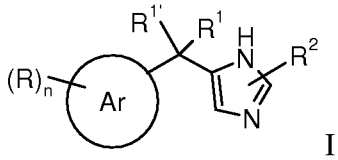
USE OF 4-IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES FOR CNS DISORDERS

The present invention relates to the use of compounds of formula



I

wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl, S-phenyl or O-phenyl, which are optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or halogen, or is benzyloxy, C(O)O-lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or is lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

Ar is aryl or heteroaryl, selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl or pyrazolyl;

$R^1/R^{1'}$ are independently from each other hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or are phenyl or benzyl, which are optionally substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and to their pharmaceutically active salts, racemic mixtures, enantiomers, optical isomers and tautomeric forms for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

Some of the compounds disclosed in formula I are known compounds, described for example in the below mentioned references, or are enclosed in public chemical libraries. Compounds of examples 1 – 23 and 44 - 80 are new.

It has been found that the compounds of formula I have a good affinity to the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs), especially for TAAR1.

The classical biogenic amines (serotonin, norepinephrine, epinephrine, dopamine, histamine) play important roles as neurotransmitters in the central and peripheral nervous system [1]. Their synthesis and storage, as well as their degradation and reuptake after release are tightly regulated. An imbalance in the levels of biogenic amines is known to be responsible for the altered brain function under many pathological conditions [2-5]. A second class of endogenous amine compounds, the so-called trace amines (TAs) significantly overlap with the classical biogenic amines regarding structure, metabolism and subcellular localization. The TAs include p-tyramine, β-phenylethylamine, tryptamine and octopamine, and they are present in the mammalian nervous system at generally lower levels than classical biogenic amines [6].

Their dysregulation has been linked to various psychiatric diseases like schizophrenia and depression [7] and for other conditions like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, migraine headache, Parkinson's disease, substance abuse and eating disorders [8,9].

For a long time, TA-specific receptors had only been hypothesized based on anatomically discrete high-affinity TA binding sites in the CNS of humans and other mammals [10,11]. Accordingly, the pharmacological effects of TAs were believed to be mediated through the well known machinery of classical biogenic amines, by either triggering their release, inhibiting their reuptake or by "crossreacting" with their receptor systems [9,12,13]. This view changed significantly with the recent identification of several members of a novel family of GPCRs, the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs) [7,14]. There are 9 TAAR genes in human (including 3 pseudogenes) and 16 genes in mouse (including 1 pseudogene). The TAAR genes do not contain introns (with one exception, TAAR2 contains 1 intron) and are located next to each other on the same chromosomal segment. The phylogenetic relationship of the receptor genes, in agreement with an in-depth GPCR pharmacophore similarity comparison and pharmacological data suggest that these receptors form three distinct subfamilies [7,14]. TAAR1 is in the first subclass of four genes (TAAR1-4) highly conserved between human and rodents. TAs activate TAAR1 via Gαs. Dysregulation of TAs was shown to contribute to the aetiology of various diseases like depression, psychosis, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder,

substance abuse, Parkinson's disease, migraine headache, eating disorders, metabolic disorders and therefore TAAR ligands have a high potential for the treatment of these diseases.

Therefore, there is a broad interest to increase the knowledge about trace amine associated receptors.

References used:

1 Deutch, A.Y. and Roth, R.H. (1999) Neurotransmitters. In *Fundamental Neuroscience* (2nd edn) (Zigmond, M.J., Bloom, F.E., Landis, S.C., Roberts, J.L, and Squire, L.R., eds.), pp. 193-234, Academic Press;

2 Wong, M.L. and Licinio, J. (2001) Research and treatment approaches to depression. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 2, 343-351;

3 Carlsson, A. *et al.* (2001) Interactions between monoamines, glutamate, and GABA in schizophrenia: new evidence. *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 41, 237-260;

4 Tuite, P. and Riss, J. (2003) Recent developments in the pharmacological treatment of Parkinson's disease. *Expert Opin. Investig. Drugs* 12, 1335-1352,

5 Castellanos, F.X. and Tannock, R. (2002) Neuroscience of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: the search for endophenotypes. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 3, 617-628;

6 Usdin, E. and Sandler, M. eds. (1984), *Trace Amines and the brain*, Dekker;

7 Lindemann, L. and Hoener, M. (2005) A renaissance in trace amines inspired by a novel GPCR family. *Trends in Pharmacol. Sci.* 26, 274-281;

8 Branchek, T.A. and Blackburn, T.P. (2003) Trace amine receptors as targets for novel therapeutics: legend, myth and fact. *Curr. Opin. Pharmacol.* 3, 90-97;

9 Premont, R.T. *et al.* (2001) Following the trace of elusive amines. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 98, 9474-9475;

10 Mousseau, D.D. and Butterworth, R.F. (1995) A high-affinity [3H] tryptamine binding site in human brain. *Prog. Brain Res.* 106, 285-291;

11 McCormack, J.K. *et al.* (1986) Autoradiographic localization of tryptamine binding sites in the rat and dog central nervous system. *J. Neurosci.* 6, 94-101;

12 Dyck, L.E. (1989) Release of some endogenous trace amines from rat striatal slices in the presence and absence of a monoamine oxidase inhibitor. *Life Sci.* 44, 1149-1156;

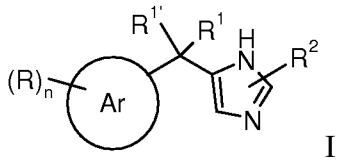
13 Parker, E.M. and Cubeddu, L.X. (1988) Comparative effects of amphetamine, phenylethylamine and related drugs on dopamine efflux, dopamine uptake and mazindol binding. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 245, 199-210;

14 Lindemann, L. *et al.* (2005) Trace amine associated receptors form structurally and functionally distinct subfamilies of novel G protein-coupled receptors. *Genomics* 85, 372-385.

Objects of the present invention are novel compounds of formula I and the use of compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts for the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment of diseases related to affinity to the trace amine associated receptors, new specific compounds falling into the scope of formula I, their manufacture, medicaments based on a compound in accordance with the invention and their production as well as the use of compounds of formula I in the control or prevention of illnesses such as depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

The preferred indications using the compounds of the present invention are depression, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

The invention relates also to novel compounds of formula I



I

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl, S-phenyl or O-phenyl, which are optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or halogen, or is benzyloxy, C(O)O-lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or is lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

Ar is aryl or heteroaryl, selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl or pyrazolyl;

$R^1/R^{1'}$ are independently from each other hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or are phenyl or benzyl, which are optionally substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and to their pharmaceutically active salts, racemic mixtures, enantiomers, optical isomers and tautomeric forms, with the exception of the following compounds
(S)-4-[1-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)ethyl]-1H-imidazole; Dexmedetomidine
4-(2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole; Detomidine
4-(2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-bromo-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-benzyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,3,5,6-tetramethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-dichloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazole
4-[4-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-sulfanyl]-benzyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-methyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-dimethyl-phenyl)-pentyl]-1H-imidazole
4-benzyl-2-methyl-1H-imidazole
4-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate
(3H-Imidazol-4-yl)-phenyl-methanol or
4-(1-Naphthalen-1-yl-propyl)-1H-imidazole.

As used herein, the term "lower alkyl" denotes a saturated straight- or branched-chain group containing from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, 2-butyl, t-butyl and the like. Preferred alkyl groups are groups with 1 - 4 carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "lower alkoxy" denotes a group wherein the alkyl residue is as defined above and which is attached via an oxygen atom.

As used herein, the term "lower alkyl substituted by halogen" denotes an alkyl group as defined above, wherein at least one hydrogen atom is replaced by halogen, for example CF_3, CHF_2, CH_2F, CH_2CF_3, $CH_2CF_2CF_3$ and the like.

The term "halogen" denotes chlorine, iodine, fluorine and bromine.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts" embraces salts with inorganic and organic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, methane-sulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid and the like.

Preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is phenyl, at least one of $R^1/R^{1'}$ is lower alkyl and R^2 is hydrogen, for example the following compounds

rac-4-(1-phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole

5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate or

4-[(R)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is phenyl, $R^1/R^{1'}$ and R^2 are hydrogen, for example the following compounds

4-(4-methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole; Detomidine

4-(2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-bromo-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2,6-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-benzyl-1H-imidazole

4-(2,3,5,6-tetramethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or

4-(2,6-dichloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.

4-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-[3-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole

4-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(4-benzyloxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(3-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is naphthyl, for example the following compounds
4-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole or
rac-4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is benzofuran-7-yl, for example the following compounds
4-(5-bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole or
4-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl-1-imidazole.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is dihydrobenzofuran-7yl, for example the compound
4-(2,3-dihydro-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is pyrazolyl.

Further preferred compounds of formula I for the above mentioned use are those, wherein Aryl is pyridinyl.

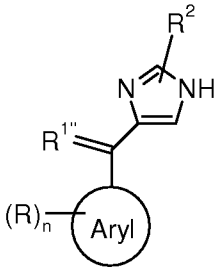
Preferred novel compounds of formula I are those, wherein Aryl is phenyl, at least one of $R^1/R^{1'}$ is lower alkyl and R^2 is hydrogen, for example the following compounds
rac-4-(1-phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole

rac-4-[1-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole or
4-[(R)-1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole.

Further preferred novel compounds of formula I are those, wherein Aryl is phenyl, $R^1/R^{1'}$ and R^2 are hydrogen, for example the following compounds
4-(4-methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-[3-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(4-benzyloxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(3-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.

The present compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be prepared by methods known in the art, for example, by processes described below, which process comprises

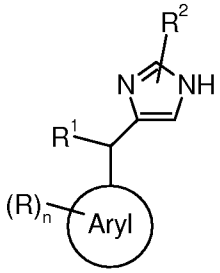
a) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



II

with Pd/C, H_2

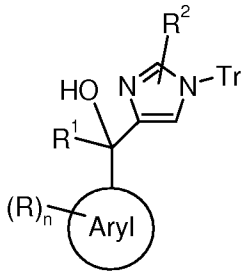
to a compound of formula



I-1

wherein $R^{1"}$ is an alkenyl group, R^1 is alkyl and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

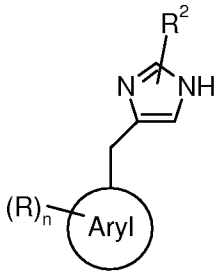
b) reducing a compound of formula



VII

with CF_3CO_2H and Et_3SiH

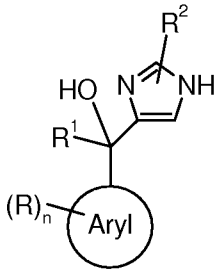
to a compound of formula



I-2

wherein R^1 is hydrogen, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

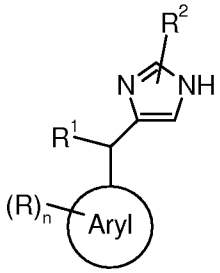
c) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



I-3

with Pd/C, H_2

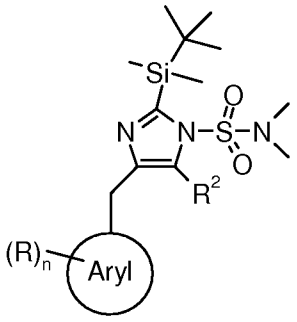
to a compound of formula



I-1

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

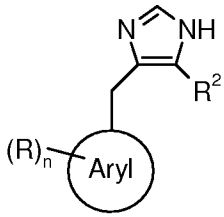
d) deprotecting a compound of formula



IV

with hydrochloric acid

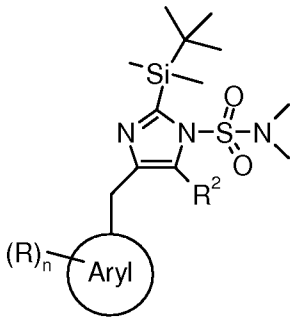
to a compound of formula



I-5

wherein R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

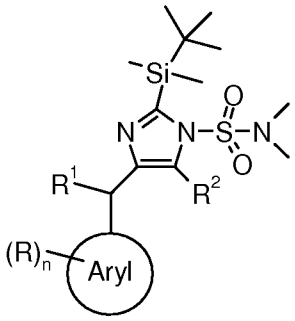
e) alkylating a compound of formula



IV

with R^1X

to a compound of formula

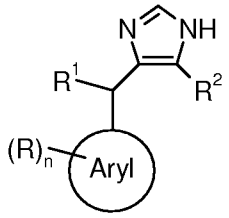


XVII

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, or benzyl optionally substituted by halogen, R, R^2 and n are as described above and X is halogen, followed by deprotection

with hydrochloric acid

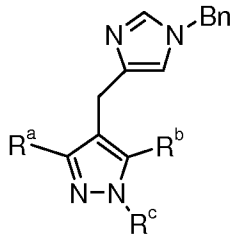
to a compound of formula



I-4

wherein R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

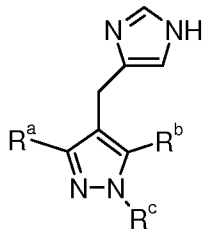
f) deprotecting a compound of formula



XII

with sodium in ammonia or by catalytic hydrogenation with Pd/C, H_2

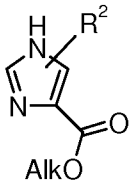
to a compound of formula



I-6

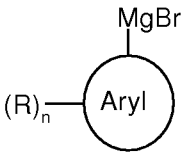
wherein R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl, or

g) reacting a compound of formula



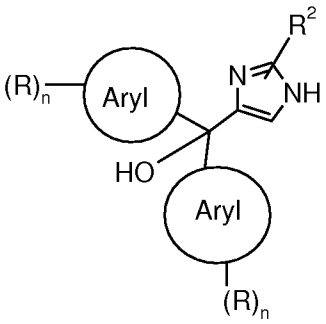
XIV

with two equivalents of a Grignard reagent of formula



IX

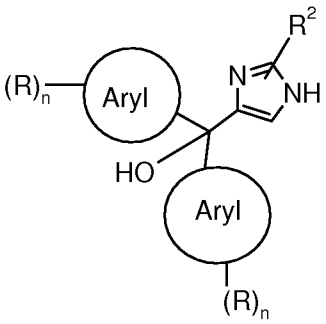
to a compound of formula



I-7

wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or phenyl and n is as described above, or

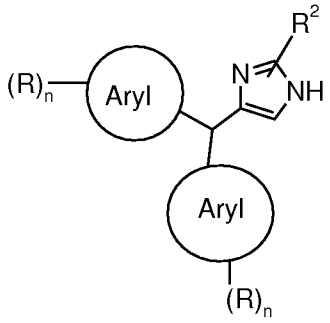
h) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



I-7

with Pd/C, H_2

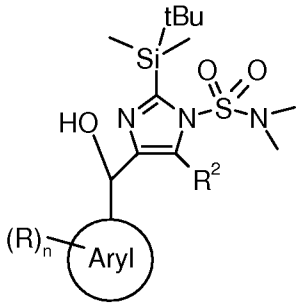
to a compound of formula



I-8

wherein R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or phenyl and n is as described above, or

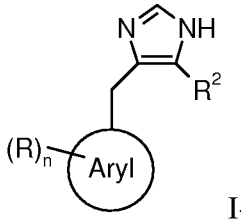
i) reducing a compound of formula



XV

with Pd/C, H_2 or with CF_3CO_2H and Et_3SiH

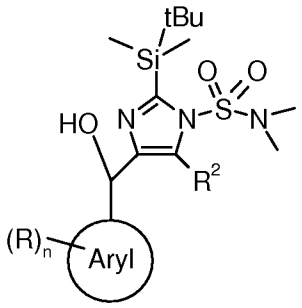
to a compound of formula



I-5

wherein R^1 is hydrogen, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

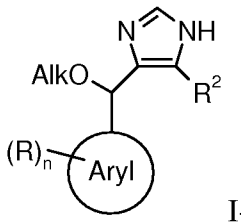
j) deprotecting a compound of formula



XV

with hydrochloric acid in the presence an alcohol of formula AlkOH

to a compound of formula



I-5

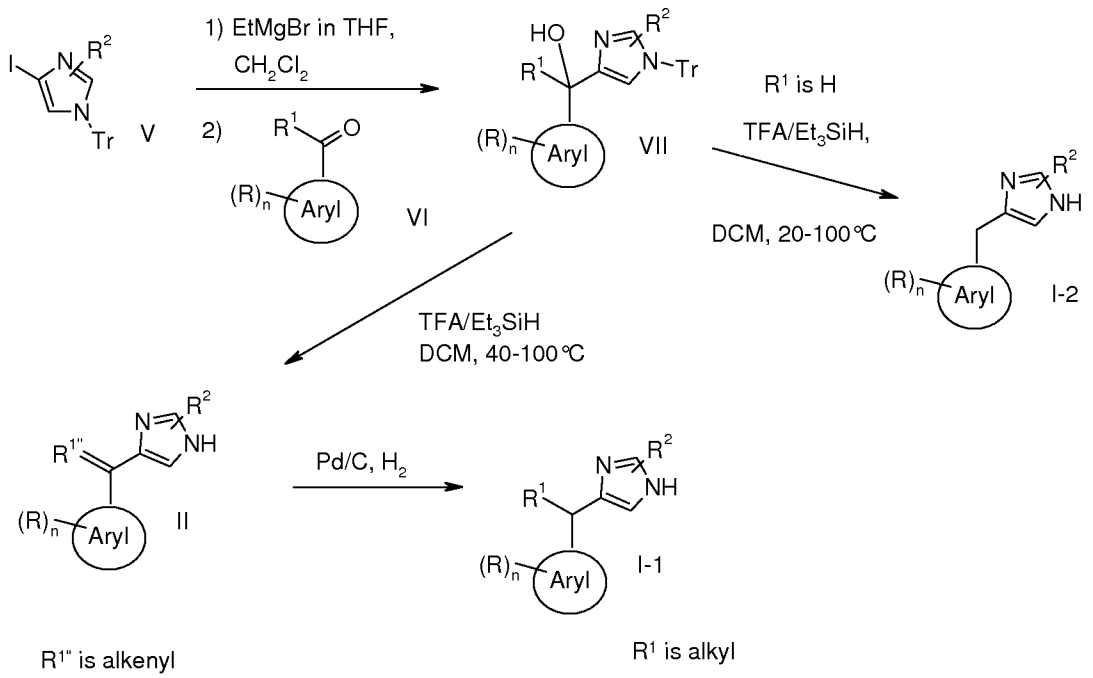
wherein AlkO is lower alkoxy, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, and, if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

The 4-imidazole derivatives are prepared in analogy to literature procedures following the pathways depicted in Schemes 1 to 6. The starting materials are either commercially available, are otherwise known in the chemical literature, or may be prepared in accordance with methods well known in the art.

PROCEDURE 1

Scheme 1

Preparation of compounds of formula I for R^1 being hydrogen or lower alkyl, optionally substituted by halogen, starting from a 4-iodoimidazole



Compounds of formula I-1 are obtained by reduction, preferably by a catalytic hydrogenation of the corresponding 4-(1-aryl-alkenyl)-1H-imidazole derivatives II. The catalytic hydrogenation is usually conducted in presence of Pd/C at ambient temperature and normal pressure in an appropriate solvent, preferably ethyl acetate.

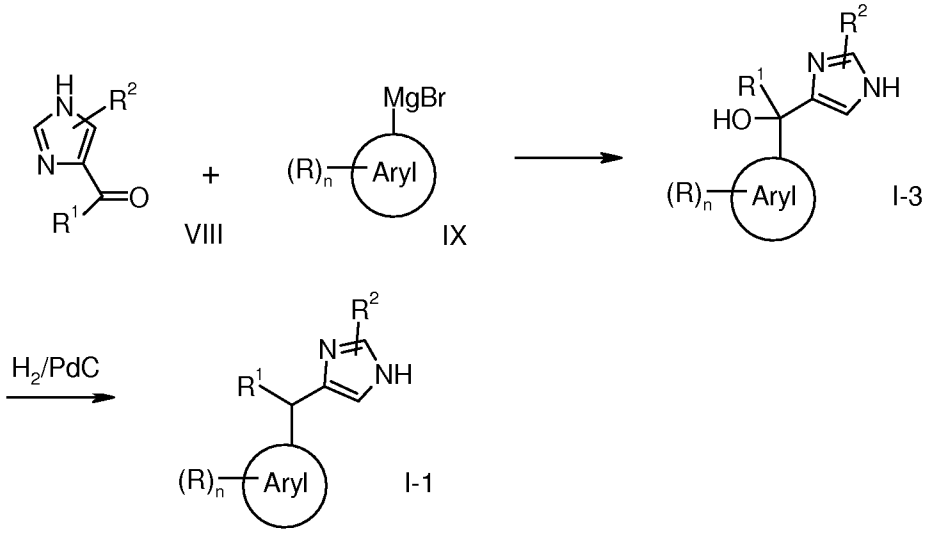
The 4-(1-aryl-alkenyl)-1H-imidazoles of formula II are prepared by dehydration and deprotection of corresponding 1-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula VII. Treatment of alcohol VII with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and triethylsilane in dichloromethane at elevated temperature provides the 4-alkenyl-imidazole. In the case where R^1 is hydrogen, it is also possible to obtain compounds of formula I-2 directly from compounds of formula VII, by treatment of alcohol VII with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and triethylsilane in dichloromethane at elevated temperature. The reaction may be carried out in a pressure tube in order that the reaction may be operated at temperatures between 20 °C and 100 °C.

1-(1H-Imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula VII are synthesized by reaction of the corresponding aryl ketones or aryl aldehydes of formula VI with 4-magnesio-N-trityl-midazole which is generated in situ from 4-iodo-N-trityl-imidazole V and an alkyl Grignard reagent, preferably ethyl magnesium bromide, in an organic solvent, preferably dichloromethane, at ambient temperature for 12 to 36 hours, preferably 16 to 20 hours, following methodology reported in *J. Org. Chem.* 1991, *56*, 5739-5740. The aryl ketones or aryl aldehydes of formula VI are commercially available, are otherwise known in the literature, or may be prepared by methods well known in the art.

PROCEDURE 2

Scheme 2

Preparation of compounds of formula I for R^1 being lower alkyl, starting from a 4-acyl-imidazole



R^1 is lower alkyl

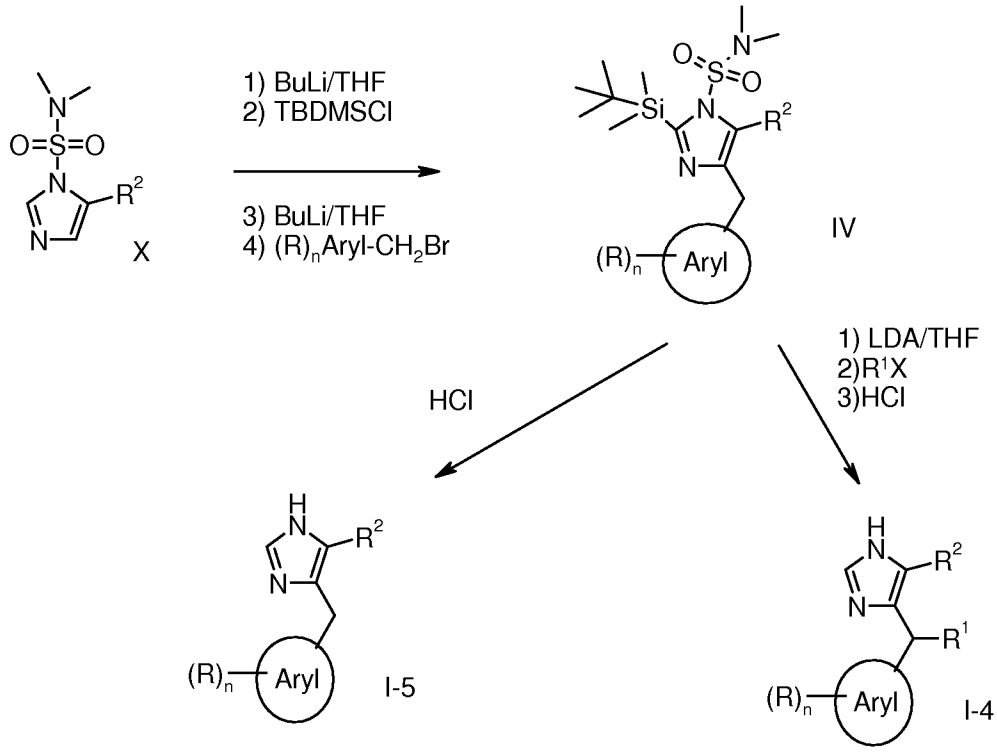
Compounds of formula I-1 are obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of 1-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula I-3. The catalytic hydrogenation is usually conducted in presence of Pd/C under pressure, usually 5 bar, in an appropriate organic solvent, preferably a lower alcohol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof, mixed with an acid, usually hydrochloric acid, at 20 °C to 100 °C, preferred 50 °C.

1-(1H-Imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula I-3 are prepared from a 4-acyl-imidazole VIII and an aryl Grignard reagent IX following literature known procedures.

PROCEDURE 3

Scheme 3

Preparation of compounds of formula I-4 and I-5 for $R^1/R^{1'}$ being hydrogen, lower alkyl phenyl or benzyl optionally substituted by halogen, starting from 1-(N,N-dimethyl-sulfamoyl)-imidazole



Compounds of formula I-5 and I-4 can be obtained by deprotection of 4-arylmethyl-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamides of formula IV by heating in diluted strong acid, preferred is 1M to 5M aqueous hydrochloric acid, to reflux temperature for a few hours.

4-Arylmethyl-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamides of formula IV with $R^1/R^{1'}$ = H can be deprotonated with a strong base, preferred is lithium diisopropyl amide, in an organic solvent, preferably tetrahydrofuran, and alkylated with halides R^1X wherein R^1 is lower alkyl or benzyl,optionally substituted by halogen, and X being Cl, Br or I.

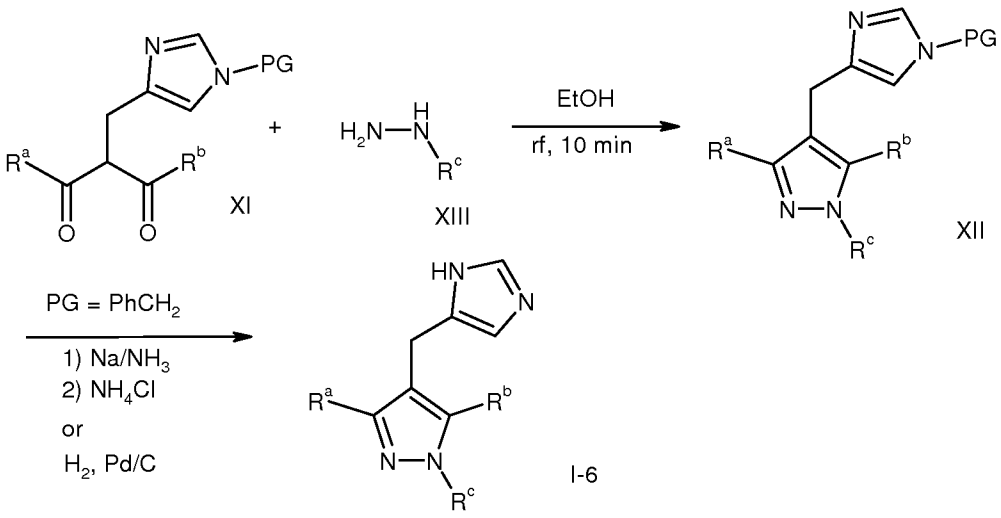
4-Arylmethyl-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamides of formula IV are synthesized by reaction of an appropriately substituted arylmethyl halide, preferably a bromide, with 4-lithio-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide which is prepared from 1-(N,N-dimethyl-sulfamoyl)-imidazole X in two steps: a) deprotonation with n-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran followed by addition of tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride which furnishes 2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-

imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide; b) n-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran which provides 4-lithio-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide.

PROCEDURE 4

Scheme 4

Preparation of pyrazole derivatives of formula I-6



PG: Benzyl or other groups compatible with the synthesis

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, alkyl or phenyl.

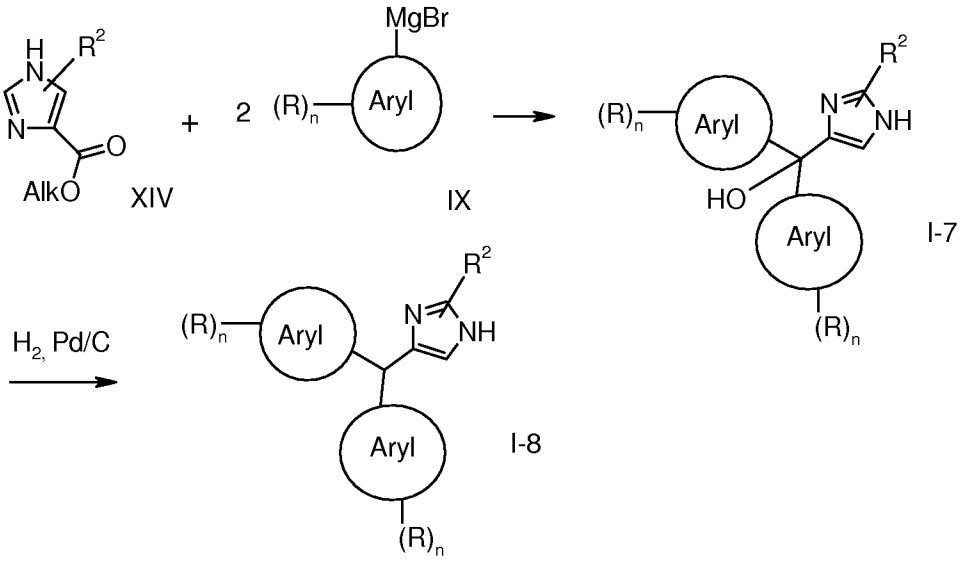
Pyrazole derivatives of formula XII may be prepared by condensation of a hydrazine derivative of formula XIII with a β-dicarbonyl compound of formula XI bearing at the α-carbon a 1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-4(or -5)-ylmethyl residue. The β-dicarbonyl compounds may be prepared following procedures known in the art.

Debenzylation of the pyrazole derivative of formula XII may be performed either by catalytic hydrogenation or with sodium in liquid ammonia to afford the deprotected compounds of formula 1-6. The catalytic hydrogenation is usually conducted in presence of Pd/C under normal conditions or pressure, usually 3 to 100 bar, in an appropriate organic solvent, preferably a lower alcohol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof, mixed with an acid, usually hydrochloric acid, at 20 °C to 120 °C, preferred 50 °C to 100 °C.

PROCEDURE 5

Scheme 5

Preparation of compounds of formula I for R^1 being hydrogen or hydroxy and $R^{1'}$ being phenyl, optionally substituted by halogen, starting from an imidazole-4-carboxylic ester



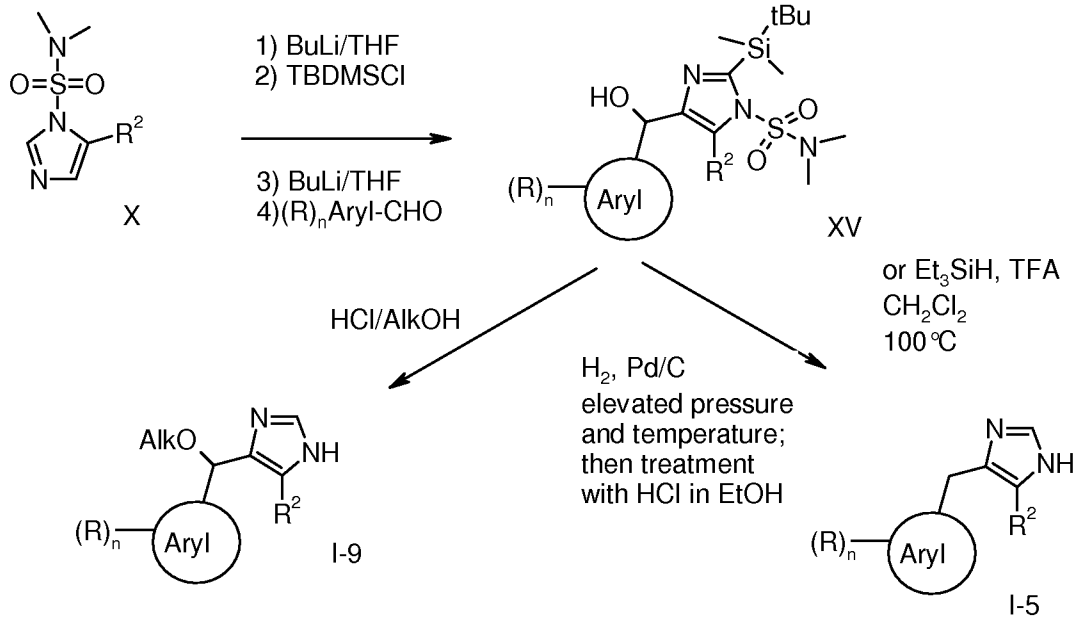
Compounds of formula I-8 may be obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of 1-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula I-7. The catalytic hydrogenation is usually conducted in presence of Pd/C under pressure, usually 100 bar, in an appropriate organic solvent, preferably a lower alcohol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof, mixed with an acid, usually hydrochloric acid, at 20 °C to 120 °C, preferred 100 °C.

1-(1H-Imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula I-7 may be prepared from an imidazole-4-carboxylic ester XIV and an aryl Grignard reagent IX following procedures known in the literature.

PROCEDURE 6

Scheme 6

Preparation of compounds of formula I-5 for R^1 being hydrogen or I-9 for R^1 being alkoxy, starting from a protected imidazole compound



4-Arylmethyl-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamides of formula XV may be synthesized by reaction of an appropriately substituted aryl aldehyde with 4-lithio-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide which may be prepared *in situ* from 1-(N,N-dimethyl-sulfamoyl)-imidazole derivative X in two steps: a) deprotonation with n-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran followed by addition of tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride which furnishes 2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide; b) n-butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran which provides 4-lithio-2-tert-butyl-dimethylsilanyl-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide. The required aryl aldehydes are either commercially available, are otherwise known in the literature, or may be prepared by methods well known in the art.

Compounds of formula I-9 are obtained by deprotection of XV by heating in alcohol/ hydrochloric acid mixtures for a few hours.

Compounds of formula I-5 can be obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of 1-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-aryl-alkanols of formula XV. The catalytic hydrogenation is usually conducted in presence of Pd/C under pressure, usually 100 bar, in an appropriate organic solvent, preferably a lower alcohol or ethyl acetate or a mixture thereof at 20 °C to 100 °C,

preferred 100 °C. Subsequently , deprotection is effected by treatment with HCl in EtOH at 20°C to 100°C, preferentially 100°C. Alternatively, it is also possible to obtain the compounds of formula I-5 by treatment of the alcohols XV with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and triethylsilane in dichloromethane at elevated temperature. The reaction may be carried out in a pressure tube in order that the reaction may be operated at temperatures between 50 °C and 100 °C, preferably at 100 °C.

Isolation and purification of the compounds

Isolation and purification of the compounds and intermediates described herein can be effected, if desired, by any suitable separation or purification procedure such as, for example, filtration, extraction, crystallization, column chromatography, thin-layer chromatography, thick-layer chromatography, preparative low or high-pressure liquid chromatography or a combination of these procedures. Specific illustrations of suitable separation and isolation procedures can be had by reference to the preparations and examples herein below. However, other equivalent separation or isolation procedures could, of course, also be used. Racemic mixtures of chiral compounds of formula I can be separated using chiral HPLC.

Salts of compounds of formula I

The compounds of formula I are basic and may be converted to a corresponding acid addition salt. The conversion is accomplished by treatment with at least a stoichiometric amount of an appropriate acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. Typically, the free base is dissolved in an inert organic solvent such as diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, chloroform, ethanol or methanol and the like, and the acid added in a similar solvent. The temperature is maintained between 0 °C and 50 °C. The resulting salt precipitates spontaneously or may be brought out of solution with a less polar solvent.

The acid addition salts of the basic compounds of formula I may be converted to the corresponding free bases by treatment with at least a stoichiometric equivalent of a suitable base such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and the like.

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically usable addition salts possess valuable pharmacological properties. Specifically, it has been found that the compounds of the present invention have a good affinity to the trace amine associated receptors (TAARs), especially TAAR1.

The compounds were investigated in accordance with the test given hereinafter.

Materials and Methods

Construction of TAAR expression plasmids and stably transfected cell lines

For the construction of expression plasmids the coding sequences of human, rat and mouse TAAR 1 were amplified from genomic DNA essentially as described by Lindemann et al. [14]. The Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Roche Diagnostics) was used with 1.5 mM Mg^{2+} and purified PCR products were cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO cloning vector (Invitrogen) following the instructions of the manufacturer. PCR products were subcloned into the pIRESneo2 vector (BD Clontech, Palo Alto, California), and expression vectors were sequence verified before introduction in cell lines.

HEK293 cells (ATCC # CRL-1573) were cultured essentially as described Lindemann et al. (2005). For the generation of stably transfected cell lines HEK293 cells were transfected with the pIRESneo2 expression plasmids containing the TAAR coding sequences (described above) with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) according to the instructions of the manufacturer, and 24 hrs post transfection the culture medium was supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418 (Sigma, Buchs, Switzerland). After a culture period of about 10 d clones were isolated, expanded and tested for responsiveness to trace amines (all compounds purchased from Sigma) with the cAMP Biotrak Enzyme immunoassay (EIA) System (Amersham) following the non-acetylation EIA procedure provided by the manufacturer. Monoclonal cell lines which displayed a stable EC_{50} for a culture period of 15 passages were used for all subsequent studies.

Membrane preparation and radioligand binding

Cells at confluence were rinsed with ice-cold phosphate buffered saline without Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} containing 10 mM EDTA and pelleted by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C. The pellet was then washed twice with ice-cold phosphate buffered saline and cell pellet was frozen immediately by immersion in liquid nitrogen and stored until use at -80 °C. Cell pellet was then suspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM), pH 7.4 containing 10 mM EDTA, and homogenized with a Polytron (PT 3000, Kinematica) at 10,000 rpm

for 10 s. The homogenate was centrifuged at 48,000×*g* for 30 min at 4 °C and the pellet resuspended in 20 ml HEPES-NaOH (20 mM), pH 7.4 containing 0.1 mM EDTA (buffer A), and homogenized with a Polytron at 10,000 rpm for 10 s. The homogenate was then centrifuged at 48,000×*g* for 30 min at 4 °C and the pellet resuspended in 20 ml buffer A, and homogenized with a Polytron at 10,000 rpm for 10 s. Protein concentration was determined by the method of Pierce (Rockford, IL). The homogenate was then centrifuged at 48,000×*g* for 10 min at 4 °C, resuspended in HEPES-NaOH (20 mM), pH 7.0 including $MgCl_2$ (10 mM) and $CaCl_2$ g protein per ml and (2 mM) (buffer B) at 200 homogenized with a Polytron at 10,000 rpm for 10 s.

Binding assay was performed at 4 °C in a final volume of 1 ml, and with an incubation time of 30 min. The radioligand [^{3}H]-rac-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)-2-imidazoline was used at a concentration equal to the calculated K_d value of 60 nM to give a bound at around 0.1 % of the total added radioligand concentration, and a specific binding which represented approximately 70 – 80 % of the total binding. Non-specific binding was defined as the amount of [^{3}H]-rac-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)-2-imidazoline bound in the presence of the appropriate unlabelled ligand (10µM). Competing ligands were tested in a wide range of concentrations (10 pM – 30 µM). The final dimethylsulphoxide concentration in the assay was 2%, and it did not affect radioligand binding. Each experiment was performed in duplicate. All incubations were terminated by rapid filtration through UniFilter-96 plates (Packard Instrument Company) and glass filter GF/C, pre-soaked for at least 2 h in polyethylenimine 0.3%, and using a Filtermate 96 Cell Harvester (Packard Instrument Company). The tubes and filters were then washed 3 times with 1 ml aliquots of cold buffer B. Filters were not dried and soaked in Ultima gold (45 µl/well, Packard Instrument Company) and bound radioactivity was counted by a TopCount Microplate Scintillation Counter (Packard Instrument Company).

The preferred compounds show on mouseTAAR1 a Ki value in the range of 0.003 – 0.050 µM, as shown in the table below.

Example	Ki	Example	Ki	Example	Ki	Example	Ki
1	0.049	20	0.018	41	0.0461	67	0.0276
2	0.012	25	0.043	46	0.0078	69	0.0026

4	0.028	26	0.010	49	0.0009	70	0.0038
5	0.036	27	0.034	50	0.0202	71	0.0391
6	0.022	29	0.004	51	0.0093	72	0.0127
7	0.032	30	0.020	572	0.0056	73	0.0117
12	0.019	31	0.016	57	0.0108	74	0.0037
14	0.004	33	0.003	58	0.0098	78	0.0179
15	0.019	39	0.029	60	0.0276	79	0.0056
17	0.011	40	0.003	61	0.0115	80	0.0139

The compounds of formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. The pharmaceutical preparations can be administered orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. The administration can, however, also be effected rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions.

The compounds of formula I can be processed with pharmaceutically inert, inorganic or organic carriers for the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acids or its salts and the like can be used, for example, as such carriers for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like. Depending on the nature of the active substance no carriers are however usually required in the case of soft gelatine capsules. Suitable carriers for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, glycerol, vegetable oil and the like. Suitable carriers for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats, semi-liquid or liquid polyols and the like.

The pharmaceutical preparations can, moreover, contain preservatives, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, flavorants, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, masking agents or antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances.

Medicaments containing a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a therapeutically inert carrier are also an object of the present invention, as is a process for their production, which comprises bringing one or more compounds of formula I and/or pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and, if desired, one or more other therapeutically valuable substances into a galenical administration form together with one or more therapeutically inert carriers.

The most preferred indications in accordance with the present invention are those, which include disorders of the central nervous system, for example the treatment or prevention of depression, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

The dosage can vary within wide limits and will, of course, have to be adjusted to the individual requirements in each particular case. In the case of oral administration the dosage for adults can vary from about 0.01 mg to about 1000 mg per day of a compound of general formula I or of the corresponding amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The daily dosage may be administered as single dose or in divided doses and, in addition, the upper limit can also be exceeded when this is found to be indicated.

Tablet Formulation (Wet Granulation)

Item	Ingredients	mg/tablet			
		5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500 mg
1.	Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
2.	Lactose Anhydrous DTG	125	105	30	150
3.	Sta-Rx 1500	6	6	6	30
4.	Microcrystalline Cellulose	30	30	30	150
5.	Magnesium Stearate	1	1	1	1
	Total	167	167	167	831

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Mix items 1, 2, 3 and 4 and granulate with purified water.
2. Dry the granules at 50°C.
3. Pass the granules through suitable milling equipment.
4. Add item 5 and mix for three minutes; compress on a suitable press.

Capsule Formulation

Item	Ingredients	mg/capsule			
		5 mg	25 mg	100 mg	500 mg
1.	Compound of formula I	5	25	100	500
2.	Hydrous Lactose	159	123	148	---
3.	Corn Starch	25	35	40	70
4.	Talc	10	15	10	25
5.	Magnesium Stearate	1	2	2	5
	Total	200	200	300	600

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Mix items 1, 2 and 3 in a suitable mixer for 30 minutes.
2. Add items 4 and 5 and mix for 3 minutes.
3. Fill into a suitable capsule.

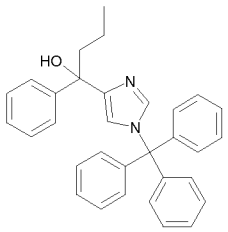
Experimental

The following examples illustrate the invention but are not intended to limit its scope.

Example 1

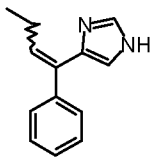
rac-4-(1-Phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole

a) rac-1-Phenyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-butan-1-ol



To a solution of 200 mg (0.46 mmol) 4-iodo-1-trityl-imidazole in 3 ml anhydrous dichloromethane was added at ambient temperature 0.16 ml (0.48 mmol) 3M ethyl magnesium bromide in diethyl ether. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour then a solution of 55 mg (0.37 mmol) 1-phenyl-butan-1-one in 0.1 ml anhydrous dichloromethane was added in one portion and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (5 ml) was then added to the reaction mixture and the whole was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 5 ml). The organic phase was washed with water (3 x 5 ml) then brine (3 x 5 ml), dried over $MgSO_4$, concentrated and purified by preparative HPLC to give 90 mg rac-1-phenyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-butan-1-ol as colourless oil: MS (ISP): 459.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$); ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 0.80 (3H, t, CH_3), 1.30 (2H, m), 2.05 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.45 (1H, s, br, OH), 6.70 (1H, s), 7.05-7.45 (21H, m).

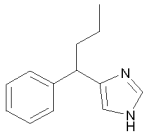
b) (E/Z-)-4-(1-Phenyl-but-1-enyl)-1H-imidazole



To a solution of 81 mg (0.182 mmol) rac-1-phenyl-1-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-butan-1-ol in 10 ml trifluoroacetic acid/dichloromethane (1:1) were added 85 mg triethyl silane (115μl, 0.79 mmol) at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 16 hours and monitored by HPLC. Once all the starting material had been consumed, the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness. The residue obtained was dissolved in dichloromethane and extracted with 1M HCl (3 x 10 ml). The aqueous phase was combined, washed with dichloromethane (10 ml) then neutralised to pH 7 with 1M NaOH and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 ml). The combined organic phase was

washed with brine (3 x 10 ml), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give 33 mg (98%) (E/Z-)-4-(1-phenyl-but-1-enyl)-1H-imidazole as colourless oil that did not require further purification. LC @215 nm, Rt 1.07 & 1.09 (E and Z isomers): 95%; MS (ISP): 199.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$); ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, E and Z isomers): 0.85-1.10 (2H, t, CH_3 and 1H, t, CH_3). 2.00-2.30 (1.4H, m, CH_2 and 0.6H, m, CH_2), 5.95 (1H, t), 7.00 (1H, s), 7.15-7.40 (5H, m), 7.55 (1H, s).

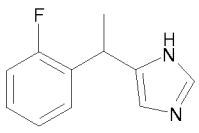
c) rac-4-(1-Phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole



A solution of 33 mg (0.18 mmol) (E/Z-)-4-(1-phenyl-but-1-enyl)-1H-imidazole in 5 ml ethyl acetate was added to 10 mg 10% Pd/C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The nitrogen atmosphere was evacuated and replaced with hydrogen and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at ambient temperature and monitored by HPLC until all starting material was consumed. The hydrogen atmosphere was replaced with nitrogen and the reaction mixture was filtered through celite®. The celite®was then washed with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 ml). The filtrate was evaporated and the residue obtained was re-dissolved in 5 ml dichloromethane and extracted with 1M HCl (3 x 5 ml). The aqueous phase was combined and washed with dichloromethane (5 ml) then was neutralised to pH 7 with 1M NaOH and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 5 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (3 x 5 ml), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give the crude alkane as an oil. The alkane was purified by preparative HPLC to give 8 mg, (22%) rac-4-(1-phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole as a colourless solid. LC @215 nm; Rt 1.21: 100%, MS (ISP): 201.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$); ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 0.90 (3H, t, CH_3), 1.10 (2H, m, CH_2), 2.00 (2H, m, CH_2), 3.97 (1H, t), 6.89 (1H, s), 7.15-7.35 (5H, m), 7.97 (1H, s) 9.45 (1H, s, br, NH).

Example 2

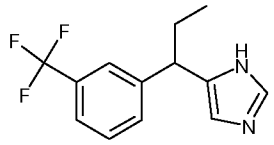
rac-4-[1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



rac-4-[1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared from 1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 191.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 3

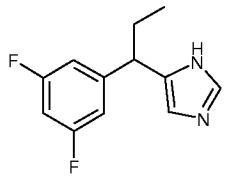
rac-4-[1-(3-Trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole



rac-4-[1-(3-Trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared from 1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-propan-1-one following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 255.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 4

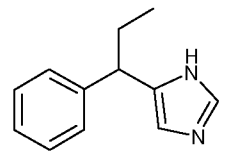
rac-4-[1-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole



rac-4-[1-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared from 1-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-propan-1-one following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 223.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 5

rac-4-(1-Phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole



Route A (PROCEDURE 1):

rac-4-(1-Phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared from propiophenone following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 187.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Route B (PROCEDURE 3):

a) To a solution of 0.30 g (1.71 mmol) 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-imidazole in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran were added 1.2 ml (1.88 mmol) of a 1.6M butyl lithium solution in hexane at -75°C. After stirring for 15 min 0.30 g (2 mmol) tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride was added at -75°C and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The mixture was cooled down again to -75°C and 1.2 ml (1.88 mmol) of a 1.6M butyl

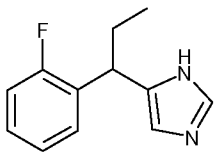
lithium solution in hexane were added. After stirring for 30 min 0.36 g (2.14 mmol) benzylbromide was added at -75°C and the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature overnight. The mixture was partitioned between water and dichloromethane, re-extracted with dichloromethane and the combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and evaporated.

b) For the α-alkylation step an amount of 400 mg (1.05 mmol) of the residue was dissolved in 3 ml tetrahydrofuran and added drop-wise to a freshly prepared solution of lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran (from 0.72 ml 1.6M BuLi and 0.128 mg diisopropylamine). After stirring for 1 h at -75°C, 0.197 g (1.26 mmol) ethyl iodide was added, and stirring was continued overnight at ambient temperature. Saturated NH_4Cl solution was added to quench the reaction. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 times) and the combined organic extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate 2:1) to yield 155 mg (36%) 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide as colourless oil.

c) To remove protecting groups the amount of 155 mg (0.38 mmol) 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide was dissolved in 10 ml 1.5N hydrochloric acid and refluxed for 1h. The cooled solution was adjusted to pH > 8 with 25% aqueous ammonia and the solution was extracted with dichloromethane (2 times). The combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol/aqueous conc. ammonia = 90:10:1) to yield 71 mg (99%) rac-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole as off-white solid: MS (ISP): 187.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 6

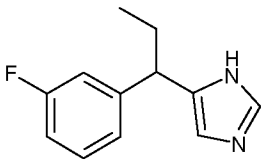
rac-4-[1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole



rac-4-[1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared from 1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-propan-1-one following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 205.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 7

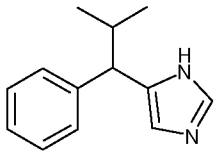
rac-4-[1-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole



rac-4-[1-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole was prepared from 1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-propan-1-one following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 205.1 ($(M+H)^{+}$).

Example 8

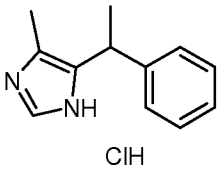
rac-4-(2-Methyl-1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole



rac-4-(2-Methyl-1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared from 2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one following the procedure described for Example 1): colourless powder; MS (ISP): 201.0 ($(M+H)^{+}$).

Example 9

rac-4-Methyl-5-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole



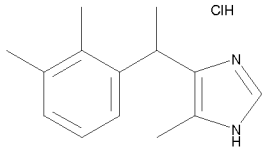
ClH

A 3.0 M solution of phenyl-magnesium bromide (1.3 ml, 4 mmol) in ether was added to a solution of 0.25 g (2.0 mmol) 4-acetyl-5-methyl-imidazole in 20 ml dry tetrahydrofuran at ambient temperature. The mixture was refluxed for 2 h. The solvents are evaporated and the organics are extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol 95:5) to yield a product mainly containing 1-(5-methyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-1-phenyl-ethanol. This product was dissolved in 20 ml ethanol/ethyl acetate (1:1) and 0.5 ml of 10M hydrochloric acid was added. The mixture was hydrogenated (5% Pd/C; 0.07 g; 4 bar H_2, 50°C) for 4 h. Then the mixture was filtered through celite®, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was partitioned between an

aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated to yield a yellow oil that was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol 95:5). To the amine an equimolar amount of hydrochloric acid in ethanol (5M) was added. By dilution with ether 4-methyl-5-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole hydrochloride precipitated as a colourless solid that was filtered off (45 mg, 12%); MS (EI): 186.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$), 171.1 ((($M-CH_3$)$^{+\cdot}$), 100%).

Example 10

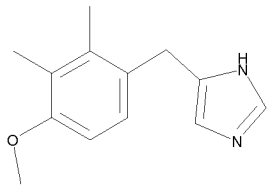
rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-5-methyl-1H-imidazole hydrochloride or tautomer



rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-5-methyl-1H-imidazole hydrochloride was obtained in comparable yield following the procedure described for Example 9 using 2,3-dimethylphenyl-magnesium bromide instead of phenylmagnesium bromide. MS (EI): 214.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$), 199.1 ((($M-CH_3$)$^{+\cdot}$), 100%) .

Example 11

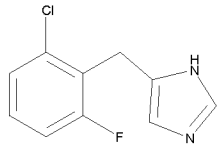
4-(4-Methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



4-(4-Methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole, MS (ISP): 217.2 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 4-methoxy-2,3-dimethylbenzyl chloride instead of benzyl bromide directly followed by deprotection step c).

Example 12

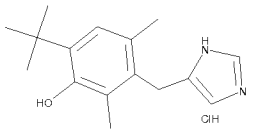
4-(2-Chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



4-(2-Chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole, MS (ISP): 210.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide directly followed by deprotection step c).

Example 13

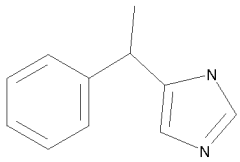
6-tert-Butyl-3-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-2,4-dimethyl-phenol hydrochloride



The title compound, MS (ISP): 259.2 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-benzyl chloride instead of benzyl bromide directly followed by deprotection step c).

Example 14

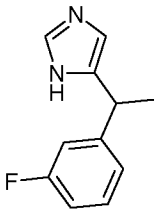
rac-4-(1-Phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (EI): 172.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$), 157.1 ($((M-CH_3)^{+\cdot}$), 100%) was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step b) methyl iodide instead of ethyl iodide.

Example 15

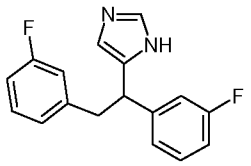
rac-4-[1-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (ISP): 191.1 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 3-fluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide and in step b) methyl iodide instead of ethyl iodide.

Example 16

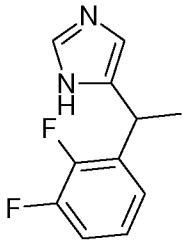
rac-4-[1,2-Bis-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (ISP): 285.0 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 3-fluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzylbromide and in step b) 3-fluorobenzyl bromide instead of ethyl iodide.

Example 17

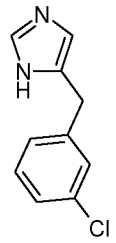
rac-4-[1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (EI): 208.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$) was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 2,3-difluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide and in step b) methyl iodide instead of ethyl iodide.

Example 18

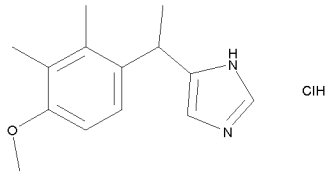
4-(3-Chloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (ISP): 193.4 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 3-chlorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide directly followed by deprotection step c).

Example 19

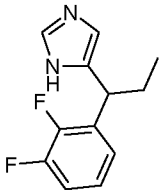
rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-4-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole hydrochloride



The title compound, MS (ISP): 230.2 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 2,3-dimethyl-4-methoxybenzyl chloride instead of benzyl bromide and in step b) methyl iodide instead of ethyl iodide.

Example 20

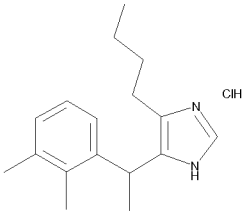
rac-4-[1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (EI): 222.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$), 193.1 ((($M-C_2H_5)^{+\cdot}$), 100%) was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 2,3-difluoro-benzyl chloride instead of benzyl bromide.

Example 21

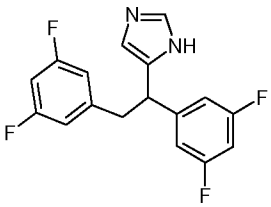
rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]- 5-butyl-1H-imidazole hydrochloride or tautomer



The title compound, MS (ISP): 257.2 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 9 using 2,3-dimethyl-phenylmagnesium bromide instead of phenylmagnesium bromide and 4-acetyl-5-butylimidazole instead of 4-acetyl-5-methylimidazole.

Example 22

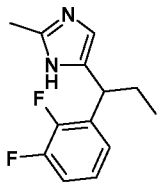
rac-4-[1,2-Bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



The title compound, MS (ISP): 321.1 ($M+H^+$), was obtained in comparable yield analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using in step a) 3,5-difluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide and in step b) 3,5-difluorobenzyl bromide instead of ethyl iodide.

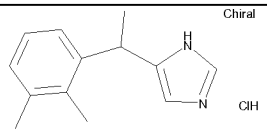
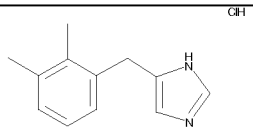
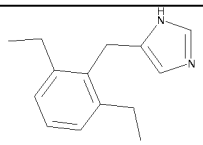
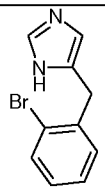
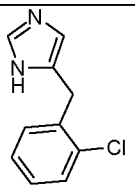
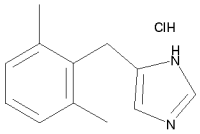
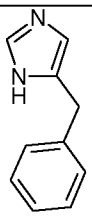
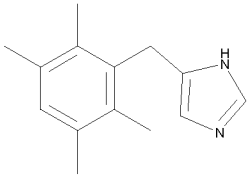
Example 23

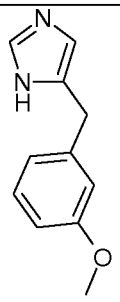
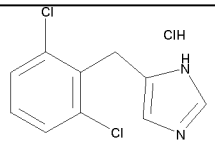
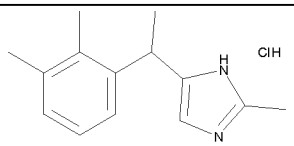
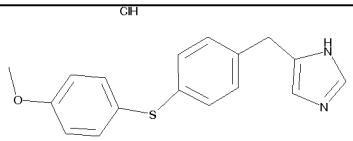
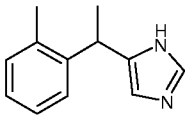
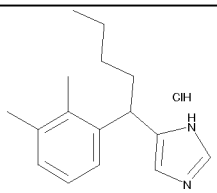
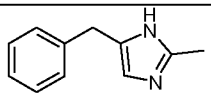
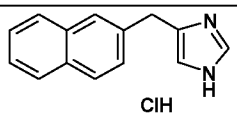
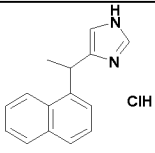
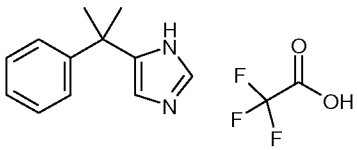
rac-5-[1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazole or tautomer

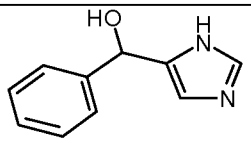
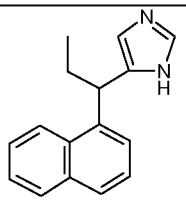


The title compound, MS (EI): 236.1 ($M^{+\cdot}$), 207.1 ($((M-C_2H_5)^{+\cdot}$), 100%) was obtained analogous to the procedure described for Example 5 Route B using 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-2-methyl-imidazole instead of 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-imidazole and 2,3-difluorobenzyl bromide instead of benzyl bromide in step a).

Known compounds:

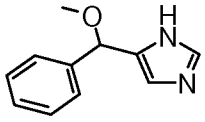
Example No.	Structure	Name
24		(S)-4-[1-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)ethyl]-1H-imidazole; Dexmedetomidine
25		4-(2,3-Dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole; Detomidine
26		4-(2,6-Diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
27		4-(2-Bromo-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
28		4-(2-Chloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
29		4-(2,6-Dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
30		4-Benzyl-1H-imidazole
31		4-(2,3,5,6-Tetramethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

32		4-(3-Methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
33		4-(2,6-Dichloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
34		rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazole or tautomer
35		4-[4-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-sulfanyl]-benzyl]-1H-imidazole
36		rac-4-[1-(2-Methyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
37		rac-4-[1-(2,3-Dimethyl-phenyl)-pentyl]-1H-imidazole
38		4-Benzyl-2-methyl-1H-imidazole or tautomer
39		4-Naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
40		rac-4-(1-Naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
41		5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate

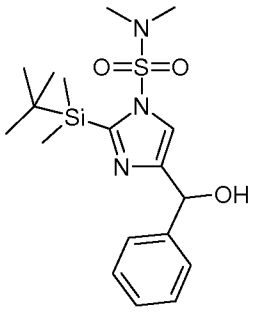
42		(3H-Imidazol-4-yl)-phenyl-methanol
43		4-(1-Naphthalen-1-yl-propyl)-1H-imidazole

Example 44

rac-5-(Methoxy-phenyl-methyl)-1H-imidazole



a) 2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(hydroxy-phenyl-methyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



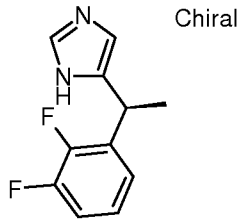
To a solution of 0.30 g (1.71 mmol) 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-imidazole in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran were added 1.2 ml (1.88 mmol) of a 1.6M butyl lithium solution in hexane at -75°C. After stirring for 15 min 0.30 g (2 mmol) tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride was added at -75°C and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The mixture was cooled down again to -75°C and 1.2 ml (1.88 mmol) of a 1.6M butyl lithium solution in hexane were added. After stirring for 30 min 0.22 ml (2.14 mmol) benzaldehyde was added at -75°C and the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature overnight. The mixture was partitioned between water and dichloromethane, re-extracted with dichloromethane and the combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and evaporated to yield 0.73 g of an yellow oil, that was used directly in the next step, MS (EI): 338.1 ($(M\text{-}tBu)^{+\cdot}$).

b) rac-5-(Methoxy-phenyl-methyl)-1H-imidazole

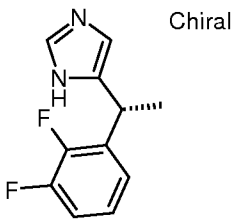
A gentle stream of HCl gas was bubbled through a refluxing solution of 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(hydroxy-phenyl-methyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (0.2 g, 0.51 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) for 1 hour. The solvent was evaporated and sodium hydroxide solution was added. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (2 times). The combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol/aqueous conc. ammonia = 90:10:1) to yield 25 mg (26%) of rac-5-(hydroxy-phenyl-methyl)-1H-imidazole, MS (EI): 174.1 ($(M^{+\cdot})$ and 5 mg (5%) of rac-5-(methoxy-phenyl-methyl)-1H-imidazole as colourless oil: MS (ISP): 189.1 $((M+H)^{+\cdot})$.

Example 45 and 46

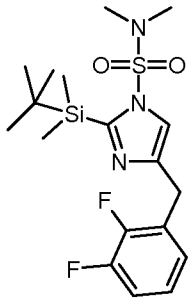
4-[(S)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole and 4-[(R)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole



and



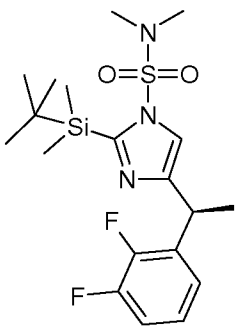
a) 2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(2,3-difluoro-benzyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



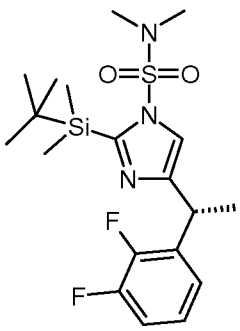
To a solution of 4.2 g (14.5 mmol) 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide in 50 ml tetrahydrofuran were added 10.9 ml (17.4 mmol) of a 1.6M butyl lithium solution in hexane at -75°C. After stirring for 20 min 3.6 g (17.4 mmol) 2,3-difluorobenzylbromide was added at -75°C and the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature overnight. The mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate, re-extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$,

filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to yield 3.0g (49%) of 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(2,3-difluoro-benzyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide as a light yellow solid; MS (ISP): 416.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

b) (-)- and (+)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



and



An amount of 2.9 g (7.0 mmol) of 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-(2,3-difluoro-benzyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide was dissolved in 30 ml tetrahydrofuran and added drop-wise to a freshly prepared solution of lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran (from 6.54 ml 1.6M BuLi and 1.06 g diisopropylamine). After stirring for 1 h at -75°C, 1.14 g (8.0 mmol) methyl iodide was added, and stirring was continued overnight at ambient temperature. Water was added to quench the reaction. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 times) and the combined organic extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/ethyl acetate 4:1) to yield 2.47 g of rac-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (MS (ISP): 430.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$), light yellow oil). This material was separated by chiral column chromatography (Chiral OD, isopropanol/heptane = 2:98) to yield 0.785 g (26%) of (+)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide and 0.946 g (32%) of (+)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide.

c) 4-[(S)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole and 4-[(R)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole

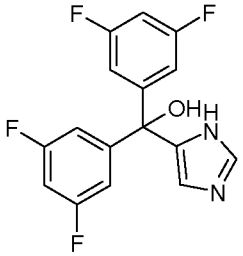
(+)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (350 mg, 0.81 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml 1.5N hydrochloric acid and refluxed for 1h. The cooled solution was adjusted to pH > 8 with

25% aqueous ammonia and the solution was extracted with dichloromethane (2 times). The combined organic layers are dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol/aqueous conc. ammonia = 90:10:1) to yield 80 mg (47%) of 4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole (Enantiomer 1) as off-white solid: MS (ISP): 208.9 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$), chiral HPLC (Reprosil Chiral-NR; heptane/ethanol=90:10): t_R = 9.9 min.

4-[1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole (Enantiomer 2) was obtained by the same procedure from (-)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide in 73% yield; colourless oil, MS (ISP): 208.9 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$), chiral HPLC (Reprosil Chiral-NR; heptane/ethanol=90:10): t_R = 11.1 min.

Example 47

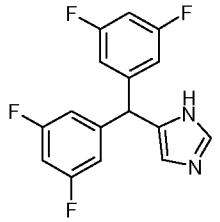
Bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



Methyl 4-imidazolecarboxylate 0.80 g (6.34 mmol) was placed in a flask and under argon 50 ml (25 mmol) of a 0.5M 3,5-difluorophenylmagnesium bromide solution in tetrahydrofuran were added. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours and then most of the solvent was evaporated. Water was added with cooling, and the mixture was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, heptane/ethyl acetate 8:2) to yield 1.5 g (73%) of bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol as a white solid; MS (ISP): 305.1 ($(M-OH)^{+\cdot}$); 323.4 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 48

4-[Bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-methyl]-1H-imidazole

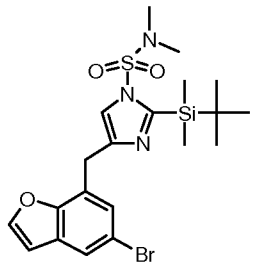


Bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol (0.5 g, 1.55 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml ethanol and 0.66 ml of 12M hydrochloric acid was added. The mixture was hydrogenated (5% Pd/C; 0.07 g; 100 bar H_2, 100°C) for 20 h. Then the mixture was filtered through celite®, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was partitioned between an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate) to yield 0.2 g (42%) of 4-[bis-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-methyl]-1H-imidazole as a white solid; MS (ISP): 307.1 $((M+H)^{+\cdot})$.

Example 49

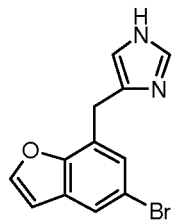
4-(5-Bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole

a) 4-(5-Bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



4-(5-Bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide was prepared in analogy to Example 5 (Route B, step a), using 5-bromo-7-bromomethyl-benzofuran instead of benzyl bromide: light yellow amorphous solid; MS (ISP): 500.0 $((M+H)^{+\cdot})$.

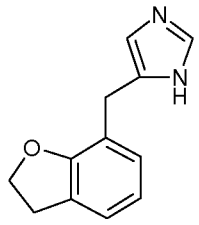
b) 4-(5-Bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole



4-(5-Bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole was prepared in analogy to Example 5 (Route B, step c) from 4-(5-bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide: white solid; MS (ISP): 277.0 ($(M+H)^{+.}$).

Example 50

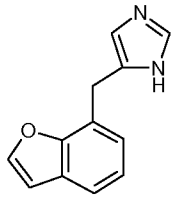
4-(2,3-Dihydro-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole



A solution of 4-(5-bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole (21 mg; example 49) in EtOH (2 ml) was treated with 10% Pd/C (10 mg) and hydrogenated under normal pressure for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was filtrated and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (Isolute® Flash-NH_2 (Separtis); gradient: CH_2Cl_2 -> CH_2Cl_2/MeOH 95:5) to give 4-(2,3-dihydro-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole (7 mg) as white solid.

Example 51

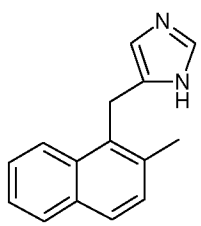
4-Benzofuran-7-ylmethyl-1-imidazole



4-Benzofuran-7-ylmethyl-1-imidazole was prepared in analogy to example 49 starting from 7-bromomethyl-benzofuran: light yellow solid; MS (ISP): 199.1 ($(M+H)^{+.}$).

Example 52

4-(2-Methyl-naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole

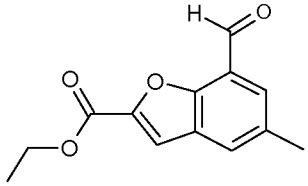


4-(2-Methyl-naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole was prepared in analogy to example 49 starting from 1-bromomethyl-2-methyl-naphthalene: white solid; MS (ISP): 223.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 53

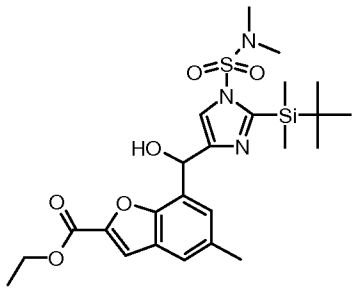
Rac-7-[Hydroxy-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

a) 7-Formyl-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



A solution of 2-hydroxy-5-methylisophtalaldehyde (1 g) in DMF (10 ml) was treated under an Argon atmorphere with potassium carbonate (1.01 g) and diethyl bromomalonate (1.60 g). The reaction mixture was heated to 100°C for 20 hrs, then cooled to r.t., quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc. The organics were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtrated and concentrated to obtain 7-formyl-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (1.34 g) as off-white solid. MS (ISP): 233.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$). The crude product was used in the next reaction step without further purification.

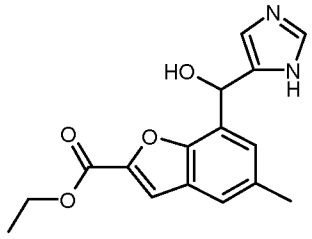
b) Rac-7-{[2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-1-dimethylsulfamoyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-hydroxy-methyl}-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



A solution of 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide (1.0 g) in THF (10 ml) was cooled unter an Argon atmosphere to -78°C. n-Buthyllithium solution (1.6 M in heptane, 2.37 ml) were added dropwise. After stirring for 1 hr at -78°C a solution of 7-formyl-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (963 mg) in THF (10 ml) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued for 15 min at -78°C, then the reaction mixture was warmed up to r.t. overnight. After quenching with water, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organics were dried over MgSO4, filtrated and

concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel; gradient: cyclohexane -> cyclohexane/EtOAc 1:1) to give rac-7-{[2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-1-dimethylsulfamoyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-hydroxy-methyl}-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester as light yellow amorphous solid; MS (ISP): 522.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

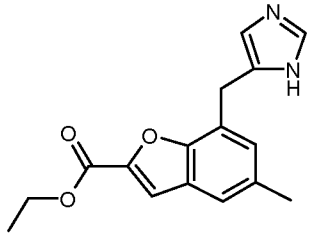
c) Rac-7-[Hydroxy-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



Rac-7-[Hydroxy-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester was prepared in analogy to Example 5 (Route B, step c) from 7-{[2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-1-dimethylsulfamoyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-hydroxy-methyl}-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester: white solid; MS (ISP): 301.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 54

7-(1H-Imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

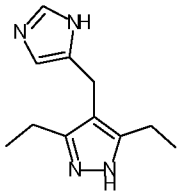


A solution of rac-7-{[2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-1-dimethylsulfamoyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-hydroxy-methyl}-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (470 mg; example 52.b) in EtOH (16 ml) was treated with 10% Pd/C (117 mg) and hydrogenated for 48 hrs at 100 bar and 100°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., filtrated and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in EtOH (5 ml) and treated with 3N HCl (5 ml). The solution was heated to 100°C for 3 hrs, then concentrated. The residue was taken up in water. The solution was made basic by the addition of K_2CO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH 4:1. The organics were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtrated and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel; gradient: CH_2Cl_2 -> CH_2Cl_2/MeOH 9:1) to give 7-(1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-benzofuran-2-

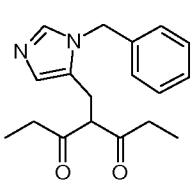
carboxylic acid ethyl ester (10 mg) as amorphous off-white solid. MS (ISP): 285.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 55

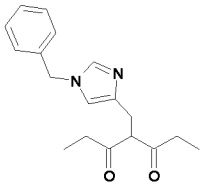
3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole



a) 4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione

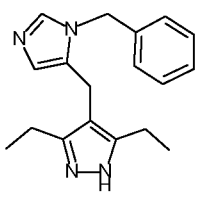


or

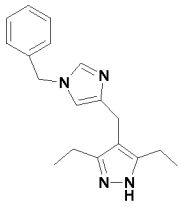


To a solution of 3.75 ml (10 mmol; ~ 21% solution in ethanol) sodium ethanolate in 40 ml dry ethanol were added 1.30 mg (10 mmol) 3,5-heptanedione and stirred at 50°C for 30 min. Then a tip of spatula of potassium iodide was added followed by a solution of 1-benzyl-5-chloromethyl-1H-imidazole (prepared from 2.27 g (9.4 mmol) 1-benzyl-5-chloromethyl-1H-imidazole hydrochloride in 10 ml ethanol and 3.5 ml (9.4 mmol; ~ 21% solution in ethanol). The mixture was heated to 50°C for further 5 min and then immediately cooled to ambient temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure at max. 30°C. Purification by flash-chromatography on silica gel with heptane/ethyl acetate 1:1 as eluent provided 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione as light yellow waxy solid: MS (ISP): 299.2 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

b) 4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1H-pyrazole or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1H-pyrazole



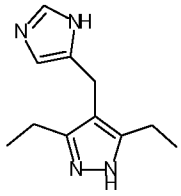
or



To a solution of 140 mg (0.47 mmol) 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione in 1.5 ml ethanol was added a solution of 24 mg (0.48 mmol) hydrazine monohydrate in 0.5 ml ethanol and the mixture heated to reflux for 10 min. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue dissolved in 1N aqueous

HCl solution and extracted three times with t-butyl methyl ether. The aqueous phase was adjusted to pH 12 and extracted three times with t-butyl methyl ether, the combined extracts washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. Purification of the residue by flash-chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate as eluent provided 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1H-pyrazole as colourless viscous oil: MS (ISP): 295.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

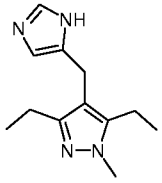
c) 3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole



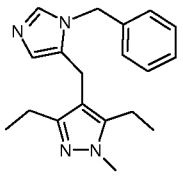
Hydrogenation of a solution of 110 mg (0.37 mmol) 4-(1-benzyl-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1H-pyrazole in 10 ml ethanol and 1 ml aqueous 2N HCl in presence of a catalytic mount of 10% Pd/C at 60°C for 2 h provided after usual work-up pure 3,5-diethyl-4-(1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole as colourless solid: MS (ISP): 205.2 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 56

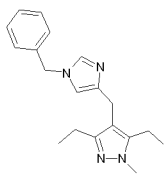
3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole



a) 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole

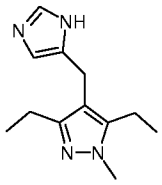


or



4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione and methylhydrazine in analogy to Example 55 b): colourless solid; MS (ISP): 309.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

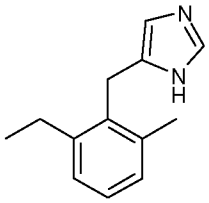
b) 3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole



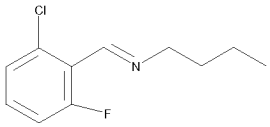
3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole in analogy to Example 55 c): colourless solid; MS (ISP): 219.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 57

4-(2-Ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

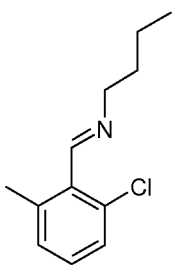


a) Butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine



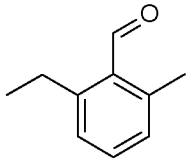
To a solution of 59.8 g (377 mmol) 2-chloro-6-fluorobenzaldehyde in 250 ml toluene were added 41.0 ml (415 mmol) N-butylamine and 1.44 g (7.54 mmol) p-toluenesulphonic acid. The mixture was heated at reflux for 5 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with toluene and washed sequentially with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water and saturated brine. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 80.1 g (99% of the title compound as a dark brown oil which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ISP): 216.2 ($[\{^{37}Cl\}M+H]^+$), 214.2 ($[\{^{35}Cl\}M+H]^+$).

b) Butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-methyl-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine



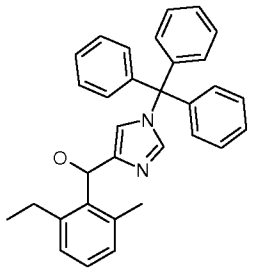
This compound was prepared using methodology described in *Synthesis* 1999, 2138-2144. To a solution of 7.00 g (32.8 mmol) butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine in 70 ml tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C was added 0.41 g (3.28 mmol) manganese(II) chloride. 21.8 ml (65.5 mmol) of a 3 M solution of methylmagnesium chloride in tetrahydrofuran was then added dropwise while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained at 5-10 °C. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred for a further 30 minutes, during which time the temperature rose to 40 °C (exotherm). The reaction mixture was then quenched by dropwise addition of water and stirred for a further 30 minutes before being diluted with toluene. The mixture was then filtered and the organic phase of the filtrate was then washed with saturated brine. The phases were separated and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was resuspended in carbon tetrachloride and concentrated *in vacuo* again to afford 6.90 g (100%) of the title compound as a yellow oil which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ISP): 212.1 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 210.1 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$).

c) 2-Ethyl-6-methyl-benzaldehyde



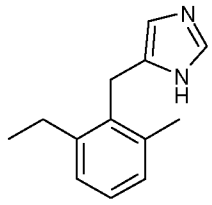
This compound was prepared using methodology described in *Synthesis* 1999, 2138-2144. To a solution of 3.20 g (15.3 mmol) butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-methyl-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine in 30 ml tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C was added 0.19 g (1.53 mmol) manganese(II) chloride. 15.3 ml (30.5 mmol) of a 2 M solution of ethylmagnesium chloride in diethyl ether was then added dropwise while the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained at 5-10 °C. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred for a further 90 minutes, during which time the temperature rose to 50 °C (exotherm). The reaction mixture was then quenched by dropwise addition of water before being diluted with ethyl acetate. The mixture was then washed sequentially with water and with saturated brine. The phases were separated and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/heptane gradient) to afford 1.88 g (83%) of the title compound as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.26 (3H, t, CH_3), 2.60 (3H, s, CH_3), 2.98 (2H, q, CH_2), 7.09 (1H, d, ArH), 7.12 (1H, d, ArH), 7.35 (1H, dd, ArH), 10.6 (1H, s, CHO).

d) Rac-(2-Ethyl-6-methyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



This compound was prepared using methodology described in *J. Org. Chem.* 1991, *56*, 5739-5740. To a stirred suspension of 1.47 g (3.37 mmol) 4-iodo-tritylimidazole in 5 ml dichloromethane was added dropwise 1.12 ml (3.37 mmol) of a 3 M solution of ethylmagnesium bromide in diethyl ether at such a rate that the temperature of the reaction mixture did not rise above 28 °C. The resulting solution of (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then a solution of 0.50 g (3.37 mmol) 2-ethyl-6-methyl-benzaldehyde in 2 ml dichloromethane was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 5 h, before being quenched by dropwise addition of water and diluted with dichloromethane. The phases were separated and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 1.40 g (90%) of the title compound as an off-white foam which was used in the next step without further purification.

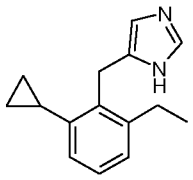
e) 4-(2-Ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



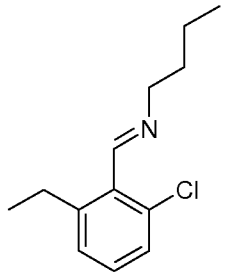
This compound was prepared using methodology described in *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1,* 2002, 1061-1066. To a stirred solution of 0.35 g (0.76 mmol) rac-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol in 5 ml dichloromethane were added dropwise 1.22 ml (7.63 mmol) triethylsilane and 0.69 ml (9.16 mmol) trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours, and then diluted with a 1:1 mixture of tetrahydrofuran and ethyl acetate. The mixture was washed sequentially with 2 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated brine and then the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, methanol/dichloromethane gradient) to afford 40 mg (26%) of the title compound as a yellow crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 201.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 58

4-(2-Cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

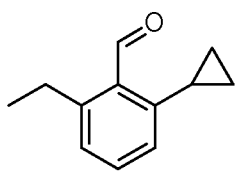


a) Butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine



This compound was prepared using methodology described in *Synthesis* 1999, 2138-2144. To a solution of 21.2 g (99.2 mmol) butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine in 150 ml tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C was added dropwise 38.0 ml (114 mmol) of a 3 M solution of ethylmagnesium bromide in ether at such a rate that the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained below 20 °C. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred for a further 1 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then quenched by dropwise addition of water and diluted with ethyl acetate. The mixture was washed sequentially with water and with saturated brine, then the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was resuspended in carbon tetrachloride and concentrated *in vacuo* again to afford 19.7 g (89%) of the title compound as a yellow oil which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ISP): 226.3 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 224.3 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$). ^{1}H NMR and MS analysis indicated that this material contained ca 13% of the by-product butyl-[1-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine. MS (ISP): 208.3 ([M+H]$^+$).

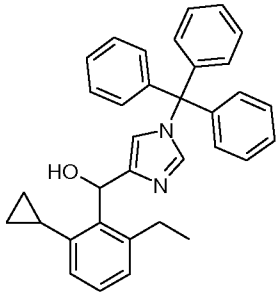
b) 2-Cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzaldehyde



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(c) from butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine, cyclopropylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in

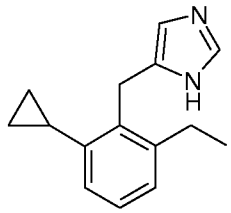
tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel. Yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 0.74 (2H, m, CH_2), 1.02 (2H, m, CH_2), 1.25 (3H, t, CH_3), 2.40 (1H, m, CH), 2.98 (2H, q, CH_2), 7.04 (1H, d, ArH), 7.12 (1H, d, ArH), 7.36 (1H, dd, ArH), 10.9 (1H, s, CHO).

c) Rac-(2-Cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d) from 2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane.

d) 4-(2-Cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



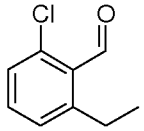
Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-(2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane. Off-white crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 227.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 59

Rac-(2-Chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol

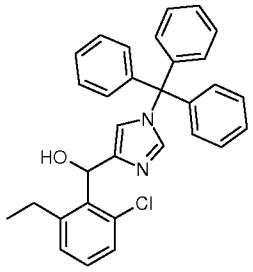


a) 2-Chloro-6-ethyl-benzaldehyde



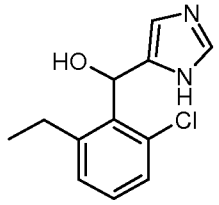
To a solution of 19.7 g (88.1 mmol) butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine in 70 ml water at 0 °C was added dropwise 18.9 ml concentrated sulphuric acid. The mixture was then heated at reflux for 90 min before being cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate. The mixture was then washed sequentially with water, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, and saturated brine. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/heptane 1:30) to afford 11.4 g (77%) of the title compound as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.22 (3H, t, CH_3), 2.97 (2H, q, CH_2), 7.20 (1H, d, ArH), 7.30 (1H, d, ArH), 7.39 (1H, dd, ArH), 10.65 (1H, s, CHO).

b) Rac-(2-Chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d) from 2-chloro-6-ethyl-benzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane. Yellow crystalline solid.

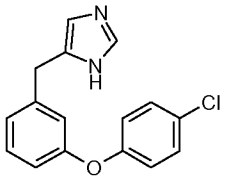
c) Rac-(2-Chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane at room temperature, with the title compound being obtained as a by-product resulting from deprotection of trityl group without concomitant reduction of the benzylic alcohol moiety. Yellow oil. MS (ISP): 238.9 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 236.8 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$).

Example 60

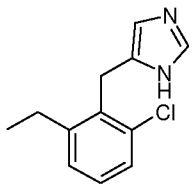
4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)benzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane. White amorphous solid. MS (ISP): 287.2 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 285.1 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$).

Example 61

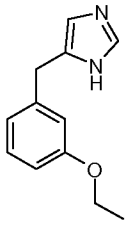
4-(2-Chloro-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane, except that the reaction was carried out in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 223.3 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 221.2 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$).

Example 62

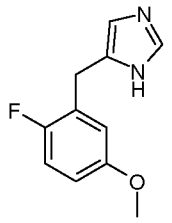
4-(3-Ethoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 3-ethoxybenzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Yellow oil. MS (ISP): 203.4 ([M+H]$^+$).

Example 63

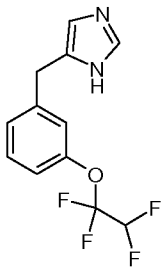
4-(2-Fluoro-5-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 2-fluoro-5-methoxybenzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 207.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 64

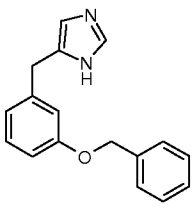
4-[3-(1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-ethoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)benzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Yellow oil. MS (ISP): 275.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 65

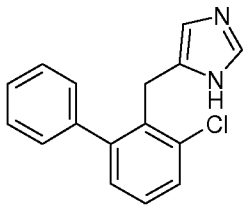
4-(3-Benzyloxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 3-benzyloxybenzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Colourless oil. MS (ISP): 265.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 66

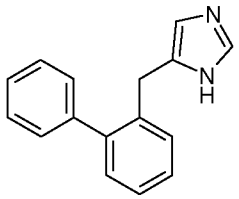
4-(3-Chloro-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(c) from butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine and phenylmagnesium chloride in tetrahydrofuran followed by chromatography on silical gel, then in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) by treatment with *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Colourless oil. MS (ISP): 271.2 ($[\{^{37}Cl\}M+H]^+$), 269.3 ($[\{^{35}Cl\}M+H]^+$).

Example 67

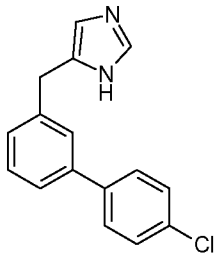
4-Biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole



To a stirred solution of 50 mg (0.19 mmol) 4-(3-chloro-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole in 40 ml methanol was added 40 mg of 10 % palladium on charcoal and the mixture was then stirred for 16 h at room temperature under hydrogen at 0.6 bar excess pressure. The mixture was then filtered and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 25 mg (57 %) of the title compound as a white crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 235.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 68

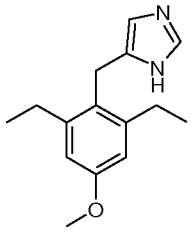
4-(4'-Chloro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d)-(e) from 4'-chloro-biphenyl-3-carbaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 271.3 ([{^{37}Cl}M+H]$^+$), 269.3 ([{^{35}Cl}M+H]$^+$).

Example 69

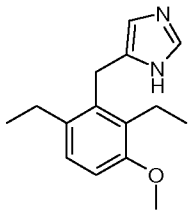
4-(2,6-Diethyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(a)-(b) & (d)-(e) from 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, N-butylamine and p-toluenesulphonic acid in toluene, then treatment with 3 equivalents of ethylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel, then treatment with *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Light brown crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 245.3 ([M+H]$^+$).

Example 70

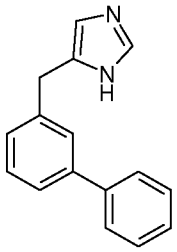
4-(2,6-Diethyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(a)-(b) & (d)-(e) from 2,6-difluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, N-butylamine and p-toluenesulphonic acid in toluene, then treatment with 3 equivalents of ethylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel, then treatment with *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Light brown crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 245.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 71

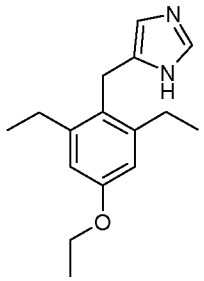
4-Biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole



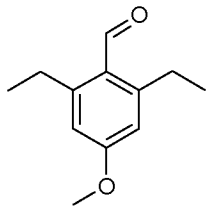
Prepared in analogy to Example 67 from 4-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazole, hydrogen and palladium in methanol. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 235.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 72

4-(4-Ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

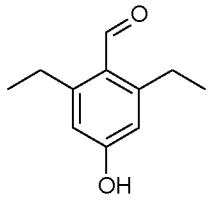


a) 2,6-Diethyl-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde



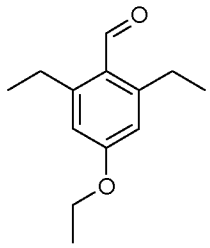
Prepared in analogy to Example 57(a)-(b) from 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, N-butylamine and p-toluenesulphonic acid in toluene, then treatment with 3 equivalents of ethylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel. MS (ISP): 193.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

b) 2,6-Diethyl-4-hydroxy-benzaldehyde



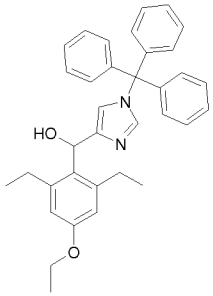
To a solution of 2.50 g (13.0 mmol) 2,6-diethyl-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde in 15 ml dichloromethane at -60 °C was added dropwise 26.0 ml (26.0 mmol) of a 1 M solution of boron tribromide in dichloromethane. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and then heated at reflux for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and poured onto an ice-water mixture. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, the phases were separated, and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was resuspended in a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and diethyl ether and extracted with 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was acidified to pH 1 by addition of concentrated hydrochloric acid and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The phases were separated and the organic phase was washed with saturated brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford 1.48 g (64%) of the title compound as a brown crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 177.4 ($[M-H]^-$).

c) 4-Ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzaldehyde



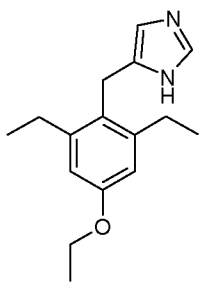
To a solution of 0.30 g (1.68 mmol) 2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxy-benzaldehyde in 8 ml N,N-dimethylformamide in a pressure tube were added 0.16 ml (2.02 mmol) iodoethane and 0.35 g (2.52 mmol) potassium carbonate. The tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether, and washed sequentially with water and saturated brine. The phases were separated, and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/heptane 1:30) to afford 0.31 g (88%) of the title compound as a yellow oil. MS (ISP): 207.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

d) Rac-(4-Ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(d) from 4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzaldehyde and *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane. Yellow crystalline solid.

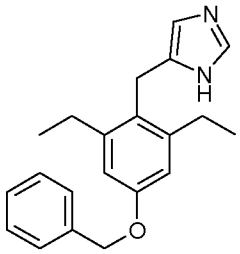
e) 4-(4-Ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-(4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-phenyl)-(1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-methanol, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 259.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 73

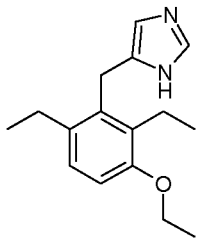
4-(4-Benzyloxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 72(c)-(e) from 2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxy-benzaldehyde, benzyl bromide and potassium carbonate in N,N-dimethylformamide, then treatment with *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Amorphous white solid. MS (ISP): 321.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 74

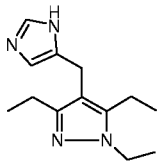
4-(3-Ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



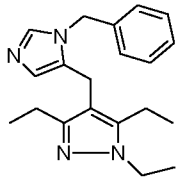
Prepared in analogy to Example 72(a)-(e) from 2,6-difluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, N-butylamine and p-toluenesulphonic acid in toluene, then treatment with 3 equivalents of ethylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel, then treatment with boron tribromide in dichloromethane, then treatment with iodoethane and potassium carbonate in N,N-dimethylformamide, then treatment with *in situ* prepared (1-trityl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-magnesium halide in dichloromethane, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 70 °C for 16 h. Amorphous white solid. MS (ISP): 259.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 75

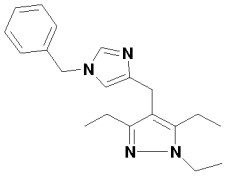
1,3,5-Triethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole



a) 4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triethyl-1H-pyrazole or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triethyl-1H-pyrazole

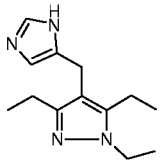


or



4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triethyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione and ethylhydrazine in analogy to Example 55 b): off-white solid; MS (ISP): 323.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

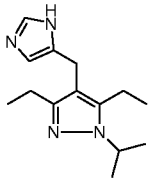
b) 1,3,5-Triethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole



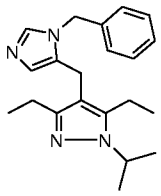
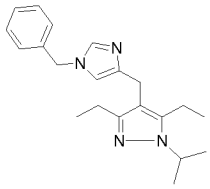
1,3,5-Triethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triethyl-1H-pyrazole by debenzylation with sodium in liquid ammonia for 10 min. The blue reaction mixture was quenched by addition of solid ammonium chloride, the ammonia evaporated and the residue distributed between water and t-butyl methyl ether. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. 1,3,5-Triethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-pyrazole was obtained as light yellow solid; MS (ISP): 233.0 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 76

3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole



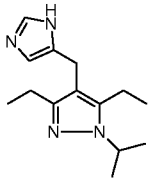
a) 4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole

or

4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione and isopropylhydrazine in analogy to Example 55 b): colourless solid; MS (ISP): 337.3 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

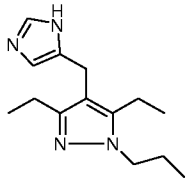
b) 3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole



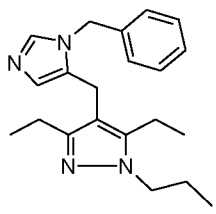
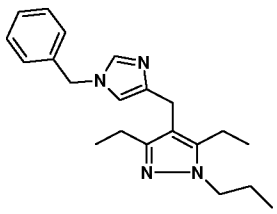
3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-isopropyl-1H-pyrazole in analogy to Example 75 b): off-white solid; MS (ISP): 247.2 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 77

3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole or tautomer



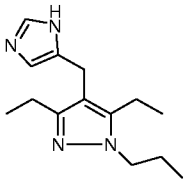
a) 4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole or 4-(1-Benzyl-1H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole

or

4-(3-Benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-heptane-3,5-dione and propylhydrazine in analogy to Example 55 b): off-white solid; MS (ISP): 337.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

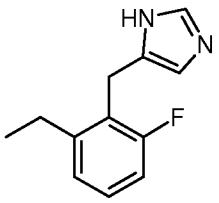
b) 3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole or tautomer



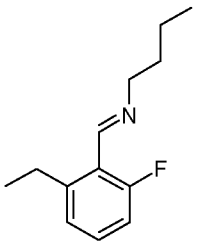
3,5-Diethyl-4-(3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole was prepared from 4-(3-benzyl-3H-imidazol-4-ylmethyl)-3,5-diethyl-1-propyl-1H-pyrazole in analogy to Example 75 b): light yellow viscous oil; MS (ISP): 247.1 ($(M+H)^{+\cdot}$).

Example 78

4-(2-Ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

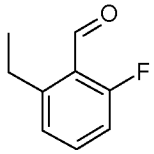


a) Butyl-[1-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine



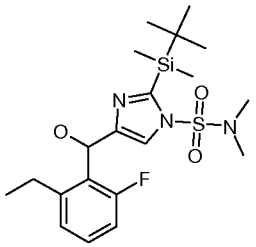
Prepared as described in Example 58(a) as by-product of reaction between butyl-[1-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine and ethylmagnesium bromide in tetrahydrofuran and ether. MS (ISP): 208.3 ($[M+H]^{+}$).

b) 2-Ethyl-6-fluoro-benzaldehyde



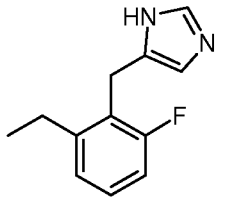
Prepared in analogy to Example 59(a) from butyl-[1-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-meth-(E)-ylidene]-amine and aqueous sulphuric acid.

c) Rac-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-hydroxy-methyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



Prepared in analogy to Example 44(a) from 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-imidazole, butyl lithium and tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride in tetrahydrofuran to afford 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide, then treatment of this with butyl lithium and 2-ethyl-6-fluoro-benzaldehyde in tetrahydrofuran. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 442.1 ($[M+H]^+$).

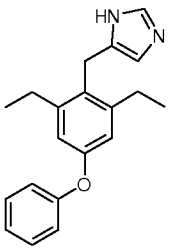
d) 4-(2-Ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



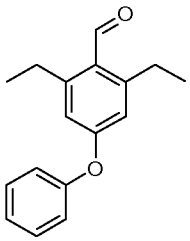
Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-phenyl)-hydroxy-methyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 100 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 205.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 79

4-(2,6-Diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

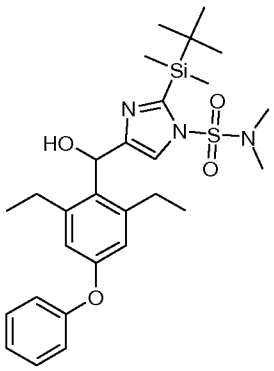


a) 2,6-Diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzaldehyde



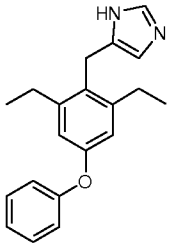
To a solution of 1.50 g (8.42 mmol) 2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxy-benzaldehyde in 60 ml dichloromethane were added 1.64 g (13.5 mmol) phenylboronic acid, 2.29 g (12.6 mmol) copper(II) acetate, 30 g 4Å molecular sieves and 4.06 ml (50.5 mmol) pyridine. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 h and then filtered through celite. The filtrate was extracted with 1 N aqueous hydrochloric acid, the phases were separated, and the organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate/heptane gradient) to afford 1.64 g (77%) of the title compound as a yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.22 (6H, t, CH_3), 2.95 (4H, q, CH_2), 6.69 (2H, s, ArH), 7.08 (2H, d, ArH), 7.20 (1H, t, ArH), 7.39 (2H, dd, ArH), 10.5 (1H, s, CHO).

b) Rac-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-hydroxy-methyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide



Prepared in analogy to Example 44(a) from 1-(dimethylsulfamoyl)-imidazole, butyl lithium and tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride in tetrahydrofuran to afford 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide, then treatment of this with butyl lithium and 2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzaldehyde in tetrahydrofuran. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 544.5 ($[M+H]^+$).

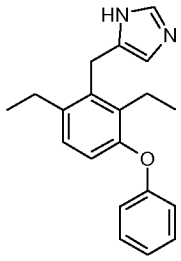
c) 4-(2,6-Diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 57(e) from rac-2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-4-[(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-hydroxy-methyl]-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide, triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 100 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 307.3 ($[M+H]^+$).

Example 80

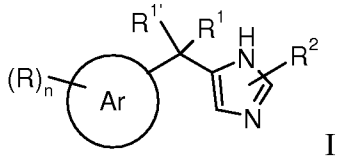
4-(2,6-Diethyl-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole



Prepared in analogy to Example 72(a)-(b) from 2,6-difluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, N-butylamine and p-toluenesulphonic acid in toluene, then treatment with 3 equivalents of ethylmagnesium bromide and manganese(II) chloride in tetrahydrofuran and ether followed by chromatography on silical gel, then treatment with boron tribromide in dichloromethane, then in analogy to Example 79(a)-(c) by treatment with phenylboronic acid, copper(II) acetate, 4Å molecular sieves and pyridine in dichloromethane, then treatment with *in situ* prepared 2-(tert-butyl-dimethyl-silanyl)-imidazole-1-sulfonic acid dimethylamide and butyl lithium in tetrahydrofuran, and then treatment with triethylsilane and trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane in a pressure tube at 100 °C for 16 h. White crystalline solid. MS (ISP): 307.4 ($[M+H]^+$).

Claims

1. The use of compounds of formula I



I

wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl, S-phenyl or O-phenyl, which are optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or halogen, or is benzyloxy, C(O)O-lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or is lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

Ar is aryl or heteroaryl, selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl or pyrazolyl

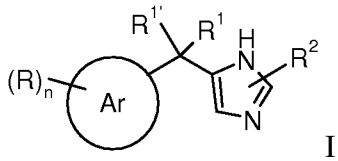
$R^1/R^{1'}$ are independently from each other hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or are phenyl or benzyl, which are optionally substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and their pharmaceutically active salts, racemic mixtures, enantiomers, optical isomers and tautomeric forms for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

2. The use of compounds of formula I



I

wherein

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl, S-phenyl or O-phenyl, which are optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or halogen, or is

benzyloxy, C(O)O-lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or is lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;

Ar is aryl or heteroaryl, selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl or pyrazolyl;

$R^1/R^{1'}$ are independently from each other hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or are phenyl or benzyl, which are optionally substituted by halogen;

R^2 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and their pharmaceutically active salts, racemic mixtures, enantiomers, optical isomers and tautomeric forms for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders such as eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

3. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is phenyl, at least one of $R^1/R^{1'}$ is lower alkyl and R^2 is hydrogen.

4. The use according to claim 3, wherein the compounds are
rac-4-(1-phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate or
4-[(R)-1-(2,3-Difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole.

5. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is phenyl and $R^1/R^{1'}$ and R^2 are hydrogen.

6. The use according to claim 5, wherein the compounds are
4-(4-methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole; Detomidine
4-(2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-bromo-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-benzyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,3,5,6-tetramethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or
4-(2,6-dichloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.
4-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-[3-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
4-(4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(4-benzyloxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(3-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or
4-(2,6-diethyl-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.

7. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is naphthyl.

8. The use according to claim 7, wherein the compounds are
4-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole or
rac-4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole.

9. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is benzofuran-7-yl.

10. The use according to claim 9, wherein the compounds are 4-(5-bromo-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole or 4-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl-1-imidazole.

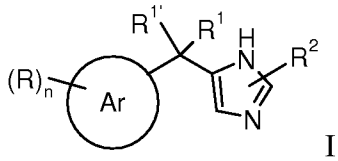
11. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is dihydrobenzofuran-7yl.

12. The use according to claim 11, wherein the compound is 4-(2,3-dihydro-benzofuran-7-ylmethyl)-1-imidazole.

13. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is pyrazolyl.

14. The use according to compounds of formula I in claim 1, wherein Aryl is pyridinyl.

15. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1,



I

wherein

R	is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, phenyl, S-phenyl or O-phenyl, which are optionally substituted by lower alkoxy or halogen, or is benzyloxy, C(O)O-lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or is lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted by halogen;
Ar	is aryl or heteroaryl, selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridinyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl or pyrazolyl;
$R^1/R^{1'}$	are independently from each other hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or are phenyl or benzyl, which are optionally substituted by halogen;
R^2	is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
n	is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and their pharmaceutically active salts, racemic mixtures, enantiomers, optical isomers and tautomeric forms with the exception of the following compounds (S)-4-[1-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)ethyl]-1H-imidazole; Dexmedetomidine 4-(2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole; Detomidine

4-(2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-bromo-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2-chloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-benzyl-1H-imidazole
4-(2,3,5,6-tetramethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
4-(2,6-dichloro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-2-methyl-1H-imidazole
4-[4-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-sulfanyl]-benzyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-methyl-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-dimethyl-phenyl)-pentyl]-1H-imidazole
4-benzyl-2-methyl-1H-imidazole
4-naphthalen-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate
(3H-imidazol-4-yl)-phenyl-methanol
4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-propyl)-1H-imidazole
5-(1-methyl-1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole trifluoro-acetate
(3H-imidazol-4-yl)-phenyl-methanol or
4-(1-naphthalen-1-yl-propyl)-1H-imidazole.

16. Compounds of formula I according to claim 15,
wherein Aryl is phenyl, at least one of $R^1/R^{1'}$ is lower alkyl and R^2 is hydrogen.

17. Compounds of formula I according to claim 16, wherein the compounds are
rac-4-(1-phenyl-butyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-propyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole
rac-4-[1-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-propyl]-1H-imidazole or

4-[(R)-1-(2,3-dDifluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-1H-imidazole.

18. Compounds of formula I according to claim 15, wherein Aryl is phenyl, $R^1/R^{1'}$ and R^2 are hydrogen.

19. Compounds of formula I according to claim 18, wherein the compounds are

4-(4-methoxy-2,3-dimethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2-cyclopropyl-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-[3-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1H-imidazole

4-(2-chloro-6-ethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2,6-diethyl-3-methoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-1H-imidazole

4-(4-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(4-benzyloxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(3-ethoxy-2,6-diethyl-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

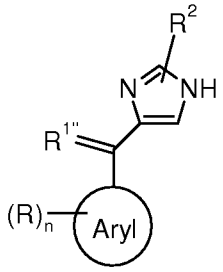
4-(2-ethyl-6-fluoro-benzyl)-1H-imidazole

4-(2,6-diethyl-4-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole or

4-(2,6-diethyl-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1H-imidazole.

20. Methods for preparation of compounds of formula I according to claim 15, which processes comprise

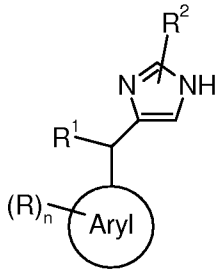
a) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



II

with Pd/C, H_2

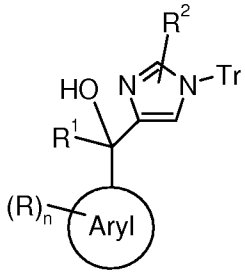
to a compound of formula



I-1

wherein $R^{1"}$ is an alkenyl group, R^1 is alkyl and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

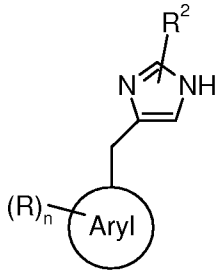
b) reducing a compound of formula



VII

with CF_3CO_2H and Et_3SiH

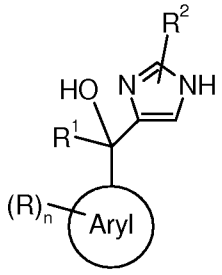
to a compound of formula



I-2

wherein R^1 is hydrogen, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

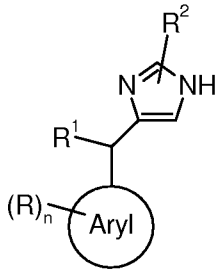
c) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



I-3

with Pd/C, H_2

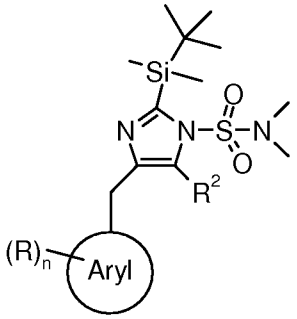
to a compound of formula



I-1

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

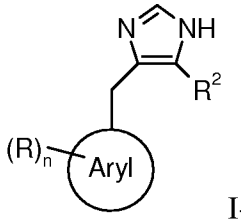
d) deprotecting a compound of formula



IV

with hydrochloric acid

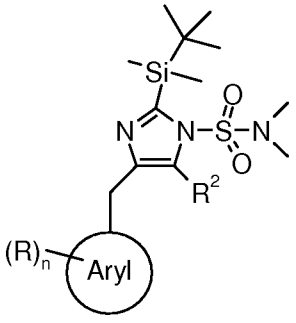
to a compound of formula



I-5

wherein R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

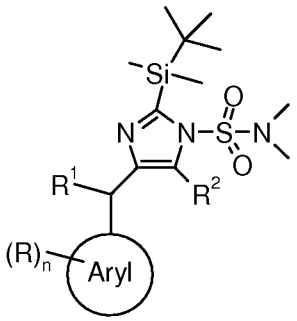
e) alkylating a compound of formula



IV

with R^1X

to a compound of formula

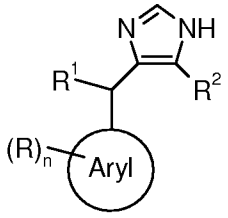


XVII

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, or benzyl optionally substituted by halogen, R, R^2 and n are as described above and X is halogen, followed by deprotection

with hydrochloric acid

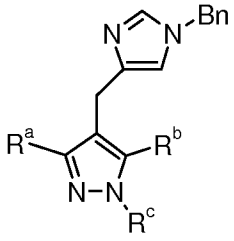
to a compound of formula



I-4

wherein R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

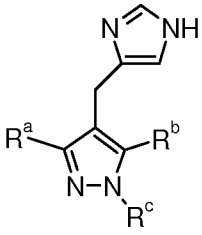
f) deprotecting a compound of formula



XII

with sodium in ammonia or by catalytic hydrogenation with Pd/C, H_2

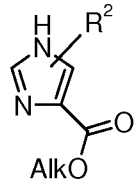
to a compound of formula



I-6

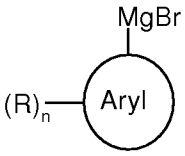
wherein R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, lower alkyl or phenyl, or

g) reacting a compound of formula



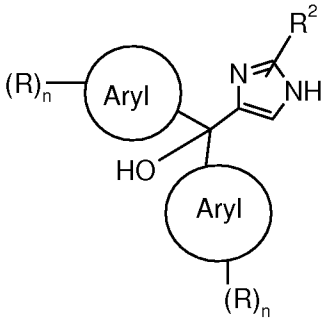
XIV

with two equivalents of a Grignard reagent of formula



IX

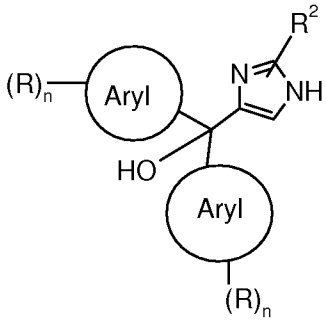
to a compound of formula



I-7

wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or phenyl and n is as described above, or

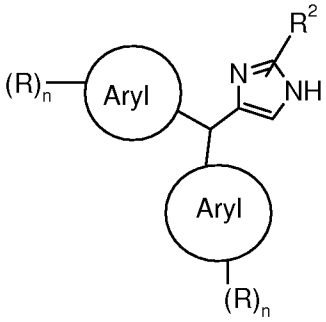
h) catalytically hydrogenating a compound of formula



I-7

with Pd/C, H_2

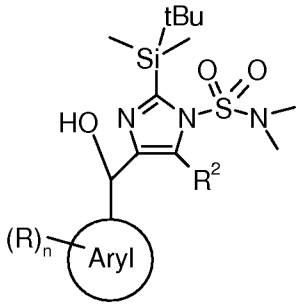
to a compound of formula



I-8

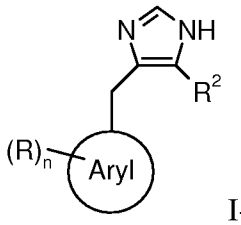
wherein R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or phenyl and n is as described above, or

i) reducing a compound of formula



XV

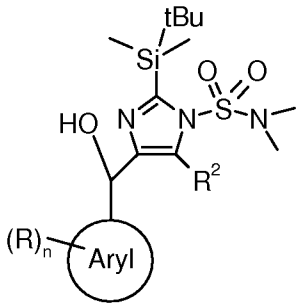
with Pd/C, H_2 or with CF_3CO_2H and Et_3SiH
to a compound of formula



I-5

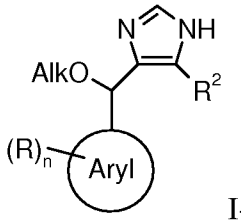
wherein R^1 is hydrogen, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, or

j) deprotecting a compound of formula



XV

with hydrochloric acid in the presence an alcohol of formula AlkOH
to a compound of formula



I-5

wherein AlkO is lower alkoxy, and R, R^2 and n are as described above, and, if desired, converting the compounds obtained into pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

21. A medicament containing one or more compounds of formula I as claimed in claim1 for the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stress-related disorders, psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, neurological diseases, Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, migraine, hypertension, substance abuse and metabolic disorders, eating disorders, diabetes, diabetic complications, obesity, dyslipidemia, disorders of energy consumption and assimilation, disorders and malfunction of body temperature homeostasis, disorders of sleep and circadian rhythm, and cardiovascular disorders.

22. A medicament according to claim 21 containing one or more compounds as claimed in claim 1 for the treatment of depression, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, anxiety and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

23. The invention as herein before described.

***