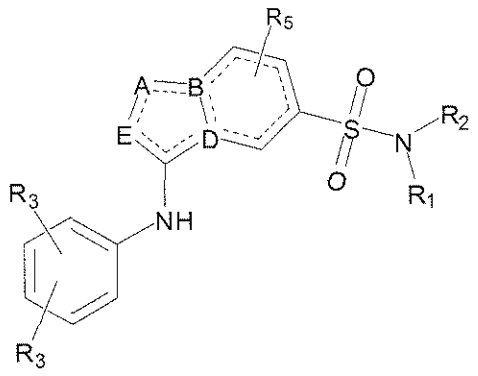
There is a need for additional HBV inhibitors that may overcome at least one of these disadvantages.

Description ~~of the Invention~~

In one aspect, the present ~~invention~~ disclosure provides compounds, which can be represented by Formula (I):



(I)

or a stereoisomer or tautomeric form thereof, wherein:

A represents N, C or O;

B represents C or N;

D represents C or N;

E represents C or N;

Wherein if A and E are either N or C, they are optionally substituted with R_4;

R_1 represents hydrogen or C_1-C_3alkyl;

R_2 represents C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_3alkyl-R_6, benzyl, or a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such C_1-C_6alkyl or a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of of hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_3alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H or CF_3;

Or R_1 R_2 together with the Nitrogen to which they are attached form a 5-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of of hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_3alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H and CF_3;

Each R_3 is independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H, CF_3 or a 3-5 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O and N;

R_4 represents hydrogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_3-C_5cycloalkyl, -(C=O)C_1-C_4-alkyl, -(C=O)-C_1-C_3alkyloxy or in case A or E equals C, R_4 in addition can be halogen;

R_5 represents hydrogen or Halogen;

R_6 represents a 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halo, C_1-C_3alkyloxy, C_1-C_4alkyl, OH, CN, CFH_2, CF_2H, CF_3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

In another aspect, the disclosure ~~The invention further~~ relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The ~~invention~~ disclosure also relates to the compounds of Formula (I) for use as a medicament, preferably for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal.

In another aspect, the disclosure relates to a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutical composition as defined herein, for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal.

~~In a further aspect, t~~The ~~invention~~ disclosure also relates to a combination of a compound of Formula (I), and another HBV inhibitor.

In a further aspect, the disclosure relates to a product containing (a) a compound of Formula (I), and (b) another HBV inhibitor, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of HBV infections.

Definitions

The term "C_{1-3}alkyl" or "C_1-C_3alkyl" as a group or part of a group refers to a hydrocarbyl radical of Formula C_nH_{2n+1} wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 3. In case C_{1-3}alkyl is coupled to a further radical, it refers to a Formula C_nH_{2n}. C_1-C_3alkyl groups comprise from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 2 carbon atoms. C_{1-3}alkyl includes all linear, or branched alkyl groups with between 1 and 3 carbon atoms, and thus includes such as for example methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, and *i*-propyl.

C_{1-4}alkyl as a group or part of a group defines straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as the group defined for C_{1-3}alkyl and butyl and the like