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BRANCHED ALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF THIAZOLE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING THEM AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

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The present invention relates to branched alkylamino derivatives of thiazole, to processes for preparing them and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

Several 2-aminothiazole derivatives are already known. Patent Application EP-0,462,264 described 2-aminothiazole derivatives in which the tertiary amine at position 2 contains two substituents each having at least one hetero atom. These substituents are derivatives of aromatic or aliphatic amines, or else derivatives of acids, of ketones, of amides or of thioketones. All these compounds are PAF-acether antagonists and find their applications in the treatment of asthma, certain allergic or inflammatory states, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension and various renal pathologies, or alternatively as contraceptive agents. Application GB-2,022,285 describes compounds possessing regulatory activity with respect to the immune response and having anti-inflammatory properties. They are thiazole derivatives substituted at position 2 with secondary amine groups.

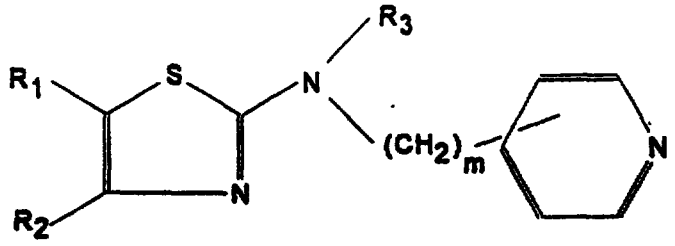
Some heterocyclic derivatives of 2-(acylamino)thiazole have been described in Patent Application EP-0,432,040. These compounds are cholecystokinin and gastrin antagonists. 2-Amino-4,5-diphenylthiazole derivatives having anti-inflammatory properties are also known (Patent Application JP-01 75 475). 2-Amino-4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiazole derivatives which are useful as synthesis intermediates for the preparation of 2,2-diarylchromenothiazole derivatives are also known (Patent Application EP-0,205,069). 2-(N-Methyl-N-benzylamino)thiazole derivatives are also described in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1984), 2, pp. 147-153 and in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1983), 2, pp. 341-347.

Patent Application EP-0,283,390, describes and claims, among other thiazole derivatives, 2-[N-alkyl-N-(pyridylalkyl)amino]thiazole derivatives of formula:

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These derivatives, in which the amine at position 2 is substituted with a pyridyl(unbranched alkyl) radical, are endowed with advantageous pharmacological properties and possess, in particular, stimulant activity with respect to central cholinergic transmission. They may hence be used as muscarinic receptor agonists and find their applications in the treatment of memory disorders and senile dementia.

Compounds of the present invention differ from other 2-aminothiazole derivatives described in the literature in respect of their novel structures and their novel pharmacological properties.

They are 2-aminothiazole derivatives in which the amine at position 2 is a tertiary amine having an alkyl or aryl(branched alkyl) substituent.

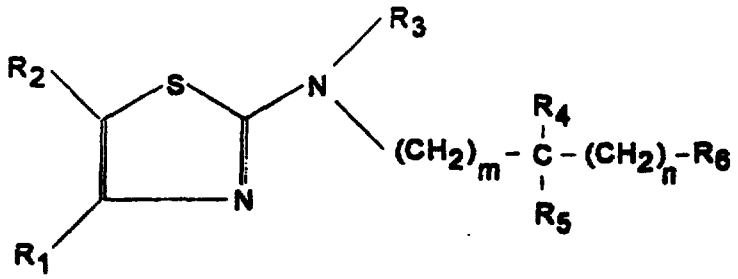
This particular structure endows the products of the invention with very advantageous pharmacological properties. In effect, the compounds of the invention displace at very low concentrations - less than 10 μM - the binding of ^{125}I-CRF to specific receptors present on rat cortex membranes. The compounds of the invention are hence modulators of the effects of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamohypophysioadrenal axis, and find their applications in the treatment of stress-related ailments, and more generally in the treatment of pathologies involving CRF such as, for example, psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia nervosa or the like.

The subject of the present invention is, more especially, the branched alkylamino derivatives of

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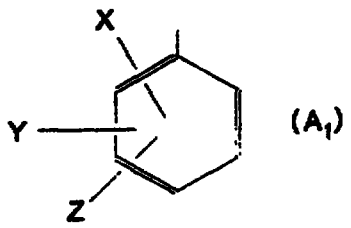
thiazole of formula I:



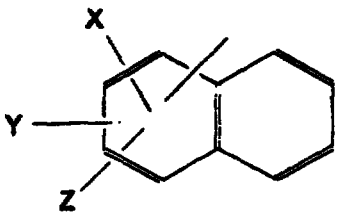
(I)

in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)



(A_2)

(in which formulae X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or an aralkyl radical containing 7 to 9 carbon atoms),

- R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxymethyl radical or a formyl radical,

- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical,

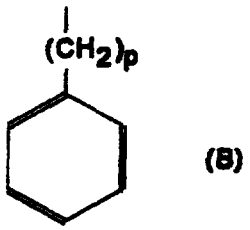
- R_4 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical

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containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of the formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, with alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with hydroxyl radicals, with cyano radicals, with nitro radicals, with trifluoromethyl radicals, with methylthio radicals or with radicals of formula B), or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,
- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

Preferred compounds of the invention are the compounds of the formula I in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1,
- R_2 represents a halogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

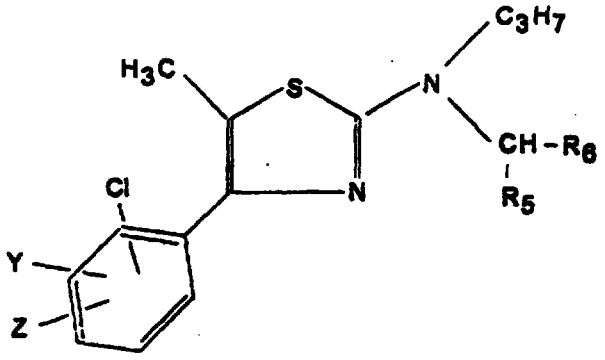
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- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms or an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I,

their stereoisomers and also their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

Among these, an especially preferred group of compounds may be represented by the formula I_A:



(I_A)

in which:

- Y and Z have the same meaning as for the formula I,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,
- R_6 represents a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5

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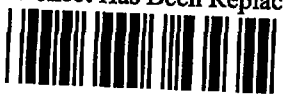
carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, hydroxyl radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or with methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted with an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,
their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

The $-C_3H_7$ radical of the formula I_A represents an n-propyl radical.

The term alkyl radical or alkenyl radical is understood to mean linear or branched radicals.

The following compounds may be mentioned among the preferred compounds of the invention:
4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propenyl)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-

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N-[1-(4-pyridyl)propyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[2-methyl-1-(4-pyridyl)propyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-methoxybenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(2-thienyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopentylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[α-(4-pyridyl)benzyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[α-cyclopropyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(2-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,

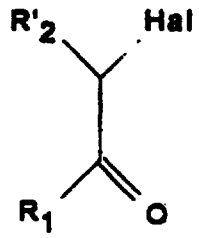
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4-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclobutylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole.

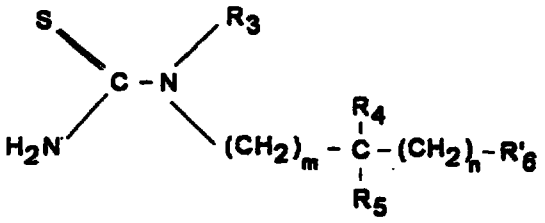
All these compounds can be either in free base form or in salified form.

The subject of the present invention is also a process for preparing the compounds of formula I, characterised in that an alpha-halo, and preferably an alpha-bromo, carbonyl derivative of formula II:



(II)

in which
R_1 has the same meaning as for the formula I, R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and Hal represents a halogen atom, is reacted
either
with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

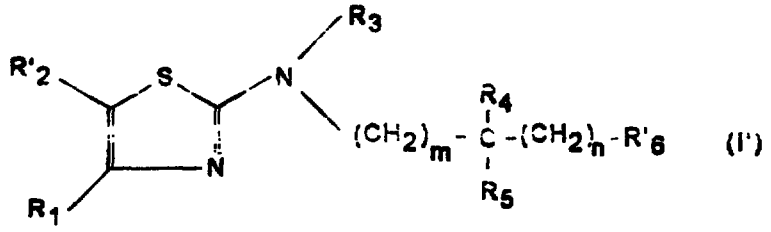
in which R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, and R'_6 has the same meaning as R_6 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical

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corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,

to form a compound of formula I':



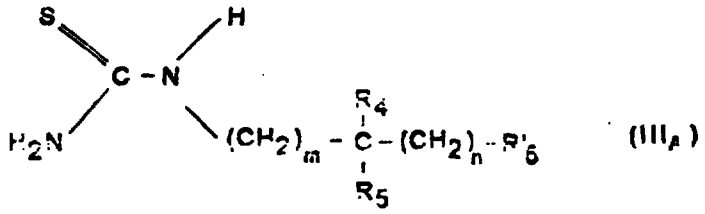
(I')

in which

- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II, and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

or

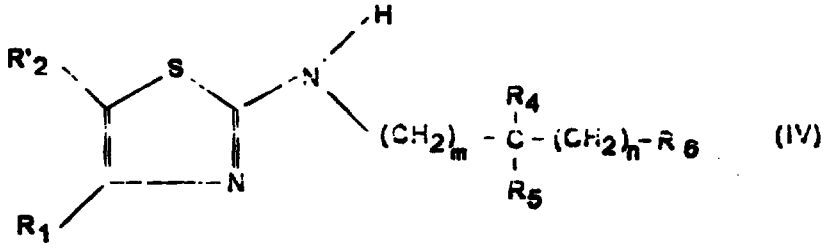
with a thiourea of formula III_A:



(III_A)

in which R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

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in which R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for formula I, R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

which is reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal\text{-}R_3 \qquad (V)$$

in which Hal represents a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as for the formula I,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then,

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom are subjected
  - either to the action of a halogen, to form the compounds of the formula I in which R_2 represents a halogen atom, which can then, when R_2 represents a bromine atom, be subjected to the action of another halogen to form the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents this halogen atom,
  - or to the action of oxalyl chloride, to prepare the compounds of the formula I in which R_2 represents a formyl radical, which can then be subjected to a reduction to obtain the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents a hydroxymethyl radical,

or

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_6 represents a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protective group are subjected to an acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I in which R_6 represents a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

and, where appropriate, the compounds of formula I

are then separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

The compounds of formula IV, which are useful intermediates for the preparation of the compounds of formula I, also form part of the invention.

The derivatives of formula II may be obtained from the corresponding unhalogenated ketones of formula $R_1\text{-}CO\text{-}CH_2\text{-}R'_2$, either by the action of bromine in a

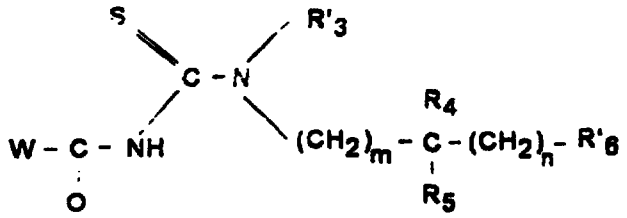
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suitable organic solvent such as acetic acid, carbon tetrachloride or ethyl ether, or by the action of quaternary ammonium tribromides according to the method described in Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan (1987), 60, pp. 1159-1160 and pp. 2667-2668, or else by the action of cupric bromide in an organic solvent such as a mixture of chloroform and ethyl acetate (J. Org. Chem. (1964), 29, pp. 3451-3461).

The ketones of formula R_1-CO-CH_2-R'_2 are, in general, known and commercially available products. These compounds may be prepared by the Friedel-Crafts reaction between a compound of formula R_1H and an acyl halide of formula R'_2CH_2COHal, preferably an acyl chloride of formula R'_2CH_2COCl, in the presence of a Lewis acid.

The compounds of formula II in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 substituted at positions 2 and 4 with a halogen atom, and R'_2 represents a methyl radical, may be obtained from halogenated benzene derivatives, and in particular using 1,3-dihalogenated benzenes, which are reacted with 2-bromopropionyl bromide in the presence of aluminium chloride.

The compounds of formula II and III_A are obtained from the compounds of formula VI:



(VI)

in which R'_3 has the same meaning as the formula I or represents a hydrogen atom, R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III and W represents a phenyl radical or a tert-butyl radical,

either by an acid treatment preferably using hydrochloric acid,

or by a basic treatment preferably using sodium hydroxide.

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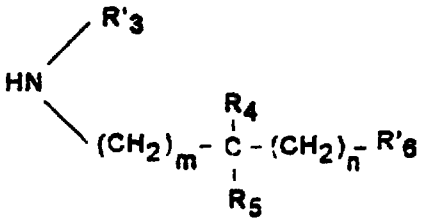
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When W is a phenyl radical, treatment with an inorganic acid is particularly used when R'_6 represents a pyridyl radical. A basic treatment is performed when R_5 is a cycloalkyl group, for example a cyclopropyl, and when R_6 is an imidazolyl radical substituted on the nitrogen with a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

When W represents a tert-butyl radical, the thiourea derivatives of formulae III and III_A are obtained from the compounds of formula VI by the action of a strong acid, for example concentrated hydrochloric acid, at a temperature of between 10°C and 100°C.

The compounds of formula VI are obtained by reacting benzoyl isothiocyanate or pivaloyl isothiocyanate with the amines of formula VII:



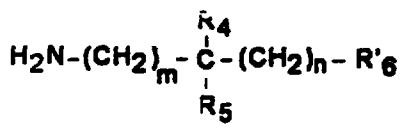
(VII)

in which,

R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, R'_3 has the meaning given for the formula VI and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III.

The amines of formula VII, where secondary amines are concerned, may be prepared by standard methods.

According to a first method, alkylation of the corresponding primary amine VII_A:



(VII_A)

is performed with an alkyl halide Hal-R_3 of formula V, preferably in the heated state, in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent, for example dimethylformamide.

According to another method of alkylation, the

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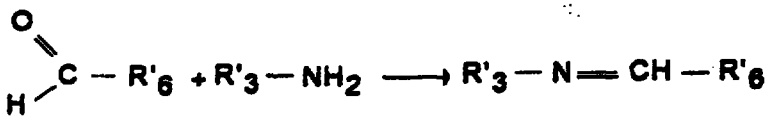
amines of formula VII_A are subjected to the action of an acid halide or acid anhydride in an organic solvent chosen from halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, in the presence of a proton acceptor, preferably triethylamine. The amide derived from this reaction is then reduced with hydrides ($AlLiH_4$ or the like) in organic solvents of the ether type.

The two methods mentioned above are used preferentially for the preparation of the compounds of formula VII in the form of pure isomers.

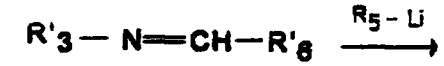
Another method of preparation of the compounds of the formula VII consists in condensing a primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium, to form the corresponding imine, which is then reduced in a conventional manner with a metal hydride, preferably sodium borohydride, or with hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst. In the reaction of the primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium, it is preferable to use either titanium IV chloride ($TiCl_4$) or a catalysis with para-toluenesulphonic acid.

The amines of formula VII in which m and n are equal to zero are preferably prepared according to a method the principle of which is given in the following scheme:

<u>Step A</u>



<u>Step B</u>



The condensation of the aldehyde with the primary amine in Step A preferably carried out in ethanol or in toluene at room temperature, and the reaction of the imine with an alkyllithium derivative in Step B is carried out in ethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature of 0°C and 15°C.

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As already mentioned above, when the substituent R_6 possesses reactive functions, these functions must be protected in a conventional manner. For example, when R_6 represents an imidazolyl radical, its reactive (NH) group may be blocked with a trityl group. After formation of the derivatives of formula I, removal of the protective group is carried out using an inorganic acid, for example hydrochloric acid. If so desired, it is then possible to prepare derivatives substituted on the imidazole radical. To this end, the compounds of formula I in which R_6 represents an imidazolyl group are reacted with, for example, an alkyl halide or an aralkyl halide. The reaction is performed in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent, for example dimethylformamide, preferably in the heated state. N-alkyl- or N-aralkylimidazolyl derivatives are thereby obtained.

The alkylation of the compounds of formula IV is performed in the presence of a base (sodium hydride, caesium carbonate, potassium carbonate, and the like). When the reaction is performed in the presence of alkali metal carbonates, polar solvents, for example dimethylformamide, are used as a solvent. When the alkylation is performed in the presence of hydrides, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used. It is also possible to use aromatic hydrocarbons. When the reaction is performed in the presence of lithium amide, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used as a solvent. The reaction of the compounds of formula II with the thioureas of formula III or IIIa is performed in an organic medium in the presence of an organic base, for example triethylamine.

For the preparation of the thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a halogen atom, from the compounds of formula I unsubstituted at position 5, the reaction is performed at room temperature using an alkyl halide as a solvent and preferably in the presence of a proton acceptor.

The compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 with a halogen atom may be prepared from their

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analogues, compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 with a bromine atom. The latter compounds are subjected to the action of a halogenating agent after a halogen/metal exchange.

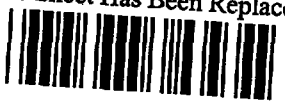
The thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a formyl radical are obtained from the corresponding derivatives unsubstituted at position 5 after reaction with oxalyl chloride. The reaction is preferably performed in an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide. On subjecting the thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a formyl radical to the action of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, the compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 of the thiazole heterocycle with a hydroxymethyl radical are obtained. The reaction is performed in an alcoholic solvent at a temperature of approximately 0°C-35°C.

The compounds of formula I in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or A_2 substituted with at least one hydroxyl radical are obtained from the compounds of formula I in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or of formula A_2 substituted with one or more methoxy radicals. To this end, the latter products are subjected to the action of an acid, for example hydrobromic acid. In this case, the reaction is performed in the heated state.

The salts of the compounds of formula I with pharmaceutically acceptable acids or bases are the preferred salts, but those which make it possible to isolate the compounds of formula I, in particular to purify them or to obtain pure isomers, are also subjects of the invention.

Among pharmaceutically acceptable acids for the preparation of addition salts with the compounds of formula I, there may be mentioned hydrochloric, phosphoric, fumaric, citric, oxalic, sulphuric, ascorbic, tartaric, maleic, mandelic, methanesulphonic, lactobionic, gluconic, glucaric, hydroxyethylmethanesulphonic, succinylsulphonic, and the like, acids.

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The compounds of the present invention possess highly advantageous pharmacological properties. The compounds of the invention displace, in particular at concentrations of less than 10 µM (0.01-10 µM), the binding of ^{125}I-CRF to specific receptors present on rat cortex membranes, according to the method described by De Souza E. B. (J. Neurosci (1987), 7 (1), pp. 88-100). This is surprising and unexpected, since compounds of structure close to that of the compounds of the invention, but in which the amine at position 2 of the thiazole ring does not contain a branched substituent, do not significantly displace ^{125}I-CRF binding.

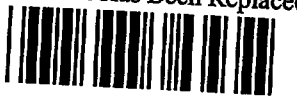
In effect, the 2-[N-methyl-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)thiazole, a compound described in Example 112 of Patent Application EP-0,283,390, produces a displacement of only approximately 8 % at a concentration of 10^{-5}M.

Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) is a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamo-hypophysioadrenal axis. This factor is responsible for stress-related endocrine and behavioural responses.

In effect, it has been demonstrated that CRF can modulate behaviour, as well as certain functions of the autonomous nervous system (G.F. Koob, F.E. Bloom, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 259; M.R. Brown, L.A. Fisher, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 243). More especially, CRF induces the secretion of corticotropin (ACTH), β-endorphin and other peptides derived from pro-opiomelanocortin (A. Tazi et al., Regul. Peptides (1987) 18, p. 37; M.R. Brown et al., Regul. Peptides (1986) 16, p. 321; C.L. Williams et al., Am. J. Physiol. (1987), G 582, p. 253).

The compounds of the invention may hence be useful for regulation of the secretion of these endogenous substances. They find their applications more especially for decreasing the response to stress (behaviour, emotional states, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular disorders, disorders of the immune system), and more generally in pathologies involving CRF, for example psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia

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nervosa or the like.

The invention also extends to pharmaceutical compositions containing as active principle at least one compound of general formula I, or one of its salts with a pharmaceutically compatible inorganic or organic acid, in combination with one or more inert and suitable excipients.

The pharmaceutical compositions thereby obtained are advantageously presented in various forms such as, for example, tablets, dragées, hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, and solutions for injection or for oral use.

The dosage can vary widely in accordance with the patient's age and weight, the nature and severity of the ailment and also the administration route. Generally speaking, single doses will range between 0.5 mg and 200 mg, and the daily dosage which can be used in human therapy, between 0.5 mg and 800 mg.

The preferred administration route is the oral or parenteral route.

The examples which follow, given without implied limitation, illustrate the invention.

The melting points were measured according to the Micro-Kofler technique.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H NMR) spectra of the compounds of formula I were recorded, as appropriate, at 200 MHz to 100 MHz or at 80 MHz.

The compounds of the invention possess a percentage analysis which is in agreement with the theoretical value.

PREPARATIONS

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF THE FORMULA II

PREPARATION I

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-ethanone

(Compound 1)

Dissolve 0.3 mol of 1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-

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1-ethanone in 200 ml of glacial acetic acid, and add 31.8 g of bromine dropwise while maintaining the reaction medium at a temperature below 10°C. When the addition is complete, allow the reaction medium to return to room temperature and leave at this temperature for 2 hours. Then pour the reaction medium into 500 ml of ice-cold water and extract the aqueous phase with ethyl ether. Wash the organic extracts with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and then with salt water, and dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate.

After evaporation of the solvent, an oil is obtained, which may be used without further purification.

Other compounds *(Compounds 2 to 13)*

The following compounds were obtained according to the method described for the preparation of 2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-ethanone, using the appropriate ketones as starting materials.

Compound 2 : 2-bromo-1-(2-naphthyl)-1-propanone

Compound 3 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 4 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 5 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 6 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 7 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 8 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 9 : 2-bromo-1-(1-naphthyl)-1-propanone

Compound 10: 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-ethanone

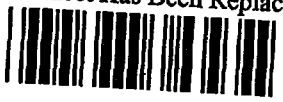
Compound 11: 2-bromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 12: 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 13: 2-bromo-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

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PREPARATION II

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

(Compound 14)

Bring a suspension of 45.3 g of cupric bromide in 150 ml of ethyl acetate to reflux, and add 25.1 g of 1-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone, dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform, rapidly at this temperature. A copious greenish-yellow precipitate appears.

Bring the reaction medium to reflux for 2 hours 30 minutes. Then allow it to return to room temperature, filter off the insoluble salts and wash with ethyl acetate.

The organic phases are treated with animal charcoal. After removal of the solid by filtration, concentrate under reduced pressure to obtain an oil. Purify by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (6 : 4 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield : 60 %

PREPARATION III

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone

(Compound 15)

Add 17.4 g of tert-butylammonium tribromide at room temperature to 7 g of 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone dissolved in a mixture of 420 ml of methylene chloride and 140 ml of methanol.

After 24 hours, evaporate the reaction medium to dryness under vacuum.

Take up with water, extract with ethyl acetate, dry the organic phase with sodium sulphate.

Evaporate under vacuum, then purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield: 78 %

2-Bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 6)* may also be obtained in the same manner.

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PREPARATION IV

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dibromophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 16)*

Add 15 g of aluminium chloride cautiously at 0°C to 25 g of 1,3-dibromobenzene in 250 ml of carbon disulphide, and then run in 22.86 g of 2-bromopropionyl bromide slowly.

Bring to reflux for 8 hours, then evaporate off the carbon disulphide under vacuum and pour the reaction medium onto crushed ice.

Extract twice with heptane, dry, evaporate to dryness and then purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product.

Yield: 76 %.

The process described above may be used to prepare 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*, as well as 2-bromo-1-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 17)*.

In the same manner, 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 18)* was prepared using 1-chloro-3-iodobenzene instead of 1,3-dibromobenzene as starting material.

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA VII

PREPARATION V

N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)propylamine *(Compound 19)*

To 10 g of cyclopropyl phenyl ketone in 60 ml of anhydrous toluene, add 4 Å molecular sieve and 100 mg of para-toluenesulphonic acid, then 6 g of propylamine.

Imine formation is monitored by gas chromatographic assay. After six days of heating at 55°C, cool the reaction mixture, filter off the molecular sieve and evaporate to dryness under vacuum.

Take up the residue in 100 ml of anhydrous ethanol. Cool to 0°C and add 2.65 g of sodium borohydride in small portions. After overnight stirring at room temperature, evaporate to dryness under vacuum, take up

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in water, hydrolyse with N hydrochloric acid to take the pH to 2 and wash with ethyl acetate. Take to pH 9 by adding 2 N sodium hydroxide and then extract several times with methylene chloride.

The organic phase, after drying and evaporation, gives an oil which may be used directly.

Yield: 60 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.15-1.7 ppm, m, 11H; 2.4 ppm, t+d, 2H; 2.80 ppm, d, 1H; 7.3-7.4 ppm, m, 5H.

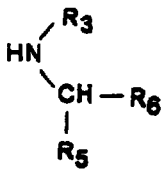
Other compounds *(Compounds 20 to 47)*

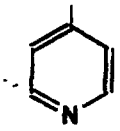
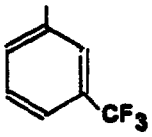
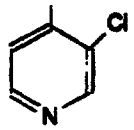
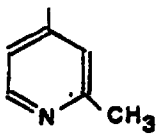
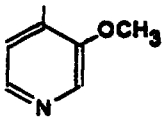
The amines shown in Table 1 are obtained according to the process described above.

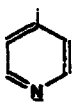
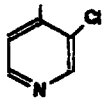
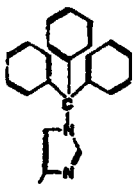
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TABLE I

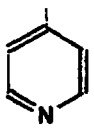
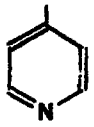
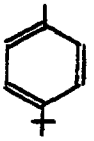
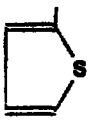
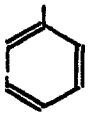


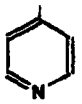
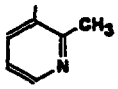
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
20	$-C_3H_7$		
21	$-C_3H_7$		
22	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
23	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
24	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
30	$-C_3H_7$		
31	$-C_3H_7$		
32	$-C_3H_7$		
33	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
34	$-C_3H_7$		

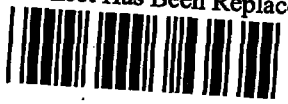
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Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
25	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
26	$-C_3H_7$		
27	$-C_3H_7$		
28	$-C_3H_7$		
29	$-C_3H_7$		

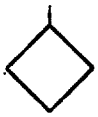
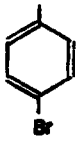
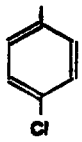
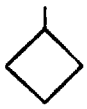
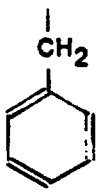
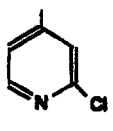
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
35	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
36	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
37		$-CH_3$	
38	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
39	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	

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TABLE I (continuation 1)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
40		$-CH_3$	
41	$-C_3H_7$		
42	$-C_3H_7$		
43	$-C_3H_7$		
44	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
45	$-C_3H_7$		
46	$-C_3H_7$		
47	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

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PREPARATION VI

N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine

(Compound 20)

N-[Cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine may also be prepared in the following manner:

Step A

Dissolve 1.07 g of 4-pyridinecarbaldehyde in 10 ml of absolute ethanol and add 0.8 g of n-propylamine slowly.

After 30 minutes of stirring, evaporate to dryness to obtain 1.48 g of oil.

Yield: 99 %

Step B

Dissolve the imine obtained in the preceding step in 10 ml of anhydrous isopropyl ether.

Add this solution with stirring at 0°C to 30 ml of a solution of cyclopropyllithium (20 mmol) in isopropyl ether. After two hours of stirring at room temperature, cool to 0°C and add dropwise 3 ml of methanol, then 10 ml of 30 % aqueous ammonium chloride solution.

Extract the ether phase with N hydrochloric acid.

Neutralise the acidic aqueous phase with sodium bicarbonate and then extract with ethyl acetate.

Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain a colourless oil.

Yield: 80 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.28-1.76 ppm, m, 8H; 0.88 ppm, t, 3H; 1.48 ppm, m, 2H; 2.31-2.49 ppm, m, 2H; 2.78 ppm, d, 1H; 7.35 ppm, dd, 2H; 8.54 ppm, dd, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 48 to 60)*

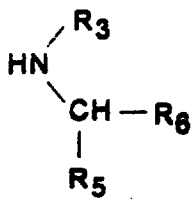
The amines shown in Table II are obtained according to the process described above.

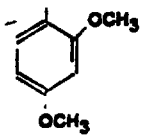
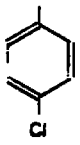
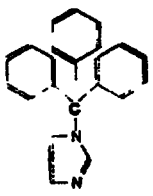
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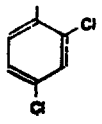
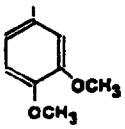
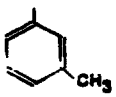


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TABLE II



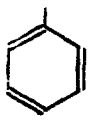
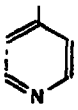
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
48	$-C_3H_7$		
49	$-C_3H_7$		
50	$-C_3H_7$		
51	$-C_3H_7$		

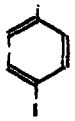
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
54	$-C_3H_7$		
55	$-C_3H_7$		
56	$-C_3H_7$		
57			

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Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
52	$-C_3H_7$		
53	$-C_3H_7$		

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
58	$-C_3H_7$		
59	$-C_3H_7$		
60	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION VII

N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine *(Compound 61)*

Step A

Dissolve 3.2 ml of cyclopropane carboxylic acid in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride under argon in a 250-ml three-necked flask. Cool in an ice bath and add 8.4 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride. Stir for 30 minutes and add 5 g of 1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine. After overnight stirring at room temperature, filter off and discard the white crystals. Evaporate the filtrate and purify the residue obtained on a silica column, using a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (1 : 9 V/V) as eluent, to obtain a white powder.

Yield: 95 %

Step B

Dissolve 6 g of amide obtained in Step A in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran in a 250-ml three-necked flask equipped with a dropping funnel and a condenser. Heat to reflux and add 63 ml of a borane-dimethyl sulphide complex in solution (2 N) in tetrahydrofuran. Heat to reflux for 3 hours. Cool and add 20 ml of 3 N hydrochloric acid solution dropwise. Heat to reflux for one hour. Alkalinise with caustic soda and extract with ethyl acetate. Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness.

Yield: 88 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.37-0.50 ppm, m, 2H; 0.87-0.94 ppm, m, 1H; 1.33 ppm, d, 3H; 2.29 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.22-7.25 ppm, dd, 2H; 8.53 ppm, d, 2H.

PREPARATION VIII

N-propyl-α-methylbenzylamine *(Compound 62)*

Introduce 23 ml of propylamine into 200 ml of

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dimethylformamide, add 32 g of caesium carbonate and 9.25 g of α-methylbenzyl bromide. Leave for 4 hours at room temperature. Evaporate to dryness and take up with water. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain the expected product.
Yield: 95 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.86 ppm, t, 3H; 1.34 ppm, d, 3H; 1.17-1.64 ppm, m, 2H; 2.19-2.54 ppm, m, 2H; 3.75 ppm, q, 1H; 7.19-7.29 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION IX

N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine *(Compound 63)*

Step A

Add 45 ml of a 0.625 M solution of cyclopropyl-lithium in anhydrous ethyl ether dropwise and with stirring at -78°C to 3 g of 3-pyridinecarbaldehyde in 70 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether. Allow to return to room temperature. Add water saturated with ammonium chloride, and extract with ethyl ether and then with methylene chloride.
Yield: 78 %

Step B

Dissolve 3.35 g of cyclopropyl-(3-pyridyl)methanol, the compound obtained in the preceding step, in 75 ml of dioxane and add 13.66 g of manganese dioxide. After 4 hours of stirring under reflux, filter the reaction medium while hot through Célite. The organic solution yields, after evaporating under vacuum, a residue which is purified by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain cyclopropyl 3-pyridyl ketone.
Yield: 80 %

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Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
1.06-1.34 ppm, m, 4H; 2.68, m, 1H; 7.42 ppm, m, 1H; 8.23 ppm, m, 1H; 8.78 ppm, m, 1H; 9.26 ppm, m, 1H.

Step C

Proceed as described in Preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the preceding step, to obtain N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine.

PREPARATION X

N-[cyclopropyl(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine *(Compound 64)*

Step A

Add 130 ml of a 0.7 M solution of cyclopropyllithium in tetrahydrofuran at -65°C to 7.3 g of 4-cyano-2-methylpyridine in 100 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. After 4 hours of stirring, add methanol and ammonium sulphate solution (6.3 g in 20 ml of water). After extraction with ethyl ether, wash the organic phase with water, dry and evaporate under vacuum. The residue is purified on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Cyclopropyl 2-methyl-4-pyridyl ketone is thereby obtained.
Yield: 59 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.94-1.38 ppm, m, 4H;, 2.62 ppm, s, 3H; 2.52-2.65 ppm, m, 1H; 7.57 ppm, m, 2H; 8.65 ppm, d, 1H.

Step B

Proceed according to the method described in Preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the preceding step, to obtain N-[cyclopropyl(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine.

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PREPARATION XI

N-(1,2-dicyclopropylethyl)propylamine

(Compound 65)

Add 6.9 ml of propylamine to 2.2 g of cyclopropylmethyl cyclopropyl ketone in 85 ml of methylene chloride. Add 7 ml of a 1 M solution of titanium (IV) chloride in methylene chloride dropwise at room temperature. After 18 hours stirring, add 40 ml of anhydrous methanol. Cool to 0°C and add 1.0 g of sodium borohydride in small amounts. After overnight stirring at room temperature, add 10 ml of water and evaporate under vacuum. Take up in water and extract with methylene chloride. Extract with 2 N hydrochloric acid. Wash with ethyl ether. Neutralise the aqueous phase with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution. Extract with methylene chloride, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain a colourless oil.

Yield: 76 %

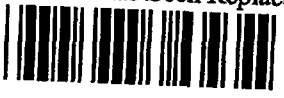
Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.0-0.9 ppm, m, 13H; 1.2-1.75 ppm, m, 5H; 2.3-2.7 ppm, m, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 66 to 70)*

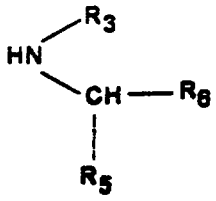
The amines shown in Table III are obtained according to the process described in Preparation XI. Compound 70 was prepared from cyclopropylmethyl phenyl ketone. The latter compound was prepared from cyclopropylacetonitrile and phenylmagnesium bromide.

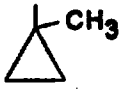
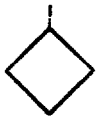
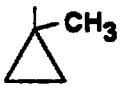
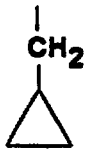
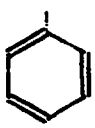
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TABLE III



Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
66	$-C_3H_7$		
67	$-C_3H_7$		
68	$-C_3H_7$		
69			
70	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION XII

N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)propylamine

(Compound 71)

This compound was prepared from 2,2-dicyclopropylacetaldehyde according to the process described in Preparation V.

PREPARATION XIII

N-(1-phenyl-4-pentenyl)propylamine *(Compound 72)*

Step A

Stir 0.48 ml of cyclopropylmethyl bromide, dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl ether, under argon at -70°C and then add 3 ml of a solution of *tert*-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane).

Leave stirring for 30 minutes.

Step B

Proceed as described in Preparation VI, Step A, using benzaldehyde instead of 4-pyridinecarbaldehyde.

Step C

Add 730 mg of the imine obtained in Step B, dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether, slowly to the reaction solution obtained in Step A.

Allow the temperature to rise gradually to 0°C and then add ammonium chloride solution dropwise.

The ether phase is separated from the aqueous phase, and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl ether. The ether phases are combined and extracted with twice 50 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid.

The aqueous phases are alkalinised with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution and then extracted with 3 times 50 ml of methylene chloride.

The combined organic extracts are washed with water and with water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 81 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.77-0.92 ppm, m, 3H; 1.27-1.93 ppm, m, 6H;

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2.23-2.45 ppm, m, 2H; 3.57 ppm, t, 1H; 4.87-5.03 ppm, m, 2H; 5.60-5.82 ppm, m, 1H; 7.25-7.41 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION XIV

N-(α-tert-butylbenzyl)propylamine *(Compound 73)*

Add 20 ml of ethyl ether to 3 ml of a solution of tert-butyllithium (1 M in pentane) and leave stirring at -70°C for approximately 30 minutes. Then add 730 mg of the imine whose preparation is described in Step B of Preparation XIII, dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether.

Increase the temperature gradually to 0°C and then hydrolyse with aqueous ammonium chloride solution.

Separate the ether phase and extract the aqueous phase with ethyl ether. Combine the ether phases and extract with 100 ml of hydrochloric acid.

The acidic aqueous phases are then alkalinised with sodium hydroxide solution and thereafter extracted with methylene chloride.

The organic extract is then washed with water and thereafter with water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 88 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.84-1.0 ppm, m, 12H; 1.36-1.55 ppm, m, 2H; 2.29-2.46 ppm, m, 2H; 3.30 ppm, s, 1H; 7.19-7.35 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA III

PREPARATION XV

N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 74)*

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propyl-thiourea

Dissolve 0.88 g of ammonium thiocyanate in 6 ml

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of anhydrous acetone. Cool to 0°C and add 1.1 ml of benzoyl chloride in 1 ml of acetone slowly. Bring to reflux for 10 minutes and then add 2 g of N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine *(Compound 20)* dissolved in 10 ml of acetone. After 1 hour of heating, evaporate off the solvent.

Take up the residue in water to obtain the expected compound in the form of white crystals.

Yield: 75 %

Melting point: 171°C

Step B

Add 18 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide to 2.5 g of the compound obtained in the preceding step dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol. Bring the reaction medium to 80°C for 48 hours, then add a further 10 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide and bring to 80°C again for 24 hours.

After evaporating off the ethanol under vacuum, extract the resulting aqueous phase with methylene chloride.

Dry the organic phase and evaporate under vacuum.

Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 68 %

Melting point: Oil

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.85 ppm, t, 3H; 0.54-1.25 ppm, m, 8H; 1.78 ppm, m, 2H; 2.84-3.35 ppm, m, 2H; 6.03 ppm, d, 1H; 6.19 ppm, s, 2H; 7.42 ppm, d, 2H; 8.58 ppm, dd, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 75 to 113)*

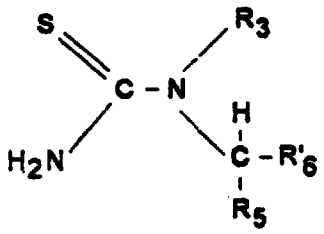
The thiourea derivatives shown in Table IVa and IVb are obtained according to the process described for N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea, using the appropriate amines whose preparation is described above (Preparation of the compounds of formula VII), or

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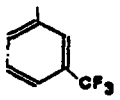
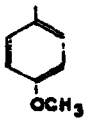
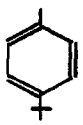
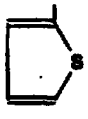
using commercially available amines.

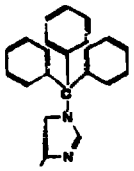
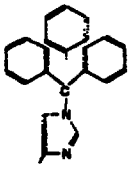
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TABLE IVa

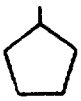
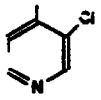
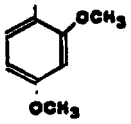


(III)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
75	$-C_3H_7$		
76	$-C_3H_7$		
77	$-C_3H_7$		
78	$-C_3H_7$		
79	$-C_3H_7$		

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
84	$-C_3H_7$		
85	$-C_3H_7$		
86	$-C_3H_7$		
87	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
88	$-C_3H_7$		

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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
80	$-C_3H_7$		
81	$-C_3H_7$		
82	$-C_3H_7$		
83	$-C_3H_7$		

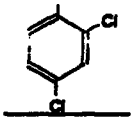
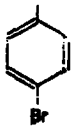
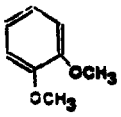
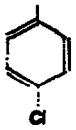
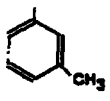
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
89	$-C_3H_7$		
90	$-C_3H_7$		
91	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
92	H	$-CH_3$	

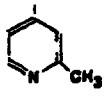
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TABLE IVa (continuation 1)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
93	$-C_3H_7$		
94	$-C_3H_7$		
95	$-C_3H_7$		
96	$-C_3H_7$		
97	$-C_3H_7$		
98	$-C_3H_7$		
99	$-C_3H_7$		

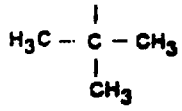
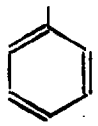
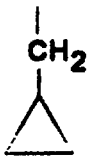
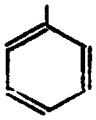
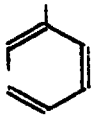
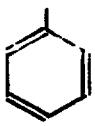
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
100	$-C_3H_7$		
101	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
102	$-C_3H_7$		
103	$-C_3H_7$	$-(CH_2)_2-CH=CH_2$	
104	$-C_3H_7$		
105	$-C_3H_7$		
106	$-C_3H_7$		

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TABLE IVa (continuation 2)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
107	$-C_3H_7$		
108	$-C_3H_7$		
109	$-C_3H_7$		
110	$-C_3H_7$		
111			
112			

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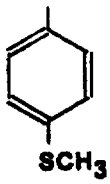
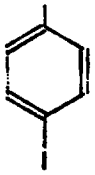
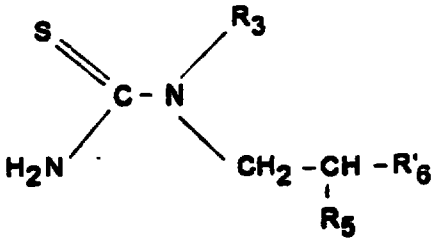
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
113	C_3H_7		
114	C_3H_7		

TABLE IVb



Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
115	$-C_3H_7$		

PREPARATION XVI

N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea

(Compound 116)

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propyl-thiourea

Prepare this compound according to the process described in Step A of Preparation XV, from 1.14 g of

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ammonium thiocyanate, 1.74 ml of benzoyl chloride and 2.7 g of N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]propylamine *(Compound 22)*.

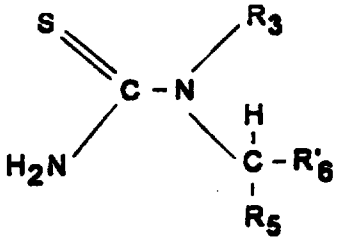
Step B

Add 6 ml of 32 % hydrochloric acid to 1.18 g of the compound obtained in Step A. Bring the reaction medium to 80°C for one hour, then cool and add water. Extract with methylene chloride and discard the organic phase. Alkanilise the aqueous phase with sodium carbonate and extract with methylene chloride. Dry the organic phase and evaporate under vacuum. Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.
Yield: 98 %
Melting point: Oil.
Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.73 ppm, t, 3H; 1.05-1.66 ppm, m, 2H; 1.63 ppm, d, 3H; 3.16 ppm, t, 2H; 5.87 ppm, s, 2H; 6.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.29 ppm, d, 1H; 8.53 ppm, d, 1H; 8.59 ppm, s, 1H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 117 to 121)*

The thiourea derivatives shown in Table V are obtained according to the process described for N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea.

TABLE V

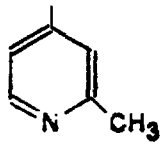
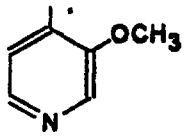
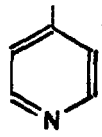
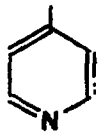
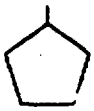
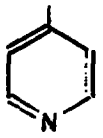


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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
117	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
118	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
119	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
120	$-C_3H_7$		
121	$-C_3H_7$		

PREPARATION XVII

N-cyclopropylmethyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]thiourea *(Compound 122)*

Step A

N'-pivaloyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]-thiourea

Dissolve under argon 2.9 g of potassium thiocyanate in 30 mol of acetone in a 100-ml three-necked flask. Cool to 0°C and add 3.4 ml of pivaloyl chloride dropwise. Stir at 0°C for 5 hours and then add 4.8 g of

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N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine *(Compound 61)*. Stir at room temperature overnight. Evaporate to dryness. The residue is taken up in water and extracted into methylene chloride. Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. The powder obtained is washed with hexane and filtered off.

Yield: 75 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.4-0.5 ppm, m, 2H; 0.96 ppm, m, 1H; 1.28 ppm, s, 9H; 1.77 ppm, d, 3H; 2.90 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.4 ppm, m, 1H; 6.5 ppm, s, 1H; 7.4 ppm, m, 2H; 8.61 ppm, d, 2H.

Step B

Dissolve 2 g of the product obtained in the preceding step in 15 ml of 32 % hydrochloric acid and heat to 70°C for one hour. Cool and alkalinise with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate (8 : 2 V/V).

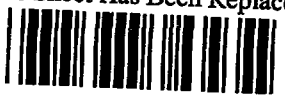
Filter to isolate white crystals.

Yield: 87 %

Other compounds *(Compounds 123 to 129)*

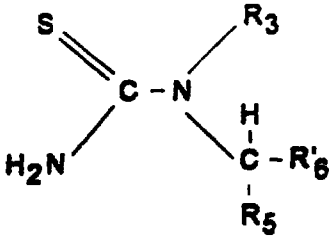
The thioureas shown in Table VI were obtained according to the process described in Preparation XVII.

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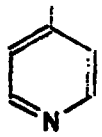
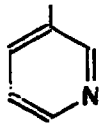
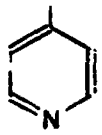
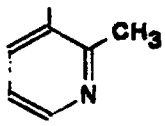
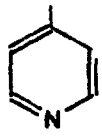


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TABLE VI



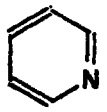
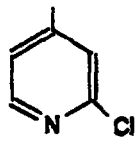
(III)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
123	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
124	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
125		$-CH_3$	
126	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
127	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	

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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
128		$-CH_3$	
129	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

EXAMPLES

Example 1

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

To 1.35 g of N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 75)* in 35 ml of ethanol, add 546 mg of triethylamine, then slowly 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. After 3 hours of heating at 75°C, remove the precipitate formed by filtration. The ethanolic solution is evaporated to dryness. Take up the residue in ethyl ether and wash with water until bromide ions have disappeared. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product. Recrystallise in acetonitrile (white crystals).

Yield: 79 %

Melting point: 78°C-81°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 2

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared according to the

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process described in Example 1, starting with 1.2 g of N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 74)* and 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. The product was purified on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield: 78 %

From this base, using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:

- Hemifumarate : melting point : 98°C
- Hydrochloride : melting point : 68°C
- Disulphate : melting point : 186°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Examples 3 to 40

According to the process described in Example 1, the compounds of Examples 3-40 were obtained using the appropriate bromo ketones and thiourea derivatives. Their spectral characteristics are shown in Table VII.

Example 41

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]thiazole

At 0°C, add 0.5 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (prepared from *Compound 92* and *Compound 15* according to the process described in Example 1), dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, and 66 mg of sodium hydride. After 30 minutes of stirring at room temperature, run in 0.67 ml of cyclopropylmethyl bromide dropwise. Leave for eight hours under reflux, cool and dilute the reaction medium with methylene chloride, then pour it onto ice.

Dry and evaporate the organic phase to obtain an oil, which is then purified on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (40 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 57 %

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The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 42

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}-5-methylthiazole

Step A

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-[cyclopropyl(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 86)* and 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* according to the process described in Example 1.

Step B

Add 45 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid to 3 g of the product obtained in the preceding step dissolved in 45 ml of acetone. After a night at room temperature, evaporate off the acetone, wash the remaining aqueous phase with ethyl ether and then add sodium bicarbonate. Extract the precipitate formed with 3 times 100 ml of ethyl acetate. Wash the organic phase with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and then dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate. Evaporate under vacuum to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole in the form of a white powder.

Yield: 90 %

Melting point: 83°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 43

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared according to the

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process described in Example 42, and using N-[1-(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 87)* in Step A as a thiourea derivative.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 44

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

Add 320 mg of potassium carbonate to 492 mg of the compound of Example 42, dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylformamide, and then, at 0°C, slowly add 0.12 ml of benzyl chloride dissolved in 1 ml of dimethylformamide. Leave to act for 3 hours at approximately 60°C and then 3 hours at 80°C. Add water to form a precipitate. Extract with ethyl acetate. Wash the organic phase with saturated sodium chloride solution. Evaporate to dryness and purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (2 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 67 %

Add an appropriate quantity of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, dissolved in isopropanol, to form the corresponding dihydrochloride.

Melting point: 115°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino)thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 45

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

Add 570 mg of powdered potassium hydroxide to 856 mg of the compound of Example 42 dissolved in 10 ml of acetone. Stir for 5 minutes and then add 0.14 ml of methyl iodide. After 15 minutes at room temperature,

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dilute the reaction mixture in 100 ml of dichloromethane, and then wash with water and with water saturated with sodium chloride. Dry the organic phase over sodium sulphate, evaporate to dryness and then subject the residue to chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

In this way, 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(3-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole (37 : 63) are separated.

Yield: 33 %

Example 46

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-[propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Dissolve 1 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole, the compound of Example 25, in 20 ml of methylene chloride. Add 0.15 ml of bromine. Stir overnight. Evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residue in a minimum amount of isopropanol and precipitate with ethyl ether. Filter and wash with ethyl ether, then dissolve in 5 % aqueous potassium carbonate solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 80 %

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 47

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

To 1 g of N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 88)* dissolved in 25 ml of anhydrous

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ethanol, add 0.54 ml of triethylamine, then slowly 1 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. After two hours of heating under reflux of the ethanol, evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in methylene chloride and wash with water until bromide ions have been removed completely. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 88 %

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

To obtain the corresponding sulphate, add an appropriate quantity of 1 M sulphuric acid in ethanol to this base.

Melting point: 140°C

Example 48

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was obtained according to the process described in Example 47, but using N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 90)* as a thiourea derivative. In the purification on a silica column, use a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 95 %

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 49

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-formyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Introduce 3 ml of dimethylformamide into a 100-ml round-bottomed flask. Cool to -30°C and add 0.45 ml of oxalyl chloride dropwise. Stir for 30 minutes at 0°C and then allow the temperature to increase. Then add 0.5 g of the compound of Example 25. Stir for 6 hours. Leave to

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act overnight. Add water and alkalinise with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. Filter off the precipitate formed to obtain a gum. Dissolve in a minimum amount of ethyl ether and add hexane until a slight cloudiness is obtained. Leave to precipitate, filter and wash with hexane to obtain the expected product in the form of orange crystals.

Yield: 75 %

Melting point: 114°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-formyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 50

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Cool a solution containing 1.1 g of the compound of Example 49 in 20 ml of anhydrous methanol in an ice bath, and add 0.2 g of sodium borohydride in small amounts. Leave to react at room temperature and then evaporate off the solvent. Extract the residue with ethyl acetate. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate. Evaporate to dryness and dissolve the residue in ethyl ether.

Precipitate with hexane to obtain the expected product in the form of an orange powder.

Yield: 72 %

Melting point: 113°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 51

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propenyl)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Dissolve under argon 2.0 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole (prepared from N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]thiourea and 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(compound 15)*,

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according to the process described in Example 1) in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran in a 100-ml three-necked flask.

Add 0.4 g of lithium amide and stir for 1 hour at 50°C. Add 0.43 g of allyl bromide and heat to 60°C for 48 hours.

Evaporate to dryness and then add 10 ml of 10 % aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue using a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (75 : 25 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 20 %

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

To obtain the oxalate of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propenyl)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]-amino}thiazole, dissolve 0.4 g of base in a minimum amount of isopropanol and add 0.18 g of oxalic acid previously dissolved in isopropanol.

Evaporate to dryness and recrystallise, first in a mixture of isopropanol and ethyl ether (50 : 50 V/V), and then in isopropanol.

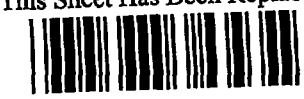
Melting point: 150°C

Example 52

4-(4-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Bring to reflux for 24 hours 700 mg of 4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole, the compound of Example 22, dissolved in 30 ml of concentrated hydrobromic acid. Evaporate to dryness and take up the residue in water saturated with potassium carbonate. Extract with methylene chloride and then evaporate off the organic solvent. Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of ethyl acetate and methanol (9 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected

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product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 67 %
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the compound of this example is shown in Table VII.

Example 53

4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

This compound was obtained from the compound of Example 27 according to the process described in Example 52.
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Examples 54 to 88

According to the process described in Example 1, the compounds of Examples 54 to 87 were obtained using the appropriate bromoacetone and thiourea derivatives.

Their spectral characteristics are shown in Table VII.

Example 89

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was prepared from 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, the compound of Example 82, and according to the process described in Example 46.
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 90

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

Dissolve 496 mg of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, the compound of Example 89, in 20 ml of ethyl ether

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and cool this solution to -70°C, then slowly add 0.8 ml of a solution of *tert*-butyllithium (1.5 N in pentane). Then run in slowly 305 mg of iodine dissolved in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran. Bring the temperature back slowly to 0°C, hydrolyse with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and wash with thiosulphate solution.

Purify as described in Example 1 to obtain the expected product.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 91

4-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 75)* and 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 18)* according to the process described in Example 1.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this compound is shown in Table VII.

Example 92

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was obtained from 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* and N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 115)* according to the process described in Example 1.

Melting point: gum

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.0-0.7 ppm, m, 11H; 0.9 ppm, m, 3H; 1.4-1.9 ppm, m, 2H; 2.10 ppm, s, 3H; 3.3-3.5 ppm, m, 4H; 7.1-7.4 ppm, m, 3H.

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Example 93

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer

The two stereoisomers of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (compound of Example 1), were obtained according to two methods.

METHOD A

Step A

α-cyclopropylbenzylamine

Stir 100 g of cyclopropyl phenyl ketone in 2000 ml of methanol with 500 g of previously dried ammonium acetate and 50 g of sodium cyanoborohydride at 50°C for 4 days under argon in the presence of 4 Å molecular sieve. After cooling, filter off the molecular sieve and then add concentrated hydrochloric acid to take the pH to 2. Evaporate the solution to dryness under vacuum and take up the residue in water. The aqueous phase is washed with ethyl ether and then alkalinised by adding concentrated potassium hydroxide solution so that the pH is above 10. Extract twice with methylene chloride, wash with saturated sodium chloride solution, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and then concentrate under vacuum to obtain α-cyclopropylbenzylamine, which is used without any further purification in the next step.

Yield: 76 %

Step B

α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer and α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer

Add 80.6 g of L(+)-tartaric acid to 275 ml of absolute ethanol and bring to reflux. Then add dropwise 79 g of the α-cyclopropylbenzylamine obtained in the preceding step. When the addition is complete, cool the reaction medium slowly, and thus obtain crystals.

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Recrystallise these crystals 5 times in absolute ethanol. The optical purity of the amine obtained is monitored by gas chromatography with Mosher's reagent. α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is thereby obtained in the form of a tartaric salt with an optical purity of greater than 96 %.

Yield: 25 %

Melting point: 150°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 138.6° (C = 0.56 % in methanol)

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is obtained from the salt after solubilisation in water, alkalinisation of the solution, extraction with methylene chloride, drying over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporation under vacuum.

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 159.6° (C = 0.99 % in methanol)

Combine the ethanolic solutions from the above resolution and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in water, alkanilise, extract with methylene chloride, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Salify with D(-)-tartaric acid, applying the salification and resolution method described above. After 4 recrystallisations in ethanol, the tartaric salt of α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer is obtained with an optical purity of greater than 96 %.

Yield: 20 %

Melting point: 151°C

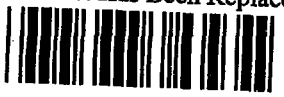
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 141.9° (C = 0.94 % in methanol)

Step C

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer

Proceed as described in Preparation XV, using α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer as an amine to obtain N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)thiourea (+) isomer. Then react the latter compound with 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* according to the process described in Example 1 to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-

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5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer.

Overall yield: 62 %

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 72.8° (C = 0.82 % in methanol)

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer was prepared according to the process described above, using α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer as the starting amine.

Step D

Then dissolve 1.18 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer in 35 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide and add at 0°C 145 mg of sodium hydride and then, after the gaseous evolution has ceased, 370 mg of propyl bromide. Heat for 2 hours and 30 minutes to 75°C. Evaporate to dryness and hydrolyse with water. The aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase thereby obtained is washed with water saturated with sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and then evaporated under vacuum to obtain a residue, which is purified on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer is obtained in the form of a gummy product.

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 461.0° (C = 1.0 % in methanol)

From this base, and using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:

- Hydrochloride : Melting point : 66.5°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 452° (C = 0.62 % in methanol)

$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = - 81.9° (C = 0.62 % in methanol)

- para-Toluenesulphonate : Melting point : 72°C

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer was prepared according to the process described above, using 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer.

The corresponding hydrochloride was prepared by reacting 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclo-

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propylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer with a solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol.

Melting point: 71°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 439.7° (C = 0.69 % in methanol)

$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = + 78.5° (C = 0.69 % in methanol)

METHOD B

Step A

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer and α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer

Prepare (E,Z)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) according to the process described in Org. Synth. Coll. Vol II, p. 70, AH Blatt, J. Willey and Sons Inc. Edt. N.Y., London, Sydney, Copyright 1943.

The mixture thereby obtained contains 76 % of E isomer and 24 % of Z isomer. Recrystallise several times in methanol, or isomerise in an acid medium according to the process below.

Dissolve 2 g of (E,Z)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) in 20 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether and saturate with gaseous hydrochloric acid. Filter off the precipitate obtained and then add 50 ml of 10 % aqueous K_2CO_3 solution. Extract the solid with methylene chloride. Wash the organic phase with water, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime).

Purity: 98 %

Add 1.61 g of the oxime thereby obtained, dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide, to a solution containing 276 mg of sodium hydride in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide. After one hour of stirring at room temperature, add 0.75 ml of methyl iodide. After 4 hours of stirring, pour the reaction medium onto ice. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry, evaporate under vacuum and purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (40 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether. To 385 mg of norephedrine (-) isomer, dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and at -30°C, then add

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8.6 ml of 1 M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex and thereafter 300 mg of (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether dissolved in 3 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. Bring to reflux for 2 hours 30 minutes and then, at 0°C, add 10 ml of water and 10 ml of 20 % sodium hydroxide. Bring to reflux for 1 hour 30 minutes. After cooling, extract with methylene chloride, dry the organic phase and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in an excess of methanol and bring to reflux for 5 hours, then evaporate to dryness and purify on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (96 : 4 V/V) as eluent.

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is thereby obtained with an optical purity of greater than 90 %.
Yield: 40 %

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer is obtained according to the process described above, but using norephedrine (+) isomer as the chiral agent in the reduction of (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether.

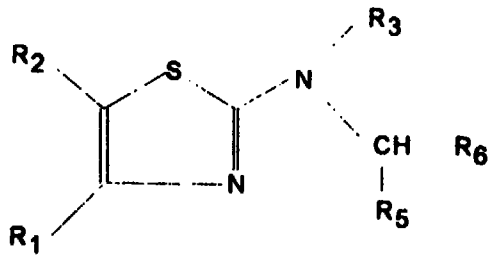
Steps B and C

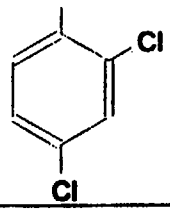
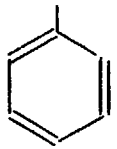
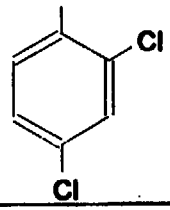
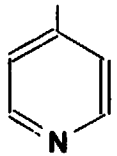
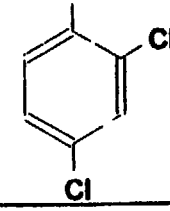
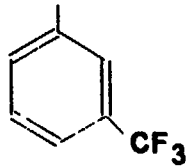
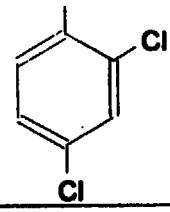
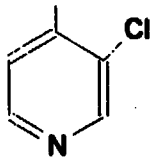
Then proceed as described in Method A, Steps C and D, to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer.

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TABLE VII

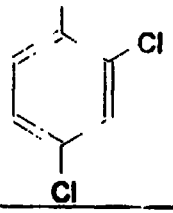
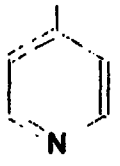
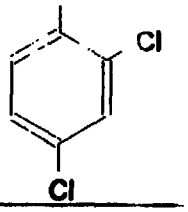
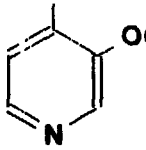
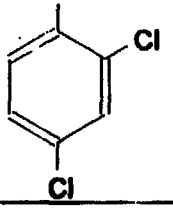
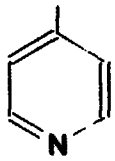
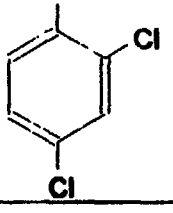
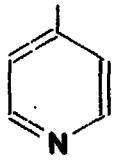
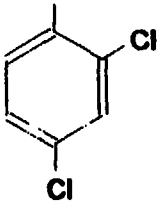
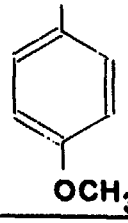


EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
1		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40 ppm, m, 1H; 0,62 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,76 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,65 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,30 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,37-7,44 ppm, m, 3H.
2		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$)** Disulphate salt 0,47-0,94 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,17 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,76 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,29 ppm, dd, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,45 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,54 ppm, d, 2H.
3		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40-1,10 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,20 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,97 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,10-8,00 ppm, m, 7H.
4		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,8 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,26-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,17-3,33 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,51 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,44-8,58 ppm, m, 2H.

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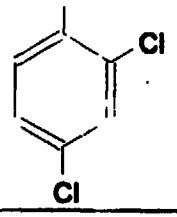
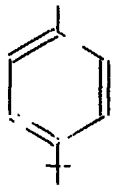
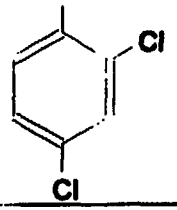
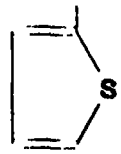
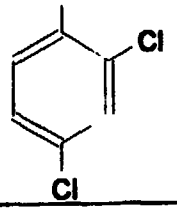
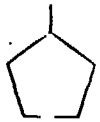
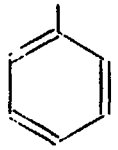
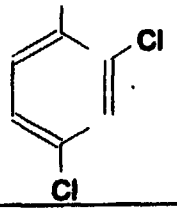
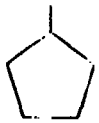
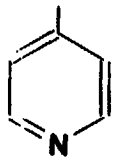
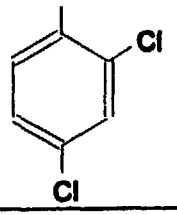
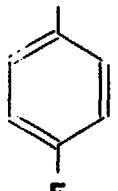
TABLE VII (Continuation 1)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
5		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,82 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,42-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,98-3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,56 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,04-7,45 ppm, m 5H ; 8,43 ppm, d, 1H.
6		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,79 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,18-1,78 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,44 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,16-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,21-8,25 ppm, m, 2H.
7		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,80 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,04 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,48-1,57 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,92-2,17 ppm, m, 6H ; 2,95-3,11 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,27-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
8		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,81 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,88 ppm, d, 3H ; 1,04-1,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44-2,75 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,98-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,04 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,32-7,49 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,56, d, 2H.
9		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,60 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,50, m, 7H.

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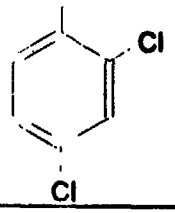
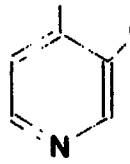
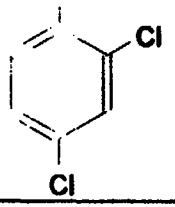
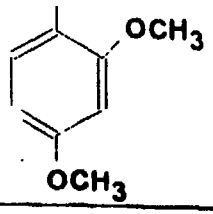
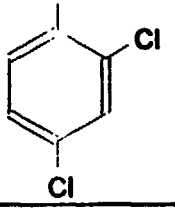
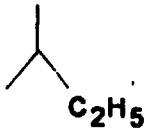
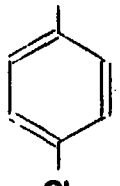
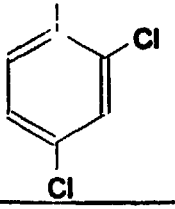
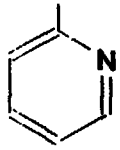
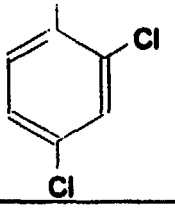
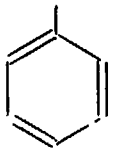
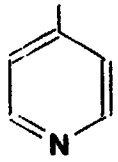
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TABLE VII (Continuation 2)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
10		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,30 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,60 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,45, m, 7H.
11		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,25-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
12		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,70 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,97-1,62 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,70-3,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,18 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21-7,47 ppm, m, 8H.
13		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,74 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,90-1,90 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,29-3,20 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,27 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,23-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,53 ppm, d, 2H.
14		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,6 ppm, m, 7H.

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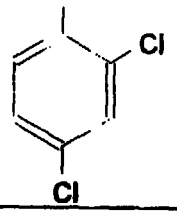
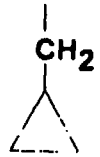
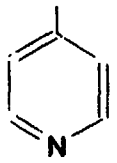
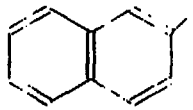
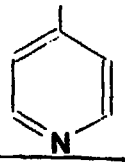
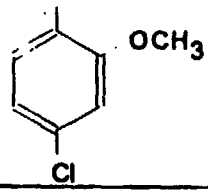
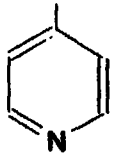
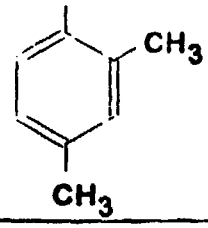
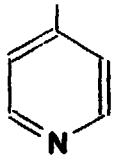
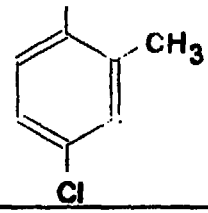
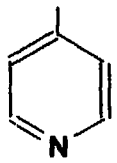
TABLE VII (Continuation 3)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
15		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,89 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,26-1,76 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,30 ppm, t, 2H ; 4,79 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,22-7,45 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,57 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, s, 1H.
16		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-1,0 ppm. m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,8 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,55 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,1-7,60 ppm, m, 5H.
17		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,6-1,8 ppm, m, 14H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,5 ppm, m, 7H .
18		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-0,92 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,81 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,29-3,54 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm d, 1H ; 7,10-7,68 ppm, m, 6H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 1H.
19		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,62 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,81-1,67 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,13-7,43 ppm, m, 10H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

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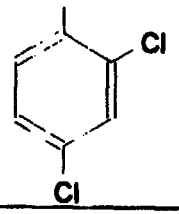
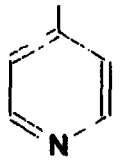
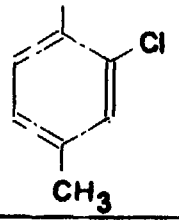
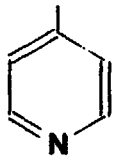
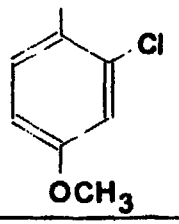
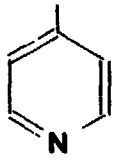
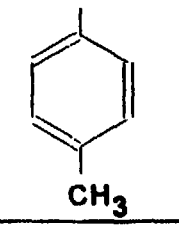
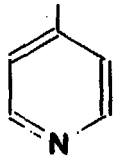
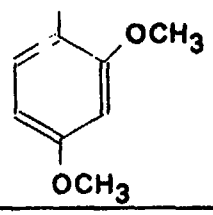
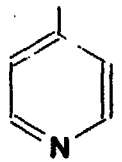
TABLE VII (Continuation 4)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
20		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,00-0,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,42-0,52 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,03-1,10 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 3,10 ppm, dd, 2H ; 5,54 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 1H.
21		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,51 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05-3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,71 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,50 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,70-7,90 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,03 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.
22		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Oxalate salt 0,89 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 2H+3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20-3,35 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,86 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,10 ppm, dd, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,63 ppm, d, 2H.
23		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H , 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50-5,70 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,00-7,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,17 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
24		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,60 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.

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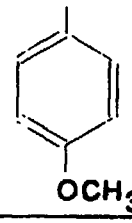
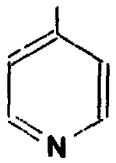
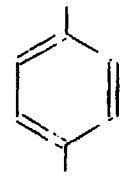
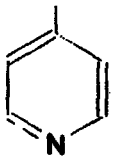
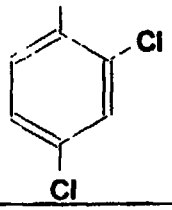
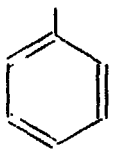
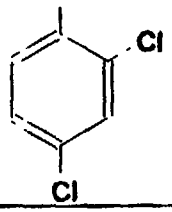
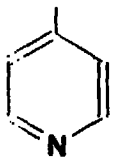
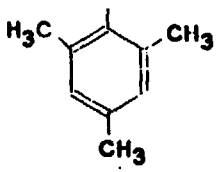
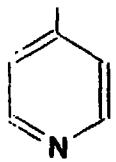
TABLE VII (Continuation 5)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
25		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,59-1,71 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 3,10-3,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,65 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,14 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,23-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,43 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,88 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
26		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,35 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,09 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
27		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,76 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,81 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,98 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,57 ppm, m, 2H.
28		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,91 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,61-1,67 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,42 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,03-3,12 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,66 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,50 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,56 ppm, d, 2H.
29		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,58-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,23-3,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,55 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,52 ppm, 2s, 2H ; 7,27 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,57 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

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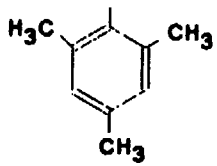
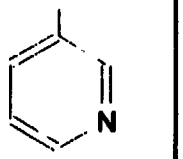
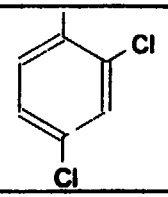
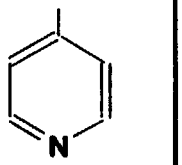
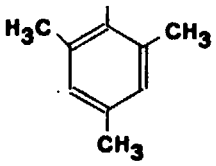
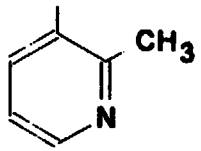
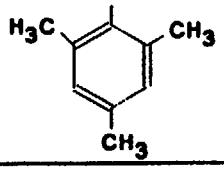
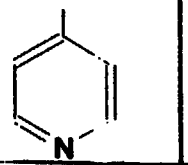
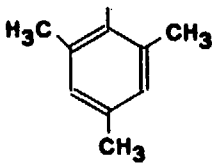
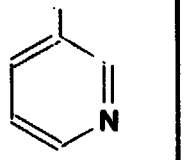
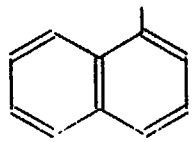
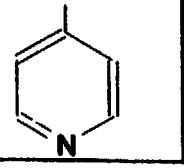
TABLE VII (Continuation 6)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
30		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,60 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,08 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,83 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,67 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,90 ppm, m, 4H.
31		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,66 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,62 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,27-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,55 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.
32		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,77 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,22-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,14 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,57 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,47 ppm, m, 8H.
33		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($DMSO-d_6$) Oxalate salt 0,92 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,72 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,74 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,41 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,77 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,79 ppm, d, 2H.
34		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($DMSO-d_6$) Fumarate salt 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,63 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,24 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,36 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,51 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, s, 2H ; (fumaric acid) ; 6,84 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

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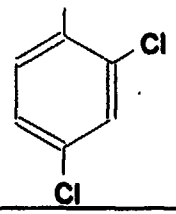
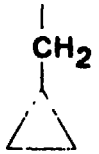
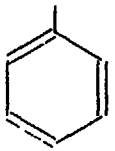
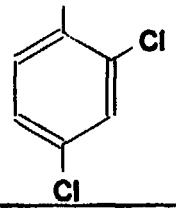
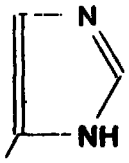
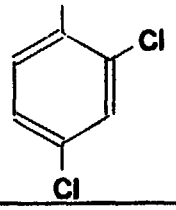
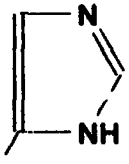
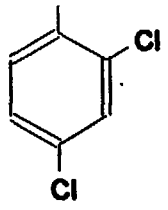
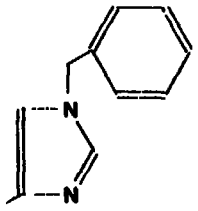
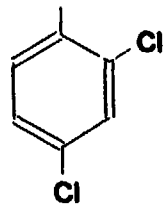
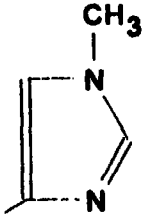
TABLE VII (Continuation 7)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
35		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		(DMSO-d_6) Base 1,0 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,8 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,4 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,6 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,65 ppm, m, 2H.
36		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		(DMSO-d_6) Oxalate salt 0,84 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,64 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,12 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,29 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,42 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,68 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, m, 2H.
37		H	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$		(DMSO-d_6) Base 1,50 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,43 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,55 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,9 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,42 ppm, d, 1H.
38		H	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$		(DMSO-d_6) Base 1,20 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,75 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 2H ; 6,65 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 2H.
39		H		$-CH_3$		(DMSO-d_6) Hydrochloride salt 1,10 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,90 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,00 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 5,6 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,90 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 8,2 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,9 ppm, m, 2H.
40		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,87 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,55 ppm, m, 6H ; 7,80-7,90 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.

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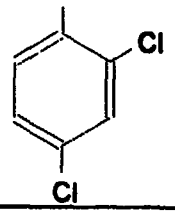
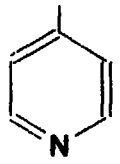
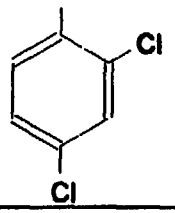
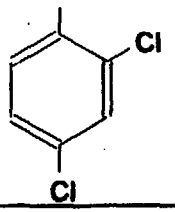
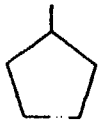
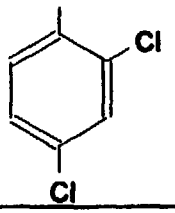
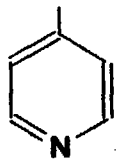
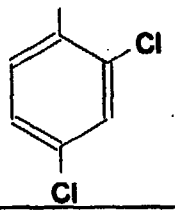
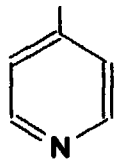
TABLE VII (Continuation 8)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
41		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-1,22 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,84-3,28 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,47 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,49 ppm, m, 8H.
42		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,93 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,27-7,31 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
43		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,44-1,81 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
44		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-0,92 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,41-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,50 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,50 ppm, d, 1H ; 5,04 ppm, s, 2H ; 6,87 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,10-7,46 ppm, m, 9H
45		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,39 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,57 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,62 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,46 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,85 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,19-7,44 ppm, m, 5H.

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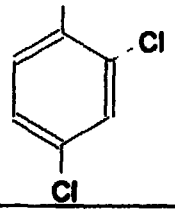
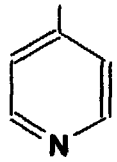
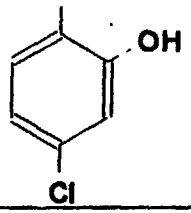
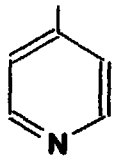
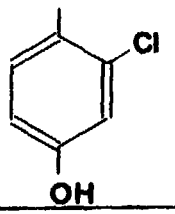
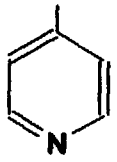
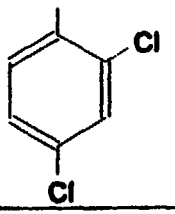
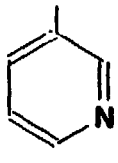
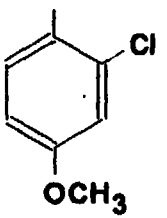
TABLE VII (Continuation 9)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
46		-Br	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,03-3,13 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
47		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,72 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,89-1,26 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,11 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,38 ppm, t, 2H ; 7,28-7,45 ppm, m, 3H.
48		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,27-0,78 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,93 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,29-2,01 ppm, m, 12H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,18-7,43 ppm, m, 3H.
49		-CHO	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,72 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,11-3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,82 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,32-7,42 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,52 ppm, dd, 1H ; 8,60 ppm, d, 2H ; 9,42 ppm, s, 1H.
50		$-CH_2OH$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,26 ppm, s, 1H ; 3,05-3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, s, 2H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

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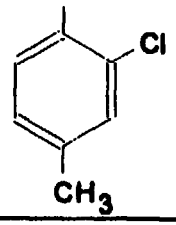
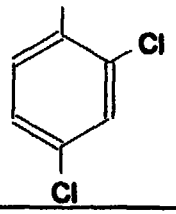
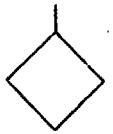
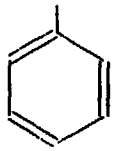
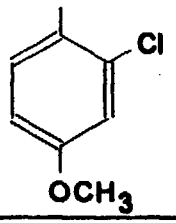
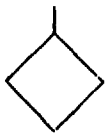
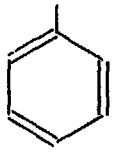
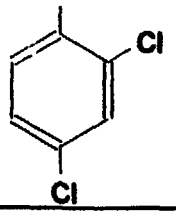
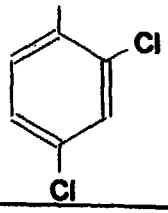
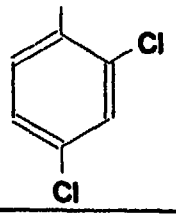
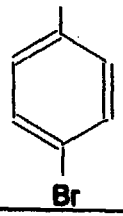
TABLE VII (Continuation 10)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
51		$-CH_3$	$-CH_2-CH=CH_2$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 1,52-1,56 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,07 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,69-3,73 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05-5,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61-5,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,14-7,37 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,46-8,49 ppm, m, 2H.
52		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,46 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,23 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,83 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,94 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 2H.
53		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,65-1,68 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,18 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,60 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,07 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, dd, 2H.
54		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,42 ppm, m, 1H ; 0,65 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,82 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,68 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,08-7,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,76 ppm, d, 1H.
55		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,8-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,1[illegible] ppm, s, 3H ; 3,13 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,79 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,7-7,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 1H.

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TABLE VII (Continuation 11)

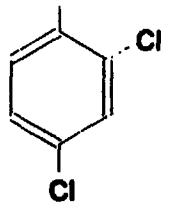
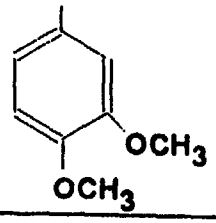
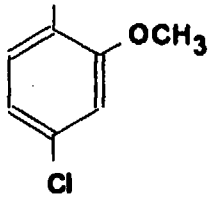
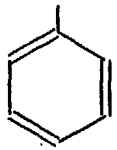
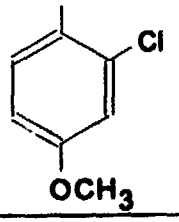
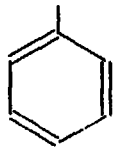
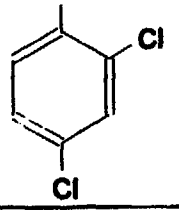
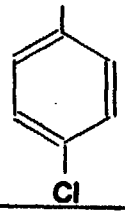
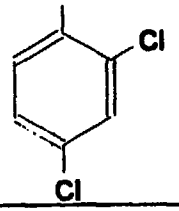
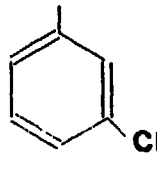
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
56		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,25 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-2,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,14 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,0-7,3 ppm, m, 3H.
57		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,2-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,53 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
58		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,65 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,8-7,4 ppm, m, 8H.
59		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,82 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 6H.
60		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,67 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 7H.

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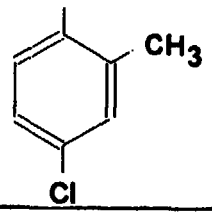
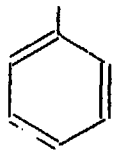
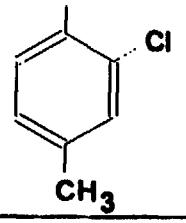
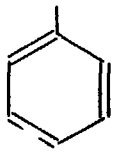
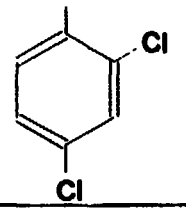
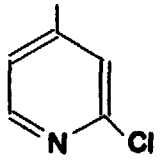
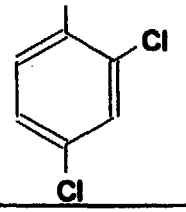
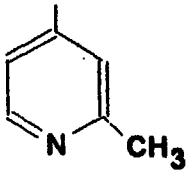
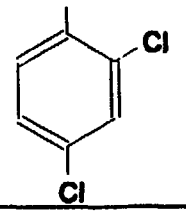
TABLE VII (Continuation 12)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
61		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0.35-1.0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1.2-1.9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2.18 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.2 ppm, m, 2H ; 3.85 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.90 ppm, s, 3H , 4.66 ppm, d, 1H , 6.75-7.5 ppm, m, 6H.
62		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0.4-1.1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1.3-1.9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2.25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3.88 ppm, s, 3H ; 4.85 ppm, d, 1H ; 6.95-7.8 ppm, m, 8H.
63		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0.54 ppm, m, 1H , 0.7-1 ppm, m, 6H ; 1.5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1.84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2.25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.31 ppm, q, 2H ; 3.82 ppm, s, 3H ; 4.84 ppm, d, 1H ; 6.90 ppm, m, 1H ; 7.07 ppm, m, 1H ; 7.37 ppm, m, 4H ; 7.60 ppm, m, 2H.
64		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0.3-1.0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1.1-1.8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2.13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4.70 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7.5 ppm, m, 7H.
65		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0.3-0.95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1.1-1.9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2.13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2.32 ppm, s, 3H ; 3.15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4.62 ppm, d, 1H ; 6.85-7.5 ppm, m, 7H.

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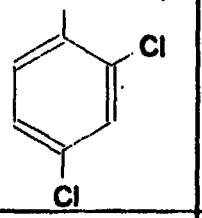
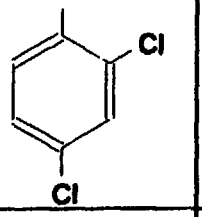
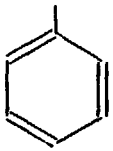
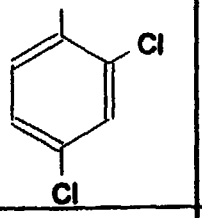
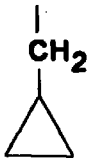
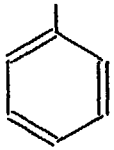
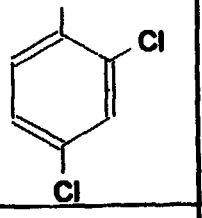
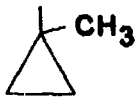
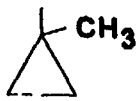
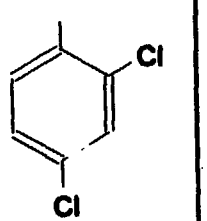
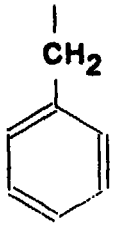
TABLE VII (Continuation 13)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
66		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,15-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,27 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
67		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,18 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,34 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
68		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,86 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,63 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,31 ppm, d, 1H.
69		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,5-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,6-1,8 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d 1H ; 7,43 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,41 ppm, d, 1H.
70		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,95 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,29 ppm, d, 3H , 1,79 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,27-3,52 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

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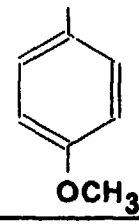
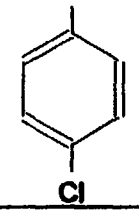
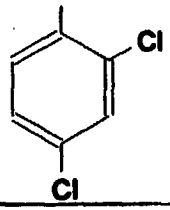
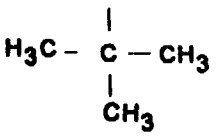
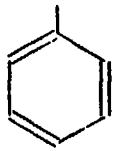
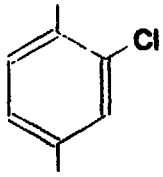
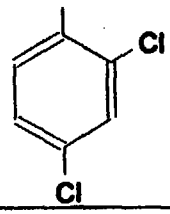
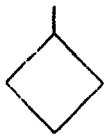
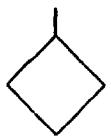
TABLE VII (Continuation 14)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
71		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-1,0 ppm, m, 8H ; 1,5-2,1 ppm, m, 8H , 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,5-2,8 ppm, m, 1H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
72		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,73 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, m, 7H ; 3,03 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,93-5,10 ppm, m, 2H , 5,42 ppm, t, 1H ; 5,80 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,21-7,45 ppm, m, 8H.
73		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,71 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,92 ppm, m, 2H , 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,06 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,33 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,15-7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
74		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,5-0,7 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,89 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,21 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,7-2,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3-3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
75		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,1-0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,25-0,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,1-1,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,7-1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,9-3,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,1-7,6 ppm, m, 8H.

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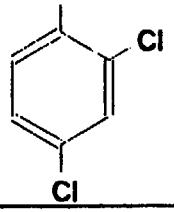
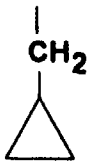
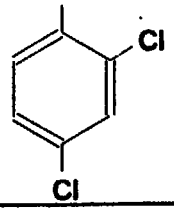
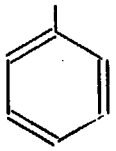
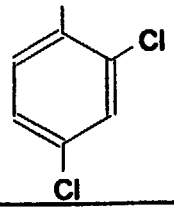
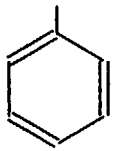
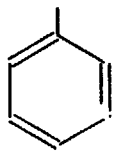
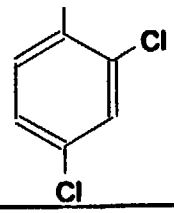
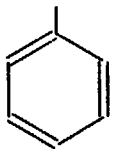
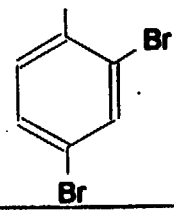
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TABLE VII (Continuation 15)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
76		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-0,5 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-1,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,82 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,91 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,54 ppm, d, 2H.
77		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-0,8 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,98 ppm, t, 3H ; 1 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,85 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 2,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,24-7,6 ppm, m, 4H.
78		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,71 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,18 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,28 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24-7,56 ppm, m, 8H.
79		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 9H ; 0,95 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 1,80 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
80		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,9 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,9 ppm, m, 16H ; 2,1 ppm, t, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

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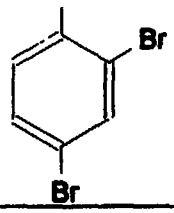
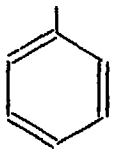
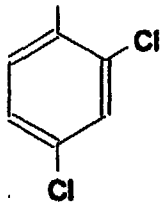
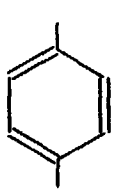
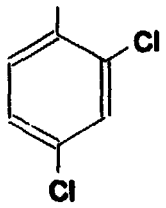
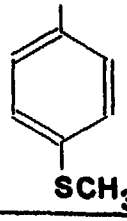
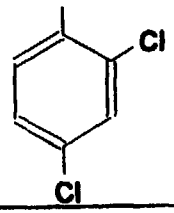
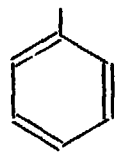
TABLE VII (Continuation 16)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
81		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,02-1,0 ppm, m, 11H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
82		H	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,6 ppm, m, 8H ; 7,95 ppm, m, 1H.
83		$-CH_3$				($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1,3 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,04 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,2 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 13H.
84		$-CH_3$				($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 10H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
85		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,5-0,8 ppm, m, 8H ; 1,05 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6-1,9 ppm, m, 4H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,67 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,8 ppm, m, 3H.

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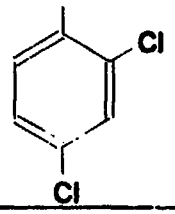
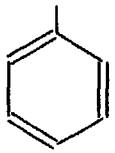
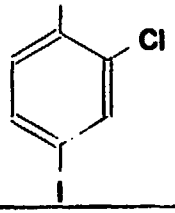
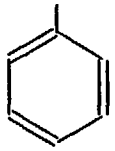
TABLE VII (Continuation 17)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
86		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Hydrochloride 0,6-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,6 ppm, m, 7H ; 7,81 ppm, m, 1H.
87		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,8 ppm, m, 7H.
88		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,4 ppm, m, 7H.
89		Br	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,6-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,81 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,65 ppm, m, 8H.

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TABLE VII (Continuation 18)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
90		I	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,5-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,80 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,7 ppm, m, 8H.
91		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,4-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,95 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,9 ppm, m, 8H.

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

Example 94

Hard gelatin capsules containing a 20 mg dose of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]-5-methylthiazole sulphate.

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]-5-methylthiazole sulphate	20 mg
Maize starch	15 mg
Lactose	25 mg
Talc	5 mg

per No. 3 hard gelatin capsule

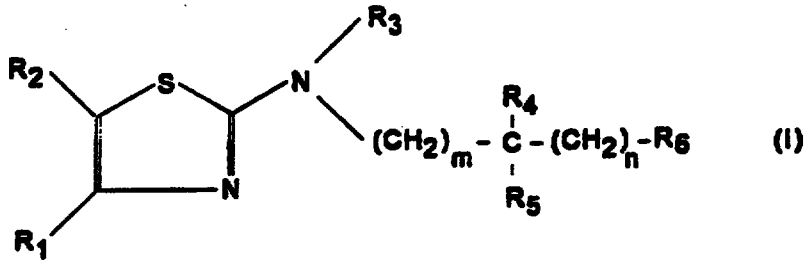
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CLAIMS

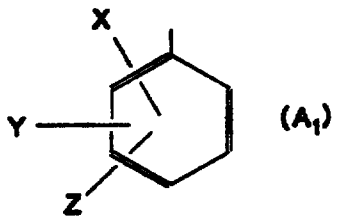
1. Compounds of formula I:



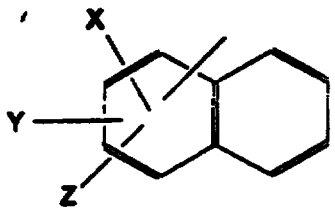
(I)

in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)



(A_2)

(in which formulae X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or an aralkyl radical containing 7 to 9 carbon atoms),

- R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxymethyl radical or a formyl radical,
- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical,
- R_4 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical

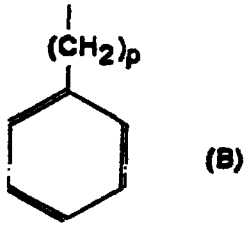
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containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of the formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, with alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with hydroxyl radicals, with cyano radicals, with nitro radicals, with trifluoromethyl radicals, with methylthio radicals or with radicals of formula B), or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their possible stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

2. Compounds of formula I according to Claim 1, in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1,
- R_2 represents a halogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

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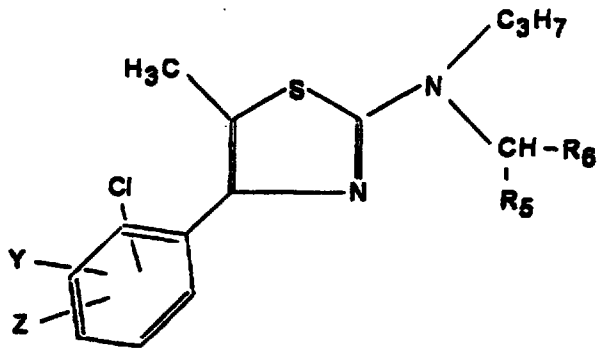
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- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms or an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

their stereoisomers and also their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

3. Compounds of formula I according to Claim 1, corresponding to the formula I_A:



(I_A)

in which:

- Y and Z have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

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- R_6 represents a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, hydroxyl radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted with an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

4. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

5. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

6. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

7. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

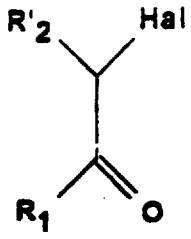
8. 4-(2-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

9. Process for preparing the compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein an alpha-halo carbonyl derivative of formula II :

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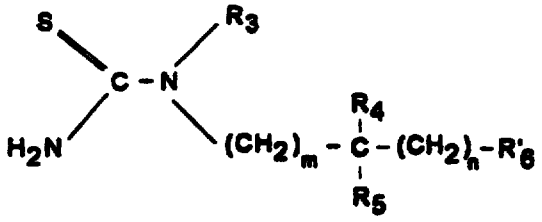


(II)

in which
R_1 has the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and Hal represents a halogen atom, is reacted

either

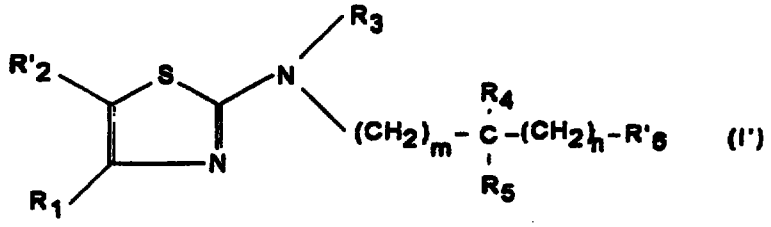
with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

in which R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, and R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in the formula I according to Claim 1 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,

to form a compound of formula I':



(I')

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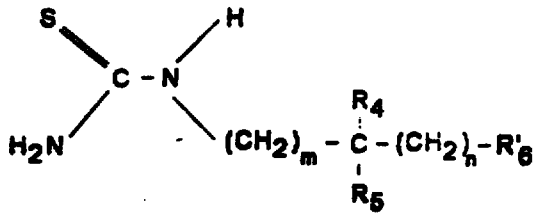
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in which

- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II, and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

or

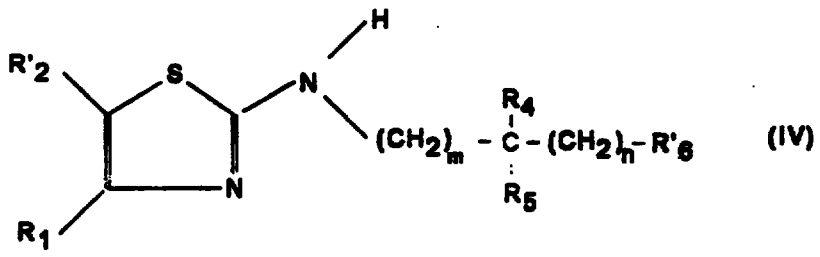
with a thiourea of formula III_A:



(III_A)

in which R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

in which R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for formula I according to Claim 1, R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

which is reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal\text{-}R_3 \qquad (V)$$

in which Hal represents a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then,

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- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom are subjected
  - either to the action of a halogen, to form the compounds of the formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a halogen atom, which can then, when R_2 represents a bromine atom, be subjected to the action of another halogen to form the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents this halogen atom,
  - or to the action of oxalyl chloride, to prepare the compounds of the formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a formyl radical, which can then be subjected to a reduction to obtain the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a hydroxymethyl radical,

or

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_6 represents a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protective group are subjected to an acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_6 represents a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

and, where appropriate, the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1

are then separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

10. Use of the compounds of formula I according to any one of Claims 1 to 8 for the preparation of a medicinal product which can be used in the treatment of ailments necessitating a modulation of the action of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF).

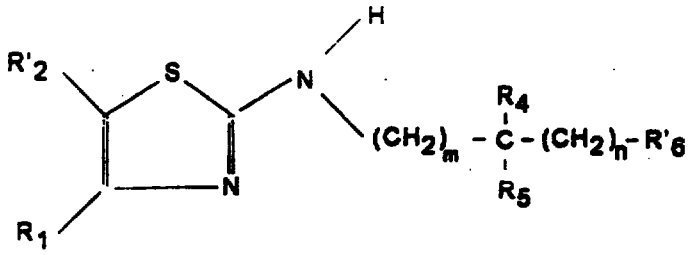
11. Pharmaceutical composition containing as active principle a compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, in base form or in the form of a salt with a pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid, in combination or mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable, non-toxic, inert excipient.

12. Compounds of formula IV:

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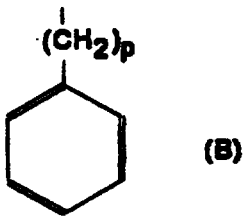


(IV)

in which

$-R_1$, R_4, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

- R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 1, 2 or 3), and

- R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in the formula I according to Claim 1 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

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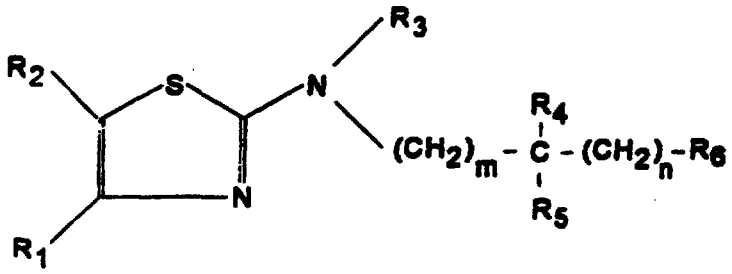
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ABSTRACT

BRANCHED ALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF THIAZOLE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING THEM AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

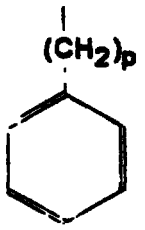
ELF SANOFI SA
32-34 Rue Marbeuf
F-75008 PARIS

The invention relates to the derivatives of formula I:



(I)

in which R_1 represents a phenyl or naphthyl radical (optionally substituted), R_2 represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl, hydroxymethyl or formyl radical, R_3 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl or phenyl radical, R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, R_5 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

($p = 0, 1, 2$ or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl,

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thienyl or furyl radical, optionally substituted, or a cycloalkyl radical,

- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their possible stereoisomers and their addition salts.

Medicinal products.

Figure: None

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BRANCHED ALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF THIAZOLE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING THEM AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

The present invention relates to branched alkylamino derivatives of thiazole, to processes for preparing them and to pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

Several 2-aminothiazole derivatives are already known. Patent Application EP-0,462,264 described 2-aminothiazole derivatives in which the tertiary amine at position 2 contains two substituents each having at least one hetero atom. These substituents are derivatives of aromatic or aliphatic amines, or else derivatives of acids, of ketones, of amides or of thioketones. All these compounds are PAF-acether antagonists and find their applications in the treatment of asthma, certain allergic or inflammatory states, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension and various renal pathologies, or alternatively as contraceptive agents. Application GB-2,022,285 describes compounds possessing regulatory activity with respect to the immune response and having anti-inflammatory properties. They are thiazole derivatives substituted at position 2 with secondary amine groups.

Some heterocyclic derivatives of 2-(acylamino)thiazole have been described in Patent Application EP-0,432,040. These compounds are cholecystokinin and gastrin antagonists. 2-Amino-4,5-diphenylthiazole derivatives having anti-inflammatory properties are also known (Patent Application JP-01 75 475). 2-Amino-4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)thiazole derivatives which are useful as synthesis intermediates for the preparation of 2,2-diarylchromenothiazole derivatives are also known (Patent Application EP-0,205,069). 2-(N-Methyl-N-benzylamino)thiazole derivatives are also described in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1984), 2, pp. 147-153 and in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1983), 2, pp. 341-347.

Patent Application EP-0,283,390, describes and claims, among other thiazole derivatives, 2-[N-alkyl-N-(pyridylalkyl)amino]thiazole derivatives of formula:

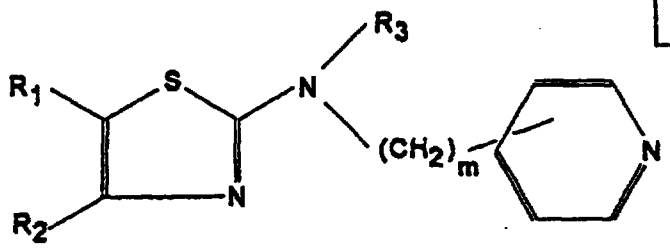
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These derivatives, in which the amine at position 2 is substituted with a pyridyl(unbranched alkyl) radical, are endowed with advantageous pharmacological properties and possess, in particular, stimulant activity with respect to central cholinergic transmission. They may hence be used as muscarinic receptor agonists and find their applications in the treatment of memory disorders and senile dementia.

Compounds of the present invention differ from other 2-aminothiazole derivatives described in the literature in respect of their novel structures and their novel pharmacological properties.

They are 2-aminothiazole derivatives in which the amine at position 2 is a tertiary amine having an alkyl or aryl(branched alkyl) substituent.

This particular structure endows the products of the invention with very advantageous pharmacological properties. In effect, the compounds of the invention displace at very low concentrations - less than 10 μM - the binding of ^{125}I-CRF to specific receptors present on rat cortex membranes. The compounds of the invention are hence modulators of the effects of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamohypophysioadrenal axis, and find their applications in the treatment of stress-related ailments, and more generally in the treatment of pathologies involving CRF such as, for example, psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia nervosa or the like.

The subject of the present invention is, more especially, the branched alkylamino derivatives of

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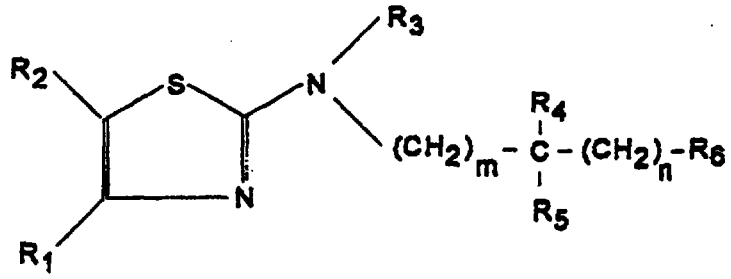


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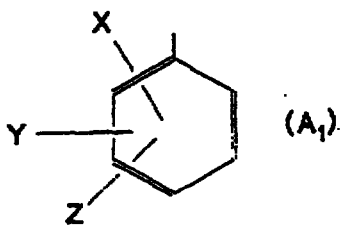
thiazole of formula I:



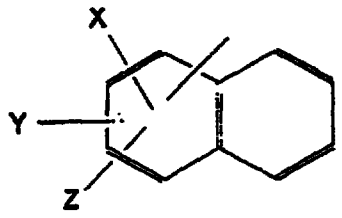
(I)

in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)



(A_2)

(in which formulae X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or an aralkyl radical containing 7 to 9 carbon atoms),

- R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxymethyl radical or a formyl radical,
- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical,
- R_4 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical

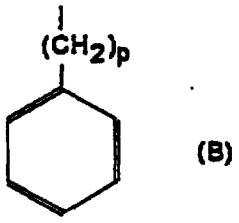
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containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of the formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, with alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with hydroxyl radicals, with cyano radicals, with nitro radicals, with trifluoromethyl radicals, with methylthio radicals or with radicals of formula B), or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

Preferred compounds of the invention are the compounds of the formula I in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1,

- R_2 represents a halogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

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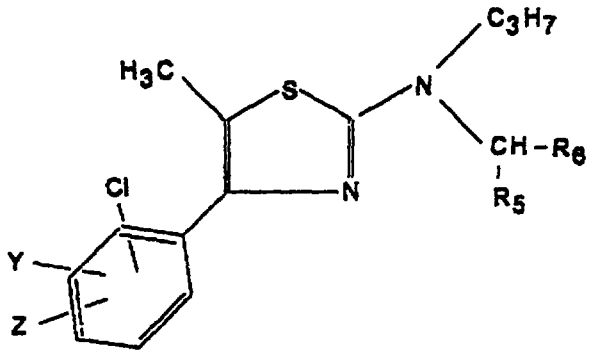
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- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms or an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I,

their stereoisomers and also their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

Among these, an especially preferred group of compounds may be represented by the formula I_A:



(I_A)

in which:

- Y and Z have the same meaning as for the formula I,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,
- R_6 represents a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5

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carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, hydroxyl radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or with methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted with an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,
their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

The $-C_3H_7$ radical of the formula I_A represents an n-propyl radical.

The term alkyl radical or alkenyl radical is understood to mean linear or branched radicals.

The following compounds may be mentioned among the preferred compounds of the invention:
4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propylene)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole [sic],
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclo-propyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-

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N-[1-(4-pyridyl)propyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[2-methyl-1-(4-pyridyl)propyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-methoxybenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(2-thienyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopentylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[α-(4-pyridyl)benzyl]amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[α-cyclopropyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(2-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole,

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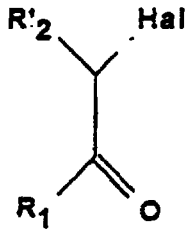
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4-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclobutylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole.

All these compounds can be either in free base form or in salified form.

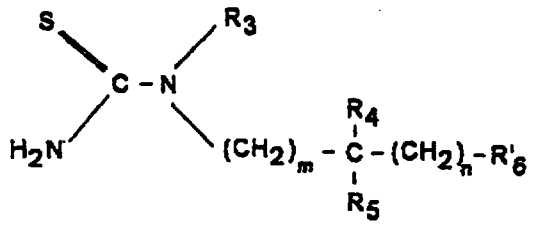
The subject of the present invention is also a process for preparing the compounds of formula I, characterised in that an alpha-halo, and preferably an alpha-bromo, carbonyl derivative of formula II:



(II)

in which
R_1 has the same meaning as for the formula I, R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and Hal represents a halogen atom, is reacted
either

with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

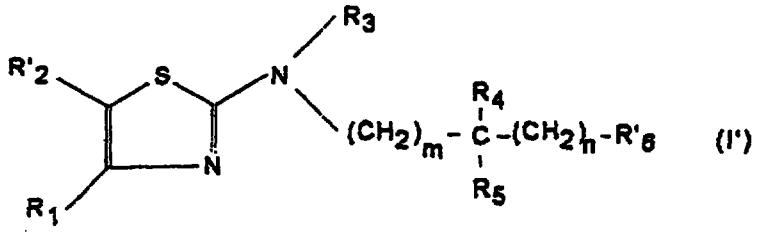
in which R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, and R'_6 has the same meaning as R_6 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical

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corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,

to form a compound of formula I':



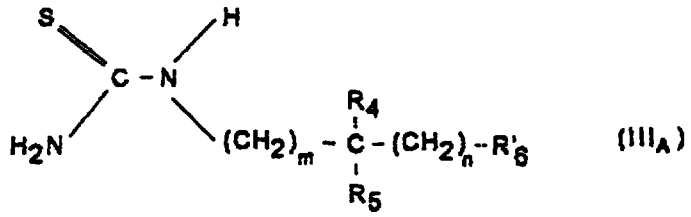
(I')

in which

- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II, and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

or

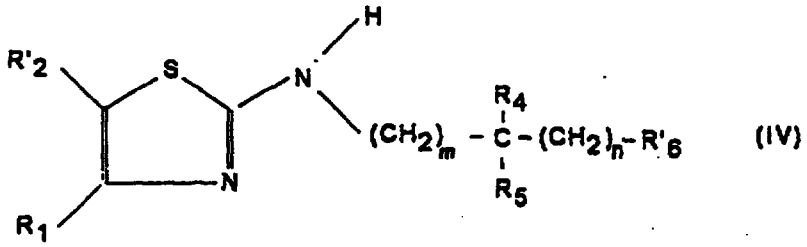
with a thiourea of formula III_A:



(III_A)

in which R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

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in which R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for formula I, R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

which is reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal-R_3 \qquad (V)$$

in which Hal represents a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as for the formula I,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then,

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom are subjected
  - either to the action of a halogen, to form the compounds of the formula I in which R_2 represents a halogen atom, which can then, when R_2 represents a bromine atom, be subjected to the action of another halogen to form the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents this halogen atom,
  - or to the action of oxalyl chloride, to prepare the compounds of the formula I in which R_2 represents a formyl radical, which can then be subjected to a reduction to obtain the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents a hydroxymethyl radical,

or

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_6 represents a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protective group are subjected to an acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I in which R_6 represents a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

and, where appropriate, the compounds of formula I

are then separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

The compounds of formula IV, which are useful intermediates for the preparation of the compounds of formula I, also form part of the invention.

The derivatives of formula II may be obtained from the corresponding unhalogenated ketones of formula $R_1-CO-CH_2-R'_2$, either by the action of bromine in a

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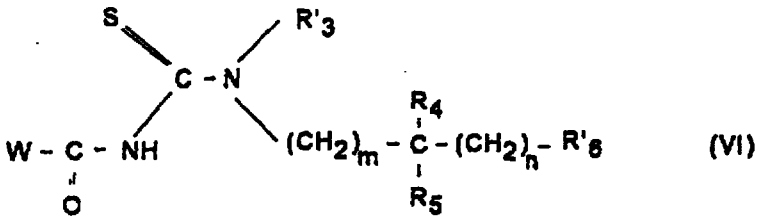
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suitable organic solvent such as acetic acid, carbon tetrachloride or ethyl ether, or by the action of quaternary ammonium tribromides according to the method described in Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan (1987), 60, pp. 1159-1160 and pp. 2667-2668, or else by the action of cupric bromide in an organic solvent such as a mixture of chloroform and ethyl acetate (J. Org. Chem. (1964), 29, pp. 3451-3461).

The ketones of formula $R_1-CO-CH_2-R'_2$ are, in general, known and commercially available products. These compounds may be prepared by the Friedel-Crafts reaction between a compound of formula R_1H and an acyl halide of formula R'_2CH_2COHal, preferably an acyl chloride of formula R'_2CH_2COCl, in the presence of a Lewis acid.

The compounds of formula II in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 substituted at positions 2 and 4 with a halogen atom, and R'_2 represents a methyl radical, may be obtained from halogenated benzene derivatives, and in particular using 1,3-dihalogenated benzenes, which are reacted with 2-bromopropionyl bromide in the presence of aluminium chloride.

The compounds of formula II and III_A are obtained from the compounds of formula VI:



(VI)

in which R'_3 has the same meaning as the formula I or represents a hydrogen atom, R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III and W represents a phenyl radical or a tert-butyl radical,

either by an acid treatment preferably using hydrochloric acid,

or by a basic treatment preferably using sodium hydroxide.

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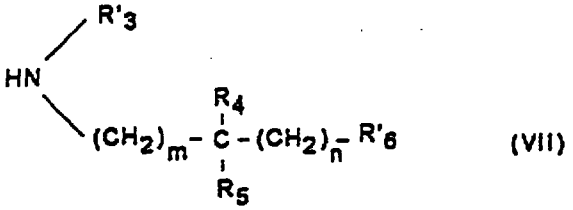
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When W is a phenyl radical, treatment with an inorganic acid is particularly used when R'_6 represents a pyridyl radical. A basic treatment is performed when R_5 is a cycloalkyl group, for example a cyclopropyl, and when R_6 is an imidazolyl radical substituted on the nitrogen with a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

When W represents a tert-butyl radical, the thiourea derivatives of formulae III and III_A are obtained from the compounds of formula VI by the action of a strong acid, for example concentrated hydrochloric acid, at a temperature of between 10°C and 100°C.

The compounds of formula VI are obtained by reacting benzoyl isothiocyanate or pivaloyl isothiocyanate with the amines of formula VII:

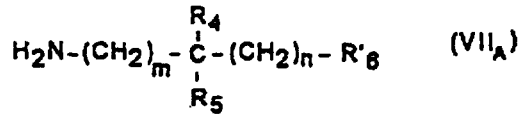


(VII)

in which,
R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I, R'_3 has the meaning given for the formula VI and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III.

The amines of formula VII, where secondary amines are concerned, may be prepared by standard methods.

According to a first method, alkylation of the corresponding primary amine VII_A:



(VII_A)

is performed with an alkyl halide Hal-R_3 of formula V, preferably in the heated state, in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent, for example dimethylformamide.

According to another method of alkylation, the

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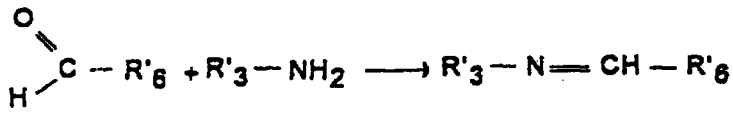
amines of formula VII_A are subjected to the action of an acid halide or acid anhydride in an organic solvent chosen from halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, in the presence of a proton acceptor, preferably triethylamine. The amide derived from this reaction is then reduced with hydrides ($AlLiH_4$ or the like) in organic solvents of the ether type.

The two methods mentioned above are used preferentially for the preparation of the compounds of formula VII in the form of pure isomers.

Another method of preparation of the compounds of the formula VII consists in condensing a primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium, to form the corresponding imine, which is then reduced in a conventional manner with a metal hydride, preferably sodium borohydride, or with hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst. In the reaction of the primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium, it is preferable to use either titanium IV chloride ($TiCl_4$) or a catalysis with para-toluenesulphonic acid.

The amines of formula VII in which m and n are equal to zero are preferably prepared according to a method the principle of which is given in the following scheme:

Step A



Step B



The condensation of the aldehyde with the primary amine in Step A preferably carried out in ethanol or in toluene at room temperature, and the reaction of the imine with an alkyllithium derivative in Step B is carried out in ethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature of 0°C and 15°C.

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As already mentioned above, when the substituent R_6 possesses reactive functions, these functions must be protected in a conventional manner. For example, when R_6 represents an imidazolyl radical, its reactive (NH) group may be blocked with a trityl group. After formation of the derivatives of formula I, removal of the protective group is carried out using an inorganic acid, for example hydrochloric acid. If so desired, it is then possible to prepare derivatives substituted on the imidazole radical. To this end, the compounds of formula I in which R_6 represents an imidazolyl group are reacted with, for example, an alkyl halide or an aralkyl halide. The reaction is performed in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent, for example dimethylformamide, preferably in the heated state. N-alkyl- or N-aralkylimidazolyl derivatives are thereby obtained.

The alkylation of the compounds of formula IV is performed in the presence of a base (sodium hydride, caesium carbonate, potassium carbonate, and the like). When the reaction is performed in the presence of alkali metal carbonates, polar solvents, for example dimethylformamide, are used as a solvent. When the alkylation is performed in the presence of hydrides, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used. It is also possible to use aromatic hydrocarbons. When the reaction is performed in the presence of lithium amide, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used as a solvent. The reaction of the compounds of formula II with the thioureas of formula III or IIIa is performed in an organic medium in the presence of an organic base, for example triethylamine.

For the preparation of the thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a halogen atom, from the compounds of formula I unsubstituted at position 5, the reaction is performed at room temperature using an alkyl halide as a solvent and preferably in the presence of a proton acceptor.

The compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 with a halogen atom may be prepared from their

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analogues, compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 with a bromine atom. The latter compounds are subjected to the action of a halogenating agent after a halogen/metal exchange.

The thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a formyl radical are obtained from the corresponding derivatives unsubstituted at position 5 after reaction with oxalyl chloride. The reaction is preferably performed in an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide. On subjecting the thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted at position 5 with a formyl radical to the action of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, the compounds of formula I substituted at position 5 of the thiazole heterocycle with a hydroxymethyl radical are obtained. The reaction is performed in an alcoholic solvent at a temperature of approximately 0°C-35°C.

The compounds of formula I in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or A_2 substituted with at least one hydroxyl radical are obtained from the compounds of formula I in which R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or of formula A_2 substituted with one or more methoxy radicals. To this end, the latter products are subjected to the action of an acid, for example hydrobromic acid. In this case, the reaction is performed in the heated state.

The salts of the compounds of formula I with pharmaceutically acceptable acids or bases are the preferred salts, but those which make it possible to isolate the compounds of formula I, in particular to purify them or to obtain pure isomers, are also subjects of the invention.

Among pharmaceutically acceptable acids for the preparation of addition salts with the compounds of formula I, there may be mentioned hydrochloric, phosphoric, fumaric, citric, oxalic, sulphuric, ascorbic, tartaric, maleic, mandelic, methanesulphonic, lactobionic, gluconic, glucaric, hydroxyethylmethanesulphonic, succinylsulphonic, and the like, acids.

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The compounds of the present invention possess highly advantageous pharmacological properties. The compounds of the invention displace, in particular at concentrations of less than 10 μM (0.01-10 μM), the binding of ^{125}I-CRF to specific receptors present on rat cortex membranes, according to the method described by De Souza E. B. (J. Neurosci (1987), 7 (1), pp. 88-100). This is surprising and unexpected, since compounds of structure close to that of the compounds of the invention, but in which the amine at position 2 of the thiazole ring does not contain a branched substituent, do not significantly displace ^{125}I-CRF binding.

In effect, the 2-[N-methyl-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)thiazole, a compound described in Example 112 of Patent Application EP-0,283,390, produces a displacement of only approximately 8 % at a concentration of 10^{-5}M.

Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) is a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamo-hypophysioadrenal axis. This factor is responsible for stress-related endocrine and behavioural responses.

In effect, it has been demonstrated that CRF can modulate behaviour, as well as certain functions of the autonomous nervous system (G.F. Koob, F.E. Bloom, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 259; M.R. Brown, L.A. Fisher, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 243). More especially, CRF induces the secretion of corticotropin (ACTH), β-endorphin and other peptides derived from pro-opiomelanocortin (A. Tazi et al., Regul. Peptides (1987) 18, p. 37; M.R. Brown et al., Regul. Peptides (1986) 16, p. 321; C.L. Williams et al., Am. J. Physiol. (1987), G 582, p. 253).

The compounds of the invention may hence be useful for regulation of the secretion of these endogenous substances. They find their applications more especially for decreasing the response to stress (behaviour, emotional states, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular disorders, disorders of the immune system), and more generally in pathologies involving CRF, for example psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia

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nervosa or the like.

The invention also extends to pharmaceutical compositions containing as active principle at least one compound of general formula I, or one of its salts with a pharmaceutically compatible inorganic or organic acid, in combination with one or more inert and suitable excipients.

The pharmaceutical compositions thereby obtained are advantageously presented in various forms such as, for example, tablets, dragées, hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, and solutions for injection or for oral use.

The dosage can vary widely in accordance with the patient's age and weight, the nature and severity of the ailment and also the administration route. Generally speaking, single doses will range between 0.5 mg and 200 mg, and the daily dosage which can be used in human therapy, between 0.5 mg and 800 mg.

The preferred administration route is the oral or parenteral route.

The examples which follow, given without implied limitation, illustrate the invention.

The melting points were measured according to the Micro-Köfler [sic] technique.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H NMR) spectra of the compounds of formula I were recorded, as appropriate, at 200 MHz to 100 MHz or at 80 MHz.

The compounds of the invention possess a percentage analysis which is in agreement with the theoretical value.

PREPARATIONS

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF THE FORMULA II

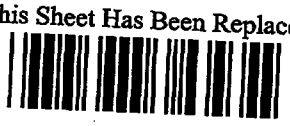
PREPARATION I

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-ethanone

(Compound 1)

Dissolve 0.3 mol of 1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-

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1-ethanone in 200 ml of glacial acetic acid, and add 31.8 g of bromine dropwise while maintaining the reaction medium at a temperature below 10°C. When the addition is complete, allow the reaction medium to return to room temperature and leave at this temperature for 2 hours. Then pour the reaction medium into 500 ml of ice-cold water and extract the aqueous phase with ethyl ether. Wash the organic extracts with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and then with salt water, and dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate.

After evaporation of the solvent, an oil is obtained, which may be used without further purification.

Other compounds *(Compounds 2 to 13)*

The following compounds were obtained according to the method described for the preparation of 2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-ethanone, using the appropriate ketones as starting materials.

Compound 2 : 2-bromo-1-(2-naphthyl)-1-propanone

Compound 3 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 4 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 5 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 6 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 7 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 8 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 9 : 2-bromo-1-(1-naphthyl)-1-propanone

Compound 10: 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-ethanone

Compound 11: 2-bromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 12: 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

Compound 13: 2-bromo-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone

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PREPARATION II

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone

(Compound 14)

Bring a suspension of 45.3 g of cupric bromide in 150 ml of ethyl acetate to reflux, and add 25.1 g of 1-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-1-propanone, dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform, rapidly at this temperature. A copious greenish-yellow precipitate appears.

Bring the reaction medium to reflux for 2 hours 30 minutes. Then allow it to return to room temperature, filter off the insoluble salts and wash with ethyl acetate.

The organic phases are treated with animal charcoal. After removal of the solid by filtration, concentrate under reduced pressure to obtain an oil. Purify by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (6 : 4 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield : 60 %

PREPARATION III

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone

(Compound 15)

Add 17.4 g of tert-butylammonium tribromide at room temperature to 7 g of 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone dissolved in a mixture of 420 ml of methylene chloride and 140 ml of methanol.

After 24 hours, evaporate the reaction medium to dryness under vacuum.

Take up with water, extract with ethyl acetate, dry the organic phase with sodium sulphate.

Evaporate under vacuum, then purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield: 78 %

2-Bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 6)* may also be obtained in the same manner.

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PREPARATION IV

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dibromophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 16)*

Add 15 g of aluminium chloride cautiously at 0°C to 25 g of 1,3-dibromobenzene in 250 ml of carbon disulphide, and then run in 22.86 g of 2-bromopropionyl bromide slowly.

Bring to reflux for 8 hours, then evaporate off the carbon disulphide under vacuum and pour the reaction medium onto crushed ice.

Extract twice with heptane, dry, evaporate to dryness and then purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product.

Yield: 76 %.

The process described above may be used to prepare 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*, as well as 2-bromo-1-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 17)*.

In the same manner, 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 18)* was prepared using 1-chloro-3-iodobenzene instead of 1,3-dibromobenzene as starting material.

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA VII

PREPARATION V

N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)propylamine *(Compound 19)*

To 10 g of cyclopropyl phenyl ketone in 60 ml of anhydrous toluene, add 4 Å molecular sieve and 100 mg of para-toluenesulphonic acid, then 6 g of propylamine.

Imine formation is monitored by gas chromatographic assay. After six days of heating at 55°C, cool the reaction mixture, filter off the molecular sieve and evaporate to dryness under vacuum.

Take up the residue in 100 ml of anhydrous ethanol. Cool to 0°C and add 2.65 g of sodium borohydride in small portions. After overnight stirring at room temperature, evaporate to dryness under vacuum, take up

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in water, hydrolyse with N hydrochloric acid to take the pH to 2 and wash with ethyl acetate. Take to pH 9 by adding 2 N sodium hydroxide and then extract several times with methylene chloride.

The organic phase, after drying and evaporation, gives an oil which may be used directly.
Yield: 60 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.15-1.7 ppm, m, 11H; 2.4 ppm, t+d, 2H; 2.80 ppm, d, 1H; 7.3-7.4 ppm, m, 5H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 20 to 47)*

The amines shown in Table 1 are obtained according to the process described above.

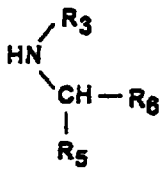
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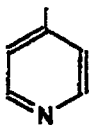
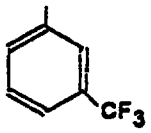
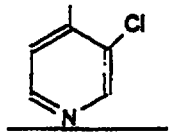
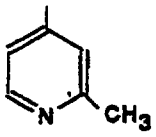
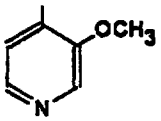


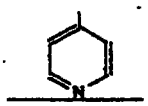
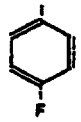
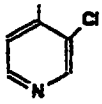
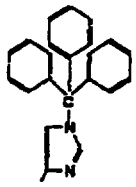
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TABLE I



Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
20	$-C_3H_7$		
21	$-C_3H_7$		
22	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
23	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
24	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

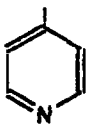
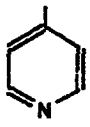
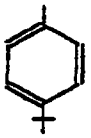
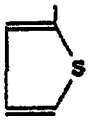
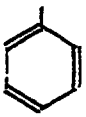
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
30	$-C_3H_7$		
31	$-C_3H_7$		
32	$-C_3H_7$		
33	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
34	$-C_3H_7$		

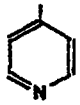
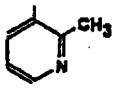
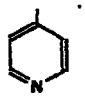
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Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
25	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
26	$-C_3H_7$		
27	$-C_3H_7$		
28	$-C_3H_7$		
29	$-C_3H_7$		

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
35	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
36	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
37		$-CH_3$	
38	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
39	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	

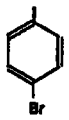
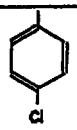
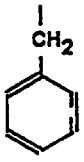
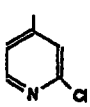
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TABLE I (continuation 1)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
40		$-CH_3$	
41	$-C_3H_7$		
42	$-C_3H_7$		
43	$-C_3H_7$		
44	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
45	$-C_3H_7$		
46	$-C_3H_7$		
47	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

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PREPARATION VI

N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine

(Compound 20)

N-[Cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine may also be prepared in the following manner:

Step A

Dissolve 1.07 g of 4-pyridylcarbaldehyde [sic] in 10 ml of absolute ethanol and add 0.8 g of n-propylamine slowly.

After 30 minutes of stirring, evaporate to dryness to obtain 1.48 g of oil.

Yield: 99 %

Step B

Dissolve the imine obtained in the preceding step in 10 ml of anhydrous isopropyl ether.

Add this solution with stirring at 0°C to 30 ml of a solution of cyclopropyllithium (20 mmol) in isopropyl ether. After two hours of stirring at room temperature, cool to 0°C and add dropwise 3 ml of methanol, then 10 ml of 30 % aqueous ammonium chloride solution.

Extract the ether phase with N hydrochloric acid.

Neutralise the acidic aqueous phase with sodium bicarbonate and then extract with ethyl acetate.

Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain a colourless oil.

Yield: 80 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.28-1.76 ppm, m, 8H; 0.88 ppm, t, 3H; 1.48 ppm, m, 2H; 2.31-2.49 ppm, m, 2H; 2.78 ppm, d, 1H; 7.35 ppm, dd, 2H; 8.54 ppm, dd, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 48 to 60)*

The amines shown in Table II are obtained according to the process described above.

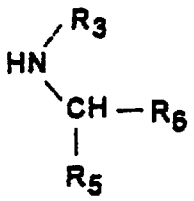
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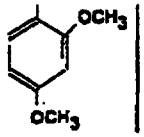
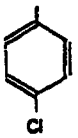
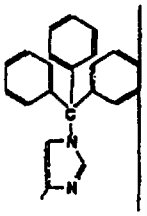


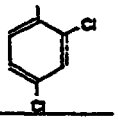
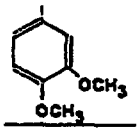
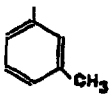
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TABLE II



Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
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49	$-C_3H_7$		
50	$-C_3H_7$		
51	$-C_3H_7$		

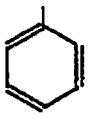
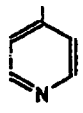
Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
54	$-C_3H_7$		
55	$-C_3H_7$		
56	$-C_3H_7$		
57			

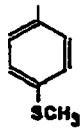
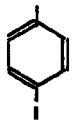
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Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
52	$-C_3H_7$		
53	$-C_3H_7$		

Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
58	$-C_3H_7$		
59	$-C_3H_7$		
60	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION VII

N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine *(Compound 61)*

Step A

Dissolve 3.2 ml of cyclopropane carboxylic acid in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride under argon in a 250-ml three-necked flask. Cool in an ice bath and add 8.4 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride. Stir for 30 minutes and add 5 g of 1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine. After overnight stirring at room temperature, filter off and discard the white crystals. Evaporate the filtrate and purify the residue obtained on a silica column, using a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (1 : 9 V/V) as eluent, to obtain a white powder.
Yield: 95 %

Step B

Dissolve 6 g of amide obtained in Step A in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran in a 250-ml three-necked flask equipped with a dropping funnel and a condenser. Heat to reflux and add 63 ml of a borane-dimethyl sulphide complex in solution (2 N) in tetrahydrofuran. Heat to reflux for 3 hours. Cool and add 20 ml of 3 N hydrochloric acid solution dropwise. Heat to reflux for one hour. Alkalinise with caustic soda and extract with ethyl acetate. Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness.
Yield: 88 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.37-0.50 ppm, m, 2H; 0.87-0.94 ppm, m, 1H; 1.33 ppm, d, 3H; 2.29 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.22-7.25 ppm, dd, 2H; 8.53 ppm, d, 2H.

PREPARATION VIII

N-propyl-α-methylbenzylamine *(Compound 62)*.

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Introduce 23 ml of propylamine into 200 ml of

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dimethylformamide, add 32 g of caesium carbonate and 9.25 g of α-methylbenzyl bromide. Leave for 4 hours at room temperature. Evaporate to dryness and take up with water. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain the expected product.
Yield: 95 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.86 ppm, t, 3H; 1.34 ppm, d, 3H; 1.17-1.64 ppm, m, 2H; 2.19-2.54 ppm, m, 2H; 3.75 ppm, q, 1H; 7.19-7.29 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION IX

N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine
(Compound 63)

Step A

Add 45 ml of a 0.625 M solution of cyclopropyl-lithium in anhydrous ethyl ether dropwise and with stirring at -78°C to 3 g of 3-pyridylcarbaldehyde [sic] in 70 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether. Allow to return to room temperature. Add water saturated with ammonium chloride, and extract with ethyl ether and then with methylene chloride.
Yield: 78 %

Step B

Dissolve 3.35 g of cyclopropyl-(3-pyridyl)methanol, the compound obtained in the preceding step, in 75 ml of dioxane and add 13.66 g of manganese dioxide. After 4 hours of stirring under reflux, filter the reaction medium while hot through Célite. The organic solution yields, after evaporating under vacuum, a residue which is purified by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain cyclopropyl 3-pyridyl ketone.
Yield: 80 %

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Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
1.06-1.34 ppm, m, 4H; 2.68, m, 1H; 7.42 ppm, m, 1H; 8.23 ppm, m, 1H; 8.78 ppm, m, 1H; 9.26 ppm, m, 1H.

Step C

Proceed as described in Preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the preceding step, to obtain N-[cyclopropyl(3-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine.

PREPARATION X

N-[cyclopropyl(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine *(Compound 64)*

Step A

Add 130 ml of a 0.7 M solution of cyclopropyllithium in tetrahydrofuran at -65°C to 7.3 g of 4-cyano-2-methylpyridine in 100 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. After 4 hours of stirring, add methanol and ammonium sulphate solution (6.3 g in 20 ml of water). After extraction with ethyl ether, wash the organic phase with water, dry and evaporate under vacuum. The residue is purified on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Cyclopropyl 2-methyl-4-pyridyl ketone is thereby obtained.
Yield: 59 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.94-1.38 ppm, m, 4H;, 2.62 ppm, s, 3H; 2.52-2.65 ppm, m, 1H; 7.57 ppm, m, 2H; 8.65 ppm, d, 1H.

Step B

Proceed according to the method described in Preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the preceding step, to obtain N-[cyclopropyl(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine.

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PREPARATION XI

N-(1,2-dicyclopropylethyl)propylamine

(Compound 65)

Add 6.9 ml of propylamine to 2.2 g of cyclopropylmethyl cyclopropyl ketone in 85 ml of methylene chloride. Add 7 ml of a 1 M solution of titanium (IV) chloride in methylene chloride dropwise at room temperature. After 18 hours stirring, add 40 ml of anhydrous methanol. Cool to 0°C and add 1.0 g of sodium borohydride in small amounts. After overnight stirring at room temperature, add 10 ml of water and evaporate under vacuum. Take up in water and extract with methylene chloride. Extract with 2 N hydrochloric acid. Wash with ethyl ether. Neutralise the aqueous phase with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution. Extract with methylene chloride, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain a colourless oil.

Yield: 76 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.0-0.9 ppm, m, 13H; 1.2-1.75 ppm, m, 5H; 2.3-2.7 ppm, m, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 66 to 70)*

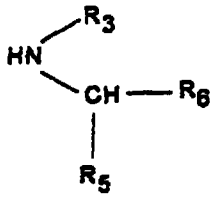
The amines shown in Table III are obtained according to the process described in Preparation XI. Compound 70 was prepared from cyclopropylmethyl phenyl ketone. The latter compound was prepared from cyclopropylacetonitrile and phenylmagnesium bromide.

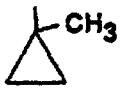
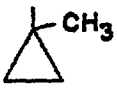
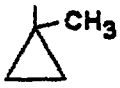
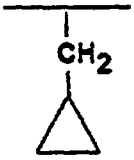
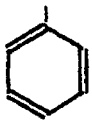
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TABLE III



Compound	R_3	R_5	R_6
66	$-C_3H_7$		
67	$-C_3H_7$		
68	$-C_3H_7$		
69			
70	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION XII

N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)propylamine

(Compound 71)

This compound was prepared from 2,2-dicyclopropylacetaldehyde according to the process described in Preparation V.

PREPARATION XIII

N-(1-phenyl-4-pentenyl)propylamine *(Compound 72)*

Step A

Stir 0.48 ml of cyclopropylmethyl bromide, dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl ether, under argon at -70°C and then add 3 ml of a solution of tert-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane).

Leave stirring for 30 minutes.

Step B

Proceed as described in Preparation VI, Step A, using benzaldehyde instead of 4-pyridylcarbaldehyde [sic].

Step C

Add 730 mg of the imine obtained in Step B, dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether, slowly to the reaction solution obtained in Step A.

Allow the temperature to rise gradually to 0°C and then add ammonium chloride solution dropwise.

The ether phase is separated from the aqueous phase, and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl ether. The ether phases are combined and extracted with twice 50 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid.

The aqueous phases are alkalinised with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution and then extracted with 3 times 50 ml of methylene chloride.

The combined organic extracts are washed with water and with water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 81 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

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0.77-0.92 ppm, m, 3H; 1.27-1.93 ppm, m, 6H; 2.23-2.45 ppm, m, 2H; 3.57 ppm, t, 1H; 4.87-5.03 ppm, m, 2H; 5.60-5.82 ppm, m, 1H; 7.25-7.41 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION XIV

N-(α-tert-butylbenzyl)propylamine *(Compound 73)*

Add 20 ml of ethyl ether to 3 ml of a solution of tert-butyllithium (1 M in pentane) and leave stirring at -70°C for approximately 30 minutes. Then add 730 mg of the imine whose preparation is described in Step B of Preparation XIII, dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether.

Increase the temperature gradually to 0°C and then hydrolyse with aqueous ammonium chloride solution.

Separate the ether phase and extract the aqueous phase with ethyl ether. Combine the ether phases and extract with 100 ml of hydrochloric acid.

The acidic aqueous phases are then alkalinised with sodium hydroxide solution and thereafter extracted with methylene chloride.

The organic extract is then washed with water and thereafter with water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 88 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.84-1.0 ppm, m, 12H; 1.36-1.55 ppm, m, 2H; 2.29-2.46 ppm, m, 2H; 3.30 ppm, s, 1H; 7.19-7.35 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA III

PREPARATION XV

N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 74)*

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propyl-

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thiourea

Dissolve 0.88 g of ammonium thiocyanate in 6 ml of anhydrous acetone. Cool to 0°C and add 1.1 ml of benzoyl chloride in 1 ml of acetone slowly. Bring to reflux for 10 minutes and then add 2 g of N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]propylamine *(Compound 20)* dissolved in 10 ml of acetone. After 1 hour of heating, evaporate off the solvent.

Take up the residue in water to obtain the expected compound in the form of white crystals.

Yield: 75 %

Melting point: 171°C

Step B

Add 18 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide to 2.5 g of the compound obtained in the preceding step dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol. Bring the reaction medium to 80°C for 48 hours, then add a further 10 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide and bring to 80°C again for 24 hours.

After evaporating off the ethanol under vacuum, extract the resulting aqueous phase with methylene chloride.

Dry the organic phase and evaporate under vacuum.

Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 68 %

Melting point: Oil

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.85 ppm, t, 3H; 0.54-1.25 ppm, m, 8H; 1.78 ppm, m, 2H; 2.84-3.35 ppm, m, 2H; 6.03 ppm, d, 1H; 6.19 ppm, s, 2H; 7.42 ppm, d, 2H; 8.58 ppm, dd, 2H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 75 to 113)*

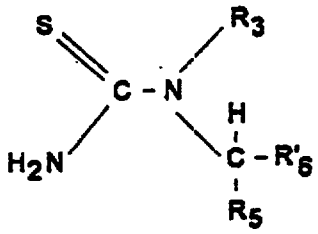
The thiourea derivatives shown in Table IVa and IVb are obtained according to the process described for N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea, using

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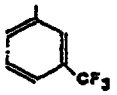
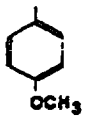
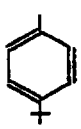
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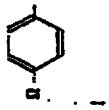
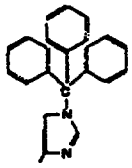
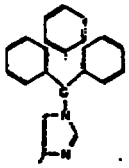
the appropriate amines whose preparation ~~is described~~ above (Preparation of the compounds of formula VII), or using commercially available amines.

TABLE IVa



(III)

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
75	$-C_3H_7$		
76	$-C_3H_7$		
77	$-C_3H_7$		
78	$-C_3H_7$		

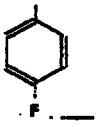
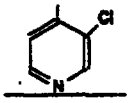
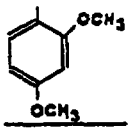
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
84	$-C_3H_7$		
85	$-C_3H_7$		
86	$-C_3H_7$		
87	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

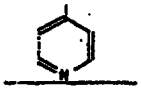
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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
79	$-C_3H_7$		
80	$-C_3H_7$		
81	$-C_3H_7$		
82	$-C_3H_7$		
83	$-C_3H_7$		

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'6
88	$-C_3H_7$		
89	$-C_3H_7$		
90	$-C_3H_7$		
91	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
92	H	$-CH_3$	

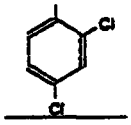
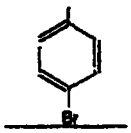
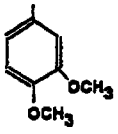
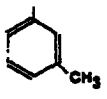
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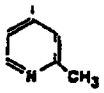
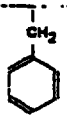
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TABLE IVa -continuation 1.

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
93	$-C_3H_7$		
94	$-C_3H_7$		
95	$-C_3H_7$		
96	$-C_3H_7$		
97	$-C_3H_7$		
98	$-C_3H_7$		
99	$-C_3H_7$		

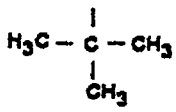
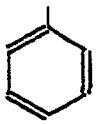
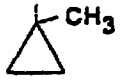
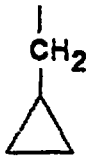
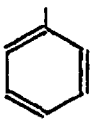
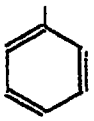
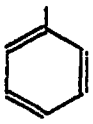
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
100	$-C_3H_7$		
101	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
102	$-C_3H_7$		
103	$-C_3H_7$	$-(CH_2)_2-CH=CH_2$	
104	$-C_3H_7$		
105	$-C_3H_7$		
106	$-C_3H_7$		

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TABLE IVa -continuation 2

Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
107	$-C_3H_7$		
108	$-C_3H_7$		
109	$-C_3H_7$		
110	$-C_3H_7$		
111			
112			

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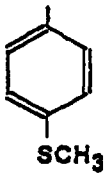
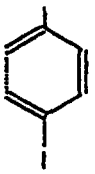
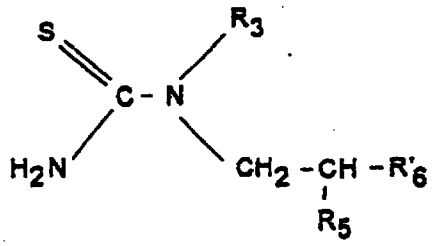
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
113	C_3H_7		
114	C_3H_7		

TABLE IVb



Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
115	$-C_3H_7$		

PREPARATION XVI

N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea

(Compound 116)

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propyl-thiourea

Prepare this compound according to the process described in Step A of Preparation XV, from 1.14 g of

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ammonium thiocyanate, 1.74 ml of benzoyl chloride and 2.7 g of N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]propylamine *(Compound 22)*.

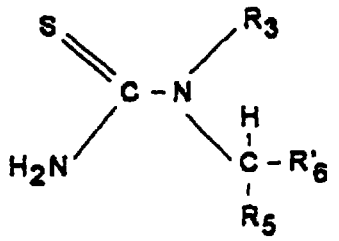
Step B

Add 6 ml of 32 % hydrochloric acid to 1.18 g of the compound obtained in Step A. Bring the reaction medium to 80°C for one hour, then cool and add water. Extract with methylene chloride and discard the organic phase. Alkanilise the aqueous phase with sodium carbonate and extract with methylene chloride. Dry the organic phase and evaporate under vacuum. Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.
Yield: 98 %
Melting point: Oil.
Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.73 ppm, t, 3H; 1.05-1.66 ppm, m, 2H; 1.63 ppm, d, 3H; 3.16 ppm, t, 2H; 5.87 ppm, s, 2H; 6.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.29 ppm, d, 1H; 8.53 ppm, d, 1H; 8.59 ppm, s, 1H.

Other compounds *(Compounds 117 to 121)*

The thiourea derivatives shown in Table V are obtained according to the process described for N-[1-(3-chloro-4-pyridyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea.

TABLE V



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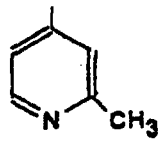
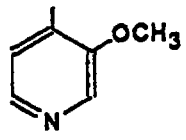
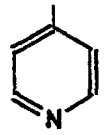
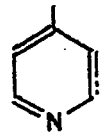
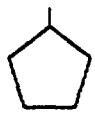
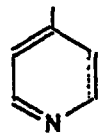
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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
117	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
118	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
119	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
120	$-C_3H_7$		
121	$-C_3H_7$		

PREPARATION XVII

N-cyclopropylmethyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]thiourea *(Compound 122)*

Step A

N'-pivaloyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]-thiourea

Dissolve under argon 2.9 g of potassium thiocyanate in 30 mol of acetone in a 100-ml three-necked flask. Cool to 0°C and add 3.4 ml of pivaloyl chloride dropwise. Stir at 0°C for 5 hours and then add 4.8 g of

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N-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1-(4-pyridyl)ethylamine *(Compound 61)*. Stir at room temperature overnight. Evaporate to dryness. The residue is taken up in water and extracted into methylene chloride. Dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. The powder obtained is washed with hexane and filtered off.
Yield: 75 %

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.4-0.5 ppm, m, 2H; 0.96 ppm, m, 1H; 1.28 ppm, s, 9H; 1.77 ppm, d, 3H; 2.90 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.4 ppm, m, 1H; 6.5 ppm, s, 1H; 7.4 ppm, m, 2H; 8.61 ppm, d, 2H.

Step B

Dissolve 2 g of the product obtained in the preceding step in 15 ml of 32 % hydrochloric acid and heat to 70°C for one hour. Cool and alkalinise with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate (8 : 2 V/V).

Filter to isolate white crystals.
Yield: 87 %

Other compounds *(Compounds 123 to 129)*

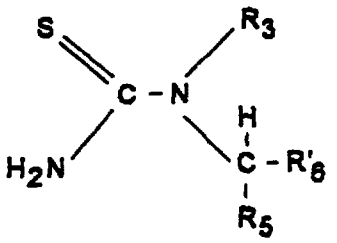
The thioureas shown in Table VI were obtained according to the process described in Preparation XVII.

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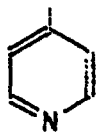
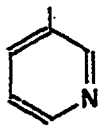
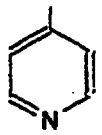
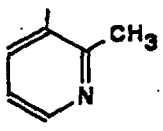
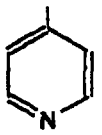
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TABLE VI



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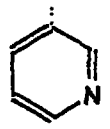
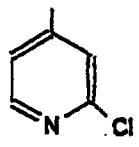
Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
123	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
124	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
125		$-CH_3$	
126	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
127	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	

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Compound	R_3	R_5	R'_6
128		$-CH_3$	
129	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

EXAMPLES

Example 1

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

To 1.35 g of N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 75)* in 35 ml of ethanol, add 546 mg of triethylamine, then slowly 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. After 3 hours of heating at 75°C, remove the precipitate formed by filtration. The ethanolic solution is evaporated to dryness. Take up the residue in ethyl ether and wash with water until bromine ions [sic] have disappeared. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product. Recrystallise in acetonitrile (white crystals).

Yield: 79 %

Melting point: 78°C-81°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 2

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared according to the

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process described in Example 1, starting with 1.2 g of N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 74)* and 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. The product was purified on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98 : 2 V/V) as eluent.

Oil.

Yield: 78 %

From this base, using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:

- Hemifumarate : melting point : 98°C
- Hydrochloride : melting point : 68°C
- Disulphate : melting point : 186°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Examples 3 to 40

According to the process described in Example 1, the compounds of Examples 3-40 were obtained using the appropriate bromo ketones and thiourea derivatives. Their spectral characteristics are shown in Table VII.

Example 41

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]thiazole

At 0°C, add 0.5 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (prepared from *Compound 92* and *Compound 15* according to the process described in Example 1), dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, and 66 mg of sodium hydride. After 30 minutes of stirring at room temperature, run in 0.67 ml of cyclopropylmethyl bromide dropwise. Leave for eight hours under reflux, cool and dilute the reaction medium with methylene chloride, then pour it onto ice.

Dry and evaporate the organic phase to obtain an oil, which is then purified on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (40 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

Yield: 57 %

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The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methylbenzyl)-N-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 42

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}-5-methylthiazole

Step A

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-[cyclopropyl(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 86)* and 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* according to the process described in Example 1.

Step B

Add 45 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid to 3 g of the product obtained in the preceding step dissolved in 45 ml of acetone. After a night at room temperature, evaporate off the acetone, wash the remaining aqueous phase with ethyl ether and then add sodium bicarbonate. Extract the precipitate formed with 3 times 100 ml of ethyl acetate. Wash the organic phase with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and then dry over anhydrous sodium sulphate. Evaporate under vacuum to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole in the form of a white powder.

Yield: 90 %

Melting point: 83°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 43

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was prepared according to the

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process described in Example 42, and using N-[1-(1-trityl-4-imidazolyl)ethyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 87)* in Step A as a thiourea derivative.
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 44

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

Add 320 mg of potassium carbonate to 492 mg of the compound of Example 42, dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylformamide, and then, at 0°C, slowly add 0.12 ml of benzyl chloride dissolved in 1 ml of dimethylformamide. Leave to act for 3 hours at approximately 60°C and then 3 hours at 80°C. Add water to form a precipitate. Extract with ethyl acetate. Wash the organic phase with saturated sodium chloride solution. Evaporate to dryness and purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (2 : 1 V/V) as eluent.
Yield: 67 %

Add an appropriate quantity of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, dissolved in isopropanol, to form the corresponding dihydrochloride.
Melting point: 115°C
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-benzyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino)thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 45

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

Add 570 mg of powdered potassium hydroxide to 856 mg of the compound of Example 42 dissolved in 10 ml of acetone. Stir for 5 minutes and then add 0.14 ml of methyl iodide. After 15 minutes at room temperature,

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dilute the reaction mixture in 100 ml of dichloromethane, and then wash with water and with water saturated with sodium chloride. Dry the organic phase over sodium sulphate, evaporate to dryness and then subject the residue to chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

In this way, 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(1-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(3-methyl-4-imidazolyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole (37 : 63) are separated.

Yield: 33 %

Example 46

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-[propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Dissolve 1 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole, the compound of Example 25, in 20 ml of methylene chloride. Add 0.15 ml of bromine. Stir overnight. Evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residue in a minimum amount of isopropanol and precipitate with ethyl ether. Filter and wash with ethyl ether, then dissolve in 5 % aqueous potassium carbonate solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 80 %

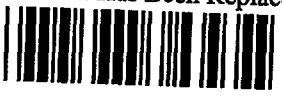
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 47

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

To 1 g of N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 88)* dissolved in 25 ml of anhydrous

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ethanol, add 0.54 ml of triethylamine, ~~then slowly 1 g of~~ 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)*. After two hours of heating under reflux of the ethanol, evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in methylene chloride and wash with water until bromine ions [sic] have been removed completely. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 88 %
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

To obtain the corresponding sulphate, add an appropriate quantity of 1 M sulphuric acid in ethanol to this base.
Melting point: 140°C

Example 48

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole

This compound was obtained according to the process described in Example 47, but using N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 90)* as a thiourea derivative. In the purification on a silica column, use a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10 : 1 V/V) as eluent.
Yield: 95 %
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 49

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-formyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Introduce 3 ml of dimethylformamide into a 100-ml round-bottomed flask. Cool to -30°C and add 0.45 ml of oxalyl chloride dropwise. Stir for 30 minutes at 0°C and then allow the temperature to increase. Then add 0.5 g of the compound of Example 25. Stir for 6 hours. Leave to

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act overnight. Add water and alkalinise with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. Filter off the precipitate formed to obtain a gum. Dissolve in a minimum amount of ethyl ether and add hexane until a slight cloudiness is obtained. Leave to precipitate, filter and wash with hexane to obtain the expected product in the form of orange crystals.

Yield: 75 %

Melting point: 114°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-formyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 50

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Cool a solution containing 1.1 g of the compound of Example 49 in 20 ml of anhydrous methanol in an ice bath, and add 0.2 g of sodium borohydride in small amounts. Leave to react at room temperature and then evaporate off the solvent. Extract the residue with ethyl acetate. Dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate. Evaporate to dryness and dissolve the residue in ethyl ether.

Precipitate with hexane to obtain the expected product in the form of an orange powder.

Yield: 72 %

Melting point: 113°C

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 51

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propylene)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole [sic]

Dissolve under argon 2.0 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole (prepared from N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]thiourea and

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2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone (compound 15), according to the process described in Example 1) in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran in a 100-ml three-necked flask.

Add 0.4 g of lithium amide and stir for 1 hour at 50°C. Add 0.43 g of allyl bromide and heat to 60°C for 48 hours.

Evaporate to dryness and then add 10 ml of 10 % aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry the organic phase over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Purify the residue using a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (75 : 25 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 20 %

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

To obtain the oxalate of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-(2-propenyl)-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]-amino}thiazole, dissolve 0.4 g of base in a minimum amount of isopropanol and add 0.18 g of oxalic acid previously dissolved in isopropanol.

Evaporate to dryness and recrystallise, first in a mixture of isopropanol and ethyl ether (50 : 50 V/V), and then in isopropanol.

Melting point: 150°C

Example 52

4-(4-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

Bring to reflux for 24 hours 700 mg of 4-(4-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole, the compound of Example 22, dissolved in 30 ml of concentrated hydrobromic acid. Evaporate to dryness and take up the residue in water saturated with potassium carbonate. Extract with methylene chloride and then evaporate off the organic solvent. Purify the residue by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of ethyl acetate and

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methanol (9 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain the expected product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 67 %
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the compound of this example is shown in Table VII.

Example 53

4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole

This compound was obtained from the compound of Example 27 according to the process described in Example 52.
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-propyl-N-[1-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amino}thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Examples 54 to 88

According to the process described in Example 1, the compounds of Examples 54 to 87 were obtained using the appropriate bromoacetone and thiourea derivatives.

Their spectral characteristics are shown in Table VII.

Example 89

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was prepared from 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, the compound of Example 82, and according to the process described in Example 46.
The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum is shown in Table VII.

Example 90

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

Dissolve 496 mg of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thia-

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zole, the compound of Example 89, in 20 ml of ethyl ether and cool this solution to -70°C, then slowly add 0.8 ml of a solution of *tert*-butyllithium (1.5 N in pentane). Then run in slowly 305 mg of iodine dissolved in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran. Bring the temperature back slowly to 0°C, hydrolyse with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and wash with thiosulphate solution.

Purify as described in Example 1 to obtain the expected product.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 91

4-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 75)* and 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 18)* according to the process described in Example 1.

The proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of this compound is shown in Table VII.

Example 92

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole

This compound was obtained from 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* and N-(2,2-dicyclopropylethyl)-N-propylthiourea *(Compound 115)* according to the process described in Example 1.

Melting point: gum

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.0-0.7 ppm, m, 11H; 0.9 ppm, m, 3H; 1.4-1.9 ppm, m, 2H; 2.10 ppm, s, 3H; 3.3-3.5 ppm, m, 4H; 7.1-7.4 ppm, m, 3H.

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Example 93

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer

The two stereoisomers of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (compound of Example 1), were obtained according to two methods.

METHOD A

Step A

α-cyclopropylbenzylamine

Stir 100 g of cyclopropyl phenyl ketone in 2000 ml of methanol with 500 g of previously dried ammonium acetate and 50 g of sodium cyanoborohydride at 50°C for 4 days under argon in the presence of 4 Å molecular sieve. After cooling, filter off the molecular sieve and then add concentrated hydrochloric acid to take the pH to 2. Evaporate the solution to dryness under vacuum and take up the residue in water. The aqueous phase is washed with ethyl ether and then alkalinised by adding concentrated potassium hydroxide solution so that the pH is above 10. Extract twice with methylene chloride, wash with saturated sodium chloride solution, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and then concentrate under vacuum to obtain α-cyclopropylbenzylamine, which is used without any further purification in the next step.

Yield: 76 %

Step B

α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer and α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer

Add 80.6 g of L(+)-tartaric acid to 275 ml of absolute ethanol and bring to reflux. Then add dropwise 79 g of the α-cyclopropylbenzylamine obtained in the preceding step. When the addition is complete, cool the reaction medium slowly, and thus obtain crystals.

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Recrystallise these crystals 5 times in absolute ethanol. The optical purity of the amine obtained is monitored by gas chromatography with Mosher's reagent. α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is thereby obtained in the form of a tartaric salt with an optical purity of greater than 96 %.

Yield: 25 %

Melting point: 150°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 138.6° (C = 0.56 % in methanol)

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is obtained from the salt after solubilisation in water, alkalinisation of the solution, extraction with methylene chloride, drying over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporation under vacuum.

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 159.6° (C = 0.99 % in methanol)

Combine the ethanolic solutions from the above resolution and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in water, alkanilise, extract with methylene chloride, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness. Salify with D(-)-tartaric acid, applying the salification and resolution method described above. After 4 recrystallisations in ethanol, the tartaric salt of α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer is obtained with an optical purity of greater than 96 %.

Yield: 20 %

Melting point: 151°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 141.9° (C = 0.94 % in methanol)

Step C

4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer

Proceed as described in Preparation XV, using α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer as an amine to obtain N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)thiourea (+) isomer. Then react the latter compound with 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-propanone *(Compound 15)* according to the process described in Example 1 to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-

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5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer.

Overall yield: 62 %

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 72.8° (C = 0.82 % in methanol)

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer was prepared according to the process described above, using α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer as the starting amine.

Step D

Then dissolve 1.18 g of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (-) isomer in 35 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide and add at 0°C 145 mg of sodium hydride and then, after the gaseous evolution has ceased, 370 mg of propyl bromide. Heat for 2 hours and 30 minutes to 75°C. Evaporate to dryness and hydrolyse with water. The aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase thereby obtained is washed with water saturated with sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and then evaporated under vacuum to obtain a residue, which is purified on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20 : 1 V/V) as eluent.

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer is obtained in the form of a gummy product.

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 461.0° (C = 1.0 % in methanol)

From this base, and using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:

- Hydrochloride : Melting point : 66.5°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = - 452° (C = 0.62 % in methanol)

$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = - 81.9° (C = 0.62 % in methanol)

- para-Toluenesulphonate : Melting point : 72°C

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer was prepared according to the process described above, using 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)amino]thiazole (+) isomer.

The corresponding hydrochloride was prepared by reacting 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclo-

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propylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer with a solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol.

Melting point: 71°C

$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = + 439.7° (C = 0.69 % in methanol)

$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = + 78.5° (C = 0.69 % in methanol)

METHOD B

Step A

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer and α-cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer

Prepare (E,Z)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) according to the process described in Org. Synth. Coll. Vol II, p. 70, AH Blatt, J. Willey and Sons Inc. Edt. N.Y., London, Sydney, Copyright 1943.

The mixture thereby obtained contains 76 % of E isomer and 24 % of Z isomer. Recrystallise several times in methanol, or isomerise in an acid medium according to the process below.

Dissolve 2 g of (E,Z)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) in 20 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether and saturate with gaseous hydrochloric acid. Filter off the precipitate obtained and then add 50 ml of 10 % aqueous K_2CO_3 solution. Extract the solid with methylene chloride. Wash the organic phase with water, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporate to dryness to obtain (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime).

Purity: 98 %

Add 1.61 g of the oxime thereby obtained, dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide, to a solution containing 276 mg of sodium hydride in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide. After one hour of stirring at room temperature, add 0.75 ml of methyl iodide. After 4 hours of stirring, pour the reaction medium onto ice. Extract with ethyl acetate, dry, evaporate under vacuum and purify on a silica column, using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (40 : 1 V/V) as eluent, to obtain (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether. To 385 mg of norephedrine (-) isomer, dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and at -30°C, then add

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8.6 ml of 1 M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex and thereafter 300 mg of (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether dissolved in 3 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. Bring to reflux for 2 hours 30 minutes and then, at 0°C, add 10 ml of water and 10 ml of 20 % sodium hydroxide. Bring to reflux for 1 hour 30 minutes. After cooling, extract with methylene chloride, dry the organic phase and evaporate to dryness. Take up the residue in an excess of methanol and bring to reflux for 5 hours, then evaporate to dryness and purify on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (96 : 4 V/V) as eluent.

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (+) isomer is thereby obtained with an optical purity of greater than 90 %. Yield: 40 %

α-Cyclopropylbenzylamine (-) isomer is obtained according to the process described above, but using norephedrine (+) isomer as the chiral agent in the reduction [lacuna] (E)-(cyclopropyl phenyl ketone oxime) methyl ether.

Steps B and C

Then proceed as described in Method A, Steps C and D, to obtain 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole (-) isomer.

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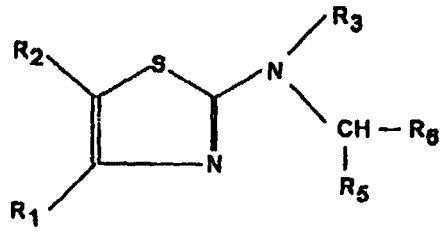


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TABLE VII



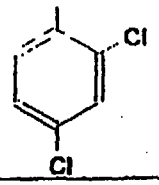
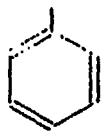
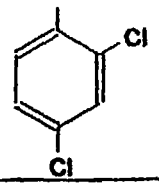
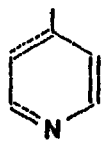
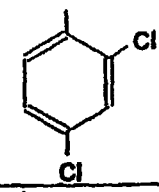
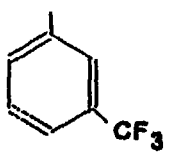
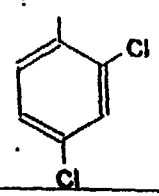
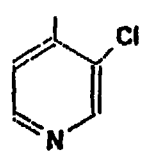
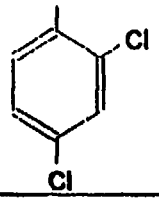
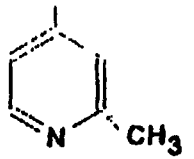
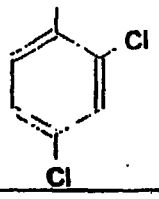
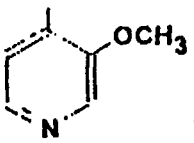
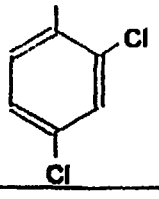
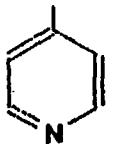
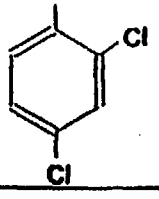
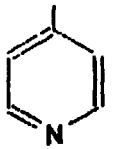
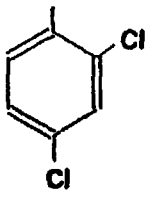
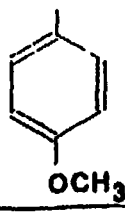
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
1		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40 ppm, m, 1H; 0,62 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,76 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,65 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,30 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,37-7,44 ppm, m, 3H.
2		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$)** Disulphate salt 0,47-0,94 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,86 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,17 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,76 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,29 ppm, dd, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,45 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,54 ppm, d, 2H.
3		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40-1,10 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,20 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,97 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,10-8,00 ppm, m, 7H.
4		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,8 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,26-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,17-3,33 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,51 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,44-8,58 ppm, m, 2H.

TABLE VI [sic]— Continuation 1

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
5		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,82 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,42-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,98-3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,56 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,04-7,45 ppm, m 5H ; 8,43 ppm, d, 1H.
6		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,79 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,18-1,78 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,44 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,16-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,21-8,25 ppm, m, 2H.
7		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,80 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,04 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,48-1,57 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,92-2,17 ppm, m, 6H ; 2,95-3,11 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,27-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
8		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,81 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,88 ppm, d, 3H ; 1,04-1,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44-2,75 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,98-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,04 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,32-7,49 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,56, d, 2H.
9		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,60 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,50, m, 7H.

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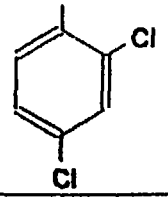
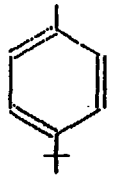
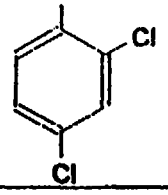
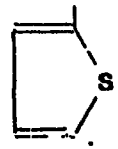
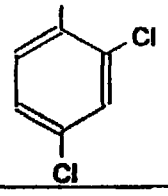
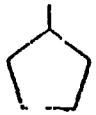
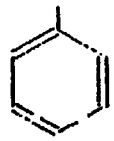
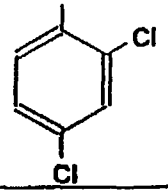
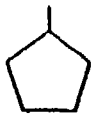
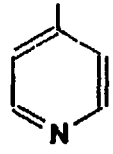
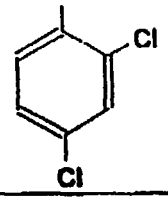
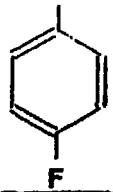
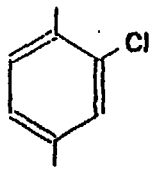
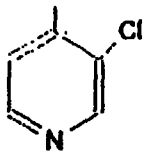
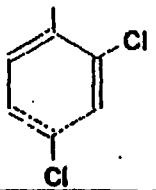
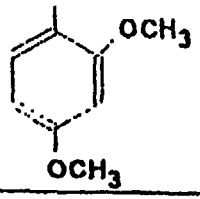
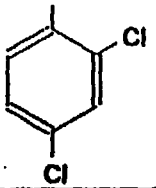
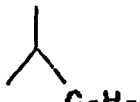
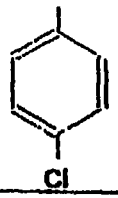
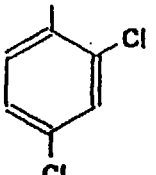
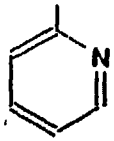
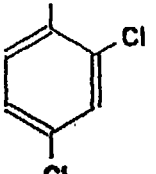
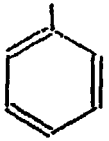
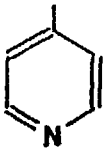
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
10		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,30 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,60 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,45, m, 7H.
11		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,25-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,65 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
12		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,70 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,97-1,62 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,70-3,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,18 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21-7,47 ppm, m, 8H.
13		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,74 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,90-1,90 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,29-3,20 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,27 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,23-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,53 ppm, d, 2H.
14		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,6 ppm, m, 7H.

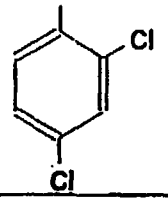
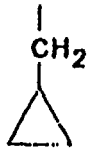
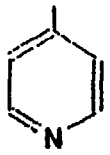
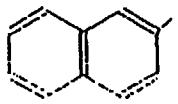
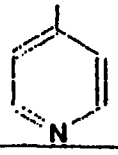
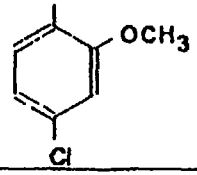
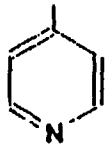
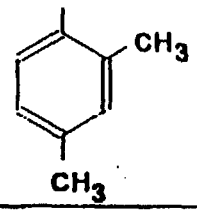
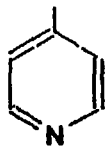
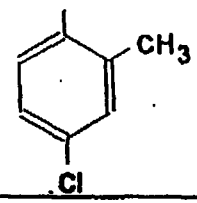
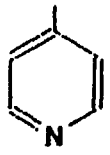
TABLE VII — Continuation 3

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
15		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,89 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,26-1,76 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,30 ppm, t, 2H ; 4,79 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,22-7,45 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,57 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, s, 1H.
16		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,8 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,55 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,1-7,60 ppm, m, 5H.
17		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,6-1,8 ppm, m, 14H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,5 ppm, m, 7H .
18		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-0,92 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,81 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,29-3,54 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm d, 1H ; 7,10-7,68 ppm, m, 6H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 1H.
19		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,62 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,81-1,67 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,13-7,43 ppm, m, 10H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

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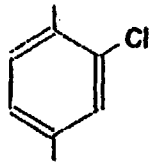
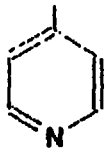
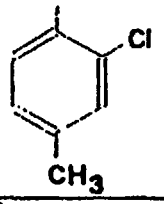
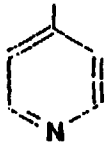
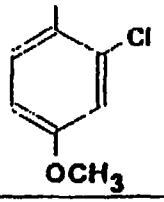
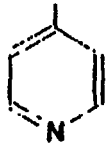
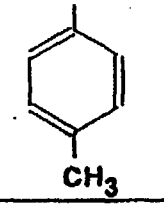
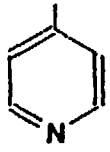
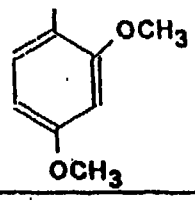
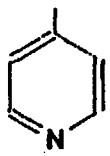
TABLE VII—Continuation 4

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
20		-CH_3		-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,00-0,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,42-0,52 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,03-1,10 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 3,10 ppm, dd, 2H ; 5,54 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 1H.
21		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,51 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05-3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,71 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,50 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,70-7,90 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,03 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.
22		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**(DMSO-d_6)** Oxalate salt 0,89 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 2H+3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20-3,35 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,86 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,10 ppm, dd, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,63 ppm, d, 2H.
23		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50-5,70 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,00-7,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,17 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
24		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,60 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.

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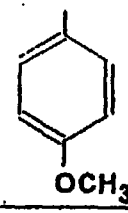
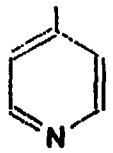
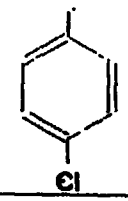
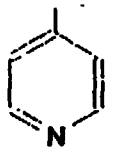
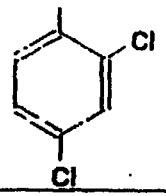
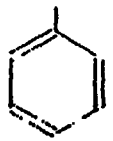
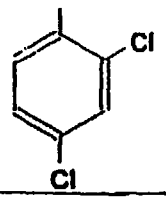
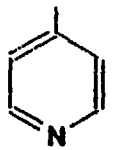
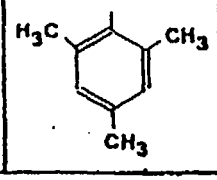
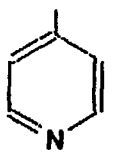
TABLE VII— Continuation 5

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
25		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,59-1,71 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 3,10-3,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,65 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,14 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,23-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,43 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,88 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
26		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,35 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,09 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
27		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,76 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,81 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,66 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,98 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,57 ppm, m, 2H.
28		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,91 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,61-1,67 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,42 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,03-3,12 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,50 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,56 ppm, d, 2H.
29		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,58-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,23-3,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,55 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,52 ppm, 2s, 2H ; 7,27 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,57 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

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TABLE VII — Continuation 6

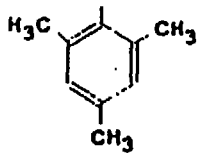
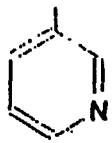
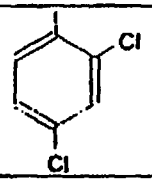
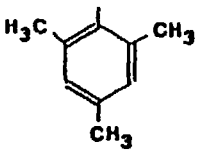
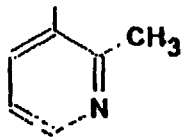
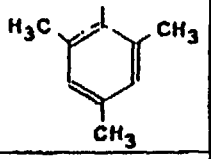
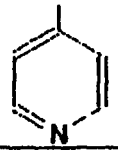
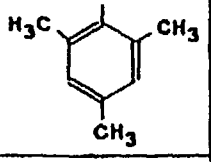
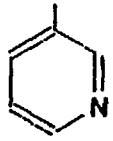
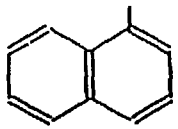
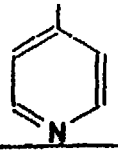
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
30		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,60 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,08 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,83 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,67 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,90 ppm, m, 4H.
31		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,66 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,62 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,27-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,55 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 2H.
32		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,77 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,22-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,14 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,57 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,47 ppm, m, 6H.
33		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Oxalate salt 0,92 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,72 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,74 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,41 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,77 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,79 ppm, d, 2H.
34		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Fumarate salt 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,63 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,24 ppm,s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,36 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,51 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, s, 2H ; (fumaric acid) ; 6,84 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

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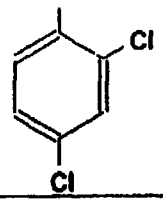
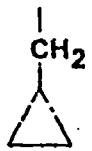
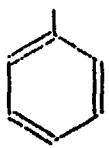
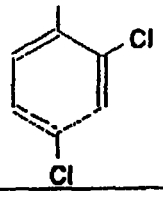
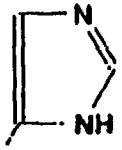
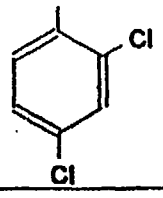
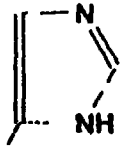
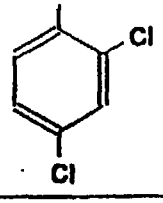
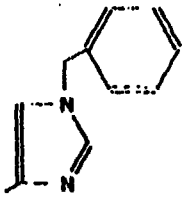
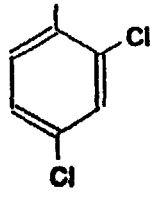
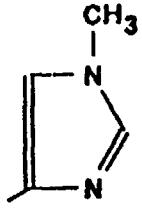
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TABLE VII—Continuation 7

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
35		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,0 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,8 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,4 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,6 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,65 ppm, m, 2H.
36		$-CH_3$	$-CH_2-$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Oxalate salt 0,84 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,64 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,12 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,29 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,42 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,68 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, m, 2H.
37		H	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,50 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,43 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,55 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,9 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,42 ppm, d, 1H.
38		H	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,20 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,75 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm., s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 2H ; 6,65 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 2H.
39		H		$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Hydrochloride salt 1,10 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,90 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,00 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 5,6 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,90 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 8,2 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,9 ppm, m, 2H.
40		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,87 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,55 ppm, m, 6H ; 7,80-7,90 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.

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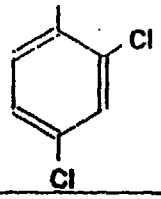
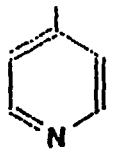
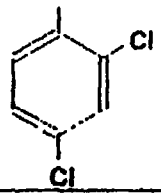
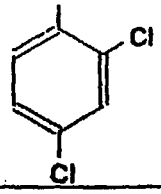
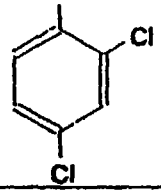
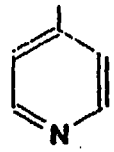
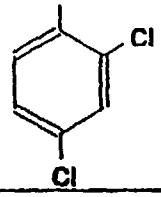
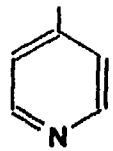
TABLE VII— Continuation 8

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
41		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-1,22 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,84-3,28 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,47 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,49 ppm, m, 8H.
42		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,93 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,27-7,31 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
43		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,44-1,81 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
44		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-0,92 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,41-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,50 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,50 ppm, d, 1H ; 5,04 ppm, s, 2H ; 6,87 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,10-7,46 ppm, m, 9H.
45		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,39 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,57 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,62 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,46 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,85 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,19-7,44 ppm, m, 5H.

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TABLE VII – Continuation 9

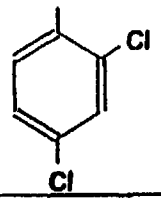
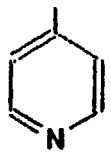
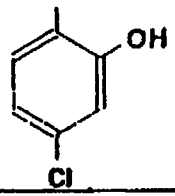
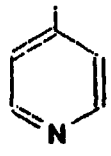
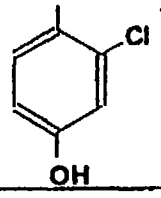
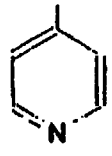
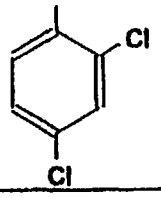
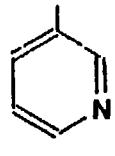
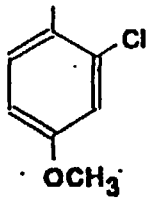
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
46		-Br	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,03-3,13 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
47		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,72 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,89-1,26 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,11 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,38 ppm, t, 2H ; 7,26-7,45 ppm, m, 3H.
48		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,27-0,78 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,93 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,29-2,01 ppm, m, 12H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,18-7,43 ppm, m, 3H.
49		-CHO	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,72 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,11-3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,82 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,32-7,42 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,52 ppm, dd, 1H ; 8,60 ppm, d, 2H ; 9,42 ppm, s, 1H.
50		$-CH_2OH$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,26 ppm s, 1H ; 3,05-3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, s, 2H 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

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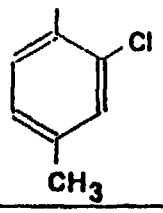
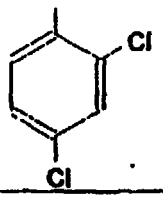
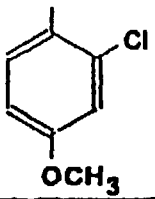
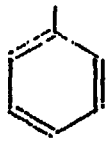
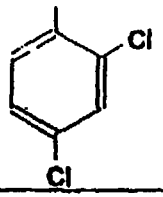
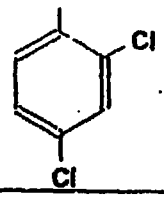
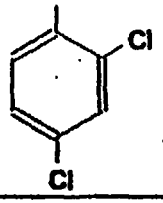
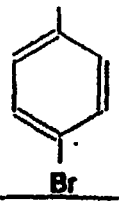
TABLE VII— Continuation 10

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
51		$-CH_3$	$-CH_2-CH=CH_2$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 1,52-1,56 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,07 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,69-3,73 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05-5,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61-5,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,14-7,37 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,46-8,49 ppm, m, 2H.
52		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,46 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,23 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,83 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,94 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 2H.
53		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,65-1,68 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,18 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,60 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,07 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, dd, 2H.
54		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,42 ppm, m, 1H ; 0,65 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,82 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,68 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,08-7,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,76 ppm, d, 1H.
55		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,8-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,13 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,79 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,7-7,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 1H.

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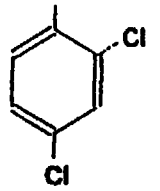
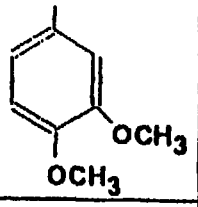
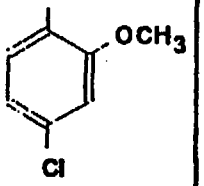
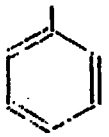
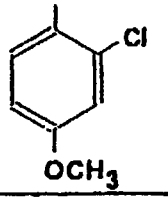
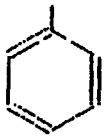
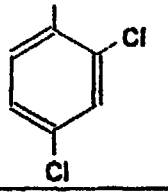
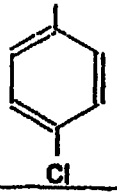
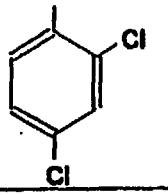
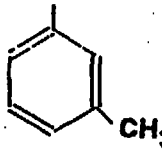
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TABLE VII—Continuation 11

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
56		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,25 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-2,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,14 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,0-7,3 ppm, m, 3H.
57		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,2-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,53 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
58		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,65 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,8-7,4 ppm, m, 8H.
59		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 6H.
60		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,67 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 7H.

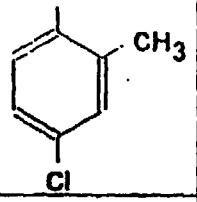
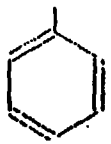
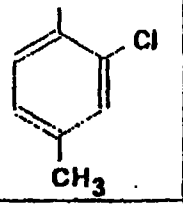
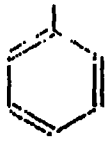
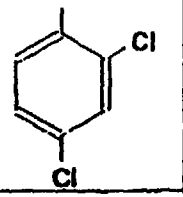
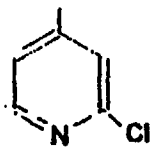
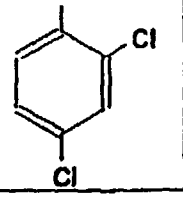
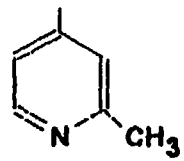
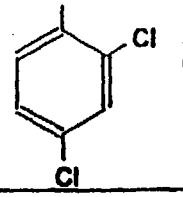
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TABLE VII—Continuation 12

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
61		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,18 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,85 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,75-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
62		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,88 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,95-7,8 ppm, m, 8H.
63		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,54 ppm, m, 1H ; 0,7-1 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,31 ppm, q, 2H ; 3,82 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,84 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,90 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,07 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,37 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,60 ppm, m, 2H.
64		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,70 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,5 ppm, m, 7H.
65		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,32 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,85-7,5 ppm, m, 7H.

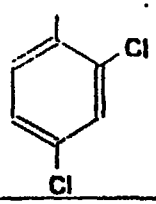
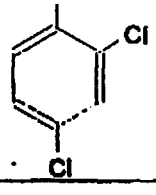
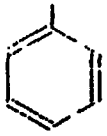
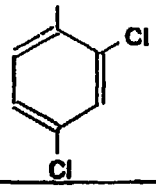
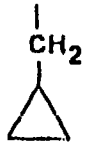
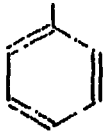
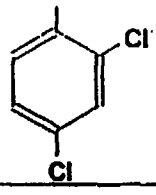
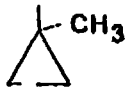
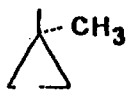
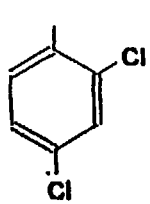
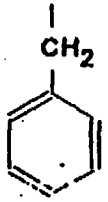
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TABLE VII—Continuation 13

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
66		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,15-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,27 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
67		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,18 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,34 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
68		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,86 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,63 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,31 ppm, d, 1H.
69		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,5-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,6-1,8 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d 1H ; 7,43 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,41 ppm, d, 1H.
70		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,95 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,29 ppm, d, 3H ; 1,79 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,27-3,52 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

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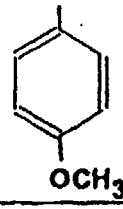
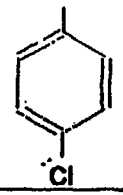
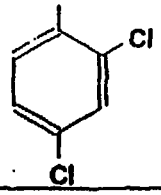
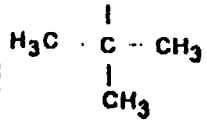
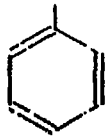
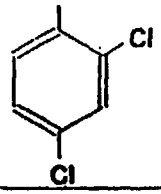
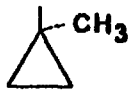
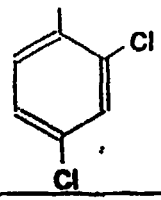
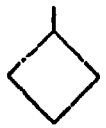
TABLE VII — Continuation 14

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
71		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-1,0 ppm, m, 8H ; 1,5-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,5-2,8 ppm, m, 1H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
72		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,73 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, m, 7H ; 3,03 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,93-5,10 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,42 ppm, t, 1H ; 5,80 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,21-7,45 ppm, m, 8H.
73		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,71 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,92 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,06 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,33 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,15-7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
74		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,5-0,7 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,89 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,21 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,7-2,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3-3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
75		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,1-0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,25-0,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,1-1,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,7-1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,9-3,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,1-7,6 ppm, m, 8H.

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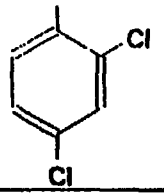
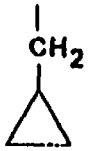
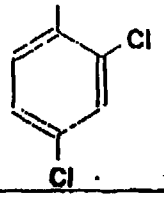
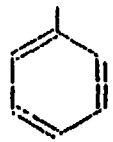
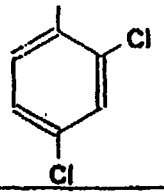
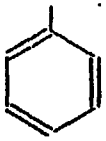
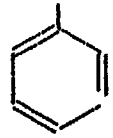
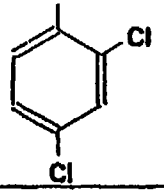
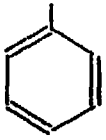
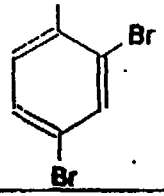
TABLE VII - Continuation 15

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
76		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-0,5 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-1,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,82 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,91 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,54 ppm, d, 2H.
77		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-0,6 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,98 ppm, t, 3H ; 1 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,85 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 2,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,24-7,6 ppm, m, 4H.
78		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,71 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,18 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,28 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24-7,56 ppm, m, 6H.
79		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 9H ; 0,95 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 1,80 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
80		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,9 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,9 ppm, m, 16H ; 2,1 ppm, t, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

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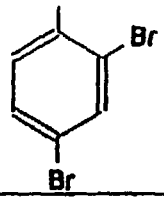
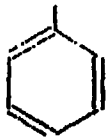
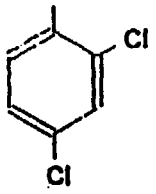
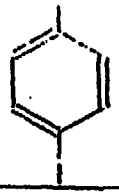
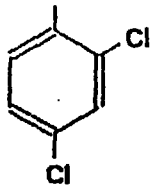
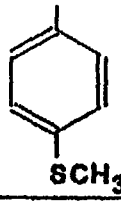
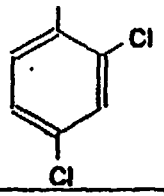
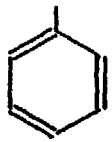
TABLE VII - Continuation 16

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
81		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,02-1,0 ppm, m, 11H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
82		H	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,6 ppm, m, 8H ; 7,95 ppm, m, 1H.
83		$-CH_3$				**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,3 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,04 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,2 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 13H.
84		$-CH_3$				**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 10H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
85		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,5-0,8 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,05 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6-1,9 ppm, m, 4H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,67 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,8 ppm, m, 3H.

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TABLE VII – Continuation 17

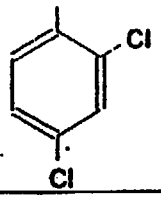
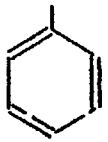
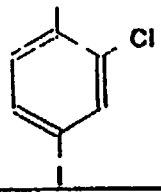
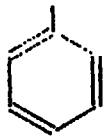
EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
86		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Hydrochloride** 0,6-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,6 ppm, m, 7H ; 7,81 ppm, m, 1H.
87		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,8 ppm, m, 7H.
88		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,4 ppm, m, 7H.
89		Br	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,6-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,81 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,65 ppm, m, 8H.

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TABLE VII – Continuation 18

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
90		I	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,5-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,80 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,7 ppm, m, 8H.
91		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,95 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,9 ppm, m, 8H.

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

Example 94

Hard gelatin capsules containing a 20 mg dose of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]-5-methylthiazole sulphate.

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]-5-methylthiazole sulphate	20 mg
Maize starch	15 mg
Lactose	25 mg
Talc	5 mg

per No. 3 hard gelatin capsule

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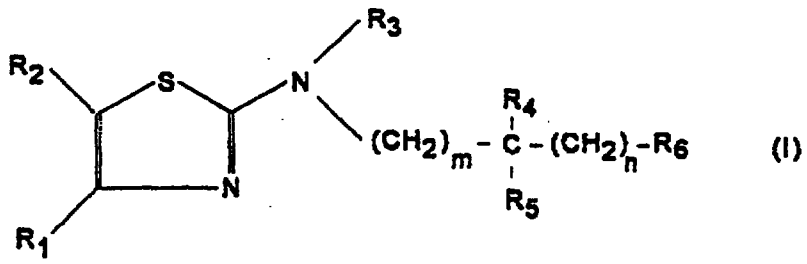
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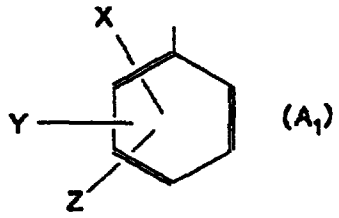
1. Compounds of formula I:



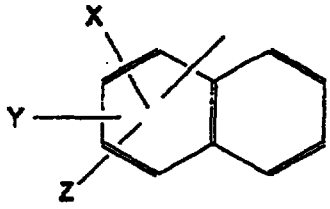
(I)

in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)



(A_2)

(in which formulae X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or an aralkyl radical containing 7 to 9 carbon atoms),

- R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxymethyl radical or a formyl radical,

- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical,

- R_4 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical

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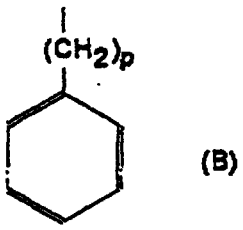
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containing 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of the formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (which radicals are optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, with alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, with hydroxyl radicals, with cyano radicals, with nitro radicals, with trifluoromethyl radicals, with methylthio radicals or with radicals of formula B), or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their possible stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

2. Compounds of formula I according to Claim 1, in which:

- R_1 represents a radical of formula A_1,

- R_2 represents a halogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

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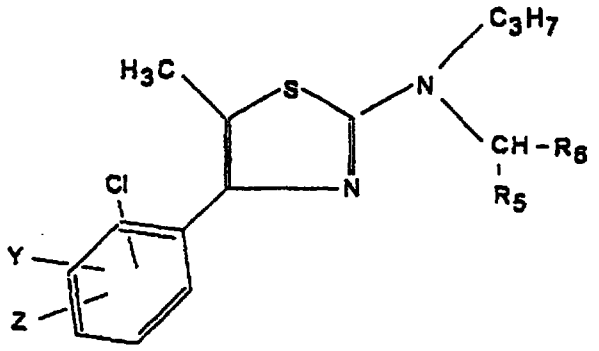
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- R_3 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms or an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

their stereoisomers and also their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

3. Compounds of formula I according to Claim 1, corresponding to the formula I_A:



(I_A)

in which:

- Y and Z have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,
- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain,

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- R_6 represents a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, alkoxy radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms or with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, hydroxyl radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted with an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

their stereoisomers and their addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

4. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl(4-pyridyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

5. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropylbenzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

6. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

7. 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopentyl(cyclopropyl)methyl]-N-propylamino}thiazole, a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

8. 4-(2-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropylmethyl)-N-propyl]thiazole [sic], a compound corresponding to the formula I according to Claim 1, and its addition salts with an inorganic or organic acid.

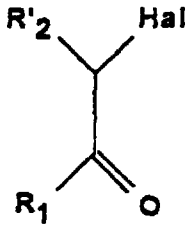
9. Process for preparing the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1, characterised in that an alpha-halo carbonyl derivative of formula II:

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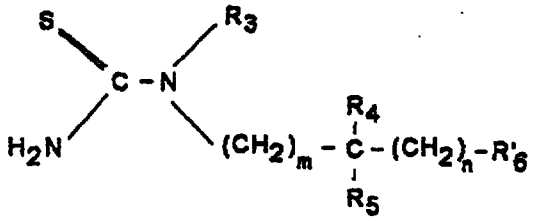
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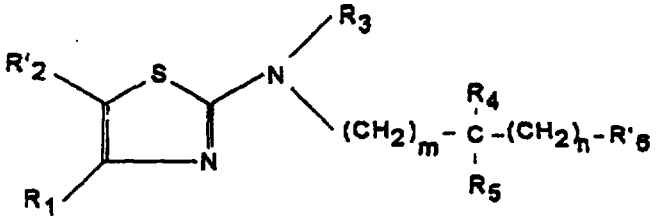
(II)

in which
R_1 has the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms and Hal represents a halogen atom, is reacted
either
with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

in which R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, and R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in the formula I according to Claim 1 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,
to form a compound of formula I':



(I')

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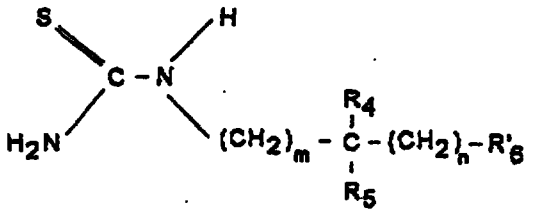
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in which

- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II, and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

or

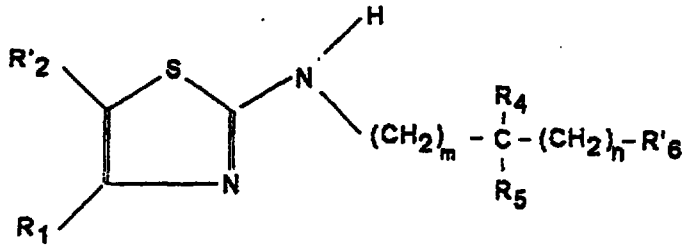
with a thiourea of formula III_A:



(III_A)

in which R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1, and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

in which R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as for formula I according to Claim 1, R'_2 has the meaning given for the formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for the formula III,

which is reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal-R_3 \qquad (V)$$

in which Hal represents a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then,

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- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom are subjected
  - either to the action of a halogen, to form the compounds of the formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a halogen atom, which can then, when R_2 represents a bromine atom, be subjected to the action of another halogen to form the compounds of formula I in which R_2 represents this halogen atom,
  - or to the action of oxalyl chloride, to prepare the compounds of the formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a formyl radical, which can then be subjected to a reduction to obtain the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_2 represents a hydroxymethyl radical,

or

- the compounds of formula I' in which R'_6 represents a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protective group are subjected to an acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1 in which R_6 represents a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

and, where appropriate, the compounds of formula I according to Claim 1,

are then separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

10. Use of the compounds of formula I according to any one of Claims 1 to 8 for the preparation of a medicinal product which can be used in the treatment of ailments necessitating a modulation of the action of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF).

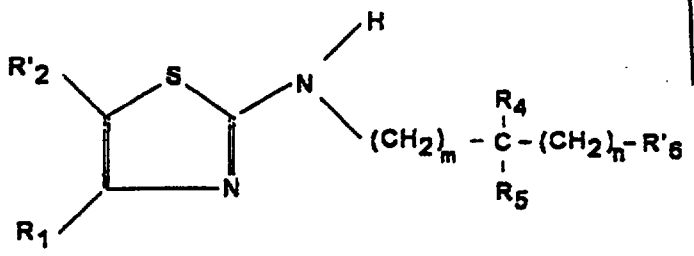
11. Pharmaceutical composition containing as active principle a composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, in base form or in the form of a salt with a pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid, in combination or mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable, non-toxic, inert excipient.

12. Compounds of formula IV:



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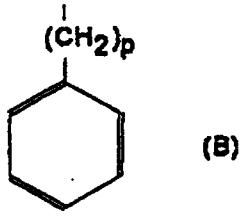
(IV)

in which

$-R_1$, R_4, m and n have the same meaning as for the formula I according to Claim 1,

- R'_2 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

- R_5 represents an alkyl radical containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical containing 3 to 8 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with alkyl radicals containing 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl radical containing 4 to 8 carbon atoms and having a linear or branched chain, an alkenyl radical containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(in which formula p is equal to 1, 2 or 3), and

- R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in the formula I according to Claim 1 except in the case where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms, where R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of the said reactive function has been replaced by a protective group that withstands hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

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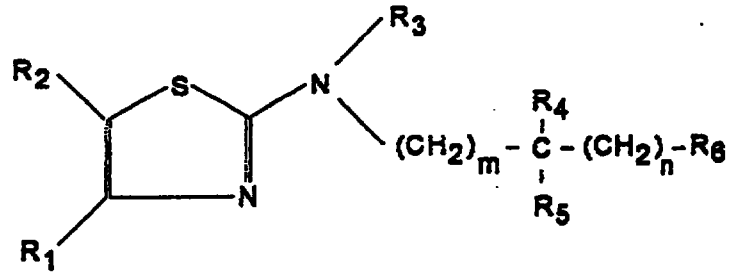
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ABSTRACT

BRANCHED ALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF THIAZOLE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING THEM AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

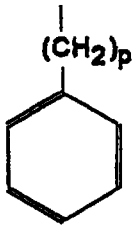
ELF SANOFI SA
32-34 Rue Marbeuf
F-75008 PARIS

The invention relates to the derivatives of formula I:



(I)

in which R_1 represents a phenyl or naphthyl radical (optionally substituted), R_2 represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl, hydroxymethyl or formyl radical, R_3 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl or phenyl radical, R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, R_5 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

($p = 0, 1, 2$ or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl,

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thienyl or furyl radical, optionally substituted, or a cycloalkyl radical,

- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,

their possible stereoisomers and their addition salts.

Medicinal products.

Figure: None

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The present invention relates to branched alkylamino derivatives of thiazole, processes for preparing them and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

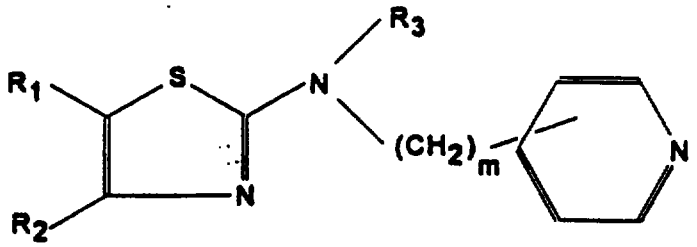
Numerous derivatives of 2-amino-thiazole are already known. The Patent Application EP-0 462 264 describes 2-amino-thiazole derivatives in which the tertiary amine in position 2 has two substituents each of which has at least one heteroatom. These substituents are aromatic or aliphatic amine derivatives or derivatives of acids, ketones, amides or thioketones. All these compounds are PAF-acether antagonists and are used in the treatment of asthma, certain allergic or inflammatory conditions, cardiovascular disease, hypertension and various renal pathologies or as contraceptives. The Application GB-2 022 285 describes compounds having a regulatory effect on the immune response and having anti-inflammatory properties. These are thiazole derivatives substituted in position 2 by secondary amine groups.

Certain heterocyclic derivatives of 2-acylamino-thiazole are described in the Patent Application EP-0 432 040. These compounds are antagonists of cholecystokinin and gastrin. 2-Amino-4,5-diphenyl-thiazole derivatives having anti-inflammatory properties are also known (Patent Application JP-01 75 475). Derivatives of 2-amino-4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-thiazole which may be used as intermediates in synthesising derivatives of 2,2-diaryl-chromeno-thiazole are also known (Patent Application EP-0 205 069). 2-(N-methyl-N-benzyl-amino)-thiazole derivatives are also described in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1984), 2, pp. 147-153 and in J. Chem. Soc. Perkin, Trans 1, (1983), 2, pp. 341-347.

The Patent Application EP-0 283 390 describes and

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claims, among other thiazole derivatives, 2-[N-alkyl-N-pyridyl-alkyl-amino]-thiazole derivatives of formula:



These derivatives, of which the amine in the 2 position is substituted by an unbranched pyridyl-alkyl radical, have valuable pharmacological properties and in particular a stimulant effect on central cholinergic transmission. They may therefore be used as muscarinic receptor agonists and are useful in the treatment of memory disorders and senile dementias.

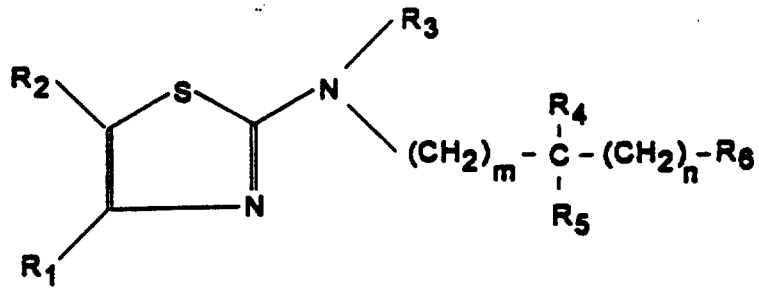
The compounds of the present invention are distinguished from other 2-amino-thiazole derivatives described in the literature by their original structures and their new pharmacological properties.

They are 2-amino-thiazole derivatives in which the amine in the 2-position is a tertiary amine having a branched alkyl or aralkyl substituent.

This special structure gives the products according to the invention very useful pharmacological properties. In fact, the compounds of the invention displace the binding of ^{125}I-CRF to the specific receptors present on cortex membranes in the rat, at very low concentrations, less than 10 μM. The compounds of the invention therefore modulate the effects of the corticotropic hormone release factor (CRF), a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamo-hypophyso-suprarenal axis, and are used in the treatment of stress-related diseases and more generally in the treatment of pathological conditions involving CRF, such as, for example, psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia nervosa and the like.

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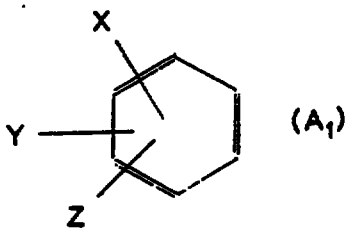
The present invention relates more particularly to the branched alkylamino thiazole derivatives of formula I:



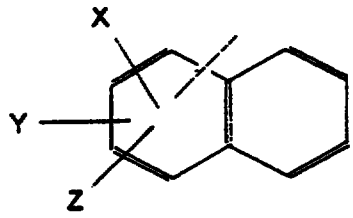
(I)

wherein

- R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)

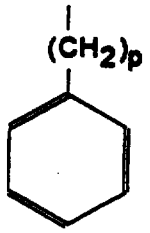


(A_2)

(wherein X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkoxy radical, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a hydroxy radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or a C_{7-9}-aralkyl radical),
- R_2 denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a hydroxy methyl radical or a formyl radical,
- R_3 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical, a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical, a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical or a phenyl radical,
- R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl radical or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or

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branched chain, a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(wherein p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 denotes a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, by C_{1-5}-alkoxy radicals, by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, by hydroxy radicals, by cyano radicals, by nitro radicals, by trifluoromethyl radicals, by methylthio radicals or by radicals of formula B), or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals,
- m and n, which may be identical or different, each denote 0 or 1,

the stereoisomers and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

The preferred compounds of the invention are the compounds of formula I wherein

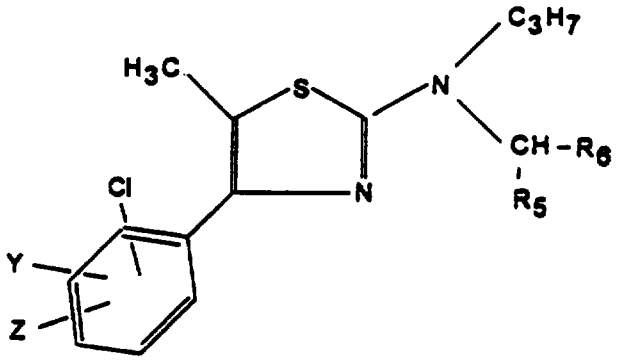
- R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1,
- R_2 denotes a halogen atom or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical,
- R_3 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical or a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I,

the stereoisomers thereof and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

Among these, a group of compounds which are particularly preferred may be represented by the formula

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I_A:



(I_A)

wherein

- Y and Z have the same meanings as in formula I,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain,
- R_6 denotes a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, C_{1-5}-alkoxy radicals or C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, hydroxy radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted by a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals,

the stereoisomers thereof and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

The radical $-C_3H_7$ in formula I_A denotes an n-propyl radical.

The term "alkyl radical" or "alkenyl radical" denotes straight-chained or branched radicals.

Of the preferred compounds according to the invention, the following compounds may be mentioned:
4-(4-chloro-2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(4-chloro-2-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,

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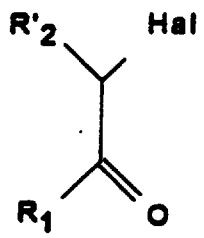
4-(2-chloro-4-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-2-ene-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[1-(2-methyl-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(1-imidazol-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-prop-1-yl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2-methyl-1-pyrid-4-yl-prop-1-yl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-methoxy-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-thien-2-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopentyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopentyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-4-fluoro-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[(3-chloro-pyrid-

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4-yl)-cyclopropyl-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(α-pyrid-4-yl-benzyl)-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-imidazol-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopentyl-cyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-methyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-benzyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-2-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino}thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-3-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2-chloro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclobutyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole,
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropyl-eth-1-yl)-N-propyl-amino]thiazole.

All these compounds may be either in the form of a free base or in salt form.

The present invention also relates to a process for preparing compounds of formula I, characterised in that an alpha-halogenated, preferably alpha-brominated, carbonyl derivative of formula II:

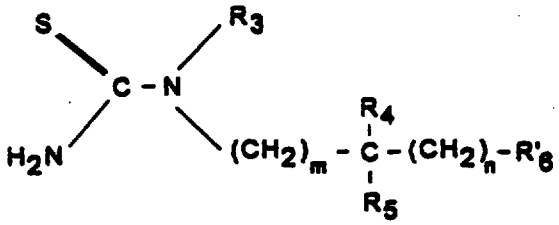


(II)

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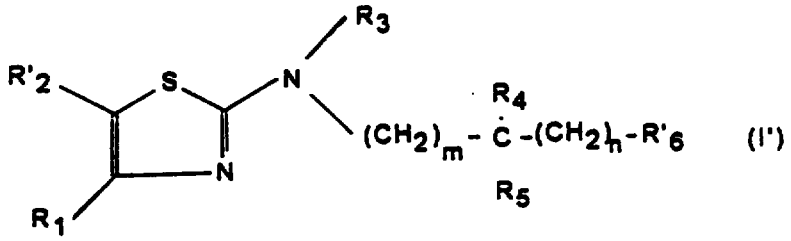
wherein
R_1 has the same meaning as in formula I and R'_2 denotes a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical and Hal denotes a halogen atom, is reacted

either
with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

wherein R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I and R'_6 has the same meanings as R_6 except where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms wherein R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of said reactive function has been replaced by a protecting group which is resistant to hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,
in order to form a compound of formula I':

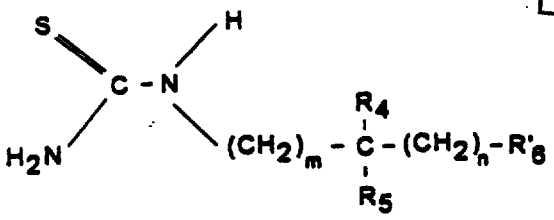


(I')

wherein
- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for formula II and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for formula III

or
with a thiourea of formula III_A:

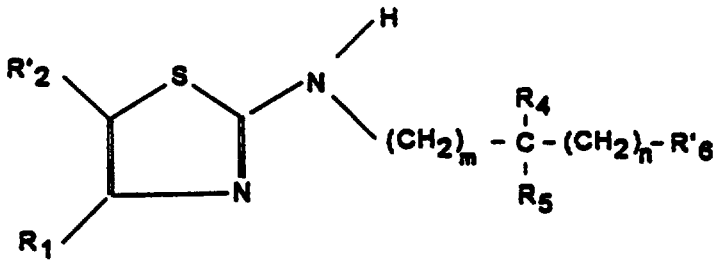
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(III$_A$)

wherein R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as in formula I and R'_6 has the meaning given in formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

wherein R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as in formula I, R'_2 has the meaning given for formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for formula III,

which are reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal\text{-}R_3 \qquad (V)$$

wherein Hal denotes a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as in formula I,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then

- the compounds of formula I' wherein R'_2 denotes a hydrogen atom are reacted

* either with a halogen, to form the compounds of formula I wherein R_2 denotes a halogen atom, which may then, if R_2 denotes a bromine atom, be reacted with another halogen to form the compounds of formula I wherein R_2 denotes this halogen atom,

* or with oxalyl chloride to prepare the compounds of formula I wherein R_2 denotes a formyl radical, which may

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be subjected to reduction in order to obtain the compounds of formula I wherein R_2 denotes a hydroxymethyl radical,

or

- the compounds of formula I' wherein R'_6 denotes a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protecting group are subjected to acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I wherein R_6 denotes a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

and if necessary, the compounds of formula I are subsequently separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

The compounds of formula IV which are useful intermediates in the preparation of compounds of formula I are also part of the invention.

The derivatives of formula II may be obtained from corresponding non-halogenated ketones of the formula R_1-CO-CH_2-R'_2, either by the action of bromine in a suitable organic solvent such as acetic acid, carbon tetrachloride or ethyl ether, or by the action of quaternary ammonium tribromides according to the method described in Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan (1987), 60, pp. 1159-1160 and pp. 2667-2668, or again by the action of cupric bromide in an organic solvent such as a mixture of chloroform and ethyl acetate (J. Org. Chem. (1964), 29, pp. 3451-3461).

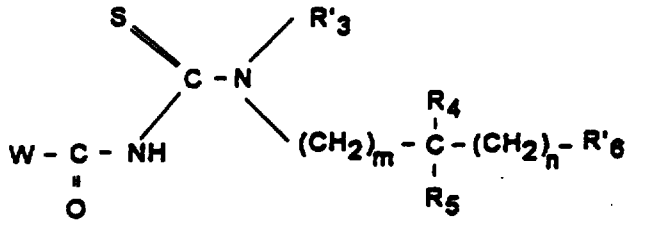
The ketones of formula R_1-CO-CH_2-R'_2 are generally products which are known and commercially available. These compounds may be prepared by Friedel-Craft's reaction between a compound of formula R_1H and an acyl halide of formula R'_2CH_2COHal, preferably an acyl chloride of formula R'_2CH_2COCl, in the presence of a Lewis acid.

The compounds of formula II wherein R_1 denotes a

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radical of formula A_1 substituted in the 2 and 4 positions by a halogen atom, and R'_2 denotes a methyl radical, may be obtained from halogenated benzene derivatives and particularly 1,3-dihalogenated benzenes, which are reacted with 2-bromo-propionyl bromide in the presence of aluminium chloride.

The compounds of formula III and III_A are obtained from the compounds of formula VI:



(VI)

wherein R'_3 has the same meaning as in formula I, or represents a hydrogen atom, R'_6 has the meanings given for formula III and W denotes a phenyl radical or a *tert.*butyl radical,

either by acid treatment, preferably using hydrochloric acid,

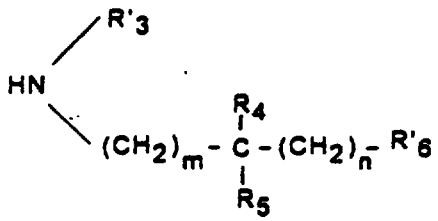
or by basic treatment, preferably using sodium hydroxide.

When W is a phenyl radical, treatment with an inorganic acid is used particularly when R'_6 denotes a pyridyl radical. Basic treatment is carried out when R_5 is a cycloalkyl group, e.g. a cyclopropyl, and when R_6 is an imidazolyl radical substituted at the nitrogen by a protecting group which is resistant to hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

When W denotes a *tert.*butyl radical, the thiourea derivatives of formula III and III_A are obtained from compounds of formula VI by the action of a strong acid, e.g. concentrated hydrochloric acid, at a temperature between 10°C and 100°C.

The compounds of formula VI are obtained by reacting benzoyl isothiocyanate or pivaloyl isothiocyanate with the amines of formula VII

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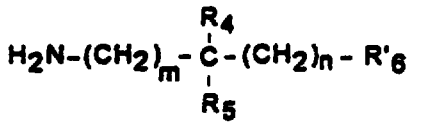


(VII)

wherein
R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I, R'_3 has the meaning given for formula VI and R'_6 has the meaning given for formula III.

The amines of formula VII, when they are secondary amines, may be prepared by conventional methods.

According to a first method, alkylation of the corresponding primary amine VII_A is carried out:



(VII_A)

with an alkyl halide Hal-R_3 of formula V, preferably with heating, in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent such as dimethylformamide.

According to another method of alkylation, the amines of formula VII_A are subjected to the action of an acid halide or an acid anhydride in an organic solvent selected from the halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, in the presence of a proton acceptor, preferably triethylamine. The amide which results from this reaction is then reduced using hydrides ($AlLiH_4$ or the like) in organic solvents of the ether type.

The two methods mentioned above are preferably used to prepare compounds of formula VII in the form of pure isomers.

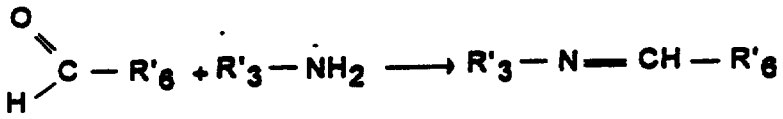
Another method of preparing compounds of formula VII consists in condensing a primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium to form the

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corresponding imine, which is then reduced in conventional manner with a metal hydride, preferably sodium borohydride, or with hydrogen in the presence of a suitable catalyst. During the reaction of the primary amine of formula R_3NH_2 with a ketone in a dehydrating medium, it is preferable to use either titanium chloride IV ($TiCl_4$) or catalysis with p-toluenesulphonic acid.

The amines of formula VII wherein m and n denote zero are preferably prepared by a method outlined in the following plan:

Step A



Step B



The condensation of the aldehyde with the primary amine in Step A is preferably carried out in ethanol or toluene, at ambient temperature, and the reaction of the imine with an alkyl lithium derivative in Step B is carried out in ethyl ether or tetrahydrofuran at a temperature of between 0°C and 15°C.

As has already been mentioned, when the substituent R_6 has reactive functions, these functions must be protected in the conventional manner. For example, when R_6 denotes an imidazolyl radical, its reactive group (NH) may be blocked by a trityl group. After the formation of the derivatives of formula I, the protecting group is eliminated using an inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid. If desired, it is then possible to prepare derivatives which are substituted at the imidazole radical. In order to do this, the compounds of formula I wherein R_6 denotes an imidazolyl group are reacted, for

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example, with an alkyl halide or an aralkyl halide. The reaction is carried out in the presence of an alkali metal salt in a polar organic solvent, such as dimethylformamide, preferably with heating. In this way, N-alkyl or N-aralkyl imidazolyl derivatives are obtained.

The alkylation of the compounds of formula IV is carried out in the presence of a base (sodium hydride, caesium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.). When the reaction is carried out in the presence of alkali metal carbonates, polar solvents such as dimethylformamide are used as solvent. When the alkylation is carried out in the presence of hydrides, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used. It is also possible to use aromatic hydrocarbons. When the reaction is carried out in the presence of lithium amide, tetrahydrofuran is preferably used as solvent. The reaction of the compounds of formula II with the thioureas of formula III or IIIa is carried out in an organic medium in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine.

In order to prepare thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted in the 5-position by a halogen atom, starting from compounds of formula I which are unsubstituted in the 5-position, the work is done at ambient temperature using as solvent an alkyl halide, preferably in the presence of a proton acceptor.

The compounds of formula I substituted in the 5-position by a halogen atom may be prepared from their analogues, compounds of formula I substituted in the 5-position by a bromine atom. These latter compounds are reacted with a halogenating agent after a halogen-metal exchange.

The thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted in the 5-position by a formyl radical are obtained from corresponding derivatives which are unsubstituted in the 5-position, after reaction with oxalyl chloride. The reaction is preferably carried out in an organic solvent

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such as dimethylformamide. Subjecting the thiazole derivatives of formula I substituted in the 5-position by a formyl radical to the action of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, yields the compounds of formula I substituted in the 5-position of the thiazole heterocycle with a hydroxymethyl radical. The reaction is carried out in an alcoholic solvent at a temperature of about 0°C-35°C.

The compounds of formula I wherein R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1 or A_2 substituted by at least one hydroxy radical are obtained from compounds of formula I wherein R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1 or A_2 substituted by one or more methoxy radicals. In order to do this, these latter products are reacted with an acid such as hydrobromic acid. In this case, the reaction is carried out with heating.

The salts of the compounds of formula I with pharmaceutically acceptable acids or bases are the preferred salts, but the invention also includes those which can be used to isolate the compounds of formula I, notably by purifying them or obtaining pure isomers.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acids for preparing the addition salts for the compounds of formula I include, for example, hydrochloric, phosphoric, fumaric, citric, oxalic, sulphuric, ascorbic, tartaric, maleic, mandelic, methanesulphonic, lactobionic, gluconic, glucaric, hydroxyethyl methanesulphonic and succinyl sulphonic acids, etc.

The compounds according to the present invention have very interesting pharmacological properties. In particular, the compounds of the invention, even when used in concentrations of less than 10 μM (0.01-10 μM), displace the binding of the ^{125}I-CRF to the specific receptors present on the cortex membranes in the rat, according to the method described by De Souza E.B. (J. Neurosci (1987), 7 (1), pp. 88-100). This is astonishing and unexpected, as compounds with a similar

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structure to the compounds of the invention but wherein the amine at position 2 of the thiazole nucleus does not contain a branched substituent, do not displace the ^{125}I-CRF binding in any significant manner.

In fact, 2-[N-methyl-N-(pyrid-3-yl-methyl)-amino]-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-thiazole, the compound described in Example 112 of EP-0 283 390 causes only about an 8% displacement in a concentration of 10^{-5} M.

Corticotropin hormone releasing factor (C.R.F.) is a neuropeptide which controls the activity of the hypothalamo-hypophyso-suprarenal axis. This factor is responsible for the endocrine and behavioural responses connected with stress.

In fact, it has been shown that CRF is capable of modulating behaviour, as well as some functions of the autonomous nervous system (G.F. Koob, F.E. Bloom, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 259; M.R. Brown, L.A. Fisher, Fed. Proc. (1985), 44, p. 243). More particularly, CRF causes the secretion of corticotropine (ACTH), β-endorphin and other peptides derived from pro-opiomelanocortin (A. Tazi et al., Régul. Peptides (1987) 18, p. 37; M.R. Brown et al., Regul. Peptides (1986) 16, p. 321; C.L. Williams et al., Am. J. Physiol. (1987), G 582, p. 253).

The compounds according to the invention may therefore be used for regulating the secretion of these endogenous substances. They may be used more particularly for reducing the response to stress (behaviour, emotional states, gastro-intestinal and cardiovascular problems, disorders of the immune system) and more generally in pathologies which involve CRF, e.g. psychiatric disorders, anxiety, anorexia nervosa and the like.

The invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions containing as active principle at least one compound of general formula I or one of the salts thereof with a pharmaceutically compatible organic or

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inorganic acid, combined with one or more suitable inert excipients.

The pharmaceutical compositions thus obtained are advantageously packaged in various forms such as, for example, plain or coated tablets, gelatin capsules, suppositories, injectable or drinkable solutions.

The dosage may vary widely according to the age and weight of the patient, the nature and severity of the complaint and the route of administration. Generally speaking, the single dose will range from 0.5 mg to 200 mg and the daily dosage which may be used for human therapy may range from 0.5 mg to 800 mg.

The preferred route of administration is oral or parenteral.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

The melting points were measured using the Micro-Köfler technique.

The nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of the proton (NMR-^{1}H) of the compounds of formula I were recorded, depending on the particular case, at 200 MHz, at 100 MHz or at 80 MHz.

The compounds according to the invention have a percentage analysis which conforms to the theory.

PREPARATIONS

PREPARATION OF COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA II

PREPARATION I

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-ethan-1-one (Compound 1)

0.3 mole of 1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-ethan-1-one are dissolved in 200 ml of glacial acetic acid and 31.8 g of bromine are added dropwise, whilst the reaction medium is maintained at a temperature below

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10°C. After it has all been added, the reaction medium is allowed to come to ambient temperature and is then left at this temperature for 2 hours. It is then poured onto 500 ml of ice water and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl ether. The organic extracts are washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, then with salt water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate.

After evaporation of the solvent, an oil is obtained which can be used without further purification.

Other compounds (Compounds 2 to 13)

The following compounds were obtained using the method described for the preparation of 2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-ethan-1-one, using the appropriate ketones as starting materials.

Compound 2 : 2-bromo-1-naphth-2-yl-propan-1-one
Compound 3 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethyl-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 4 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methyl-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 5 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methyl-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 6 : 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 7 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 8 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 9 : 2-bromo-1-naphth-1-yl-propan-1-one
Compound 10 : 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-ethan-1-one
Compound 11 : 2-bromo-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 12 : 2-bromo-1-(4-chloro-2-methoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one
Compound 13 : 2-bromo-1-(4-methyl-phenyl)-propan-1-one

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PREPARATION II

2-bromo-1-(2,4,6-trimethoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one (Compound 14)

A suspension of 45.3 g of cupric bromide in 150 ml of ethyl acetate is refluxed and at this temperature 25.1 g of 1-(2,4,6-trimethoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform is added rapidly. A copious, greenish-yellow precipitate appears.

The reaction medium is refluxed for 2 hours 30 minutes. It is then allowed to return to ambient temperature, the insoluble salts are filtered off and washed with ethyl acetate.

The organic phases are treated with animal black. After elimination of the solid by filtration, the filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain an oil. This is purified by chromatography on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (6:4 V/V).

Oil.

Yield: 60%

PREPARATION III

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one (Compound 15)

To 7 g of 1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one dissolved in a mixture of 420 ml of methylene chloride and 140 ml of methanol are added 17.4 g of *tert.*butyl ammonium tribromide at ambient temperature.

After 24 hours the reaction medium is evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*.

The residue is taken up in water, extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase is dried with sodium sulphate.

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It is evaporated *in vacuo*, then purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20:1 V/V).
Oil.
Yield: 78%

2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-methoxy-phenyl)propan-1-one (**Compound 6**) may also be obtained in the same way.

PREPARATION IV

2-bromo-1-(2,4-dibromo-phenyl)-propan-1-one (Compound 16)

To 25 g of 1,3-dibromobenzene in 250 ml of carbon sulphide are added carefully at 0°C 15 g of aluminium chloride, then 22.86 g of 2-bromo-propionyl bromide are slowly poured in.

The mixture is refluxed for 8 hours, then the carbon sulphide is evaporated off *in vacuo* and the reaction medium is poured onto crushed ice.

It is extracted twice with heptane, dried and evaporated to dryness, then the residue is purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10:1 V/V) to obtain the desired product.
Yield: 76%

The process described above may be used to prepare 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-propan-1-one (**Compound 15**) and also 2-bromo-1-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-propan-1-one (**Compound 17**).

2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodo-phenyl)-propan-1-one (**Compound 18**) was prepared in the same way, using 1-chloro-3-iodobenzene instead of 1,3-dibromobenzene as the starting product.

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PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA VII

PREPARATION V

N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-propylamine (Compound 19)

To 10 g of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone in 60 ml of anhydrous toluene is added molecular sieve 4 Å and 100 mg of p-toluenesulphonic acid, followed by 6 g of propylamine.

The formation of imine is followed by measurement by gas phase chromatography. After six days of heating to 55°C, the reaction mixture is cooled, the molecular sieve is filtered off and the filtrate is evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*.

The residue is taken up in 100 ml of anhydrous ethanol. It is cooled to 0°C and 2.65 g of sodium borohydride are added in small batches. After being stirred overnight at ambient temperature the mixture is evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* and taken up in water, then hydrolysed with 1N hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH to 2 and washed with ethyl acetate. It is then adjusted to pH 9 by the addition of 2 N sodium hydroxide, then extracted several times with methylene chloride.

After drying and evaporation, the organic phase yields an oil which can be used directly.
Yield: 60%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.15-1.7 ppm, m, 11H; 2.4 ppm, t+d, 2H; 2.80 ppm, d, 1H; 7.3-7.4 ppm, m, 5H.

Other compounds (Compounds 20 to 47)

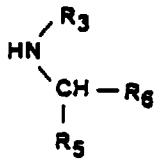
The amines shown in Table I are obtained by the

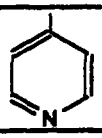
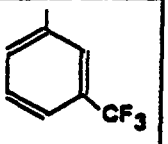
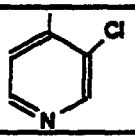
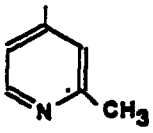
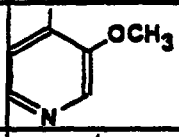
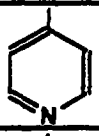
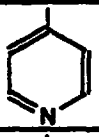
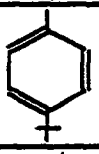
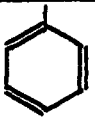
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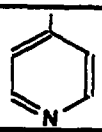
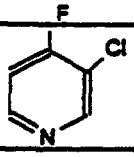
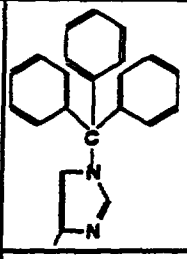
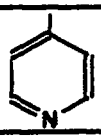
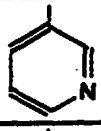
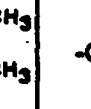
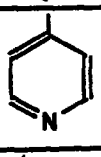
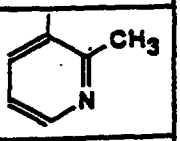
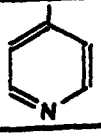
process described above.

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TABLE I

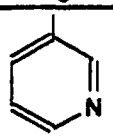
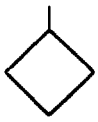
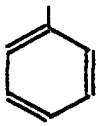
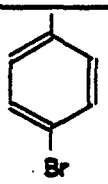
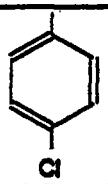
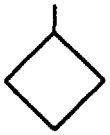
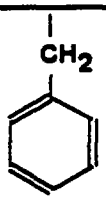
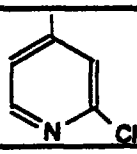


Compounds	R_3	R_5	R_6
20	$-C_3H_7$		
21	$-C_3H_7$		
22	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
23	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
24	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
25	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
26	$-C_3H_7$		
27	$-C_3H_7$		
28	$-C_3H_7$		
29	$-C_3H_7$		

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R_6
30	$-C_3H_7$		
31	$-C_3H_7$		
32	$-C_3H_7$		
33	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
34	$-C_3H_7$		
35	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
36	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
37		$-CH_3$	
38	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
39	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	

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TABLE I (continuation 1)

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R_6
40		$-CH_3$	
41	$-C_3H_7$		
42	$-C_3H_7$		
43	$-C_3H_7$		
44	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
45	$-C_3H_7$		
46	$-C_3H_7$		
47	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

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PREPARATION VI

N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-propylamine (Compound 20)

N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-propylamine may also be prepared as follows:

Step A

1.07 g of pyrid-4-yl-carbaldehyde are dissolved in 10 ml of absolute ethanol and 0.8 g of n-propylamine are slowly added.

After 30 minutes' stirring, the mixture is evaporated to dryness to obtain 1.48 g of oil.
Yield: 99%

Step B

The imine obtained in the previous step is dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous isopropyl ether.

This solution is added, with stirring at 0°C, to 30 ml of a solution of cyclopropyl lithium (20 mmol) in isopropyl ether. After 2 hours' stirring at ambient temperature the mixture is cooled to 0°C and 3 ml of methanol followed by 10 ml of a 30% aqueous ammonium chloride solution are added dropwise thereto.

The ethereal phase is extracted with 1 N hydrochloric acid.

The aqueous acidic phase is neutralised with sodium bicarbonate then extracted with ethyl acetate.

It is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to obtain a colourless oil.
Yield: 80%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.28-1.76 ppm, m, 8H; 0.88 ppm, t, 3H; 1.48 ppm, m, 2H; 2.31-2.49 ppm, m, 2H; 2.78 ppm, d, 1H; 7.35 ppm, dd, 2H;

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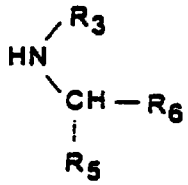
8.54 ppm, dd, 2H.

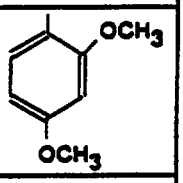
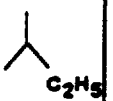
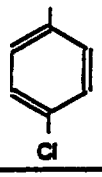
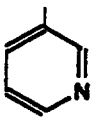
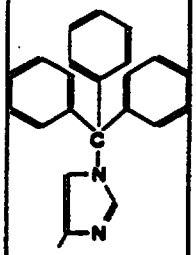
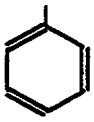
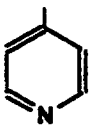
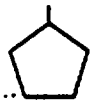
Other compounds (Compounds 48 to 60)

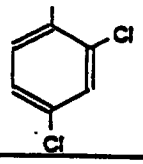
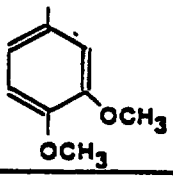
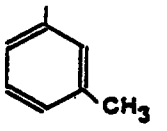
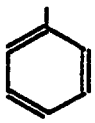
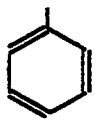
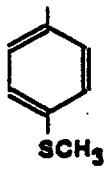
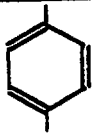
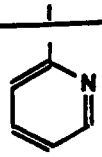
The amines shown in Table II are obtained using the process described above.

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TABLE II



Compounds	R_3	R_5	R_6
48	$-C_3H_7$		
49	$-C_3H_7$		
50	$-C_3H_7$		
51	$-C_3H_7$		
52	$-C_3H_7$		
53	$-C_3H_7$		

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R_6
54	$-C_3H_7$		
55	$-C_3H_7$		
56	$-C_3H_7$		
57			
58	$-C_3H_7$		
59	$-C_3H_7$		
60	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION VII

N-(cyclopropyl-methyl)-1-pyrid-4-yl-ethylamine (Compound 61)

Step A

3.2 ml of cyclopropane carboxylic acid are dissolved under argon in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride in a 250 ml three-necked flask. The solution is cooled in an ice bath and 8.4 g of dicyclohexyl-carbodiimide dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous methylene chloride are added. The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes and 5 g of 1-pyrid-4-yl-ethylamine are added. After stirring overnight at ambient temperature, the mixture is filtered and the white crystals are eliminated. The filtrate is evaporated and the residue obtained is purified over a silica column using as eluant a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (1:9 V/V) to obtain a white powder.
Yield: 95%

Step B

In a 250 ml three-necked flask fitted with a bromine funnel and a coolant, 6 g of the amide obtained in Step A are dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. The mixture is refluxed and 63 ml of a borane dimethylsulphide complex in solution (2 N) in tetrahydrofuran are added. The mixture is refluxed for 3 hours. It is cooled and 20 ml of a 3 N hydrochloric acid solution are added dropwise. The resulting mixture is refluxed for one hour. It is then made alkaline with sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. It is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness.
Yield: 88%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton

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(solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.37-0.50 ppm, m, 2H; 0.87-0.94 ppm, m, 1H; 1.33 ppm, d, 3H; 2.29 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.22-7.25 ppm, dd, 2H; 8.53 ppm, d, 2H.

PREPARATION VIII

N-propyl-α-methylbenzylamine (Compound 62)

23 ml of propylamine are added to 200 ml of dimethylformamide then 32 g of caesium carbonate and 9.25 g of α-methylbenzyl bromide are added thereto. The resulting mixture is left for 4 hours at ambient temperature. It is evaporated to dryness and taken up in water. It is extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to obtain the desired product.
Yield: 95%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton
(solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.86 ppm, t, 3H; 1.34 ppm, d, 3H; 1.17-1.64 ppm, m, 2H; 2.19-2.54 ppm, m, 2H; 3.75 ppm, q, 1H; 7.19-7.29 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION IX

N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-3-yl-methyl)-propylamine (Compound 63)

Step A

To 3 g of pyrid-3-yl-carbaldehyde in 70 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether are added dropwise, with stirring and at -78°C, 45 ml of a 0.625 M solution of cyclopropyl lithium in anhydrous ethyl ether. The mixture is allowed to return to ambient temperature. Water saturated with ammonium chloride is added and the

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resulting mixture is extracted with ethyl ether and then with methylene chloride.
Yield: 78%

Step B

3.35 g of cyclopropyl-pyrid-3-yl methanol, the compound obtained in the previous step, are dissolved in 75 ml of dioxane and 13.66 g of manganese dioxide are added. After 4 hours' stirring at reflux temperature, the reaction medium is hot-filtered over celite. The organic solution, after evaporation *in vacuo*, yields a residue which is purified by chromatography on a silica column, using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1:1 V/V), to obtain cyclopropyl pyrid-3-yl ketone.
Yield: 80%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
1.06-1.34 ppm, m, 4H; 2.68, m, 1H; 7.42 ppm, m, 1H; 8.23 ppm, m, 1H; 8.78 ppm, m, 1H; 9.26 ppm, m, 1H.

Step C

The same procedure is used as described in preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the previous step to obtain N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-3-yl)-methyl)-propylamine.

PREPARATION X

N-[cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-pyrid-4-yl)-methyl]-propylamine (Compound 64)

STEP A

To 7.3 g of 4-cyano-2-methyl-pyridine in 100 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran are added at -65°C 130 ml of a 0.7 M solution of cyclopropyl lithium in

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tetrahydrofuran. After 4 hours' stirring, methanol is added together with a solution of ammonium sulphate (6.3 g in 20 ml of water). After extraction with ethyl ether, the organic phase is washed with water, dried and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98:2 V/V).

Cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-pyrid-4-yl)-ketone is thus obtained.
Yield: 59%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.94-1.38 ppm, m, 4H; 2.62 ppm, s, 3H; 2.52-2.65 ppm, m, 1H; 7.57 ppm, m, 2H; 8.65 ppm, d, 1H.

Step B

The same procedure is used as in preparation V, using the ketone obtained in the previous step to obtain N-[cyclopropyl-(2-methyl-pyrid-4-yl)-methyl]-propylamine.

PREPARATION XI

N-(1,2-dicyclopropyl-ethyl)-propylamine (Compound 65)

6.9 ml of propylamine are added to 2.2 g of cyclopropylmethyl-cyclopropyl ketone in 85 ml of methylene chloride. At ambient temperature 7 ml of a 1 M titanium chloride (IV) solution in methylene chloride are added dropwise. After 18 hours' stirring, 40 ml of anhydrous methanol are added. The mixture is cooled to 0°C and 1.0 g of sodium borohydride is added in small amounts. After the mixture has been stirred overnight at ambient temperature, 10 ml of water are added and the mixture is evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue is taken up in water and extracted with

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methylene chloride. It is extracted with 2N hydrochloric acid. The resulting mixture is washed with ethyl ether, the aqueous phase is neutralised with a concentrated sodium hydroxide solution. It is then extracted with methylene chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness, to obtain a colourless oil.
Yield: 76%

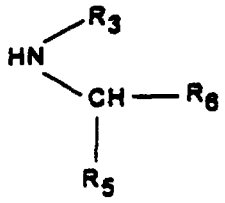
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.0-0.9 ppm, m, 13H; 1.2-1.75 ppm, m, 5H; 2.3-2.7 ppm, m, 2H.

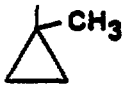
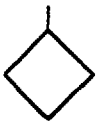
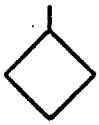
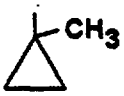
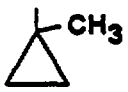
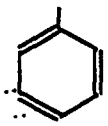
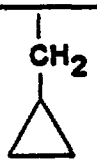
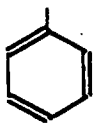
Other compounds (Compounds 66 to 70)

The amines shown in Table III are obtained by the process described in preparation XI. Compound 70 was prepared from cyclopropylmethyl-phenyl ketone. This latter compound was prepared from cyclopropyl-acetonitrile and phenyl magnesium bromide.

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TABLE III



Compounds	R3	R5	R6
66	-C3H7		
67	-C3H7		
68	-C3H7		
69			
70	-C3H7		

PREPARATION XII

N-(2,2-dicyclopropyl-eth-1-yl)-propylamine (Compound 71)

This compound was prepared from 2,2-dicyclopropyl-acetaldehyde, using the process described in preparation V.

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PREPARATION XIII

N-(1-phenyl-pent-4-en-1-yl)-propylamine (Compound 72)

Step A

0.48 ml of cyclopropyl-methyl bromide dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl ether is stirred under argon at -70°C, then 3 ml of a solution of *tert.*butyl lithium is added (1.7 M in pentane).

The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes.

Step B

The same procedure is used as in preparation VI, Step A, using benzaldehyde instead of pyrid-4-yl carbaldehyde.

Step C

730 mg of the imine obtained in Step B dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether are slowly added to the reaction solution obtained in Step A.

The temperature is allowed to climb progressively to 0°C, then a solution of ammonium chloride is added dropwise.

The ethereal phase is separated from the aqueous phase and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl ether. The ethereal phases are combined and extracted with 2 times 50 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid.

The aqueous phases are made alkaline with a 1 N sodium hydroxide solution, then extracted with 3 times 50 ml of methylene chloride.

The combined organic extracts are washed with water and water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 81%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):

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0.77-0.92 ppm, m, 3H; 1.27-1.93 ppm, m, 6H; 2.23-2.45 ppm, m, 2H; 3.57 ppm, t, 1H; 4.87-5.03 ppm, m, 2H; 5.60-5.82 ppm, m, 1H; 7.25-7.41 ppm, m, 5H.

PREPARATION XIV

N-(α-tert.butyl benzyl)-propylamine (Compound 73)

To 3 ml of a solution of *tert.*butyl lithium (1 M in pentane) are added 20 ml of ethyl ether and the mixture is stirred at -70°C for about 30 minutes. Then 730 mg of the imine whose preparation is described in Step B of preparation XIII are added, dissolved in 2 ml of ethyl ether.

The temperature is progressively increased to 0°C, then the mixture is hydrolysed with an aqueous ammonium chloride solution.

The ethereal phase is separated off and the aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl ether. The ethereal phases are combined and extracted with 100 ml of hydrochloric acid.

The acidic aqueous phases are then made alkaline with a sodium hydroxide solution, then extracted with methylene chloride.

Next, the organic extract is washed with water and then water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness to obtain an oil.

Yield: 88%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):

0.84-1.0 ppm, m, 12H; 1.36-1.55 ppm, m, 2H; 2.29-2.46 ppm, m, 2H; 3.30 ppm, s, 1H; 7.19-7.35 ppm, m, 5H.

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PREPARATION OF THE COMPOUNDS OF FORMULA III

PREPARATION XV

N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea (Compound 74)

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea

0.88 g of ammonium thiocyanate are dissolved in 6 ml of anhydrous acetone. The mixture is cooled to 0°C and 1.1 ml of benzoyl chloride in 1 ml of acetone is slowly added thereto. The resulting mixture is refluxed for 10 minutes, then 2 g of N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-propylamine **(Compound 20)** dissolved in 10 ml of acetone are added. After 1 hour's heating the solvent is evaporated.

The residue is taken up in water to obtain the desired compound in the form of white crystals.

Yield: 75%

Melting point: 171°C

Step B

18 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide are added to 2.5 g of the compound obtained in the previous step dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol. The reaction medium is heated to 80°C for 48 hours, then 10 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide are added and the mixture is again brought to 80°C for 24 hours.

After evaporation of the ethanol *in vacuo*, the resulting aqueous phase is extracted with methylene chloride.

The organic phase is dried and evaporated *in vacuo*.

The residue is purified by chromatography on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (98:2 V/V).

Yield: 68%

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Melting point: Oil

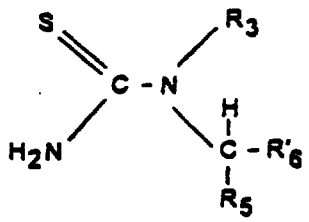
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.85 ppm, t, 3H; 0.54-1.25 ppm, m, 8H; 1.78 ppm, m, 2H; 2.84-3.35 ppm, m, 2H; 6.03 ppm, d, 1H; 6.19 ppm, s, 2H; 7.42 ppm, d, 2H; 8.58 ppm, dd, 2H.

Other compounds (Compounds 75 to 113)

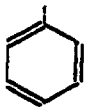
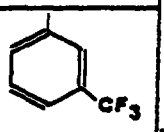
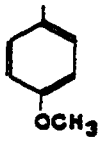
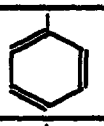
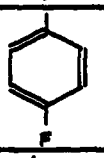
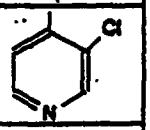
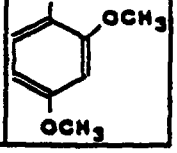
The thiourea derivatives indicated in Table IVa and IVb are obtained by the method described for N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea, using the appropriate amines, the preparation of which is given hereinbefore (preparation of the compounds of formula VII), or using amines which are commercially available.

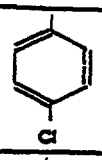
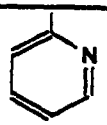
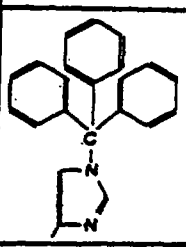
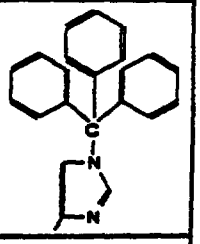
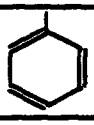
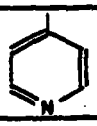
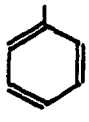
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TABLE IVa



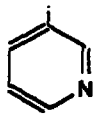
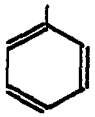
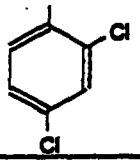
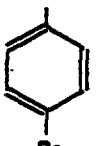
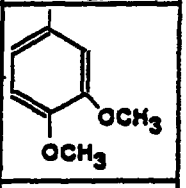
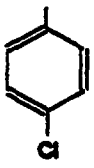
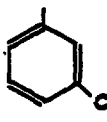
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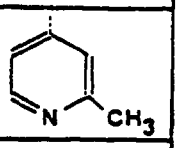
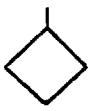
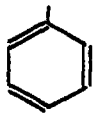
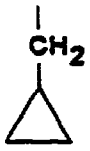
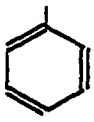
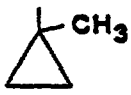
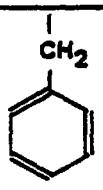
Compounds	R3	R5	R'6
75	-C3H7		
76	-C3H7		
77	-C3H7		
78	-C3H7		
79	-C3H7		
80	-C3H7		
81	-C3H7		
82	-C3H7		
83	-C3H7		

Compounds	R3	R5	R'6
84	-C3H7		
85	-C3H7		
86	-C3H7		
87	-C3H7	-CH3	
88	-C3H7		
89	-C3H7		
90	-C3H7		
91	-C3H7	-CH3	
92	H	-CH3	

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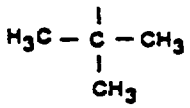
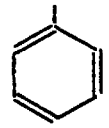
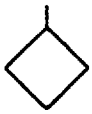
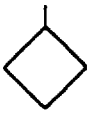
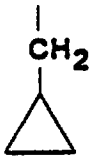
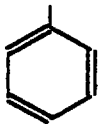
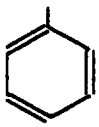
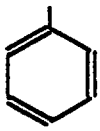
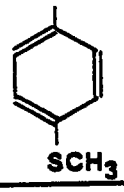
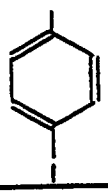
TABLE IVa (continuation 1)

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'_6
93	$-C_3H_7$		
94	$-C_3H_7$		
95	$-C_3H_7$		
96	$-C_3H_7$		
97	$-C_3H_7$		
98	$-C_3H_7$		
99	$-C_3H_7$		

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'_6
100	$-C_3H_7$		
101	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
102	$-C_3H_7$		
103	$-C_3H_7$	$-(CH_2)_2-CH=CH_2$	
104	$-C_3H_7$		
105	$-C_3H_7$		
106	$-C_3H_7$		

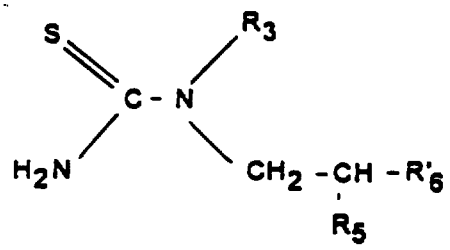
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TABLE IVa (continuation 2)

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'6
107	$-C_3H_7$		
108	$-C_3H_7$		
109	$-C_3H_7$		
110	$-C_3H_7$		
111			
112			
113	C_3H_7		
114	C_3H_7		

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TABLE IVb



Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'_6
115	$-C_3H_7$		

PREPARATION XVI

N-[1-(3-chloro-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-N-propyl-thiourea (Compound 116)

Step A

N'-benzoyl-N-[1-(3-chloro-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-N-propyl-thiourea

This compound is prepared using the method described in Step A of preparation XV, starting from 1.14 g of ammonium thiocyanate, 1.74 ml of benzoyl chloride and 2.7 g of N-[1-(3-chloro-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-propylamine **(Compound 22)**.

Step B

6 ml of 32% hydrochloric acid are added to 1.18 g of the compound obtained in Step A. The reaction medium is heated to 80°C for one hour and then cooled and water is added. The resulting mixture is extracted with methylene chloride and the organic phase is eliminated.

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The aqueous phase is made alkaline with sodium carbonate and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase is dried and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by chromatography on a silica column, using a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol as eluant (98:2 V/V)
Yield: 98%
Melting point: Oil

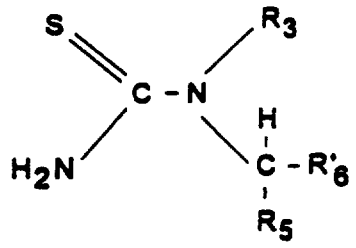
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.73 ppm, t, 3H; 1.05-1.66 ppm, m, 2H; 1.63 ppm, d, 3H; 3.16 ppm, t, 2H; 5.87 ppm, s, 2H; 6.77 ppm, q, 1H; 7.29 ppm, d, 1H; 8.53 ppm, d, 1H; 8.59 ppm, s, 1H.

Other compounds (Compounds 117 to 121)

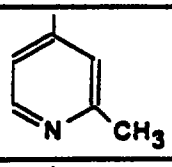
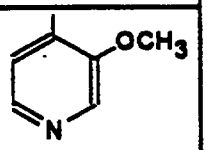
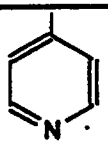
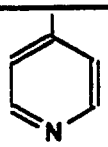
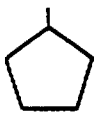
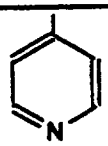
The thiourea derivatives shown in Table V are obtained using the process described for N-[1-(3-chloro-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-N-propyl-thiourea.

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TABLE V



(III)

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'_6
117	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
118	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
119	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$	
120	$-C_3H_7$		
121	$-C_3H_7$		

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PREPARATION XVII

N-cyclopropyl-methyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl)-eth-1-yl)-thiourea (Compounds 122)

Step A

N'-pivaloyl-N-cyclopropyl-methyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl)-thiourea

2.9 g of potassium thiocyanate are dissolved in 30 ml of acetone under argon in a 100 ml three-necked flask. The solution is cooled to 0°C and 3.4 ml of pivaloyl chloride are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at 0°C for 5 hours, then 4.8 g of N-(cyclopropyl-methyl)-1-pyrid-4-yl-ethylamine are added **(Compound 61)**. The mixture is stirred overnight at ambient temperature. It is evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in water and extracted from methylene chloride. It is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness. The powder obtained is washed with hexane and filtered.
Yield: 75%

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.02-0.07 ppm, m, 2H; 0.4-0.5 ppm, m, 2H; 0.96 ppm, m, 1H; 1.28 ppm, s, 9H; 1.77 ppm, d, 3H; 2.90 ppm, dd, 2H; 3.4 ppm, m, 1H; 6.5 ppm, s, 1H; 7.4 ppm, m, 2H; 8.61 ppm, d, 2H.

Step B

2 g of the product obtained in the previous step are dissolved in 15 ml of 32% hydrochloric acid and heated to 70°C for one hour. The mixture is cooled and made alkaline with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. The resulting mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate

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and evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate (8:2 V/V).

It is filtered to isolate white crystals.

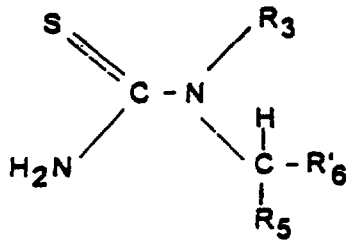
Yield: 87%

<u>Other compounds</u> (Compounds 123 to 129)

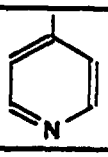
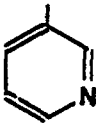
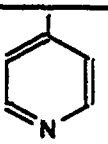
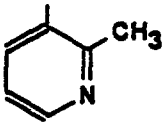
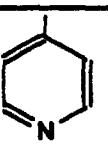
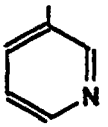
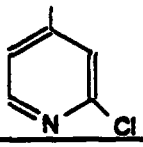
The thioureas shown in Table VI were obtained using the method described in preparation XVII.

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TABLE VI



(III)

Compounds	R_3	R_5	R'_6
123	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
124	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	
125	$-CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$	$-CH_3$	
126	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$	
127	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$	
128		$-CH_3$	
129	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$	

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EXAMPLES

Example 1

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

546 mg of triethylamine are added to 1.35 g of N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 75)** in 35 ml of ethanol, and then 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)** are added slowly. After 3 hours' heating to 75°C, the precipitate formed is filtered off. The ethanolic solution is evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in ethyl ether and washed with water until the bromine ions disappear. The organic phase is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified over a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10:1 V/V) to obtain the desired product. This is recrystallised from acetonitrile (white crystals).
Yield: 79%
Melting point: 78-81°C
The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton is shown in Table VII.

Example 2

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was prepared using the process described in Example 1 from 1.2 g of N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 74)** and 1.52 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)**. The product was purified over a silica column using as eluant a mixture of methylene chloride

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and methanol (98:2 V/V).
Oil.
Yield: 78%

Starting from this base, using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:

- Hemifumarate : melting point : 98°C
- Hydrochloride : melting point : 68°C
- Disulphate : melting point : 186°C

The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton of this product is shown in Table VII.

Examples 3 to 40

Using the process described in Example 1, the compounds of Examples 3-40 were obtained using appropriate bromo ketone and thiourea derivatives. Their spectral characteristics are shown in Table VII.

Example 41

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methyl-benzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-methyl-amino]-thiazole

At 0°C, 0.5 g of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-(N-α-methyl-benzyl-amino)-thiazole (prepared from **Compound 92** and **Compound 15** using the method described in Example 1), dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, are added to 66 mg of sodium hydride. After 30 minutes' stirring at ambient temperature, 0.67 ml of cyclopropylmethyl bromide are added dropwise. The mixture is refluxed for 8 hours and cooled and diluted with methylene chloride, then poured onto ice.

The organic phase is dried and evaporated to obtain an oil which is subsequently purified over a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and

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ethyl acetate (40:1 V/V).
Yield: 57%
The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-methyl-benzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-methyl-amino]-thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 42

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-imidazol-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-5-methyl-thiazole

Step A
4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-trityl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}-thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-[cyclopropyl-(1-trityl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 86)** and 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)** using the method described in Example 1.

Step B
45 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid are added to 3 g of the product obtained in the previous step dissolved in 45 ml of acetone. After the mixture has stood overnight at ambient temperature, the acetone is evaporated off, the remaining aqueous phase is washed with ethyl ether and then sodium bicarbonate is added. The precipitate formed is extracted three times with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase is washed with a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, then dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. It is evaporated *in vacuo* to obtain 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-imidazol-4-yl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole in the form of a white powder.
Yield: 90%

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Melting point: 83°C.
The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton of this product is given in Table VII.

Example 43

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(1-imidazol-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was prepared using the process described in Example 42 and using as the thiourea derivative in Step A N-[1-(trityl-imidazol-4-yl)-eth-1-yl]-N-propyl thiourea **(Compound 87)**.
The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 44

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-benzyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}-thiazole

To 492 mg of the compound of Example 42, dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylformamide, are added 320 mg of potassium carbonate, then at 0°C, 0.12 ml of benzyl chloride dissolved in 1 ml of dimethylformamide are slowly added. The mixture is left to react for 3 hours at about 60°C then for 3 hours at 80°C. Water is added to form a precipitate. This is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is washed with a saturated sodium chloride solution. This is evaporated to dryness and the residue is purified by chromatography on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (2:1 V/V).
Yield: 67%

A sufficient quantity of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid dissolved in isopropanol is added to form the

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corresponding dihydrochloride.
Melting point: 115°C
The NMR spectrum of the proton 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-benzyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}-thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 45

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-methyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}-thiazole

To 856 mg of the compound of Example 42 dissolved in 10 ml of acetone are added 570 mg of powdered potassium hydroxide. The mixture is stirred for 5 minutes, then 0.14 ml of methyl iodide are added. After 15 minutes at ambient temperature, the reaction medium is diluted with 100 ml of dichloromethane and then washed with water and water saturated with sodium chloride. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness, then the residue is subjected to chromatography on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (1:1 V/V).

In this way, 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(1-methyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propylamino}-thiazole and 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-{N-[cyclopropyl-(3-methyl-imidazol-4-yl)-methyl]-N-propyl-amino}-thiazole are separated (37:63).
Yield: 33%

Example 46

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

1 g of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole, the compound of

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Example 25, is dissolved in 20 ml of methylene chloride. 0.15 ml of bromine is added. The mixture is stirred overnight and then evaporated to dryness. The residue is dissolved in the minimum of isopropanol and precipitated with ethyl ether. It is filtered and washed with ethyl ether, then dissolved in a 5% aqueous potassium carbonate solution. It is extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness, to obtain the desired product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 80%
The NMR spectrum of the proton of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole is given in Table VII.

Example 47

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

To 1 g of N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 88)** dissolved in 25 ml of anhydrous ethanol is added 0.54 ml of triethylamine, followed slowly by 1 g of 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)**. After two hours' heating to the reflux temperature of ethanol the mixture is evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in methylene chloride and washed with water until all the bromine ions have been eliminated. The organic phase is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20:1 V/V) to obtain the desired product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 88%
The NMR spectrum of the proton is given in Table VII.

In order to obtain the corresponding sulphate, a

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sufficient quantity of 1 M sulphuric acid in ethanol is added to this base.
Melting point: 140°C.

Example 48

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopentyl-cyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was obtained using the process described in Example 47 but using N-(cyclopentyl-cyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 90)** as the thiourea derivative. During purification on a silica column, a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (10:1 V/V) is used as eluant.
Yield: 95%
The nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of the proton is indicated in Table VII.

Example 49

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-formyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

3 ml of dimethylformamide are placed in a 100 ml flask. This is cooled to -30°C and 0.45 ml of oxalyl chloride are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then the temperature is allowed to rise. 0.5 g of the compound of Example 25 are then added. The mixture is stirred for 6 hours. It is stirred overnight. Water is added and the mixture is made alkaline with a 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. The precipitate formed is filtered off to obtain a gum. This is dissolved in the minimum of ethyl ether and hexane is added until slight cloudiness appears. The mixture is allowed to precipitate, then filtered and washed with hexane to obtain the desired product in the

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form of orange crystals.
Yield: 75%
Melting point: 114°C
The NMR spectrum of the proton of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-formyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole is given in Table VII.

Example 50

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

A solution containing 1.1 g of the compound of Example 49 in 20 ml of anhydrous methanol is cooled over an ice bath and 0.2 g of sodium borohydride are added in small batches. The mixture is left to react at ambient temperature, then the solvent is evaporated off. The residue is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate. It is evaporated to dryness and the residue is dissolved in ethyl ether.

This is precipitated with hexane to obtain the desired product in the form of an orange powder.
Yield: 72%
Melting point 113°C
The NMR spectrum of the proton of this product is shown in Table VII.

Example 51

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-2-ene-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

2.0 g of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole (prepared from N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-thiourea and 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)**, using the

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process described in Example 1) are dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran under argon in a 100 ml three-necked flask.

0.4 g of lithium amide are added and the mixture is stirred for 1 hour at 50°C. 0.43 g of allyl bromide are added and the mixture is heated to 60°C for 48 hours.

It is evaporated to dryness, then 10 ml of a 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution are added. The mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase is dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified using a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (75:25 V/V) as eluant, to obtain the desired product in the form of an oil.

Yield: 20%

The NMR spectrum of the proton is given in Table VII.

To obtain the oxalate of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-2-ene-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole, 0.4 g of base are dissolved in the minimum of isopropanol and 0.18 g of oxalic acid which has previously been dissolved in isopropanol are added.

The resulting mixture is evaporated to dryness and recrystallised first from a mixture of isopropanol and ethyl ether (50:50 V/V) and then from isopropanol.

Melting point: 150°C.

Example 52

4-(4-chloro-2-hydroxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

700 mg of 4-(4-chloro-2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole, the compound of Example 22, dissolved in 30 ml of concentrated hydrobromic acid, are refluxed for 24 hours. The solution is evaporated to dryness and the residue is taken up in water saturated with potassium

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carbonate. It is extracted with methylene chloride and the organic solvent is then evaporated. The residue is purified by chromatography on a silica column using a mixture of ethyl acetate and methanol (9:1 V/V) as eluant, to obtain the desired product in the form of an oil.
Yield: 67%

The NMR spectrum of the proton of the compound of this Example is shown in Table VII.

Example 53

4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole

This compound was obtained starting from the compound of Example 27 and using the process described in Example 52.

The NMR spectrum of the proton of 4-(2-chloro-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-propyl-N-(1-pyrid-4-yl-eth-1-yl)-amino]-thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Examples 54 to 88

The compounds of Examples 54 to 87 were obtained according to the process described in Example 1, using appropriate bromoacetone and thiourea derivatives.

Their spectral characteristics are given in Table VII.

Example 89

5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was prepared from 4-(2,4-

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dichlorophenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propylamino]-thiazole, the compound of Example 82, using the process described in Example 46.
The NMR spectrum of the proton is shown in Table VII.

Example 90

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

496 mg of 5-bromo-4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole, the compound of Example 89, are dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl ether and this solution is cooled to -70°C, then 0.8 ml of a solution of tert.butyl lithium (1.5 N in pentane) are slowly added thereto. 305 mg of iodine dissolved in 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran are slowly poured in. The temperature is slowly brought to 0°C and the reaction mixture is hydrolysed with a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and washed with a thiosulphate solution.

Purification is carried out as described in Example 1 to obtain the desired product.
The NMR spectrum of the proton of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-iodo-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole is shown in Table VII.

Example 91

4-(2-chloro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was prepared from N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 75)** and 2-bromo-1-(2-chloro-4-iodo-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 18)** using the process described in Example 1.
The NMR spectrum of the proton of this compound is shown

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in Table VII.

Example 92

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(2,2-dicyclopropyl-eth-1-yl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole

This compound was obtained from 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)** and N-(2,2-dicyclopropyl-eth-1-yl)-N-propyl-thiourea **(Compound 115)** using the method described in Example 1.
Melting point: gum

NMR spectrum of the proton (solvent $CDCl_3$):
0.0-0.7 ppm, m, 11H; 0.9 ppm, m, 3H; 1.4-1.9 ppm, m, 2H; 2.10 ppm, s, 3H; 3.3-3.5 ppm, m, 4H; 7.1-7.4 ppm, m, 3H.

Example 93

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole - (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole - (-) isomer

The two stereoisomers of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (the compound of Example 1) were obtained using two methods.

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METHOD A

Step A
α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine

100 g of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone in 2000 ml of methanol are stirred at 50°C for 4 days, under argon, with 500 g of ammonium acetate, dried beforehand, and 50 g of sodium cyanoborohydride in the presence of molecular sieve 4 Å. After cooling, the molecular sieve is filtered off and then concentrated hydrochloric acid is added to bring the pH to 2. The solution is evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* and the residue is taken up in water. The aqueous phase is washed with ethyl ether, then made alkaline by the addition of a concentrated potassium hydroxide solution to give a pH greater than 10. The resulting mixture is extracted twice with methylene chloride, washed with a saturated sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate, then concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine, which is used without any further purification in the following step.
Yield: 76%

Step B
α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine (+) isomer and α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine - (-) isomer

80.6 g of L-tartaric-(+) acid are added to 275 ml of absolute ethanol and the mixture is refluxed. Then 79 g of the α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine obtained in the previous step are added dropwise. After all has been added, the reaction mixture is slowly cooled to yield crystals. These crystals are recrystallised five times from absolute ethanol. The optical purity of the amine obtained is monitored by gas chromatography using Mosher reagent. The α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine (+) isomer is

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thus obtained in the form of a tartaric salt with an optical purity of more than 96%.
Yield: 25%
Melting point: 150°C
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = +138.6°C (C = 0.56% in methanol)

The α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine-(+) isomer is obtained from the salt after solubilising in water, making the solution alkaline, extracting with methylene chloride, drying over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporation *in vacuo*.
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = +159.6°C (C = 0.99% in methanol)

The ethanolic solutions of the previous resolution are combined and evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in water, made alkaline, extracted with methylene chloride, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness. The product is salified with detartaric-(-) acid using the method of salification and resolution given above. After four recrystallisations from ethanol, the tartaric salt of the α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine-(-) isomer is obtained in an optical purity of more than 96%.
Yield: 20%
Melting point: 151°C
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = -141.9°C (C = 0.94% in methanol)

Step C

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-(N-α-cyclopropyl-benzyl-amino)-thiazole - (-) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[(N-α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-amino]-thiazole - (+) isomer

The same procedure is used as in preparation XV, using α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine-(+) isomer as the amine, to obtain the N-α-cyclopropyl-benzyl-thiourea (+) isomer. The latter compound is then reacted with 2-bromo-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-propan-1-one **(Compound 15)**

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using the process described in Example 1 to obtain 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-(N-α-cyclopropyl-benzyl-amino)-thiazole (-) isomer.
Overall yield: 62%
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = -72.8°C (C = 0.82% in methanol)

The 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-amino]-thiazole (+) isomer was prepared using the method described above, using α-cyclopropyl-benzylamino (-) isomer as the starting amine.

Step D

1.18 g of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-(N-α-cyclopropyl-benzyl-amino)-thiazole - (-) isomer - are dissolved in 35 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide and at 0°C, 145 mg of sodium hydride are added followed by 370 mg of propyl bromide after the release of gas has stopped. The mixture is heated to 75°C for 2 hours 30 minutes. It is evaporated to dryness and hydrolysed with water. The aqueous phase is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase thus obtained is washed with water saturated with sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate, then evaporated *in vacuo* to obtain a residue which is purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (20:1 V/V).

The 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (-) isomer is obtained in the form of a rubbery product.
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = -461.0°C (C = 0.1% in methanol)

From this base, and using the appropriate acids dissolved in ethanol, the following salts were obtained:
- Hydrochloride : melting point: 66.5°C
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = -452°C (C = 0.62% in methanol)
$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = -81.9°C (C = 0.62% in methanol)

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- p-toluenesulphonate : melting point: 72°C

The 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (+) isomer was prepared using the method described above, using 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-amino]-thiazole (+) isomer.

The corresponding hydrochloride was prepared by reacting 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (+) isomer with a solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol.
Melting point: 71°C
$[\alpha]_{365}^{20}$ = +439.7°C (C = 0.69% in methanol)
$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ = +78.5°C (C = 0.69% in methanol)

METHOD B

Step A
α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine - (+) isomer and α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine - (-) isomer

Cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E,Z) is prepared using the process described in Org. Synth. Coll. Vol II, p. 70, AH Blatt, J. Willey and Sons Inc. Edt, N.Y., London, Sydney, Copyright 1943.

The mixture thus obtained contains 76% of E isomer and 24% of Z isomer. It is recrystallised several times from methanol or isomerised in an acid medium using the process described hereinafter.

2 g of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E,Z) are dissolved in 20 ml of anhydrous ethyl ether and saturated with gaseous hydrochloric acid. The precipitate obtained is filtered off, then 50 ml of a 10% aqueous solution of K_2CO_3 are added.

The solid is extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase is washed with water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate and evaporated to dryness

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to obtain the cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E).
Purity: 98%

1.61 g of the oxime thus obtained dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide are added to a solution containing 276 mg of sodium hydride in 10 ml of anhydrous dimethylformamide. After one hour's stirring at ambient temperature, 0.75 ml of methyl iodide are added. After 4 hours' stirring, the reaction mixture is poured onto ice. It is extracted with ethyl acetate, dried, evaporated to dryness and purified on a silica column using a mixture of cyclohexane and ethyl acetate (40/1 V/V) as eluant, to obtain the methyl ether of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E). Then, 8.6 ml of the borane-tetrahydrofuran 1 M complex followed by 300 mg of the methyl ether of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E) dissolved in 3 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran are added to 385 mg of norephedrine (-) isomer dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at -30°C. The mixture is refluxed for 2 hours 30 minutes and then 10 ml of water and 10 ml of 20% sodium hydroxide are added at 0°C. The mixture is refluxed for 1 hour 30 minutes. After cooling, the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride, the organic phase is dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in an excess of methanol and refluxed for 5 hours, then evaporated to dryness and purified on a silica column using as eluant a mixture of methylene chloride and methanol (96:4 V/V).

In this way, the α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine (+) isomer is obtained with an optical purity greater than 90%.
Yield: 40%

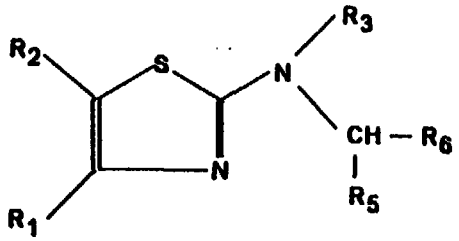
The α-cyclopropyl-benzylamine (-) isomer is obtained by the process described above but using the methyl ether of cyclopropyl-phenyl ketone oxime (E) and norephedrine (+) isomer as the chiral agent in the reduction.

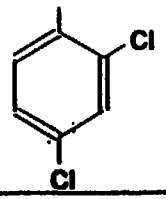
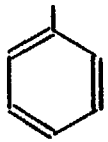
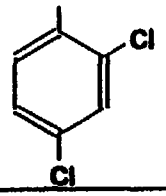
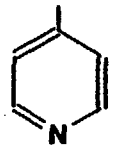
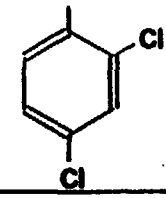
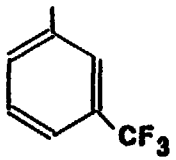
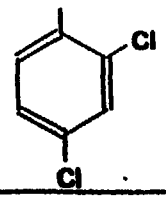
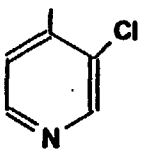
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Steps B and C

The same procedure is then used as described in method A, steps C and D, to obtain 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (+) isomer and 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propyl-amino]-thiazole (-) isomer.

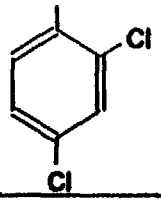
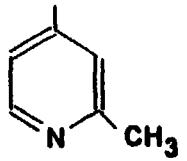
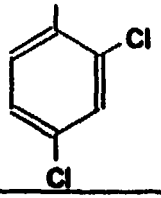
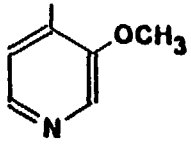
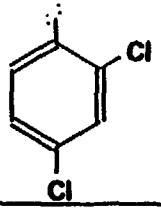
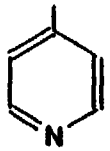
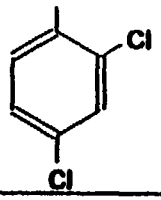
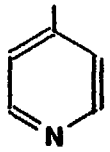
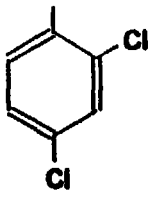
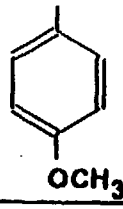
TABLE VII



EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
1		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40 ppm, m, 1H; 0,62 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,76 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,65 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,30 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,37-7,44 ppm, m, 3H.
2		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Disulphate salt** 0,47-0,94 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,17 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,76 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,29 ppm, dd, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,45 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,54 ppm, d, 2H.
3		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,40-1,10 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,20 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,97 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,10-8,00 ppm, m, 7H.
4		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,8 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,26-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,17-3,33 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,51 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,44-8,58 ppm, m, 2H.

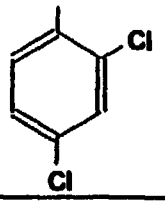
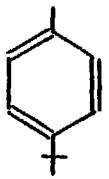
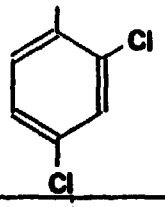
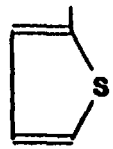
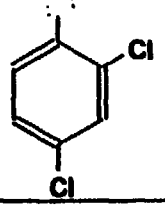
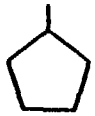
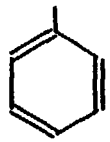
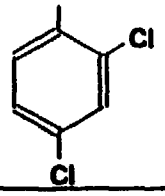
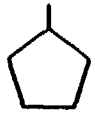
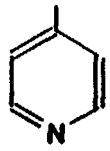
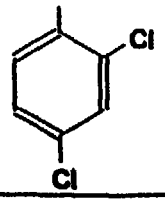
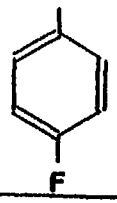
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TABLE VII (Continuation 1)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
5		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,82 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,42-1,74 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,98-3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,56 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,04-7,45 ppm, m 5H ; 8,43 ppm, d, 1H.
6		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,79 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,18-1,78 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,44 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,16-7,45 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,21-8,25 ppm, m, 2H.
7		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-C_2H_5$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,80 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,04 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,48-1,57 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,92-2,17 ppm, m, 6H ; 2,95-3,11 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,27-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
8		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,81 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,88 ppm, d, 3H ; 1,04-1,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44-2,75 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,98-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,04 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,32-7,49 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,56, d, 2H.
9		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,80 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,50, m, 7H.

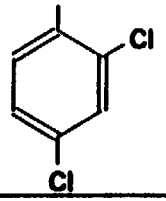
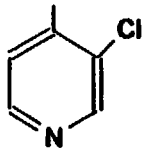
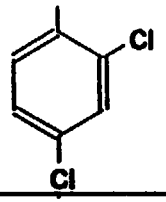
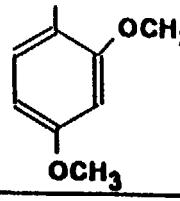
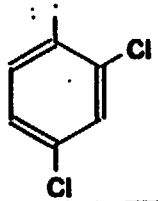
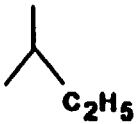
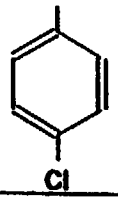
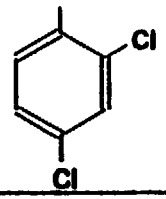
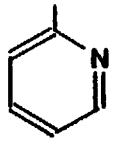
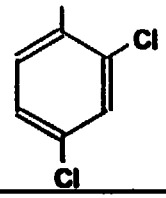
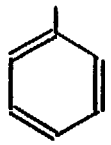
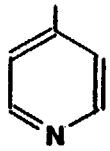
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TABLE VII (Continuation 2)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (Solvent)
10		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,30 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,40 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,60 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,45, m, 7H.
11		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,25-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
12		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,70 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,97-1,62 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,70-3,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,18 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21-7,47 ppm, m, 8H.
13		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,74 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,90-1,90 ppm, m, 10H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,29-3,20 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,27 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,23-7,48 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,53 ppm, d, 2H.
14		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,75 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,6 ppm, m, 7H.

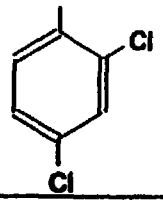
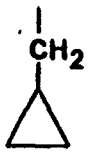
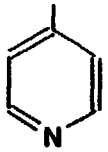
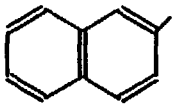
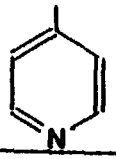
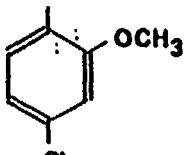
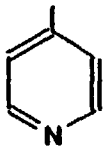
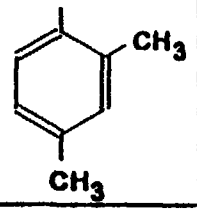
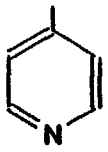
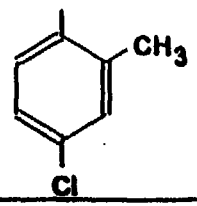
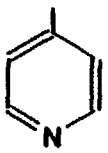
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TABLE VII (Continuation 3)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (Solvent)
15		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,89 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,26-1,76 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,30 ppm, t, 2H ; 4,79 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,22-7,45 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,57 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, s, 1H.
16		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,8 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,55 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,1-7,60 ppm, m, 5H.
17		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,6-1,8 ppm, m, 14H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,5 ppm, m, 7H .
18		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-0,92 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,81 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,29-3,54 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm d, 1H ; 7,10-7,68 ppm, m, 6H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 1H.
19		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,62 ppm, t, 3H ; 0,81-1,67 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,13-7,43 ppm, m, 10H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

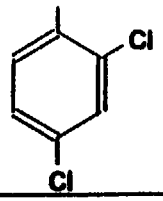
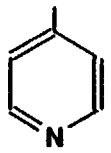
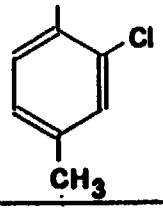
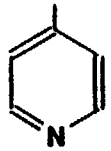
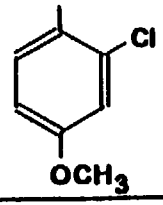
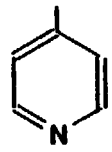
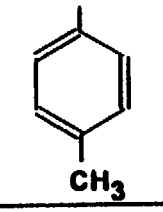
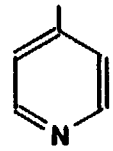
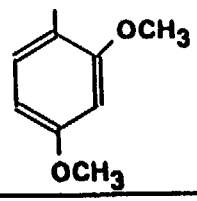
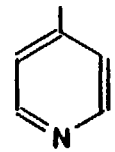
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TABLE VII (Continuation 4)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
20		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,00-0,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,42-0,52 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,03-1,10 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 3,10 ppm, dd, 2H ; 5,54 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 1H.
21		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,51 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,05-3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,71 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,50 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,70-7,90 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,03 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.
22		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($DMSO-d_6$)** Oxalate salt 0,89 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 2H+3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20-3,35 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,86 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,10 ppm, dd, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,45 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,63 ppm, d, 2H.
23		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,05 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50-5,70 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,00-7,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,17 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
24		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,60 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.

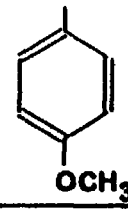
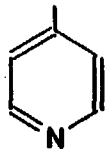
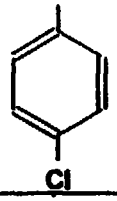
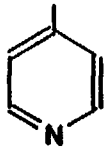
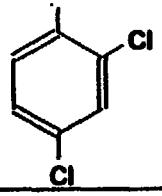
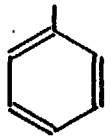
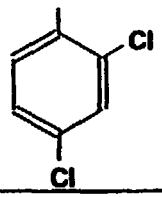
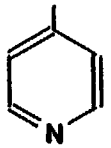
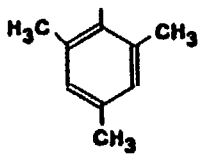
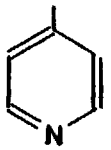
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TABLE VII (Continuation 5)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
25		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,59-1,71 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 3,10-3,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,65 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,14 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,23-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,43 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,88 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
26		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,35 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,09 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,35-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 8,55 ppm, d, 2H.
27		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,76 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,81 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,98 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20-7,30 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,57 ppm, m, 2H.
28		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,91 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,61-1,67 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,42 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,03-3,12 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,66 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,50 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,56 ppm, d, 2H.
29		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,58-1,75 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,23-3,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,55 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,52 ppm, 2s, 2H ; 7,27 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,57 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.

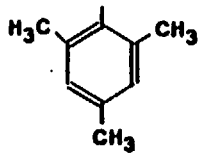
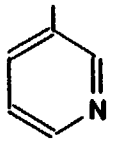
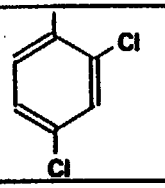
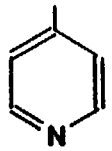
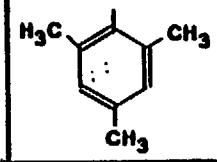
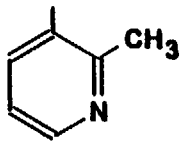
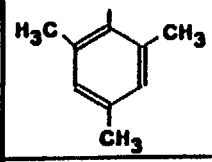
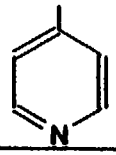
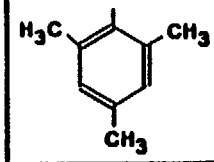
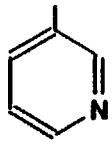
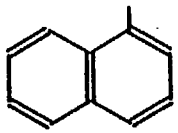
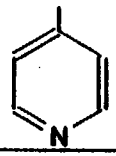
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TABLE VII (Continuation 6)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
30		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,60 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,08 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,83 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,67 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,90 ppm, m, 4H.
31		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,85 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,56-1,66 ppm, m, 3H+2H ; 2,41 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04-3,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,62 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,27-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,55 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,56 ppm, d, 2H.
32		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,77 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,22-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,90-3,14 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,57 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,20-7,47 ppm, m, 8H.
33		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($DMSO-d_6$)** Oxalate salt 0,92 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,72 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,74 ppm, q, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,68 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,23 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,41 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,77 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,79 ppm, d, 2H.
34		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($DMSO-d_6$)** Fumarate salt 0,83 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,63 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,24 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,36 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,51 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,64 ppm, s, 2H ; (acide fumarique) ; 6,84 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 2H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

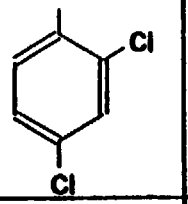
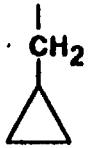
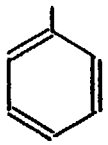
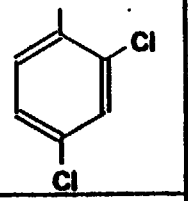
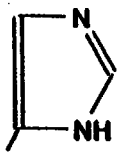
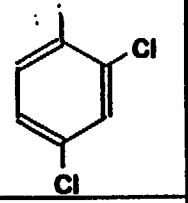
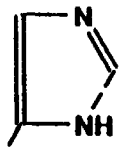
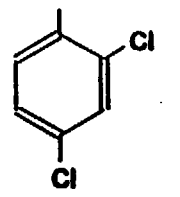
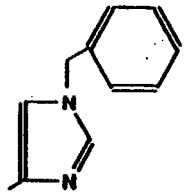
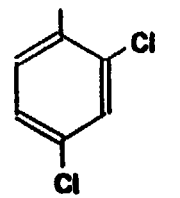
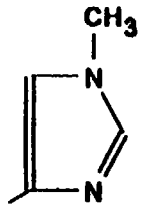
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02 FEB 1998

TABLE VII (Continuation 7)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
35		H	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,0 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,8 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,2 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,4 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,6 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,65 ppm, m, 2H.
36		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Oxalate salt 0,84 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,64 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,12 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,29 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,42 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,68 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,56 ppm, m, 2H.
37		H	$-CH_3$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,50 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,1 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,43 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,7 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,7 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,55 ppm, s, 1H ; 6,9 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,42 ppm, d, 1H.
38		H	$-C_2H_5$	$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6) Base** 1,20 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,75 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppn., s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,5 ppm, q, 2H ; 6,65 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 2H.
39		H		$-CH_3$		**(DMSO-d_6)** Hydrochloride salt 1,10 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,90 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,00 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,3 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 5,6 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,90 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,0 ppm, s, 2H ; 8,2 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,6 ppm, m, 1H ; 8,9 ppm, m, 2H.
40		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,87 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,25-7,55 ppm, m, 6H ; 7,80-7,90 ppm, m, 3H ; 8,59 ppm, d, 2H.

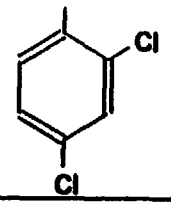
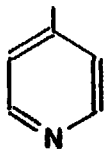
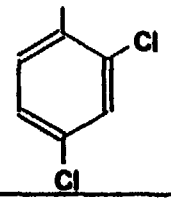
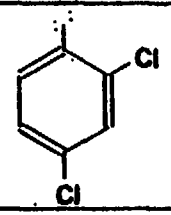
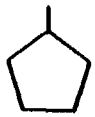
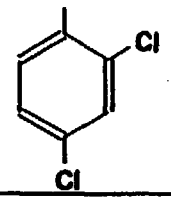
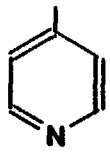
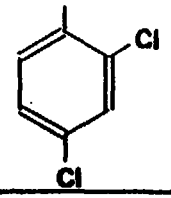
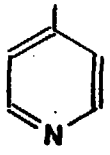
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TABLE VII (Continuation 8)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
41		$-CH_3$		$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-1,22 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,67 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,84-3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,47 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,49 ppm, m, 8H.
42		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,93 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,40-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,27-7,31 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
43		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,44-1,81 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, t, 2H ; 5,40 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,21-7,38 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,50 ppm, s, 1H.
44		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,31-0,92 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,41-1,83 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22-3,50 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,50 ppm, d, 1H ; 5,04 ppm, s, 2H ; 6,87 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,10-7,46 ppm, m, 9H.
45		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,33-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,39 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,10-3,57 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,62 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,46 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,85 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,19-7,44 ppm, m, 5H.

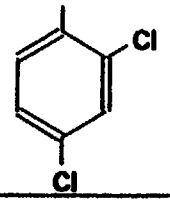
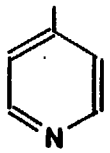
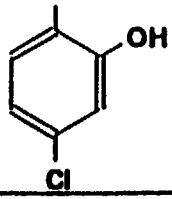
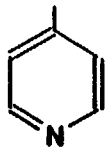
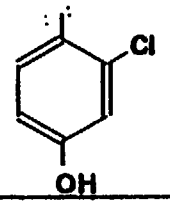
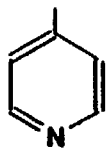
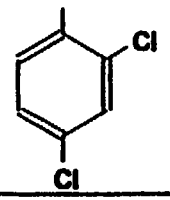
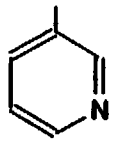
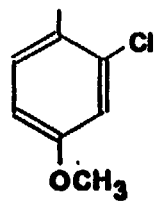
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TABLE VII (Continuation 9)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
46		-Br	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,66 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,03-3,13 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,40 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,47 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,57 ppm, d, 2H.
47		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,30-0,72 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,89-1,26 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,11 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,38 ppm, t, 2H ; 7,28-7,45 ppm, m, 3H.
48		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,27-0,78 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,93 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,29-2,01 ppm, m, 12H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,47 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,18-7,43 ppm, m, 3H.
49		-CHO	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,54-1,72 ppm, m, 5H ; 3,11-3,26 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,82 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,32-7,42 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,52 ppm, dd, 1H ; 8,60 ppm, d, 2H ; 9,42 ppm, s, 1H.
50		$-CH_2OH$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,84 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,55-1,75 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,26 ppm, s, 1H ; 3,05-3,16 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,33 ppm, s, 2H ; 5,66 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,24-7,34 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,45 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,52 ppm, d, 2H.

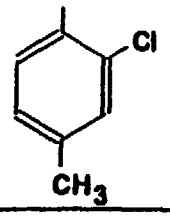
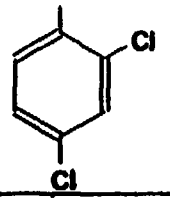
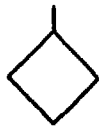
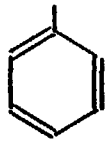
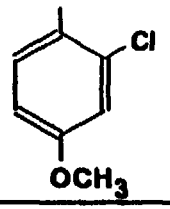
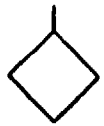
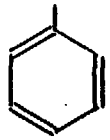
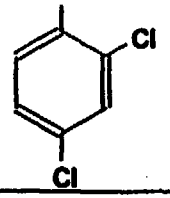
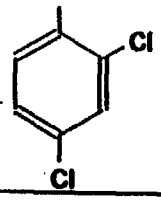
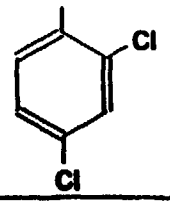
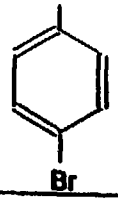
REPLACEMENT SHEET
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TABLE VII (Continuation 10)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
51		$-CH_3$	$-CH_2-CH=CH_2$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 1,52-1,56 ppm, d, 3H ; 2,07 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,69-3,73 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,05-5,17 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,61-5,70 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,14-7,37 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,46-8,49 ppm, m, 2H.
52		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,88 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,50-1,70 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,46 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,00-3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,23 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,83 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,94 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,21 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,33 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,58 ppm, d, 2H.
53		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_3$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,87 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,65-1,68 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,16-3,18 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,50 ppm, q, 1H ; 6,60 ppm, dd, 1H ; 6,75 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,07 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,30 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,54 ppm, dd, 2H.
54		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,42 ppm, m, 1H ; 0,65 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,82 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,35 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,68 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,22 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,74 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,08-7,24 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,45 ppm, d, 1H ; 8,76 ppm, d, 1H.
55		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,8-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,11 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,13 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,79 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,7-7,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,28 ppm, d, 1H.

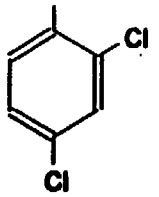
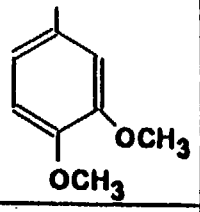
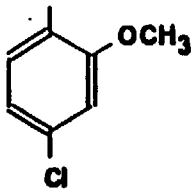
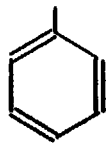
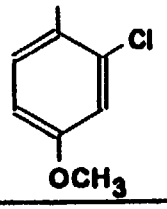
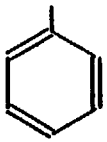
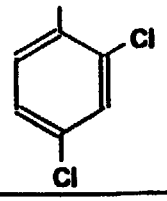
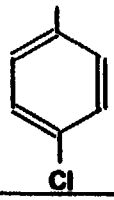
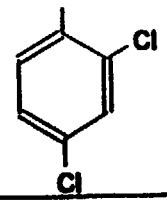
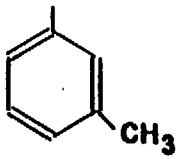
REPLACEMENT SHEET
02 FEB 1998

TABLE VII (Continuation 11)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
56		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,7 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,25 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-2,0 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,33 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,14 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,37 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,0-7,3 ppm, m, 3H.
57		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,2-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 5,53 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
58		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,75 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,8-3,2 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,80 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,65 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,8-7,4 ppm, m, 8H.
59		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,82 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 6H.
60		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,20 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,67 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,7 ppm, m, 7H.

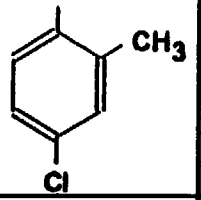
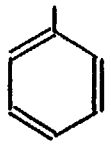
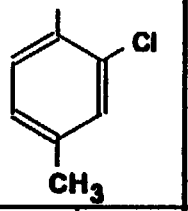
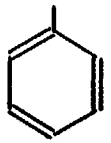
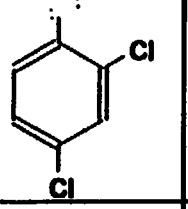
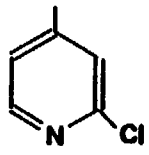
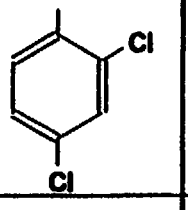
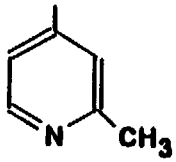
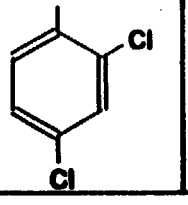
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TABLE VII (Continuation 12)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
61		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,35-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,18 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,85 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,90 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,75-7,5 ppm, m, 6H.
62		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,36 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,88 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,85 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,95-7,8 ppm, m, 8H.
63		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,54 ppm, m, 1H ; 0,7-1 ppm, m, 6H ; 1,5 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,84 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,25 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,31 ppm, q, 2H ; 3,82 ppm, s, 3H ; 4,84 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,90 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,07 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,37 ppm, m, 4H ; 7,60 ppm, m, 2H.
64		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,70 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,5 ppm, m, 7H.
65		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,32 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,62 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,85-7,5 ppm, m, 7H.

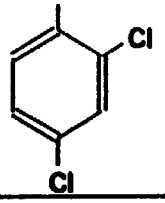
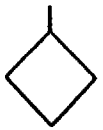
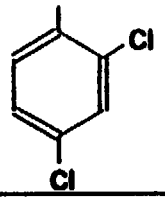
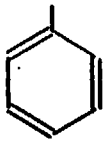
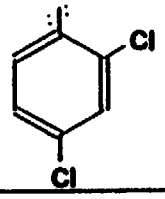
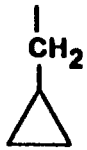
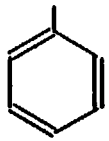
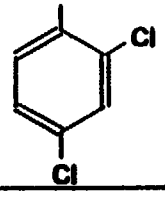
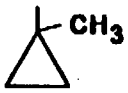
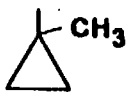
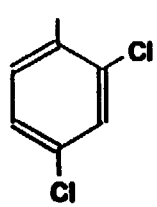
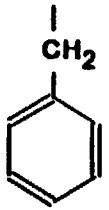
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TABLE VII (Continuation 13)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
66		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,95 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,15-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,27 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
67		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,0 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,18 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,34 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 6,9-7,5 ppm, m, 8H.
68		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,86 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,5-1,7 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0-3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,63 ppm, q, 1H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 8,31 ppm, d, 1H.
69		-CH_3	-C_3H_7			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,5-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,4 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,6-1,8 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,54 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,3 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,20 ppm, d 1H ; 7,43 ppm, s, 1H ; 8,41 ppm, d, 1H.
70		-CH_3	-C_3H_7	-CH_3		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,95 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,29 ppm, d, 3H ; 1,79 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,27-3,52 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

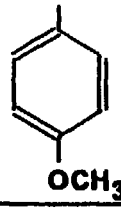
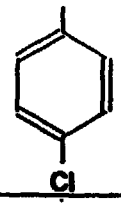
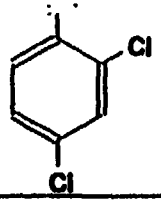
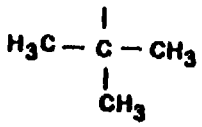
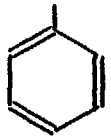
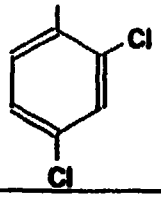
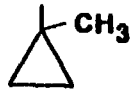
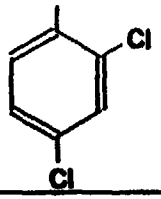
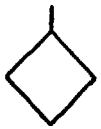
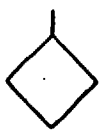
REPLACEMENT SHEET
02 FEB 1998

TABLE VII (Continuation 14)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
71		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-1,0 ppm, m, 8H ; 1,5-2,1 ppm, m, 8H ; 2,16 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,5-2,8 ppm, m, 1H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
72		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$	$-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$		**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,73 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,15 ppm, m, 7H ; 3,03 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,93-5,10 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,42 ppm, t, 1H ; 5,80 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,21-7,45 ppm, m, 8H.
73		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,71 ppm, m, 4H ; 1,45 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,92 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,06 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,33 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,15-7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
74		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,5 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,5-0,7 ppm, m, 4H ; 0,89 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,21 ppm, s, 6H ; 2,7-2,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,3-3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
75		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,1-0,15 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,25-0,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 0,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 1,1-1,3 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,7-1,85 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,14 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,9-3,4 ppm, m, 5H ; 7,1-7,6 ppm, m, 8H.

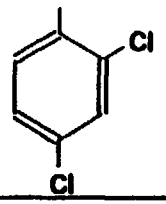
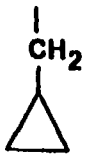
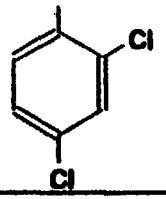
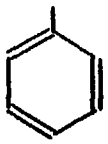
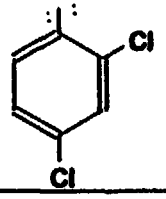
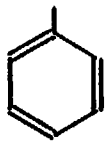
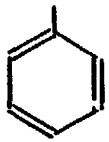
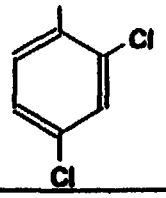
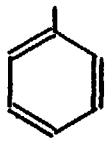
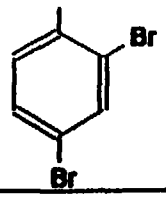
REPLACEMENT SHEET
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TABLE VII (Continuation 15)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
76		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,4-0,5 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,9-1,2 ppm, m, 5H ; 1,7-1,9 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,04 ppm, t, 1H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 3,82 ppm, s, 3H ; 6,91 ppm, d, 2H ; 7,54 ppm, d, 2H.
77		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,2-0,8 ppm, m, 8H ; 0,98 ppm, t, 3H ; 1 ppm, m, 2H ; 1,85 ppm, q, 2H ; 2,37 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 2,4 ppm, m, 2H ; 7,24-7,6 ppm, m, 4H.
78		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,71 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,0 ppm, m, 1H ; 1,18 ppm, s, 9H ; 1,70 ppm, m, 1H ; 2,17 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,40 ppm, m, 2H ; 5,28 ppm, s, 1H ; 7,24-7,56 ppm, m, 8H.
79		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 9H ; 0,95 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,10 ppm, s, 3H ; 1,80 ppm, m, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,5 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
80		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,9 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,9 ppm, m, 16H ; 2,1 ppm, t, 2H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,0 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,5 ppm, m, 3H.

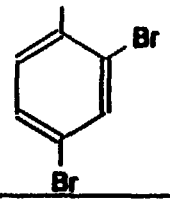
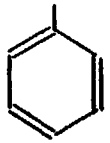
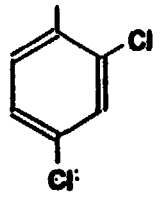
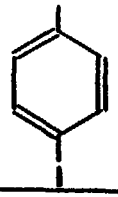
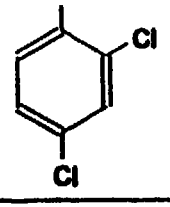
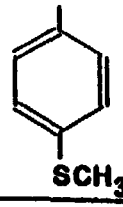
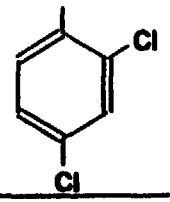
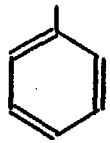
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TABLE VII (Continuation 16)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
81		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,02-1,0 ppm, m, 11H ; 1,3-2,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 2,12 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1-3,4 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,1-7,4 ppm, m, 3H.
82		H	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,73 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,6 ppm, m, 8H ; 7,95 ppm, m, 1H.
83		$-CH_3$				**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-1,3 ppm, m, 5H ; 2,04 ppm, s, 3H ; 5,2 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,0-7,5 ppm, m, 13H.
84		$-CH_3$				**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 10H ; 1,99 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, t, 1H ; 7,43 ppm, m, 8H.
85		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			**($CDCl_3$) Base** 0,5-0,8 ppm, m, 8H ; 1,05 ppm, t, 3H ; 1,6-1,9 ppm, m, 4H ; 2,06 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,67 ppm, m, 3H ; 7,2-7,8 ppm, m, 3H.

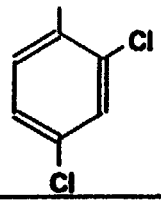
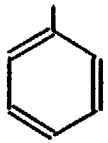
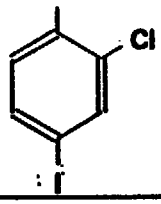
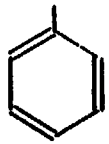
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02 FEB 1998

TABLE VII (Continuation 17)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
86		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Hydrochloride 0,6-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,09 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,6 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,9 ppm, m, 1H ; 7,6 ppm, m, 7H ; 7,81 ppm, m, 1H.
87		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,2-1,9 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,15 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,2 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,68 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,15-7,8 ppm, m, 7H.
88		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,3-0,9 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,1-1,8 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,13 ppm, s, 3H ; 2,44 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,1 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,66 ppm, d, 1H ; 7-7,4 ppm, m, 7H.
89		Br	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,6-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,81 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,65 ppm, m, 8H.

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TABLE VII (Continuation 18)

EXAMPLE	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_5	R_6	NMR SPECTRUM (SOLVENT)
90		I	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,5-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-2,0 ppm, m, 3H ; 3,32 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,80 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,2-7,7 ppm, m, 8H.
91		$-CH_3$	$-C_3H_7$			($CDCl_3$) Base 0,4-1,1 ppm, m, 7H ; 1,3-1,95 ppm, m, 3H ; 2,19 ppm, s, 3H ; 3,25 ppm, m, 2H ; 4,75 ppm, d, 1H ; 7,1-7,9 ppm, m, 8H.

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

Example 94

Gelatin capsules containing 20 mg of 4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-5-methyl-thiazole sulphate.

4-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl methyl)-N-propyl-amino]-5-methyl-thiazole sulphate	20 mg
Maize starch	15 mg
Lactose	25 mg
Talc	5 mg

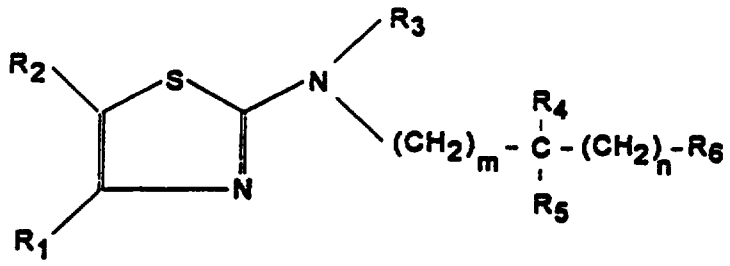
For a size 3 gelatin capsule

* C L M S *

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CLAIMS

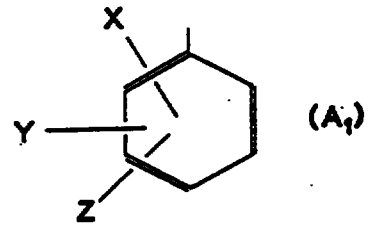
1. Compounds of formula I:



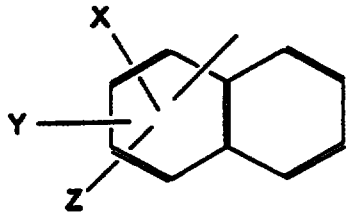
(I)

wherein

- R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1 or a radical of formula A_2:



(A_1)



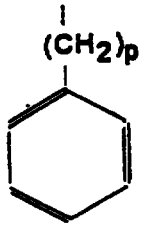
(A_2)

(wherein X, Y and Z, which may be identical or different, each denote a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkoxy radical, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a hydroxy radical, a cyano radical, a nitro radical, a trifluoromethyl radical or a C_{7-9}-aralkyl radical),

- R_2 denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a hydroxy methyl radical or a formyl radical,
- R_3 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical, a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical, a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical or a phenyl radical,
- R_4 denotes a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl radical or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl

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radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain, a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(wherein p is equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 denotes a phenyl radical, a pyridyl radical, an imidazolyl radical, a pyrrolyl radical, a thienyl radical or a furyl radical (optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, by C_{1-5}-alkoxy radicals, by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, by hydroxy radicals, by cyano radicals, by nitro radicals, by trifluoromethyl radicals, by methylthio radicals or by radicals of formula B), or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals,
- m and n, which may be identical or different, each denote 0 or 1,

the possible stereoisomers and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

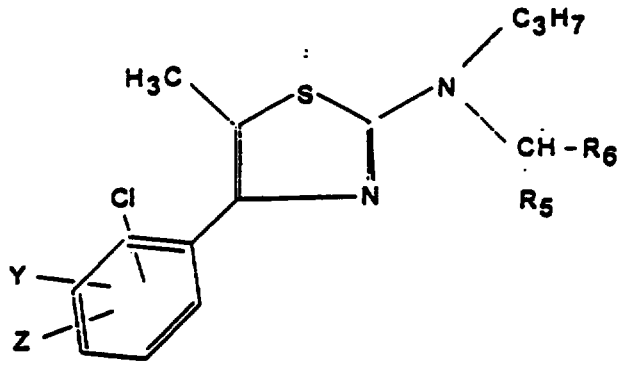
2. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein

- R_1 denotes a radical of formula A_1,
- R_2 denotes a halogen atom or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical,
- R_3 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical or a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain and
- R_4, R_6, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I according to claim 1,

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the stereoisomers thereof and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

3. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 corresponding to formula I_A:



(I_A)

wherein

- Y and Z have the same meanings as in formula I according to claim 1,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals or a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain,
- R_6 denotes a phenyl radical or a pyridyl radical (optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, C_{1-5}-alkoxy radicals or C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, hydroxy radicals, cyano radicals, nitro radicals, trifluoromethyl radicals or methylthio radicals), an imidazolyl radical optionally substituted by a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, or a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals,

the stereoisomers thereof and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

4. 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopropyl-pyrid-4-yl-methyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound according to formula I, according to claim 1, and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

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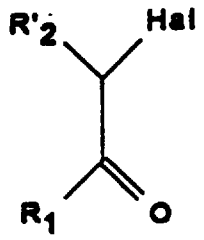
5. 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(α-cyclopropyl-benzyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound according to formula I, according to claim 1, and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

6. 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound according to formula I, according to claim 1, and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

7. 4-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(cyclopentyl-cyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound according to formula I, according to claim 1, and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

8. 4-(2-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-5-methyl-2-[N-(dicyclopropyl-methyl)-N-propylamino]thiazole, a compound according to formula I, according to claim 1, and the addition salts thereof with an inorganic or organic acid.

9. Process for preparing compounds of formula I according to claim 1, characterised in that an alpha-halogenated carbonyl derivative of formula II:



(II)

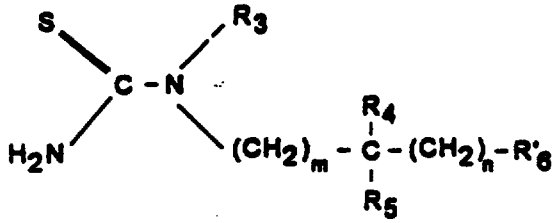
wherein

R_1 has the same meaning as in formula I according to claim 1 and R'_2 denotes a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical and Hal denotes a halogen atom, is reacted

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either

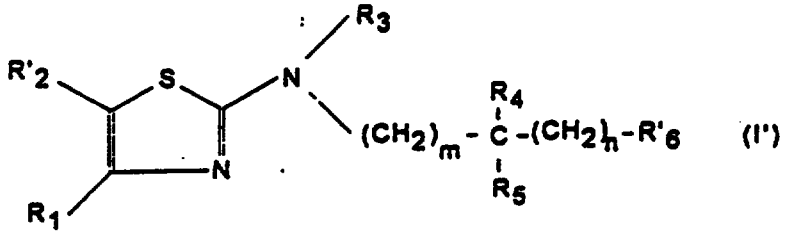
with a thiourea of formula III:



(III)

wherein R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I according to claim 1 and R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in formula I according to claim 1, except where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms wherein R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of said reactive function has been replaced by a protecting group which is resistant to hydrolysis in an alkaline medium,

in order to form a compound of formula I':



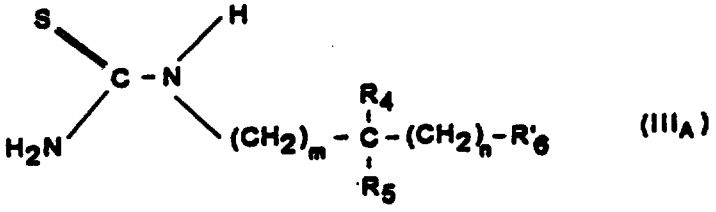
(I')

wherein

- R_1, R_3, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I according to claim 1,
- R'_2 has the meaning given for formula II and
- R'_6 has the meaning given for formula III

or

with a thiourea of formula III_A:

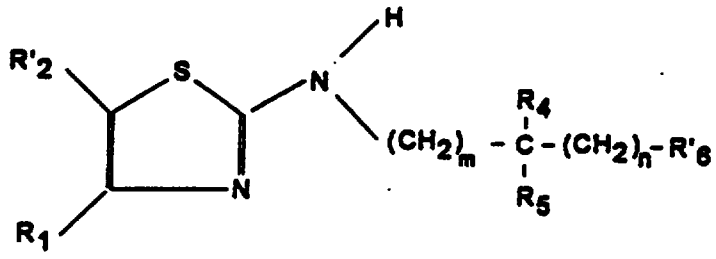


(III_A)

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wherein R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as in formula I according to claim 1 and R'_6 has the meaning given in formula III,

to form the compounds of formula IV:



(IV)

wherein R_1, R_4, R_5, m and n have the same meaning as in formula I according to claim 1, R'_2 has the meaning given for formula II and R'_6 has the meaning given for formula III,

which are reacted with a halide of formula V:

$$Hal-R_3 \qquad (V)$$

wherein Hal denotes a halogen atom and R_3 has the same meaning as in formula I according to claim 1,

to form the compound of formula I',

and then

- the compounds of formula I' wherein R'_2 denotes a hydrogen atom are reacted

* either with a halogen, to form the compounds of formula I according to claim 1 wherein R_2 denotes a halogen atom, which may then, if R_2 denotes a bromine atom, be reacted with another halogen to form the compounds of formula I wherein R_2 denotes this halogen atom,

* or with oxalyl chloride to prepare the compounds of formula I according to claim 1 wherein R_2 denotes a formyl radical, which may be subjected to reduction in order to obtain the compounds of formula I according to claim 1 wherein R_2 denotes a hydroxymethyl radical,

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or

- the compounds of formula I' wherein R'_6 denotes a radical R_6 containing functions with reactive nitrogen atoms having a protecting group are subjected to acid hydrolysis, to obtain the compounds of formula I according to claim 1 wherein R_6 denotes a radical containing a primary or secondary amine,

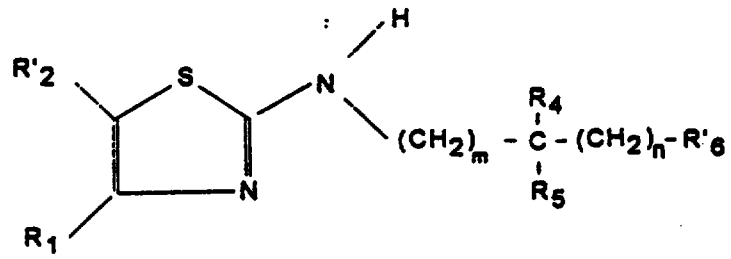
and if necessary, the compounds of formula I according to claim 1

are subsequently separated into their possible stereoisomers and/or salified with an organic or inorganic acid to form the corresponding salts.

10. Use of the compounds of formula I according to any one of claims 1 to 8 for the preparation of a drug which can be used in the treatment of diseases requiring modification of the action of corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF).

11. Pharmaceutical composition containing as active principle a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8 in the form of a base or in the form of a salt with a pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid, in conjunction or admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic inert excipient.

12. Compounds of formula IV:

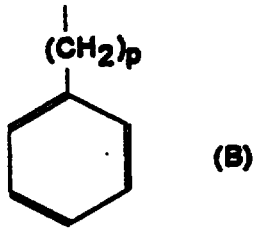


(IV)

wherein

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- R_1, R_4, m and n have the same meanings as in formula I according to claim 1,
- R'_2 denotes a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical,
- R_5 denotes a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical, a C_{3-8}-cycloalkyl radical optionally substituted by C_{1-5}-alkyl radicals, a C_{4-8}-cycloalkylalkyl radical having a straight or branched chain, a C_{2-6}-alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(wherein p is equal to 1, 2 or 3)

and

- R'_6 has the meaning given for R_6 in formula I according to claim 1, except where R_6 contains functions with reactive nitrogen atoms wherein R'_6 then denotes the radical corresponding to R_6 in which a hydrogen of said reactive function has been replaced by a protecting group resistant to hydrolysis in an alkaline medium.

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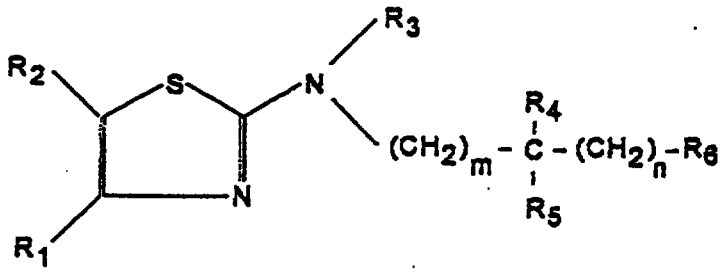
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ABSTRACT

BRANCHED ALKYLAMINO DERIVATIVES OF THIAZOLE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING THEM AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

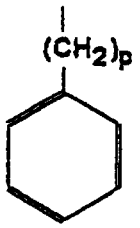
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The invention relates to the derivatives of formula I:



(I)

in which R_1 represents a phenyl or naphthyl radical (optionally substituted), R_2 represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or an alkyl, hydroxymethyl or formyl radical, R_3 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl or phenyl radical, R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, R_5 represents an alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or alkenyl radical or a radical of formula B:



(B)

(p = 0, 1, 2 or 3),

- R_6 represents a phenyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolyl,

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thienyl or furyl radical, optionally substituted, or a cycloalkyl radical,
- m and n, which may be identical or different, each represent 0 or 1,
their possible stereoisomers and their addition salts.

Medicinal products.
Figure: None