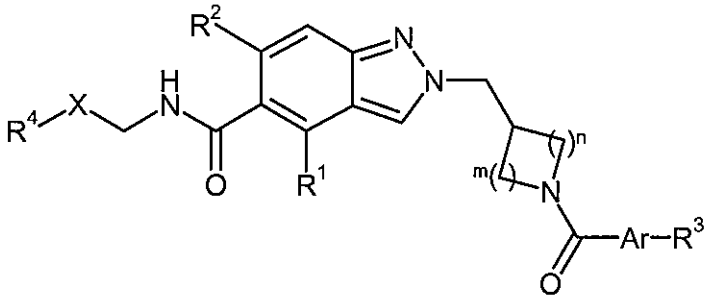
Claims:

1. Compounds of the general formula (I)



wherein

R^1: means H, C_1-C_2 alkyl or C_1-C_2 alkyloxy, whereby alkyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine;

R^2: H or methyl;

subject to the proviso that one of the two residues R^1 or R^2 equals H;

X: $-(CH_2)_l-$, $-(CH_2)_k-O-$, $-CH_2-S-$, $CH_2-S(O)_2-$, $-CH(CH_3)-$, $-CH(CH_3)-O-$ or $-C(CH_3)_2-O-$;

k: 1 or 2;

l: 0, 1 or 2;

R^4: H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl or CH_2-C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl, whereby alkyl and cycloalkyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine;

and in the case of X: $-CH_2-$ or $-CH(CH_3)-$

R^4: additionally means a 4-6-membered heterocyclyl residue, whereby heterocyclyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine, hydroxy, methoxy or with oxo;

and in the case of X: $-(CH_2)_l-$ or $-CH(CH_3)-$

R^4: additionally means CN;

or

X together with R^4 form a 4-6-membered heterocyclyl residue via a ring carbon linkage, whereby heterocyclyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine, hydroxy, methoxy or with oxo;

m: 1 or 2;

n: 1 or 2;

Ar: a 6-10-membered aryl or 5-10-membered hetaryl residue, whereby C_6-C_{10}-membered aryl residue or C_5-C_{10}-membered heteroaryl residue can optionally be singly substituted with fluorine, chlorine or a methyl group,

R^3: halogen, CN, SF_5, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4-C_6 heterocyclyl, O-C_1-C_4 alkyl, O-C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, O-C_4-C_6 heterocyclyl, S-C_1-C_4 alkyl, S(O)$_2$-C_1-C_4 alkyl, Ar′, O-Ar′, $C(CH_3)_2$-CN or $C(CH_3)_2$-OH, whereby alkyl, cycloalkyl, and O-C_1-C_4 alkyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine and whereby heterocyclyl residues can optionally be singly or multiply substituted with fluorine, hydroxy, methoxy or with oxo; and

Ar′: an optionally singly or doubly substituted 6-membered aryl or 5-6-membered heteroaryl residue;
wherein the substituents are selected from F, Cl, CN, C_1-C_4 alkyl, O-C_1-C_4 alkyl, $C(CH_3)_2$-CN, $C(CH_3)_2$-OH and $C(O)NH_2$;

and isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts or cyclodextrin clathrates thereof.

2. Compounds according to Claim 1, wherein

R^1, R^2: mean H or methyl;
subject to the proviso that one of the two residues R^1 or R^2 equals H;

X: $-(CH_2)_l-$ or $-(CH_2)_k-O-$;

k: 1 or 2;

l: 0, 1 or 2;

R^4: C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl or CH_2-C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl; and

m, n: 2;

and isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts or cyclodextrin clathrates thereof and R^3, Ar and Ar′ have the meanings stated in Claim 1.

3. Compounds according to Claim 1~~Claim 1~~, wherein

R^1, R^2: mean H or methyl;

subject to the proviso that one of the two residues R^1 or R^2 equals H;

X: $-(CH_2)_l-$ or $-(CH_2)_k-O-$;

k: 1 or 2;

l: 0, 1 or 2;

R^4: C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl or CH_2-C_3-C_4 cycloalkyl; and

m, n: 1;

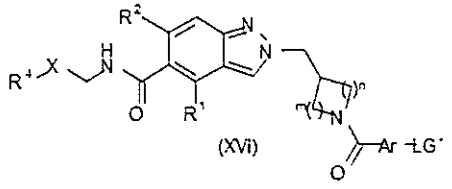
and isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers and salts or cyclodextrin clathrates thereof and R^3, Ar and Ar′ have the meanings stated in Claim 1.

4. Compounds according to Claim 1or 2, wherein

R^1: means methyl;

R^2: H;

X: $-(CH_2)_l-$ or $-(CH_2)_k-O-$;



(Formula XVI)

where R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, X, Ar, m and n have the meaning stated in Claim 1 and wherein LG´ means Br or I, is reacted with a boronic acid or a boronic acid ester of the general formula (XVIII)

Met – R^3 (Formular XVIII)

where R^3 has the meaning stated in Claim 1

and where Met is $B(OH)_2$, BPin or OH.