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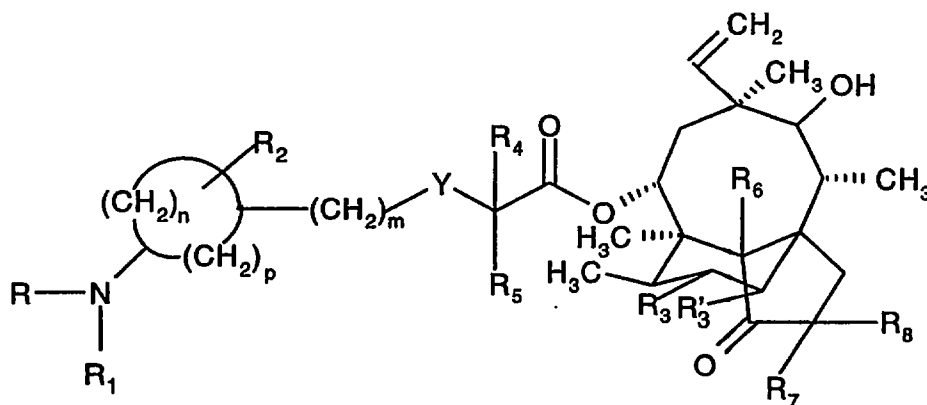
PLEUROMUTILIN DERIVATIVES HAVING ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

The present invention relates to antibacterials; more specifically to mutilins. Pleuromutilins are naturally occurring antibiotics which have antimycoplasmal activity and modest antibacterial activity. We have found mutilins having the principal ring structure of naturally occurring pleuromutilins which have improved antimicrobial, e.g. antibacterial activity.

In one aspect the present invention provides a compound selected from

14-O-[(Cycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl] mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; and 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; such as 14-O-[(aminocycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; 14-O-[(aminocycloalkyl-alkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl] mutilins; 14-O-[(aminocycloalkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; and 14-O-[(aminocycloalkyl-alkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; preferably 14-O-[(aminocycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; e.g. cycloalkyl is preferably (C₃₋₁₂)cycloalkyl; cycloalkoxy is preferably (C₃₋₁₂)cycloalkoxy; alkyl is preferably (C₁₋₄)alkyl; and alkoxy is preferably (C₁₋₄)alkoxy.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula



wherein R is hydrogen; R₁ is hydrogen or a group of formula



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wherein

X is sulphur, oxygen or NR₁₀, wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen or alkyl; and

R₉ is amino, alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; and, if X is oxygen, R₉ is additionally hydrogen;

Y is sulphur or oxygen;



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R_2 is hydrogen or one or more substituents, e.g. including substituents such as conventional in organic, e.g. (pleuro)mutilin, chemistry; R_4 is hydrogen or alkyl; R_5 is hydrogen or alkyl; R_3 and R_3' are hydrogen, deuterium, or halogen; R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are hydrogen or deuterium; m is a number selected from 0 to 4, n is a number selected from 0 to 10 and p is a number selected from 0 to 10; with the proviso that n plus p are at least 1; e.g. and preferably less than 13.

In formula I, preferably

R is hydrogen; R_1 is hydrogen or a group of formula $-C(=X)R_9$,

wherein X is oxygen; and

R_9 is alkyl, e.g. (C_{1-8}) alkyl, such as (C_{1-4}) alkyl, e.g. unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, e.g. substituted by groups which are conventional in organic, e.g. pleuromutilin, chemistry, e.g. one or more amino; e.g. if R_9 is alkyl substituted by amino, R_9 is preferably the residue of an amino acid, e.g. including valine, e.g. said residue includes that part of an amino acid

which remains if the carboxylic group is splitted off;

Y is sulphur;

R_2 is hydrogen;

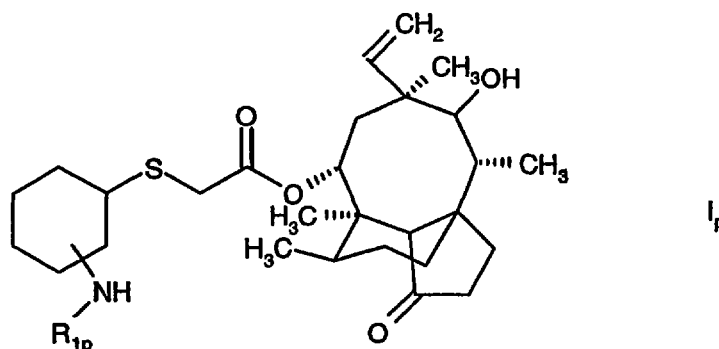
R_4 , R_5 , R_3 , R_3' , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are hydrogen;

m is 0;

n is 3 or 4; and

p is 0 or 1; e.g. and p plus n is 3 or 4.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula



wherein R_{1p} is hydrogen or the residue of an amino acid; e.g. valyl; e.g. R_{1p} is a group of formula $-CO-R_{9p}$ wherein R_{9p} is the residue of an amino acid which remains if the carboxylic group is splitted off.

In formula I_p a group -NH-R_{1p} may be in any position of the cyclohexyl ring system and is preferably in position 2 or in position 3. Amino acid in the meaning of R_{1p} includes any amino acid, preferably valine; and R_{1p} is preferably a group -CH(NH₂)-CH(CH₃)₂. The amine
5 group in said amino acid residue may be unprotected or protected, e.g. by appropriate amino acid protection groups, e.g. such as conventional, for example tert.butoxycarbonyl; and is preferably unprotected.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound selected from

10 14-O-[(Aminocyclohexan-2-yl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilin, 14-O-[(aminocyclohexan-3-yl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilin, 14-O-[(N-valyl-aminocyclohexan-2-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, and 14-O-[(N-valyl-aminocyclohexan-3-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, e.g. including 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(R)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(S)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-
15 aminocyclohexan-3(R)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, and 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-3(S)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin; e.g. in free (base) form or in the form of a salt, such as a hydrochloride.

A compound provided by the present invention is hereinafter designated as "A compound of
20 the present invention". The present invention includes a compound of the present invention, e.g. including a compound of formulae I and I_p, in free (base) form and in the form of a salt, e.g. in the form of a solvate.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention in the
25 form of a salt, or in the form of a salt and in the form of a solvate, or in the form of a solvate.

A salt of a compound of the present invention includes a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, e.g. including a metal salt or an acid addition salt. Metal salts include for example alkali or earth alkali salts; acid addition salts include salts of a compound of the present invention
30 with an acid, e.g. hydrogen fumaric acid, fumaric acid, naphthalin-1,5-sulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, deuteriochloric acid; preferably hydrochloric acid or deuteriochloric acid. A compound of the present invention in free form may be converted into a corresponding compound in the form of a salt; and vice versa. A compound of the present invention in free form or in the form of a salt and in the form of a solvate may be converted into a

corresponding compound in free form or in the form of a salt in unsolvated form; and vice versa.

A compound of the present invention may exist in the form of isomers and mixtures thereof; e.g. a compound of the present invention may contain asymmetric carbon atoms and may thus exist in the form of diastereoisomeres and mixtures thereof.

For example, in a compound of formula I_p, wherein the group -NH-R_{1p} is in position 2 or 3 of the cyclohexyl ring the carbon atom of the cyclohexyl ring which is attached to the side chain of the mutilin ring; and the carbon atom of the cyclohexyl ring to which the group -NH-R_{1p} is attached; both are asymmetric carbon atoms. A compound of formula I_p, wherein the group -NH-R_{1p} is in position 2 or 3 of the cyclohexyl ring may thus exist in (R) and (S) configuration in respect with both of these carbon atoms.

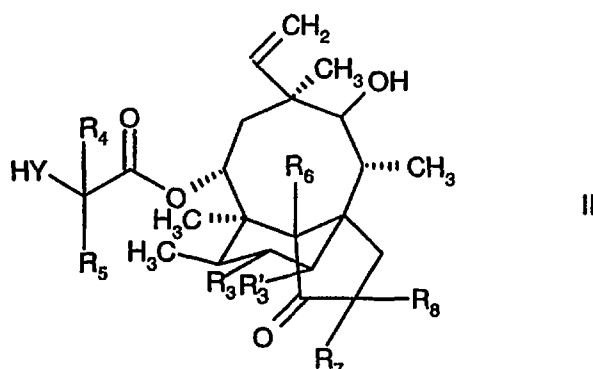
For example, if R_{1p} is the residue of an amino acid, that amino acid may comprise asymmetric carbon atoms. E.g. if R_{1p} is valyl, the carbon atom to which the amine group of said valyl is attached, is an asymmetric carbon atom. A compound of formula I_p wherein R_{1p} is valyl may thus exist in (R) and in (S) configuration in respect with said valyl carbon atom. Isomeric or diastereoisomeric mixtures may be separated as appropriate, e.g. according to a method as conventional, to obtain pure isomers or diastereoisomers, respectively. The present invention includes a compound of the present invention in any isomeric and diastereoisomeric form and in any isomeric and diastereoisomeric mixture. Preferably the configuration in the mutilin ring of a compound of formula I is the same as in a naturally produced pleuromutilin.

A compound of the present invention may be obtained as appropriate, e.g. according to, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional.

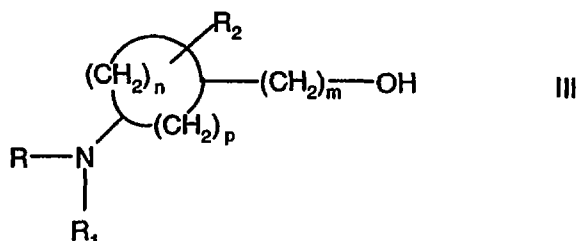
E.g. 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkoxy)acetyl]mutilins; and 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkoxy)acetyl]mutilins of the present invention may be prepared by reacting a 14-O-[(mercapto)acetyl]mutilin, or a 14-O-[(hydroxy)acetyl]mutilin, respectively, with a hydroxycyclalkyl, or a hydroxyalkyl-cycloalkyl, respectively, in an activated form, e.g. in the form of an ester with a sulfonic acid, and isolating a compound of the present invention from the reaction mixture obtained. Any compound of the present invention and any intermediate in the preparation of a compound of the present invention may be obtained as appropriate, e.g. according, such as analogously, to a method as conventional, e.g. or as specified herein, including the examples. A compound of formula I or I_p may be obtained, e.g. according, e.g. analogously,

to a process for the preparation of 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl] mutilins; 14-O-[(cycloalkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; and 14-O-[(cycloalkyl-alkoxy)acetyl] mutilins.

- 5 In another aspect the present invention provides a process for the production of a compound of formula I comprising the steps
- a. reacting a compound of formula



- 10 wherein Y, R₃, R'₃, R₄ and R₅ are as defined above and R₆, R₇ and R₈ are hydrogen, with a compound of formula



- wherein R, R₁, R₂, m, n and p are as defined above, in an activated form, e.g. in the form of an ester with 4-toulenesulfonic acid (tosylate), or of an ester with methylsulfonic acid (mesylate), to obtain a compound of formula I; wherein R₆, R₇ and R₈ are hydrogen and
- 15 Y, R₁, R, R₂, R₃, R'₃, R₄, R₅, m, n and p are as defined above, and, if desired,
- b. introducing deuterium into a compound of formula I obtained in step a, to obtain a compound of formula I, wherein Y, R₁, R, R₂, R₃, R'₃, R₄, R₅, m, n and p are as defined above and R₆, R₇ and R₈ are deuterium.
- 20 A compound of formula II is known or may be obtained according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional.

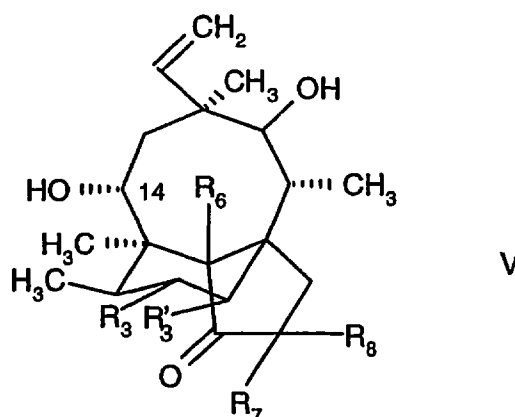
A compound of formula III may be obtained as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a process as conventional. A compound of formula III may preferably be prepared according to the following process, e.g. or as described in the examples:

- 5 A dihydroxycycloalkyl or a (hydroxyalkyl)(hydroxy)cycloalkyl respectively, wherein R_2 , m , p and n are as defined above; may be reacted in solvent which is inert under the reaction conditions with 4-toluenesulfonic or methanesulfonic acid anhydride to obtain a corresponding di-tosyl/mesyl-oxycycloalkyl, or (tosyl/mesyl)oxyalkyl)(tosyl/mesyloxy) cycloalkyl respectively; which di-tosyl/mesyl-compound is further reacted with sodium azide
- 10 to obtain a corresponding (tosyl/mesyloxy)(azido)cycloalkyl, or a (tosyl/mesyloxyalkyl)(azido)cycloalkyl, respectively. In a (tosyl/mesyloxy)(azido)-compound obtained the azido group is reduced, e.g. catalytically hydrogenated, to obtain the corresponding (tosyl/mesyloxy)(amino)cycloalkyl, or (tosyl/mesyloxyalkyl)(amino)cycloalkyl, respectively; which is a compound of formula III, wherein the hydroxy group is
- 15 tosylated/mesylated; wherein R and R_1 are hydrogen and wherein R_2 , m , p and n are as defined above. If desired, the amine group obtained by reduction of the azido group may be reacted with $R_9-C(=X)OH$, wherein R_9 and X are as defined above, in an activated form, e.g. if X is oxygen $R_9-C(=X)OH$ may be in the form of an anhydride, halogenide; to obtain a a compound of formula III, wherein R is hydrogen, R_1 is a group of formula $-C(=X)R_9$, wherein
- 20 X and R_9 are as defined above and wherein R_2 , m , p and n are as defined above.

- Replacement of hydrogen atoms in a compound of formula I, e.g. in the form of a salt; by deuterium atoms may be carried out as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional, e.g. or according to a method described herein; e.g. by treatment
- 25 of a compound of formula I, e.g. including a compound of formula Ip; with deuteriochloric acid (DCI) in appropriate solvent (system) and isolation of a compound of formula I, e.g. in the form of a salt, wherein hydrogen atoms, e.g. in the meaning of R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are replaced by deuterium atoms.

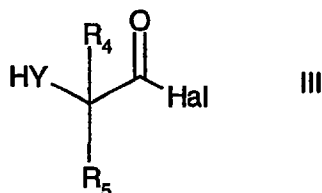
- 30 The production of a compound of formula I, wherein R_3 and R'_3 are deuterium or halogen may be carried out as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional, e.g. via treatment of a compound of formula

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wherein the carbon atoms carrying R_3 and R'_3 , which both are hydrogen, together form a double bond and which is a known compound, with deuterium or with halogen, e.g. with F_2 , Cl_2 , Br_2 , to obtain a compound of formula V, wherein R_3 and R'_3 are deuterium or halogen;
 5 and further reacting a compound of formula V, wherein R_3 and R'_3 are deuterium or halogen as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional, to obtain a compound of formula II, wherein, R_3 and R'_3 are deuterium or halogen and R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are hydrogen.

Preferably a compound of formula II may be obtained from a compound of formula V by
 10 reacting a compound of formula V with a compound of formula



wherein Y, R_4 and R_5 are as defined above and Hal is halogen, preferably bromo, chloro. A compound of formula III is known or may be obtained as appropriate, e.g. according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional.

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The compounds of the present invention, e.g. including a compound of formulae I and I_p, hereinafter designated as "active compound(s) of the present invention" exhibit pharmacological activity and are therefore useful as pharmaceuticals.

For example, the active compounds of the present invention show antimicrobial, e.g.

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antibacterial, activity against gram positive bacteria, such as Staphylococci, e.g. Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococci, e.g. Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Enterococci, e.g. Enterococcus faecium, as well as against Mycoplasmas, Chlamydia and obligatory anaerobes, e.g. Bacteroides fragilis; in vitro in the Agar Dilution

Test or Microdilution Test according to National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) 1997, Document M7-A4 Vol.17, No. 2: "Methods for dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria that Grow Aerobically – Fourth Edition, Approved Standard"; and in the Anaerobic Bacteria TEST according to National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) VOL. 13, No. 26, M11-A4, Methods for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of Anaerobic Bacteria; Approved Standard; Fourth Edition (1997).

For example, the compound of example 1 shows in vitro in the above indicated Agar Dilution Test and/or Microdilution Test against bacterial strains as mentioned above MIC values of 0.01 to 1.0 µg/ml.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for use as a pharmaceutical, preferably as an antimicrobial, such as an antibiotic, e.g. and an anti-anaerobic.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for use in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of microbial diseases, for example of diseases caused by bacteria, e.g. selected from Staphylococci, Streptococci, Enterococci; e.g. and of diseases caused by Mycoplasmas, Chlamydia and obligatory anaerobes.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a method of treatment of microbial diseases which comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of the present invention e.g. in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.

For antimicrobial treatment, the appropriate dosage will, of course, vary depending upon, for example, the active compound of the present invention employed, the host, the mode of administration and the nature and severity of the conditions being treated. However, in general, for satisfactory results in larger mammals, for example humans, an indicated daily dosage is in the range from about 0.5 to 3 g, of an active compound of the present invention conveniently administered, for example, in divided doses up to four times a day.

An active compound of the present invention may be administered by any conventional route, preferably orally, e.g. in form of tablets, powders, capsules, suspensions; e.g. including non-resorbable oral formulations; or parenterally, e.g. in the form of injectable solutions or suspensions; or topically, e.g. in the form of nasal sprays, body solutions, creams, eye drops.

The active compounds of the present invention may be administered in analogous manner, e.g. in similar doses and for similar indications, as erythromycin(s), tetracycline(s).

Surprisingly the active compounds of the present invention show also activity against strains which are resistant against erythromycin(s), tetracycline(s).

The active compounds of the present invention may be administered in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, e.g. an acid addition salt or metal salt; or in free form; optionally in the form of a solvate. The active compounds of the present invention in the form of a salt exhibit the same order of activity as the active compounds of the present invention in free form. The active compounds of the present invention may be administered in the form of pharmaceutical compositions.

In another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the present invention, e.g. in free form or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt; e.g. and/or in the form of a solvate; in association with at least one pharmaceutical carrier or diluent.

Such compositions may be manufactured according, e.g. analogously, to a method as conventional. Unit dosage form may contain, for example, about 100 mg to about 1 g.

The active compounds of the present invention are additionally suitable as veterinary agents, e.g. veterinary active compounds, e.g. in the prophylaxis and in the treatment of microbial, e.g. bacterial diseases, in animals, such as fowl, pigs and calves; e.g. and for diluting fluids for artificial insemination and for egg-dipping techniques.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for use as a veterinary agent.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for

the preparation of a veterinary composition which is useful as a veterinary agent.

5 The present invention further provides a veterinary method for the prophylaxis and in the treatment of microbial, e.g. bacterial diseases which comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of the present invention, e.g. in the form of a veterinary composition.

10 For use of the active compounds of the present invention as a veterinary agent, the dosage will of course vary depending upon the size and age of the animal and the effect desired; for example for prophylactic treatment relatively low doses would be administered over a longer time period, e.g. 1 to 3 weeks. Preferred doses in drinking water are from 0.0125 to 0.05 weight by volume, particularly 0.0125 to 0.025; and in foodstuffs from 20 to 400 g/metric ton, preferably 20 to 200 g/metric ton.

15 It is preferred to administer the active compounds of the present invention as a veterinary agent to hens in drinking water, to pigs in foodstuff and to calves orally or parenterally, e.g. in the form of oral or parenteral preparations.

In the following examples which illustrate the invention references to temperature are in degrees Celsius.

20 The following abbreviations are used:

DCCI	dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
BOC	tert.butoxycarbonyl
DMF	dimethylformamide

25 The numbering of the mutilin cyclus referred to in the examples is given in the following formula:

Example 1

14-O-[(3-(R)-amino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane-1-yl]-sulfanyl)-acetyl]-mutilin (= 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-3(R)-yl)sulfanyl)-acetyl]-mutilin)

5 A. 1,3-bis-(4-Toluene-sulfonyloxy)-cyclohexane

A solution of 11.6 g of 1,3-dihydroxycyclohexane, 6.52 g of 4-toluenesulfonic acid anhydride and 40.4 g of N-methylmorpholine in 200 ml of methylenechloride is stirred for ca. 24 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture obtained is poured onto 1N HCl and the mixture obtained is extracted with methylenechloride. The organic phase obtained is
10 dried and the solvent is evaporated off. 38.5 g of 1,3-bis-(4-toluene-sulfonyloxy)-cyclohexane are obtained.

B. 1-Toluenesulfonyloxy-3-azido-cyclohexane

To a solution of 3.9 g of 1,3-bis-(4-toluene-sulfonyloxy)-cyclohexane in 100 ml of DMF,
15 0.55 g of sodium azide are added in portions. The reaction mixture obtained is heated to ca. 80° for ca. 2 hours, the solvent is removed under vacuum, and the residue obtained is dissolved in 200 ml of methylene chloride and subjected to chromatography.
1.2 g of 1-toluenesulfonyloxy-3-azido-cyclohexane are obtained.
H¹-NMR(CDCl₃): Mixture of diastereoisomers: 7.8,7.3(2xd, 4H, arom.H), 4.8,4.4(2xm,1H,
20 CHO), 3.2,3.7(2xm, 1H,CHN), 2.4(s,3H,arom.CH₃), 1.2-1.8(m,8H,cyclohexyl).

C. 1-Toluenesulfonyloxy-3-(3(R)-tert.butylloxycarbonylamino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane

A solution of 2.75g of 1-toluenesulfonyloxy-3-azido-cyclohexane in 50 ml of ethyl acetate is
25 hydrogenated in the presence of a catalytic amount of palladium on carbon (10%). The catalyst is filtrated off and 2.2 g of N-BOC-(D)-valine and 2 g of DCC are added to the filtrate obtained. The reaction mixture obtained is stirred for ca. 15 hours at room temperature, filtered and the solvent is evaporated off. The residue obtained is subjected to chromatography.
30 1.4 g of 1-toluenesulfonyloxy-3-(3(R)-tert.butylloxycarbonylamino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane are obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: Mixture of diastereoisomeres: 7.8, 7.3 (2xm, 4H, arom.H), 6.5 (m, 1H, NH), 4.8, 4.43 (2xm, 1H, CHO), 3.85, 3.55 (2xm, 1H, CHN), 3.62, 3.7 (2xm, 1H, NCHCO), 2.4 (s, 3H, arom. CH_3), 1.82 (m, 1H, $\text{CHC}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.38 (b, 9H, BOC), 0.78 (m, 6H, $\text{CHC}(\text{CH}_3)_2$).

5 **D. 14-O-[(3-(3-(R)-Amino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane-1-yl)-sulfanyl-acetyl]-mutilin**

To a solution of 1.75 g of 14-mercaptoacetyl-mutillin and 70 mg of sodium in 100 ml of ethanol, 1.4 g of 1-toluenesulfonyloxy-3-(3(R)-tert.butylloxycarbonylamino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane and 0.7 ml of N-methylmorpholine are added. The
10 mixture obtained is heated for ca 8 hours at ca. 90°C. The mixture obtained is poured onto brine, the mixture obtained is extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase obtained is evaporated off. The residue obtained is treated with a mixture of trifluoroacetic acid/methylenechloride 1:1 and subjected to chromatography.

14-O-[(3-(3-(R)-Amino-2-methyl-propanecarbonylamino)-cyclohexane-1-yl)-sulfanyl-acetyl]-
15 mutilin is obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{d}_6\text{DMSO}, 350\text{K})$: Mixture of diastereoisomeres: 7.4 (d, 1H, NH), 6.15 (m, 1H, H₁₉), 5.55 (d, 1H, H₁₄), 5.05 (m, 2H, H₂₀), 4.5 (d, 1H, H₁₁), 3.78 (2xd, 1H, NCHCO), 3.9 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.42 (t, 1H, H₁₁), 3.25 (m, 2H, SCH_2CO), 3.2 (m, 1H, CHS), 0.9, 0.88 (2xd, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$), 1.08, 1.36 (2xs, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_{18}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_{15}$), 0.65, 0.83 (2xd, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_{16}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_{17}$).

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: ABX-system ($\nu_A=3.15$, $\nu_B=3.22$, $\nu_X=1.92$, 2H, H₂₂, J=15.8Hz, J=8.2Hz)

Example 2

A. N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-Valyl)-2(R)-hydroxy-cyclohexylamine

A mixture of 1.5 g trans-2-aminocyclohexanol, 2.17 g of BOC-(R)-valine, 2.06 g of DCC and
25 1.01 g of N-methylmorpholine in 40 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is kept for ca. 24 hours at 25°. A precipitate (urea) is formed and is filtrated off. The filtrate obtained is extracted with water, dried, the solvent is evaporated off and the evaporation residue obtained is subjected to chromatography over silica gel.

710 mg of N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-Valyl)-2(R)-hydroxy-cyclohexylamine are obtained.

30 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{d}_6\text{DMSO})$, mixture of diastereoisomeres: 6.1, 6.25 (2xd, 1H, CONH), 5.1, 5.2 (2xb, 1H, BOC-HN), 3.85 (m, 1H, α -H-val), 3.3, 3.65 (2xm, 2H, NCH, OCH).

B. N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(R)-methansulfonyloxy-cyclohexylamine

A mixture of 710 mg of N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(R)-hydroxy-cyclohexylamine, 393 mg of methanesulfonic acid anhydride and 236 mg of N-methyl morpholine in 15 ml of CH₂Cl₂ is stirred at 25° for ca. 12 hours. The mixture obtained is extracted with 1N HCl, dried and the solvent is evaporated off. 685 mg of N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(R)-methansulfonyloxy-

5 cyclohexylamine are obtained.

C. 14-O-[(N-(R)-Valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(S)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin in the form of a hydrochloride +(RSR)-Diastereomeres 1:1

A mixture of 588 mg of N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(R)-methansulfonyloxy-cyclohexylamine, 10 591 mg of 22-Desoxy-22-pleuromutilin-thiol and 35mg of sodium in 10 ml of dry ethanol is stirred for ca. 24 hours at 25° and heated for ca. 2 hours at 90°. From the mixture obtained the solvent is evaporated off. To the evaporation residue ethyl acetate and water are added, the phases obtained are separated and the organic phase is subjected to chromatography over silica gel. 14-O-[(N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(S)-

15 yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin is obtained and is treated with etheric HCl.

940 mg of 14-O-[(N-(R)-valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(S)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin-in the form of a hydrochloride are obtained.

¹H NMR(d₆DMSO, 350K, mixture of diastereoisomeres): 6.15 (m, 1H, H₁₉), 5.56, 5.58 (2xd, 1H, H₁₄), 5.1 (m, 2H, H₂₀), 4.13(d, 1H, OH, J=5.5Hz), 3.43(t, 1H, H₁₁, J=5.5Hz), AB-system (ν_A =3.28, ν_B=3.23, 2H, H₂₂, J=14.7Hz), 2.95(m, 1H, CHS), 2.75(m, 1H, CHNH), 0.65, 0.85 20 (2xd, 6H, (CH₃)CH, 6.9Hz), 1.08, 1.37(2xs, 6H, (CH₃)₁₈, (CH₃)₁₅).

D. 14-O-[(N-(R)-Valyl-(R)-aminocyclohexan-2(R)-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin in the form of a hydrochloride +(RSR)-Diastereomeres 1:1

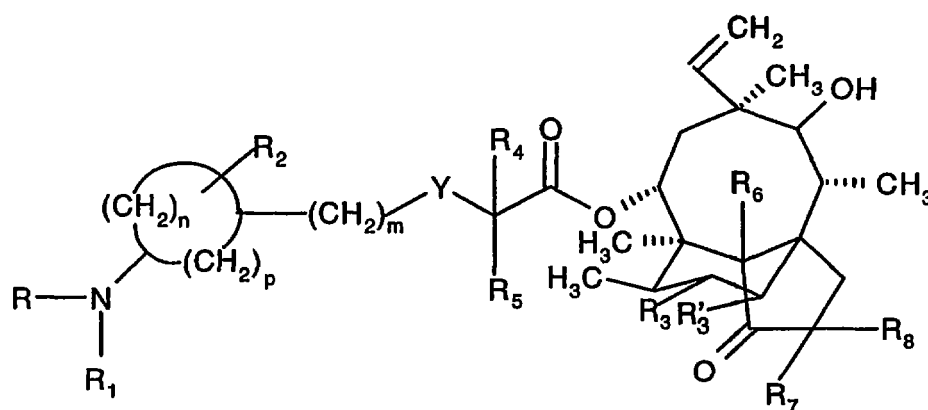
25 is obtained analogously as described in Example 2, step C), but using the appropriate starting materials, namely N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(S)-methansulfonyloxy-cyclohexylamine instead of N-(R)-(N-BOC-(R)-valyl)-2(R)-methansulfonyloxy-cyclohexylamine.

¹H NMR(d₆DMSO, 350K, mixture of diastereoisomeres): 8.0(b, 3H, NH₃), 8.25(m, 1H, NH), 6.15 (m, 1H, H₁₉), 5.56, 5.58 (2xd, 1H, H₁₄), 5.1 (m, 2H, H₂₀), 3.2-3.5(m, 5H, H₁₁, NHCH, SCH, CH₂S), 30 3.6 (m, 1H, α -H-val), 2.75(m, 1H, CHNH), 0.65, 0.85 (2xd, 6H, (CH₃)CH, 6.9Hz), 1.08, 1.37(2xs, 6H, (CH₃)₁₈, (CH₃)₁₅).

Patent Claims

1. A compound selected from
 - 14-O-[(Cycloalkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilins;
 - 14-O-[(Cycloalkyl-alkyl-sulfanyl)acetyl] mutilins;
 - 14-O-[(Cycloalkoxy)acetyl] mutilins; or
 - 14-O-[(Cycloalkyl-alkoxy)acetyl] mutilins.

2. A compound of formula



wherein

R is hydrogen;

R₁ is hydrogen or a group of formula



wherein

X is sulphur, oxygen or NR₁₀, wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen or alkyl; and

R₉ is amino, alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; and, if X is oxygen, R₉ is additionally hydrogen;

Y is sulphur or oxygen;

R₂ is hydrogen or one or more substituents,

R₄ is hydrogen or alkyl; R₅ is hydrogen or alkyl;

R₃ and R_{3'} are hydrogen, deuterium, or halogen;

R₆, R₇ and R₈ are hydrogen or deuterium;

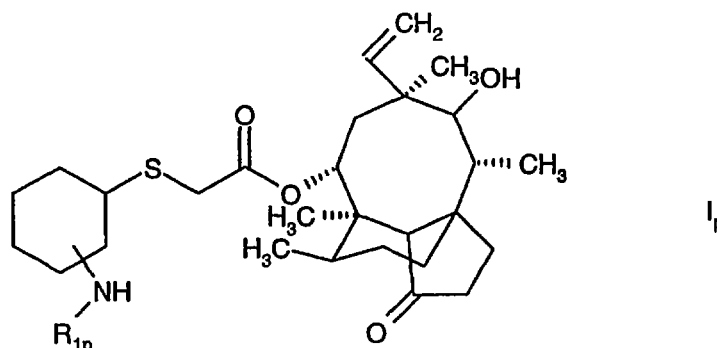
m is a number selected from 0 to 4;

n is a number selected from 0 to 10; and

p is a number selected from 0 to 10; with the proviso that n plus p are at least 1.

- 16 -

3. A compound of formula



wherein R_{1p} is hydrogen or the residue of an amino acid.

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4. A compound selected from

14-O-[(Aminocyclohexan-2-yl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilin,

14-O-[(Aminocyclohexan-3-yl-sulfanyl)acetyl]mutilin,

14-O-[(N-Valyl-aminocyclohexan-2-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin, or

10 14-O-[(N-Valyl-aminocyclohexan-3-yl)sulfanyl]-acetyl]-mutilin.

5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in the form of a salt, or in the form of a salt and in the form of a solvate, or in the form of a solvate.

15 6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for use as a pharmaceutical.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any one of claims 1 to 5 in association with at least one pharmaceutical carrier or diluent.

20 8. A method of treatment of microbial diseases which comprises administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for use as a veterinary agent.

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