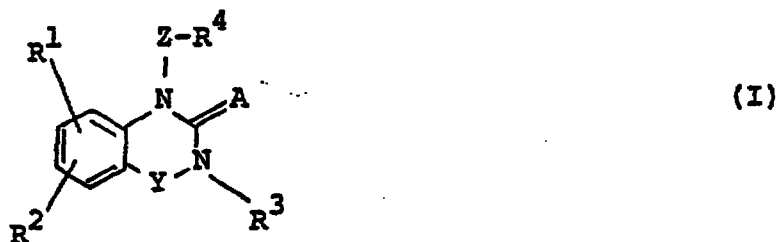


Description

The present invention relates to new quinazoline derivatives, in particular it relates to new quinazoline derivatives of the formula

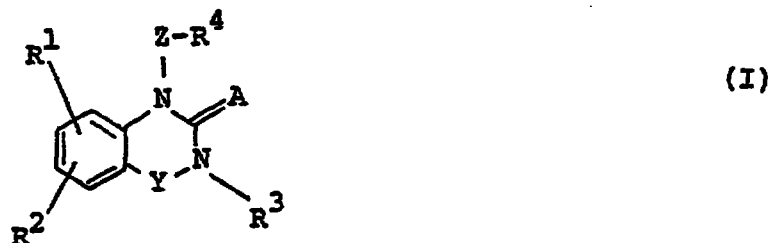


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z each are as defined below and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which have an aldose reductase-inhibitory activity, to processes for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use in treating diabetic complications.

Quinazoline derivatives having a structure similar to the above formula are already known from DE-A-2 652 144 (see in particular compounds No. 14, 31, 34 and 41 of this reference), from "Eur. J. Med. Chem 9 (3), 263-268 (1974) (see in particular the compounds 1-(2-hydroxycarbonylmethyl)-3-phenyl-1H,3H-quinazoline-2,4-dione and 1-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-3-phenyl-1H,3H-quinazoline-2,4-dione in table II on page 265 of this reference) and from "Annales pharmaceutiques françaises" 32, pp. 125-132 (1974) (see in particular the compound 1-hydroxycarbonylmethyl-2-phenyl-1H,3H-quinazoline-2-thione-4-one on page 128 of this reference). However, these known compounds do not exhibit an aldose reductase-inhibitory activity.

The object of the present invention is to provide new and useful quinazoline derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which have an aldose reductase-inhibitory activity and which can be used for manufacture of medicaments for the therapeutic treatment of diabetic complications.

According to one aspect the present invention relates to new quinazoline derivatives having the following general formula:



wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy or halo(C_1-C_6)-alkyl,

R^3 is phenyl which has one or more halogen atom(s); phenyl(C_1-C_6)-alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)-alkyl and C_1-C_6 -alkyl; naphthyl(C_1-C_6)-alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)-alkyl and C_1-C_6 -alkyl; or thienyl(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or pyridyl(C_1-C_6)-alkyl,

R^4 is carboxy or esterified carboxy,

A is oxygen or sulfur atom,

Y is carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or sulfonyl and

Z is (C_1-C_6)-alkylene,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The new quinazoline derivatives of the present invention and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have an aldose reductase-inhibitory activity and therefore can be used for manufacture of medicaments for the therapeutic treatment of diabetic complications such as corneal wound healing defects, cataract, neuropathy, retinopathy and nephropathy.

Suitable salts of the object compounds (I) are conventional pharmaceutically acceptable salts and may include a salt with a base such as an inorganic base salt, for example, an alkali metal salt (e.g. sodium salt and potassium salt), an alkaline earth metal salt (e.g. calcium salt and magnesium salt), an ammonium salt, an organic base salt, for example, an organic amine salt (e.g. triethylamine salt, pyridine salt, picoline salt, ethanolamine salt, triethanolamine salt, dicyclohexylamine salt and N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine), a salt with a basic amino acid (e.g. arginine), and the like.

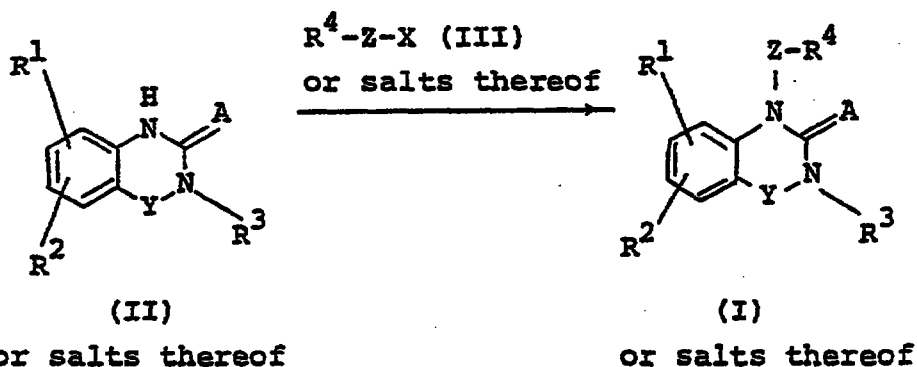
According to another aspect the present invention relates to processes for the production of the new quinazoline derivatives of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

According to a further aspect the present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions which comprise as an active ingredient a compound of the above formula (I) in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers which can be used in treating diabetic complications.

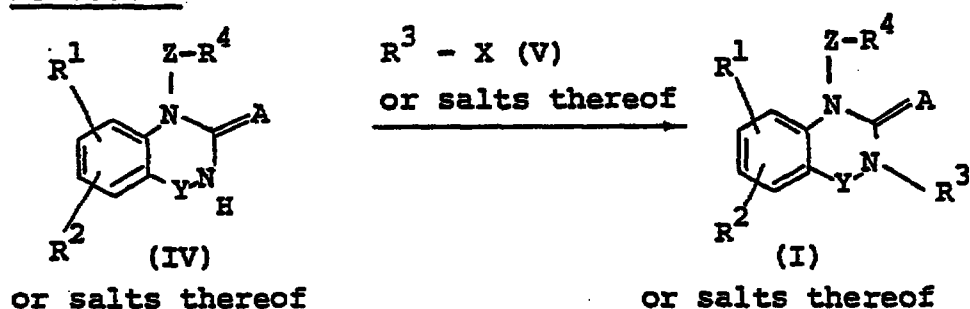
According to a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of the new quinazoline derivatives of the above formula (I) for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment of diabetic complications.

According to this invention, the object quinazoline derivatives (I) and salts thereof can be prepared by the processes as illustrated in the following.

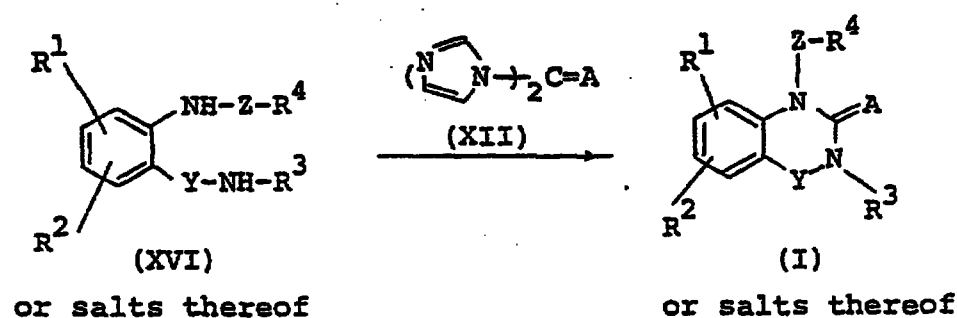
Process 1 :



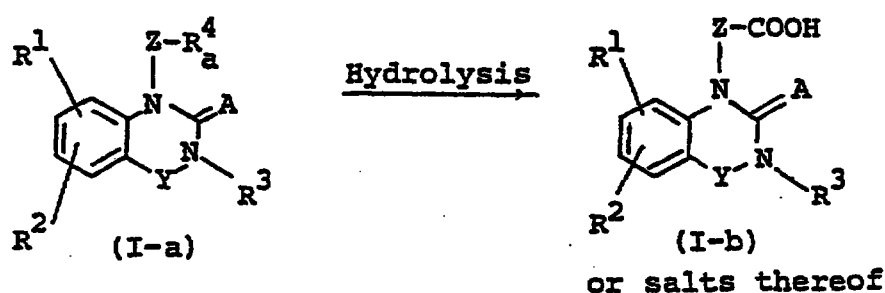
Process 2 :



Process 3 :



Process 4 :



in which

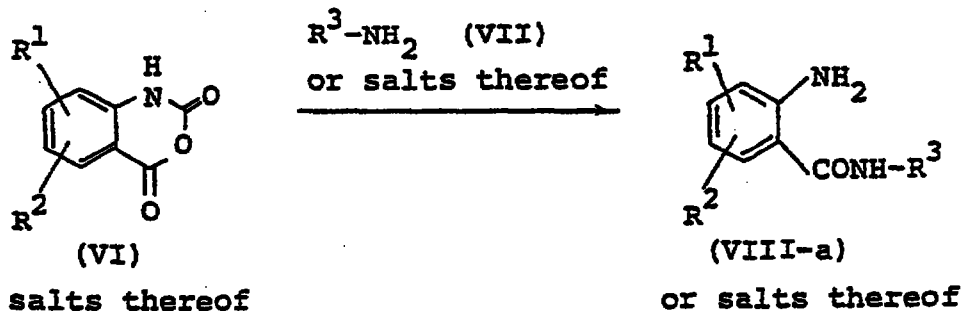
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, A, Y and Z are as defined above,

R^4 is esterified carboxy and

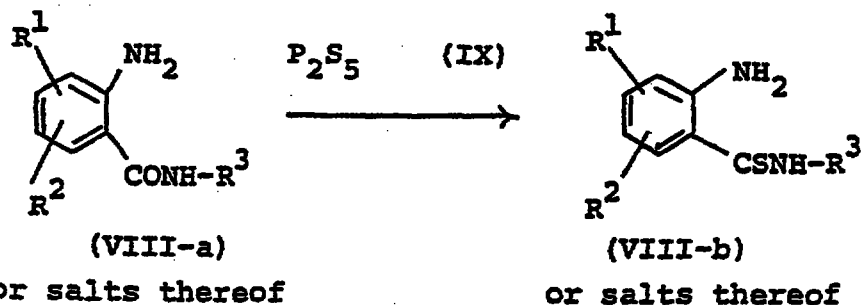
X is halogen.

The starting compounds (II), (IV) and (XVI) of the above processes contain new and known compounds, and the new compounds can be prepared, for example, by the following methods.

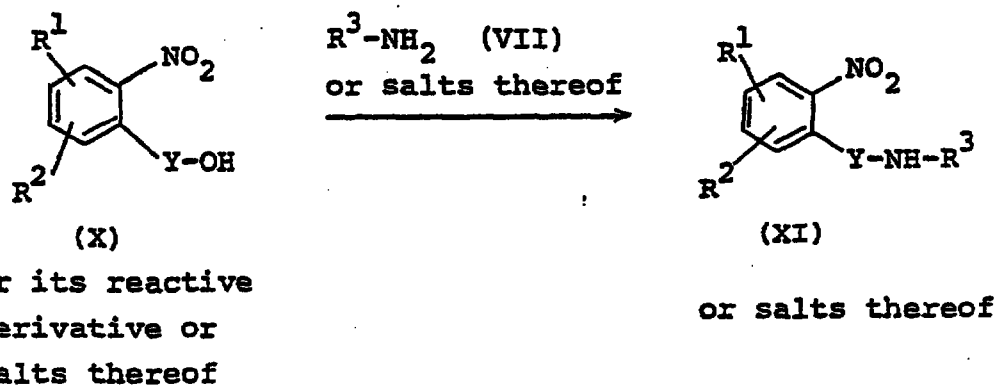
Method A-1 :



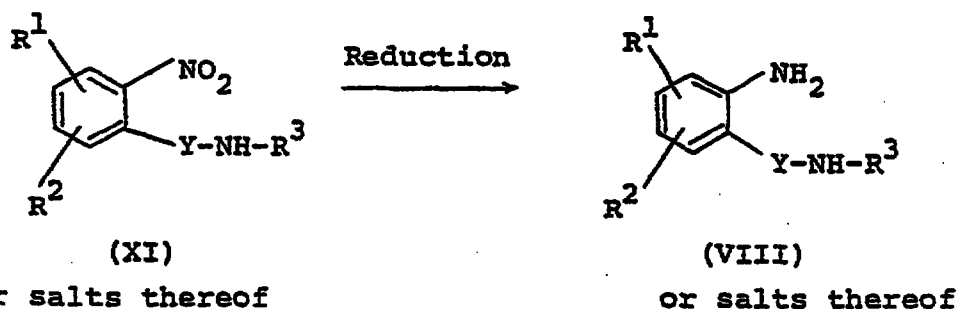
Method A-2 :



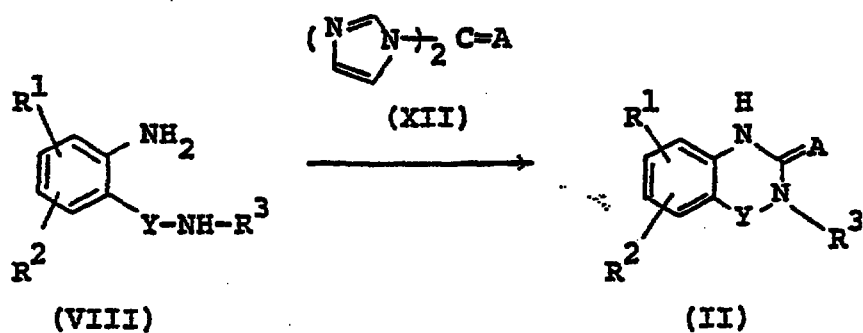
Method A-3 :



Method A-4 :

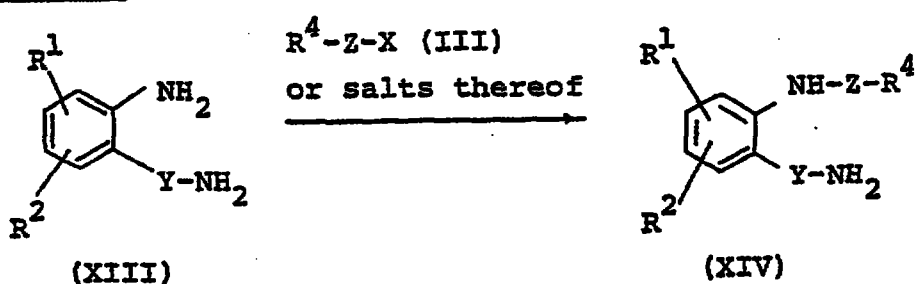


Method A-5 :



or salts thereof

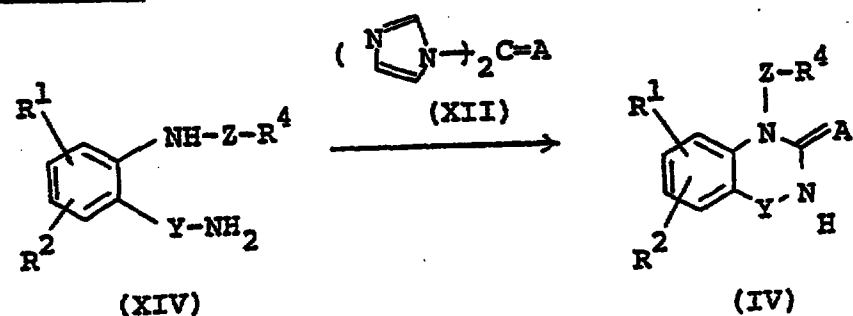
Method B-1 :



or salts thereof

or salts thereof

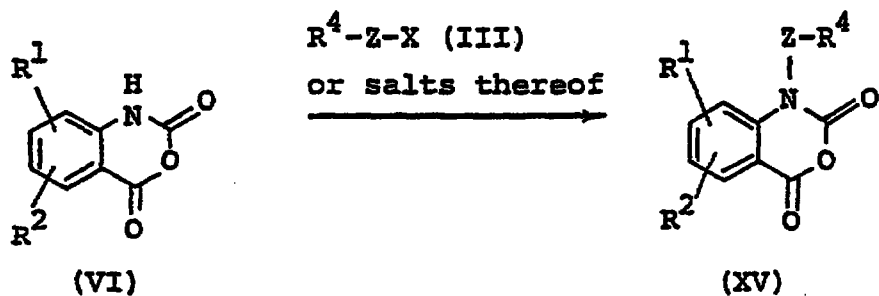
Method B-2 :



or salts thereof

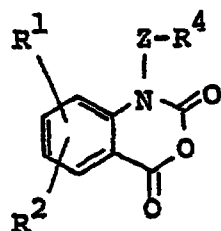
or salts thereof

Method B-3 :



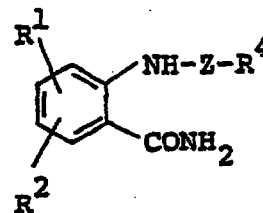
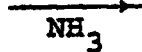
or salts thereof

or salts thereof

Method B-4 :

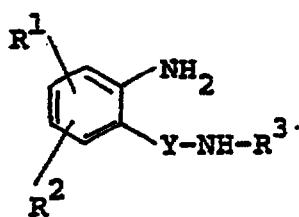
(XV)

or salts thereof



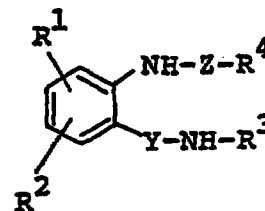
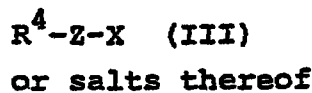
(XIV-a)

or salts thereof

Method C-1 :

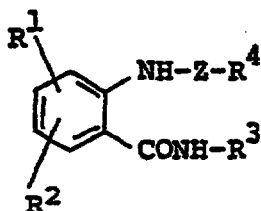
(VIII)

or salts thereof



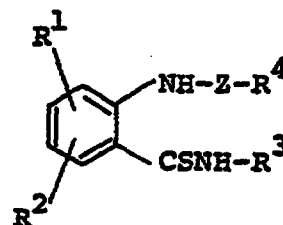
(XVI)

or salts thereof

Method C-2 :

(XVI-a)

or salts thereof



(XVI-b)

or salts thereof

in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are as defined above.

In the above and subsequent description of the present invention, suitable examples of the various definitions to be included within the scope thereof are explained in detail as follows.

The term " $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ " used in the specification is intended to mean 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Suitable "halogen" may include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.

Suitable " $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ -alkoxy" may include straight or branched one such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, hexyloxy, and the like, in which more preferred example may be $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$ alkoxy and the most preferred one may be methoxy.

Suitable "halo($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$)alkyl" may include monohalo($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$)alkyl (e.g. chloromethyl, bromomethyl, chloropropyl, etc.), dihalo($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$)alkyl (e.g. 1,2-dichloroethyl, 1,2-dibromoethyl, 2,2-dichloroethyl, trihalo($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$)alkyl (e.g. trifluoromethyl, 1,2,2-trichloroethyl, etc.), in which more preferred one may be trihalo($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_4$)alkyl and the most preferred one may be trifluoromethyl.

The preferred example of "phenyl which has one or more halogen atom(s)" may be dihalophenyl and the most preferred one may be dichlorophenyl.

Suitable "phenyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl" and "naphthyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl" may include benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, phenylbutyl, phenylpentyl, phenylhexyl, naphthylmethyl, naphthylpropyl, and the like, and these groups may have one or more suitable substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C₁—C₆-alkoxy and halo(C₁—C₆)alkyl as aforementioned, C₁—C₆-alkyl (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and the like). The preferred example of the ar(C₁—C₆)alkyl thus defined may be phenyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl, naphthyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl, and phenyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C₁—C₄ alkoxy, C₁—C₄ alkyl and trihalo(C₁—C₄)alkyl, and the most preferred one may be benzyl, naphthylmethyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 2,3-(or 2,4- or 2,5- or 2,6- or 3,4- or 3,5-)dichlorobenzyl, 4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl, 2-fluoro-3(or 4)-iodobenzyl, 4-bromo-3-chlorobenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, 4-methylbenzyl, 4-chloro-3-methoxy (or 3-trifluoromethyl)benzyl, 3-chloro-4-iodo(or 4-methoxy)benzyl and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl.

The preferred examples of "thienyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl" and "pyridyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl" may be pyridylmethyl, pyridylethyl, pyridylpropyl, pyridylbutyl, pyridylpentyl, pyridylhexyl, thienylmethyl, thienylethyl, thienylpropyl, thienylbutyl, thienylpentyl, thienylhexyl, and the like, in which more preferred examples may be pyridyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl and thienyl(C₁—C₆)alkyl, and the most preferred ones may be pyridylmethyl and thienylmethyl.

Suitable "esterified carboxy" may include C₁—C₆-alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl), mono(or di or tri)phenyl(C₁—C₆)alkoxycarbonyl which may have a nitro group (e.g. benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, phenethyloxycarbonyl, benzhydryloxycarbonyl, trityloxycarbonyl), and the like, in which more preferred example may be C₁—C₄ alkoxycarbonyl and the most preferred one may be ethoxycarbonyl.

Suitable "C₁—C₆-alkylene" may include straight or branched one such as methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, methylmethylene, ethylethylene, propylene, and the like, in which more preferred example may be C₁—C₄ alkylene and the most preferred one may be methylene and methylmethylene.

Suitable "halogen group" may include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The process for production of the quinazoline derivatives (I) of this invention are explained in detail in the following.

(1) Process 1:

The compounds (I) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (II) or salts thereof with the compound (III) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compounds (II) and (III) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

Preferable examples of the compound (III) to be used in this process may be lower alkyl ester of halo(lower)alkanoic acid (e.g. methyl chloroacetate, methyl bromoacetate, ethyl chloroacetate, ethyl bromoacetate, propyl bromoacetate, t-butyl chloroacetate, ethyl 3-chloropropionate, ethyl 3-bromopropionate, ethyl 2-chloropropionate, ethyl 2-bromopropionate, etc.), lower alkoxycarbonyl(lower)alkyl ester of sulfonic acid (e.g. ethoxycarbonylmethyl methansulfonate, 1-ethoxycarbonylethyl methansulfonate, ethoxycarbonylmethyl benzenesulfonate, 1-ethoxycarbonylethyl benzenesulfonate, ethoxycarbonylmethyl toluenesulfonate, 1-ethoxycarbonylethyl toluenesulfonate, etc.), and the like.

This reaction can be carried out in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as alkali metal (e.g. lithium, sodium, potassium, etc.), alkaline earth metal (e.g. calcium, etc.), alkali metal hydride (e.g. sodium hydride, etc.), alkaline earth metal hydride (e.g. calcium hydride, etc.), alkali metal hydroxide (e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.), alkali metal carbonate (e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.), alkali metal bicarbonate (e.g. sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc.), alkali metal alkoxide (e.g. sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, etc.), alkali metal alkanoic acid (e.g. sodium acetate, etc.), trialkylamine (e.g. triethylamine, etc.), pyridine compound (e.g. pyridine, lutidine, picoline, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, etc.), quinoline, and the like.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as dichloromethane, methanol, ethanol, propanol, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(2) Process 2:

The compounds (I) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (IV) or salts thereof with the compound (V) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compounds (IV) and (V) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

This reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as those given in the explanation of the Process 1.

This reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as that of the Process 1, and therefore the reaction method and conditions (e.g. solvent, reaction temperature, etc.) are to be referred to the explanation of the Process 1.

(3) Process 3:

The compounds (I) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compounds (XVI) or salts thereof with the compound (XII).

Suitable salts of the compounds (XVI) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

This reaction is usually carried out in the presence or absence of a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as acetone, benzene, tetrahydrofuran, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, dioxane, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(4) Process 4:

The compounds (I-b) or salts thereof can be prepared by hydrolyzing the compounds (I-a).

Suitable salts of the compounds (I-b) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

The hydrolysis can be carried out in the presence of a base or an acid, and suitable base may be the inorganic base such as those given in the Process 1. Suitable acid may be an organic acid (e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, etc.) and an inorganic acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc.).

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as water, acetone, dichloromethane, methanol, ethanol, propanol, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc., or a mixture thereof, and further in case that the base or acid to be used in this reaction is in liquid, it can also be used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

Methods A, B and C for the production of new starting compounds (II), (IV), (XVI) and their intermediary compounds are explained in detail in the following.

(1) Method A-1:

The compound (VIII-a) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (VI) or salts thereof with the compound (VII) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compound (VIII-a) may be salts formed with a base such as those for the compounds (I), salts formed with an acid such as an inorganic acid addition salt (e.g. hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, phosphate, etc.), an organic acid addition salt (e.g. formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate, etc.).

Suitable salts of the compound (VI) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

Suitable salts of the compound (VII) may be acid addition salts as exemplified for the compound (VIII-a).

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as acetone, benzene, tetrahydrofuran, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(2) Method A-2:

The compound (VIII-b) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (VIII-a) or salts thereof with the compound (IX).

Suitable salts of the compound (VIII-b) may be the same as those for the compound (VIII-a).

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as dichloromethane, methanol, ethanol, propanol, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, dioxane, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to warming.

(3) Method A-3:

The compound (XI) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (X) or its reactive derivative or salts thereof with the compound (VII) or salts thereof.

Suitable reactive derivative of the compound (X) may include acid halide such as acid chloride, acid bromide, etc., acid anhydride such as a mixed acid anhydride with an acid (e.g. phosphoric acid, dialkylphosphorous acid, sulfurous acid, sulfuric acid, alkyl carbonate, aliphatic carboxylic acid, aromatic carboxylic acid, etc.), an activated acid amide with a heterocyclic compound (e.g. imidazole, triazole, etc.), an activated ester (e.g. cyanomethyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenylester, etc.), and the like, in which more preferable example may be acid halide and an activated acid amide with an aforementioned heterocyclic compound, and the most preferable one may be acid chloride and an activated acid amide with imidazole.

Suitable salts of the compounds (XI) and (X) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

The reaction may be preferably carried out in the presence of an inorganic or an organic base such as an alkali metal hydroxide (e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.), an alkali metal carbonate

(e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.), an alkali metal bicarbonate (e.g. sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc), tri(lower)alkylamine (e.g. trimethylamine, triethylamine, etc.), pyridine or its derivative (e.g. picoline, lutidine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, etc.), and the like.

In this reaction, when the compound (X) is used in a free acid form or its salt form in the reaction, the reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a conventional condensing agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide, N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)carbodiimide, thionyl chloride, oxalyl chloride, lower alkoxy carbonyl halide (e.g. ethyl chloroformate, isobutyl chloroformate, etc.), 1-(p-chlorobenzenesulfonyloxy)-6-chloro-1H-benzotriazole, and the like.

Further, this reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as acetone, dichloromethane, chloroform, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc., or a mixture thereof. In case that the base or the condensing agent to be used is liquid, it can also be used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(4) Method A-4:

The compound (VIII) or salts thereof can be prepared by reducing the compound (XI) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compound (VIII) may be the same as those for the compound (VIII-a).

The reduction of the compound (XI) can be carried out by a conventional method, for example, by using a reducing agent such as lithium aluminum hydride, stannous chloride, etc.; by chemical reduction using metal (e.g. zinc, iron, copper, etc.) and acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, etc.), or by catalytic reduction. The catalytic reduction is usually carried out in the presence of a conventional catalyst, such as Raney nickel, palladium, platinum, rhodium, copper, and the like.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as water, alcohol (e.g. methanol, ethanol, etc.), pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, etc., or a mixture thereof, and further in case that the acid to be used in the chemical reduction is in liquid, it can also be used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(5) Method A-5 and Method B-2:

The compounds (II) and (IV) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compounds (VIII) and (XIV) or salts thereof with the compound (XII), respectively.

Suitable salts of the compound (XIV) may be the same as those for the compound (VIII-a).

This reaction is usually carried out in the presence or absence of a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as acetone, benzene, tetrahydrofuran, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, dioxane, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to heating.

(6) Method B-1:

The compound (XIV) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (XIII) or salts thereof with the compound (III) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compounds (XIII) may be the same as those for the compound (VIII-a).

This reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as those given in the explanation of the Process 1.

This reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as that of the Process 1, and therefore the reaction method and conditions (e.g. solvent, reaction temperature, etc.) are to be referred to the explanation of the Process 1.

(7) Method B-3:

The compound (XV) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (VI) or salt thereof with the compound (III) or salts thereof.

Suitable salts of the compound (XV) may be the same as those for the compounds (I).

This reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as that of the Process 1, and therefore the reaction method and conditions (e.g. solvent, reaction temperature, etc.) are to be referred to the explanation of the Process 1.

The reaction product of this process can be used in the next process with or without isolation and/or purification.

(8) Method B-4:

The compound (XIV-a) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (XV) or salts thereof with NH_3 .

Suitable salts of the compound (XIV-a) may be the same as those for the compound (XIV).

This reaction can be carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, pyridine, N,N-dimethylformamide, toluene, dioxane, etc., or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical and the reaction is usually carried out under from cooling to warming.

(9) Method C-1:

The compound (XVI) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (VIII) or salts thereof with the compound (III) or salts thereof.

This reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as that of the Process 1, and therefore the reaction method and conditions (e.g. solvent, reaction temperature, etc.) are to be referred to the explanation of the Process 1.

(10) Method C-2:

The compound (XVI-b) or salts thereof can be prepared by reacting the compound (XVI-a) or salts thereof with the compound (IX).

Suitable salts of the compounds (XVI-a) and (XVI-b) may be the same as those for the compound (XVI).

This reaction can be carried out in substantially the same manner as that of the Method A-2, and therefore the reaction method and conditions (e.g. solvent, reaction temperature, etc.) are to be referred to the explanation of the Method A-2.

The compounds obtained in the above Processes 1 to 4 and Methods A, B and C can be isolated and purified in a conventional manner, for example, extraction, precipitation, fractional chromatography, fractional crystallization, recrystallization, and the like.

The object compounds (I) thus prepared can be transformed into pharmaceutically acceptable salts by conventional methods, if desired.

The new quinazoline derivatives (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have been found to possess aldose reductase-inhibitory activity and are of value, for example, as medicaments for the therapeutic treatment of diabetic complications such as corneal wound healing defects, cataract, neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, and especially cataract and neuropathy.

The aldose reductase-inhibitory activity values of some representative species of the quinazoline derivatives (I) are given below.

(A) in vitro test

(1) Enzymatic assay method:

0.5 M Phosphate buffer (pH 6.2)	0.1 ml
2.0 M Lithium sulfate	0.2 ml
The compound of this invention mentioned below (3)	0.1 ml
(dissolved in physiological saline solution)	
Enzyme solution [aldose reductase solution, prepared as described below (2)]	0.5 ml
60 mM D,L-glyceraldehyde	0.05 ml
2.5 mM Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form) (NADPH)	0.05 ml

The above reactants were mixed and reacted at 35°C for 2 minutes and the decrease in amount of NADPH was measured with an Automatic Reaction Rate Analyzer Model LKB-8600 (Trademark, made by LKB Producter A.B.). The enzyme activity at a change in absorbance of 0.001 per minute was taken as unity.

(2) Method for preparing an enzyme solution:

Rabbit eyes were enucleated and the lenses were collected. The lenses were homogenized with 3 volumes of distilled water at 4°C (All the subsequent procedures were also performed at 4°C.) and centrifuged at 10,000G for 60 minutes. The supernatant was dialyzed against 2 liters of 0.05 M of saline solution and the dialyzed solution was used as the enzyme solution.

(3) Test compounds:

- ① 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compound A)
- ② 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compound B)
- ③ 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compounds C)

- ④ 2-[3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compound D)
- ⑤ 2-[7-Bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compound E)

(4) Test results:

The results are shown in the following table.

Each IC_{50} value (M) represents the concentration of the compounds of this invention at which 50% of the aldose reductase activity is inhibited.

Test compounds	IC_{50} (M)
Compound A	5.4×10^{-9}
Compound B	4.8×10^{-9}
Compound C	5.4×10^{-9}
Compound D	5.3×10^{-9}
Compound E	3.1×10^{-9}

(B) in vivo test

Inhibitory effect of drug on sorbitol accumulation in sciatic nerve:

(1) Test Method:

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (6 weeks old) were fasted for 24 hours and then made diabetic by the intraperitoneal injection (2 ml/kg) of streptozotocin (75 mg/kg) dissolved in 2 mM citrate buffer (pH 4.5).

Seven days after streptozotocin injection, blood glucose value was measured by taking blood from tail vein. Rats with blood glucose value of >300 mg/dl were used as streptozotocin-induced diabetic animals.

Diabetic animals were divided at random into two groups (group (A) and group (B)).

Drug was suspended in 0.5% aqueous methylcellulose solution and orally administered to each rat in group (A) once a day for five days [hereinafter referred to as drug-treated diabetic rats].

Each of rats in group (B) and of normal rats was given the vehicle (0.5% aqueous methylcellulose solution) [hereinafter referred to as untreated diabetic rats and control rats, respectively].

Six hours after final administration of drug or vehicle, animals were killed and sorbitol content in sciatic nerve was assayed. Inhibitory percent of drug on sorbitol accumulation in sciatic nerve was calculated as follows.

$$I (\%) = \left(\frac{S - S_D}{S - N} \right) \times 100$$

I: Inhibitory percent

S: Sorbitol content in sciatic nerve of untreated diabetic rats.

S_D : Sorbitol content in sciatic nerve of drug-treated diabetic rats.

N: Sorbitol content in sciatic nerve of control rats.

(2) Test compounds:

① Compound D

② Compound E

③ 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (hereinafter referred to as Compound F)

(3) Test results:

Test compounds (drugs)	dosage (mg/kg)	I (%)
Compound D	32	101
Compound E	32	103
Compound F	32	99

The pharmaceutical composition is provided in various forms such as solid preparations, semi-solid preparations and liquid preparations, which contain the active compounds of this invention, i.e., the compounds (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, together with an organic or inorganic carrier or/and excipient suitable for external, internal or local administration. This active compound is used in combination with harmless and pharmacologically acceptable auxiliary components to provide such suitable dosage form as tablets, pellets, capsules, suppositories, solutions, emulsions, suspensions, etc. Examples of such auxiliary components include those which can be effectively utilized in the production of solid, semi-solid or liquid preparations, for example, water, glucose, lactose, gelatin, mannitol, starch paste, magnesium trisilicate, corn starch, keratin, colloidal silica, potato starch, urea, etc. Furthermore, such auxiliaries as stabilizers, extenders, colorants and fragrances may also be incorporated. The pharmaceutical compositions according to this invention may also contain preservatives so that the activity of the active compound can be preserved. Said compositions should contain the active compound in an amount sufficient for the production of desirable therapeutic effects against the progress or actual condition of a disease concerned.

When the pharmaceutical compositions are applied to humans, they are desirably administered by the intravenous, intramuscular or oral route. The effective dose of each active compound depends on the age and/or symptom of the patient to be treated. Generally, however, the pharmaceutical preparations contain about 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg or 1000 mg of the active compound per unit dosage form and are administered to humans or animals at a daily dose of 0.1—100 mg per kilogram of body weight.

The following preparations and examples illustrate this invention in more detail.

Preparation 1

1) A mixture of 2H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (20 g) and 3,4-dichlorobenzylamine (16.4 ml) in benzene (200 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a residue, which was recrystallized from n-hexane-ethyl acetate (1:2) to afford 2-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)benzamide (30.5 g).

IR (Nujol): 3450, 3350, 3300, 1620 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.30 (2H, broad s), 4.30 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.00—7.70 (7H, m), 8.70 (1H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 1—1).

2) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)benzamide

mp: 117—117.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 3470, 3350, 3270, 1765, 1730, 1610, 1585, 1540 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.40 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.39 (2H, broad s), 6.4—6.8 (2H, m), 7.0—7.8 (5H, m), 8.70 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 2

A mixture of 2-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)benzamide (3.5 g) and phosphorus pentasulfide (4.74 g) in dioxane (56 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into an aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and dried. Evaporation of the solvent gave a residue, which was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with chloroform followed by recrystallization from isopropyl ether gave 2-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-benzenecarbothioamide (1.56 g).

mp: 89—91°C

IR (Nujol): 3370, 1605 cm^{-1} .

Preparation 3

1) To a solution of 3,4-dichlorobenzylamine (3.97 g) and triethylamine (3.5 ml) in chloroform (80 ml) was added a solution of 2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (5 g) in chloroform (20 ml) at 0°C with stirring and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was washed successively with diluted hydrochloric acid and water, and then dried. Evaporation of the solvent gave N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (6.87 g).

IR (Nujol): 3330, 1530, 1160 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.23 (2H, d, $J=5\text{Hz}$), 7.15—8.03 (7H, m), 8.67 (1H, t, $J=5\text{Hz}$).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 3—1).

2) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-3-methoxy-2-nitrobenzamide

IR (Nujol): 3300, 1640, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.95 (3H, s), 4.39 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.13—7.63 (6H, m), 9.22 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 4

1) A mixture of N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (4 g) and iron (2 g) in acetic acid (30 ml) was stirred at 100°C for 45 minutes. After cooling, the iron was filtered off. The filtrate was made alkaline with a diluted aqueous sodium hydroxide and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water, dried and evaporated. Recrystallization from ethyl ether gave 2-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-benzenesulfonamide (3.40 g).

IR (Nujol): 3500, 3380, 3290, 1615 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.99 (2H, s), 5.88 (2H, broad s), 6.44—7.54 (7H, m), 8.12 (1H, broad s).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 4—1).

2) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-3-methoxybenzamide

IR (Nujol): 3500, 3380, 3300, 1630, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.82 (3H, s), 4.43 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.12 (2H, broad s), 6.52—7.57 (6H, m), 8.72 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 5

1) A mixture of 2-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)benzamide (0.295 g) and N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (0.18 g) in benzene (3 ml) was refluxed for 15 minutes. After cooling, the resulting crystals were collected and washed with ethanol to give 3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (0.25 g).

mp: 274—275°C.

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1660 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.07 (2H, s), 7.10—8.07 (7H, m), 11.50 (1H, broad s).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 5—1).

2) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline

mp: 251—252°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.15 (2H, s), 8.70—8.0 (7H, m), 11.50 (1H, broad s).

3) 3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazoline

mp: 287—288°C.

IR (Nujol): 1690, 1590 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.73 (2H, s), 7.13—8.50 (7H, m), 12.03 (1H, broad s).

4) 2-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

IR (Nujol): 1695, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.00 (2H, s), 7.18—7.95 (7H, m), 11.53 (1H, broad s).

5) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660 cm^{-1} .

Preparation 6

1) A mixture of 2-aminobenzamide (100 g), ethyl bromoacetate (97.74 ml) and potassium carbonate (253.78 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (400 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 4.5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-water (2 l) and the resulting crystals were collected by filtration. Thus obtained product was purified by recrystallization from ethanol to give ethyl N-(2-carbamoylphenyl)aminoacetate (123.93 g).

mp: 147—148°C.

IR (Nujol): 3380, 3180, 1740, 1635, 1615 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.02 (2H, s), 4.14 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.48—6.68 (2H, m), 7.11—7.68 (4H, m).

5 The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 6—1).

2) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-5-methoxyphenyl)aminoacetate.

IR (Nujol): 3420, 3390, 3320, 3240, 1725, 1655, 1625 cm^{-1} .

10 NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.00 (2H, d, $J=5\text{Hz}$), 4.12 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.00 (1H, dd, $J=2, 8\text{Hz}$), 6.22 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 7.23 (2H, broad s), 7.57 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 8.73 (1H, t, $J=5\text{Hz}$).

3) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-4-methoxyphenyl)aminoacetate

mp: 108—110°C.

15 IR (Nujol): 3375, 3200, 1720, 1645, 1600, 1510 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.73 (3H, s), 3.92—4.28 (4H, m), 6.53 (1H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.97 (1H, dd, $J=2, 6\text{Hz}$), 7.23 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 7.98 (2H, m).

4) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-5-chlorophenyl)aminoacetate

20 IR (Nujol): 3420, 1730, 1670, 1645, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.14 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.08 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$), 4.82 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$), 6.50—8.60 (6H, m).

5) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-4-chlorophenyl)aminoacetate

25 mp: 139—140°C.

IR (Nujol): 3400, 3225, 1720, 1650, 1615 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl $_3$, δ): 1.28 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.93 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.05 (2H, broad s), 6.47 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$), 7.24 (1H, dd, $J=2, 9\text{Hz}$), 7.40 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 8.17 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

6) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-3-chlorophenyl)aminoacetate

30 mp: 151—154°C.

IR (Nujol): 3370, 3180, 1750, 1645, 1615 cm^{-1} .

7) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-3-methoxyphenyl)aminoacetate

mp: 138—140°C.

35 IR (Nujol): 3425, 3310, 3180, 1735, 1630, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .

Preparation 7

1) A mixture of ethyl N-(2-carbamoylphenyl)aminoacetate (54 g) and N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (78.8 g) was stirred at 130°C for 40 minutes. After cooling, the resulting crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ethanol to give ethyl 2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate (54.96 g).

mp: 249—250°C.

IR (Nujol): 3170, 3050, 1740, 1705, 1685, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.24 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.91 (2H, s), 7.13—8.10 (4H, m).

45 The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 7—1).

2) Ethyl 2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate

IR (Nujol): 3150, 1730, 1710, 1695, 1610 cm^{-1} .

50 NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.87 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.92 (2H, s), 6.77 (1H, dd, $J=2, 8\text{Hz}$), 6.93 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 7.97 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

3) Ethyl 2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate

mp: 260—261°C.

55 IR (Nujol): 3175, 3050, 1740, 1705, 1670, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.20 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.88 (2H, s), 7.32 (2H, m), 7.47 (1H, m), 11.73 (1H, broad s).

4) Ethyl 2-(6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate

60 mp: 251—252°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700 (sh), 1690, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.60 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.15 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.90 (2H, s), 7.42 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$), 7.78 (1H, dd, $J=3, 9\text{Hz}$), 7.95 (1H, d, $J=3\text{Hz}$), 11.90 (1H, broad s).

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5) Ethyl 2-(5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate

mp: 233—235°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1720, 1690, 1590, 1580 cm^{-1} .

6) Ethyl 2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate

mp: 258—260°C.

IR (Nujol): 3175, 1740, 1700, 1680, 1600, 1590 (sh) cm^{-1} .

Preparation 8

Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-5-chlorophenyl)aminoacetate (357 g) and N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (451 g) were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (1.5 l) and 1,4-dioxane was concentrated to about 0.5 l by distillation. The resulting mixture was stirred at 150°C for 30 minutes. After cooling, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ethanol to give ethyl 2-(7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)-acetate (353 g).

IR (Nujol): 3200, 3070, 1740, 1710, 1690, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.23 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 4.92 (2H, s), 7.32 (1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz), 7.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, J=8Hz).

Preparation 9

A mixture of 2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4-chlorobenzoic acid (564 g) and phosphorus tribromide (1.5 kg) in diethyl ether (9 l) was refluxed for 40 hours and allowed to stand at room temperature for 5 days. The resulting precipitates were collected by filtration and washed in turn with diethyl ether (5 l) and ethanol (3 l) to give 7-chloro-2H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (335 g).

mp: 282—283°C (dec.).

IR (Nujol): 3175, 1740 (broad), 1710, 1615 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 7.15 (1H, d, J=1.5Hz), 7.30 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 5Hz), 7.93 (1H, d, J=5Hz), 11.83 (1H, s).

Preparation 10

To a suspension of 4,6-dichloroindolin-2,3-dione (5.95 g) in acetic acid (95 ml) was added chromium trioxide (16 g) over a period of 15 minutes at 60°C with stirring and the mixture was stirred at 70—75°C for 1 hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (360 ml) and the resulting precipitates were collected by filtration. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and dried. Removal of the solvent gave a residue, which was combined with the precipitates. Recrystallization from isopropyl ether gave 5,7-dichloro-2H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (2.85 g).

mp: 267—268°C.

IR (Nujol): 3225, 3200, 3100, 3075, 1790, 1775, 1705, 1610, 1585 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 7.09 (1H, d, J=1.2Hz), 7.48 (1H, d, J=1.2Hz).

Preparation 11

A mixture of 7-chloro-2H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (18.4 g) and 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzylamine (26 g) in tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) was refluxed for 15 minutes. After cooling, tetrahydrofuran was evaporated to give a residue. Recrystallization from isopropyl ether gave 2-amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-chlorobenzamide (26.6 g).

mp: 119.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 3460, 3350, 3260, 1625, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.4 (2H, d, J=5.6Hz), 6.5—6.8 (4H, m), 7.3—7.6 (4H, m), 8.8 (1H, t, J=5.6Hz).

Preparation 12

1) To a solution of 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzylamine (2.3 g) and triethylamine (1.55 ml) in chloroform (40 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzoyl chloride (2.69 g) in chloroform (10 ml) at 0°C with stirring and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was washed in turn with diluted aqueous hydrochloric acid and water, and then dried. Evaporation of the solvent followed by recrystallization from diethyl ether gave 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzamide (3.60 g).

mp: 192—193°C.

IR (Nujol): 3275, 1650, 1605, 1555, 1535, 1485 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.42 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 7.39—7.62 (4H, m), 8.02 (1H, dd, J=1.9, 8.2Hz), 8.28 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz), 9.29 (1H, t, J=5.7Hz).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 12—1).

2) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-iodo-2-nitrobenzamide

mp: (Nujol): 3270, 1645, 1580, 1570, 1535, 1485 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.42 (2H, d, J=6Hz), 7.34—7.58 (4H, m), 8.17 (1H, d, J=1.3, 8Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, J=1.3Hz), 9.26 (1H, t, J=5.8Hz).

3) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-fluoro-2-nitrobenzamide

mp: 157—159°C.

IR (Nujol): 3250, 1620, 1540, 1360 cm^{-1} .NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 4.62 (2H, d, $J=5.9\text{Hz}$), 6.24 (1H, br, s), 7.24—7.78 (6H, m).

4) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-chloro-2-nitrobenzamide

IR (Nujol): 3300, 1645, 1610, 1540, 1360 cm^{-1} .

5) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-3-chloro-2-nitrobenzamide

mp: 198—200°C.

IR (Nujol): 3260, 1635 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.43 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.23—8.07 (6H, m), 9.50 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

6) 4-Chloro-N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2-nitrobenzamide

mp: 151—152°C.

IR (Nujol): 3260, 1640, 1600, 1550, 1530 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.55 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.52—8.08 (5H, m), 8.17 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 9.33 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

7) N-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-2-nitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide

mp: 174—175°C.

IR (Neat): 1640, 1530, 1400, 1360, 1320, 1120 cm^{-1} .

8) 4-Fluoro-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzamide

IR (Nujol): 3250, 3050, 1640, 1620, 1605, 1535, 1360 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.4 (2H, d, $J=5.6\text{Hz}$), 7.2 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.6—7.8 (5H, m), 8.0 (1H, dd, $J=1.8, 8.6\text{Hz}$), 9.3 (1H, t, $J=5.6\text{Hz}$).

9) N-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-4-iodo-2-nitrobenzamide

mp: 213—214°C.

IR (Nujol): 3270, 3080, 1650, 1540, 1360, 860 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 9.29 (1H, t, $J=5.8\text{Hz}$), 8.36—7.18 (6H, m), 4.41 (2H, d, $J=5.8\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 13

A mixture of 4-bromo-2-nitrobenzoic acid (3.0 g) and N,N' -carbonyldiimidazole (2.37 g) in tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. To this mixture was added a solution of 2-fluoro-4-iodobenzylamine (3.37 g) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate and 0.5N hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with water, aqueous sodium bicarbonate, water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the crystalline residue was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane to give 4-bromo-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzamide (4.88 g).

mp: 139—140°C.

IR (Nujol): 3260, 1645 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.43 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 7.23 (1H, t, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.58—7.67 (3H, m), 8.03 (1H, dd, $J=2.8\text{Hz}$), 8.28 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 9.28 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 14

1) A mixture of 4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-2-nitrobenzamide (3.4 g) and iron (1.45 g) in acetic acid (66 ml) was stirred at 100°C for 30 minutes. After cooling, iron was filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated to give a residue, which was made alkaline with aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and dried. Removal of the solvent gave 2-amino-4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)benzamide (3.10 g).

mp: 143—144°C.

IR (Nujol): 3460, 3350, 3260, 1630, 1610, 1580, 1535, 1485 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.39 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.64 (1H, d, $J=1.5\text{Hz}$), 6.68 (2H, s), 6.92 (1H, d, $J=1.5\text{Hz}$), 7.25—7.54 (4H, m), 8.85 (1H, t, $J=5.8\text{Hz}$).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 14—1).

2) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-iodobenzamide

mp: 180°C.

IR (Nujol): 3450, 3350, 3275, 1635, 1605, 1570, 1535 cm^{-1} .NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.39 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.58 (2H, s), 6.84 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.13 (1H, s), 7.25—7.54 (4H, m), 8.84 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

3) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-chlorobenzamide
IR (Nujol): 3460, 3350, 3260, 1625, 1605 cm^{-1} .

4) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-3-chlorobenzamide
mp: 170—171°C.

IR (Nujol): 3480, 3375, 3290, 1625, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.43 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.50 (2H, br, s), 6.57—7.70 (6H, m), 8.97 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

5) 2-Amino-4-chloro-N-[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]benzamide

mp: 122—125°C.

IR (Nujol): 3450, 3300, 1630, 1580, 1525, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.48 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 6.43—6.93 (4H, m), 7.47—7.90 (4H, m), 8.87 (1H, t, $J=6\text{Hz}$).

6) 2-Amino-4-bromo-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)benzamide

mp: 111—112°C.

IR (Nujol): 3400, 3300, 3270, 1630 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.43 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 7.24 (1H, t, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.57—7.67 (3H, m), 8.16 (1H, dd, $J=2.8\text{Hz}$), 8.28 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 9.28 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

7) 2-Amino-4-fluoro-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)benzamide

IR (Nujol): 3460, 3350, 3260, 1630, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.4 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 6.3—6.5 (2H, m), 6.8 (2H, s), 7.1 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.5—7.7 (3H, m), 8.8 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 15

1) A solution of N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-fluoro-2-nitrobenzamide (4.79 g) and stannous chloride (12.24 g) in ethanol (26 ml) was stirred at 70—80°C for 30 minutes under an atmosphere of nitrogen. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water and neutralized with aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate. The resulting precipitates were filtered off and washed with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract was washed with water and dried. Removal of the solvent gave 2-amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-fluorobenzamide (3.58 g).

mp: 120—121°C.

IR (Nujol): 3250, 1610, 1520, 1360 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.41 (2H, d, $J=5.6\text{Hz}$), 6.33 (1H, t, $J=8.3\text{Hz}$), 6.47 (1H, d, $J=8.3\text{Hz}$), 6.78 (2H, s), 7.67—7.27 (4H, m), 8.78 (1H, t, $J=5.6\text{Hz}$).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 15—1).

2) 2-Amino-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide

mp: 174—175°C.

IR (Nujol): 1640, 1590, 1530, 1370 cm^{-1} .

3) 2-Amino-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-4-iodobenzamide

mp: 178—179°C.

IR (Nujol): 3470, 3150, 3260, 1630, 1600, 1570, 1530, 1300, 860, 720 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.44 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 6.65—7.70 (6H, m), 8.89 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

Preparation 16

1) 2-Amino-4-bromo-N-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)benzamide (2.90 g) and N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (4.68 g) were dissolved in dioxane (50 ml). The solution was evaporated to give a residue, which was stirred at 150°C for 30 minutes. After cooling, the precipitates were collected by filtration and washed with ethanol to give 7-bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (2.92 g).

mp: >280°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1610, 1595, 1580, 1485 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.07 (2H, s), 7.19—7.86 (6H, m).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 16—1).

2) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline

mp: >280°C.

IR (Nujol): 1715, 1660, 1605, 1590, 1580, 1485 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.06 (2H, s), 7.16 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.32 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.51—7.59 (3H, m), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

3) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: 250—251°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1600, 1360 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.08 (2H, s), 7.57—6.93 (5H, m), 8.01 (1H, dd, J=6, 7Hz).

4) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: >280°C.
 IR (Nujol): 3200, 3060, 1720, 1660, 1615, 1600, 1580 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.1 (2H, s), 7.2—7.3 (4H, m), 7.5 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.9 (1H, d, J=8Hz).

5) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: 288—290°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1715, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.10 (2H, s), 7.10—8.00 (6H, m).

6) 7-Chloro-3-[4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: 239°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1630 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.15 (2H, s), 7.07—7.40 (2H, m), 7.53—8.13 (4H, m).

7) 3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: 260—261°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1600, 1380, 1360, 1170, 1130 cm⁻¹.

Preparation 17

1) A mixture of 2-amino-4-bromo-N-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)benzamide (3.80 g), N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (5.5 g) and 1,4-dioxane (30 ml) was refluxed for 2 hours. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration, washed with 1,4-dioxane and dried over phosphorus pentoxide to give 7-bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (2.85 g).

mp: 303—304°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1715, 1655 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.05 (2H, s), 7.00 (1H, t, J=8Hz), 7.37 (2H, s), 7.46 (1H, t, J=8Hz), 7.63 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.85 (1H, d, J=9Hz).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 17-1).

2) 7-Fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1620, 1610, 1600 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.1 (2H, s), 6.9—7.1 (3H, m), 7.5 (1H, dd, J=1.4, 8.1Hz), 7.6 (1H, dd, J=1.6, 9.7Hz), 8.0 (1H, dd, J=6.2, 8.8Hz).

3) 3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline
 mp: 320—322°C.
 IR (Nujol): 3470, 3360, 3270, 1720, 1660, 1600, 1480, 980, 860, 760 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 5.0 (2H, s), 7.0 (1H, t, J=8Hz), 7.45—7.68 (5H, m).

Preparation 18

1) Ethyl N-2-carbamoyl-4,5-dichlorophenylaminoacetate (4.6 g) and N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (5.12 g) were dissolved in dioxane (50 ml). The solution was evaporated to give a residue, which was stirred at 140°C for 30 minutes. After cooling, the precipitates were collected by filtration and washed with ethanol to give ethyl 2-(6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate (4.40 g).

mp: >280°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1735, 1720, 1690, 1605, 1570 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 1.22 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.17 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 4.90 (2H, s), 7.86 (1H, s), 8.11 (1H, s).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 18—1).

2) Ethyl 2-(5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate
 mp: 244—247°C.
 IR (Nujol): 1750, 1740 (sh), 1710, 1690, 1590, 1565 cm⁻¹.
 NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 1.22 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 4.92 (2H, s), 7.49 (1H, s), 7.57 (1H, s), 11.89 (1H, s).

Preparation 19

1) To a solution of 7-chloro-2H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione (330 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3.3 l)

was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 86.8 g) below 20°C and the mixture was stirred at 5°C for 30 minutes. To this solution was added ethyl bromoacetate (222 ml) at 10°C over a 30-minute period and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. To this reaction mixture was added 28% aqueous ammonia (696 ml) below 10°C and the resulting mixture was stirred at 5°C for 20 minutes. The mixture was poured into 1N hydrochloric acid (16.5 l). The precipitates were collected by filtration, and washed in turn with water (3 times) and diethyl ether to give ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-5-chlorophenyl)aminoacetate (360 g).

mp: 157—155°C.

IR (Nujol): 3400, 1725, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=4.5\text{Hz}$), 4.05 (2H, d, $J=4\text{Hz}$), 4.15 (2H, q, $J=4.5\text{Hz}$), 6.58 (1H, d, $J=1.5\text{Hz}$), 6.62 (1H, dd, $J=1.5, 6\text{Hz}$), 7.63 (1H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.7 (2H, broad), 8.67 (1H, t, $J=4\text{Hz}$).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 19—1).

2) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-4,5-dichlorophenyl)aminoacetate

mp: 181°C.

IR (Nujol): 3400, 3360, 3225, 1720, 1655, 1620, 1570, 1505 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.21 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.09 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 4.15 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 6.80 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, s), 8.58 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

3) Ethyl N-(2-carbamoyl-3,5-dichlorophenyl)aminoacetate

mp: 171—173°C.

IR (Nujol): 3400 (sh), 3375, 3200, 1750, 1645, 1615, 1585, 1565 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.21 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.99 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 4.14 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.87 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 6.53 (1H, s), 6.78 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, s).

Preparation 20

1) A mixture of 2-amino-N-benzylbenzamide (400 mg), ethyl bromoacetate (295 mg) and potassium carbonate (244 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (10 ml) was stirred at 100°C for 17 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-cold water and extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was washed with water and dried. Removal of the solvent gave a residue, which was chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with chloroform gave ethyl 2-[2-(N-benzylcarbamoyl)anilino]acetate (137 mg).

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1630 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl₃, δ): 3.25 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.95 (2H, d, $J=5\text{Hz}$), 4.20 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.60 (2H, J=5Hz), 6.60 (2H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.10—7.50 (9H, m), 8.00 (1H, br. s).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Preparation 20—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[2-(N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)carbamoyl)anilino]acetate

Preparation 21

A mixture of ethyl 2-[2-(N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)carbamoyl)anilino]acetate (16.3 g), phosphorus pentasulfide (19.0 g) and 1,4-dioxane (320 ml) was refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (300 g) eluting with chloroform to give ethyl 2-[2-(N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)thiocarbamoyl)anilino]acetate (13.72 g).

IR (Nujol): 3400, 1740 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl₃, δ): 1.29 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.83 (2H, s), 4.22 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.96 (2H, d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$), 6.47 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 6.67 (1H, dt, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$), 7.12—7.29 (3H, m), 7.42—7.51 (2H, m), 8.23 (1H, t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$).

Example 1

1) To a suspension of 3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (1 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 ml) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 0.17 g) with stirring at 0°C and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at the same temperature. To this mixture was added ethyl bromoacetate (0.45 ml) and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into diluted hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with brine, dried and evaporated to give a residue. Thus obtained product was purified by recrystallization from isopropyl ether to give ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (1.21 g).

mp: 121—122°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 1—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 153—154°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1715, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.15 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 7.0—8.2 (7H, m).

3) Ethyl 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1660, 1650 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 1.30 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.32 (2H, s), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.10 (2H, d, $J=10\text{Hz}$), 7.30—8.30 (9H, m).

4) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 1.23 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.97 (2H, s), 7.18—8.15 (7H, m).

5) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]propionate

mp: 130—131°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1655, 1605 cm^{-1} .

6) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 157—158°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.27 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.90 (2H, s), 5.85 (2H, s), 6.87—8.85 (7H, m).

7) Ethyl 2-[2-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-4-yl]acetate 1,1-dioxide

IR (CHCl_3): 1740, 1690, 1600 cm^{-1} .

8) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1755, 1745, 1700, 1660, 1660 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.03 (2H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 7.00—7.80 (6H, m).

9) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 137°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1670, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

10) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 182—183°C.

IR (Nujol): 1745, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1480 cm^{-1} .

11) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 122—123°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1570, 1480 cm^{-1} .

12) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .

13) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .

14) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 135°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .

15) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 164—167°C.

IR (Nujol): 1745, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .

16) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-pyridylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 141—143°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

17) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

18) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 160—160.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1500, 1480 cm^{-1} .

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- 19) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 146—147°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1610 cm⁻¹.
- 20) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 157°C.
IR (Nujol): 1750, 1705, 1670, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 21) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 144—145°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1705, 1660, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 22) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-3-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 128—129°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 23) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,3-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 158—160°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 24) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methylbenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 140—141°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 25) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-3-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.
- 26) Ethyl 2-[3-(3-chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.
- 27) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-thienylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 115—120°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.
- 28) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-naphthylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 149—150°C.
- 29) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 186—187°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1670, 1590 cm⁻¹.
- 30) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 166—168°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1600, 1580 cm⁻¹.
- 31) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 225—227°C.
IR (Nujol): 1695, 1650, 1600 cm⁻¹.
- 32) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 208—210°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.
- 33) 2-[3-Benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 222—223°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.
- 34) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]propionic acid
mp: 93°C.
IR (Nujol): 1700, 1655, 1605 cm⁻¹.
- 35) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 253.5—254.5°C.
IR (Nujol): 1705, 1680, 1660, 1600, 1585 cm⁻¹.

36) 2-[3-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 229—230°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1705, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.

37) 2-[3-(2,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 273—275°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1605, 1465 cm⁻¹.

38) 2-[3-(3,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 212—213°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1720, 1690, 1635, 1605, 1560, 1480 cm⁻¹.

39) 2-[3-(2,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 223°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1675, 1615 cm⁻¹.

40) 2-[3-(2,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 207°C.
IR (Nujol): 1710, 1665, 1605 cm⁻¹.

41) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 213—215°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.

42) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 216—218°C.
IR (Nujol): 1705, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.

43) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-pyridylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 220—223°C.
IR (Nujol): 1710, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.

44) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 222—223°C.
IR (Nujol): 1715, 1660, 1620 cm⁻¹.

45) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 224—226°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1640, 1500, 1480 cm⁻¹.

46) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 223—224°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm⁻¹.

47) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 238—239°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710 (sh), 1665, 1605 cm⁻¹.

48) 2-[2-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-4-yl]acetic acid 1,1-dioxide
mp: 190°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1690, 1660 cm⁻¹.

49) 2-[3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 217°C.
IR (Nujol): 1765, 1705, 1645, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.

50) 2-[3-(4-Chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 215°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1665, 1630, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.

51) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-3-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 233—234°C.
IR (Nujol): 1695, 1680, 1600, 1740 cm⁻¹.

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52) 2-[3-(2,3-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 212°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 4.93 (2H, s), 5.27 (2, s), 6.83—8.23 (7H, m).

53) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(4-methylbenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 223—224°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 2.27 (3H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 5.10 (2, s), 6.97—8.20 (8H, m).

54) 2-[3-(4-Chloro-3-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 184°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1650, 1610 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 4.81 (3H, s), 4.92 (2H, s), 5.18 (2H, s), 6.78—8.18 (7H, m).

55) 2-[3-(3-Chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 198°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1695, 1640, 1605 cm⁻¹.

56) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 204—206°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm⁻¹.

57) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-thienylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 248—250°C (decomp.)

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605 cm⁻¹.

58) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(2-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 183—185°C

59) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 217—218°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1660, 1590 cm⁻¹.

60) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 253—255°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1640, 1600 cm⁻¹.

Example 2

1) To a suspension of sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 367 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 ml) was added a solution of ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (2.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (35 ml) with stirring at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes. To this mixture was added 4-chlorobenzyl chloride (1.48 g) with stirring at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo to give a residue, which was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate solution was washed with water and dried. Evaporation of the solvent gave a residue, which was washed with n-hexane to afford ethyl 2-[3-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (2.55 g).

mp: 137°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1670, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.17—8.23 (8H, m).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 2—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 182—183°C.

IR (Nujol): 1745, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 1.17 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.15 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 4.93 (2H, s), 5.40 (2H, s), 7.17—8.17 (7H, m).

3) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 122—123°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1570, 1480 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO-d₆, δ): 1.22 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 7.15—8.23 (7H, m).

4) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.02—8.18 (7H, m).

5) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.21 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.06—8.17 (7H, m).

6) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 135°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 3.72 (3H, s), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.10 (2H, s), 6.85 (2H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.17—8.20 (4H, m).

7) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 164—167°C.

IR (Nujol): 1745, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.25 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.90 (2H, s), 5.80 (2H, s), 6.90—8.43 (11H, m).

8) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-pyridylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 141—143°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.25 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.90 (2H, s), 5.43 (2H, s), 6.93—8.67 (8H, m).

9) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 3.88 (3H, s), 4.14 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.10 (2H, s), 6.83—8.05 (6H, m).

10) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 1650—160.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1500, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 3.88 (3H, s), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 6.95—7.67 (6H, m).

11) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 146—147°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.27 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.87 (2H, s), 5.30 (2H, s), 6.87—8.33 (6H, m).

12) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 157°C.

IR (Nujol): 1750, 1705, 1670, 1610, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 6.77—8.20 (7H, m).

13) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 144—145°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1705, 1660, 1610, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.18 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 7.10—8.23 (7H, m).

14) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-3-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 128—129°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.0 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.10—8.23 (7H, m).

15) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,3-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 158—160°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.02 (2H, s), 5.25 (2H, s), 6.88—8.22 (7H, m).

16) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methylbenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 140—141°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 2.30 (3H, s), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.03 (2H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 7.01—8.30 (8H, m).

17) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-3-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

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IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 6.77—8.13 (7H, m).

18) Ethyl 2-[3-(3-chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 1.21 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.21 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.00 (2H, m s), 5.08 (2H, s), 6.98—8.18 (7H, m).

19) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-thienylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 115—120°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .
NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.25 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.23 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.88 (2H, s), 5.42 (2H, s), 6.82—8.40 (7H, m).

20) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-naphthylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 149—150°C.
NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.23 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.22 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.87 (2H, s), 5.43 (2H, s), 6.87—8.40 (11H, m).

21) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 186—187°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1670, 1590 cm^{-1} .

22) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 166—168°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1600, 1580 cm^{-1} .

23) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 121—122°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

24) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 153—154°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1715, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

25) Ethyl 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1660, 1650 cm^{-1} .

26) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]propionate
mp: 130—131°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1655, 1605 cm^{-1} .

27) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 157—158°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .

28) Ethyl 2-[2-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-4-yl]acetate 1,1-dioxide
IR (CHCl_3): 1740, 1690, 1600 cm^{-1} .

29) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-methoxy-2,5-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

Example 3

1) A mixture of ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (1.2 g) and aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide (3 ml) in methanol (25 ml) was refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a residue, which was acidified with aqueous 1N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with brine, dried and evaporated. Thus obtained product was purified by recrystallization from isopropyl ether to give 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (1.075 g).

mp: 225—227°C.
IR (Nujol): 1695, 1650, 1600 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO-d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.17—8.20 (7H, m).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 3—1).

2) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 208—210°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 6.9—8.1 (7H, m).

3) 2-[3-Benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 222—223°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.87 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 7.17—8.23 (9H, m).

4) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 268°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1720, 1670, 1640, 1610 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 7.18—8.17 (7H, m).

5) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]propionic acid
mp: 93°C.

IR (Nujol): 1700, 1655, 1605 cm^{-1} .
NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.70 (3H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.15 (2H, s), 5.38 (1H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 7.00—8.37 (7H, m).

6) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 253.5—254.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 1705, 1680, 1660, 1600, 1585 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.95 (2H, s), 5.80 (2H, s), 7.20—8.70 (7H, m).

7) 2-[3-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 229—230°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1705, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.23—8.23 (8H, m).

8) 2-[3-(2,6-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 273—275°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1660, 1605, 1475 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.85 (2H, s), 5.40 (2H, s), 7.07—8.13 (7H, m).

9) 2-[3-(3,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: mp 212—213°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1720, 1690, 1635, 1605, 1560, 1480 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.13—8.20 (7H, m).

10) 2-[3-(2,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 223°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1675, 1615 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.18 (2H, s), 7.00—8.15 (7H, m).

11) 2-[3-(2,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 207°C.

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.09—8.17 (7H, s).

12) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 213—215°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.70 (3H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 5.08 (2H, s), 6.90 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.30 (2H, d, $J=6\text{Hz}$), 7.22—8.22 (4H, m).

13) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 216—218°C.

IR (Nujol): 1705, 1660, 1605 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.93, (2H, s), 5.67 (2H, s), 7.03—8.40 (11H, m), 13.20 (1H, broad s).

14) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-pyridylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 220—223°C.

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.27 (2H, s), 7.15—8.55 (8H, m).

15) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 222—223°C.

IR (Nujol): 1715, 1660, 1620 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.88 (3H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.83—8.07 (6H, m).

16) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 224—226°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1640, 1500, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.83 (3H, s), 4.87 (2, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 6.87—7.73 (6H, m).

17) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 238—238°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710 (sh), 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 7.05—8.12 (6H, m).

18) 2-[2-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-4-yl]acetic acid 1,1-dioxide
mp: 190°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1690, 1660 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.98 (2H, s), 4.90 (2H, s), 7.20—8.07 (7H, m).

19) 2-[3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 217°C.

IR (Nujol): 1765, 1705, 1645, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.87 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 6.77—8.23 (7H, m).

20) 2-[3-(4-Chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 215°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1665, 1630, 1610, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.18 (2H, s), 7.12—8.22 (7H, m).

21) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-3-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 233—234°C.

IR (Nujol): 1695, 1680, 1600, 1470 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.93 (2, s), 5.17 (2H, s), 7.05—8.25 (7H, m).

22) 2-[3-(2,3-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 212°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.93 (2H, s), 5.27 (2H, s), 6.83—8.23 (7H, m).

23) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(4-methylbenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 223—224°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 2.27 (3H, s), 4.88 (2H, s), 5.10 (2H, s), 6.97—8.20 (8H, m).

24) 2-[3-(4-Chloro-3-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 184°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1650, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.81 (3H, s), 4.92 (2H, s), 5.18 (2H, s), 6.78—8.18 (7H, m).

25) 2-[3-(3-Chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 198°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1695, 1640, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.83 (3H, s), 4.90 (2H, s), 5.08 (2H, s), 6.99—8.15 (7H, m).

26) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 204—206°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.83 (3H, s), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.15 (2H, s), 7.13—7.80 (6H, m).

27) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-thienylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 248—250°C (decomp.)

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1605 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.28 (2H, s), 6.87—8.23 (7H, m), 12.67 (1H, broad s).

28) 2-[1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-(2-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 183—185°C.
IR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.92 (2H, s), 5.33 (2H, s), 7.23—8.23 (11H, m).

29) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 217—218°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1660, 1590 cm^{-1} .

30) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 253—255°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1640, 1600 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 3.83 (3H, s), 4.83 (2H, s), 5.08 (2H, s), 6.80—7.80 (6H, m).

Example 4

To a solution of ethyl 2-(7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate (176 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3.5 l) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 32.3 g) at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. To the reaction mixture was added a solution of 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl bromide (200 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml) below 20°C over a 20-minute period and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. 3N Aqueous hydrochloric acid (62.2 ml) was added to the mixture below 15°C and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate (3 l) and water (3 l), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. The precipitates were filtered off and the organic layer was separated. The solution was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was crystallized with addition of isopropyl ether and the crystals were collected by filtration and washed with isopropyl ether. The crude crystals and the precipitates were mixed and recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate (0.9 l) and n-hexane (0.9 l) to give ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (251 g).

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.17 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.07—8.15 (6H, m).

Example 5

A mixture of ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (249 g) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (795 ml) in methanol (1.6 l) was refluxed for 20 minutes with stirring. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in hot water (5 l). The aqueous solution was poured into ice-cold 0.5N hydrochloric acid (3 l). The precipitates were collected by filtration and recrystallized from a mixture of ethanol (6 l) and water (3 l) to give 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (198 g).

mp: 223—224°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.88 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.05—8.12 (6, m).

Example 6

1) A solution of 3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (500 mg), ethyl bromoacetate (218 mg) and potassium carbonate (360 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (5 ml) was stirred at 30°C for 30 minutes. The solution was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was washed in turn with 0.5N aqueous hydrochloric acid and water, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed in vacuo to give a crystalline residue, which was crystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and n-hexane to give ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (550 mg).

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 6—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[7-fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1680, 1625, 1600, 1570 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 1.2 (3H, t, $J=7.0\text{Hz}$), 4.2 (2H, q, $J=7.0\text{Hz}$), 5.0 (2H, s), 5.1 (2H, s), 7.0 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.2 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.4 (3H, m), 8.1 (1H, dd, $J=6, 8\text{Hz}$).

Example 7

1) To a solution of 7-bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazoline (2.80 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (56 ml) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 334 mg) with stirring at 0°C and an atmosphere of nitrogen and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. To this mixture was added ethyl bromoacetate (0.85 ml) dropwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a residue, which was

poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and dried. Removal of the solvent followed by recrystallization from isopropyl ether gave ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (3.11 g).

mp: 163—164°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.14 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.35 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.52—7.57 (2H, m), 7.83 (1H, s), 7.99 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 7—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 83—85°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1660, 1595 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.25 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.25 (2H, s), 5.27—2H, s), 7.10—8.33 (6H, m).

3) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 133—134°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1650, 1600 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 12.0 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.20 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.18 (2H, s), 7.23—8.20 (6H, m).

4) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-iodo-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 169—169.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1595, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.17 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.55 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.75 (2H, m), 7.92 (1H, s).

5) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 144—145°C.

IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1600, 1370 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.96 (2H, s), 5.14 (2H, s), 7.10—7.58 (5H, m), 8.16 (1H, dd, $J=7, 7\text{Hz}$).

6) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 150—152°C.

IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1600, 1370, 1260 cm^{-1} .

7) Ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 183—184°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.17 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.98 (2H, s), 5.11 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, t, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.51 (2H, t, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.64 (1H, d, $J=10\text{Hz}$), 7.82 (1H, s), 7.99 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

8) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 184—185°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1670, 1600, 720 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.2 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.2 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 5.0 (2H, s), 5.1 (2H, s), 7.0 (1H, t, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.5—8.3 (5H, m).

9) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .

10) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1720, 1680, 1595, 1570 cm^{-1} .

11) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1675, 1610 cm^{-1} .

12) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-3-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1750, 1720, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .

13) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(3-chloro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .

14) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

15) Ethyl 2-[6,7-dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 225—226°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1675, 1605, 1575 cm^{-1} .

16) Sodium 2-[3-(4-bromo-4-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: >300°C.

IR (Nujol): 3500, 1705, 1670, 1610 cm^{-1} .

17) 2-[7-Bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1660, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

18) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-iodo-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1710, 1670, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

19) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1710, 1660, 1580, 1360 cm^{-1} .

20) 2-[7-Chloro-2-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1670, 1610 cm^{-1} .

21) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(2-fluoro-3-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm^{-1} .

22) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(3-chloro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1665, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .

23) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1705, 1660, 1600, 1575 cm^{-1} .

24) 2-[7-Chloro-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1650, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .

25) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1670, 1605 (sh), 1595 cm^{-1} .

26) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1675, 1600, 1570, 1485 cm^{-1} .

27) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
IR (Nujol): 3250, 1730, 1710, 1670, 1665 (sh), 1605, 1590, 1570 cm^{-1} .

28) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid

IR (Nujol): 1700, 1600, 1580, 1360 cm^{-1} .

29) 2-[6,7-Dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 255—257°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725 (sh), 1710, 1675, 1600, 1570 cm^{-1} .

30) 2-[7-Bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 252—253°C.

IR (Nujol): 1715, 1685, 1600 cm^{-1} .

31) 2-[7-Fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 214—215°C.

IR (Nujol): 3480, 1710, 1620, 1600 cm^{-1} .

32) 2-[3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 279—281°C.

IR (Nujol): 1715, 1680, 1600, 1340, 1260, 840 cm^{-1} .

33) 2-[3-(3-Benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxothioxoquinazolin-1-yl)]acetic acid

mp: 194—197°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700 cm^{-1} .

34) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxo-2-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid

mp: 105—110°C.

IR (CHCl_3): 1700 cm^{-1} .

35) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 155—156°C

IR (Nujol): 1725 cm^{-1} .

36) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid

mp: 222—223°C (dec.)

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1685 cm^{-1} .

Example 8

1) To a suspension of ethyl 2-(6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl)acetate (2.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 ml) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 288 mg) at room temperature with stirring and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. To this mixture was added 4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl bromide (1.93 g) at room temperature with stirring and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was removed to give a residue, which was poured into water. The resulting precipitates were collected by filtration washed with n-hexane to give ethyl 2-[(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (2.94 g).

mp: 220—221°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.20 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.16 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.97 (1H, s), 8.19 (1H, s).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 8—1).

2) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 172—173°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1720, 1680, 1595, 1570 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.30 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.86 (2H, s), 5.26 (2H, s), 6.87—7.33 (5H, m).

3) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 178—179°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1675, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.29 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.85 (2H, s), 5.28 (2H, s), 6.97—8.20 (6H, m).

4) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-3-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 140—141°C.

IR (Nujol): 1750, 1720, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .

5) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(3-chloro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 144—145°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .

6) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 111—112°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

7) Ethyl 2-[6,7-dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 225—226°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1675, 1605, 1575 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 1.19 (3H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 4.97 (2H, s), 5.11 (2H, s), 6.90—7.75 (3H, m), 7.96 (1H, s), 8.19 (1H, s).

8) Ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

9) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1660, 1595 cm^{-1} .

10) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1650, 1600 cm^{-1} .

11) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-iodo-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1595, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .

12) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1600, 1370 cm^{-1} .

13) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1770, 1660, 1600, 1370, 1260 cm^{-1} .

14) Ethyl 2-[7-fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1680, 1625, 1600, 1570 cm^{-1} .

15) Ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 183—184°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670 cm^{-1} .

16) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 184—185°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1670, 1600, 720 cm^{-1} .

17) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 155—156°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725 cm^{-1} .

Example 9

A solution of ethyl 2 - [3 - (4 - bromo - 2 - fluorobenzyl) - 7 - chloro - 1,2,3,4 - tetrahydro - 2,4 - dioxoquinazolin - 1 - yl] - acetate (69 g) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (191 ml) in ethanol (350 ml) was stirred at 60°C for 3 hours. After cooling to 0°C, the precipitates were collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried over phosphorus pentoxide. Recrystallization from water (360 ml) gave sodium 2 - [3 - (4 - bromo - 2 - fluorobenzyl) - 7 - chloro - 1,2,3,4 - tetrahydro - 2,4 - dioxoquinazolin - 1 - yl]acetate (39.2 g).

mp: >300°C.

IR (Nujol): 3500, 1705, 1670, 1610 cm^{-1} .

NMR (D_2O , δ): 4.66 (2H, s), 5.21 (2H, s), 7.1—7.4 (6H, m), 8.04 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$).

Example 10

1) A solution of ethyl 2 - [7 - bromo - (4 - bromo - 2 - fluorobenzyl) - 1,2,3,4 - tetrahydro - 2,4 - dioxoquinazolin - 1 - yl]acetate (3.0 g) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (5.83 ml) in methanol (69.6 ml) was refluxed for 1 hour with stirring. After cooling, the solvent was evaporated to give a residue, which was acidified with 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave a residue, which was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and n-hexane to afford 2 - [7 - bromo - 3 - (4 - bromo - 2 - fluorobenzyl) - 1,2,3,4 - tetrahydro - 2,4 - dioxoquinazolin - 1 - yl]acetic acid (2.36 g).

mp: 217°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1660, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.14 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.50—7.58 (2H, m), 7.78 (1H, s), 7.99 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 10—1).

2) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-iodo-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid.
mp: 251—252.5°C.

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1670, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 4.89 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J=8, 8\text{Hz}$), 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.55 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$), 7.75 (2H, m), 7.89 (1H, s).

3) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 210—211°C

IR (Nujol): 1770, 1660, 1580, 1360 cm^{-1} .

NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ): 3.50 (1H, br s), 4.87 (2H, s), 5.14 (2H, s), 7.10—7.56 (5H, m), 8.15 (1H, dd, $J=6.6, 7.5\text{Hz}$).

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- 4) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 232—233°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1670, 1610 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.93—8.10 (6H, m).
- 5) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(2-fluoro-3-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 165—167°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm^{-1} .
- 6) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(3-chloro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 240°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1665, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .
- 7) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)-benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-
acetic acid
mp: 212—213°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1705, 1660, 1600, 1575 cm^{-1} .
- 8) 2-[7-Chloro-3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic
acid
mp: 202—203°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1650, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .
- 9) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 212—215°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1670, 1605 (sh), 1595 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.03 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 7.10—8.23 (6H, m).
- 10) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 255°C.
IR (Nujol): 1720, 1675, 1600, 1570, 1485 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.13 (2H, s), 7.17 (1H, dd, $J=8$, 8Hz), 7.34 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz), 7.55 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz), 7.93 (1H, s), 8.19 (1H, s).
- 11) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 238—239°C.
IR (Nujol): 3250, 1730, 1710, 1670, 1665 (sh), 1650, 1590, 1570 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.92 (2H, s), 5.10 (2H, s), 7.13—7.63 (5H, m).
- 12) 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic
acid
mp: 230—231°C.
IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1580, 1365 cm^{-1} .
- 13) 2-[6,7-Dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 255—257°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725 (sh), 1710, 1675, 1600, 1570 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.90—7.70 (3H, m), 7.93 (1H, s), 8.18 (1H, s), 13.30 (1H, br s).
- 14) 2-[7-Bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 252—253°C.
IR (Nujol): 1715, 1675, 1600 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, t, $J=8$ Hz), 7.50 (2H, t, $J=8$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, d, $J=10$ Hz), 7.78 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz).
- 15) 2-[7-Fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 214—215°C.
IR (Nujol): 3480, 1710, 1660, 1620, 1600 cm^{-1} .
NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.9 (2H, s), 5.1 (2H, s), 7.0 (1H, dd, $J=8$, 8Hz), 7.2 (1H, dd, $J=8$, 8Hz), 7.4—7.7 (3H, m), 8.1 (1H, dd, $J=7$, 8Hz).
- 16) 2-[3-(2-Fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid
mp: 279—281°C.
IR (Nujol): 1715, 1680, 1600, 1340, 1260, 840 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.12 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, t, $J=8$ Hz), 7.46—7.89 (5H, m).

Example 11

1) A mixture of ethyl 2-[2-(N-benzylcarbonyl)anilino]acetate (1.5 g) and N,N'-thiocarbonyldiimidazole (2.85 g) was stirred at 120°C for 30 minutes. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with chloroform and chromatographed on silica gel. Elution with chloroform gave ethyl 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxo-2-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate. A mixture of ethyl 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxo-2-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate and 1N sodium hydroxide (2 ml) in methanol (10 ml) was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted with chloroform. The extract was washed with brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxo-2-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (280 mg).

mp: 194—197°C.

IR (Nujol): 1720, 1700 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CD_3OD , δ): 4.90 (2H, s), 5.20 (2H, s), 7.00—7.50 (9H, m).

The following compound was obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 11-1.

2) 2-[3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxo-2-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid

mp: 105—110°C.

IR (CHCl_3): 1700 cm^{-1} .

Example 12

1) A mixture of ethyl 2-[2-(N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)thiocarbonyl)anilino]acetate (4.0 g) and N,N'-thiocarbonyldiimidazole (8.97 g) was heated at 120°C for 15 minutes, and the reaction mixture was chromatographed on silica gel (100 g) eluting with chloroform. The fractions containing the desired compound were combined and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane to give ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (560 mg).

mp: 155—156°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 1.31 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz), 4.30 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz), 5.55 (2H, br s), 6.53 (2H, s), 7.06—7.39 (5H, m), 7.71 (1H, dt, $J=1.5$, 8Hz), 8.71 (1H, dd, $J=1.5$, 8Hz).

The following compounds were obtained in substantially the same manner as that of Example 12-1.

2) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 121—122°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

3) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 153—154°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1715, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

4) Ethyl 2-[3-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1660, 1650 cm^{-1} .

5) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1665, 1605 cm^{-1} .

6) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]propionate

mp: 130—131°C.

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1655, 1605 cm^{-1} .

(7) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-oxo-4-thioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 157—158°C.

IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1605, 1590 cm^{-1} .

8) Ethyl 2-[2-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-4-yl]acetate 1,1-dioxide

IR (CHCl_3): 1740, 1690, 1600 cm^{-1} .

9) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

IR (Nujol): 1755, 1745, 1700, 1660, 1600 cm^{-1} .

10) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 137°C.

IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1670, 1605, 1480 cm^{-1} .

11) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate

mp: 182—183°C.

IR (Nujol): 1745, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1480 cm^{-1} .

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12) Ethyl 2-[3-(3,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 122—123°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1570, 1480 cm⁻¹.

13) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.

14) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,5-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.

15) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 135°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.

16) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 164—167°C.
IR (Nujol): 1745, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.

17) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-pyridylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 141—143°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1700, 1650, 1610 cm⁻¹.

18) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1690, 1650, 1610 cm⁻¹.

19) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 160—160.5°C.
IR (Nujol): 1725, 1700, 1655, 1500, 1480 cm⁻¹.

20) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 146—147°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1610 cm⁻¹.

21) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 157°C.
IR (Nujol): 1750, 1705, 1670, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.

22) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 144—145°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1705, 1660, 1610, 1480 cm⁻¹.

23) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-3-chlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 128—129°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1600, 1480 cm⁻¹.

24) Ethyl 2-[3-(2,3-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 158—160°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.

25) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-(4-methylbenzyl)-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 140—141°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1700, 1660, 1605, 1480 cm⁻¹.

26) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-chloro-3-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1705, 1660, 1610 cm⁻¹.

27) Ethyl 2-[3-(3-chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.

28) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-thienylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 115—120°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1660, 1605 cm⁻¹.

29) Ethyl 2-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-(2-naphthylmethyl)quinazolin-1-yl]acetate

- 30) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 186—187°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1670, 1590 cm^{-1} .
- 31) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-methoxy-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 166—168°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1600, 1580 cm^{-1} .
- 32) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1720, 1680, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .
- 33) Ethyl 2-[7-fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1680, 1625, 1600, 1570 cm^{-1} .
- 34) Ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 163—164°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1600, 1580, 1490 cm^{-1} .
- 35) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-8-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 83—85°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1660, 1595 cm^{-1} .
- 36) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 133—134°C.
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1700, 1650, 1600 cm^{-1} .
- 37) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-iodo-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 169—169.5°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1710, 1675, 1595, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .
- 38) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 144—145°C.
IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1600, 1370 cm^{-1} .
- 39) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-acetate
mp: 150—152°C.
IR (Nujol): 1700, 1660, 1600, 1370, 1260 cm^{-1} .
- 40) Ethyl 2-[7-bromo-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 183—184°C.
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670 cm^{-1} .
- 41) Ethyl 2-[3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-7-iodo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 184—185°C.
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1670, 1600, 720 cm^{-1} .
- 42) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-6,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1710, 1675, 1575, 1490 cm^{-1} .
- 43) Ethyl 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-5,7-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-acetate
IR (Nujol): 1730, 1720, 1680, 1595, 1570 cm^{-1} .
- 44) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1740, 1715, 1675, 1610 cm^{-1} .
- 45) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(2-fluoro-3-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1750, 1720, 1660, 1610 cm^{-1} .
- 46) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-(3-chloro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1670, 1605, 1580 cm^{-1} .

47) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-{3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-acetate

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

48) Ethyl 2-[6,7-dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 225—226°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1675, 1605, 1575 cm^{-1} .

Example 13

A mixture of ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (85 mg), 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.5 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (1 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate and 0.5N hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was crystallized from chloroform to give 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (36 mg).

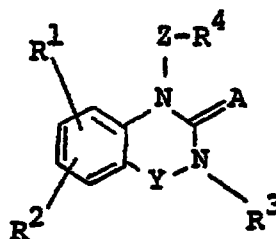
mp: 222—223°C (dec.).

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1685 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.54 (2H, br s), 5.75 (2H, s), 7.17—7.60 (5H, m), 7.88 (1H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 8.16 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

Claims for the Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. A compound of the formula:



(I)

in which

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is phenyl which has one or more halogen atom(s); phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl; naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl; thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl or pyridyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^4 is carboxy or esterified carboxy,

A is oxygen or sulfur atom,

Y is carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or sulfonyl and

Z is C_1-C_6 alkylene,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or mono (or di or tri)halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is mono(or di or tri)halophenyl, naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl or thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl.

3. A compound of claim 2, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or trihalo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is mono(or di or tri)halophenyl, naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, mono(or di or tri)halo(C_1-C_4)alkyl and C_1-C_4 alkyl or thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and

R^4 is carboxy or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl.

4. A compound of claim 3, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4 alkoxy or trihalo(C_1-C_4)alkyl,

R^3 is naphthyl(C_1-C_4)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_4)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, trihalo(C_1-C_4)alkyl and C_1-C_4 alkyl, or thienyl(C_1-C_4)alkyl,

R^4 is carboxy or C_1-C_4 alkoxycarbonyl.

5. A compound of claim 4, wherein,

A is oxygen, and



47) Ethyl 2-[7-chloro-3-{3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]-acetate

IR (Nujol): 1735, 1710, 1665, 1610, 1580 cm^{-1} .

48) Ethyl 2-[6,7-dichloro-3-(2-fluoro-4-iodobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate
mp: 225—226°C.

IR (Nujol): 1725, 1710, 1675, 1605, 1575 cm^{-1} .

Example 13

A mixture of ethyl 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetate (85 mg), 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.5 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (1 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate and 0.5N hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed and the residue was crystallized from chloroform to give 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dithioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid (36 mg).

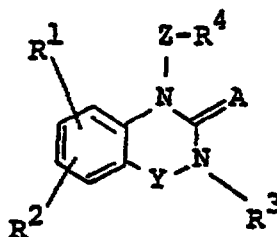
mp: 222—223°C (dec.).

IR (Nujol): 1710, 1685 cm^{-1} .

NMR (DMSO- d_6 , δ): 5.54 (2H, br s), 5.75 (2H, s), 7.17—7.60 (5H, m), 7.88 (1H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$), 8.16 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$).

Claims for the Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. A compound of the formula:



(I)

In which

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is phenyl which has one or more halogen atom(s); phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl; naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl; thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl or pyridyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^4 is carboxy or esterified carboxy,

A is oxygen or sulfur atom,

Y is carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or sulfonyl and

Z is C_1-C_6 alkylene,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or mono (or di or tri)halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is mono(or di or tri)halophenyl, naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl or thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl.

3. A compound of claim 2, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or trihalo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is mono(or di or tri)halophenyl, naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, mono(or di or tri)halo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl or thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, and

R^4 is carboxy or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl.

4. A compound of claim 3, wherein

R^1 and R^2 are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy or trihalo(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^3 is naphthyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl substituted by one or two substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, trihalo(C_1-C_6)alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkyl, or thienyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl,

R^4 is carboxy or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl.

5. A compound of claim 4, wherein,

A is oxygen, and



Y is carbonyl.

6. A compound of claim 5, wherein

R¹ is hydrogen,

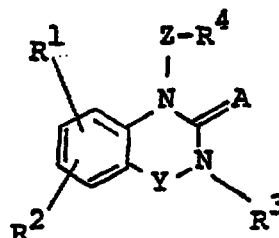
R² is halogen,

R³ is dihalophenyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl, and

R⁴ is carboxy.

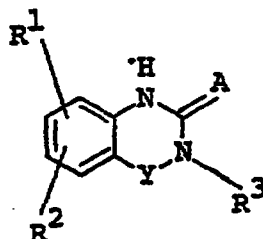
7. A compound of claim 6, which is 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acetic acid.

8. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



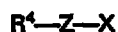
(I)

in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises
(a) reacting a compound of the formula:



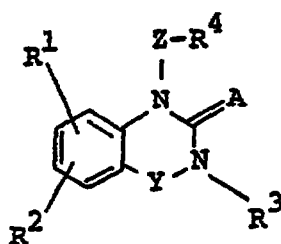
(II)

wherein R¹, R², R³, A and Y are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula



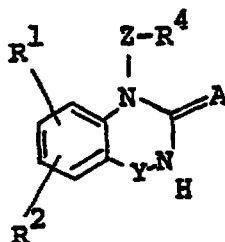
(III)

wherein R⁴ and Z are each as defined above, and X is halogen, or salts thereof to give a compound of the formula:



(I)

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof; or
(b) reacting a compound of the formula:



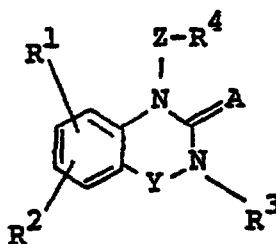
(IV)

wherein R¹, R², R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



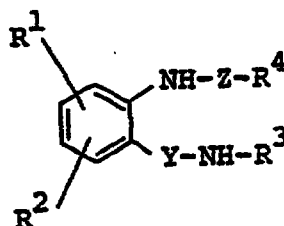
(V)

wherein R^3 and X are each as defined above, or salts thereof to give a compound of the formula



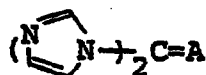
(I)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof; or
(c) reacting a compound of the formula:



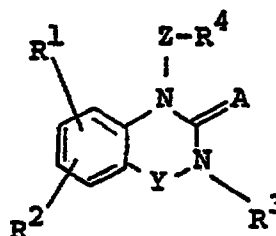
(XVI)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



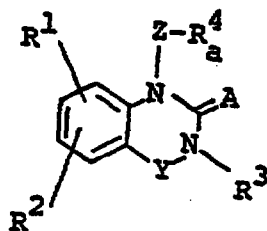
(XII)

wherein A is as defined above, to give a compound of the formula:



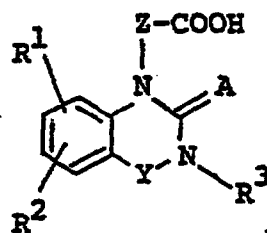
(I)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above; or salts thereof; or
(d) hydrolyzing a compound of the formula:



(I-a)

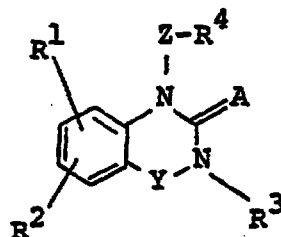
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, and R^4_a is esterified carboxy, to give a compound of the formula:



(I-b)

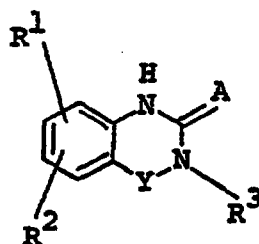
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof.

9. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



(I)

in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



(II)

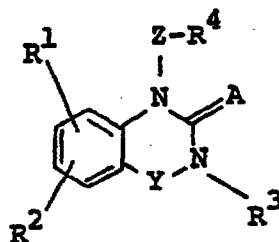
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A and Y are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



(III)

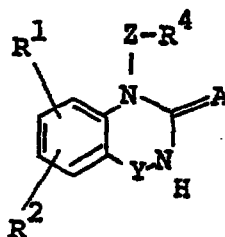
wherein R^4 and Z are as defined above, and X is halogen or salts thereof.

10. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



(I)

in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1 or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



(IV)



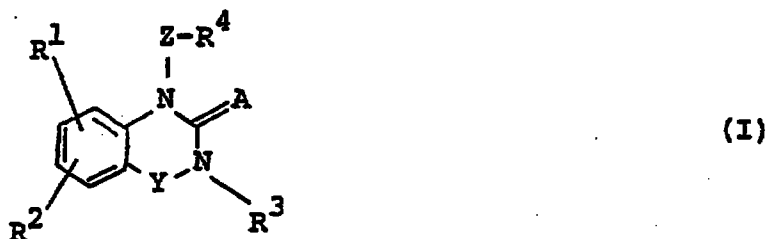
EP 0 218 999 B1

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:

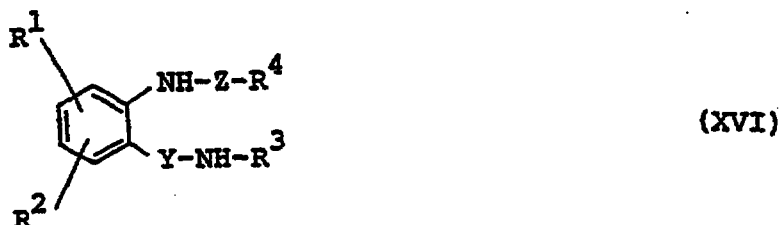


wherein R^3 is as defined above, and X is halogen or salts thereof.

11. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1 or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:

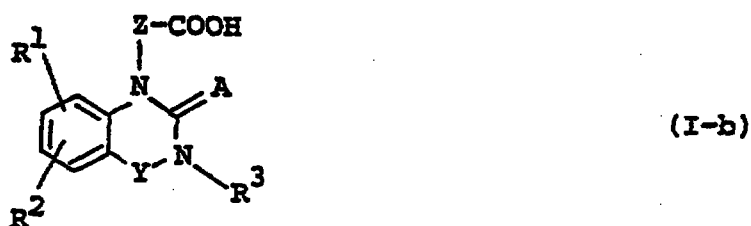


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



wherein A is as defined above.

12. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1 or salts thereof, which comprises hydrolyzing a compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, and R_a is esterified carboxy.

13. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises, as an active ingredient, a compound of claim 1 in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

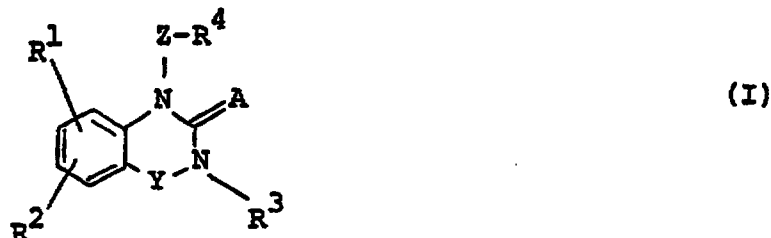


14. Use of a compound of claim 1 for manufacture of medicaments for treatment of diabetic complications.

15. A compound of claim 1 or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use in treating diabetic complications.

Claims for the Contracting States: AT ES GR

1. A process for producing a compound of the formula: -



in which

R¹ and R² are each hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy or halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl, R³ is phenyl which has one or more halogen atom(s); phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl and C₁-C₆ alkyl; naphthyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl which may have one or more substituent(s) selected from the groups consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl and C₁-C₆ alkyl; thienyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl or pyridyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl,

R⁴ is carboxy or esterified carboxy,

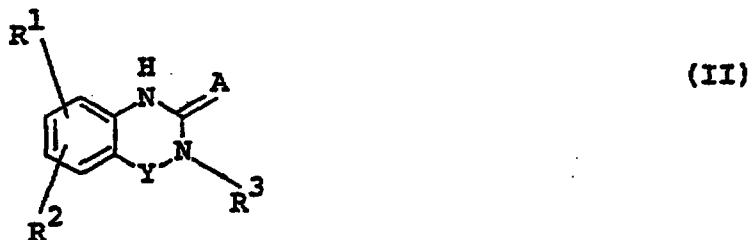
A is oxygen or sulfur atom,

Y is carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or sulfonyl and

Z is C₁-C₆ alkylene,

or salts thereof, which comprises

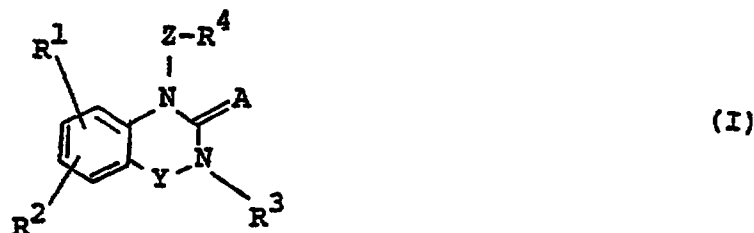
(a) reacting a compound of the formula:



wherein R¹, R², R³, A and Y are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula



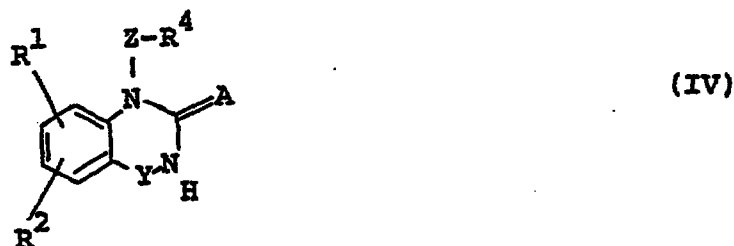
wherein R⁴ and Z are each as defined above, and X is halogen, or salts thereof to give a compound of the formula:



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof; or



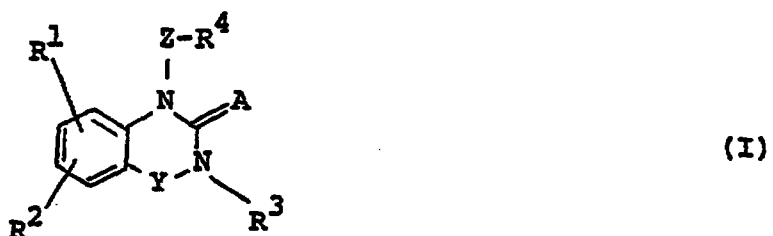
(b) reacting a compound of the formula:



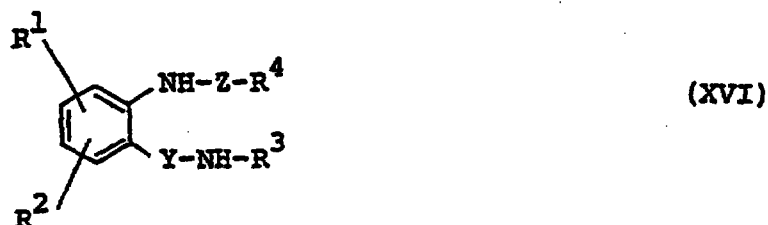
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



wherein R^3 and X are each as defined above, or salts thereof to give a compound of the formula



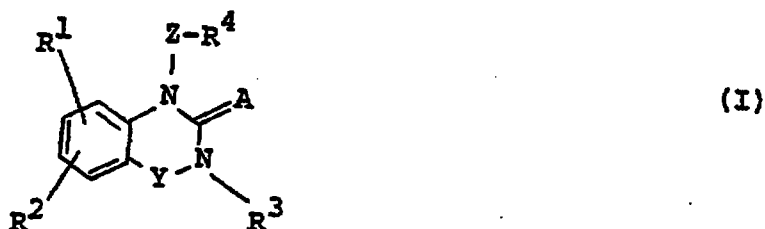
30 wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof; or
(c) reacting a compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



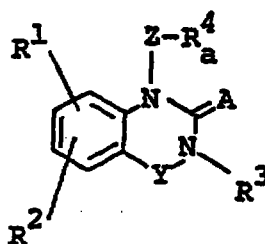
50 wherein A is as defined above, to give a compound of the formula:



65 wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above; or salts thereof; or

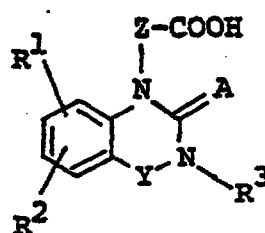


(d) hydrolyzing a compound of the formula:



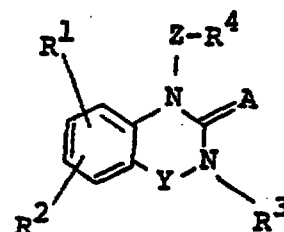
(I-a)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A , Y and Z are each as defined above, and R^4 is esterified carboxy, to give a compound of the formula:



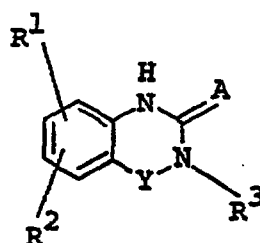
(I-b)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A , Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof.
2. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



(I)

in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A , Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



(II)

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A and Y are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



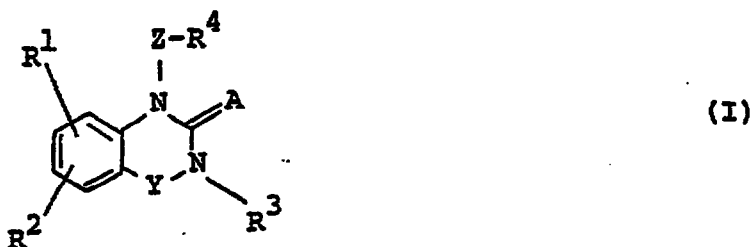
(III)

wherein R^4 and Z are each as defined above, and X is halogen or salts thereof.



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3. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



15 in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:

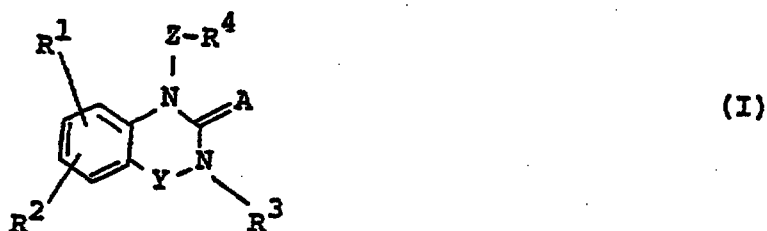


wherein R¹, R², R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:

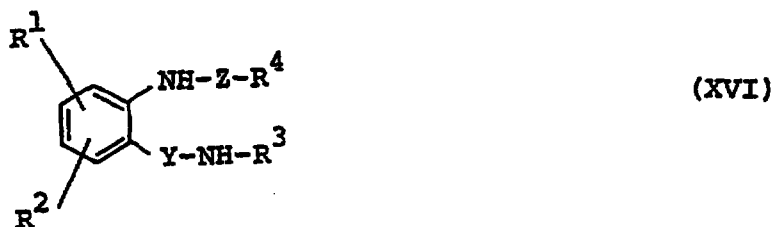


wherein R³ is as defined above, and X is halogen, or salts thereof.

4. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



45 in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



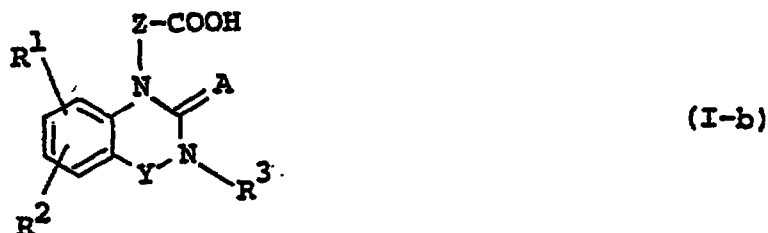
wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, Y and Z are each as defined above, or salts thereof with a compound of the formula:



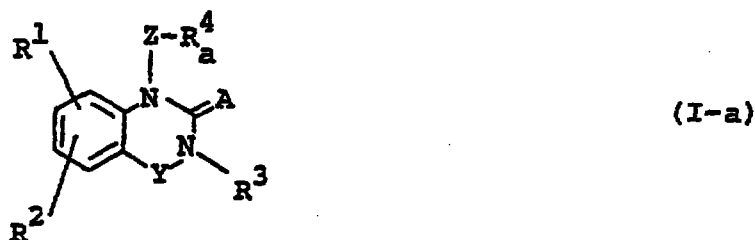
65 wherein A is as defined above.



5. A process for production of a compound of the formula:



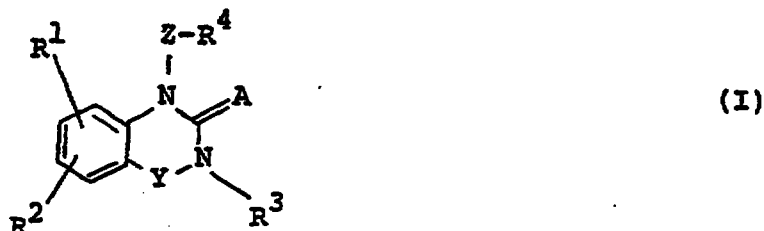
15 in which R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1, or salts thereof, which comprises hydrolyzing a compound of the formula:



25 wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y and Z are each as defined above, and R^4 is esterified carboxy.

30 Patentansprüche für die Vertragsstaaten: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Verbindung der Formel:



worin bedeuten:

45 R^1 und R^2 jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, (C_1-C_6) Alkoxy oder Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl, Phenyl, das ein oder mehr Halogenatome aufweist; Phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das einen oder mehr Substituenten aufweisen kann, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy, Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl und C_1-C_6 -Alkyl; Naphthyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das einen oder mehr Substituenten aufweisen kann, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy, Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl und C_1-C_6 -Alkyl; Thienyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl oder Pyridyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl,

50 R^4 Carboxy oder verestertes Carboxy,
A ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom,
Y Carbonyl, Thiocarbonyl oder Sulfonyl und
Z C_1-C_6 -Alkylen,

und ihre pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salze.

55 2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin bedeuten:

R^1 und R^2 jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy oder Mono (oder Di oder Tri)halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl,

60 R^3 Mono (oder Di oder Tri)halogenphenyl, Naphthyl (C_1-C_6) -alkyl, Phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das durch einen oder zwei Substituenten substituiert ist, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy, Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl und C_1-C_6 -Alkyl oder Thienyl (C_1-C_6) -alkyl.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, worin bedeuten:

65 R^1 und R^2 jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy oder Trihalogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl,
 R^3 Mono (oder Di oder Tri)halogenphenyl, Naphthyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, Phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das substituiert ist durch einen oder zwei Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_4 -Alkoxy, Mono (oder Di oder Tri)halogen (C_1-C_4) alkyl und C_1-C_4 -Alkyl oder Thienyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl und



R⁴ Carboxy oder C₁—C₈-Alkoxy-carbonyl.

4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, worin bedeuten:

R¹ und R² jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁—C₄-Alkoxy oder Trihalogen(C₁—C₄)alkyl,

R³ Naphthyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl, Phenyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl, das substituiert ist durch einen oder zwei Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C₁—C₄-Alkoxy, Trihalogen(C₁—C₄)alkyl und C₁—C₄-Alkyl oder Thienyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl,

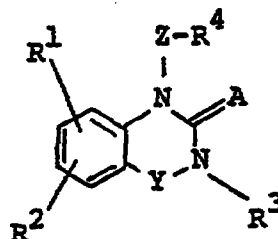
R⁴ Carboxy oder C₁—C₄-Alkoxy-carbonyl.

5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, worin A für Sauerstoff und Y für Carbonyl stehen.

6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, worin R¹ für Wasserstoff, R² für Halogen, R³ für Dihalogen-phenyl(C₁—C₄)alkyl und R⁴ für Carboxy stehen.

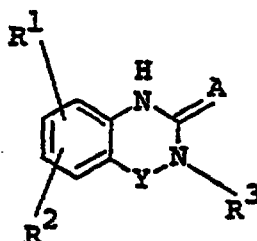
7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 6, bei der es sich handelt um 2-[3-(4-Bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxochinazolin-1-yl]essigsäure.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



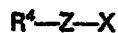
(I)

worin R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt
a) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



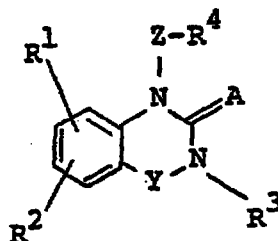
(II)

worin R¹, R², R³, A und Y jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



(III)

worin R⁴ und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und X für halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel

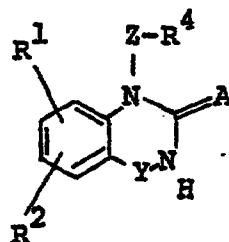


(I)

worin R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder



b) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



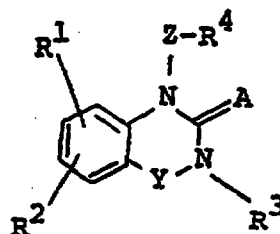
(IV)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



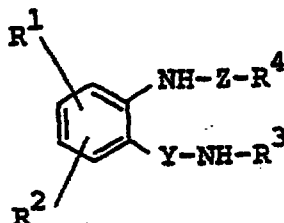
(V)

worin R^3 und X jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihren Salzen unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



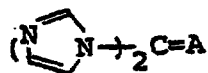
(I)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder
c) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



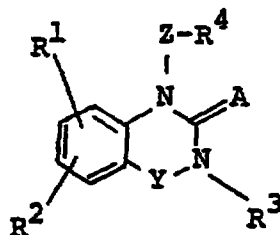
(XVI)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



(XII)

worin A wie oben definiert ist, unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel

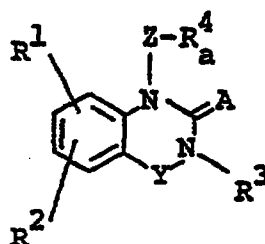


(I)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder

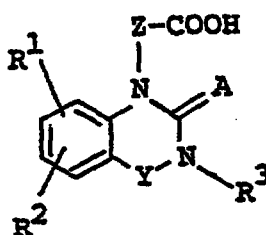


d) die Hydrolyse einer Verbindung der Formel



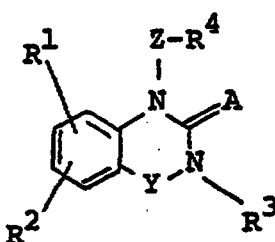
(I-a)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und R^4 verestertes Carboxy bedeutet, unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



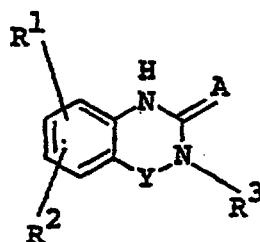
(I-b)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze.
9. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



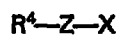
(I)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



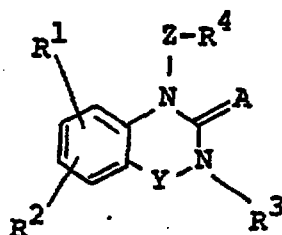
(II)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A und Y jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



(III)

worin R^4 und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und X für Halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen.
10. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



(I)



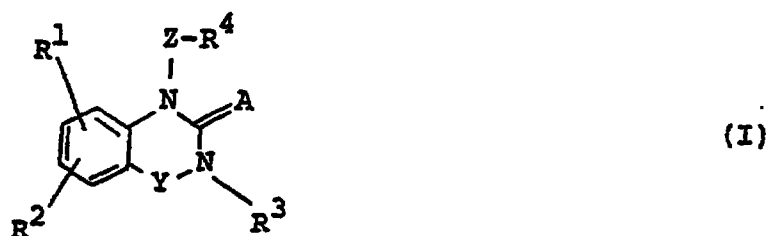
worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



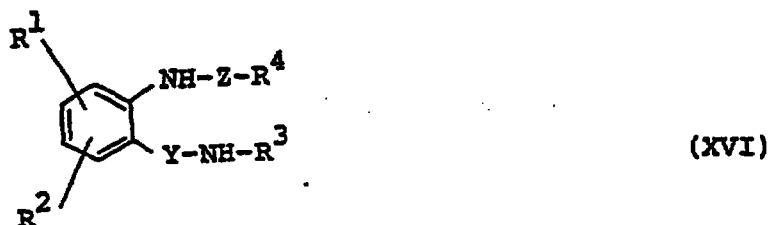
15 worin R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^3 wie oben definiert ist und X für Halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen.
11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



35 worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel

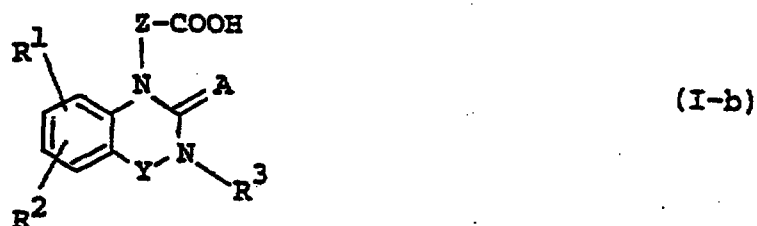


45 worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel

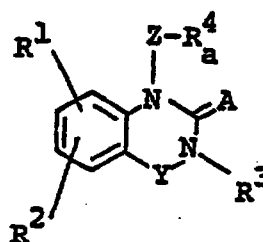


55 worin A wie oben definiert ist.

12. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



65 worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Hydrolyse einer Verbindung der Formel



(I-a)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und R^4 für verestertes Carboxy steht.

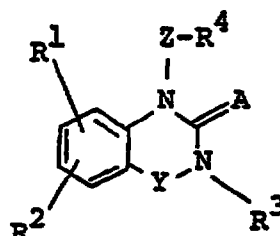
13. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, die als aktiven Bestandteil eine Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 im Gemisch mit pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Trägern enthält.

14. Verwendung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 zur Herstellung von Arzneimitteln für die Behandlung von diabetischen Komplikationen.

15. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder pharmazeutisch akzeptable Salze derselben für die Verwendung bei der Behandlung von diabetischen Komplikationen.

20 Patentansprüche für die Vertragsstaaten: AT ES GR

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel:



(I)

worin bedeuten:

R^1 und R^2 jeweils Wasserstoff, Halogen, (C_1-C_6) Alkoxy oder Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl,
 R^3 Phenyl, das ein oder mehr Halogenatome aufweist; Phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das einen oder mehr Substituenten aufweisen kann, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy, Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl und C_1-C_6 -Alkyl; Naphthyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, das einen oder mehr Substituenten aufweisen kann, ausgewählt aus Gruppen, die bestehen aus Halogen, C_1-C_6 -Alkoxy, Halogen (C_1-C_6) alkyl und C_1-C_6 -Alkyl; Thienyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl oder Pyridyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl,

R^4 Carboxy oder verestertes Carboxy,

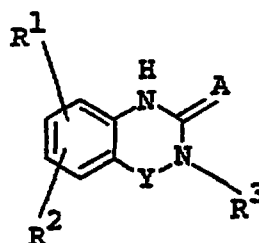
A ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom,

Y Carbonyl, Thiocarbonyl oder Sulfonyl und

Z C_1-C_6 -Alkylen,

oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt

a) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



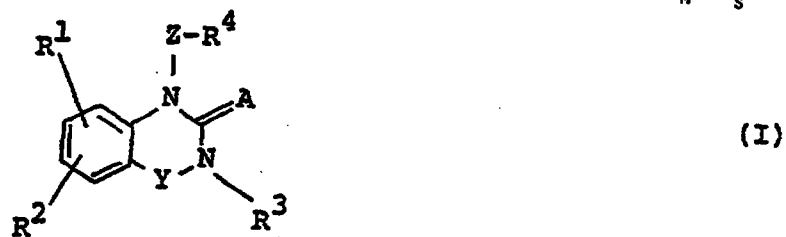
(II)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A und Y jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



(III)

worin R^4 und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und X für halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



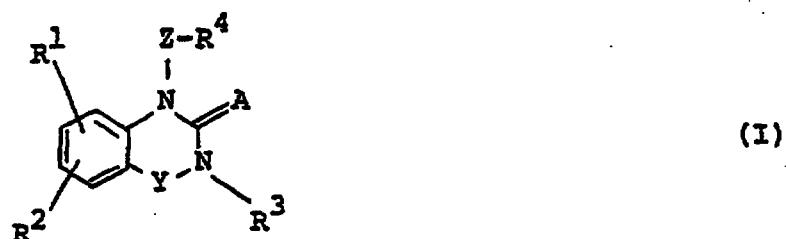
worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder
b) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



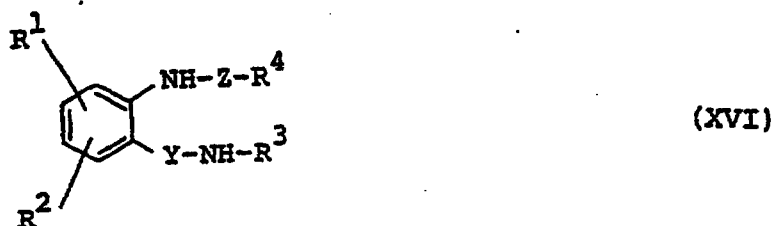
worin R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^3 und X jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihren Salzen unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



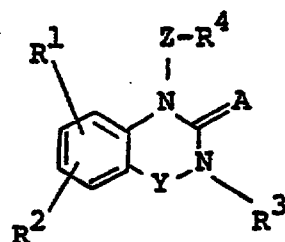
worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder
c) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel

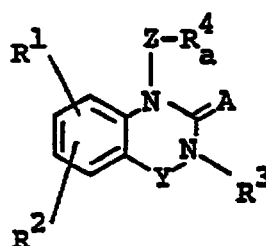


worin A wie oben definiert ist, unter Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



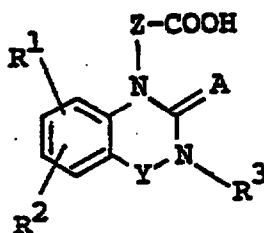
(I)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze; oder
d) die Hydrolyse einer Verbindung der Formel



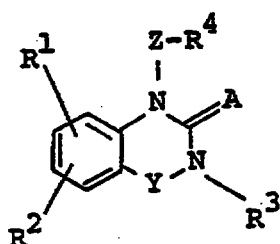
(I-a)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und R_a^4 verestertes Carboxy bedeutet, unter
Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel



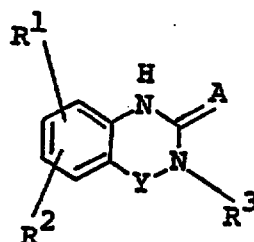
(I-b)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze.
2. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



(I)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die
umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



(II)

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worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A und Y jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^4 und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und X für Halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen.

3. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel

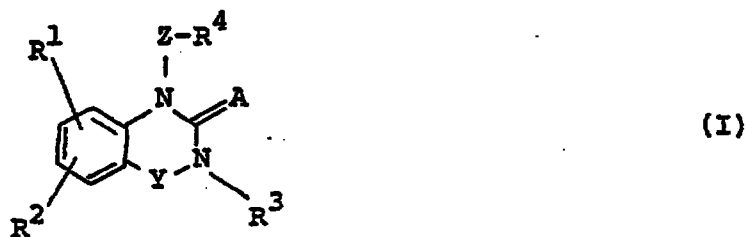


worin R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel

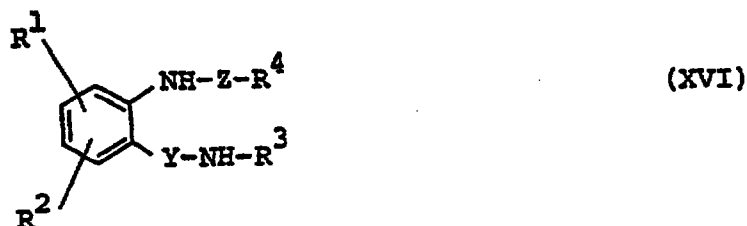


worin R^3 wie oben definiert ist und X für Halogen steht, oder ihren Salzen.

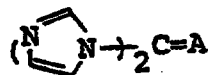
4. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel



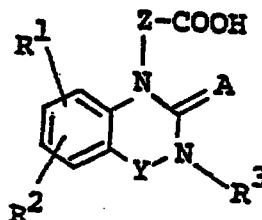
worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze mit einer Verbindung der Formel



(XII)

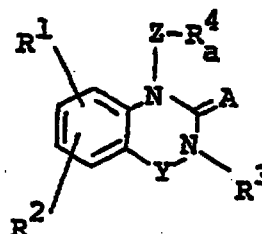
5 worin A wie oben definiert ist.

5. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



(I-b)

20 worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, oder ihrer Salze, das umfaßt die Hydrolyse einer Verbindung der Formel

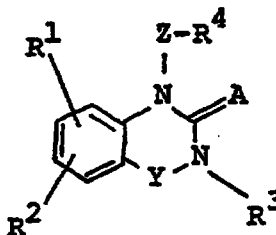


(I-a)

worin R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y und Z jeweils wie oben definiert sind und R^4 für verestertes Carboxy steht.

35 Revendications pour les Etats contractants: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

50 dans laquelle

R^1 et R^2 sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 ou haloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 .

R^3 est un groupe phényle qui porte un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène, un groupe phényle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6) qui peut porter un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , haloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et alkyle en C_1 à C_6 ; un groupe naphthyle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6) qui peut porter un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , haloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et alkyle en C_1 à C_6 ; un groupe thiényl(alkyle en C_1 à C_6) ou pyridyl(alkyle en C_1 à C_6);

R^4 est un groupe carboxy ou carboxy estérifié,

A est un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre,

Y est un groupe carbonyle, thiocarbonyle ou sulfonyl et

Z est un groupe alkylène en C_1 à C_6 ,

et ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

2. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^1 et R^2 sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 ou mono(ou di ou tri)haloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 ,



R^3 est un groupe mono (ou di ou tri)halophényle, naphtyle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6), phényle (alkyle en C_1 à C_6) substitué par un ou deux substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , haloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et alkyle en C_1 à C_6 ou thiényl(alkyle en C_1 à C_6).

3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R^1 et R^2 sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 ou trihalo(alkyle en C_1 à C_6),

R^3 est un groupe mono(ou di ou tri)halophényle, naphtyle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6), phényle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6) substitué par un ou deux substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , mono (ou di ou tri)-halogenalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et alkyle en C_1 à C_6 ou thiényl(alkyle en C_1 à C_6), et

R^4 est un groupe carboxy ou (alcoxy en C_1 à C_6)carbonyle.

4. Composé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel R^1 et R^2 sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , trihaloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 ,

R^3 est un groupe naphtyle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6), phényle(alkyle en C_1 à C_6) substitué par un ou deux substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C_1 à C_6 , trihaloalkyle en C_1 à C_6 et alkyle en C_1 à C_6 ou thiényl(alkyle en C_1 à C_6),

R^4 est un groupe carboxy ou (alcoxy en C_1 à C_6)carbonyle.

5. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel A est un atome d'oxygène, et Y est un groupe carbonyle.

6. Composé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel R^1 est un atome d'hydrogène,

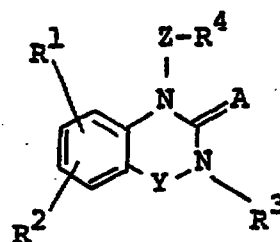
R^2 est un atome d'halogène,

R^3 est un groupe dihalophényle (alkyle en C_1 à C_6), et

R^4 est un groupe carboxy.

7. Composé selon la revendication 6 qui est l'acide 2-[3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tétrahydro-2,4-dioxoquinazolin-1-yl]acétique.

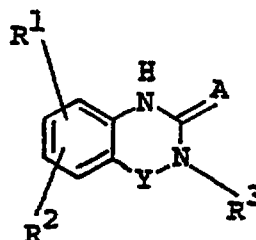
8. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle (R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis dans la revendication 1) ou de ses sels, qui comprend:

(a) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(II)

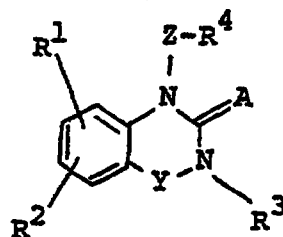
dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A et Y sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(III)

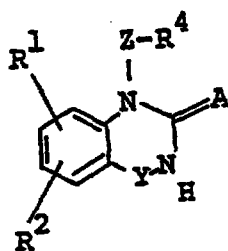
dans laquelle R^4 et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et

X est un atome d'halogène, ou ses sels, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels; ou
(b) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



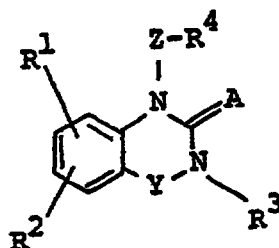
(IV)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé
répondant à la formule:



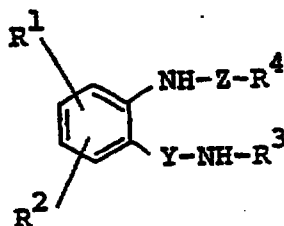
(V)

dans laquelle R^3 et X sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, pour donner un composé
répondant à la formule:



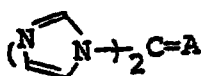
(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels; ou
(c) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



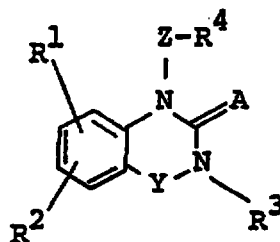
(XVI)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé
répondant à la formule:



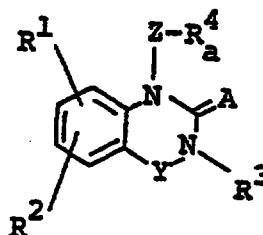
(XII)

dans laquelle A est tel que défini ci-dessus, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:



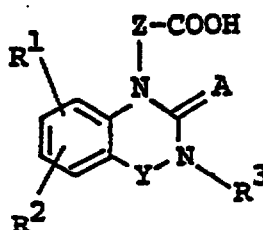
(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus; ou ses sels; ou (d) le fait d'hydrolyser un composé répondant à la formule:



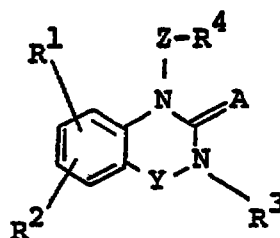
(I-a)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et R^4 est un groupe carboxy estérifié, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:



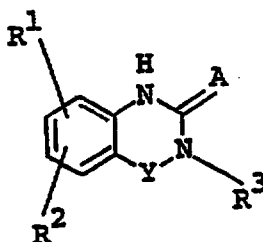
(I-b)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels.
9. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(II)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A et Y sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



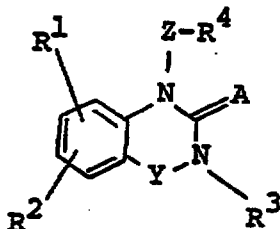
EP 0 218 999 B1



(III)

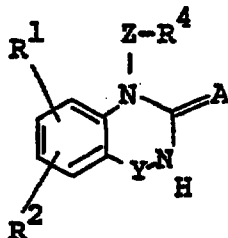
dans laquelle R^4 et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et X est un atome d'halogène, ou ses sels.

10. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis dans la revendication 1, ou ses sels qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(IV)

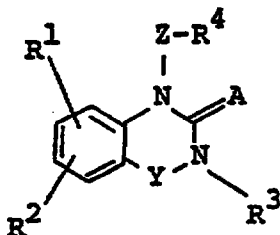
dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(V)

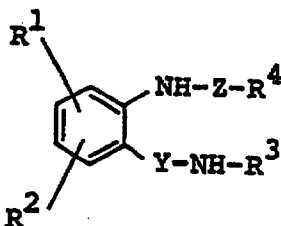
dans laquelle R^3 est tel que défini ci-dessus, et X est un atome d'halogène, ou ses sels.

11. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



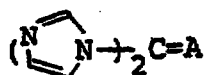
(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis dans la revendication 1, ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(XVI)

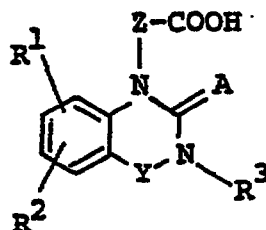
dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ss sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(XII)

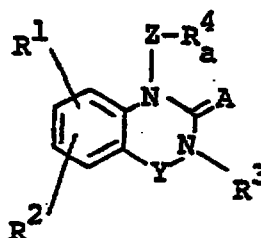
dans laquelle A est tel que défini ci-dessus.

12. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I-b)

dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis dans la revendication 1, ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait d'hydrolyser un composé répondant à la formule:



(I-a)

dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et R⁴ est un groupe carboxy estérifié.

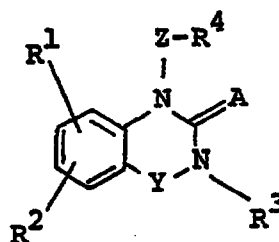
13. Composition pharmaceutique qui comprend, comme ingrédient actif, un composé selon la revendication 1 en mélange avec des supports pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

14. Utilisation d'un composé selon la revendication 1, pour la fabrication de médicaments pour le traitement des complications diabétiques.

15. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables pour l'utilisation dans le traitement des complications diabétiques.

Revendications pour les Etats contractants: AT ES GR

1. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle

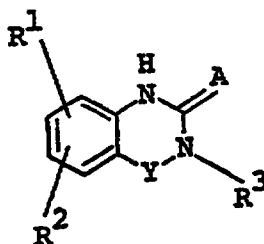
R¹ et R² sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C₁ à C₆ ou haloalkyle en C₁ à C₆.

R³ est un groupe phényle qui porte un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène; un groupe phényle(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) qui peut porter un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C₁ à C₆, haloalkyle en C₁ à C₆ et alkyle en C₁ à C₆; un groupe naphthyle(alkyle en C₁ à C₆) qui peut porter un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy en C₁ à C₆, haloalkyle en C₁ à C₆ et alkyle en C₁ à C₆; un groupe thiényl (alkyle en C₁ à C₆) ou pyridyle(alkyle en C₁ à C₆);

R⁴ est un groupe carboxy ou carboxy estérifié,



A est un atome, d'oxygène ou de soufre,
Y est un groupe carbonyle, thiocarbonyle ou sulfonyle et
Z est un groupe alkylène en C₁ à C₆, ou ses sels qui comprend:
(a) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(II)

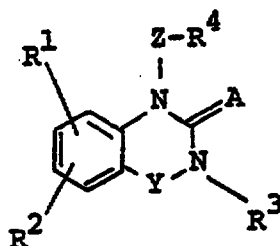
dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, A et Y sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(III)

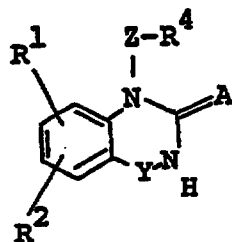
dans laquelle R⁴ et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et

X est un atome d'halogène, ou ses sels, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:



(I)

dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels; ou
(b) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



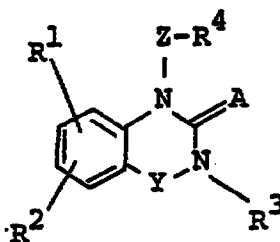
(IV)

dans laquelle R¹, R², R⁴, A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(V)

dans laquelle R³ et X sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:

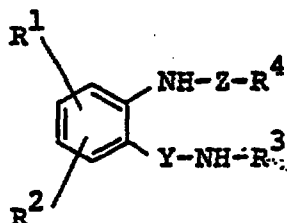


(I)

dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, R⁴, A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels; ou

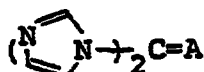


(c) le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



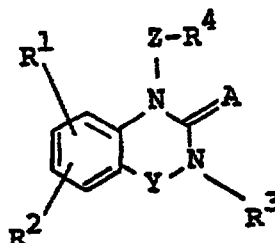
(XVI)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



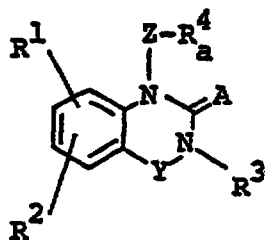
(XII)

dans laquelle A est tel que défini ci-dessus, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:



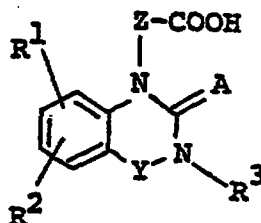
(I)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus; ou ses sels; ou
(d) le fait d'hydrolyser un composé répondant à la formule:



(I-a)

dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et
 R^4 est un groupe carboxy estérifié, pour donner un composé répondant à la formule:

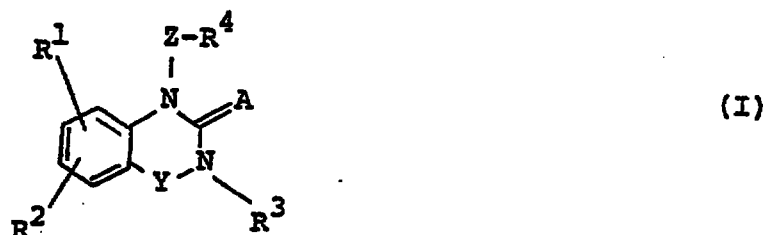


(I-b)

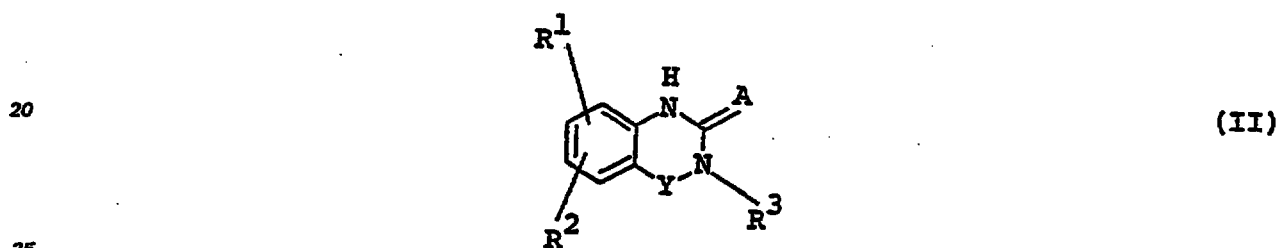
dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels.



2. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



15 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



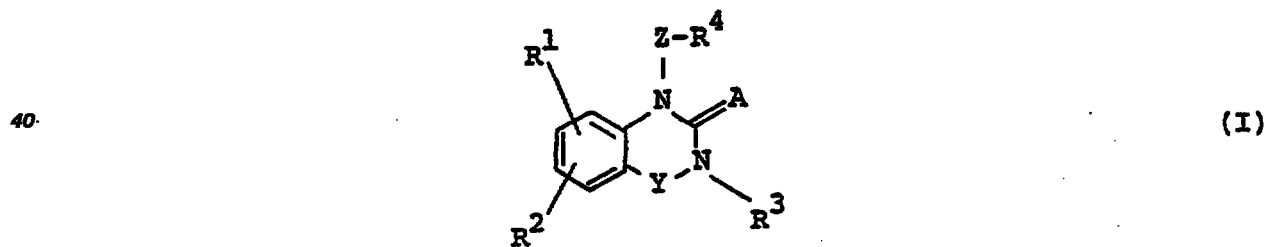
dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A et Y sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



dans laquelle R^4 et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et X est un atome d'halogène, ou ses sels.

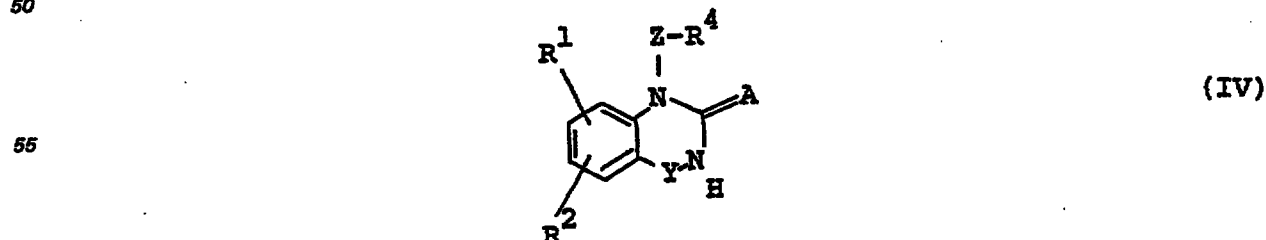
3. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:

35



dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:

50



60 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:

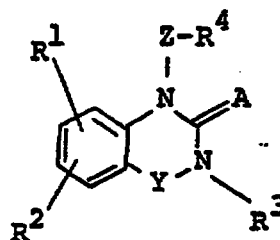


dans laquelle R^3 est tel que défini ci-dessus, et



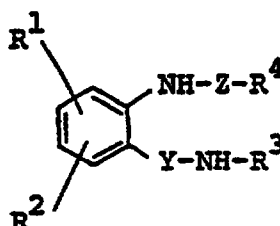
X est un atome d'halogène ou ses sels.

4. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



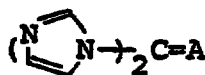
(I)

15 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait de faire réagir un composé répondant à la formule:



(XVI)

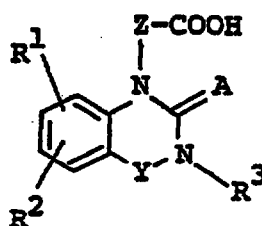
25 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, ou ss sels, avec un composé répondant à la formule:



(XII)

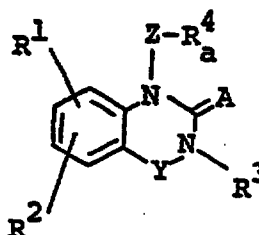
35 dans laquelle A est tel que défini ci-dessus.

5. Procédé de préparation d'un composé répondant à la formule:



(I-b)

50 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis dans la revendication 1, ou ses sels, qui comprend le fait d'hydrolyser un composé répondant à la formule:



(I-a)

65 dans laquelle R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , A, Y et Z sont chacun tels que définis ci-dessus, et R^4_a est un groupe carboxy estérifié.