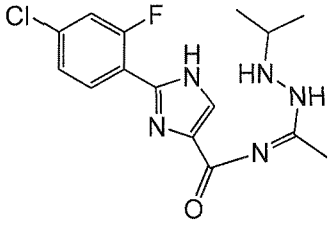
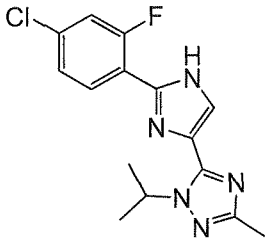


43, and



44 .

Hence, in another aspect, there is provided a compound selected from the structures 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 36, 43 and 44 shown above.

DEFINITIONS

The term "chiral" refers to molecules which have the property of non-superimposability of the mirror image partner, while the term "achiral" refers to molecules which are superimposable on their mirror image partner.

The term "stereoisomers" refers to compounds which have identical chemical constitution, but differ with regard to the arrangement of the atoms or groups in space.

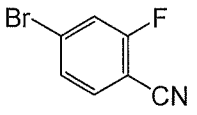
"Diastereomer" refers to a stereoisomer with two or more centers of chirality and whose molecules are not mirror images of one another. Diastereomers have different physical properties, e.g. melting points, boiling points, spectral properties, and reactivities. Mixtures of diastereomers may separate under high resolution analytical procedures such as electrophoresis and chromatography.

"Enantiomers" refer to two stereoisomers of a compound which are non-superimposable mirror images of one another.

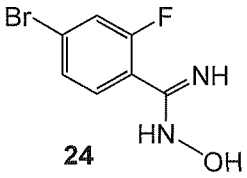
Stereochemical definitions and conventions used herein generally follow S. P. Parker, Ed., *McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Chemical Terms* (1984) McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York; and Eliel, E. and Wilen, S., "Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds", John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1994. The compounds of the invention may contain asymmetric or chiral centers, and therefore exist in different stereoisomeric forms. It is intended that all stereoisomeric forms of the compounds of the invention, including but not limited to, diastereomers, enantiomers and atropisomers, as well as mixtures thereof such as racemic mixtures, form part of the present invention. Many organic compounds exist in optically active forms, i.e., they have the ability to rotate the plane of plane-polarized light. In describing an optically active compound, the

9. The process of claim 7 wherein **28** is prepared by:

(a) reacting **11** with hydroxylamine to form **24**

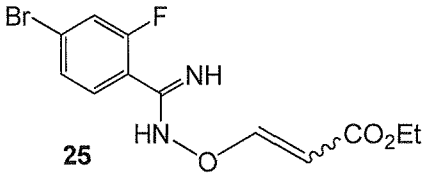


11



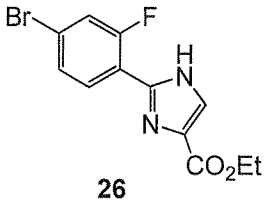
24 ;

(b) reacting **24** with ethyl propiolate to form **25**



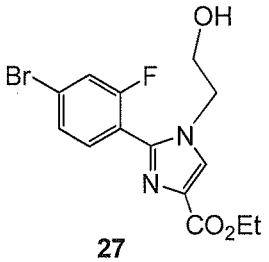
25 ;

(c) heating **25** to form **26**



26 ;

(d) reacting **26** with a 2-hydroxyethylation reagent to form **27**



27 ; and

(e) reacting **27** with an aqueous basic reagent to form **28**.

10. A compound selected from the structures: