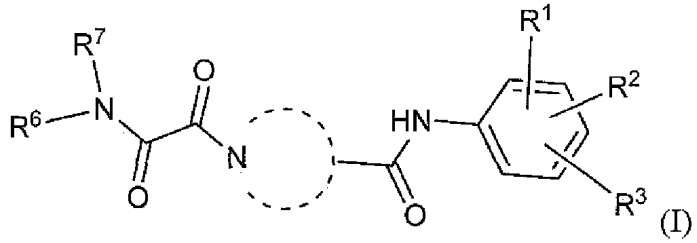
synthesis.

There is a need for additional HBV inhibitors that may overcome at least one of these disadvantages or that have additional advantages such as increased potency or an increased safety window.

Description

The present disclosure, in one aspect, relates to a compound of Formula (I)

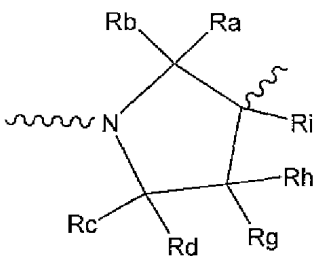


(I)

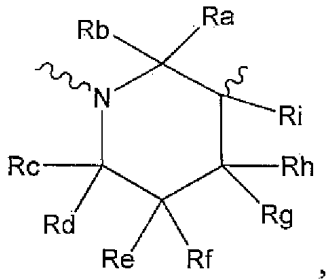
or a stereoisomer or tautomeric form thereof, wherein:



represents



or



,

each of Ra, Rb, Rc, Rd, Re, Rf and Rg are independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen and methyl;

Rh is Hydrogen;

Ri is Hydrogen;

R^1, $R^2$and R^3 are independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen, Fluoro, Chloro, Bromo, $-CHF_2$, $-CH_2F$, $-CF_3$, -CN and methyl;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_6alkyl and a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such C_1-C_6alkyl or 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of Fluoro, C_1-C_3alkyl optionally substituted with one or more Fluoro, -CN, OH;

R^7 represents hydrogen;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a solvate thereof.

The disclosure, in another aspect, relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The disclosure also relates to the compounds of formula (I) for use as a medicament, preferably for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal. The disclosure, in another aspect, relates to a compound of formula (I) for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal.

The disclosure relates to a combination of a compound of formula (I), and another HBV inhibitor. The disclosure, in another aspect, relates to a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutical composition as defined above in combination with at least one other anti-HBV agent.

Definitions

The term "C_{1-3}alkyl" or C_1-C_4alkyl as a group or part of a group refers to a hydrocarbyl radical of Formula C_nH_{2n+1} wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 3. In case C_{1-3}alkyl is coupled to a further radical, it refers to a Formula C_nH_{2n}. C_{1-3}alkyl groups comprise from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 2 carbon atoms. C_{1-3}alkyl includes all linear, or branched alkyl groups with between 1 and 3 carbon atoms, and thus includes such as for example methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, and *i*-propyl.

C_{1-4}alkyl as a group or part of a group defines straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as the group defined for C_{1-3}alkyl and butyl and the like.

C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkyl and C_{3-6}alkyl as a group or part of a group defines straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or from 3 to 6 carbon atoms such as the groups defined for C_{1-4}alkyl and pentyl, hexyl, 2-methylbutyl and the like.

As used herein, the term "3-7 membered saturated ring" means saturated cyclic hydrocarbon with 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms and is generic to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl or C_3-, C_4-, C_5-, C_6- or C_7-cycloalkyl .

Such saturated ring optionally contains one or more heteroatoms, such that at least one carbon atom is replaced by a heteroatom selected from N, O and S, in particular from N and O. Examples include oxetane, tetrahydro-2H-pyranyl, piperidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, morpholinyl, thiolane 1,1-dioxide and pyrrolidinyl. Preferred are saturated cyclic hydrocarbon with 3 or 4 carbon atoms and 1 oxygen atom. Examples include oxetane, and tetrahydrofuranyl.