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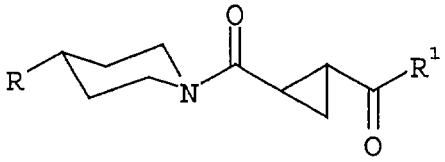
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Novel cyclopropanes as CGRP antagonists, medicaments containing said compounds and method for the production thereof

The present invention relates to new cyclopropanes of general formula



(I),

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the tautomers, the diastereomers, the enantiomers, the mixtures thereof and the salts thereof, particularly the physiologically acceptable salts thereof with inorganic or organic acids or bases, pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds, their use and processes for preparing them.

In the above general formula (I)

R denotes a saturated, mono- or di-unsaturated 5- to 7-membered aza, diaza, triaza, oxaza, thiaza, thiadiaza or S,S-dioxido-thiadiaza heterocyclic group,

whilst the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and

may contain one or two carbonyl groups adjacent to a nitrogen atom,

may be substituted by an alkyl group at one of the nitrogen atoms,

may be substituted at one or two carbon atoms by a straight-chain or branched alkyl group, by a phenyl, phenylmethyl, naphthyl, biphenylyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-oxazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl,

pyrazolyl, 1-methylpyrazolyl, imidazolyl or 1-methylimidazolyl group, whilst the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused with a benzene, pyridine, diazine, 1,3-oxazole, thiophene, furan, thiazole, pyrrole, N-methyl-pyrrole, quinoline, imidazole or N-methyl-imidazole ring,

while the phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-oxazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1-methylpyrazolyl, imidazolyl or 1-methylimidazolyl groups contained in R and the benzo-, thieno-, pyrido- and diazino-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono- di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonylamino, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, (4-morpholinyl)carbonyl, (1-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl, (1-piperidinyl)carbonyl, (hexahydro-1-azepinyl)carbonyl, (4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl, methylenedioxy, aminocarbonylamino, aminocarbonylaminoalkyl, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkanoyl, cyano, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylsulphinyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl or cycloalkyl groups with 3 to 8 carbon atoms,

by 4- to 8-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3-, 4- or 5-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω-position by a 5- to 7-membered heteroalicyclic group, where the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two heteroatoms not directly connected to each other selected from among oxygen and nitrogen,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is excluded and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl, 1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl, 1-formyl-1H-indol-3-yl, 4-imidazolyl, 1-methyl-4-imidazolyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, thiazolyl, 1H-indazol-3-yl, 1-methyl-1H-indazol-3-yl, benzo[b]fur-3-yl, benzo[b]thien-3-yl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl group,

whilst the abovementioned aromatic and heteroaromatic groups may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted in the carbon skeleton by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by branched or unbranched alkyl groups, by cycloalkyl groups with 3 to 8 carbon atoms, by phenylalkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, phenyl, phenylalkoxy, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, dialkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, methylsulphonyloxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkanoyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, thiazolyl, furyl, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylsulphinyl or trifluoromethylsulphonyl groups and the substituents may be identical or different,

while the hydroxy, amino, indolyl and imidazolyl groups contained in the abovementioned groups may be substituted by protecting groups familiar from peptide chemistry, preferably with the acetyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or tert.butyloxycarbonyl group, and

all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups specified may contain 1 to 5 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated.

By the protecting groups mentioned in the preceding definitions are meant the protecting groups familiar from peptide chemistry, especially

a phenylalkoxycarbonyl group with 1 to 3 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety optionally substituted in the phenyl nucleus by a halogen atom, by a nitro or phenyl group, by one or two methoxy groups,

for example the benzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitro-benzyloxy-carbonyl, 4-nitro-benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxy-benzyloxy-carbonyl, 2-chloro-benzyloxycarbonyl, 3-chloro-benzyloxy-carbonyl, 4-chloro-benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-biphenylyl-α,α-dimethyl-benzyloxycarbonyl or 3,5-dimethoxy-α,α-dimethyl-benzyloxycarbonyl group,

an alkoxycarbonyl group having a total of 1 to 5 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety,

for example the methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, 1-methylpropoxycarbonyl, 2-methylpropoxy-carbonyl or tert.butyloxycarbonyl group,

the allyloxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloro-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group or

the formyl, acetyl or trifluoroacetyl group.

The present invention also includes the individual diastereomeric pairs of antipodes of general formula (I), the associated enantiomers and mixtures of the diastereomers and enantiomers which come under general formula (I).

Particularly preferred are the racemates and enantiomers which come under general formula (I) and are trans-configured in relation to the cyclopropane ring.

The compounds of general formula (I) have valuable pharmacological properties, based on their selective CGRP-antagonistic properties. The invention further relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds, their use and the preparation thereof.

Preferred compounds of the above general formula I are those wherein

R denotes a mono- or di-unsaturated 5- to 7-membered aza, diaza, triaza or thiaza heterocyclic group,

whilst the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and

may contain one or two carbonyl groups adjacent to a nitrogen atom,

may be substituted at a carbon atom by a phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl or 1-methylpyrazolyl group,

and wherein an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused to a benzene, pyridine, diazine or quinoline ring,

while the phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl or 1-methylpyrazolyl groups contained in R and the benzo-, pyrido- and diazino-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminocarbonylaminoalkyl, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkanoyl or trifluoromethoxy groups,

by 5- to 7-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3-, 4- or 5-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω-position by a 5- to 7-membered heteroalicyclic group, where the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two heteroatoms not directly connected to each other selected from among oxygen and nitrogen,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is ruled out and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl, 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl group,

while the abovementioned aromatic groups may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by branched or unbranched alkyl groups, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, amino or acetylamino groups and the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups mentioned may contain 1 to 4 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

Particularly preferred compounds of the above general formula I are those wherein

R denotes a monounsaturated 5- to 7-membered diaza or triaza heterocyclic group,

while the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a nitrogen atom,

may contain a carbonyl group adjacent to a nitrogen atom and

may be substituted at a carbon atom by a phenyl group or

an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused with a benzene, pyridine or quinoline ring,

and the phenyl groups contained in R as well as the benzo- and pyrido-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy,

hydroxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)-amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, alkanoyl or trifluoromethoxy groups,

by 5- to 7-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3- or 4-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group, for example 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, 4-methyl-1,4-diazacyclohept-1-yl or 4-morpholinyl groups,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω-position by a 5- or 6-membered heteroalicyclic group, wherein the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon atom and contains an oxygen atom in each of the 2- and 2'-positions or is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two nitrogen atoms not directly linked to one another or an oxygen and a nitrogen atom which are separated from each other by at least one methylene group, for example methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 2,5-dioxacyclopentylmethoxy, 2,6-dioxacyclohexylmethoxy, 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy, 2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy, 2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy groups,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is excluded and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl group which may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy or amino groups, while the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups

mentioned may contain 1 to 3 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

Most particularly preferred compounds of the above general formula (I) are those wherein

R denotes a 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxoquinazolin-3-yl, 1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-2H-2-oxoimidazol-1-yl, 2,4-dihydro-5-phenyl-3(3H)-oxo-1,2,4-triazol-2-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxopyrido[4,3-d]-pyrimidin-3-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxopyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-3-yl or 1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-oxoimidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-3-yl group,

wherein the abovementioned mono- and bicyclic heterocyclic groups may be mono- or disubstituted in the carbon skeleton by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or may be monosubstituted by a 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, 2,5-dioxacyclopentylmethoxy, methoxy, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy, 2-dimethylaminoethoxy, 3-dimethylaminopropoxy, methoxycarbonylmethoxy, hydroxy-carbonylmethoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, carboxy, hydroxy, aminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, [N-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-N-methylamino]carbonyl, [(methoxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl or [(hydroxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl group,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl group,

which may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or by hydroxy or amino groups, wherein the substituents may be identical or different, for example the 4-chlorophenyl, 4-amino-3,5-dibromophenyl or 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl group,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

The following are mentioned as examples of particularly preferred compounds:

(1) cis-3-{1-[2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(2) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone

(3) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(4) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(5) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-2(2H)-imidazolone

(6) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2(2H)-imidazolone

(7) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone

(8) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(9) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(10) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-imidazolone

(11) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidinone

(12) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone

(13) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-imidazolone

(14) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone

(15) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidinone

(16) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(17) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(18) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2(2H)-imidazolone

(19) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[3-(dimethylamino)propoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(20) trans-3-{1-[2-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(21) trans-1-{1-[2-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-2(2H)-imidazolone

(22) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(23) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(hydroxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(24) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(25) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-7-methoxy-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(26) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-7-(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(27) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-7-carboxy-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(28) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-7-methoxycarbonyl-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(29) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolinone

(30) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-7-{[(methoxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl}-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(31) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-7-{[N-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-N-methylamino]carbonyl}-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(32) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-7-diethylaminocarbonyl-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(33) trans-7-aminocarbonyl-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone

(34) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-7-{[(hydroxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl}-2(1H)-quinazolinone

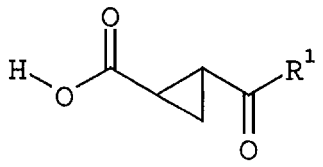
(35) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-2,4-dihydro-5-phenyl-3(3H)-1,2,4-triazolone,

particularly compounds (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (9), (13), (19), (22), (23) and (35) mentioned above,

and the salts thereof.

The compounds of general formula I are prepared by methods known in principle. The following methods have proved particularly suitable for preparing the compounds of general formula I according to the invention:

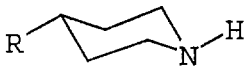
a) Coupling a carboxylic acid of general formula



(II),

wherein
R^1 is as hereinbefore defined,

with a compound of general formula



(III),

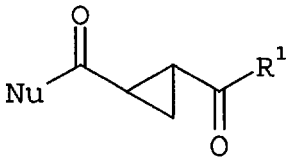
wherein
R is as hereinbefore defined.

The coupling is preferably carried out using methods known from peptide chemistry (cf. e.g. Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie, Vol. 15/2), for example using carbodiimides such as e.g. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), diisopropyl carbodiimide (DIC) or ethyl-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-carbodiimide, O-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)- N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) or tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) or 1H-benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-(dimethylamino)-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP). By adding 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) or 3-hydroxy-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazine (HOObt) any possible racemisation can additionally be suppressed, if desired, or the reaction speed can be increased. The couplings are normally carried out with equimolar amounts of the coupling components as well as the coupling reagent in solvents such as

dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMA), N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) or mixtures thereof and at temperatures between -30 and +30°C, preferably -20 and +25°C. If necessary, N-ethyl-diisopropylamine (DIEA) (Hünig base) is preferably used as an additional auxiliary base.

The so-called anhydride process is used as a further coupling method for synthesising compounds of general formula I (cf. also: M. Bodanszky, "Peptide Chemistry", Springer-Verlag 1988, p. 58-59; M. Bodanszky, "Principles of Peptide Synthesis", Springer-Verlag 1984, p. 21-27). The Vaughan variant of the mixed anhydride process is preferred (J.R. Vaughan Jr., J. Amer. Chem.Soc. 73, 3547 (1951)), in which the mixed anhydride of the carboxylic acid of general formula (III) which is to be coupled and monoisobutyl carbonate, is obtained using isobutyl chlorocarbonate in the presence of bases such as 4-methyl-morpholine or 4-ethylmorpholine. The preparation of this mixed anhydride and the coupling with amines are carried out in a one-pot process, using the abovementioned solvents and at temperatures between -20 and +25°C, preferably 0 and +25°C.

b) Coupling a compound of general formula

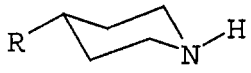


(IV),

wherein
R^1 is as hereinbefore defined and
Nu denotes a leaving group, e.g. a halogen atom such as the chlorine, bromine or iodine atom, an alkylsulphonyloxy group with 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, a phenylsulphonyloxy or naphthylsulphonyloxy group optionally mono-, di- or trisubstituted by chlorine or bromine atoms, by methyl or nitro groups, whilst the substituents may be identical or different, a 1H-imidazol-1-yl, a 1H-pyrazol-1-yl

optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl groups in the carbon skeleton, a 1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl, 1H-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-1-yl, a vinyl, propargyl, p-nitrophenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, trichlorophenyl, pentachlorophenyl, pentafluorophenyl, pyranyl or pyridinyl, a dimethylaminyloxy, 2(1H)-oxopyridin-1-yloxy, 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yloxy, phthalimidyloxy, 1H-benzotriazol-1-yloxy or azide group,

with a compound of general formula

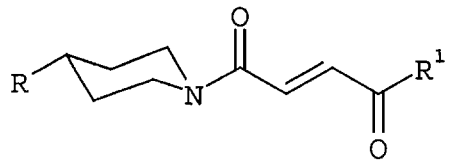


(III),

wherein
R is as hereinbefore defined.

The reaction is carried out under Schotten-Baumann or Einhorn conditions, i.e. the components are reacted in the presence of at least one equivalent of an auxiliary base at temperatures between -50°C and +120°C, preferably -10°C and +30°C, and optionally in the presence of solvents. The auxiliary bases used are preferably alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydroxides, e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide or barium hydroxide, alkali metal carbonates, e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate or caesium carbonate, alkali metal acetates, e.g. sodium or potassium acetate, as well as tertiary amines, e.g. pyridine, 2,4,6-trimethylpyridine, quinoline, triethylamine, N-ethyl-diisopropylamine, N-ethyl-dicyclohexylamine, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5,4,0]undec-7-ene, the solvents used may be, for example, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methyl pyrrolidone or mixtures thereof; if alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, alkali metal carbonates or acetates are used as the auxiliary bases, water may also be added to the reaction mixture as cosolvent.

c) cyclopropanisation of a compound of general formula



(V),

wherein
R and R^1 are as hereinbefore defined.

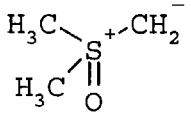
The cyclopropanisation may be carried out catalytically with diazomethane, using starting compounds of formula (V) in which the olefinic double bond is preferably (E)-configured. The reaction is carried out at temperatures between 0°C and + 50°C, preferably at ambient temperature. The preferred catalysts are palladium(II) compounds, for example $PdCl_2(PhCN)_2$ or palladium(II)-acetate $Pd_3(OAc)_6$. Suitable solvents include inert ethers, for example diethyl ether, hydrocarbons and most preferably chlorohydrocarbons such as dichloromethane or 1,2-dichloroethane, or mixtures of these solvents (cf also: H. Abdallah, R. Green and R. Carrie, Tetrahedron Letters **23**, 503-506 (1982)). The cyclopropanisation of (E)-configured compounds of general formula V can also be made asymmetric by using the semicorrin copper catalysts described by A. Pfaltz, Acc. Chem. Res. **26**, 339-345 (1993), thereby obtaining a high enantiomeric excess. The diazomethane required may also be produced *in situ*, by adding N-methyl-N-nitrosourea batchwise to a mixture of an alkene of general formula (V), the palladium catalyst, the organic solvent and 40% to 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide solution; with this method, at most 2 mol of N-methyl-N-nitrosourea are generally needed per mol of the alkene of general formula (V).

Moreover, the cyclopropanisation of alkenes of general formula (V) wherein the olefinic double bond may be in any orientation, but preferably the (E)-configuration, may be carried out

analogously to the so-called Simmons-Smith reaction with diiodomethane and the zinc/copper pair (cf also: Simmons, Cairns, Vladuchik and Hoiness, Org. React. **20**, 1-131 (1973); Furukawa and Kawabata, Adv. Organomet. Chem. **12**, 83-134 (1974)) or the zinc/silver pair (cf also: J. M. Denis, C. Girard and J. M. Conia, Synthesis **1972**, 549). The zinc/copper pair can be produced by numerous alternative methods (cf for example: Shank and Shechter, J. Org. Chem. **24**, 1525 (1959); LeGoff, J. Org. Chem. **29**, 2048 (1964)), of which the heating of zinc powder with copper(I) chloride in diethyl ether and under nitrogen (Rawson and Harrison, J. Org. Chem. **35**, 2057 (1970)) is particularly suitable. The reaction also works with non-activated zinc in an ultrasound bath (cf also: Repi and Vogt, Tetrahedron Letters 23, 2729 (1982); Repi , Lee and Giger, Org. Prep. Proced. Int. 16, 25 (1984). The species attacking the alkene of general formula (V) is an organo-zinc compound which occurs as an intermediate, bis-(iodomethyl)-zinc (cf also: Georg Wittig and Frank Wingler, Chem. Ber. **97**, 2146 (1964)) or the adduct $(ICH_2)_2Zn{\cdot}ZnI_2$ (Blanchard and Simmons, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **86**, 1337 (1964)), the solutions of which are sufficiently stable for physicochemical investigations. The cyclopropanisation takes place stereospecifically syn. The reactivity of the reagent can be increased by the addition of a Lewis acid, for example nickel(II) bromide (cf also: H. Kanai et al., Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap. **56**, 1025-1029 (1983), Synthesis **1984**, 987), while the diiodomethane required can also be produced *in situ* from dibromomethane and sodium iodide. In another variant of cyclopropanisation the substrate of general formula (V) is reacted with diiodomethane or another dihalomethane and diethylzinc (cf also: Furukawa, Kawabata and Nishimura, Tetrahedron **24**, 53 (1968), Tetrahedron Letters **1968**, 3495; Nishimura, Kawabata and Furukawa, Tetrahedron **25**, 2647 (1969); Miyano and Hashimoto, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. **46**, 892 (1973); Friedrich and Biresaw, J. Org. Chem. 47, 1615 (1982)).

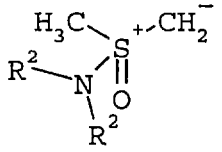
Finally, the reagent required may also be produced from dihalomethanes and copper (Kawabata, Kamemura and Naka, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **101**, 2139 (1979); Kawabata, Tanimoto and Fujiwara, Tetrahedron **35**, 1919 (1979)). The cyclopropanisation is carried out at temperatures between 0°C and +70°C, preferably at ambient temperature, and using ethereal solvents, for example diethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran.

The cyclopropanisation of an alkene of general formula (V) in which the olefinic double bond may have any desired orientation, but is preferably in the (E)-configuration, may also be carried out with the dimethyloxosulphonium methylide of formula



(VI),

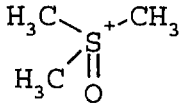
or a dialkylamino-oxosulphonium methylide of general formula



(VII),

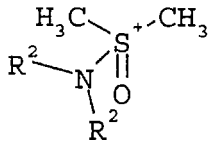
wherein
R^2 denotes the methyl or ethyl group.

The reaction is carried out in dipolar aprotic solvents, preferably in dimethylsulphoxide, and at temperatures between +10 and +80°C, preferably +20 and +60°C. The oxosulphonium ylides VI and VII may be put in as such but are also produced in situ from the trimethyloxosulphonium iodide of formula



(VIII),

by the action of methanesulphinylmethyl sodium (cf also: E. J. Corey and M. Chaykowsky, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **87**, 1353 (1965), Org. Syn. **49**, 78 (1969); H. Schmidbauer and W. Tronich, Tetrahedron Letters **1968**, 5335) or from a dialkylamino-oxosulphonium iodide of general formula

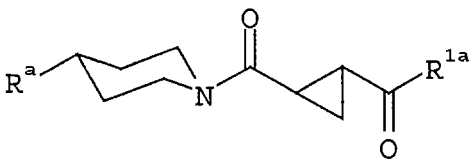


(IX),

wherein
R^2 is as hereinbefore defined, by the action of sodium hydride (cf also: C. R. Johnson, E. R. Janiga and M. Haake, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **90**, 3890 (1968); C. R. Johnson and C. W. Schroeck, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **90**, 6852 (1968); C. R. Johnson and G. F. Katekar, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **92**, 5753 (1970); C. R. Johnson, M. Haake and C. W. Schroeck, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **92**, 6594 (1970); C. R. Johnson and P. E. Rogers, J. Org. Chem. **38**, 1793 (1973) in dimethylsulphoxide. Ylides of general formula VII can also be obtained in optically active form and are thus suitable for the asymmetric synthesis of compounds of general formula (I).

d) In order to prepare a compound of general formula I wherein at least one of the groups R and R^1 contains one or more carboxy groups:

alkaline saponification of a carboxylic acid ester of general formula



(Ia),

wherein

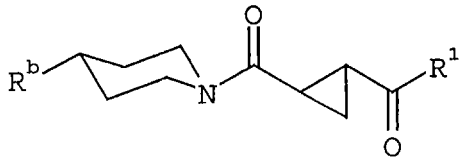
R^a and R^{1a} have the meanings given above for R and R^1, respectively, with the proviso that at least one of these groups contains one or more alkoxycarbonyl groups,

and if desired subsequent treatment with dilute organic or inorganic acids in order to liberate the basic carboxylic acids from the salts initially formed.

For the alkaline saponification of the esters of general formula (Ia), lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide are preferred; however, other alkali metal hydroxides such as caesium hydroxide, or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, for example barium hydroxide, or tetralkylammonium hydroxides are also suitable. The procedure is carried out in aqueous solution and advantageously with the addition of water-miscible co-solvents, preferably alcohols such as methanol, ethanol or 2-ethoxyethanol, or ethers such as tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane. Suitable temperatures for alkaline saponification are between -10°C and the boiling temperature of the water/solvent mixture used, but ambient temperature is preferred. Dilute aqueous organic or inorganic acids, e.g. acetic acid, oxalic acid, methanesulphonic acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid are suitable for liberating the basic carboxylic acids from the salts thereof initially formed.

e) In order to prepare a compound of general formula I wherein the group R in the carbon skeleton is similarly mono-, di- or trisubstituted by an aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkyl-aminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, hydroxycarbonylalkylaminocarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylaminocarbonyl, (4-morpholinyl)carbonyl, (1-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl, (1-piperidinyl)carbonyl, (hexahydro-1-azepinyl)carbonyl or (4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl group:

Coupling a compound of general formula



(Ib),

wherein
R^1 is as hereinbefore defined and
the group R^b has the meanings given for R hereinbefore, with the proviso that it is mono-, di- or trisubstituted in the carbon skeleton by the carboxy group,

with ammonia, alkylamines, N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amines, hydroxycarbonylalkylamines, alkoxycarbonylalkylamines or dialkylamines, for example 1-methylpiperazine, morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine or hexahydroazepine.

The coupling is preferably carried out using methods known from peptide chemistry (cf. e.g. Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie, Vol. 15/2), for example using carbodiimides such as e.g. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), diisopropyl carbodiimide (DIC) or ethyl-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-carbodiimide, O-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N, N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) or tetrafluoroborate (TBTU) or 1H-benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-(dimethylamino)-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP). By adding 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) or 3-hydroxy-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazine (HOObt) any possible racemisation can additionally be suppressed, if desired, or the reaction speed can be increased. The couplings are normally carried out with equimolar amounts of the coupling components as well as the coupling reagent in solvents such as dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMA), N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) or mixtures thereof and at temperatures between -30 and +30°C, preferably -20 and +25°C. If necessary, N-ethyl-diisopropylamine (DIEA) (Hünig base) is preferably used as an additional auxiliary base.

The so-called anhydride process is used as a further coupling method for synthesising compounds of general formula I (see also: M. Bodanszky, "Peptide Chemistry", Springer-Verlag 1988, p. 58-59; M. Bodanszky, "Principles of Peptide Synthesis", Springer-Verlag 1984, p. 21-27). The Vaughan variant of the mixed anhydride process is preferred (J.R. Vaughan Jr., J. Amer. Chem.Soc. 73, 3547 (1951)), in which the mixed anhydride of the carboxylic acid of general formula (III) which is to be coupled and monoisobutyl carbonate, is obtained using isobutyl chlorocarbonate in the presence of bases such as 4-methyl-morpholine or 4-ethylmorpholine. The preparation of this mixed anhydride and the coupling with amines are carried out in a one-pot process, using the abovementioned solvents and at temperatures between -20 and +25°C, preferably 0 and +25°C.

The new cyclopropanes of general formula (I) according to the invention contain at least one chiral centre. Occasionally, the compounds may occur in the form of two diastereomeric pairs of antipodes. The invention includes the individual isomers and the mixtures thereof.

The diastereomers may be separated on the basis of their different physico-chemical properties, e.g. by fractional crystallisation from suitable solvents, by high pressure liquid or column chromatography, using chiral or preferably non-chiral stationary phases.

Racemates covered by general formula (I) may be separated for example by HPLC on suitable chiral stationary phases (e.g. Chiral AGP, Chiralpak AD). Racemates which contain a basic or acidic function can also be separated via the diastereomeric, optically active salts which are produced on reacting with an optically active acid, for example (+) or (-)-tartaric acid, (+) or (-)-diacetyl tartaric acid, (+) or (-)-monomethyl tartrate or (+)-camphorsulphonic acid, or an optically active base, for example with (R)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine, (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine or (S)-brucine.

According to a conventional method of separating isomers, the racemate of a compound of general formula (I) is reacted with one of the abovementioned optically active acids or bases in equimolar amounts in a solvent and the resulting crystalline, diastereomeric, optically active salts thereof are separated using their different solubilities. This reaction may be carried out in any type of solvent provided that it is sufficiently different in terms of the solubility of the salts. Preferably, methanol, ethanol or mixtures thereof, for example in a ratio by volume of 50:50, are used. Then each of the optically active salts is dissolved in water, neutralised with a base such as sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide solution or potassium hydroxide solution and in this way the corresponding free compound is obtained in the (+) or (-) form.

The (R) or (S) enantiomer alone or a mixture of two optically active diastereomeric compounds covered by general formula I may also be obtained by performing the syntheses described above with a suitable reaction component in the (R) or (S) configuration.

The starting compounds of general formula (Ia) and (Ib) may be prepared by methods a) to c) described in this application. The starting materials of general formula II required for the synthesis of the compounds of general formula I, if not already known from the literature, may easily be prepared for example from the corresponding carboxylic acid esters, such as the methyl or ethyl esters, by saponification with aqueous lithium, sodium or potassium hydroxide solution followed by acidification with hydrochloric acid analogously to methods known in the art. The carboxylates required for this may be obtained from the corresponding 4-aryl- or hetaryl-4-oxo-2-butenoates for example by reacting with dimethyloxosulphonium methylide analogously to the process described in c) above. Finally, 4-aryl- or hetaryl-4-oxo-2-butenoates are either known

from the literature or may easily be obtained from 4-aryl- or hetaryl-4-oxo-2-butenoic acids known from the literature (cf also published German applications 2 047 806 and 2 103 749).

Secondary amines of general formula III are either known or may be synthesised, for example analogously to processes described in WO 98/11128.

Starting compounds of general formula IV may be obtained from the starting compounds of general formula II by current methods.

The starting compounds of general formula V may easily be prepared for example by acylating compounds of formula (III) with unsaturated carboxylic acid derivatives.

The compounds of general formula I obtained may, if they contain suitable basic functions, be converted, particularly for pharmaceutical use, into their physiologically acceptable salts with inorganic or organic acids. Suitable acids include for example hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, methanesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid, acetic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, lactic acid, mandelic acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid or maleic acid.

Moreover, the new compounds of formula (I), if they contain an acid function, for example a carboxy group, may if desired be converted into the addition salts thereof with inorganic or organic bases, particularly for pharmaceutical use into the physiologically acceptable addition salts thereof. Suitable bases for this include, for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonia, cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

The new compounds of general formula I and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof have CGRP-antagonistic properties and exhibit good affinities in CGRP receptor binding studies. The compounds display CGRP-antagonistic properties in the pharmacological test systems described hereinafter.

The following experiments were carried out to demonstrate the affinity of compounds of general formula I for human CGRP-receptors and their antagonistic properties:

A. Binding studies with SK-N-MC cells (expressing the human CGRP receptor)

SK-N-MC cells are cultivated in "Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium". The medium is removed from confluent cultures. The cells are washed twice with PBS buffer (Gibco 041-04190 M), detached by the addition of PBS buffer, mixed with 0.02% EDTA, then detached again and isolated by centrifuging. After resuspension in 20 ml of "Balanced Salts Solution" [BSS (in mM): NaCl 120, KCl 5.4, $NaHCO_3$ 16.2, $MgSO_4$ 0.8, $NaHPO_4$ 1.0, $CaCl_2$ 1.8, D-glucose 5.5, HEPES 30, pH 7.40] the cells are centrifuged twice at 100 x g and resuspended in BSS. After the number of cells has been determined, the cells are homogenised using an Ultra-Turrax and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 3000 x g. The supernatant is discarded and the pellet is recentrifuged in Tris buffer (10 mM Tris, 50 mM NaCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.40), enriched with 1% bovine serum albumin and 0.1% bacitracin) and resuspended (1 ml / 1000000 cells). The homogenised product is frozen at -80°C. The membrane preparations are stable for more than 6 weeks under these conditions.

After thawing, the homogenised product is diluted 1:10 with assay buffer (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.40) and homogenised for 30 seconds with an Ultra-Turrax. 230 µl of the homogenised product are incubated for 180 minutes at ambient temperature with 50 pM ^{125}I-iodotyrosyl-Calcitonin-

Gene-Related Peptide (Amersham) and increasing concentrations of the test substances in a total volume of 250 µl. The incubation is ended by rapid filtration through GF/B-glass fibre filters treated with polyethyleneimine (0.1%) using a cell harvester. The protein-bound radioactivity is measured using a gamma counter. Non-specific binding is defined as the bound radioactivity in the presence of 1 µM human CGRP-alpha during incubation.

The concentration binding curves are analysed using computer-aided non-linear curve matching.

The compounds of general formula I show IC_{50} values $\leq$ 10000 nM in the test described.

B. CGRP Antagonism in SK-N-MC cells

SK-N-MC cells (1 million cells) are washed twice with 250 µl incubation buffer (Hanks' HEPES, 1 mM 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine, 1% BSA, pH 7.4) and pre-incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. After the addition of CGRP (10 µl) as agonist in increasing concentrations (10^{-11} to 10^{-6} M), or additionally the substance in 3 to 4 different concentrations, the mixture is incubated for another 15 minutes.

Intracellular cAMP is then extracted by the addition of 20 µl of 1M HCl and centrifugation (2000 x g, 4°C, for 15 minutes). The supernatants are frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -20°C.

The cAMP contents of the samples are determined by radioimmunoassay (Messrs. Amersham) and the pA_2 values of antagonistically acting substances are determined graphically.

The compounds of general formula I exhibit CGRP-antagonistic properties in the *in vitro* test model described, in a dosage range of between 10^{-11} to 10^{-5} M.

In view of their pharmacological properties the compounds of general formula I and the salts thereof with physiologically acceptable acids or bases are thus suitable for the acute and prophylactic treatment of headaches, particularly migraine or cluster headaches. Moreover, the compounds of general formula I also have a positive effect on the following diseases: non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus ("NIDDM"), cardiovascular diseases, morphine tolerance, skin diseases, particularly thermal and radiation-induced skin damage including sunburn, inflammatory diseases, e.g. inflammatory diseases of the joints (arthritis), inflammatory lung diseases, allergic rhinitis, asthma, diseases accompanied by excessive vasodilatation and consequent reduced circulation of blood through the tissues, e.g. shock and sepsis. The symptoms of menopausal hot flushes in oestrogen-deficient women caused by vasodilatation and increased blood flow are favourably affected by the CGRP-antagonists of the present application in a preventive and acute-therapeutic capacity, this therapeutic approach being distinguished from hormone replacement by the absence of side effects. Furthermore, the compounds of general formula I have an alleviating effect on pain in general.

The dosage required to achieve a corresponding effect is conveniently 0.001 to 30 mg/kg of body weight, preferably 0.01 to 5 mg/kg of body weight, when administered intravenously or subcutaneously and 0.01 to 50 mg/kg of body weight, preferably 0.1 to 30 mg/kg of body weight when administered orally, nasally or by inhalation, 1 to 3 x a day in each case.

For this, the compounds of general formula I prepared according to the invention, optionally combined with other active substances such as e.g. antiemetics, prokinetics, neuroleptics, antidepressants, neurokinine antagonists, anticonvulsants,

histamine-H1 receptor antagonists, antimuscarinics, β-blockers, α-agonists and α-antagonists, ergot alkaloids, mild analgesics, non-steroidal antiinflammatories, corticosteroids, calcium antagonists, 5-HT_{1D} agonists or other anti-migraine agents, together with one or more inert conventional carriers and/or diluents, e.g. with corn starch, lactose, glucose, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, citric acid, tartaric acid, water, water/ethanol, water/glycerol, water/sorbitol, water/polyethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, cetylstearyl alcohol, carboxymethylcellulose or fatty substances such as hard fat or suitable mixtures thereof, may be formulated into conventional galenic preparations such as plain or coated tablets, capsules, powders, suspensions, solutions, metered dose aerosols or suppositories.

The active substances which may be used for the abovementioned combinations thus include, for example, meloxicam, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, metoclopramide, domperidone, diphenhydramine, cyclizine, promethazine, chlorpromazine, dexamethasone, flunarizine, dextropropoxyphene, meperidine, propranolol, nadolol, atenolol, clonidine, indoramine, carbamazepine, phenytoin, valproate, amitryptilin, lidocaine, diltiazem or sumatriptan and other 5-HT_{1D}-agonists such as, for example, naratriptan, zolmitriptan, avitriptan, rizatriptan and eletriptan. The dosage of these active substances is expediently 1/5 of the lowest recommended dose to 1/1 of the normally recommended dose, i.e. for example 20 to 100 mg of sumatriptan.

The invention further relates to the use of the compounds of general formula I as valuable adjuvants for the production and purification (by affinity chromatography) of antibodies as well as, after suitable radioactive labelling, for example by direct labelling with ^{125}I or ^{131}I or by tritiation of suitable precursors, for example by replacing halogen atoms with

tritium, in RIA and ELISA assays and as a diagnostic or analytical adjuvant in neurotransmitter research.

The Examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention:

Preliminary remarks:

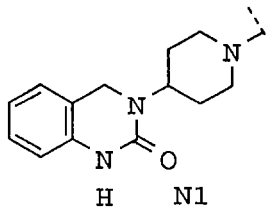
Satisfactory elementary analyses, IR, UV, ^{1}H-NMR and generally also mass spectra have been obtained for all of the compounds. Unless otherwise stated, R_f values were obtained using ready-made silica gel TLC plates 60 F_{254} (E. Merck, Darmstadt, Item no. 1.05714) without chamber saturation. If no detailed information is given as to the configuration, it is not clear whether it is a pure enantiomer or whether partial or even complete racemisation has occurred. The following eluants or mixtures of eluants were used for the chromatography:

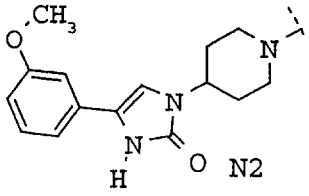
El A = ethyl acetate/methanol 100/5 v/v
El B = ethyl acetate/methanol 80/20 v/v
El C = ethyl acetate/methanol/conc. ammonia 80/20/1 v/v/v
El D = dichloromethane/cyclohexane/methanol/conc. ammonia 70/15/15/2 v/v/v/v
El E = ethyl acetate/glacial acetic acid 99/1 v/v
El F = ethyl acetate/methanol/glacial acetic acid 90/10/1 v/v/v
El G = dichloromethane/methanol/conc. ammonia 90/10/1 v/v/v
El H = petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 1/1 v/v
El I = dichloromethane/methanol/glacial acetic acid 90/10/1.5 v/v/v
El K = dichloromethane/isopropanol 9/1 v/v
El L = ethyl acetate/methanol 9/1 v/v
El M = dichloromethane/methanol/conc. ammonia 75/25/0.5 v/v/v
El N = dichloromethane/ethyl acetate 1/1 v/v
El O = dichloromethane/methanol 95/5 v/v
El P = dichloromethane/ethyl acetate/cyclohexane/methanol /conc. ammonia 60/16/5/5/0.6 v/v/v/v/v

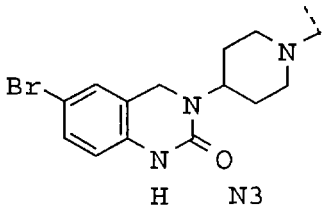
The following abbreviations are used in the description of the experiments:

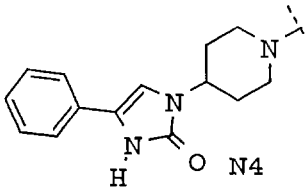
Mp.:	melting point
(D):	(decomposition)
DIEA:	N,N-diisopropyl-ethylamine
Boc:	(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl
TBTU:	2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate
HOBt:	1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate
CDT:	1,1'-carbonyldi-(1,2,4-triazole)
THF:	tetrahydrofuran
DMF:	dimethylformamide
EE:	ethyl acetate
PE:	petroleum ether
LM:	solvents
I. No.:	Item number

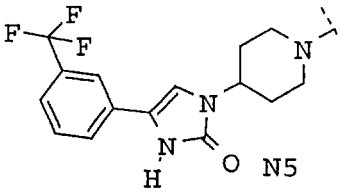
The meanings of the symbols consisting of letters and numbers used in the Examples are shown in the following summary:

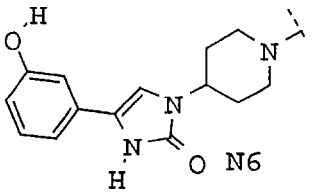

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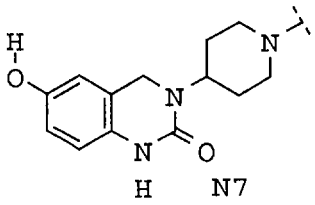

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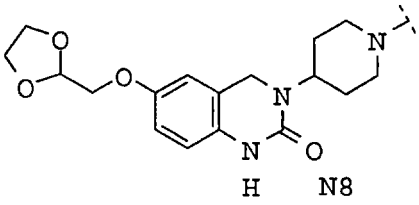

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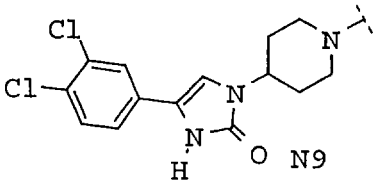

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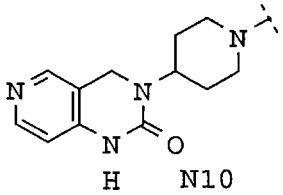

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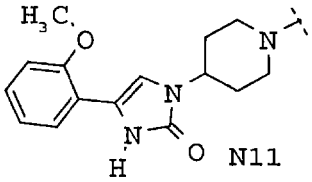

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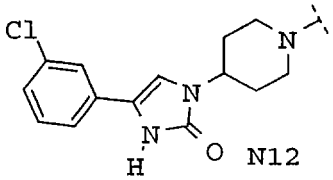

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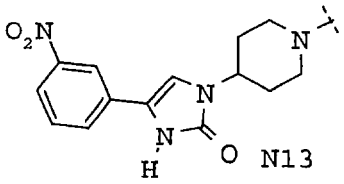

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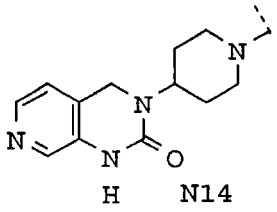

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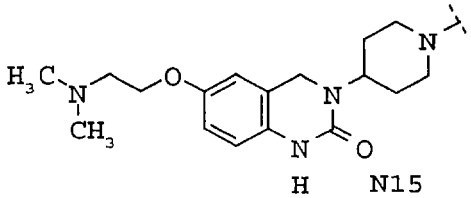

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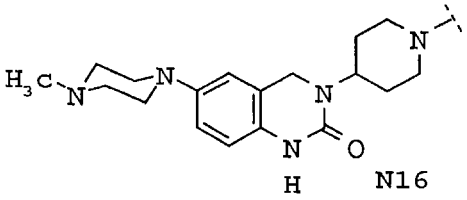

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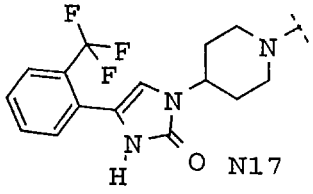

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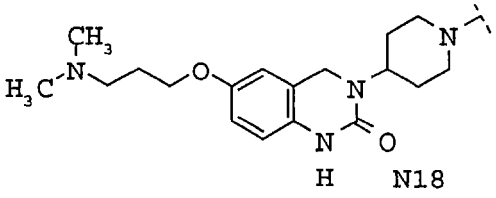

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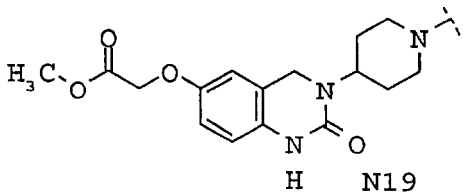

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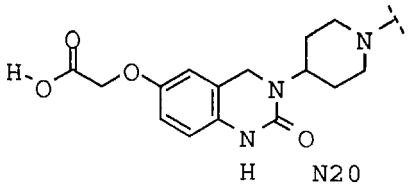

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H N16

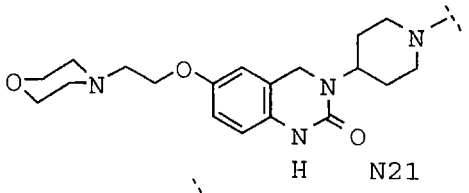

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H N18

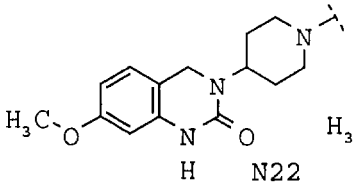

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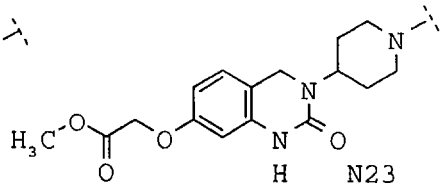
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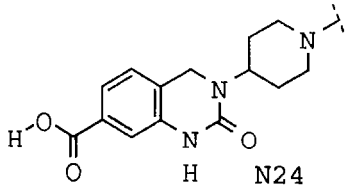
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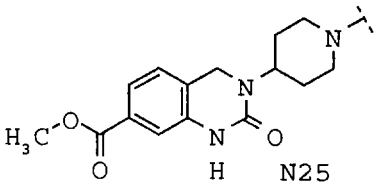
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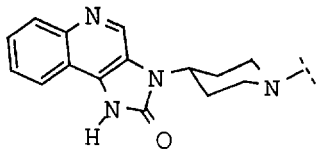
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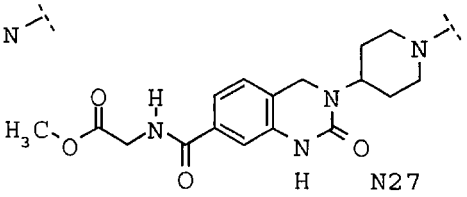
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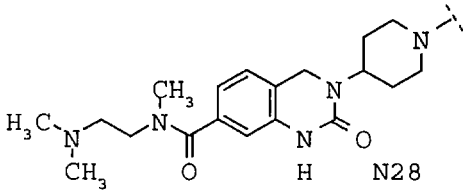
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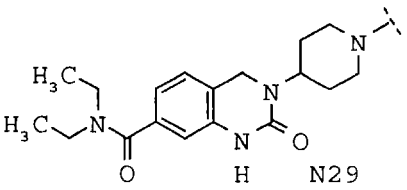
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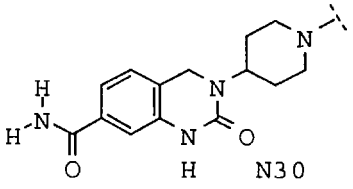
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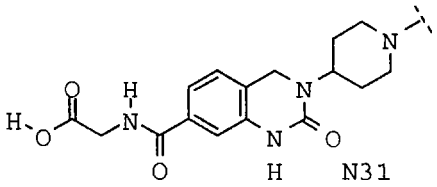
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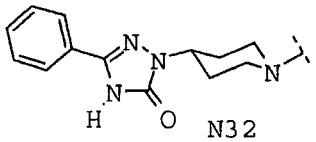
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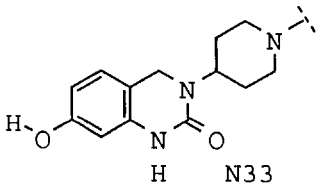
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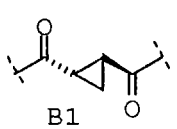
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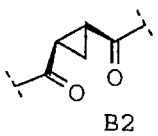
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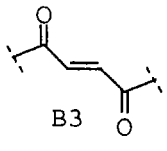
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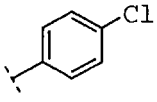
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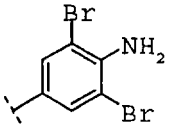
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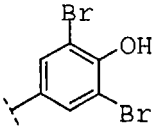
B3



C1



C2



C3

A. Preparation of intermediate compounds

Example A1

cis-2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid

4.5 g (0.040 mol) of chlorobenzene and 5.0 g (0.0446 mol) of 1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid anhydride were successively added dropwise to a mixture of 60.0 g (0.45 mol) of anhydrous aluminium chloride and 9 ml (0.115 mol) of anhydrous dimethylformamide whilst maintaining a reaction temperature of 60 to 70°C and the mixture was then kept at 70°C for 1 hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture was stirred into a mixture of 500 g of crushed ice and 60 ml of conc. hydrochloric acid, the precipitate was suction filtered, washed thoroughly with water and dried over Siccapent in a vacuum drying chamber at a temperature of 50°C. 7.8 g (87 % of theoretical) of colourless crystals were obtained, m.p. 150-153°C.

Example A2

trans-2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid

Prepared analogously to Example 2 from methyl trans-2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate by saponification with lithium hydroxide hydrate in a water-tetrahydrofuran mixture (2/3 v/v) in a yield of 76 % of theoretical. Colourless crystals.

IR (KBr): 3473.2, 3345.9 (NH_2); 1714.4 (C=O) cm^{-1}.

Example A3

methyl trans-2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate

0.45 g (0.01781 mol) of 95% sodium hydride was added in small amounts to a solution of 3.9 g (0.02074 mol) of trimethyl-oxosulphonium iodide in 50 ml anhydrous dimethylsulphoxide at ambient temperature, with stirring. The mixture was stirred for

another 30 minutes at ambient temperature and then a solution of 5.8 g (0.01598 mol) of methyl trans-4-(4-amino-3,5-dibromophenyl)-4-oxo-butenoate in 50 ml of dimethylsulphoxide was added dropwise without external heating, whereupon the temperature of the mixture rose to 35°C, and stirring was continued for another hour at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred into in 500 ml of saturated aqueous saline solution, then extracted exhaustively with ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate extracts were dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated down in vacuo. The residue yielded 2.6 g (43 % of theoretical) of a colourless oil after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (30 to 60 μm) using EE/cyclohexane (1/1 v/v) as eluant.
IR (KBr): 3475, 3363 (NH_2); 1728, 1662 (C=O) cm^{-1}
MS : M^+ = 375/377/379 (Br_2)

Example A4

methyl trans-4-(4-amino-3,5-dibromophenyl)-4-oxo-butenoate
A mixture of 5.6 g (0.016 mol) of trans-4-(4-amino-3,5-dibromophenyl)-4-oxo-butenoic acid, 50 ml of anhydrous methanol and 4.0 g (0.0368 mol) of trimethylchlorosilane was stirred for 3 days at ambient temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo, the residue was divided between ethyl acetate and 10% sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulphate, evaporated down once more in vacuo and yielded 5.8 g (100 % of theoretical) of a colourless oil which was used without any further purification.
MS: M^+ = 361/363/365 (Br_2)

Example A5

3,4-dihydro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-3-(4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

A mixture of 0.9 g (0.0022 mol) of 3,4-dihydro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone, 10 ml methanol and 0.5 g palladium(II) hydroxide(Pearlman's catalyst) was hydrogenated until the uptake of hydrogen ended. The catalyst was filtered off, the filtrate was evaporated down in vacuo and the residue remaining was used in the next step without any further purification.
Yield: 0.6 g (86 % of theoretical).
IR (KBr): 1662 (C=O) cm^{-1}
MS : M^+ = 318

The following were obtained accordingly:

N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	EI	R_f	IR [cm^{-1}]
N8	H	-	from N8-CH_2Ph, H_2, 10% Pd-C, MeOH	92	D	0.23	1665 (C=O)
N18	H	-	from N18-CH_2Ph, H_2, $Pd(OH)_2$, MeOH	81	D	0.26	
N19	H	-	from N19-CH_2Ph, H_2, $Pd(OH)_2$, MeOH	85			
N21	H	-	from N21-CH_2Ph, H_2, $Pd(OH)_2$, MeOH	100	D	0.27	
N23	H	-	from N23-CH_2Ph, H_2, $Pd(OH)_2$, MeOH	74	D	0.35	

Example A6

3,4-dihydro-6-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-3-(4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

2 ml of trifluoroacetic acid were added to the ice-cooled solution of 1.1 g (2.561 mmol) of 3,4-dihydro-3-[1-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone in 20 ml of methylene chloride. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 hours at ambient temperature and for 5 hours at 40°C and then evaporated down in vacuo. The residue remaining was taken up in 5 ml of water, the solution formed was saturated with potassium

carbonate and extracted exhaustively with dichloromethane. The combined extracts were evaporated down in vacuo. The residue obtained was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane/methanol 9/1 (v/v) to start with, then dichloromethane/methanol/conc. ammonia 70/30/3 (v/v/v) as eluant. The appropriate fractions were evaporated down in vacuo, the residue remaining (0.5 g; 59% of theoretical) was used in the next step without further purification.

Example A7

3,4-dihydro-6-[(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methoxy]-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

0.36 g (14.25 mmol) of 95% sodium hydride was added batchwise, with stirring, to a solution of 5.0 g (14.82 mmol) of 3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone in 120 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide at ambient temperature and the mixture was then kept for 15 minutes at 50°C. A thick colourless slurry was formed. After the addition of 5.0 g (37.04 mmol) of 2-(bromomethyl)-1,3-dioxolane the mixture was heated to 90°C for 90 minutes. After cooling, the mixture was stirred into saturated aqueous saline solution and extracted exhaustively with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated down in vacuo, the residue remaining was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (30-60 μm) using dichloromethane/EE/cyclohexane/methanol/conc. ammonia 60/16/5/5/0.6 v/v/v/v/v as eluant. Working up the corresponding fractions yielded 2.5 g (41 % of theoretical) of a colourless oil, R_f = 0.47 (dichloromethane/EE/cyclohexane/methanol/conc. ammonia 60/16/5/5/0.6 v/v/v/v/v).
IR (KBr): 1662 (C=O) cm^{-1}

The following were obtained accordingly:

N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	EI	R_f
N19	-	CH_2Ph	from N7-CH_2Ph, $BrCH_2CO_2CH_3$ and NaH in DMF	63		
N23	-	CH_2Ph	from N33-CH_2Ph, $BrCH_2CO_2CH_3$ and NaH in DMF	17	D	0.74

Example A8

3,4-dihydro-6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

A mixture of 1.1 g (3.26 mmol) of 3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone, 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran, 0.30 g (3.366 mmol) of 2-dimethylaminoethanol, 0.94 g (3.584 mmol) of triphenylphosphine and 0.56 g (3.216 mmol) of azodicarboxylic acid ester was stirred for one hour at ambient temperature, 6 hours at reflux temperature and another 13 hours at ambient temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (30-60 μm) using dichloromethane/EE/cyclohexane/methanol/conc. ammonia 60/16/5/5/0.6 v/v/v/v/v as eluant. Working up the corresponding fractions yielded 0.9 g (69 % of theoretical) of a colourless crystalline substance, R_f = 0.47 (dichloromethane/EE/cyclohexane/methanol/conc. ammonia 60/16/5/5/0.6 v/v/v/v/v).

MS: ESI: $(M+H)^+$ = 409; $(M+2H)^{++}$ = 205; $(M+Na)^+$ = 431

The following were obtained accordingly:

N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	EI	R_f	MS	IR [cm^{-1}]
N18	-	CH_2Ph	from N7-CH_2Ph, $(H_3C)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2OH$, P Ph_3 and $(NCO_2Et)_2$ in THF	59	P	0.12	M^+ = 422	3357, 3271 (NH); 1622 (C=O, C=C)
N21	-	CH_2Ph	from N7-CH_2 Ph, $O[(H_2C)_2]_2NCH_2CH_2OH$, P Ph_3 and $(NCO_2Et)_2$ in THF	45				

Example A9

3,4-dihydro-3-[1-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

A mixture of 10.0 g (24.372 mmol) of 6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-3-[1-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)-4-piperidinyl]-2(1H)-quinazolinone, 2.5 g (24.96 mol) of 1-methylpiperazine, 4.81 g (50.05 mmol) of sodium tert.butoxide, 285 mg (0.4766 mmol) of bis-(dibenzylideneacetone)-palladium, 305 mg (1.002 mmol) of tris-(o-tolyl)-phosphine and 100 ml of toluene was refluxed for 14 hours. After the addition of further equal amounts of 1-methylpiperazine, sodium tert.butoxide, bis-(dibenzylideneacetone)-palladium and tris-(o-tolyl)-phosphine the mixture was refluxed for another 48 hours. The mixture was filtered through activated charcoal and the filtrate was evaporated down in vacuo. The residue was divided between dichloromethane and water. The organic phase was extracted twice with dilute aqueous citric acid solution. The acidic extracts thus obtained were made alkaline with sodium hydroxide and extracted exhaustively with dichloromethane. The combined dichloromethane extracts were evaporated down in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (30-60 μm) using dichloromethane to start with, then methanol/conc. ammonia 9/1 v/v as eluant. After conventional working up of the appropriate eluates 1.1 g (11 % of theoretical) of a colourless substance was obtained.

IR (KBr): 1670 (C=O) cm^{-1}

MS : M^+ = 429

Example A10

3,4-dihydro-7-hydroxy-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

A mixture of 18.0 g (0.0512 mol) of 3,4-dihydro-7-methoxy-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone and 100 g of pyridine hydrochloride was heated to 160°C with stirring for 3 hours. After cooling, the product was dissolved in 500 ml of

water, the solution obtained was carefully treated with excess solid sodium hydrogen carbonate, whereupon a highly viscous oil was precipitated. This oil was taken up in 150 ml of methanol, the methanolic solution formed was clarified over activated charcoal, then freed from solvent in vacuo once more. The residue was stirred with 50 ml of acetonitrile and then brought to the boil. It was left to cool and the precipitate formed was suction filtered and dried in vacuo at ambient temperature.
Yield: 10.8 g (63 % of theoretical).
R_f = 0.32 (MP F).
IR (KBr): 1649 (C=O) cm^{-1}
MS : M^+ = 337

Example A11

3,4-dihydro-7-methoxy-3-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone

A mixture of 2.5 g (7.682 mmol) of 2-amino-4-methoxy-N-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-benzylamine, 1.62 g (10 mmol) of N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole and 25 ml of dimethylformamide was heated to 90°C with stirring for 2.5 hours. After cooling, the mixture was stirred into 100 ml of ice water, the suspension formed was overlaid with 10 ml of tert.butylmethylether, the precipitate formed was suction filtered, washed with water and then with tert.butylmethylether. After drying in vacuo, 1.9 g (70 % of theoretical) of colourless crystals were obtained.
IR (KBr): 1664 (C=O) cm^{-1}
MS : M^+ = 351

Example A12

2-amino-4-methoxy-N-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-benzylamine

A solution of 3.2 g (9.003 mmol) of 4-methoxy-2-nitro-N-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-benzylamine in 30 ml methanol was hydrogenated in the presence of 1 g of 10% rhodium charcoal for 5 hours at ambient temperature. The catalyst was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated down in vacuo. 2.5 g (85 % of

theoretical) of a colourless, highly viscous oil was obtained, which was further processed without purification.
R_f = 0.34 (MP F).
IR (KBr): no C=O
MS : M^+ = 325

Example A12

4-methoxy-2-nitro-N-(1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl)-benzylamine
A mixture of 3.0 g (16.561 mmol) of 4-methoxy-2-nitrobenzaldehyde, 3.2 g (16.817 mmol) of 1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinamine and 30 ml of methanol was stirred for 2 hours at ambient temperature. Then 681 mg (18.0 mmol) of sodium borohydride was added and stirring was continued for one hour at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred into 500 ml of ice water and carefully acidified with 10% hydrochloric acid. The solution obtained was washed twice with 50 ml of tert.butylmethylether, then made alkaline with 20% sodium hydroxide solution and extracted exhaustively with tert.butylmethylether. The final extracts obtained were combined, washed twice with 20 ml of water, dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated down in vacuo. The colourless oil remaining was used in the next step without any further purification.
Yield: 3.2 g (54 % of theoretical).
IR (KBr): no C=O
MS : M^+ = 355

B. Preparation of the final compounds

Example 1

cis-3-{1-[2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone (Item No. 1)

A mixture of 1.0 g (4.452 mmol) of trans-2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 0.97 g (4.194 mmol) of 3,4-dihydro-3-(4-piperidinyl)-2(1H)-quinazolinone, 1.4 g (4.36 mmol) of TBTU, 0.455 mg (4.5 mmol) of triethylamine and 20 ml of dimethylformamide was stirred for 5 hours at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was freed from solvent in vacuo, diluted with 300 ml of water and made slightly acidic with citric acid. The precipitate formed was suction filtered and carefully washed with water, then with 5 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and finally dried in a circulating air drier at a temperature of 60°C. 1.3 g (71 % of theoretical) of a colourless crystalline product was obtained, m.p. 272-273°C and R_f 0.24 (MP A).

IR (KBr): 1674.1 cm^{-1} (C=O)

MS : M^+ = 437/439 (Cl)

The following were prepared analogously:

I. no.	N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	EI	R_f	MS	IR [cm^{-1}]	m.p. [°C]
2	N2	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base	49	A	0.63	M^+ = 616/618/620 (Br_2); ESI: $(M+H)^+$ = 617/619/621 (Br_2)	1684 (C=O)	colourless crystals
3	N2	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base	42	A	0.78	M^+ = 574/576/578 (Br_2)	1668 (C=O)	colourless crystals
4	N3	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	58	D A	0.78 0.84	M^+ = 652/654/656/658 (Br_3)	1670 (C=O)	
5	N4	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	57	A	0.66	ESI: $(M+H)^+$ = 587/589/591 (Br_2); $(M+Na)^+$ = 609/611/613 (Br_2)	1684 (C=O)	
6	N5	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	26	D A	0.4 0.73	M^+ = 654/656/658 (Br_2)	3465, 3383 (NH, NH_2); 1685 (C=O); 1205, 1165, 1124 (CF_3)	
7	N6	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	31	D A	0.4 0.61	M^+ = 602/604/606 (Br_2)	1676 (C=O)	colourless crystals
8	N7	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	13	D A	0.7 0.73	M^+ = 590/592/594 (Br_2)	3379 (OH, NH); 1709, 1653 (C=O)	
9	N8	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	62	D A	0.5 0.74	M^+ = 676/678/680 (Br_2)	3460, 3332 (NH, NH_2); 1666 (C=O)	
10	N9	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base	52	D A	0.6 0.75	M^+ = 654/656/658/660 (Br_2Cl_2)	3462, 3383 (NH, NH_2); 1685 (C=O)	
11	N10	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base	65	A	0.36	M^+ = 575/577/579 (Br_2)	3444 (NH, NH_2); 1676 (C=O)	
12	N11	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	68	D A	0.75 0.69	ESI: $(M+H)^+$ = 617/619/621 (Br_2); $(M+Na)^+$ = 639/641/643 (Br_2); $(M+K)^+$ = 655/657/659 (Br_2)	1682 (C=O)	
13	N12	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	76	D A	0.7 0.75	M^+ = 620/622/624 (Br_2, Cl)	1684 (C=O)	
14	N13	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	63	D A	0.65 0.73	M^+ = 631/633/635 (Br_2)	3458, 3379 (NH, NH_2); 1684 (C=O)	
15	N14	B1	C2	THF/DMF 1/1 v/v as LM; NEt_3 as base	62	G A	0.39 0.52	M^+ = 575/577/579 (Br_2)	1668 (C=O)	colourless crystals
16	N15	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	24	C	0.20	M^+ = 661/663/665 (Br_2)	1666 (C=O)	235 (AcOEt)
17	N16	B1	C2	THF/DMF 1/1 v/v as LM; NEt_3 as base	11	C	0.23	M^+ = 672/674/676 (Br_2)	1666 (C=O)	
18	N17	B1	C2	DMF as LM; DIEA as base	11	A	0.71	M^+ = 654/656/658 (Br_2)	3460, 3383 (NH, NH_2); 1687 (C=O)	248 (AcOEt)

I. no.	N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	EI	R_f	MS	IR [cm^{-1}]	m.p. [°C]
19	N18	B1	C2	THF/DMF 10/1 v/v as LM; NEt_3 as base	21	C	0.11	M^+ = 675/677/679 (Br_2)	1665 (C=O)	
20	N1	B1	C3	THF as LM; DIEA as base	48	A	0.58		1657 (C=O)	colourless crystals
21	N4	B1	C3	THF as LM; DIEA as base	78			M^+ = 587/589/591 (Br_2)	1676 (C=O)	colourless crystals
22	N19	B1	C2	THF/DMF 10/1 v/v as LM; NEt_3 as base	50	A	0.69	M^+ = 662/664/666 (Br_2)	1739, 1666 (C=O)	colourless crystals
24	N21	B1	C2	THF as LM; NEt_3 as base	50	A C	0.15 0.85	M^+ = 703/705/707 (Br_2)	1664 (C=O)	
25	N22	B1	C2	DMF as LM; NEt_3 as base	76	A	0.74	M^+ = 604/606/608 (Br_2)	1666 (C=O)	colourless crystals
26	N23	B1	C2	THF as LM; NEt_3 as base	24	A	0.73	M^+ = 662/664/666 (Br_2)	3379 (NH, NH_2); 1755, 1668 (C=O)	colourless crystals
28	N25	B1	C2	THF/DMF 10/1 v/v as LM; NEt_3 as base	91	A D	0.78 0.75	M^+ = 632/634/636 (Br_2)	3454, 3379 (NH, NH_2); 1720, 1670 (C=O)	colourless crystals
29	N26	B1	C2	DMF as LM; NEt_3 as base	20	A D	0.60 0.75	M^+ = 611/613/615 (Br_2)	1730 (C=O)	colourless crystals
30	N27	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base; from $MeO_2CCH_2NH_2$·HCl and N24-B1-C2	64	A	0.53	M^+ = 689/691/693 (Br_2)	1751, 1666 (C=O)	
31	N28	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base; from $Me_2NCH2CH_2NHCH_3$ and N24-B1-C2	49	C	0.08	M^+ = 702/704/706 (Br_2)	1666 (C=O)	
32	N29	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base; from Et_2NH and N24-B1-C2	20	A D	0.49 0.55	M^+ = 673/675/677 (Br_2)	1664 (C=O)	
33	N30	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base; from $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and N24-B1-C2	40	A D	0.31 0.48	M^+ = 617/619/621 (Br_2)	3363 (NH, NH_2); 1666 (C=O)	colourless crystals
35	N32	B1	C2	THF as LM; DIEA as base	57	A	0.70	M^+ = 587/589/591 (Br_2); $(M-H)^-$ = 586/588/590 (Br_2); $(M+Na)^+$ = 610/612/614 (Br_2)	3437, 3321 (NH_2, NH); 1684 (C=O)	

Example 2

trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(hydroxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone (Item No. 23)

A solution of 0.15 g (3.57 mmol) of lithium hydroxide hydrate in 10 ml of water was added to a solution of 0.6 g (0.903 mmol) of trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone (Item No. 22) in a mixture of 10 ml of THF and 10 ml of methanol. After stirring for 14 hours at ambient temperature the organic solvents were distilled off in vacuo and the residue remaining was combined with 3.6 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid. The precipitate formed was suction filtered and dried in vacuo at 30°C. The residue was taken up in tetrahydrofuran, the solution formed was filtered while hot and, after cooling, combined with diisopropyl ether until the precipitation reaction had ended. The precipitate was suction filtered. After drying in a circulating air drier 0.25 g (43 % of theoretical) of colourless crystals were obtained.

R_f 0.63 (MP C).

IR (KBr): 1730 cm^{-1} (C=O)

MS : ESI: $(M-H+2Na)^+$ = 693/695/697 (Br_2);
$(M-H)^-$ = 647/649/651 (Br_2);
$(M+Na)^+$ = 671/673/675 (Br_2)

The following were prepared analogously:

Item no.	N	B	C	Remarks	% yield	El	R_f	MS	IR [cm^{-1}]	m.p. [°C]
27	N24	B1	C2	saponification of methyl ester Item No. 28 with NaOH in water/MeOH 1/1 (v/v)	48	C F	0.51 0.5	M^+ = 618/620/622 (Br_2); ESI: $(M-H)^-$ = 617/619/621 (Br_2)	3379 (NH, NH_2); 1666 (C=O)	colourless crystals
34	N31	B1	C2	saponification of methyl ester Item No. 30 with LiOH in water/THF 1/1 (v/v)	73	C F	0.37 0.27	ESI: $(M-H+2Na)^+$ = 720/722/724 (Br_2); $(M+Na)^+$ = 698/700/702 (Br_2)	1738, 1660 (C=O)	colourless crystals

The Examples which follow illustrate the preparation of some pharmaceutical formulations which contain any desired compound of general formula I as active ingredient:

Example I

Capsules for powder inhalation containing 1 mg of active ingredient

Composition:

1 capsule for powder inhalation contains:	
active ingredient	1.0 mg
lactose	20.0 mg
hard gelatine capsules	50.0 mg
	71.0 mg

Method of preparation:

The active ingredient is ground to the particle size required for inhaled substances. The ground active ingredient is homogeneously mixed with lactose. The mixture is transferred into hard gelatine capsules.

Example II

Inhalable solution for Respimat® containing 1 mg of active ingredient

Composition:

1 puff contains:		
active ingredient	1.0	mg
benzalkonium chloride	0.002	mg
disodium edetate	0.0075	mg
purified water ad	15.0	µl

Method of preparation:

The active ingredient and benzalkonium chloride are dissolved in water and transferred into Respimat® cartridges.

Example III

Inhalable solution for nebulisers containing 1 mg of active ingredient

Composition:
1 vial contains:

active ingredient	0.1	g
sodium chloride	0.18	g
benzalkonium chloride	0.002	g
purified water ad	20.0	ml

Method of preparation:
The active ingredient, sodium chloride and benzalkonium chloride are dissolved in water.

Example IV

Propellent gas-operated metering aerosol containing 1 mg of active ingredient

Composition:
1 puff contains:

active ingredient	1.0	mg
lecithin	0.1	%
propellent gas ad	50.0	µl

Method of preparation:

The micronised active ingredient is homogeneously suspended in the mixture of lecithin and propellent gas. The suspension is transferred into a pressurised container with a metering valve.

Example V

Nasal spray containing 1 mg of active ingredient

Composition:

active ingredient	1.0	mg
sodium chloride	0.9	mg
benzalkonium chloride	0.025	mg
disodium edetate	0.05	mg
purified water ad	0.1	ml

Method of preparation:
The active ingredient and the excipients are dissolved in water and transferred into a suitable container.

Example VI

Injectable solution containing 5 mg of active substance per 5 ml

Composition:

active substance	5	mg
glucose	250	mg
human serum albumin	10	mg
glycofurol	250	mg
water for injections ad	5	ml

Preparation:
Glycofurol and glucose are dissolved in water for injections (WfI); human serum albumin is added; active ingredient is

dissolved with heating; made up to specified volume with WfI; transferred into ampoules under nitrogen gas.

Example VII

Injectable solution containing 100 mg of active substance per 20 ml

Composition:

active substance	100 mg
monopotassium dihydrogen phosphate = KH_2PO_4	12 mg
disodium hydrogen phosphate = $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	2 mg
sodium chloride	180 mg
human serum albumin	50 mg
Polysorbate 80	20 mg
water for injections ad	20 ml

Preparation:
Polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, monopotassium dihydrogen phosphate and disodium hydrogen phosphate are dissolved in water for injections (WfI); human serum albumin is added; active ingredient is dissolved with heating; made up to specified volume with WfI; transferred into ampoules.

Example VIII

Lyophilisate containing 10 mg of active substance

Composition:

Active substance	10 mg
Mannitol	300 mg
human serum albumin	20 mg

Preparation:
Mannitol is dissolved in water for injections (WfI); human serum albumin is added; active ingredient is dissolved with heating; made up to specified volume with WfI; transferred into vials; freeze-dried.

Solvent for lyophilisate:

Polysorbate 80 = Tween 80	20 mg
mannitol	200 mg
water for injections ad	10 ml

Preparation:
Polysorbate 80 and mannitol are dissolved in water for injections (WfI); transferred into ampoules.

Example IX

Tablets containing 20 mg of active substance

Composition:

active substance	20 mg
lactose	120 mg
maize starch	40 mg
magnesium stearate	2 mg
Povidon K 25	18 mg

Preparation:
Active substance, lactose and maize starch are homogeneously mixed; granulated with an aqueous solution of Povidone; mixed with magnesium stearate; compressed in a tablet press; weight of tablet 200 mg.

Example X

Capsules containing 20 mg active substance

Composition:

active substance	20 mg
maize starch	80 mg
highly dispersed silica	5 mg
magnesium stearate	2.5 mg

Preparation:

Active substance, maize starch and silica are homogeneously mixed; mixed with magnesium stearate; the mixture is packed into size 3 hard gelatine capsules in a capsule filling machine.

Example XI

Suppositories containing 50 mg of active substance

Composition:

active substance	50 mg
hard fat (Adeps solidus) q.s. ad	1700 mg

Preparation:

Hard fat is melted at about 38°C; ground active substance is homogeneously dispersed in the molten hard fat; after cooling to about 35°C it is poured into chilled moulds.

Example XII

Injectable solution containing 10 mg of active substance per 1 ml

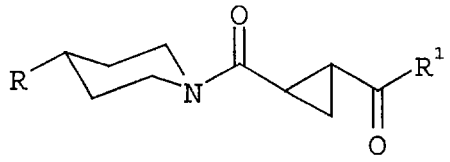
Composition:	
active substance	10 mg
mannitol	50 mg
human serum albumin	10 mg
water for injections ad	1 ml

Preparation:

Mannitol is dissolved in water for injections (WfI); human serum albumin is added; active ingredient is dissolved with heating; made up to specified volume with WfI; transferred into ampoules under nitrogen gas.

Patent Claims

1. Cyclopropanes of general formula



(I),

wherein
R denotes a saturated, mono- or di-unsaturated 5- to 7-membered aza, diaza, triaza, oxaza, thiaza, thiadiaza or S,S-dioxido-thiadiaza heterocyclic group,

whilst the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and

may contain one or two carbonyl groups adjacent to a nitrogen atom,

may be substituted by an alkyl group at one of the nitrogen atoms,

may be substituted at one or two carbon atoms by a straight-chain or branched alkyl group, by a phenyl, phenylmethyl, naphthyl, biphenylyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-oxazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1-methylpyrazolyl, imidazolyl or 1-methylimidazolyl group, whilst the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused with a benzene, pyridine, diazine, 1,3-oxazole, thiophene, furan, thiazole, pyrrole, N-methyl-pyrrole, quinoline, imidazole or N-methyl-imidazole ring,

while the phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-oxazolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1-methylpyrazolyl, imidazolyl or 1-methylimidazolyl groups contained in R and the benzo, thieno, pyrido- and diazino-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono- di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonylamino, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, (4-morpholinyl)carbonyl, (1-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl, (1-piperidinyl)carbonyl, (hexahydro-1-azepinyl)carbonyl, (4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl, methylenedioxy, aminocarbonylamino, aminocarbonylaminoalkyl, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkanoyl, cyano, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylsulphinyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl or cycloalkyl groups with 3 to 8 carbon atoms,

by 4- to 8-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3-, 4- or 5-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω position by a 5- to 7-membered heteroalicyclic group, where the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two heteroatoms not directly connected to each other selected from among oxygen and nitrogen,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is excluded and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, 1H-indol-3-yl, 1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl, 1-formyl-1H-indol-3-yl, 4-imidazolyl, 1-methyl-4-imidazolyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, thiazolyl, 1H-indazol-3-yl, 1-methyl-1H-indazol-3-yl, benzo[b]fur-3-yl, benzo[b]thien-3-yl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl group,

whilst the abovementioned aromatic and heteroaromatic groups may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted in the carbon skeleton by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by branched or unbranched alkyl groups, by cycloalkyl groups with 3 to 8 carbon atoms, by phenylalkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, phenyl, phenylalkoxy, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, dialkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, methylsulphonyloxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkanoyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, phenyl, pyridinyl, thiazolyl, furyl, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylsulphinyl or trifluoromethylsulphonyl groups and the substituents may be identical or different,

while the hydroxy, amino, indolyl and imidazolyl groups contained in the abovementioned groups may be substituted by protecting groups familiar from peptide chemistry, preferably with the acetyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or tert.butyloxycarbonyl group, and

all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups specified may contain 1 to 5 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers, mixtures thereof and the salts thereof.

2. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein

R denotes a mono- or di-unsaturated 5- to 7-membered aza, diaza, triaza or thiaza heterocyclic group,

whilst the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and

may contain one or two carbonyl groups adjacent to a nitrogen atom,

may be substituted at a carbon atom by a phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl or 1-methylpyrazolyl group,

and wherein an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused to a benzene, pyridine, diazine or quinoline ring,

while the phenyl, pyridinyl, diazinyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl or 1-methylpyrazolyl groups contained in R and the benzo-, pyrido- and diazino-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, amino, acetylamino, propionylamino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxy-carbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino,

aminocarbonylaminoalkyl, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkanoyl or trifluoromethoxy groups,

by 5- to 7-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3-, 4- or 5-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω-position by a 5- to 7-membered heteroalicyclic group, where the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two heteroatoms not directly connected to each other selected from among oxygen and nitrogen,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is excluded and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl, 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl group,

while the abovementioned aromatic groups may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by branched or unbranched alkyl groups, alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, amino or acetylamino groups and the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups mentioned may contain 1 to 4 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

3. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein

R denotes a monounsaturated 5- to 7-membered diaza or triaza heterocyclic group,

while the abovementioned heterocyclic groups are linked via a nitrogen atom,

may contain a carbonyl group adjacent to a nitrogen atom and

may be substituted at a carbon atom by a phenyl group or

an olefinic double bond of one of the abovementioned unsaturated heterocyclic groups may be fused with a benzene, pyridine or quinoline ring,

and the phenyl groups contained in R as well as the benzo- and pyrido-fused heterocyclic groups in the carbon skeleton may additionally be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkyl, dialkylaminoalkoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, hydroxycarbonylalkoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)-amino]carbonyl, [(hydroxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, [(alkoxycarbonylalkyl)amino]carbonyl, alkanoyl or trifluoromethoxy groups,

by 5- to 7-membered alkyleneimino groups wherein a methylene group in the 3- or 4-position may be replaced by an oxygen atom or a methylimino group, for example 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, 4-methyl-1,4-diazacyclohept-1-yl or 4-morpholinyl groups,

by alkoxy groups which may be substituted in the ω-position by a 5- or 6-membered heteroalicyclic group,

wherein the heteroalicyclic group is linked via a carbon atom and contains an oxygen atom in each of the 2- and 2'-positions or is linked via a carbon or nitrogen atom and contains one or two nitrogen atoms not directly linked to one another or an oxygen and a nitrogen atom which are separated from each other by at least one methylene group, for example methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 2,5-dioxacyclopentylmethoxy, 2,6-dioxacyclohexylmethoxy, 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy, 2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy, 2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy groups,

while multiple substitution by cyclic groups or those groups which contain a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group is excluded and wherein the substituents may be identical or different,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl group which may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms, by alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy or amino groups, while the substituents may be identical or different,

and wherein all the abovementioned alkyl and alkoxy groups and the alkyl or alkylene moieties present within the other groups mentioned may contain 1 to 3 carbon atoms, unless otherwise stated,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

4. Compounds of general formula I according to claim 1, wherein

R denotes a 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxoquinazolin-3-yl, 1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-2H-2-oxoimidazol-1-yl, 2,4-dihydro-5-phenyl-3(3H)-oxo-1,2,4-triazol-2-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxopyrido[4,3-d]-pyrimidin-3-yl, 3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-oxopyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-3-yl or 1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-oxoimidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-3-yl group,

wherein the abovementioned mono- and bicyclic heterocyclic groups may be mono- or disubstituted in the carbon skeleton by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or may be monosubstituted by a 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, 2,5-dioxacyclopentylmethoxy, methoxy, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethoxy, 2-dimethylaminoethoxy, 3-dimethylaminopropoxy, methoxycarbonylmethoxy, hydroxycarbonylmethoxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, methoxycarbonyl, carboxy, hydroxy, aminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, [N-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-N-methylamino]carbonyl, [(methoxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl or [(hydroxycarbonylmethyl)amino]carbonyl group,

and R^1 denotes a phenyl group,

which may be mono-, di- or trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine atoms or by hydroxy or amino groups, wherein the substituents may be identical or different, for example the 4-chlorophenyl, 4-amino-3,5-dibromophenyl or 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl group,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

5. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 4, characterised in that they are described in Examples 1 and 2,

the tautomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts thereof.

6. The following compounds of general formula I according to claim 1:

(a) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone,

(b) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinazolinone,

(c) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-2(2H)-imidazolone,

(d) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-1,3-dihydro-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2(2H)-imidazolone,

(e) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinazolinone,

(f) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone,

(g) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-4-(3-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2(2H)-imidazolone,

(h) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-[3-(dimethylamino)propoxy]-2(1H)-quinazolinone,

(i) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone,

(j) trans-3-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-3,4-dihydro-6-(hydroxycarbonylmethoxy)-2(1H)-quinazolinone and

(k) trans-1-{1-[2-(4-amino-3,5-dibromobenzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbonyl]-4-piperidinyl}-2,4-dihydro-5-phenyl-3(3H)-1,2,4-triazolone

and the salts thereof.

7. Physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds according to at least one of claims 1 to 6 with inorganic or organic acids or bases.

8. Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound according to at least one of claims 1 to 6 or a physiologically acceptable salt according to claim 7 optionally together with one or more inert carriers and/or diluents.

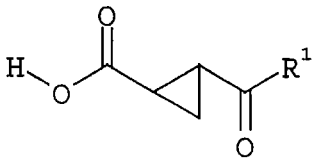
9. Use of a compound according to at least one of claims 1 to 7 for preparing a pharmaceutical composition which has CGRP-antagonistic properties.

10. Use of a compound according to at least one of claims 1 to 7 for preparing a pharmaceutical composition which is suitable for the acute and prophylactic treatment of headaches, for treating non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, skin diseases, inflammatory diseases, allergic rhinitis, asthma, diseases which are accompanied by excessive vasodilatation and consequent reductions in blood flow through the tissues, morphine tolerance or for controlling menopausal hot flushes.

11. Process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8, characterised in that a compound according to at least one of claims 1 to 7 is incorporated in one or more inert carriers and/or diluents by a non-chemical method.

12. Process for preparing the compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 7, characterised in that

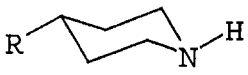
a) a carboxylic acid of general formula



(II),

wherein
R^1 is defined as in claims 1 to 6,

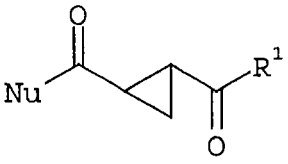
is coupled with a compound of general formula



(III),

wherein
R is defined as in claims 1 to 6, or

b) a compound of general formula

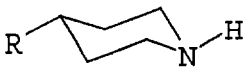


(IV),

wherein
R^1 is defined as in claims 1 to 6 and

Nu denotes a leaving group,

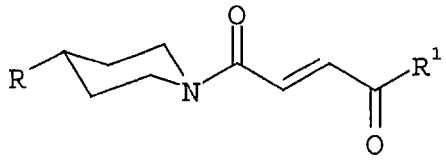
is coupled with a compound of general formula



(III),

wherein
R^1 is defined as in claims 1 to 6, or

c) a compound of general formula

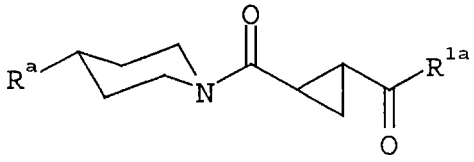


(V),

wherein
R and R^1 are defined as in claims 1 to 6 is cyclopropanylated, or

d) in order to prepare a compound of general formula I wherein at least one of the groups R and R^1 contains one or more carboxy groups,

a carboxylic acid ester of general formula



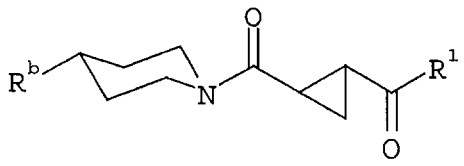
(Ia),

wherein
R^a and R^{1a} have the meanings given in claims 1 to 6 for R and R^1, respectively, with the proviso that at least one of these groups contains one or more alkoxycarbonyl groups, is subjected to alkaline saponification

and if desired a salt thus obtained is subsequently converted into the basic acid by treating with a dilute organic or inorganic acid, or

e) in order to prepare a compound of general formula I wherein the group R in the carbon skeleton is similarly mono-, di- or trisubstituted by an aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, [N-alkyl-N-(dialkyl-aminoalkyl)amino]carbonyl, hydroxycarbonylalkylaminocarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylaminocarbonyl, (4-morpholinyl)carbonyl, (1-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl, (1-piperidinyl)carbonyl, (hexahydro-1-azepinyl)carbonyl or (4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonyl group:

a compound of general formula



(Ib),

wherein
R^1 is defined as in claims 1 to 6 and
the group R^b has the meanings given for R in claims 1 to 6, with the proviso that it is mono-, di- or trisubstituted in the carbon skeleton by the carboxy group,

is coupled with ammonia, with a corresponding alkylamine, N-alkyl-N-(dialkylaminoalkyl)amine, hydroxycarbonylalkylamine, alkoxycarbonylalkylamine or dialkylamine, and

subsequently, if desired, a compound of general formula I thus obtained is resolved into the diastereomers and/or enantiomers thereof and/or

a compound of general formula I thus obtained is converted into the salts thereof, particularly the physiologically acceptable salts thereof.