Description

Field of the invention

The object of the present invention is to provide compounds which inhibit exogenously or endogenously stimulated gastric acid secretion and thus can be used in the treatment of peptic ulcer.

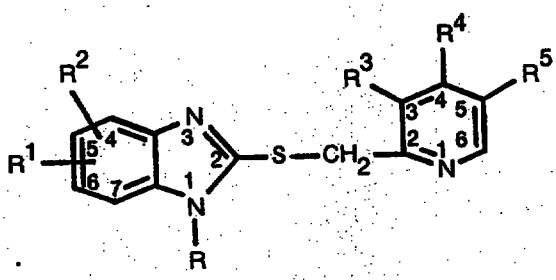
The present invention relates to the use of a group of benzimidazole derivatives, or therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, for inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man. In a more general sense, the invention relates to the use of the compounds for treatment of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in mammals and man, including i.e. gastric and duodenal ulcer. Furthermore, it relates to the use of these compounds for treatment of other gastrointestinal disorders, where a gastric antisecretory effect is desirable i.e. in patients with gastrinomas and in patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one member of the said group of benzimidazole derivatives, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient. In a further aspect, the invention relates to new compounds, and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, within the said group of benzimidazole derivatives, and to processes for preparation of such new compounds.

Prior art

Benzimidazole derivatives intended for inhibiting gastric acid secretion are disclosed in the British patent specifications 1 500 043 and 1 525 958, in the US patent 4 182 766 and in the European patent specification No. 0 005 129.

The invention

It has been found that the compounds of the formula



I

and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof in which formula

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, CF_3, NO_2, $-COOCH_3$, $-COOC_2H_5$, alkyl containing 1—7 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy containing 1—5 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms;

R is selected from the group consisting of H, alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms, and carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms; and

R^3, R^4 and R^5, which are the same or different, are each selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, provided that

a) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

b) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining radical R^3, R^4 or R^5 is selected from the group consisting of OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

c) when R is H, R^1 or R^2 is CF_3 and R^3 and R^5 are CH_3 and/or H, R^4 is not OCH_3;

are effective as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion in mammals and man. The compounds of the formula I, and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, are stable in gastric juice, which is of importance at oral administration.

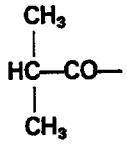
Illustrative examples of the radicals in the formula I are:

Alkyl groups R^1 and R^2: methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, sec.-butyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl. It is preferred that alkyl groups R^1 and R^2 contains 1, 2, 3 or 4 carbon atoms. The preferred alkyl group is methyl.

Halogen R^1 and R^2: chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo. The preferred halogen groups are chloro and bromo.

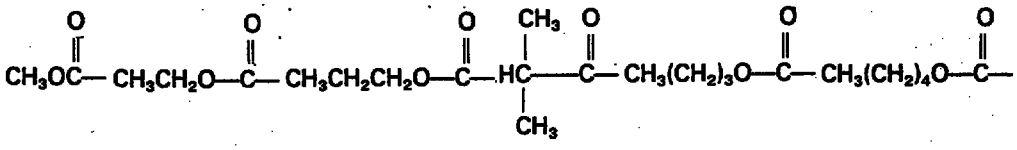
Alkoxy groups R^1 and R^2: methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, sec.-butoxy, isobutoxy, tert.-butoxy, n-pentoxy. It is preferred that alkoxy groups R^1 and R^2 contain 1, 2 or 3 carbon atoms. The preferred alkoxy group is methoxy.

Alkanoyl groups R, R^1 and R^2: HCO—, CH_3CO—, CH_3CH_2CO—, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CO$—,



The preferred alkanoyl group R^1 and R^2 is CH_3CO. The preferred alkanoyl group R is CH_3CO.

Carboalkoxy groups R:



It is preferred that carboalkoxy groups R contains 2 or 3 carbon atoms. Thus, the groups CH_3OCO— and CH_3CH_2OCO— are preferred.

The preferred meaning of the radical R is H.

Preferred combinations of the radicals in the formula I, subject to the two provisos a) and b) given above, are given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Preferred embodiments of R^1, R^2, R, R^3, R^4 and R^5

R^1 and R^2, the same or different if not indicated otherwise	R	R^3, R^4 and R^5, the same or different if not indicated otherwise
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$ alkyl, halogen, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3 OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$
H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, Cl, Br, OCH_3, CH_3CO	H	H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, OCH_3, CH_3CO	H	CH_3, OCH_3
H, $COOCH_3$, alkyl alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	H, CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, halogen, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: CH_3 R^4: OCH_3 R^5: CH_3
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: H R^4: OCH_3 R^5: CH_3
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: CH_3 R^4: OCH_3 R^5: H
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: H R^4: OCH_3 R^5: H
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: CH_3 R^4: H R^5: CH_3

TABLE 1 (cont.)

R^1 and R^2, the same or different if not indicated otherwise	R	R^3, R^4 and R^5, the same or different if not indicated otherwise
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy, alkanoyl	H	R^3: H R^4: OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ R^5: H
H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl, alkoxy alkanoyl	H	R^3: CH_3 R^4: CH_3 R^5: CH_3

The radicals R^1 and R^2 can be bound to the benzimidazole nucleus in any of the positions 4, 5, 6 and 7 as depicted in formula I. It is preferred that R^1 and R^2 are in position 5 and/or 6.

Preferred individual compounds among those included in the formula I are given in the following Table 2:

TABLE 2

Preferred individual compounds

R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5--$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H

Further preferred individual compounds are those exemplified in the examples given elsewhere in this specification.

In the prior art cited above, no medicinal use is disclosed for the compounds of the formula I. Thus, the present invention comprises pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the formula I or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof as active ingredient, for inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man.

The compounds of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above except CF_3 and NO_2, R is H and R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ are generically disclosed as chemical intermediates in the European patent No. 0 005 129. The specific compounds disclosed in the following Table 3 are disclosed in the said European patent No. 0 005 129.

TABLE 3

Compounds disclosed in European patent no. 0 005 129.

R	R^1	R^2	R^3	R^4	R^5	Remark
H	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	base
H	4-CH_3	6-CH_3	CH_3	H	CH_3	hydrochloride
H	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	base

The present invention, in so far as it concerned compounds of the formula I subject to the above provisos by themselves, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and processes for their preparations, relates to

i) the compounds of the formula I wherein R^3, R^4 or R^5 is C_2H_5

ii) the compounds of the formula I wherein R is alkanoyl or carboalkoxy

iii) the compounds of the formula I wherein R is H except the compounds wherein R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are combined as follows:

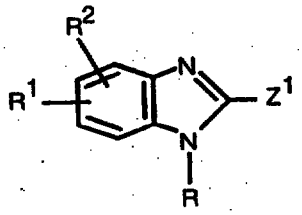
R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3
4-CH_3	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3

iv) the compounds of the formula I wherein R^1 and/or R^2 are CF_3 or NO_2.

The preferred compounds within the groups i), ii), iii) and iv) will comprise the same compounds that are indicated as preferred in Table 1 and Table 2 above, subject to the proviso that the specific compounds listed in Table 3 are excluded.

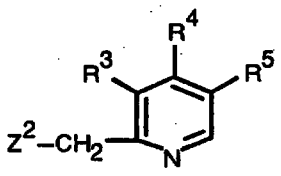
The compounds of the formula I can be prepared by known methods such as

A. reacting a compound of the formula



II

with a compound of the formula



III

in which formulas R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined previously and wherein one of Z^1 and Z^2 is SH and the other is a leaving group.

Examples of leaving groups Z^1 and Z^2 in the compounds II and III are halogens, preferably chlorine, bromine or iodine, acyl radicals, for example, residues of strong organic sulfonic acids, for instance, of an arylsulfonic acid, for example, tosyloxy, or an alkylsulfonic acid, for example mesyloxy; alkylmercapto groups, for example, methylmercapto; alkylsulfinyl groups, for example, methylsulfinyl and the like.

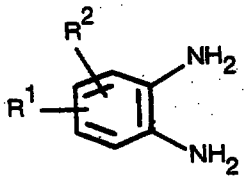
Thus, Z^1 or Z^2 when designating leaving groups may be a reactive esterified hydroxyl group.

The reaction of a compound of formula II above with a compound of formula III is conveniently carried out in the presence of a suitable solvent that is inert under the reaction conditions utilized as described hereinafter. The reaction may further be carried out in the presence of a suitable base. Suitable bases include, for example, inorganic bases such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, sodium or potassium hydride and the like, organic bases such as tertiary amines, for example, triethylamine and the like.

Suitable solvents for the above described reaction include, for example, alcohols, preferably lower alkanols such as, methanol and ethanol; mixtures of such alcohols with water, ethers, such as, tetrahydrofuran; halogenated hydrocarbons, such as, methylene chloride and chloroform, and the like.

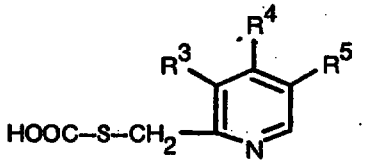
The reaction of the compounds of formulas II and III may be carried out at a temperature between the ambient temperature and the boiling temperature of the reaction mixture. It is preferred to carry out the reaction, however, at a temperature at or close to the boiling point of the reaction mixture for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

B. reacting a compound of the formula



IV

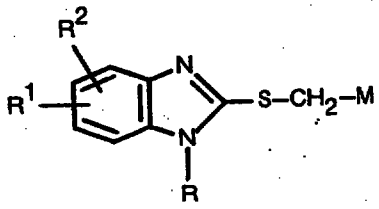
wherein R^1 and R^2 have the same meaning as given above with a compound of the formula



V

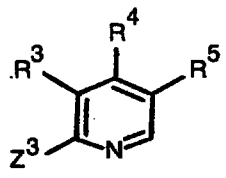
wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the same meaning as given above, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

C. reacting a compound of the formula



VI

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 have the meaning given above and M is K, Na, or Li, with a compound of formula

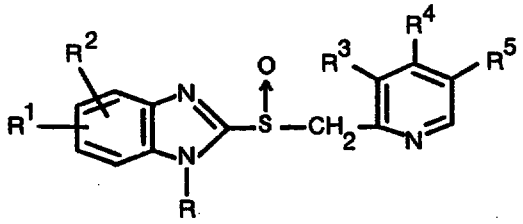


VII

wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the meaning given above and Z^3 is a reactive esterified hydroxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I.

The reactive esterified hydroxy group Z^3 may, as in the case of Z^1 and Z^2, be a hydroxy group esterified with a strong, inorganic or organic acid, preferably a hydrohalogen acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, or hydroiodic acid, or esterified with sulfuric acid or with a strong organic sulfonic acid such as a strong aromatic acid, e.g. benzenesulfonic acid, 4-bromobenzenesulfonic acid or 4-toluenesulfonic acid.

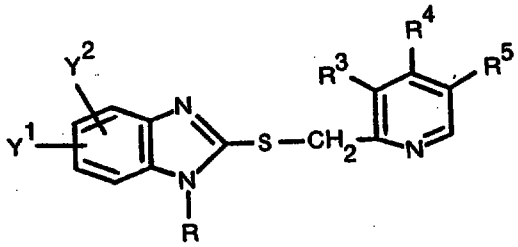
D. reduction of a compound of the formula



VIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I:

E. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein the radicals of R^1 and/or R^2 is $COOCH_3$ or $COOC_2H_5$, reacting a compound of the formula



IX

wherein R, R^3, R^4 or R^5 are as defined above and wherein Y^1 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, and Y^2 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, or R^1, with

CH_3OH X

or

CH_3CH_2OH XI

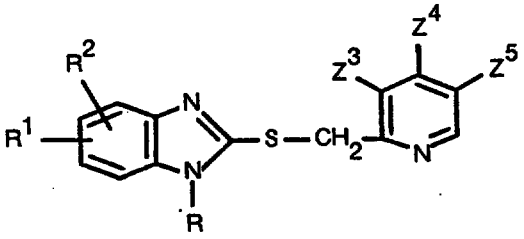
or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and/or R^2 is CH_3COO or CH_3CH_2COO.

This reaction is an ordinary esterification which is carried out in customary manner.

Functionally equivalent derivatives of the hydroxy group in the compounds X and XI are for example halogen such as Cl or Br, or $—N_2$.

Functionally equivalent derivatives of the carboxyl group Y^1 and Y^2 are for example a metal carboxylate group or an activated carboxyl group, in which case the radicals Y^1 or Y^2 are for example an acid chloride, an alkyl ester, an acid anhydride or a mixed anhydride with formic esters or carboxylic acids, sulphonic or inorganic esters or derivatives obtained by a reaction between a carboxylic acid and a carbodiimide or similarly functioning compounds such as N^1N^1-carbonyldiimidazole or N-ethyl-5-phenylisoxazolium-3^1-sulphonate, the derivative of the carboxyl group Y^1 or Y^2 being a metal carboxylate group when the hydroxyl group in the compounds X or XI is replaced with halogen. A further functionally equivalent derivative of the carboxyl groups Y^1 and Y^2 is the group —CN, in which case a cyanide is reacted with a compound of the formula X or XI with subsequent hydrolysis to give a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and/or R^2 is CH_3COO or CH_3CH_2COO.

F. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at lest one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, reacting a compound of the formula



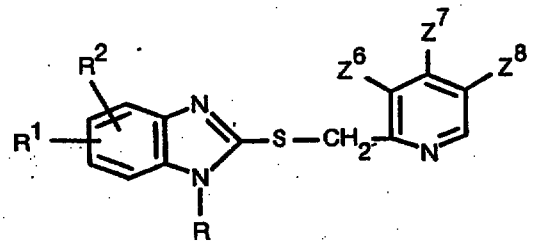
XII

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5, respectively, or halogen such as Cl, Br, F or I, or NO_2, whereby at least one of Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represents halogen or NO_2, with a compound of the formula

$$R^6—O—M \qquad \text{XIII}$$

wherein R^6 is CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and M is Na, K, or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

G. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, reacting a compound of the formula



XIV

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, and Z^6, Z^7 and Z^8 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5, respectively, or a radical

$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad \text{XV}$$

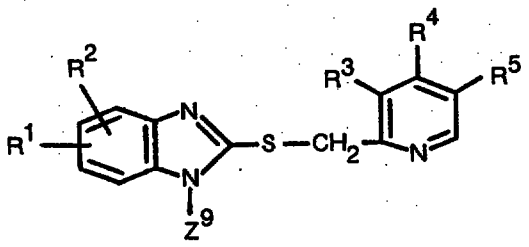
where Y is halogen, whereby at least one of Z^6, Z^6 and Z^8 represent OCH_2CH_2Y, with a compound of the formula

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI}$$

wherein R^7 is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3 and M is Na, K or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

Method F and Method G represent the known Williamson ether synthesis and is carried out in known manner.

H. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H, hydrolyzing a compound of the formula

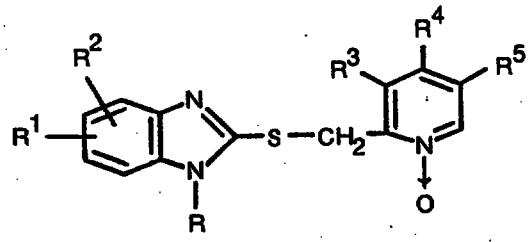


XVII

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined above and Z^9 is an alkanoyl group or a carboalkoxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H.

The radical Z^9 can be an alkanoyl group containing 1—6 carbon atos or a carboalkoxy group containing 2—6 carbon atoms.

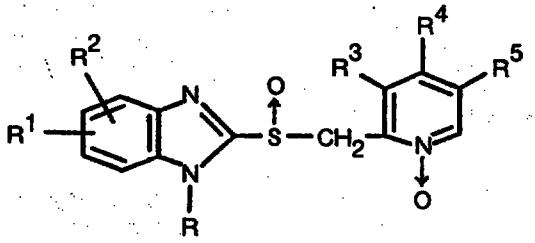
I. reduction of a compound of the formula



XVIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I.

J. reduction of a compound of the formula



XIX

to the formation of a compound of the formula I.

Depending on the process conditions and the starting materials, the end product of the formula I is obtained either as the free base or as a salt. Both the free base and the salts of the end products are included within the scope of the invention. Thus, basic, neutral or mixed salts may be obtained as well as hemi, mono, sesqui or polyhydrates. Acid addition salts of the new compounds may in a manner known *per se* be transformed into free base using basic agents such as alkali or by ion exchange. The free bases obtained may also form salts with organic or inorganic acids. In the preparation of acid addition salts preferably such acids are used which form suitable therapeutically acceptable salts. Examples of such acids are hydrohalogen acids, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, and perchloric acid; aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic carboxyl or sulfonic acids, such as formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, pyruvic acid, phenylacetic acid, benzoic acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, salicylic acid or p-aminosalicylic acid, embonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, ethylenesulfonic acid, halogenbenzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, naphtylsulfonic acid or sulfanilic acids; methionine, tryptophane, lysine or arginine.

These or other salts of the new compounds, as e.g. picrates, may serve as purifying agents of the free bases obtained. Salts of the bases may be formed, separated from solution, and then the free base can be recovered in higher purity from a new salt solution.

The starting materials utilized in the processes A—J are known or may, if they should be new, be obtained according to processes known *per se*.

In clinical use the active compounds of the formula I will normally be administered orally, rectally or by injection in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation which contains the active component either in the form of free base or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable, non-toxic salt, as described earlier, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The carrier may be in the form of a solid, semisolid or liquid diluent, or a capsule. These pharmaceutical preparations are a further object of the invention. The compounds may also be used without carrier material. Usually the amount of active compound is between 0.1 and 99% by weight of the preparation, for example between 0.5 to 20% by weight in preparations for injection and between 2 and 50% by weight in preparations for oral administration.

In the preparation of pharmaceutical preparations containing a compound of the formula I in the form of dosage units for oral administration, the active compound may be mixed with a solid, pulverulent carrier, such as lactose, saccharose, sorbitol, mannitol, a starch such as potatoe starch, corn starch, or amylopectin, cellulose derivatives or gelatin, and may also include a lubricant such as magnesium stearate, calcium stearate or polyethyleneglycol waxes. The mixture is then pressed into tablets. If coated tablets are desired, a core prepared as described above may be coated with a concentrated sugar solution which may contain gum arabic, gelatin, talc, titanium dioxide or alternatively with a lacquer dissolved in volatile

organic solvents or mixtures of solvents. To this coating various dyes may be added in order to distinguish tablets with different active compounds or with different amounts of the active compound present.

Soft gelatin capsules may be prepared which capsules contain a mixture of the active compound or compounds and vegetable oil. Hard gelatin capsules may contain granules of the active compound in combination with a solid, pulverulent carrier as lactose, saccharose, sorbitol, mannitol, potato starch, corn starch, amylopectin, cellulose derivatives or gelatin.

Dosage units for rectal administration may be prepared in the form of suppositories which contain the active substance in admixture with a neutral fatty base, or they may be prepared in the form of gelatin-rectal capsules which contain the active substance in admixture with a vegetable oil or with paraffin oil.

Liquid preparations for oral administration may be prepared in the form of syrups or suspensions, e.g. solutions containing from 0.2% to 20% by weight of the active ingredient, the remainder comprising for example sugar and a mixture of ethanol, water, glycerol and propylene glycol. If desired, such liquid preparations may contain colouring agents, flavouring agents, saccharin and carboxymethylcellulose as a thickening agent.

Solutions for parenteral administration by injection may be prepared as sterile solution, for example in pyrogen-free water, of a water soluble pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the active compound, preferably in a concentration from 0.5% to 10% by weight. These solutions may also contain stabilizing agents and/or buffering agents and may be manufactured in different dosage unit ampoules.

The dosage at which the active substances are administered may vary within a wide range and will depend on various factors such as for example the individual requirements of each patient and the manner of administration. In general, oral dosages will be in the range from 100 to 400 mg/day of active substance and intravenous dosages in a range from 5 to 20 mg/day.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

Example 1

Method A. Preparation of 2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy)pyridylmethylthio]-5-$COCH_3$-6-CH_3-benzimidazole

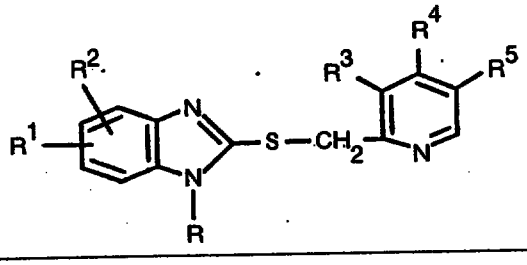
22.2 g (0.1 mole) of 3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy-2-chloromethylpyridine hydrochloride and 20.6 g (0.1 mole) of 5-$COCH_3$-6-CH_3-2-mercapto benzimidazole was dissolved in 250 ml of methanol whereafter 4 g (0.1 mole) NaOH dissolved in 25 ml H_2O was added. The mixture was heated to reflux and an additional amount of 4 g (0.1 mole) NaOH in 25 ml H_2O was added dropwise during 15 min. The mixture was thereafter refluxed during 6 hours whereafter it was cooled and diluted with 500 ml H_2O. The resulting mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2, dried and evaporated. The remainder was recrystallized from acetonitrile giving the title substance in the form of free base. Yield: 30 g (85% of the theoretical yield). M.P.: 139°C.

Examples 2—50

The compounds identified by example numbers 2—50 in the following Table 4 were prepared using the same method of preparation as in Example 1. The compounds were obtained in the form of their free base. The compound of Example 1 is also included in the table.

TABLE 4

Identifying data for compounds of the invention



Example no	R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5	M.p. °C
1	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	148
2	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	125
3	5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	136
4	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	140
5	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	170 (oil)
6	4-CH_3	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	206
7	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	125
8	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	100 (oil)
9	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H	97
10	4-CH_3	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H	110
11	5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	139
12	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	130
13	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	184
14	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H	146
15	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OC_2H^5	H	90—94
16	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H	160
17	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	119
18	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	CH_3	184
19	5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	130
20	5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	175
21	5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	122—124
22	5-OCH_3	H	H	H	OCH_3	CH_3	168
23	5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	110—119
24	5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	148

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Example no	R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5	M.p. °C
25	H	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	125
26	5-Cl	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	180
27	3-CH_3	H	H	H	$OC_2H_4OCH_3$	H	100
28	5-$COOC_2H_5$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	130
29	5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	157
30	CH_3	CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	140
31	$COOCH_3$	CH_3	H	CH_3	H	CH_3	125
32	5-$C(CH_3)_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
33	5-NO_2	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
34	5-CH_3	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
35	4-CH_3	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
36	5-C_2H_5	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
38	5-$CH(CH_3)_2$	H	H	HCH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
39	5-Cl	6-Cl	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
40	5-OC_2H_5	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
41	5-Br	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	
42	5-OCH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H	H	
43	5-Cl	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	
44	5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	
45	5-CH_3	7-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	
46	5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H	
47	5-$COOCH_3$	7-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	
48	5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	H	
49	5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OC_2H_5	CH_3	
50	5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	C_2H_5	

Identifying data for the compounds according to examples 32—50 are given in the following table 5.

TABLE 5

NMR data for compounds of the invention

Compound according to example no.	NMR data δ
32	1.37 (s, 9H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 7.25 (k, 1H), 7.49 (d, 1H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H)
33	2.21 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 7.64 (d, 1H), 8.11 (k, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H)
34	2.23 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 6H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 8.23 (s, 1H)
35	2.28 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H)
36	1.25 (t, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.72 (k, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 7.02 (k, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H, 7.45 (d, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H)
38	1.25 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 7.17 (k, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H)
39	2.22 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 7.76 (s, 2H), 8.23 (s, 1H)
40	1.41 (t, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.10 (k, 2H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 6.92 (k, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H)
41	2.16 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 7.23 (k, 1H), 7.43 (d, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H)
42	3.80 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 6.90 (k, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 8.23 (k, 1H)
43	2.33 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H, 4.80 (s, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 8.34 (d, 1H)
44	2.34 (s, 6H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 6.89 (k, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 8.41 (d, 1H)
45	2.16 (s, 6H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.99 (d, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, 1H)
46	2.26 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 6.87 (m, 2H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 8.42 (d, 1H)

TABLE 5 (cont.)

Compound according to example no.	NMR data δ
47	2.36 (s, 6H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.41 (d, 1H)
48	2.31 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.91 (k, 1H), 8.22 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H)
49	1.41 (t, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.94 (k, 2H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 6.89 (k, 1H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H)
50	1.17 (t, 3H), 2.61 (k, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 6H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H)

The starting materials in the examples 1—50 were prepared in accordance with the following:

1) a substituted o-phenylenediamine was reacted with potassium etylxanthate (according to Org. Syn. Vol. 30, p. 56) to form a corresponding substituted 2-mercaptobenzimidazole;

2) a substituted 2-chloromethylpyridine was prepared by reacting the corresponding 2-hydroxymethylpyridine with thionylchloride;

3) a substituted 2-chloromethylbenzimidazole was prepared by condensing the o-phenylenediamine with chloroacetic acid.

The following examples illustrate how the compounds of the formula I can be incorporated in pharmaceutical compositions:

Example 51

Syrup

A syrup containing 2% (weight per volume) of active substance was prepared from the following ingredients:

2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy)pyridylmethyl-thio]-5-(5-acetyl-6-methyl)benzimidazole · HCl	2.0 g
Saccharin	0.6 g
Sugar	30.0 g
Glycerin	5.0 g
Flavouring agent	0.1 g
Ethanol 96%	10.0 ml
Distilled water (sufficient to obtain a final volume of 100 ml)	

Sugar, saccharin and the acid addition salt were dissolved in 60 g of warm water. After cooling, glycerine and a solution of flavouring agents dissolved in ethanol were added. To the mixture water was added to obtain a final volume of 100 ml.

The above given active substance may be replaced with other pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Example 52

Tablets

2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy)pyridylmethylthiol]-(5-methoxy)benzimidazole · HCl (250 g) was mixed with lactose (175.8 g), potato starch (169.7 g) and colloidal silicic acid (32 g). The mixture was moistened

with 10% solution of gelatin and was ground through a 12-mesh sieve. After drying, potato starch (160 g), talc (50 g) and magnesium stearate (5 g) were added and the mixture thus obtained was pressed into tablets (10.000), with each tablet containing 25 mg of active substance. Tablets can be prepared that contain any desired amount of the active ingredient.

Example 53

Tablets

Granules were prepared from 2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy)pyridylmethylthio]-(5-carbomethoxy-6-methyl)benzimidazole base (250 g), lactose (175.9 g) and an alcoholic solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone (25 g). After drying, the granules were mixed with talc (25 g), potato starch (40 g), and magnesium stearate (2.50 g) and were pressed into 10.000 tabets. These tablets are first coated with a 10% alcoholic solution of shellac and thereupon with an aqueous solution containing saccharose (45%), gum arabic (5%), gelatin (4%), and dyestuff (0.2%) . Talc and powdered sugar were used for powdering after the first five coatings. The coating was then covered with a 66% sugar syrup and polished with a solution of 10% carnauba wax in carbon tetrachloride.

Example 54

Solution for injection

2-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxy)pyridylmethylthio]-(5-acetyl-6-methyl)benzimidazole hydrochloride (1 g), sodium chloride (0.6 g) and ascorbic acid (0.1 g) were dissolved in sufficient amount of distilled water to give 100 ml of solution. This solution, which contains 10 mg of active substance for each ml, was used in filling ampoules, which were sterilized by heating at 120°C for 20 minutes.

Biological tests

Gastric acid secretion inhibiting effect on conscious dogs

Test Method

Chronic gastric fistula dogs (Heidenhain pouch dogs) were used. These dogs have been surgically provided with a gastric cannula in the pouch. Following a 4 weeks' recovery period after surgery, tests were performed once a week on each dog. Food and water were withdrawn 18 hours before each test.

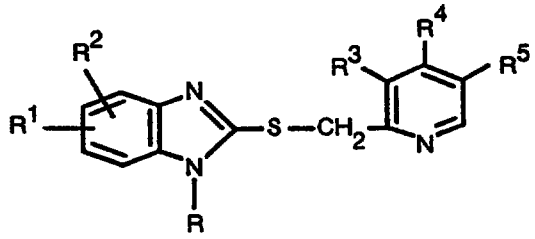
Gastric acid secretion was induced by continuous infusion of histamine at individual doses (100—300 µmol/kg, h), resulting in submaximal secretion of gastric acid. At least 2 hours after onset of stimulation, when the gastric acid secretion had reached a steady level, the test compounds in the form of free base suspended in 0.5% Methocel® (90 HG, 15.000, Dow Chem. corp.), were given orally by stomach tube. The gastric juice was collected by free flow from the gastric cannula in consecutive 30 minutes samples for 3 hours. The samples were titrated to pH 7.0 with 0.1 M NaOH using a Radio-meter automatic titrator and the acid output was calculated.

The per cent inhibition of acid secretion was calculated by comparing in each dog the acid output in the tests to the acid output in control tests when only the vehicle was given.

The test results are given in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6

Gastric acid secretion inhibiting effect on conscious dogs



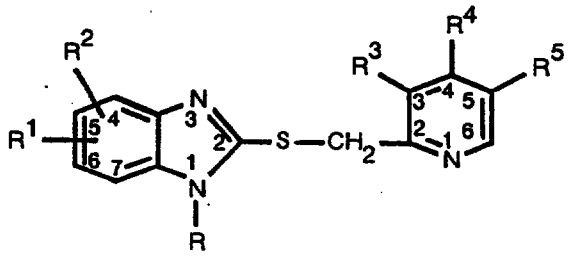
R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5	Dose (μmol /kg)	Effect (% inhibition)
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	75
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	8	50
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	80
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	35
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	8	90
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	60
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	8	80
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	2	75

Comment to the test results

It is seen in Table 6 that the tested compounds after oral administration exhibited a high inhibiting effect on the gastric secretion.

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

1. A pharmaceutical preparation containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula



or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, in which formula

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOC_2H_5$, alkyl containing 1—7 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy containing 1—5 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms;

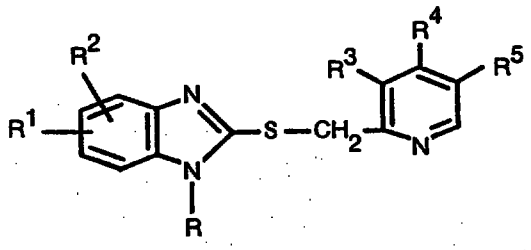
R is selected from the group consisting of H, alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms, and carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms; and

R^3, R^4 and R^5, which are the same or different, are each selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; provided that

a) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

TABLE 6

Gastric acid secretion inhibiting effect on conscious dogs



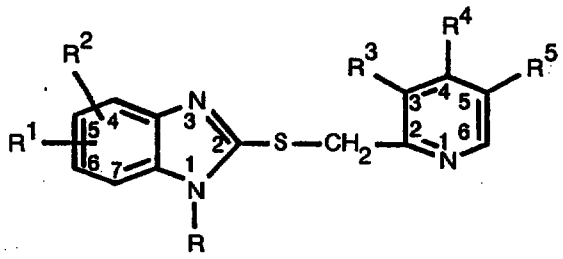
R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5	Dose (μmol /kg)	Effect (% inhibition)
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	75
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	8	50
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	80
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	35
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	8	90
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3	2	60
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	8	80
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	2	75

Comment to the test results

It is seen in Table 6 that the tested compounds after oral administration exhibited a high inhibiting effect on the gastric secretion.

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

1. A pharmaceutical preparation containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula



or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, in which formula

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOC_2H_5$, alkyl containing 1—7 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy containing 1—5 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms;

R is selected from the group consisting of H, alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms, and carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms; and

R^3, R^4 and R^5, which are the same or different, are each selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; provided that

a) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

* C L M S *

b) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining radical R^3, R^4 or R^5 is selected from the group consisting of OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

c) when R is H, R^1 or R^2 is CF_3 and R^3 and R^5 are CH_3 and/or H, R^4 is not OCH_3;

optionally in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

2. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

3. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, Cl, Br, OCH_3 and CH_3CO; R is H; and wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, OCH_3, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$.

4. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, OCH_3, and CH_3CO; R is H; and wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and selected from the group consisting of CH_3 and OCH_3.

5. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, OCH_3, and OC_2H_5.

6. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is CH_3; R^4 is OCH_3 and R^5 is CH_3.

7. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is H, R^4 is OCH_3 and R^5 is CH_3.

8. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is CH_3, R^4 is OCH_3 and R^5 is H.

9. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is H, R^4 is OCH_3 and R^5 is H.

10. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is CH_3, R^4 is H and R^5 is CH_3.

11. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is H, R^4 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and R^5 is H.

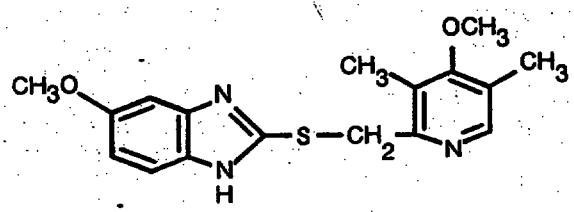
12. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, alkyl having 1—4 carbon atoms, alkoxy having 1—3 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl having 1—4 carbon atoms; R is H; and wherein R^3 is CH_3, R^4 is CH_3 and R^5 is CH_3.

13. A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula I wherein R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are combined as follows:

* C L M S *

R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H

14. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, containing as active ingredient a compound of the formula

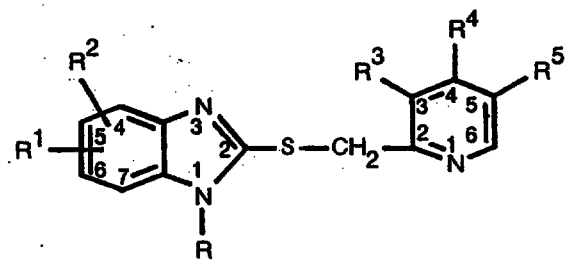


or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. A compound as defined in any of claims 1—14, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man.

16. A compound as defined in any of claims 1—14, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in mammals and man.

17. A compound of the formula



and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, in which formula

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOC_2H_5$, alkyl containing 1—7 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy containing 1—5 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms;

R is selected from the group consisting of H; alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms, and carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms;

and R^3, R^4 and R^5, which are the same or different, are each selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; provided that

* C L M S *

27

a) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

b) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining radical R^3, R^4 or R^5 is selected from the group consisting of OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; and provided that

i) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ when R is alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms or carbalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

ii) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is C_2H_5 when R is hydrogen and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

iii) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ and R is alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms or carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

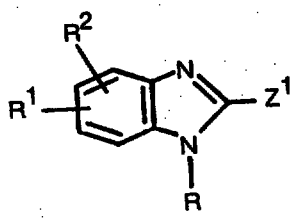
iv) when R is H, and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above, then R^1 and/or R^2 is NO_2; or

v) when R is H, R^1 or R^2 is CF_3 and R^3 and R^5 are CH_3 and/or H then R^4 is not OCH_3.

18. A compound according to claim 17 or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R is H, R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^5 are as defined in claim 17, and wherein R^4 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

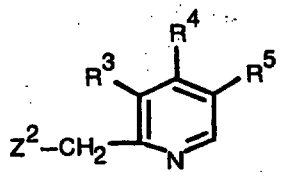
19. A process for the preparation of a compound according to any of claims 17—18, by

A. reacting a compound of the formula



II

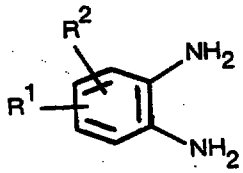
with a compound of the formula



III

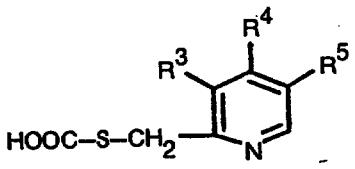
in which formula R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined previously and wherein one of Z^1 and Z^2 is SH and the other of Z^1 and Z^2 is a leaving group;

B. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H, reacting a compound of the formula



IV

wherein R^1 and R^2 have the same meaning as given above, with a compound of the formula

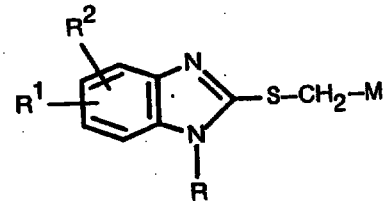


V

wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the same meaning as given above, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

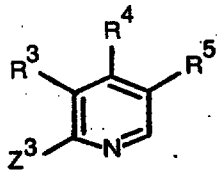
* C L M S *

C. reacting a compound of the formula



VI

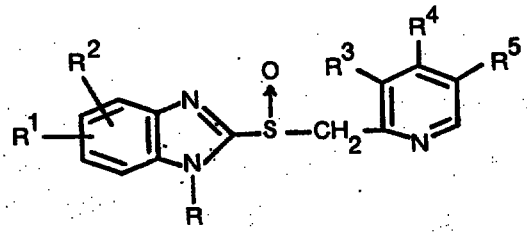
wherein R, R^1 and R^2 have the meaning given above and M is K, Na or Li, with a compound of formula



VII

wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the meaning given above and Z^3 is a reactive esterified hydroxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

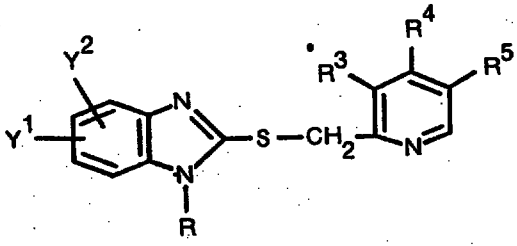
D. reduction of a compound of the formula



VIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

E. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein the radicals R^1 and/or R^2 is $COOCH_3$ or $COOC_2H_5$, reacting a compound of the formula



IX

wherein R, R^3, R^4 or R^5 are as defined above and wherein Y^1 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, and Y^2 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, or R^1, with

CH_3OH X

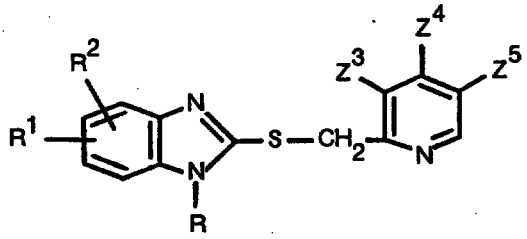
or

CH_3CH_2OH XI

or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and/or R^2 is CH_3COO or CH_3CH_2COO;

F. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, reacting a compound of the formula

* C L M S *



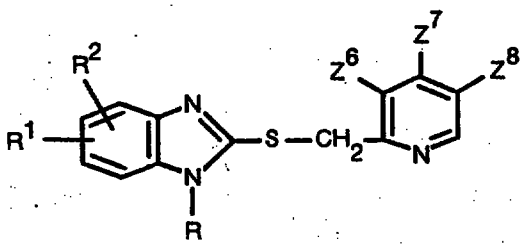
XII

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5 respectively, or halogen such as Cl, Br, F or I, or NO_2, whereby at least one of Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represents halogen or NO_2, with a compound of the formula

$$R^6—O—M \qquad \text{XIII}$$

wherein R^6 is CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and M is Na, K or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

G. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ reacting a compound of the formula



XIV

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and Z^6, Z^7 and Z^8 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5, respectively, or a radical

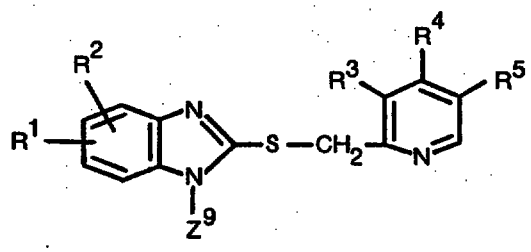
$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad \text{XV}$$

where Y is halogen, whereby at least one of Z^6, Z^7 and Z^8 represents OCH_2CH_2Y, with a compound of the formula

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI}$$

wherein R^7 is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3 and M is Na, K or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

H. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H, hydrolyzing a compound of the formula

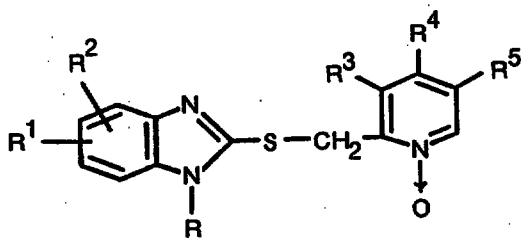


XVII

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined above and Z^9 is an alkanoyl group or a carboalkoxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

* C L M S *

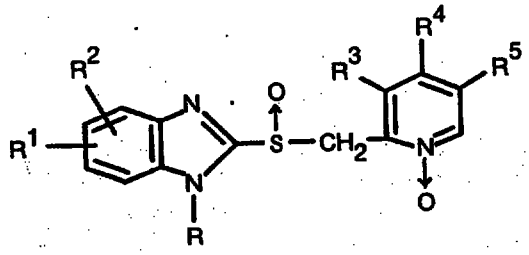
l. reduction of a compound of the formula



XVIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

J. reduction of a compound of the formula

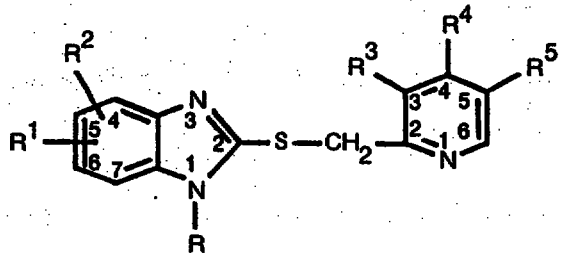


XIX

to the formation of a compound of the formula I;
whereafter, if desired, the compound thus obtained is converted to a therapeutically acceptable salt.

Claims for the Contracting State: AT

1. A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula



I

and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, in which formula

R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and each selected from the group consisting of H, CF_3, NO_2, $-COOCH_3$, $-COOC_2H_5$, alkyl containing 1—7 carbon atoms, halogen, alkoxy containing 1—5 carbon atoms, and alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms;

R is selected from the group consisting of H, alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms, and carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms; and

R^3, R^4 and R^5, which are the same or different, are each selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; provided that

a) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is selected from the group consisting of CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and

b) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining radical R^3, R^4 or R^5 is selected from the group consisting of OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; and provided that

i) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ when R is alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms or carbalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

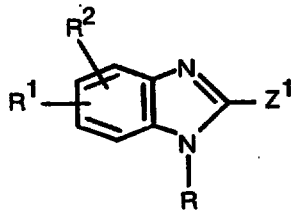
ii) at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is C_2H_5 when R is hydrogen and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

iii) when two of R^3, R^4 and R^5 are H, then the remaining of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ and R is alkanoyl containing 1—4 carbon atoms or carboalkoxy containing 2—6 carbon atoms and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above;

iv) when R is H, and R^1 and R^2 have the definition given above, then R^1 and/or R^2 is NO_2; or

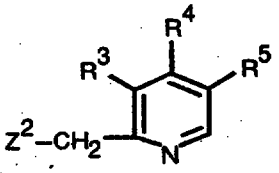
* C L M S *

v) when R is H, R^1 or R^2 is CF_3 and R^3 and R^5 are CH_3 and/or H then R^4 is not OCH_3, by
A. reacting a compound of the formula



II

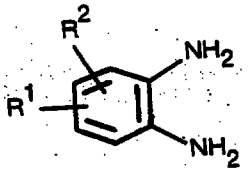
with a compound of the formula



III

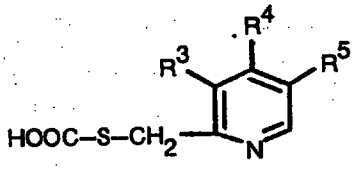
in which formula R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined previously and wherein one of Z^1 and Z^2 is SH and the other of Z^1 and Z^2 is a leaving group;

B. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H, reacting a compound of the formula



IV

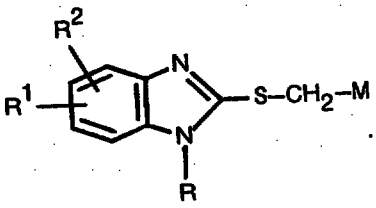
wherein R^1 and R^2 have the same meaning as given above, with a compound of the formula



V

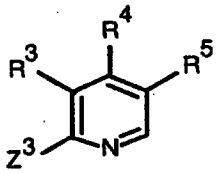
wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the same meaning as given above, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

C. reacting a compound of the formula



VI

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 have the meaning given above and M is K, Na or Li, with a compound of formula

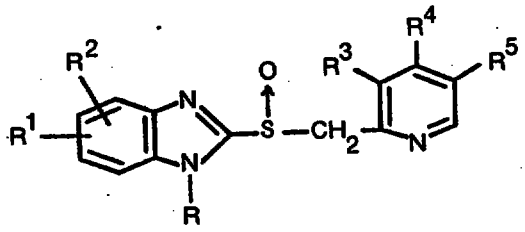


VII

* C L M S *

wherein R^3, R^4 and R^5 have the meaning given above and Z^3 is a reactive esterified hydroxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

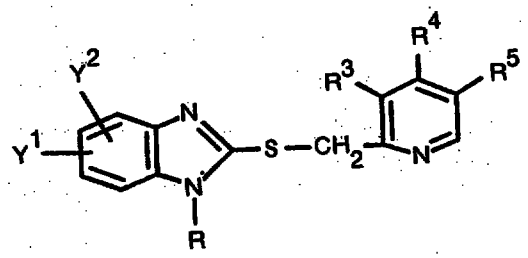
D. reduction of a compound of the formula



VIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I.

E. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein the radicals R^1 and/or R^2 is $COOCH_3$ or $COOC_2H_5$, reacting a compound of the formula



IX

wherein R, R^3, R^4 or R^5 are as defined above and wherein Y^1 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, and Y^2 is —COOH, or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, or R^1, with

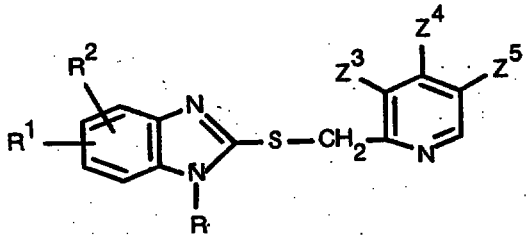
CH_3OH X

or

CH_3CH_2OH XI

or a functionally equivalent derivative thereof, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R^1 and/or R^2 is CH_3COO or CH_3CH_2COO;

F. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, reacting a compound of the formula



XII

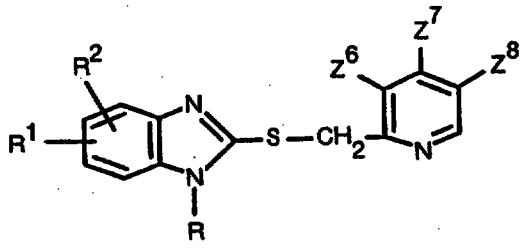
wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5 respectively, or halogen such as Cl, Br, F or I, or NO_2, whereby at least one of Z^3, Z^4 and Z^5 represents halogen or NO_2, with a compound of the formula

R^6—O—M XIII

wherein R^6 is CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, and M is Na, K or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

G. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ reacting a compound of the formula

* C L M S *



XIV

wherein R, R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and Z^6, Z^7 and Z^8 represent either R^3, R^4 and R^5, respectively, or a radical

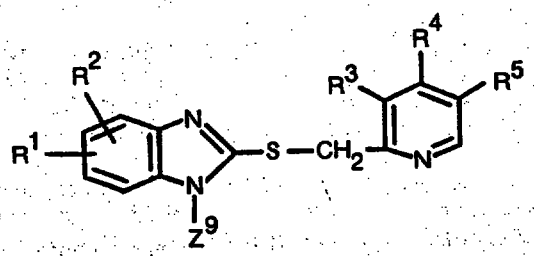
$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad \text{XV}$$

where Y is halogen, whereby at least one of Z^6, Z^7 and Z^8 represents OCH_2CH_2Y, with a compound of the formula

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI}$$

wherein R^7 is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3 and M is Na, K or Li, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein at least one of R^3, R^4 and R^5 is $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

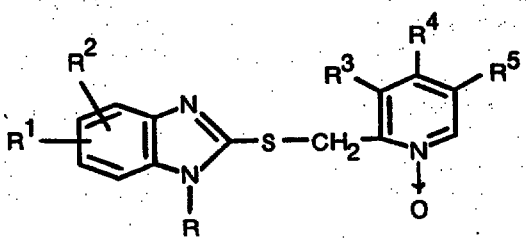
H. for the preparation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H, hydrolyzing a compound of the formula



XVII

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as defined above and Z^9 is an alkanoyl group or a carboalkoxy group, to the formation of a compound of the formula I wherein R is H;

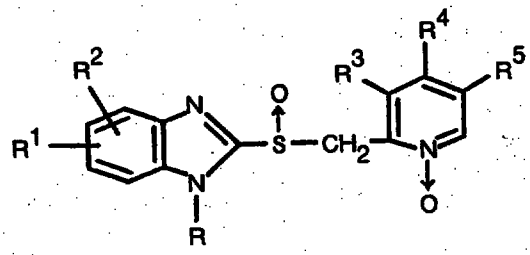
I. reduction of a compound of the formula



XVIII

to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

J. reduction of a compound of the formula



XIX

to the formation of a compound of the formula I;

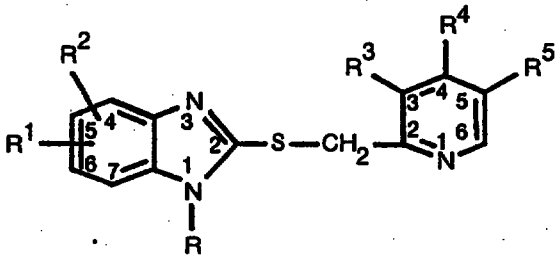
whereafter, if desired, the compound of the formula I thus obtained is converted to a therapeutically acceptable salt.

2. A process according to claim 1 for the preparation of a compound as defined in claim 1, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof wherein R is H; R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^5 are as defined in claim 1; and wherein R^4 is OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ or $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

* C L M S *

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

1. Pharmazeutische Präparation, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel



I

in welcher Formel

R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CF_3, NO_2, $-COOCH_3$, $-COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—7 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, Alkoxy mit 1—5 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen;

R ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen und Carboalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen; und

R^3, R^4 und R^5, welche gleich oder verschieden sind, jeweils ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; mit der Maßgabe, daß

a) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ und

b) wenn zwei von R^3, R^4 und R^5 H sind, ist das verbleibende Radikal R^3, R^4 oder R^5 ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; und

c) wenn R für H steht, R^1 oder R^2 CF_3 darstellt und R^3 und R^5 CH_3 und/oder H repräsentieren, ist R^4 nicht OCH_3; oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon, gewünschtenfalls zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Träger, umfaßt.

2. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht; und worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, enthält.

3. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, Cl, Br, OCH_3 und CH_3CO; R für H steht; und worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, OCH_3 und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, enthält.

4. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, OCH_3 und CH_3CO; R für H steht; und worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus CH_3 und OCH_3, enthält.

5. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht; und worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 gleich oder verschieden sind und ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, OCH_3 und OC_2H_5, enthält.

6. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht; und worin R^3 CH_3 darstellt; R^4 OCH_3 ist und R^5 CH_3 repräsentiert, enthält.

7. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht und worin R^3 H ist, R^4 OCH_3 repräsentiert und R^5 CH_3 darstellt, enthält.

8. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy

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mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht; und worin R^3 CH_3 ist, R^4 OCH_3 darstellt und R^5 H ist, enthält.

9. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R H ist; und worin R^3 für H steht, R^4 OCH_3 darstellt und R^5 H ist, enthält.

10. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, R für H steht; und worin R^3 CH_3 darstellt, R^4 H ist und R^5 CH_3 repräsentiert, enthält.

11. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht, und worin R^3 H ist, R^4 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert und R^5 H darstellt, enthält.

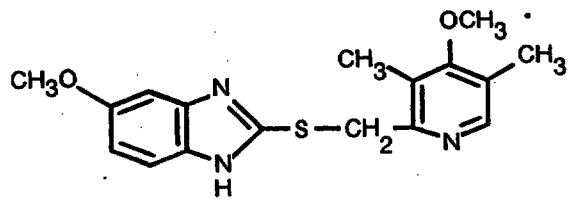
12. Pharmazeutischhe Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen, Alkoxy mit 1—3 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R für H steht; und worin R^3 CH_3 ist, R^4 CH_3 darstellt und R^5 CH_3 repräsentiert, enthält.

13. Pharmazeutische Präparation nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel I, worin R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 und R^5 wie folgt kombiniert sind:

R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H

enthält.

14. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung der Formel



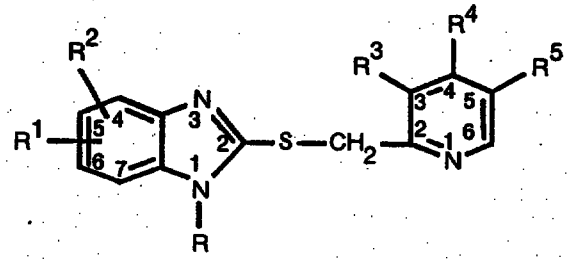
* C L M S *

oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon enthält.

15. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1—14 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon, zur Verwendung bei der Hemmung der Magensäuresekretion bei Säugetieren und Menschen.

16. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1—14 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon, zur Verwendung bei der Behandlung von gastrointestinalen entzündlichen Erkrankungen bei Säugetieren und Menschen.

17. Verbindung der Formel, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß



I

in dieser Formel R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CF_3, NO_2, $—COOCH_3$, $—COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—7 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, Alkoxy mit 1—5 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen; R ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H; Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen und Carboalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen; und R^3, R^4 und R^5, welche gleich oder verschieden sind, jeweils ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_4, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; mit der Maßgabe, daß

a) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ und

b) wenn zwei von R^3, R^4 und R^5 H sind, ist das verbleibende Radikal R^3, R^4 oder R^5 ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; und mit der Maßgabe, daß

i) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ darstellt, wenn R für Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Carbalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen steht und R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind;

ii) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 C_2H_5 darstellt, wenn R für Wasserstoff steht und R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind.

iii) wenn zwei von R^3, R^4 und R^5 Wasserstoff sind, ist das Verbleibende von R^3, R^4 und R^5 CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, und R repräsentiert Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Carboalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen, und R^1 und R^2 haben die oben angegebene Bedeutung.

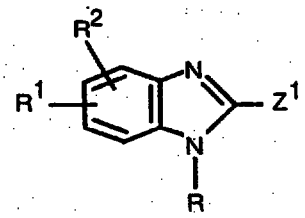
iv) wenn R H ist, und R^1 und R^2 die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben, stehen R^1 und/oder R^2 für NO_2, oder

v) wenn R H ist, R^1 oder R^2 für CF_3 steht und R^3 und R^5 CH_3 und/oder H sind, stellt R^4 noch OCH_3 dar, und therapeutisch akzeptablen Salze davon.

18. Verbindung nach Anspruch 17 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon, worin R H ist, R^1, R^2, R^3 und R^5 wie im Anspruch 17 definiert sind und worin R^4 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert.

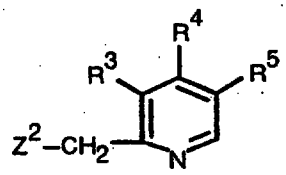
19. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 17—18, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

A. eine Verbindung der Formel



II

mit einer Verbindung der Formel

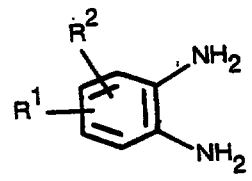


III

* C L M S *

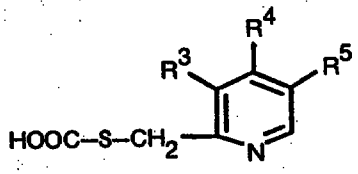
in welcher Formel R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 und R^5 die vorstehende Bedeutung haben, und worin eines von Z^1 und Z^2 für SH steht und das andere von Z^1 und Z^2 eine austretende Gruppe darstellt, umgesetzt wird;

B. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R gleich H ist, eine Verbindung der Formel



IV

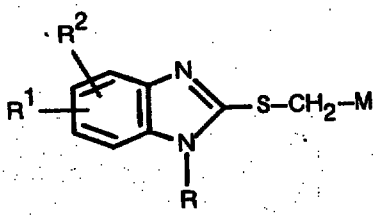
worin R^1 und R^2 die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben, mit einer Verbindung der Formel



V

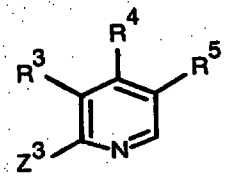
worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 die gleiche oben angegebene Bedeutung haben, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, umgesetzt wird;

C. eine Verbindung der Formel



VI

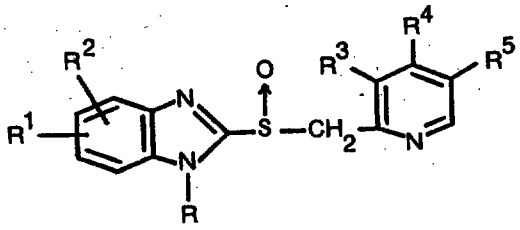
worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind, und M für K, Na oder Li steht, mit einer Verbindung der Formel



VII

worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben und Z^3 eine reaktive veresterte Hydroxygruppe ist, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I umgesetzt wird;

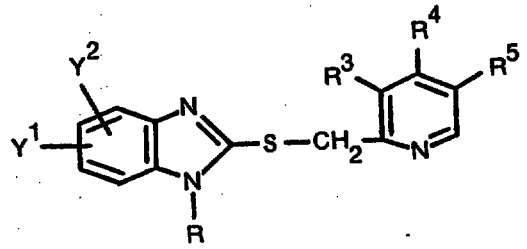
D. eine Verbindung der Formel



VIII

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird.

E. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin die Radikale R^1 und/oder R^2 $COOCH_3$ oder $COOC_2H_5$ sind, eine Verbindung der Formel



IX

worin R, R^2, R^4 oder R^5 wie oben definiert sind, und worin Y^1 für —COOH oder ein funktionell äquivalentes Derivat davon steht, und Y^2 —COOH oder ein funktionell äquivalentes Derivat davon oder R^1 repräsentiert, mit

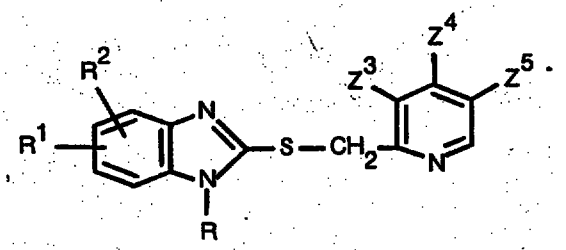
$$CH_3OH \qquad X$$

oder

$$CH_3CH_2OH \qquad XI$$

oder einem funktionell äquivalentem Derivat davon zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und/oder R^2 für CH_3COO oder CH_3CH_2COO stehen, umgesetzt wird;

F. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ darstellt, eine Verbindung der Formel



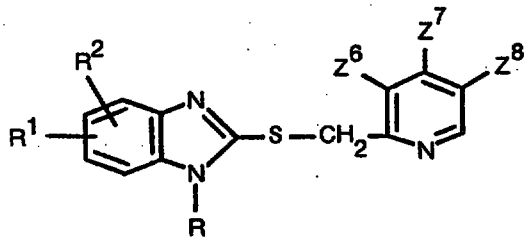
XII

worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind und Z^3, Z^4 und Z^5 jeweils entweder R^3, R^4 und R^5 oder Halogen, wie Cl, Br, F oder J, oder NO_2 repräsentiert, wobei wenigstens eines von Z^3, Z^4 und Z^5 Halogen oder NO_2 darstellt, mit einer Verbindung der Formel

$$R^6—O—M \qquad XIII,$$

worin R^6 für CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ steht, und M Na, K oder Li darstellt, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert, umgesetzt wird;

G. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 für $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ steht, eine Verbindung der Formel



XIV

worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind, und Z^6, Z^7 und Z^8 jeweils entweder R^3, R^4 und R^5 oder ein Radikal

$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad XV,$$

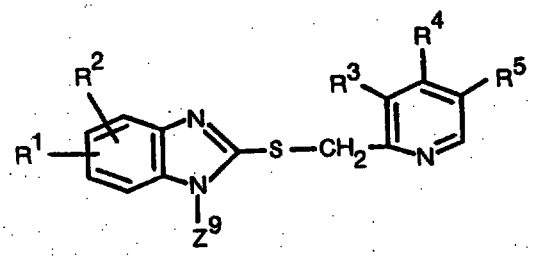
* C L M S *

worin Y Halogen ist, wobei wenigstens eines von Z^6, Z^7 und Z^8 OCH_2CH_2Y repräsentiert, darstellt, mit einer Verbindung der Formel

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI,}$$

worin R^7 für CH_3 oder CH_2CH_3 steht, und M Na, K oder Li darstellt, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert, umgesetzt wird;

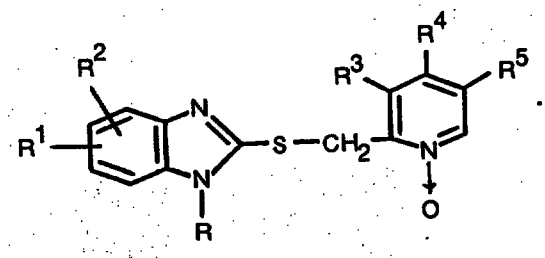
H. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, eine Verbindung der Formel



XVII

worin R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 und R^5 wie oben definiert sind und Z^9 eine Alkanoylgruppe oder eine Carboalkoxygruppe darstellt, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, hydrolysiert wird;

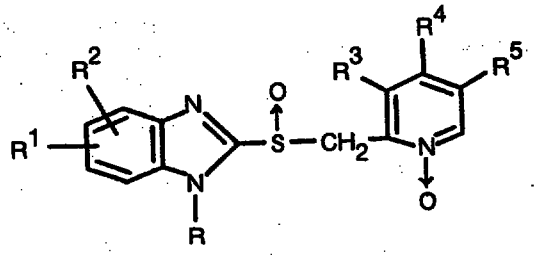
I. eine Verbindung der Formel



XVIII

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird;

J. eine Verbindung der Formel

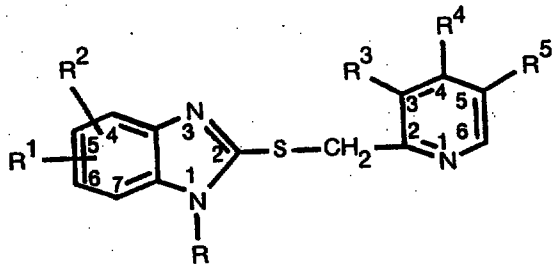


XIX

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird; wonach gewünschtenfalls die so erhaltene Verbindung in ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz übergeführt wird.

Patentansprüche für den Vertragsstaat: AT

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



I

und therapeutisch akzeptabler Salze davon, in welcher Formel

R^1 und R^2 gleich oder verschieden sind und jedes ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOC_2H_5$, Alkyl mit 1—7 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, Alkoxy mit 1—5 Kohlenstoffatomen und Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen;

R ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen und Carboalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen; und

R^3, R^4 und R^5, welche gleich oder verschieden sind, jeweils ausgewählt sind aus der Gruppe bestehend aus H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; mit der Maßgabe, daß

a) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ und

b) wenn zwei von R^3, R^4 und R^5 H sind, ist das verbleibende Radikal R^3, R^4 oder R^5 ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ und $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

und mit der Maßgabe, daß

i) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ steht, wenn R Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Carbalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt und R^1 und R^2 die obige Bedeutung haben;

ii) wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 C_2H_5 repräsentiert, wenn R Wasserstoff ist und R^1 und R^2 die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben;

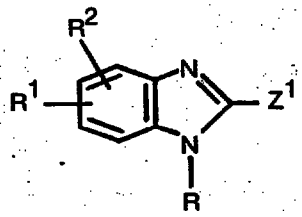
iii) wenn zwei von R^3, R^4 und R^5 H darstellen, ist das Verbleibende von R^3, R^4 und R^5 CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ und R ist Alkanoyl mit 1—4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Carboalkoxy mit 2—6 Kohlenstoffatomen und R^1 und R^2 haben die obige Bedeutung;

iv) wenn R für H steht und R^1 und R^2 die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben, ist R^1 und/oder R^2 NO_2; oder

v) wenn R für H steht, R^1 oder R^2 CF_3 repräsentiert und R^3 und R^5 CH_3 und/oder H darstellen, steht R^4 nicht für OCH_3,

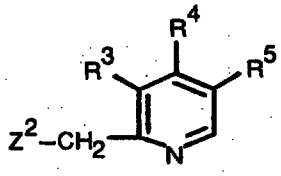
welches Verfahren dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß

A. eine Verbindung der Formel



II

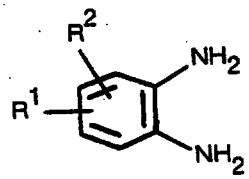
mit einer Verbindung der Formel



III

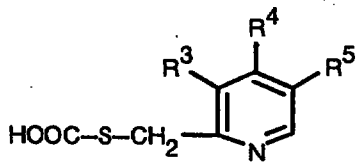
in welcher Formel R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 und R^5 wie vorstehend definiert sind, und worin eines von Z^1 und Z^2 für SH steht und das andere von Z^1 und Z^2 eine austretende Gruppe ist, umgesetzt wird;

B. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, eine Verbindung der Formel



IV

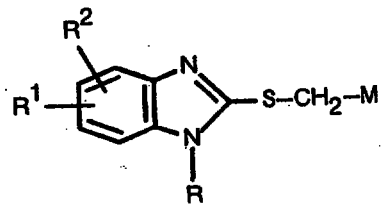
worin R^1 und R^2 die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben haben, mit einer Verbindung der Formel



V

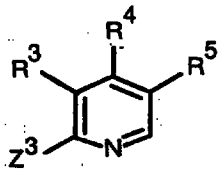
worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 die gleiche Bedeutung wie oben haben, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, umgesetzt wird;

C. eine Verbindung der Formel



VI

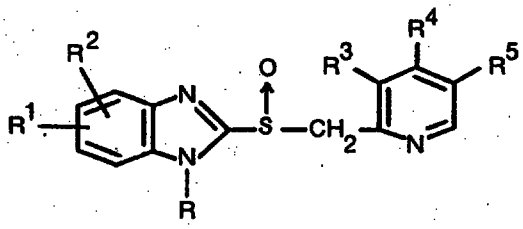
worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind und M für K, Na oder Li steht, mit einer Verbindung der Formel



VII

worin R^3, R^4 und R^5 wie oben definiert sind und Z^3 eine reaktive veresterte Hydroxygruppe ist, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I umgesetzt wird;

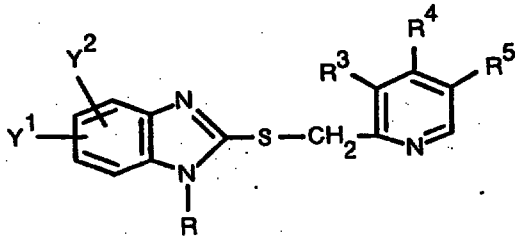
D. eine Verbindung der Formel



VIII

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird;

E. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin die Radikale R^1 und/oder R^2 $COOCH_3$ oder $COOC_2H_5$ stehen, eine Verbindung der Formel



IX

worin R, R^2, R^4 oder R^5 wie oben definiert sind, und worin Y^1 für —COOH oder ein funktionell äquivalentes Derivat davon steht und Y^2 —COOH oder ein funktionell äquivalentes Derivat davon oder R^1 darstellt, mit

CH_3OH X

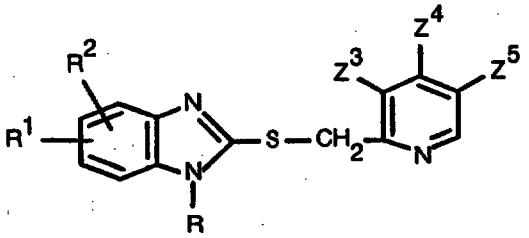
oder

CH_3CH_2OH XI

oder einem funktionell äquivalenten Derivat davon, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R^1 und/oder R^2 für CH_3COO oder CH_3CH_2COO darstellt, umgesetzt wird;

F. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 oder R^5 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert, eine Verbindung der Formel

* C L M S *



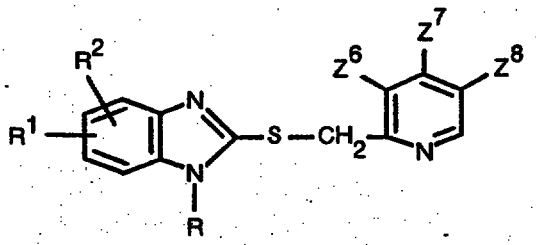
XII

worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind und Z^3, Z^4 und Z^5 entweder jeweils R^3, R^4 und R^5 oder Halogen, wie Cl, Br, F oder J oder NO_2 repräsentieren, wobei wenigstens eines von Z^3, Z^4 und Z^5 Halogen oder NO_2 repräsentiert, mit einer Verbindung der Formel

$$R^6—O—M \qquad XIII,$$

worin R^6 für CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ steht und M Na, K oder Li darstellt, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ darstellt, umgesetzt wird;

G. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 für $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ steht, eine Verbindung der Formel



XIV

worin R, R^1 und R^2 wie oben definiert sind und Z^6, Z^7 und Z^8 entweder jeweils R^3, R^4 und R^5 oder ein Radikal

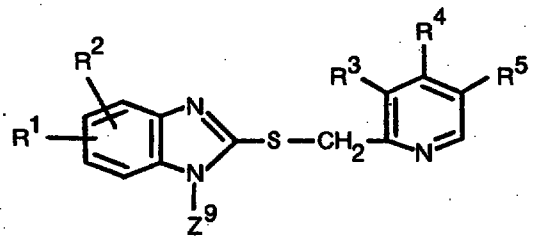
$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad XV,$$

repräsentieren, worin Y Halogen ist, wobei wenigstens eines von Z^6, Z^7 und Z^8 OCH_2CH_2Y repräsentiert, mit einer Verbindung der Formel

$$R^7—O—M \qquad XVI,$$

worin R^7 für CH_3 oder CH_2CH_3 steht und M Na, K oder Li ist, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin wenigstens eines von R^3, R^4 und R^5 $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ darstellt, umgesetzt wird;

H. zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, eine Verbindung der Formel

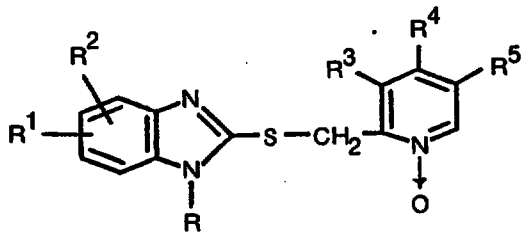


XVII

worin R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 und R^5 wie oben definiert sind und Z^9 eine Alkanoylgruppe oder eine Carboalkoxygruppe darstellt, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I, worin R für H steht, hydrolysiert wird;

* C L M S *

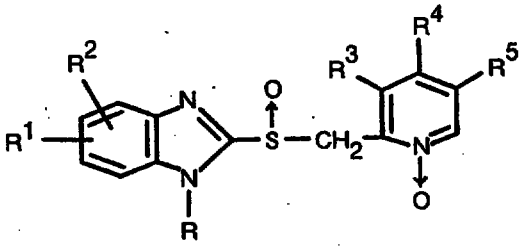
I. eine Verbindung der Formel



XVIII

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird;

J. eine Verbindung der Formel



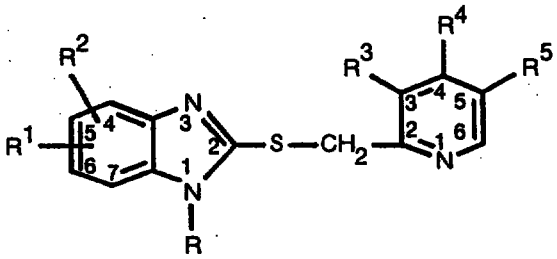
XIX

zur Bildung einer Verbindung der Formel I reduziert wird;
wonach, gewünschtenfalls, die so erhaltene Verbindung der Formel I in eine therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon übergeführt wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine in Anspruch 1 definierte Verbindung oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz davon, worin R für H steht; R^1, R^2, R^3 und R^5 wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind; und worin R^4 OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ oder $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ repräsentiert, hergestellt wird.

Revendications pour les Etats Contractants: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

1. Composition pharmaceutique contenant, à titre de principe actif, un composé de formule:



I

ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, formule dans laquelle:

R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CF_3, NO_2, $—COOCH_3$, $—COOC_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle contenant 1 à 7 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy contenant 1 à 5 atomes der carbone, et un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone;

R est choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par H, un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone et carboalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone; et

R^3, R^4 et R^5, identiques ou différents, sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3 OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, à la condition que:

a) au mons l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ et

b) quand deux des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représentent H, le radical restant R^3, R^4 ou R^5 soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; et

c) quand R représente H, R^1 ou R^2 représente CF_3 et R^3 et R^5 représentent CH_3 et/ou H, R^4 ne représente pas OCH_3;

éventuellement en association avec un excipient ou support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

* C L M S *

2. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques et différents et choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et un groupe alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H, et R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et choisis dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

3. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, Cl, Br, OCH_3 et CH_3CO; R représente H; et R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et choisis dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, OCH_3, et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$.

4. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOCH_3$, CH_3, OCH_3 et CH_3CO; R représente H; et R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et choisis chacun parmi CH_3 et OCH_3.

5. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOCH_3$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont identiques ou différents et choisis dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, OCH_3 et OC_2H_5.

6. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et un groupe alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente CH_3; R^4 représente OCH_3 et R^5 représente CH_3.

7. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente H; R^4 représente OCH_3 et R^5 représente CH_3.

8. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente CH_3; R^4 représente OCH_3 et R^5 représente H.

9. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente H, R^4 représente OCH_3 et R^5 représente H.

10. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente CH_3, R^4 représent H et R^5 représente CH_3.

11. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente H, R^4 représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, et R^5 représente H.

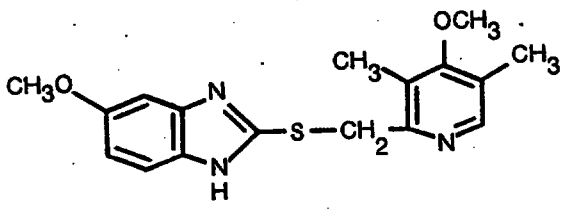
12. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, $COOC_3$, $COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone, alcoxy ayant 1 à 3 atomes de carbone et alcanoyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone; R représente H; et R^3 représente CH_3, R^4 représente CH_3 et R^5 représente CH_3.

13. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule I dans laquelle R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont combinés comme suit:

* C L M S *

R^1	R^2	R	R^3	R^4	R^5
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	OCH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3
5-OCH_3	H	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	OCH_3	H
5-$COCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3
5-$COOCH_3$	6-CH_3	H	H	OCH_3	H

14. Composition pharmaceutique selon la revendication 1, contenant à titre de principe actif un composé de formule:

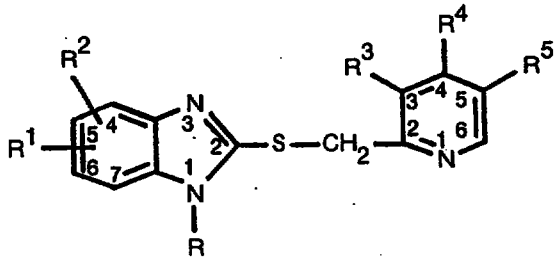


ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

15. Composé selon la définition donnée dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, ou un sel therapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, destiné à servir d'inhibiteur de la sécrétion des acides gastriques chez les mammifères et l'être humain.

16. Composé selon la définition donnée dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, destiné à servir au traitement des maladies inflammatoires gastro-intestinales des mammifères et êtres humains.

17. Composé de formule:



et ses sels thérapeutiquement acceptables, formule dans laquelle:

R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOCH_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle contenant 1 à 7 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy contenant 1 à 5 atomes der carbone, et un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone;

* C L M S *

R est choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par H, un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone et carboalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone; et

R^3, R^4 et R^5, identiques ou différents, sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3 OC_3H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, à la condition que:

a) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ et

b) quand deux des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représentent H, le radical R^3, R^4 ou R^5 restant soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; et à la condition que:

i) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ quand R représente un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone ou carbalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone, et R^1 et R^2 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus;

ii) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente C_2H_5 quand R est un atome d'hydrogène et R^1 et R^2 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus;

iii) quand deux des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente H, le symbole R^3, R^4 et R^5 restant représente CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, et R représente un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone ou carboalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone, et R^1 et R^2 aient la définition donnée ci-dessus;

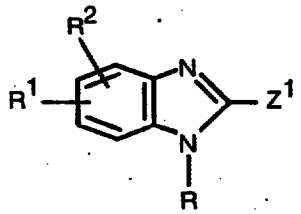
iv) quand R représente H, et R^1 et R^2 aient la définition donnée ci-dessus, R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) NO_2; ou

v) quand R représente H, R^1 et R^2 représente CF_3 et R^3 et R^5 représentent CH_3 et/ou H, R^4 ne représente pas OCH_3.

18. Composé selon la revendication 17, ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, dans lequel R représente H, R^1, R^2, R^3 et R^5 sont comme définis à la revendication 17, et R^4 représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

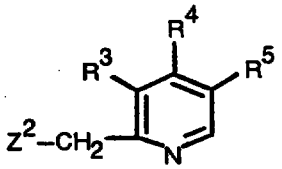
19. Procédé pour préparer un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 17 et 18, par:

A. Réaction d'un composé de formule:



II

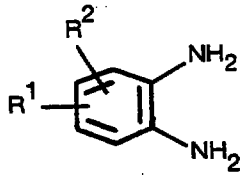
avec un composé de formule:



III

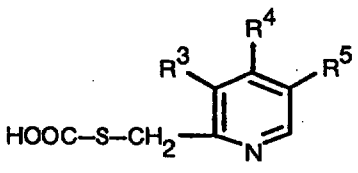
(formules dans lesquelles R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont comme définis ci-dessus et l'un des symboles Z^1 et Z^2 représente SH et l'autre des symboles Z^1 et Z^2 est un groupe éliminable);

B. pour préparer un composé de formule I dans laquelle R représente H, la réaction d'un composé de formule:



IV

(dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 ont le même sens que celui indiqué ci-dessus) avec un composé de formule:

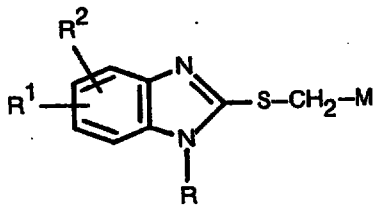


V

* C L M S *

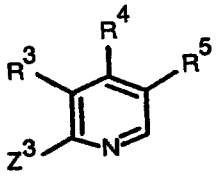
(dans laquelle R^3, R^4 et R^5 ont le même sens que celui indiqué ci-dessus) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle R représente H;

C. réaction d'un composé de formule:



VI

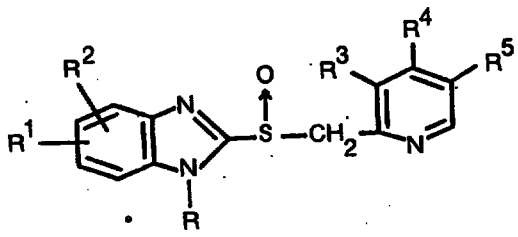
(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 ont le sens indiqué ci-dessus et M représente K, Na ou Li) avec un composé de formule:



VII

(dans laquelle R^3, R^4 et R^5 ont le sens indiqué ci-dessus, et Z^3 est un groupe hydroxyle estérifié réactif) pour former un composé de formule I;

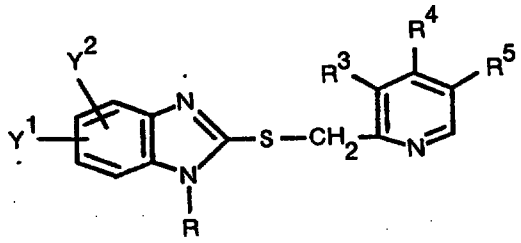
D. réduction d'un composé de formule:



VIII

pour former un composé de formule I;

E. pour préparer un composé de formule I, dans laquelle les radicaux R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) $COOCH_3$ ou $COOC_2H_5$, réaction d'un composé de formule:



IX

(dans laquelle R, R^3, R^4 ou R^5 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus et Y^1 représente —COOH ou un de ses dérivés ayant une réactivité équivalente, et Y^2 représente —COOH ou un de ses dérivés ayantune réactivité équivalent, ou R^1), avec

CH_3OH X

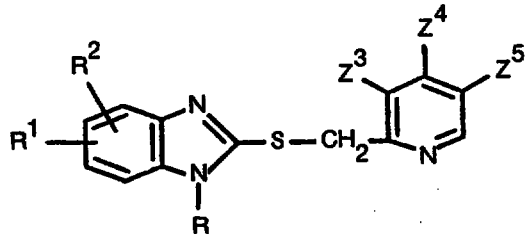
ou

CH_3CH_2OH XI

ou avec un dérivé ayant une réactivité équivalente) pour former un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) CH_3COO ou CH_3CH_2COO;

* C L M S *

F. pour préparer un composé de formule I, dans laquelle l'un au moins des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, réaction d'un composé de formule:



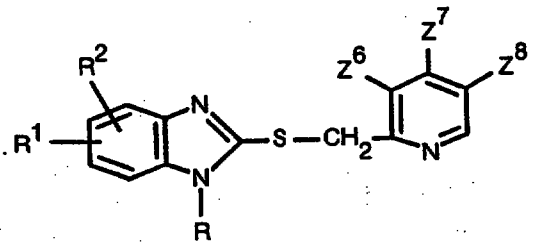
XII

(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Z^3, Z^4 et Z^5 représentent soit R^3, R^4 et R^5, respectivement, soit un halogène comme Cl, Br, F ou I, soit NO_2, l'un au moins des symboles Z^3, Z^4 et Z^5 représentant un halogène ou NO_2) avec un composé de formule:

$$R^6—O—M \qquad \text{XIII}$$

(dans laquelle R^6 représente CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, et M représente Na, K ou Li) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle l'un au moins des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5, représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

G. pour préparer un composé de formule I (dans laquelle au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5, représente $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$), réaction d'un composé de formule:



XIV

(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Z^6, Z^7 et Z^8 représentent R^3, R^4 et R^5, respectivement, ou un radical:

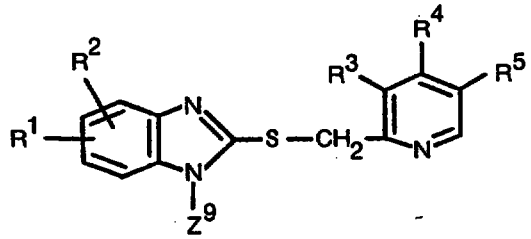
$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad \text{XV}$$

dans lequel Y représente un atome d'halogène, l'un au moins des symboles Z^6, Z^7 et Z^8 représentent OCH_2CH_2Y) avec un composé de formule:

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI}$$

(dans laquelle R^7 représente CH_3 ou CH_2CH_3 et M représente Na, K ou Li) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

H. pour préparer un composé de formule I (dans laquelle R représente H), hydrolyse d'un composé de formule:

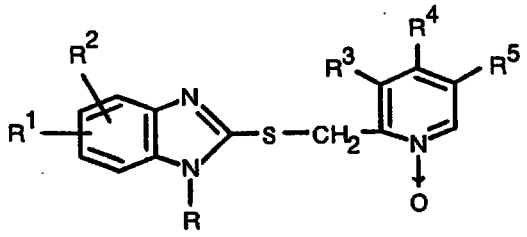


XVII

(dans laquelle R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Z^9 représente un groupe alcanoyle ou un groupe carboalcoxy) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle R représente H;

* C L M S *

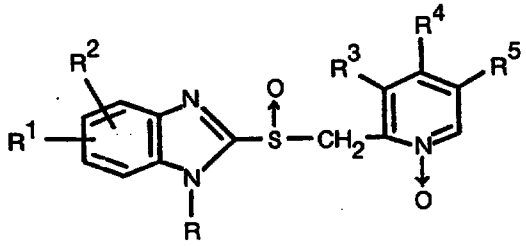
I. réduction d'un composé de formule:



XVIII

pour former un composé de formule I;

J. réduction d'un composé de formule:

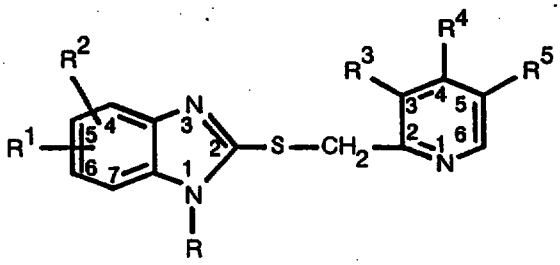


XIX

pour former un composé de formule I;
puis, si on le désire, on transforme le composé ainsi obtenu en un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant: AT

1. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule:



I

et de ses sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, [formule dans laquelle:

R^1 et R^2 sont identiques ou différents et sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CF_3, NO_2, —$COOCH_3$, —$COOC_2H_5$, un groupe alkyle contenant 1 à 7 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alcoxy contenant 1 à 5 atomes de carbone et un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone;

R est choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par H, un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone et carboalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone; et

R^3, R^4 et R^5, identiques ou différents, sont choisis chacun dans l'ensemble constitué par H, CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3 OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, à la condition que:

a) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par CH_3, C_2H_5, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ et

b) quand deux des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représentent H, le radical R^3, R^4 ou R^5 restant soit choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ et $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; et à la condition que:

i) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$ quand R représente un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone ou carbalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone, et R^1 et R^2 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus;

ii) au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente C_2H_5 quand R représente un atome d'hydrogène, et R^1 et R^2 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus;

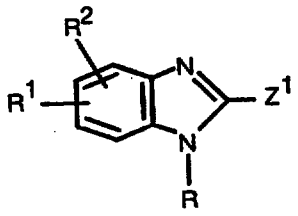
iii) quand deux des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente H, le radical R^3, R^4 et R^5 restant représente CH_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, et R représente un groupe alcanoyle contenant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone ou carboalcoxy contenant 2 à 6 atomes de carbone, et R^1 et R^2 aient la définition donnée ci-dessus;

* C L M S *

iv) quand R représente H, et R^1 et R^2 ont la définition donnée ci-dessus, R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) NO_2; ou

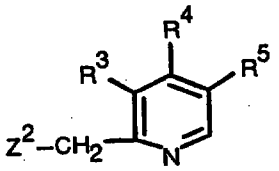
v) quand R représente H, R^1 ou R^2 représente CF_3 et R^3 et R^5 représentent CH_3 et/ou H, R^4 ne représente pas OCH_3), par

A. Réaction d'un composé de formule:



II

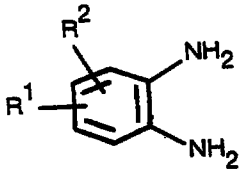
avec un composé de formule:



III

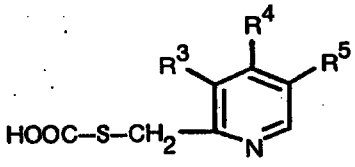
(formules dans lesquelles R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont comme définis ci-dessus et l'un des symboles Z^1 et Z^2 représente SH et l'autre des symboles Z^1 et Z^2 représente un groupe éliminable);

B. pour préparer un composé de formule I dans laquelle R représente H, la réaction d'un composé de formule:



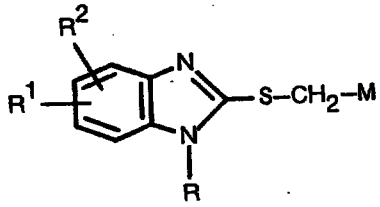
IV

(dans laquelle R^1 et R^2 ont le même sens que celui donné ci-dessus) avec un composé de formule:



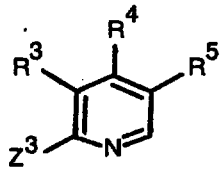
(dans laquelle R^3, R^4 et R^5 ont le même sens que celui indiqué ci-dessus) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle R représente H;

C. réaction d'un composé de formule:



VI

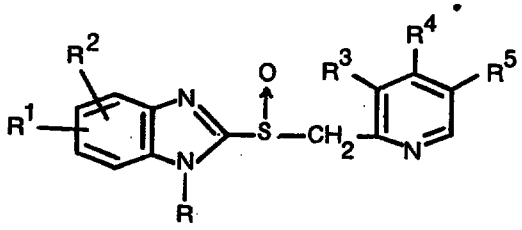
(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 ont le sens indiqué ci-dessus et M représente K, Na ou Li) avec un composé de formule:



VII

(dans laquelle R^3, R^4 et R^5 ont le sens indiqué ci-dessus, et Z^3 est un groupe hydroxyle estérifié réactif) pour former un composé de formule I;

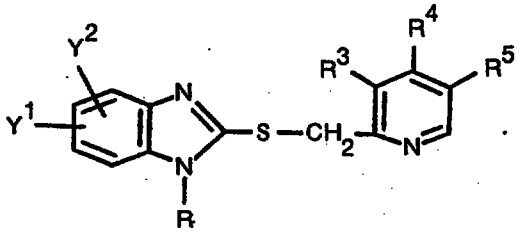
D. réduction d'un composé de formule:



VIII

pour former un composé de formule I;

E. pour préparer un composé de formule I, (dans la quelle les radicaux R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) $COOCH_3$ ou $COOC_2H_5$), réaction d'un composé de formule:



IX

(dans laquelle R, R^3, R^4 et R^5 sont comme définis ci-dessus et Y^1 représente —COOH ou un de ses dérivés ayant une réactivité équivalente, et Y^2 représente —COOH ou un de ses dérivés ayant une réactivité équivalente, ou R^1), avec

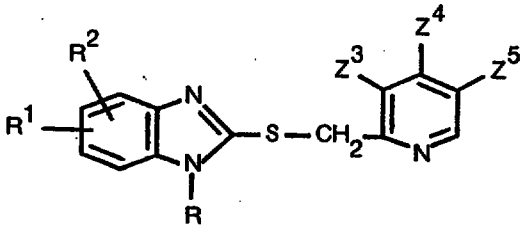
CH_3OH X

ou

CH_3CH_2OH XI

ou un de leurs dérivés ayant une réactivité équivalente, pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle R^1 et/ou R^2 représente (nt) CH_3COO ou CH_3CH_2COO;

F. pour préparer un composé de formule I (dans laquelle au moins des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$), réaction d'un composé de formule:



XII

(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 sont comme définis ci-dessus, et Z^3, Z^4 et Z^5 représentent soit R^3, R^4 et R^5,

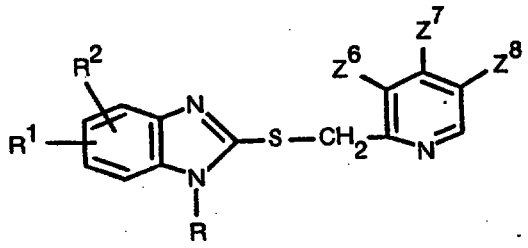
* C L M S *

respectivement, soit un halogène comme Cl, Br, F ou I, ou un groupe NO_2, au moins des symboles Z^3, Z^4 et Z^5 représentent un halogène ou NO_2) avec un composé de formule:

$$R^6—O—M \qquad \text{XIII}$$

(dans laquelle R^6 représent CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, et M représente Na, K ou Li) pour former un composé de formule I dans laquelle l'un au moins des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5, représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$;

G. pour préparer un composé de formule I (dans laquelle au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5, représente $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$), réaction d'un composé de formule:



XIV

(dans laquelle R, R^1 et R^2 sont comme définis ci-dessus, et Z^6, Z^7 et Z^8 représentent R^3, R^4 et R^5, respectivement, ou un radical:

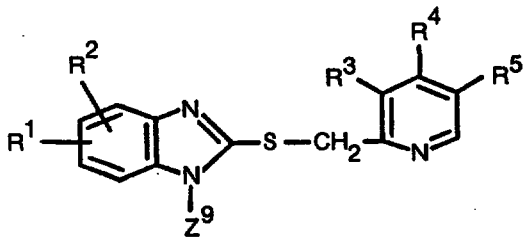
$$OCH_2CH_2Y \qquad \text{XV}$$

dans lequel Y est un atome d'halogène, l'un au moins des symboles Z^6, Z^7 et Z^8 représentent QCH_2CH_2Y) avec un composé de formule:

$$R^7—O—M \qquad \text{XVI}$$

(dans laquelle R^7 représente CH_3 ou CH_2CH_3, et M représente Na, K ou Li) pour former un composé de formule I (dans laquelle au moins l'un des symboles R^3, R^4 et R^5 représente $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$);

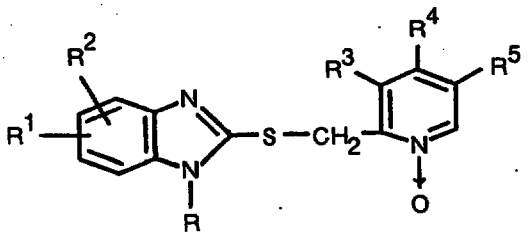
H. pour préparer un composé de formule I (dans laquelle R représente H), hydrolyse d'un composé de formule:



XVII

(dans laquelle R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 et R_5 sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et Z^9 est un groupe alcanoyle ou un groupe carboalcoxy) pour former un composé de formule I, dans laquelle R représente H;

I. réduction d'un composé de formule:

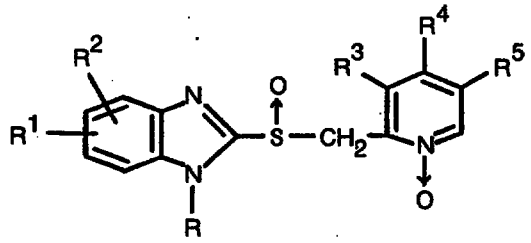


XVIII

pour former un composé de formule I;

* C L M S *

J. réduction d'un composé de formule:



XIX

pour former un composé de formule I;
puis, si on le désire, on transforme le composé de formule I, ainsi obtenu, en un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, pour la préparation d'un composé tel que défini à la revendication 1, ou d'un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, dans lequel R représente H; R^1, R^2, R^3 et R^5 sont comme définis à la revendication 1; et R^4 représente OCH_3, OC_2H_5, $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ ou $OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

* C L M S *