NEW BENZOTHIAZINE AND BENZOTHIADIAZINE COMPOUNDS, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

The present invention relates to new benzothiazine and benzothiadiazine compounds, to a process for their preparation and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

It is now recognised that excitatory amino acids and, more especially, glutamate, play a crucial role in the physiological processes of neuronal plasticity and in the mechanisms underlying learning and memory. Pathophysiological studies have shown clearly that a deficiency in glutamatergic neurotransmission is closely associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease (Neuroscience and Biobehavioral reviews, 1992, 16, 13-24 ; Progress in Neurobiology, 1992, 39, 517-545).

Moreover, numerous studies over recent years have demonstrated the existence of excitatory amino acid receptor sub-types and their functional interactions (Molecular Neuropharmacology, 1992, 2, 15-31).

Among those receptors, the AMPA ("α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid") receptor appears to be the receptor most implicated in the phenomena of physiological neuronal excitability and especially in those phenomena implicated in the processes of memorisation. For example, learning has been shown to be associated with an increase in the binding of AMPA to its receptor in the hippocampus, one of the cerebral regions essential to mnemocognitive processes. Similarly, nootropic agents, such as aniracetam, have very recently been described as modulating positively the AMPA receptors of neuronal cells (Journal of Neurochemistry, 1992, 58, 1199-1204).

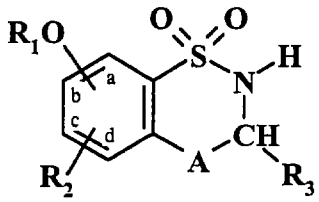
In the literature, compounds of benzamide structure have been described as having that same mechanism of action and as improving mnesic performance (Synapse, 1993, 15, 326-329). Compound BA 74, in particular, is the most active of those new pharmacological agents.

Finally, patent specification EP 692 484 describes a benzothiadiazine compound having a facilitatory action on AMPA flux and patent application WO 99/42456 describes, *inter*

alia, a number of benzothiadiazine compounds as modulators of AMPA receptors.

In addition to being new, the benzothiazine and benzothiadiazine compounds forming the subject-matter of the present invention surprisingly exhibit pharmacological activities in respect of AMPA flux that are clearly superior to those of the compounds of similar structure described in the prior art. They are useful as AMPA modulators in the treatment or prevention of mnemocognitive disorders associated with age, with anxiety or depressive syndromes, with progressive neurodegenerative diseases, with Alzheimer's disease, with Pick's disease, with Huntington's chorea, with schizophrenia, with sequelae of acute neurodegenerative diseases, with sequelae of ischaemia and with sequelae of epilepsy.

The present invention relates more specifically to compounds of formula **(I)** :



(I)

wherein :

R_1 represents an aryl or heteroaryl group,

R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a hydroxy group,

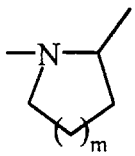
A represents a CR_4R_5 group or an NR_4 group,

R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl group or a $(C_3\text{-}C_7)$-cycloalkyl group,

R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl group,

or

A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent $-CHR_3-$ group, forms the ring



wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3,

R_5 represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom,

to their isomers and to their addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,

it being understood that :

- "aryl group" is understood to mean an aromatic monocyclic group, or a bicyclic group in which at least one of the rings is aromatic, optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy groups), linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkylthio, carboxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl or linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl groups), aminocarbonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), aminosulphonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), mono- or di-((C_1-C_6)alkylsulphonyl)amino, mono- or di-(trifluoromethylsulphonyl)amino, $PO(OR_a)(OR_b)$ (wherein R_a, R_b, which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group), benzyloxy, or phenyl (optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)-perhaloalkyl, hydroxy or linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy),
- "heteroaryl group" is understood to mean an aromatic monocyclic group, or a bicyclic group in which at least one of the rings is aromatic, containing one, two or three identical or different hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), aminosulphonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), or (C_1-C_6)alkylsulphonylamino.

Among the pharmaceutically acceptable acids there may be mentioned, without implying any limitation, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulphuric acid, phosphonic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, lactic acid, pyruvic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, methane-

sulphonic acid, camphoric acid, etc..

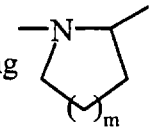
Among the pharmaceutically acceptable bases there may be mentioned, without implying any limitation, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, triethylamine, tert-butylamine, etc..

The R_1O– group is preferably in position b of the phenyl carrying it.

The preferred R_1 group is an aryl group, especially optionally substituted phenyl.

When the aryl group is a substituted phenyl group, the substituent is preferably in the meta position.

The preferred R_2 group is the hydrogen atom.

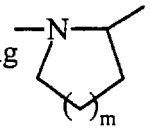
Preferred compounds of the invention are those wherein A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent -CHR_3- group, forms the ring  wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3 and preferably 1.

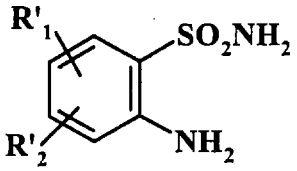
Preferred compounds of the invention are :

- 7-(3-methylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide,
- 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-benzoic acid,
- 3-(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]-aniline,
- N-[3-(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrido[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]-phenyl]-methanesulphonamide,
- ethyl hydrogen 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzo-thiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenylphosphonate,

and their isomers.

The invention relates also to a process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

The process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) wherein A represents an NR_4 group or A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent CHR_3 group, forms the ring , wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3, is characterised in that there is used as starting material a compound of formula **(II)** :



(II) ,

wherein :

R'_1 represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group,

R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group,

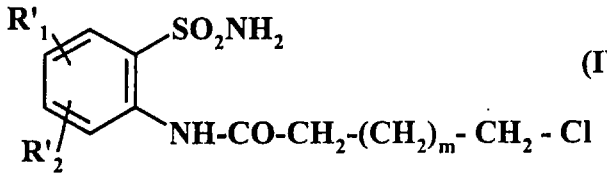
which is :

(a) <u>either reacted</u> with the acid chloride of formula **(III)** in the presence of a base, in a tetrahydrofuran or acetonitrile medium :

$$\mathbf{Cl - CH_2 - (CH_2)_m - CH_2 - COCl} \qquad \mathbf{(III)},$$

wherein m is as defined for formula (I),

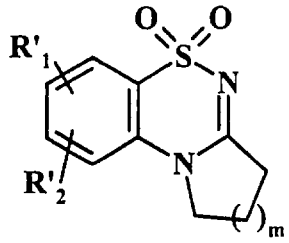
to yield the compound of formula **(IV)** :



(IV) ,

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

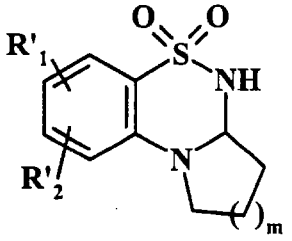
which is then cyclised in basic medium to yield the compound of formula **(V)** :



(V) ,

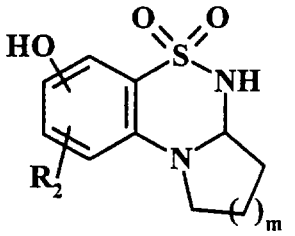
wherein R'_1, R'_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,

which is subjected to reduction, in alcoholic or dimethylformamide medium, in the presence of sodium borohydride, to yield the compound of formula **(VI)** :



(VI) ,

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,
which is subjected to the action of boron tribromide
to yield the compound of formula **(VII)** :

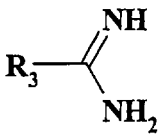


(VII),

wherein R_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,

(b) <u>or cyclised</u> :

➢ <u>in the presence</u> of an amidine of formula **(VIII)** :



(VIII)

wherein :

R_3 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula **(IX)** :

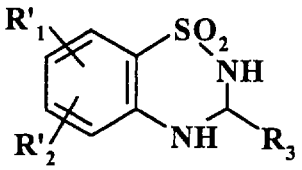


(IX),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

which is :

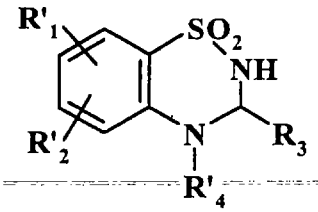
- either reduced with a metallic hydride
  to yield the compound of formula **(X)** :



(X),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

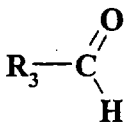
- or alkylated by the action of a strong base in the presence of an alkylating agent R'_4X wherein R'_4 represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl group and X represents a halogen atom, and then reduced
  to yield the compound of formula **(XI)** :



(XI),

wherein R'_1, R'_2, R_3 and R'_4 are as defined hereinbefore, or

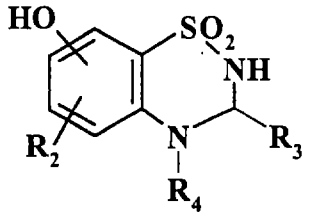
➢ <u>in the presence</u> of an aldehyde of formula **(XII)** :



(XII),

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula (I),
to yield the compound of formula (X) described above,

the group R'_1 and the group R'_2, when it represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group, of which compound of formula (X) or (XI) are converted to hydroxy groups to yield the compound of formula (**XIII**) :



(**XIII**),

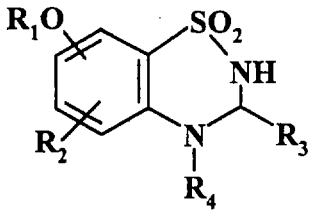
wherein R_2, R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula (I),

which compound of formula (VII) or (XIII) is reacted with a boronic acid compound of formula (**XIV**) :

$$\mathbf{R_1\ B\ (OH)_2} \qquad \mathbf{(XIV)},$$

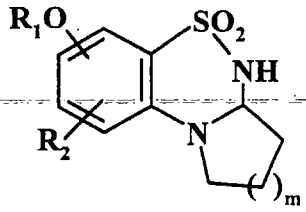
wherein R_1 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula (**I/a$_1$**) or (**I/a$_2$**), particular cases of the compounds of formula (I) :



(**I/a$_1$**)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula (I),



(**I/a$_2$**)

wherein R_1, R_2 and m are as defined for formula (I),

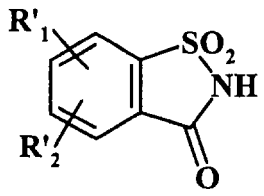
which compounds of formula (I/a_1) or (I/a_2) :

are subjected, if necessary, to conventional conversions in respect of the substituents of the group R_1,

are, if necessary, purified according to a conventional purification technique, are optionally separated into the isomers according to a conventional separation technique and are

converted, if desired, into their addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

The process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) wherein A represents a CR_4R_5 group is characterised in that there is used as starting material a compound of formula **(XV)** :



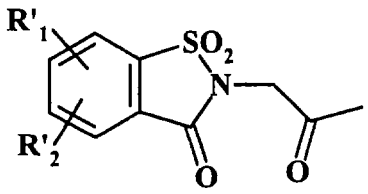
(XV),

wherein :

R'_1 represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group,

R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group,

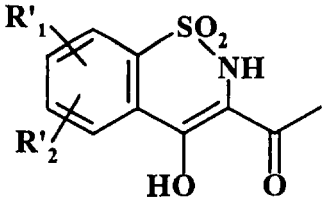
which is subjected to the action of chloroacetone in the presence of dimethylformamide to yield the compound of formula **(XVI)** :



(XVI),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

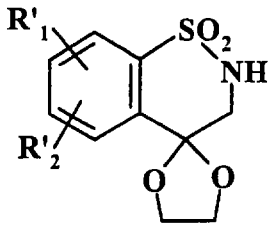
which is subjected to rearrangement in basic medium to yield the compound of formula **(XVII)** :



(XVII),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

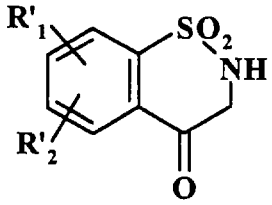
which is deacetylated by heating at reflux in benzene medium in the presence of an excess of ethylene glycol and a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulphonic acid to yield the compound of formula **(XVIII)** :



(XVIII),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

which is subjected to hydrolysis in acid medium to yield the compound of formula **(XIXa)** :



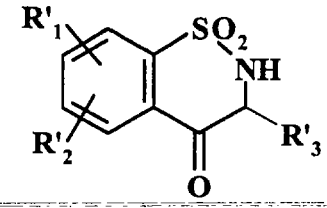
(XIXa),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

of which, optionally, according to the nature of the group R_3 it is desired to obtain, the nitrogen atom is protected by a protecting group, and which then, after treatment with a strong base, is treated with a compound of formula R'_3-P,

wherein R'_3 represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group or a (C_3-C_7)cycloalkyl group and P represents a leaving group,

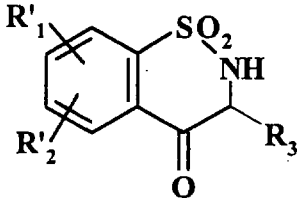
to yield, after deprotection of the nitrogen atom, the compound of formula **(XIX'a)** :



(XIX'a),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R'_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (XIXa) or (XIX'a), represented by formula **(XIX)** :

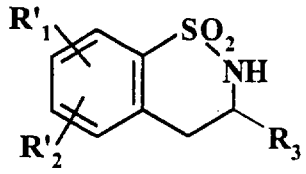


(XIX),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 have the same meaning and R_3 is as defined for formula (I),

is :

- **either** subjected to catalytic reduction to yield the compound of formula **(XX)** :

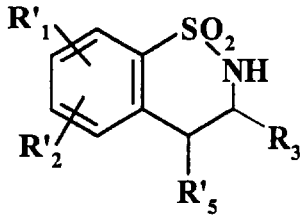


(XX),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

- **or** converted in alcohol by the action of a hydride and the hydroxy group of the resulting compound is converted to a halogen atom by the action of an appropriate reagent,

to yield the compound of formula **(XXI)** :

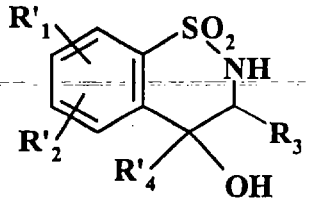


(XXI),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore, R'_5 represents a halogen atom,

- **or** subjected to the action of an organomagnesium compound R'_4 MgBr wherein R'_4 represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl group,

to yield the compound of formula **(XIXb)** :

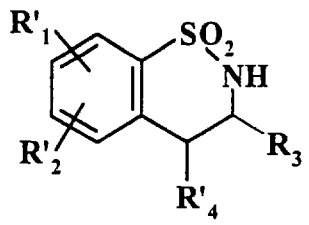


(XIXb),

wherein R'_1, R'_2, R_3 and R'_4 are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (XIXb) :

- **is either** subjected to catalytic reduction to yield the compound of formula **(XXII)** :

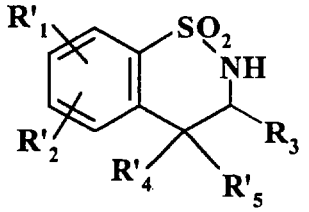


(XXII),

wherein R'_1, R'_2, R_3 and R'_4 are as defined hereinbefore,

- or the hydroxy group of which is converted to a halogen atom by the action of an appropriate reagent,

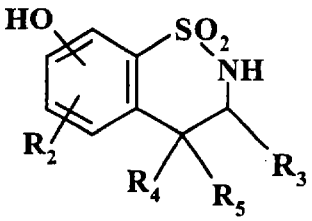
to yield the compound of formula **(XXIII)** :



(XXIII),

wherein R'_1, R'_2, R_3 and R'_4 are as defined hereinbefore and R'_5 represents a halogen atom,

the group R'_1 and the group R'_2, when it represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group, of which compounds of formulae (XX) to (XXIII) are converted to hydroxy groups to yield the compound of formula **(XXIV)** :



(XXIV),

wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are as defined for formula (I),

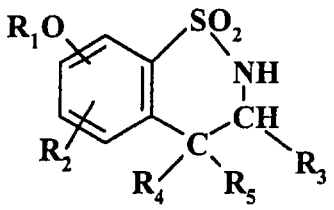
which compound of formula (XXIV)

is reacted with a boronic acid compound of formula **(XIV)** :

$$R_1\ B\ (OH)_2 \qquad \textbf{(XIV)},$$

wherein R_1 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula **(I/b)**, a particular case of the compounds of formula (I) :



(I/b)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 are as defined for formula (I),

which compound of formula (I/b) is subjected, if necessary, to conventional conversions in respect of the substituents of the group R_1,

is purified, if necessary, according to a conventional purification technique, is optionally separated into the isomers according to a conventional separation technique and is converted, if desired, into addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

The invention extends also to pharmaceutical compositions comprising as active ingredient a compound of formula (I) with one or more appropriate inert, non-toxic excipients. Among the pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention there may be mentioned more especially those which are suitable for oral, parenteral (intravenous or subcutaneous) or nasal administration, tablets or dragées, sublingual tablets, gelatin capsules, lozenges, suppositories, creams, ointments, dermal gels, injectable preparations, drinkable suspensions, etc. ...

The dosage used can be adapted according to the nature and the severity of the disorder, the administration route and the age and weight of the patient. The dosage ranges from 1 to 500 mg per day in one or more administrations.

The following Examples illustrate the invention but do not limit it in any way.

The starting materials used are known products or products prepared according to known procedures.

The structures of the compounds described in the Examples were determined according to customary spectrophotometric techniques (infra-red, NMR, mass spectrometry ...).

EXAMPLE 1 : 7-Phenoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Step A : N-[2-(Aminosulphonyl)-4-methoxyphenyl]-4-chlorobutanamide

144 mmol of triethylamine and then, dropwise, a solution containing 135 mmol of 4-chlorobutanoic acid chloride in 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF), are added to a solution containing 96.4 mmol of 2-amino-5-methoxybenzenesulphonamide in 200 ml of THF. After stirring overnight at ambient temperature, the THF is evaporated off and the residue is taken up in water. Following extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic phase is washed and dried. After evaporation, the expected product is obtained in the form of an oil.

Step B : 5,5-Dioxo-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine

The product obtained in the above Step is stirred overnight at ambient temperature in 320 ml of an aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide solution. After the addition of 50 ml of ethyl acetate and stirring vigorously, the expected product, which precipitates, is filtered off, rinsed and dried.

Step C : 5,5-Dioxido-7-methoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine

106.5 mmol of sodium borohydride are added to a suspension containing 35.5 mmol of the product obtained in the above Step in 40 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF). After stirring overnight at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is cooled and then 150 ml of an iced solution of 1N hydrochloric acid are added to the above mixture. The expected product precipitates and is filtered off.

Melting point : 193-198°C

Step D : 5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-ol

79.3 mmol of boron tribromide are added dropwise to a suspension containing 26.7 mmol of the product obtained in the above Step in 350 ml of dichloromethane maintained at -60°C under nitrogen. The temperature is maintained for one hour and then the whole returns to ambient temperature and is stirred overnight. After cooling the reaction mixture in an ice bath, 100 ml of water are added and the biphasic system formed is stirred vigorously. The suspension so formed is filtered. The white solid obtained is washed with water, with ether, and dried, yielding the expected product.

Melting point : 237-242°C

Step E : 7-Phenoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

A suspension containing 0.832 mmol of the compound obtained in the above Step, 1.66 mmol of phenylboronic acid, 1.25 mmol of copper acetate, 2.5 mmol of pyridine and 100 mg of molecular sieve is stirred for 5 hours in 20 ml of methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2). After the addition of 20 ml of CH_2Cl_2, the suspension is filtered. After evaporation of the filtrate, the residue is purified on a silica column, using as eluant a methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (95/5) mixture, and yields the expected product.

Melting point : 239-243°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*60.74*	*5.10*	*8.85*	*10.13*
found	*60.67*	*5.06*	*8.65*	*10.22*

EXAMPLE 2 : 7-Phenoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, α isomer

EXAMPLE 3 : 7-Phenoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, β isomer

The compounds of Examples 2 and 3 are obtained by separation of the isomers of

Example 1 on a chiral column, Chiralcel OC®, using as eluting solvent a 1000/0.5 isopropanol/diethylamine mixture. After separation, each isomer is purified by chromatography on a silica column using as eluant a dichloromethane/ethyl acetate (20/10) mixture.

EXAMPLE 4 : 8-Phenoxy-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

The compound of the following Example was obtained according to the procedure described in Example 1 using the appropriate starting material.

Melting point : 184-187°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*60.74*	*5.10*	*8.85*	*10.14*
found	*60.24*	*5.04*	*8.69*	*10.09*

The compounds of the following Examples were obtained according to the procedure described in Example 1 using the appropriate boronic acids in Step E.

EXAMPLE 5 : 4-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzonitrile

Melting point : 242-245°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*59.81*	*4.43*	*12.31*	*9.39*
found	*59.72*	*4.53*	*11.95*	*9.61*

EXAMPLE 6 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzonitrile

Melting point : 227-230°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*59.81*	*4.43*	*12.31*	*9.39*
found	*59.87*	*4.50*	*11.79*	*9.12*

EXAMPLE 7 : 7-(4-Methylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 222-226°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*61.80*	*5.49*	*8.48*	*9.70*
found	*61.77*	*5.54*	*8.29*	*9.38*

EXAMPLE 8 : 7-(3-Methylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 190-195°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*61.80*	*5.49*	*8.48*	*9.70*
found	*62.16*	*5.55*	*8.22*	*9.56*

EXAMPLE 9 : 7-(4-Methoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 188-191°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.94*	*5.24*	*8.09*	*9.26*
found	*59.11*	*5.35*	*7.90*	*9.43*

EXAMPLE 10 : 7-(3-Methoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 152-155°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.94*	*5.24*	*8.09*	*9.26*
found	*59.06*	*5.37*	*7.75*	*9.12*

EXAMPLE 11 : 7-(3-Methoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, α isomer

EXAMPLE 12 : 7-(3-Methoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, β isomer

The compounds of Examples 11 and 12 were obtained by separation of the compound of Example 10 on a chiral column under the same conditions as those described for Examples 2 and 3.

EXAMPLE 13 : 7-(2-Methoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 175-176°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.94*	*5.24*	*8.09*	*9.26*
found	*58.91*	*5.34*	*7.93*	*9.26*

EXAMPLE 14 : 7-(3-Trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 195-197°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*53.12*	*3.93*	*7.29*	*8.34*
found	*53.31*	*4.05*	*7.20*	*8.22*

The compounds of Examples 14a and 14b are obtained by separation of the enantiomers of Example 14 on a chiral column, Chiralcel OC® , under the same conditions as those described for Examples 2 and 3.

EXAMPLE 14a : 7-(3-Trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, α isomer

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*53.12*	*3.93*	*7.29*	*8.34*
found	*53.05*	*4.29*	*7.21*	*8.08*

EXAMPLE 14b : 7-(3-Trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, β isomer

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*53.12*	*3.93*	*7.29*	*8.34*
found	*53.24*	*4.19*	*7.28*	*8.12*

EXAMPLE 15 : 7-(3-Nitrophenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 201-204°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*53.18*	*4.18*	*11.63*	*8.87*
found	*53.53*	*4.23*	*11.36*	*8.80*

EXAMPLE 16 : 7-[3,5-Di(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 201-203°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*47.79*	*3.12*	*6.19*	*7.09*
found	*47.90*	*3.24*	*6.10*	*7.07*

EXAMPLE 17 : 7-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 194-198°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*	*Cl %*
calculated	*54.78*	*4.31*	*7.99*	*9.14*	*10.11*
found	*54.92*	*4.36*	*7.91*	*9.15*	*10.95*

EXAMPLE 18 : 7-(3-Ethoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 150°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*59.98*	*5.59*	*7.77*	*8.90*
found	*60.11*	*5.64*	*7.56*	*8.61*

EXAMPLE 19 : 7-(3-Trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 175°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*51.00*	*3.78*	*7.00*	*8.01*
found	*51.10*	*3.82*	*6.93*	*8.10*

EXAMPLE 20 : 7-(1-Naphthyloxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 227-229°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*65.56*	*4.95*	*7.64*	*8.75*
found	*65.29*	*5.11*	*7.37*	*8.42*

EXAMPLE 21 : 7-(2-Naphthyloxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 234-236°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*65.56*	*4.95*	*7.64*	*8.75*
found	*65.31*	*4.95*	*7.44*	*8.66*

EXAMPLE 22 : 7-(3-Benzyloxyphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 179-182°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*65.38*	*5.25*	*6.63*	*7.59*
found	*65.55*	*5.24*	*6.52*	*7.25*

EXAMPLE 23 : 4-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenol

The expected product is obtained starting from the compound described in Example 9. There is added to that, after dissolution in methylene chloride and cooling in an ice bath, a solution of boron tribromide (1M) in CH_2Cl_2. After returning to ambient temperature and stirring overnight, the mixture is cooled in an ice bath. Following the addition of water, extraction with CH_2Cl_2, drying and evaporation, the expected product is obtained after filtering off the residue and taking up in ether and filtering.

Melting point : 175-178°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.82*	*4.85*	*8.43*	*9.65*
found	*57.66*	*4.83*	*8.18*	*9.63*

EXAMPLE 24 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenol

The expected product is obtained by hydrogenation under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature, for 5 hours, of 100 mg of the product of Example 22 in the presence of 20 mg of palladium/C in 20 ml of ethanol and 10 µl of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Following filtration and evaporation, the residue is taken up in ether and yields the expected product after filtration.

Melting point : 205-208°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.82*	*4.85*	*8.43*	*9.65*
found	*57.80*	*4.89*	*8.27*	*9.31*

EXAMPLE 25 : {3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}ethanone

Melting point : 170-172°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*60.32*	*5.06*	*7.82*	*8.95*
found	*60.52*	*5.24*	*7.71*	*8.91*

EXAMPLE 26 : Methyl 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzoate

Melting point : 223-227°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.74*	*4.85*	*7.48*	*8.56*
found	*57.49*	*5.02*	*7.31*	*8.37*

EXAMPLE 27 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzo-thiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzoic acid

300 mg of the product of Example 26 are suspended in 5 ml of 1N NaOH. After stirring at reflux for one hour and acidification with 1N hydrochloric acid, the expected product is obtained after filtration.

Melting point : 271-274°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*56.66*	*4.47*	*7.77*	*8.90*
found	*56.58*	*4.68*	*7.70*	*8.84*

EXAMPLE 28 : 4-Methyl-7-phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Step A : 7-Methoxy-4H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

There is stirred for 1 night at 80°C a suspension of 3.0 g of 2-amino-5-methoxybenzene-sulphonamide in the presence of 1.31 g of formamidine hydrochloride and 2.27 ml of triethylamine in 50 ml of toluene. The toluene is evaporated off *in vacuo*. The residue is taken up in water and the precipitate is filtered off.

Melting point : 253-257°C

Step B : 7-Methoxy-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

2.88 g of the product obtained in the above Step are added portion by portion to a suspension of 9 ml of DMF containing 570 mg of 60% NaH in mineral oil. The mixture is stirred for 30 min. until a black solution is obtained. 929 µl of iodomethane are then added dropwise thereto. Stirring is continued for 1 h and the reaction mixture is precipitated by adding water. The precipitate is filtered off and rinsed with water and then with ether to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 205-209°C

Step C : 7-Methoxy-4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

1.19 g of sodium borohydride is added to a suspension of 2.37 g of the product of the above Step in 40 ml of ethanol. The mixture gradually becomes homogeneous. After reaction for 1 h at ambient temperature, the mixture is cooled in an ice bath and neutralised by the addition of 1N HCl. The white precipitate is stirred for 15 min. and the title product is filtered off.

Melting point : 126-128°C

Step D : 4-Methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-ol 1,1-dioxide

79.3 mmol of boron tribromide are added dropwise to a suspension containing 2 g of the product obtained in the above Step in 200 ml of dichloromethane maintained at -60°C

under nitrogen. The temperature is maintained for one hour and then the whole returns to ambient temperature and is stirred overnight. After cooling the reaction mixture in an ice bath, 100 ml of water are added and the biphasic system is stirred vigorously. The suspension so formed is filtered. The solid obtained is washed with water, with ether, and dried, yielding the expected product.

Melting point : 168-172°C

Step E : 4-Methyl-7-phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

The expected product is obtained according to the procedure described in Step E of Example 1, starting from the compound described in the above Step.

Melting point : 141-145°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.92*	*4.86*	*9.65*	*11.04*
found	*57.97*	*4.95*	*9.45*	*11.36*

The compounds of Examples 29 to 32 were obtained according to the procedure described for Example 28 using appropriate starting materials.

EXAMPLE 29 : 4-Ethyl-7-phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 179-181°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*59.19*	*5.30*	*9.20*	*10.53*
found	*59.00*	*5.31*	*9.07*	*10.53*

EXAMPLE 30 : 4-Propyl-7-phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 143-145°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*60.36*	*5.70*	*8.80*	*10.07*
found	*60.75*	*5.74*	*8.62*	*10.15*

EXAMPLE 31 : 3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzonitrile

Melting point : 143-146°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.34*	*4.59*	*12.76*	*9.74*
found	*58.71*	*4.68*	*12.44*	*9.49*

EXAMPLE 32 : 4-Ethyl-7-(3-methoxyphenoxy)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 91-93°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.47*	*5.43*	*8.38*	*9.59*
found	*57.17*	*5.40*	*8.01*	*9.41*

EXAMPLE 33 : 7-Phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxide

Step A : 6-Methoxy-2-(2-oxopropyl)-1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 1,1-dioxide

360 mg of 6-methoxy-1,1-dioxo-1,2-dihydro-benzo[d]isothiazol-3-one are added in small portions to a suspension of 72 mg of 60% NaH in mineral oil in 1.6 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide. After stirring for 30 min. at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture becomes homogeneous and 162 µl of chloroacetone are added thereto. The reaction mixture is heated at 110°C for 30 min.. It is allowed to return to ambient temperature, and then the mixture is precipitated by addition of water. The precipitate is filtered off, rinsed several times with water, suction-filtered off and dried *in vacuo*.

Melting point : 185-191°C

Step B : 2-Acetyl-7-methoxy-2H-1,2-benzothiazin-4-ol 1,1-dioxide

A solution of sodium ethanolate in ethanol is prepared by dissolving 1.08 g of sodium in 23 ml of ethanol at reflux. The temperature of the solution is brought to 40°C and 6.30 g of the product of Step A are added thereto with stirring. The reaction mixture becomes thicker. 5 ml of ethanol are added to allow stirring to be carried out, and heating for an additional 10 min. is carried out at 50-55°C. The reaction mixture is then cooled in an ice bath and acidified with 3N HCl and the yellow precipitate formed is filtered off.

Melting point : 162-166°C

Step C : 7-Methoxy-2,3-dihydro-4H-1,2-benzothiazine-4,4-ethylenedioxy 1,1-dioxide

5.35 g of the product obtained in the above Step, 200 mg of para-toluenesulphonic acid and 5.6 ml of ethylene glycol are stirred at reflux in 200 ml of benzene in a round-bottomed flask on which a Dean-Stark apparatus is mounted. After refluxing for 72 h, the benzene is evaporated off *in vacuo*. The residue is dissolved in ethyl acetate and the organic phase is washed with water and then with saturated NaCl. Drying, filtration and evaporation are carried out and an oil is obtained which is crystallised from an ethyl ether/isopropyl ether mixture.

Melting point : 100-110°C

Step D : 7-Methoxy-2,3-dihydro-4H-1,2-benzothiazin-4-one 1,1-dioxide

A solution of 2.63 g of the product of the above Step in a mixture of 50 ml of methanol and 50 ml of 3N HCl is stirred at reflux for 15 min.. The methanol is evaporated off *in vacuo* and the aqueous phase is extracted with ether. The organic phase is dried and treated with animal black. Following filtration and evaporation, the residue is taken up in isopropyl ether and the solid is filtered off.

Melting point : 124-127°C

Step E : 7-Methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxide

1.77 g of the product of the above Step in 40 ml of acetic acid is hydrogenated under 5 bar at 70°C in the presence of 1.75 g of 10% Pd/C. The mixture is allowed to return to ambient temperature and the catalyst is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated to dryness and the residue is chromatographed on silica, using a 95/5 methylene chloride/ethyl acetate system as eluant, to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 144-145°C

Step F : 3,4-Dihydro-2H-1,2-benzothiazin-7-ol 1,1-dioxide

14.1 ml of a 1M solution of BBr_3 in methylene chloride are added dropwise to a solution of 1 g of the product of the above Step in 45 ml of methylene chloride cooled to -35°C. The mixture is allowed to return to ambient temperature. After stirring for 3 h at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is poured into water at 5°C and extraction is carried out with ethyl acetate. The organic phases are combined, washed with saturated NaCl, dried, filtered and evaporated. A solid is obtained which is taken up in a small amount of isopropyl ether. The title product is filtered off.

Melting point : 173-177°C

Step G : 7-Phenoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxide

Starting from the compound described in the above Step, the expected product is obtained according to the procedure described in Step E of Example 1.

Melting point : 129-132°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*61.07*	*4.76*	*5.09*	*11.65*
found	*61.40*	*4.85*	*5.11*	*11.40*

The compounds of Examples 34 to 38 were obtained according to the procedure described in Example 1, using the appropriate arylboronic acid in Step E.

EXAMPLE 34 : 7-(3-Methylsulphanylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 160°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*56.33*	*5.01*	*7.73*	*17.69*
found	*56.33*	*4.93*	*7.77*	*17.83*

EXAMPLE 35 : 7-(3-Ethylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 143-144°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*62.77*	*5.85*	*8.13*	*9.31*
found	*62.69*	*5.88*	*8.1*	*9.26*

EXAMPLE 36 : 7-(3-Isopropylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 171-172°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*63.66*	*6.19*	*7.81*	*8.95*
found	*63.63*	*6.18*	*7.77*	*8.69*

EXAMPLE 37 : 7-(3-Fluorophenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 201°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.47*	*4.52*	*8.38*	*9.59*
found	*57.06*	*4.51*	*8.15*	*9.63*

Example 38 : 7-(3-Bromophenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

Melting point : 193-195°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*	*Br %*
calculated	*48.62*	*3.82*	*7.09*	*8.11*	*20.21*
found	*48.95*	*3.82*	*7.03*	*8.13*	*20.02*

EXAMPLE 39 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzamide

A solution of 0.71 mmol of oxalyl chloride diluted with 1 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is added dropwise to a suspension of 5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and 10 µl of DMF containing 0.46 mmol of the acid

obtained in Example 27. The whole is stirred for 1h 30 at ambient temperature and evaporated to dryness. In parallel, a solution of 5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is saturated with ammonia, and then the acid chloride obtained above dissolved in 3 ml of CH_2Cl_2 is added dropwise thereto. After stirring for 2h at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and the organic phase is washed in succession with 1N HCl, water and saturated NaCl. After drying ($MgSO_4$) and removal of the solvent by evaporation, the residue is triturated in a mixture of isopropyl ether and ethyl ether. The white solid is filtered off to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 139-142°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*56.81*	*4.77*	*11.69*	*8.92*
found	*56.39*	*4.88*	*11.22*	*8.65*

EXAMPLE 40 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-N,N-dimethylbenzamide

This compound is obtained according to the protocol of Example 39, replacing the ammonia with dimethylamine in the presence of pyridine.

Melting point : 199-202°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.9*	*5.46*	*10.85*	*8.28*
found	*58.97*	*5.54*	*10.66*	*7.86*

EXAMPLE 41 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-N-methylbenzamide

This compound is obtained according to the protocol of Example 39, replacing the ammonia with methylamine in the presence of pyridine.

Melting point : 130-135°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.88*	*5.13*	*11.25*	*8.59*
found	*58.08*	*5.45*	*10.56*	*8.26*

EXAMPLE 42 : 3-(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]aniline

The product of Example 15 (2.19 mmol) is dissolved in a mixture of 100 ml of ethyl acetate and 50 ml of ethanol; 100 mg of 10% palladium-on-carbon are added and hydrogenation at atmospheric pressure is carried out for 1h. The catalyst is filtered off, the filtrated is evaporated to dryness and the residue is precipitated from ether to yield the expected product after filtration.

Melting point : 221-226°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.99*	*5.17*	*12.68*	*9.68*
found	*57.90*	*5.28*	*12.44*	*9.59*

EXAMPLE 43 : N-{3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}-N-(methylsulphonyl)methane-sulphonamide

0.90 mmol of triethylamine , a spatula tip of DMAP and then, dropwise, 0.90 mmol of methanesulphonic anhydride diluted with 8 ml of CH_2Cl_2, are added to a solution of 0.45 mmol of amine of Example 42 in 30 ml of CH_2Cl_2. After one night at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is washed (1N HCl, saturated NaCl), dried ($MgSO_4$). Purification of the 2 products formed is carried out by chromatography on silica, eluting with a CH_2Cl_2 100% → CH_2Cl_2/MeOH 95/5 gradient. The first product eluted corresponds to the dimethylsulphonylated title product. The second, mono-methylsulphonylated

compound corresponds to the product described in the following Example.

Melting point : 214-215°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*44.34*	*4.34*	*8.62*	*19.73*
found	*44.72*	*4.55*	*8.55*	*19.84*

EXAMPLE 44 : N-[3-(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrido[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl]methanesulphonamide

As indicated in the above Example, the title product corresponds to the second product isolated by chromatography under the conditions mentioned.

Melting point : 117-120°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*49.86*	*4.68*	*10.26*	*15.66*
found	*50.13*	*4.77*	*10.06*	*15.34*

EXAMPLE 45 : N-{3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}ethanesulphonamide

This compound is obtained according to the procedure of Example 43, using the appropriate chlorosulphonyl.

Melting point : 169°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*51.05*	*5.00*	*9.92*	*15.14*
found	*50.9*	*4.97*	*9.87*	*15.00*

EXAMPLE 46 : N-{3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}propane-2-sulphonamide

This compound is obtained according to the procedure of Example 43, using the appropriate chlorosulphonyl.

Melting point : 179°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*52.16*	*5.30*	*9.60*	*14.66*
found	*51.88*	*5.33*	*9.87*	*14.71*

EXAMPLE 47 : N-{3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}benzenesulphonamide

This compound is obtained according to the procedure of Example 43, using the appropriate chlorosulphonyl.

Melting point : 142-145°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*56.04*	*4.49*	*8.91*	*13.60*
found	*56.33*	*4.62*	*8.60*	*13.67*

EXAMPLE 48 : N-{3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}acetamide

This compound is obtained according to the procedure of Example 43, using acetic anhydride.

Melting point : 251-253°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.89*	*5.13*	*11.25*	*8.59*
found	*58.16*	*5.18*	*11.09*	*8.48*

EXAMPLE 49 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzenesulphonamide

Step A : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4] benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzenesulphonyl chloride

A solution of 2 ml of glacial acetic acid and 340 µl of water is saturated with SO_2 by bubbling with SO_2 gas for 15 min.. In parallel, at 5°C a solution of 1.51 mmol of the amine of Example 42 is prepared in a mixture of 1.3 ml of glacial acetic acid and 2.4 ml of concentrated HCl. A solution of 1.7 mmol of sodium nitrite dissolved beforehand in 1 ml of water is added dropwise to that solution, and the reaction mixture is stirred for 30 min. at 5°C. 0.6 mmol of $CuCl_2.2H_2O$ is added to the solution which has been saturated with SO_2 and the suspension obtained is cooled to 5°C. The diazonium solution prepared above is added dropwise to the latter. The mixture is stirred for 1 h at 5°C and then for 1h 30 while allowing to return to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture is poured onto ice and the precipitate is filtered off and rinsed with water. After drying, the expected product is obtained in the form of a beige powder.

Step B : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzenesulphonamide

0.48 mmol of the product of the above Step A in a mixture of 10 ml of 28% ammonium hydroxide, 2 ml of water and 1 ml of acetone is stirred overnight at ambient temperature. A slow transition to solution is observed and, after one night, a turbid orange solution is obtained. The solution is poured into 1N HCl cooled beforehand in an ice bath. The resulting suspension is stirred for 10 min. and the crude product is recovered by filtration. Purification is carried out by chromatography on silica using a 90/10 CH_2Cl_2/acetone mixture as eluant.

Melting point : 197-200°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*48.6*	*4.33*	*10.63*	*16.22*
found	*48.81*	*4.49*	*10.23*	*16.27*

EXAMPLE 50 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-N-propylbenzenesulphonamide

This compound is obtained by reaction of the product of Step A of Example 49 with the appropriate amine.

Melting point : 86-91°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*52.16*	*5.30*	*9.60*	*14.66*
found	*52.96*	*5.30*	*9.33*	*14.41*

EXAMPLE 51 : 3 -[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-N-isopropylbenzenesulphonamide

This compound is obtained by reaction of the product of Step A of Example 49 with the appropriate amine.

Melting point : 151-155°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*52.16*	*5.30*	*9.60*	*14.66*
found	*52.41*	*5.50*	*9.68*	*14.66*

EXAMPLE 52 : Diethyl 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenylphosphonate

A mixture of 5.40 mmol of bromo compound of Example 38, 16.2 mmol of diethyl phosphite, 16.2 mmol of triethylamine, 1.62 mmol of $Pd[P(Ph)_3]_4$, is stirred overnight at 110°C in 4 ml of DMF under a current of nitrogen. The DMF is evaporated off, the residue is taken up in ethyl acetate, and the organic phase is washed with a solution of 1N NaOH, water, saturated NaCl. After drying and evaporation *in vacuo*, a meringue is obtained which is crystallised from ether to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 148-152°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*53.09*	*5.57*	*6.19*	*7.09*
found	*53.08*	*5.64*	*6.10*	*6.95*

EXAMPLE 53 : Ethyl hydrogen 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo-[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenylphosphonate

0.66 mmol of the product of Example 52 in 3 ml of 1N NaOH is stirred for 8 h at 70°C . The reaction solution is acidified with 1N HCl and the white precipitate is filtered off to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 177-182°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*50.94*	*4.99*	*6.60*	*7.56*
found	*50.85*	*5.02*	*6.59*	*7.65*

EXAMPLE 54 : 3-[(5,5-Dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenylphosphonic acid

Acetonitrile (20 ml), 0.66 mmol of the product of Example 52 and 1.98 mmol of bromotrimethylsilane are stirred at reflux for 1 h. The solvent and the excess of reagent are evaporated off *in vacuo* and the residue is taken up in solution in 10 ml of methanol. After

stirring for 30 min., the solution is evaporated to dryness and the residue is taken up in 1N HCl. A gum is obtained which is crystallised by adding a small amount of CH_2Cl_2. The expected product is recovered by filtration.

Melting point : 166-169°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*48.49*	*4.32*	*7.07*	*8.09*
found	*48.34*	*4.29*	*7.00*	*8.06*

EXAMPLE 55 : 7-(3-Methylphenoxy)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxide

Prepared by coupling the product obtained in Step F of Example 33 and 3-methylphenylboronic acid according to the procedure described in Step E of Example 1.

Melting point : 116-118°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*62.26*	*5.23*	*4.84*	*11.08*
found	*62.69*	*5.17*	*4.94*	*10.90*

The compounds of Examples 56 to 61 were obtained according to the procedure described for Example 28 using ethyl iodide in Step B and the appropriate arylboronic acid in Step E.

EXAMPLE 56 : 4-Ethyl-7-[(3-methylsulphanyl)phenoxy]-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-[1,2,4]-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 127-130°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*54.83*	*5.18*	*7.99*	*18.30*
found	*54.80*	*5.16*	*7.97*	*18.22*

EXAMPLE 57 : 4-Ethyl-7-(3-methylphenoxy)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-[1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 72-75°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*60.36*	*5.70*	*8.80*	*10.07*
found	*60.6*	*5.64*	*8.82*	*9.97*

EXAMPLE 58 : N-{3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}methanesulphonamide

Melting point : 165-168°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*48.35*	*4.82*	*10.57*	*16.13*
found	*48.74*	*5.02*	*10.39*	*16.22*

EXAMPLE 59 : 1-{3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}ethanone

Melting point : 164-166°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.94*	*5.24*	*8.09*	*9.26*
found	*59.06*	*5.24*	*7.81*	*8.88*

EXAMPLE 60 : Ethyl-7-(3-thienyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 152-154°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*50.30*	*4.55*	*9.03*	*20.66*
found	*50.26*	*4.42*	*8.92*	*20.97*

EXAMPLE 61 : 7-(3,4-Dimethylphenoxy)-4-ethyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

Melting point : 109-111°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*61.42*	*6.06*	*8.43*	*9.65*
found	*61.37*	*6.09*	*8.25*	*9.36*

EXAMPLE 62 : 3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]aniline

This compound is obtained by reduction of the nitro product of Example 15 according to the procedure described in Example 42.

Melting point : 128-132°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*56.41*	*5.37*	*13.16*	*10.04*
found	*56.84*	*5.53*	*12.89*	*10.17*

EXAMPLE 63 : N-{3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}-1,1,1-trifluoromethanesulphonamide

This compound is obtained by reaction of the amine of Example 62 with trifluoromethanesulphonic anhydride under the conditions described in Example 43.

Melting point : 136-138°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*42.57*	*3.57*	*9.31*	*14.21*
found	*43.24*	*3.76*	*9.10*	*14.33*

EXAMPLE 64 : 1-{3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl}ethanol

To 0.8 ml of anhydrous ethanol there are added in small portions 0.42 mmol of $NaBH_4$ then 0.21 mmol of the product of Example 59. The solution is stirred for 20 min. at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture is cooled in an ice bath and acidified by the dropswise addition of 1N HCl. The reaction mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase is washed (water, saturated NaCl), dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to yield the expected product.

Melting point : 60°C

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*58.60*	*5.79*	*8.04*	*9.20*
found	*58.57*	*5.71*	*7.75*	*8.97*

EXAMPLE 65 : 3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzoic acid

This compound is obtained according to the procedure described in Example 27.

Melting point : *228-230°C*

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*55.16*	*4.63*	*8.04*	*9.20*
found	*54.89*	*4.69*	*7.89*	*9.32*

EXAMPLE 66 : 3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzamide

This compound is obtained by amidation of the product of Example 65 according to the procedure of Example 39.

Melting point : *85-90°C*

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*55.32*	*4.93*	*12.10*	*9.23*
found	*55.21*	*5.13*	*11.52*	*8.85*

EXAMPLE 67 : 3-[(4-Ethyl-1,1-dioxido-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]-N,N-dimethylbenzamide

This compound is obtained by amidation of the product of Example 65 according to the procedure of Example 40.

Melting point : *65-70°C*

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*57.58*	*5.64*	*11.19*	*8.54*
found	*57.54*	*5.78*	*10.55*	*8.20*

EXAMPLE 68 : 3-Phenoxy-6,6a,7,8,9,10-hexahydropyrido[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide

This compound is obtained according to the procedure described in Example 1 using 5-chloropropanoic acid chloride in Step A.

Melting point : *211-213°C*

Elemental microanalysis :

	C %	*H %*	*N %*	*S %*
calculated	*61.80*	*5.49*	*8.48*	*9.70*
found	*61.61*	*5.45*	*8.35*	*9.79*

PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE INVENTION

Study of the excitatory fluxes induced by AMPA in Xenopus oocytes

a - Method :

mRNAs are prepared from cerebral cortex of male Wistar rat by the guanidinium thiocyanate/phenol/chloroform method. The poly-(A^+) mRNAs are isolated by chromatography on oligo-dT cellulose and injected in an amount of 50 ng per oocyte. The oocytes are left to incubate for 2 to 3 days at 18°C to allow expression of the receptors and are then stored at from 8 to 10°C.

Electrophysiological recording is carried out in a Plexiglass® chamber at from 20 to 24°C in OR2 medium (J. Exp. Zool., 1973, 184, 321-334) by the 2-electrode "voltage-clamp" method, a 3rd electrode being placed in the bath to serve as reference.

All the compounds are administered *via* the incubation medium and the electric current is measured at the end of the period of administration. AMPA is used at a concentration of 10 µM. For each compound studied, the concentration that doubles (EC2X) or quintuples (EC5X) the intensity of the current induced by AMPA alone (5 to 50 nA) is determined.

b - Results :

The compounds of the invention potentiate very substantially the excitatory effects of AMPA and their activity is very clearly superior to that of the reference compounds. The compound of Example 3, especially, has an EC2X of 0.8 µM and a EC5X of 3.6 µM. As for the compound of Example 29, it has an EC2X of 1.4 µM and an EC5X of 4.5 µM.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION

Formulation for the preparation of 1000 tablets each comprising a dose of 100 mg

compound of Example 1 ..... 100 g

hydroxypropyl cellulose ..... 2 g

wheat starch ..... 10 g

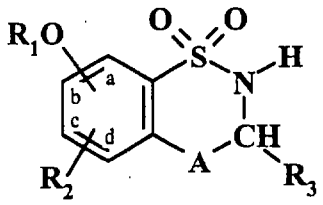
lactose ..... 100 g

magnesium stearate ..... 3 g

talc ..... 3 g

CLAIMS

1- Compounds of formula (I) :



(I)

wherein :

R_1 represents an aryl or heteroaryl group,

R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a hydroxy group,

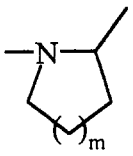
A represents a CR_4R_5 group or an NR_4 group,

R_3 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group or a (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl group,

R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group,

or

A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent $-CHR_3-$ group, forms the ring



wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3,

R_5 represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom,

their isomers and their addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,

it being understood that :

- "aryl group" is understood to mean an aromatic monocyclic group, or a bicyclic group in which at least one of the rings is aromatic, optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl (optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy groups), linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkylthio, carboxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino (optionally substituted by one or

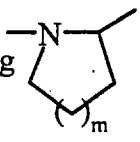
more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl or linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl groups), aminocarbonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), aminosulphonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), mono- or di-((C_1-C_6)alkylsulphonyl)amino, mono- or di-(trifluoromethylsulphonyl)amino, $PO(OR_a)(OR_b)$ (wherein R_a, R_b, which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group), benzyloxy, or phenyl (optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)-perhaloalkyl, hydroxy or linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy),

- "heteroaryl group" is understood to mean an aromatic monocyclic group, or a bicyclic group in which at least one of the rings is aromatic, containing one, two or three identical or different hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups: halogen, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)acyl, linear or branched (C_1-C_6)perhaloalkoxy, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), aminosulphonyl (optionally substituted by one or more linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl groups), or (C_1-C_6)alkylsulphonylamino.

2- Compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1 wherein R_2 represents a hydrogen atom.

3- Compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the OR_1 group is in the b position of the phenyl carrying it.

4- Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein R_1 represents an optionally substituted phenyl group.

5- Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent $-CHR_3-$ group forms the ring 

wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3 and preferably 1.

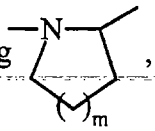
6- Compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 which is 7-(3-methylphenoxy)-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazine 5,5-dioxide, and also its isomers.

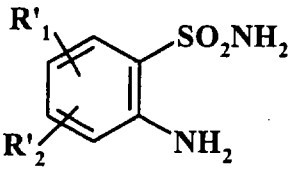
7- Compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 which is 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]benzoic acid, and also its isomers.

8- Compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 which is 3-(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]aniline, and also its isomers.

9- Compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 which is N-[3-(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrido[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl]methanesulphonamide, and also its isomers.

10- Compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 which is ethyl hydrogen 3-[(5,5-dioxido-2,3,3a,4-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,2,4]benzothiadiazin-7-yl)oxy]phenyl-phosphonate, and also its isomers.

11- Process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) wherein A represents an NR_4 group or A represents a nitrogen atom and, together with the adjacent CHR_3 group, forms the ring , wherein m represents 1, 2 or 3, is characterised in that there is used as starting material a compound of formula **(II)** :



(II) ,

wherein :

R'_1 represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy group,

R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy group,

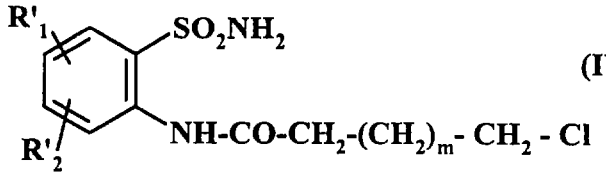
which is :

(a) <u>either reacted</u> with the acid chloride of formula **(III)** in the presence of a base, in a tetrahydrofuran or acetonitrile medium :

$$Cl - CH_2 - (CH_2)_m - CH_2 - COCl \qquad \textbf{(III)},$$

wherein m is as defined for formula (I),

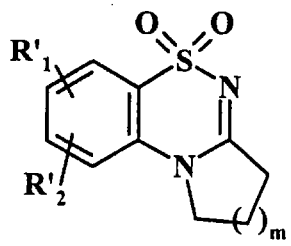
to yield the compound of formula **(IV)** :



(IV) ,

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

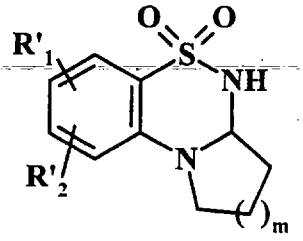
which is then cyclised in basic medium to yield the compound of formula **(V)** :



(V) ,

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,

which is subjected to reduction, in alcoholic or dimethylformamide medium, in the presence of sodium borohydride, to yield the compound of formula **(VI)** :

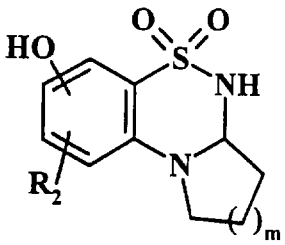


(VI) ,

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,

which is subjected to the action of boron tribromide

to yield the compound of formula **(VII)** :

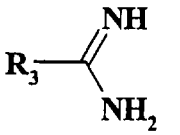


(VII),

wherein R_2 and m are as defined hereinbefore,

(b) <u>or cyclised</u> :

➢ <u>in the presence</u> of an amidine of formula **(VIII)** :

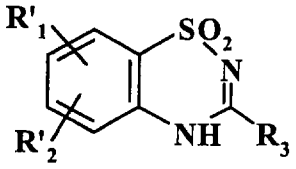


(VIII)

wherein :

R_3 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula **(IX)** :



(IX),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

which is :

- either reduced with a metallic hydride

  to yield the compound of formula **(X)** :



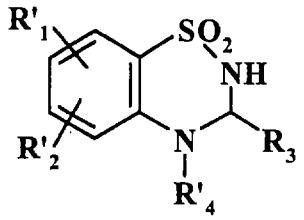
(X),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

- or alkylated by the action of a strong base in the presence of an alkylating agent R'_4X wherein R'_4 represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group and X represents a

halogen atom, and then reduced

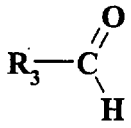
to yield the compound of formula **(XI)** :



(XI),

wherein R'_1, R'_2, R_3 and R'_4 are as defined hereinbefore, or

- in the presence of an aldehyde of formula **(XII)** :



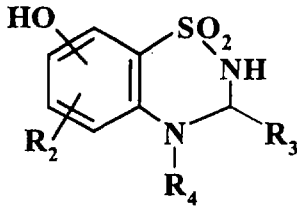
(XII),

wherein R_3 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula (X) described above,

the group R'_1 and the group R'_2, when it represents a linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkoxy group, of which compound of formula (X) or (XI) are converted to hydroxy groups

to yield the compound of formula **(XIII)** :



(XIII),

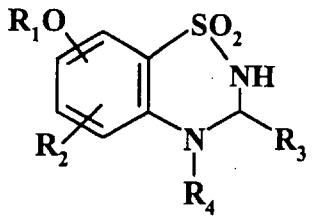
wherein R_2, R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula (I),

which compound of formula (VII) or (XIII) is reacted with a boronic acid compound of formula **(XIV)** :

$$R_1\ B\ (OH)_2 \qquad \textbf{(XIV)},$$

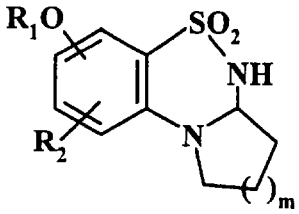
wherein R_1 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula **(I/a_1)** or **(I/a_2)**, particular cases of the compounds of formula (I) :



(I/a_1)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 are as defined for formula (I),



(I/a_2)

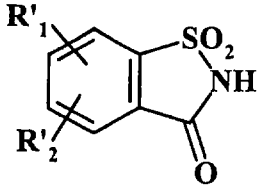
wherein R_1, R_2 and m are as defined for formula (I),

which compounds of formula (I/a_1) or (I/a_2) :

are subjected, if necessary, to conventional conversions in respect of the substituents of the group R_1,

are, if necessary, purified according to a conventional purification technique, are optionally separated into the isomers according to a conventional separation technique and are converted, if desired, into their addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

12- Process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) wherein A represents a CR_4R_5 group, is characterised in that there is used as starting material a compound of formula **(XV)** :



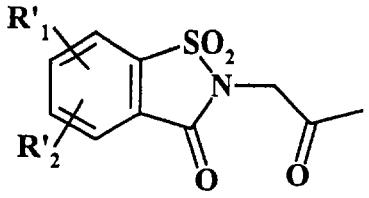
(XV),

wherein :

R'_1 represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy group,

R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy group,

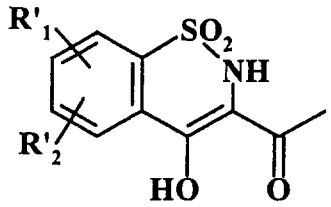
which is subjected to the action of chloroacetone in the presence of dimethylformamide to yield the compound of formula **(XVI)** :



(XVI),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

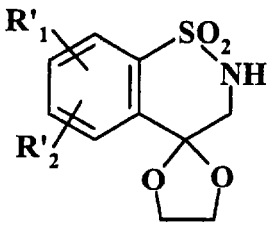
which is subjected to rearrangement in basic medium to yield the compound of formula **(XVII)** :



(XVII),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

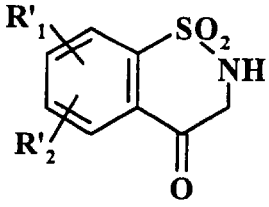
which is deacetylated by heating at reflux in benzene medium in the presence of an excess of ethylene glycol and a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulphonic acid to yield the compound of formula **(XVIII)** :



(XVIII),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

which is subjected to hydrolysis in acid medium to yield the compound of formula **(XIXa)** :



(XIXa),

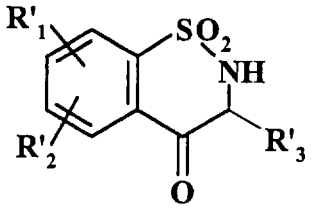
wherein R'_1 and R'_2 are as defined hereinbefore,

of which, optionally, according to the nature of the group R_3 it is desired to obtain, the nitrogen atom is protected by a protecting group, and which then, after treatment with a strong base, is treated with a compound of formula R'_3-P,

wherein R'_3 represents a linear or branched $(C_1$-$C_6)$alkyl group or a $(C_3$-$C_7)$cycloalkyl

group and P represents a leaving group,

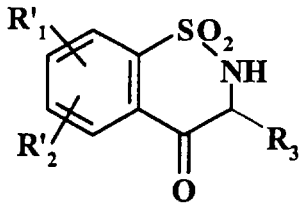
to yield, after deprotection of the nitrogen atom, the compound of formula **(XIX'a)** :



(XIX'a),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R'_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (XIXa) or (XIX'a), represented by formula **(XIX)** :

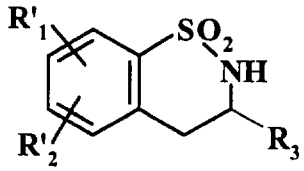


(XIX),

wherein R'_1 and R'_2 have the same meaning and R_3 is as defined for formula (I),

is :

- **either** subjected to catalytic reduction to yield the compound of formula **(XX)** :

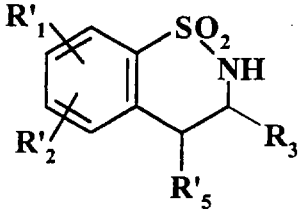


(XX),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore,

- **or** converted in alcohol by the action of a hydride and the hydroxy group of the resulting compound is converted to a halogen atom by the action of an appropriate reagent,

to yield the compound of formula **(XXI)** :

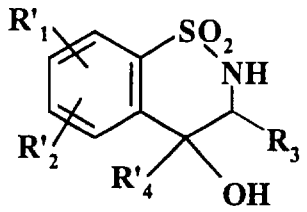


(XXI),

wherein R'_1, R'_2 and R_3 are as defined hereinbefore, R'_5 represents a halogen atom,

- **or** subjected to the action of an organomagnesium compound R'$_4$ MgBr wherein R'$_4$ represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkyl group,

to yield the compound of formula **(XIXb)** :

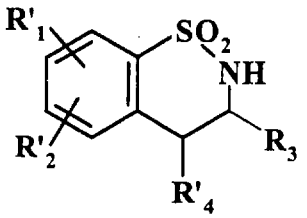


(XIXb),

wherein R'$_1$, R'$_2$, R_3 and R'$_4$ are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (XIXb) :

- **is either** subjected to catalytic reduction to yield the compound of formula **(XXII)** :

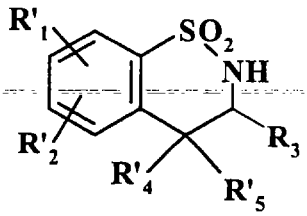


(XXII),

wherein R'$_1$, R'$_2$, R_3 and R'$_4$ are as defined hereinbefore,

- **or** the hydroxy group of which is converted to a halogen atom by the action of an appropriate reagent,

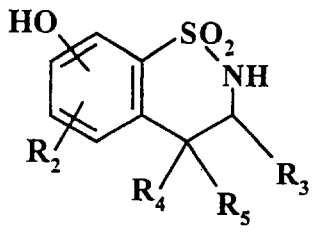
to yield the compound of formula **(XXIII)** :



(XXIII),

wherein R'$_1$, R'$_2$, R_3 and R'$_4$ are as defined hereinbefore and R'$_5$ represents a halogen atom,

the group R'$_1$ and the group R'$_2$, when it represents a linear or branched (C_1-C_6)alkoxy group, of which compounds of formulae (XX) to (XXIII) are converted to hydroxy groups to yield the compound of formula **(XXIV)** :



(XXIV) ,

wherein R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are as defined for formula (I),

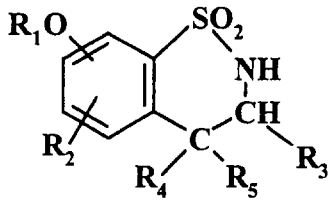
which compound of formula (XXIV)

is reacted with a boronic acid compound of formula **(XIV)** :

$$R_1\ B\ (OH)_2 \qquad \textbf{(XIV)},$$

wherein R_1 is as defined for formula (I),

to yield the compound of formula **(I/b)**, a particular case of the compounds of formula (I) :



(I/b)

wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 are as defined for formula (I),

which compound of formula (I/b) is subjected, if necessary, to conventional conversions in respect of the substituents of the group R_1,

is purified, if necessary, according to a conventional purification technique, is optionally separated into the isomers according to a conventional separation technique and is converted, if desired, into addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

13- Pharmaceutical compositions comprising as active ingredient a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10 in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable, inert, non-toxic excipients or carriers.

14- Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 13 containing as active ingredient a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10 for use as medicaments, such as AMPA modulators.