## United States Patent [19]

Zaugg et al.

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[45]

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[54]	·2,8-DISUBTITUTED-10-HYDROXY-5,5- DIMETHYL-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-5H- [1]BENZOPYRANO[4,3-c]PYRIDINE	
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. ,		III.
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[51]	Int. Cl.2	C07D 491/04
[52]	U.S. Cl	546/89; 424/256
[58]	Field of Sea	arch 260/295 T
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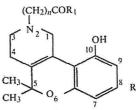
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[57]		ABSTRACT
A compour	nd of the	formula
14	(C	(H2),,COR1



wherein n is 1 or 2; R is C3-C20 alkyl or arylalkyl; R1 is OH, loweralkoxy or NR2R3 where R2 and R3 each are H, lower-alkyl or aryl.

The compounds of this invention are useful as tranquilizers, analgesics, and sedative-hypnotics.

3 Claims, No Drawings

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#### 2,8-DISUBTITUTED-10-HYDROXY-5,5-DIMETH-YL-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-5H-[1]BEN-ZOPYRANO[4,3-C]PYRIDINE

This is a division, of application Ser. No. 760,886 filed Jan. 21, 1977, now abandoned.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to Benzopyrans and 10 more particularly to 2,8-disubstituted-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridines which are useful as tranquilizers, analgesics, and sedative-hypnotics.

The compounds may be prepared by alkylation of 15 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-substituted-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with haloacetamides, halopropionamides and alkyl haloacetates with an acid acceptor such as triethylamine in dimethylformide.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to Benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamides which are useful as tranquilizers, 25 analgesics and sedative-hypnotics. The compounds of this invention are represented by the formula

n is 1 or 2;

R is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> straight or branched alkyl or arylalkyl; and R<sub>1</sub> is OH or loweralkoxy or NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub> where R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> each are H, lower alkyl, or aryl.

The term "C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl" as used herein refers to both straight and branched chain alkyl radicals, including, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, 3-methyl-2-octyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, 2-tetradecyl, 2-eicosanyl, and the like.

The term "arylalkyl" refers to the straight or branched alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms where one of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group is substituted by phenyl or a substituted phenyl.

"Loweralkoxy", as used herein, refers to methoxy, 50 ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy and the like.

The term "loweralkyl", as used herein, refers to C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> straight or branched chain alkyl groups including methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, neo-pentyl, n-hexyl and the like.

pentyl]-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine; or Compound (I-c): 10-hydroxy-8-isopropyl-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine. The starting materials, i.e., compounds, are represented by the for-

The term "aryl" refers to phenyl or a substituted phenyl.

The compounds of this invention exhibit activity as analgesics, tranquilizers, and sedative-hypnotics. The 60 activity of analgesia is obtained in dosages from 20 to 40 mg/kg. of body weight orally and from 10 to 20 mg/kg. body-weight interperitoneally (i.p.). The analgesic activity was first established using the rat tail flick method of Harris, et al., J.P.E.T. 169, 17 (1969) and the hot plate 65 analgesia test, and confirmed in the mouse writhing test.

The compounds exhibit mild tranquilizing activity in mice at dosages of from 5 to 40 mg/kg. intraperitoneally

and in dogs at dosages of from 1 to 5 mg/kg. orally. If tranquilization is desired during the day, lower dosages are administered. If the higher dosages are administered, the compounds are useful as sedative-hypnotics and can be employed to induce sleep.

The present compounds may generally be prepared as illustrated by Scheme I: Scheme I

where n and R<sub>1</sub> are as defined above and R is

According to the process illustrated in Scheme I, the present compounds can be prepared by the alkylation of 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-substituted-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with an haloacetamide, halopropionamide, or alkyl haloacetate in the presence of an acid acceptor such as triethylamine in dimethylformide (DMF) at room temperature.

The starting material (Compound I) may be Compound (I-a): 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethyl-heptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine; Compound (I-b): δ-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine; or Compound (I-c): 10-hydroxy-8-isopropyl-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine. The starting materials, i.e., compounds, are represented by the formula:

wherein: Compound I-a:

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$$R = -CHCH-n-C_5H_{11}; \\ CH_3$$

and Compound I-b:

$$R = CH(CH_2)_3 - CH_3$$

and Compound I-c: R=CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

The compounds that may be produced according to the present invention include:

IV. 10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)- 20 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

V. 10-Hydroxy-N,5,5-trimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

VI. 8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-N,5,5-trimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

VII. 10-Hydroxy-N,N,5,5-tetramethyl-8-(1,2-dimethyl-heptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

VIII. 8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy- 35 m.p. 165°-168°.
N,N,5,5-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide. 9.24; N, 6.76. Fe

IX. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

X. 10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-(β-propionamide).

XI. 8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-N,N,5,5-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-(β-propionamide).

XII. Ethyl 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethyl-heptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetate.

XIII. 10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)- 55 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetic acid.

XIV. 10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-60 c]pyridine-2-acetamide.

XV. 10-Hydroxy-N,5,5-trimethyl-8-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-

The following examples further illustrate the present invention.

#### EXAMPLE 1

10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2acetamide (IV)

A solution of 1.03 g (0.011 mole) of 2-chloroacetamide in 8 ml of dimethylformamide was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 3.57 g (0.01 mole) of 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,425 tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine in 12 ml of dimethylformamide and 1.11 g (0.011 mole) of triethylamine. After stirring for 17 hours, the mixture was diluted with 20 ml. of water and extracted with ether. The combined ether extracts were washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from acetonitrile, 35 m.p. 165°-168°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 72.42; H, 9.24; N, 6.76. Found: C, 72.29; H, 9.51; N, 6.84.

#### **EXAMPLE 2**

10-Hydroxy-N,5,5-trimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (V)

The above titled product was prepared by reacting Compound Ia with 2-chloro-N-methylacetamide according to the method of Example 1. The product was purified by chromatography on a 60–100 mesh Florisil activated magnesium silicate column and graded methanol-chloroform mixtures and recrystallized from acetonitrile; m.p. 131°-134°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 72.86; H, 9.41; N, 6.54. Found: C, 73.12; H, 9.73; N, 6.61.

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#### **EXAMPLE 3**

8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-N,5,5-trimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (VI)

The above titled compound was prepared by reacting 8-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N-methylacetamide as in Example 1. The 20 product was purified by chromatography on a 60-100 mesh Florisil column using graded methanol-chloroform mixtures for development and elution.

Analysis Calculated for  $C_{28}H_{35}FN_2O_3$ : C, 72.07; H, 7.56; N, 6.01. Found: C, 71.82; H, 7.69; N, 5.84.

#### **EXAMPLE 4**

10-Hydroxy-N,N,5,5-tetramethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (VII)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N,N-dimethylacetamide according to the 45 method of Example 2; m.p. 122°-124°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 73.26; H, 9.57; N, 6.33. Found: C, 73.16; H, 9.75; N, 6.32.

#### EXAMPLE 5

8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-N,N,5,5-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (VIII)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 65 8-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N,N-dimethylacetamide according to the method of Example 3.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>37</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 72.47; H, 7.76; N, 58.3. Found: C, 72.64; H, 7.94; N, 5.55.

#### **EXAMPLE 6**

N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]ben-zopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (IX)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N-(4-chlorophenyl)acetamide according to the method of Example 1; m.p. 159°-160°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>41</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 70.90; H,

#### **EXAMPLE 7**

7.87; N, 5.34. Found: C, 70.90; H, 8.03; N, 5.26.

10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-(β-propionamide) (X)

The above titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 3-chloropropionamide according to the method of Example 2; m.p. 178°–180°.

Analysis Calculated for  $C_{26}H_{40}N_2O_3$ : C, 72.86; H, 9.41; N, 6.53. Found: C, 72.72; H, 9.58; N, 6.43.

#### **EXAMPLE 8**

8-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-N,N-55 5,5-tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-(β-propionamide) (XI)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 8-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-pentyl]-10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine

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with 3-chloro-N,N-dimethylpropionamide according to the method of Example 2, m.p. 129°-131°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>39</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 72.84; H, 7.95; N, 5.67. Found: C, 72.80; H, 8.05; N, 5.58.

#### **EXAMPLE 9**

Ethyl

10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetate (XII)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with ethyl bromoacetate according to the method of Example 1. The product was purified by chromatography on a 60-100 mesh Florisil and graded ethanol-chloroform mixtures.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>41</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>: C, 73.10; H, 9.32; N, 3.16. Found: C, 72.69; H, 9.51; N, 3.02.

#### **EXAMPLE 10**

10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetic acid (XIII)

The above-titled compound was obtained by hydrolyzing the product of Example 9 with dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide in methanol; m.p. 192°-195°; after recrystallization from ethanol.

#### EXAMPLE 11

10-Hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (XIV)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-8-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-

1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N-phenylacetamide according to the method of Example 1; m.p. 125°-127°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 75.88; H, 8.63; N, 5.71. Found: C, 76.43; H, 8.88; N, 5.67.

#### **EXAMPLE 12**

10-Hydroxy-N-5,5-trimethyl-8-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tet-rahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine-2-acetamide (XV)

The above-titled compound was prepared by reacting 10-hydroxy-8-isopropyl-5,5-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5H-[1]benzopyrano[4,3-c]pyridine with 2-chloro-N-methylacetamide according to the method of Example 1; m.p. 178°-190°.

Analysis Calculated for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 69.74; H, ;b **8.19**; N, 8.13. Found: C, 69.65; H, 8.30; N, 7.80.

#### **EXAMPLE 13**

#### Pharmacological Tests

There were different tests carried out with the present compounds to determine their analgesic and tranquilizing activity. The results for each of the tests are set forth below.

#### TEST I

#### Rat Desoxyn Antagonism

In this test, the antagonism or potentiation of methamphetamine-induced hyperactivity in rats was evaluated in motor activity chambers equipped with photocells (Lehigh Valley, Model #1497). Groups of rats
were premedicated with the test compound and then
administered methamphetamine (1 mg./kg., i.p.). One
trat was placed in each chamber and three rats were used
per test dose. Effect was recorded as percent change, in
counts from the photocells compared to methamphetamine-treated controls. In the test results listed in the
table below, a plus (+) sign indicates "potentiation",
and a minus (-) sign indicates "antagonism". The
larger the number, the greater the "potentiation" or the
"antagonism".

	Antagonism Effect of Compour	nds
Compound	Oral Dose, mg./kg.	% Change
IV	20	67
	80	64
V	20	-73
	80	-73
VI	20	-63
	80	-74
VII	20	+36
	80	-26
VIII	20	- 34
	80	<b>-55</b>
IX	20	+43
	80	+38
X	20	-18
	80	-13
XI	20	+20
	- 80	+11

-continued

Antagonism Effect of Compounds			
Compound	Oral Dose, mg./kg.	% Change	
XII	20	-54	
	80	-81	
XIV	20	-16	
	80	+9	

# TEST II Mouse Writhing Test

In this test, groups of five female mice weighing 18-25 grams were administered the test compound or placebo. In this series of compounds, oral pretreatment was normally one hour. The mice were then injected I.P. with 0.4 ml. of 0.5% acetic acid (v/v). Five minutes after the initial injection for the group, the number of writhes were counted for a twenty minute period. Analgetic activity was expressed as either the percent difference (inhibition) between the number of writhes of the test group and a control vehicle group. The results are listed in the table below. The percentage results indicate a blockade or lessening of writhing.

	Effect of Compounds In th Acetic Acid Writhing		<b>—</b> 30
Compound	Dose, mg./kg.	% Less Writhes	_
IV	10	6	35

-continued

_	Effect of Compounds In the Mouse Acetic Acid Writhing Test		
Compound	Dose, mg./kg.	% Less Writhes	
	40	82	
V	10	66	
VI	10	71	
VII	10	19	
	40	86	
VIII	10	23	
IX	10	0	
X	.10	0	
XI	10	6	
XIV	10	12	
XII	10	35	
XV	10	31	

We claim:

1. A compound of the formula

wherein n is 1 or 2; R is  $C_3$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl or arylalkyl; and  $R_1$  is OH or loweralkoxy.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein n=1, R is 1,2-dimethylheptyl and  $R_1$  is  $OC_2H_5$ .

3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein n=1, R is 1,2-dimethylheptyl and  $R_1$  is OH.

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