ml of tetrahydrofuran. After being stirred for 17 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture is diluted with 600 ml of water and concentrated to approximately 400 ml under a water-jet vacuum. The solid that has precipitated is collected on a suction filter, washed with ice-cold water and dried at 20° under a high vacuum. The resulting crystalline 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methylandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid can be further processed without being additionally purified.

b) A total of 350 ml of an approximately 0.6M solution of diazomethane in ether is added in portions at 0-3° to a solution of 5.80 g of the above acid in 500 ml of methanol until the solution remains yellow-coloured. After being stirred for a further hour at 0-3°, the reaction solution is highly concentrated under a water-jet vacuum and the crystallisate is suspended in a small amount of ether and filtered with suction. Drying yields 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methylandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester in the form of slightly beige-tinged crystals, m.p. 207-209°.

c) While stirring under an argon atmosphere, 5.20 g of the above compound are dissolved in 400 ml of chloroform and, while stirring, dry hydrogen chloride is introduced over the surface of the solution at 0-3°. The progress of the reaction is monitored by thin-layer chromatography [silica gel plate; eluant:

toluene/ethyl acetate (1:9)] until the reaction is complete after approximately 3-3.5 hours. The reaction mixture is washed in succession twice with 400 ml of ice-cold water each time, once with 200 ml of 1.25M sodium bicarbonate solution and twice with 300 ml of ice-cold water each time and each of the aqueous extracts is subsequently extracted with 200 ml of chloroform. The combined organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated to approximately 300 ml and, while rinsing with methylene chloride, is introduced into a column of 700 ml of silica gel. Elution with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:3), conventional working up of the fractions and recrystallisation from hexane/ether yield 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester, m.p. 228-229 $^{\circ}$ (after conversion of the crystalline form at 199-203 $^{\circ}$).

Example. 4:

While stirring, 0.25 ml of 0.5N aqueous perchloric acid and, dropwise, 0.13 ml of tert.-butyl hypochlorite are added in succession to a solution, prepared under argon and cooled to -10 to -12 $^{\circ}$, of 107.7 mg of 6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4,9(11)-triene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate in 2.3 ml of acetone and the whole is stirred for 1 hour at 0-3 $^{\circ}$, poured into an ice-cold mixture of 0.30 ml of 0.5M sodium bicarbonate solution and 20 ml of water and concentrated to approximately 5 ml at approximately 2.5 mbar. The reaction product is taken up in a mixture of methylene chloride/ether (1:2), the solution is washed while ice-cold with 10 ml of a (0.1M sodium iodide + 0.1N sulphuric acid) solution, with 10 ml of 0.1N sodium thiosulphate, twice with 10 ml of ammonium bicarbonate solution each

time and with water and the aqueous extracts are then extracted with the same mixture of solvents. The organic phase collected is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallisation from methylene chloride/ether yields 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate, m.p. 219-222 $^{\circ}$, which is identical with the product of Example 1.

The starting material can be manufactured, for example, as follows:

A solution of 1.90 g of 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate [see Example 1d)] in 75 ml of tetrahydrofuran and 8.5 ml of 65 % hydriodic acid is stirred for 12 hours at 40-43 $^{\circ}$, cooled to approximately 5 $^{\circ}$ and diluted with 500 ml of ethyl acetate. To remove the iodine that has separated out, the reaction mixture is extracted by shaking with an ice-cold mixture of 400 ml of 0.4N sodium thio-sulphate solution and 80 ml of 2N acetic acid and then washed with 400 ml of ice-cold water, 160 ml of ice-cold 1.25M sodium bicarbonate solution and again with 400 ml of ice-cold water, the extracts subsequently being extracted in sequence twice with 200 ml of ethyl acetate each time. The combined organic phase, dried with sodium sulphate, is concentrated by evaporation in vacuo and the crude product is chromatographed on a column of 250 g of silica gel; elution with mixtures of toluene/ethyl acetate (95:5) and (80:20), conventional working up of the fractions and recrystallisation from ether/petroleum ether yields the desired 6 α -fluoro-17 α -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4,9(11)-triene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate, m.p. 164-165 $^{\circ}$.

Example 5:

While stirring under argon, a solution of 607 mg of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androst-4-ene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate and 1.58 g of 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone in 15 ml of peroxide-free dioxan is heated at 100° for 60 hours in a pressure vessel. After cooling, the mixture is poured into 125 ml of water, rinsed with approximately 35 ml of dioxan and freed of dioxan by concentration under a high vacuum at a bath temperature of 27-30° to a residual volume of approximately 20 ml. The mixture is made into a slurry in 100 ml of water and extracted in succession with 250, 100 and 100 ml of a mixture of methylene chloride/ether (1:2). The extracts are washed three times with 50 ml of ice-cold 2N sodium carbonate solution each time and five times with 50 ml of water each time and the combined organic solutions are dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. The residue is purified by conventional preparative layer chromatography over silica gel using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate (1:1) as eluant and crystallised from ether. 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-propionate is obtained, m.p. 221-224°, which is identical with the product of Example 1.

The starting material can be manufactured in a manner analogous to that described in detail in Example 1 for the corresponding 1,4-dienes, starting from 9 β ,11 β -epoxy-6 α -fluoro-17 α ,21-dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione and via the corresponding 1,2-saturated intermediates.

Example 6:

While stirring and excluding moisture, 2.3 ml of trifluoroacetic acid anhydride are added dropwise at 15° to a solution of 17 mg of *p*-toluenesulphonic acid in 6.0 ml of glacial acetic acid and the mixture is left to stand overnight. 5.0 ml of this reagent solution are added under a dry argon atmosphere to a solution of 533 mg of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (for manufacture see Example 3a-c) in 5.0 ml of methylene chloride and the whole is stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is poured into 60 ml of ice-cold water and extracted with two 80 ml portions of ethyl acetate. While ice-cold, these extracts are washed separately in succession with 80 ml of water, twice with 50 ml of 1.25M sodium bicarbonate solution each time and twice with 50 ml of water each time, combined, dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. Crystallisation of the residue from acetone yields 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-acetate, m.p. 242-243°. A further amount of the product can be obtained by conventional chromatography of the mother liquors, for example over silica gel using toluene/ethyl acetate (9:1) as eluant.

Example 7:

While stirring and excluding moisture, 2.3 ml of trifluoroacetic acid anhydride are added dropwise at 15° to a solution of 17 mg of *p*-toluenesulphonic acid in 10.8 ml of valeric acid and the mixture is left to stand for 24 hours at room temperature. Under a dry argon atmosphere, 5.0 ml of this reagent solution are

added to a solution of 533 mg of 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester (for manufacture see Example 3a-c) in 5.0 ml of methylene chloride and the whole is stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is extracted with 125 ml of ethyl acetate, cooled to 0-3 $^{\circ}$ and, while ice-cold, is washed in succession three times with 50 ml of 2N sodium carbonate solution each time and three times with 50 ml of water each time. The aqueous extracts are then extracted with 75 ml of ethyl acetate and the combined organic extracts are dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. Chromatography over a column of 130 g of silica gel, elution with toluene/ethyl acetate (2:1), conventional working up of the eluates and crystallisation of the product from methylene chloride/ether yield 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester 17-valerate, m.p. 201-202 $^{\circ}$.

Example 8:

An ointment containing 0.1 % 6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-17 α -propionyloxy-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester can be manufactured as follows:

Composition:

6 α -fluoro-9 α -chloro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl- 17 α -propionyloxy-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene- 17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester	0.1 %
petroleum jelly	45.0 %
paraffin oil	19.6 %
cetyl alcohol	5.0 %
beeswax	5.0 %
sorbitan sesquioleate	5.0 %
p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester	0.2 %
perfume	0.1 %
water	20.0 %

The fatty substances and the emulsifiers are melted together. The preservative is dissolved in water and the solution is incorporated by emulsification into the fatty melt at elevated temperature. After cooling, a suspension of the active ingredient in a portion of the fatty melt is worked into the emulsion and finally the perfume is added.

Example 9:

An inhalation solution containing a propellant, forming an aerosol of solid matter and containing 0.1 % by weight active ingredient (for example the 17-propionate according to Example 1).

Composition:

	% by weight
active ingredient, micronised	0.1
sorbitan trioleate	0.5
propellant A (trichlorotrifluoroethane)	4.4
propellant B (dichlorodifluoromethane and 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane)	15.0 80.0

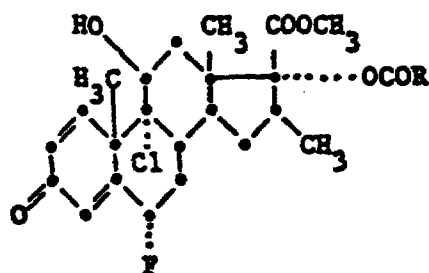
Manufacture:

While excluding moisture and using a customary homogeniser, the active ingredient is dissolved in the trichlorotrifluoroethane while adding the sorbitan trioleate and introduced into an aerosol container provided with a dosing valve; the container is sealed and filled under pressure with propellant B.



Patent claims for the Contracting States: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Compounds of the formula



(A)

in which R represents alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

2. A compound of the formula (A) according to claim 1 in which R is a linear alkyl radical.

3. A compound according to claim 1 which is 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -propionyloxy-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester.

4. A compound according to claim 1 which is 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -acetoxy-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester.

5. A compound according to claim 1 which is 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -valeryloxy-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester.

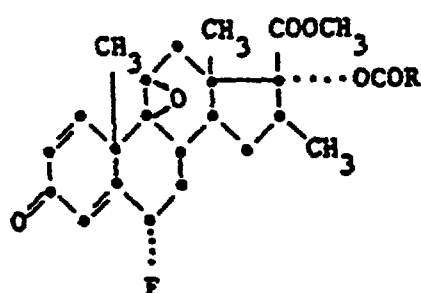
6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for therapeutic use.



7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for treating skin disorders and asthma.

8. Process for the manufacture of a compound of the formula (A) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that

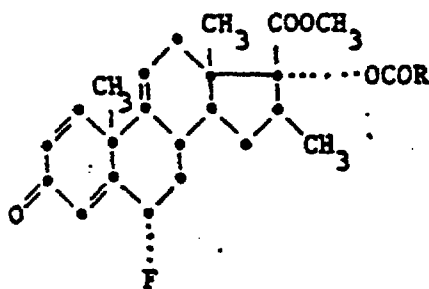
a) a 9 β ,11 β -oxido compound of the formula



(II)

in which R has the meaning given in any one of claims 1 to 5 is treated with hydrogen chloride or with an agent yielding hydrogen chloride, or

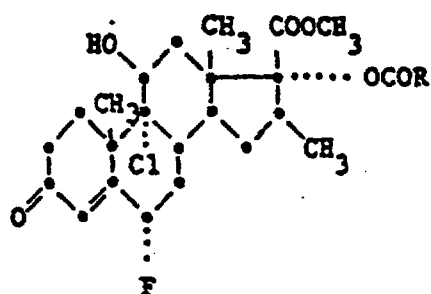
b) elements of hypochlorous acid are added to a 9(11)-unsaturated compound of the formula



(III)

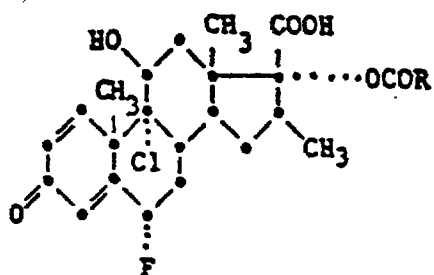
in which R has the meaning given above, or

c) a 1,2-saturated compound of the formula



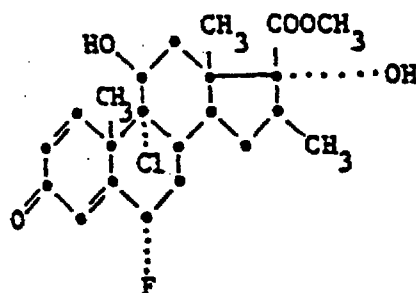
(IV)

in which R has the meaning given above is dehydrogenated in the 1,2-position, or
d) a carboxylic acid of the formula



(V)

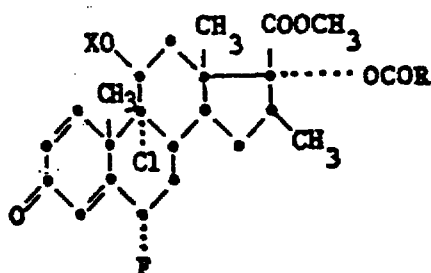
in which R has the meaning given above or a salt or a reactive functional derivative thereof is esterified using a methylating agent, or
e) 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester of the formula



(VI)

is acylated with a carboxylic acid of the formula $R-COOH$ (VII) in which R has the meaning given above, or with a reactive functional derivative thereof, optionally while temporarily protecting the 118-hydroxy, or

f) in a compound of the formula



(VIII)

in which the 118-hydroxy is protected and in which X represents a hydroxy-protecting group and R has the meaning given above, the protecting group X is removed.

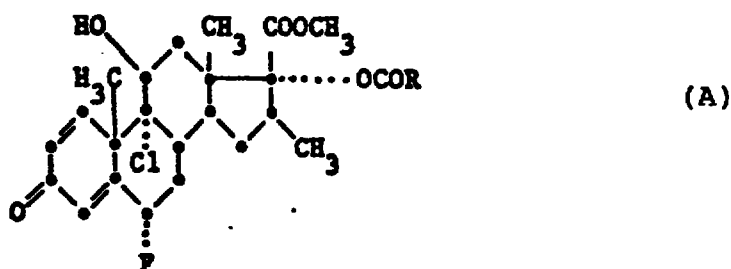
9. A pharmaceutical composition containing at least one of the compounds mentioned in claims 1 to 7.

10. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7 for the manufacture of an agent for the treatment of inflammations or allergies.



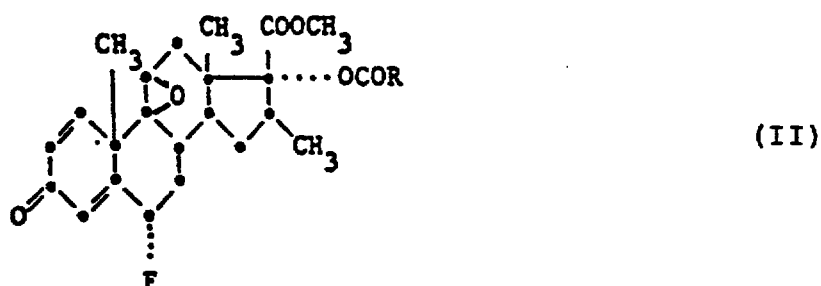
Patent claims for the Contracting State: AT

1. Process for the manufacture of a compound of the formula



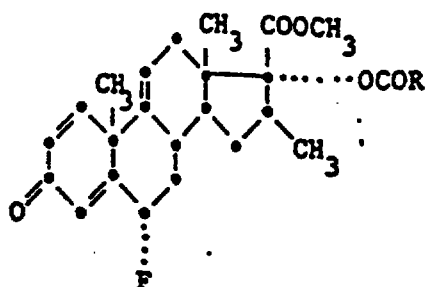
in which R represents alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, characterised in that

a) a 9 β ,11 β -oxido compound of the formula



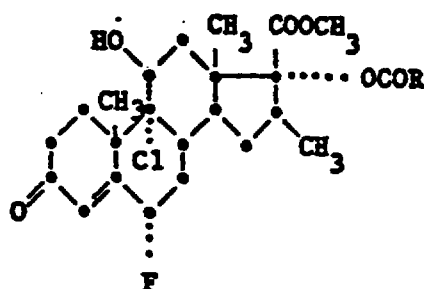
in which R has the meaning given above is treated with hydrogen chloride or with an agent yielding hydrogen chloride, or

b) elements of hypochlorous acid are added to a 9(11)-unsaturated compound of the formula



(III)

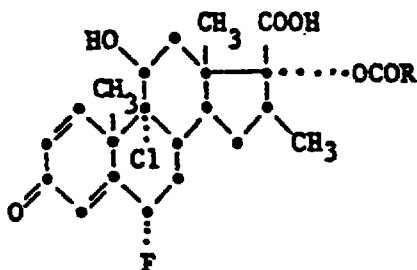
in which R has the meaning given above, or
c) a 1,2-saturated compound of the formula



(IV)

in which R has the meaning given above is dehydrogenated in the 1,2-position, or

d) a carboxylic acid of the formula



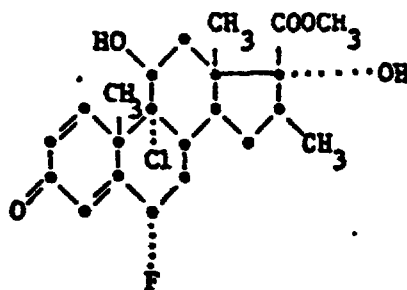
(V)

in which R has the meaning given above or a salt or a reactive functional derivative thereof is esterified



using a methylating agent, or

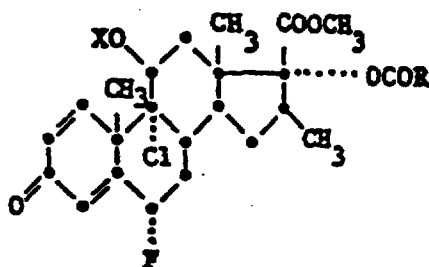
e) 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester of the formula



(VI)

is acylated with a carboxylic acid of the formula R-COOH (VII) in which R has the meaning given above, or with a reactive functional derivative thereof, optionally while temporarily protecting the 11 β -hydroxy, or

f) in a compound of the formula



(VIII)

in which the 11 β -hydroxy is protected and in which X represents a hydroxy-protecting group and R has the meaning given above, the protecting group X is removed.

2. Process according to claim 1, characterised in that there is manufactured a compound of the formula A in which R is a linear alkyl radical.



3. Process according to claim 1, characterised in that 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -propionyloxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester is manufactured.

4. Process according to claim 1, characterised in that 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -acetoxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester is manufactured.

5. Process according to claim 1, characterised in that 9 α -chloro-6 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 β -methyl-3-oxo-17 α -valeryloxyandrosta-1,4-diene-17 β -carboxylic acid methyl ester is manufactured.

6. Process for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one of the compounds mentioned in claims 1 to 5, characterised in that such a compound is mixed with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable adjunct.

to have the same effect as the
known compounds, but with a
different mechanism of action
and a different side effect
profile.