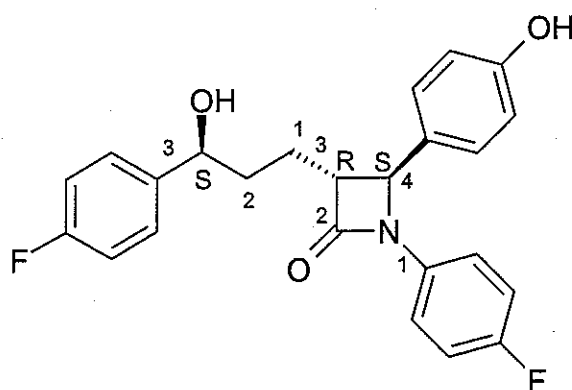


Method for producing 1,4-diphenyl azetidinone derivatives

The invention relates to the preparation of 1,4-diphenylazetidinone derivatives by cyclization of β -substituted amino amides in the presence of silylating agents and cyclization catalysts.

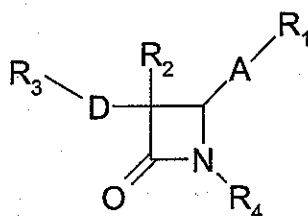
Ezetimibe as known representative of these compounds blocks the absorption of cholesterol from the intestine, so that both lower LDL levels and fewer triglycerides are observed in patients. Specifically, it is 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3(R)-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3(S)-hydroxypropyl]-4(S)-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-azetidinone of the following formula (see claim 8 in EP 0 720 599 B1).



15

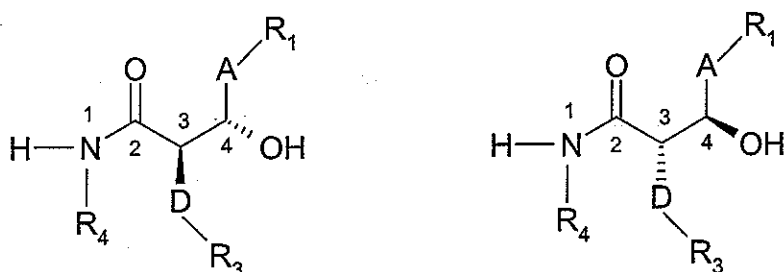
Concerning this compound itself, some chemical modifications, their preparation by various process variants and their therapeutic use for the treatment of hyperlipidemia and of arteriosclerosis and hypercholesterolemia, inter alia the following publications have appeared, attempts having been made for example to find chemical modifications of comparable therapeutic effect but with less intestinal absorption.

EP 0 524 595 A1 describes chemical modifications of ezetimibe of the general formula



- which may inter alia also have a second substituent (R_2) in position 3 of the azetidinone ring, also have connecting moieties (A) between the phenyl ring in position 4 of the azetidinone ring and the ring, and have no or other substituents instead of the fluorine groups on the phenyl rings (R_3 , R_4).
- 5 The compounds are synthesized (e.g. for $R_2 = H$)

by cyclization of hydroxy amides of the general formulae

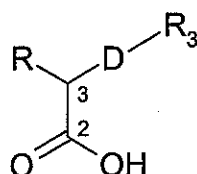


- with, for example, trialkylphosphine/dialkyl azodicarboxylate, dialkyl chlorophosphate/phase-transfer catalyst, di- or trichlorobenzoyl chloride/tetra-*n*-butylammonium hydrogen sulfate, or dichlorobenzoyl chloride/NaH.
- 15

However, these synthetic routes are unsuitable for an industrial process because, for example, dialkyl azodicarboxylates are explosive and dialkyl chlorophosphates are extremely toxic. In the syntheses using di- or trichlorobenzoyl chlorides it is necessary to employ either tetra-*n*-butylammonium hydrogen sulfate in stoichiometric amounts or NaH which is difficult to handle in large quantities, neither of which is suitable for an industrial process.

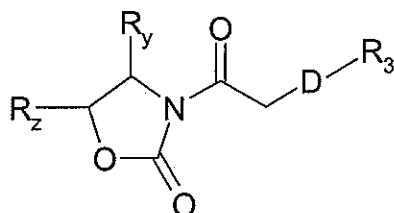
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- 25 A further synthesis described in EP 0 524 595 A1 proceeds by reacting carboxylic acids of the general formula



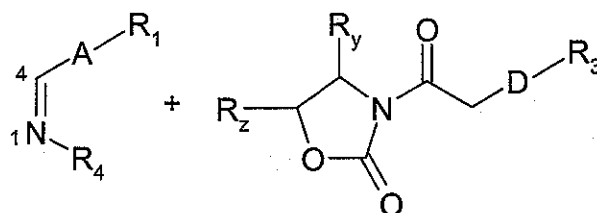
- or by a comparable reaction but with a carboxylic acid derivative, e.g. an acid chloride or mixed anhydride, with chiral oxazolidinones, to give

compounds of the general formula

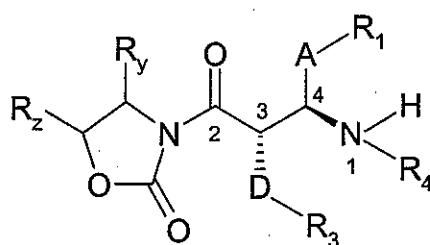


- 5 where R_y , R_z are for example independently of one another H, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, benzyl.

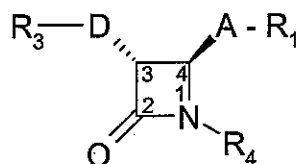
- 10 In a modification of the preparation of the above hydroxy amides, compounds of the above general formula are condensed with imines in the presence of $TiCl_4$ and TMEDA (tetramethylethylenediamine)



- 15 to give compounds of the general formula below.



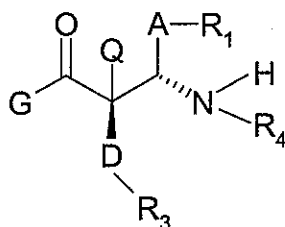
- 20 and cyclized of the further reaction with Na bistrimethylsilylamide and Li bistrimethylsilylamide to give



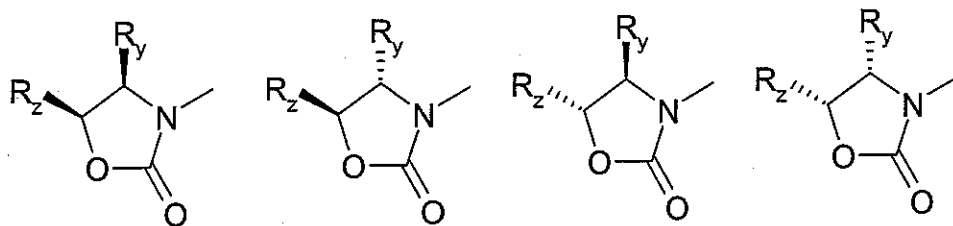
- 25 However, TMEDA may on repeated contact induce dermatitis and is highly

water-endangering. In addition, the cyclization must be carried out with Na bistrimethylsilylamide or Li bistrimethylsilylamide at low temperatures (-78°C) because, otherwise, considerable amounts of byproduct are formed. This synthetic route is therefore unsuitable for an industrial process.

EP 0 707 567 B1 discloses a specific process for preparing azetidinone derivatives in which (Q = H or, for example, alkyl)



β -substituted amino amides of the above formula, which are protected in a suitable manner and in which G is inter alia one of the following radicals



are reacted with a silylating agent and a fluoride ion catalyst as cyclizing agent or with a salt of the chiral compound (G^+ salt), in particular with bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide and tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride.

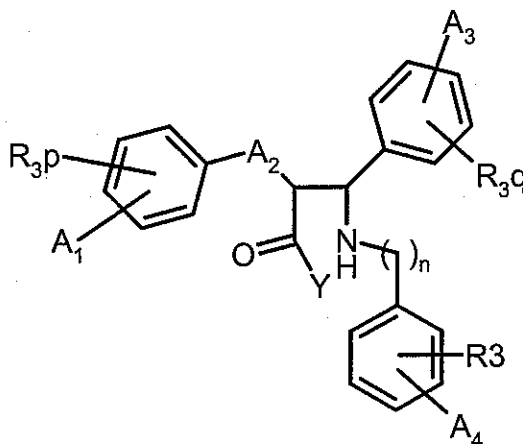
A particular disadvantage of this process route derives from the use of toxic and highly water-endangering TBAF. In addition, the hygroscopic nature of TBAF constitutes a problem because considerable amounts of a hydrolysis product are formed if the water content of the reaction solution is too high.

Further compound modifications of diphenylazetidinone derivatives are described for example in WO 02/50027, wherein at least one of the substituents on the 3 phenyl radicals present in the molecule is a (C_1 - C_{30})-alkylene-(LAG) radical in which one or more C atoms of the alkylene radical may be replaced by, for example, -O-, -CH=CH- or -NR- ($R=H$, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylphenyl) and LAG is for example a saccharide,

disaccharide, trisaccharide, amino acid or oligopeptide residue.

WO 02/066464 describes further modifications of compounds of the 1,4-diphenylazetidinone type which are prepared by cyclization of compounds

5 of the general formula

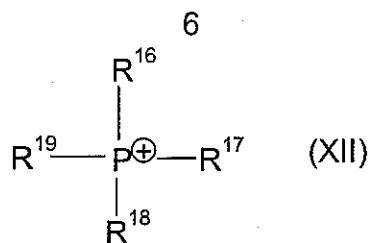


10 (A₁, A₃ and A₄ are, for example, H, halogen, C₁-C₅-alkyl; A₂ is, for example, a C₁-C₅-alkylene chain or C₁-C₅-alkenylene chain; R₃ is, for example, OH, OC(O)-R₁ with R₁ for example H or (C₁-C₅)alkyl; n, p, q, r are either zero or a multiple of 1 or 2; Y is an optically active sultam derivative) with TBAF and a silylating agent.

15 Owing to the toxicity and highly water-endangering nature of TBAF, this process is likewise not advantageous.

20 It is an object of the invention to indicate further synthesis variants for the aforementioned compounds, which can also be carried out stereospecifically and in high yield, and requires auxiliary reagents which have minimal toxicity. With a view to use in an industrial process, it should also be possible to carry it out with catalytic amounts of cyclization reagent.

25 One achievement is then a process for preparing 1,4-diphenylazetidinone derivatives from β -substituted amino amides which are protected in a suitable way in the presence of silylating agents and at least one cyclization catalyst, this cyclization catalyst being represented by one of the general formulae below



as cation, where R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl or benzyl,

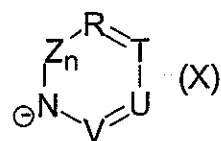
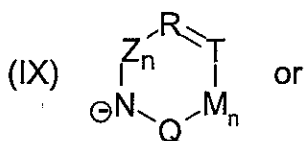
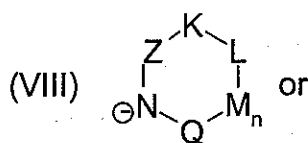
5

R^{41} is aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl or benzyl,

R^{42} is (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl, (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl or aryl, where aryl may be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -SO₂N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -CN, (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl or (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl,

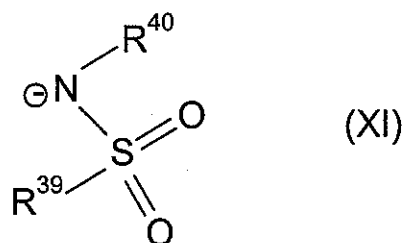
10

and



15

or



as anion,

20 and the symbols, substituents and indices have the following meaning,

	Z	=	C=O, C=S, S=O, SO ₂ or C=NR ²⁰
	K	=	O, S, NR ²¹ or CR ²² R ²³
	L	=	NR ²⁴ or CR ²⁵ R ²⁶
25	n	=	0 or 1
	M	=	O, C=O, NR ²⁷ or CR ²⁸ R ²⁹
	Q	=	O, S, NR ³⁰ , CR ³¹ R ³² , C=O, C=S, S=O, SO ₂ or C=NR ³⁴

R	=	CR ³⁵ or N
T	=	CR ³⁶ or N
U	=	CR ³⁷ or N
V	=	CR ³⁸ or N

5

where R²⁰ to R³² and R³⁴ to R³⁸ are independently of one another H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, and in each case two alkyl radicals may together also form a cycloalkylene radical with a maximum of 6 C units in the ring which may in turn be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, CF₃, NO₂,
 10 COO(C₁-C₆)alkyl, CON[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-aryl, SO₂N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, S-(CH₂)_naryl, SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)(CH₂)_naryl, or SO₂-N((CH₂)_naryl)₂, where n may be
 15 0 to 6, and the aryl radical may be substituted up to twice by F, Cl, Br, CF₃, SF₅, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; or by N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, NH-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-CO-NH-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-
 20 N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N(aryl)₂, N(aryl)-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-CO-aryl, N(aryl)-COO-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N(aryl)-CO-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N(aryl)₂, aryl, O-(CH₂)_naryl, where n may be 0 to 6, where the aryl radical may be substituted 1 to 3 times by F, Cl,
 25 Br, I, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, SF₅, SO₂-CH₃ or COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl

and where R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ are independently of one another (C₁-C₆)alkyl, where one or more nonadjacent C atoms may be replaced by NH or C=O,
 30 or are (C₁-C₆)perfluoroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, or R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ form together a 1,8-naphthyl or 1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, R⁴⁰ may also be H,

or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the
 35 general formula (XII), and the anion is R⁴¹O⁻ or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is R⁴²COO⁻¹, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to the general formula (XII), and the anion is Cl⁻, Br⁻ or I⁻, and

these are combined with Ag₂O.

Aryl means in this connection an aromatic hydrocarbon radical which has 6 to 14 C atoms, e.g. phenyl, naphthyl-, biphenyl-, tetrahydronaphthyl-,
 5 alpha- or beta-tetralon-, indanyl- or indan-1-on-yl radical and is preferably unsubstituted, but may also be substituted.

Typical substituents in this connection are, for example, F, Cl, Br, I, CF₃, NO₂, COO(C₁-C₆)alkyl, CON[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl,
 10 (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-aryl, SO₂N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, S-(CH₂)_naryl, SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)(CH₂)_naryl, or SO₂-N((CH₂)_naryl)₂, where n may be 0 to 6, and the aryl radical may be substituted up to twice by F, Cl, Br, CF₃,
 15 SF₅, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; or else N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, NH-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-CO-NH-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N(aryl)₂,
 20 N(aryl)-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-CO-aryl, N(aryl)-COO-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N(aryl)-CO-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N(aryl)₂, aryl, O-(CH₂)_naryl, where n may be 0 to 6, where the aryl radical may be substituted 1 to 3 times by F, Cl, Br, I, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, SF₅,
 25 SO₂-CH₃ or COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl

Heteroaryl means in this connection aromatic rings and ring systems which, apart from carbon, also comprise heteroatoms such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Ring systems in which the heterocyclic radical is fused to benzene
 30 nuclei also belong to this definition. The rings preferably have 3 to 7 members.

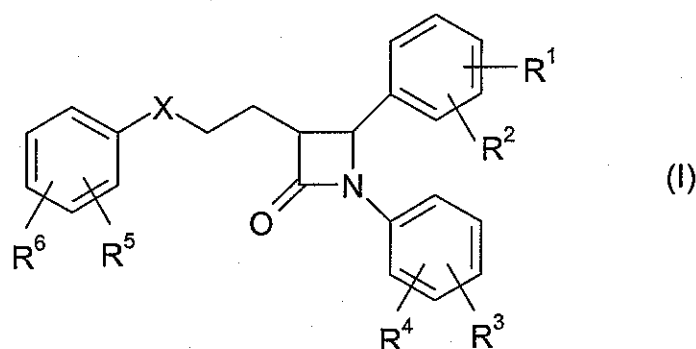
An alkyl radical means a straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon chain having one or more carbons, preferably 1 to 8 carbons, e.g. methyl, ethyl,
 35 propyl, butyl, hexyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, neopentyl, tert-butyl, hexyl.

A cycloalkyl radical means a radical consisting of a ring system which comprises one or more rings and which is saturated or partially unsaturated

(with one or two double bonds) and which is exclusively composed of carbon atoms, e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl or adamantyl. The rings preferably have 3 to 7 members. The aforementioned substituents are typical possibilities.

5

A preferred embodiment of the process of the invention starts from the known process for preparing 1,4-diphenylazetidinone derivatives of the general formula (I)



10

in which the symbols, substituents and indices have the following meaning,

- $X = CH_2, CHOH, CO \text{ or } CHOCOR^{11}$
 15 $R^1, R^2 =$ independently of one another H, OH, OCF_3 , or O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, O-COR¹¹, CN, CH_2NHR^7 , $CH_2NR^7R^8$, NR^7R^8 , COR¹⁴, F or Cl
 $R^3, R^4 =$ independently of one another H, F, Cl, OH, OCF_3 , O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, O-COR¹¹, CN, CH_2NHR^7 , $CH_2NR^7R^8$, NR^7R^8 , COR¹⁴ or (C₁-C₆)alkyl
 20 $R^5, R^6 =$ independently of one another H, F, Cl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, CF_3 or OCF_3
 $R^7 =$ H, $C(=O)-Y(-CH_2)_k-Y-C(=O)R^9$ or $C(=O)-Y(-CH_2)_k-NHR^{10}$
 $k =$ 2 to 16
 25 $Y =$ single bond or NR^{13}
 $R^8 =$ H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, or (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl
 $R^9 =$ OH or $NHCH_2[-CH(OH)]_m-CH_2OH$ or a form thereof protected in a suitable way
 $R^{10} =$ H, $C(=O)[-CH(OH)]_m-CH_2OH$ or a form thereof protected in a suitable way
 30 $m =$ 0 to 5
 $R^{11} =$ H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, (substituted) phenyl or

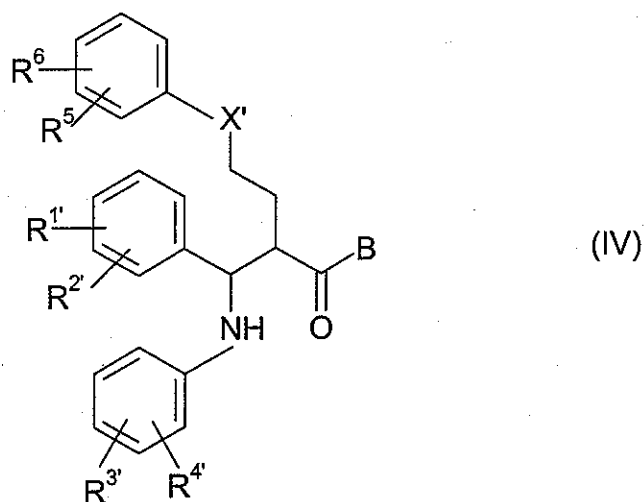
- $R^{12} = OR^{12}$
 $R^{12} = (C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl or } (C_3-C_7)\text{cycloalkyl}$
 $R^{13} = (C_1-C_6)\text{alkyl or } (C_3-C_7)\text{cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl}$
 $R^{14} = OH, OR^{12}, NR^{13}(-CH_2)_n-Y-C(=O)R^9 \text{ or } NR^{13}(-CH_2)_n-NHR^{10}$

5

in the presence of a silylating agent and of a cyclization catalyst.

The process of the invention then comprises cyclizing compounds of the general formula (IV)

10

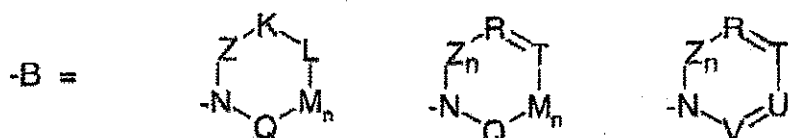


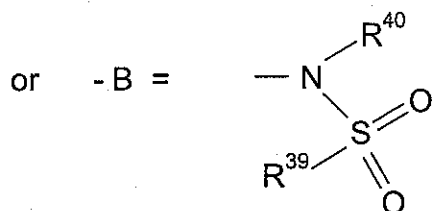
in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

15

- $X' = X, CHOSi(alkyl)_o(aryl)_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 $C(Oalkyl)_2$ or cyclic ketal such as $C[O(-CH_2)_q-O]$ with $q = 2, 3$
 $R^{1'}, R^{2'} = R^1, R^2$ and O-protective group
 $R^{3'}, R^{4'} = R^3, R^4, CH_2NHCO_2CH_2(C_6H_5), CH_2N[Si(alkyl)_o(aryl)_p]-$
 $CO_2CH_2(C_6H_5), CH_2NHCO_2\text{-tert.Bu}, CH_2N[Si(alkyl)_o-$
 $(phenyl)_p]CO_2\text{-tert.Bu}, CH_2NHC(C_6H_5)_3, CH_2N=C(C_6H_5)_2$ or
 $CH_2N=CH[C_6H_4(R^6)]$

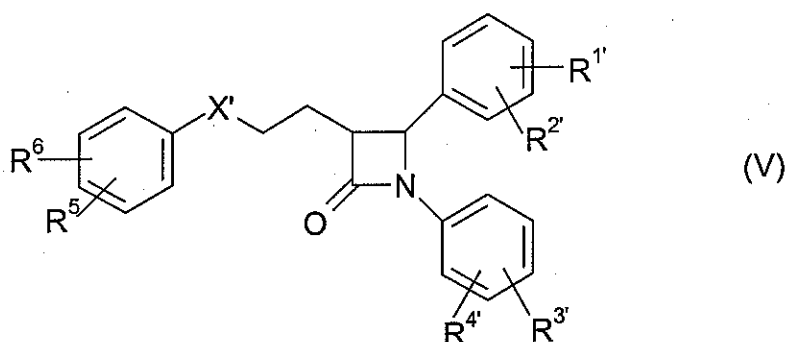
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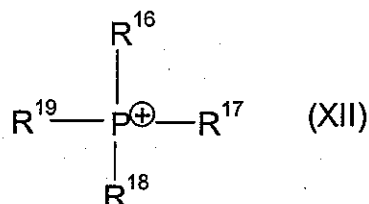
to give (precursor) products of the general formula (V), which can be deprotected to give the compound (I)

5



where the cyclization catalyst is represented by one of the general formulae below

10



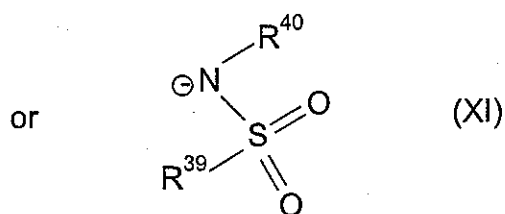
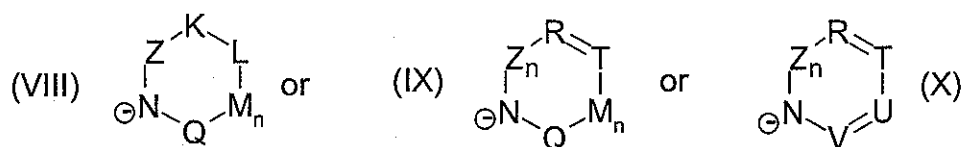
as cation, where R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl – especially (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl-, benzyl-, especially butyl,

15

R^{41} is aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl - especially (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl-, benzyl,

R^{42} is (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl – especially (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl-, benzyl, (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl, aryl, where aryl may be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -SO₂N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -CN, (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl and (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl,

25 and

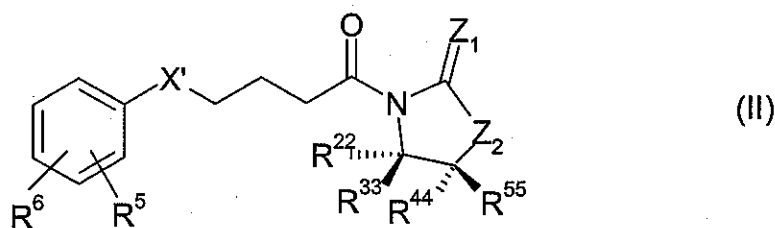


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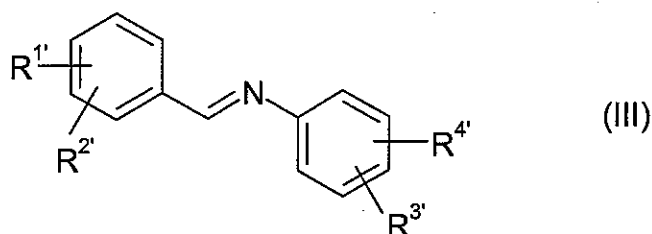
as anion.

- or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{41}O^-$, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{42}COO^-$ or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to the general formula (XII), and the anion is Cl^- , Br^- or I^- , and these are combined with Ag_2O .

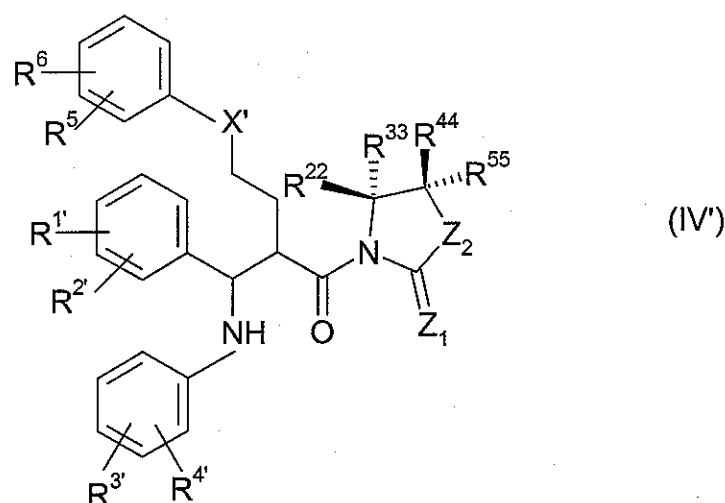
- 15 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the process of the invention comprises reacting compounds of the general formula (II)



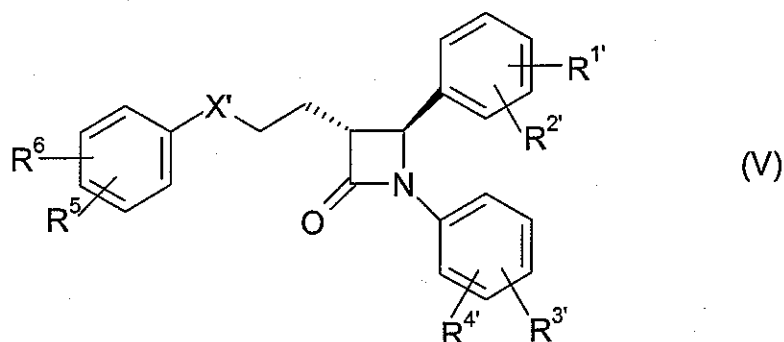
- 20 with imines of the general formula (III)



to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



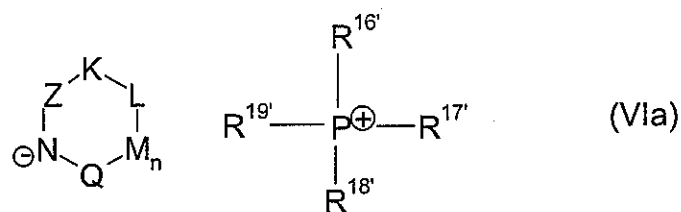
which are then cyclized to give (precursor) products of the general formula
 5 (V) which can be deprotected to give a compound (I),



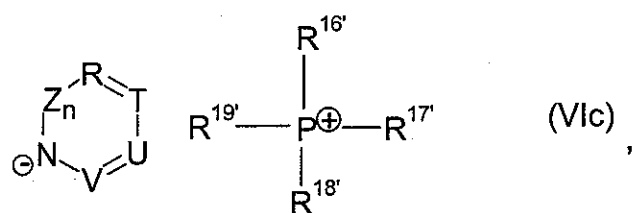
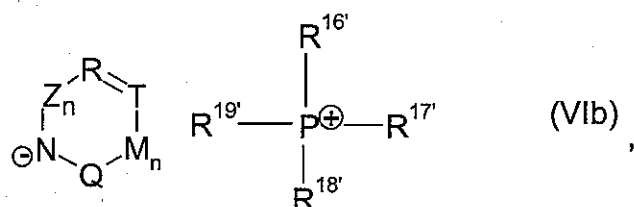
in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above –
 10 have the following meaning,

- X' = X , $\text{CHOSi(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 C(Oalkyl)_2 or cyclic ketal such as $\text{C}[\text{O}(-\text{CH}_2)_q-\text{O}]$ with $q = 2, 3$
 $R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55}$ = independently of one another H , aryl or $(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$
 15 Z_1, Z_2 = independently of one another O , NH , NR^{15} , or S
 R^{15} = aryl or $(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$,
 R^1, R^2 = R^1, R^2 and $\text{O-protective group}$
 R^3, R^4 = $R^3, R^4, \text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), \text{CH}_2\text{N}[\text{Si(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p]-$
 $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), \text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{N}[\text{Si(alkyl)}_o-$
 20 $(\text{phenyl})_p\text{CO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{NHC}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3, \text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ or
 $\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{CH}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{R}^6)]$

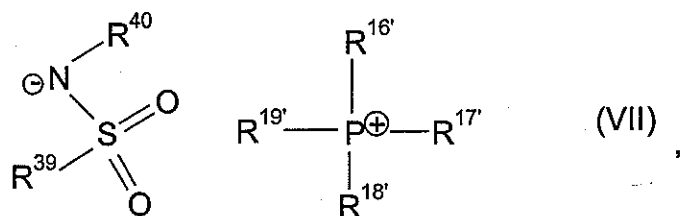
where the cyclization catalyst is represented by one of the general formulae (VIa) to (VII)



5



10

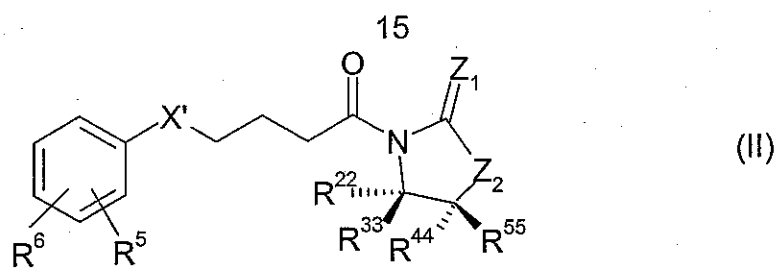


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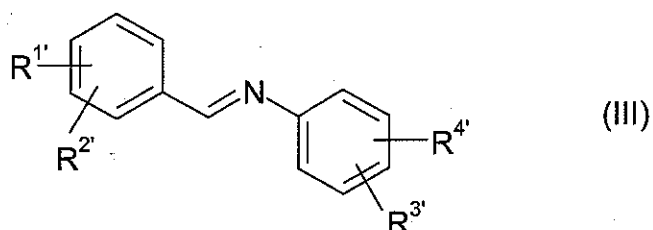
in this case, $\text{R}^{16'}$, $\text{R}^{17'}$, $\text{R}^{18'}$, $\text{R}^{19'}$ are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl.

20

In a further particularly preferred embodiment, the process of the invention comprises reacting compounds of the general formula (II)

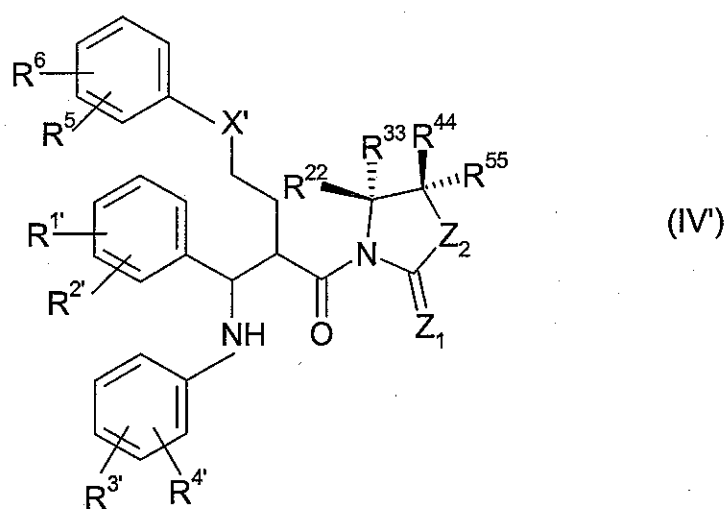


with imines of the general formula (III)



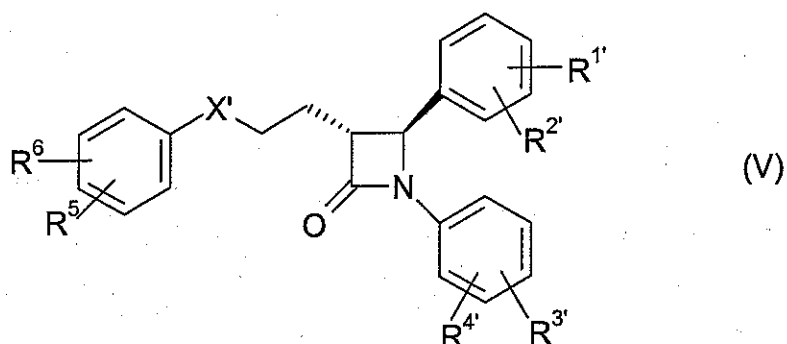
5

to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



10

which are then cyclized to give (precursor) products of the general formula (V) which can be deprotected to give a compound (I),

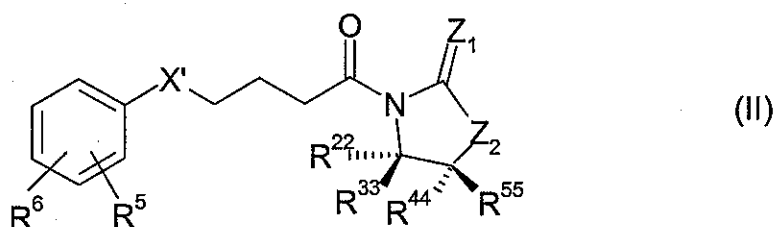


in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

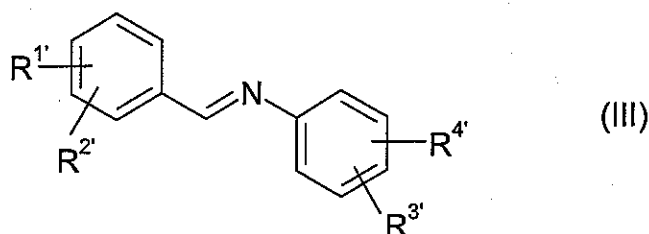
- 5 $X' = X, \text{CHOSi(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 C(Oalkyl)_2 or cyclic ketal such as $\text{C}[\text{O}(-\text{CH}_2)_q-\text{O}]$ with $q = 2, 3$
 $R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55} =$ independently of one another H, aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$
 $Z_1, Z_2 =$ independently of one another O, NH, NR^{15} , or S
- 10 $R^{15} =$ aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$,
 $R^{1'}, R^{2'} = R^1, R^2$ and O-protective group
 $R^{3'}, R^{4'} = R^3, R^4, \text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), \text{CH}_2\text{N}[\text{Si(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p]\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5),$
 $\text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{N}[\text{Si(alkyl)}_o(\text{phenyl})_p]\text{CO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{NHC}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3, \text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ or
 $\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{CH}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{R}^6)]$
- 15

where the cation in the cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is R^{41}O^- .

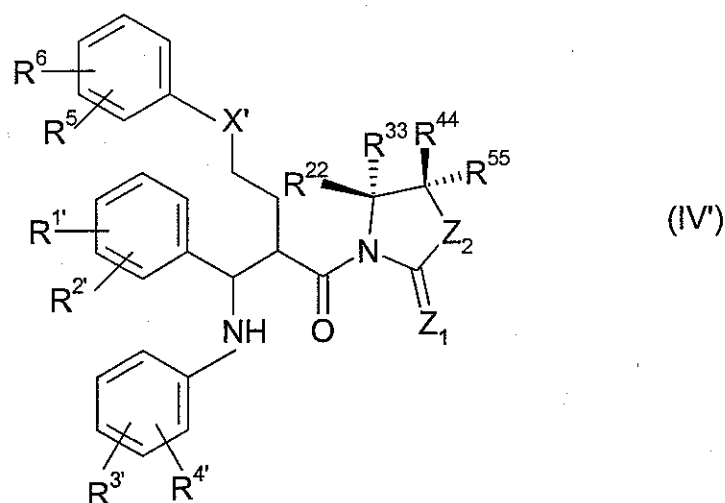
- 20 In a further particularly preferred embodiment, the process of the invention comprises reacting compounds of the general formula (II)



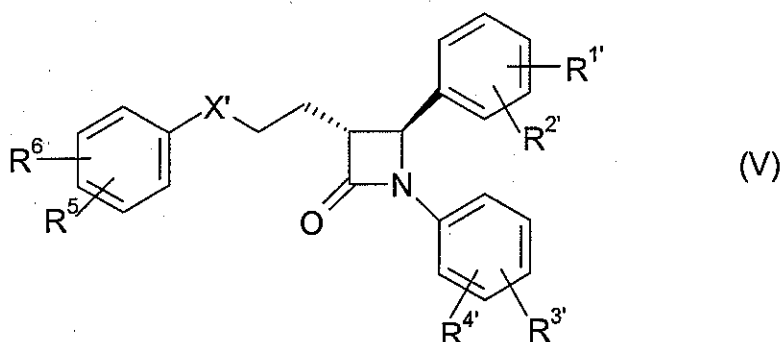
- 25 with imines of the general formula (III)



to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



which are then cyclized to give (precursor) products of the general formula (V) which can be deprotected to give a compound (I),



in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

- X' = X , $\text{CHOSi(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 C(Oalkyl)_2 or cyclic ketal such as $\text{C[O(-CH}_2\text{)}_q\text{-O]}$ with $q = 2, 3$
 $R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55}$ = independently of one another H, aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})$ alkyl
 Z_1, Z_2 = independently of one another O, NH, NR^{15} , or S
- R^{15} = aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})$ alkyl,
 R^1, R^2 = R^1, R^2 and O-protective group
 R^3, R^4 = $R^3, R^4, \text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), \text{CH}_2\text{N[Si(alkyl)}_o(\text{aryl})_p\text{]-CO}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), \text{CH}_2\text{NHCO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{N[Si(alkyl)}_o\text{-(phenyl)}_p\text{]CO}_2\text{-tert.Bu}, \text{CH}_2\text{NHC(C}_6\text{H}_5\text{)}_3, \text{CH}_2\text{N=C(C}_6\text{H}_5\text{)}_2$ or $\text{CH}_2\text{N=CH[C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{R}^6\text{)]}$

where the cation in the cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{42}COO^-$.

5 Particularly preferred cyclization catalysts have an anion which is derived from

- oxazolidin-2-one
- 4-benzyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one
- 10 4-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-tert-butyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-isopropyl-5,5-dimethyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-benzyl-5,5-dimethyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-phenyl-5,5-dimethyloxazolidin-2-one
- 15 4-isopropyl-5,5-dimethyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-tert-butyl-5,5-dimethyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-methyl-5-phenyloxazolidin-2-one
- cis-4,5-diphenyloxazolidin-2-one
- 4-isopropyl-5,5-diphenyloxazolidin-2-one
- 20 1-methyl-4-methyleneimidazolidin-2-one
- imidazole
- phthalimide
- 2,10-camphorsultam
- 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone,
- 25 or which is an alkoxide
- or which is a carboxylate

in combination with tetraethylphosphonium, tetrabutylphosphonium or tetraoctylphosphonium as cation.

30

The diphenylazetidinone compounds which can be prepared according to the invention are frequently employed in practice as pharmaceutically acceptable salts since these are particularly suitable for medical applications because of their greater solubility in water compared with the starting or basic compounds. These salts must have a pharmaceutically acceptable anion or cation. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds which can be prepared according to the invention are salts of inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic, phosphoric, metaphosphoric, nitric, sulfonic and sulfuric acid

35

and of organic acids such as, for example, acetic acid, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glycolic, isothionic, lactic, lactobionic, maleic, malic, methanesulfonic, succinic, p-toluenesulfonic, tartaric and trifluoroacetic acids. The chlorine salt is particularly preferably

5 used for medical purposes. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable basic salts are ammonium salts, alkali metal salts (such as sodium and potassium salts) and alkaline earth metal salts (such as magnesium and calcium salts).

- 10 The compounds of the general formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and physiologically functional derivatives represent ideal medicaments for the treatment of lipid metabolism disorders, especially of hyperlipidemia. The compounds of the general formula (I) are likewise
- 15 suitable for influencing the serum cholesterol level and for the prevention and treatment of arteriosclerotic manifestations.

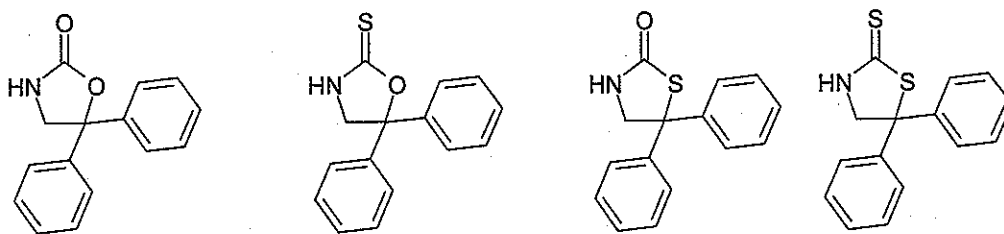
For further details concerning the compounds themselves, and for their processing, combination with other active ingredients etc., express reference is made to WO 02/50027.

20

The following table lists typical examples of the radical -B of the general formula (IV) or in anionic form for the general formulae (VIII) to (XI), where the "H" on the "HN" in the ring or on the molecule in each case in the tables is superfluous in order to afford the radical -B or the relevant anion $B^{\ominus}$.

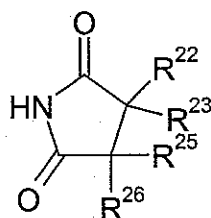
25

Examples of H-B or $H^{\oplus}B^{\ominus}$ in the general formulae (II), (IV) and (VIII) to (XI) are

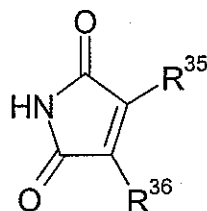


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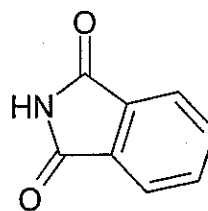
Succinimides



Maleimides

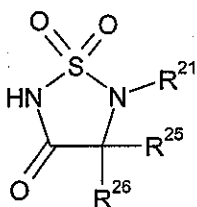


Phthalimide

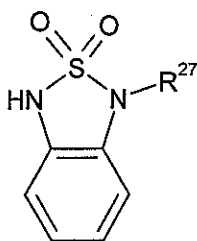


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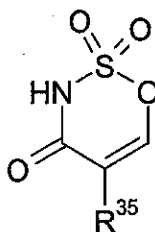
1,2,5-Thiadiazolidin-3-one 1,1-dioxides



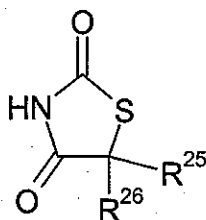
1,3-Dihydrobenzo-[1,2,5]thiadiazoles 2,2-dioxides



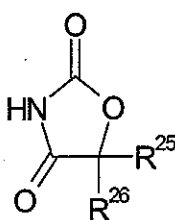
5-Methyl-2,2-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-[1,2,3]oxathiazin-4-ones



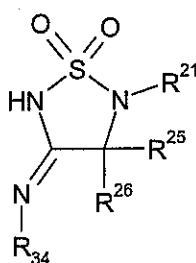
Thiazolidinediones



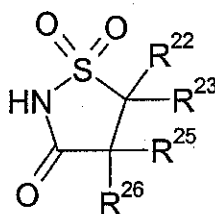
Oxazolidinediones



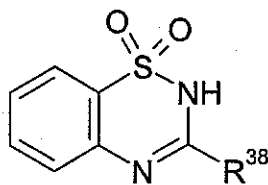
1,2,5-Thiadiazolidin-3-imino 1,1-dioxides



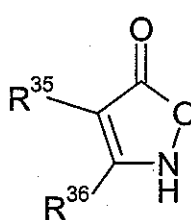
Isothiazolidin-3-one 1,1-dioxides



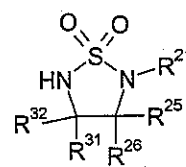
2H-Benzo[1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxides



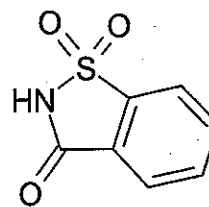
2H-Isoxazol-5-ones



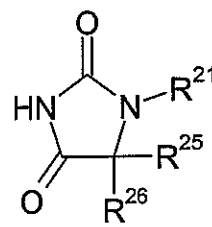
[1,2,5]Thiadiazolidine 1,1-dioxides



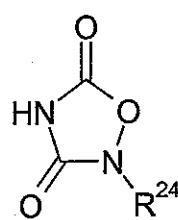
Saccharin



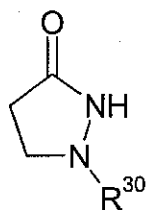
Imidazolidinediones



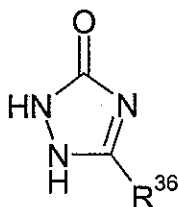
[1,2,4]Oxadiazolidine-3,5-diones



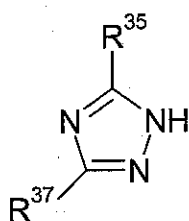
Pyrazolidin-3-ones



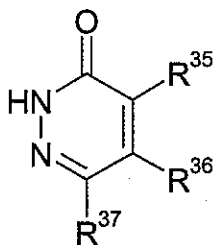
1,2-Dihydro-
[1,2,4]-triazol-3-ones



1,2,4-Triazoles

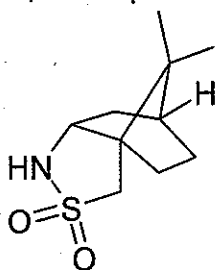


2H-Pyridazin-3-ones



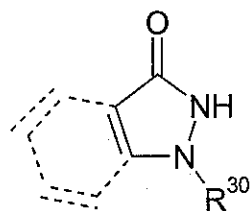
5

2,10-Camphorsultam

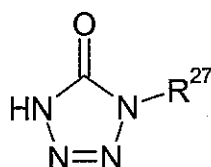


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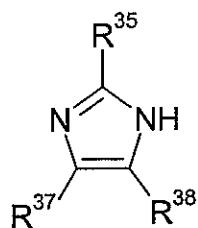
1,2-Dihydro-
pyrazol-3-ones



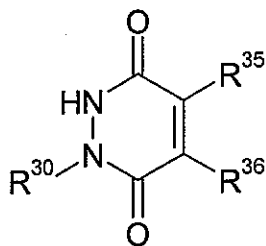
1,4-Dihydro-
tetrazol-5-ones



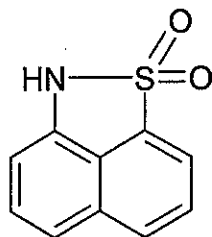
Imidazoles



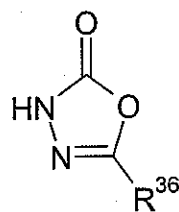
1,2-Dihydropyridazine-
3,6-ones



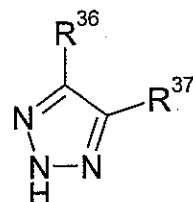
1,8-Naphthosultam



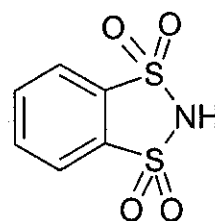
3H-[1,2,3]Oxadiazol-
2-ones



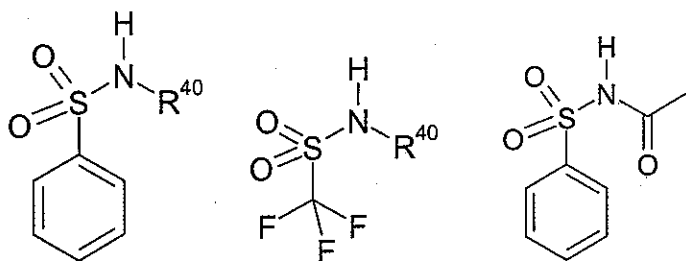
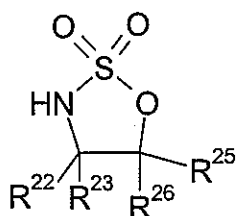
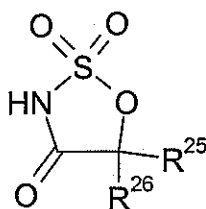
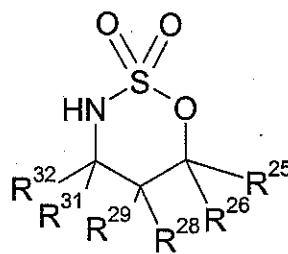
1,2,3-Triazoles



Benzo[12,3]dithiazoles
1,2,3,3-tetraoxide



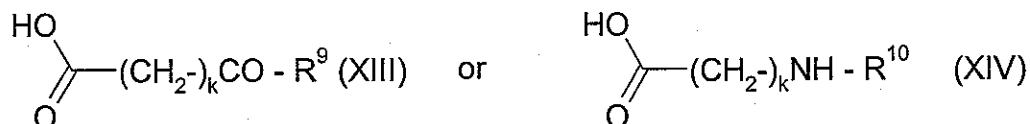
Sulfonamides

[1,2,3]Oxathiazolidines
2,2-dioxides5,5-Dimethyl-2,2-
dioxo-
[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-
4-ones[1,2,3]Oxathiazinanes
2,2-dioxides

- 5 The azetidinones of the general formula (V) which are described at the outset are obtained in particular by suspending the compounds of the general formula (IV) in an organic solvent such as, for example, hexane, heptane, toluene, chlorobenzene, diisopropyl ether, ethyl acetate, dimethoxyethane, dichloromethane or tert-butyl methyl ether, but preferably toluene, diisopropyl ether or tert-butyl methyl ether, and then adding a mild silylating agent such as, for example, 2-6 equivalents of N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide, but preferably 4-6 equivalents, particularly preferably 5.7 equivalents and a catalytic amount of 1-25 mol%, preferably 5-15 mol%, particularly preferably 5 mol%, of one of the catalysts described above.
- 10 The sequence of addition of the reagents is immaterial. The mixture is heated to 20°C to 100°C, preferably 40°C to 60°C, and stirred for about 1 to 20 hours, preferably 6 hours, or until the reaction is entirely complete. The compounds of the general formula (V) are subsequently isolated by usual extraction methods.

20

- Where the compounds of the general formula (V) are also reacted to give compounds of the general formula (I) in which the meaning is ($R \neq H$) when $R^1, R^3 = H$ and $R^2, R^4 = CH_2NHR_7$, amines of the general formula (V), i.e. compounds in which $R^{2'}, R^{4'}$ means after deprotection R^2, R^4 and specifically CH_2NHR_7 with $R = H$, are reacted (with peptide coupling) with
- 25 compounds of the general formulae (XIII) or (XIV) below



5 to give the desired compounds after preceding elimination of protective groups. Other compounds of the general formula (I) are formed by simple deprotection of the corresponding compounds of the general formula (V) without further reactions.

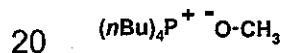
10 For detailed characterization of the process conditions, reference is made to the following examples and the prior art cited in the introduction, which also applies to the silylating agents normally employed.

The invention is explained in detail in the following examples.

15

Examples

Example 1

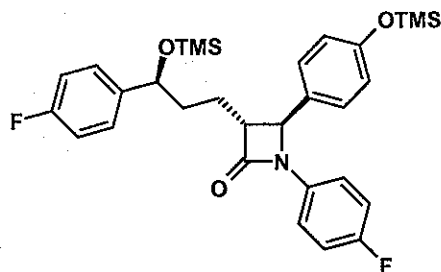


Tetrabutylphosphonium methoxide

Potassium methoxylate (475.5 mg) is suspended in methanol (7 ml) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. A methanolic solution
25 (3 ml) of tetrabutylphosphonium chloride (2 g) is added thereto. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and filtered under argon through a syringe filter, and the solvent is removed. The residue is weighed and taken up in tetrahydrofuran (THF) (5 ml). A 1.35 molar solution of tetrabutylphosphonium methoxide is obtained.

30

Example 2



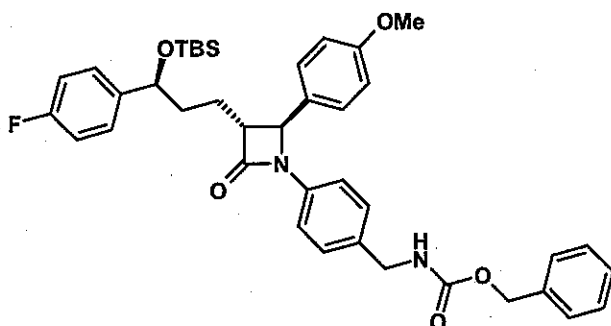
Cyclization of 3-{5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxy-pentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one with the compound from Example 1

5

3-{5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxy-pentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one (10 mg) is suspended in methyl t-butyl ether (MTB ether) (1 ml) under argon while cooling in ice. N,O-Bistrimethylsilylacteamide (20.75 μ l) is added, followed by tetrabutylphosphonium methoxide (20.65 μ l; 1.35 M in THF). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for one hour. Reaction to give 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-trimethylsilyloxypropyl]-4-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one is found by means of thin-layer chromatography and LC/MS comparison (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry) ($M+H$,-TMS,-HOTMS: 392).

15

Example 3



20

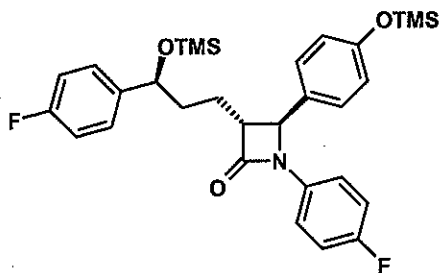
Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamylate with the compound from Example 1

25

Benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamylate (10 mg) is suspended in MTB ether (1 ml) while cooling in ice and

in an argon atmosphere. N,O-Bis(trimethylsilyl)lacteamide (17.5 μ l) is added, followed by tetrabutylphosphonium methoxide (23.6 μ l; 1 M in THF). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for two hours. The reaction is quenched with water, and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl acetate. Reaction to give benzyl {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl} carbamate is found by means of thin-layer chromatography and LC/MS comparison. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3 H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 4



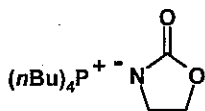
15

Cyclization of 3-{5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one with tetrabutylphosphonium chloride and silver(I) oxide

20

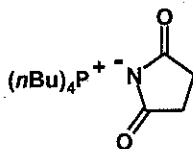
3-{5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one (10 mg) is suspended in MTB ether (1 ml) under argon while cooling in ice. N,O-Bis(trimethylsilyl)lacteamide (20.75 μ l) is added, followed by tetrabutylphosphonium chloride (4.2 mg) and silver(I) oxide (3.2 mg). The mixture is stirred at room temperature. A reaction to give 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-trimethylsilyloxypropyl]-4-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one is found by means of thin-layer chromatography and LC/MS comparison ($M+H$, -TMS, -HOTMS: 392).

30

Example 5**Tetrabutylphosphonium oxazolidin-2-one**

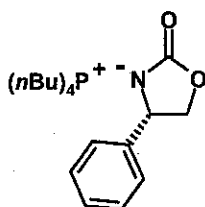
5

Tetrabutylphosphonium chloride (300 mg) is dissolved in methanol (3 ml), and silver(I) oxide (203.85 mg) is added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature under argon for 16 hours. The reaction solution is filtered through a syringe filter. Oxazolidin-2-one (104.4 mg) is added to the filtrate and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent is removed in a rotary evaporator. Tetrabutylphosphonium oxazolidin-2-one (200 mg) is obtained as colorless oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (d^6 -DMSO) 0.9 (m, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 3.4 (t, 2 H), 3.85 (t, 2 H).

15 **Example 6****Tetrabutylphosphonium succinimide**

20

The compound is prepared from succinimide in analogy to the method in Example 5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (d^8 -THF) 0.95 (m, 12 H), 1.4-1.6 (m, 16 H), 2.3 (s, 4 H), 2.55 (m, 8 H).

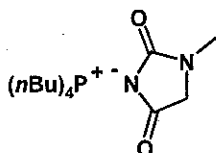
25 **Example 7****Tetrabutylphosphonium 4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one**

30 The compound is prepared from 4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one in analogy to the

method in Example 5. ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) 0.9 (m, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 3.6 (t, 1H), 4.35 (t, 1 H), 4.75 (m, 1 H), 7.2-7.3 (m, 5 H).

Example 8

5

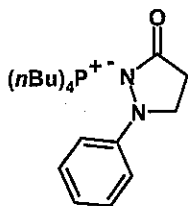


Tetrabutylphosphonium 1-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione

- 10 The compound is prepared from 1-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione in analogy to the method in Example 5. ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) 0.9 (m, 12 H), 1.44 (m, 16 H), 2.15 (m, 8 H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 3.13 (s, 2 H).

Example 9

15

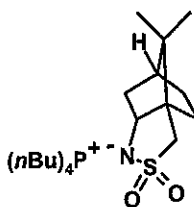


Tetrabutylphosphonium 1-phenylpyrazolidin-3-one

- 20 The compound is prepared from 1-phenylpyrazolidin-3-one in analogy to the method in Example 5. ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 17 H), 1.55 (m, 1H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 5.5 (bs, 1 H), 6.95 (t, 1 H), 7.28 (t, 2 H), 7.53 (d, 2 H), 7.9 (s, 1 H).

Example 10

25



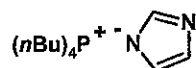
Tetrabutylphosphonium [5.2.1.01,5]decane 3,3-dioxide

10,10-dimethyl-3-thia-4-azatricyclo-

The compound is prepared from 2,10-camphorsultam in analogy to the method in Example 5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) 0.75 (s, 3 H), 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.0 (s, 3 H), 1.1-1.25 (m, 2 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 1.5-1.8 (m, 4 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 2.5 (m, 2 H), 3.05 (m, 1 H), 3.15 (d, 1 H).

5

Example 11



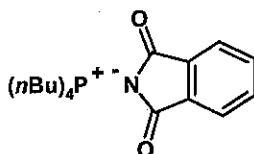
Tetrabutylphosphonium imidazolide

10

The compound is prepared from imidazole in analogy to the method in Example 5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 6.7 (s, 2 H), 7.15 (s, 1 H).

15

Example 12



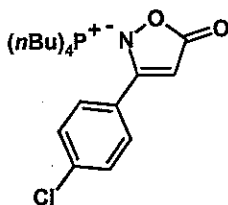
Tetrabutylphosphonium phthalimide

20

The compound is prepared from phthalimide in analogy to the method in Example 5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 7.38 (m, 2 H), 7.42 (m, 2 H).

Example 13

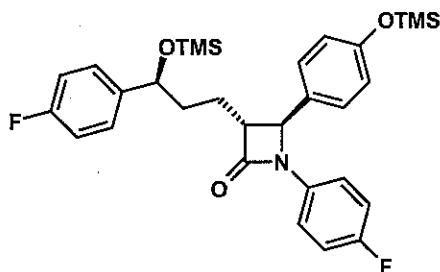
25



Tetrabutylphosphonium 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2H-isoxazol-5-one

The compound is prepared from 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2H-isoxazol-5-one in analogy to the method in Example 5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.4 (m, 16 H), 2.2 (m, 8 H), 4.3 (bs, 1 H), 7.35 (m, 2 H), 7.55 (m, 2 H).

30

Example 14

5 Cyclization of 3-{5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one with the compound from Example 5

- 3-{5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethylsilyloxy-
 10 phenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one
 (10 mg) is suspended in MTB ether (1 ml) under argon while cooling in ice.
 N,O-Bistrimethylsilylacteamide (20.75 μ l) is added, followed by a catalytic
 amount of tetrabutylphosphonium oxazolidin-2-one (3 mg) dissolved in
 MTB ether (100 μ l). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour.
 15 Reaction to give 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-
 trimethylsilyloxypropyl]-4-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one is
 found by means of thin-layer chromatography and LC/MS comparison
 (M+H, -TMS, -HOTMS: 392).

20 Example 15

- Cyclization of 3-{5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethyl-
 silyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazol-
 idin-2-one to 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-trimethylsilyloxy-
 25 propyl]-4-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one is carried out in an
 analogous manner to the method in Example 14, but with
 tetrabutylphosphonium succinimide from Example 6 as cyclization catalyst.
 The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 10
 (M+H, -TMS, -HOTMS: 392).

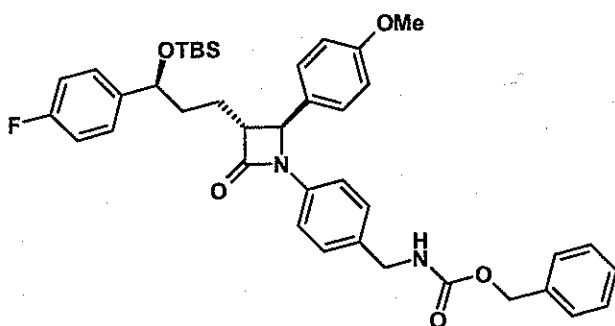
30

Example 16

Cyclization of 3-{5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[(4-fluorophenylamino)-(4-trimethyl-
 silyloxyphenyl)methyl]-5-trimethylsilyloxypentanoyl}-4-phenyloxazol-

idin-2-one to 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-trimethylsilyloxypropyl]-4-(4-trimethylsilyloxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 14, but with tetrabutylphosphonium 4-phenyloxazolidin-2-one from Example 7 as
 5 cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 10 ($M+H$, -TMS, -HOTMS: 392).

Example 17



10

Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamylate with the compound from
 15 **Example 5**

Benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamylate (500 mg) is suspended in MTB ether
 20 (6 ml) while cooling in ice and in an argon atmosphere. N,O-Bis(trimethylsilyl)lacteamide (1.0 ml) is added, followed by tetrabutylphosphonium oxazolidin-2-one (40.8 mg) dissolved in MTB ether (1 ml). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for two hours. This is followed by addition of a 1N aqueous hydrogen chloride solution ($HCl_{(aq)}$)
 25 (1 ml), while cooling in ice methanol (1 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (2 ml). The mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction solution is concentrated and taken up in ethyl acetate. The organic phase is washed successively with 2N $HCl_{(aq)}$, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and saturated brine. It is then dried over sodium sulfate and filtered, and the
 30 solvent is removed in a rotary evaporator. Purification by chromatography (1:6 ethyl acetate/n-heptane) on an SiO_2 cartridge (5 g) results in benzyl {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carbamylate (240 mg) 1H -NMR (d^6 -

DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

5 **Example 18**

Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 10 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium 1-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione from Example 8 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 17: ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02
 15 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 19

20 Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 25 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium 1-phenylpyrazolidin-3-one from Example 9 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 17: ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02
 30 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 20

35 Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example

17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium 10,10-dimethyl-3-thia-4-azatricyclo[5.2.1.0^{1,5}]decane 3,3-dioxide from Example 10 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 17: ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H),
 5 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 21

10

Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 15 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium imidazolidide from Example 11 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 17: ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H),
 20 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 22

25

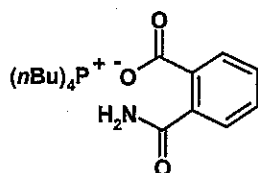
Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example
 30 17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium phthalimide from Example 12 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with those of the product from Example 17: ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t,
 35 1 H).

Example 23

Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-

1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-
 amino]benzyl}carbamate to {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-
 fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carb-
 amylate is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example
 5 17, but with tetrabutylphosphonium 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2H-isoxazol-5-one
 from Example 13 as cyclization catalyst. The spectroscopic data agree with
 those of the product from Example 17: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) -0.18 (s, 3 H),
 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d,
 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H), 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H),
 10 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

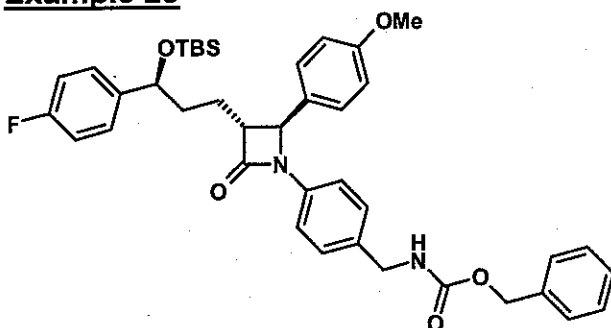
Example 24



15 Tetrabutylphosphonium phthalamate

Tetrabutylphosphonium phthalamate is also prepared in the following way.
 A solution of tetrabutylphosphonium hydroxide (12.5 g; 40% in water) is
 prepared. Then phthalimide (2.7 g) is added, and the reaction solution is
 20 stirred at room temperature overnight. The water is then removed in a
 rotary evaporator, and the residue is taken up in toluene. The toluene is
 removed in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is again taken up in
 toluene. This procedure is repeated 4-5 times. The solvent is then removed
 to dryness. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$) 0.9 (t, 12 H), 1.42 (m, 16 H), 2.18 (m, 8 H),
 25 7.05 (b, 1 H), 7.18 (m, 1 H), 7.29 (d, 2H), 7.74 (d, 1H), 10.35 (b, 1H).

Example 25



30 Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-(4-

fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamate with tetrabutylphosphonium phthalimide from Example 24

- 5 Benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}-carbamate (100 mg) is suspended in MTB ether (5 ml) while cooling in ice and in an argon atmosphere. N,O-Bistrimethylsilylacteamide (0.17 ml) is added, followed by tetrabutylphosphonium phthalimide (12 mg) dissolved in
10 MTB ether (1 ml). The mixture is stirred at 50°C for 2-3 hours. The reaction solution is concentrated and taken up in ethyl acetate. The organic phase is washed successively with 2N HCl_(aq), saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and saturated brine. It is then dried over sodium sulfate and filtered, and the solvent is removed in a rotary evaporator. Purification by
15 chromatography (Jones chromatography Flashmaster) results in benzyl {4-[3-[3-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl]benzyl}carbamate (41 mg) ¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO) -0.18 (s, 3 H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (bs, 4 H), 3.05 (bs, 1 H), 3.7 (s, 3 H), 4.1 (d, 2 H), 4.72 (m, 1 H), 4.82 (s, 1 H), 5.0 (s, 2H),
20 6.9 (d, 2 H), 7.12 (m, 5 H), 7.35 (m, 10 H), 7.73 (t, 1 H).

Example 26

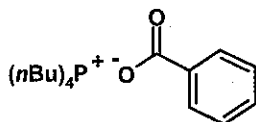
- Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-
25 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamate with tetrabutylphosphonium phthalamate from Example 24 is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 25, but in diisopropyl ether and at 50°C within 6 hours. Reaction to give the analogous product from Example 25 is found by means of
30 LC/MS comparison (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry).

Example 27

- Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-
35 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentylamino]benzyl}carbamate with tetrabutylphosphonium phthalamate from Example 24 is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 25, but in toluene and at 60°C within 13 hours. Reaction to give the analogous product from Example 25 is found by means of LC/MS

comparison (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry).

Example 28



Tetrabutylphosphonium benzoate

10 Tetrabutylphosphonium benzoate is also prepared in the following way. A solution of tetrabutylphosphonium hydroxide (4.7 g; 40% in water) is prepared. Then benzoic acid (0.8 g) is added, and the reaction solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The water is then removed in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is taken up in toluene. The toluene is removed in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is again taken up in toluene. This procedure is repeated 4-5 times. The solvent is then removed to dryness.

15

Example 29

20 Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate with tetrabutylphosphonium benzoate from Example 28 is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 25, but in diisopropyl ether and at 60°C within 3 hours. Reaction to give the analogous product from Example 25 is found by means of

25 LC/MS comparison (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry).

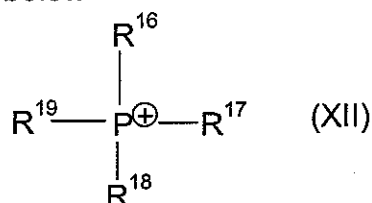
Example 30

30 Cyclization of benzyl {4-[5-(tert-butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-4-phenyloxazolidine-3-carbonyl)pentyl-amino]benzyl}carbamate with tetrabutylphosphonium acetate (commercial product was dried in vacuo) is carried out in an analogous manner to the method in Example 25, but in diisopropyl ether and at 60°C within 0.5 hours. Reaction to give the analogous product from Example 25 is found by

35 means of LC/MS comparison (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry).

Patent claims

1. A process for preparing 1,4-diphenylazetidinone derivatives from β -substituted amino amides which are protected in a suitable way in the presence of silylating agents and at least one cyclization catalyst, this cyclization catalyst being represented by one of the general formulae below

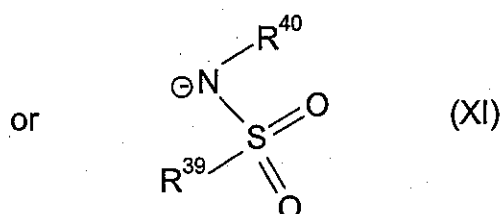
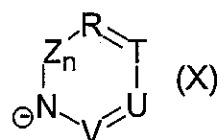
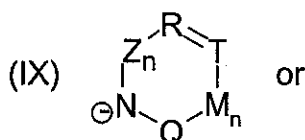
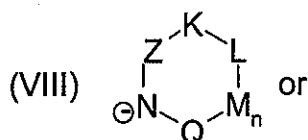


as cation, where R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl,

R^{41} is aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl,

R^{42} is (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl, (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl, aryl, where aryl may be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -SO₂N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -CN, (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl and (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl,

and



as anion,

and the symbols, substituents and indices have the following meaning,

5	Z	=	C=O, C=S, S=O, SO ₂ or C=NR ²⁰
	K	=	O, S, NR ²¹ or CR ²² R ²³
	L	=	NR ²⁴ or CR ²⁵ R ²⁶
	n	=	0 or 1
	M	=	O, C=O, NR ²⁷ or CR ²⁸ R ²⁹
10	Q	=	O, S, NR ³⁰ , CR ³¹ R ³² , C=O, C=S, S=O, SO ₂ or C=NR ³⁴
	R	=	CR ³⁵ or N
	T	=	CR ³⁶ or N
	U	=	CR ³⁷ or N
15	V	=	CR ³⁸ or N

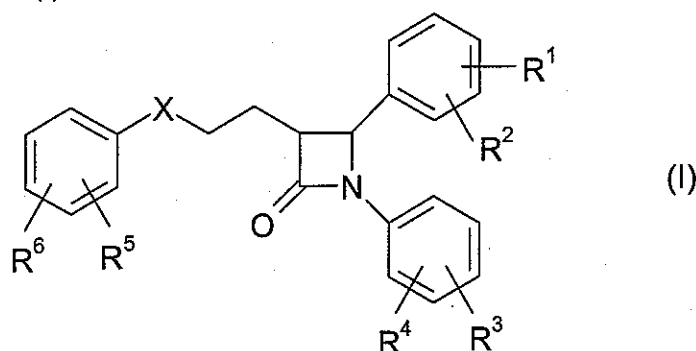
where R²⁰ to R³² and R³⁴ to R³⁸ are independently of one another H, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, and in each case two alkyl radicals may together also form a cycloalkylene radical with a maximum of 6 C units in the ring which may in turn be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, CF₃, NO₂, COO(C₁-C₆)alkyl, CON[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkylene-aryl, SO₂N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]₂, S-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, S-(CH₂)_naryl, SO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, SO₂-(CH₂)_naryl, SO₂-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)(CH₂)_naryl, or SO₂-N((CH₂)_naryl)₂, where n may be 0 to 6, and the aryl radical may be substituted up to twice by F, Cl, Br, CF₃, SF₅, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl or (C₁-C₆)alkyl; or by N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, NH-CO-NH-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, NH-CO-NH-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-COO-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)-aryl, N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-CO-N(aryl)₂, N(aryl)-CO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, N(aryl)-CO-aryl, N(aryl)-COO-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, N(aryl)-CO-N[(C₁-C₆)alkyl]-aryl, N(aryl)-CO-N(aryl)₂, aryl, O-(CH₂)_naryl, where n may be 0 to 6, where the aryl radical may be substituted 1 to 3 times by F, Cl, Br, I, CF₃, NO₂, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, N((C₁-C₆)alkyl)₂, SF₅, SO₂-

CH₃ or COO-(C₁-C₆)alkyl

and where R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ are independently of one another (C₁-C₆)alkyl, where one or more nonadjacent C atoms may be replaced by NH or C=O, or are (C₁-C₆)perfluoroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, or R³⁹ and R⁴⁰ form together a 1,8-naphthyl or 1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl, R⁴⁰ may also be H,

or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is R⁴¹O⁻, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII) and the anion is R⁴²COO⁻, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to the general formula (XII), and the anion is Cl⁻, Br⁻ or I⁻, and these are combined with Ag₂O.

2. The process for preparing 1,4-diphenylazetidinone derivatives as claimed in claim 1, where these are represented by the general formula (I)



in which the symbols, substituents and indices have the following meaning,

X = CH₂, CHOH, CO or CHOCOR¹¹

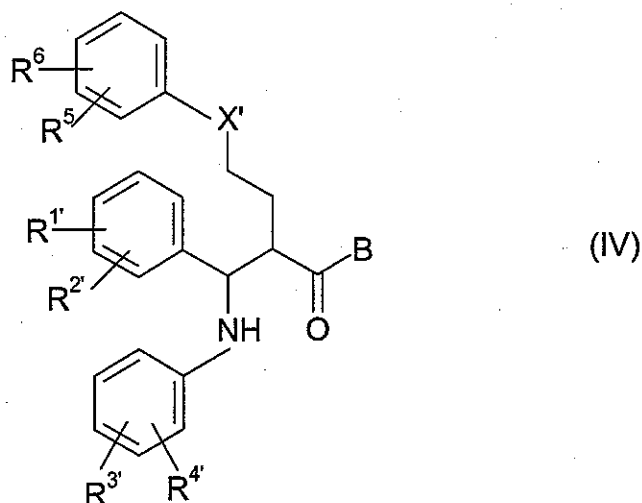
R¹, R² = independently of one another H, OH, OCF₃, or O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, O-COR¹¹, CN, CH₂NHR⁷, CH₂NR⁷R⁸, NR⁷R⁸, COR¹⁴, F or Cl

R³, R⁴ = independently of one another H, F, Cl, OH, OCF₃, O-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, O-(C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, O-COR¹¹, CN, CH₂NHR⁷, CH₂NR⁷R⁸, NR⁷R⁸, COR¹⁴ or (C₁-C₆)alkyl

R⁵, R⁶ = independently of one another H, F, Cl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, CF₃

- R^7 = H, $C(=O)-Y(-CH_2)_k-Y-C(=O)R^9$ or $C(=O)-Y(-CH_2)_k-NHR^{10}$ or OCF_3
 k = 2 to 16
 Y = single bond or NR^{13}
 R^8 = H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, or (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl
 R^9 = OH or $NHCH_2[-CH(OH)]_m-CH_2OH$ or a form thereof protected in a suitable way
 R^{10} = H, $C(=O)[-CH(OH)]_m-CH_2OH$ or a form thereof protected in a suitable way
 m = 0 to 5
 R^{11} = H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl, (substituted) phenyl or OR^{12}
 R^{12} = (C_1-C_6) alkyl or (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl
 R^{13} = (C_1-C_6) alkyl or (C_3-C_7) cycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl
 R^{14} = OH, OR^{12} , $NR^{13}(-CH_2)_n-Y-C(=O)R^9$ or $NR^{13}(-CH_2)_n-NHR^{10}$

in the presence of a silylating agent and of a cyclization catalyst, wherein compounds of the general formula (IV)

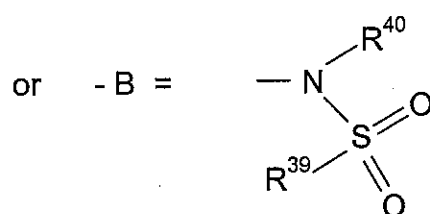
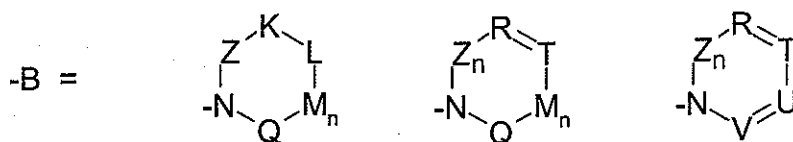


in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

X' = X, $CHOSi(alkyl)_o(aryl)_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$, $C(Oalkyl)_2$ or cyclic ketal such as $C[O(-CH_2)_q-O]$ with $q = 2, 3$

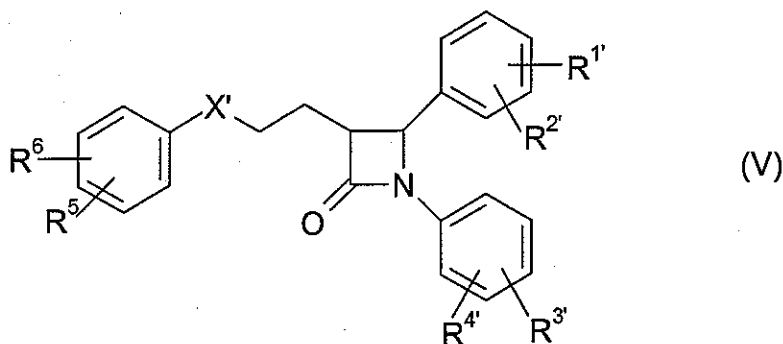
$R^{1'}, R^{2'} = R^1, R^2$ and O-protective group
 $R^{3'}, R^{4'} = R^3, R^4, CH_2NHCO_2CH_2(C_6H_5), CH_2N[Si(alkyl)_o-(aryl)_p]CO_2CH_2(C_6H_5), CH_2NHCO_2-tert.Bu, CH_2N[Si(alkyl)_o(phenyl)_p]CO_2-tert.Bu, CH_2NHC(C_6H_5)_3, CH_2N=C(C_6H_5)_2$ or
 $CH_2N=CH[C_6H_4(R^6)]$

5



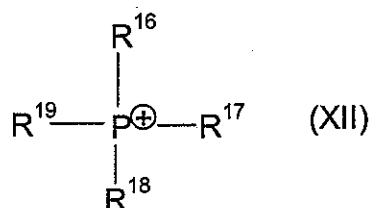
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are cyclized to give (precursor) products of the general formula (V), which can be deprotected to give the compound (I)



15

where the cyclization catalyst is represented by one of the general formulae below



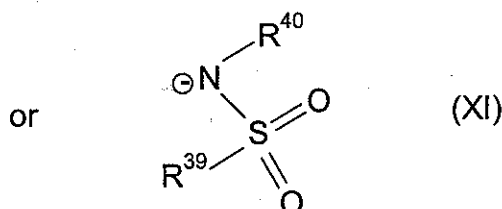
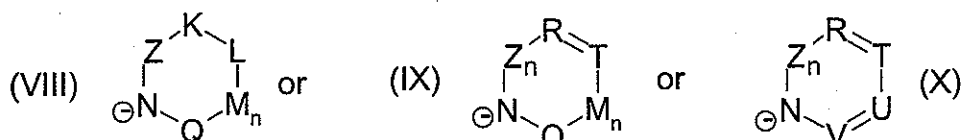
20

as cation, where $R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}$ are independently of one another aryl, (C_1-C_{15}) alkyl, benzyl,

R^{41} is aryl, (C_1-C_{15}) alkyl, benzyl,

R^{42} is (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl, (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl, aryl, where aryl may be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -SO₂N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -CN, (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl and (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl,

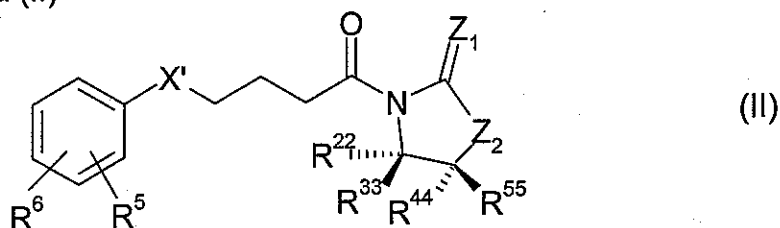
and



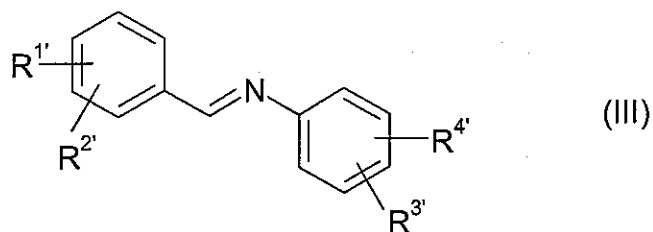
as anion.

or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{41}O^-$, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII) and the anion is $R^{42}COO^-$, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst corresponds to the general formula (XII), and the anion is Cl^- , Br^- or I^- , and these are combined with Ag_2O .

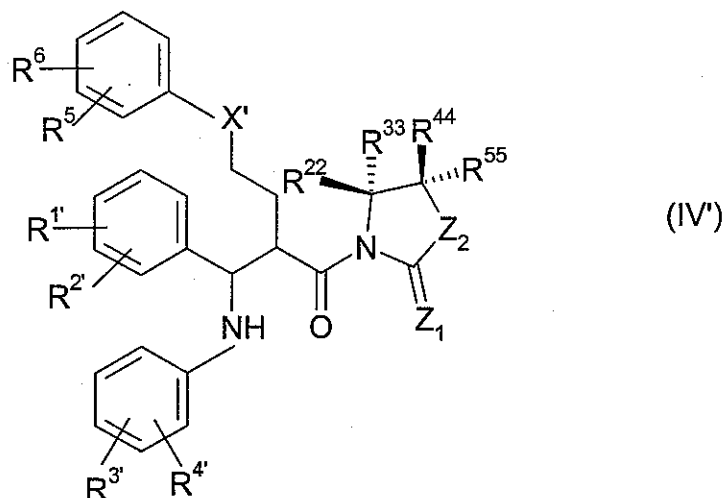
3. The process as claimed in claim 2, wherein compounds of the general formula (II)



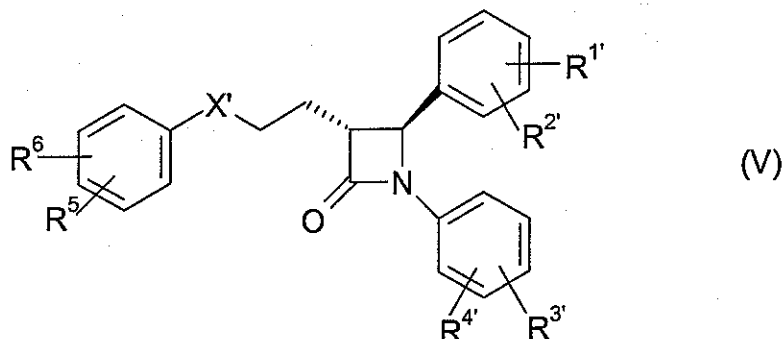
are reacted with imines of the general formula (III)



to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



which are then cyclized to (precursor) products of the general formula (V), which can be deprotected to give the compound (I),



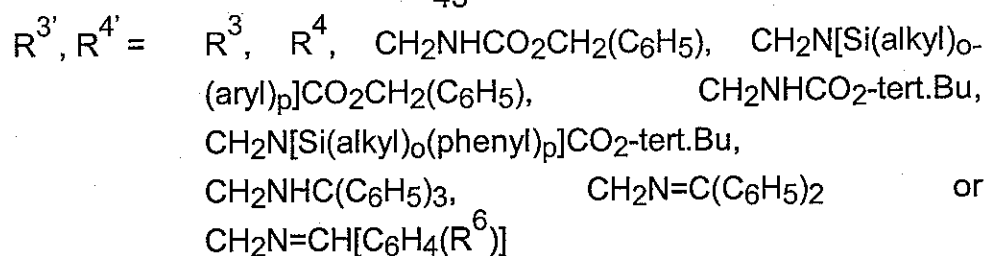
in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

10 $X' = X, \text{CHOSi(alkyl)}_o\text{(aryl)}_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 C(Oalkyl)_2 or cyclic ketal such as $\text{C}[\text{O}(-\text{CH}_2)_q\text{-O}]$ with

$q = 2, 3$
 $R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55} =$ independently of one another H, aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$

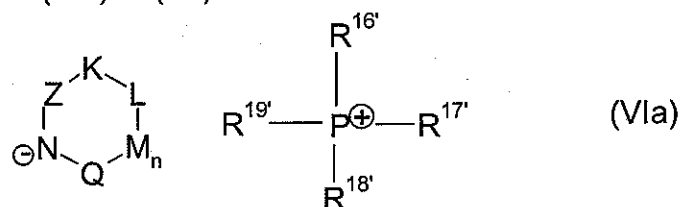
15 $Z_1, Z_2 =$ independently of one another O, NH, NR^{15} , or S

$R^{15} =$ aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$,
 $R^{1'}, R^{2'} = R^1, R^2$ and O-protective group

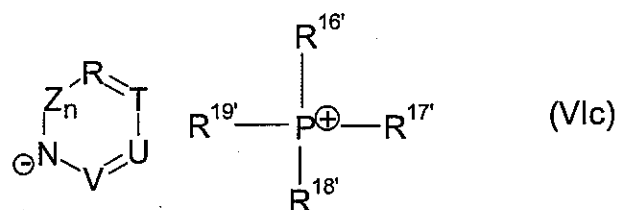
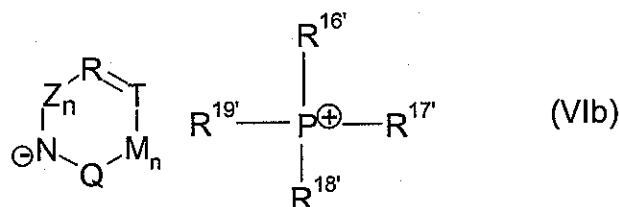


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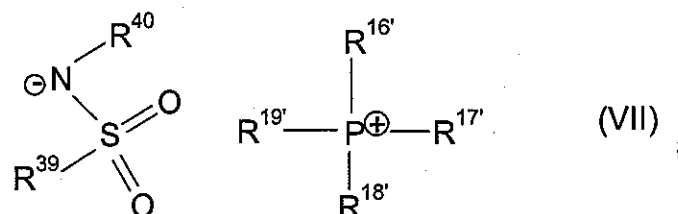
where the cyclization catalyst is represented by one of the general formulae (VIa) to (VII)



10



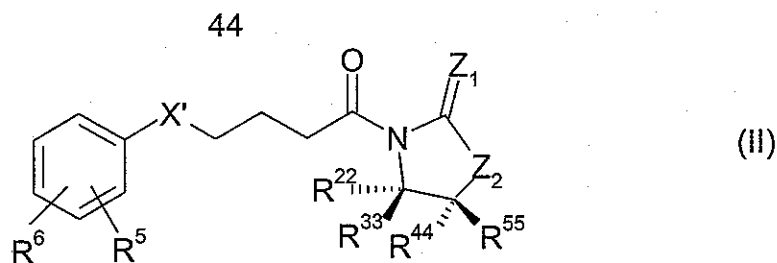
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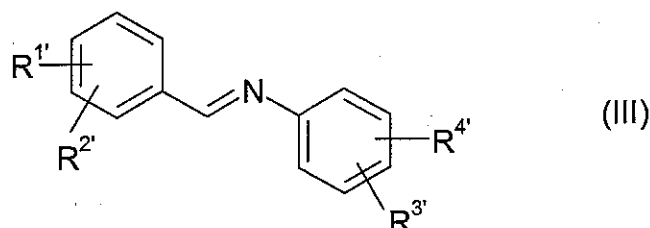
where, $R^{16'}$, $R^{17'}$, $R^{18'}$, $R^{19'}$ are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl.

20

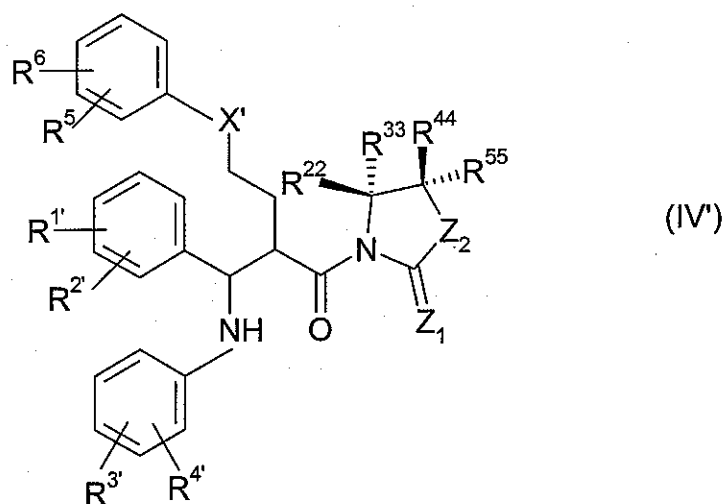
4. The process as claimed in claim 2, wherein compounds of the general formula (II)



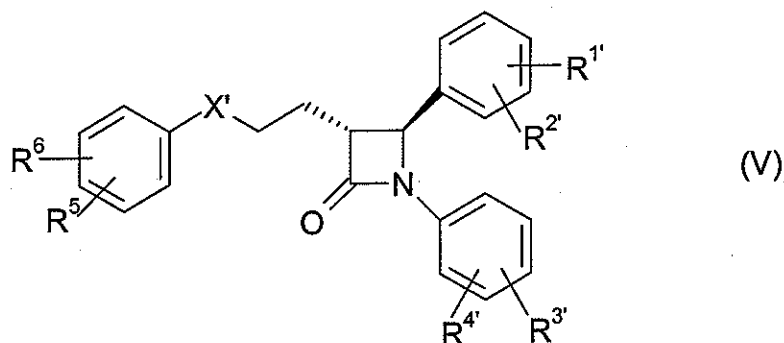
are reacted with imines of the general formula (III)



to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



which are then cyclized to (precursor) products of the general formula (V), which can be deprotected to give the compound (I),



in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

X' = X, CHOSi(alkyl)_o(aryl)_p with o, p = 1 to 3 and o + p = 3, C(Oalkyl)₂ or cyclic ketal such as C[O(-CH₂)_q-O] with q = 2, 3

$R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55}$ = independently of one another H, aryl or (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl

Z_1, Z_2 = independently of one another O, NH, NR^{15} , or S

- 5 R^{15} = aryl or (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl,
 $R^{1'}, R^{2'}$ = R^1, R^2 and O-protective group
 $R^{3'}, R^{4'}$ = $R^3, R^4, CH_2NHCO_2CH_2(C_6H_5), CH_2N[Si(alkyl)_o-$
 (aryl)_p]CO₂CH₂(C₆H₅), CH₂NHCO₂-tert.Bu,
 CH₂N[Si(alkyl)_o(phenyl)_p]CO₂-tert.Bu,
 10 CH₂NHC(C₆H₅)₃, CH₂N=C(C₆H₅)₂ or
 CH₂N=CH[C₆H₄(R⁶)]

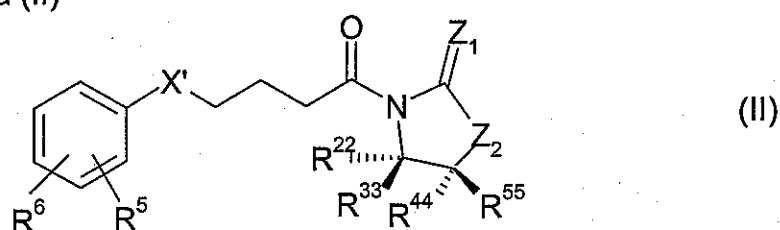
- where the cation in the cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the
 general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{41}O^-$, or where the cation in this
 15 cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the
 anion is $R^{42}COO^-$, or where the cation in this cyclization catalyst
 corresponds to the general formula (XII), and the anion is Cl^- , Br^- or I^- , and
 these are combined with Ag₂O, as cation,

- 20 where $R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}$ are independently of one another aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl,

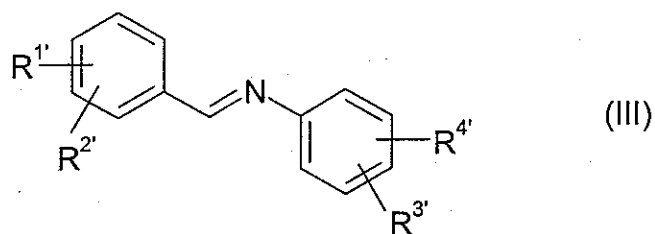
R^{41} is aryl, (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl,

- 25 R^{42} is (C₁-C₁₅)alkyl, benzyl, (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl, aryl, where aryl may be
 substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -NH₂, -NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl,
 -N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O(C₁-C₃)alkyl,
 -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -C(O)N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -SO₂NH₂,
 -SO₂NH(C₁-C₃)alkyl, -SO₂N[(C₁-C₃)alkyl]₂, -CN, (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl and
 30 (C₅-C₈)cycloalkyl,

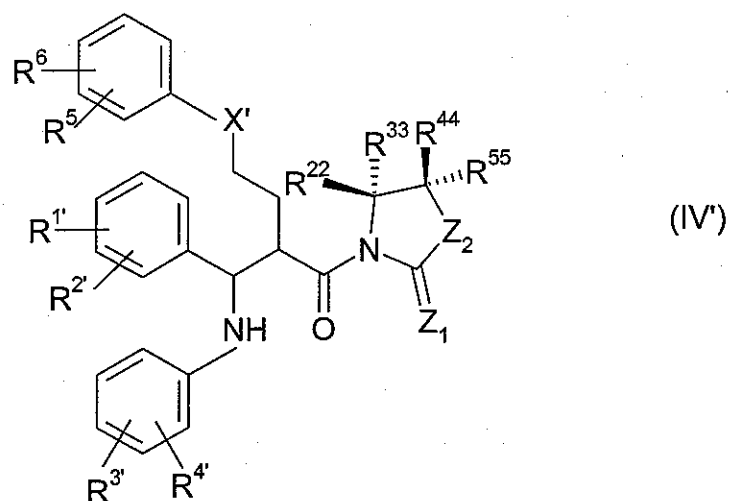
5. The process as claimed in claim 2, wherein compounds of the
 general formula (II)



- 35 are reacted with imines of the general formula (III)

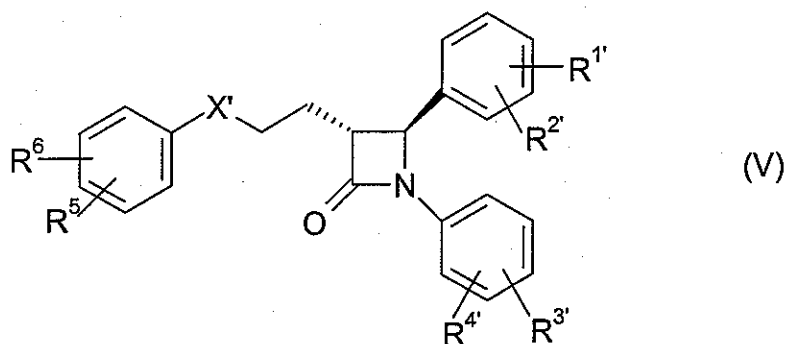


to give intermediates of the general formula (IV'),



5

which are then cyclized to (precursor) products of the general formula (V), which can be deprotected to give the compound (I),



in which the symbols, substituents and indices – where not defined above – have the following meaning,

10

$X' = X, \text{CHOSi(alkyl)}_o\text{(aryl)}_p$ with $o, p = 1$ to 3 and $o + p = 3$,
 C(Oalkyl)_2 or cyclic ketal such as $\text{C}[\text{O}(-\text{CH}_2)_q\text{-O}]$ with

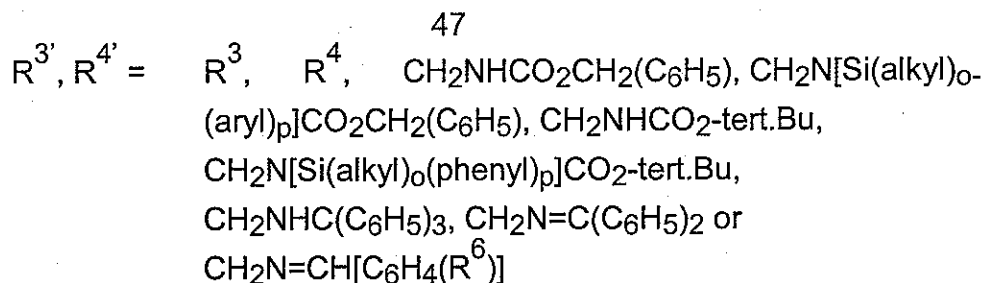
$q = 2, 3$
 $R^{22}, R^{33}, R^{44}, R^{55} =$ independently of one another H, aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$

15

$Z_1, Z_2 =$ independently of one another O, NH, NR^{15} , or S

$R^{15} =$ aryl or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})\text{alkyl}$,

$R^{1'}, R^{2'} = R^1, R^2$ and O-protective group



5

where the cation in the cyclization catalyst corresponds to that of the general formula (XII), and the anion is $R^{42}COO^-$,

10 where R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} are independently of one another aryl, (C_1-C_{10}) alkyl, benzyl;

R^{41} is aryl, (C_1-C_{10}) alkyl, benzyl,

15 R^{42} is (C_1-C_{15}) alkyl, benzyl, (C_5-C_8) cycloalkyl, aryl, where aryl may be substituted by F, Cl, Br, I, -OH, -O (C_1-C_3) alkyl, -NH₂, -NH (C_1-C_3) alkyl, -N $[(C_1-C_3)alkyl]_2$, -C(O)OH, -C(O)O $(C_1-C_3)alkyl$, -C(O)NH₂, -C(O)NH $(C_1-C_3)alkyl$, -C(O)N $[(C_1-C_3)alkyl]_2$, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH $(C_1-C_3)alkyl$, -SO₂N $[(C_1-C_3)alkyl]_2$, -CN, (C_1-C_{12}) alkyl and
20 (C_5-C_8) cycloalkyl,

6. The process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the cation of the cyclization catalyst is a phosphonium cation of the general formula (XII) in which the radicals R^{16} to R^{19} or $R^{16'}$ to $R^{19'}$ are $(C_1$
25 to $C_{10})$ alkyl and in particular are identical alkyl radicals.

7. The process as claimed in claim 6, wherein the cation of the cyclization catalyst of the general formula (XII) is equal to tetra-(n)-butylphosphonium.

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8. The process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the anion of the cyclization catalyst is the anion of a cyclic imide of the general formula (VIII) or (IX).

35 9. The process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the anion of the cyclization catalyst is the anion of a oxazolidinone of the general formula (VIII).

10. The process as claimed in claim 2, wherein H-B in the general formula (IV) and the protonated anion of the catalyst of the general formulae (VIII) to (XI) represent the same heterocycle.
- 5 11. The process as claimed in claim 8, wherein the heterocycle is a five-membered heterocycle which comprises at least one N in the ring and where appropriate also an O in the ring.