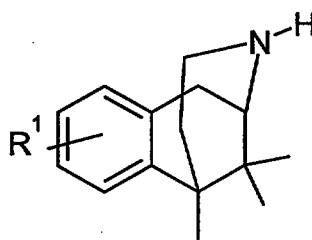
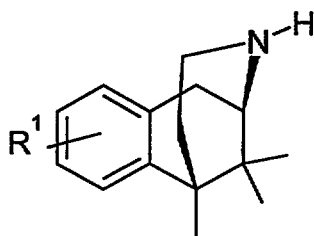


Improved method for preparing pharmaceutically valuable
norbenzomorphone derivatives

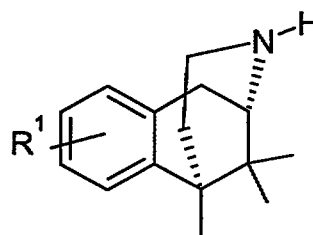
The present invention relates to a new process for
5 preparing norbenzomorphone derivatives of general formula
1 (Figures 1a and 1b show the corresponding
stereoisomers, the text discusses only the preparation of
the R- enantiomers - the S-enantiomers can be prepared
analogously):



1



1a



1b

wherein

30 R¹ may denote H, C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₁-C₈-alkoxy, hydroxy or
halogen.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the general definitions are used in the following sense:

- C₁₋₈-alkyl generally denotes a branched or unbranched hydrocarbon group having 1 to 8 carbon atom(s) which may optionally be substituted with one or more halogen atom(s) - preferably fluorine - which may be the same as one another or different. The following hydrocarbon groups are mentioned by way of example:
- 10 methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl (isopropyl), butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 15 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2,-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 20 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl. Unless stated otherwise, lower alkyl groups having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and isopropyl, are preferred.
- 25 C₁₋₈-alkoxy generally denotes a branched or unbranched C₁₋₈-hydrocarbon group bound via an oxygen, which may optionally be substituted with one or more halogen atom(s) - preferably fluorine - which may be the same as or different from one another. The following hydrocarbon groups are mentioned by way of example:
- 30

methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 1-methylethyl (isopropyl),
butoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, 2-methylpropoxy, 1,1-
dimethylethoxy, pentoxy, 1-methylbutoxy, 2-methylbutoxy,
3-methylbutoxy, 1,1-dimethylpropoxy, 1,2-dimethylpropoxy,
5 2,2-dimethylpropoxy, 1-ethylpropoxy, hexoxy, 1-
methylpentoxy, 2-methylpentoxy, 3-methylpentoxy, 4-
methylpentoxy, 1,1-dimethylbutoxy, 1,2-dimethylbutoxy,
1,3-dimethylbutoxy, 2,2,-dimethylbutoxy, 2,3-
dimethylbutoxy, 3,3-dimethylbutoxy, 1-ethylbutoxy, 2-
10 ethylbutoxy, 1,1,2-trimethylpropoxy, 1,2,2-
trimethylpropoxy, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxy and 1-ethyl-2-
methylpropoxy. Unless stated otherwise, lower alkoxy
groups having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, such as methoxy,
ethoxy, propoxy and isopropoxy, are preferred.

15

For the purposes of the present invention, halogen
denotes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, of which
fluorine and chlorine are preferred as substituents.
Bromine and chlorine, particularly chlorine, are
20 preferred as anions in aluminium compounds.

The process can be used to synthesise the racemic
compounds and to synthesise the corresponding
enantiomerically pure compounds. Compared with the
25 process described in published German application 195 28
472 the process according to the invention has the
advantage that it eliminates two steps, namely the
introduction of the N-formyl protecting group and its
subsequent removal. Moreover, in the case of the
30 4'-methoxy-substituted norbenzomorphane ($R^1 = 4'\text{-OMe}$),
which is a valuable intermediate for pharmaceutically

active norbenzomorphane derivatives, the yields of the desired compound are significantly better.

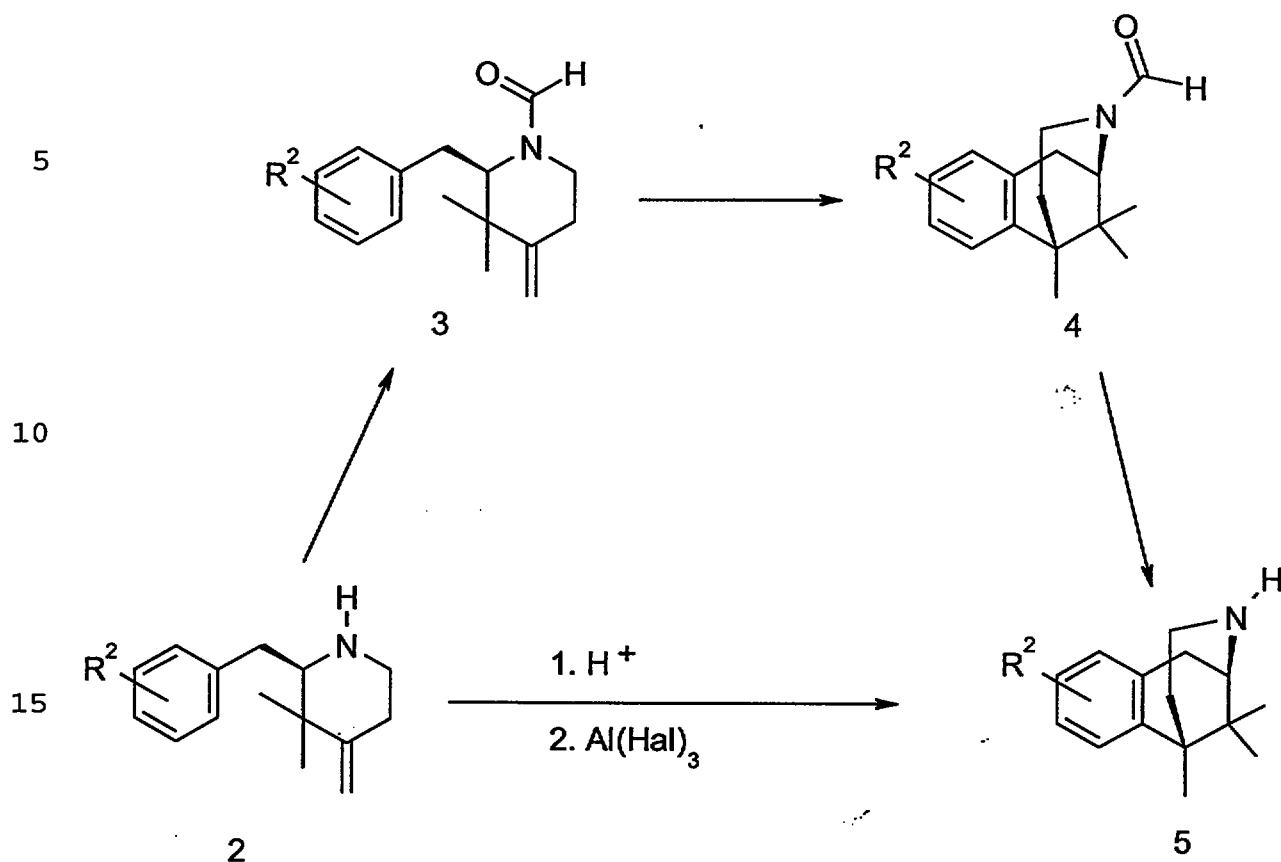
The prior art mentioned hereinbefore describes a process
5 in which corresponding 4-methylene-piperidine derivatives 2 are cyclised, after the introduction of an N-formyl protecting group - 3 - to obtain the corresponding benzomorphane derivatives 4. However, in order to obtain the corresponding norbenzomorphanes 5, the formyl
10 protecting group has to be cleaved again in a further step.

Subsequently, if desired, the substituent R^2 may be modified in a manner known *per se* to obtain R^1 according
15 to the desired compound 1. Thus, if R^2 denotes an alkoxy group - such as e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or isopropoxy - the corresponding hydroxy compound ($R^1 = OH$) may be generated by ether splitting - e.g. by reacting with a hydrohalic acid such as HBr.

20

It has now been found that, surprisingly, with the process according to the invention, there is no need to introduce a formyl protecting group. According to the invention the piperidine derivative 2 in the protonated
25 form can be cyclised directly with $AlCl_3$ to obtain the benzomorphane derivative 5. The synthesis is illustrated in diagram 1 for the corresponding 1R-enantiomers. However, it may also be carried out analogously with the corresponding
30 1S-enantiomers or with the racemic starting compounds.

Diagram 1:



20

Thus, using the process described in the prior art, the desired benzomorphan derivative is obtained in only a 20% yield, in the case of the 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl-3,3-dimethyl-4-methylene-piperidine **2a** ($R^2 = 2-OMe$). The new process, on the other hand, yields the desired benzomorphan derivative of type **5** - with $R^2 = OCH_3$ in this instance - in an isolated yield of over 80%.

Variations in the experimental conditions (Table 1) show that for successful cyclisation the 4-methylene-piperidine **2** has only to be first converted into a salt,

30

as cyclisation of the free base predominantly yields decomposition products of an unknown nature.

The process according to the invention is suitably
5 carried out in a reaction medium. Suitable reaction media include, in particular, halogenated aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons or else also acid amides, of which mono- or polychlorinated alkanes having 1 to 3 C-atoms or
chlorinated benzene (-derivatives) or acid amides of
10 C₁₋₃-carboxylic acids are particularly preferred. Most particularly preferred are dichloromethane (methylene chloride), 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene and dimethylacetamide. However, mixtures of the above solvents may also be used.

15
The reaction temperature for the reaction according to the invention is not critical within wide limits. It will depend primarily on the reactivity of the reactants, whilst the upper limit is set by the boiling point of the
20 solvent - unless the reaction is carried out in an autoclave. Thus, the reaction according to the invention can be carried out within a temperature range of from 0 to 150 °C depending on the solvent used. A range from 20 to 100 °C is preferred, whilst a range from 40 to 70 °C
25 is particularly preferred.

The quantity of aluminium (III) halide used - preferably aluminium tribromide and most preferably aluminium trichloride - is also variable within wide limits. It is
30 typically within a range from 2 to 12 equivalents of aluminium chloride, based on the educt. A ratio in the range from 3 to 10 equivalents is particularly preferred,

whilst a ratio in the range from 3 to 5 equivalents is most particularly preferred.

The salt form used is also not critical in terms of
5 advantageously carrying out the reaction according to the invention. It is preferable to use the salts of the piperidine derivatives of type 2 with inorganic acids - particularly mineral acids. The - neutral - salts with hydrohalic acids or sulphuric acid are preferred. Apart
10 from neutral sulphates (abbreviated to "SU1" in Table 1) it is most preferable to use hydrochlorides (Cl) or hydrobromides (Br).

15 The invention described hereinbefore is also illustrated by the process described in the following Examples. Various other embodiments of the process according to the invention will become apparent to the skilled person from the description provided. However, it is expressly
20 pointed out that the Examples and the specification are intended solely as an illustration and should not be regarded as restricting the invention.

Examples

Example 1: (-)-4'-methoxy-5,9,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphane-tartrate ((-)-5aTA)

4.9 g (20 mmol) of (+)-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl-3,3-dimethyl-4-methylene-piperidine (2a) are dissolved in 20 ml of acetone and 1 g of conc. sulphuric acid are added. The crystals precipitated are suction filtered and suspended in 6 ml of dichloromethane^{1),2)}. 9 g (68 mmol) of AlCl₃ are added, with cooling, at 10-20°C. A clear solution is formed which is subsequently boiled for 2 h (internal temperature 46 °C). The reddish-brown reaction mixture is cooled to ambient temperature, diluted with 25 ml of dichloromethane and added to about 100 g of ice. 100 ml of 20% NaOH are added dropwise thereto with cooling at 20 - 25 °C, then the organic phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted with 25 ml of dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent is distilled off

¹⁾ The use of 1,2-dichloroethane as an alternative yields 78 % benzomorphane after the reversed addition of AlCl₃ (i.e. the addition of the suspension to the AlCl₃) and after 30 min. at 55°C.

²⁾ The reaction in dichloromethane at 55°C under pressure yields the benzomorphane in an 82 % yield after 1.5 hours.

- 3) Alternatively, 62% HBr can be used for the crystallisation. The corresponding hydrobromide is isolated in a 77% yield.
- 5 in vacuo. The residue is taken up in 10 ml methanol and 3.1 g of L-(+)-tartaric acid³ in 2 ml H₂O are added. The mixture is left in an ice bath for 10 minutes to crystallise out, diluted with about 40 ml of acetone and suction filtered.
- 10 Yield: 6.5g (82.3%), melting point: 236 °C.

Table 1:

salt	solvent	AlCl ₃	temperature	time	yield
Cl	chlorobenzene	4.0 eq	90°C	15'	58.0%
Cl	chlorobenzene	4.0 eq	75-80°C	2 h	61.7%
Cl	CH ₂ Cl ₂	4.0 eq	20-25°C	48 h	44.4%
Cl	CH ₂ Cl ₂	3.2 eq	20-25°C	64 h	54.4%
Cl	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	4.0 eq	55-60°C	6 h	42.0%
Cl	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	3.2 eq	42°C	5 h	78.8%
Br	chlorobenzene	4.0 eq	60°C	2 h	63.6%
SU1	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	3.4 eq	60-65°C	2 h	85.3%
SU1	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	3.4 eq	55-60°C	30'	91.1%
SU1	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	3.4 eq	50-55°C	30'	90.5%
SU1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	3.4 eq	55°C autoclave	1.5 h	82.0%
SU1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	3.4 eq	46-47°C slurry	2 h	90.3%
SU1	DMAA	8.0 eq	80-90°C	3 h	60%

5

Example 2: (-)-3'-Methoxy-5,9,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphane-tartrate ((-)-5bTA)

8.6 g (35 mmol) of (+)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)methyl-3,3-dimethyl-4-methylene-piperidine (2b) are dissolved in 35 ml of acetone and 1.8 g of conc. sulphuric acid are added. The precipitated crystals are suction filtered and suspended in 10.5 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane. To this are added 16 g (120 mmol) of AlCl₃, whilst cooling to 20-

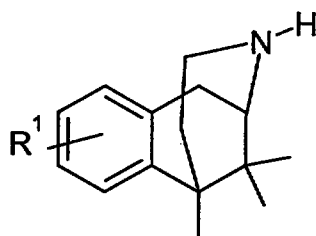
30°C. The mixture is quickly heated to 55-70 °C. After 30 min. it is left to cool to ambient temperature, diluted with 100 ml of dichloromethane and 200 g of ice water are added. Whilst cooling to 20 - 25 °C, 300 ml of 20% NaOH
5 are added dropwise thereto, the organic phase is then separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted with 150 ml of dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are dried over magnesium sulphate and the solvent is distilled off *in vacuo*. The residue is taken up in 20 ml
10 methanol and 5.4 g of L-(+)-tartaric acid in 3 ml of H₂O are added. The mixture is left in an ice bath for 10 minutes to crystallise out, diluted with about 40 ml of acetone and suction filtered.

Yield: 10.9g (79%), melting point: 186 °C.

Patent Claims

1. Process for preparing R- or S-norbenzomorphanes of
5 general formula 1

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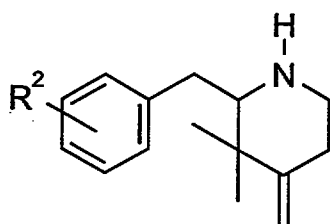
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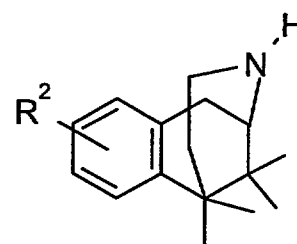
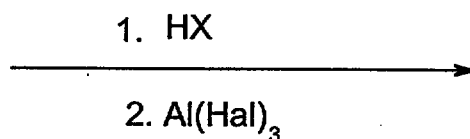
wherein

- R¹ may denote H, C₁₋₈-alkyl, C₁₋₈-alkoxy, hydroxy or
halogen, characterised in that a 4-methylene-piperidine
20 derivative of general formula 2

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2



1

- 30 is converted with an acid into the corresponding acid
addition salt

and the salt is reacted in a reaction medium with an aluminium (III) halide, preferably aluminium tribromide or aluminium trichloride, at a temperature in the range from 0 to 150 °C and after the reaction is complete the
5 reaction product is isolated.



2. Process according to claim 1, characterised in that the reaction medium used is a halogenated aliphatic or
10 aromatic hydrocarbon or an acid amide or mixtures of the aforementioned solvents.

3. Process according to claim 2, characterised in that the reaction medium used is a mono- or polychlorinated
15 alkane having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a chlorinated benzene or benzene derivative or an amide of a C₁₋₃-carboxylic acid or mixtures of the abovementioned solvents.

4. Process according to claim 3, characterised in that
20 the reaction medium used is dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene or dimethylacetamide or mixtures of the aforementioned solvents.

5. Process according to one of claims 1 to 4,
25 characterised in that the reaction is carried out in a temperature range of from 20 to 150 °C.

6. Process according to claim 5, characterised in that the reaction is carried out in a temperature range of
30 from 40 to 70 °C.



7. Process according to one of claims 1 to 6,
characterised in that 2 to 12 equivalents of aluminium
(III) halide are used, based on the educt.
- 5 8. Process according to claim 7, characterised in that
3 to 10 equivalents of aluminium (III) halide are used,
based on the educt.
9. Process according to claim 8, characterised in that
10 3 to 5 equivalents of aluminium (III) bromide or
aluminium (III) chloride are used, based on the educt.
10. Process according to one of claims 1 to 9,
characterised in that (+)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)methyl-3,3-
15 dimethyl-4-methylene-piperidine is used as the piperidine
derivative.
11. Process according to one of claims 1 to 9,
characterised in that (-)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)methyl-3,3-
20 dimethyl-4-methylene-piperidine is used as the piperidine
derivative.
12. Process according to one of claims 1 to 10,
characterised in that the piperidine derivative is used
25 in the form of an addition salt with a mineral acid.
13. Process according to claim 12, characterised in that
the piperidine derivative is used in the form of an
addition salt with a hydrohalic acid or sulphuric acid.
- 30 14. Process according to claim 13, characterised in that
the piperidine derivative is used in the form of an

addition salt with hydrochloric, hydrobromic or sulphuric acid.

