

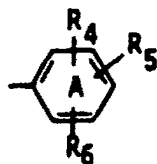
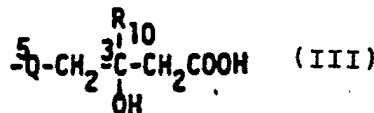
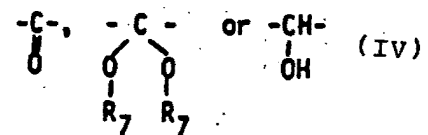
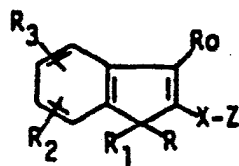


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## (54) Title: INDENE ANALOGS OF MEVALONOLACTONE AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF



## (57) Abstract

Compounds of formula (I), wherein R is hydrogen or primary or secondary C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, R<sub>1</sub> is primary or secondary C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or R and R<sub>1</sub> together are (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (Z)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>- wherein m is 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, Ro is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl or ring A (II) each or R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy (except t-butoxy), trifluoromethyl, fluoro, chloro, phenoxy or benzyloxy, each of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, fluoro, chloro, phenoxy or benzyloxy, R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkoxy, fluoro or chloro, with the proviso that there may only be one each of trifluoromethyl, phenoxy or benzyloxy on each of the phenyl and indene rings X is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>- wherein n is 1, 2 or 3 and both q's are 0 or one is 0 and the other is 1, and Z is (III) wherein Q is (IV) wherein each R<sub>7</sub> is the same primary or secondary C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or together they represent -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-, R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, with the proviso that Q may be other than (V) only when X is -CH=CH- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH- and/or R<sub>10</sub> is C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl in free acid form, or in the form of an ester or -lactone thereof or in salt form as appropriate, which

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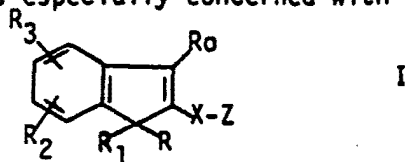
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INDENE ANALOGS OF MEVALONOLACTONE AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF

The invention concerns indene analogs of mevalonolactone and derivatives thereof, processes for their production, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use as pharmaceuticals in particular as hypolipoproteinemic and anti-atherosclerotic agents.

The invention is especially concerned with compounds of formula I.

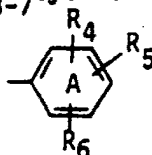


wherein R is hydrogen or primary or secondary C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,

R<sub>1</sub> is primary or secondary C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or

R and R<sub>1</sub> together are (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (Z)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-  
wherein m is 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6,

R<sub>0</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl or ring A



each of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy (except t-butoxy), trifluoromethyl, fluoro, chloro, phenoxy or benzyloxy,

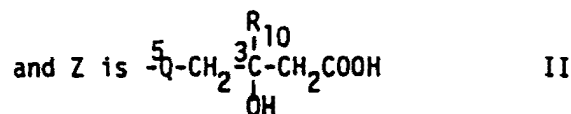
each of R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, fluoro, chloro, phenoxy or benzyloxy,

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-2</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-2</sub>alkoxy, fluoro or chloro,

with the proviso that there may only be one each of trifluoromethyl, phenoxy or benzyloxy on each of the phenyl and indene rings

X is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-

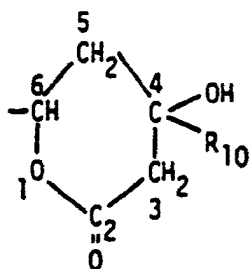
wherein n is 1, 2 or 3 and both q's are 0 or one is 0 and the other is 1,



wherein Q is 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$$
, 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{R}_7 \quad \text{R}_7 \end{array}$$
 or 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$$



-3-



I Ib

and references to "lactone" hereinafter refer to  $\delta$ -lactones.

Salts of the compounds of the invention, e.g. of the compounds of formula I, include in particular their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Such pharmaceutically acceptable salts include e.g. alkali metal salts such as the sodium and potassium salts and salts with ammonium.

References to compounds of formula I, II, I Ia, I Ib and I Ic and sub-species thereof are intended to cover all forms unless otherwise stated.

Depending on the nature of  $R_1$  and R the compounds of formula I may be divided into two main groups, namely, those wherein R is hydrogen or primary or secondary  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl (Group IA) and those wherein  $R_1$  and R together represent  $-(CH_2)_m-$  or  $(Z)-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$  (Group IB). These groups may be further divided depending on the nature of Z, namely when Q is  $\begin{matrix} -CH- \\ | \\ OH \end{matrix}$  and the Z is in other than lactone form (sub-group "a"); when Z is a group of formula I Ib (sub-group "b"); and when Q is  $\begin{matrix} -C- \\ || \\ O \end{matrix}$  or  $\begin{matrix} -C- \\ / \quad \backslash \\ O \quad O \\ R_7 \quad R_7 \end{matrix}$  and Z is in other than lactone form (sub-group "c").

The resulting six groups are designated as IAa, IAb, IAc, IBa, IBb, IBc.

As is self-evident to those in the art, each compound of Groups IAa, IAb, IBa and IBb (and every subscope and species thereof) has two centres of asymmetry (the two carbon atoms bearing the hydroxy groups in the group of formula I Ia and the carbon atom bearing the hydroxy group and the carbon atom having the free valence in the group of formula I Ib and, therefore, there are four stereoisomeric forms (enantiomers) of each compound (two racemates or pairs of diastereoisomers), provided that R and  $R_1$  are identical or taken together are  $-(CH_2)_m-$  or  $(Z)-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$  and that  $R_{11}$  does not contain any centre of asymmetry. The four stereoisomers may be designated as the R,R, R,S, S,R and S,S enantiomers, all four stereoisomers being within the scope of this invention. When R and  $R_1$  are different and/or  $R_{11}$  contains one or more centres of asymmetry, there are eight or more stereoisomers.

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