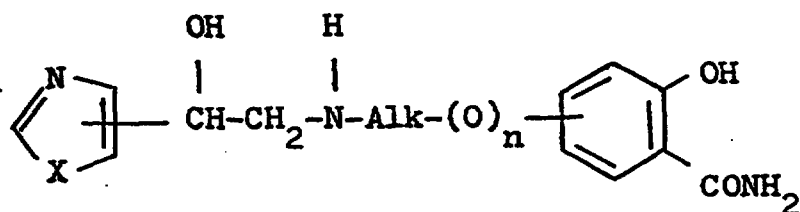


BSM 8.021 M describes 2-hydroxy-2-phenylethylamines in which the amine nitrogen is substituted by a 3-hydroxypropyl or propan-3-one group substituted in the 3 position by a heteroaryl group, which have a cardiac/circulatory effect.

The general formula of EP-A-5848 also includes compounds of the general formula

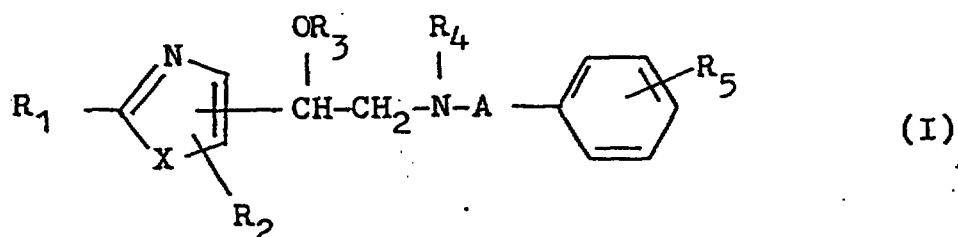


in which X represents an oxygen or sulphur atom,

Alk represents a straight-chained or branched alkylene group with 2 to 5 carbon atoms, and

n represents the number 0 or 1. However, none of these compounds is explicitly described in the above-mentioned EP-A-5848. These compounds are said to have valuable pharmacological properties, in particular a stimulating action on cardiac β -receptors, for example a positive inotropic or positive chronotropic action.

It has now been found, surprisingly, that the new substituted thiazoles and oxazoles of the general formula



their optical isomers and diastereomers, since the new compounds contain one or more optically active carbon atoms, and their acid addition salts have valuable properties.

Thus, the lactams of the general formula I, their optical isomers and diastereomers, represent valuable intermediates for the preparation of the morpholines of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together represent an ethylene group. These morpholines and the other compounds of the above general formula I (excepting the lactams), their optical isomers and their diastereomers, and their acid addition salts, in particular their physiologically tolerated acid addition salts with inorganic or organic acids, have quite different pharmacological properties, namely an action on the metabolism, preferentially a blood sugar lowering and body fat reducing action. In addition, some of the above mentioned compounds also have an anabolic action.

In the above general formula I,

A denotes an n-alkylene group which is optionally monosubstituted or disubstituted by methyl or ethyl groups and has 2 or 3 carbon atoms,

X denotes an oxygen or sulphur atom,

R_1 denotes a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl, alkyl, phenyl or piperidino group or an amino group which is optionally substituted by one or two alkyl groups or one alkanoyl or benzoyl group,

R_2 denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group which can be substituted in the 2- or 3-position by a hydroxyl group, or R_3 together with R_4 denotes an alkoxy-carbonylmethylene group or an ethylene group, it being possible for the methylene group adjacent to the N or O atom to be replaced by a carbonyl group,

R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which is optionally substituted by a phenyl, carboxyl, alkoxy-carbonyl or cyano group or, in the 2- or 3-position, by a hydroxyl group, or denotes an alkenyl group, and

R_5 denotes a hydroxyl, alkoxy, carboxyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, an alkoxy group which has 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxyl, alkoxy, phenylalkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group, or an ethylene group which is optionally substituted by an alkyl group and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group,

it being possible for all the above-mentioned alkyl, alkoxy or alkanoyl groups each to contain, unless mentioned otherwise, 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and for the above-mentioned alkenyl groups to contain 3 to 5 carbon atoms.

Examples of suitable meanings for the radicals defined in the introduction are

for A the ethylene, 1-methyl-ethylene, 2-methyl-ethylene, 1-ethyl-ethylene, 2-ethyl-ethylene, 1,2-dimethyl-ethylene, 1,1-dimethyl-ethylene, 1,1-diethyl-ethylene, 1-ethyl-1-methyl-ethylene, 2,2-dimethyl-ethylene, 2,2-diethyl-ethylene, 2-ethyl-2-methyl-ethylene, n-propylene, 1-methyl-n-propylene, 2-methyl-n-propylene, 3-methyl-n-propylene, 1-ethyl-n-propylene, 2-ethyl-n-propylene, 3-ethyl-n-propylene, 1,1-dimethyl-n-propylene, 1,1-diethyl-n-propylene, 2,3-dimethyl-n-propylene, 3,3-dimethyl-n-propylene or 3-ethyl-3-methyl-n-propylene group,

for R_1 the hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, the trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, phenyl, amino, methylamino, ethylamino, isopropylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-n-propylamino, N-ethyl-methylamino, N-ethyl-n-propylamino, piperidino, formylamino, acetamino, propionylamino or benzoylamino group,

for R_2 the hydrogen atom or the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl group,

for R_3 the hydrogen atom, the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, 2-hydroxy-ethyl, 2-hydroxy-propyl or 3-hydroxy-propyl group or

for R_3 together with R_4 the ethylene group in which one methylene group can be replaced by a carbonyl group, the methoxycarbonylmethylene, ethoxycarbonylmethylene, n-propoxycarbonylmethylene or isopropoxycarbonylmethylene group,

for R_4 the hydrogen atom, the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, 2-phenylethyl, 3-phenyl-n-propyl, carboxymethyl, 1-carboxyethyl, 2-carboxyethyl, 3-carboxy-n-propyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, ethoxycarbonylmethyl, n-propoxycarbonylmethyl, 1-ethoxycarbonylethyl, 2-methoxycarbonylethyl, 2-ethoxycarbonylethyl, 3-isopropoxycarbonyl-n-propyl, cyanomethyl, 1-cyanoethyl, 2-cyanoethyl, 3-cyano-n-propyl, 2-hydroxy-ethyl, 3-hydroxy-n-propyl, allyl, buten-2-yl, buten-3-yl or penten-2-yl group and

for R_5 the hydroxyl, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, carboxyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, isopropylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, di-n-propylaminocarbonyl, N-ethyl-methylaminocarbonyl, N-ethyl-isopropylaminocarbonyl, 2-hydroxy-ethoxy, 3-hydroxy-n-propoxy, 4-hydroxy-n-butoxy, 5-hydroxy-n-pentoxy, 6-hydroxy-n-hexoxy, 7-hydroxy-n-heptoxy, 2-methoxy-ethoxy, 2-ethoxy-ethoxy, 2-n-propoxy-ethoxy, 3-ethoxy-n-propoxy, 4-methoxy-n-butoxy, 6-ethoxy-n-hexoxy, 2-phenethoxy-ethoxy, 2-amino-ethoxy, 2-methylamino-ethoxy, 2-dimethylamino-ethoxy, 2-isopropylamino-ethoxy, 2-di-n-propylamino-ethoxy, 2-(1-pyrrolidino)ethoxy, 2-(1-piperidino)ethoxy, 2-(1-hexamethyleneimino)ethoxy, 3-amino-n-propoxy, 6-amino-n-hexoxy, 7-methylamino-n-heptoxy, 3-diethylamino-n-propoxy, 3-(1-piperidino)-n-propoxy, 4-dimethylamino-n-butoxy, carboxymethoxy, 2-carboxyethoxy, 3-carboxy-n-propoxy, 4-carboxy-n-butoxy, methoxycarbonylmethoxy, 2-methoxycarbonyl-ethoxy, 6-methoxycarbonylhexoxy, ethoxycarbonylmethoxy, 2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethoxy, 3-ethoxycarbonyl-n-propoxy, n-propoxycarbonylmethoxy, 2-isopropoxycarbonyl-ethoxy, 4-n-propoxycarbonyl-n-butoxy, aminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-aminocarbonyl-ethoxy, 4-aminocarbonyl-n-butoxy,

methyllaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-methyllaminocarbonylethoxy, dimethyllaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-dimethyllaminocarbonylethoxy, 4-dimethyllaminocarbonyl-n-butoxy, diethyllaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-diethyllaminocarbonylethoxy, 2-di-n-propyllaminocarbonylethoxy, 2-carboxyethenyl, 2-carboxy-1-methyl-ethenyl, 2-carboxy-2-methyl-ethenyl, 2-carboxy-1-ethyl-ethenyl, 2-carboxy-1-n-propyl-ethenyl, 2-methoxycarbonylethenyl, 2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methyl-ethenyl, 2-ethoxycarbonylethenyl, 2-ethoxycarbonyl-1-methylethenyl or 2-isopropoxycarbonyl-ethenyl group.

In addition to the compounds mentioned in the Examples, the following compounds which are embraced by the above-mentioned general formula I may also be mentioned, by way of example:

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-dimethylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-methoxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-methyl-2-methoxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-allyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-phenylethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-cyanomethyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-dimethylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-4-methyl-thiazol-
5-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-methoxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-méthyléthyl]-
N-méthyl-2-méthoxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-méthyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-méthyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-methoxy-2-(2-méthyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-allyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-phenylethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-cyanométhyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-méthyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluorométhyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(6-Hydroxyhexoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-méthyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-(1-Piperidino)ethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Methylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-
trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-(2-(1-Piperidino)ethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-
1-methylethyl]-5-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(6-hydroxyhexoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-methylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-(1-piperidino)ethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

Methyl 3-[3-(4-carboxamidophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-methoxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-methyl-2-methoxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

Methyl N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate,

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-
1-methylethyl]-5-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-
1-methyl-ethyl]-5-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methoxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-methoxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one,

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-
(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one,

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one,

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-
carbethoxymethyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Methoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Methoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-
methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-
yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine and

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate,

their optical isomers, their diastereomers and
their acid addition salts.

However, preferred compounds of the general formula
I are those in which

A denotes an ethylene or n-propylene group which
is optionally substituted by a methyl group,

X denotes an oxygen or sulphur atom,

R₁ denotes a hydrogen or chlorine atom, an alkyl
group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a trifluoromethyl,
phenyl, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, piperidino,
acetyl amino or benzoylamino group,

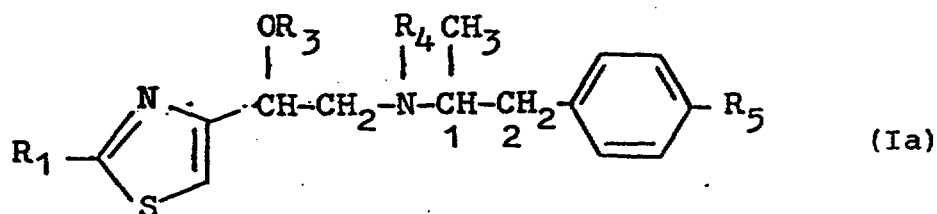
R₂ denotes a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, or R_3 and R_4 together denote a methoxycarbonylmethylene group or an ethylene group, it being possible for the methylene group adjacent to the O atom to be replaced by a carbonyl group,

R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a methyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, carboxymethyl, carbethoxymethyl or benzyl group and

R_5 denotes a hydroxy, methoxy, carboxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, carboxymethoxy, methoxycarbonylmethoxy, ethoxycarbonylmethoxy, aminocarbonylmethoxy, methylaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-hydroxy-ethoxy, 2-ethoxyethoxy, 2-phenethoxyethoxy, 2-aminoethoxy, 2-methylaminoethoxy, 2-(1-piperidino)ethoxy, 6-hydroxy-n-hexoxy or 2-carbomethoxy-1-methyl-ethenyl group.

However, particularly preferred compounds are those of the general formula



in which

R_1 denotes a chlorine atom, a methyl or trifluoromethyl group,

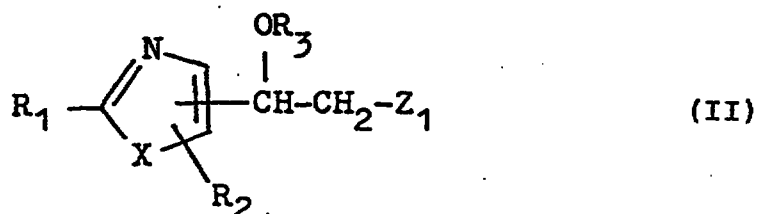
R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom, or R_3 and R_4 together denote the ethylene or methoxycarbonylmethyl group,

R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a methyl, 2-hydroxyethyl or carbethoxymethyl group, and

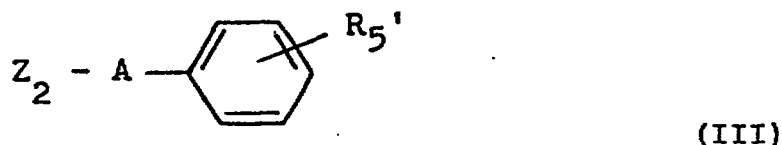
R_5 denotes a carboxymethoxy, carbomethoxymethoxy, ethoxycarbonylmethoxy, aminocarbonylmethoxy, methylamino-carbonylmethoxy, 2-methylamino-ethoxy, 2-hydroxyethoxy or 2-carbomethoxy-1-methyl-ethenyl group.

The new compounds are obtained according to the invention by the following processes:

a) reaction of a compound of the general formula



with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R_1 to R_3 , A and X are as hereinbefore defined,

Z_1 represents a nucleophilic leaving group, and

Z_2 represents a R_4 -NH group, or

Z_2 represents a nucleophilic leaving group, and Z_1 represents a R_4 -NH group, R_4 being as hereinbefore defined, and

R_5' has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_5 , it not being possible, however, for R_5' to represent any of the alkoxycarbonylmethoxy groups mentioned hereinbefore, and it being possible for a carboxyl, amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group), and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

Examples of suitable nucleophilic leaving groups are halogen atoms or sulphonyloxy groups, for example a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, the methanesulphonyloxy, p-toluenesulphonyloxy or ethoxysulphonyloxy group,

and examples of suitable protecting groups for a carboxyl group are the benzyl, tert.butyl, tetrahydropyranyl, trimethylsilyl, benzyloxymethyl, 2-chloroethyl or methoxyethyl groups, or a phenacyl group such as the benzoylmethyl group, and

of protecting groups for an amino or alkylamino group are the acetyl, benzoyl, tert.butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

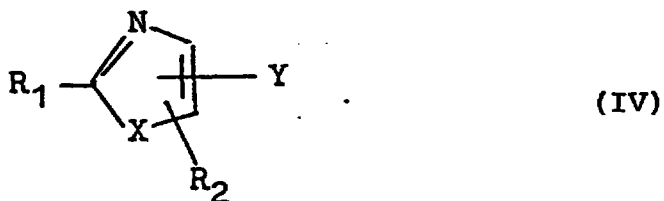
The reaction is expediently carried out in a solvent or solvent mixture, such as acetone, diethyl ether, methylformamide, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulphoxide, benzene, chlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, benzene/tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or in an excess of the compounds of the general formulae II and/or III which are used and, where appropriate, in the presence of an acid-binding agent, for example an alcoholate such as potassium tert.butylate, an alkali metal

hydroxide such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate, an alkali metal amide such as sodamide, an alkali metal hydride such as sodium hydride, a tertiary organic base such as triethylamine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine or pyridine, it also being possible for the latter simultaneously to serve as solvent, or of a reaction accelerator such as potassium iodide, depending on the reactivity of the radical which can undergo nucleophilic exchange, expediently at temperatures between 0 and 150°C, preferably at temperatures between 50 and 120°C, for example at the boiling point of the solvent used. However, it is also possible to carry out the reaction without a solvent. However, the reaction is particularly advantageously carried out in the presence of a tertiary organic base or of an excess of the amine of the general formula II or III which is used.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably carried out by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C, preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. The elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl radical is, however, preferably effected by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature,

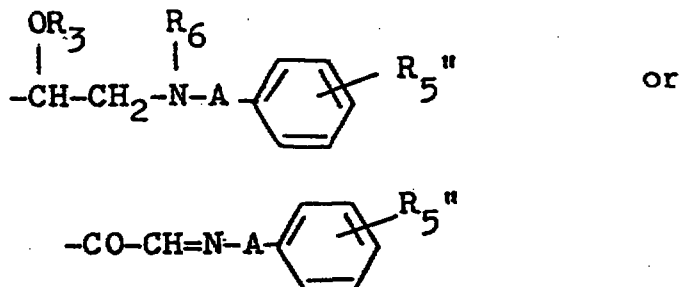
and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably 3 to 5 bar.

b) Reduction of a Schiff's base, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



(in which

R_1 , R_2 and X are as hereinbefore defined, and Y represents a group of the formula



R_3 and A being as hereinbefore defined;
 R_5'' having the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_5 , but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group, and
 R_6 , together with a hydrogen atom on the adjacent carbon atom of the radical A, representing another bond), and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

Examples of suitable protecting groups for an amino or alkylamino group are the acetyl, benzoyl, tert.butoxy-carbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

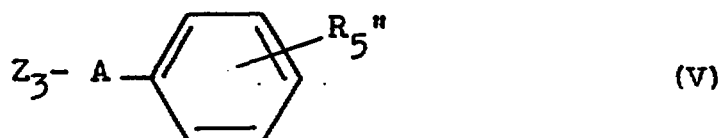
The reduction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, ethyl acetate or ethanol/ethyl acetate, with a metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride, diborane, sodium cyanoborohydride or borane/dimethyl sulphide, but preferably with sodium borohydride, or with hydrogen in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst such as platinum, palladium/charcoal or Raney nickel, under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 5 bar, or with hydrazine in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst such as platinum, palladium/charcoal or Raney nickel, at temperatures between 0 and 50°C, preferably at room temperature. On reduction with a complex metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride, diborane or borane/dimethylsulphide it is possible for a carbonyl group present in the radical $R_5^{\bullet}$ also to be reduced to a methylene group.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably effected by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example, in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures of between 0 and 100°C, preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. However, the elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl radical is preferably effected by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with

the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature, and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably of 3 to 5 bar.

c) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 are as hereinbefore defined, but in which R_3 and R_4 do not represent an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group:

reductive amination of a carbonyl compound of the general formula

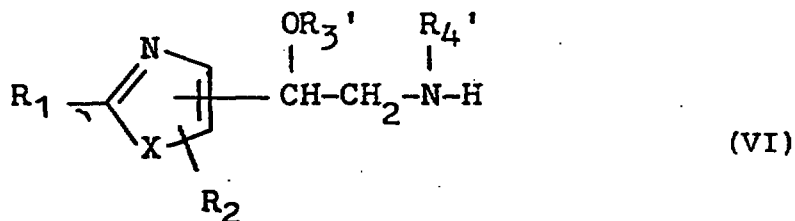


(in which

A is as hereinbefore defined,

R_5'' has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_5 but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group, and

Z_3 , together with a hydrogen atom of the adjacent carbon atom of the radical A, representing an oxygen atom), with an amine of the general formula



(in which

R_1 , R_2 and X are as hereinbefore defined,

R_3' and R_4' have the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_3 and R_4 , but R_3 and R_4 together not denoting an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group) in the presence of a suitable reducing agent and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

Examples of suitable protecting groups for an amino or alkylamino group are the acetyl, benzoyl, tert.butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

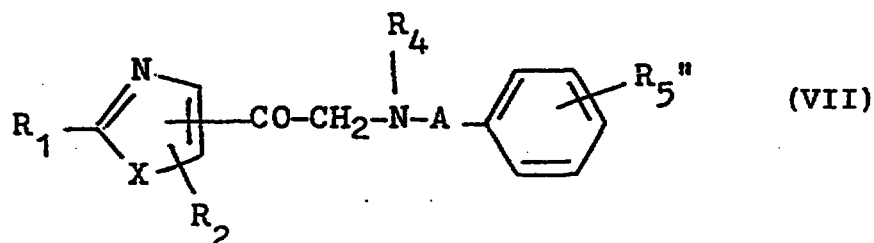
The reductive amination is carried out in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or acetonitrile, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent such as a suitable complex metal hydride, but preferably in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride, at a pH of 5 to 7, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably effected by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures of between 0 and 100°C, but preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. However, the elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl radical is preferably carried out by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol,

ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature, and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably of 3 to 5 bar.

d) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ represents a hydrogen atom:

reduction of a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₄ are as hereinbefore defined, and R₅'' has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R₅ but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R₅ to be protected by a protecting group), and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

Examples of suitable protecting groups for an amino or alkylamino group are the acetyl, benzoyl, tert.butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

The reduction is preferably carried out in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran, in the presence of a metal hydride such as sodium borohydride, lithium aluminium

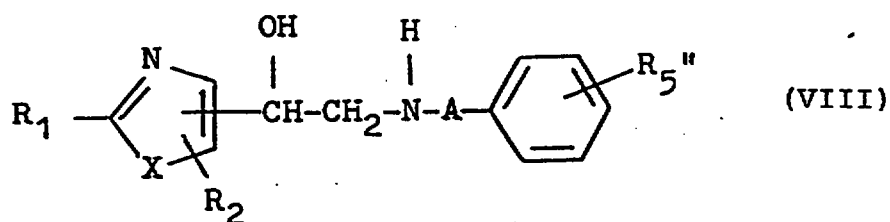
hydride, diborane, borane/dimethyl sulphide or sodium cyanoborohydride, but preferably with sodium borohydride in methanol or ethanol, between 0 and 40°C, but preferably at room temperature.

On reduction with a complex metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride, diborane or borane /dimethylsulphide, it is possible for a carbonyl group present in the radical $R_5^{\bullet}$ also to be reduced to a methylene group.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably effected by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C, preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. However, the elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxy carbonyl radical is preferably effected by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature, and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably of 3 to 5 bar.

e) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together represent an alkoxy carbonylmethylene group:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



(in which

A, X, R₁ and R₂ are as hereinbefore defined and

R₅["] has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R₅, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R₅ to be protected by a protecting group) with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R₇ represents an alkyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms) and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

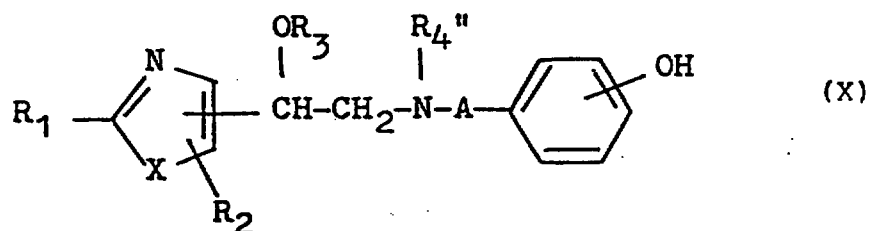
Examples of suitable protecting groups for an amino or alkylamino group are the trityl, fluorenyl-methyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

The reaction is expediently carried out in a solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, dioxane, benzene or toluene and, where appropriate, in the presence of a water-abstracting agent such as p-toluenesulphonic acid or a molecular sieve, at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling point of the solvent used, but preferably in benzene or toluene under azeotropic distillation of the reaction mixture.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably effected by hydrolysis under mild acid or basic conditions in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid or trifluoroacetic acid, or under non-aqueous conditions with tert. organic bases such as triethylamine or diazabicycloundecene (DBU), but preferably by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably of 3 to 5 bar, at temperatures between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature.

f) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_5 represents an alkoxy group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and which is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, or an alkoxy group which has 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxy, alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



(in which

A, X and R_1 to R_3 are as hereinbefore defined and R_4 " has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_4 or represents a readily eliminatable protecting group for an amino group) with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R_8 represents an alkyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbons and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, or an alkoxy group which has 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group, and

Z_4 represents a nucleophilic leaving group such as a halogen atom or a sulphonyloxy group, for example a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, the methanesulphonyloxy, p-toluenesulphonyloxy or ethoxy-sulphonyloxy group, or

Z_4 together with a β -hydrogen atom of the radical R_8 represents an oxygen atom) and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

Examples of suitable protecting groups, which can be readily eliminated, for the central nitrogen atom (R_4 ") are the acetyl, benzoyl, tert.butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or benzyl groups.

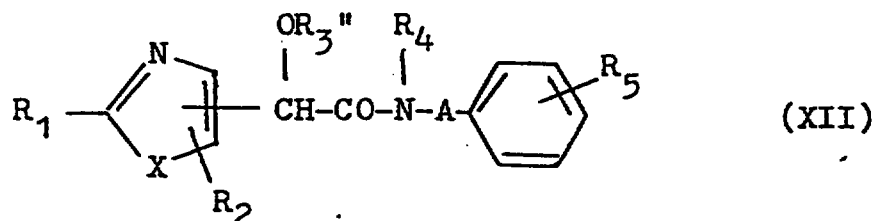
The reaction is expediently carried out in a solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, methanol, ethanol or dimethylformamide, and preferably

in the presence of an acid-binding agent such as sodium hydroxide or potassium tert.butylate; but preferably in the presence of potassium carbonate or sodium hydride, or pyridine, it also being possible for an organic base such as pyridine to serve as solvent, or for the preparation of 2-hydroxyethoxy compounds of the general formula I with ethylene oxide, at temperatures of between 0 and 100°C, but preferably at temperatures of between 20 and 80°C.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably effected by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures of between 0 and 100°C, preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. However, the elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl radical is preferably effected by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature, and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably of 3 to 5 bar.

g) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 represents a hydrogen atom:

reduction of a compound of the general formula



in which

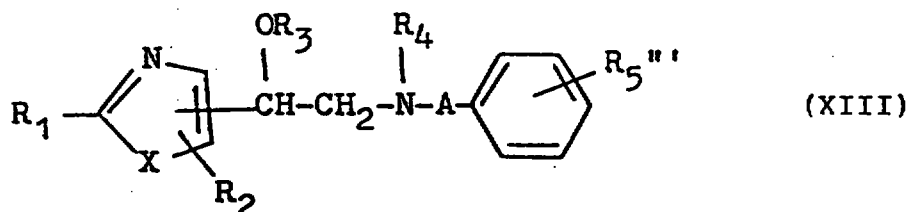
A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₄ are as hereinbefore defined,
and

R₃'' denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

The reduction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran, with a reducing agent such as a metal hydride, for example with lithium aluminium hydride, diborane or diborane/dimethyl sulphide, but preferably with sodium borohydride in the presence of glacial acetic acid or trifluoroacetic acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at temperatures of between 10 and 25°C. During the reduction a carbonyl group which is optionally present in the radicals R₄ and R₅ can at the same time also be reduced to a methylene group. Furthermore, a cyano group present in the radical R₄ can also be reduced to an aminomethylene group.

h) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₅ represents or contains an alkoxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, or dialkylaminocarbonyl group:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



(in which

R_1 to R_4 , A and X are as hereinbefore defined,
and

R_5'' represents a carboxyl group or an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl group) or of its reactive derivatives such as, for example, its esters, with a compound of the general formula



in which

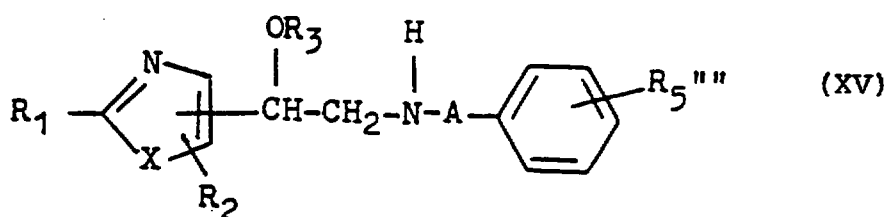
R_9 represents an alkoxy, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino group, it being possible, however, for each alkyl or alkoxy moiety to contain 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

The esterification or amidation is expediently carried out in a solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, benzene, toluene, acetonitrile or dimethylformamide, but particularly advantageously in an excess of a compound of the general formula XIV which is used, for example in methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, dimethylamine or diethylamine, where appropriate in the presence of an acid activating agent or of a water-abstracting agent, for example in the presence of ethyl chloroformate, thionyl chloride, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus pentoxide, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide/N-hydroxysuccinimide, N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole or N,N'-thionyl-diimidazole or triphenylphosphine/carbon tetrachloride, or of an agent activating the amino group, for example phosphorus trichloride and, where appropriate, in the presence of an inorganic base such as sodium carbonate or a tertiary organic base such as triethylamine or

pyridine, which can at the same time serve as solvents, at temperatures between -25°C and 250°C , but preferably at temperatures of -10°C and the boiling point of the solvent used.

i) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_4 represents an alkyl group which is optionally substituted by a phenyl, carboxyl, alkoxy carbonyl or cyano group or, in the 2- or 3-position, by a hydroxyl group, or represents an alkenyl group:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



(in which

A , X and R_1 to R_3 are as hereinbefore defined, and

R_5''' has the meanings hereinbefore mentioned for R_5 but it being possible, where necessary, for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group) with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R_4''' has, with the exception of the hydrogen atom, the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_4 , and Z_5 denotes a nucleophilic leaving group such as a halogen atom or a sulphonyloxy group, for example

a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, the methanesulphonyloxy, p-toluenesulphonyloxy or ethoxysulphonyloxy group, or

Z₅ together with an α or β hydrogen atom of the alkyl radical R₄"' denotes an oxygen atom) and, where appropriate, subsequent elimination of a protecting group which has been used.

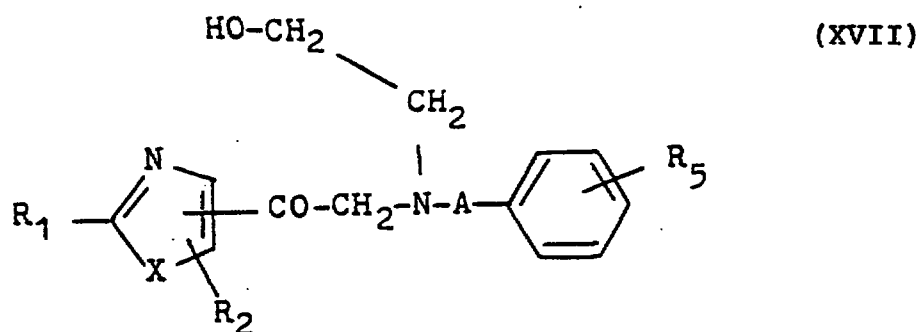
The alkylation is carried out in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, diethyl ether, acetone, methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide or dimethyl sulphoxide, where appropriate in the presence of a base such as sodium carbonate, potassium tert.butylate, triethylamine or pyridine, it also being possible, however, for the two latter also at the same time to serve as solvents, with a suitable alkylating agent such as methyl iodide, dimethyl sulphate, ethyl bromide, diethyl sulphate, benzyl chloride, n-propyl bromide, isopropyl bromide, allyl bromide, ethylene oxide, 2-hydroxy-ethyl bromide, 2-cyano-ethyl bromide or formaldehyde/formic acid, or in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride if an appropriate carbonyl compound is used, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C.

The subsequent elimination, where appropriate, of a protecting group which has been used is preferably carried out by hydrolysis in an aqueous solvent, for example in water, isopropanol/water, tetrahydrofuran/water or dioxane/water, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid, or in the presence of an alkali metal base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C, preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture. The elimination of a benzyl or benzyloxycarbonyl radical is, however, preferably effected by hydrogenolysis, for example with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst such

as palladium/charcoal in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate or glacial acetic acid, where appropriate with the addition of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, at temperatures between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at room temperature, and under a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 7 bar, but preferably 3 to 5 bar.

k) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ and R₄ together represent an ethylene group:

reduction of a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



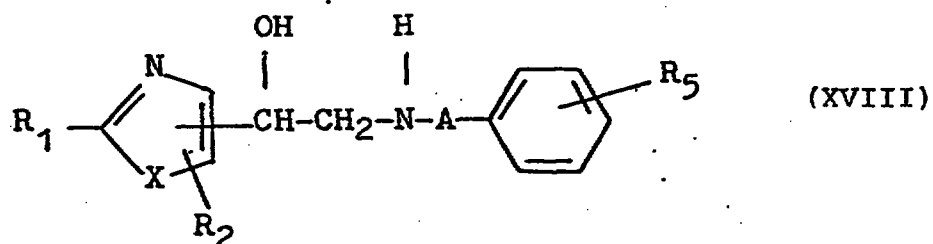
in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as hereinbefore defined, or of its cyclic hemiacetal.

The reaction is preferably carried out in a solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform or trifluoroacetic acid with a suitable hydride such as a complex metal hydride, for example with sodium borohydride, with catalytically activated hydrogen, for example with hydrogen in the presence of platinum, or with a trialkylsilane, for example with triethylsilane, where appropriate in the presence of an acid such as boron trifluoride, for example in the presence of boron trifluoride etherate, at temperatures between 0 and 60°C, but preferably in trifluoroacetic acid as solvent and at room temperature.

1) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ and R₄ together denote an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N or O atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



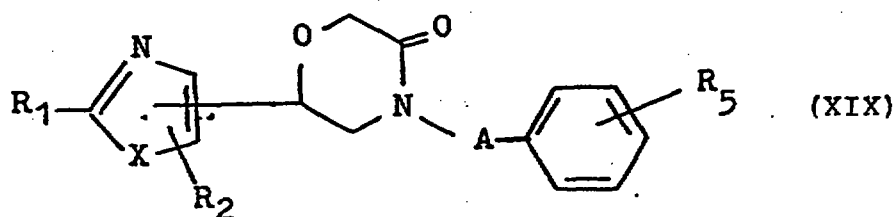
in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as hereinbefore defined, with a haloacetyl halide or haloacetic acid.

The reaction is expediently carried out in a solvent such as methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, benzene or toluene, or in an excess of the acylating agent which is used, where appropriate in the presence of an acid-binding agent such as potassium carbonate, an alkali metal hydride such as sodium hydride or in the presence of a tertiary organic base such as triethylamine or pyridine, it also being possible for the two latter at the same time to serve as solvents, at temperatures between 0 and 100°C, but preferably at temperatures of between room temperature and the boiling point of the reaction mixture. When a haloacetic acid ester in the presence of potassium carbonate is used for the reaction, a corresponding lactone is preferentially obtained.

m) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together denote an ethylene group:

reduction of a compound of the general formula



in which

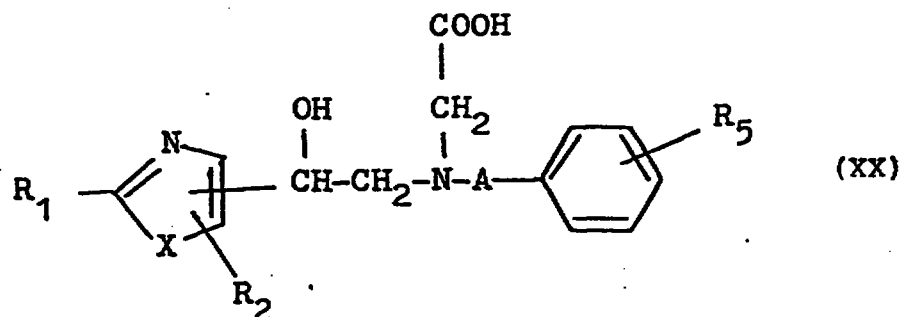
A , X , R_1 , R_2 and R_5 are as hereinbefore defined,

The reduction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran with a reducing agent such as a metal hydride, for example with lithium aluminium hydride or sodium borohydride

in the presence of glacial acetic acid or trifluoroacetic acid, but preferably with phosphorus oxychloride/sodium borohydride, diborane or diborane/dimethyl sulphide, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at temperatures of between 10 and 25°C. During the reduction a carbonyl group which is optionally present in the radical R_5 can also at the same time be reduced to a methylene group.

n) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together represent an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the O atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group:

cyclisation of a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



in which

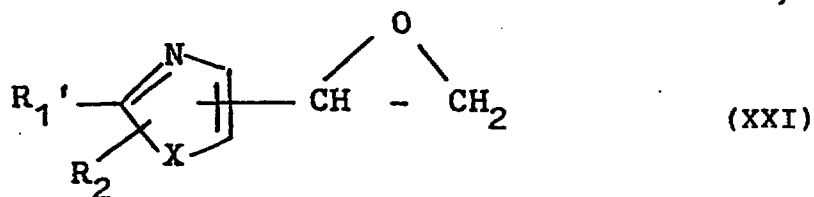
A, X, R_1 , R_2 and R_5 are as hereinbefore defined, or of its reactive derivative such as its esters or halides.

The cyclisation is carried out in a suitable solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, benzene, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or dioxane, where appropriate in the presence of a water-abstracting agent such as thionyl chloride,

phosphorus trichloride, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N,N'-carbonyl diimidazole or N,N'-thionyl diimidazole, at temperatures of between 0 and 100°C, but preferably at the boiling point of the reaction mixture.

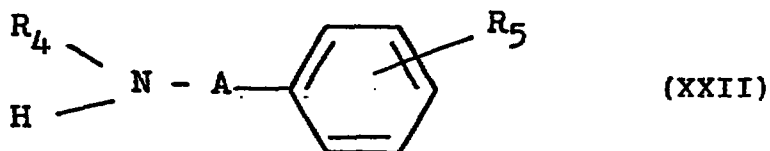
o) For the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₁ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl or alkyl group, and R₃ represents a hydrogen atom:

reaction of a compound of the general formula



(in which

X and R₂ are as hereinbefore defined, and R₁' represents a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl or alkyl group) with an amine of the general formula



in which

A, R₄ and R₅ are as hereinbefore defined,

The reaction is carried out in a suitable solvent, for example in a polar solvent such as ethanol or isopropanol or in an aprotic solvent such as dimethylformamide or dimethyl sulphoxide, at temperatures between 0 and 150°C, but preferably at temperatures between 50 and 100°C.

When there is obtained, according to the invention, a compound of the general formula I in which R₅ represents or contains an alkoxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group and/or R₁ represents an amino group which is substituted by an alkanoyl or benzoyl group, this can, by hydrolysis,

be converted into a corresponding compound of the general formula I in which R_5 represents or contains a carboxyl group and/or R_1 represents an amino group, or

a compound of the general formula I in which R_5 represents an alkoxy group which is substituted by a carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylamino-carbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, this can, by reduction with a suitable metal hydride, be converted into a compound of the general formula I in which the above-mentioned substituted alkoxy radical contains a methylene group in place of the carbonyl group, or

a compound of the general formula I in which R_3 represents an alkyl group and/or R_5 represents one of the alkoxy groups mentioned hereinbefore, this can, by ether cleavage, be converted into a corresponding compound of the general formula I in which R_3 represents a hydrogen atom and/or R_5 represents a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group which is substituted by a hydroxyl group.

The subsequent hydrolysis is carried out either in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid or trichloroacetic acid, or in the presence of a base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol, ethanol/water, water/isopropanol or water/dioxane, at temperatures of -10°C and 120°C , for example at temperatures between room temperature and the boiling point of the reaction mixture.

The subsequent reduction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran

with a suitable metal hydride, for example with lithium aluminium hydride, diborane or diborane/dimethyl sulphide, but preferably with sodium borohydride in the presence of glacial acetic acid or trifluoroacetic acid, at temperatures of between 0 and 50°C, but preferably at temperatures between 10 and 25°C.

The subsequent ether cleavage is carried out in the presence of an acid such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, sulphuric acid or boron tribromide in a suitable solvent such as methanol, ethanol, water/isopropanol, methylene chloride, chloroform or carbon tetrachloride, at temperatures between -30°C and the boiling point of the reaction mixture.

It is possible during the subsequent hydrolysis, reduction or ether cleavage for compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together denote an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the O atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group to be simultaneously cleaved.

As already mentioned the new compounds can exist in the form of their enantiomers, enantiomer mixtures or racemates, or, where they contain at least two asymmetric carbon atoms, in the form of their diastereomers or diastereomer mixtures.

Thus, the compounds of the general formula I which have been obtained and which contain only one optically active centre can be separated into their optical antipodes by methods known per se (see Allinger N. L. and Eliel E. L. in "Topics in Stereochemistry", Vol. 6, Wiley Interscience, 1971) as, for example by recrystallisation from an optically active solvent or by reaction with an optically active substance, in particular acids, which forms salts with the

racemic compound, and separation of the mixture of salts obtained in this manner, for example on the basis of different solubilities, into the diastereomeric salts, from which the free antipodes can be liberated by the action of suitable agents. Examples of particularly useful optically active acids are the D- and L- forms of tartaric acid, di-O-toluy1 tartaric acid, malic acid, mandelic acid, camphorsulphonic acid, glutamic acid, aspartic acid or quinic acid.

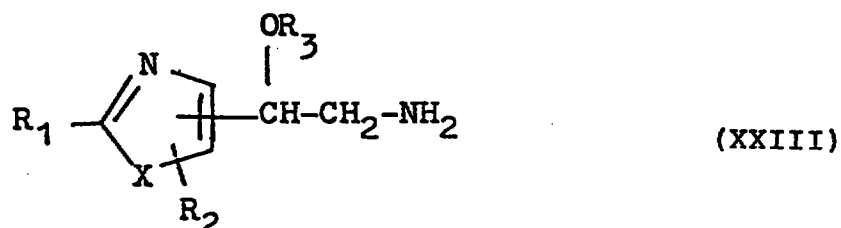
Furthermore, the compounds of the general formula I which have been obtained and have at least 2 asymmetric carbon atoms can be separated into their diastereomers on the basis of their physical chemical differences by methods known per se, for example by chromatography and/or fractional crystallisation. A pair of enantiomers which has been obtained in this way can be separated into its optical isomers as described above. If, for example, a compound of the general formula I contains two optically active carbon atoms then the corresponding (R R', S S') and (R S', S R') forms are obtained.

The compounds used as starting materials, which, of course, can also be used in their optically pure forms, are obtained by processes known from the literature (see "Thiazole and its Derivatives" in Heterocyclic Compounds, Vol. 34, and Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry, Vol. 17, page 100 (1974)) or are themselves known from the literature. Some of them are present only in the reaction mixture, and thus some of them cannot be isolated.

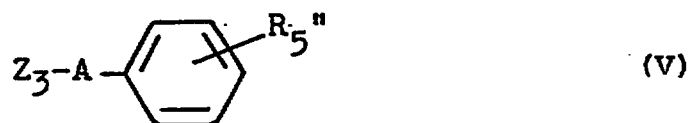
The compounds which are used as starting materials, of the general formula II in which Z₁ represents a nucleophilic leaving group, are obtained by reduction

of a corresponding acetyl compound, for example with a complex metal hydride and, where appropriate, subsequent alkylation.

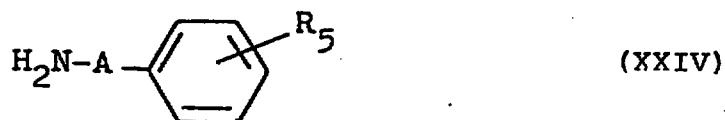
A compound of the general formula IV which need not be isolated is obtained by reaction of a compound of the general formula



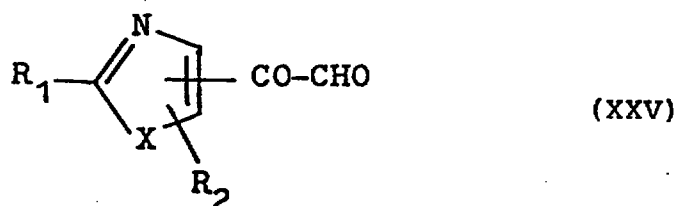
with a carbonyl compound of the general formula



or by reaction of an amine of the general formula



with a glyoxal of the general formula

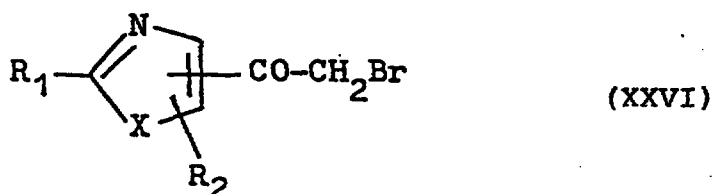


(in which

R_1 to R_3 , R_5 , A and X are as hereinbefore defined R_5 has the meanings mentioned hereinbefore for R_5 whilst an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 may be protected by a protecting group, and

Z_3 together with one hydrogen atom on the adjacent carbon atom of the radical A represents an oxygen atom) in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride in a suitable solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, dioxan, benzene or toluene and, where appropriate, in the presence of a water-abstracting agent such as p-toluenesulphonic acid or a molecular sieve, at temperatures between 0°C and the boiling point of the solvent used, but preferably in benzene or toluene by azeotropic distillation of the reaction mixture.

A compound which is necessary for the preparation of these starting compounds having the general formula



(in which

R_1 , R_2 and X are as hereinbefore defined are obtained by bromination of the corresponding acetyl compounds in glacial acetic acid or hydrogen bromide/glacial acetic acid at temperatures between 20 and 100°C, or, where R_2 in the 5-position represents a hydrogen atom, and X represents a sulphur atom, by ring closure of the corresponding thioamides with dibromodiacetyl in a solvent such as diethyl ether or acetonitrile.

Furthermore, for example the above-mentioned acetyl compounds are obtained, when R_2 in the 4-position represents a methyl group and X represents a sulphur atom, by reaction of a corresponding thioamide with 3-chloroacetoacetone in water, ethanol, water/ethanol or in a melt (see Z. Chem. 9, 187 (1969)) or, when R_2 in the 5-position represents a methyl group and X represents an oxygen or sulphur atom, by reaction of a corresponding acylaminoacetoacetone with dehydrating agents (see Chem. Ber. 84, 96 (1951) and Chem. Ber. 93, 1998 (1960)) or with phosphorus pentasulphide or with 2,4-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dithia-2,4-diphosphetan-2,4-disulphide.

An amino-ketone of the general formula VII is obtained in the reaction mixture by reaction of corresponding bromoacetyl derivative with an appropriate amine or with urotropine, followed by hydrolysis.

The compounds which are used as starting materials having the general formulae VIII, X, XIII, XV and XX are expediently obtained by alkylation of an appropriate amine.

The compounds which are used as starting materials and have the general formula XII are obtained by acylation of an appropriate amine.

A compound which is used as starting material and has the general formula XXI is obtained for example by reaction of an appropriate bromohydrin with aqueous potassium hydroxide solution or by reaction of an appropriate aldehyde with dimethylsulphonium methylide at 0°C in dimethyl sulfoxide/tetrahydrofuran.

A corresponding glyoxal is obtained, for example, by reaction of an appropriate bromoacetyl compound

of the general formula XXVI with dimethyl sulphoxide at room temperature.

Furthermore, the compounds of the general formula I which have been obtained can be converted into their acid addition salts, in particular for pharmaceutical use into their physiologically acceptable salts, with inorganic or organic acids. Examples of suitable acids for this purpose are hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid or maleic acid.

As already mentioned above, the new compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together denote an ethylene group in which the methylene group attached to the N atom is replaced by a carbonyl group represent valuable intermediates for the preparation of the morpholines of the general formula I.

The other new compounds of the general formula I (excepting the lactams), their enantiomers, enantiomer mixtures or racemates, or, where they contain at least 2 asymmetric carbon atoms, their diastereomers or diastereomer mixtures and their acid addition salts, in particular for pharmaceutical use their physiologically acceptable acid addition salts, have valuable pharmacological properties, in addition to an inhibitory effect on platelet aggregation, in particular an action on the metabolism, preferentially a blood sugar lowering and body fat reducing action, and the effect of reducing atherogenic β -lipoproteins VLDL and LDL. In addition, some of the above-mentioned compounds also have an anabolic action. In this connection, where R_1 represents a trifluoromethyl group, the diastereomer which has proved to be particularly preferred is the one whose proton in the 5-position of the thiazole ring is located at lower field

in the $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ -NMR spectrum in the morpholine series and in the CDCl_3 -NMR spectrum in the ethanolamine series.

The following compounds, for example, have been investigated for their biological properties, as follows:

- A = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,
- B = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,
- C = N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,
- D = N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-
methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,
- E = N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,
- F = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,
- G = Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate (diastereomer pairs A and B),
- H = Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate (diastereomer pairs C and D),
- I = Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-
methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-

yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate (diastereomer pairs A and B).

J = Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate (diastereomer pairs C and D),

K = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

L = N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

M = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

N = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

O = N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine,

P = N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine,

Q = N-[2-(4-(Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
and

R = Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

1. Antidiabetic action:

The antidiabetic action of the compounds according to the invention can be measured as an blood sugar lowering action in experimental animals. For this purpose, the substances for investigation were suspended in 1.5% methyl cellulose and administered by gavage to female mice of our own breed. 30 minutes later 1 g of glucose per kg of body weight was dissolved in water and administered subcutaneously. A further 30 minutes later blood was taken from the retroorbital venus plexus. Glucose in the serum was determined by the hexokinase method using an analytical photometer.

The Table which follows lists the lowerings of blood sugar, as a % of a parallel control group, observed in this design of experiment. Statistical analysis employed Student's t-test with $p=0.05$ as significance limit.

Compound	% change from figure for the control group				
	Dose [mg/kg]				
	0.3	1	3	10	30
A		-40			-63
B		-64		-73	
C			-68		-76
D		-65			-68
E			-57		-70
F			-61	-64	
G			-56		
H			-59		
I		-68		-72	
J	-36			-60	
K		-42			-60
L			-61		
M		-32		-58	
N			-23		
O			-60		
P	-52				
Q		-70			
R			-56		

2. Antiadipose action:

The antiadipose action of the compounds according to the invention was demonstrated using two experimental procedures:

a) In the first experimental procedure, the increase in lipolysis was measured by the rise in serum glycerol. The experimental procedure is identical to the experimental procedure described above for testing the blood sugar lowering action. Glycerol

was determined in a combined enzymatic/colorimetric assay using an analytical photometer. The results are listed in the Table which follows, as a % of a parallel control.

Compound	% change from figure for the control group				
	Dose [mg/kg]				
	0.3	1	3	10	30
A			88		
B		312		326	
C			504		732
D		433			439
E			226		305
F			413	430	
G			209		
H			168		
I		204		228	
J	260			391	
K		283			416
L			220		
M		307		453	
N			(8)		
O			336		
P	217				
Q		221			
R			758		

() = not significant ($p \geq 0.05$)

b) In the second experimental procedure to detect an antiadipose action of the compounds according to the invention, the reduction in adipose tissue was measured by monitoring the ovarian adipose tissue. For this purpose, the compounds were administered by gavage in a suspension of 1.5% methyl cellulose

once a day to mice. On the fifth day, the ovarian adipose tissue was dissected out and weighed. The Table which follows shows the results as a % of a parallel control group.

Compound	% change from figure for the control group Dose: 10 [mg/kg]
A	-36
B	-60
C	-35
D	-30
F	-47
G	-33
H	-20
I	-28
J	-11
K	-12
L	-53
M	-48

3. Cardiac side effects:

It was possible to rule out the occurrence of undesired side effects on the heart by the compounds according to the invention in the dose range having metabolic activity and intended for therapy. The demonstration entailed measurement of the heart rate of mice during the testing of the blood sugar lowering action (see above). One hour after the oral administration of the compounds the heart rate was determined by a ECG-triggered tachograph. The Table which follows shows the change in the heart rate as a percentage of the control group.

Compound	% change from figure for the control group Dosage [mg/kg]		
	0.3	1	3
A		(21)	
B		(0)	
C			(11)
D		17	
E			17
F			(9)
I		(3)	
J	(0)		
K		(-4)	
M		(-1)	
O			(7)

() = not significant ($p \geq 0.05$)

Furthermore, in the investigations which are described above, no toxic side effects were observed for the substances according to the invention at the doses administered. Hence they are well tolerated.

Thus, on the basis of their pharmacological properties, the new compounds of the general formula I and their physiologically acceptable acid addition salts with inorganic or organic acids, are suitable for the treatment both of diabetes mellitus and of obesity, and thus in particular for the treatment of the obese diabetic. Moreover, the new compounds can be used for the prevention and treatment of atherosclerotic changes in the blood vessels, which occur particularly in diabetics and the obese. In this connection, it is possible entirely to suit the requisite dose of the metabolic/physiological requirements of the individual patient,

since the compounds have no cardiovascular action over a wide dose range. Thus, the daily dose for adults is, between 1 and 3000 mg, but preferably 1 to 1000 mg, distributed over 1 to 4 doses per day. For this purpose, the above-mentioned compounds, together with one or more inert carriers and/or diluents, where appropriate combined with other active substances, can be incorporated into the customary pharmaceutical formulations such as powders, tablets, coated tablets, capsules, suppositories or suspensions.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned compounds can be used for the treatment of obese animals such as dogs, and, as a consequence of their action reducing body fat (lypolysis), can be used to reduce undesired fatty deposits in fatstock rearing, that is to say to improve the quality of meat and fatstock such as pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry. The administration of the above-mentioned compounds to the animals can be affected orally or non-orally, for example as a feed supplement or by injection or by implanted minipumps. The daily dose for this purpose is between 0.01 and 100 mg/kg, but preferably between 0.1 and 10 mg/kg of body weight.

The Examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention in detail:

Example A

2-Trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetylthiazole

9.2 g (0.071 mol) of Trifluoromethylthioacetamide, dissolved in 200 ml of acetonitrile, are added dropwise in 2.5 hours to a boiling solution of 17.4 g (0.071 mol) of dibromodiacetyl in 200 ml of acetonitrile. The solvent is removed by distillation, and the remaining product is extracted with cyclohexane. The extract is concentrated, and the remaining oily residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/cyclohexane as eluant.

Yield: 8.2 g (42.7% of theory),

M.p.: 36-37°C

Example B

2,4-Dimethyl-5-acetyl-thiazole

A mixture of 34 g (0.25 mol) of 3-chloroacetoacetone and 19 g (0.25 mol) of thioacetamide is slowly heated, with stirring. An exothermic reaction starts at about 60°C. The heating bath is removed, and the product is then stirred for 1 hour and allowed to cool during this. The precipitated hydrobromide is triturated with petroleum ether/ethanol = 5/1 and filtered off with suction. For the conversion into the free base, the salt is dissolved in water and made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate. The mixture is then extracted several times with methylene chloride, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene as eluant.

Yield: 19.7 g (51% of theory)

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): δ = 2.50 ppm (s, CH₃)

Example C

2,4-Dimethyl-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole

A solution of 20.8 g (0.13 mol) of bromine in 50 ml of glacial acetic acid is slowly added dropwise to a solution of 20.2 g (0.13 mol) of 2,4-dimethyl-5-acetyl-thiazole in glacial acetic acid, heated to reflux. After 1 hour, the mixture is evaporated to dryness, the residue is dissolved in water, and the solution is neutralised with sodium carbonate solution. The mixture is then extracted several times with methylene chloride, and the organic phase is dried and concentrated. The oil which was obtained in this way was used for further reactions without further purification. Yield: 24 g (79% of theory).

Example D

2-Phenyl-4-formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin

16.4 g (0.0607 mol) of 2-phenyl-4-formyl-thiazol-hydrobromide in 230 ml of water and 150 ml of dioxan are heated to 30°C on a steam bath, during which about 80-90% of the substance dissolves. The mixture is then cooled to 20°C in an ice bath and, while stirring vigorously, 22 g (0.162 mol) of potassium dihydrogen phosphate are added in portions. Then 6.1 g (0.124 mol) of sodium cyanide is introduced in portions, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The precipitated product is extracted with ether, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated, and the residue is dried in vacuo. Yield: 13 g (100% of theory), M.p.: 140-141°C

Calculated:	C 62.20	H 3.72	N 12.95	S 14.82
Found:	62.35	3.91	12.89	14.93

Example E

2-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)glyoxal

3 g (0.011 mol) of 2-Trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 30 ml of dimethyl sulphoxide and the solution is maintained at room temperature for 70 hours. It is then poured onto 100 g of ice, and the mixture is extracted several times with ether, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 7/3 as eluant.

Yield: 1.3 g (56% of theory).

Example F

2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole

a) 3-Trifluoroacetamino-acetoacetone

10 g (0.0662 mol) of 3-Amino-acetoacetone hydrochloride are cautiously mixed with 56 g (0.266 mol) of trifluoroacetic anhydride. The reaction mixture foams vigorously and then a clear solution forms. The mixture is boiled under reflux for 30 minutes, and then the solvent is removed, the residue is taken up in 500 ml of ether, and the solution is shaken three times with 100 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution each time. The ether phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated.

Yield: 12 g (86% of theory),

M.p.: 44-46°C

Calculated:	C 39.81	H 3.81	N 6.63
Found:	39.80	3.67	6.87

b) 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-acetyl-oxazole

5 g (0.0237 mol) of 3-Trifluoroacetaminoacetone are heated with 5 ml of trifluoroacetic anhydride on a steam bath for 4 hours. During this the solution changes colour and the trifluoroacetic anhydride almost completely evaporates. The residue is dissolved in 100 ml of chloroform, and the solution is shaken three times with 50 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution each time. The chloroform phase is dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated.

Yield: 3.2 g (70% of theory),

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 2.52 ppm (s, CH_3);
2.65 ppm (s, CH_3).

c) 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole

3.8 g (0.02 mol) of 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-acetyl-oxazole are dissolved in 30 ml of glacial acetic acid, and 3 ml of a 33% strength solution of hydrogen bromide in glacial acetic acid are added. The mixture is heated to 80°C and, over the course of 1 hour, a solution of 3.2 g (0.02 mol) of bromine in 10 ml of glacial acetic acid is added. After a further 30 minutes the glacial acetic acid is removed. The residue which remains is a dark oil which is reacted further as the crude product.

Yield: 4.4 g (81% of theory),

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 2.72 ppm (s, CH_3)
4.52 ppm (s, CH_2)

Example G

2,5-Dimethyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole

2.8 g (0.02 mol) of 2,5-Dimethyl-4-acetyl-oxazole are dissolved in 30 ml of glacial acetic acid, and 3 ml of a 35% strength solution of hydrogen

bromide in glacial acetic acid are added. The mixture is heated to 100°C and, over the course of 1 hour, a solution of 3.2 g (0.02 mol) of bromine in 10 ml of glacial acetic acid is added. After a further 2 hours the solvent is removed, and the residue is triturated with 50 ml of ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 4.4 g (74% of theory),

M.p.: 175-176°C

Calculated: C 28.12 H 3.03 N 4.68 Br 53.45

Found 28.29 2.93 4.78 53.37

Example H

2-Methyl-4-formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin

Prepared analogously to Example D by reaction of 2-methyl-4-formyl-thiazole with sodium cyanide and potassium dihydrogen phosphate in dimethylformamide/water = 1/1. After extraction with ethyl acetate and drying of the extract with sodium sulphate, purification is carried out on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8/2 as eluant.

Yield: 41% of theory,

M.p.: 116-117°C

¹H-NMR spectra (DMSO/CD₃OD): δ 7.580 ppm (s, 1H)

Example I

4-Formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin

Prepared analogously to Example D by reaction of 4-formyl-thiazole-hydrobromide with sodium cyanide and potassium dihydrogen phosphate in water. The precipitate which has separated out is filtered off with suction and washed with water. After drying in a vacuum dessicator, almost colourless

crystals are obtained and are reacted without further purification.

Yield: 53% of theory,

M.p.: 113-115°C

Example K

2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole

a) 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-acetyl-thiazole

5.8 g (0.0275 mol) of 3-Trifluoroacetamino-acetoacetone are heated at 100°C with 6.4 g (0.0158 mol) of 2,4-bis-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dithia-2,4-diphosphetan-2,4-disulphide in 35 ml of absolute toluene, with stirring and under nitrogen, for 10 hours. The resulting clear solution is concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride as eluant.

Yield: 3.1 g (54% of theory),

Calculated: C 40.19 H 2.88 N 6.69 S 15.32

Found: 40.45 2.69 6.87 15.33

b) 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole

3 g (0.0144 mol) of 2-Trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-acetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 30 ml of glacial acetic acid, and 2.1 ml of a 33% strength solution of hydrogen bromide in glacial acetic acid are added. The mixture is heated to 80°C and, over the course of 30 minutes, a solution of 2.3 g (0.0144 mol) of bromine in 15 ml of glacial acetic acid is added. After a further 20 minutes, the glacial acetic acid is removed. The residue which remains is a dark oil which is reacted further as the crude product.

Yield: 3.8 g (92% of theory),

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 2.90 (s, CH₃);
4.70 (s, CH₂).

Example L

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-propyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example P by reduction of 4-(α -cyano- α -hydroxy-methyl)-2-propyl-thiazole (melting point: 68-70°C) with sodium borohydride in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and trifluoroacetic acid. For working up, water is added while cooling, and the mixture is stirred until the precipitate which has formed has dissolved, then the solution is acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and heated at 20°C for 30 minutes and at 100°C for 60 minutes. After cooling and addition of water, the organic phase is separated off and discarded. The acidic aqueous phase is extracted once more with ethyl acetate, which is discarded. Then, while cooling in ice, the solution is made strongly alkaline with 6N sodium hydroxide solution. Extraction with chloroform several times and drying, filtration and evaporation of the chloroform solution in vacuo are followed by crystallisation from ether of the residue from evaporation.

Yield: 75% of theory,

M.p.: 73-75°C.

Example M

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example L by reduction of 4-(α -cyano- α -hydroxymethyl)-2-isopropyl-thiazole (melting point: 56-58°C) with sodium borohydride in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and trifluoroacetic acid.

Yield: 72% of theory,

Melting point: 82-85°C.

Example N

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

4.6 g (0.033 mol) of Urotropine are added to a solution of 9 g (0.033 mol) of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole in 30 ml of methylene chloride at 10°C, while stirring and cooling. A dense paste of crystals separates out after a few seconds.

The mixture is cooled to 0-3°C and, after 20 minutes, the precipitate is filtered off with suction and washed with ether. Colourless crystals are obtained after drying at 40°C.

Yield: 11.1 g (81.3% of theory),

M.p.: 134-137°C

This urotropine salt is dissolved in 330 ml of ethanol and heated to boiling together with a solution of 70 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid in 600 ml of water for 2 hours. The mixture is then evaporated to dryness. The solid residue which is thus obtained is dissolved in 300 ml of methanol, cooled to 0°C and 2.4 g of sodium hydrogen carbonate and, in small portions, 4.2 g of sodium borohydride are successively added. After 2 hours 30 ml of 30% strength sodium hydroxide solution are added, and the mixture is then stirred for 20 minutes. After dilution with 200 ml of water and extraction by shaking several times with methylene chloride, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate, and concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using methanol as eluant.

Yield: 2.9 g (51% of theory),

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 7.675 ppm (s, 1H)

Example O

2-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

A solution of 0.9 g (0.036 mol) of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one in 40 ml of tetrahydrofuran at 3°C is mixed with 1.35 g (0.036 mol) of sodium borohydride. Then, at 5-8°C, very slowly and with vigorous stirring 2.45 g (0.036 mol) of glacial acetic acid dissolved in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran are added dropwise. The cooling is removed after 2 hours, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. After evaporation to dryness, the resulting residue is mixed with 15 ml of 20% strength hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is heated at 90°C for 30 minutes. It is then evaporated to dryness, the resulting product is taken up in water, and the solution is made alkaline with sodium carbonate solution. The mixture is then extracted several times with methylene chloride, the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 0.56 g (65% of theory),
¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 4.750 ppm (dd, =CH-O)

Example P

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-phenyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

34.2 g (0.3 mol) of Trifluoroacetic acid in 60 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran are added dropwise to a suspension of 11.4 g (0.3 mol) of sodium borohydride in 200 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran while cooling in ice. Then 13 g (0.06 mol) of 2-phenyl-4-formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin are introduced in portions, and the mixture is then stirred at room temperature

for 20 hours. The solvent is removed, 100 g of ice are cautiously added to the residue, and the mixture is acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid and heated on a steam bath for 1 hour. The mixture is cooled to room temperature, made alkaline with ammonia solution and extracted with chloroform. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using methanol as eluant.

Yield: 10.2 g (77.3% of theory),

M.p.: 92-94°C

Calculated: C 59.97 H 5.49 N 12.71

Found: 60.15 5.61 12.83

Example Q

2-Hydroxy-2-(thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example P by reaction of 4-formyl-thiazole with sodium borohydride and trifluoroacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran. The product obtained by extraction with methylene chloride is purified on a silica gel column using methanol as eluant.

Yield: 19% of theory

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 4.880 ppm (dd, =CHOH)

Example R

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example P by reaction of 2-methyl-4-formyl-thiazole with sodium borohydride and trifluoroacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran.

Yield: 63% of theory,

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 7.150 ppm (s, 1H)

Example S

2-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one

0.3 g (0.0064 mol) of a dispersion of sodium hydride (50-55% in oil) is added in small portions to a stirred solution of 1 g (0.0047 mol) of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in 15 ml of toluene at 30°C. After 1 hour a solution of 0.55 g (0.0045 mol) of ethyl chloroacetate in 2 ml of toluene is added dropwise. After 2 hours first 1 ml of ethanol and then 4 ml of water are added dropwise. The mixture is then acidified with hydrochloric acid and extracted several times with methylene chloride, and the extract is dried over sodium sulphate. The resulting product is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 1/1 as eluant and, after evaporation to dryness, digested with a little ether.

Yield: 0.36 g (32% of theory),

Melting point: 139-141°C

Example T

2-(2-Methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one

Prepared analogously to Example S by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with ethyl chloroacetate and purification on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 19:1 as eluant.

Yield: 29% of theory,

M.p.: 125-126°C

Calculated: C 48.47 H 5.08 N 14.13 S 16.17

Found 48.63 5.07 14.10 16.47

Example U

2-(2-Methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example O by reduction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one with lithium aluminium hydride and purification of the base on a silica gel column with chloroform/methanol/ammonia = 93:7:0.7 as eluant.

Yield: 46% of theory,

Calculated: C 52.15 H 6.56 N 15.20 S 17.40

Found 52.37 6.52 15.27 17.32

Example V

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

a) 2-Methyl-5-formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin

0.5 g (0.004 mol) of 2-Methyl-5-formyl-thiazole is dissolved in 3 ml of water and the solution is cooled to 15°C. 1 g of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 0.4 g of sodium cyanide are successively added. A colourless product precipitates out almost immediately and is stirred at 10°C for 25 minutes and then filtered off with suction. The resulting crude product is further reacted without further purification.

Yield: 0.5 g (81% of theory)

b) 2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example P by reaction of 2-methyl-5-formyl-thiazole-cyanohydrin in tetrahydrofuran with sodium borohydride and trifluoroacetic acid. The base is purified on a silica gel column using methanol as eluant and is used as the crude product

for further reactions.

Yield: 87% of theory

Example W

2-(N,N-Dimethylamino)-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole

133.5 g of Dibromodiacetyl in 2.5 l of ether are boiled under reflux in a soxhlet apparatus with 57 g of N,N-dimethylthiourea for 2.5 days. After the reaction mixture has been cooled and concentrated, the resulting residue is taken up in water, and the solution is neutralised with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted several times with methylene chloride. The combined extracts are dried, filtered and concentrated, and then purification is carried out on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 50 g (27.7% of theory),

M.p.: 113-115°C

Calculated: C 33.75 H 3.64 N 11.26 S 12.87 Br 32.08

Found: 33.90 3.63 11.25 12.69 32.25

Example X

2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine

a) 2-Methyl-4-formyl-oxazole-cyanohydrin

Prepared analogously to Example V by reaction of 6 g (0.0543 mol) of 2-methyl-4-formyl-oxazole with 5.45 g (0.112 mol) of sodium cyanide and 14.4 g (0.1 mol) of potassium dihydrogen phosphate in 180 ml of water and 60 ml of dioxan.

Yield: 6.2 g (83% of theory),

The substance is oily.

Calculated: C 52.17 H 4.37 N 20.28

Found: 52.08 4.50 19.98

b) 2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example P by reaction of 6 g (0.0435 mol) of 2-methyl-4-formyl-oxazole-cyanohydrin with 8.25 g (0.217 mol) of sodium borohydride in tetrahydrofuran and 24.6 g (0.214 mol) of trifluoroacetic acid.

Yield: 2.7 g (44% of theory),

The substance is oily.

Calculated: C 50.69 H 7.09 N 19.70

Found: 50.32 7.22 19.68

¹H-NMR spectrum (80 MHz) (CDCl₃): δ = 7.55 ppm(s,1H)

Example Y

2-Chloro-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole

7.6 g (6.0344 mol) of 2-Amino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 20 ml of water and 50 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Now, at 0°C and with stirring, a solution of 3.44 g (0.0499 mol) of sodium nitrite in 15 ml of water is added dropwise. The resulting diazonium salt solution is then introduced in portions into a vigorously stirred cold solution of 4.93 g (0.0449 mol) of copper(I) chloride in 15 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. It is then diluted with 100 ml of water and extracted with ether. The ether extract is dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. For purification, the crude product is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride as the eluant.

Yield: 4 g (48% of theory),

M.p.: 72°C

Calculated: C 24.96 H 1.25 N 5.82
Found: 25.12 1.30 6.00

Example Z

2-Piperidino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole

7.2 g (0.05 mol) of Piperidino-thiourea are heated to reflux in a soxhlet apparatus for 10 hours with a solution of 12.2 g (0.05 mol) of dibromodiacetyl in 1 l of ether. The precipitated yellow compound is filtered off with suction and dissolved in 500 ml of chloroform, and the chloroform solution is extracted with 400 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The chloroform solution is then dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using toluene as eluant.

Yield: 7.5 g (52% of theory),

M.p.: 78-80°C

Calculated: C 41.53 H 4.52 N 9.68 Br 27.63

Found: 41.80 4.47 9.40 27.57

Example ZA

2-Methoxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example L by reduction of 4-(α -cyano- α -methoxymethyl)-2-methyl-thiazole [obtained from 4-dimethoxymethyl-2-methyl-thiazole by reaction with trimethylsilyl cyanide in ether in the presence of boron trifluoride etherate] using sodium borohydride in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and trifluoroacetic acid.

Yield: 80% of theory (oil),

Mass spectrum: Calculated ($M + H^+$) = 173

Found ($M + H^+$) = 173

Example ZB

2-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethylene oxide

a) 1-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxy-2-bromoethane

6 g (0.022 mol) of 2-Trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 150 ml of methanol, and the solution is cooled to 10°C and 0.63 g of sodium borohydride is added. After 15 minutes ice is added, and the mixture is acidified with hydrochloric acid, made alkaline with ammonia and extracted by shaking with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated. An oil is obtained and is reacted further as the crude product.

Yield: 5.4 g (89% of theory).

^1H NMR spectrum (80 MHz) (CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.7$ ppm (s, 1H)

b) 2-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethylene oxide

5 g (0.018 mol) of 1-(2-Trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxy-2-bromoethane are suspended in 4 ml of 50% strength sodium hydroxide solution and stirred for 5 minutes. The mixture is then diluted with ice-water and extracted by shaking with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo at 20°C, and the resulting oil is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride as eluant.

Yield: 2.15 g (67% of theory),

^1H NMR spectrum (80 MHz) (CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.5$ ppm (s, 1H)

Example 2C

2-(2-Methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethylene oxide

10.2 g (0.048 mol) of Trimethylsulphonium iodide are dissolved in 42 ml of dimethyl sulphoxide and added dropwise to a stirred solution, which is maintained at 0°C, of 1.14 g of sodium hydride in 50 ml of dimethyl sulphoxide/tetrahydrofuran (1:1). After 60 minutes, a solution of 6.1 g of 2-methyl-4-formylthiazole in 25 ml of tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise at 0°C, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. It is then cooled to 0°C, 9.6 ml of water are added dropwise, and the mixture is extracted with ether. The ethereal phase is extracted by shaking 2 x with water, dried and concentrated. The resulting oil is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate (65:35) as eluant.

Yield: 1.6 g (24% of theory),

¹H NMR spectrum (80 MHz) (CDCl₃): δ = 7.1 ppm(s, 1H)

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Example 1

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-benzyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-benzoylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanaminé

3.5 g (0.011 mol) of 2-Benzoylamino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 20 ml of dimethylformamide and added dropwise to a stirred solution, at room temperature, of 2.6 g (0.092 mol) of N-benzyl-2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine and 1.1 g (0.011 mol) of triethylamine dissolved in 40 ml of dimethylformamide. After 1.5 hours ice/water is added, and the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. The resulting amino-ketone is taken up in 100 ml of methanol and at room temperature, 0.6 g of sodium borohydride is added. After 1 hour the mixture is evaporated to dryness, water is added, and hydrochloric acid is used to acidify. After 10 minutes the mixture is made alkaline with ammonia and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 1.4 g (29% of theory)

Calculated: C 68.03 H 5.90 N 7.93

Found: 68.13 6.11 7.88

¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD): δ = 6.875 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 2

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-benzyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

13.6 ml (0.0136 mol) of 1 N sodium hydroxide solution are added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 1.5 g (0.0034 mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-

1-methylethyl]-N-benzyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in dioxan/methanol = 1:1 within 10 minutes, with stirring. After 1 hour 20 ml of water are added dropwise sufficiently slowly that a solution is always maintained. After 16 hours 13.5 ml (0.0136 mol) of 1 N hydrochloric acid are added, and the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride which is dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness, and the resulting base is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1.

Yield: 0.36 g (26% of theory),

Calculated: C 64.21 H 6.12 N 10.21

Found: 64.12 6.12 9.99

¹H NMR spectrum (DMSO): δ = 6.250 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 3

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-benzoylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

9.6 g (0.03 mol) of 2-Benzoylamino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole are dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride and, while stirring at room temperature, added dropwise to a solution of 11.5 g (0.06 mol) of 2-(4-carboethoxyphenyl)ethylamine in 150 ml of methylene chloride. After 1.5 hours, the mixture is cooled to 5°C, diluted with 200 ml of methanol and, for the reduction of the resulting amino-ketone, 3 g of sodium borohydride are added in small portions at 0-5°C. After 3 hours the solution is evaporated to dryness, ice/water is added, and hydrochloric acid is used to acidify. After 10 minutes the mixture is made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using chloroform/

methanol = 9:1, with the addition of 2% ammonia-saturated ethanol, as eluant. The resulting product is induced to crystallise with petroleum ether.

Yield: 3.4 g (26% of theory),

M.p.: 83-85°C

Calculated: C 62.85 H 5.73 N 9.56

Found: 62.75 5.78 9.41

Example 4

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-benzoylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 2 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-benzoylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, followed by purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol = 1:1 and trituration with water/ethanol = 9:1.

Yield: 36% of theory,

M.p.: 143-145°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 61.29 H 5.14 N 10.14

Found: 61.19 5.18 10.06

Example 5

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-benzoylamino-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-(4-carboethoxyphenyl)ethylamine and stoichiometric amounts of triethylamine with 2-benzoylamino-4-methyl-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol = 9:1 as eluant and trituration

with petroleum ether.

Yield: 33% of theory,

M.p.: 96-98°C

Calculated: C 63.55 H 6.00 N 9.26

Found: 63.45 5.85 9.19

Example 6

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-(4-carboethoxyphenyl)ethylamine and stoichiometric amounts of triethylamine with 2-acetylamino-4-methyl-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 19:1 as eluant and trituration with ether.

Yield: 33% of theory,

M.p.: 97-99°C

Calculated: C 58.29 H 6.44 N 10.73

Found: 58.40 6.58 10.61

Example 7

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 2 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. After neutralisation with 1 N hydrochloric acid, the mixture is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is recrystallised from 10 ml of water.

Yield: 80% of theory,
M.p.: 156-158°C
Calculated: C 56.18 H 5.83 N 11.56
Found: 56.20 5.95 11.61

Example 8

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

3 g (0.013 mol) of 2-Amino-4-methyl-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole are added in small portions to a stirred solution of 5.2 g (0.026 mol) of triethylamine in 300 ml of tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. After 2 hours the mixture is evaporated to dryness. The resulting residue is dissolved in ethanol and, for the reduction of the amino-ketone which has formed, 1.5 g of sodium borohydride are added in small portions while stirring at 15°C. After 16 hours the solution is evaporated to dryness, water is added, and the mixture is acidified with hydrochloric acid. It is then made alkaline with ammonia and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol = 8:2 as eluant. The resulting base is dissolved in ethanol, converted into the dihydrochloride with isopropanolic hydrochloric acid and acetone, and the product is washed with ether.

Yield: 3.5 g (64% of theory),
M.p.: 160°C
Calculated: C 48.34 H 5.97 N 9.95
Found: 48.23 6.20 9.97

Example 9

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

1.5 g (0.0043 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine are dissolved in 30 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid, and the solution is heated at 90°C for 2.5 hours and then evaporated to dryness. The remaining residue is recrystallised from a mixture of 50 ml of ethanol and 3 ml of water, and the resulting crystals are washed with ether.

Yield: 1.4 g (85% of theory),

M.p.: 218-219°C

Calculated: C 44.21 H 5.04 N 11.05

Found: 44.40 5.17 10.94

Example 10

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethanamine and triethylamine in tetrahydrofuran with 2-acetylamino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant and precipitating the hydrochloride with isopropanolic hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 36% of theory,

M.p.: 118-120°C

Calculated: C 52.23 H 5.84 N 10.15

Found: 51.98 6.01 9.97

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz), the product is an approximately 35:65 mixture of diastereomers.

Example 11

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 9 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-acetylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1 N hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 79% of theory,

M.p.: 167°C

Calculated: C 45.69 H 5.37 N 10.66

Found: 45.49 5.51 10.54

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 40:60 diastereomer mixture.

Example 12

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1.3 g (0.0062 mol) of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)glyoxal and 1.2 g (0.0057 mol) of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethanamine are mixed at 50°C and stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. For the reduction of the resulting Schiff's base, 0.75 g of sodium borohydride is added in portions at 20°C, and the mixture is stirred for 16 hours. It is then poured onto ice, and the mixture is acidified with hydrochloric acid, made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and

purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 40:1 as eluant.

Yield: 1.5 g (68% of theory),

Calculated: C 52.57 H 4.93 N 7.21

Found: 52.71 5.08 7.30

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.735 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.895 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 13

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-phenyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1.32 g (0.006 mol) of 2-Hydroxy-2-(2-phenyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1.33 g (0.006 mol) of 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-propan-2-one are dissolved in 40 ml of absolute methanol, and 0.34 ml (0.006 mol) of glacial acetic acid and 0.37 g (0.006 mol) of sodium cyanoborohydride are added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. It is then poured onto ice, and the mixture is acidified with hydrochloric acid, made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with chloroform. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 2.2g (86% of theory)

Calculated: C 64.76 H 6.14 N 6.56 S 7.51

Found: 64.50 6.42 6.39 7.30

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.88 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.93 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the

product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 14

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1 g (0.0027 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine is dissolved in 5 ml of methanol and stirred with 5 ml of concentrated ammonia at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture is then diluted with water and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 0.76 (81% of theory),

M.p.: 148°C

Calculated: C 58.43 H 6.63 N 12.02

Found: 58.62 6.69 12.00

According to the ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 25:75 diastereomer mixture.

Example 15

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetylthiazole and 2-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 10% of theory,

Calculated: C 51.79 H 5.31 N 10.17

Found: 51.79 5.55 10.91

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 7.575 ppm (s, 1H),
7.595 ppm (s, 1H);

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 16

N-[2-(4-Carboxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 2 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. After neutralisation with hydrochloric acid, the mixture is evaporated to dryness and the residue is treated with a mixture of ethyl acetate/ethanol = 6:1. The extract is evaporated to dryness and the residue is triturated with 5 ml of water. The water is decanted off and the remaining residue is taken up in methanol, the solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is triturated with ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 52% of theory,

M.p.: 107-109°C,

Calculated: C 51.33 H 4.58 N 7.48

Found: 51.41 4.74 7.42

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 17

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 54% of theory,

Calculated: C 54.04 H 5.22 N 6.30

Found: 54.28 5.24 6.46

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 7.610 ppm (s, 1H);
7.575 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 18

Methyl 3-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine
carboxylate

0.52 g (0.0012 mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 0.211 g (0.0024 mol) of methyl glyoxylate and 25 ml toluene are heated at 120°C for 10 minutes and then boiled under a water trap for 1 hour. The solution is cooled, 50 ml of ethyl acetate are added, and the mixture is shaken with 30 ml of water. The organic phase is separated off, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. The residue is purified on a laboratory size B

prepacked column (supplied by Merck) using toluene/ethyl acetate = 20:1.5 as eluant.

Fraction A (diastereomer pairs A and B),

Yield: 90 mg (15.4% of theory),

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 5.10 ppm (s, 1H);
5.24 ppm (s, 1H)

According to ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Fraction B (diastereomer pairs C and D):

Yield: 110 mg (18.8% of theory),

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 4.97 ppm (s, 1H);
5.21 ppm (s, 1H)

According to ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 19

Methyl 3-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared analogously to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate.

Fraction A (diastereomer pairs A and B):

Yield: 25% of theory,

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 5.07 ppm (s, 1H)
5.26 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 45:55 diastereomer mixture.

Fraction B (diastereomer pairs C and D):

Yield: 23% of theory,

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 5.08 ppm (s, 1H);
5.22 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 35:65 diastereomer mixture.

Example 20

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethanamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column with methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1 as eluant.

Yield: 51% of theory,

Calculated: C 51.66 H 5.06 N 6.70

Found: 51.40 5.14 6.64

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.835 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.895 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 21

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(4-methyl-oxazol-5-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

2.6 g (0.009 mol) of 4-Methyl-5-bromoacetyl-oxazole and 1.16 g (0.009 mol) of N,N-diisopropyl-ethylamine

are dissolved in 50 ml of methylene chloride. This solution is added dropwise, within 20 minutes to 3.47 g (0.018 mol) of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine in 100 ml of methylene chloride, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and at 35°C for 1 hour. The reaction solution is cooled in an ice bath, and 150 ml of methanol are added. Then, for the reduction of the resulting amino-ketone, 1 g of sodium borohydride is added in portions over 30 minutes, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 20 hours and then evaporated. Ice-water is then added to the residue, and the mixture is acidified with hydrochloric acid, made alkaline with concentrated aqueous ammonia and extracted with chloroform. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant. The hydrochloride is then precipitated with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 1.1 g (31% of theory),

M.p.: 80°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 52.17 H 6.18 N 7.13 Cl 18.14

Found: 52.00 6.10 6.90 17.90

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 22

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine with 4-bromoacetyl-thiazole, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel plate

using ethyl acetate/methanol = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 9% of theory,

Calculated: C 59.97 H 6.29 N 8.75

Found: 60.09 6.01 8.56

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.900-4.970 ppm (m, =CH-OH);

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 23

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-methyl-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-
4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole and N-methyl-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine, followed by reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 40:1 as eluant.

Yield: 53% of theory,

Calculated: C 52.77 H 5.36 N 6.48

Found: 53.00 5.06 6.64

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$): δ = 7.555 ppm (s, 1H);
7.575 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 24

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 14 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with concentrated ammonia followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 65% of theory,

Calculated: C 50.61 H 5.00 N 10.42

Found: 50.43 5.19 10.37

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.850 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.775 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 25

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 55% of theory,

Calculated: C 59.32 H 6.64 N 7.69

Found: 59.20 6.45 7.91

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.825 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.775 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 26

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(thiazol-4-yl)ethylamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 48% of theory,

Calculated: C 58.26 H 6.33 N 8.00

Found: 58.41 6.36 8.22

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.945 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.900 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 27

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2,5-dimethyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 21 by reaction of 2,5-dimethyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine, followed by reduction and precipitation of the dihydrochloride using ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 47% of theory,

Melting point: 78°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 53.33 H 6.46 N 6.90 Cl 17.51

Found: 53.10 6.50 6.80 17.32

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 28

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2,5-dimethyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 21 by reaction of 2,5-dimethyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine, followed by reduction and precipitation of the dihydrochloride using ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 47% of theory,

M.p.: 82°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 52.41 H 6.48 N 6.43 Cl 16.28

Found: 52.21 6.55 6.50 16.40

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 29

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2,4-dimethyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2,4-dimethyl-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine, followed by

reduction and purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 17:3.

Yield: 45% of theory,

Calculated: C 60.29 H 6.92 N 7.40

Found 60.53 6.85 7.60

^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 4.890-4.970 ppm (m, = CH-OH);

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 53:47 diastereomer mixture.

Example 30

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole and N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine. Before the reduction with sodium borohydride, the mixture is heated to boiling for 3 hours to complete the reaction. The base is then purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate as mobile phase.

Yield: 50% of theory,

Calculated: C 51.94 H 5.45 N 6.06

Found: 52.00 5.33 6.09

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 0.930 ppm (d, - CH-);

$\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$
0.970 ppm (d, - CH-)
 $\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$

Example 31

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-oxazol-
4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 21 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-oxazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine followed by reduction. The compound is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 20:1 as eluant, and then the hydrochloride is precipitated with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 0.43 g (10% of theory),

M.p.: 58°C

Calculated: C 50.38 H 5.34 N 6.18 Cl 7.82

Found: 50.58 5.33 5.93 8.20

Example 32

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 11.6 g (0.043 mol) of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 23 g (0.086 mol) of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine. To complete the reaction the mixture is heated to boiling for 6 hours. It is then concentrated in vacuo, and the resulting residue is dissolved in 85 ml of trifluoroacetic acid and, at room temperature, 7 g (0.06 mol) of triethylsilane are added. After 90 hours the solution is poured onto ice, and concentrated ammonia is added, and the mixture is extracted several times with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column

using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8/2 as eluant.

Yield: 11 g (58% of theory),

^1H NMR spectrum: δ = 7.610 ppm (s, 1H); 7.578 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 43:57 diastereomer mixture.

Example 33

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine followed by reduction. The compound is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9/1 as eluant.

Yield: 8% of theory,

Calculated: C 52.77 H 5.36 N 6.47

Found: 52.60 5.44 6.55

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.765 ppm (dd, =CH-OH);
4.810 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 54:46 diastereomer mixture.

Example 34

N-[3-(4-Carboxamidophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carboxamidophenyl)butan-3-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 5/1 as eluant.

Yield: 26% of theory,

M.p.: 119-121°C

Calculated: C 52.70 H 5.20 N 10.85

Found 52.61 5.35 10.84

According to ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz), the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 35

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After neutralisation with 1N hydrochloric acid, the mixture is extracted by shaking with methylene chloride, the extract is evaporated to dryness, and the remaining residue is triturated with petroleum ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 94% of theory,

M.p.: 86°C

Calculated: C 53.01 H 4.92 N 6.51

Found: 53.14 4.85 6.54

Example 36

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After neutralisation with 1N hydrochloric acid, the mixture is extracted by shaking with methylene chloride, the extract is evaporated to dryness, and the remaining residue is triturated with petroleum ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 50% of theory,

M.p.: 80-82°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 50.49 H 4.74 N 6.93

Found: 50.60 4.61 7.04

Example 37

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-propan-2-one followed by precipitation of the hydrochloride with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 43% of theory,

M.p.: 58°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 48.45 H 5.26 N 6.64 Cl 16.82 S 7.60

Found: 48.48 5.23 6.61 16.67 7.87

Example 38

N-[2-(4-(2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-[4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol/methanolic ammonia = 9.5/0.4/0.1 as eluant.

Yield: 43% of theory,

Calculated: C 56.00 H 5.41 N 6.54 S 7.48

Found: 56.00 5.57 6.37 7.76

According to ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 3:4 diastereomer mixture.

Example 39

N-[2-(4-(2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-[4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate = 19:1 as eluant.

Yield: 29% of theory,

Calculated: C 58.14 H 5.54 N 6.16 S 7.05

Found: 58.38 5.49 5.96 7.40

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer

mixture.

Example 40

N-[2-(4-(2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-[4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using toluene/methanol = 19:1 as eluant.

Yield: 32% of theory,

Calculated: C 65.97 H 7.05 N 6.99 S 8.01

Found: 65.70 7.16 6.88 8.05

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 41

N-[2-(4-(2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-[4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methyl-ethenyl)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol/ammonia = 9:1:0.1 as eluant.

Yield: 59% of theory,

Calculated: C 64.13 H 7.00 N 7.48 S 8.56

Found: 63.90 6.86 7.20 8.28

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 42

N-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using toluene/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 46% of theory,

Calculated: C 64.12 H 6.96 N 8.80 S 10.07

Found: 63.90 7.03 8.73 9.83

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture.

Example 43

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 3 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethanamine, followed by reduction.

Yield: 15% of theory,

M.p.: 91-92°C

Calculated: C 50.49 H 4.74 N 6.93 S 7.93

Found: 50.74 4.94 6.84 8.10

Example 44

N-[3-(4-Carboxamidophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carboxamidophenyl)butan-3-one.

Yield: 46% of theory,

M.p.: 94-95°C

Calculated: C 61.24 H 6.95 N 12.60 S 9.61

Found: 61.50 7.15 12.34 9.65

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 50:50 mixture of diastereomers.

Example 45

N-[3-(4-Carboxamidophenyl)-1-methylpropyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 32 by reaction of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-(4-carboxamidophenyl)-1-methylpropylamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole followed by reduction with triethylsilane.

Yield: 19.7% of theory,

M.p.: 95-105°C

Calculated: C 55.19 H 5.36 N 10.16 S 7.76

Found: 55.20 5.45 9.98 7.91

^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): δ = 4.74 ppm (dd, 1H)
 δ = 4.815 ppm (dd, 1H)

According to the ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 48:52 mixture of diastereomers.

Example 46

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

a) N-(4-Hydroxyphenyl-acetyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

3.16 g (20 mmol) of 2-Hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine are dissolved in 80 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran and, successively, 3.84 g (20 mmol) of 4-hydroxy-phenylacetic acid, 6.3 g (24 mmol) of triphenylphosphine, 5.6 ml (40 mmol) of triethylamine and 2 ml (20 mmol) of carbon tetrachloride are added. After stirring overnight, the mixture is concentrated, the residue is taken up in 2N hydrochloric acid and the solution is extracted three times with methylene chloride. The aqueous phase is then adjusted to pH 7 with 2N sodium hydroxide solution and evaporated to dryness. The residue from evaporation is extracted by boiling several times with a mixture of chloroform/methanol (1:1). The extracts are concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 50:1 as eluant.

Yield: 4.4 g of oil (75.9% of theory),

Calculated: C 57.51 H 5.52 N 9.58

Found: 57.63 5.59 9.41

b) N-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

4.2 g (14.4 mmol) of N-(4-Hydroxyphenyl-acetyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine are dissolved in 30 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran, and the solution is added dropwise to a suspension, which is boiling under reflux, of 1.37 g (36 mmol)

of lithium aluminium hydride in 30 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran. After 1 hour the mixture is cooled, decomposed with 2N sodium hydroxide solution and concentrated. The residue is then taken up in 20 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid, and the solution is made alkaline with aqueous ammonia. After renewed concentration, the residue is extracted with hot chloroform/methanol = 10:1. The extracts are concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 4:1 as eluant. Subsequently the hydrochloride is precipitated in ethyl acetate using ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 760 mg (19% of theory),

M.p.: 110-113°C

Calculated: C 53.41 H 6.08 N 8.90 Cl 11.26

Found: 53.12 6.04 8.80 11.31

c) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

100 mg (2.1 mmol) of Sodium hydride dispersion (50% in paraffin oil) are added to 280 mg (1 mmol) of N-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride dissolved in 7 ml of absolute dimethyl formamide. After stirring at room temperature for 15 minutes, the solution of 153 mg (1 mmol) of ethyl bromoacetate in 3 ml of absolute dimethylformamide is rapidly added dropwise. The mixture is then stirred overnight, 20 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution are added, and extraction with methylene chloride is carried out. The extracts are dried, concentrated and, after dissolution in ether/methanol, the hydrochloride is precipitated with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 20 mg (21% of theory),

M.p.: 163-165°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 52.78 H 5.99 N 7.24
Found: 52.41 5.76 7.32

Example 47

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

a) N-[2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)ethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared analogously to Example 32 by reaction of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethanamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole followed by reduction with triethylsilane.

Yield: 24% of theory, oil,
Calculated: C 54.82 H 5.14 N 7.52 S 8.61
Found: 55.00 5.24 7.42 8.86

b) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

0.6 g (1.6 mmol) of N-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine are heated on a steam bath with 6 ml of 48% strength aqueous hydrobromic acid for 3 hours. The mixture is then concentrated, toluene is added; and the mixture is again evaporated to dryness. The foamy residue is boiled under reflux in 15 ml of acetone with 1.2 g (8.7 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 0.3 ml (1.65 mmol) of methyl bromoacetate for 1 hour. The mixture is then filtered, the filtrate is concentrated, and the residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/acetone = 4:1.

Yield: 0.5g (72% of theory),

Calculated: C 53.01 H 4.92 N 6.51 S 7.45

Found: 53.07 4.88 6.72 7.62

Example 48

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

a) N-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-
trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 22 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxyethanamine followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate = 3:1 as eluant.

Yield: 29% of theory,

Calculated: C 54.83 H 5.14 N 7.52

Found: 53.83 5.07 6.93

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

b) N-[2-(4-Carboethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

280 mg (0.75 mmol) of N-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine are boiled under reflux for 6 hours with 101 mg (0.82 mmol) of ethyl chloroacetate and 113 mg (0.82 mmol) of potassium carbonate in 2 ml of anhydrous acetone. The mixture is then filtered with suction, the residue is washed twice with acetone, and the filtrate is concentrated. The crude base is purified on

a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol = 20:1 as eluant.

Yield: 50% of theory,

Calculated: C 55.01 H 5.50 N 6.11 S 6.99

Found: 55.48 5.62 5.85 6.62

Example 49

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one hydrochloride

0.194 g (1.27 mmol) of methyl bromoacetate, 0.175 g (1.27 mmol) of potassium carbonate and a small crystal of potassium iodide are successively added to a solution of 0.50 g (1.27 mmol) of N-[2-(4-methoxycarbonylmethoxy-phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in 5 ml of anhydrous dimethyl formamide. After stirring at 20°C for 4 hours, the dimethyl formamide is removed by distillation in vacuo, and the residue is partitioned between chloroform and water. The dried and filtered chloroform extract is concentrated in vacuo and the residue is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (toluene/acetone = 4/1).

Yield: 0.20 g (36% of theory), viscous oil.

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

δ = 5.59 ppm (dd, =CH-O-CO-)

δ = 5.62 ppm (dd, =CH-O-CO-)

A hydrochloride is obtained in the form of a foam

by treatment of the base with hydrogen chloride/ether followed by drying at 20°C and 0.1 Torr.

Melting range: 40-50°C.

Calculated:

(x 1.2 HCl) C 54.44 H 6.27 Cl 8.77

Found: 54.70 6.57 8.48

Example 50

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

a) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one

0.60 ml (7.89 mmol) of chloroacetyl chloride is added dropwise to a stirred solution of 3.10 g (7.89 mmol) of N-[2-(4-methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1.10 ml (7.89 mmol) of triethylamine in 20 ml of chloroform at 25°C internal temperature. After the mixture has stood overnight at 20°C, it is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous dimethyl formamide. To this is added 0.888 g (15.78 mmol) of a 55% dispersion of sodium hydride in oil, during which brief foaming is observed. The mixture is stirred at 20°C for 3 hours, concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is partitioned between water and ether. The ether solution is dried, filtered and concentrated in vacuo, and the oily residue is purified on silica gel (toluene/acetone =4:1).

Yield: 1.40 g (41% of theory),
Melting range: 60-70°C

Calculated: C 61.10 H 6.53 N 6.48 S 7.41
Found: 61.20 6.57 6.77 7.58

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl_3) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

δ = 4.72 ppm (dd, $=\text{CH}-\text{O}-$)
 δ = 4.85 ppm (dd, $=\text{CH}-\text{O}-$)

b) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

0.200 g (0.462 mmol) N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one is added to 0.425 ml (4.56 mmol) of phosphorus oxychloride. After the mixture has been stirred at 20°C for 15 minutes it is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in 4 ml of 1,2-dimethoxyethane. After addition of 0.052 g (1.39 mmol) of sodium borohydride and stirring overnight at 20°C, the mixture is concentrated in vacuo and the residue is partitioned between chloroform and water. After the chloroform solution has been dried and filtered and concentrated it is heated with hydrogen chloride solution at 100°C for one hour. After concentration in vacuo the residue is partitioned between chloroform and aqueous sodium carbonate solution, and the chloroform extract is purified on silica gel (toluene/acetone = 3:1).

Yield: 0.028g (14.5% of theory),
Calculated: Molecular peak m/e = 418
Found: Base peak m/e = 239

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

δ = 4.72 ppm (dd, $=\text{CH}-\text{O}-$)

δ = 4.74 ppm (dd, =CH-O-)

Example 51

N-[2-Carbomethoxyethoxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxyethoxyphenyl)-propan-2-one followed by purification of the base by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform/methanol = 10:1).

Yield: 89% of theory,

Calculated: Molecular peak m/e = 418

Found: Base peak m/e = 239

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl_3):

δ = 4.80 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

δ = 4.84 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

To convert the base into the dihydrochloride it is treated with hydrogen chloride/diethyl ether. After the ether has been evaporated off in vacuo the product is dried at 20°C and 0.1 Torr for 3 days.

Melting range: 55-70°C

Calculated: C 51.61 H 6.49 N 6.02 S 6.88

Found: 51.40 6.64 5.86 6.88

Example 52

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-propylthiazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydro-
chloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-propyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base by column chromatography on silica gel (chloroform/methanol = 10:1).

Yield: 52% of theory,

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 4.72 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

δ = 4.78 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

To convert the viscous base into the dihydrochloride it is treated with hydrogen chloride/methanol.

After the methanol has been evaporated off in vacuo, the product is dried first at 0.1 Torr and 40-50°C and then overnight at 35°C and 0.1 Torr over phosphorous pentoxide.

Melting range: 50-70°C

Calculated: C 51.61 H 6.49 N 6.02 S 6.88

Found: 51.38 6.13 6.28 7.00

Example 53

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-propyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-propyl-thiazolyl-4-yl)ethanamine in methanol and 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After the mixture has been neutralised with 1N hydrochloric acid it is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is then partitioned between chloroform and water. The chloroform extract is dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue from evaporation provides on trituration with ether a powdery solid which is dried at 50°C and 0.1 Torr for 6 hours.

Yield: 79% of theory,

Melting range: 79-85°C

Calculated:

(x 0.75 H₂O) C 58.23 H 7.07 N 7.15 S 8.18

Found: 58.10 6.75 6.91 8.56.

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃/CD₃OD) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

δ = 5.14 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

δ = 5.17 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

Example 54

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of

N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-isopropyl-thiazolyl-4-yl)ethanamine in methanol and 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After 1N hydrochloric acid has been added until pH 6 has been reached, the mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is partitioned between chloroform and water. The dried and filtered chloroform extract is evaporated in vacuo. Trituration of the residue from evaporation with ether results in a foam-like solid which still contains about 5% chloroform even after drying for several hours at 30°C and 0.1 Torr over phosphorous pentoxide.

Yield: 22% of theory,

Melting range: 80-90°C

Calculated:

(+ 5% CHCl₃) C 54.35 H 6.48 N 6.66 S 9.69

Found: 54.19 6.27 6.53 9.26

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, d₆-DMSO) the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

δ = 5.00 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

δ = 5.04 ppm (dd, =CH-OH)

Example 55

N-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazolyl-4-yl)ethanamine with 4-methoxyphenyl-propan-2-one, followed by purification of a base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 92:8 as eluant and precipitation of the hydrochloride with ethereal hydrochloric

acid.

Yield: 57% of theory,

Melting range: 147-149°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 48.42 H 5.08 N 7.06 Cl 8.93

Found: 48.65 5.39 7.11 9.19

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 56

3-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared by analogy to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]2--hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5:4.5:0.5 as eluant.

Yield: 25% of theory,

Calculated: C 53.02 H 4.92 N 6.51 Cl 7.45

Found: 53.29 4.86 6.32 7.54

Example 57

N-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 4-hydroxyphenyl-propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 63% of theory,
Melting point: from 77°C, clear melt from 97°C
Calculated: C 52.01 H 4.95 N 8.09 S 9.26
Found: 52.05 4.98 8.17 9.19

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 58

N-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methylthiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 4-hydroxyphenyl-propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/methanol/ammonia = 9:1:1 as eluant.

Yield: 52% of theory,
Melting point: 146-154°C
Calculated: C 61.62 H 6.89 N 9.58 S 10.97
Found: 61.96 6.90 9.65 11.24

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 70:30 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 59

N-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 4-methoxyphenyl-propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 80% of theory,

Melting point: 146-154°C

Calculated: C 55.95 H 5.48 N 7.25

Found: 56.09 5.62 6.83

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 60

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared by analogy to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methyl-ethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5:4.5:0.5 as eluant.

Yield: 66% of theory,

Calculated: C 55.41 H 5.05 N 5.62 S 6.43

Found: 55.33 5.23 4.96 6.64

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 5.10 ppm (s, 2H)

δ = 5.23 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 5.27 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 1:1:1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 61

Methyl 3-[2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared by analogy to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate, followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate = 9:1 as eluant and precipitation of the hydrochloride with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 37% of theory,

Melting point: from 158°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 47.74 H 4.45 N 6.19 S 7.08 Cl 7.88

Found: 47.49 4.72 6.38 7.22 7.98

Example 62

Methyl 3-[2-(4-(2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared by analogy to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-(2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate, followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 7:3 as eluant.

Yield: 18% of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 62.14 H 6.35 N 6.30 S 7.21

Found: 61.90 6.60 6.34 7.03

Example 63

Methyl 3-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-5-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-2-oxazolidine carboxylate

Prepared by analogy to Example 18 by reaction of N-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with methyl glyoxylate, followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using ether/petroleum ether = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 25% of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 59.65 H 6.12 N 7.73 S 8.85

Found: 60.00 5.98 7.23 8.97

Example 64

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one

2.1 g (0.0005 mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine are dissolved in 70 ml of acetone, and while stirring 5 ml of methyl bromoacetate and 5 g of potassium carbonate are added. The mixture is initially stirred at room temperature for 16 hours then heated under reflux for 4 hours. The inorganic products are removed by filtration, the solvent is removed by distillation, and the resulting residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8.1:1.5 as eluant.

Yield: 0.8 g of oil (35% of theory),

Calculated: C 52.39 H 4.62 N 6.11

Found: 52.50 4.51 5.85

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.596 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 7.686 ppm (d, 1H)

According to this, the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 65

N-[2-(4-Carboethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine hydrochloride

0.5 g (0.0012 mol) of N-[2-(4-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine is dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform and, while stirring, 2 ml ethanol and 0.25 g of concentrated sulphuric acid are added, and the mixture is heated to reflux with a water trap for one hour. The mixture is then cooled, ice-water is added the mixture is made alkaline with ammonia and the phases are separated. The aqueous phase is then extracted again by shaking with chloroform, and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting residue is dissolved in ether, ethereal hydrochloric acid is added, the mixture is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is triturated with acetone and filtered off with suction.

Yield 0.37 g (63% of theory),

Melting point: 122-123°C

Calculated: C 50.95 H 5.30 N 5.66

Found: 50.85 5.49 5.68

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 66

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one, purification of the base on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/ethanol = 8:2 as eluant and then precipitation of the dihydrochloride using ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield 32% of theory,

Melting point: 190-192°C

Calculated: C 49.43 H 5.99 N 6.40

Found: 49.43 5.90 6.49

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 67

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
(Diastereomer B)

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one and sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol (reaction time: 5 hours) followed by purification on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1. This results in a 50:50 diastereomer mixture of the base. This is recrystallised from a mixture of ether/ethyl acetate = 65:10. The mother liquor resulting from this is mixed with ethereal hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is evaporated to dryness.

The residue resulting from this is recrystallised from a mixture of ether/ethyl acetate/methanol = 100:60:1. The mother liquor obtained after the crystals have been removed by filtration is evaporated to dryness, and the base is liberated by shaking with alkali and methylene chloride and purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1 as eluant. This results in diastereomer B as an oil approximately 92-94% pure.

Yield: 4% of theory,

Calculated: C 54.66 H 5.06 N 6.70

Found: 54.43 5.13 6.88

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.56 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 68

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
(Diastereomer A)

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one and sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol (reaction time: 5 hours) followed by purification on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol=20:1. This results in an approximately 50:50 diastereomer mixture of the base. This is recrystallised from a mixture of ether/ethyl acetate = 65:10, and twice more from ethyl acetate. This results in diastereomer A in 98-99% purity.

Yield: 14% of theory,
Melting point: 104-105°C
Calculated: C 51.66 H 5.06 N 6.70
Found: 51.90 4.82 6.82

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.59 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 69

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-
(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine (Diastereomer
A)

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of
N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine (diastereomer
A) in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution.
After the mixture has been neutralised with 1N
hydrochloric acid it is extracted by shaking with
methylene chloride, the extract is evaporated to
dryness, and the remaining residue is triturated
with petroleum ether and is filtered off with suction.

Yield: 96% of theory,
Melting point: from 70°C (sintering)
Calculated: C 53.01 H 4.92 N 6.51
Found: 53.15 4.97 6.53

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.757 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 70

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine (Diastereomer B)

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine (diastereomer B) in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After the mixture has been neutralised with 1N hydrochloric acid it is extracted by shaking with methylene chloride, the extract is evaporated to dryness, and the remaining residue is triturated with petroleum ether and is filtered off with suction.

Yield: 88% of theory,

Melting point: from 70°C (sintering)

Calculated: C 53.01 H 4.92 N 6.51

Found: 53.19 5.19 6.48

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.786 ppm (s, 1H)

According to this the compound still contains about 6-7% of diastereomer A.

Example 71

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine (Diastereomer A)

1 g (0.0022 Mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one (diastereomer A) is dissolved in 6 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran. At room temperature

15 ml (0.015 Mol) of a one molar solution of diborane in tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise within 15-20 minutes. During this the solution heated up to about 35-40°C. After 30 minutes the mixture is evaporated to dryness and the remaining residue is dissolved in 40 ml of methanol and 2 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is left to stand for 30 minutes. While cooling in ice, the mixture is made alkaline with ammonia and is extracted several times by shaking with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and the base is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 7.5:2.5 as eluant.

Yield: 0.28 g (31% of theory),

Melting point: 76-78°C

Calculated: C 54.79 H 5.57 N 6.73

Found: 54.90 5.71 6.54

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.614 ppm (s, 1H)

Example 72

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
(Diastereomer A)

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboxymethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine (diastereomer A) in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After the mixture has been neutralised with 1N hydrochloric acid it is extracted by shaking with methylene chloride, the extract is evaporated to dryness, and the remaining residue is triturated

with petroleum ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 89% of theory,

Melting point: 119-121°C

Calculated: C 50.49 H 4.74 N 6.93

Found: 50.62 4.69 6.90

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

$\delta = 7.771$ ppm (s, 1H)

Example 73

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After the mixture has been neutralised with 1N hydrochloric acid it is evaporated to dryness, treated with 10 ml of ethanol, and the inorganic residues are removed by filtration. The ethanol phase is diluted with 60 ml of methylene chloride and again filtered. The mother liquor is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is triturated with ether and filtered off with suction.

Yield: 90% of theory,

Melting point: 83-85°C

Calculated: C 50.88 H 5.17 N 6.25

Found: 50.70 5.44 6.11

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 60:40 diastereomer mixture.

Example 74

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine
(Diastereomer A)

a) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-
5-one (Diastereomer A)

1.2 g (0.0029 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine (diastereomer A) are dissolved in 12 ml of methylene chloride, and the solution is cooled to 12°C and 0.4 ml (0.0029 mol) of triethylamine is added. While stirring, 0.22 ml (0.0029 mol) of chloroacetyl chloride is added dropwise. The temperature rises to 24°C during this. After 30 minutes the organic phase is extracted by shaking with water, dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness. The oil which results from this is taken up in 12 ml of dimethylformamide and, while stirring, reacted at 22-24°C with 130 mg of 50% sodium hydride dispersion in oil. After one hour a further 90 mg of 50% sodium hydride dispersion are added to complete the reaction. After a total of 1.5 hours the mixture is neutralised with ethereal hydrochloric acid, and 100 ml of methylene chloride are added. The organic phase is extracted by shaking with water, and the latter is extracted a further 2 x with methylene chloride. After the organic phases have been dried over sodium sulphate they are evaporated to dryness. The resulting oil is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 6:4 as eluant.
Yield 1.2 g (90% of theory).

b) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine
(Diastereomer A)

1.2 g (0.0026 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one (diastereomer A) are dissolved in 10 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran at 22°C. Three portions of 2.8 ml (0.0028 mol) of a 1 molar solution of diborane in tetrahydrofuran are added dropwise to this solution at intervals of 30 minutes in each instance. The mixture is evaporated to dryness after 1.5 hours. The resulting residue is taken up in 80 ml of methanol and the solution is left to stand at room temperature for 16 hours. It is again evaporated to dryness and the resulting residue is taken up in methylene chloride, and the organic phase is extracted with a cold aqueous ammonia solution. The methylene chloride phase is extracted 2 x with water, and the organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated. The resulting residue is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8:2 as eluant. This results in a colourless oil.

Yield: 0.8 g (69.3% of theory),

Calculated: C 54.04 H 5.22 N 6.30

Found: 54.20 5.53 6.41

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 4.807 ppm (dd, 1H)

Example 75

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine
(Diastereomer B)

a) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-
5-one (Diastereomer B)

Prepared by analogy to Example 74a by reaction of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine (diastereomer B), chloroacetyl chloride and sodium hydride, and purification of the base on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 6:4 as eluant.

Yield: 71% of theory.

b) N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine
(Diastereomer B)

Prepared by analogy to Example 74b by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-5-one (diastereomer B) with diborane in tetrahydrofuran, followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 53% of theory,

Calculated: C 54.04 H 5.22 N 6.20

Found: 54.31 5.35 6.22

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):
 $\delta = 4.829$ ppm (dd, 1H)

Example 76

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(carboethoxymethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

0.21 g (0.005 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine is dissolved in 10 ml of butan-2-one, and 0.5 ml of ethyl bromoacetate and 0.5 g of potassium carbonate are added, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The inorganic products are removed by filtration, and the solvent is removed by distillation. The remaining oil is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 85:15 as eluant. A colourless oil is obtained.

Yield: 0.14 g (56% of theory),
Calculated: C 52.47 H 5.41 N 5.56
Found: 52.71 5.42 5.57

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 77

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(carboxymethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1.4 g (0.0031 mol) of N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholin-6-one are dissolved in 10 ml of methanol. 3 ml (0.003 mol) of 1N sodium hydroxide solution are added to this stirred solution at room temperature.

After 5 minutes 15 ml of ice-water are added, and the mixture is neutralised with 3 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid. The aqueous phase is extracted by shaking 3 x with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting residue is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1 as eluant. This results, after concentration, in colourless crystals.

Yield: 0.29 g (21% of theory),

Melting point: 128°C

Calculated: C 50.41 H 4.86 N 5.88

Found: 50.19 4.89 5.74

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 78

N-[2-(4-(2-(1-Piperidino)ethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-(2-(1-piperidino)ethoxy)phenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using methanol as eluant.

Yield: 13% of theory,

Melting point: 128°C

Calculated: C 65.48 H 8.24 N 10.41 S 7.94

Found: 65.39 8.17 10.29 7.79

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl_3):

δ = 4.75 (dd, CH-OH)

δ = 4.70 (dd, CH-OH)

According to the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 79

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 61% of theory,

Calculated: C 60.69 H 7.19 N 8.33 S 9.53

Found: 60.59 7.13 8.25 9.47

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl_3):

δ = 4.78 (dd, CH-OH)

δ = 4.83 (dd, CH-OH)

According to the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 80

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-dimethylamino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

5 g of 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole in 250 ml of acetone are heated to reflux with 10 g of potassium hydrogen carbonate and 9.5 g of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine-hydrochloride

for 3 hours. After the reaction mixture has been cooled the inorganic products are removed by filtration, and the filtrate is concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The resulting oil residue is taken up in 150 ml of absolute methanol and, at 0-5°C, 1.75 g of sodium borohydride are added in small portions. The mixture is then stirred at 0-5°C for one hour and at room temperature for 24 hours. Then ice-water are added to the reaction mixture, and it is acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, made alkaline with ammonia, while cooling in ice, and extracted with methylene chloride. The extract is dried over sodium sulphate, concentrated and purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 0.5 g (6.8% of theory),

Calculated: C 59.43 H 6.93 N 11.56 S 8.82

Found: 59.38 7.07 11.39 9.04

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 6.39 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 6.37 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 2:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 81

N-[2-(Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate =

6:4 as eluant.

Yield: 22% of theory,

Calculated: 61.52 H 6.71 N 7.17 S 8.21

Found: 61.68 6.89 6.98 8.32

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 2.71 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 2.72 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 82

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 27.6% of theory,

Calculated: C 52.30 H 5.42 N 7.18 S 8.21

Found: 52.19 5.57 7.13 8.40

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 83

N-[2-(4-(2-Methylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1.2 ml of borane/dimethyl sulfide complex are added to a solution of 0.38 g of N-[2-(4-methylaminocarbonyl-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in 20 ml of absolute tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture is heated to reflux for three hours. The 4 ml of methanol are cautiously added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the mixture is heated to reflux for one hour. After cooling to room temperature, ethereal hydrochloric acid is added. The resulting solution is evaporated, the resulting residue is taken up in 15 ml of water, and the solution is made alkaline with concentrated ammonia and extracted several times with methylene chloride. The combined extracts are dried with sodium sulphate, evaporated and purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 0.06 g (13.6% of theory),

Calculated: C 53.59 H 6.00 N 10.42

Found: 53.40 6.19 10.20

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 84

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine and potassium hydrogen carbonate in acetone at room temperature, followed by reduction with sodium borohydride in trifluoroacetic acid. The resulting crude product is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 2:8 as eluant.

Yield: 47.4% of theory,

Melting point: 96-98°C

Calculated: C 54.17 H 5.46 N 9.48 S 7.23

Found: 53.99 5.42 9.38 7.39

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.61 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.59 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 85

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using methylene

chloride as eluant.

Yield: 42% of theory,

Calculated: C 63.13 H 6.97 N 7.75

Found: 63.03 6.95 7.68

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.14 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.13 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 2:3 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 86

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-[4-carbomethoxyphenyl]propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/ethyl acetate/methanol/ammonia = 4:4:2:1 as eluant.

Yield: 28% of theory,

Calculated: C 60.62 H 6.42 N 7.44 S 8.52

Found: 60.58 6.40 7.40 8.50

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.13 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.14 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 87

N-[2-(4-(6-Hydroxyhexoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-(6-hydroxyhexoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethylamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole and potassium hydrogen carbonate in acetone at room temperature, followed by reduction with sodium borohydride in trifluoroacetic acid. The resulting crude product is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 6:4 as eluant.

Yield: 10.8% of theory,

Calculated: C 58.46 H 6.61 N 5.93 S 6.78

Found: 58.57 6.49 5.79 6.91

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.61 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 88

N-[2-(4-Methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with 1-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate as eluant.

Yield: 22.3% of theory,

Calculated: C 61.67 H 6.99 N 10.79 S 8.23

Found: 61.70 6.97 10.67 8.42

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 2.72 ppm (s, 3H)

δ = 2.71 ppm (s, 3H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 89

N-[2-(4-Aminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 24 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with ammonia followed by purification on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/toluene = 8:2 as eluant.

Yield: 51.7% of theory,

Calculated: C 53.14 H 5.16 N 9.78 S 7.47

Found: 53.26 5.34 9.63 7.59

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.71 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.69 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 90

N-[2-(4-(2-Methylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 83 by reaction of
N-[2-(4-methylaminocarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with
borane dimethylsulfide complex followed by purification
on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol
(8:2) as eluant.

Yield: 26% of theory,

Calculated: C 55.93 H 6.10 N 9.78

Found: 56.08 6.21 9.65

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.63 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.59 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product
is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 91

N-[2-(4-(6-Hydroxyhexoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
with 1-(4-(6-hydroxyhexoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed
by purification on a silica gel column using ethyl
acetate/methanol (9.5:0.5) as eluant.

Yield: 17.4% of theory,

Calculated: C 56.49 H 6.55 N 6.27 S 7.18

Found: 56.32 6.47 6.34 7.28

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

$\delta = 7.59$ ppm (s, 1H)

$\delta = 7.55$ ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 92

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of 4.2 g (0.0146 mol) of 2-trifluoromethyl-5-methyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 8 g (0.03 mol) of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine in methylene chloride by stirring at room temperature for 20 hours and heating under reflux for 2 hours. The reduction is carried out in 28 ml of trifluoroacetic acid using 2.4 g (0.02 mol) of triethylsilane. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using toluene/ethyl acetate = 7:3 as eluant.

Yield: 1.7 g (28% of theory),

Calculated: C 55.01 H 5.49 N 6.10 S 6.99

Found: 55.20 5.60 6.30 7.20

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

$\delta = 4.775$ ppm (t, 1H)

$\delta = 4.810$ ppm (t, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product

is an approximately 3:2 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 93

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-acetamino-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of 2.23 g (0.0085 mol) of 2-acetylamino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2.26 g of (0.0085 mol) of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine and 0.86 g (0.0085 mol) of triethylamine in 30 ml of methylene chloride and 30 ml of methanol for 20 hours at room temperature. The reduction is carried out in 9 ml of trifluoroacetic acid using 1.48 g (0.0128 mol) of triethylsilane. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 1 g (27% of theory),

Melting point: 65-70°C

Calculated: C 58.18 H 6.27 N 9.69 S 7.33

Found: 57.90 6.40 9.49 7.48

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 6.875 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 6.850 ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 2:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 94

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine dihydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 0.7 g (0.005 mol) of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1.1 g (0.005 mol) of 1-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one in 40 ml absolute methanol with 0.3 g (0.005 mol) of acetic acid and 0.32 g (0.005 mol) of sodium cyanoborohydride. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant, and the dihydrochloride is prepared by precipitation with ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 0.6 g (28% of theory),

Melting point: 160°C sintering, above 168°C decomp.

Calculated: C 51.30 H 6.21 N 6.64 S 16.84

Found: 51.50 6.10 6.76 16.57

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.49 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 7.51 ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 95

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of 5 g (0.0208 mol) of 2-chloro-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 5.6 g (0.021 mol) of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-

(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine in 200 ml of acetone and 6.3 g (0.063 mol) of potassium hydrogen carbonate over 20 hours at room temperature. The reduction is carried out in 41 ml of trifluoroacetic acid using 3.5 g (0.029 mol) of triethylsilane for 24 hours. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol =20:1 as eluant.

Yield: 1.2 g (16% of theory),

Calculated: C 55.53 H 5.64 N 6.81

Found: 55.41 5.70 6.57

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.21 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 7.22 ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 2:3 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 96

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-amino-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine dichloride

1.6 g (0.0037 mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-acetamino-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine in 100 ml of 18% strength hydrochloric acid are heated to reflux under nitrogen for 48 hours.

1.5 g of active charcoal are added to the reaction solution which is thoroughly stirred and filtered. The solution is then concentrated, and the product is dried in vacuo over potassium hydroxide.

Yield: 1.66 g (100% of theory),

Calculated: C 47.99 H 9.32 N 8.32 S 7.11 Cl 15.76
Found: 48.20 9.45 8.99 7.18 15.78

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 2:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 97

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

0.55 g (0.0013 mol) of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine are stirred in 4 ml of methanol and 4 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide solution at room temperature for 10 minutes. The mixture is then neutralised with 4 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid, and the product is obtained by extraction with methylene chloride.

Yield: 0.52 g (100% of theory),

Melting point: 80-90°C (decomp.)

Calculated: C 54.47 H 5.33 N 7.05 Cl 8.93

Found: 54.40 5.42 7.00 8.90

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 2:3 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 98

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 71 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine with borane/tetrahydrofuran complex (1 molar solution in tetrahydrofuran) for 60 hours.

Yield: 35% of theory,

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

$\delta = 7.209$ ppm (d, 1H)

$\delta = 7.228$ ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 2:3 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 99

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 71 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with borane/tetrahydrofuran complex (1 molar solution in tetrahydrofuran) for 24 hours.

Yield: 20% of theory,

^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

$\delta = 7.195$ ppm (d, 1H)

$\delta = 7.22$ ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is a 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 100

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 97 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1N sodium hydroxide solution in methanol

Yield: 0.19 g (100% of theory),
Melting point: 58-63°C
Calculated: C 51.82 H 5.16 N 7.55
Found: 51.75 5.22 7.58

Example 101

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 71 by reaction of N-[2-(4-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in tetrahydrofuran with diborane in tetrahydrofuran and purification of the base on a silica gel column using an ethyl acetate/methanol = 20:1 as eluant.

Yield: 54% of theory, oil,
Calculated: C 52.52 H 5.80 N 6.45
Found: 52.19 5.72 6.39

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):
δ = 7.828 ppm (s, 1H)
δ = 7.839 ppm (s, 1H)

The product is a 60:40 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 102

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-piperidino-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 32 by reaction of 2.9 g (0.1 mol) of 2-piperidino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazol with 3.2 g (0.012 mol) of N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-2-

(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine in 200 ml acetone in the presence of 3 g (0.03 mol) of potassium hydrogen carbonate followed by a reduction in 60 ml of trifluoroacetic acid with 2.9 g (0.076 mol) of sodium borohydride for 24 hours. The substance is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate as eluant, a yellow oil being obtained.

Yield: 0.8 g (17% of theory),

Calculated: C 62.71 H 7.23 N 9.14 S 6.97

Found: 62.50 7.33 9.40 6.92

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product is an approximately 33:66 mixture of the diastereomers:

$\delta = 6.33$ ppm (d, 1H)

$\delta = 6.44$ ppm (d, 1H)

Example 103

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-piperidino-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine hydrochloride

Prepared by analogy to Example 3 by reaction of 2-piperidino-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine followed by reduction. The compound is purified on a silica gel column using ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant, and the base is converted into the hydrochloride using ethereal hydrochloric acid.

Yield: 13% of theory,

Melting point: above 100°C decomp.

Calculated: C 52.16 H 6.56 N 8.29 S 6.32 Cl 14.01

Found: 51.80 6.83 8.17 6.48 13.72

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the product

is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 104

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

0.54 g (0.030 mol) of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethylene oxide is dissolved in 5 ml of ethanol, and the solution is added dropwise within 10 minutes to a boiling solution of 0.58 g (0.0030 mol) of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine in 13 ml ethanol. The mixture is then boiled under reflux for 5 hours, the solvent is removed by distillation, and the base is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1 as eluant.

Yield 0.45 g. (38% of theory),

Calculated: C 52.57 H 4.93 N 7.21

Found: 52.34 5.11 7.11

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.58 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.61 ppm (s, 1H)

The product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 105

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 104 by reaction of 2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethylene oxide with 2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine and dimethyl sulfoxide at 90°C for 16 hours. The

base is obtained by extraction by shaking with ether and purification on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol 20:1 as eluant.

Yield 24% of theory,

Calculated: C 51.66 H 5.06 N 6.70

Found: 51.50 4.99 6.71

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.57 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 7.61 ppm (d, 1H)

The product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 106

N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)
ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 30 by reaction of 2-chloro-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine followed by reduction in methanol with sodium borohydride at room temperature. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate/methanol = 10:9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 15% of theory,

Calculated: C 53.92 H 6.29 N 6.99 S 8.00 Cl 8.84

Found: 53.68 6.30 6.57 7.61 8.72

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):

δ = 7.22 ppm (d, 1H)

δ = 7.11 ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) the

product is an approximately 1:1 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 107

N-[2-(4-Methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-methoxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
dihydrochloride x 1.5 H₂O

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-methoxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine with 1-(4-methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base by column chromatography on silica gel using chloroform/methanol =10/1 as eluant.

Yield: 58% of theory,

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃):

δ = 4.40 ppm (dd, =CH-OMe)

δ = 4.44 ppm (dd, =CH-OMe)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers. The oily base is converted into a foam-like dihydrochloride using hydrogen chloride/methanol.

Melting point: 60-80°C

Calculated:

(x1.5 H₂O) C 47.69 H 6.53 N 5.86 S 6.70 Cl 14.82

Found: 47.77 6.68 6.01 7.07 14.98

Example 108

N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-(2-
methoxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine
x 0.5 H₂O

Prepared by analogy to Example 16 by reaction of

N-[2-(4-methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-methoxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine in methanol with 1N sodium hydroxide solution. The mixture is neutralised with 1N hydrochloric acid, evaporated in vacuo and then partitioned between chloroform and water. The chloroform extract is evaporated in vacuo. The foam-like residue from evaporation is dried at 50°C/0.01 Torr.

Yield: 47% of theory,

Melting point: 80-90°C

Calculated:

(x0.5 H₂O) C 57.88 H 6.73 N 7.50 S 8.59

Found: 57.73 6.75 7.68 8.61

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 1.03 ppm (dd, =CH-Me)

δ = 1.08 ppm (dd, =CH-Me)

The product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 109

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 106 by reaction of 2-chloro-5-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine followed by reduction at 0°C. The crude product is purified on a silica gel column using chloroform/ethyl acetate = 3:17 as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 53.20 H 5.87 N 6.53 S 7.48 Cl 8.27

Found:

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):
 $\delta = 7.22$ ppm (d, 1H)
 $\delta = 7.13$ ppm (d, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 110

N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

1 g (0.0036 mol) of 1-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxy-2-bromoethane is dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol, and 15 g of 2-(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine are added and the mixture is heated to reflux for 2 hours. The solvent is removed by distillation, and the remaining residue is taken up in methylene chloride, and the solution is extracted by shaking with 2N sodium hydroxide solution. The organic phase is dried, and concentrated and the crude product is purified on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 20:1 as eluant. Yield: g (% of theory),

Calculated: C 52.67 H 4.93 N 7.21

Found:

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$):
 $\delta = 7.58$ ppm (s, 1H)
 $\delta = 7.61$ ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 111

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 106 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with 2-(4-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-phenyl)-1-methylethylamine in the presence of potassium hydrogen carbonate, followed by a reduction and purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 95:5 as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 54.53 H 6.02 N 6.69 S 7.66

Found: 54.45 6.12 6.71 7.63

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 112

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 87 by reaction of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-(2-ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethylamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole in the presence of potassium hydrogen carbonate, followed by reduction and purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 8 : 2 as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 56.74 H 6.12 N 6.30 S 7.21

Found: 56.65 6.21 6.15 7.30

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 113

N-[2-(4-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-
N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-
thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 106 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-(2-ethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethylamine in the presence of potassium hydrogen carbonate, followed by reduction and purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 6:4 as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 54.53 H 6.32 N 6.06 S 6.93

Found: 54.41 6.76 5.95 7.15

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.49 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 3:2 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 114

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 13 by reaction of 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1-(4-(2-phenethoxy)phenyl)propan-2-one followed by purification of the base on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = 8 : 2 as eluant.

Yield: 43% of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 60.71 H 5.91 N 5.66 S 6.48

Found: 60.55 6.03 5.71 6.80

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃):

δ = 7.62 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.55 ppm (s, 1H)

According to the ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 115

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine

Prepared by analogy to Example 87 by reaction of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-(2-phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethylamine with 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole in the presence of potassium hydrogen carbonate, followed by reduction and purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = : as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 62.29 H 6.00 N 5.38 S 6.16

Found:

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl_3 /):

δ = ppm ()

δ = ppm ()

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 116

N-[2-(4-(2-Phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethylthiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared by analogy to Example 106 by reaction of 2-trifluoromethyl-4-bromoacetyl-thiazole with N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-(4-(2-phenethoxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethylamine in the presence of potassium hydrogen carbonate, followed by reduction and purification of the crude product on a silica gel column using methylene chloride/methanol = as eluant.

Yield: % of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 60.21 H 6.18 N 5.20 S 5.95

Found:

^1H -NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl_3 /):

δ = ppm ()

δ = ppm ()

According to the ^1H -NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50/50 mixture of the diastereomers.

Example 117

N-[2-(4-(3-Hydroxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine

Prepared analogously to Example 13 by reacting 2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine and 1-(4-(3-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl)propan-2-one and subsequent purification of the base over a silica gel column with ethyl acetate/methanol = 9:1 as eluant.

Yield: 33% of theory, oil,

Calculated: C 53.46 H 5.73 N 6.93

53.34 5.88 6.78

¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz) (CDCl₃, CD₃OD):

δ = 7.57 ppm (s, 1H)

δ = 7.60 ppm (s, 1H)

According to ¹H-NMR spectrum the product is an approximately 50:50 mixture of the diastereomers.

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Example I

Coated tablet containing 10 mg of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxy-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Composition:

1 Coated tablet contains:

(1) Active substance	10.0 mg
(2) Lactose	69.0 mg
(3) Maize starch	35.0 mg
(4) Polyvinylpyrrolidone	5.0 mg
(5) Magnesium stearate	<u>1.0 mg</u>
	120.0 mg

Preparation:

(1) + (2) + (3) are mixed and moistened with (4) in an aqueous solution. The moist composition is beaten through a screen of mesh width 1.6 mm and is dried in a circulating drier at 45°C. The dry granules are passed through a screen of mesh with 1 mm and mixed with (5). The finished mixture is compressed to form tablet cores.

Core weight:	120.0 mg
Diameter:	7.0 mm
Radius of curvature:	6.0 mm

The tablet cores which have been prepared in this way are coated in known manner with a layer essentially composed of sugar and talc. This layer can also contain colouring extracts. The finished coated tablets are polished with wax.

Weight of coated tablet: 180.0 mg

Example II

Coated tablet containing 50 mg of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxy-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Composition:

1 Coated tablet contains:

(1) Active substance	50.0 mg
(2) Lactose	110.8 mg
(3) Maize starch	50.0 mg
(4) Polyvinylpyrrolidone	8.0 mg
(5) Magnesium stearate	<u>1.2 mg</u>
	220.0 mg

Preparation:

The preparation is carried out by analogy to Example I.

Core weight: 220.0 mg
Diameter: 9.0 mm
Radius of curvature: 8.0 mm
Weight of coated tablet: 300.0 mg

Example III

Tablets containing 150 mg of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxy-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Composition:

1 tablet contains:

(1) Active substance	150.0 mg
(2) Lactose	86.0 mg
(3) Maize starch	50.8 mg
(4) Microcrystalline cellulose	25.0 mg
(5) Polyvinylpyrrolidone	7.0 mg
(6) Magnesium stearate	<u>1.2 mg</u>
	320.0 mg

Preparation:

(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) are mixed and moistened with water. The moist composition is beaten through a screen of mesh width 1.6 mm and is dried at 45°C. The dry granules are passed once more through the same screen, and are mixed with (6). Tablets are compressed from the finished mixture.

Tablet weight: 320.0 mg
Diameter: 10.0 mm

The tablets are provided with a dividing groove to allow them to be halved.

Example IV

Hard gelatine capsules containing 100 mg of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Composition:

1 Capsule contains:

Capsule shell: Size 3 hard gelatine capsules

Capsule contents:

(1) Active substance	100.0 mg
(2) Lactose x 1H ₂ O	38.0 mg
(3) Maize starch (dried)	60.0 mg
(4) Magnesium stearate	<u>2.0 mg</u>
Weight of capsule contents:	200.0 mg

(5) Distilled water q.s.

Preparation:

An approximately 10% solution in distilled water is prepared with a small portion of the lactose (granulating liquid). The active substance, the remaining lactose and the maize starch are mixed and thoroughly moistened with the granulating liquid. The composition is screened, dried and, after another screening is homogeneously mixed with magnesium stearate. The fine-grained granules are dispensed into capsules in a suitable machine.

Example V

Hard gelatine capsules containing 200 mg of N-[2-(4-carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine

Composition:

1 Capsule contains:

Capsule shell: Size 1 hard gelatine capsules

Capsule contents:

(1) Active substance	200.0 mg
(2) Lactose x 1H ₂ O	47.0 mg
(3) Maize starch (dried)	70.0 mg
(4) Magnesium stearate	<u>3.0 mg</u>
Weight of capsule contents:	320.0 mg

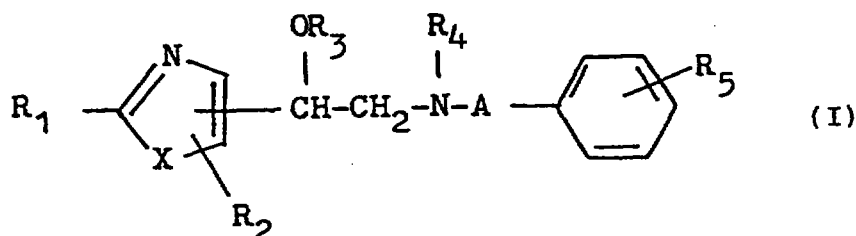
(5) Distilled water q.s.

Preparation:

An approximately 10% solution in distilled water is prepared with a small portion of the lactose (granulating liquid). The active substance, the remaining lactose and the maize starch are mixed and thoroughly moistened with the granulating liquid. The composition is screened, dried and, after another screening is homogeneously mixed with magnesium stearate. The fine-grained granules are dispensed into capsules in a suitable machine.

Patent Claims

1. New substituted thiazoles and oxazoles of the general formula



in which

A denotes an n-alkylene group which is optionally monosubstituted or disubstituted by methyl or ethyl groups and has 2 or 3 carbon atoms,

X denotes an oxygen or sulphur atom,

R₁ denotes a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl, alkyl, phenyl or piperidino group or an amino group which is optionally substituted by one or two alkyl groups or one alkanoyl or benzoyl group,

R₂ denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

R₃ denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group which can be substituted in the 2- or 3-position by a hydroxyl group, or R₃ together with R₄ denotes an alkoxycarbonylmethylene group or an ethylene group, it being possible for the methylene group adjacent to the N or O atom to be replaced by a carbonyl group,

R₄ denotes a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which is optionally substituted by a phenyl, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl or cyano group or, in the 2- or



3-position, by a hydroxyl group, or denotes an alkenyl group, and

R_5 denotes a hydroxyl, alkoxy, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, an alkoxy group which has to 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxyl, alkoxy, phenylalkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group, or an ethylene group which is optionally substituted by an alkyl group and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group,

it being possible for all the above-mentioned alkyl, alkoxy or alkanoyl groups each to contain, unless mentioned otherwise, 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and for the above-mentioned alkenyl groups to contain 3 to 5 carbon atoms

their optical isomers and their diastereomers as well as their acid addition salts.

2. New substituted thiazoles and oxazoles of the general formula I according to claim 1, in which

A denotes an ethylene or n-propylene group which is optionally substituted by a methyl group,

X denotes an oxygen or sulphur atom,

R_1 denotes a hydrogen or chlorine atom, an alkyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a trifluoromethyl, phenyl, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, piperidino, acetyl amino or benzoylamino group,



R_2 denotes a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

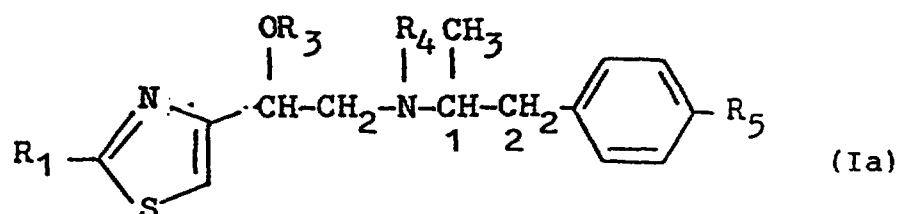
R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, or R_3 and R_4 together denote a methoxycarbonylmethylene group or an ethylene group, it being possible for the methylene group adjacent to the O atom to be replaced by a carbonyl group,

R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a methyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, carboxymethyl, carbethoxymethyl or benzyl group and

R_5 denotes a hydroxy, methoxy, carboxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, carboxymethoxy, methoxycarbonylmethoxy, ethoxycarbonylmethoxy, aminocarbonylmethoxy, methylaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-hydroxy-ethoxy, 2-ethoxyethoxy, 2-phenethoxyethoxy, 2-aminoethoxy, 2-methylaminoethoxy, 2-(1-piperidino)ethoxy, 6-hydroxy-n-hexoxy or 2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl group,

their optical isomers and their diastereomers as well as their acid addition salts.

3. New substituted thiazoles of the general formula



in which

R_1 denotes a chlorine atom, a methyl or trifluoromethyl group,



R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom, or R_3 and R_4 together denote an ethylene or methoxycarbonylmethylene group,

R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a methyl, 2-hydroxyethyl or carbethoxymethyl group, and

R_5 denotes a carboxymethoxy, carbomethoxymethoxy, ethoxycarbonylmethoxy, aminocarbonylmethoxy, methylaminocarbonylmethoxy, 2-methylaminoethoxy, 2-hydroxyethoxy or 2-carbomethoxy-1-methylethenyl group, their optical isomers and their diastereomers as well as their acid addition salts.

4. N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine, its optical isomers and its diastereomers as well as its acid addition salts.

5. N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)morpholine, its optical isomers and its diastereomers as well as its acid addition salts.

6. N-[2-(4-Carbomethoxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-N-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine, its optical isomers and its diastereomers as well as its acid addition salts.

7. N-[2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)ethanamine, its optical isomers and its diastereomers as well as its acid addition salts.

8. N-[2-(4-Carboxymethoxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-2-hydroxy-2-(2-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-4-yl)-ethanamine, its optical isomers



and its diastereomers as well as its acid addition salts.

9. Physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds according to claims 1 to 8 with inorganic or organic acids.

10. Medicaments containing a compound according to claims 1 to 8 or a physiologically acceptable acid addition salt according to claim 9, in addition to, where appropriate, one or more inert carriers and/or diluents.

11. Medicament according to claim 10 which is suitable for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and obesity and for the treatment and prophylaxis of atherosclerotic changes.

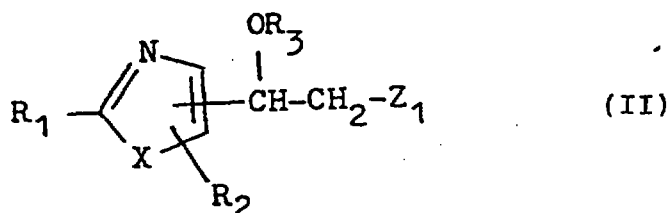
12. Use of the compounds according to claims 1 to 9 for the preparation of a medicament which is suitable for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and of obesity and for the treatment and prophylaxis of atherosclerotic changes.

13. Process for the preparation of a medicament according to claim 10 or 11, characterised in that, by non-chemical means, a compound according to claims 1 to 9 is incorporated into one or more inert carriers and/or diluents.

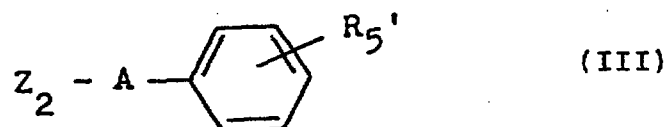
14. Process for the preparation of the new thiazoles and oxazoles according to claims 1 to 9, characterised in that

a) a compound of the general formula





is reacted with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R_1 to R_3 , A and X are as defined in claims 1 to 8,

Z_1 represents a nucleophilic leaving group, and Z_2 represents a R_4 -NH group, or

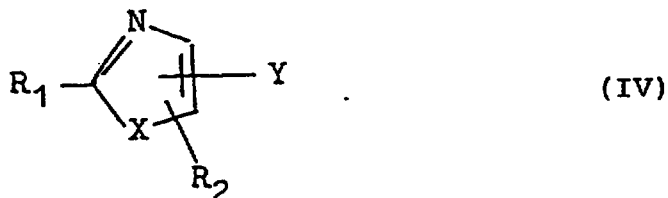
Z_2 represents a nucleophilic leaving group, and Z_1 represents a R_4 -NH group, R_4 being defined as in claims 1 to 8, and

R_5' has the meanings mentioned for R_5 in claims 1 to 8, but it not being possible for R_5' to represent any of the alkoxycarbonylmethoxy groups mentioned in claims 1 to 8, and it being possible for a carboxyl, amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group), and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which



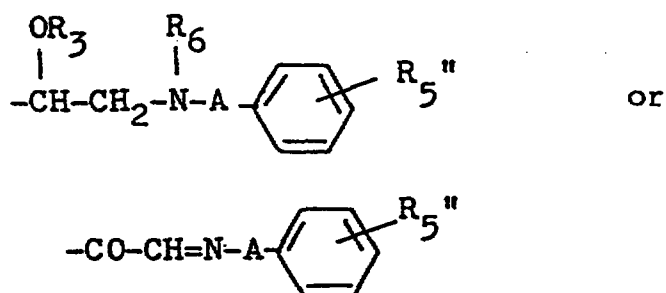
has been used is eliminated, or

b) a Schiff's base, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



(in which

R_1 , R_2 and X are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and Y represents a group of the formula

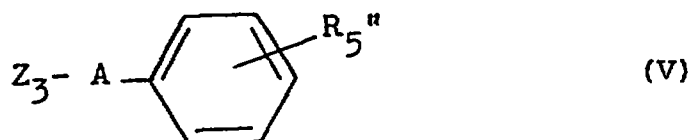


R_3 and A being defined as in claims 1 to 8, R_5'' having the meanings mentioned for R_5 in claims 1 to 8, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group, and R_6 together with a hydrogen atom on the adjacent carbon atom of the radical A , represents another bond), is reduced and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

c) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 are as defined in



claims 1 to 8, (but R_3 and R_4 do not represent an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group), a carbonyl compound of the general formula

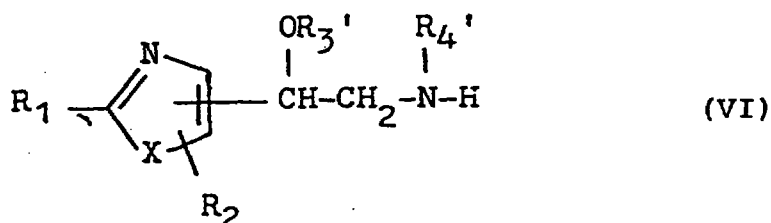


(in which

A is as defined in claims 1 to 8,

R_5'' has the meanings mentioned for R_5 in claims 1 to 8, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group, and

Z_3 , together with a hydrogen atom of the adjacent carbon atom of the radical A, represents an oxygen atom), is reductively aminated with an amine of the general formula



(in which

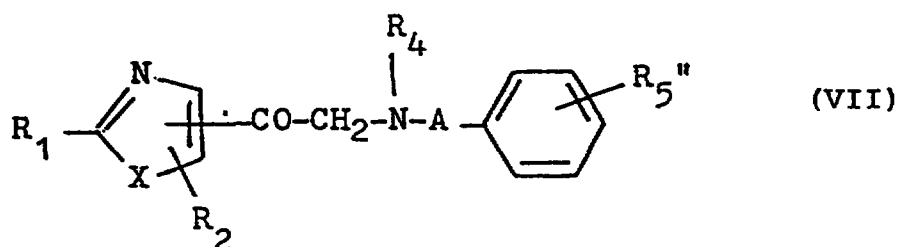
R_1 , R_2 and X are as defined in claims 1 to 8,

R_3' and R_4' have the meanings mentioned for R_3 and R_4 in claims 1 to 8, but R_3 and R_4 do not together denote an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N atom has been replaced



by a carbonyl group), in the presence of a suitable reducing agent and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

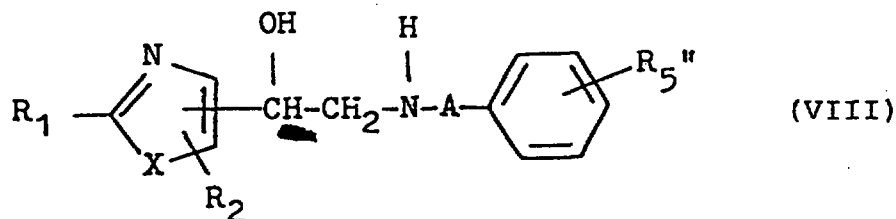
d) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula



(in which

A , X , R_1 , R_2 and R_4 are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and R_5'' has the meanings mentioned for R_5 in claims 1 to 8, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be protected by a protecting group), is reduced, and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

e) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together represent an alkoxy carbonylmethylene group, a compound of the general formula



(in which

A, X, R₁ and R₂ are as defined in claims 1 to 8,
and

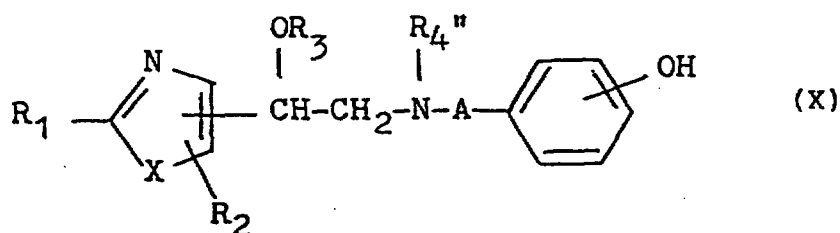
R₅" has the meanings mentioned for R₅ in claims 1 to 8, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R₅ to be protected by a protecting group), is reacted with a compound of the general formula



(in which

R₇ represents an alkyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms), and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

f) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₅ represents an alkoxy group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, or an alkoxy group which has 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxy, alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group, a compound of the general formula



(in which



A, X and R_1 to R_3 are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and

R_4 has the meanings mentioned for R_4 in claims 1 to 8, or represents a protecting group for an amino group which can be readily eliminated) is reacted with a compound of the general formula



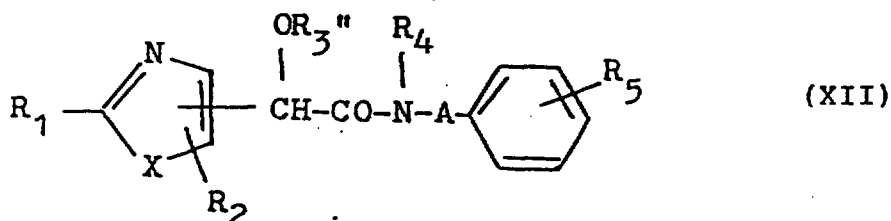
(in which

R_8 represents an alkyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an alkyl group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, or an alkoxy group which has 2 to 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexamethyleneimino group, and

Z_4 represents a nucleophilic leaving group such as a halogen atom or a sulphonyloxy group, or

Z_4 together with a β -hydrogen atom of the radical R_8 represents an oxygen atom) and then, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

g) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, a compound of the general formula

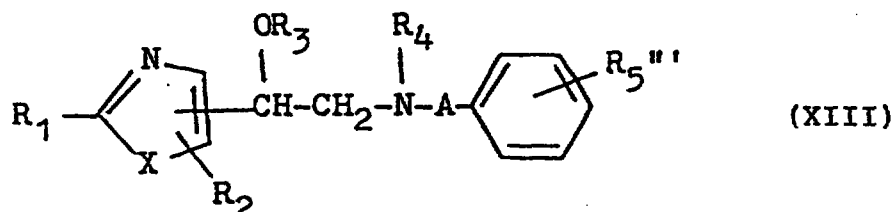


(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₄ are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and

R₃" denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group),
is reduced, or

h) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₅ represents or contains an alkoxy, carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, or dialkylaminocarbonyl group, a compound of the general formula



(in which

R₁ to R₄, A and X are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and

R₅" represents a carboxyl group or an alkoxy group which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is substituted by a terminal carboxyl group), or a reactive derivative thereof, is reacted with a compound of the general formula



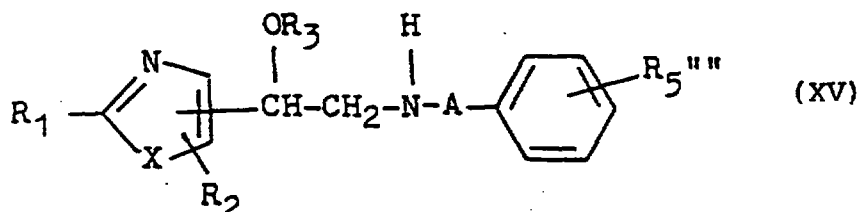
in which

R₉ represents an alkoxy, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino group, it being possible for each alkyl or alkoxy moiety to contain 1 to 3 carbon atoms, or

i) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₄ represents an alkyl group



which is optionally substituted by a phenyl, carboxyl, alkoxy carbonyl or cyano group or, in the 2- or 3-position, by a hydroxyl group, or represents an alkenyl group, a compound of the general formula



(in which

A, X and R_1 to R_3 are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and

R_5''' has the meanings mentioned for R_5 in claims 1 to 8, but it being possible for an amino or alkylamino group contained in the radical R_5 to be, if necessary, protected by a protecting group), is reacted with a compound of the general formula



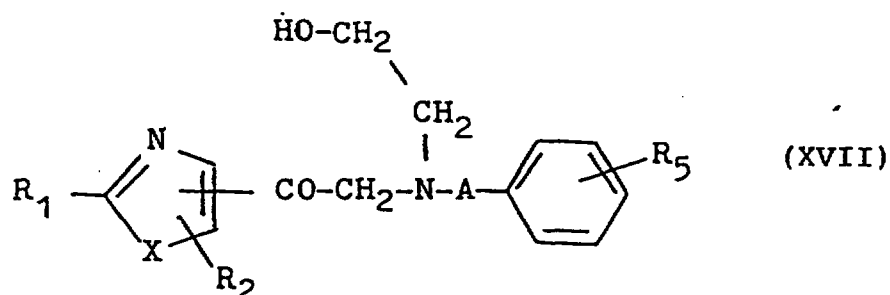
(in which

R_4''' has the meanings mentioned above for R^4 with the exception of the hydrogen atom, and

Z_5 denotes a nucleophilic leaving group, or Z_5 together with an α or β hydrogen atom of the alkyl radical R_4''' denotes an oxygen atom) and, where appropriate, any protecting group which has been used is eliminated, or

k) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R_3 and R_4 together represent an ethylene group, a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula

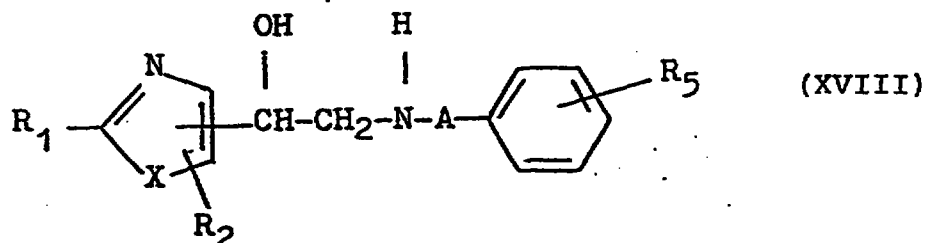




(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as defined in claims 1 to 8), or its cyclic hemiacetal, is reduced, or

l) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ and R₄ together denote an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the N or O atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group, a compound of the general formula

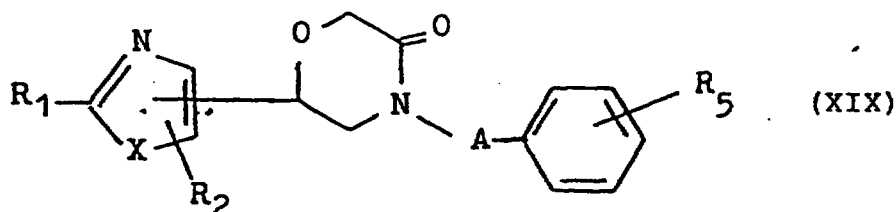


(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as defined in claims 1 to 8), is reacted with a haloacetyl halide or haloacetic acid ester, or

m) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ and R₄ together denote an ethylene group, a compound of the general formula

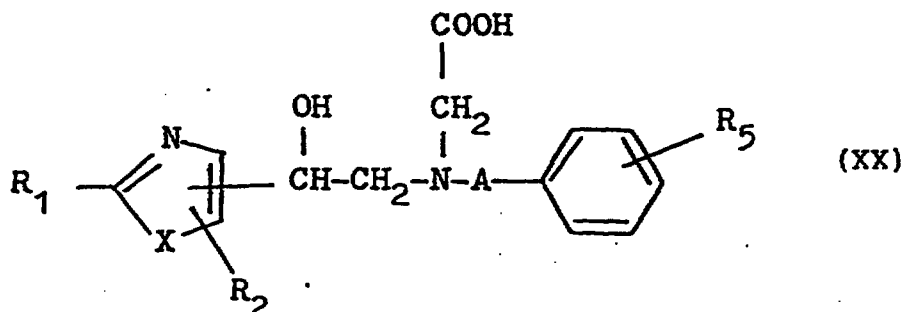




(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as defined in claims 1 to 8), is reduced, or

n) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₃ and R₄ together represent an ethylene group in which the methylene group adjacent to the O atom has been replaced by a carbonyl group, a compound, which is optionally formed in the reaction mixture, of the general formula

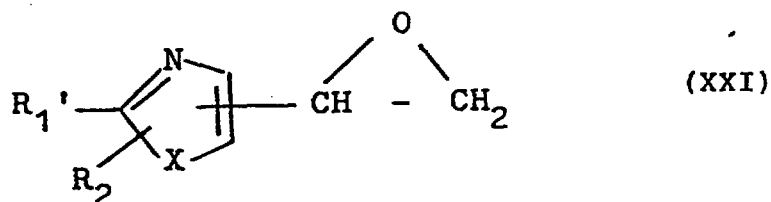


(in which

A, X, R₁, R₂ and R₅ are as defined in claims 1 to 8), or a reactive derivative thereof such as an ester or halide, is cyclized, or

o) for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I in which R₁ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl or alkyl group, and R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, a compound of the general formula





(in which
X and R₂ are as defined in claims 1 to 8, and
R₁' represents a hydrogen or halogen atom, a trifluoro-
methyl or alkyl group), is reacted with an amine of the
general formula



(in which
A, R₄ and R₅ are as defined in claims 1 to 8), and

if desired, a compound, which has thus been obtained,
of the general formula I in which R₅ represents
or contains an alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylamino-
carbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group and/or R₁
represents an amino group which is substituted
by an alkanoyl or benzoyl group, is converted by
hydrolysis into a corresponding compound of the
general formula I, in which R₅ represents or contains
a carboxyl group and/or R₁ represents an amino
group, and/or

a compound, which has thus been obtained, of the



general formula I in which R_5 represents an alkoxy group, which is substituted by a carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl group is converted, by reduction with a suitable metal hydride, into a compound of general formula I in which the above-mentioned substituted alkoxy radical contains a methylene group in place of the carbonyl group, and/or

a compound, which has thus been obtained, of the general formula I in which R_3 represents an alkyl group, and/or R_5 represents one of the alkoxy groups mentioned in claims 1 to 7, is converted, by ether cleavage, into a corresponding compound of the general formula I in which R_3 represents a hydrogen atom and/or R_5 represents a hydroxy group or an alkoxy group which is substituted by a hydroxyl group and/or

a compound, which has thus been obtained, of the general formula I is separated into its optical isomers and diastereomers, and/or

a compound, which has thus been obtained, of the general formula I is converted into its acid addition salts, in particular into its physiologically acceptable acid addition salts.

