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TRISUBSTITUTED 1,3,5-TRIAZINE DERIVATIVES FOR TREATMENT OF HIV INFECTIONS



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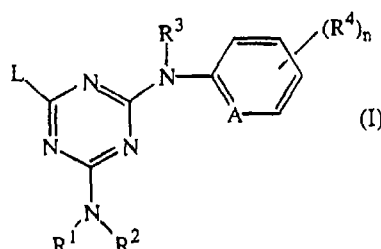
The present invention is concerned with trisubstituted 1,3,5-triazine derivatives having HIV replication inhibiting properties. The invention further relates to methods for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions comprising them. The invention also relates to the use of said compounds in the manufacture of a medicament useful for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.

Substituted 1,3,5-triazines are disclosed in the prior art.

For instance, Zerkowski et al. in Chem. Mater. (1994), 6(8), 1250-1257 discloses 4-[[4-amino-6-[(4-iodophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile and is used in the study of the crystal structure of H-bonded complexes. US-2,671,810 discloses 4-cyano-anilino substituted 1,3,5-triazines useful as plasticizers, surface-active agents and as perfume ingredients. Brit. 701,789 discloses a process for preparing 4-cyano-anilino substituted 1,3,5-triazines.

Unexpectedly, it has now been found that the compounds of formula (I) effectively inhibit the replication of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and consequently may be useful for the treatment of individuals infected by HIV.

The present invention concerns the use of the compounds of formula



the *N*-oxides, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

A is CH, CR⁴ or N;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R¹ and R² are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₂alkyl,

C₁₋₁₂alkyloxy, C₁₋₁₂alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₁₂alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned C₁₋₁₂alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy,



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C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyloxy, carboxyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, aryl and Het; or

5 R¹ and R² taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminoC₁₋₄alkylidene;

R³ is hydrogen, aryl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl; and

each R⁴ independently is hydroxy, halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl or trihalomethoxy ;

10 L is -X-R⁵ or -X-Alk-R⁶; wherein

R⁵ and R⁶ each independently are indanyl, indolyl or phenyl; each of said indanyl, indolyl or phenyl may be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and

15 trifluoromethyl; and

X is -NR³-, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)₂-;

Alk is C₁₋₄alkanediyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, nitro and

20 trifluoromethyl;

Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic

25 heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl wherein each of said aromatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with hydroxy;

for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.

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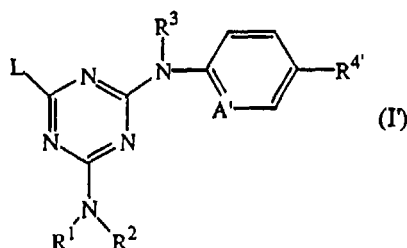
The present invention also relates to a method for treating warm-blooded animals suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection. Said method comprises the administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a N-oxide form, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt or a

35 stereochemically isomeric form thereof in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier.

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A particular embodiment of the present invention relates to compounds of formula



wherein

the variables R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and L are as defined in formula (I); and

5 A' is CH or N;

$R^{4'}$ is cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

with the proviso that

- * when $R^{4'}$ is cyano, R^3 is hydrogen, L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X is NH and R^5 is 4-cyanophenyl or 4-iodophenyl, then NR^1R^2 is other than NH_2 ,
 10 $NH[CH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2]$, $N(C_2H_5)_2$, $NHCH_3$, NHC_2H_5 or $NH(4\text{-cyano-phenyl})$;
- * when $R^{4'}$ is trifluoromethyl, R^3 is hydrogen, L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X is NH and R^5 is 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, then NR^1R^2 is other than NH_2 or $N[(CH_2)_6CH_3]_2$;
- * when $R^{4'}$ is nitro, R^3 is hydrogen or methyl, L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X is NH or $N-CH_3$ and R^5 is 4-fluorophenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl or 4-nitrophenyl, then
 15 NR^1R^2 is other than $NH\text{aryl}$, $NCH_3\text{aryl}$, $N(\text{aryl})_2$, NH_2 , $NH[CH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2]$, $NH[CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2]$, $NH[CH_2C(=O)OC_2H_5]$, $NH[CH_2C(=O)OH]$ or $N(C_2H_5)_2$;
- * when $R^{4'}$ is nitro, R^3 is hydrogen, L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X is $S(O)_2$ or S and R^5 is phenyl or 4-chlorophenyl, then R^1 and R^2 are other than aryl or $C_{1-12}\text{alkyl}$ substituted with one or more carboxyl groups;
- 20 the *N*-oxides, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

As used in the foregoing definitions and hereinafter halo defines fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; $C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$ as a group or part of a group encompasses the straight and branched
 25 chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and the like; $C_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$ as a group or part of a group encompasses the straight and branched chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals as defined in $C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$ as well as the higher homologues thereof containing 5 or 6 carbon atoms such as, for example pentyl or hexyl; $C_{1-10}\text{alkyl}$ as a group or part of a group
 30 encompasses the straight and branched chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals as defined in $C_{1-6}\text{alkyl}$ as well as the higher homologues thereof containing 7 to 10 carbon atoms such as, for example, heptyl, octyl, nonyl or decyl; $C_{1-12}\text{alkyl}$ as a group or part

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of a group encompasses the straight and branched chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals as defined in C₁₋₁₀alkyl as well as the higher homologues thereof containing 11 or 12 carbon atoms such as, for example, undecyl, dodecyl and the like; C₁₋₄alkylidene as a group or part of a group defines geminal bivalent straight and branched chained hydrocarbons having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methylene, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene and the like; C₁₋₄alkanediyl as a group or part of a group encompasses those radicals defined under C₁₋₄alkylidene as well as other bivalent straight and branched chained hydrocarbons having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, 1,2-ethanediyl, 1,3-propanediyl, 1,4-butanediyl and the like.

When R⁵ is optionally substituted indanyl or indolyl, it is preferably attached to the remainder of the molecule via the fused phenyl ring. For instance, R⁵ is suitably 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-indolyl.

As used herein before, the term (=O) forms a carbonyl moiety when attached to a carbon atom.

When any variable (e.g. aryl, R³, R⁴ etc.) occurs more than one time in any constituent, each definition is independent.

Lines drawn into ring systems from substituents indicate that the bond may be attached to any of the suitable ring atoms. For instance, R⁴ can be attached to any available carbon atom of the phenyl or pyridyl ring.

The pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as mentioned hereinabove are meant to comprise the therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt forms which the compounds of formula (I) or (I') are able to form. The compounds of formula (I) or (I') which have basic properties can be converted in their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts by treating said base form with an appropriate acid. Appropriate acids comprise, for example, inorganic acids such as hydrohalic acids, e.g. hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid; sulfuric; nitric; phosphoric and the like acids; or organic acids such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, lactic, pyruvic, oxalic, malonic, succinic (*i.e.* butanedioic acid), maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, cyclamic, salicylic, *p*-amino-salicylic, pamoic and the like acids.

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The term addition salts also comprises the hydrates and the solvent addition forms which the compounds of formula (I) or (I') are able to form. Examples of such forms are e.g. hydrates, alcoholates and the like.

5 The term stereochemically isomeric forms of compounds of formula (I) or (I'), as used hereinbefore, defines all possible compounds made up of the same atoms bonded by the same sequence of bonds but having different three-dimensional structures which are not interchangeable, which the compounds of formula (I) or (I') may possess. Unless otherwise mentioned or indicated, the chemical designation of a compound encompasses the mixture of all possible stereochemically isomeric forms which said compound may
10 possess. Said mixture may contain all diastereomers and/or enantiomers of the basic molecular structure of said compound. All stereochemically isomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) or (I') both in pure form or in admixture with each other are intended to be embraced within the scope of the present invention.

Some of the compounds of formula (I) or (I') may also exist in their tautomeric forms.
15 Such forms although not explicitly indicated in the above formula are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

Whenever used hereinafter, the term "compounds of formula (I)" or "compounds of formula (I')" is meant to include also their *N*-oxides, their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and all their stereoisomeric forms.

20 Suitably, L is -X-R⁵ wherein R⁵ is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, nitro and trifluoromethyl.

Also suitable compounds are those compounds of the present invention wherein R⁵ and R⁶ are indanyl or indolyl both optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents
25 each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl; or R⁵ and R⁶ are phenyl substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl whereby at least one of the
30 substituents is in the ortho position relative to -X- or -X-Alk-.

In particular, L is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy,

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- 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-phenoxy, 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-anilino, 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-anilino, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino, 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 4-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino, 2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino, indol-4-yl-oxy, or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy;
- more in particular, *L* is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino,

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2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy;

preferably, L is 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy.

Of particular interest are the compounds of formula (I) or (I') wherein L is $-X-R^5$.

A special group of compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein $R^{4'}$ is cyano, L is $-X-R^5$ and R^5 is other than 4-cyanophenyl or 4-iodophenyl, in particular, R^5 is phenyl substituted with two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy

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carbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl.

Another special group of compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein R^{4'} is aminocarbonyl.

Also special compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein A' is CH.

- 5 Yet other special compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein L is -X-R⁵ wherein X is -NR³-, -NH-NH-, -N=N- or -O- and R⁵ is indanyl, indolyl or phenyl; each of said indanyl, indolyl or phenyl may be substituted with two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl.

Still other special compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein R^{4'} is cyano and L is -X-Alk-R⁶.

- Suitable compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein R^{4'} is aminocarbonyl, trifluoromethyl or cyano and L is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-phenoxy, 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-anilino, 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-anilino, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methylanilino, 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-di-

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methyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 4-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenyl-
 5 hydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino, 2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino, indol-4-yl-oxy, or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy.

Other suitable compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein R^{4'} is nitro and L is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy,
 10 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-
 15 phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-phenoxy, 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,3,4,5,6-
 20 pentafluoro-anilino, 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-anilino, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-anilino, 2-bromo-
 25 4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino, 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 4-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino, 2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino, indol-4-yl-oxy, or 5-acetyl-
 30 7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy.

35 Interesting groups of compounds are those groups of compounds of formula (I) or (I') wherein one or more of the following conditions are met :

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- i. R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen, aryl or hydroxy; in particular, R^1 is hydrogen and R^2 is hydrogen or hydroxy;
- ii. R^3 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;
- iii. L contains phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents, suitably two, three, four or five substituents, each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl and formyl; and more in particular the substituents are selected from fluoro, bromo, chloro, cyano, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl and acetyl;
- iv. R^5 or R^6 is indolyl, indanyl, phenyl, indanyl substituted with two or three substituents each independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl and C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents, suitably two, three, four or five substituents, each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, methyloxy, methyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, trifluoromethyl, nitro, methylcarbonyl and formyl;
- v. X is -O-, -S-, $-NR^3$ -, $-NH-NH$ - or $-N=N$ -; in particular, X is -O- or $-NH$ -
- vi. Alk is methylene.

Other interesting compounds are those compounds of formula (I) wherein n is 1, A is CH and R^4 is cyano or aminocarbonyl; more in particular, R^4 is cyano substituted in the 4 position relative to the NR^3 moiety.

Still other interesting compounds are those compounds of formula (I) wherein R^4 is a halogen substituted in the 4 position relative to the NR^3 moiety, R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{1-12} alkyloxy, C_{1-12} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-12} alkyloxycarbonyl, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the aforementioned C_{1-12} alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyloxy, carboxyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, mono- or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino, aryl and Het; or R^1 and R^2 taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C_{1-12} alkyl)amino- C_{1-4} alkylidene; and L is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy,

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2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluorophenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitrophenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluorophenoxy, 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-anilino, 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-anilino, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino, 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 4-methyl-anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzylamino, 2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino, indol-4-yl-oxy, or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-yl-oxy.

Particular compounds are those compounds of formula (I) or (I') wherein R¹ is hydrogen, R² is hydrogen, aryl or hydroxy, R³ is hydrogen and X is -O- or -NH-.

Other particular compounds are those compounds of formula (I) or (I') wherein R⁵ or R⁶ is a 2,4-disubstituted-, a 2,5-disubstituted-, a 2,6-disubstituted-, a 2,3,6-trisubstituted-, a 2,4,6-trisubstituted-, a 2,3,4,6-tetrasubstituted-, a 2,4,5,6-tetrasubstituted- or a 2,3,4,5,6-pentasubstituted phenyl group; in particular a 2,3,4,5,6-pentahalo, 2,3,5,6-tetrahalo-4-hydroxy-, 2,3,6-trihalo-, 2,4,5-trihalo-, 2,4,6-trihalo-3,5-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,4,6-triC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,4,6-triC₁₋₄alkyloxy, 2,4-dihalo-3,5,6-triC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,4-dihalo-6-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,4-dihalo-6-trifluoromethyl, 2,4-dihalo-, 2,4-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,5-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,6-dihalo-4-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,6-dihalo-4-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,6-dihalo-4-trifluoromethyl-, 2,6-dihalo-, 2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyloxy-, 2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-4-nitro-, 2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2-acetyl-4,6-

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dihalo-, 2-acetyl-4,6-dihalo-, 2-acetyl-5-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2-amino-4,6-dihalo-5-C₁₋₄alkyl-,
 2-halo-4,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,4-dihalo-5-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2-halo-6-C₁₋₄alkyl-, 2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-,
 3-amino-2,4,6-triC₁₋₄alkyl-, 3-halo-2,4,6-triC₁₋₄alkyl-, 3-halo-2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-acetyl-
 2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-amino-2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-halo-2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-halo-2,3,6-tri-
 5 C₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-cyano-2-C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, 4-formyl-2,6-diC₁₋₄alkyl-, 4-C₁₋₄alkyl- or a 2,3,4-
 triC₁₋₄alkyloxy-6-(C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl)-phenyl group; more in particular, R⁵ or R⁶ is a
 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-, 2,3,6-tri-
 chloro-, 2,4,5-trichloro-, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-, 2,4,6-tribromo-, 2,4,6-trichloro-,
 2,4,6-trifluoro-, 2,4,6-trimethyl-, 2,4,6-trimethoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-,
 10 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-, 2,4-dichloro-, 2,4-difluoro-,
 2,4-dimethyl-, 2,5-dimethyl-, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-, 2,6-dibromo-4-
 isopropyl-, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-, 2,6-dichloro-4-
 fluoro-, 2,6-dichloro-, 2,6-dimethoxy-, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-, 2,6-dimethyl-,
 2,6-diethyl-, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-, 2-amino-
 15 4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-, 2-chloro-4-
 fluoro-5-methyl-, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-, 2-chloro-6-methyl-, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-,
 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-, 3-chloro-
 2,6-dimethyl-, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-,
 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-,
 20 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-, 4-iodo-2,6-
 dimethyl-, 4-methyl- or a 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-phenyl group.

Preferred compounds are those compounds of formula (I') wherein A' is CH, R^{4'} is
 cyano, X is -O- or -NH- and R⁵ or R⁶ is phenyl substituted with two or three
 25 substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl,
 formyl, nitro or cyano.

Most preferred are

4-[[4-amino-6-(2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
 30 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-
 yl]amino]benzonitrile;
 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
 4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
 benzonitrile;
 35 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)thio]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;

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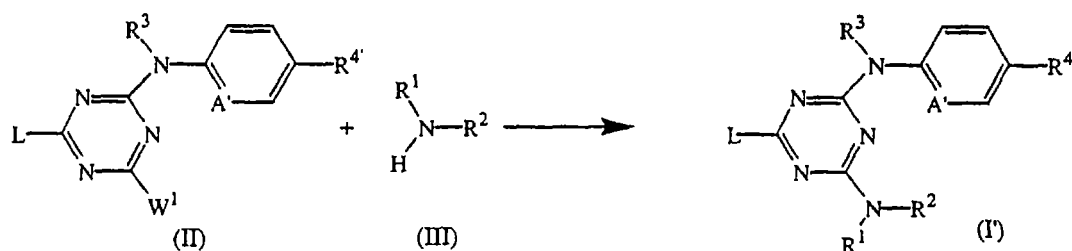
- 4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-[(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 5 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-[(2,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-6-(hydroxyamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile;
- 10 4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile trifluoroacetate (1:1);
- 4-[[4-(4-acetyl-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-6-amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-(4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 15 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-(4-formyl-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thio]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-[(5-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-7-methyl-1H-inden-4-yl)oxy]-6-amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile;
- 20 4-[[4-amino-6-[(4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-chloro-4,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-[[2,4-dichloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile;
- 25 4-[[4-amino-6-[methyl(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile;
- 30 4-[[4-amino-6-[[2,6-dibromo-4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile; the *N*-oxides, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

35 The compounds of formula (I) can be prepared according to art-known procedures.

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In particular, the compounds of formula (I') can be prepared by reacting an intermediate of formula (II) wherein W^1 is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, a halogen, with an amino derivative of formula (III) in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, 2-propanol, *N*-methyl-pyrrolidinone and the like, optionally in the presence of a suitable base such as, for example, sodiumhydroxide, sodiumhydride, triethylamine or *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine or the like.



In this and the following preparations, the reaction products may be isolated from the reaction medium and, if necessary, further purified according to methodologies generally known in the art such as, for example, extraction, crystallization, distillation, trituration and chromatography.

In case R^2 contains a hydroxy moiety, it may be convenient to perform the above reaction with a protected form of intermediate (III) whereby the hydroxy moiety bears a suitable protecting group P being, for instance, a trialkylsilyl group, and subsequently removing the protective group according to art-known methodologies.

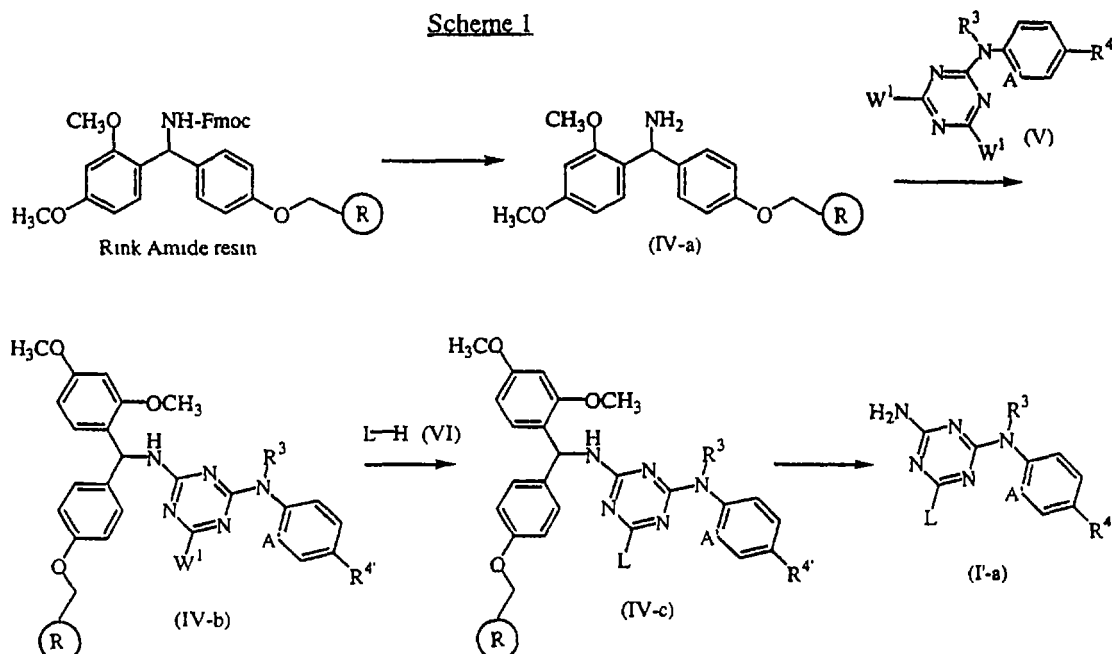
The compounds of formula (I') can also conveniently be prepared using solid phase synthesis techniques. In general, solid phase synthesis involves reacting an intermediate in a synthesis with a polymer support. This polymer supported intermediate can then be carried on through a number of synthetic steps. After each step, impurities are removed by filtering the resin and washing it numerous times with various solvents. At each step the resin can be split up to react with various intermediates in the next step thus allowing for the synthesis of a large number of compounds. After the last step in the procedure the resin is treated with a reagent or process to cleave the resin from the sample.

Suitable polymer supports include for instance Rink Amide resin (Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corp., San Diego, California).

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For instance, the compounds of formula (I') wherein NR^1R^2 is NH_2 , said compounds being represented by formula (I'-a), were prepared according to the procedure depicted in Scheme 1.



- 5 In scheme 1, Rink Amide resin is reacted in a suitable solvent such as, for example *N,N*-dimethylformamide in the presence of piperidine to obtain the primary amine of formula (IV-a) which can then further be reacted with an intermediate of formula (V) wherein W^1 is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, a halogen, in the presence of a base such as for example, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, in a suitable solvent such as, for example, dimethylsulfoxide. Impurities can be removed by washing numerous times with various solvents such as, for example, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, dichloromethane, dimethylsulfoxide and the like. The resulting polymer-bound intermediate of formula (IV-b) was then further reacted with L-H (VI). To facilitate this transformation, silver triflate, sodium hexamethyldisilazide or cesium carbonate may be used. The resin is finally treated with a cleavage reagent such as for example trifluoroacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran, thus obtaining compounds of formula (I') wherein NR^1R^2 is NH_2 .

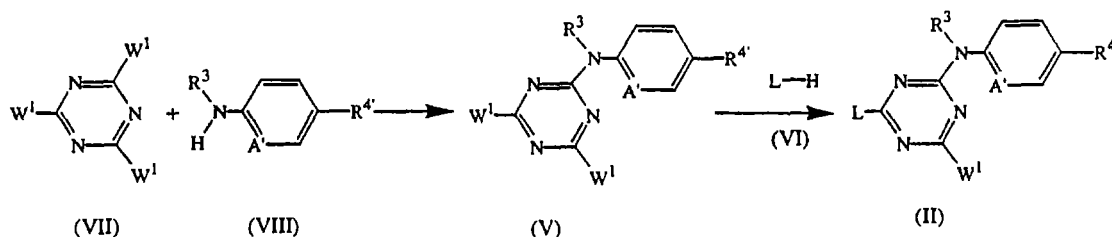
- 20 The compounds of formula (I') may further be prepared by converting compounds of formula (I') into each other according to art-known group transformation reactions.

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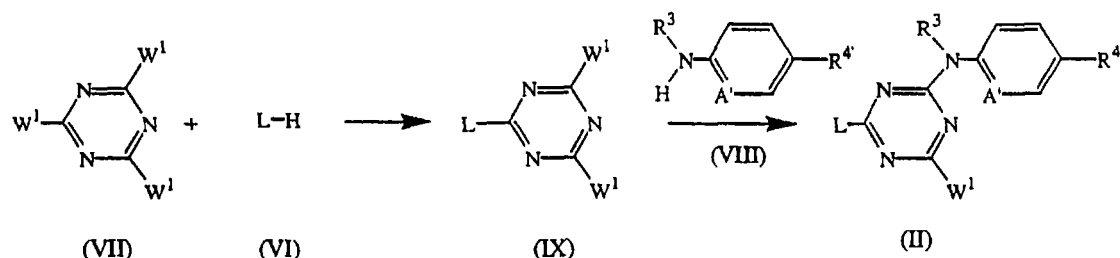
The above specified reaction procedures for the preparation of compounds of formula (I') or subgroups thereof, can also be applied for the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

- 5 Some of the intermediates as mentioned hereinabove are commercially available or can be prepared according to art-known procedures. Of some, the preparation is described hereinbelow.

Intermediates of formula (II) can be prepared by reacting an intermediate of formula (VII) wherein W^1 is a suitable leaving group such as, for example, a halogen, with an amine derivative of formula (VIII) in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane or the like, in the presence of a suitable base such as, for example, triethylamine; and subsequently reacting the thus obtained intermediate of formula (V) with an intermediate of formula (VI) in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, acetonitrile, 1,4-dioxane or the like, in the presence of a base such as, for example, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, *N,N*-diisopropyl-ethylamine or the like.



The order of the above reaction scheme may also be reversed, *i.e.* first an intermediate of formula (VII) may be reacted with an intermediate of formula (VI), and then, the resulting intermediate of formula (IX) may further be reacted with an amine derivative of formula (VIII); thus forming an intermediate of formula (II).



Particular intermediates are those intermediates of formula (II) wherein $R^{4'}$ is as defined in the compounds of formula (I'), R^3 is hydrogen, A' is CH , W^1 is a halogen such as, chloro and bromo, and L is as defined in the compounds of formula (I) provided that R^5 is other than *p*-cyano-phenyl, *p*-nitro-phenyl, *p*-methoxy-phenyl and

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p-aminocarbonyl-phenyl, and R⁶ is other than 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylamino; more in particular, R³, A' and W¹ are as defined above, R^{4'} is cyano and L is -X-R⁵ or -X-Alk-R⁶; wherein R⁵ and R⁶ each independently are indanyl, indolyl or phenyl; each of said indanyl, indolyl or phenyl may be substituted with two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl.

Compounds of formula (I') and some of the intermediates may have one or more stereogenic centers in their structure, present in a R or a S configuration.

The compounds of formula (I') as prepared in the hereinabove described processes may be synthesized as a mixture of stereoisomeric forms, in particular in the form of racemic mixtures of enantiomers which can be separated from one another following art-known resolution procedures. The racemic compounds of formula (I) may be converted into the corresponding diastereomeric salt forms by reaction with a suitable chiral acid. Said diastereomeric salt forms are subsequently separated, for example, by selective or fractional crystallization and the enantiomers are liberated therefrom by alkali. An alternative manner of separating the enantiomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) involves liquid chromatography using a chiral stationary phase. Said pure stereochemically isomeric forms may also be derived from the corresponding pure stereochemically isomeric forms of the appropriate starting materials, provided that the reaction occurs stereospecifically. Preferably if a specific stereoisomer is desired, said compound will be synthesized by stereospecific methods of preparation. These methods will advantageously employ enantiomerically pure starting materials.

The compounds of formula (I), (I') and the intermediates of formula (II) show antiretroviral properties, in particular against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which is the aetiological agent of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in humans. The HIV virus preferentially infects human T-4 cells and destroys them or changes their normal function, particularly the coordination of the immune system. As a result, an infected patient has an everdecreasing number of T-4 cells, which moreover behave abnormally. Hence, the immunological defense system is unable to combat infections and neoplasms and the HIV infected subject usually dies by opportunistic infections such as pneumonia, or by cancers. Other conditions associated with HIV infection include thrombocytopaenia, Kaposi's sarcoma and infection of the central nervous system characterized by progressive demyelination, resulting in dementia and symptoms such as, progressive dysarthria, ataxia and disorientation. HIV infection

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further has also been associated with peripheral neuropathy, progressive generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL) and AIDS-related complex (ARC).

5 The present compounds also show activity against HIV-1 strains that have acquired resistance to art-known non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors. They also have little or no binding affinity to human α -1 acid glycoprotein.

10 Due to their antiretroviral properties, particularly their anti-HIV properties, especially their anti-HIV-1-activity, the compounds of formula (I) or (I') or any subgroup thereof, their *N*-oxides, pharmaceutically acceptable salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, are useful in the treatment of individuals infected by HIV and for the prophylaxis of these individuals. In general, the compounds of the present invention may be useful in the treatment of warm-blooded animals infected with viruses whose existence is mediated by, or depends upon, the enzyme reverse transcriptase.

15 Conditions which may be prevented or treated with the compounds of the present invention, especially conditions associated with HIV and other pathogenic retroviruses, include AIDS, AIDS-related complex (ARC), progressive generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL), as well as chronic CNS diseases caused by retroviruses, such as, for example HIV mediated dementia and multiple sclerosis.

20 The compounds of the present invention or any subgroup thereof, such as the compounds of formula (I'), may therefore be used as medicines against above-mentioned conditions. Said use as a medicine or method of treatment comprises the systemic administration to HIV-infected subjects of an amount effective to combat the conditions associated with HIV and other pathogenic retroviruses, especially HIV-1.

25

The compounds of the present invention or any subgroup thereof may be formulated into various pharmaceutical forms for administration purposes. As appropriate compositions there may be cited all compositions usually employed for systemically administering drugs. To prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, an effective amount of the particular compound, optionally in addition salt form, as the active ingredient is combined in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration. These pharmaceutical compositions are

30 desirable in unitary dosage form suitable, particularly, for administration orally, rectally, percutaneously, or by parenteral injection. For example, in preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be

35

employed such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, syrups, elixirs and solutions; or solid carriers such as starches, sugars, kaolin, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of powders, pills, capsules, and tablets. Because of their ease in
5 administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit forms, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. For parenteral compositions, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water, at least in large part, though other ingredients, for example, to aid solubility, may be included. Injectable solutions, for example, may be prepared in which the carrier comprises saline
10 solution, glucose solution or a mixture of saline and glucose solution. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed. Also included are solid form preparations which are intended to be converted, shortly before use, to liquid form preparations. In the compositions suitable for percutaneous administration, the carrier optionally comprises
15 a penetration enhancing agent and/or a suitable wetting agent, optionally combined with suitable additives of any nature in minor proportions, which additives do not introduce a significant deleterious effect on the skin.

It is especially advantageous to formulate the aforementioned pharmaceutical
20 compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active ingredient calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. Examples of such dosage unit forms are tablets (including scored or coated
25 tablets), capsules, pills, powder packets, wafers, injectable solutions or suspensions and the like, and segregated multiples thereof.

Those of skill in the treatment of HIV-infection could determine the effective daily amount from the test results presented here. In general it is contemplated that an
30 effective daily amount would be from 0.01 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg body weight, more preferably from 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg body weight. It may be appropriate to administer the required dose as two, three, four or more sub-doses at appropriate intervals throughout the day. Said sub-doses may be formulated as unit dosage forms, for example, containing 1 to 1000 mg, and in particular 5 to 200 mg of active ingredient
35 per unit dosage form.

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The exact dosage and frequency of administration depends on the particular compound of formula (I) used, the particular condition being treated, the severity of the condition being treated, the age, weight and general physical condition of the particular patient as well as other medication the individual may be taking, as is well known to those skilled in the art. Furthermore, it is evident that said effective daily amount may be lowered or increased depending on the response of the treated subject and/or depending on the evaluation of the physician prescribing the compounds of the instant invention. The effective daily amount ranges mentioned hereinabove are therefore only guidelines.

Also, the combination of an antiretroviral compound and a compound of formula (I) or (I') or any subgroup thereof can be used as a medicine. Thus, the present invention also relates to a product containing (a) a compound of formula (I) or (I') or any subgroup thereof, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment. The different drugs may be combined in a single preparation together with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Said other antiretroviral compounds may be known antiretroviral compounds such as nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, e.g. zidovudine (3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, AZT), didanosine (dideoxy inosine; ddI), zalcitabine (dideoxycytidine, ddC) or lamivudine (3'-thia-2'-3'-dideoxycytidine, 3TC) and the like; non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors such as suramine, foscarnet-sodium (trisodium phosphono formate), nevirapine (11-cyclopropyl-5,11-dihydro-4-methyl-6H-dipyrido[3,2-b : 2',3'-e][1,4]diazepin-6-one), sustiva (efavirenz), tacrine (tetrahydro-aminoacridine) and the like; compounds of the TIBO (tetrahydro-imidazo[4,5,1-jk][1,4]-benzodiazepine-2(1H)-one and thione)-type e.g. (S)-8-chloro-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-5-methyl-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)imidazo-[4,5,1-jk][1,4]benzodiazepine-2(1H)-thione; compounds of the α -APA (α -anilino phenyl acetamide) type e.g. α -[(2-nitro-phenyl)amino]-2,6-dichlorobenzene-acetamide and the like; TAT-inhibitors, e.g. RO-5-3335 and the like; protease inhibitors e.g. indinavir, ritonavir, saquinovir and the like; NMDA receptor inhibitors e.g. pentamidine; α -glycosidase inhibitor e.g. castanospermine and the like; RNase H inhibitor e.g. dextran (dextran sulfate) and the like; or immunomodulating agents, e.g. levamisole, thymopentin and the like.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the present invention.

Experimental part

A) Preparation of the intermediates

Example A.1

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- a) 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine (0.07440 mol) and tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) were combined and cooled to -75 °C under Ar atmosphere. 4-aminobenzonitrile (0.07440 mol) was added and the solution was stirred for 4 hours at -75°C. Triethylamine (0.07440 mol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up slowly to room temperature and stirred for 3 days. After adding 1,4-dioxane (100 ml), the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with tetrahydrofuran, and dried, yielding 12.74 g 4-[(4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]benzonitrile (interm. 1).
- b) NaH (0.0113 mol), CH₃CN (30 ml) and 2,6-dichlorophenol were combined and stirred for 15 minutes under Ar atmosphere. Then, intermediate (1) (0.0113 mol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with ice water (30 ml) and filtered. A precipitate formed in the filtrate and was filtered off. The resulting solid was washed with H₂O and CH₃CN, then dried, yielding 0.62 g (14%) of 4-[[4-chloro-6-(2,6-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (interm. 2).
- c) *N,N*-Diisopropyl-ethylamine (0.00714 mol) was added to a solution of 2-chloro-6-methylbenzenamine (0.00714 mol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 ml) under Ar flow. A solution of intermediate (1) (0.00714 mol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for 24 hours. The solvent was evaporated and CH₂Cl₂ was added. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, and the resulting precipitate was filtered off, yielding 0.56 g (21.1%) of 4-[[4-chloro-6-[(2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (interm. 3).

Example A.2

- a) 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine (0.0266 mol) was added to 1,4-dioxane (50 ml) under Ar atmosphere. The solution was stirred until it became homogeneous, then 2,6-dichlorobenzeneamine (0.0266 mol) and K₂CO₃ (0.0362 mol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The solvent was evaporated. Water was added to the residue and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The separated organic layer was washed with brine, dried with potassium carbonate, filtered and the filtrate was evaporated, yielding 7.52 g (91.2%) of *N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (interm. 4).
- b) 1,4-Dioxane (50 ml), 4-cyano-aniline (0.0243 mol), and *N,N*-diisopropyl-ethylamine (0.0243 mol) were added to intermediate (4) (0.0243 mol) under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for 1 week. The reaction was cooled, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated NaHCO₃ solution and with brine, dried with

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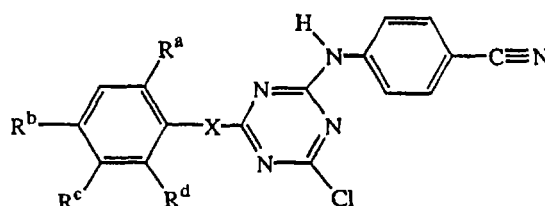
potassium carbonate, filtered, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was stirred in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and saturated NaHCO_3 , and the precipitate filtered off, yielding 2.26 g (23.8%) of 4-[[4-chloro-6-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile (interm. 5).

5 Example A.3

Rink Amide resin (15 g; Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corp., San Diego, California; Product No. 01-64-0013) was washed in a reaction vessel with CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (200 ml), and *N,N*-dimethylformamide:piperidine (150 ml:50 ml) was added. The mixture was agitated for 2 hours, washed with *N,N*-dimethylformamide, CH_2Cl_2 , and dimethylsulfoxide. Intermediate (1) (0.06 mol), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (10.5 ml) and dimethylsulfoxide (200 ml) were added and the reaction mixture was agitated for three days, then washed with *N,N*-dimethylformamide and CH_2Cl_2 , yielding the resin bound intermediate (1).

15 Table 1 lists intermediates which were prepared according to one of the above examples.

Table 1



Int. No.	Ex. No.	X	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	physical data
2	A1b	-O-	Cl	H	H	Cl	
3	A1c	-NH-	Cl	H	H	CH ₃	
5	A2b	-NH-	Cl	H	H	Cl	
6	A2b	-NH-	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	
7	A1c	-NH-	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	CH ₃	
8	A1c	-NH-	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	
9	A1c	-NH-	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	
10	A1c	-NH-	C(=O)CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	
11	A1c	-NH-	CH ₃	Br	H	CH ₃	
12	A1c	-NH-	CH ₃	CH ₃	Br	CH ₃	
13	A1c	-NH-	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	CH ₃	

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Int. No.	Ex. No.	X	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	physical data
14	A1c	-NH-	Br	F	H	F	mp 295-296°C
15	A2b	-NH-	Cl	Cl	H	Cl	
16	A1c	-S-	Cl	H	H	Cl	
17	A1c	-NH-	CH ₃	H	Cl	CH ₃	mp 142-143°C
18	A1b	-O-	Cl	Cl	H	Cl	mp 238-239°C
19	A2b	-NH-	Cl	CF ₃	H	Cl	mp 247-248°C
20	A2b	-NH-	CF ₃	Cl	H	Cl	mp 275-276°C
21	A1c	-NH-NH-	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	mp 178-179°C
22	A2b	-NH-	Br	CH ₃	H	Br	mp 283-284°C
23	A2b	-NH-	Br	isopropyl	H	Br	mp 263-264°C
24	A1c	-NH-NH-	Cl	Cl	H	Cl	mp 252-253°C

B. Preparation of the compounds of formula (I')

Example B.1

- a) A mixture of intermediate (8) (0.00137 mol) and NH₃ in 1,4-dioxane (0.5 M; 0.00548 mol) was heated in a pressure vessel at 100 °C for 6 days. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, washed with a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, dried, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 100/0, 99/1 and 98/2). The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from toluene. The precipitate was filtered off and dried, yielding 0.29 g (61.4%) of 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 9).
- b) As an alternative for the preparation of compound (9), a mixture of intermediate (8) (0.0230 mol) in NH₃ in 2-propanol (2.0 M; 60 ml) and NH₃ in 1,4-dioxane (0.5 M; 20 ml) was heated at 95 °C for 21 hours. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 1 N NaOH, water and brine, dried, filtered and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was recrystallized with acetonitrile, yielding 5.25g (66.1%) of compound (9).
- c) Intermediate (21) (0.00150 mol) and 0.5 M NH₃ in 1,4-dioxane (0.015 mol) were added into a pressure flask. The reaction mixture was heated to 40°C. After 5 days, the reaction was cooled to room temperature. 2.0 M NH₃ in 2-propanol (0.015 mol) was added, and the reaction was returned to 40°C. The reaction was diluted with diethyl-ether and extracted with cold 1 M NaOH. The aqueous layer was extracted twice more, and the organic phases were combined. The insoluble material was filtered off and

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washed with diethylether, which dissolved most of the material into the filtrate. The filtrate was combined with the organic phases and this solution was dried, filtered and the solvent evaporated. The residue was purified over silica gel flash chromatography, eluting with 4:1 CH₂Cl₂:diethylether to 100% diethylether. The resulting material was
5 recrystallized in tetrahydrofuran/CH₃CN, filtered off and dried, yielding 0.36 g (67%) of 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)azo]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 69).

Example B.2

O-(Trimethylsilyl)-hydroxylamine (0.0282 mol) was added to intermediate (5)
10 (0.00282 mol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The solvent was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed with 1 N HCl, washed with a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and with brine, dried, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel ((I) eluent gradient: CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 98/2 to
15 96/4 and (II) eluent: CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 100/0, 99/1 and 98/2). The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from acetonitrile. The precipitate was filtered off and dried, yielding 0.32 g (29.2%) of 4-[[[6-(2,6-dichlorophenylamino)-4-(hydroxylamino)]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-benzonitrile (compound 4).

Example B.3

Tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) and 2,5-dimethyl-phenol (0.00818 mol) were added to NaH (0.00859 mol). The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Then, a solution of intermediate (1) (0.00818 mol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. Then, the solvent was evaporated and NH₃ in
25 1,4-dioxane (50 ml) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated; and, the resulting residue was treated with H₂O/CH₂Cl₂, stirred, and filtered. A precipitate formed in the filtrate and was filtered off, yielding 0.42 g of fraction 1. The resulting filtrate was dried over K₂CO₃ and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: CH₃OH/CH₂Cl₂
30 2.5/97.5). The desired fractions were collected and the solvent was evaporated, yielding 2.89 g of fraction 2. Fractions 1 and 2 were combined and recrystallized from CH₃CN. The precipitate was filtered off and dried, yielding 1.16 g (42.7%) of 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 2).

Example B.4

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To a reaction vessel under Ar were added the resin bound intermediate (1) as prepared in example A3 (0.00015 mol), a solution of silver triflate (0.075 g) in dimethylsulfoxide (1 ml), 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenol (0.0027 mol), dimethylsulfoxide (3 ml), 1.0 M sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and disilazane (1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-silanamine, sodium salt) (3 ml). The reaction mixture was heated at 95 °C for 12 hours. The sample was filtered, and the resin was washed with *N,N*-dimethylformamide (3 x), CH₂Cl₂, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, CH₃OH, and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x). The sample was cleaved twice with 10 % trifluoroacetic acid in CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml, then 3 ml). The solvent was evaporated under N₂. Purification by reverse phase HPLC yielded 0.0055 g of 4-[[4-amino-6-(4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 33).

Example B.5

To a flask under Ar were added the resin bound intermediate (1) as prepared in example A3 (0.00015 mol), CsCO₃ (0.975 g), 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenol (0.0038 mol), dimethylsulfoxide (2 ml) and 1 ml of a solution of silver triflate (0.075 g) in dimethylsulfoxide (1 ml). Ar was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 1 minute. The flask was heated at 95 °C for 20 hours. The sample was then filtered, and washed with *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 x), water (3 x), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 x), CH₃OH (1 x), and CH₂Cl₂ (3 x). The sample was then cleaved with 10 % trifluoroacetic acid in CH₂Cl₂ (3 ml), yielding 0.0043 g of 4-[[4-amino-6-(4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 36).

Example B.6

To a flask under Ar were added intermediate (1) (0.00752 mol), *N*,2,4,6-trimethyl-benzenamine (0.00752 mol) in 1,4-dioxane (20 ml) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.00752 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred and refluxed for 20 hours and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was transferred into a pressure vessel with 0.5 M NH₃ in 1,4-dioxane (0.005 mol) and 2.0 M NH₃ in 2-propanol (0.040 mol) and this mixture was heated at 115 °C for 24 hours. The solvent was evaporated, the residue dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, washed with 1 N NaOH and water, dried with potassium carbonate, filtered, and the solvent evaporated. The residue was recrystallized two times with acetonitrile, filtered off and dried, yielding 1.0 g (37%) of 4-[[4-amino-6-[methyl(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 73).

Example B.7

4,6-dichloro-*N*-(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine (0.00651 mol) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (30 ml). Sequentially, 4-amino-benzonitrile (0.0066 mol) and

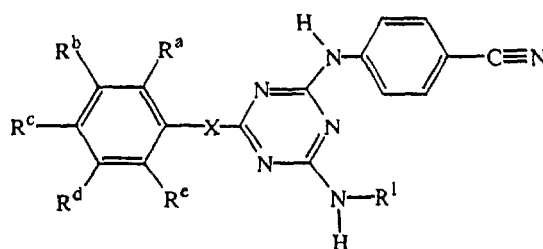
N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.0066 mol) were added, and the clear solution was heated to reflux for 4 days. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature overnight. The mixture was diluted with ethylacetate and treated with cold 1 M NaOH. The layers were separated, and the organic phase was re-extracted with fresh 1 M NaOH. The combined aqueous phases were treated with solid NaOH to maintain pH > 10 and backwashed with ethylacetate (2 x). The combined organic phases were dried, filtered and concentrated. The residue was separated and purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: CH₂Cl₂). The desired fractions were combined, treated with CH₃CN, triturated with CH₃CN, filtered off and dried, yielding 0.30 g (8.0%) of *N,N*-[6-[(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]bis[4-amino-benzonitrile] (compound 74).

Example B.8

Intermediate (1), 1-(2,3-dihydro-4-hydroxy-7-methyl-1*H*-inden-5-yl)-ethanone, Cs₂CO₃, and 1,4-dioxane were added to a reaction vessel under Ar and heated at 100°C for 48 hours while the sample was slightly vortexed. The sample was cooled, and NH₃ in isopropanol was added. The reaction was heated at 100°C in a sealed tube for 48 hours. The reaction was cooled, and water (3ml) was added to dissolve Cs₂CO₃, and the sample was filtered and purified by HPLC, yielding 4-[[4-[(5-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-7-methyl-1*H*-inden-4-yl)oxy]-6-amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile (compound 84).

Tables 2 and 3 list the compounds of formula (I) which were prepared according to one of the above examples.

Table 2



25

Comp No.	Ex. No.	X	R ¹	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	R ^e	melting point; salt form
1	B1a	-O-	H	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	278-279°C
2	B3	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H	193-194°C
3	B3	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	235-236°C

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Comp No.	Ex. No.	X	R ¹	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	R ^e	melting point; salt form
4	B2	-NH-	OH	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	235-236°C
5	B2	-NH-	OH	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	207-210°C
6	B1a	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	HCl (1:1) 242-244°C
7	B1a	-NH-	H	Cl	H	H	H	CH ₃	HCl (1:1) 130-131°C
8	B1a	-NH-	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	H	CH ₃	253-254°C
9	B1a or B1b	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	151-152°C
10	B1c	-NH-	H	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	144-145°C
11	B2	-NH-	OH	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	247-248°C
12	B1c	-NH-	H	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	273-274°C
13	B1c	-NH-	H	C(=O)CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H	255-256°C
14	B1b	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	Br	H	CH ₃	221-222°C
15	B1b	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	Br	CH ₃	158-159°C
16	B1b	-NH-	H	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H	CH ₃	222-223°C
17	B1b	-NH-	H	Br	H	F	H	F	233-234°C
18	B1b	-NH-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	224-225°C
19	B1b	-S-	H	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	293-294°C
20	B2	-S-	OH	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	145-147°C
21	B1a	-NH-NH-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	258-259°C
22	B1a	-NH-NH-	H	Cl	H	H	H	Cl	246-247°C
23	B2	-NH-	OH	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	262-263°C
24	B1b	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	236-237°C
25	B2	-O-	OH	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	221-222°C
26	B2	-NH-NH-	OH	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	175-176°C
27	B1b	-NH-	H	Cl	H	CH ₃	H	Cl	224-226°C
28	B1b	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	H	Cl	CH ₃	230-231°C
29	B2	-NH-	OH	Cl	H	Cl	H	CH ₃	268-269°C
30	B1a	-O-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	260-261°C
31	B2	-NH-	OH	CH ₃	H	H	Cl	CH ₃	174-175°C
32	B2	-O-	OH	Cl	H	Cl	H	Cl	153-154°C
33'	B4	-O-	H	Cl	H	Br	H	CH ₃	
34	B4	-O-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	CH ₃	

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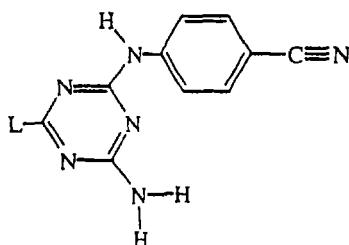
Comp No.	Ex. No.	X	R ¹	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	R ^e	melting point; salt form
35	B4	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	C(=O)CH ₃	H	CH ₃	
36	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	Cl	H	CH ₃	
37	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	Br	H	CH ₃	
38	B5	-O-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	H	
39	B5	-O-	H	C(=O)CH ₃	H	Cl	H	Cl	
40	B5	-O-	H	Br	H	Br	H	Br	
41	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	NO ₂	H	CH ₃	
42	B5	-O-	H	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	
43	B5	-O-	H	Cl	Cl	H	H	Cl	
44	B5	-O-	H	F	H	F	H	F	
45	B5	-O-	H	Cl	H	F	H	Cl	
46	B5	-O-	H	OCH ₃	H	H	H	OCH ₃	
47	B5	-O-	H	OCH ₃	H	CN	H	H	
48	B5	-O-	H	Br	CH ₃	Cl	CH ₃	Br	
49	B5	-O-	H	C(=O)CH ₃	H	F	H	F	
50	B5	-O-	H	Br	CH ₃	Br	CH ₃	Br	
51	B5	-O-	H	Br	H	CH ₃	H	Br	
52	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	Cl	H	CH ₃	
53	B5	-O-	H	Cl	CH ₃	Cl	CH ₃	CH ₃	
54	B5	-S-	H	Cl	H	Cl	H	H	
55	B5	-S-	H	Cl	H	F	H	H	
56	B5	-S-	H	Cl	H	Cl	Cl	H	
57	B5	-S-	H	F	H	F	H	H	
58	B5	-S-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	
59	B5	-S-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	
60	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	I	H	CH ₃	
61	B5	-NH-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	NH ₂	CH ₃	
62	B8	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	
63	B8	-NH-	H	Cl	H	Br	H	CH ₃	
64	B8	-NH-	H	C ₂ H ₅	H	Br	H	C ₂ H ₅	
65	B8	-NH-	H	Cl	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	
66	B8	-NH-	H	Cl	H	F	CH ₃	H	
67	B8	-NH-	H	F	F	F	F	F	
68	B8	-NH-	H	OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	

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Comp No.	Ex. No.	X	R ¹	R ^a	R ^b	R ^c	R ^d	R ^e	melting point; salt form
69	B1c	-N=N-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	315°C
70	B1b	-NH-	H	Cl	H	CF ₃	H	Cl	152-154°C
71	B1b	-NH-	H	CF ₃	H	Cl	H	Cl	158-160°C
72	B1b	-NH-	H	Br	H	Br	H	Br	167-169°C
73		-N(CH ₃)-	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	251-252°C
74	B7	-NH-	p-cyano phenyl	Br	H	CH ₃	H	Br	332-333°C
75	B7	-NH-	p-cyano phenyl	Br	H	isopropyl	H	Br	315-316°C
76	B1b	-NH-	H	Br	H	CH ₃	H	Br	238-239°C
77	B1b	-NH-	H	Br	H	isopropyl	H	Br	158-160°C
78	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	NH ₂	H	CH ₃	
79	B5	-O-	H	CH ₃	H	C(=O)H	H	CH ₃	
80	B8	-O-	H	F	F	OH	F	F	
81	B8	-O-	H	NH ₂	H	Cl	CH ₃	Cl	
82	B8	-NH-	H	C(=O)OCH ₃	H	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	OCH ₃	

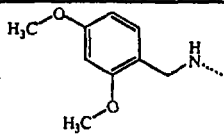
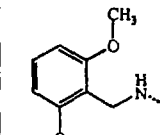
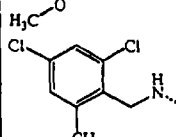
Table 3



Comp No.	Ex. No.	L
83	B8	
84	B8	

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Comp No.	Ex. No.	L
85	B5	
86	B5	
87	B5	

C. Pharmacological example

Example C.1

A rapid, sensitive and automated assay procedure was used for the *in vitro* evaluation of anti-HIV agents. An HIV-1 (wildtype IIIB) transformed T4-cell line, MT-4, which was previously shown (Koyanagi et al., *Int. J. Cancer*, **36**, 445-451, 1985) to be highly susceptible to and permissive for HIV infection, served as the target cell line. Inhibition of the HIV-induced cytopathic effect was used as the end point. The viability of both HIV- and mock-infected cells was assessed spectrophotometrically via the *in situ* reduction of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT). The 50% cytotoxic concentration (CC₅₀ in μ M) was defined as the concentration of compound that reduced the absorbance of the mock-infected control sample by 50%. The percent protection achieved by the compound in HIV-infected cells was calculated by the following formula :

$$\frac{(OD_T)_{HIV} - (OD_C)_{HIV}}{(OD_C)_{MOCK} - (OD_C)_{HIV}} \quad \text{expressed in \%},$$

whereby (OD_T)_{HIV} is the optical density measured with a given concentration of the test compound in HIV-infected cells; (OD_C)_{HIV} is the optical density measured for the control untreated HIV-infected cells; (OD_C)_{MOCK} is the optical density measured for the control untreated mock-infected cells; all optical density values were determined at 540 nm. The dose achieving 50% protection according to the above formula was defined as the 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀ in μ M). The ratio of CC₅₀ to IC₅₀ was defined as the selectivity index (SI). The compounds of formula (I) were shown to inhibit HIV-1 effectively. Particular IC₅₀, CC₅₀ and SI values are listed in Table 4 hereinbelow.

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Table 4

Co. No.	IC50 (μM)	CC50 (μM)	SI
1	0.003	>20	>6451
2	0.003	34.9	10750
3	0.003	33.8	10899
4	0.002	8.0	4187
5	0.002	7.8	3458
6	0.004	40.3	11518
7	0.005	49.9	10187
8	0.165	9.3	56
9	0.001	44.0	33826
10	0.003	6.1	2022
11	0.001	6.3	4480
12	0.021	30.0	1449
13	0.259	>100	>386
14	0.003	37.3	11844
15	0.003	1.7	498
16	0.006	8.1	1372
17	0.003	53.8	16311
18	0.008	45.6	6033
19	0.004	40.6	11285
20	0.003	11.7	3726
21	0.001	27.8	27789
22	0.003	>100	>33333
23	0.001	7.6	7614
28	0.005	42.8	9106
30	0.002	63.5	26488
31	0.005	9.9	1980
33	0.002	> 10.0	> 4761
34	0.001	4.8	3658
35	0.001	32.1	24712
36	0.003	7.6	2179
37	0.001	7.6	5035
38	0.007	> 100.0	> 14084
39	> 10	<10	1
40	0.005	> 10.0	> 1851
41	0.002	12.2	6102
42	0.033	> 10.0	> 303
43	0.009	43.9	4668

Co. No.	IC50 (μM)	CC50 (μM)	SI
44	0.005	> 100.1	> 19607
45	0.007	52.9	7258
46	0.031	>100.0	> 3205
47	0.075	> 100.0	> 1340
48	0.019	8.7	456
49	0.076	> 99.9	> 1308
50	0.059	8.1	139
51	0.002	1.7	859
52	0.003	1.9	639
53	0.017	2.5	142
54	0.004	57.3	13349
55	0.004	> 99.9	> 27777
56	0.005	62.6	13059
57	0.015	> 100.0	> 6711
58	0.003	47.1	16244
59	0.002	48.5	26975
60	0.003	45.5	15172
61	0.005	94.6	20549
62	0.003	51.6	19110
63	0.003	48.0	16561
64	0.014	46.5	3393
65	0.001	48.5	80824
66	0.096	> 99.9	> 1037
67	0.111	45.6	412
68	0.015	63.9	4173
69	0.065	> 99.9	> 1547
70	0.003	15.6	4471
71	0.010	8.2	860
72	0.002	6.5	3259
73	0.003	51.7	16164
74	0.190	7.0	37
75	0.378	37.8	100
76	0.001	5.9	11848
77	0.003	47.0	17431
78	7.83	47.0	6
79	0.007	30.0	4534
80	85.5	> 85.5	> 1

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Co. No.	IC ₅₀ (μM)	CC ₅₀ (μM)	SI
81	2.68	> 99.1	> 37
82	1.49	99.6	67
83	0.473	59.6	126

Co. No.	IC ₅₀ (μM)	CC ₅₀ (μM)	SI
84	0.001	54.1	45129
85	0.413	53.7	130

D. Composition examples

The following formulations exemplify typical pharmaceutical compositions suitable for systemic administration to animal and human subjects in accordance with the present invention.

- 5 "Active ingredient" (A.I.) as used throughout these examples relates to a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof.

Example D.1 : film-coated tablets

Preparation of tablet core

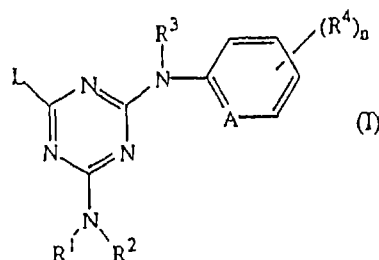
- 10 A mixture of 100 g of the A.I., 570 g lactose and 200 g starch was mixed well and thereafter humidified with a solution of 5 g sodium dodecyl sulfate and 10 g polyvinylpyrrolidone in about 200 ml of water. The wet powder mixture was sieved, dried and sieved again. Then there was added 100 g microcrystalline cellulose and 15 g hydrogenated vegetable oil. The whole was mixed well and compressed into tablets,
- 15 giving 10.000 tablets, each comprising 10 mg of the active ingredient.

Coating

- To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose in 75 ml of denaturated ethanol there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then there were added 75 ml of dichloromethane and 2.5 ml 1,2,3-propanetriol. 10 g of polyethylene
- 20 glycol was molten and dissolved in 75 ml of dichloromethane. The latter solution was added to the former and then there were added 2.5 g of magnesium octadecanoate, 5 g of polyvinylpyrrolidone and 30 ml of concentrated color suspension and the whole was homogenated. The tablet cores were coated with the thus obtained mixture in a coating apparatus.

Claims.

1. The use of a compound of formula



a *N*-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein

A is CH, CR⁴ or N;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R¹ and R² are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₁₂alkyl,

C₁₋₁₂alkyloxy, C₁₋₁₂alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₁₂alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein each of the
aforementioned C₁₋₁₂alkyl groups may optionally and each individually be substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxyc₁₋₆alkyloxy, carboxyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, imino, aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, aryl and

Het; or

R¹ and R² taken together may form pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azido or mono- or di(C₁₋₁₂alkyl)aminoC₁₋₄alkylidene;

R³ is hydrogen, aryl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl; and

each R⁴ independently is hydroxy, halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, aminocarbonyl, nitro, amino, trihalomethyl or trihalomethoxy ;

L is -X-R⁵ or -X-Alk-R⁶; wherein

R⁵ and R⁶ each independently are indanyl, indolyl or phenyl; each of said indanyl, indolyl or phenyl may be substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl;

Alk is C₁₋₄ alkanediyl; and

X is -NR³-, -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -S(=O)- or -S(=O)₂-;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl;

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Het is an aliphatic or aromatic heterocyclic radical; said aliphatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydrothienyl wherein each of said aliphatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with an oxo group; and said aromatic heterocyclic radical is selected from pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl wherein each of said aromatic heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted with hydroxy;

for the manufacture of a medicine for the treatment of subjects suffering from HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection.

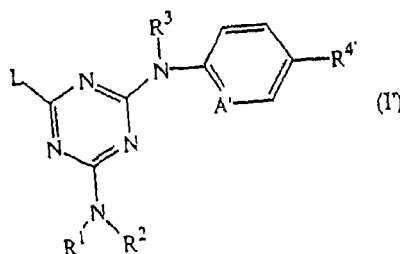
2. The use of a compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein L is $-X-R^5$ wherein R^5 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, cyano, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, nitro and trifluoromethyl.

3. The use of a compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein n is 1 and R^4 is cyano substituted in the 4 position relative to the NR^3 moiety.

4. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein L contains phenyl substituted with two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl and formyl.

5. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from hydrogen, aryl or hydroxy.

6. A compound of formula



wherein

the variables R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and L are as defined in formula (I) in claim 1; and

A' is CH or N;

$R^{4'}$ is cyano, or aminocarbonyl;

with the proviso that

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* when $R^{4'}$ is cyano, R^3 is hydrogen, L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X is NH and R^5 is 4-cyanophenyl or 4-iodophenyl, then NR^1R^2 is other than NH_2 , $NH[CH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2]$, $N(C_2H_5)_2$, $NHCH_3$, NHC_2H_5 or $NH(4\text{-cyano-phenyl})$;

a *N*-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

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7. A compound as claimed in claim 6 wherein L is $-X-R^5$ wherein R^5 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, cyano, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, nitro and trifluoromethyl.

20

8. A compound as claimed in claim 6 or 7 wherein $R^{4'}$ is aminocarbonyl, or cyano and L is 2,3,4,5,6-pentachloro-phenoxy, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-hydroxy-phenoxy, 2,3,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4,6-tribromo-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trichloro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trifluoro-phenoxy, 2,4,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-3,5,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,4-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenoxy, 2,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethoxy-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-4-nitro-phenoxy, 2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-dichloro-phenoxy, 2-acetyl-4,6-difluoro-phenoxy, 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-methyl-phenoxy, 4-acetyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-amino-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,3,6-trimethyl-phenoxy, 4-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy, 4-formyl-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 4-iodo-2,6-dimethyl-phenoxy, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-anilino, 2,3,4-trimethoxy-6-(methyloxycarbonyl)-anilino, 2,4,6-tribromo-anilino, 2,4,6-trichloro-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethoxy-anilino, 2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-

25

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- methyl-anilino, 2,4-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-isopropyl-
 anilino, 2,6-dibromo-4-methyl-anilino, 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethyl-anilino,
 2,6-dichloro-anilino, 2,6-diethyl-anilino, 2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-acetyl-5-methyl-
 anilino, 2-bromo-4,6-difluoro-anilino, 2-chloro-4,6-dimethyl-anilino, 2-chloro-4-
 fluoro-5-methyl-anilino, 2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-anilino,
 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-anilino, 3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 3-bromo-2,4,6-
 trimethyl-anilino, 3-chloro-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2,6-diethyl-anilino,
 4-bromo-2,6-dimethyl-anilino, 4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methyl-anilino, 4-methyl-
 anilino, *N*-methyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-anilino, 2,4,5-trichloro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-tri-
 methyl-phenylthio, 2,4-dichloro-phenylthio, 2,4-difluoro-phenylthio, 2,4-dimethyl-
 phenylthio, 2,6-dichloro-phenylthio, 2-chloro-4-fluoro-phenylthio, 2,4,6-trichloro-
 phenylhydrazinyl, 2,6-dichloro-phenylhydrazinyl, 2,4-dichloro-6-methyl-benzyl-
 amino, 2,4-dimethoxy-benzylamino, indol-4-yl-oxy, or 5-acetyl-7-methyl-indan-4-
 yl-oxy.
9. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8 wherein $R^{4'}$ is cyano, L is $-X-R^5$
 and R^5 is other than 4-cyanophenyl or 4-iodophenyl.
10. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 9 wherein L contains phenyl
 substituted with two, three, four or five substituents each independently selected
 from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, cyano, amino,
 trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl and formyl.
11. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 10 wherein L is $-X-R^5$ wherein X
 is $-NR^3$ -, $-NH-NH$ -, $-N=N$ - or $-O$ - and R^5 is indanyl, indolyl or phenyl; each of said
 indanyl, indolyl or phenyl may be substituted with two, three, four or five
 substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy,
 hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxycarbonyl, formyl, cyano, nitro, amino and
 trifluoromethyl.
12. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 11 wherein A' is CH, $R^{4'}$ is
 cyano, X is $-O$ - or $-NH$ - and R^5 or R^6 is phenyl substituted with two or three
 substituents each independently selected from halo, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl,
 formyl, nitro or cyano.
13. A compound as claimed in claim 6 wherein the compound is
 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;

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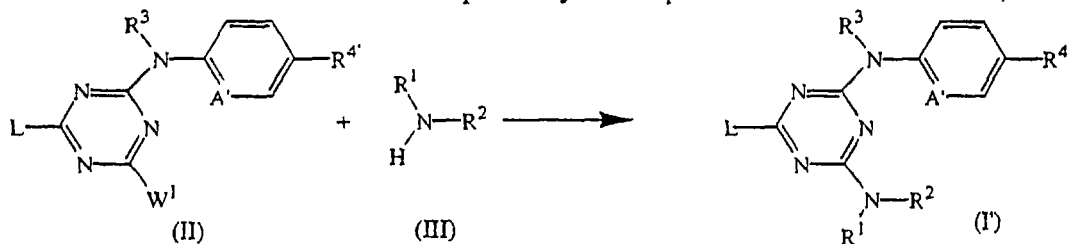
- 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
5 benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)thio]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-[(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;
10 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;
15 4-[[4-[(2,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-6-(hydroxyamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-
amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-(hydroxyamino)-6-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile
trifluoroacetate (1:1);
4-[[4-(4-acetyl-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-6-amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
20 4-[[4-amino-6-(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-(4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-(4-formyl-2,6-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,4-dichlorophenyl)thio]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzonitrile;
25 4-[[4-[(5-acetyl-2,3-dihydro-7-methyl-1H-inden-4-yl)oxy]-6-amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-
amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(4-bromo-2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[(2-chloro-4,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
30 benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[[2,4-dichloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-
amino]benzonitrile;
4-[[4-amino-6-[methyl(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;
35 4-[[4-amino-6-[(2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-
benzonitrile;

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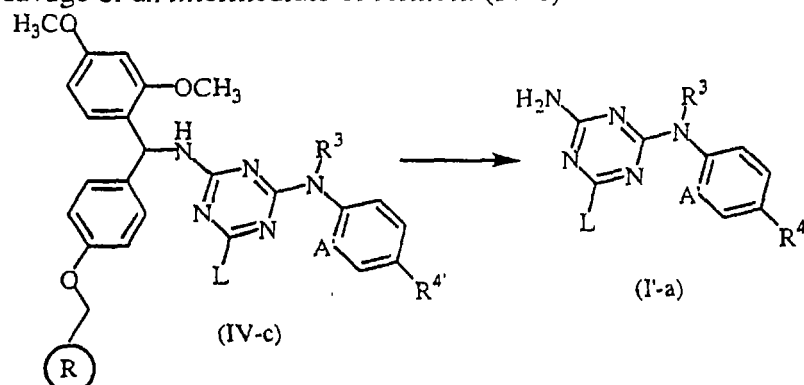
4-[[4-amino-6-[[2,6-dibromo-4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]benzonitrile; a *N*-oxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

14. A compound as claimed in any one of claim 6 to 13 for use as a medicine.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound as claimed in claim 6 to 13.
16. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 15 characterized in that a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 6 to 13 is intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
17. A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claim 6, characterized by
- a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II) with an amino derivative of formula (III) in a reaction inert solvent and optionally in the presence of a suitable base;



wherein W^1 is a suitable leaving group and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , $R^{4'}$, L and A' are as defined in claim 6;

- b) by cleavage of an intermediate of formula (IV-c)



wherein R^3 , $R^{4'}$, L and A' are as defined in claim 6 and $\textcircled{R}$ is part of Rink Amide resin, using a suitable cleavage reagent, thus obtaining compounds of formula (I'-a);

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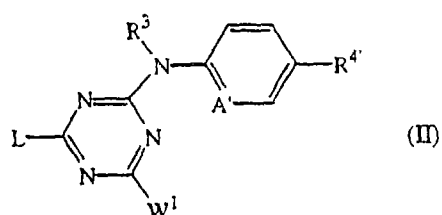
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or if desired, converting compounds of formula (I') into each other following art-known transformations, and further, if desired, converting the compounds of formula (I'), into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali, or converting the base addition salt into the free acid by treatment with acid; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms or *N*-oxides thereof.

- 10 18. The combination of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 and another antiretroviral compound.
19. The combination of a compound of formula (I') as defined in claim 6 and another antiretroviral compound.
- 15 20. A combination as claimed in claim 18 or 19 for use as a medicine.
21. A product containing (a) a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment.
- 20 22. A product containing (a) a compound of formula (I') as defined in claim 6, and (b) another antiretroviral compound, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-HIV treatment.
- 25 23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients (a) a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, and (b) another antiretroviral compound.
- 30 24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredients (a) a compound of formula (I') as defined in claim 6, and (b) another antiretroviral compound.
25. A compound of formula (II)

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wherein R^{4'} is as defined in claim 6, R³ is hydrogen, A' is CH, W¹ is a halogen,
and L is as defined in claim 1 provided that R⁵ is other than p-cyano-phenyl,
p-nitro-phenyl, p-methoxy-phenyl and p-aminocarbonyl-phenyl, and R⁶ is other
than 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]amino.

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