

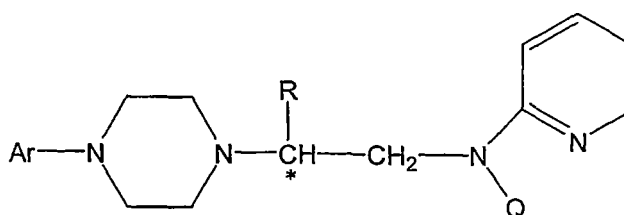
PREPARATION OF N1-(2'-PYRIDYL)-1, 2-PROPANEDIAMINE SULFAMIC ACID
AND ITS USE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PIPERAZINES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to the field of processes for preparing N-aryl piperazines and intermediates therefor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Piperazines of formula A



A

10 wherein R is a lower alkyl, Ar is an unsubstituted or substituted aryl or heteroaryl, and Q is a hydrogen, CO-(lower) alkyl, CO-cycloalkyl, or CO-aryl, and * indicates a chiral center are potent 5HT_{1A} receptor binding agents. U.S. Patent No. 6,127,357
15 teaches piperazine derivatives that are useful in the treatment of Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders. Enantiomers of such piperazines can display different binding abilities to 5HT_{1A} receptors. Therefore, their potency, selectivity, and metabolic effects may be different. WO 9703982 teaches that certain enantiomers of such piperazines display improved 5HT_{1A} binding affinity and bioavailability.
20 Therefore, an efficient, operationally facile, inexpensive and safe alternative process for making the optically preferred piperazines is desirable.

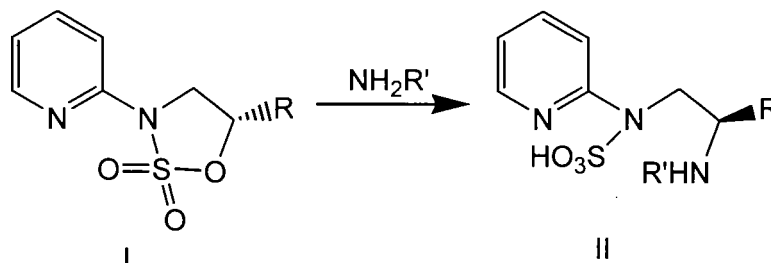
WO 9533725 teaches a method for synthesizing some chiral piperazines of formula A by alkylation of the corresponding 1-aryl-piperazine with enantiomerically pure 2-(5-methyl-2,2-dioxido-1,2,3-oxathiazolidin-3-yl)pyridine. WO 9533725 also
25 teaches nucleophilic ring openings of sulfamidates with 1-aryl-piperazine and opening with various primary and secondary amines is known from L. T. Boulton, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1999, 1421-1429.

WO 97/37655 and Cignarella et al., *Farmaco Ed. Sci.*; 31; 1976; 194, 196 discuss preparation and reaction of N1-(2'pyridyl)-1,2-propane-diamine.



SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a process for making an N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-alkanediamine sulfamic acid of formula II comprising reacting a compound of formula I with $\text{NH}_2\text{R}'$



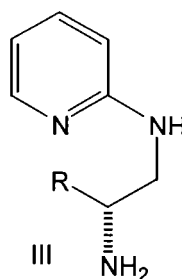
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wherein R is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl, and R' is selected from the group consisting of H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7$ cycloalkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_7$ acyl, $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10}$ aryl, $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{11}$ aroyl, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{cycloalkyl}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $\text{di-}(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{cycloalkyl-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10})\text{aryl}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, and $\text{di-}(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10})\text{aryl-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$. The invention further comprises the compound of formula II and optical isomers thereof.

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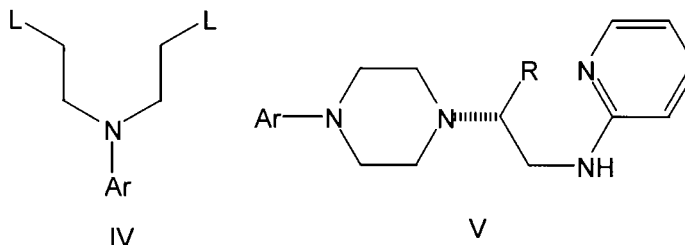
The invention also includes processes that comprise one or more of the following reaction steps:

The compound of formula II may be hydrogenated to convert R' to H, if it is not already H, and then hydrolyzed using an acid to form the compound of formula III



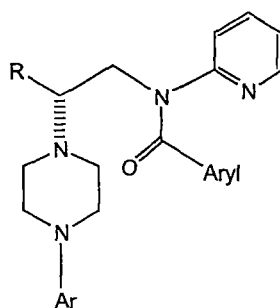
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Either the compound of formula II where $\text{R}' = \text{H}$, or the compound of formula III, may be reacted with the compound of formula IV to form the compound of formula V



wherein Ar is a dihydrobenzodioxinyl or benzodioxinyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from halogen, methoxy, halomethyl, dihalomethyl and trihalomethyl, and L is a suitable group such as halo (especially chloro or bromo), tosylate, mesylate or p-bromophenyl-sulfonyloxy.

The compound of formula V may be treated with an aroyl compound selected from aroyl chloride, aroyl bromide and aroyl anhydride, in the presence of a base, to form a compound of formula VI



VI

wherein Aryl represents a C₆-C₁₂ aromatic group optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, nitrile and amido substituents each having no more than six carbon atoms.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel intermediate compound of formula II useful in preparing N-aryl piperazines.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a novel process for making N-aryl piperazines and intermediates therefor.

It is another object of the invention to provide a novel process for making a compound of formula II.

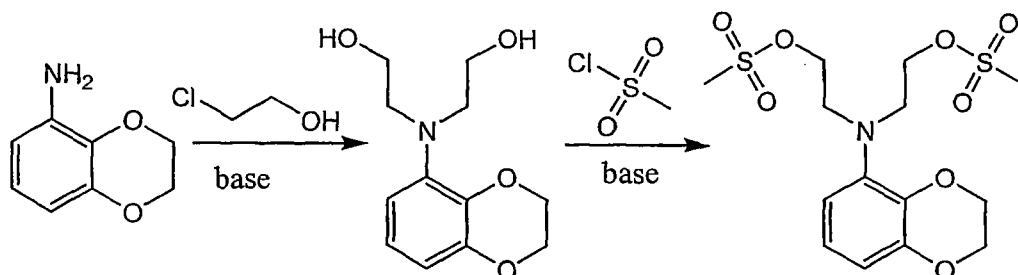
Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the detailed description of the invention provided herein, and from the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

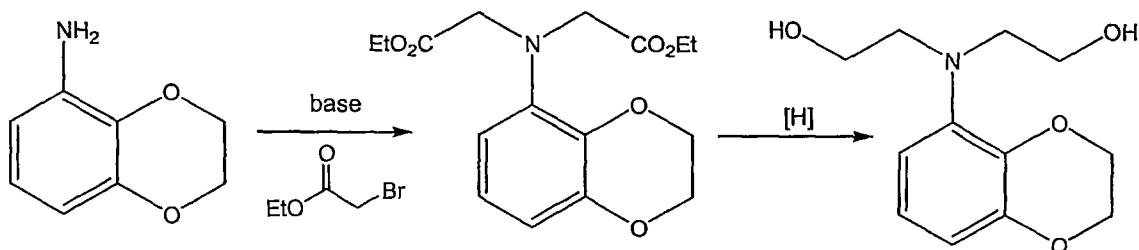
A preferred embodiment of this invention is a new process for preparing N-aryl piperazines using N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-propanediamine sulfamic acid, particularly to a method of preparing N-aryl piperazine with formula VI where Aryl is 4-cyanophenyl. Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is a process for making N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-propanediamine sulfamic acid, a novel, easy to isolate solid intermediate for the preparation of N-aryl piperazines, and novel derivatives thereof which are also useful for the preparation of N-aryl piperazines.

Certain compounds in the processes of the present invention contain one asymmetric carbon atom, giving rise to enantiomeric forms of the compounds. It is to be understood that the invention encompasses the enantiomers thereof including racemic mixtures. Compounds possessing basic nitrogen can form complexes with many different acids (both protic and non-protic). The invention also includes acceptable salt forms formed from the addition reaction with either inorganic or organic acids. Inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrobromic acid (HBr), hydroiodic acid (HI), sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid are useful as well as organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, phthalic acid, succinic acid, methanesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid are useful.

In one preferred embodiment of this invention, a compound of formula IV where Ar is dihydrobenzodioxinyl is prepared by dialkylation of an aniline in the presence of excess chloroethanol followed by conversion of the resulting hydroxyl moiety to a suitable leaving group, e.g., Cl, Br, mesylate, or tosylate:



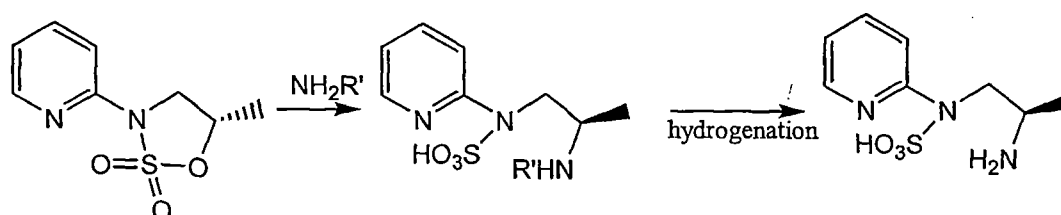
Alternatively, compound of formula IV where Ar is dihydrobenzodioxinyl is prepared by dialkylation of an aniline with alkyl haloacetate followed by reduction.



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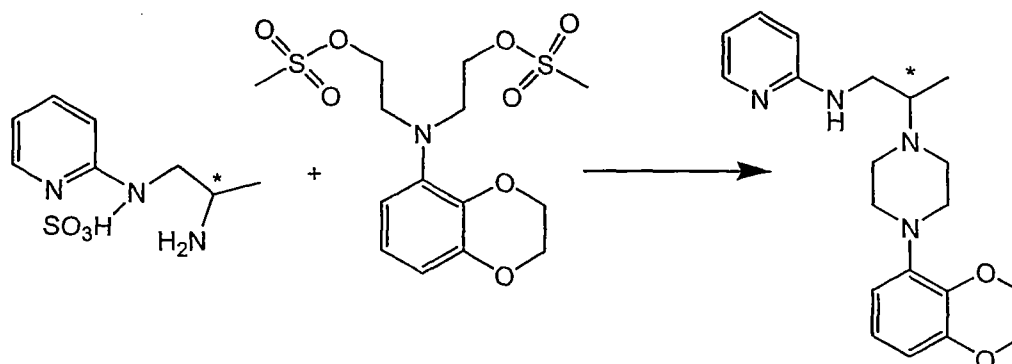
In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a compound of formula I where $R = \text{CH}_3$ is opened with ammonia, with inversion of the stereocenter, to give N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-propane-diamine sulfamic acid as an easily isolated solid. In other embodiments, the sulfamate of formula I is opened with amines such as benzyl amine or benzhydryl amine to give the corresponding sulfamic acids. The resulting compound can then be hydrogenated under hydrogenation condition to give a sulfamic acid. One such embodiment is illustrated below:

10



15 where R' is benzhydryl or benzyl.

In another preferred aspect of this invention, N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-propane-diamine sulfamic acid is coupled with a dimesylate to form a piperazine:



where * indicates an asymmetric carbon stereocenter.

The sulfamic acid moiety may also function as a protecting group in the coupling step with the dimesylate to form the piperazine. The chirality of the piperazine compound remains intact throughout the synthetic sequence.

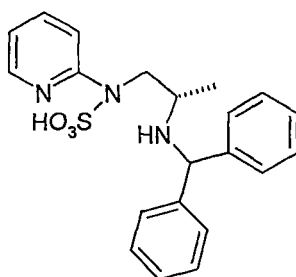
This invention provides a process using N1-(2'pyridyl)-1,2-propane-diamine
5 sulfamic acid that would be useful in the synthesis of optically active N,N'-disubstituted piperazines in a one-step, stereoselective and convergent manner. The optically active N,N'-disubstituted piperazines have activity as 5-HT_{1A} (serotonin) receptor antagonists.

10 In the compound of formula IV, L may be any suitable leaving group. Those skilled in the art will readily be able to determine which groups are suitable in the practice of the invention. Examples of such suitable leaving groups include chloro, bromo, mesylate, tosylate and p-bromophenylsulfonyloxy groups.

Where the presence of an acid, base, or solvent is needed in a reaction of the present invention, any suitable acid, base or solvent known in the art may be
15 used. Those skilled in the art will readily be able to identify suitable solvents, acids and bases to use in the practice of this invention.

The following examples are presented to illustrate certain embodiments of the present invention, but should not be construed as limiting the scope of this
20 invention. The reagents and solvents for the individual step are given for illustrative purposes only and may be replaced by reagents and solvents known to those skilled in the art.

EXAMPLE 1: Benzhydrylamine Opening of Sulfamidate



VII

25 To a solution of sulfamidate of formula I (R = methyl) (8.0 g, 37 mmol) in acetonitrile (64 mL), aminodiphenylmethane (8.1 g, 44 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture is

stirred at ambient temperature under Ar for 2 days, then warmed to 55 °C for an additional 8 hours. The resulting suspension is filtered, washed with Et₂O (40 mL) and air-dried to give 12 g (82%) of the above compound of formula VII as an off-white solid.

5 $R_f = 0.31$ (10:1 CHCl₃:CH₃OH);

¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 9.77 (bs, 1H, OH), 7.15-8.0 (m, 13H), 6.7-6.8 (m, 1H), 5.81 (bs, 1H, NH), 4.1-4.3 (m, 2H), 3.4 (m, 2H), 1.3 (d, $J=4.8$ Hz, 2H);

¹³C NMR (DMSO) δ 155.2, 146.5, 137.4, 136.4, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.1, 127.8, 127.7, 127.5, 127.5, 126.3, 116.0, 114.8, 62.4, 57.3, 53.2, 50.1, 14.4;

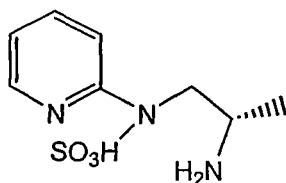
10 IR (KBr): $\nu_{\max}$ 3432, 3057, 3010, 2931, 2836, 2663, 2508, 2330, 1599, 1565, 1500, 1474, 1433 cm⁻¹;

CHN (calculated) C 63.48 H 5.79 N 10.57, CHN (observed) C 63.38 H 5.74 N 10.52;

MP = 203.5-208 °C.

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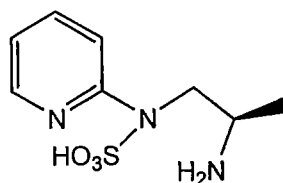
EXAMPLE 2: Hydrogenation to Sulfamic Acid



VIII

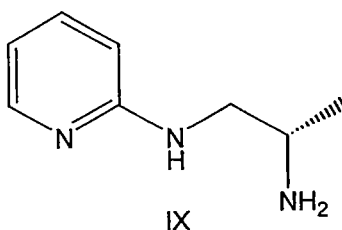
A mixture of benzhydryl protected sulfamic acid of formula VII (5.0 g, 12 mmol), 10% Pd/C (2.1 g) in EtOH (100 mL) is stirred at ambient temperature under a balloon of H₂. After 2 days, the reaction mixture is filtered through a bed of celite, washed with hot EtOH (100 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide 1.98 g (72%) of the compound of formula VIII as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 8.17 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1H), 7.5-7.9 (m, 5H), 6.82 (t, $J=4.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.03 (dd, $J=10.8$ Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd, $J=10.8$ Hz, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.4-3.6 (m, 1H) 1.18 (d, $J=5.1$ Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO) δ 156.1, 146.8, 136.9, 115.7, 114.6, 50.1, 47.9, 16.7; IR (KBr): $\nu_{\max}$ 3426, 3137, 3073, 2980, 2518, 1629, 1588, 1520, 1465, 1432, 1366, 1286, 1234, 1197, 1146, 1117, 1063, 1042 cm⁻¹; CHN (calculated) C 41.6 H 5.62 N 18.2, CHN (observed) C 41.1 H 5.49 N 17.7; MP = 175.5-179 °C

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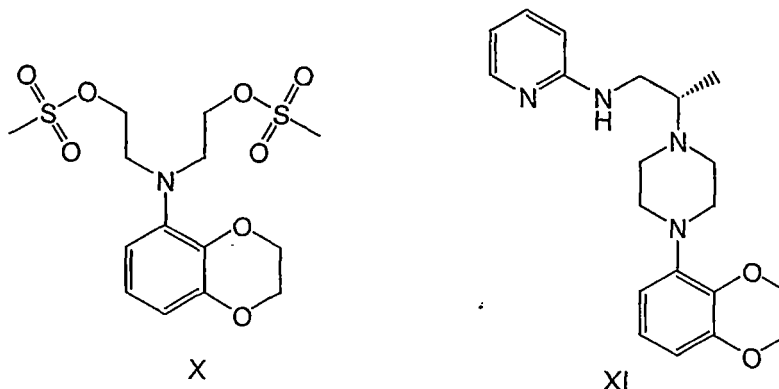
EXAMPLE 3: Ammonia Opening of Sulfamidate

VIII

A mixture of sulfamidate of formula I (R=methyl) (22 g, 0.11 mol) in a 2 N ammonia in EtOH solution (216 mL, 0.432 mol) is stirred at ambient temperature under N₂ for 2 days. This mixture is then concentrated to ¼ its original volume. The mixture is filtered, washed with Et₂O (50 mL) and air-dried to give 17 g (72 %) of sulfamic acid of formula VIII as an off-white solid.

EXAMPLE 4: Hydrolysis of Sulfamic Acid

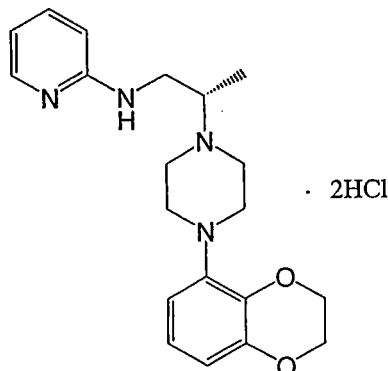
A solution of sulfamic acid of formula VIII (0.97 g, 4.2 mmol) in 3 N HCl (10 mL) is stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. After this time, the reaction mixture is basified to pH 13-14 with 6 N NaOH (5 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic layers is dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 0.49 g (78%) of N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-propanediamine as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.8-8.0 (m, 2H), 7.3-7.5 (m, 2H), 6.5-6.7 (m, 2H), 3.0-3.4 (m, 3H).

EXAMPLE 5: Coupling of Sulfamic Acid and Dimesylate

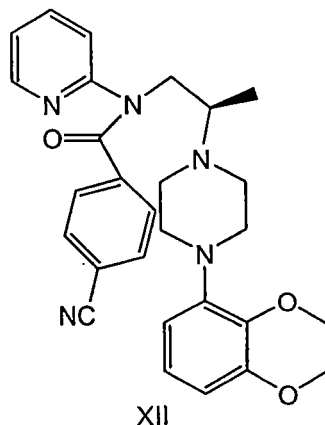
To a solution of dimesylate of formula X (30.5 g, 84 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (240 mL), are added sulfamic acid VIII (16.2 g, 70 mmol), potassium carbonate (31.0 g, 224 mmol) and lithium bromide (12.8 g, 147 mmol). The reaction mixture is heated in an 80-83°C oil-bath for 18 h under N₂ then cooled to room temperature, and then poured into a mixture of 3 N HCl (400 mL) and CHCl₃ (200 mL). This mixture is stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h before the two layers are separated. The aqueous layer is washed with CHCl₃ (2 × 75 mL) to remove the less polar impurities, then basified to pH ~14 with 5 N NaOH (250 mL). The basic aqueous layer is then extracted with CHCl₃ (3 × 150 mL). The combined organic layers are dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* to give 23 g (92%) of the compound of formula XI as a brown syrup.

EXAMPLE 6: Formation of A Piperazine Compound

To a solution of dimesylate of formula X (57 mg, 0.14 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (1 mL) is added aminopyridine (20 mg, 0.13 mmol), potassium carbonate (52 mg, 0.38 mmol) and lithium bromide (26 mg, 0.30 mmol). The reaction mixture is heated to reflux for 15 h under N₂ then cooled to room temperature before filtering through a pad of celite. The pad is then washed with acetonitrile. The combined organic layers are dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 52 g (105%) of piperazine XI as a yellow oil (92% area% by GC/MS).

EXAMPLE 7: Formation of Piperazine Dihydrochloride

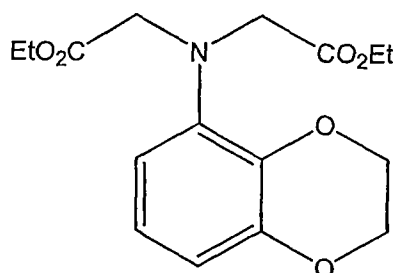
To piperazine XI (23 g, 65 mmol), a 1 M solution of HCl in EtOH (125 mL, 125 mmol) is added. This mixture is concentrated *in vacuo*, then redissolved in
5 CH₃OH (25 mL). Et₂O (15 mL) is added slowly. After 18 h at ambient temperature, off-white solids form. The solid is filtered, washed with cold EtOH (5 mL) and air-dried to provide 4.6 g of the dihydrochloride of compound XI as an off-white solid. The mother liquor is set aside. After an additional 5 days, more solid forms. This is
10 filtered, washed with cold EtOH (5 mL) and air-dried to give an additional 3.7 g of the dihydrochloride of compound XI as an off-white solid.

EXAMPLE 8: Acylation of A Piperazine Compound

15 To a solution of potassium carbonate (3.4 g, 24.6 mmol) in H₂O (5 mL), is added the dihydrochloride made in Example 7 (3.0 g, 7.0 mmol), followed by EtOAc (17 mL). The mixture is stirred in a 0-5 °C ice-bath for 15 min before the addition of 4-cyanobenzoyl chloride (1.3 g, 7.9 mmol) in EtOAc (3.5 mL) is added slowly. After

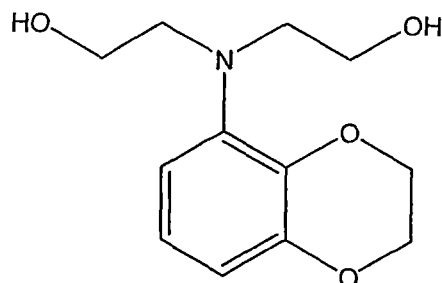
1 h, TLC indicates a small amount of starting material. Additional 4-cyanobenzoyl chloride (100 mg, 0.60 mmol) is added. After an additional 1 h, H₂O (10 mL) is added. The two layers are separated. The organic layer is extracted with a saturated NaCl solution (10 mL), H₂O (10 mL). The aqueous layers are back
5 extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers are dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* to give 3.0 g (88%) of the compound of formula XII as a yellow foam.

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EXAMPLE 9: Alkylation of Benzodioxane Aniline to Diester

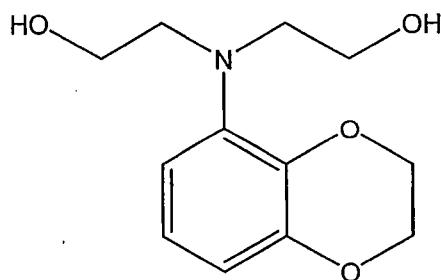
A mixture of benzodioxane aniline (3.0 g, 20 mmol), ethyl bromoacetate (7.5 mL, 68 mmol), Hunig's base (12.5 mL, 72 mmol) and NaI (0.3 g, 2.0 mmol) in toluene (30 mL) was heated to reflux. After 23 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt. Water
15 (25 mL) was added. The two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with toluene (25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 6.5 g (100%) yield of the diester as brown oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.70 (t, J=8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.3-6.6 (m, 2H), 4.1-4.3 (m, 12H), 1.2-1.3 (m, 6H).

20

EXAMPLE 10: Reduction of Benzodioxane Diester to Diol

A mixture of diester (24 g, 74.3 mmol) in THF (240 mL) was cooled to 0-5 °C before LAH pellets (9.9 g, 260 mmol) were added slowly while maintaining reaction temperature below 10°C. After the addition of LAH, the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued at rt overnight. After 18 h of stirring, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0±5°C in dry ice/IPA bath. Water (10 mL) was added to reaction mixture slowly, followed by 15% aq. sodium hydroxide (10 mL) and water (30 mL). The resulted mixture was stirred for 30 min then filtered. The solids were washed with THF (100 ml). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 14.5 g (81 %) of diol of formula IV as thick clear oil of 98 area% (LC-MS) purity. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.88-6.70 (m, 3H), 4.34-4.22 (m, 4H), 3.54 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 4H), 3.18 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 4H).

EXAMPLE 11: Dialkylation of Benzodioxane Aniline to Diol

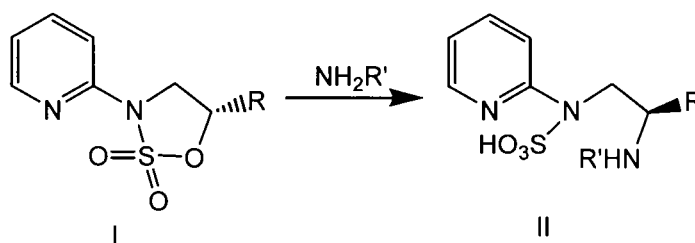


A mixture of benzodioxane aniline with 2-chloroethanol (210 mL, 3.1 mol) and Hunigs base (105 mL, 0.6 mol) was heated to 120 °C. After 12.5 h, heating was stopped and allowed the reaction mixture to cool to rt. Ethyl acetate (300 mL) is added and the solution is washed with diluted brine (1 X 250 mL) followed by brine (2 X 75 mL). All aqueous layers are combined, the pH adjusted to 7 with K₂CO₃, and solution is back-washed with ethyl acetate (2 X 100 mL). All organic layers are then combined and extracted with 2N HCl (3 X 150 mL). The resulting aqueous solution is neutralized with solid K₂CO₃ to pH 7 and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 100 mL). The organic phase is dried with MgSO₄, concentrated and chased with toluene (2 X 50 mL) to remove residual chloroethanol to give 39.6 g (80%) of crude product as a dark oil of 94 area % (LC-MS) purity. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.88-6.70 (m, 3H), 4.34-4.22 (m, 4H), 3.54 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 4H), 3.18 (t, J = 7.5Hz, 4H).

Many variations of the present invention not illustrated herein will occur to those skilled in the art. The present invention is not limited to the embodiments illustrate and described herein, but encompasses all the subject matter within the
5 scope of the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A process for making an N1-(2'-pyridyl)-1,2-alkanediamine sulfamic acid of formula II comprising reacting a compound of formula I with $\text{NH}_2\text{R}'$

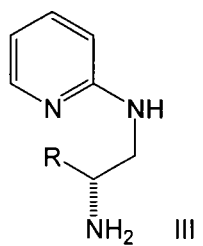


wherein R is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl, and R' is selected from the group consisting of H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7$ cycloalkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_7$ acyl, $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10}$ aryl, $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{11}$ aroyl, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{cycloalkyl}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $\text{di-}(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{cycloalkyl-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10})\text{aryl}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, and $\text{di-}(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10})\text{aryl-}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$.

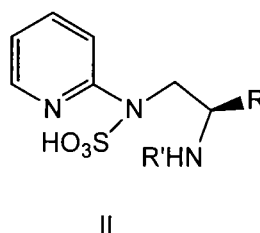
2. The process of claim 1 wherein R is methyl.

3. The process of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

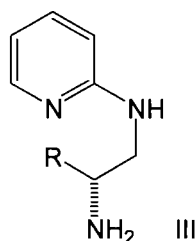
- a) where R' is not H, hydrogenating the compound of formula II to convert R' to H; and,
- b) acid hydrolysis of the compound of formula II in which R' is H, to form a compound of formula III



4. A process for converting a compound of formula II



wherein R is C₁-C₃ alkyl, and R' is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₇ acyl, C₅-C₁₀ aryl C₆-C₁₁ aroyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, di-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl -(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and di-(C₅-C₁₀)aryl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, to a compound of formula III



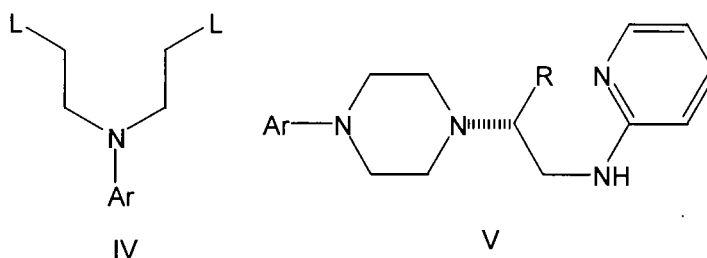
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said process comprising the steps of:

a) where R' is not H, hydrogenating the compound of formula II to convert R' to H; and,

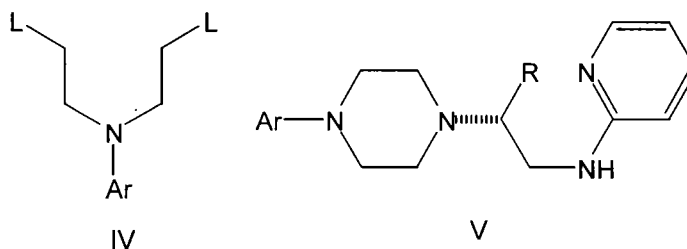
10 b) acid hydrolysis of the compound of formula II in which R' is H, to form a compound of formula III.

5. The process of claim 3 or claim 4 further comprising reacting the compound of formula III with a compound of formula IV to form a compound of formula V



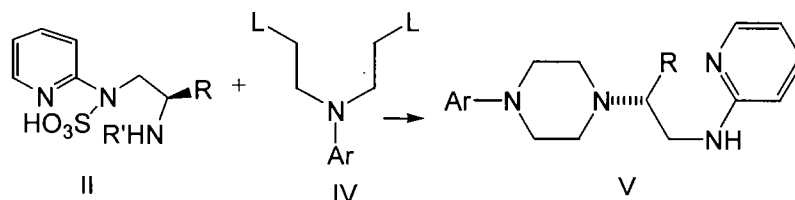
wherein Ar is a dihydrobenzodioxinyl or benzodioxinyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from halogen, methoxy, halomethyl, dihalomethyl and trihalomethyl, and L is a suitable leaving group.

6. The process of claim 1 further comprising reacting the compound of formula II wherein R¹ is H with a compound of formula IV to form a compound of formula V



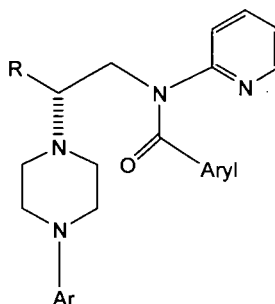
wherein Ar is a dihydrobenzodioxinyl or benzodioxinyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from halogen, methoxy, halomethyl, dihalomethyl and trihalomethyl, and L is a suitable leaving group.

7. A process comprising reacting the compound of formula II with a compound of formula IV to form a compound of formula V



wherein R' is H; R is C₁-C₃ alkyl; Ar is a dihydrobenzodioxinyl or benzodioxinyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from halogen, methoxy, halomethyl, dihalomethyl and trihalomethyl; and L is a suitable leaving group.

8. The process of any one of claims 5 to 7 further comprising treating the compound of formula V with an aroyl compound selected from aroyl chloride, aroyl bromide and aroyl anhydride, in the presence of a base, to form a compound of formula VI

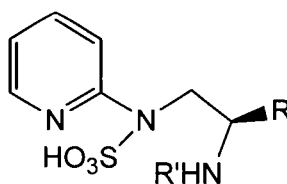


VI

wherein Aryl represents a C₆-C₁₂ aromatic group optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, nitrile and amido substituents each having no more than six carbon atoms.

9. The process of claim 8 wherein Aryl is 4-cyanophenyl.

10. A compound of formula II



II

wherein R is C₁-C₃ alkyl, and R' is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, C₂-C₇ acyl, C₅-C₁₀ aryl C₆-C₁₁ aroyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, di-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl -(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₅-C₁₀)aryl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, and di-(C₅-C₁₀)aryl-(C₁-C₆)alkyl; and acceptable salts thereof.

11. The compound of claim 10 wherein R' is selected from the group consisting of H, benzyl and benzhydryl.