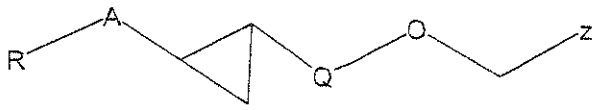
accumulation in the skin (see Colerangle JB. "Regulatory non-clinical photosafety evaluation - An attempt to merge the FDA and EMEA photosafety testing strategies." Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 2009, Jul 16. [Epub ahead of print] and Henry et al. "Can light absorption and photostability data be used to assess the photosafety risks in patients for a new drug molecule?" J. Photochem. Photobiol. B. 2009, 96(1), 57-62).

On the other hand, this conjugated *trans*-stilbene is the basis for GW4064´s activity since the authors mention that the simple reduction of the double bond to an ethylene group results in a reduction in the FXR ligand binding properties.

Accordingly, it is the object of the embodiments disclosed hereinpresent invention to provide a technical solution to overcoming the liabilities of the *trans*-stilbene moiety containing FXR agonists disclosed in WO 2000/037077 while maintaining or even improving the binding potency to FXR as opposed to the reduction in FXR binding activity that is observed with the naphtoic acid analogs of GW4064 that are described in Akwabi-Ameyaw et al.

This object has been solved by providing the compounds of claim 1. Preferred embodiments are disclosed in the claims as well as in the following description. The present disclosureinvention uses the conversion of the *trans*-stilbene double bond into a cyclopropyl moiety, which may be achieved by carbene addition, yielding compounds that show a suprisingly complete elimination of the UV induced photolability while overcoming the potentially toxic properties of the *trans*-stilbene at the same time. The racemic mixtures that are obtained display FXR agonist properties that are similar to the values that are obtained with the respective *trans*-stilbene containing molecules. Moreover, the chiral separation of the racemic mixtures yielded single enantiomers that showed even superior FXR binding and transactivation properties as opposed to the corresponding *trans*-stilbene containing molecules or the related naphtoic acid analogs that are published in Akwabi-Ameyaw et al. Hence the present disclosureinvention provides for a superior solution to the technical liability problem that is exerted by *trans*-stilbene containg FXR compounds as opposed to other technical solutions as published in Akwabi-Ameyaw et al.

In a first aspect, there is provided a compound according to the following formula (1), an enantiomer, diastereomer, tautomer, or pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof




(1)

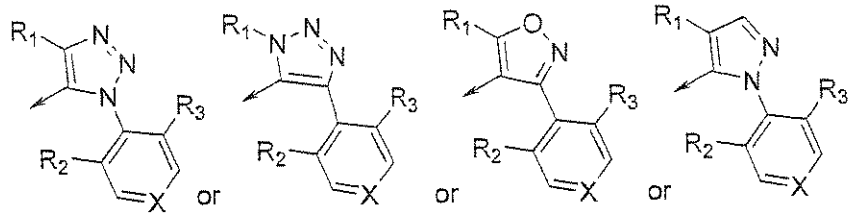
wherein

R is selected from the group consisting of $COOR_6$, $CONR_7R_8$, tetrazolyl or H, with $R_6$ independently selected from the group consisting of H, or straight or branched $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and $R_7$ and $R_8$ independently from each other selected from the group consisting of H, straight or branched $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{1-6}$ haloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylene-$R_9$, $SO_2$-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl wherein $R_9$ is selected from the group consisting of COOH, OH, or $SO_3H$;

A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazolyl, indolyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, indazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzotriazolyl, furanyl, benzothiazolyl, thiazolyl, each optionally substituted with one or two groups independently selected from the group consisting of OH, straight or branched $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl, or halogen;

Q is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, thiophenyl, pyrimidyl, each optionally substituted with one or two groups independently selected from the group consisting of straight or branched $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halogen or $CF_3$;

Z=




wherein

X= CH, N, NO;

$R_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_3$ alkyl, $C_3$-$C_6$ cylcoalkyl, $C_4$-$C_5$ alkylcycloalkyl, wherein $C_{1-3}$ alkyl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy or $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy;

$R_2$ and $R_3$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $C_1$-$C_3$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_3$ haloalkyl, $C_1$-$C_3$ alkoxy, $C_1$-$C_3$ haloalkoxy and halogen.

In a second aspect, there is provided the use of a compound as defined herein for the preparation of a medicament for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases mediated by FXR.

In a third aspect, there is provided the compound as defined herein for use as a medicament.

The compounds of the present disclosure~~invention~~ share a common chemical structure according to formula (1).