$\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin adhesion to ICAM-1 is necessary for immune responsiveness of T-lymphocytes to antigens, lymphocyte homing and circulation, and cell emigration to sites of inflammation (Springer, Ann. Rev. Physiol., 57, 827 (1995)). A dominant role of $\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin in mediating inflammatory events is shown in several different animal models of inflammatory diseases in which antibodies to $\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin or ICAM-1 significantly inhibit development of therapeutic end points (Rothlein et al., Kidney International, 41, 617 (1992); Iigo et al., J. Immunology, 147, 4167 (1991); Bennet et al., J. Pharmacol. and Exp. Therapeutics, 280, 988 (1997)).

Also, β_2 integrin subfamily are thought to play a critical role in several types of inflammatory disease processes by interacting with ICAMs. Support for the importance of β_2 integrin in mediating inflammatory responses has been demonstrated by the evidence that transendothelial migration *in vitro* is markedly inhibited by monoclonal antibodies against β_2 integrin or ICAM-1 (Smith, Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol., 71, 76 (1993). Furthermore, blockade of $\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin has been shown to inhibit neutrophil influx in almost every system, including skin, peritoneum, synovium, lung, kidney, and heart. As one of the primary ligands for the β_2 integrin, it would also be expected that blockade of ICAM-1 would inhibit the inflammatory response (Albelda et al., The FASEB Journal, 8, 504 (1994)).

Moreover, it has been shown that antibodies against $\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin suppress rejection after transplantation. WO 94/04188 discloses the use of monoclonal antibodies directed against $\alpha_L\beta_2$ integrin for all transplantation's, including graft vs. host or host vs. graft diseases.

2) OH,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected from a) halogen b) OR^6, c) COR^{41}, d) aryl which may be substituted, or e) NR^3R^6,

5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with a group selected from a) halogen b) NR^3R^6, c) aryl which may be substituted, d) heteroaryl which may be substituted, and e) non-aromatic heterocyclic group,

6) NO_2,

7) NR^3R^6,

8) $NHCOR^{41}$,

9) $NHSO_2R^5$,

10) COR^{42},

11) $C(=NH)NH_2$,

12) CONHOH,

13) C_{1-6} alkylthio which may be substituted with halogen,

14) C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl which may be substituted with halogen,

15) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl which may be substituted with halogen,

16) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy optionally substituted with a) C_{1-6} alkyl, b) halogen, c) aryl which may be substituted, or d) heteroaryl which may be substituted,

17) -C(=O)-(natural α-amino acid residue), wherein said natural α-amino acid residue may be esterified with C_{1-6} alkyl group,

18) aryl which may be substituted, and

19) heteroaryl which may be substituted;

R^1 and R^2 are independently H, halogen, OR^3, $OCOR^5$, SO_2R^5, NR^3R^6, NR^6COR^{41}, NR^6CSR^{41}, $NR^6SO_2R^5$, $OCONR^3R^3$, N_3, C_{1-6} alkyl which

thereof, and the present invention also includes these optical isomers and mixtures thereof.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the steric configuration of a bond need not be fixed. The compound of the present invention may be a compound with a sole configuration or a mixture with several different configurations.

In the above formula (I), "aryl" might be a mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic aryl group such as a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a fluorenyl group.

In the above formula (I), "heteroaryl" may be a heteroatom-containing mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic aryl group. Examples of heteroaryl group may be a pyridyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, an imidazolyl group, an isoxazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an indolinyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a benzofuryl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a pyrrolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an indazolyl group, an isoindolyl group, a purinyl group, a quinoxalyl group, a benzothienyl group, a benzofurazanyl group, a benzothiadiazolyl group, an imidazothiazolyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and an isothiazolyl group.

In the above formula (I), "non-aromatic heterocyclic group" may be a heteroatom-containing mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic non-aromatic group. Examples of non-aromatic heterocyclic group may be a pyrrolidinyl group, a piperidyl group, an imidazolidinyl group, a pyrazolidinyl group, a piperazinyl

4) C_{1-6} alkoxy group,

5) C_{1-7} alkanoyl group,

6) CN,

7) carboxyl,

8) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

9) NR^3R^6,

10) phenyl optionally substituted with a) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, b) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, or c) CN,

11) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

12) pyrrolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or formyl,

13) pyridyl;

R is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzofuryl or thiazolyl, and said phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzofuryl and thiazolyl may be substituted with a group selected from:

1) halogen,

2) OH,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected from a) halogen, b) OR^6, or c) COR^{41},

5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with a group selected from a) halogen, b) NR^3R^6, c) pyridyl, or d) piperidinyl,

6) NO_2,

7) NR^3R^6,

8) $NHCOR^{41}$,

9) $NHSO_2R^5$,

10) COR^{42},

11) $C(=NH)NH_2$,

12) CONHOH,

or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form oxo;

R^3 is 1) hydrogen,

2) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a) OH, b) phenyl optionally substituted with halogen or C_{1-6} alkoxy, c) carboxyl, d) carbamoyl, e) NR^6R^6, f) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, g) morpholinyl, h) pyridyl, i) thienyl, or j) pyrrolidinyl optionally substituted with oxo;

3) C_{3-6} cycloalkyl,

4) phenyl optionally substituted with halogen,

5) pyridyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, or

6) morpholinyl;

R^{41} is

1) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected from a) NR^6R^6, b) carboxyl, c) $-CONR^cR^d$ where R^c and R^d are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-6} alkyl, or R^c and R^d combine with each other at the terminals thereof to form a 3-7 membered ring together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, and said 3-7 membered ring may include additional 1-3 heteroatoms, such as oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and may be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, oxo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy or NR^6R^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonylamino, e) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino, f) C_{2-7} alkanoylamino, and g) pyridyl;

2) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with NR^6R^6 or phenyl;

3) NR^3R^6;

4) phenyl optionally substituted with a) carboxyl, b) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, or c) NR^6R^6,

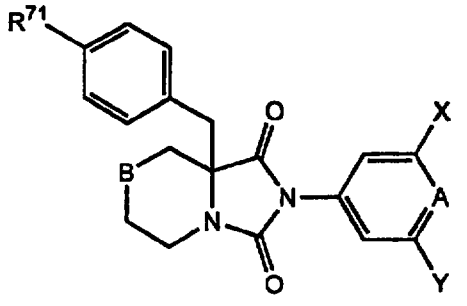
5) C_{3-6} cycloalkyl,

6) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

7) pyridyl,

alkoxycarbonyl, or c) phenyl, and 7) COR^{42}. R^1 and R^2 are independently H, halogen, OR^3, NR^3R^6, $NHCOR^{41}$, $NHCSR^{41}$, $NHSO_2R^5$, N_3, COR^{42}, or phenyl, or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form oxo. R^{71} is a group selected from: 1) H, 2) OH, 3) halogen, 4) CN, 5) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, OR^6 or COR^{42}, 6) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, NR^3R^6, pyridyl, or piperidinyl, 7) NO_2, 8) NR^3R^6, 9) $NHCOR^{41}$, 10) $NHSO_2R^5$, 11) COR^{42}, 12) $C(=NH)NH_2$, 13) CONHOH, 14) C_{1-6} alkylthio, 15) C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, 16) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, 17) phenyl which may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b) COR^{42}, c) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxy and e) CN, 18) thienyl which may be substituted with CHO, 19) furyl which may be substituted with CHO, 20) tetrazolyl, 21) dihydroxazolyl, 22) pyrrolyl which may be substituted with CHO, 23) isoxazolyl substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, or 24) benzothienyl. R^{72} is a group selected from 1) hydrogen, 2) halogen, 3) CN, 4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6 or COR^{42}, or 5) NO_2, or, R^{71} and R^{72} combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy optionally substituted with halogen. m is 0, 1, or 2, and n is 0 or 1.

In a preferred compound among the compound (I-A), A is =CH- or =N-, X and Y are independently halogen, NO_2, NR^3R^6, or C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen. One of R^1 and R^2 is H, and the other is H, OH, halogen, NR^3R^6, $NHCOR^{41}$, $NHCSR^{41}$, $NHSO_2R^5$, N_3, COR^{42}, or phenyl, or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form oxo. R^{71} is a group selected from H, halogen, CN, C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, COR^{42}, C_{1-6} alkylthio, phenyl which may be substituted with a



(I-B)

In the above formula (I-B), A is =CH- or =N-, B is -S-, -SO-, $-SO_2-$, $-N(R^3)-$, $-N(COR^{41})-$, $-N(CSR^{41})-$, or $-N(SO_2R^5)-$. X and Y are independently H, halogen, NO_2, or C_{1-6} alkyl. R^{71} is a group selected from 1) H, 2) halogen, 3) CN, 4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, 5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, 6) COR^{42}, 7) C_{1-6} alkylthio, 8) phenyl, 9) thienyl, 10) furyl, 11) pyrrolyl, 12) isoxazolyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, wherein said phenyl may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b) COR^{42}, c) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxy, and e) CN, and said thienyl, furyl and pyrrolyl may be substituted with CHO.

In a more preferred compound among the compound (I-B), B is $-N(COR^{41})-$, and X and Y are independently halogen. R^{41} is 1) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected from: a) NR^6R^6,b) carbamoyl, and d) piperazinylcarbonyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl; 2) C_{1-6} alkoxy; or 3) NR^3R^6; and R^{71} is 1) halogen, or 2) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen.

Among the desired compounds of the present invention, another more preferred compound is represented by the following formula (I-C):

optionally substituted with halogen, c) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, or 3) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl. R^{71} is a group selected from 1) H, 2) halogen, 3) CN, 4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, 5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, 6) COR^{42}, 7) C_{1-6} alkylthio, 8) phenyl, 9) thienyl, 10) furyl, 11) pyrrolyl, 12) isoxazolyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, wherein said phenyl may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b) COR^{42}, c) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxy, and e) CN, and said thienyl, furyl and pyrrolyl may be substituted with CHO.

Preferred compounds of the present invetnion may be selected from the group consisting of:

(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;

(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-acetylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;

(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-(3-carbamoylpropionylamino)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;

(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylcarbonyl)propionylamino]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;

(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-nicotinoylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;

pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent may be, for example, binders (e.g., syrup, gum arabic, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone), excipients (e.g., lactose, sucrose, corn starch, potassium phosphate, sorbitol, glycine), lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol, silica) disintegrators (e.g., potato starch), wetting agents (e.g., sodium laurylsulfate), and the like.

The desired compound of the present invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may be administered either orally or parenterally, and it may be used as a suitable pharmaceutical preparation. These pharmaceutical preparations may be in the form of a solid preparation such as a tablet, a granule, a capsule, and a powder, or in the form of a liquid preparation such as solution, suspension, and emulsion, when administered orally. When administered parenterally, the pharmaceutical preparation may be in the form of suppository, an injection preparation or an intravenous drip preparation using distilled water for injection, a physiological salt solution, an aqueous glucose solution, and so on, and an inhalation by a conventional process.

The dose of the desired compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof varies depending on an administration method, age, sex, body weight, and condition of a patient, but, in general, the daily dose is preferably about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg/day, particularly preferably 1 to 100 mg/kg/day.

The compound of the present invention has an excellent activity in inhibiting $\alpha_L\beta_2$ mediated cell adhesion, and can be used for treating or preventing $\alpha_L\beta_2$ adhesion mediated conditions in a mammal such as a human.

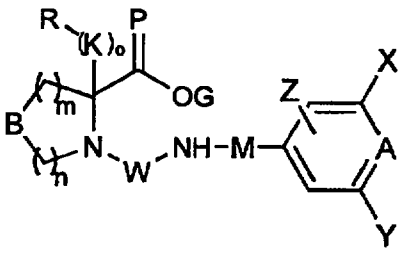
dermatitis, Sjogren's Syndrome, rejection after transplantation, and graft vs. host disease.

According to the present invention, the desired compound (I) can be prepared by the following methods:

Method A:

The desired compound (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be prepared by:

(1) cyclizing the compound of the formula (II):



(II)

wherein OG is a hydroxyl group, a protected hydroxyl group, or a resin-bound hydroxyl group, and the other symbols are the same as defined above, and

(2) converting the resulting cyclized compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof by a conventional method, if desired.

When OG is a protected hydroxyl group, the protecting group can be selected from the conventional protecting groups for a carboxyl group (i.e., C_{1-6} alkyl group, benzyl group).

When OG is a resin-combined hydroxyl group, the resin may be selected from resin polymers which are conventionally used for a solid phase peptide synthesis. Merrifield resin may be given as an example of such resin polymers.

The cyclization can be carried out in the presence of an acid or a base in a suitable solvent.

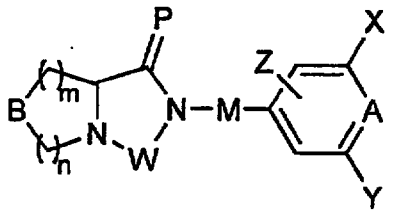
The acid can be selected from organic acids (i.e., p-toluenesulfonic acid, and trifluoroacetic acid) and inorganic

the cyclization reaction. The protecting group can be removed after the cyclization by a conventional method according to the protecting group to be removed, for example, hydrolysis with a base or an acid, acid treatment, and catalytic reduction.

Method B:

The desired compound (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be prepared by:

(1) reacting the compound of the formula (III):



(III)

wherein the symbols are the same as defined above, with the compound of the formula (IV):

$R-(K)_o-L$ (IV)

wherein L is a leaving group and the other symbols are the same as defined above, and

(2) converting the resulting compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof by a conventional method, if desired.

The leaving group L can be selected from conventional leaving groups, such as a halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine, iodine), an alkylsulfonyloxy group (e.g., methylsulfonyloxy group) and an arylsulfonyloxy group (e.g., p-tolylsulfonyloxy group).

The condensation reaction can be carried out in the presence of a base in a suitable solvent.

The base can be selected from conventional bases such as alkali metal hydride (i.e., NaH, KH), alkali metal alkoxide

(2) converting the resulting compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof by a conventional method, if desired.

The leaving group L can be selected from conventional leaving groups such as those mentioned in Method B.

The condensation reaction can be carried out in the presence of a base in a suitable solvent.

The base can be selected from conventional bases such as alkali metal hydride (i.e., NaH, KH), alkali metal alkoxide (i.e., NaOMe, NaOEt) and alkali metal amide (i.e., $NaNH_2$, LDA, KHMDS).

The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the condensation reaction, for example, DME, THF, DMF, HMPA or a mixture thereof. The reaction is carried out at a temperature of -78 °C to room temperature.

In this method, any functional group in the compound (V) and comound (VI) can be protected with a conventional protecting group before the condensation reaction, if necessary. The protecting group can be removed after the condensation by a conventional method according to the protecting group to be removed, for example, hydrolysis with a base or an acid, acid treatment, and catalytic reduction.

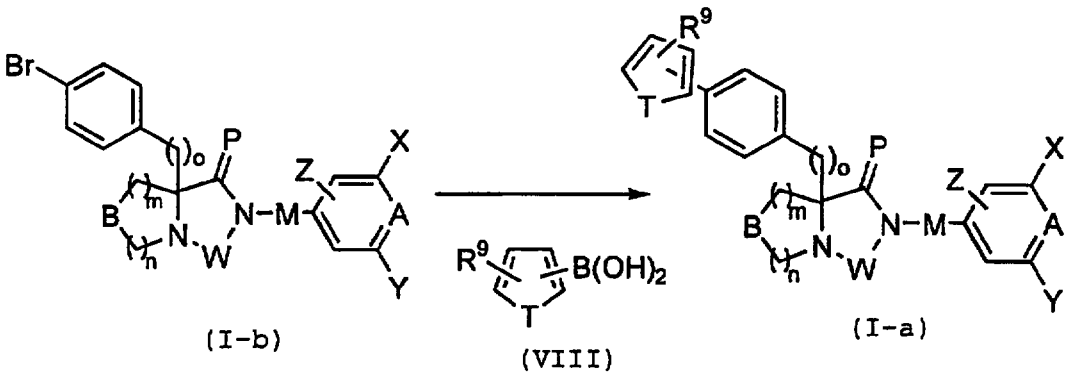
Method D:

Among the desired compound (I), the compound (I) wherein K is -CH(OH)-, -C(=O)- or $-CF_2-$ may be prepared according to the following method.

The halogenation reaction can be carried out by reacting the compound from step 2 with a halogenating reagent (e.g., (diethylamino)sulfur trifluoride) in a suitable solvent (e.g., CCl_4) at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C.

The compound (I) of the present invention can be converted into each other in accordance with the following Schemes 1 to 6:

Scheme 1.

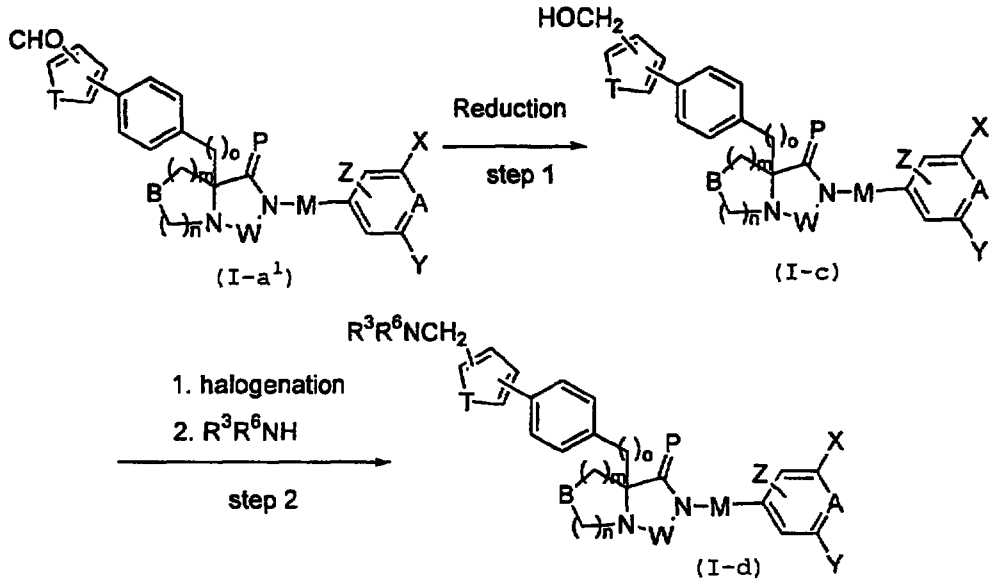


(In Scheme 1, T is -O-, -S-, -NBoc-, -CH=CH- or -CH=N-, R^9 is H, CN, $COCH_3$ or CHO, and the other symbols are the same as defined above.)

The compound (I-a) can be prepared by coupling the compound (I-b) with the compound (VIII).

The coupling reaction can be carried out by a conventional aryl coupling method such as Suzuki coupling method. References of Suzuki coupling method are: (a) Suzuki et al., *Synth. Commun.* **1981**, *11*, 513, (b) Suzuki *Pure and Appl. Chem.* **1985**, *57*, 1749-1758, (c) Suzuki et al., *Chem. Rev.* **1995**, *95*, 2457-2483, (d) Shieh et al., *J. Org. Chem.* **1992**, *57*, 379-381, (e) Martin et al., *Acta Chemica Scandinavica*, **1993**, *47*, 221-230.

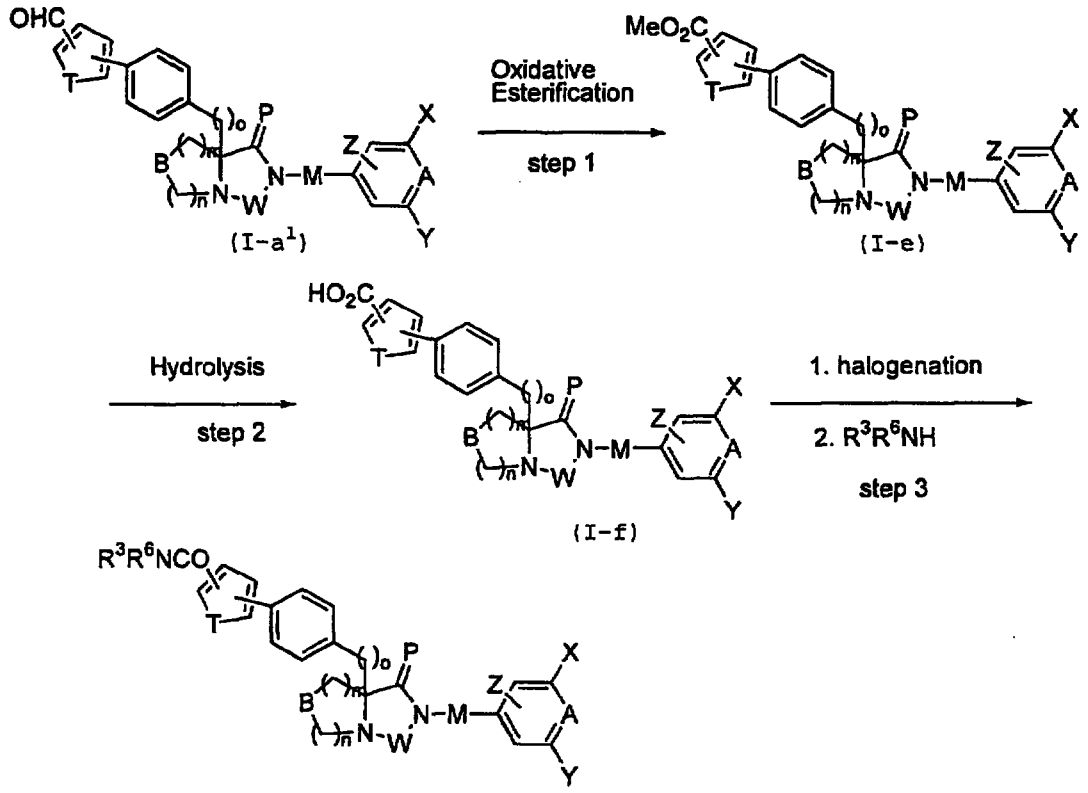
Scheme 2.



(In the Scheme 2, the symbols are the same as defined above.)

Step 1: The compound (I-c) can be prepared by reducing the compound (I-a^1). The reduction can be carried out by a conventional method, for example, by reacting the compound (I-a^1) with $NaBH_4$ in a suitable solvent. The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the reduction, for example, toluene, DME, THF, Et_2O or a mixture thereof. The reaction can be carried out at a temperature of -78 °C to 50 °C, preferably at a temperature of 0 °C to room temperature.

Step 2: The compound (I-d) can be prepared by the amination of the compound (I-c). The amination can be carried out by a usual method, for example, by 1) halogenating the compound (I-c) with a halogenating reagent in a suitable solvent, and 2) reacting the resulting halogenated compound with a requisite amine with or without a base in a suitable solvent. In the halogenation of the compound (I-c) with a halogenating reagent, the halogenating reagent can be selected from conventional halogenating reagents such as thionyl

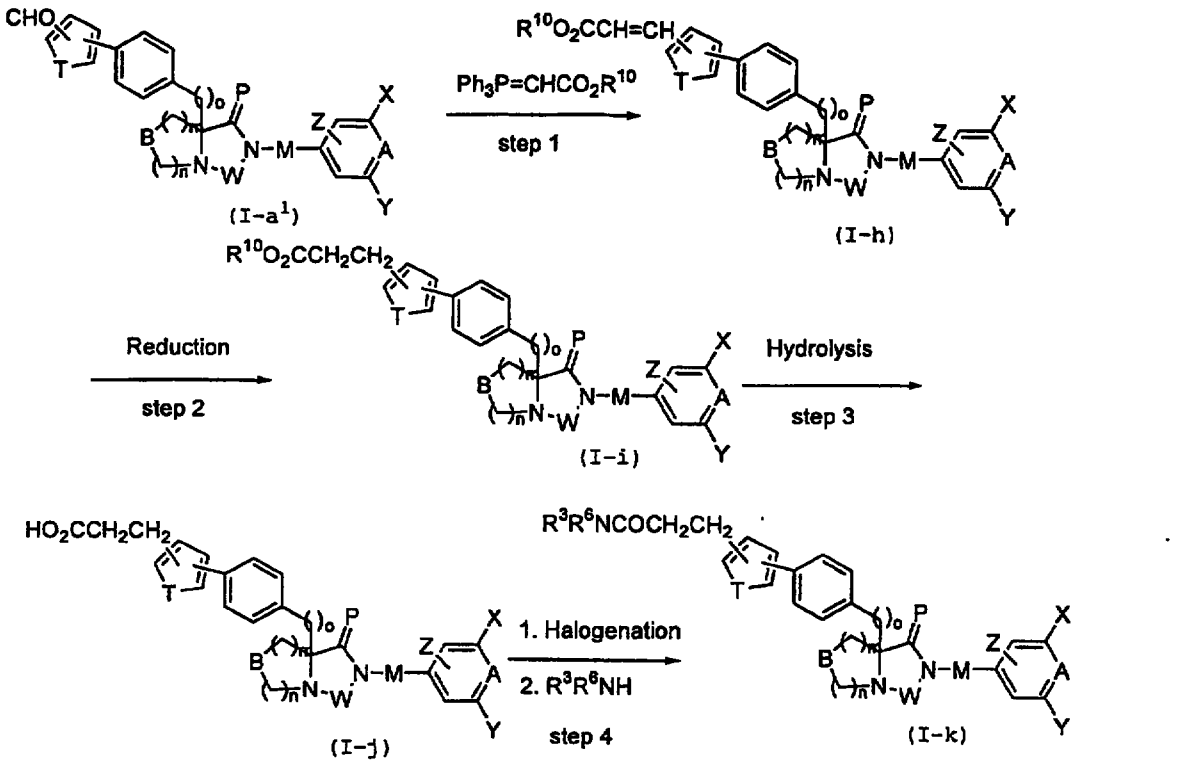


(In the Scheme 3, the symbols are the same as defined above.)

Step 1: The compound (I-e) can be prepared by the oxidative esterification of the compound (I-a^1). The reaction can be carried out by a usual method, for example, by reacting the compound (I-a^1) with an oxidizing reagent such as MnO_2 in the presence of an alkali metal cyanide such as NaCN, MeOH and an acid in a suitable solvent. As the acid, acetic acid can be preferably used. The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the reaction, for example, MeOH, AcOH, H_2O or a mixture thereof. The reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C, preferably at a temperature of 0 °C to room temperature.

Step 2: The compound (I-f) can be prepared by hydrolyzing the compound (I-e). The hydrolysis can be carried

Scheme 4.



(In the Scheme 4, R^{10} is C_{1-6} alkyl, and the other symbols are the same as defined above.)

Step 1: The compound (I-h) can be prepared by reacting the compound ($I-a^1$) with a conventional Wittig reagent, $Ph_3P=CHCO_2R^{10}$. The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the coupling reaction, for example, toluene, DMSO, DMF, THF, Et_2O or a mixture thereof. The Wittig reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 150 °C, preferably at a temperature of room temperature to 120 °C.

Step 2: The compound (I-i) can be prepared by reducing the compound (I-h). The reduction can be carried out by a usual method, for example, by treating the compound (I-h) with a reducing reagent such as $NaBH_4$ in the presence of $NiCl_2$ in a suitable solvent. The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the reduction reaction, for example,

Among the compound (I), the compound (I-m) and the compound (I-n) can be prepared by the steps comprising 1) hydrolyzing the compound (I-1), 2) reacting the resulting compound with a conventional halogenating reagent such as thionyl chloride, and 3) reacting the resulting cyclized acid chloride compound with H_2O or a requisite amine. These Steps 1 to 3 can be carried out by a similar method as described in the Scheme 3, steps 2 and 3.

An alternative procedure for the preparation of the compound (I-n) from the compound (I-1) comprises the steps of 1) hydrolysis of the compound (I-1), and 2) cyclization of the resulting diacid with condensing reagent followed by treatment with the requisite amine.

The hydrolysis can be carried out as described in the Scheme 3, step 2. The cyclization reaction can be carried out in the presence of a condensing reagent with or without a base in a suitable solvent or without a solvent. The condensing reagent can be selected from any one which can be used for a conventional amide bond synthesis, for example, BOP-Cl, BOP reagent, DCC, EDC or CDI, preferably EDC.

The base can be selected from an organic base (e.g., DIEA, DMAP, DBU, Et_3N), an alkali metal hydride (e.g., NaH, LiH), an alkali metal carbonate (e.g., Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3), an alkali metal hydrogen carbonate (e.g., $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$), an alkali metal amide (e.g., $NaNH_2$), an alkali metal alkoxide (e.g., NaOMe, KOMe), a lower alkyl alkali metal salt(e.g., n-BuLi, t-BuLi), an alkali metal hydroxide (e.g., NaOH, KOH), an alkaline earth metal hydroxide (e.g., $Ba(OH)_2$), and the like.

The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the condensation reaction, for example, CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF or a mixture thereof. The reaction is carried out at a

of the compound (I-s). The N-acylation reaction can be carried out by a conventional method using 1) an acylating reagent, e.g., a C_{2-7} alkanoyl halide, a C_{1-7} alkanoic acid anhydride, a C_{1-6} alkyl halogenoformate such as a C_{1-6} alkyl chloroformate, an aryl carbonyl halide, a chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, a C_{1-6} alkyl isocyanate, a C_{1-6} alkyl isothiocyanate, an aryl isocyanate or an isocyanate, or 2) a condensing reagent (e.g., CDI, thioCDI) and a requisite amine or alcohol. The N-acylation can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 100 °C (preferably at a temperature of room temperature to 90 °C) in the presence or absence of a base (e.g., DIEA, DMAP, pyridine, $NaHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, $KHCO_3$, K_2CO_3) in an organic solvent (e.g., THF, CH_3CN, CH_2Cl_2, DMF, toluene, acetone and the mixture thereof).

Sulfonylation: The compound (I-q) (B is $-N(SO_2R^5)-$) can be prepared by the N-sulfonylation of the compound (I-s). The N-sulfonylation reaction can be carried out by a conventional method using a requisite C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl halide or an arylsulfonyl halide in the presence of a base (e.g., Et_3N, DIEA, $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3) at a temperature of 0 °C to room temperature (preferably at room temperature) in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene, acetone and the mixture thereof).

Alkylation: The compound (I-r) (B is $-N(R^1)-$, R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl) can be prepared by the reductive alkylation of the compound (I-s). The reductive alkylation can be carried out by a conventional method, for example, using aldehydes (e.g., formaldehyde, acetaldehyde), a reducing agent (e.g., sodium cyanoborohydride, $NaBH_4$) and an acid (e.g., HCl) at room temperature in an organic solvent (e.g., MeOH, EtOH, THF, dioxane) or H_2O, or the mixture thereof.

method using a Wittig reagent, for example, (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetic acid C_{1-6} alkyl ester at a room temperature of 50 °C to 100 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., toluene, THF).

Procedure C: Azidation

The compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(N_3)-$ can be prepared from the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(OH)-$. This procedure comprises steps of 1) converting hydroxyl group to an eliminating group such as methanesulfonyloxy group and toluenesulfonyl group, and 2) reacting the compound from step-1 with an alkali metal azide. Step-1 can be carried out by reacting the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(OH)-$ with methanesulfonyl chloride or toluenesulfonyl chloride in the presence of a base (e.g., Et_3N, DIEA, $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3, $KHCO_3$, Cs_2CO_3) at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene). Step-2 can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 100 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene).

Procedure D: Reduction of Azido Group

The compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(NH_2)-$ can be prepared by reducing the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(N_3)-$. The reduction can be carried out by chemical reduction using metal and inorganic acid (e.g., Fe/HCl, Sn/HCl, $SnCl_2$/HCl, Zn/AcOH and the like) at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., MeOH, EtOH, AcOH), water or a mixture thereof. The reduction reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 100 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene). In addition, the reduction can be carried out under catalytic hydrogenation condition (e.g., H_2/Pd-C). The

(F-2) The compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(NHSO_2R^5)-$ and/or R has $NHSO_2R^5$ as a substituent can be prepared by the N-sulfonylation of the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(NH_2)-$ and/or R has NH_2 as a substituent. The N-sulfonylation reaction can be carried out by a usual method as described in the Scheme 6, step 2.

Procedure G: Preparation of Oxo Group

The compound (I) wherein B is $-C(=O)-$ can be prepared by oxidating the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(OH)-$. The oxidation can be carried out in the presence of an oxidating reagent (e.g., PDC, PCC, Swern reagent, and MnO_2) at a temperature of -78 °C to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene).

Procedure H: Elimination of Azido Group

The compound (I) wherein B is -CH=CH- can be prepared from the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(N_3)-$ by β-elimination of N_3 and hydrogen attached to the carbon atom which is adjacent to B. The elimination reaction can be carried by a usual manner, preferably in the presence of a base at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene).

Procedure I: Reduction of Nitro Group

The compound (I) wherein R has NH_2 as a substitutent thereof can be prepared by the reduction of the compound (I) wherein R has NO_2 as a substitutent. The reduction reaction can be carried out by a conventional method. Such method can be selected from, for example, 1) a catalytic reduction using a catalyst (e.g., Raney-nickel, and a palladium on activated

Procedure L: Alkylation of Hydroxyl Group

(L-1) The compound (I) wherein Z, Z^1, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^5, R^6 or the substituent of R is a substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkoxy group can be prepared by the alkylation of the compound (I) wherein the corresponding Z, Z^1, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^5, R^6 or the substituent of R is hydroxy. The alkylation reaction can be carried out using a halogenated C_{1-6} alkane which may be substituted (e.g., methyl iodide, benzyl bromide) in the presence of a base (e.g., Et_3N, DIEA, $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3, $KHCO_3$, Cs_2CO_3) at a temperature of room temperature to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene).

The alkylation reaction can be also carried out by using a conventional alkylation method such as Mitsunobu Reaction (for reference of Mitsunobu reaction: (a) Mitsunobu, *Synthesis,* 1-28, (1981), (b) Hughes, *Organic Reactions,* 42, 335 (1992), (c) Mitsuhashi et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 94, 26 (1972)).

(L-2) Among the compound (I) wherein B is $-CH(OR^3)-$ and R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted can be prepared by the alkylation of the compound (I) wherein B is -CH(OH)-. The alkylation reaction can be carried out using a C_{1-6} alkyl halide which may be substituted in the presence of a base (e.g., Et_3N, DIEA, $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3, $KHCO_3$, Cs_2CO_3) at a temperature of room temperature to 50 °C in an organic solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, toluene). The alkylation reaction can be also carried out by a conventional alkylation method such as Mitsunobu Reaction.

Procedure M: Conversion of Carboxyl Group into Carbamoyl Group

(M-1) The compound (I) wherein Z, Z^1, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{41}, R^{42}, R^5, R^6 or the substituent of R is a substituted or

acid), and the like, is carried out in the presence of a base or without a base in a solvent or without a solvent.

The base can be selected from an organic base (e.g., DIEA, DMAP, DBU, Et_3N), an alkali metal hydride (e.g., NaH, LiH), an alkali metal carbonate (e.g., Na_2CO_3, K_2CO_3), an alkali metal hydrogen carbonate (e.g., $NaHCO_3$, $KHCO_3$), an alkali metal amide (e.g., $NaNH_2$), an alkali metal alkoxide (e.g., NaOMe, KOMe), a lower alkylalkali metal salt(e.g., n-BuLi, t-BuLi), an alkali metal hydroxide (e.g., NaOH, KOH), an alkaline earth metal hydroxide (e.g., $Ba(OH)_2$), and the like.

The solvent can be selected from any one which does not disturb the condensation reaction, for example, CH_2Cl_2, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, Et_2O, THF, DMF, CH_3CN, DMSO, benzene, toluene or a mixture thereof. The reaction is carried out at a temperature of -30 °C to 100 °C.

(M-2) The compound (I) wherein Z or Z^1 is COR^{42} and R^{42} is NR^3R^6 can be prepared by condensing the compound (I) wherein Z or Z^1 is carboxyl with HNR^3R^6.

The condensation reaction can be carried out by a conventional method as described in (M-1).

(M-3) The compound (I) wherein R has -C(=O)-(α-amino acid residue) as a substitutent thereof can be prepared by condensing the compound (I) wherein R has carboxyl group as a substitutent thereof with an α-amino acid.

The condensation reaction can be carried out by a conventional method as described in (M-1).

Procedure N: Conversion of Halogen Atom to Aryl Group or Heteroaryl Group

The compound (I) wherein X and Y are aryl which may be substitituted or heteroaryl which may be substituted can be

carried out by reacting the compound (I) with a requisite lower alkanoyl halide (e.g., acetyl chloride) or a requisite lower alkanoic acid anhydride (e.g., acetic anhydride, trifluoroacetic anhydride) in the presence or absence of a Lewis acid (e.g., $SnCl_2$, $TiCl_4$, $AlCl_3$) in a suitable solvent (e.g., CH_2Cl_2, CCl_4) at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C, preferably at room temperature.

Procedure Q: Amination of Halogen

The compound (I) wherein X and/or Y is NR^3R^6 can be prepared by the amination of the compound (I) wherein X and/or Y is a halogen with an amine compound, HNR^3R^6. The amination can be carried out in a suitable solvent (e.g., THF, toluene, DMF) or without solvent in a sealed tube at a temperature of 50 °C to 150 °C.

Procedure R: Halogenation of Oxo Group

The compound (I) wherein B is $-CF_2-$ can be prepared by halogenating the compound (I) wherein B is -C(=O)-. The halogenation can be carried out with a halogenating reagent (e.g., (diethylamino)sulfur trifluoride) in a suitable solvent such as halogenomethane (e.g., CH_2Cl_2) at a temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C, preferably at a room temperature.

Procedure S: Conversion of CN group into Tetrazolyl group

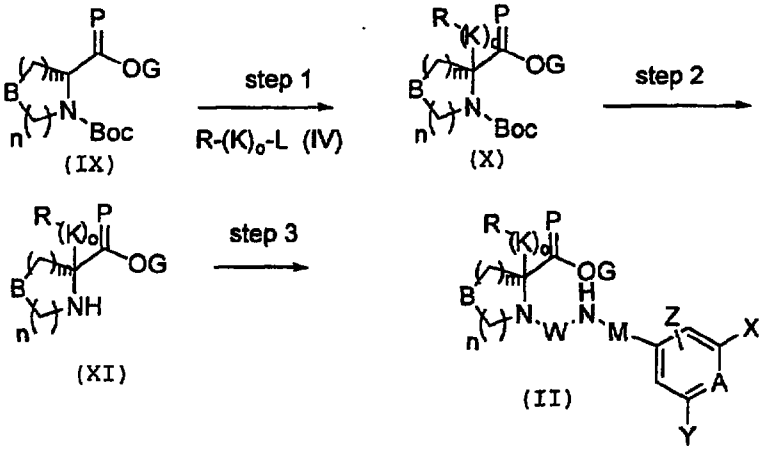
The compound (I) wherein R is tetrazolyl-substituted aryl or tetrazolyl-substituted heteroaryl can be prepared by reacting the compound (I) wherein R is cyano-substituted aryl or cyano-substituted heteroaryl with an alkali metal azide (e.g., NaN_3). The reaction can be carried out in a suitable

NaOAc) in a suitable solvent (e.g., acetic acid). The reaction can be carried out at a temperature of 0 °C to 100 °C.

(V-2) The compound wherein B is -CH(dimethylpyrrolyl)- can be prepared by reacting the compound (I) wherein B is -$CH(NH_2)$- with 2,5-hexanedione in the presence of acid (e.g., AcOH) in a suitable solvent (e.g., EtOH, AcOH)

The starting compound of the formula (II) can be prepared by the following scheme:

Scheme 7.



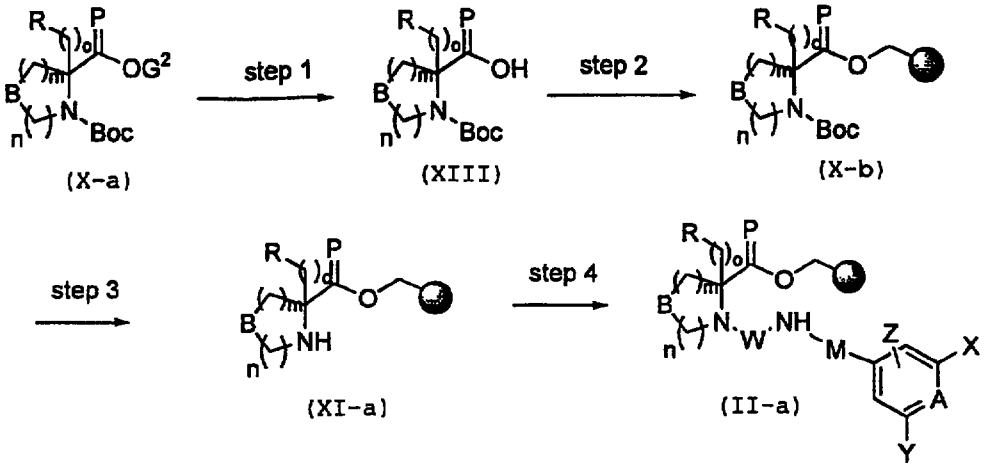
(In the Scheme 7, the symbols are the same as defined above.)

Step 1: The compound (X) can be prepared by reacting the compound (IX) with the compound (IV). The reaction can be carried out in a similar manner as described in Method B.

Step 2: The compound (XI) can be prepared by deprotecting the compound (X). The deprotection can be carried out by a usual manner used for the deprotection of a Boc protected amino group.

Step 3: The compound (II) can be prepared by reacting the compound (XI) with the compound of the formula (XII-a):

Scheme 8.



(In the Scheme 8, OG^2 is a protected hydroxyl group, ● is a resin polymer and other symbols are the same as defined above.)

Step 1: The compound (XIII) can be prepared by deprotecting the compound (XI-a). The deprotection can be carried out by a usual manner used for the deprotection of a protected carboxyl group, for example, by hydrolysis.

Step 2: The reaction can be carried out by a conventional method for solid phase synthesis (e.g., Horiki's method, Horiki et al., Chem. Lett. 1978 (2) 165-168). For example, the reaction can be carried out by heating the compound thus obtained with Merrifield resin in the presence of KF in a suitable solvent such as DMF.

Step 3: The removal of Boc group can be carried out by a similar method as described in the Scheme 7, step 2.

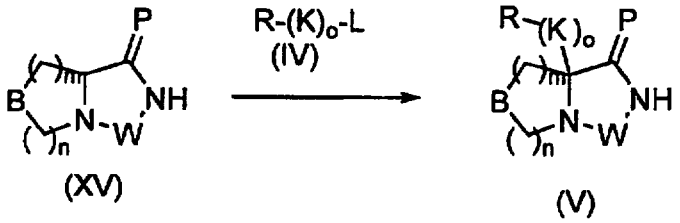
Step 4: The reaction can be carried out by a similar method as described in the Scheme 7, step 3.

The starting compound of the formula (III) can be prepared in accordance with the following scheme:

The compound (III) can be prepared by reacting the compound (XV) with the compound (VI). The reaction can be carried out in a similar manner as described in the Method C. The Starting compound (XV) can be prepared by a conventional method (for example, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1995, *38*, 3566).

The starting compound (III) can be also prepared in accordance with the following scheme:

Scheme 11.



(In the Scheme 11, the symbols are the same as defined above.)

The compound (V) can be prepared by reacting the compound (XV) with the compound (IV). The reaction can be carried out in a similar manner as described in the Method B.

In the present description and the claims, the C_{1-6} alkyl means a straight chain or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, etc., preferably one having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The C_{3-6} cycloalkyl means a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, etc. The C_{1-6} alkoxy means a straight chain or branched chain alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, etc., preferably one having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The C_{1-6} alkoxy also includes a cycloalkyloxy group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, etc. The C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl means a straight chain or branched chain alkoxycarbonyl group

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

DCM:	Dichloromethane
DEAD:	Diethyl azodicarboxylate
DME:	Dimethoxyethane
DMAP:	4-Dimethylaminopyridine
DMF:	Dimethyl formamide
DIEA:	Diisopropylethylamine
DMSO:	Dimethyl sulfoxide
EDC:	1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
Et:	Ethyl
EtOH:	Ethanol
HBSS:	Hank's balanced salt solution
HBTU:	O-Benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
HMPA:	Hexamethylphosphoramide
HOBT:	1-Hydroxybenzotriazole
HSA:	Human serum albumin
KHMDS:	Potassium hexamethyldisilazide (=Potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide)
LDA:	Lithium diisopropylamide
mCPBA:	m-Chloroperbenzoic acid (= MCPBA)
Me:	Methyl
MeOH:	Methanol
n-Bu:	n-Butyl
PBS:	Phosphate buffered saline
PCC:	Pyridinium dichromate
PDC:	Pyridinium chlorochromate
Ph:	Phenyl
i-Pr:	i-Propyl
t-Bu:	tert-Butyl
THF:	Tetrahydrofuran

(3) 3,5-Dichlorophenylisocyanate (0.50 g) was added to a solution of the compound obtained above in THF (10 mL) and DIEA (2.0 mL). After 4 hours stirring at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was redissolved in EtOAc, washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/4, Chromatotron (Harrison Research)) afforded 0.33 g of N-[(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl]-2-(4-bromobenzyl)proline methyl ester. MS (m/z) 485 (MH^+). mp 170.9 °C.

(4) The compound obtained above (0.153 g) was dissolved in hot EtOH (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To the solution at 0 °C was added NaOEt (0.010 g). After 45 minutes of stirring, the mixture was concentrated. Purification by chromatography (silica gel: 15% EtOAc/hexane, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.129 g). MS (m/z) 453 (MH^+). mp 69.4 °C.

Example 2. (5S,7R)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

(1) To a solution of (4R)-N-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-4-hydroxy proline benzyl ester (Williams *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, *59*, 3612-3625) (20.75 g) in acetonitrile (200 mL) was added imidazole (4.43 g) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilylchloride (14.47 g). After stirring overnight, the reaction was concentrated. The residue was redissolved in EtOAc, washed with satd. $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. The compound thus obtained, (4R)-N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl-oxy)proline benzyl ester (5.60 g), was treated in a similar manner as described in Example 1 (1) to

(1) To a solution of (5S, 7R)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.81 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIEA (0.50 mL) at 0 °C was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.19 mL). After 1 hour at 0 °C, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, washed with satd. $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to give (5S, 7R)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-methylsulfonyloxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione. MS (m/z) 494 (MH^+).

(2) To a solution of the compound obtained above in DMF (4 mL) at 75 °C was added sodium azide (0.54 g). After heating for 2 hours the mixture was diluted with Et_2O and water. The organic solution was collected, washed with water and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (silica gel: 2% methanol/CH_2Cl_2, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.82 g). MS (m/z) 494 (MH^+), mp 58.9 °C.

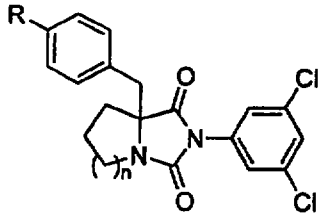
Example 4. (5S,7S)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-acetoxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

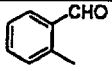
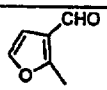
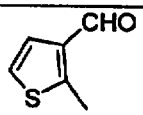
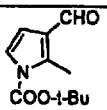
To a solution of (5S,7R)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.21 g) in THF (5mL) was added DEAD (0.09 mL), triphenylphosphine (0.15 g), and acetic acid (0.035 mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the mixture was concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: 25% EtOAc/hexane, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.151 g). MS (m/z) 511 (MH^+), mp 149.8 °C.

EtOAc, washed with water and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: hexane/acetone: 3/2 , Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.172 g). MS (m/z) 466 (MH^+). mp 276.5 °C.

The following compounds (Examples 8-11) were prepared in a fashion similar to Example 7 by replacing 3-pyridineboronic acid with requisite boronic acids.

Table 1.



Example	R	n	Physicochemical data
8		2	MS (m/z) 493 (MH^+) Mp. 154 °C
9		1	MS (m/z) 469 (MH^+)
10		1	MS (m/z) 485 (MH^+), 507 ($M+Na^+$)
11		1	MS (m/z) 540 (MH^+)

Example 12. 6-[4-[2-(Hydroxymethyl)phenyl]benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

$NaBH_4$ (13.7 mg) was added to a solution of 6-[4-(2-formyl-phenyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-

To a solution of 6-[4-(2-formylphenyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.206 g) in MeOH (20 mL) was added NaCN (0.204 g), AcOH (0.086 mL) and MnO_2 (activated, 1.84 g) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The inorganics were removed by filtration through Celite and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc and washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/2) afforded the titled compound (0.161 g). It was converted to the HCl salt. MS (m/z) 545(M^++Na), 523 (MH^+).

Example 15. 6-[4-(2-Carboxyphenyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

A solution of 6-[4-(2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.141 g) in MeOH/H_2O (5/1 mL) containing NaOH (0.087 g) was heated at 50 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled in ice and acidified with 0.5 N HCl. It was extracted with EtOAc and the extract was washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: $CHCl_3$/MeOH: 100/1 to 50/1, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (114 mg). MS (m/z) 531(M^++Na).

Example 16. 6-[4-[2-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamoyl)phenyl]benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

A mixture of the 6-[4-(2-carboxyphenyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.089 g) and $SOCl_2$ (1.0 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 1 hour. The

was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and water and filtered through Celite. The organic layer was separated and washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/4, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.125 g). MS (m/z) 573 (M^++Na).

Example 19. 6-[4-[2-(2-Carboxyethyl)phenyl]benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

An aqueous solution of NaOH (2 mL; 0.5 N) was added to a solution of 6-[4-[2-(2-methoxycarbonylethyl)phenyl]benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.11 g) in MeOH (7 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was acidified, diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to give the titled compound (0.109 g). MS (m/z) 559 (M^++Na).

Example 20. 6-[4-[2-[2-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]phenyl]-benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

The titled compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 16. MS (m/z) 564 (MH^+).

Example 21. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

(1) Et_3N (1.7 mL) was added to an ice-cold solution of (S)-proline methyl ester hydrochloride (1.31 g) and 3,5-

Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.833 g). MS (m/z) 422 (M^++Na).

Example 22. 5-(4-Methoxycarbonylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a fashion similar to Example 21. MS (m/z) 455 (M^++Na).

Example 23. 5-[4-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamoyl)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

(1) NaOH (0.406 g) was added to a solution of 5-(4-methoxycarbonylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.601 g) in MeOH/H_2O (20mL/4mL) and the mixture was heated at 45 °C for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled, acidified , diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was washed with water, brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane (1:1) to give N-[N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl]-2-(4-carboxybenzyl)proline (0.529 g). mp. 144.6 °C; MS (m/z) 459 (M^++Na).

(2) A mixture of the compound obtained above (0.074 g) and $SOCl_2$ (1.0 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 1 hour. The solution was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in toluene, evaporated and dried under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in THF (4 mL) and the solution was added to an ice cold solution of dimethylamine (1 mL, 2M in THF) in THF (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hour at room temperature and diluted with EtOAc and water. The organic

(1) To a solution of ethyl 1-benzyloxycarbonyl-4-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2-piperazinecarboxylate (2.49 g) (Tet. Lett. 30(39), 5193-5196) in EtOH was added Pd/C (0.25 g). The solution was degassed with nitrogen and hydrogen gas was bubbled into the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hours under hydrogen atmosphere. The mixture was filtered through Celite and concentrated to give 1.15 g of ethyl 4-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2-piperazinecarboxylate.

(2) To a solution of the compound obtained above in THF (10 mL) was added 3,5-dichlorophenyl isocyanate (1.00g). After stirring overnight, the solution was concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/4, Chromatotron) afforded ethyl 1-[N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl]-4-tert-butoxycarbonyl-2-piperazinecarboxylate (1.36 g). MS (m/z) 446 (MH^+).

(3) The compound obtained above was treated in a manner similar to Example 1 (4) to yield 4-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.72 g). MS (m/z) 422 (M^++Na) mp 60.2 °C.

(4) To a solution of the compound obtained above (0.67g) in THF (5 mL) at -78 °C was added LDA (1.3 eq.). After 30 minutes at -78 °C, a solution of 4-bromobenzyl bromide (0.57 g) in THF (2 mL) was added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 1 hour. After stirring for 4 hours the mixture was concentrated. The residue was redissolved in EtOAc, washed with 1N HCl, aqueous $NaHCO_3$, and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated.

To a solution of 6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.072g) in formic acid (0.40 mL) and water (0.10 mL) was added 37% formaldehyde (0.050 mL). After 1 hour at reflux, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and the solution washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$, and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated to yield the titled compound (74.3 g). MS (m/z) 482 (MH^+). mp 221 °C.

Example 30. 4-(tert-Butoxycarbonylmethyl)-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

To a solution of 6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.11g) in THF (5 mL) was added DIEA (0.1 mL) and tert-butyl bromoacetate (0.06 mL). Additional tert-butyl bromoacetate (0.040 mL) was added after 16 hours. After 40 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water, $NaHCO_3$, and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/5, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound (0.124 g). MS (m/z) 582 (MH^+). mp 74.7 °C.

Example 31. 4-[(Dimethylamino)acetyl]-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

Example 34. 4-Carboxymethyl-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

To a solution of 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethyl)-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (0.080 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added TFA (0.10 mL). Additional TFA (0.5 mL) was added after 3 and 22 hours. After stirring for 48 hours, the mixture was concentrated and purified by chromatography (Silica gel: 8% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2, Chromatotron) afforded the titled compound. (0.083 g). MS (m/z) 526 (MH^+). mp 236.5 °C.

Example 35. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4,7-trione

(1) To a solution of 1-benzyloxycarbonyl-4-oxoproline (10.61 g, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 185 (1957)) in methanol (150 mL) was bubbled HCl gas. After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc and washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/3) afforded 10.26 g of 1-benzyloxycarbonyl-4,4-dimethoxyproline methyl ester.

(2) The compound obtained above was treated in a similar manner as described in Example 1 (1) to give 1-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-(4-bromobenzyl)-4,4-dimethoxyproline methyl ester.

(3) To a solution of the compound obtained above (4.76 g) in acetic acid (100 mL) was bubbled HBr gas for 15 minutes.

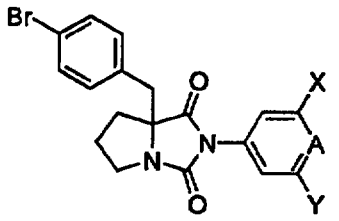
To a solution of 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-methoxycarbonylmethylene-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.564 g) in THF (4 mL) and methanol (1 mL) at 0 °C was added 2N LiOH (1.20 mL). After 2 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was suspended in 1 N HCl and filtered. A solution of the filtrate (0.10 g) in thionyl chloride (5 mL) was refluxed for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc and water. The organic solution was collected and dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (Silica gel: 4% MeOH/CH_2Cl_2, Chromatotron) afforded 0.063 g of the titled compound. MS (m/z) 509 (MH^+), mp 101.5 °C.

Example 38. (8R)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-8-phenyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a fashion similar to Example 1. MS (m/z) 530 (MH^+), mp. 72.4 °C.

The following compounds (Examples 39-44) were prepared in a fashion similar to Example 1 using the requisite isocyanate, provided that KHMDS was replaced with LDA.

Table 2



purified by chromatography (silica gel: $CHCl_3$/MeOH: 50/1 to 30/1) to yield 84 mg of the titled compound. It was dissolved in MeOH and treated with 1N HCl/Et_2O (2 mL). The mixture was evaporated and dried under vacuum to yield 88 mg of the hydrochloride of the titled compound. MS (m/z) 566 (MH^+).

Example 46. (5R, 7S)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-azido-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

(1) To a solution of (4R)-N-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-4-hydroxy proline benzyl ester (8.96 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) and DIEA (8 mL) at 0 °C was added methanesulfonyl chloride (3.00 mL). After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature. After 2.5 hours, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, washed with satd. $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. To a solution of the residue in DMF (100 mL) was added sodium azide (7.80 g) and placed in a preheated oil bath (75 °C). After stirring overnight, the reaction was diluted with water and extracted with Et_2O. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. Purification by chromatography (silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/10) afforded 7.70 g of (4S)-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-4-azidoproline benzyl ester.

(2) The compound obtained above (5.69 g) was treated in a similar manner as described in Example 26 (4) to give (a mixture of diastereoisomers) (2R,4S)-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-(4-bromobenzyl)-4-azidoproline benzyl ester (4.51 g).

(3) The compound obtained above (1.66 g)was treated in a similar procedure as described in Example 2 (2) to give

concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: CH_2Cl_2, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.125 g). MS (m/z) 510 (MH^+). mp 140.7 °C.

Example 49. (5R, 7S)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-methanesulfamide-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a fashion similar to Example 33: MS (m/z) 546 (MH^+). mp 125.8 °C.

Example 50. (5R, 7S)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-dimethylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a fashion similar to Example 29: MS (m/z) 496 (MH^+). mp 54 °C.

Example 51. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-[3-chloro-5-(1-pyrrolyl)-phenyl]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

(1) To a solution of 5-chloro-1,3-phenylenediamine (2.00 g) in acetic acid (20 mL) was added 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (1.8 mL). After 4 hours at reflux, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was suspended in satd. $NaHCO_3$ and EtOAc. The reaction mixture was filtered and the organic layer was collected, washed with satd. $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. Purification of the residue by chromatography (silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 1/4) afforded 0.54 g of 3-chloro-5-(1-pyrrolyl)aniline. MS (m/z) 193 (MH^+).

Chromatotron) afforded 0.091 g of the titled compound. MS (m/z) 459 (MH^+). mp 109.7 °C.

Example 53. 2-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

(1) In direct analogy to the method of Chen *et al.* (Bioorganic and Med. Chem. Lett. 9 (1999), 1587), 1,2-di(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-hexahydropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester was synthesized from ethyl-5-bromo-pentanoate. MS (m/z) 381 $(M+Na)^+$.

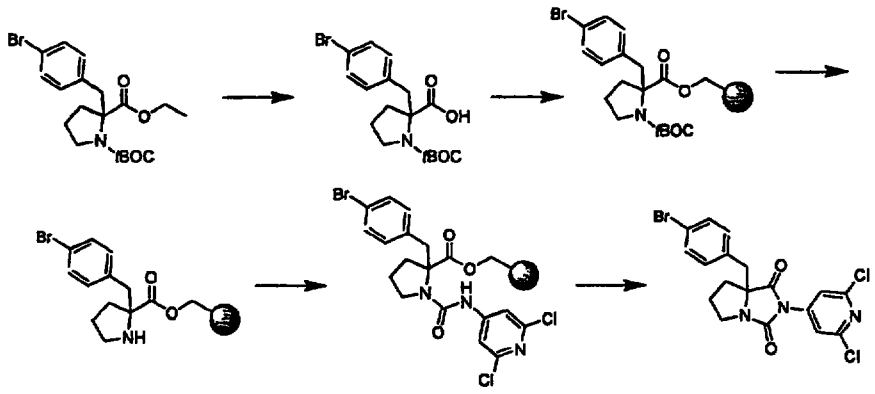
(2) To a solution of freshly prepared LDA (13.2 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) was added a solution of the compound obtained above (4.0 g) in dry THF (20 mL). The yellow solution was stirred at -78 °C for 30 minutes whereupon a solution of *p*-bromobenzylbromide (3.9 g) in dry THF (20 mL) was added *via* cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 minutes then warmed to -30 °C over 2 hours. After warming to room temperature, the reaction mixture was shaken with EtOAc/H_2O. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by liquid chromatography (silica gel: EtOAc/hexane: 12/88) gave 1,2-di(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-3-(4-bromobenzyl)hexahydropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (2.3 g). MS (m/z) 327 $(M-2Boc)^+$.

(3) The compound obtained above was dissolved in TFA (50% in CH_2Cl_2, 30 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was washed with $NaHCO_3$ until effervescence ceased.

Example 54. 6-(4-Bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

2-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-6-(4-bromobenzyl)-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione (260 mg) was dissolved in TFA/CH_2Cl_2 (50%, 5 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*, redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DIEA (0.22 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and was shaken with CH_2Cl_2/H_2O. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane to give the titled compound (180 mg). MS (m/z) 470 (M^+).

Example 55. 3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Solid phase synthesis)

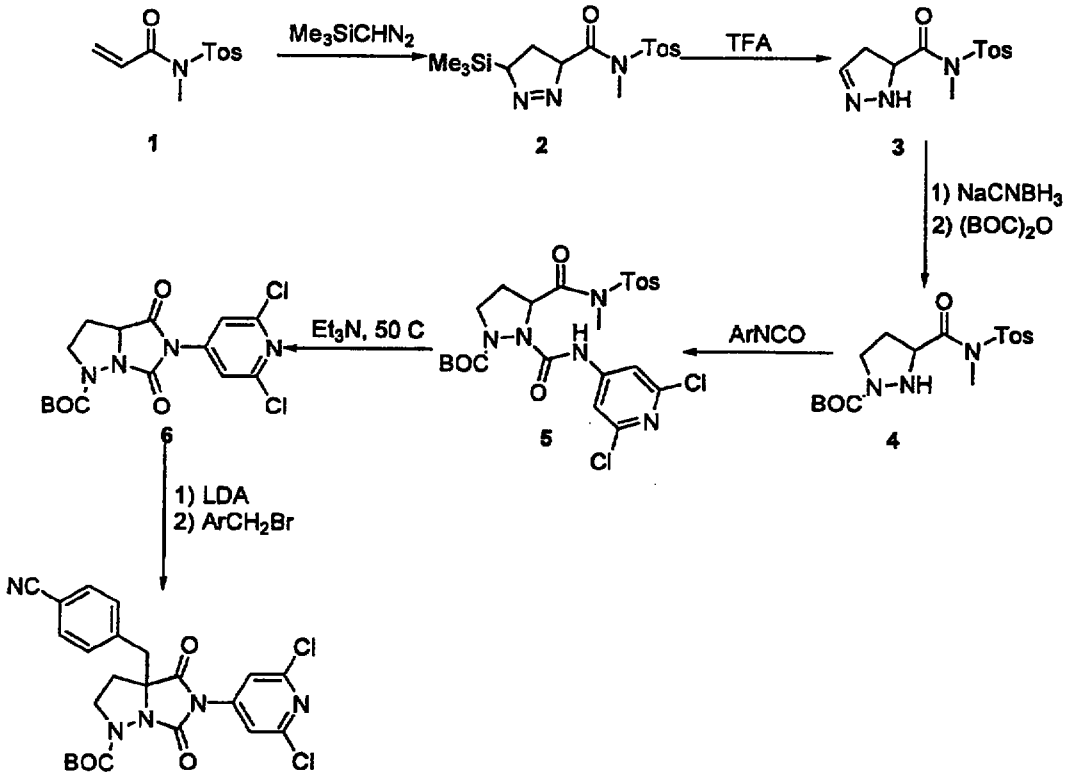


(In the above scheme, ● means resin polymer.)

(1) A mixture of N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2-(4-bromobenzyl)proline ethyl ester (3.00 g), LiOH (10 mmol), THF (25 mL), MeOH (10 mL) and H_2O (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was then heated at 74 °C

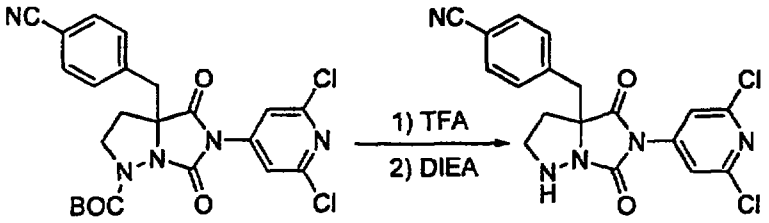
(5) A solution of DIEA (350 µL) in DMF (5 mL) was added to the compound obtained above, and the resulting mixture was then shaken at 50 °C for 2 hours, then at room temperature overnight. The resin was filtered and washed with MeOH, and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (gradient of 0%-70% CH_3CN in water) to yield 3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (58.0 mg). MS (m/z): 456 (MH^+); mp: 76.3 °C;

Example 56: 8-(t-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-(4-cyanobenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3,8-triazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



(1) Aza-proline derivative **4** was synthesized from N-

Example 57: 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3,8-triazabicyclo [3.3.0] octane-2,4-dione.



To a solution of the compound from Example 56 (102 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at -10 °C was added TFA (1 mL). After warming to room temperature, the reaction mixture was stirred for a total of 1 hour while monitoring the progress by TLC. Upon consumption of the starting material, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and DIEA (4.5 mL) was added carefully. After 2 hours, water (20 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL) were added and the mixture shaken. The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by liquid chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc) and re-crystallization from EtOAc/hexanes to give the titled compound (62 mg). MS (m/z) 402 (M); mp 187 °C.

Example 58: (5R, 7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione; and

Example 59: (5S,7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

chromatography (2:98 MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to yield the desired compound IV (7.16 g).

Step-4. The compound from step 3 (3.55 g) was benzylated in a similar procedure as described for Example 56, step 4 yielding 5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione. Separation of the diastereomers 5R,7R (2.76 g) and 5S,7R (0.3 g) was achieved by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2.

Step-5. Both diastereomers from step 4 were treated separately in a similar procedure as described in Example 2 (step 4) to give the following compounds:

(5R,7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione; 1.86 g, MS (m/z) 476 [MH^+], mp 52.4 °C

(5S,7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione: 0.18 g, MS (m/z) 476 [MH^+]. mp 162.3 °C.

Example 60: (5R,7R)-5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 58. MS (m/z) 417 [MH^+]. mp 97.6 °C

The titled compound was prepared from (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-amino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione in a manner similar to Example 48. MS (m/z) 517 [MH^+]. mp 126.9 °C.

Example 65. (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-(ethylurea)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

To a solution of (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-amino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.085 g) in THF (5 mL) was added ethyl isocynate (25 mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: 98:2 CH_2Cl_2:MeOH, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.095 g). MS (m/z) 546 [MH^+]. mp 227.5 °C.

Example 66. (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-(3-carboxypropanoylamino)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

To a solution of (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-amino-1,3-diazobicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.155 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) was added succinic anhydride (0.072 g) and DMAP (catalytic amount). After 4 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: 95:5 CH_2Cl_2:MeOH, Chromatotron) to afford the

To a solution of the compound from Example 66 (0.12 g) in THF (5mL) was added N-methyl piperazine (50 µL), EDC (0.90 g), HOBt (0.090 g), and DIEA (0.10 mL). After stirring overnight the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with water and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: 95:5 CH_2Cl_2: MeOH, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.10 g). MS (m/z) 657 [MH^+]. mp 70 °C.

Example 70. (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-oxo-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

PDC (0.40 g) was added to a solution of (5R, 7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazobicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.21 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL). Additional PDC was added after 24 hours (0.43 g) and 96 hours (1.19 g). The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, washed with water, 0.5 N HCl, and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: CH_2Cl_2, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.134 g). MS (m/z) 474 [MH^+]. mp 166 °C.

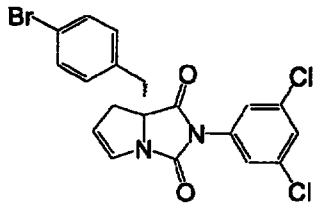
Example 71: (5R, 7S)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diaza bicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 2 using (4S)-N-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl) 4-hydroxy

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Example 75. (5R)5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]oct-7-en-2,4-dione



MS (m/z) 474 [MNa^+]. mp 52 °C.

Example 76. (5R, 7R)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-acetamido-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

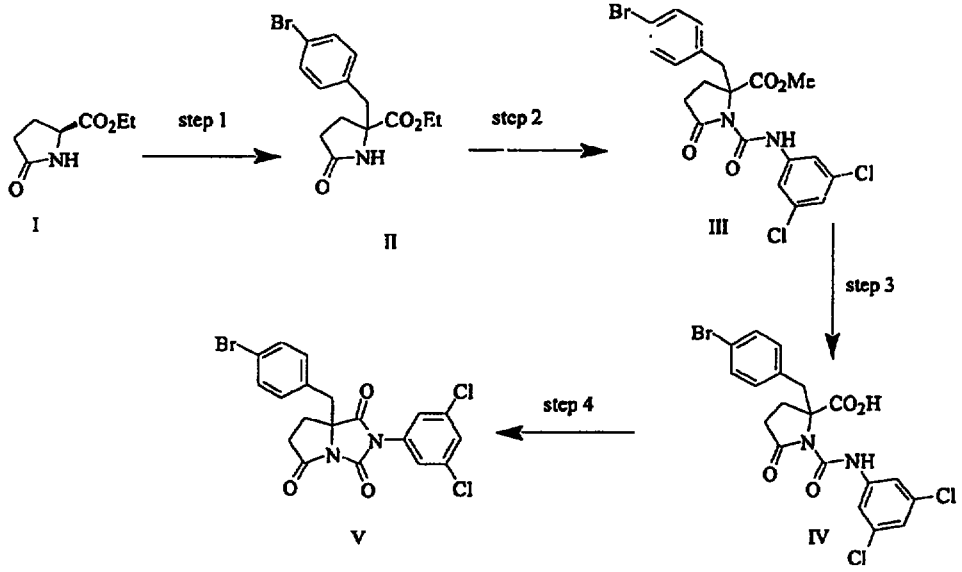
The titled compound was prepared from (5R, 7R)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-amino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione in a manner similar to Example 48. MS (m/z) 511 [MH^+]. mp 156.9 °C.

Example 77. (5R, 7R)-5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-benzamide-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

To a solution of (5R, 7R)-5-(4-bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-amino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (0.065 g) in THF (5 mL) was added DIEA (0.50 mL) and benzoyl chloride (0.20 mL). After 3.5 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: 98:2 CH_2Cl_2: methanol, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.073 g). MS (m/z) 594 [MNa^+]. mp 149.6 °C.

water and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel: 80:20 CH_2Cl_2:MeOH, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.133 g). MS (m/z) 614 $[M-H]^-$.

Example 82. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-8-oxo-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



Step-1. To a solution of ethyl pyroglutamic ester (4.09 g) in THF at -78 °C was added KHMDS (12.75 g). After 30 minutes, 4-bromobenzyl bromide (6.79 g) in THF (25 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 1 hour. After 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with 0.1 N HCl and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel; 95:5 CH_2Cl_2: MeOH) to afford the benzylated derivative (5.00 g).

Step-1. To a solution of acid I (1.0 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added DIEA (0.90 mL), HOBt (0.53 g), EDC (0.83 g) and MeOH (0.10 mL). After stirring overnight the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2, washed with 1 N HCl, $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, concentrated to yield the desired ester II (0.97 g).

Step-2. The compound above was treated in a similar procedure as described in Example 26 (step 4) yielding a mixture of diastereomers of the comound III.

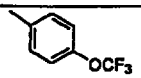
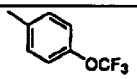
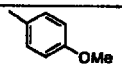
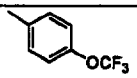
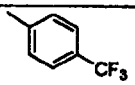
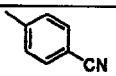
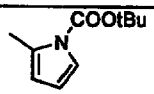
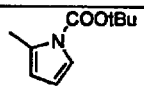
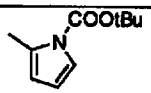
Step-3. The compound obtained above was treated in a manner similar to Example 1 (step 2).

Step-4. The compound obtained above was treated in a manner similar to Example 1 (step 3).

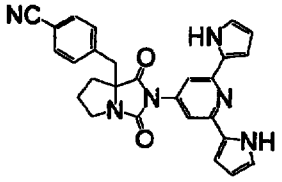
Step-5. The titled compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 21 (step 2). MS (m/z) 551(MNa^+). mp. 123.5 ^0C .

Example 84. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(2-chloro-6-dimethylamino-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

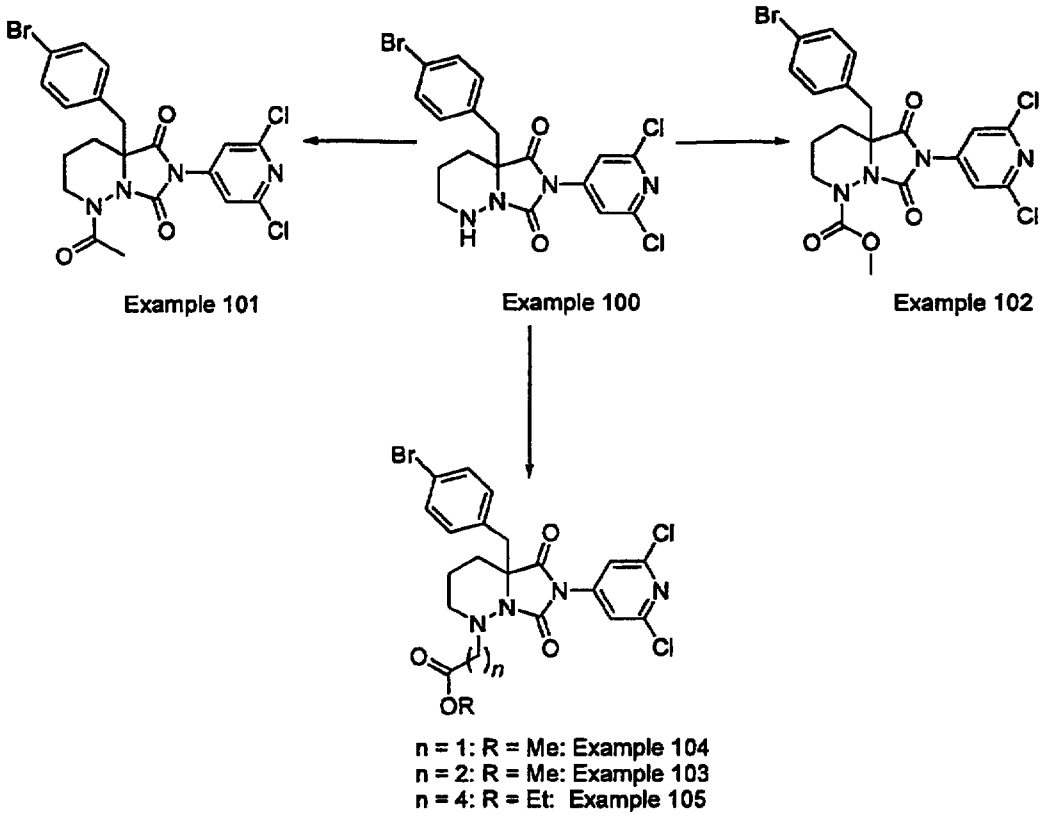
A mixture of Example 39 (0.26 g) and $(Me)_2NH$ (2 M in THF, 5 mL) was heated in a sealed tube at 80 °C for 2 hours. The solution was concentrated and the residue was crystallized from EtOH to yield the titled compound (0.16 g). MS (m/z) 464 (MH^+); mp. 194.3 °C.

Example	Y	Z	Physicochemical Properties
87			MS (m/z) 485 (M^+) mp. 99 °C
88			MS (m/z) 622 (M^+) mp. 237 °C
89		Cl	MS (m/z) 473 (M^+) mp. 179 °C
90		Cl	MS (m/z) 528 (M^+) mp. 194 °C
91		Cl	MS (m/z) 443 (M^+)
92		Cl	MS (m/z) 511 (M^+) mp. 194 °C
93		Cl	MS (m/z) 468 (M^+) mp. 254 °C
94		Cl	MS (m/z) 462 (M^+) mp. 82 °C
95			MS (m/z) 663 (M^+) mp. 173 °C
96		Cl	MS (m/z) 532 (M^+) mp. 94 °C
97		Cl	MS (m/z) 444 (M^+) mp. 80 °C

Example 98: 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-[2,6-bis(2-pyrrolyl)-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



MS (m/z) 463 (M^+)



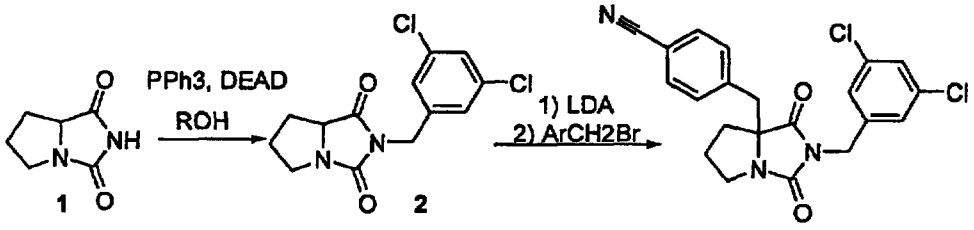
Example 101. 6-(4-Bromobenzyl)-8-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-2-acetyl-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione.

To a solution of the compound from Example 100 (80 mg) in dry THF (2 mL) under N_2 was added DIEA (0.073 mL) followed by AcCl (0.024 mL) and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. Water (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL) were added and the mixture was shaken. The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (silica gel; EtOAc/hexanes; chromatotron) to give the titled compound (71 mg). MS (m/z) 513 (MH^+); mp. 91 °C.

Example 104. 6-(4-Bromobenzyl)-8-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-2-methoxycarbonylmethyl-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione: MS (m/z) 543 (MH^+).

Example 105. 6-(4-Bromobenzyl)-8-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-2-[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)butyl]-1,2,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione: MS (m/z) 599 (MH^+).

Example 106. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



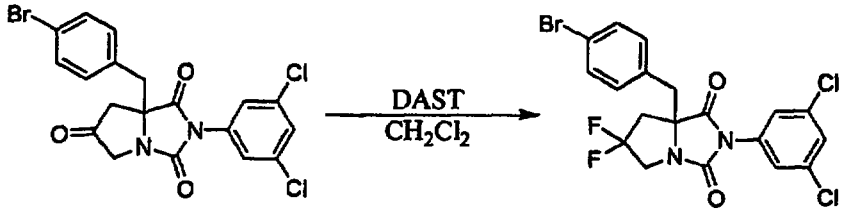
Step 1: To a solution of 1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione 1 (500 mg, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1995, *38*, 3566), PPh_3 (1.2 g) and 3,5-dichlorobenzyl alcohol (690 mg) in THF (10 mL) at 0°C was added DEAD (0.7 mL) drop-wise over 45 minutes. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and H_2O /EtOAc (50 mL each) were added and the mixture was shaken. The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/Hexanes) and recrystallization from EtOH/H_2O to give the desired N-benzyl derivative **2** (550 mg). MS (m/z) 299 (M^+).

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

Step 1: To a solution of 1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (5.24 g) in DMF (50 mL) was added Et_3N (6.2 mL) and tBDMSCl (6.2 g). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours whereupon water (30 mL) and DCM/hexanes (1/9, 100 mL) were added and the mixture was shaken. The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with DCM/hexanes (1/9). The combined organic layers were washed with water, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the protected imide (9.9 g) which was used without further purification. The alkylation was done in a manner similar to Example 106 to yield the desired benzylated material.

Step 2: To a solution of the compound from step-1 (100 mg), and Et_3N (0.054 mL) in THF (2 mL) was added 3,4-dichlorobenzoylchloride (74 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by chromatography (silica gel; EtOAc/hexanes; Chromatotron) to give the titled compound (54 mg). MS (m/z) 483 (MH^+); mp. 158 °C.

Example 110. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7,7-difluoro-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione:



In a plastic vial, the compound from Example 35 (167 mg) was dissolved in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) and DAST (47 µL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room

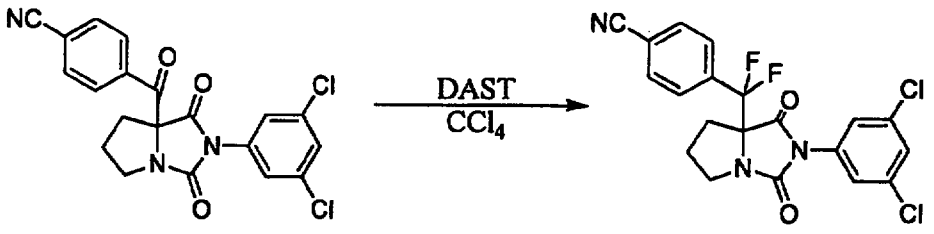
210 mm, 1% HOAc/CH_3CN gradient) to provide the titled product (5.5 g). MS (m/z) 416 (MH^+); mp. 184.4 °C.

Example 112. 5-(4-Cyanobenzoyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



PCC (2.43 g) was added to a solution of the compound from Example 111 (3.90 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. The mixture was filtered though a plug of SiO_2 (washing with 1:1 CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc). The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, hexanes to 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) providing the titled compound (1.97 g). MS (m/z) 414 (MH^+). mp. 72.1 °C.

Example 113. 5-(4-Cyano-α,α-difluorobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



In a plastic tube, the compound from Example 112 (154 mg) was dissolved in CCl_4 (4 mL) and treated with DAST (98.3 µL). This reaction mixture was stirred for 22 hours

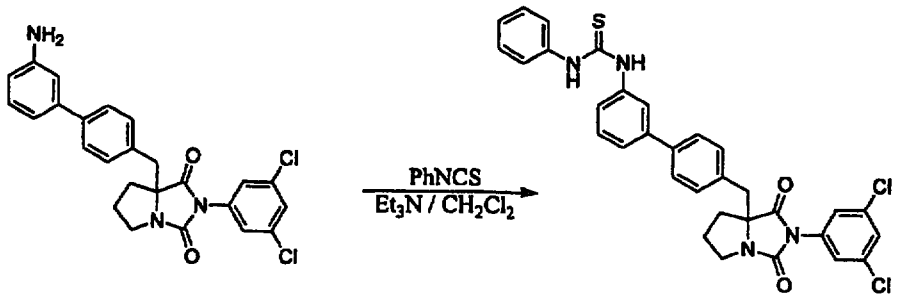
Example 115. 5-[4-(4-Aminophenyl)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 12, step 2)

The compound from Example 114 (140 mg) was dissolved in EtOAc (15 mL) and EtOH (5 mL). The solution was degassed (pump/N_2 purge) to remove O_2. Pd-C (5 mg, 5% degussa type) was added and H_2 was bubbled through the solution for 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred under H_2 for 4.5 hours. The mixture was filtered through celite (washing with EtOAc). The solvent was evaporated and the residue purified by HPLC (^{18}C-Waters 40 x 210 mm, 1% HOAc/CH_3CN gradient) to provide the titled compound. MS (m/z) 466 (MH^+). mp. 278 °C (dec.).

Example 116. 5-[4-(4-Acetylaminophenyl)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 12, step 3)

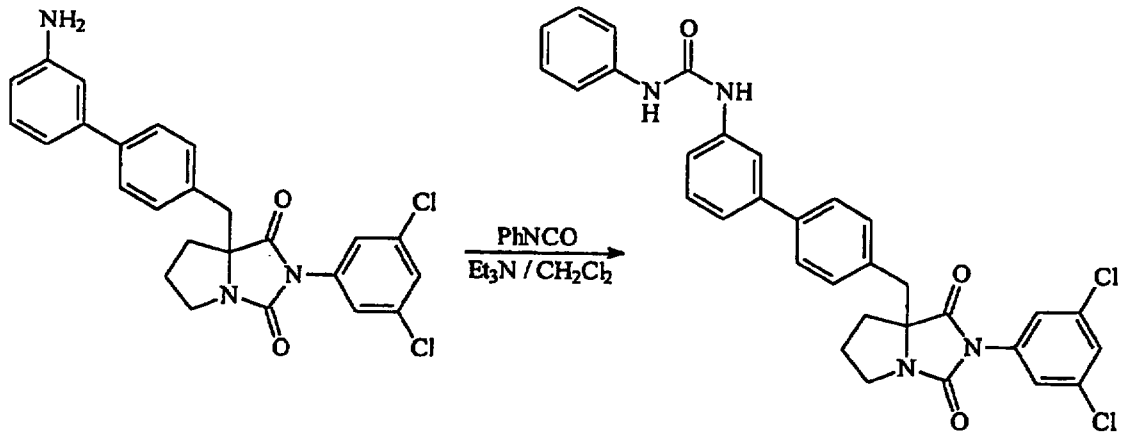
The compound from Example 115 (38 mg) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) and pyridine (1 mL). To this solution was added Ac_2O (200 µL) and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 15 minutes. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, hexanes to 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to provide the titled compound (41 mg). MS (m/z) 508 (MH^+). mp. 123.9 °C.

The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to Example 116:



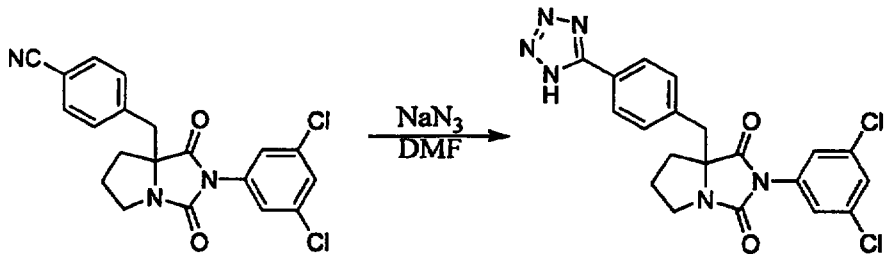
To a solution of the compound from Example 220 (100 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) and Et_3N (60 µL) was added PhNCS (31 µL) and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and then extracted in succession with 1N HCl, brine and $NaHCO_3$. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, hexanes to 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) and reverse phase HPLC (^{18}C, Waters 210 x 40 mm, 0.1 N HOAc to CH_3CN gradient) to provide the titled compound (35 mg). MS (m/z) 601 (MH^+). mp. 128.6 °C.

Example 126: 5-[4-[3-(Phenylcarbamoyl)phenyl]benzyl]-3-(2-chloro-6-(2-pyrrolyl)-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



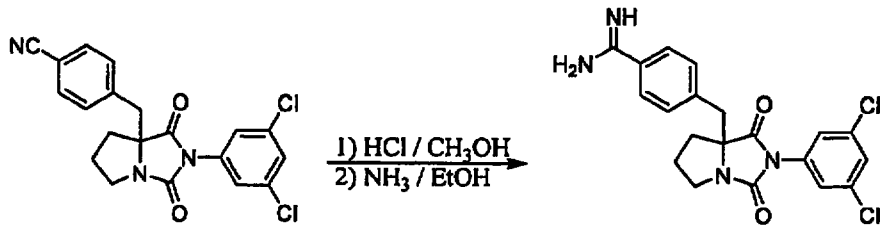
was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, hexanes to 4:1 hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to provide the titled compound (40 mg). MS (m/z) 534 (MH^+). mp. 86.5 °C.

Example 128. 5-[4-(5-tetrazolyl)benzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione:

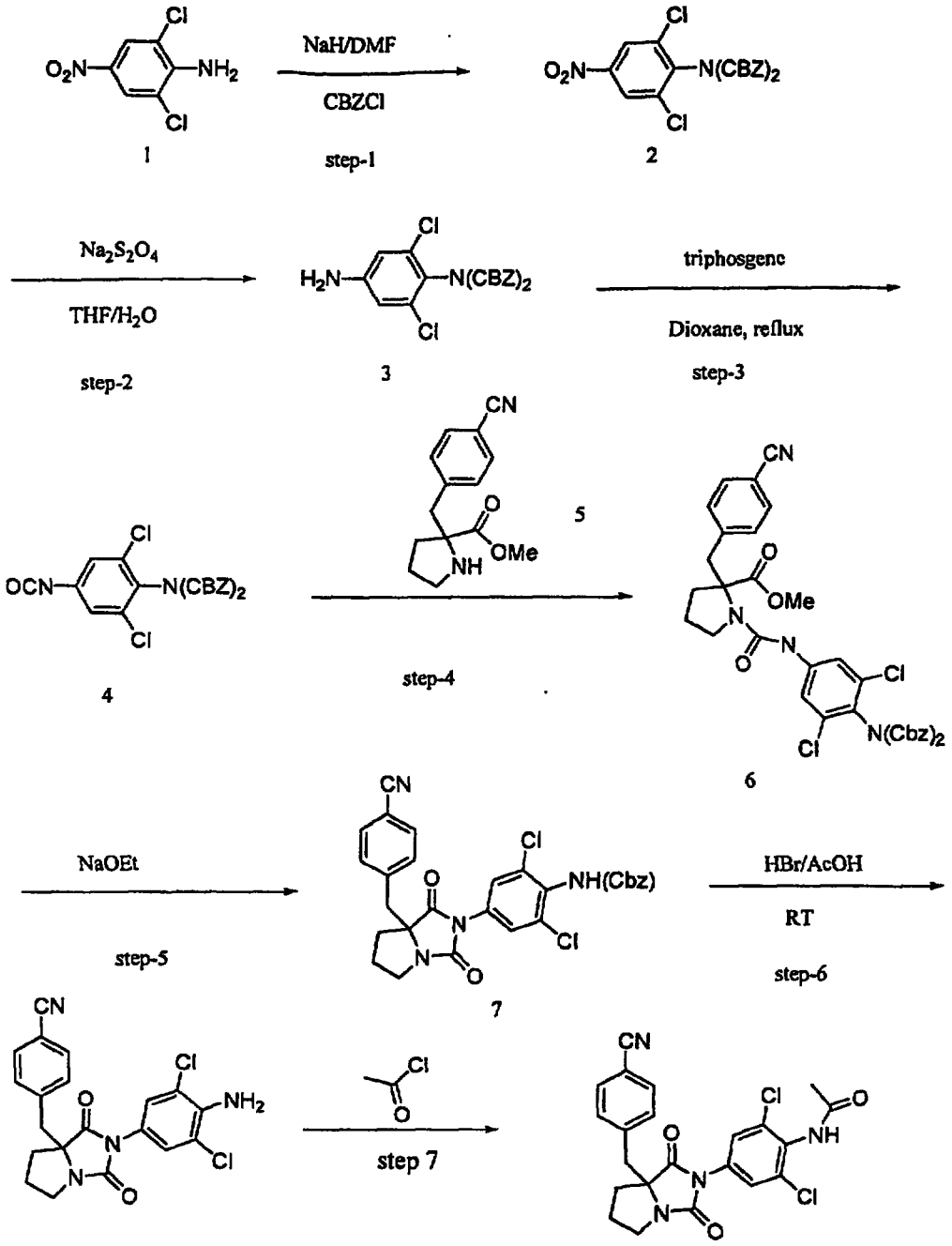


NaN_3 (64.5 mg) was added to a solution of Example 21 (137 mg) in DMF (3 mL). The reaction mixture was sealed and heated at 140 °C for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by HPLC (^{18}C-Waters 40 x 210 mm, 1% HOAc/CH_3CN gradient) to provide the titled compound (27 mg). MS (m/z) 457 (MH^+). mp. 194.8 °C.

Example 129. 5-(4-Amidinobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione:



Anhydrous HCl was bubbled through a solution of Example 21 (219 mg) in CH_3OH (10 mL) for 15 minutes at 0 °C. The



Example 131. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-benzyloxycarbonylaminophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 EtOAc/Hexanes) to yield the titled compound (1.34 g). MS (m/z) 715 (MH^+).

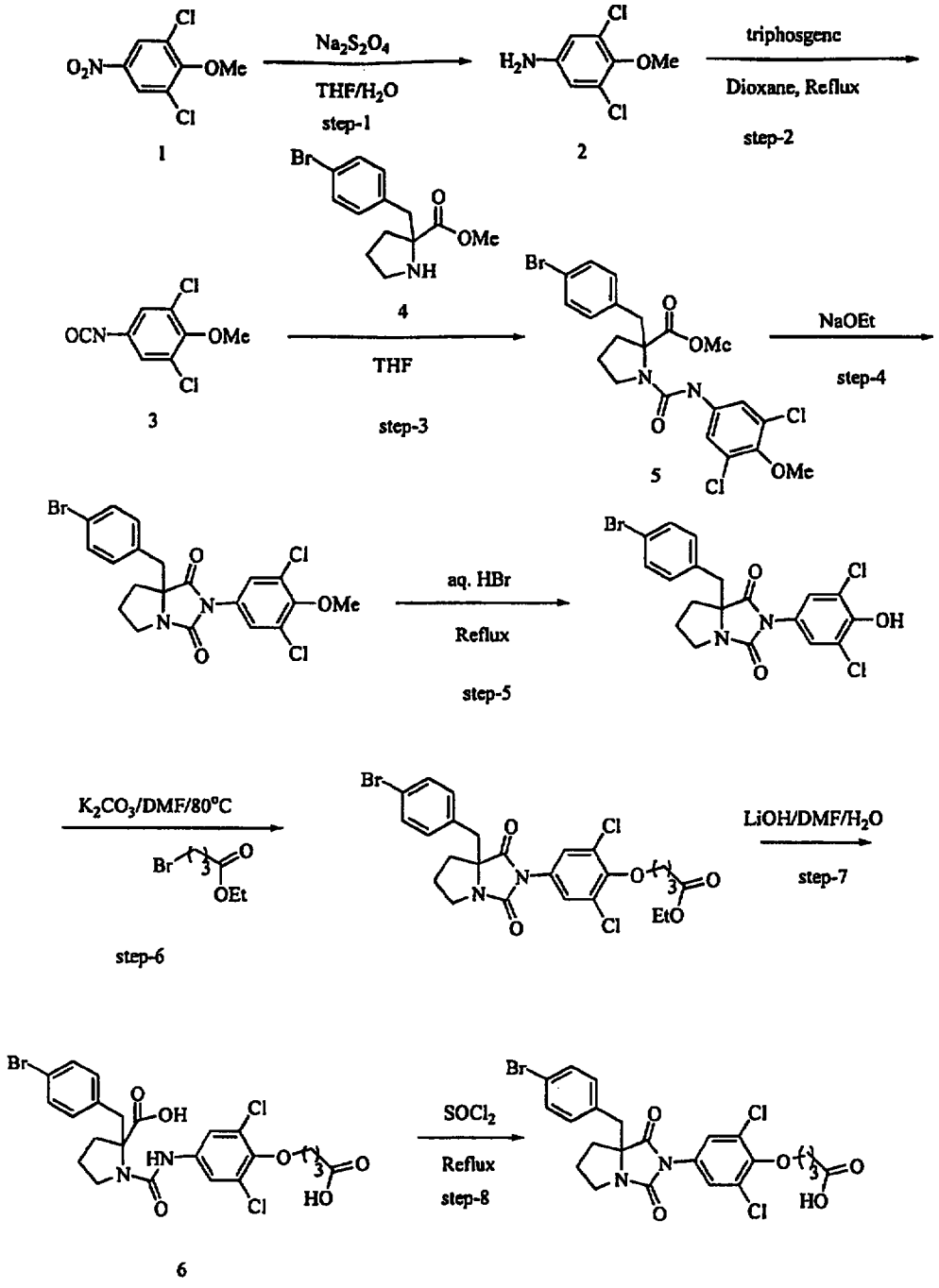
Step-5. The urea compound from step-4 (260 mg) was cyclized in a manner similar to Example 1, step-4, to yield the titled compound (140 mg). ESMS (m/z) 549 (MH^+).

Example 132. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-aminophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 13, step 6)

The compound from Example 131 (100 mg) was dissolved in HBr (2 mL, 30% in AcOH). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solution was extracted with EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified by preparative TLC to yield the titled compound (52 mg). MS (m/z) 415 (MH^+). mp. 103 °C.

Example 133. 5-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-acetylaminophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 13, step 7)

Acetyl chloride (10 µL) was added to a solution of the compound of Example 132 (20 mg) and DIEA (2 drops) in THF (1 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution was partitioned with EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over



Example 134. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 EtOAc/Hexanes) to yield the titled compound (0.65 g). MS (m/z) 469 (MH^+).

Example 136. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3-ethoxycarbonylpropyloxy)phenyl]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 14, step 6)

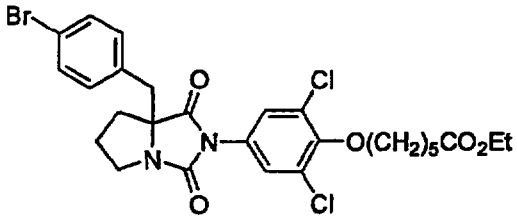
Ethyl 4-bromobutyrate (28 mg) was added to a mixture of the compound from Example 135 (55 mg) and K_2CO_3 (18 mg) in 2 mL anhydrous DMF and the resulting mixture was heated at 80 °C for 5 hours. The solution was partitioned between EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC to yield the titled compound (61 mg). MS (m/z) 583 (MH^+).

Example 137. 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(3-carboxypropyloxy)phenyl]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione (Scheme 14, step 7, 8)

LiOH (15 mg) was added to a solution of the compound from Example 136 (30 mg) in anhydrous DMF (1 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. The solution was partitioned with EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to dryness to give the diacid. MS (m/Z) 573 (MH^+).

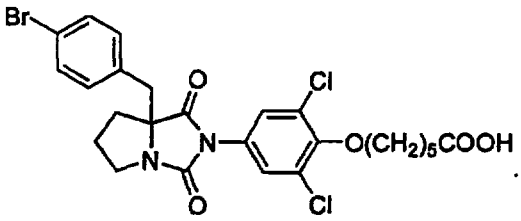
The dried diacid was taken in $SOCl_2$ (1 mL) and the solution was heated to reflux for 1 hour. $SOCl_2$ was

Example 140: 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-[3,5-dichloro-4-(5-ethoxycarbonylpentyloxy)phenyl]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



This compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 136. MS m/z 612 (MH^+).

Example 141: 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-[3,5-chloro-4-(5-carbxypentyloxy)phenyl]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



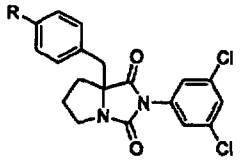
This compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 137. MS m/z 584 (MH^+).

Example 142: 5-(4-Methoxycarbonylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

μL). Upon stirring under Ar at room temperature for 8 hours, L-asparagine *tert*-butyl ester (116 mg) was added. Stirring continued overnight. The solution was partitioned between EtOAc/HCl (0.5 N). The EtOAc layer was separated and washed successively with water, $NaHCO_3$ (saturated), and brine. It was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2, hexanes/EtOAc gradient elution) to provide the titled compound (177.8 mg). MS m/z 589 (MH^+). mp. 144.2 °C .

The following compounds were prepared in an analogous manner. The free acids were obtained via TFA deprotection of the t-butyl esters.

Table 7



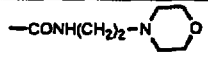
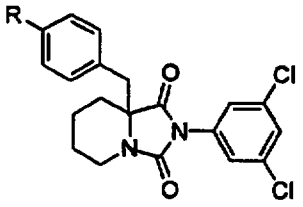
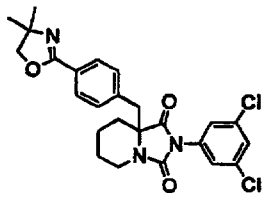
Example	R	Physicochemical Properties
144	-CONHC*H(CH_3)COOtBu (L)	MS m/z 546(MH^+) mp. 87.3 °C
145	-CONHC*H(CH_2Ph)COOtBu (L)	MS m/z 644(MNa^+) mp. 78.4 °C
146	-CONHC*H(CH_2COOH)COOH (L)	MS m/z 533 (MH^+) mp. 183.2 °C
147	-CONHC*H(CH_3)COOH (L)	MS m/z 490 (MH^+) mp. 192.1 °C
148	-CONHC*H(CH_2Ph)COOH (L)	MS m/z 566 (MH^+) mp. 129.6 °C
149		MS m/z 531 (MH^+) mp. 187.6 °C

Table 8

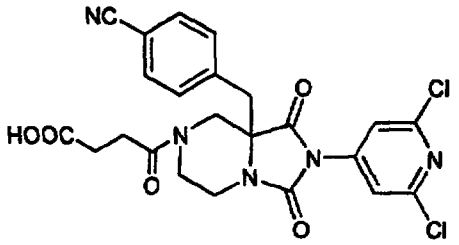


Example	R	Physicochemical Properties
156	COOH	MS: m/z 433 (MH^+), mp.256.2 °C (dec)
157	CONHMe	MS: m/z 446 (MH^+), mp.78.7 °C (dec)
158	CONHOH	MS: m/z 448 (MH^+), mp.105.6 °C (dec)

Example 159: 6-[4-(4,4-Dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-2-oxazolyl)benzyl]-8-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,8-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione



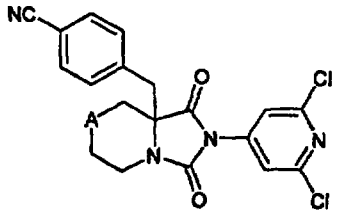
Step-1. Thionyl chloride (2 mL) was added to Example 156 (0.644 g) and the mixture was heated at 100 °C for 2 minutes and stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was evaporated and the residue was dried under high vacuum to give the acid chloride. This was used as is for the next step (0.655 g). MS: m/z 451 (MH^+).

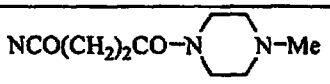


This compound was prepared from Example 162 in a manner similar to Example 64. MS m/z 516 (MH^+); mp. 100.9 °C (dec)

The compound from Example 163 was converted to the following compounds in a manner similar to Example 69.

Table 10



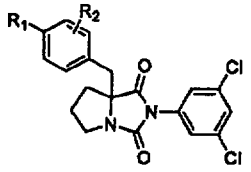
Example	A	Physicochemical Properties
164	$NCO(CH_2)_2CONH_2$	MS m/z 515 (MH^+); mp. 79.3 °C (dec)
165		MS m/z 598 (MH^+); mp. 165.5 °C (dec)

Example 166: 6-(4-Cyanobenzyl)-4-dimethylaminoacetyl-8-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7,9-dione

Example	A	Physicochemical Properties
168	SO	MS m/z 503 (MH^+) mp. 208.9 °C (dec)
169	SO_2	MS m/z 515 $(M-H)^+$ mp. 127.4 °C (dec)

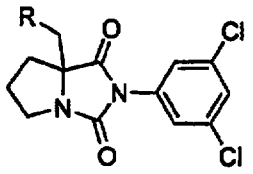
The compounds in the following tables (Tables 12, 13 and 14) were prepared in a manner similar to Example 21 by following Method B.

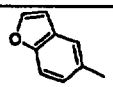
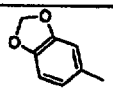
Table 12



Examples	R_1	R_2	Physicochemical Properties
170	Br	3-Me	MS m/z 468 (MH^+) white foam
171	H	3-Br	MS m/z 454 (MH^+) white foam
172	H	2-Br	MS m/z 454 (MH^+) mp. 47.1 °C
173	Me	H	MS m/z 389 (MH^+) mp. 138 °C
174	CF_3	H	MS m/z 443 (MH^+)
175	CF_3	2-F	MS m/z 461 (MH^+)
176	CF_3	3-F	MS m/z 461(MH^+)
177	OCF_3	H	MS m/z 459 (MH^+)

Table 14

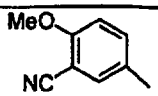


Example	R	Physicochemical Properties
187		MS m/z 415 (MH^+)
188		MS m/z 419(MH^+)

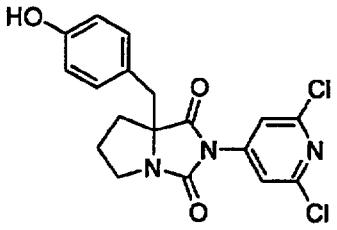
Example 189: 5-(4-Methylsulfinylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione; and

Example 190: 5-(4-Methylsulfonylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

MCPBA (95 mg) was added to a solution of Example 179 (0.15 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and the solution was stirred for 15 hours at room temperature. EtOAc was added and the combined solution was washed successively with saturated $NaHCO_3$, water and brine. The solution was dried and evaporated. The residue was purified via HPLC to yield the titled compounds.

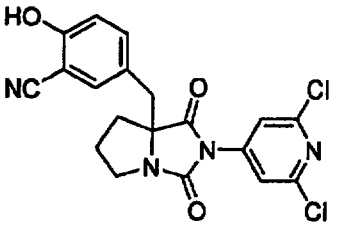
Example	R	X	Physicochemical properties
195		N	MS m/z 431 (MH^+)

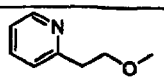
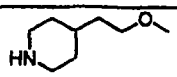
Example 196: 5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



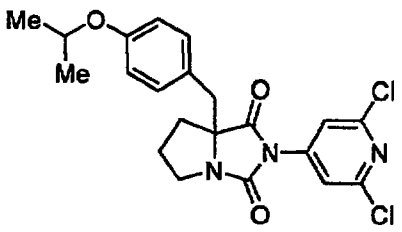
A solution of BBr_3 in CH_2Cl_2 (1 M, 8 mL) was added dropwise to an ice-cold solution of the compound from Example 194 (1.10 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) with stirring. The slurry was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes and at room temperature for an additional 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was quenched with water and diluted with EtOAc. The solution was washed successively with water, saturated NH_4Cl, brine, dried and evaporated to give the desired product (0.96 g). mp. 164.9 °C ; MS m/z 393 (MH^+).

Example 197: 5-(3-Cyano-4-hydroxybenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



Example	R	Physicochemical properties
199		MS m/z 497 (MH^+)
200		MS m/z 503 (MH^+)
201	$Me_2N(CH_2)_2O-$	MS m/z 463 (MH^+)
202	CH_3CH_2O-	MS m/z 420 (MH^+)
203	$CH_3(CH_2)_2O-$	MS m/z 434 (MH^+)

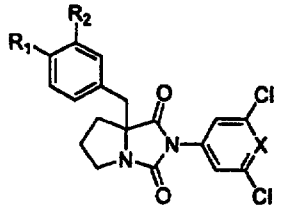
Example 204: 5-(4-i-Propoxybenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

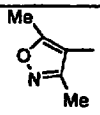
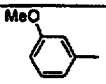
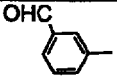
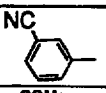
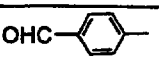
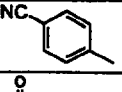
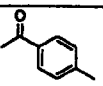
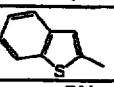
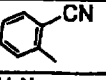
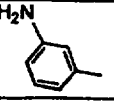


2-Iodopropane (0.5 ml) was added to a suspension of Example 196 (0.17 g) and CS_2CO_3 (0.28 g) in DMF (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours. The mixture was diluted with citric acid and the solution was extracted with EtOAc. EtOAc layer was washed with water and brine, dried and evaporated. The residue was purified via HPLC to yield the titled compound (0.13 g). MS m/z 435(MH^+).

Example 205: 5-(4-i-Butoxybenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

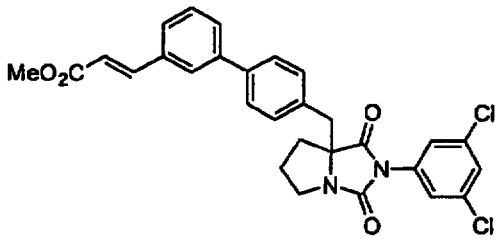
Table 18



Example	R_1	R_2	X	Physicochemical properties
207		H	CH	MS m/z 451 (MH^+) mp. 57.2 °C
208		H	CH	MS m/z 470 (MH^+)
209		H	CH	MS m/z 481 (MH^+) mp. 64 °C
210		H	CH	MS m/z 481 (MH^+) mp. 165.2 °C
211		H	CH	MS m/z 479(MH^+) mp. 220 °C (dec)
212		H	CH	MS m/z 476 (MH^+) mp. 210 °C (dec)
213		H	CH	MS m/z 493 (MH^+) mp. 80.5 °C
214		H	CH	MS m/z 479 (MH^+) mp. 82.5 °C
215		H	CH	MS m/z 476(MH^+) mp. 89 °C
216		H	CH	MS m/z 494 (MH^+) mp. 68.1 °C
217		H	CH	MS m/z 457 (MH^+) mp. 60.5 °C
218		H	CH	MS m/z 507 (MH^+) mp. 100.6 °C
219		H	N	MS m/z 477 (MH^+) mp. 154.3 °C
220		H	CH	MS m/z 466 (MH^+) mp. 122.4 °C

chromatography (silica gel; hexanes to 50% EtOAc/hexanes; Chromatotron) and HPLC (CH_3CN/0.1 M HOAc) to give the desired compound (0.3 g). MS: m/z 517 (MNa^+), mp. 66.5 °C.

Example 224: (E)-5-[3-(2-Methoxycarbonyl)vinylbenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



This compound was prepared in a manner similar to Example 17. MS m/z 535 (MH^+). mp. 71.3 °C.

Examples 225 and 226 were prepared in accordance with the following scheme (Scheme 15).

Scheme 15:

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

in Et_2O (20 mL). Isobutylene (5 mL) was condensed at -20 °C and added to the above solution. The mixture was placed in a steel bomb and stirred overnight. The bomb was opened and the mixture was taken up in Et_2O (100 mL). It was washed with 1 N NaOH (100 mL). The organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give the desired ester (6.21 g).

Step 2. The above nitro-ester (5.43 g) was reduced to the corresponding aniline (3.87 g) as described in the Example 131, step-2. ESMS: m/z 262 (MH^+) A solution of the above amine (2.25 g) and triphosgene (2.6 g) in 20 mL dioxane was refluxed for 24 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was used for next step without further purification.

Step 3. The above isocyanate (2.47 g) was added to an ice-cold solution of the proline derivative (2.23 g) in 50 mL THF. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes and then allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc/H_2O. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified by chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 EtOAc/hexanes) to yield the desired compound (2.46 g). ESMS: m/z 600 (MH^+).

Step 4. The above urea (0.5 g) was hydrolyzed with NaOEt (0.06 g) in EtOH at room temperature to yield the desired acid (0.5 g). ESMS: m/z 572 (MH^+). $SOCl_2$ was added to a slurry of the acid (0.092 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and the

3days. The mixture was evaporated and dried under high vacuum to give the desired acid chloride, which was used as is for the next step.

Step-2. DIEA (0.13 mL) was added to a solution of glycine t-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.035 g) in THF (3 mL). To this solution was added a solution of the above acid chloride (0.061 g) in THF (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. THF was evaporated and the residue was diluted with EtOAc. The solution was washed successively with 1N HCl, brine and water. It was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated to an oil which was purified via chromatography (silica gel; 3/2 hexanes/EtOAc; Chromatotron) to give the desired amide (0.061 g). MS m/z 611 (MH^+).

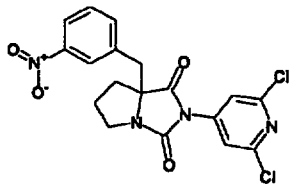
Step-3. The above ester was dissolved in a mixture of TFA (1 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) and the solution stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. It was concentrated and the residue purified via chromatography (silica gel; $CHCl_3$-$CHCl_3$/MeOH 10%) to give the titled compound (0.045 g). MS m/z 555 (MH^+), mp. 157-158 °C.

The following examples were prepared in a similar manner using requisite amino acid derivatives.

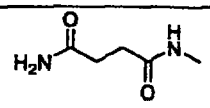
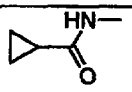
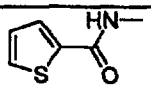
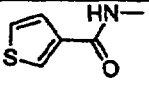
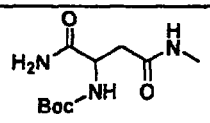
Example 228: 5-(4-Bromobenzyl)-3-(3,5-dichloro-4-L-alaninocarbonyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

Example	Y	Z	Physicochemical Properties
231	SMe	H	MS (m/z) 431 [MH^+]. mp 84.8 °C
232	CF_3	CF_3	MS (m/z) 521 [MH^+]. mp 138.0 °C
233	CF_3	H	MS (m/z) 453 [MH^+]. mp 82.6 °C
234	CN	H	MS (m/z) 410 [MH^+]. mp 241.0 °C
235	OMe	OMe	MS (m/z) 445 [MH^+]. mp 154.8 °C
236	CO_2H	CO_2H	MS (m/z) 473 [MH^+]. mp 259 °C (dec)
237	COMe	H	MS (m/z) 427 [MH^+]. mp 120.4 °C
238	F	H	MS (m/z) 403 [MH^+]. mp 120.9 °C

Example 239: 5-(3-Nitrobenzyl)-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.



This compound was prepared in an analogous manner. MS m/z 421 (MH^+); mp. 182.8 °C.

Example	diastereomer	R	Physicochemical Data	
			mp °C	MS (m/z)
244	5R, 7S	$BocNHCH_2CONH-$	foam	654 [MNa^+]
245	5R, 7S		125.5	585 [MNa^+]
246	5R, 7S		178	543 [MH^+]
247	5R, 7S		Dec	585 [MH^+]
248	5R, 7S		190.8	585 [MH^+]
249	5R, 7S			689 [MH^+]

Example 250: (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-methoxycarbonylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

To a solution of the compound from Example 63 (0.075 g) in THF (4 mL) was added DIEA (0.10 mL) and methyl chloroformate (0.020 mL). After 3hours, the reaction was concentrated and purified by chromatography (silica gel; 98:2 CH_2Cl_2/methanol, Chromatotron) to afford the titled compound (0.0715 g): MS (m/z) 533 [MH^+]. mp 119.8 °C.

Example 251: (5R, 7S) -5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-(1-pyrrolyl)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

Example 254: (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-methanesulfonylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared from the compound from Example 63 in a manner similar to Example 33: MS (m/z) 575 [MNa^+]. mp 207.2 °C.

Example 255: (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-[(3-carbamoyl-3-aminopropanoyl)amino]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared from Example 249 by treatment with TFA in usual manner: MS (m/z) 589 [MH^+]. mp 107.8 °C.

Example 256: (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-[(3-carbamoyl-3-acetylaminopropanoyl)amino]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

The titled compound was prepared from Example 255 in a manner similar to Example 48. MS (m/z) 653 [MNa^+]. mp 152.8 °C.

Example 257: (5R, 7R)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-dimethylcarbamoyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione

by liquid chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/Hexane = 25/75) gave **2** as a single diastereoisomer (2.9 g). MS (m/z) 496 (MH^+).

Step 2. A mixture of the compound **2** (2.9 g), TsCl (2.23 g), pyridine (1.4 mL) and DCM (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature. After 3 days, EtOAc was added and the mixture was washed with HCl (5%). The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with $NaHCO_3$, then brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by liquid chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/Hexane = 1/9) to give **3** (3.5 g). MS (m/z) 650 (MH^+)

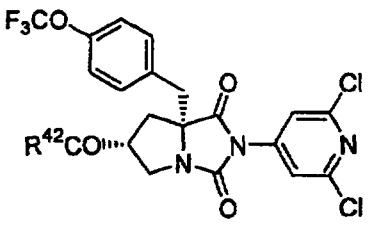
Step 3. The compound **3** (2.47 g) was dissolved in dry DMSO (8 mL) and powdered NaCN (340 mg) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 30 hours with more NaCN (2 x 100 mg) being added at 9 and 22 hours. EtOAc and brine were added and the reaction mixture was shaken. The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by liquid chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/Hexane = 1/9) gave **4** (0.9 g). MS (m/z) 504 (MH^+).

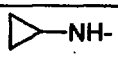
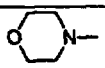
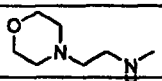
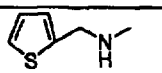
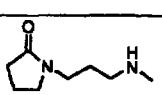
Step 4. The compound **4** (0.9g) was dissolved in dry MeOH (6 mL) and HCl (1M in Et_2O, 12 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 18 hours, EtOAc and saturated $NaHCO_3$ were added until no further effervescence. The aqueous phase was then separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by liquid

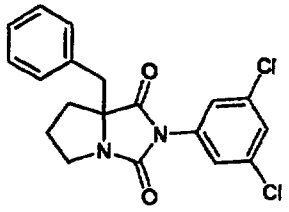
shaken. The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$, brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by liquid chromatography (SiO_2, EtOAc/DCM = 1/9) to give the titled compound (47 mg). MS (m/z) 531 (M^+).

The following compounds were prepared in an analogous manner to Example 257.

Table 21

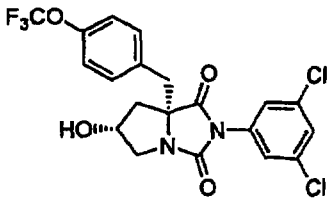


Example	diastereoisomer	R^{42}	Physicochemical Properties
258	5R, 7R	MeNH-	MS(m/z) 517(M^+) mp. 75 °C
259	5R, 7R		MS(m/z) 543 (M^+) mp. 77 °C.
260	5R, 7R		MS(m/z)573 (M^+)
261	5R, 7R		MS(m/z)616 (M^+)
262	5R, 7R		MS(m/z)593 (M^+)
263	5R, 7R		MS(m/z)599 (M^+)
264	5R, 7R		MS(m/z)626 (M^+)



This compound was prepared in a manner similar to the compound described in Example 21. MS (m/z) 375 (MH^+); mp. 173.8 ^0C

Example 268: (5R, 7R) -5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-hydroxy-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione



This compound was prepared in a manner similar to the compound described in Example 58. MS (m/z) 475 (MH^+); mp. 50.4 ^0C

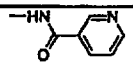
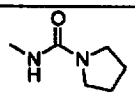
Example 269: 6-Bromobenzyl-8-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-1,4,8-triazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-3,7,9-trione.

warmed slowly to room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 5 hours and concentrated to half the volume. Et_2O was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature until precipitation was complete. The solid was filtered and dissolved in EtOAc. The solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ followed by brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated. The residue (1.09 g) was used as is for the next step.

A mixture of the above compound (0.480 mg), DIEA (0.59 mL) and DMAP (7 mg) in dioxan (20 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc/water and the EtOAc layer was separated. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified via HPLC (AcOH 0.1M/CH_3CN 75/25 to 0/100) to give the desired compound (0.52 mg). MS(m/z): 341(MH^+).

Step 6. To a solution of the above compound (50 mg) in dry DCM (2 mL) was added 2,6-dichloropyridyl-4-isocyanate (36 mg) and the solution stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue purified by chromatography (silica gel; Chromatotron) to give the titled compound (0.47 mg). mp. 226 °C. MS(m/z): 484(MH^+).

The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to one of the above Examples.

Example	Dia-stereomer	R	Method similar to Example	MS m/z (MH^+)	mp (°C)
282	5R, 7R	-NHCO(c-Pr)	64	543	136.8
283	5R, 7R	-NHCOMe	64	517	122.7
284	5R, 7R		243	580	102.3
285	5R, 7R		250	572	86.2

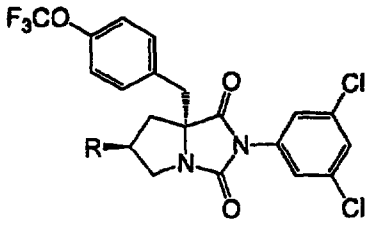
Example 286. (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-valerylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

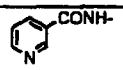
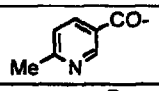
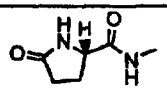
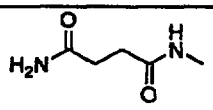
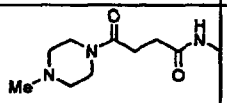
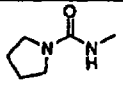
Valeryl chloride (0.031g) was added to a solution of the compound from Example 63 (0.1 g) and DIEA (0.84 g) in THF (5 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified via HPLC (CH_3CN/0.1 M AcOH) to yield 0.075 g of the titled compound. MS (m/z) 559 (MH^+) and 581 (MNa^+). mp 66.8 °C.

Example 287. (5R, 7S)-5-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-pyridyl)-7-ureido-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

A solution of the compound from Example 63 (0.114 g) in diethyl ether (5 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of N-chlorosulfonylisocyanate (30 µL) in diethyl ether (5 mL) at -15 °C. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was concentrated.

Table 23.

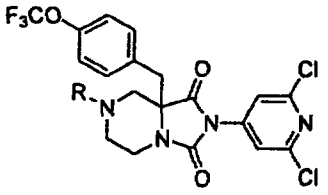


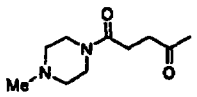
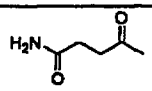
Example	Dia-stereomer	R	Method similar to Example	MS m/z (MH^+)	mp (°C)
290	5R, 7S	N_3	62	500	
291	5R, 7S	AcNH	64	516	61.2
292	5R, 7S	cPrCONH	67	542	97.6
293	5R, 7S		67	579	100.5
294	5R, 7S		67	593	87.1
295	5R, 7S		67	585	174.8
296	5R, 7S		67	573	68.4
297	5R, 7S		67	656	72.9
298	5R, 7S	EtOCONH	250	546	64
299	5R, 7S		250	571	151.2

This compound was prepared similar to Example 67. MS (m/z) 587 (MH^+). mp 57.9 °C.

The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to one of the above Examples.

Table 24.



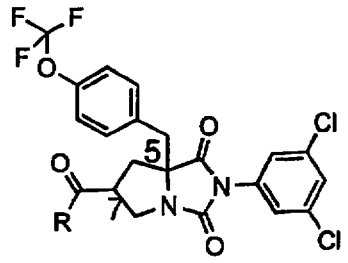
Example	R	Method similar to Example	MS m/z (MH^+)	mp (°C)
303	t-BOC	161	575	185
304	H	162	511	155.9
305		67	657	71
306		67	574	99.7
307		64	531	166.9
308	H_2NCH_2CO-	244	568	209.4
309	$H_2N(CH_2)_2CO-$	244	582	196.7

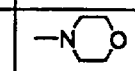
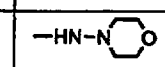
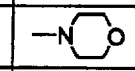
The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to Examples 189 and 190.

(MH+); mp 122.7 °C.

The following compounds were prepared in a manner similar to the Example 257 replacing BOP reagent with $SOCl_2$ in step-8 as described in Example 310.

Table 26.



Example	Diastereomer	R	MS M/z (MH^+)	mp (°C)
313	5R, 7R	$-NMe_2$	530	106.1
314	5R, 7R	-NHMe	516	212.6
315	5R, 7R		572	
316	5R, 7R		587	174.8
317	5R, 7S	$-NH_2$	502	140.3
318	5R, 7S		572	129.1
319	5R, 7S	-NHMe	516	122.7

dilution of the protein in PBS pH 7.5, transfer of 100 µl/well to Falcon Probind III plates and overnight incubation at 4°C. Wells coated with BSA served as a measure of non specific background adhesion. Washed plates were blocked with a solution of 0.25% ovalbumin in PBS for 1 h at 37°C. HBSS washed Jurkat cells were suspended to a final concentration of $2.5x10^6$/ml in TBSg adhesion buffer (24 mM Tris pH 7.4, 0.14 M NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 2 mM glucose, 0.1% HSA). A 100 µl volume of cells was added to the blocked and washed ICAM-1•Fc coated plates that contained 100 µl of plate buffer (TBSg, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2% DMSO). Adhesion was for 1 h at 37°C. Non adherent cells were removed using the EL404 plate washer (BioTek Instruments; Highland Park, VT). The number of adherent cells was quantified by measuring enzymatic activity of endogenous N-acetyl-hexosaminidase using the enzyme substrate *p*-nitrophenol-N-acetyl-b-D-glucoseaminide, pNAG. The amount of liberated *p*-nitrophenol was measured by reading the optical density at 405 nm using a vertical pathway spectrophotometer to quantify cell attachment (VMAX Kinetic Microplate Reader, Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA). For competition studies the compounds from 100% DMSO stock solutions were diluted in plate buffer at 2-fold the required testing concentration prior to transfer to the ICAM-1·Fc coated plate and serial dilution.

The compound of the present invention has an IC_{50} from low nM to µM in the Jurkat/ICAM -1 adhesion assay.

1) H,

2) halogen,

3) NO_2,

4) CN,

5) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

6) NR^3R^6,

7) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

8) C_{1-6} alkoxy,

9) COR^{42},

10) aryl which may be substituted, or

11) heteroaryl which may be substituted;

Z and Z^1 are independently

1) H,

2) OH,

3) halogen,

4) NO_2,

5) CF_3,

6) NR^3R^6,

7) $NHCOR^{41}$,

8) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with:

a) carboxyl,

b) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, or

c) phenyl, or

9) COR^{42};

P and Q are independently O or S;

R is aryl or heteroaryl, and said aryl and heteroaryl may be substituted with a group selected from:

1) halogen,

2) OH,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected

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wherein said natural α-amino acid residue may be esterified with C_{1-6} alkyl group,

18) aryl which may be substituted, and

19) heteroaryl which may be substituted;

R^1 and R^2 are independently

1) H,

2) halogen,

3) OR^3,

4) $OCOR^5$,

5) SO_2R^5

6) NR^3R^6,

7) NR^6COR^{41},

8) NR^6CSR^{41},

9) $NR^6SO_2R^5$,

10) $OCONR^3R^3$,

11) N_3,

12) C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted,

13) CN,

14) COR^{42},

15) aryl which may be substituted, or

16) heteroaryl which may be substituted;

or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form:

1) oxo,

2) methylene substituted with carboxyl, C_{2-7} alkoxycarbonyl, or $CONR^aR^b$, or

3) C_{2-3} alkylenedioxy;

R^a and R^b combine with each other at the terminals thereof to form a 3-7 membered ring together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, where said 3-7 membered ring may include additional heteroatoms such as oxygen, nitrogen and

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1) H, or

2) C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1 or 2; o is 1 or 2; p is 1 or 2.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein X and Y are independently selected from:

1) halogen,

2) NO_2,

3) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

4) C_{1-6} alkoxy group,

5) C_{1-7} alkanoyl group,

6) CN,

7) carboxyl,

8) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

9) NR^3R^6,

10) phenyl optionally substituted with:

a) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

b) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, or

c) CN,

11) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

12) pyrrolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl or formyl,

13) pyridyl,

R is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, benzofuryl or thiazolyl, wherein said phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl benzofuryl and thiazolyl may be substituted with a group selected from:

1) halogen,

2) OH,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected

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* C L M S *

a) C_{1-6} alkoxy,

b) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, $N(C_{1-6}$ alkyl$)_2$ or COR^{42},

c) CN,

d) COR^{42},

e) C_{2-7} alkenyl optionally substituted with $COOR^5$,

f) NR^6R^6,

g) NO_2,

h) $NHCOR^{41}$,

i) $NHSO_2R^5$,

j) $N(SO_2R^5)_2$,

k) $NHCONHR^5$,

l) $N(CONHR^5)_2$,

m) $NHCSNHR^5$, or

n) pyrrolidinyl which may be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

19) furyl optionally substituted with CHO,

20) thienyl optionally substituted with CHO,

21) pyrrolyl optionally substituted with CHO and C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl,

21) dihydroxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

22) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

23) benzothienyl,

24) pyridyl,

25) tetrazolyl, and

26) thiazolyl which may be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^1 and R^2 are independently selected from:

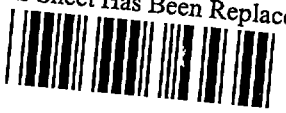
1) H,

2) halogen,

3) OR^3,

4) $OCOR^5$,

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b) carboxyl,

c) $-CONR^cR^d$ where R^c and R^d are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-6} alkyl, or R^c and R^d combine with each other at the terminals thereof to form a 3-7 membered ring together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, and said 3-7 membered ring may include additional 1-3 heteroatoms such as oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and may be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, oxo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy or NR^6R^6,

d) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonylamino,

e) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino,

f) C_{2-7} alkanoylamino, and

g) pyridyl;

2) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with NR^6R^6 or phenyl,

3) NR^3R^6,

4) phenyl optionally substituted with:

a) carboxyl,

b) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, or

c) NR^6R^6,

5) C_{3-6} cycloalkyl,

6) isoxazolyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

7) pyridyl,

8) thienyl,

9) furyl,

10) phenoxy, or

11) NR^aR^b;

R^{42} is

1) H

2) OH;

3) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with NR^6R^6 or phenyl,

4) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with NR^6R^6,

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3) halogen,

4) NR^3R^6,

5) $NHCOR^{41}$

6) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with:

a) carboxyl,

b) C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, or

c) phenyl, and

7) COR^{42};

R^1 and R^2 are independently H, halogen, OR^3, NR^3R^6, $NHCOR^{41}$, $NHSO_2R^5$, N_3, COR^{42}, or phenyl;

or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form oxo;

R^{71} is a group selected from:

1) H,

2) OH,

3) halogen,

4) CN,

5) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, OR^6 or COR^{42},

6) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen, NR^3R^6, pyridyl, or piperidinyl,

7) NO_2,

8) NR^3R^6,

9) $NHCOR^{41}$,

10) $NHSO_2R^5$,

11) COR^{42},

12) $C(=NH)NH_2$,

13) CONHOH,

14) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

15) C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl,

16) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl,

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* C L M S *

or R^1 and R^2 combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form oxo;

R^{71} is a group selected from:

1) H,

2) halogen,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen,

6) COR^{42},

7) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

8) phenyl which may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b) COR^{42}, c) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxy, and e) CN,

9) thienyl which may be substituted with CHO,

10) furyl which may be substituted with CHO,

11) pyrrolyl which may be substituted with CHO,

12) isoxazolyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{72} is hydrogen;

or, R^{71} and R^{72} combine with each other at the terminal thereof to form C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy substituted with halogen;

m is 1, and n is 1.

5. The compound according to claim 4, wherein

X and Y are independently halogen;

one of R^1 and R^2 is H, and the other is H, OH, NR^3R^6, $NHCOR^{41}$, $NHCSR^{41}$, or COR^{42};

R^{41} is

1) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with a group selected from:

a) NR^6R^6,

* C L M S *

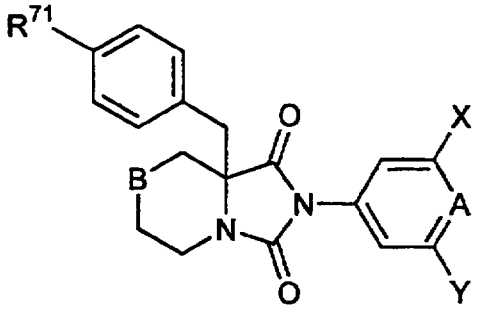
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R^{42} is NH_2, $NH(C_{1-6}$ alkyl) or morpholinyl;

R^{71} is C_{1-6} alkoxy substituted with halogen; and

R^{72} is hydrogen.

7. The compound according to claim 2, wherein the chemical structure is the following:



(I-B)

wherein A is =CH- or =N-;

B is -S-, -SO-, $-SO_2-$, $-N(R^3)-$, $-N(COR^{41})-$, $-N(CSR^{41})-$ or $-N(SO_2R^5)-$;

X and Y are independently H, halogen, NO_2, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{71} is a group selected from:

1) H,
2) halogen,
3) CN,
4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,
5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen,
6) COR^{42},
7) C_{1-6} alkylthio,
8) phenyl,
9) thienyl,
10) furyl,
11) pyrrolyl,
12) isoxazolyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

wherein said phenyl may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b)

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R^{71} is a group selected from:

1) H,

2) halogen,

3) CN,

4) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with halogen,

5) C_{1-6} alkoxy optionally substituted with halogen,

6) COR^{42},

7) C_{1-6} alkylthio,

8) phenyl,

9) thienyl,

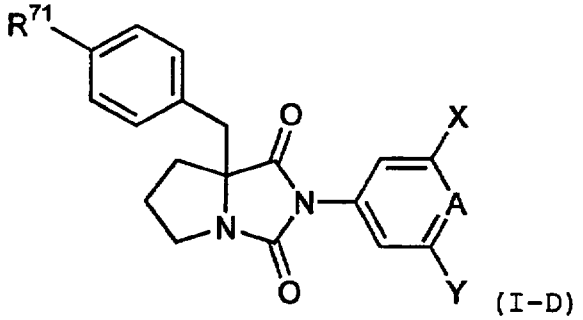
10) furyl,

11) pyrrolyl,

12) isoxazolyl substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl,

wherein said phenyl may be substituted with a group selected from a) C_{2-7} alkenyl substituted with $COOR^5$, b) COR^{42}, c) C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted with OR^6, d) C_{1-6} alkoxy, and e) CN, and said thienyl, furyl and pyrrolyl may be substituted with CHO.

10. The compound according to claim 2, wherein the chemical structure is the following:



(I-D)

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wherein

A is =CH-, or =N-

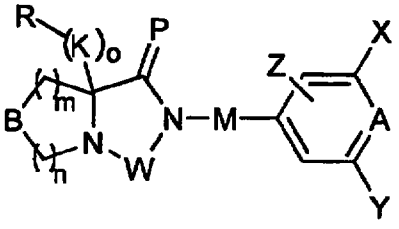
X is H or halogen;

Y is 1) pyrrolyl optionally substituted with formyl,

* C L M S *

(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-(3-carbamoylpropionylamino)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-[3-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylcarbonyl)propionylamino]-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-nicotinoylamino-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7S)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-(1-pyrrolidinylcarbonylamino)-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-carbamoyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-morphlinocarbonyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-dimethylcarbamoyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione;
(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-methylcarbamoyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione; and
(5R, 7R)-5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-7-morpholinocarbamoyl-1,3-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-2,4-dione.

12. A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I):



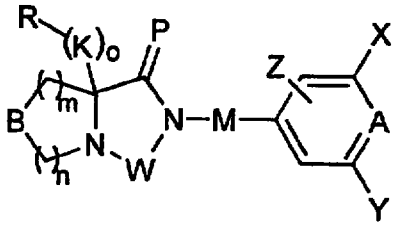
(I)

CLMS

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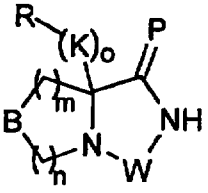
wherein L is a leaving group and the other symbols are the same as defined in claim 1, and optionally converting into the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, if necessary.

14. A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I):



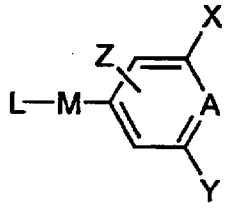
(I)

wherein the symbols are the same as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which comprises reacting the compound of the formula (V):



(V)

wherein the symbols are the same as defined in claim 1, with the compound of the formula (VI):



(VI)

wherein L is a leaving group and the other symbols are the same as defined in claim 1 and converting the resulting compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt if necessary.

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15. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the compound as set forth in claim 1 in admixture with a therapeutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

* C L M S *

is selected from psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), systemic lupus erythematosus, atopic dermatitis, Sjogren's Syndrome, rejection after transplantation (chronic rejection, acute rejection), and graft vs. host disease.



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