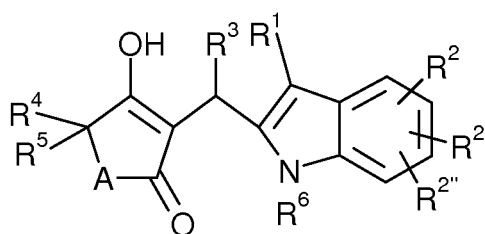


NOVEL VINYLOGOUS ACIDS DERIVATIVES

The invention is concerned with novel vinylogous acids derivatives of formula (I),



(I)

wherein

A is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$ or $-\text{NR}'-$, in which R' is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, or

R' and R^4 form C_{2-5} alkylene;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy,

$-\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, $-(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroalkyl, formyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heterocyclylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylsulfonyl and optionally substituted heterocyclylsulfonyl, or

–(C₀₋₆ alkylene)–OR', in which R' is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, heteroalkyl, formyl or C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl;

R², R^{2'} and R^{2''} are independently hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di-C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy or C₁₋₆ alkoxy;

R³ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or

R⁴ and R⁵, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl ring or optionally substituted heterocyclyl ring;

R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

and prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Further, the invention is concerned with a process and an intermediate for the manufacture of the above compounds, pharmaceutical preparations which contain such compounds, the use of these compounds for the production of pharmaceutical preparations as well as a process for the manufacture of the intermediate.

The compounds of formula (I) inhibit Chymase. Chymase is a serine proteinase with an expression pattern strictly limited to a sub-population of mast cells (M_{CT} mast cell). Chymase is activated only upon mast cell activation and degranulation which restricts the enzyme activity to M_{CT} positive tissues. Chymase is specifically cleaving a number of pathologically relevant substrates (Raymond, W. W., S. W. Ruggles, et al.; JBC 2003 278(36): 34517-34524) whereby it can activate Angiotensin II, Endothelin, TGF β , IL1, SCF, collagenase and degrade proteins like Thrombin, FN, APO A1,2. This pattern renders chymase an attractive target for allergic, inflammatory and fibrotic diseases. Indeed a number of successful animal studies with chymase inhibitors have demonstrated efficacy in atopic animals, vascular injury and atherosclerosis (Doggrell SA, Wanstall JC Can J Physiol Pharmacol. 2005 Feb;83(2):123-30; Lindstedt KA, Kovanen PT. Curr Opin Lipidol. 2004 Oct;15(5):567-73; Reed CE, Kita H.J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2004 Nov;114(5):997-1008; Takai S, et al, Eur J Pharmacol. 2004 Oct 6;501(1-3):1-8; Takai S, et al, Trends Pharmacol Sci. 2004 Oct;25(10):518-22; Takai S, Miyazaki M. Curr Vasc Pharmacol. 2003 Jun;1(2):217-24).

Thus inhibition of chymase appears a useful modality in Allergy, Asthma, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, critical limb ischemia, vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque patients, unstable angina, congestive heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, ischemia reperfusion injury, cardiomyopathy, restenosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic nephropathy, irritable Bowel Disease, Crohn's disease, wound healing (burns/ulcers in Diabetes/CLI).

The present invention provides the novel compounds of formula (I) which are chymase inhibitors.

Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions are set forth to illustrate and define the meaning and scope of the various terms used to describe the invention herein.

The term "halogen" or "halo" means fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, with fluorine, chlorine and fluorine being preferred.

The term " C_{1-6} alkyl", alone or in combination with other groups, means a branched or straight-chain monovalent alkyl radical, having one to six carbon atoms. This term is further exemplified by such radicals as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl. C_{1-4} alkyl is more preferred.

The term "heteroalkyl" means C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one or more substituents selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, hydroxy, halogen, cyano, C_{1-6} alkoxy, formyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} alkyl sulfinyl, C_{1-6} alkyl sulfonyl, amino and mono- or di- C_{1-6} alkyl substituted amino. This term is further exemplified by such radicals as 2-hydroxyethyl, perfluoromethyl. C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by one hydroxy group or one to three same or different halogen atoms are preferred.

The term " C_{3-7} cycloalkyl", alone or in combination with other groups, means a saturated monovalent cyclic hydrocarbon radical of three to seven ring carbons, e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl.

The term " C_{1-6} alkoxy", alone or in combination with other groups, means the group $R'-O-$, wherein R' is a C_{1-6} alkyl.

The term " C_{2-6} alkenyl", alone or in combination with other groups, means a straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon residue comprising an olefinic bond, having two to six carbon atoms, such as e.g. ethenyl, 2-propenyl.

The term " C_{2-6} -alkynyl", alone or in combination with other groups, means a straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon residue comprising a tripple bond, having two to six carbon atoms, such as e.g. ethynyl, 2-propynyl.

The term " C_{0-6} alkylene" means a bond or a straight chain or branched divalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms. C_0 alkylene means a bond.

The term "aryl", alone or in combination with other groups, means a phenyl or a naphthyl group, preferably a phenyl group.

The term "heterocyclyl", alone or combination with other groups, means non-aromatic mono- or bi-cyclic radicals of three to eight ring atoms in which one or two ring atoms are heteroatoms selected from N, O, or $S(O)_n$ (where n is an integer from 0 to 2), the remaining ring atoms being C.

The term "heteroaryl" means a monocyclic or bicyclic radical of 5 to 12 ring atoms having at least one aromatic ring containing one, two, or three ring heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, the

remaining ring atoms being C. Preferably, the attachment point of the heteroaryl radical will be on an aromatic ring.

The term "optionally substituted aryl", "optionally substituted heteroaryl", "optionally substituted heterocyclyl" and "optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl" means, respectively aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl and C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino and heteroalkyl.

Preferred radicals for the chemical groups whose definitions are given above are those specifically exemplified in Examples.

Compounds of formula (I) can form pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. Examples of such pharmaceutically acceptable salts are salts of compounds of formula (I) with physiologically compatible mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid or phosphoric acid; or with organic acids, such as methanesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid or salicylic acid. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to such salts. Compounds of formula (I) in which a COOH group is present can further form salts with bases. Examples of such salts are alkaline, earth-alkaline and ammonium salts such as e.g. Na-, K-, Ca- and Trimethylammoniumsalt. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" also refers to such salts. Acid addition salts as described above are preferred.

"Optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequently described event or circumstance may but need not occur, and that the description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances in which it does not. For example, "aryl group optionally substituted with an alkyl group" means that the alkyl may but need not be present, and the description includes situations where the aryl group is substituted with an alkyl group and situations where the aryl group is not substituted with the alkyl group.

"Pharmaceutically acceptable excipient" means an excipient that is useful in preparing a pharmaceutical composition that is generally safe, non-toxic and neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable, and includes excipient that is acceptable for veterinary use as well as

human pharmaceutical use. A "pharmaceutically acceptable excipient" as used in the specification and claims includes both one and more than one such excipient.

Compounds that have the same molecular Formula but differ in the nature or sequence of bonding of their atoms or the arrangement of their atoms in space are termed "isomers." Isomers that differ in the arrangement of their atoms in space are termed "stereoisomers". Stereoisomers that are not mirror images of one another are termed "diastereomers" and those that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other are termed "enantiomers". When a compound has an asymmetric center, for example, if a carbon atom is bonded to four different groups, a pair of enantiomers is possible. An enantiomer can be characterized by the absolute configuration of its asymmetric center and is described by the R- and S-sequencing rules of Cahn, Ingold and Prelog, or by the manner in which the molecule rotates the plane of polarized light and designated as dextrorotatory or levorotatory (i.e., as (+) or (-)-isomers respectively). A chiral compound can exist as either individual enantiomer or as a mixture thereof. A mixture containing equal proportions of the enantiomers is called a "racemic mixture".

The compounds of formula (I) can possess one or more asymmetric centers. Unless indicated otherwise, the description or naming of a particular compound in the specification and claims is intended to include both individual enantiomers and mixtures, racemic or otherwise, thereof, as well as individual epimers and mixture thereof. The methods for the determination of stereochemistry and the separation of stereoisomers are well-known in the art (see discussion in Chapter 4 of "Advanced Organic Chemistry", 4th edition J. March, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1992).

While the broadest definition of this invention is described before, certain compounds of formula (I) are preferred.

i) A preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted aryl C_{1-6} alkyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl C_{1-6} alkyl.

ii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl; phenyl C_{1-6} alkyl; phenyl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms; or heteroaryl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms, in which

heteroaryl is a monocyclic aromatic radical of 5 or 6 ring atoms, containing one or two ring nitrogen atoms or one ring sulfur atom.

- iii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein R³ is phenyl.
- iv) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein
R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl and optionally substituted heteroarylsulfonyl or $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl.
- v) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein
R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acetyl, arylcarbonyl, in which aryl is optionally substituted by one or two perfluoro methyl and arylsulfonyl or $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or acetyl.
- vi) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein
R¹ is 2-aminoethyl, 2-acetylaminethyl, 2-acetylamino-2,2-dimethylethyl, methyl, isopropyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.
- vii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein
R², R^{2'} and R^{2''} are independently hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy.
- viii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein
two of R², R^{2'} and R^{2''} are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy.
- ix) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein

two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl or methoxy.

- x) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is at 5 or 6 position of the indole ring and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl and ethyl.
- xi) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein R^6 is hydrogen.
- xii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C_{1-6} alkyl and R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; or R^4 and R^5 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl ring.
- xiii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is $-CH_2-$.
- xiv) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is $-CH_2-$, R^4 is phenyl and R^5 is hydrogen.
- xv) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is $-NR'-$, in which R' is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.
- xvi) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is $-NR'-$, in which R' is hydrogen or methyl, R^4 is isopropyl and R^5 is hydrogen.
- xvii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is $-O-$.

- xviii) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is -O-, R^4 is hydrogen, phenyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C_{1-6} alkyl and R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; or

R^4 and R^5 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl ring.

- xix) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is -O-, R^4 is phenyl, benzyl, isobutyl, 2-cyclohexylethyl or phenethyl and R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

- xx) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted aryl C_{1-6} alkyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, phenyl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms, heteroaryl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms, in which heteroaryl is a monocyclic aromatic radical of 5 or 6 ring atoms, containing one or two ring nitrogen atoms, or phenyl C_{1-6} alkyl, especially phenyl;

R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl, $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl and optionally substituted heteroarylsulfonyl or $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, preferably R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl, $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acetyl, arylcarbonyl, in which aryl is optionally substituted by one or two perfluoro methyl and arylsulfonyl or $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or acetyl, especially 2-aminoethyl, 2-acetylaminoethyl, 2-acetylamino-2,2-dimethylethyl, methyl, isopropyl or 2-hydroxyethyl;

R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are independently hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy, preferably two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy, more preferably two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl or methoxy, especially two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen,

and the other is at 5 or 6 position of the indole ring and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl and ethyl;

R⁶ is hydrogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or

R⁴ and R⁵, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl ring.

xxi) A preferred compound of group xx) is a compound of formula (I), wherein

A is -CH₂-. When A is -CH₂-, preferably R⁴ is phenyl and R⁵ is hydrogen.

xxii) Another preferred compound of group xx) is a compound of formula (I), wherein

A is -NR'-, in which R' is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl. When A is -NR'-, in which R' is hydrogen or methyl, preferably R⁴ is isopropyl and R⁵ is hydrogen.

xxiii) Another preferred compound of group xx) is a compound of formula (I), wherein

A is -O-. When A is -O-, preferably R⁴ is hydrogen, phenyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C₁₋₆ alkyl and R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or

R⁴ and R⁵, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl ring.

When A is -O-, more preferably R⁴ is phenyl, benzyl, isobutyl, 2-cyclohexylethyl or phenethyl and R⁵ is hydrogen or methyl.

xxiv) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is -CH₂-, -O- or -NR'-, in which R' is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

- xxv) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), wherein A is -NR', in which R' and R⁴ form C₂₋₅ alkylene.
- xxvi) Another preferred compound of the invention is a compound of formula (I), which is
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-3-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-isopropyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,
- 5-Benzyl-3-[[6-fluoro-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one,
- 3-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-fluoro-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one; salt with acetic acid,
- 5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one,
- (2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,
- (2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isobutyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,
- N-[2-(2-{[5-(2-Cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide,

N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-5-phenethyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{5-Ethyl-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

2-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-ethyl-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone or

N-(2-{6-Chloro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide.

The compounds of the present invention can be prepared, for example, by the general synthetic procedures described below.

General Synthetic Procedures

Abbreviations:

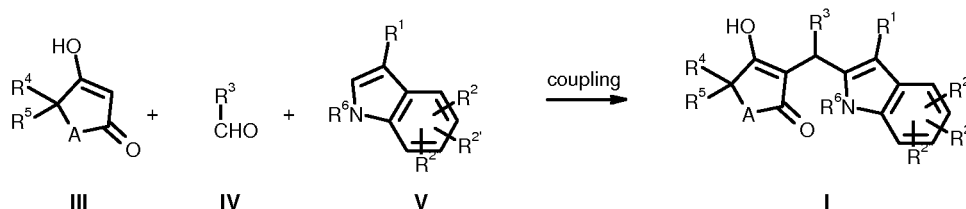
DMSO: Dimethylsulfoxid

LDA: Lithiumdiisopropyl amide

THF: Tetrahydrofurane

I) The compounds of formula (I) can be prepared in accordance with the following scheme 1:

Scheme 1

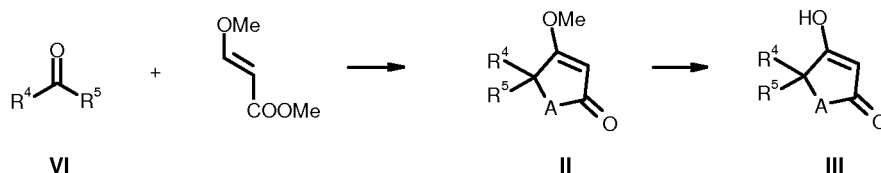


A, R¹, R², R^{2'}, R^{2''}, R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined before.

The coupling of an vinyllogous acid III, an aldehyde IV and an indole V to the vinyllogous acid I can be effected in a solvent such as CH₃CN or an acid such as a carbonic acid, e.g. formic acid or preferably acetic acid at a temperature in the range of 20 – 100 °C, preferably at 70 °C for 1 – 20 h.

II)-i) The starting materials of formula III (A = O) may be prepared in accordance with the following scheme 2:

Scheme 2



R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined before.

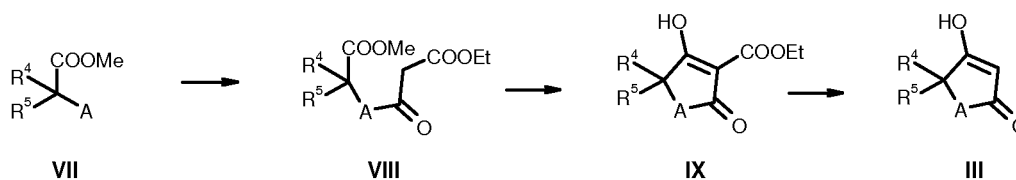
Aldehydes or ketones VI may be reacted with 3(E)-methoxy-acrylic acid methyl ester (Miyata, Okiko; Schmidt, Richard R.; *Angewandte Chemie* (1982), 94(8), 651-2) in solvents like diethyl ether or THF in the presence of a base like lithiumdiisopropylamide at a temperature in the range of –100 °C to –50 °C, preferably at –80 °C to give the tetronic acid methylester II (A = O).

Cleavage of the methoxy group in II (A = O) may be accomplished with a strong mineral acid such as HI, HBr or HCl preferably HBr in water and acetic acid at a temperature in the range of 20 °C to 100 °C, preferably at 40 °C to give the tetronic acid III (A = O).

II)-ii) The starting materials of formula III (A = NH or A = N-C₁₋₆ alkyl) may be prepared in accordance with the following scheme 3 as described by Hofheinz, Werner et al., *Helvetica*

Chimica Acta (1977), 60(2), 660-9 or Hilpert, Hans et al., U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. (2005), US2005119329:

Scheme 3



Amino acid methylester VII may be reacted with chlorocarbonyl-acetic acid ethyl ester in solvents like diethyl ether, THF or preferably dichloromethane in the presence of a base like an alkylamine preferably triethylamine at a temperature in the range of 0 °C to 60 °C, preferably at 22 °C to give the malonamide VIII (A = NH or A = N-C₁₋₆ alkyl).

Cyclization of the malonamide VIII may be effected with a strong base, e.g. sodium t-amylate, potassium t-butoxide or preferably potassium hexamethyldisilazide in a solvent like diethylether, THF, benzene or preferably toluene, at a temperature in the range of 0 °C – 60 °C, preferably at 22 °C to give the tetramic acid derivative IX (A = NH or A = N-C₁₋₆ alkyl).

Decarboxylation of the tetramic acid derivative IX may be accomplished in the presence of a weak and a strong acid such as acetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid at 22 °C to 100 °C preferably at 80 °C to give the tetramic acid III (A = NH or A = N-C₁₋₆ alkyl).

II)-iii) The starting materials of formula III (A = CH₂) can be prepared according to Nguyen, Hanh Nho et al., Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(39), 11818-11819 or Hamer, Neil K. et al., Tetrahedron Letters (1986), 27(19), 2167-8.

II)-iv) The starting materials of formula III can also be prepared according to the following literature references :

- 11) Hofheinz, Werner et al., Helvetica Chimica Acta (1977), 60(2), 660-9.;
- 12) Galeotti, Nathalie et al., Journal of Organic Chemistry (1993), 58(20), 5370-6.;
- 13) Hilpert, Hans et al., U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. (2005), US2005119329.;
- 14) Krepski, Larry R. et al., Tetrahedron Letters (1985), 26(8), 981-4.;
- 15) Compain, Philippe et al., Synlett (1994), (11), 943-5.;

- 16) Nguyen, Hanh Nho et al., Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(39), 11818-11819.;
- 17) Hamer, Neil K. et al., Tetrahedron Letters (1986), 27(19), 2167-8.
- 18) Matsuo, Keizo et al., Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1984), 32(9), 3724-9.
- 19) Mizuno, Hatsuhiko et al., Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1975), 23(3), 527-37.
- III) The starting materials of formula IV are all commercially available.
- IV) The starting materials of formula V are commercially available or they can be prepared according to the following literature references :
 - 1) Ho, Beng T. et al., Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1971), 4(6).;
 - 2) Hasegawa, Masakazu et al., Heterocycles (1999), 51(12), 2815-2821.;
 - 3) Contour-Galcera, Marie-Odile, et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2005), 5(15), 3555-3559.;
 - 4) Khalil, Ehab M. et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry (1998), 273(46), 30321-30327.;
 - 5) Nenajdenko, Valentine G. et al., Tetrahedron (2004), 60(51), 11719-11724.;
 - 6) Cheve, Gwenael et al., Medicinal Chemistry Research (2002), 11(7), 361-379.;
 - 7) Mor, Marco et al., Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(20), 3831-3844.;
 - 8) Heath-Brown, B. et al., Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1965), (Dec.), 7165-78.;
 - 9) Bastian, Jolie Anne et al., W.O. Pat. Appl. Publ. (2003), WO2003016307.;
 - 10) D. Nagarathnam et al., Synthetic Communications (1993) 23 (14), 2011-2017.
 - 20) Hengartner, Urs et al., Journal of Organic Chemistry (1979), 44(22), 3741-7.
 - 21) Yang, Shyh-Chyun et al., Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 38B(8), 897-904.
 - 22) Tsuchiya, Michihiro et al., international patent application, WO8200032 (1982).
 - 23) Pfister, Jurg R. et al., US patent application US5436264 (1995).

As described above, the compounds of formula (I) are active compounds and inhibit chymase. These compounds consequently prevent the activation of Angiotensin II, Endothelin, TGF β , II1,

SCF, collagenase and degradation of proteins like Thrombin, FN, APO A1,2. They therefore can be used for the treatment and/or prevention of allergic, inflammatory and/or fibrotic diseases, such as allergy, asthma, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, critical limb ischemia, vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque patients, unstable angina, congestive heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, ischemia reperfusion injury, stroke, cardiomyopathy, restenosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic nephropathy, irritable Bowel Disease, Crohns' disease, atherothrombosis and/or burns/ulcers in Diabetes/CLI.

Prevention and/or treatment of allergic, inflammatory or fibrotic diseases, particularly atherothrombosis or asthma, is the preferred indication.

The invention therefore also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound as defined above and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

The invention likewise embraces compounds as described above for use as therapeutically active substances, especially as therapeutically active substances for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of allergic, inflammatory and/or fibrotic diseases, particularly as therapeutically active substances for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of allergy, asthma, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, critical limb ischemia, vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque patients, unstable angina, congestive heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, ischemia reperfusion injury, stroke, cardiomyopathy, restenosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic nephropathy, irritable Bowel Disease, Crohns' disease, atherothrombosis and/or burns/ulcers in Diabetes/CLI.

The invention also relates to the use of compounds as described above for the preparation of medicaments for the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of allergic, inflammatory and/or fibrotic diseases, particularly for the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of allergy, asthma, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, critical limb ischemia, vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque patients, unstable angina, congestive heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, ischemia reperfusion injury, stroke, cardiomyopathy, restenosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic nephropathy, irritable Bowel Disease, Crohns' disease, atherothrombosis and/or burns/ulcers in Diabetes/CLI. Such medicaments comprise a compound as described above.

The invention also relates to the process and the intermediates for manufacturing the compounds of formula (I) as well as the process for manufacturing the intermediates.

The inhibition of chymase by the compounds of the present invention can be demonstrated by the peptide substrate assay as described hereinafter.

For the chymase a substrate was chosen containing the 4 amino acid peptide AAPF as a standard substrate for chymotrypsin like compounds (succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-[7-amino-4-methylcoumarin]; Lockhart BE, et al., "Recombinant human mast-cell chymase: an improved procedure for expression in *Pichia pastoris* and purification of the highly active enzyme." *Biotechnol Appl Biochem.* published as immediate publication 26 May 2004 as manuscript BA20040074)). The peptide was synthesized with a purity of 95% from Bachem, Bubendorf, Switzerland). Chymase purified from human skin mast cells was obtained from Calbiochem (Merck Biosciences, San Diego, California, USA). The assay buffer was 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05M, Tris HCl, 0.05% CHAPS (3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)-dimethylammonio]-1-propane sulphonate), 0.1mg/ml Heparin (Heparin sodium, Sigma, porcine intestinal mucosa), 0.02mM AAPF-substrate, 1nM Chymase at pH 7.4. The assay was performed in 96-well plates (Packard Optiplate), with a 0.05ml volume at room temperature. Chymase activity was indicated by the initial rate of increase in fluorescence at 340/440nm (excitation / emission) from free 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin released from the substrate. Inhibition of the activity by inhibitory compounds was read after 30 min pre-incubation with the chymase at room temperature in assay buffer without AAPF-substrate. The assay was then started by addition of the indicated concentration of AAPF-substrate.

The IC₅₀ values of the active compounds of the present invention preferably amount to about (1000) to (1) nM, especially about (30) to (1) nM.

Example	IC ₅₀ (nM)
Example 11	13
Example 16	24
Example 43	3
Example 63	10

Example 67	5
Example 72	15
Example 79	2

The compounds of formula (I) and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations for enteral, parenteral or topical administration. They can be administered, for example, perorally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions, rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions or suspensions or infusion solutions, or topically, e.g. in the form of ointments, creams or oils. Oral administration is preferred.

The production of the pharmaceutical preparations can be effected in a manner which will be familiar to any person skilled in the art by bringing the described compounds of formula I and/or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, optionally in combination with other therapeutically valuable substances, into a galenical administration form together with suitable, non-toxic, inert, therapeutically compatible solid or liquid carrier materials and, if desired, usual pharmaceutical adjuvants.

Suitable carrier materials are not only inorganic carrier materials, but also organic carrier materials. Thus, for example, lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts can be used as carrier materials for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carrier materials for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats and semi-solid and liquid polyols (depending on the nature of the active ingredient no carriers might, however, be required in the case of soft gelatine capsules). Suitable carrier materials for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, sucrose, invert sugar. Suitable carrier materials for injection solutions are, for example, water, alcohols, polyols, glycerol and vegetable oils. Suitable carrier materials for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats and semi-liquid or liquid polyols. Suitable carrier materials for topical preparations are glycerides, semi-synthetic and synthetic glycerides, hydrogenated oils,

liquid waxes, liquid paraffins, liquid fatty alcohols, sterols, polyethylene glycols and cellulose derivatives.

Usual stabilizers, preservatives, wetting and emulsifying agents, consistency-improving agents, flavour-improving agents, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, solubilizers, colorants and masking agents and antioxidants come into consideration as pharmaceutical adjuvants.

The dosage of the compounds of formula (I) can vary within wide limits depending on the disease to be controlled, the age and the individual condition of the patient and the mode of administration, and will, of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. For adult patients a daily dosage of about 1 to 1000 mg, especially about 1 to 300 mg, comes into consideration. Depending on severity of the disease and the precise pharmacokinetic profile the compound could be administered with one or several daily dosage units, e.g. in 1 to 3 dosage units.

The pharmaceutical preparations conveniently contain about 1-500 mg, preferably 1-100 mg, of a compound of formula (I).

The following Examples serve to illustrate the present invention in more detail. They are, however, not intended to limit its scope in any manner.

General procedure A: Preparation of the tetronic acid methylesters II (A = O)

To a solution of 20 ml of LDA (2M in THF) and 130 ml of THF was added at -95°C to -100°C a solution of 5.47 g of 3(E)-methoxy-acrylic acid methyl ester in 4.5 ml of THF within 1 min, stirring was continued at the same temperature for 5 min, which was followed by the addition of a pre-cooled (-78°C) solution of the aldehyde (33 mmole) in 4.5 ml of THF within 2 min and stirring was continued at -100°C for 30 min and at -78°C for 1 h. The cold solution was poured onto 130 ml of ice-water, the pH was adjusted to 4 with 6.5 ml of aqueous HCl (37%) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with dichloromethane, the organic layers were washed with brine, dried and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica (n-heptane/AcOEt, various ratios) to give the tetronic acid methylesters II (A = O).

General procedure B: Preparation of the tetronic acids III (A = O)

A mixture of the tetronic acid methylester II ($A = O$, 10 mmole) and 15 ml of aqueous HCl (37%) was stirred at 40 °C until completion of the reaction. The suspension was filtered and the residue washed with ice-cold water and dried. An oily reaction mixture was extracted with dichloromethane, the organic layers were washed with brine, dried and evaporated. The residue was either triturated with AcOEt/hexane or chromatographed with dichloromethane/MeOH (various ratios) to give the tetronic acids III ($A = O$).

General procedure C: Preparation of the tetramic acids III ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl)

To a mixture of the aminoacid methylester VII ($A = NH_2$ or $A = N(H)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, 18 mmole) in dichloromethane (60 ml) was subsequently added at 0 °C triethylamine (56 mmole) and chlorocarbonyl-acetic acid ethyl ester (21.5 mmole) and stirring was continued overnight. The suspension was filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the residue was partitioned between diluted aqueous hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried evaporated and the residue chromatographed on silica using cyclohexane/ethyl acetate (2:1) to give the malonamide VIII ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl).

A mixture of the malonamide VIII ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, 7 mmole) in toluene (12 ml) was treated at 22 °C with a solution of potassium hexamethyldisilazide in THF (0.9 M, 7 mmole) and stirring was continued for 1 – 16 h. The suspension was filtered and the residue dried to give the tetramic acid derivative IX ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl).

A mixture of the tetramic acid derivative IX ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, 7 mmole) in acetic acid (40 ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (4 ml) was heated to reflux for 1 – 5 h. The mixture was evaporated and the residue chromatographed on silica using diethyl ether to give the tetramic acid III ($A = NH$ or $A = N-C_{1-6}$ alkyl).

Example A

Preparation of 4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one

A1. Using general procedure A, acetophenone was reacted with 3(E)-methoxy-acrylic acid methyl ester to give rac-4-methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one as a colorless solid. MS: 204.1 ($[M]^+$).

A2. rac-4-Methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (0.50 g) was separated on a Chiralpack AD using n-heptane/ethanol 9:1 to give (S)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (0.24

g as the faster eluting peak and (R)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (0.24 g) as the slower eluting peak.

A3. Using general procedure B, (S)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one was hydrolyzed to give (S)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one as a colorless solid. MS: 190.2 ($[M]^+$). $[\alpha]_{365\text{nm}}: -420.4^\circ$ (1%, CHCl_3).

A4. Using general procedure B, (R)-4-methoxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one was hydrolyzed to give (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one as a colorless solid. MS: 190.2 ($[M]^+$). $[\alpha]_{365\text{nm}}: +441.5^\circ$ (1%, CHCl_3).

Example B

Preparation of rac-5-(2-Cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one

B1. Using general procedure A, cyclohexanepropanal (Stratakis, Manolis et al., Journal of Organic Chemistry (2002), 67(25), 8758-8763) was reacted with 3(E)-methoxy-acrylic acid methyl ester to give rac-5-(2-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-methoxy-5H-furan-2-one as a colorless solid. MS: 225.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

B2. Using general procedure B, rac-5-(2-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-methoxy-5H-furan-2-one was hydrolyzed to give rac-5-(2-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one as a brown oil. MS: 211.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example C

Preparation of rac-1-hydroxy-7a-methyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-pyrrolizin-3-one

Using general procedure C, rac-2-methyl-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid methylester was converted to the title compound obtained as a yellow solid. MS: 154.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example D

Preparation of (R)-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

Using general procedure C, (R)-2-amino-2-methyl-3-phenyl-propionic acid methylester was converted to the title compound obtained as a white solid. MS: 204.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example E

Preparation of (R)-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

Using general procedure C, (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethyl-butyric acid methyl ester was converted to the title compound obtained as a white solid. MS: 156.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example F

Preparation of (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

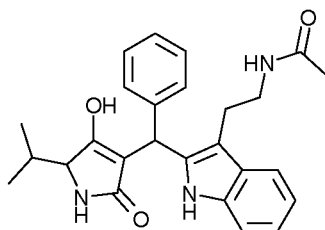
Using general procedure C, (R)-2-amino-2-phenyl-propionic acid methyl ester was converted to the title compound [Lit. 19] obtained as a colourless oil. MS: 190.3 ($[M+H]^+$). $[\alpha]_{365\text{nm}}: +360.9^\circ$ (c = 1%, CHCl_3).

General Procedure D: Coupling of an vinylogous acid III an aldehyde IV and an indole V

A solution of the vinylogous acid (1 mmole), the aldehyde (1.3 mmole) and the indole (1 mmole) in acetic acid (2 ml) was stirred at 70 °C for 16 h. The suspension was filtered and the residue washed with MeOH/Et₂O (1:10). If no precipitations occurred, the solution was purified on preparative HPLC (RP-18, CH₃CN/H₂O, gradient).

Example 1

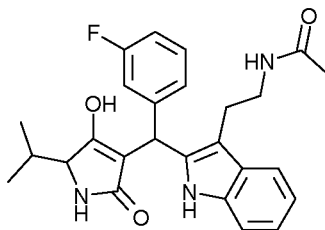
N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Literature (hereinafter mentioned as Lit.). 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS: 432.5 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 2

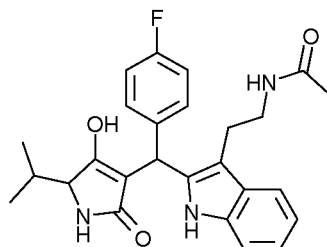
N-(2-{2-[(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with 3-fluoro-benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 450.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 3

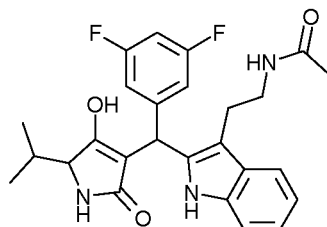
N-(2-{2-[(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with 4-fluoro-benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 450.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 4

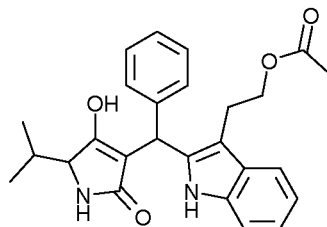
N-(2-{2-[(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with 3,5-difluoro-benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 468.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 5

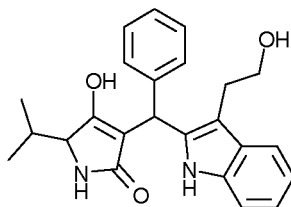
Acetic acid 2-{2-[(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl ester



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethanol to give the title compound as an orange foam. MS: 433.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 6

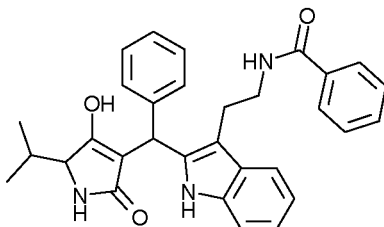
4-Hydroxy-3-[[3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



A solution of acetic acid 2-{2-[(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl ester (40 mg) and LiOH (8.5 mg) in MeOH (0.5 ml) was stirred at 22 °C for 30 min and evaporated. The residue was partitioned between 0.1 N aqueous HCl and AcOEt and the organic layer was dried and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica using CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (10 : 3) to give the title compound as an orange foam. MS: 391.1 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 7

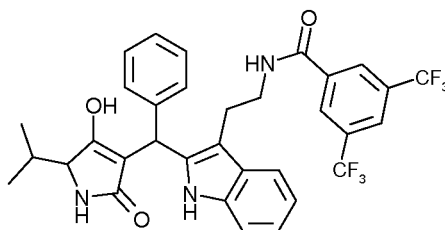
N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-benzamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-benzamide to give the title compound as a grey solid. MS: 494.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 8

N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzamide



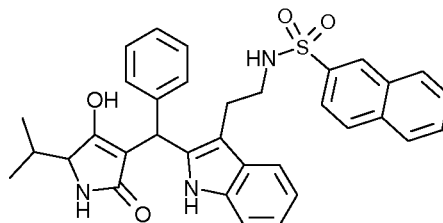
8.1. Preparation of N-[2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzamide

To a solution of 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine (1.0 g) in CH_2Cl_2 was added at 22 °C NEt_3 (1.74 ml) and 3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzoyl chloride (1.24 ml) and stirring was continued at 22 °C for 16 h. The mixture was washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and brine and the organic layer was dried and evaporated to give the title compound as a brown solid. MS: 401.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

8.2. Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzamide to give N-(2-{2-[(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-benzamide as a red solid. MS: 630.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 9

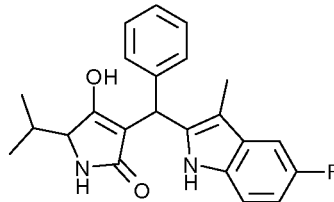
Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid (2-{2-[(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-amide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid [2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-amide (Lit. 1) to give the title compound as an orange solid. MS: 580.3 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 10

3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

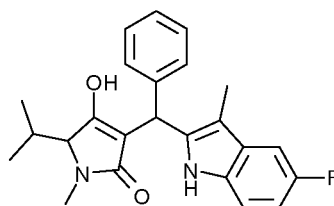


Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 377.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 11

3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

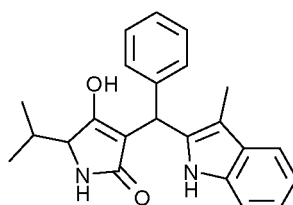
28



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 12) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 391.3 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 12

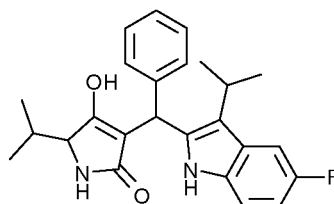
4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-3-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 361.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 13

3-[(5-Fluoro-3-isopropyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



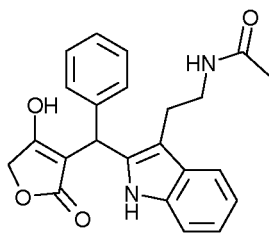
13.1. 5-fluoro-3-isopropyl-1H-indole was prepared in analogy to Lit. 10 as a brownish oil, MS: 177.0 ($[M]^+$).

13.2. Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-isopropyl-1H-indole to give 3-[(5-fluoro-3-isopropyl-

1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one as a orange solid. MS: 405.2 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 14

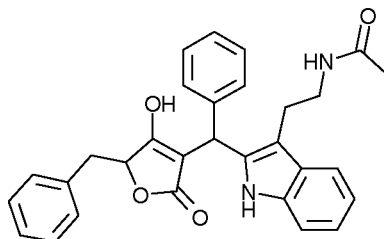
N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as orange foam. MS: 391.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 15

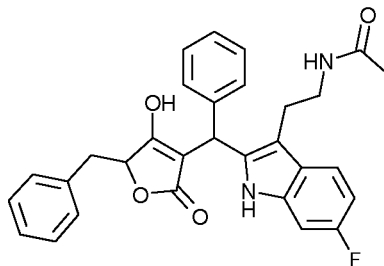
N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 481.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 16

N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



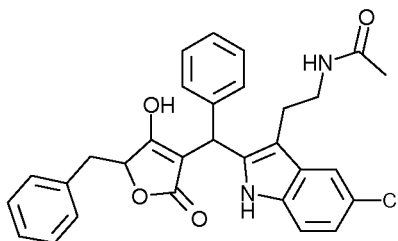
16.1. N-[2-(6-Fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide

To a solution of 2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine (0.88 g) and NEt₃ (2.27 ml) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 ml) was added acetic acid anhydride (0.43 ml) and stirring was continued at 22 °C for 1 h. The mixture was washed with 1 N aqueous HCl, the organic layer was dried and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica using CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (25 : 1) to give the title compound as a pale yellow oil. MS: 219.1 ([M-H]⁻).

16.2. Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give N-(2-{2-[(5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide as a white solid. MS: 497.4 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 17

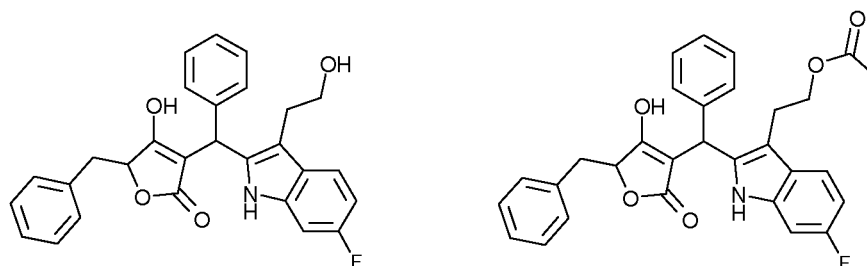
N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Lit. 2) to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 513.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 18 and 19

5-Benzyl-3-[[6-fluoro-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one and Acetic acid 2-{2-[(5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl ester

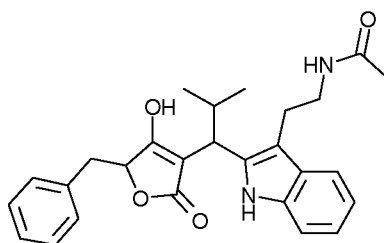


Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethanol (Lit. 3). The mixture was separated by HPLC to give the first title compound as a pale brown solid. MS: 456.3 ([M-H]⁻).

The second fraction contained the second title compound as an orange. MS: 498.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 20

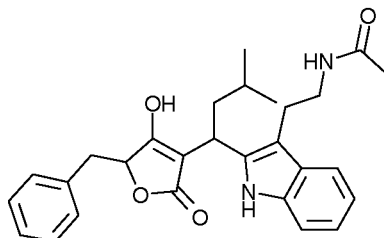
N-(2-{2-[1-(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-2-methyl-propyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with 2-methyl-propionaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 445.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 21

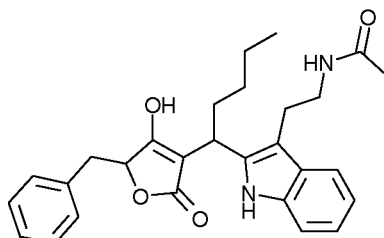
N-(2-{2-[1-(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-3-methyl-butyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with 3-methyl-butylaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide) to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 459.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 22

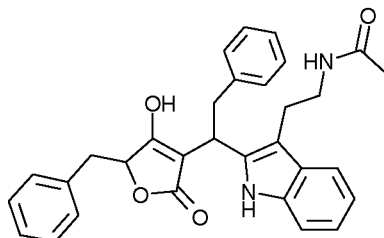
N-(2-{2-[1-(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-pentyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with pentanal and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide) to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 459.3 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 23

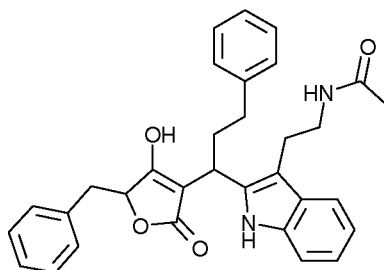
N-(2-{2-[1-(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-2-phenyl-ethyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with phenyl-acetaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide) to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 493.0 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 24

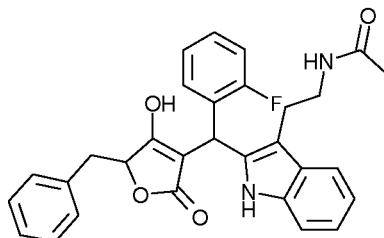
N-(2-{2-[1-(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-3-phenyl-propyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with 3-phenyl-propionaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide) to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 507.2 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 25

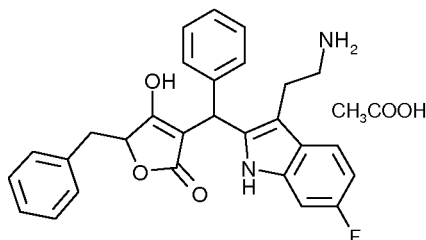
N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with 2-fluoro-benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide) to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 497.3 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 26

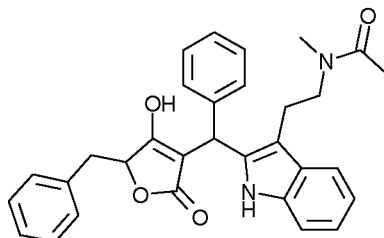
3-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-fluoro-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one; salt with acetic acid



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine to give the title compound as pale red foam. MS: 457.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 27

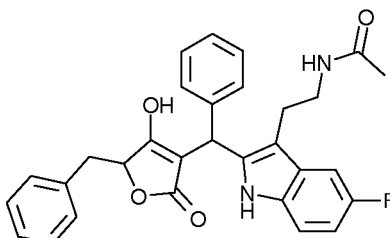
N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-N-methyl-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-N-methyl-acetamide (Lit. 4) to give the title compound as pale yellow solid. MS: 493.3 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 28

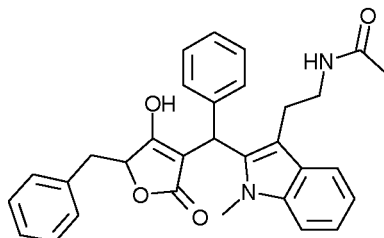
N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Lit. 5) to give the title compound as pale yellow solid. MS: 497.4 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 29

N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide

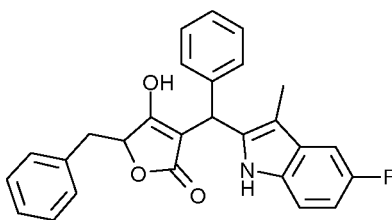


29.1. N-[2-(1-Methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide was prepared from 2-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine by acylation as described in Example 16.1. to give a pale green oil, MS: 217.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

29.2. Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give N-(2-{2-[(5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide as red solid. MS: 493.3 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 30

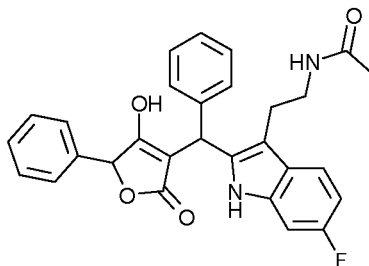
5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure C, 5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as colourless solid. MS: 426.1 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 31

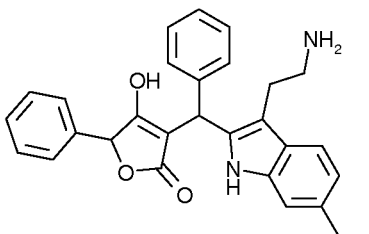
N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 14) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 485.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 32

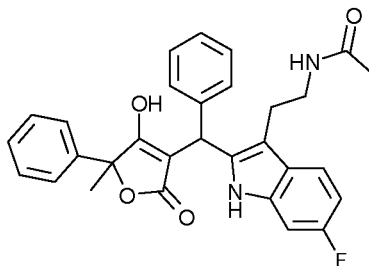
3-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-ethyl-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 14) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine (Lit. 8) to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 453.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 33

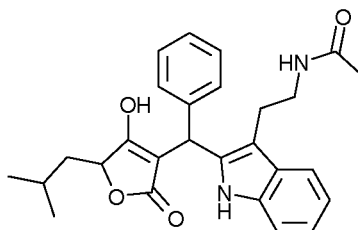
N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (Example A2) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 499.5 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 34

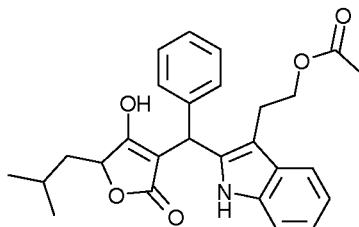
N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isobutyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isobutyl-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 14) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 441.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 35

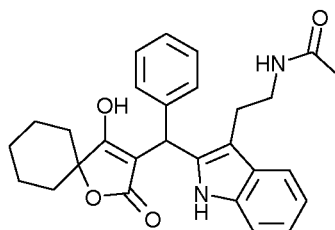
Acetic acid 2-{2-[(4-hydroxy-5-isobutyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl ester



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-isobutyl-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 14) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethanol to give the title compound as orange solid. MS: 448.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 36

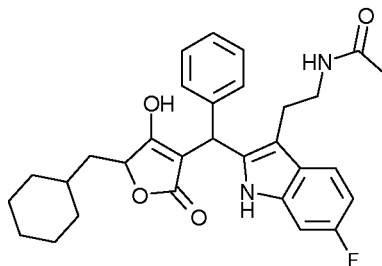
N-(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1-oxa-spiro[4.5]dec-3-en-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-1-oxa-spiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one (Lit. 15) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 459.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 37

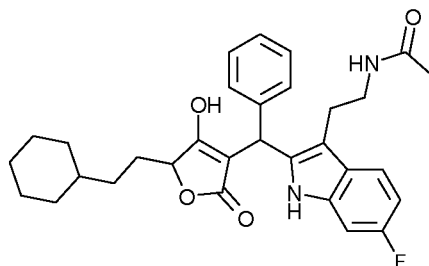
N-(2-{2-[(5-Cyclohexylmethyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-cyclohexylmethyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale red solid. MS: 503.0 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 38

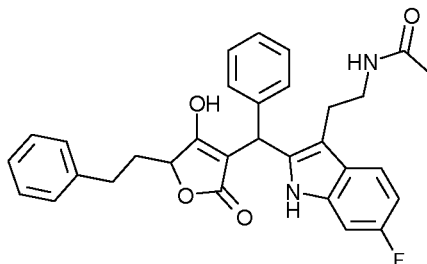
N-[2-(2-{[5-(2-Cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 5-(2-cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Example B2) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale green solid. MS: 517.2 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 39

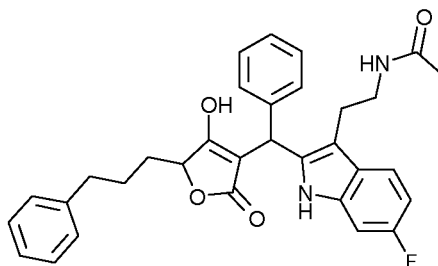
N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-5-phenethyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-phenethyl-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale red solid. MS: 511.1 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 40

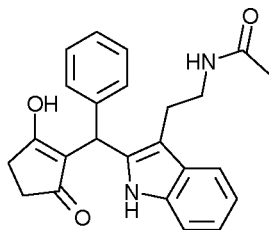
N-[2-(6-Fluoro-2-{[4-hydroxy-2-oxo-5-(3-phenyl-propyl)-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 4-hydroxy-5-(3-phenyl-propyl)-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as pale red solid. MS: 525.2 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 41

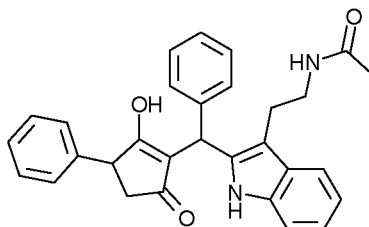
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 16) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a pink solid. MS: 387.4 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 42

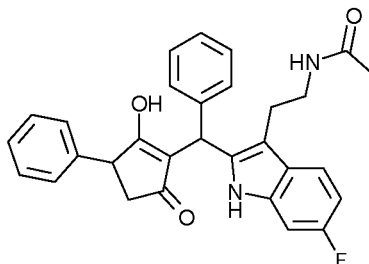
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a pink solid. MS: 465.0 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 43

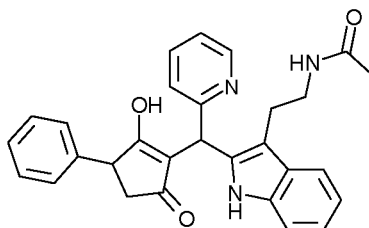
N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Example 18.1.) to give the title compound as a pink solid. MS: 483.5 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 44

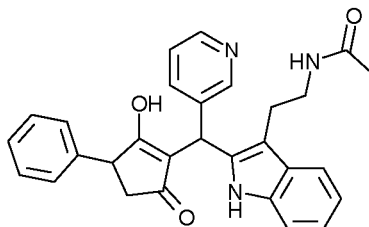
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-pyridin-2-yl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with pyridine-2-carbaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 466.3 ([M+H]⁺).

Example 45

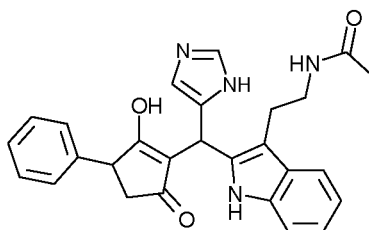
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-pyridin-3-yl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with pyridine-3-carbaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 466.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 46

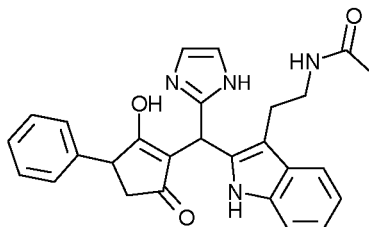
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with 3H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 455.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 47

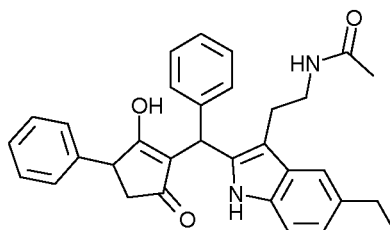
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with 1H-imidazole-2-carbaldehyde and N-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 455.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 48

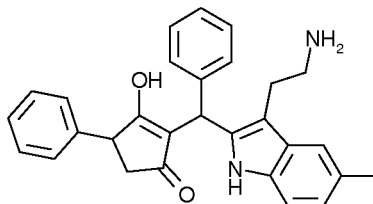
N-(2-{5-Ethyl-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Lit. 6) to give the title compound as an orange solid. MS: 493.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 49

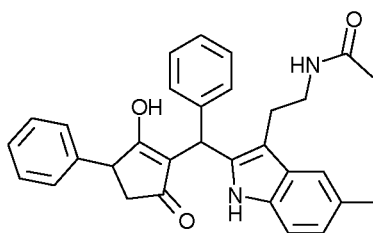
2-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-5-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(5-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine to give the title compound as orange solid. MS: 437.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 50

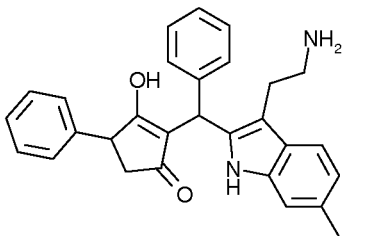
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Lit. 7) to give the title compound as orange solid. MS: 479.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 51

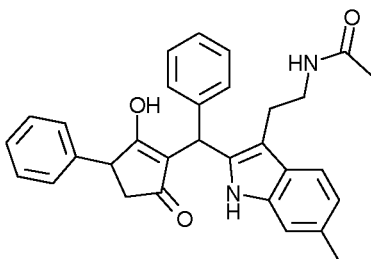
2-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-ethyl-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine (Lit. 8) to give the title compound as a pale brown solid. MS: 451.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 52

N-(2-{6-Ethyl-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide

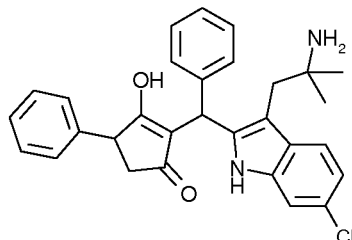


52.1 N-[2-(6-Ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide was prepared from 2-(6-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylamine (Lit. 8) as described in Example 16.1.

52.2. Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give N-(2-{6-ethyl-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide as a pale brown solid. MS: 493.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 53

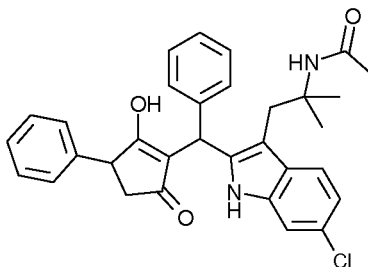
2-[[3-(2-Amino-2-methyl-propyl)-6-chloro-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamine (prepared in analogy to Lit. 9) to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS: 485.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 54

N-(2-{6-Chloro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide

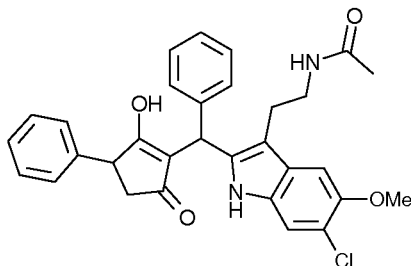


54.1. N-[2-(6-Chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide was prepared from 2-(6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamine (prepared in analogy to Lit. 9) by acylation as described in Example 16.1.

54.2. Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide to give N-(2-{6-chloro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide as a pale yellow solid. MS: 527.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 55

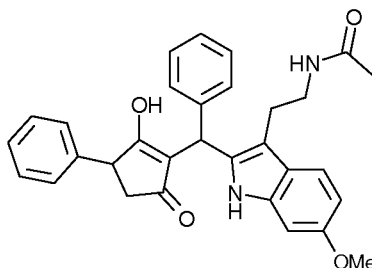
H-(2-{6-Chloro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-chloro-5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a pale red solid. MS: 529.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 56

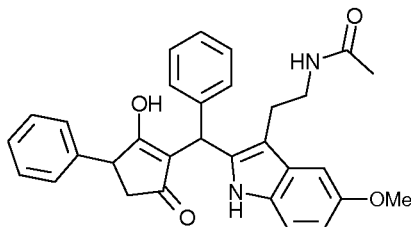
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide (Lit. 7) to give the title compound as a pale red solid. MS: 495.5 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 57

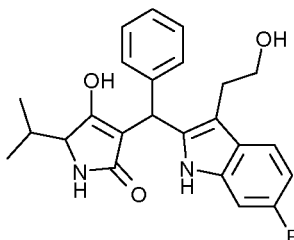
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide



Using general procedure C, 3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as a pale red solid. MS: 495.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 58

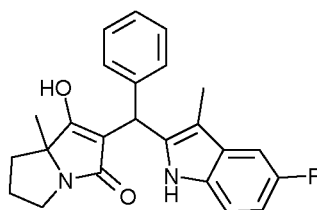
3-[[6-Fluoro-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, rac-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 11) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 2-(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethanol to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS: 409.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 59

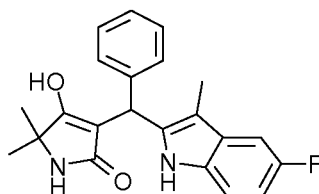
2-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1-hydroxy-7a-methyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-pyrrolizin-3-one



Using general procedure D, rac-1-hydroxy-7a-methyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-pyrrolizin-3-one (Example C) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a red solid. MS: 391.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 60

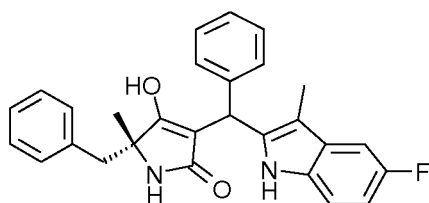
3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, rac-4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Lit. 18) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 365.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 61

(R)-5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

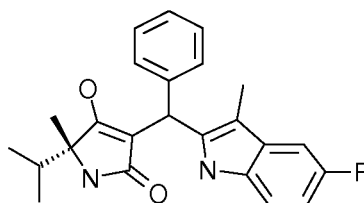


Using general procedure D, (R)-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example D) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 441.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 62

(R)-3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one

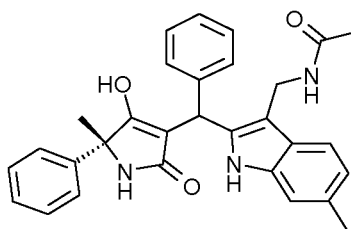
52



Using general procedure D, (R)- 4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-5-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example E) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid. MS: 393.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 63

N-{2-[(R)-4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl}-acetamide



63.1. 6-Methyl-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde oxime

To a solution of 6-methyl-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde (0.96 g, Lit. 20) in ethanol (30 ml) was added at 22°C hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.46 g) and sodium acetate (0.54 g) and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. The mixture was evaporated and the residue triturated with water and dichloromethane/n-heptane (1:1) and dried to give the title compound (0.96 g) as a pink solid. MS: 175.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

63.2. C-(6-Methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-methylamine

To a mixture of 6-methyl-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde oxime (0.66 g) and $NiCl_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$ (0.97 g) in methanol (60 ml) was added at 22°C sodium borohydride (3.04 g) in portions. The suspension was filtered and the filtrate evaporated. The residue was partitioned between aqueous NH_3 (1%) and ethyl acetate, the organic layer was dried and evaporated to give the crude title compound as a yellow semi solid (0.68 g).

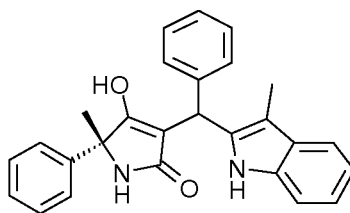
63.3. N-(6-Methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-acetamide

To a solution of C-(6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-methylamine (0.24 g) in dichloromethane (4 ml) was added acetic anhydride (0.14 ml) and pyridine (0.13 ml) and stirring was continued at 22°C for 20 min. The mixture was washed with aqueous HCl (1N), the organic layer was dried and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica using dichloromethane/methanol (70:1) to give the title compound as a colourless foam (0.15 g). MS: 203.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

63.4. Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example F) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-(6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-acetamide to give the title compound as a white solid. MS: 478.4 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 64

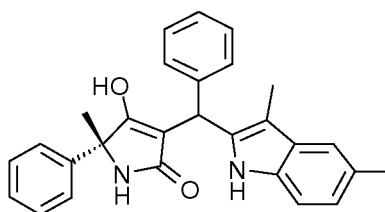
(R)-4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-3-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (prepared according to Lit. 11, see also Lit. 19) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow foam. MS: 409.2 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 65

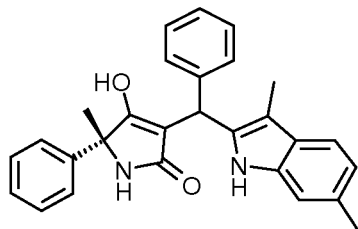
(R)-3-[(3,5-Dimethyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (prepared according to Lit. 11, see also Lit. 19) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3,5-dimethyl-1H-indole (Lit. 21) to give the title compound as a yellow foam. MS: 423.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 66

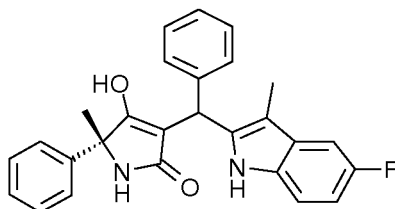
(R)-3-[(3,6-Dimethyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (prepared according to Lit. 11, see also Lit. 19) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3,6-dimethyl-1H-indole (Lit. 22) to give the title compound as a yellow foam. MS: 423.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 67

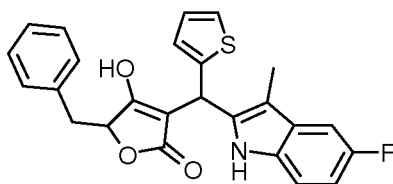
(R)-3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (prepared according to Lit. 11, see also Lit. 19) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a pale yellow foam. MS: 425.4 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 68

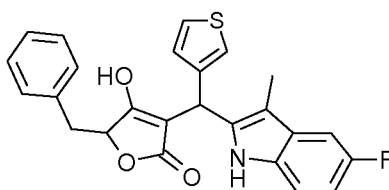
5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-thiophen-2-yl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, rac-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with thiophene-2-carbaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a red solid. MS: 434.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 69

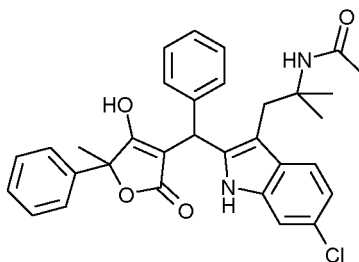
5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-thiophen-3-yl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, rac-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one (Lit. 13) was reacted with thiophene-3-carbaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a colourless solid. MS: 434.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 70

N-(2-{6-Chloro-2-[(4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide



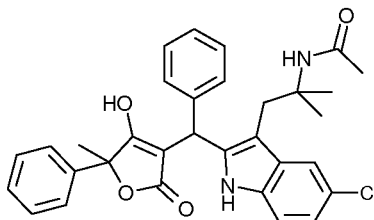
70.1. N-[2-(6-Chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide

2-(6-Chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamine (prepared in analogy to Lit. 9) was acylated as described in Example 63.3 to give the title compound as a brown semi solid.

70.2. Using general procedure D, rac-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (prepared according to Example A3) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 543.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 71

N-(2-{5-Chloro-2-[(4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide



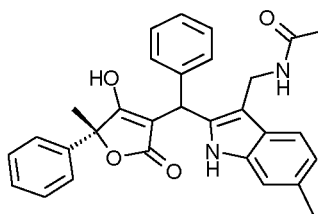
71.1. N-[2-(5-Chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide

2-(5-Chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethylamine (Lit. 23) was acylated as described in Example 63.3. to give the title compound as a colourless solid. MS: 263.1 ($[M-H]^-$).

71.2. Using general procedure D, rac-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one (prepared according to Example A3) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-[2-(5-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl]-acetamide to give the title compound as pale brown solid. MS: 543.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 72

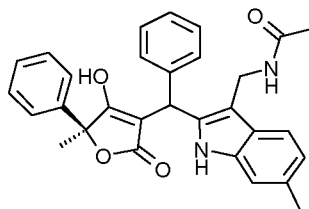
N-{2-[(R)-4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl}-acetamide



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A4) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-(6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-acetamide (from Example 63.3) to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 479.4 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 73

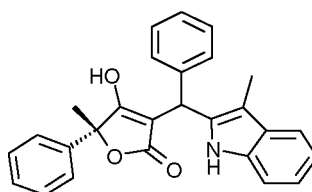
N-{2-[[[(S)-4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl}-acetamide



Using general procedure D, (S)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A3) was reacted with benzaldehyde and N-(6-methyl-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-acetamide (from Example 63.3) to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 479.4 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 74

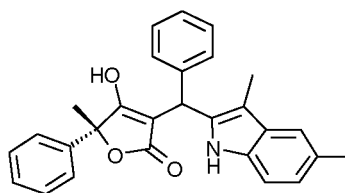
(R)-4-Hydroxy-5-methyl-3-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A4) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 408.4 ([M-H]⁻).

Example 75

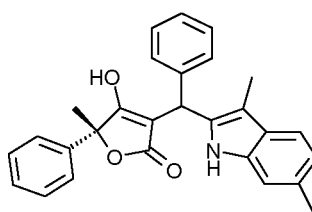
(R)-3-[(3,5-Dimethyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A4) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3,5-dimethyl-1H-indole (Lit. 21) to give the title compound as a pale brown solid. MS: 422.5 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 76

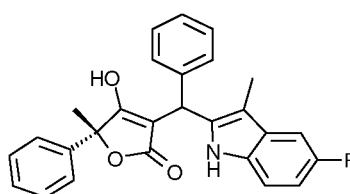
(R)-3-[(3,6-Dimethyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A4) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3,6-dimethyl-1H-indole (Lit. 22) to give the title compound as a pale brown solid. MS: 422.4 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 77

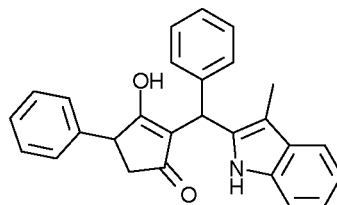
(R)-3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one



Using general procedure D, (R)-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one (Example A4) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a yellow solid. MS: 426.1 ($[M-H]^-$).

Example 78

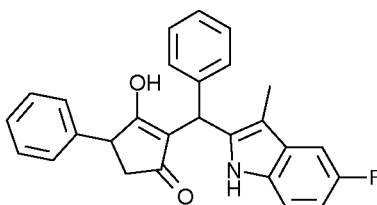
3-Hydroxy-2-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone



Using general procedure D, rac-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a red solid. MS: 394.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 79

2-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone



Using general procedure D, rac-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone (Lit. 17) was reacted with benzaldehyde and 5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indole to give the title compound as a red solid. MS: 412.0 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example A

Film coated tablets containing the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Per tablet</u>	
Kernel:		
Compound of formula (I)	10.0 mg	200.0 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	23.5 mg	43.5 mg
Lactose hydrous	60.0 mg	70.0 mg
Povidone K30	12.5 mg	15.0 mg

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Sodium starch glycolate	12.5 mg	17.0 mg
Magnesium stearate	1.5 mg	4.5 mg
(Kernel Weight)	120.0 mg	350.0 mg
Film Coat:		
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	3.5 mg	7.0 mg
Polyethylene glycol 6000	0.8 mg	1.6 mg
Talc	1.3 mg	2.6 mg
Iron oxyde (yellow)	0.8 mg	1.6 mg
Titan dioxide	0.8 mg	1.6 mg

The active ingredient is sieved and mixed with microcrystalline cellulose and the mixture is granulated with a solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone in water. The granulate is mixed with sodium starch glycolate and magnesium stearate and compressed to yield kernels of 120 or 350 mg respectively. The kernels are lacquered with an aqueous solution / suspension of the above mentioned film coat.

Example B

Capsules containing the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Per capsule</u>
Compound of formula (I)	25.0 mg
Lactose	150.0 mg
Maize starch	20.0 mg
Talc	5.0 mg

The components are sieved and mixed and filled into capsules of size 2.

Example C

Injection solutions can have the following composition:

Compound of formula (I)	3.0 mg
Polyethylene Glycol 400	150.0 mg
Acetic Acid	q.s. ad pH 5.0
Water for injection solutions	Ad 1.0 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in a mixture of Polyethylene Glycol 400 and water for injection (part). The pH is adjusted to 5.0 by Acetic Acid. The volume is adjusted to 1.0 ml by addition of the residual amount of water. The solution is filtered, filled into vials using an appropriate overage and sterilized.

Example D

Soft gelatin capsules containing the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

Capsule contents

Compound of formula (I)	5.0 mg
Yellow wax	8.0 mg
Hydrogenated Soya bean oil	8.0 mg
Partially hydrogenated plant oils	34.0 mg
Soya bean oil	110.0 mg
Weight of capsule contents	165.0 mg

Gelatin capsule

Gelatin	75.0 mg
Glycerol 85 %	32.0 mg
Karion 83	8.0 mg (dry matter)
Titan dioxide	0.4 mg
Iron oxide yellow	1.1 mg

The active ingredient is dissolved in a warm melting of the other ingredients and the mixture is filled into soft gelatin capsules of appropriate size. The filled soft gelatin capsules are treated according to the usual procedures.

Example E

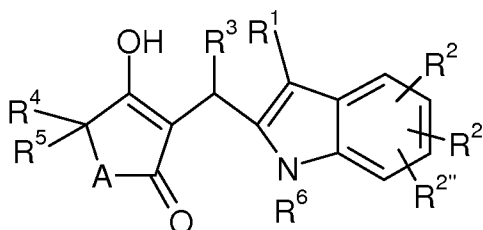
Sachets containing the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

Compound of formula (I)	50.0 mg
Lactose, fine powder	1015.0 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose (AVICEL PH 102)	1400.0 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	14.0 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidon K 30	10.0 mg
Magnesiumstearate	10.0 mg
Flavoring additives	1.0 mg

The active ingredient is mixed with lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and granulated with a mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidon in water. The granulate is mixed with magnesiumstearate and the flavouring additives and filled into sachets.

Claims:

1. Compounds of formula (I)



(I)

wherein

A is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$ or $-\text{NR}'-$, in which R' is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, or

R' and R^4 form C_{2-5} alkylene;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy,

$-\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, $-(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-\text{NR}'\text{R}''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroalkyl, formyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heterocyclylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylsulfonyl and optionally substituted heterocyclylsulfonyl, or

$-(\text{C}_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-\text{OR}'$, in which R' is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, heteroalkyl, formyl or C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl;

R^2 , $\text{R}^{2'}$ and $\text{R}^{2''}$ are independently hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di- C_{1-6} alkyl substituted amino, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy;

R³ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, heteroalkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or

R⁴ and R⁵, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl ring or optionally substituted heterocyclyl ring;

R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

and prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

wherein

the term "heteroalkyl" means C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted by one or more substituents selected independently from the group consisting of nitro, hydroxy, halogen, cyano, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, formyl, C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ alkyl sulfinyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl sulfonyl, amino and mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino.

the term "aryl" means phenyl or naphthyl;

the term "heteroaryl" means a monocyclic or bicyclic ring of 5 to 12 ring atoms having at least one aromatic ring containing one, two, or three ring heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, the remaining ring atoms being C, with the understanding that the attachment point of the heteroaryl radical will be on an aromatic ring;

the term “heterocyclyl” means non-aromatic mono- or bi-cyclic radicals of three to eight ring atoms in which one or two ring atoms are heteroatoms selected from N, O, or S(O)_n (where n is an integer from 0 to 2), the remaining ring atoms being C;

the term “optionally substituted aryl”, “optionally substituted heteroaryl”, “optionally substituted heterocyclyl” and “optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl” means, respectively aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl and C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, mono- or di- C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted amino and heteroalkyl.

2. The compounds according to claim 1, wherein R³ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted aryl C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl C₁₋₆ alkyl.
3. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein R³ is C₁₋₆ alkyl; phenyl C₁₋₆ alkyl; phenyl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms; or heteroaryl optionally substituted by one to three fluorine atoms, in which heteroaryl is a monocyclic aromatic radical of 5 or 6 ring atoms, containing one or two ring nitrogen atoms or one ring sulfur atom.
4. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R³ is phenyl.
5. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted heteroarylcarbonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl and optionally substituted heteroarylsulfonyl or $-(C_{0-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl.
6. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R¹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-NR'R''$, in which R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acetyl, arylcarbonyl, in which aryl is optionally substituted by one or two perfluoro methyl and arylsulfonyl or $-(C_{2-6} \text{ alkylene})-OR'$, in which R' is hydrogen or acetyl.

7. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^1 is 2-aminoethyl, 2-acetylaminethyl, 2-acetylamin-2,2-dimethylethyl, methyl, isopropyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.
8. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are independently hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy.
9. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy.
10. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl or methoxy.
11. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein two of R^2 , $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ are hydrogen, and the other is at 5 or 6 position of the indole ring and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl and ethyl.
12. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein R^6 is hydrogen.
13. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein
 - R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C_{1-6} alkyl and
 - R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl; or
 - R^4 and R^5 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C_{3-7} cycloalkyl ring.
14. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein A is $-CH_2-$.
15. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein A is $-CH_2-$, R^4 is phenyl and R^5 is hydrogen.
16. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein A is $-NR'-$, in which R' is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.

17. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13 and 16, wherein A is -NR', in which R' is hydrogen or methyl, R⁴ is isopropyl and R⁵ is hydrogen.
18. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein A is -O-.
19. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13 and 18, wherein A is -O-, R⁴ is hydrogen, phenyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl C₁₋₆ alkyl or optionally substituted aryl C₁₋₆ alkyl and R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; or
- R⁴ and R⁵, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form optionally substituted C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl ring.
20. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 13, 18 and 19, wherein A is -O-, R⁴ is phenyl, benzyl, isobutyl, 2-cyclohexylethyl or phenethyl and R⁵ is hydrogen or methyl.
21. The compounds according to claim 1, which is
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1-methyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 4-Hydroxy-5-isopropyl-3-[(3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- 3-[(5-Fluoro-3-isopropyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-1,5-dihydro-pyrrol-2-one,
- N-(2-{2-[(5-Benzyl-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,
- 5-Benzyl-3-[[6-fluoro-3-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one,
- 3-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-fluoro-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-5-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one; salt with acetic acid,

5-Benzyl-3-[(5-fluoro-3-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-4-hydroxy-5H-furan-2-one,

(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-oxo-5-phenyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

(2-{2-[(4-Hydroxy-5-isobutyl-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-[2-(2-{[5-(2-Cyclohexyl-ethyl)-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl]-phenyl-methyl}-6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-ethyl]-acetamide,

N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-5-phenethyl-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{6-Fluoro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

N-(2-{5-Ethyl-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

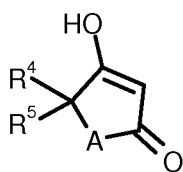
N-(2-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-5-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl}-ethyl)-acetamide,

2-[[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-6-ethyl-1H-indol-2-yl]-phenyl-methyl]-3-hydroxy-4-phenyl-cyclopent-2-enone or

N-(2-{6-Chloro-2-[(2-hydroxy-5-oxo-3-phenyl-cyclopent-1-enyl)-phenyl-methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-acetamide.

22. A process for the manufacture of the compounds of Formula (I), comprising the step of coupling of a compound of Formula (III)

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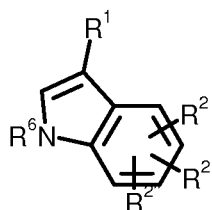
(III) ,

a compound of Formula (IV)



(IV)

and a compound of Formula (V)



(V) ,

wherein A, R¹, R², R^{2'}, R^{2''}, R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined in claim 1.

23. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound according to any of claims 1 to 21 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
24. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 21 for use as therapeutic active substances.
25. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 21 for use as therapeutic active substances for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of allergic, inflammatory or fibrotic diseases.

26. Use of compounds according to any of claims 1 to 21 for the preparation of medicaments for the therapeutic and/or prophylactic treatment of allergic, inflammatory or fibrotic diseases.
27. The use according to claim 26, wherein the disease is allergy, asthma, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, critical limb ischemia, vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque patients, unstable angina, congestive heart failure, left ventricular hypertrophy, ischemia reperfusion injury, stroke, cardiomyopathy, restenosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetic nephropathy, irritable Bowel Disease, Crohns' disease, atherothrombosis or burns/ulcers in Diabetes/CLI.
28. The invention as hereinbefore defined, particularly with reference to the new compounds, intermediates, medicaments, uses and processes.

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