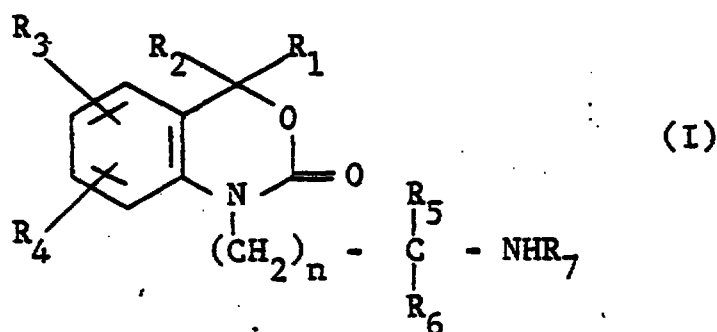


3,1 Benzoxazin-2-ones, the preparation and use thereof.

The invention relates to 3,1-benzoxazin-2-ones, to processes for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their pharmacological use.

It has been found that certain 3,1-benzoxazin-2-ones have interesting pharmacological properties, particularly hypotensive and selective tocolytic effects.

According to one aspect of the present invention we therefore provide compounds of general formula I



(wherein

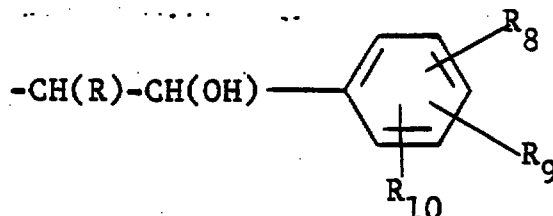
R_1 and R_2 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group;

R_3 and R_4 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a hydroxy, methyl, ethyl or (C_1-C_4) alkoxy group, or R_3 together with R_4 represents a methylenedioxy group;

R_5 and R_6 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

R_7 represents a group of formula

(12)



R represents a hydrogen atom or a (C₁-C₄) alkyl group;

R₈ represents a fluorine or chlorine atom or a (C₁-C₄) alkyl, (C₁-C₄) alkylthio, hydroxymethyl, CONHR₁₁, SO₂NHR₁₁, OR₁₂, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or NHSO₂CH₃ group;

R₉ represents a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a OR₁₂ group;

R₁₁ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl, ethyl or hydroxyethyl group;

R₁₂ represents a hydrogen atom or a (C₁-C₄) alkyl, (C₁-C₄) alkyl-CO, aryl-CH₂ or aryl-CO group; and

n represents 1, 2 or 3) and acid addition salts thereof.

If in the compounds of formula I the substituents represent or contain an alkyl group, these may be straight-chained or branched, i.e. a C₁-C₄ alkyl substituent group may be a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec.butyl or tert.-butyl group. As "aryl" substituent groups are particularly preferred optionally substituted phenyl groups.

Within the scope of the above definitions, the substituent groups in the compounds of formula I preferably

take the following identities:-

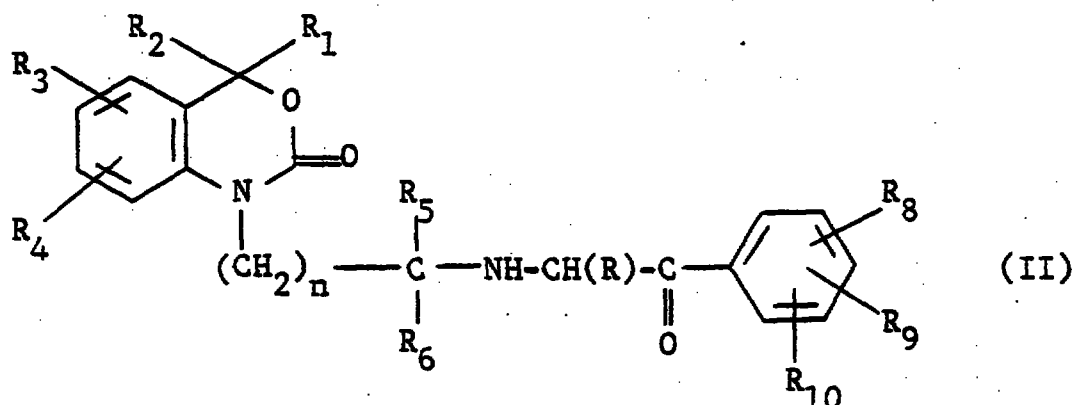
- R_1/R_2 :..... CH_3/CH_3 or CH_3/H ;
 R_3 : H, OH or OCH_3 ;
 R_4 : H;
5 R_5/R_6 : CH_3/CH_3 , CH_3/H or H/H ;
 R_7 : as hereinbefore defined;
 R : H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 ;
 R_8 : $CONHR_{11}$, SO_2NHR_{11} , $NHSO_2CH_3$, OR_{12} ,
F, Cl, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$, or CH_2OH ;
10 R_9 : OR_{12} , F, Cl or H;
 R_{10} : H, NH_2 , CH_3 , OCH_3 or Cl;
 R_{11} : H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 ;
 R_{12} : H, aryl- CH_2 or (C_1-C_4) alkyl-CO;
n: 1 or 2.

15 The compounds according to the invention
may possess one or more centres of asymmetry and so may
occur in the form of racemates, in the form of
diastereoisomers and in the form of the individual
enantiomers, either as free bases or as acid addition salts,
20 all of which are deemed to fall within the scope of the
invention.

As acid addition salts of compounds of formula
I, physiologically acceptable acid addition salts are
preferred. However other acid addition salts may be
25 useful in the preparation of physiologically acceptable
acid addition salts or of the free base of formula I and
so also are considered to fall within the scope of the
invention.

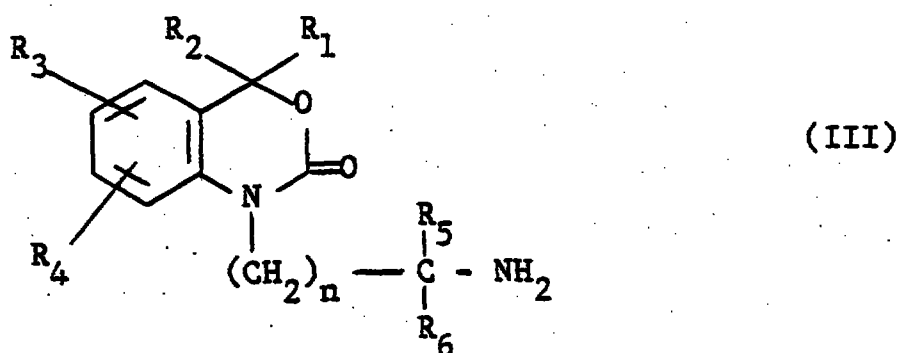
According to a further aspect of the present invention we provide a process for the preparation of compounds of general formula I and acid addition salts thereof, which process comprises one or more steps selected from the following:

(a) reducing a compound of general formula II

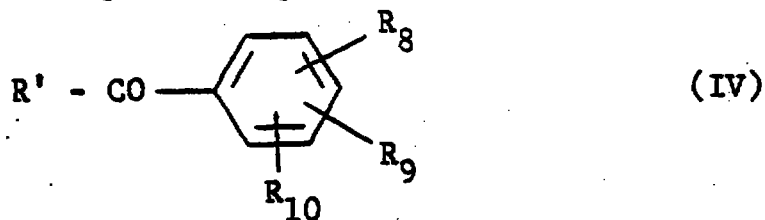


(wherein R, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and n are as hereinbefore defined);

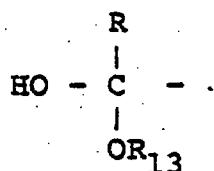
(b) reductively alkylating an amino compound of general formula III



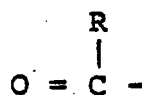
(wherein n, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ are as hereinbefore defined) with a compound of general formula IV



(wherein R_8 , R_9 and R_{10} are as hereinbefore defined and R' represents a group of formula Va or Vb,



(Va)

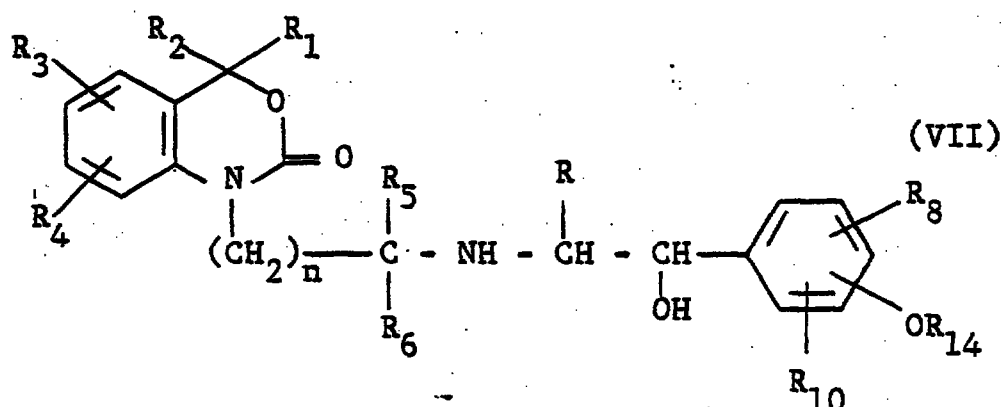


(Vb)

in which R_{13} represents a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group);

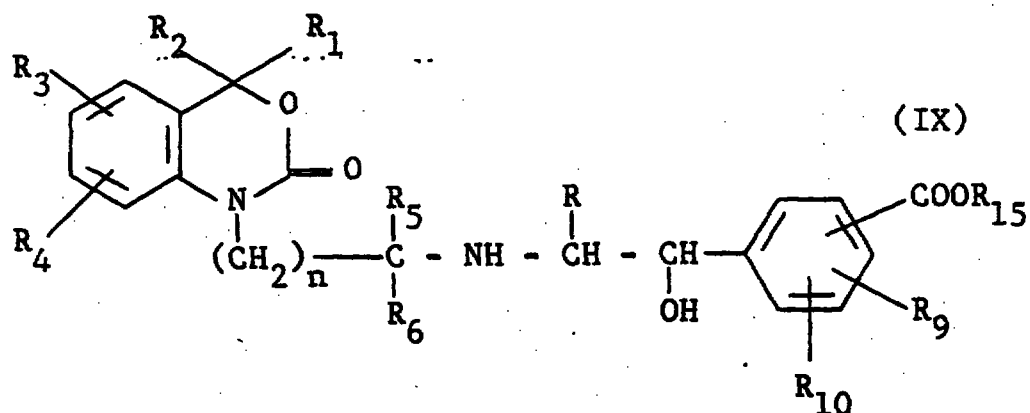
(c) (for the preparation of compounds of formula I

5 wherein R_9 represents -OH) removing the protecting group R_{14} from a compound of general formula VII



(wherein n , R , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_8 and R_{10} are as hereinbefore defined and R_{14} represents an optionally substituted benzyl, CO- (C_1-C_4) -alkyl or CO-aryl group);

10 (d) (for the preparation of compounds of formula I wherein R_8 represents CONHR₁₁) reacting a compound of general formula IX



(wherein n , R , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_9 and R_{10} are as hereinbefore defined and R_{15} represents an optionally substituted alkyl or aralkyl group, preferably a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group) with an amine of general formula X



(wherein R_{11} is as hereinbefore defined);

(e) converting a compound of formula I into an acid addition salt thereof or an acid addition salt of a compound of formula I into the free base; and

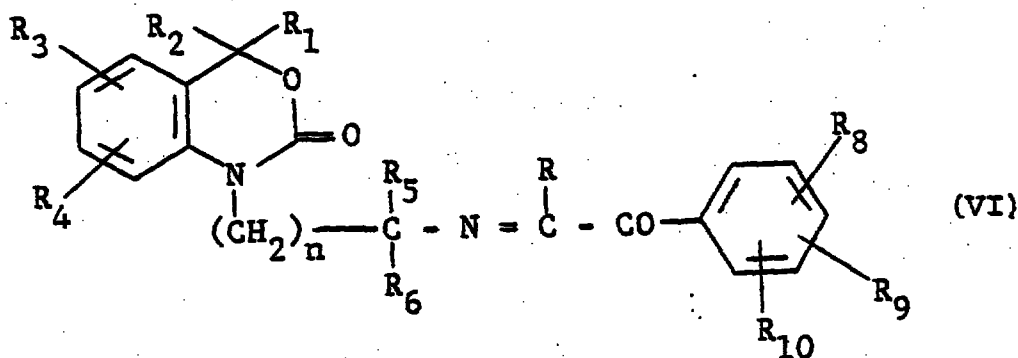
10 (f) separating a mixture of stereoisomers of a compound of formula I or an acid addition salt thereof into its enantiomers or diastereoisomers, for example by conventional racemate resolving techniques such as fractional crystallization.

15 In process step (a) above, the reducing agents used are preferably complex hydrides, particularly sodium borohydride or hydrogen/ hydrogenation catalysts. Examples of such catalysts include, in particular, platinum and nickel.

20 Complex hydrides, preferably sodium borohydride

or sodium cyanoborohydride, may be used as reducing agents in process step (b) above for the reductive alkylation or the catalytic hydrogenation, preferably with the catalysts platinum, palladium or nickel.

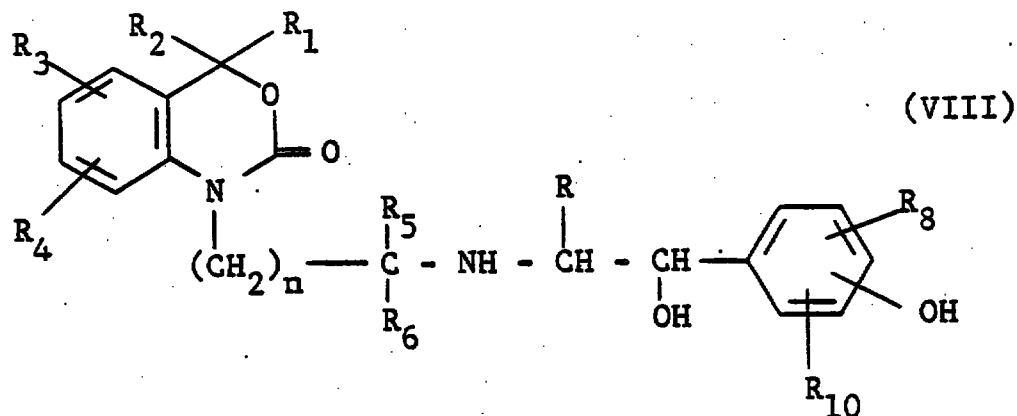
5 When in process step (b) the amines of formula III and the hemiacetals or carbon compounds of formula IV are combined, Schiff's bases of formula VI



may be wholly or partially formed as an intermediate. The reduction of process step (b) above using the reducing agents mentioned above is effected irrespective of whether
10 and to what extent these Schiff's bases are formed.

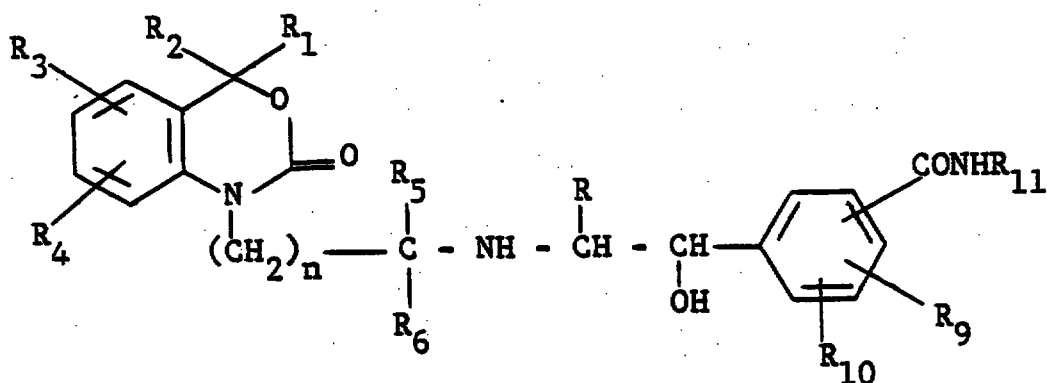
In process step (c) above, where compounds of formula VII wherein R_8 represents OCH_2 aryl or OCO alkyl are used as starting materials, these groups may also be
15 split off at the same time in which case R_8 in the product of formula I will also represent an OH group.

The compounds obtained according to process step (c) above correspond to those of general formula VIII



The benzyl protecting group R_{14} may be split off in process step (c) above by catalytic hydrogenation, preferably using one of the catalysts platinum, palladium or nickel. Acyl protecting groups may be removed by saponification with dilute acids or dilute alkaline solutions, e.g. dilute sodium hydroxide solution.

Compounds of general formula XI



(XI)

are formed by process step (d) above.

The 3,1-benzoxazin-2-ones of formula I according to the invention may be converted, for example in the conventional way, into their acid addition salts, preferably

the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts.

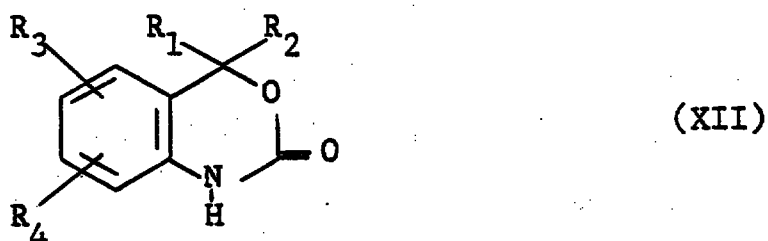
Suitable acids for the preparation of such salts include, for example, methanesulphonic acid, formic acid, hydrochloric acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, fumaric acid,

5 succinic acid and maleic acid.

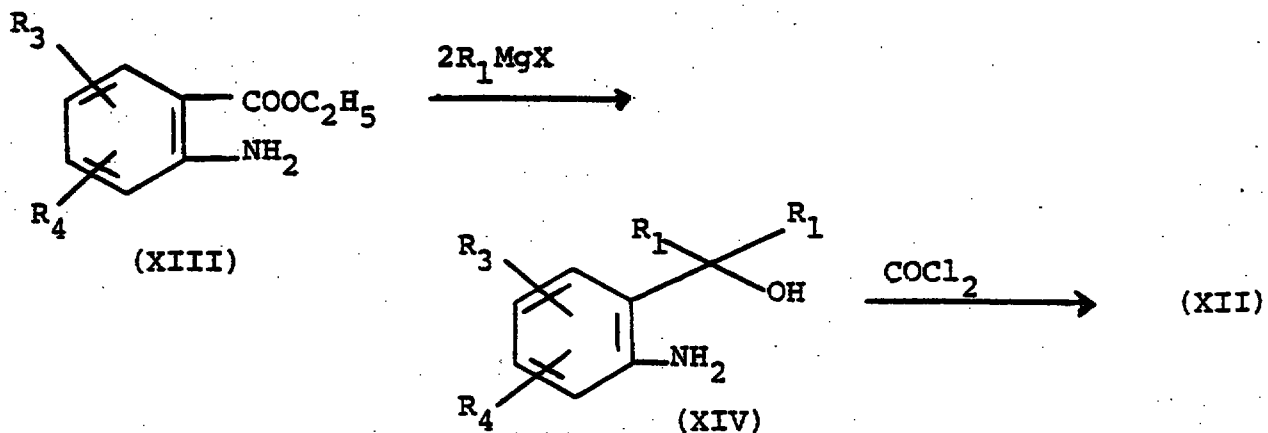
Preparation of the intermediate products

The intermediate compounds of general formula

XII:

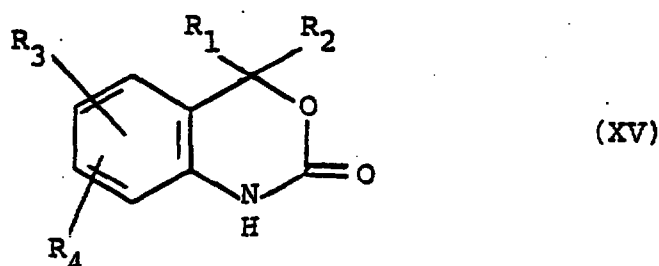


are known from the literature or may be prepared according
10 to the processes described for the preparation of the known compounds. They may be prepared, starting from the corresponding substituted anthranilic acid esters XIII by a reaction with a Grignard reagent of formula R_1MgX (wherein X represents a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom):

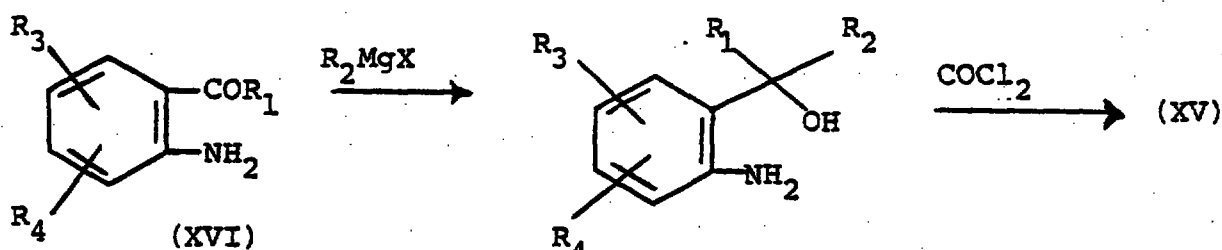


to form the carbinols thereof, of general formula XIV, which are then converted, by reacting with phosgene or chloroformates, into the 3,1-benzoxazin-2-ones of general formula XII in which R_1 and R_2 represent alkyl groups.

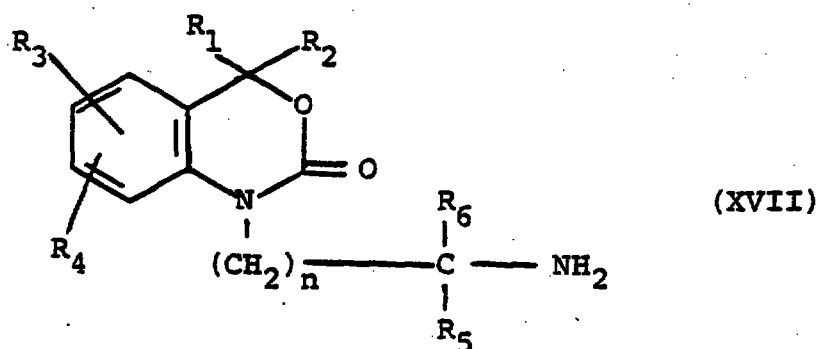
5 In order to prepare a 3,1-benzoxazin-2-one of general formula XV



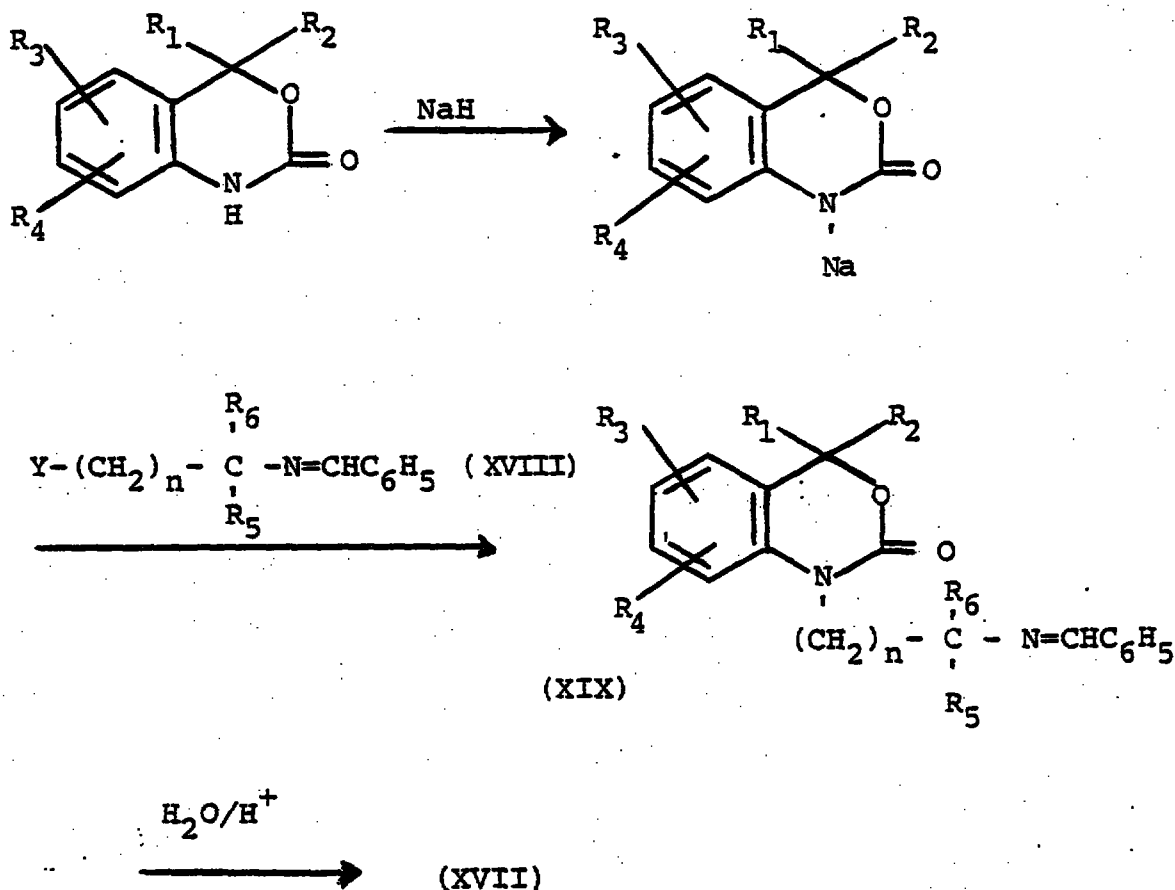
(wherein R_1 and R_2 are identical or different alkyl groups) an o-aminoacetophenone derivative of general formula XVI is reacted with a Grignard reagent of formula $R_2 \text{ MgX}$ and then with phosgene or a chloroformate to form a 3,1-benzoxazin-2-one of general formula XV.



The intermediate compounds of formula XVII:

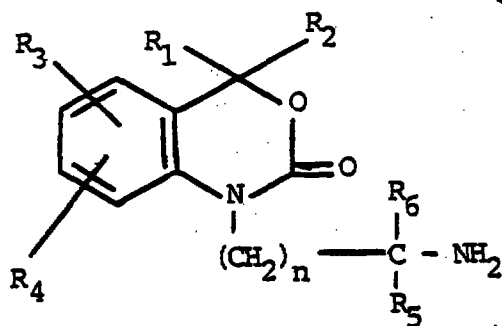


may be prepared by reacting 3,1-benzoxazin-2-ones of general formula XII or XV with compounds of general formula XVIII in the presence of sodium hydride, with the subsequent hydrolysis of the reaction product of general formula XIX:

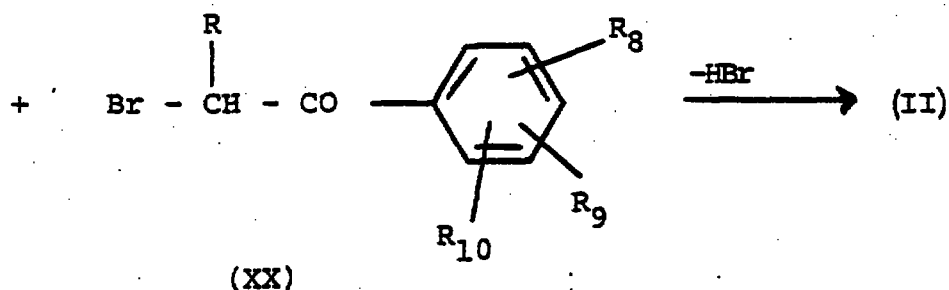


(wherein Y represents a chlorine atom or a group of formula $-\text{OSO}_2\text{CH}_3$ or $\text{OSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$)

The compounds of general formula II are prepared, starting from the compounds of formula XVII, by reacting with bromoketones of general formula XX



(XVII)

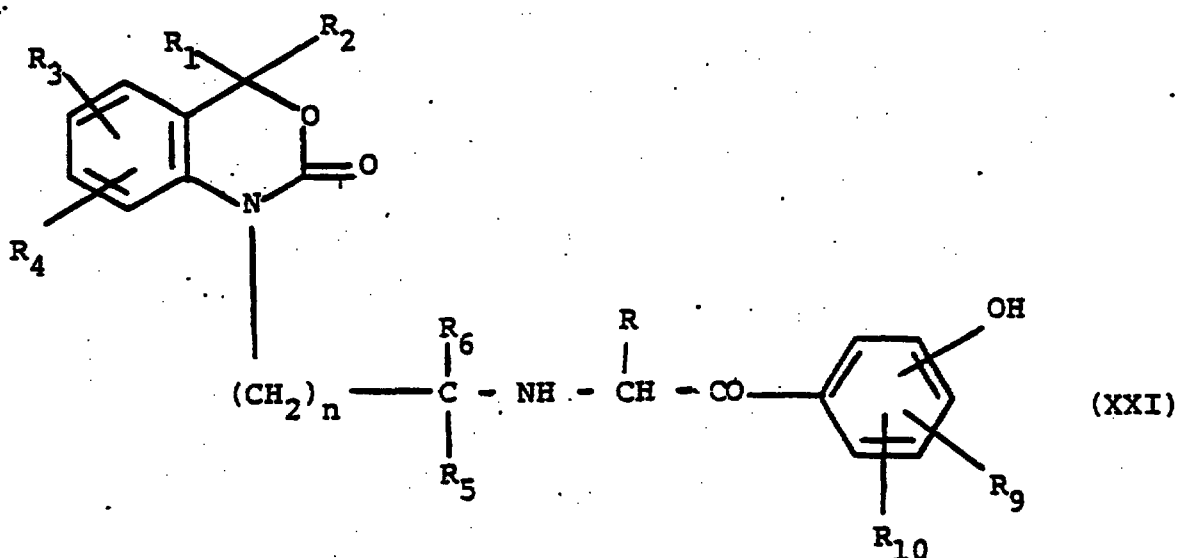


(XX)

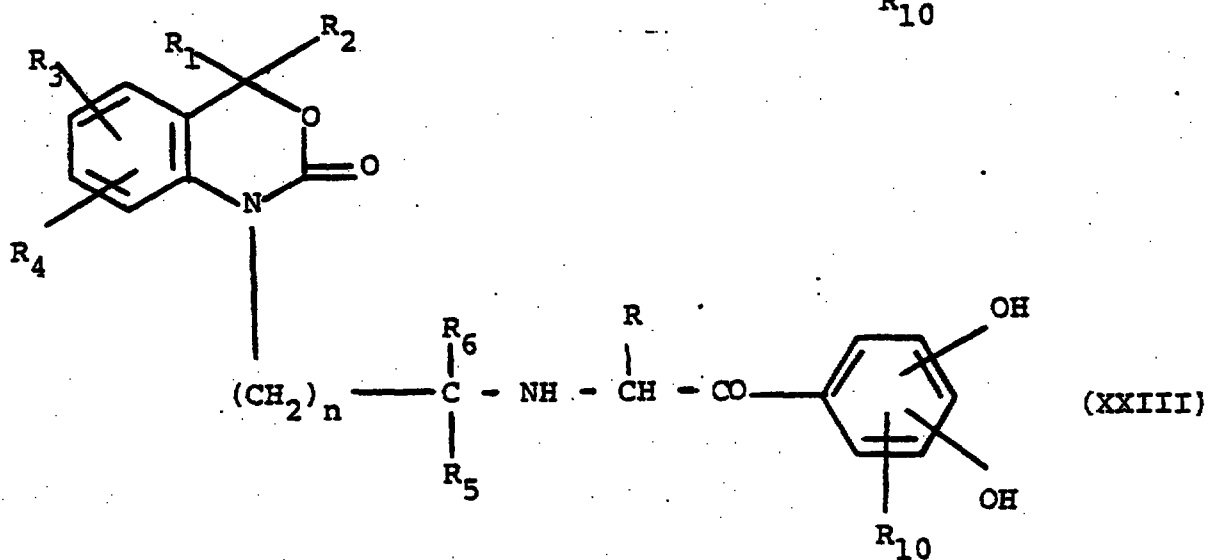
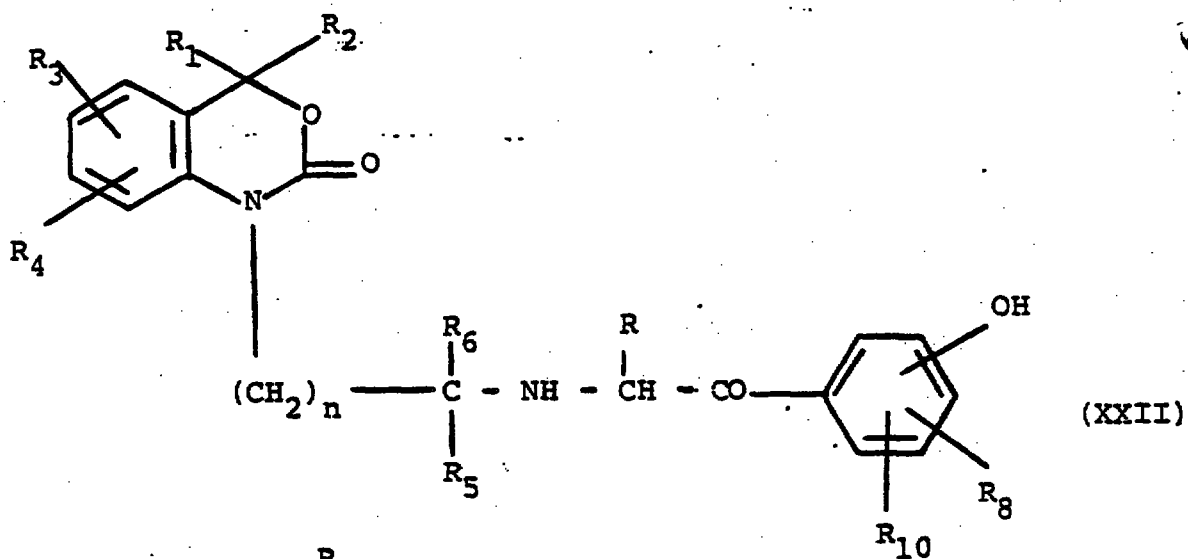
Excess amine of general formula XVII or alkali, such as e.g. soda or potassium bicarbonate, is used as the binder for the hydrogen bromide formed during the reaction.

Aminoketones of general formulae XXI, XXII and

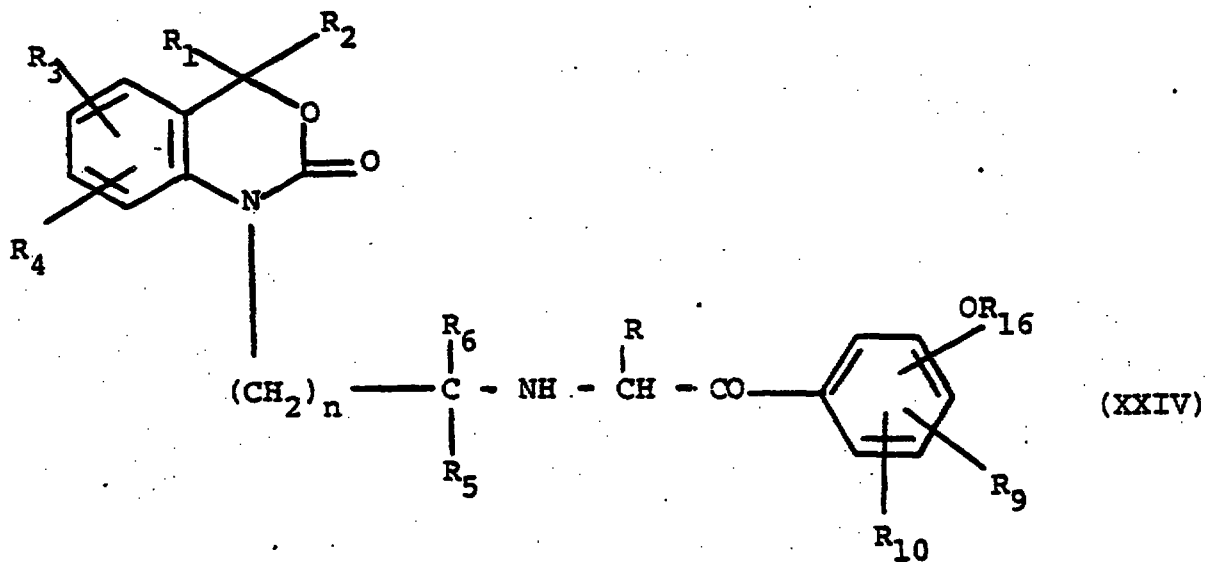
5 XXIII:



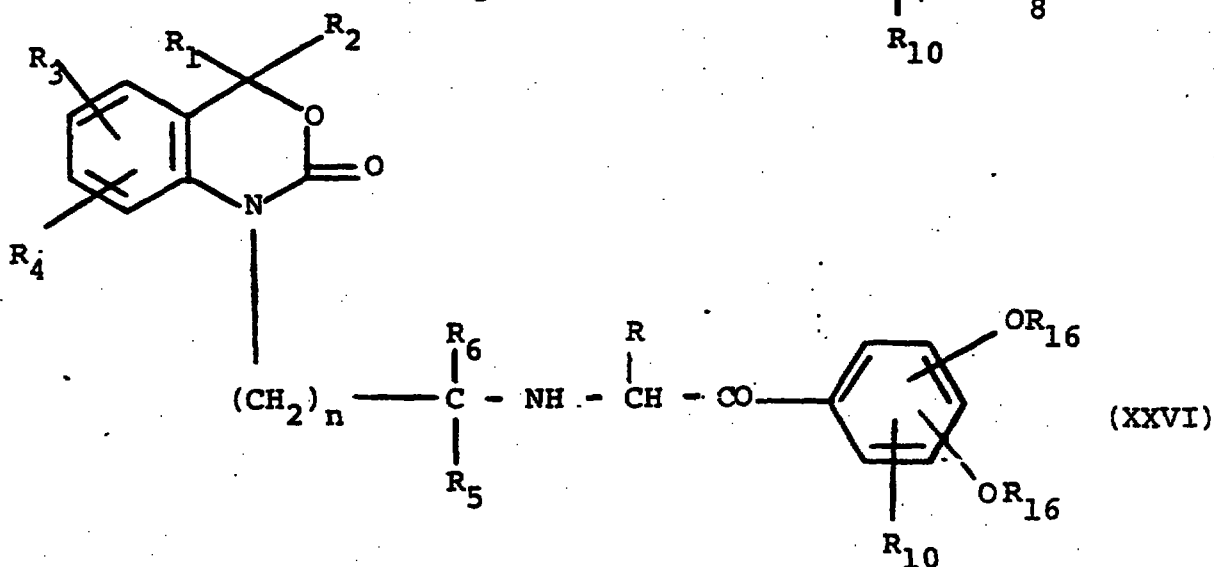
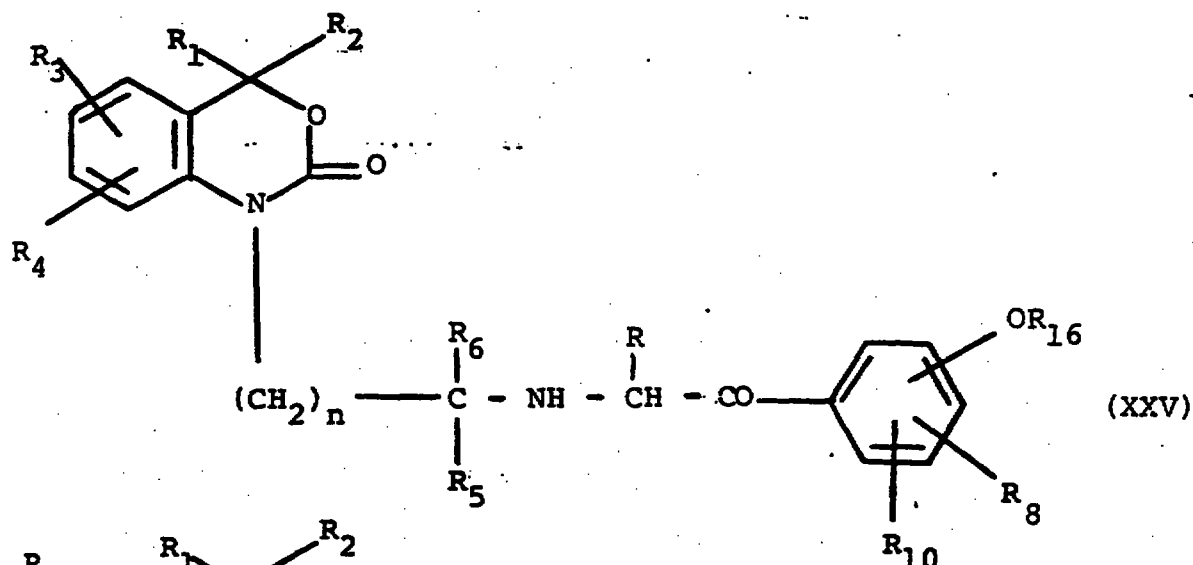
(XXI)



may be prepared from the compounds of general formula XXIV, XXV and XXVI:



65



(wherein R_{16} represents a $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ or $\text{CO}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4)$ alkyl group) by splitting off the protecting group R_{16} .

When R_{16} represents $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, this protecting group R_{16} may be split off by catalytic hydrogenation with platinum, palladium or Raney nickel as catalyst. If R_{16} represents the $\text{CO}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4)$ alkyl group, the protecting group may be split off by saponification, particularly in the presence of an acid such as dilute hydrochloric acid.

The compounds of formula I and the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof have valuable pharmacological properties and are useful in the production

of pharmaceutical compositions. Compounds of the invention which have been tested have exhibited favourable hypotensive effects and very active and selective tocolytic effects.

5 The compounds of the invention may also be useful as broncholytics, vasodilators and cardiac agents.

The long duration of activity is also important.

For use, the compounds of formula I or their physiologically acceptable acid addition salts may be processed with excipients conventionally used in galenic pharmacy, to form pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention such as tablets, coated tablets, capsules, tinctures, injection solutions, suppositories, powders for inhalation and metered aerosols.

15 According to a further aspect of the present invention we provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient at least one compound of formula I or physiologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof together with a pharmaceutical carrier and/or excipient, and preferably in dosage unit form. The compositions of the invention are preferably in forms suitable for oral, 20 rectal or parenteral administration.

The compounds of the invention may be used in a method of treatment of the human animal body to achieve a hypotensive, tocolytic, broncholytic, vasodilatory or cardiac effect, the said method comprising administering to the said body an 25 effective quantity of at least one compound of formula I or physiologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, advantageously in the form of a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention.

The dosage of the new compounds varies, depending on the indication, the method of administration and the substance used, as well as the body weight of the patient to be treated. For use as a hypotensive agent
5 in adults, the oral dose is suitably between 5 and 2000 mg, preferably between 20 and 1000 mg. For use as tocolytics, it is advantageous to use tablets which contain 0.1 to 50 mg, preferably 0.5 to 20 mg, of active substance, or ampoules containing 0.1 to 10 mg,
10 preferably 0.2 to 2 mg, of active substance.

The hypotensive effect of the compounds and salts according to the invention was determined using the method described hereinafter:

The blood pressure (mean pressure) of conscious
15 male rats with congenital hypertension (SH rats of the OKAMOTO and AOKI strain) was recorded with Statham pressure trans-

ducers on a compensation recorder by means of a catheter chronically implanted in the aorta by the method of WEEKS. The cardiac frequency was calculated from the number of pulse waves. The test substance was administered orally, after a preliminary period of 1 hour, to the animals which were able to move freely and had been familiarised with the method. The blood pressure and cardiac frequency were then recorded for a period of 6 hours. If, at the end of this period, the starting value for the blood pressure and/or cardiac frequency had not been even approximately regained, further measurements were carried out on the following day.

The test substance was administered orally by oesophageal tube, as a suspension of the solution in a 1% aqueous Tylose solution. The doses administered were 10 mg/kg. (Literature: OKAMOTO, K. and K. AOKI: Jap. Circul. J. 87, 2821 (1963) WEEKS, J.R. and J.A. JONES: Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 104, 646 (1960)).

Using this method, the effect on blood pressure (RR; values in mbar) and cardiac frequency (HF; beats per minute) was determined, for example, for 1-(3-methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{ 1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol-methanesulfonate, by repeated oral administration to rats with congenital

hypertension:

		Starting value	Value after 6 hours	
5	1st day	274	248	RR
	Dosage	.....	.....	.....
	10 mg/kg	389	390	HF
10	2nd day	238	226	RR
	Dosage	.....	.....	.....
	10 mg/kg	384	345	HF
	3rd day	214	202	RR
	Dosage	.....	.....	.....
	10 mg/kg	320	360	HF
15	4th day	217	228	RR
	1 ml/kg	.....	.....	.....
	NaCl 0.9 %	336	328	HF
20	5th day	252	266	RR
	1 ml/kg	.....	.....	.....
	NaCl 0.9 %	350	325	HF

As the table shows, the blood pressure falls to a level below the starting value after each dosage on the first three days. On the following days, the blood pressure rises only slowly to a level approaching the starting value. The LD₅₀ of the above-mentioned compound is > 1500 mg/kg (p.o. in the rat).

The following results obtained with 1-(3-methanesulfonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4-

methy1-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino } -ethanol
illustrate the tocolytic effect of the compounds according
to the invention.

When administered intravenously in a dosage of 0.035
5 µg/kg to rats drugged with urethane, the above compound
leads to a reduction in the amplitude of uterine contractions
of more than 10%, over a period of 8 minutes, in 50% of the
test animals. At this dosage, an increase in cardiac
frequency of 2 beats per minute is observed, lasting 6
10 minutes. In addition, the frequency of uterine contractions
was included in the assessment. For this, the product of
the amplitude and frequency for periods of 5 minutes was
determined; the starting value was taken as 100%. A
dosage of 0.09 µg/kg i.v. resulted in a 50% reduction in
15 this value, lasting for a period of 14 minutes. This
dosage leads to an increase in cardiac frequency of 2 beats
per minute, lasting for a period of 6 minutes.

The following Examples are provided to illustrate
the invention without serving to restrict the scope of
20 protection sought therefor:-

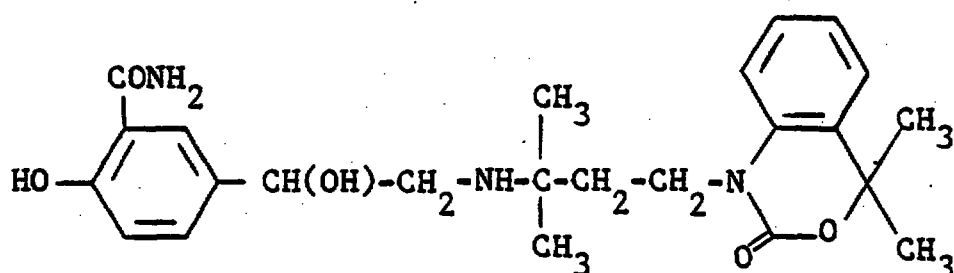
(21)

(Examples relating to process step (a))

Example 1

1-(3-Methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-

5 ethanol



A mixture of 2.6 g of 3-carbamoyl-4-hydroxy- α -bromoacetophenone and 2.6 g of 1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamine is refluxed in 50 ml of ethyl acetate for 25 minutes. Whilst still warm, the

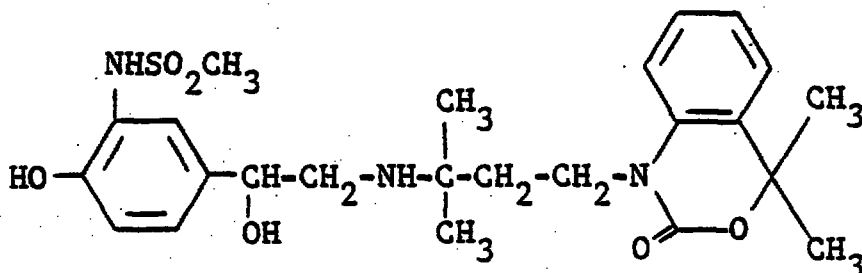
10 solution is suction filtered to remove the precipitated amine hydrobromide, the filtrate is cooled, diluted with 10 ml of ethanol and mixed with 0.2 g of sodium borohydride at 0°C. The solution, kept at a temperature of 0 to 10°C, is stirred for 2 hours, then acidified with 8 ml of

15 50% acetic acid. After the solvent has been distilled off in vacuo, the residue is mixed with a solution of 1.4 g of potassium carbonate in 7 ml of water and the mixture is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate

phase is dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation until the title compound starts to crystallise out. 1.1 g of substance are obtained which, after recrystallisation, has a melting point of 197°C. The
5 methanesulphonate (m.p. 138°C) is obtained by the addition of methanesulphonic acid in acetonitrile.

Example 2

1-(3-Methanesulfonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-
10 ethanol



A mixture of 4.0 g of 3-methanesulfonamido-4-benzyloxy- α -bromoacetophenone and 5.2 g of 1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamine is refluxed for 30 minutes in 100 ml of ethyl acetate. After
15 cooling, the precipitated amine hydrobromide is suction filtered and the filtrate is concentrated by evaporation. 5.5 g of the reaction product (in the form of the hydrochloride, m.p. 205°C) are dissolved in 120 ml of methanol and, in order to remove the benzyl group, hydrogenated at

ambient temperature and under normal pressure with Pd/C until 230 ml of hydrogen have been absorbed. After removal of the catalyst, all the methanol is distilled off in vacuo and the ketone formed is dissolved in acetonitrile.

- 5 The hydrochloride (m.p. 257°C) is obtained by the addition of ethereal hydrochloric acid. 2 g of this substance are hydrogenated in 200 ml of methanol at ambient temperature and under normal pressure with 0.2 g of platinum oxide as catalyst, until 84 ml of hydrogen have been absorbed. The
- 10 resulting product is the title compound which is isolated as a base (m.p. 192°C) in a yield of 90% of theory.

The following were obtained analogously to Examples 1 and 2 by process step (a):

Example	Compound	Characteristics
3		Mp . Base: 195°C Mp . Salt: 204°C Methanesulfonate
4		Mp . Salt: 170°C Formate
5		Mp . Salt: 143°C Formate
6		Mp . Salt: 169°C Formate
7		Mp . Base: 176°C Mp . Salt: 181°C Formate
8		Mp . Salt: 210°C Hydrochloride

Example	Compound	Characteristics
9		Mp. Salt: 165°C p-Aminobenzoate
10		Mp. Salt: 164°C Formate
11		Mp. Base: 163°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Hydrochloride
12		Mp. Base: 181°C Mp. Salt: 183°C Hydrochloride
13		Mp. Salt: 211°C Hydrochloride
14		Mp. Base: 140°C Mp. Salt: 166°C Fumarate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
15		Mp. Salt: 192°C Fumarate
16		Mp. Salt: 197°C Fumarate
17		Mp. Salt: 194°C Methanesulfonate
18		Mp. Base: 200°C Mp. Salt: 180°C Formate
19		Mp. Salt: 251°C Hydrochloride
20		Mp. Salt: 235°C Fumarate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
21		Mp. Salt: 180°C Formate
22		Mp. Salt: 182°C Hydrochloride
23		Mp. Salt: 223°C Hydrochloride
24		Mp. Salt: 153°C Formate
25		Mp. Salt: 190°C Hydrochloride
26		Mp. Salt: 192°C Formate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
27		Mp. Salt: 147°C Formate
28		Mp. Salt: 214°C Methanesulfonate
29		Mp. Base: 183°C Mp. Salt: 208°C Hydrochloride
30		Mp. Salt: 153°C Hydrochloride
31		Mp. Salt: 165°C Methanesulfonate
32		Mp. Salt: 183°C Succinate
33		Mp. Salt: 102°C Formate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
34		Mp. Salt: 162°C Formate
35		Mp. Salt: 167°C Fumarate
36		Mp. Salt: 137°C Maleate
37		Mp. Salt: 157°C Fumarate
38		amorphous
39		Mp. Salt: 166°C Maleate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
40	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 142°C Hydrochloride
41	$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
42	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
43	$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
44	$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
45	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \text{CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 173°C Fumarate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
46		Mp. Salt: 192°C Methanesulfonate
47		Mp. Salt: 183°C Methanesulfonate
48		Mp. Salt: 170°C Maleate
49		Mp. Salt: 142°C Maleate
50		Mp. Salt: 189°C Maleate
51		Mp. Salt: 155°C p-Aminobenzoate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
52		Mp. Salt: 191°C Hydrochloride
53		Mp. Salt: 153°C p-Aminobenzoate
54		Mp. Salt: 89°C Maleate
55		Mp. Salt: 120°C Maleate
56		Mp. Salt: 142°C Maleate
57		Mp. Salt: 188°C p-Aminobenzoate

Mp. Salt:
200°C

Methane-
sulfonate

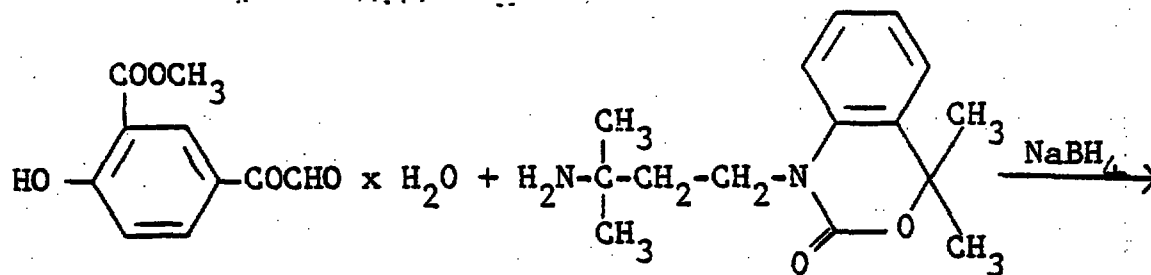
Mp. Base: 161°C
Mp. Salt: 181°C
Hydrochloride

Mp. Salt:
170°C
Maleate

Mp. Salt:
212°C
Hydro-
chloride

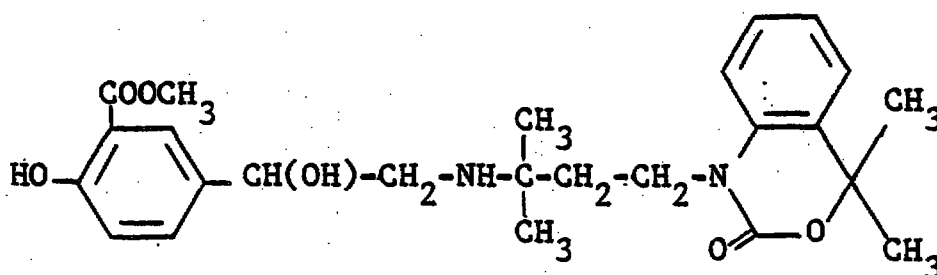
Mp. Salt:
195°C
Hydro-
chloride

(Examples relating to process step (b))



Example 63

1-(3-Methoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol



- 5 A mixture of 81.4 g of 3-methoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxy-phenylglyoxal and 79 g of 1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamine is heated to 50°C in 1 litre of methanol, then kept at ambient temperature for 3 hours, after which 36 g of sodium borohydride are added
- 10 in batches, with stirring, at -10°C . The reaction is completed by stirring at -5 to 0°C for 3 hours. The mixture is acidified to pH 2 to 3 using 2N hydrochloric acid, the solvent is distilled off in vacuo, concentrated

ammonia solution is added to the residue to give a pH of 9 to 10, and the product is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate phases are dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated by evaporation.

- 5 The residue contains 147 g of the title compound. In order to prepare the maleate, the residue is dissolved in 500 ml of acetonitrile and mixed with 34.8 g of maleic acid.

The maleate has a melting point of 139 - 140°C.

- 10 The following are obtained analogously to Example 63 by using process step (b):

Example	Compound	Characteristics
64		amorphous
65		Mp. Salt: 173°C Fumarate
66		Mp. Salt: 192°C Methanesulfonate
67		Mp. Salt: 183°C Methanesulfonate
68		Mp. Salt: 170°C Maleate

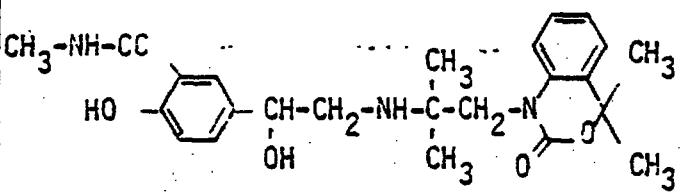
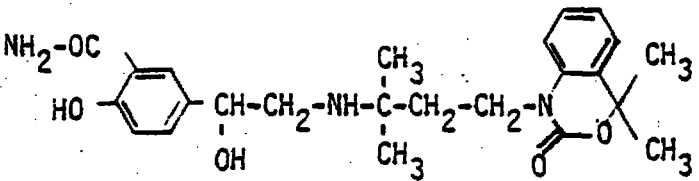
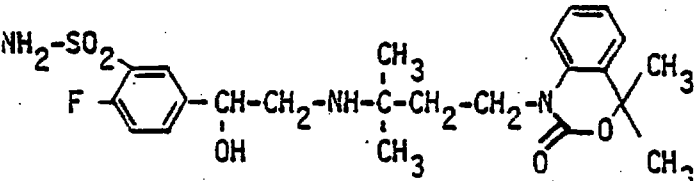
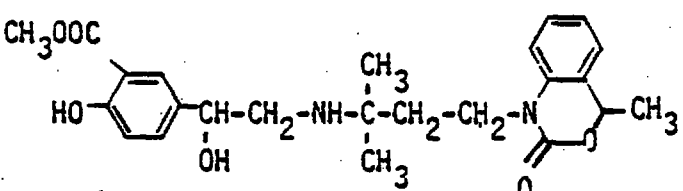
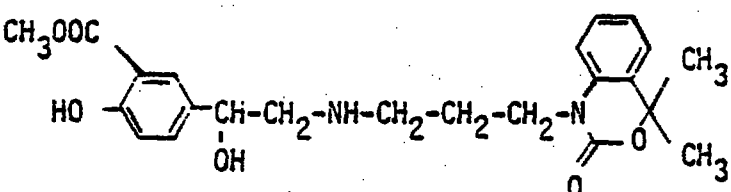
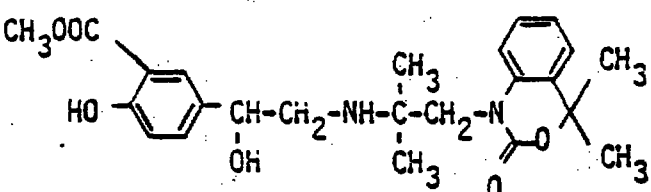
47

Example	Compound	Characteristics
69	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \end{array} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3)\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 142°C Maleate
70	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-O}_2\text{S-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \end{array} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 189°C Maleate
71	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \end{array} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 162°C Formate
72	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt 167°C Fumarate
73	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-O}_2\text{S-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \end{array} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$	Mp. Salt: 137°C Maleate
74	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \text{---} \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \text{CH}_3$	Mp. Salt: 157°C Fumarate

Example	Compound	Characteristic
75	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-O}_2\text{S-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \end{array} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH(OH)-CH(CH}_2\text{-CH}_3\text{)-NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
76	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \end{array} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 166°C Maleate
77	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \end{array} \text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 142°C Hydrochloride
78	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \end{array} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous
79	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-NH-O-C} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \end{array} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array} \text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$	amorphous
80	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-} \end{array} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-NH-C(CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3) \\ \text{C(CH}_3\text{)}_2 \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	amorphous

(4)

Example	Compound	Characteristics
81		Mp. Base: 195°C Mp. Salt: 204°C Methanesulfonate
82		Mp. Salt: 170°C Formate
83		Mp. Salt: 143°C Formate
84		Mp. Salt: 169°C Formate
85		Mp. Base: 176°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Formate
86		Mp. Salt: 210°C Hydrochloride

Example	Compound	Characteristics
87	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-CC}$ 	Mp. Salt: 165°C p-Aminobenzoate
88		Mp. Base: 197°C Mp. Salt: 138°C Methanesulfonate
89		Mp. Salt: 235°C Fumarate
90		Mp. Salt: 155°C p-Aminobenzoate
91		Mp. Salt: 191°C Hydrochloride
92		Mp. Salt: 153°C p-Aminobenzoate

(51)

Example	Compound	Characteristics
93		Mp. Salt: 223°C Hydrochloride
94		Mp. Salt: 251°C Hydrochloride
95		Mp. Salt: 192°C Fumarate
96		Mp. Salt: 197°C Fumarate
97		Mp. Salt: 89°C Maleate
98		Mp. Salt: 120°C Maleate

(57)

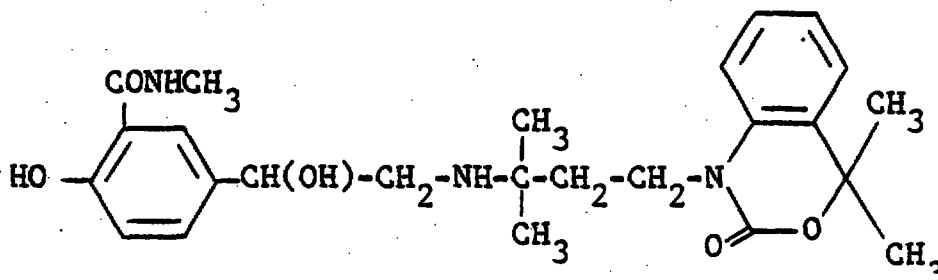
Example	Compound	Characteristics
99		Mp. Salt: 142°C Maleate
100		Mp. Salt: 188°C p-Aminobenzoate
101		Mp. Salt: 170°C Maleate
102		Mp. Salt: 212°C Hydrochloride
103		Mp. Salt: 195°C Hydrochloride

(Examples relating to process step (c))

Example 104

1-(3-Methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-

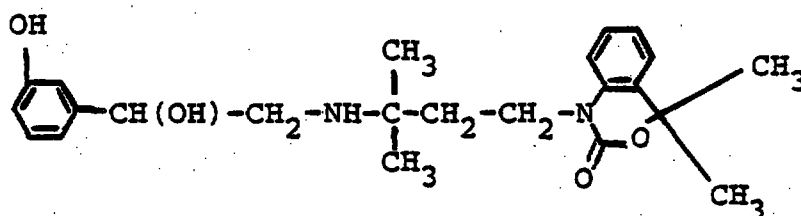
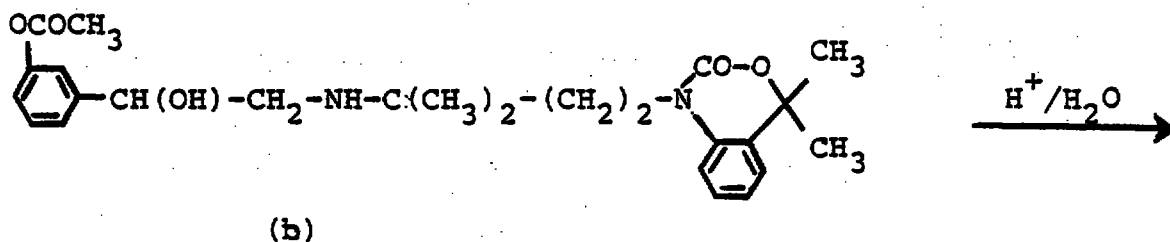
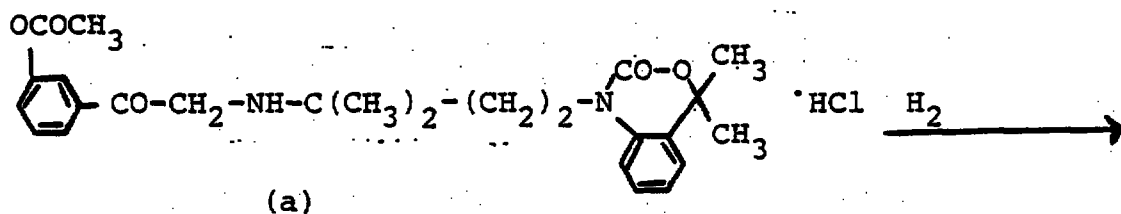
5 ethanol



A solution of 5 g of 1-(3-methylcarbamoyl-4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}- ethanol in 50 ml of methanol is adjusted to pH 6.8 with about 2.2 ml of 13% methanolic hydrochloric acid and is hydrogenated at ambient temperature and under normal pressure in the presence of Pd/C as catalyst. After the catalyst has been removed by suction filtering, the title compound is precipitated as a base by adding methanolic methylamine solution (yield 94.7% of theory, m.p. 195°C).

Example 105

1-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol



From the aminoketone hydrochloride (m.p. 195 - 200°C) of formula (a), the base is liberated with aqueous ammonia and is then isolated. For hydrogenation, 0.7 g of the base are used in the presence of 0.07 g of platinum oxide in 50 ml of methanol, at ambient temperature under normal pressure, to yield the corresponding amino alcohol of formula (b) (m.p. 102°C). After the methanol has been distilled off, the residue is boiled with 2 ml of methanol and 2 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid over a water bath for 30 minutes. The title compound produced is isolated as the formate (m.p. 180°C) in a yield of 82% of theory.

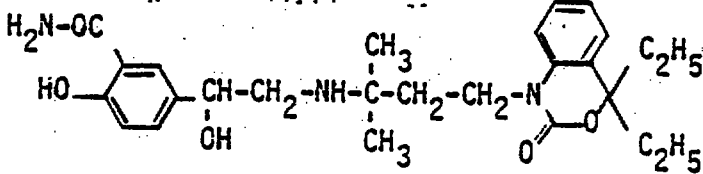
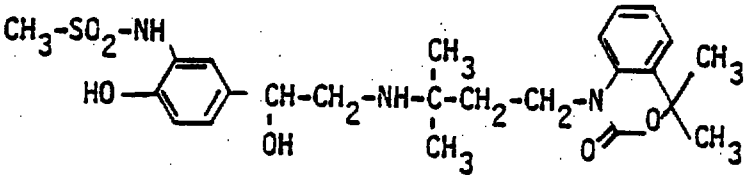
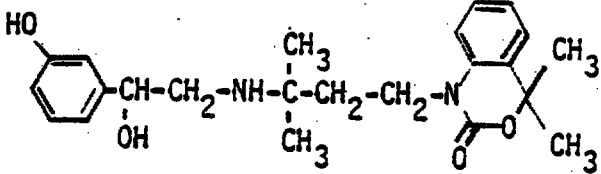
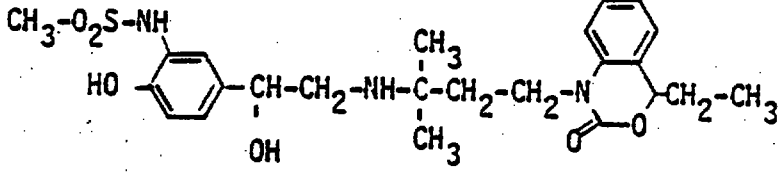
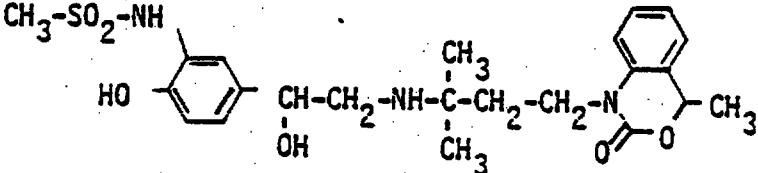
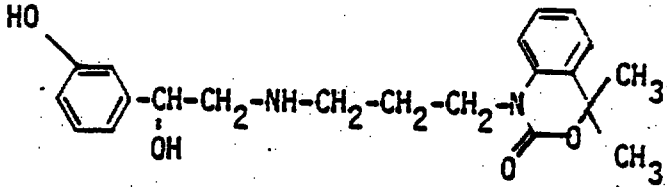
The following are obtained analogously to Examples 104 and 105 by using process step (c):

59

Example	Compound	Characteristics
106		Mp. Salt: 170°C Formate
107		Mp. Salt: 143°C Formate
108		Mp. Salt: 169°C Formate
109		Mp. Base: 176°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Formate
110		Mp. Salt: 210°C Hydrochloride

Example	Compound	Characteristics
111	<chem>CCNC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc23</chem>	Mp. Salt: 165°C p-Aminobenzoate
112	<chem>NC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc23</chem>	Mp. Base: 197°C Mp. Salt: 138°C Methanesulfonate
113	<chem>CCNC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc23</chem>	Mp. Salt: 200°C Methanesulfonate
114	<chem>OC(=O)CCNC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc23</chem>	Mp. Base: 161°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Hydrochloride
115	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)Nc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc23</chem>	Mp. Salt: 164°C Formate
116	<chem>CCNC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CCNC(C)CC2=CC(=O)OC(C)CC3=CC=CC=C23</chem>	Mp. Base: 163°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Hydrochloride

Example	Compound	Characteristics
117	$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \dots \text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Base: 181°C Mp. Salt: 183°C Hydrochloride
118	$\text{CH}_3\text{-SO}_2\text{-NH} \dots \text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 211°C Hydrochloride
119	$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Base: 140°C Mp. Salt: 166°C Fumarate
120	$\text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}_3 \dots \text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Base: 200°C Mp. Salt: 180°C Formate
121	$\text{F} \dots \text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 194°C Methanesulfonate
122	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \dots \text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 214°C Methanesulfonate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
123		Mp. Base: 183°C Mp. Salt: 208°C Hydrochloride
124		Mp. Base: 192°C
125		Mp. Salt: 180°C Formate
126		Mp. Salt: 182°C Hydrochloride
127		Mp. Salt: 192°C Formate
128		Mp. Salt: 147°C Formate

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Example	Compound	Characteristics
129	<chem>CC(=O)Nc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)C(CC)NCCCN2C(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 165°C Methanesulfonate
130	<chem>CC(=O)NS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1C(O)C(CC)NCCCN2C(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 183°C Succinate
131	<chem>CC(=O)Oc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CN(C)CCN2C(=O)OC3=CC=CC=C32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 188°C p-Aminobenzoate
132	<chem>CC(=O)Oc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CN(C)CCN2C(=O)OC3=CC=CC=C32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 155°C p-Aminobenzoate
133	<chem>CC(=O)Oc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CNCCCN2C(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 191°C Hydrochloride
134	<chem>CC(=O)Oc1ccc(O)cc1C(O)CN(C)CCN2C(=O)OC(C)(C)c3ccccc32</chem>	Mp. Salt: 153°C p-Aminobenzoate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
135		Mp. Salt : 89°C Maleate
136		Mp. Salt : 120°C Maleate
137		Mp. Salt : 183°C Formate
138		Mp. Salt : 172°C Formate

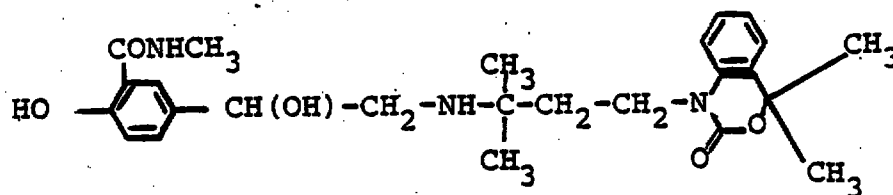
41

(Examples relating to process step (d))

Example 139

1-(3-Methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-

5 ethanol



A mixture of 9.1 g of 1-(3-methoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol and 10 ml of methylamine in 50 ml of methanol is reacted to yield the title compound by being left to stand for 4 days at ambient temperature. After the solvent has been distilled off, the title compound is isolated as the formate in acetonitrile as solvent (m.p. 174°C, yield 9.7 g).

The base (m.p. 194°C) is obtained from the formate with aqueous ammonia solution.

The following are obtained analogously to Example 139 by using process step (d):

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Example	Compound	Characteristics
140		Mp. Salt: 170°C Formate
141		Mp. Salt: 143°C Formate
142		Mp. Salt: 169°C Formate
143		Mp. Base: 176°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Formate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
144	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 210°C Hydrochloride
145	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 165°C p-Aminobenzoate
146	$\text{NH}_2\text{-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Base: 197°C Mp. Salt: 138°C Methanesulfonate
147	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 200°C Methanesulfonate
148	$\text{HO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Mp. Base: 161°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Hydrochloride
149	$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-OC} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{N} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$	Mp. Salt: 214°C Methanesulfonate

Example	Compound	Characteristics
150		Mp. Base 183°C Mp. Salt: 208°C Hydrochloride
151		Mp. Base: 163°C Mp. Salt: 181°C Hydrochloride
152		amorphous
153		Mp. Salt: 183°C Methanesulfonate
154		Mp. Salt: 170°C Maleate
155		Mp. Salt: 142°C Maleate

The following examples illustrate pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention:-

Example I

Capsules

5 Ingredients:

1-(3-methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)- 2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1- benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}- ethanol- methanesulfonate	100 mg
10 Corn starch	<u>300 mg</u>
	400 mg

The ingredients are thoroughly mixed in the proportions stated and gelatine capsules are filled with 400 mg of the mixture.

Example II

15 Tablets

Ingredients:

20 1-(3-Methanesulfonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)- 2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4-methyl-3,1- benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol- formate	2 mg
Colloidal silicic acid	10 mg
Lactose	116 mg
Potato starch	60 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	6 mg
25 Na-cellulose glycolate	4 mg
Magnesium stearate	<u>2 mg</u>
	200 mg

The ingredients are processed in the usual way to form tablets weighing 200 mg, each containing 2 mg of active

substance. Instead of the compound mentioned,

1-(3-methanesulfonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-

2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4-methyl-3,1-

benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol-formate,

- 5 it is also be possible to use other compounds according to the invention.

Example III

Ampoules

Composition of the solution:

10	Active substance according to the invention	2 mg
	Sorbitol	40 mg
	Distilled water	<u>ad</u> 10 ml

- The active substance and the sorbitol are dissolved in sufficient distilled water and made up to the required
15 volume with distilled water. The solution is filled into ampoules in the conventional way.

Example IV

Capsules containing powder for inhalation

- Each hard gelatine capsule is filled with a mixture of
20 0.5 mg of an active substance according to the invention, e.g. 1-(3-methanesulfonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-6-hydroxy-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol-hydrochloride, and 19.5 mg of lactose with a particle diameter of between 0.5 and 7 μ m.

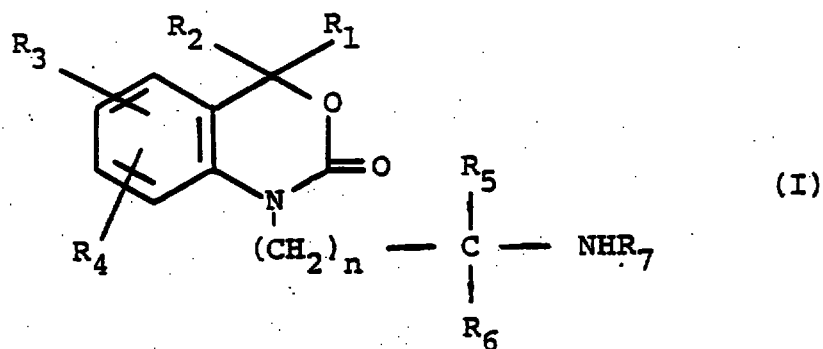
The active substances according to the invention may also be combined with known active substances; for broncholytic application, for example, they may be combined with theophyllines, parasympatholytics (e.g. ipratropium bromide), secretolytics (e.g. bromhexine), musculotropic spasmolytics (e.g. papaverine), corticoids and anti-allergic agents.

For use as uterine relaxants, the compounds may be combined with corticoids and, for reducing blood pressure, they may be combined with saluretics and other antihypertensive agents:



Claims:

1. Compounds of general formula I



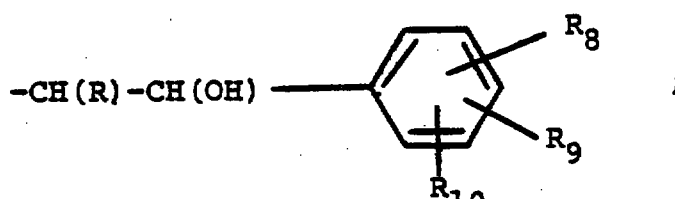
(wherein

R_1 and R_2 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group;

R_3 and R_4 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen, fluorine, or chlorine atom or a hydroxy, methyl, ethyl or (C_1-C_4) alkoxy group, or R_3 together with R_4 represents a methylenedioxy group;

R_5 and R_6 , which may be the same or different, each represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

R_7 represents a group of formula



R represents a hydrogen atom or a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group;

R_8 represents a fluorine or chlorine atom or a (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_1-C_4) alkylthio, hydroxymethyl, $CONHR_{11}$, SO_2NHR_{11} , OR_{12} , methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl or $NHSO_2CH_3$ group;

R_9 represents a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a OR_{12} group;

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R_{10} represents a hydrogen or chlorine atom or an amino, methyl or methoxy group;

R_{11} represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl, ethyl or hydroxyethyl group;

R_{12} represents a hydrogen atom or a (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_1-C_4) alkyl-CO, aryl- CH_2 or aryl-CO group; and

n represents 1, 2 or 3) and acid addition salts thereof.

2. Compounds of formula I as claimed in claim 1 (wherein substituent groups

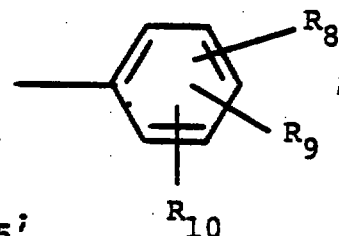
R_1 and R_2 represent CH_3 and CH_3 or CH_3 and H respectively;

R_3 represents H, OH or OCH_3 ;

R_4 represents H;

R_5 and R_6 represent CH_3 and CH_3 , CH_3 and H or H and H respectively;

R_7 represents $-CH(R)-CH(OH)-$



R represents H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 ;

R_8 represents $CONHR_{11}$, SO_2NHR_{11} , $NHSO_2CH_3$, OR_{12} , F, Cl, $COOCH_3$, $COOC_2H_5$ or CH_2OH ;

R_9 represents OR_{12} , F or Cl;

R_{10} represents H, NH_2 , CH_3 , OCH_3 or Cl;

R_{11} represents H, CH_3 or C_2H_5 ;

R_{12} represents H, aryl- CH_2 or (C_1-C_4) alkyl-CO;

and

n represents 1 or 2)

and acid addition salts thereof.

3. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 selected from the following:



- (a) 1-(3-methylcarbamoyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino} ethanol;
- (b) 1-(3-methanesulphonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4-methyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol;
- (c) 1-(3-methanesulphonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-6-hydroxy-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol;
- (d) 1-(3-methanesulphonamido-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol;
- (e) 1-(3-methoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol;
- (f) 1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-{1,1-dimethyl-3-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-3,1-benzoxazin-2-onyl)]-propylamino}-ethanol;
and acid addition salts thereof.

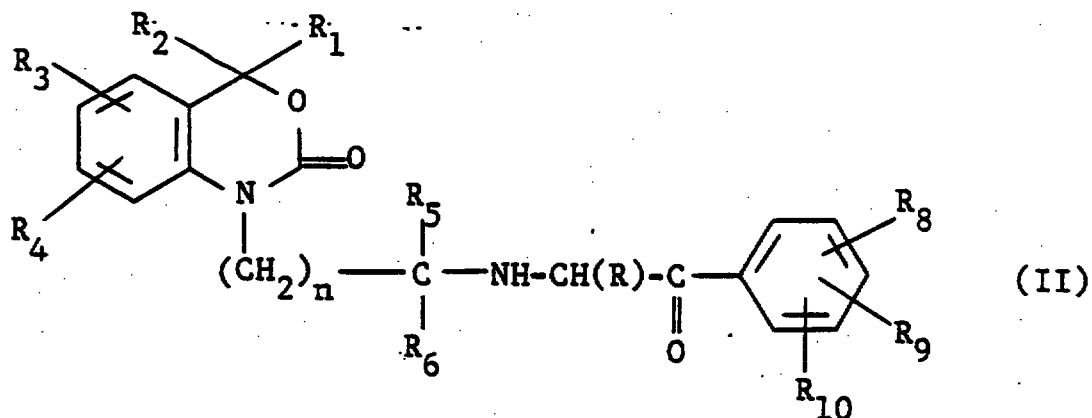
4. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 as herein specifically described in any one of Examples 1 to 155 with the exception of compounds as claimed in claim 3.

5. A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I as defined in claim 1 and acid addition salts thereof, which process comprises one or more steps selected from the following:

- (a) reducing a compound of general formula II

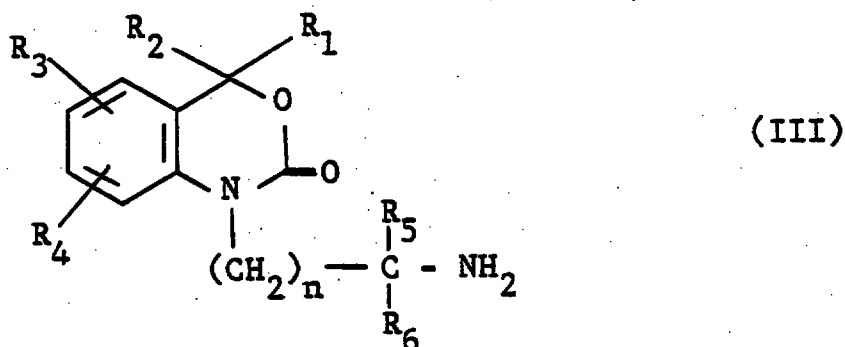


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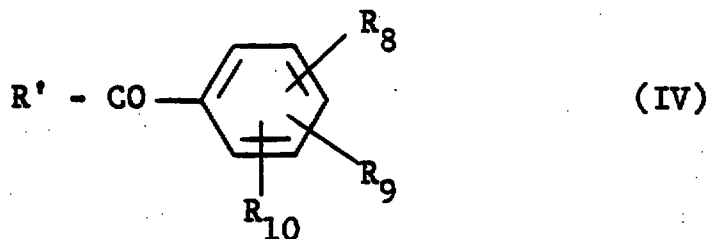


(wherein R, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and n are as defined in claim 1);

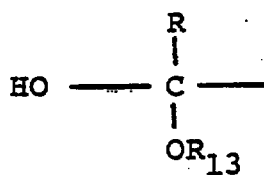
(b) reductively alkylating an amino compound of general formula III



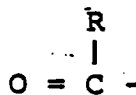
(wherein n, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ are as defined in claim 1) with a compound of general formula IV



(wherein R₈, R₉ and R₁₀ are as defined in claim 1 and R' represents a group of formula Va or Vb



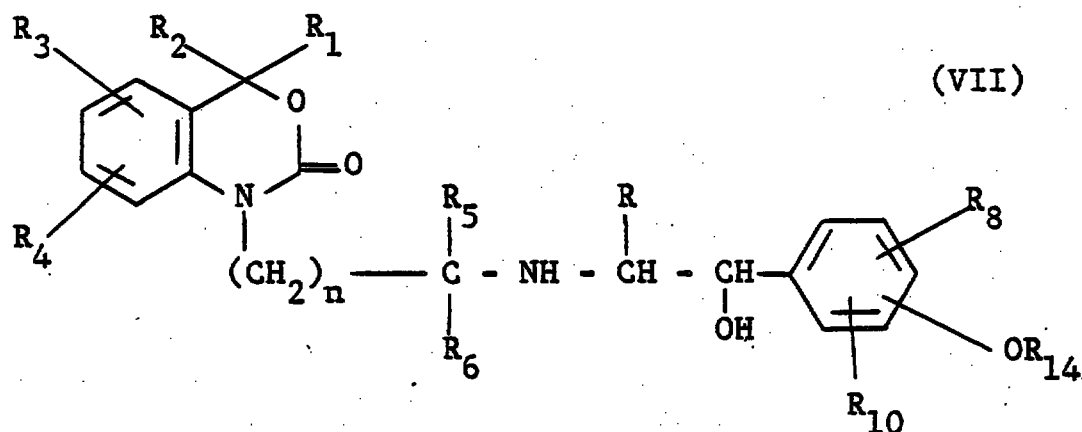
(Va)



(Vb)

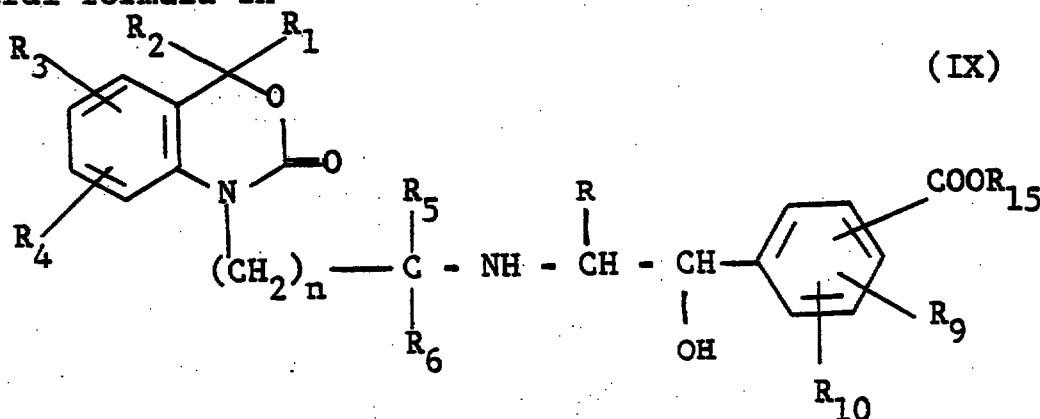
in which R_{13} represents a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group);

(c) (for the preparation of a compound of formula I wherein R_9 represents $-\text{OH}$) removing the protecting group R_{14} from a compound of general formula VII



(wherein n , R , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_8 and R_{10} are as defined in claim 1 and R_{14} represents an optionally substituted benzyl, $\text{CO}-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or CO -aryl group);

(d) (for the preparation of compounds of formula I wherein R_8 represents CONHR_{11}) reacting a compound of general formula IX



(wherein n , R , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_9 and R_{10} are as defined in claim 1 and R_{15} represents an optionally



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substituted alkyl or aralkyl group) with an amine of general formula X



(wherein R_{11} is as defined in claim 1);

- (e) converting a compound of formula I (as defined in claim 1) into an acid addition salt thereof or an acid addition salt of a compound of formula I into the free base; and
- (f) separating a mixture of stereoisomers of a compound of formula I (as defined in claim 1) or an acid addition salt thereof into its enantiomers or diastereoisomers.
6. A process as claimed in claim 5 substantially as herein described in any one of Examples 1 to 155.
7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient at least one compound of formula I (as defined in claim 1) or physiologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof together with a pharmaceutical carrier and/or excipient.
8. A composition as claimed in claim 7 in dosage unit form.
9. A composition as claimed in either of claims 7 and 8 containing a further active ingredient selected from theophyllines, parasympatholytics, secretolytics, musculotropic spasmolytics, corticoids, anti-allergic agents, saluretics and other antihypertensive agents.
10. A composition as claimed in either of claims 7 and 8 substantially as herein described in any one of Examples I to IV.