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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Scilimati et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0181970 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 16, 2009**(54) **FUNCTIONALIZED DIARYLISOXAZOLES
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ARLINGTON, VA 22203 (US)**(21) Appl. No.: **12/007,571**(22) Filed: **Jan. 11, 2008****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.****A61K 31/5377** (2006.01)**C07D 261/04** (2006.01)**A61K 31/42** (2006.01)**A61P 9/10** (2006.01)**A61P 35/00** (2006.01)**C07D 419/12** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl. 514/236.8; 548/243; 514/380;
544/137**

(57)

ABSTRACT

The present invention refers to isoxazole derivatives, in particular diarylisoxazole derivatives inhibitors of cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), to their pharmaceutical compositions, the process for their preparation and their use for the chemoprevention and treatment of inflammatory syndromes and in the prevention and treatment of carcinomas, in particular intestinal, ovarian and cutaneous carcinomas, in the treatment of pain syndromes, in particular after surgery, and in the cardiovascular field as antithrombotics/vasoprotectives/cardioprotectives.

FUNCTIONALIZED DIARYLISOXAZOLES INHIBITORS OF CYCLOOXYGENASE

STATE OF THE ART

[0001] The term “non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs” (NSAID) refers to a class of drugs known for a long time that is able to reduce inflammation, pain and fever. The term “non-steroidal” distinguishes these drugs from corticosteroids with an anti-inflammatory activity, which are agents with a more marked anti-inflammatory action, but which present significant and important side effects. The most known and used drugs belonging to the class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) are for example acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) (Aspirin®) and the corresponding salicylates, ibuprofen, naproxen and indomethacin.

[0002] In particular, the properties of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) as an anti-inflammatory agent have been known for a long time, but in the last decades the efficacy of low doses (75-150 mg/day) of acetylsalicylic acid as an antithrombotic has been demonstrated. Recent experimental evidence bear out the hypothesis that the cardioprotection of low doses of acetylsalicylic acid is the result of an almost complete and persistent suppression of the biosynthesis of platelet thromboxane (TX)_{A2}, due to the irreversible inhibition of the activity of cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1). This complete and persistent inhibition is necessary as it has been demonstrated that even small concentrations of (TX)_{A2} are able to provoke platelet activation.

[0003] A meta-analysis of more than 50 clinical studies of secondary prevention carried out on various groups of patients, the Antiplatelets Trialist's Collaboration, shows that aspirin can prevent vascular death by about 15-20%, and non fatal vascular events by about 25-30%. Possible causes involved in aspirin's failure to prevent a larger number of events may be the participation of extra-platelet mechanisms in occlusive vascular events and/or the contribution of platelet agonists such as ADP and isoprostanes, mechanisms that are not influenced by treatment with acetylsalicylic acid. Moreover, heterogeneity in the suppression of the activity of platelet COX-1—seen in patients with cardiovascular diseases—could be involved in the small or moderate reduction of risk. Recent data suggest that, in some subjects, a reduced efficacy of acetylsalicylic acid in inhibiting the synthesis of (TX)_{A2} in vivo, is associated with a higher risk of myocardial infarction or of death in patients with cardiovascular diseases. Many mechanisms may participate in this incomplete inhibition of platelet COX-1 by acetylsalicylic acid.

[0004] It is therefore clearly important to make available new cyclooxygenase-inhibiting compounds, which exert a “protective” action on the cardiovascular system similar to that of acetylsalicylic acid and which may be used, for example, in ASA-resistant patients.

[0005] Moreover, it has been shown that COX-1 plays a significant role in the development of cancer pathologies, in particular in the development of intestinal polyposes and in the onset of cutaneous and ovarian carcinomas. In parallel, it has also been seen that COX-1 plays an important role in the onset, for example after surgery, of states of pain of medium and strong entity. It is therefore important to select and identify new powerful and selective inhibitors of COX-1.

AIMS OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The aim of the present invention is to make available a class of compounds that inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX), in

particular diarylisoxazole derivatives, with pharmacological activity in the treatment of inflammatory syndromes and in the treatment of pain syndromes, which are also efficacious in modulating platelet aggregation and therefore possess anti-thrombotic/vasoprotective/cardioprotective activity.

[0007] Another aim of the present invention is to make available a class of compounds that inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular diarylisoxazole derivatives, which can be used advantageously as chemotherapy agents and in the prevention of diseases affecting the cardiovascular apparatus, both in patients at risk and in healthy people.

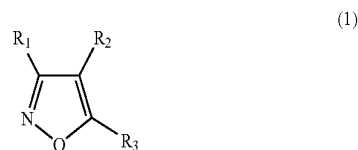
[0008] Another aim of the present invention is to make available a process for preparing a class of compounds that inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular diarylisoxazole derivatives, which is simple, which consists of a limited number of steps and can be applied from the industrial point of view.

[0009] A further aim of the present invention is to make available a pharmaceutical composition that comprises at least one inhibitor of cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular a diarylisoxazole derivative, which can be effectively used in chemoprevention, in the treatment of inflammatory syndromes, in the prevention and treatment of carcinomas, in particular intestinal, ovarian and cutaneous carcinomas, in the treatment of pain syndromes, in particular after surgery, and which may be further used for the prevention of damage to the cardiovascular apparatus.

[0010] The aim of the invention is also to make available a class of compounds that inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular diarylisoxazole derivatives, that show high half-life, low renal toxicity, high analgesic, anti-inflammatory and chemopreventive activity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] These and other aims and respective advantages that will be better explained by the following description are achieved by compounds that inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular diarylisoxazole derivatives, having the following general formula (1):



[0012] where:

[0013] R₁=aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, saturated or unsaturated carbocycle or heterocycle

[0014] R₂=aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, (CH₂)_nG;

[0015] R₃=(CH₂)_nG, aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, CF₃, (COO(CH₂)₃(NOC₄H₈), COO (CH₂)₃Br);

[0016] n=0-5

[0017] G=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, YR^I, Halogen, COR^{II}, ONO₂, morpholine, other NO-donor groups

[0018] Y=O, NH, S;

[0019] R^I=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, COR^{III};

[0020] R^{III}=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl

[0021] R^{II}=C₁-C₅ alkyl, YR^{IV}

[0022] R^{IV}=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, (CH₂)_nZ;

[0023] Z=Halogen, ONO_2 , morpholine, other NO-donor groups,

[0024] R_1 , R_2 and R_3 may be independently equal or different to one another.

[0025] Preferably, R_3 is a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkyl chain; a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkenyl chain; a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkynyl chain and R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, R^I , R^{II} , R^{III} and R^{IV} are independently equal or different to one another and are chosen as a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkyl chain; a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkenyl chain; a linear, branched, substituted, not substituted C_1 - C_5 alkynyl chain C_1 - C_5 and R^{II} may also be chosen between H, OH.

[0026] R_1 and R_2 are aryl, substituted aryl (where the term "aryl" also includes heterocyclic compounds derived from arenes by substitution of one or more groups ($-\text{C}=\text{}$) and/or ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$) with trivalent or divalent heteroatoms in order to maintain the electronic system characteristic of aromatic systems), with R_1 and R_2 independently equal or different to one another.

[0027] Or R_1 is a saturated or unsaturated, substituted and not substituted carbocycle or heterocycle.

[0028] In particular, R_3 is chosen among: CH_3 , CH_3CH_2 , CF_3 , COOH , COOCH_3 , $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3(\text{NOC}_4\text{H}_8)$ [by (NOC_4H_8) we mean the morpholine group], $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Br}$, $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{ONO}_2$, CH_2OH , $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCH}_3$.

[0029] Always according to the invention, R_1 and R_2 are advantageously chosen among: phenyl, 5-bromo-2-furyl, 5-chloro-2-furyl, 5-methyl-2-furyl, chlorophenyl, fluorophenyl and tetrahydrofuryl.

[0030] Diarylisoxazole derivatives, with general formula (1) according to the present invention, may be advantageously prepared by a reaction of cycloaddition of aryl nitrile oxides with ketone or alkyne enolates, for example as described in:

[0031] Quilico, A.; Speroni, G. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* 1946, 76, 148. Quilico, A.; Simonetta, M. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* 1946, 76, 200. Quilico, A.; Stagno D'Alcontres, G. *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* 1949, 79, 654. Bast, K.; Christl, M.; Huisgen, R.; Mack, W.; Sustmann, R. *Chem. Ber.* 1973, 106, 3258. Christl, M.; Huisgen, R.; Sustmann, R. *Chem. Ber.* 1973, 106, 3275. Huisgen, R.; Christl, M. *Chem. Ber.* 1973, 106, 3291. Huisgen, R. *J. Org. Chem.* 1976, 41, 403. Grundmann, C.; Kite, G. F. *Synthesis* 1973, 156. Caramella, P.; Grunanger, P. In *1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Chemistry*; Padwa, A, Ed.; Wiley Interscience: New York, 1984; Vol. I, p 291.

[0032] In general terms, they are advantageously prepared by reaction between aryl nitrile oxides and free enolate ions (in turn obtained by a metallation reaction of various ketones with LDA or NaH in suitable conditions), followed where necessary by a dehydration/aromatisation reaction and possibly by further derivatisation/modification reactions of the derivatives thus obtained, for example as described in:

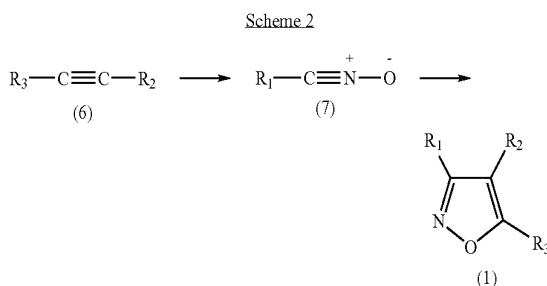
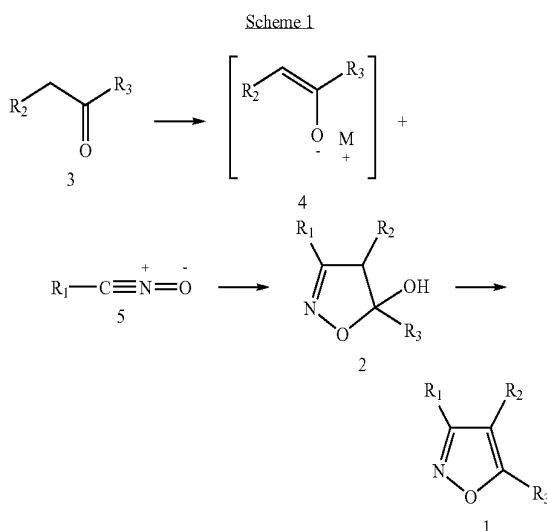
[0033] Di Nunno, L.; Scilimati, A.; Vitale, P. Regioselective synthesis and side-chain metallation and elaboration of 3-aryl-5-alkylisoxazoles. *Tetrahedron* 2002, 58, 2659-2665. Di Nunno, L.; Scilimati, A. Synthesis of 3-aryl-4,5-dihydro-5-hydroxy-1,2-oxazoles by reaction of substituted benzoni-trile oxides with the enolate ion of acetaldehyde. *Tetrahedron* 1987, 43, 2181-2189.

[0034] Di Nunno, L.; Vitale, P.; Scilimati, A.; Tacconelli, S.; Patrignani, P. Novel synthesis of 3,4-diarylisoxazole ana-

logues of valdecoxib: reversal COX-2 selectivity by sulfonamide group removal. *J Med Chem.* 2004, 47, 4881-4890.

[0035] Isoxazole derivatives and their use as cyclooxygenase inhibitors" Patrignani, P.; Tacconelli, S.; Porreca, E.; Stuppia, L. PCT Int. 2005, WO2005068442. University of Bari, University of Chieti. Di Nunno, L.; Vitale, P.; Patrignani, P.; Tacconelli, S. Italian Patent Application M12004A000019, 2004.

[0036] A synthesis scheme for 3,4-diarylisoxazoles with general formula (1) is indicated in Scheme 1 below:

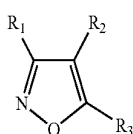


[0037] With reference to Scheme 1 above, the desired enolate (4) is prepared starting from the corresponding ketone (3) in the presence of LDA or NaH at the temperature of 0°C . Next, the enolate is reacted with various aryl nitrile oxides (5) to give 5-hydroxy-2-isoxazole compounds (2), where the substituents are defined as indicated above for the same substituents in the compounds with formula (1). These compounds are obtained with good yields and with good diastereoisomeric ratios. In turn, 5-hydroxy-isoxazole compounds (2) according to the invention are then converted into the corresponding isoxazole compounds (1) in basic or acid conditions.

[0038] Always according to the present invention, for example the compounds with general formula (1), obtained according to the scheme indicated above, may be advantageously further derivatised/modified or they may also be further subjected to different derivatisation reactions of the substituents R_1 , R_2 and R_3 which replace the isoxazole ring.

[0039] Always according to the present invention, on the basis of a synthesis scheme similar to scheme 2 indicated above (in which the enolate is replaced by an alkyne and the product obtained from the cycloaddition reaction is already the final diarylisoxazole), it is possible to prepare diarylisoxazole derivatives differently substituted on the isoxazole ring, for example derivatives where the substituent group R_3 is in position 4 instead of 5 and the group R_1 and/or R_2 alternatively in the place of R_3 in position 5 instead of position 3 and/or 4.

[0040] Always according to the present invention, it has been seen that compounds having the following general formula (1):



where the substituents are defined as above, are advantageously used as chemotherapeutic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, analgesics and as drugs suitable for the prevention of cardiovascular diseases (antithrombotics/vasoprotectives/cardioprotectives) and in particular as alternative drugs to acetylsalicylic acid, especially in the treatment of patients who show resistance to acetylsalicylic acid.

[0041] In particular, with reference to the compounds with general formula (1),

[0042] R_3 is chosen as CH_3 , CH_3CH_2 , CF_3 , COOH , COOCH_3 , $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3(\text{NOC}_4\text{H}_8)$ [by (NOC_4H_8) we mean the morpholine group], $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Br}$, $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{ONO}_2$, CH_2OH , $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCH}_3$.

[0043] R_1 is chosen among the following substituents:

[0044] (a) phenyl

[0045] (b) 3-chlorophenyl

[0046] (c) 5-halogen-2-furyl

[0047] (d) 5-alkyl-2-furyl

[0048] (e) tetrahydrofuranlyl;

[0049] R_2 is chosen as phenyl, 2- or 4-fluorophenyl.

[0050] According to a preferential aspect, R_3 is chosen as CH_3 , CH_3CH_2 , CF_3 , COOH , COOCH_3 , $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3(\text{NOC}_4\text{H}_8)$ [by (NOC_4H_8) we mean the morpholine group], $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Br}$, $\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{ONO}_2$, CH_2OH , $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCH}_3$; R_1 is chosen among the following substituents:

[0051] (a) phenyl

[0052] (b) 2-chlorophenyl

[0053] (c) 3-chlorophenyl

[0054] (d) 5-bromo-2-furyl

[0055] (e) 5-chloro-2-furyl

[0056] (f) 5-methyl-2-furyl

[0057] (g) tetrahydrofuranlyl;

[0058] R_2 is chosen as phenyl, 2- or 4-fluorophenyl.

[0059] Always according to the present invention, the preferred compounds with general formula (1) are the following:

[0060] compound P10 where: R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as (a) phenyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

[0061] compound P9 where: R_3 is chosen as ethyl (CH_3CH_2), R_1 is chosen as (a) phenyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

[0062] compound P6 where: R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as (c) 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl.

[0063] The derivatives according to the present invention, with general formula (1), have shown an interesting activity as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase (COX), in particular of cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), and therefore an activity as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), but they have also surprisingly shown a significant antithrombotic/vasoprotective/cardioprotective activity, which allows their use as drugs suitable for the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and in particular as alternative drugs to acetylsalicylic acid, especially in the treatment of patients who show resistance to acetylsalicylic acid. Patients who require preventive treatment for the "protection" of the cardiovascular system can therefore be advantageously treated with the compounds according to the invention, as an alternative to treatment with acetylsalicylic acid, especially when they show resistance to the same which prevents, or strongly limits, its cardioprotective action.

[0064] Moreover, according to the invention, the compounds with general formula (1) may possibly be administered in association with drugs that inhibit the proton pump or may be variously functionalised to reduce or avoid the onset of any harmful side effects on the gastrointestinal apparatus.

[0065] The compounds according to the invention have also shown a reduced renal toxicity, a high analgesic, anti-inflammatory and chemopreventive activity, and are thus advantageously used as drugs protecting the cardiovascular apparatus and in the prevention of the onset of cardiovascular pathologies such as thrombosis and atherosclerosis.

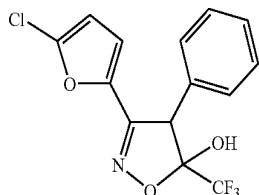
[0066] As a non-limiting example of the present invention, below are given some examples of the preparation of the compounds according to the invention.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 3-aryl-5-hydroxy-5-alkyl-4-aryl-2-isoxazolines with General Formula (2) by Reaction of Enolate Ions of 3-aryl-2-propanones and Aryl Nitrile Oxides

[0067] A solution of the appropriate 3-aryl-2-propanone (4.5 mmol) in THF (20 ml) is slowly added to a suspension of 95% NaH w/w (7.2 mmol) in THF (45 ml) kept stirring at 0°C . and in an atmosphere of N_2 . The reaction mixture is kept stirring for 1 hour at 0°C . before adding aryl nitrile oxide (4.5 mmol) solubilised in THF (35 ml). The reaction mixture is then brought to ambient temperature and the reaction is blocked after 12 h by adding a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl . The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent distilled in a vacuum. The residue, composed of 3-aryl-5-hydroxy-5-alkyl-4-aryl-2-isoxazolines with general formula (2) and diarylisoxazoles with general formula (1), subjected to silica gel column chromatography gives (2) with a yield of 56-71% and (1) with a yield of 30-40%. The 3-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole (example 8) and 3-(2-chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole (example 9) were obtained, respectively, with a yield of 69 and 78%, by dehydration/aromatisation in situ of the corresponding 3-aryl-5-hydroxy-5-alkyl-4-aryl-2-isoxazolines.

EXAMPLE 1

[0068]

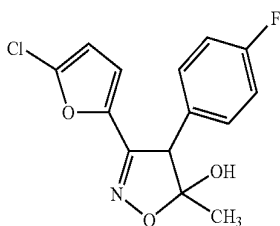


3-(Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-isoxazoline

[0069] Reagents: 1,1,1-Trifluoro-3-phenyl-2-propanone and 2-(5-chlorofuryl)carbonitrile oxide. The product (71% yield) is isolated by chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=15:1 until elution of the impurity with larger R_f and then 10:1). FT-IR (neat): 3600-3150, 3037, 2924, 2852, 1616, 1494, 1457, 1324, 1244, 1174, 1086, 1041, 1018, 946, 857, 790, 701 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.45-7.43 (m, 3H, aromatic protons, cis diastereoisomer); 7.34-7.32 (m, 3H, aromatic protons, trans diastereoisomer); 7.27-7.24 (m, 4H, two aromatic protons for each diastereoisomer); 6.44 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.23 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 6.16 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.13 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 4.92 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the cis diastereoisomer); 4.79 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the trans diastereoisomer); 3.42-3.30 (bs, 2H, OH: exchange with D_2O ; one proton for each diastereoisomer). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 150.5, 142.6, 140.4, 129.9, 129.7, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 129.1, 122.3 (q, $J=287.0$ Hz), 116.8, 116.6, 108.9, 108.8, 103.9 (q, $J=33.5$ Hz), 63.1, 57.7. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 333 [$(\text{M}^+ + 2)$, 34], 332 [$(\text{M}^+ + 1)$, 16], 331 ($\text{M}^+ + 92$), 216 (16), 188 (29), 182 (13), 155 (18), 154 (100), 139 (14), 127 (17), 102 (13), 91 (13), 89 (16), 77 (11), 63 (9), 51 (5). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClF}_3\text{NO}_2$: C, 50.70; H, 2.73; N, 4.22. Found: C, 50.71; H, 2.77; N, 4.21.

EXAMPLE 2

[0070]



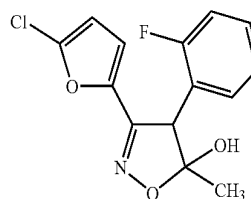
3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline

[0071] Reagents: 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-propanone and 2-(5-chlorofuryl)carbonitrile oxide. The product (62% yield) is isolated by chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl

acetate=7:3). M.p. 101-102° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3580-3100, 3050, 2999, 2926, 1602, 1512, 1495, 1442, 1392, 1374, 1318, 1233, 1126, 1014, 945, 917, 898, 828, 786 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.30-7.00 (m, 8H, four aromatic protons for each diastereoisomer); 6.47 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 6.15 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 6.12 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.09 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 4.40 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the cis diastereoisomer); 4.36 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the trans diastereoisomer); 1.75 (s, 3H, methyl of the trans diastereoisomer); 1.28 (s, 3H, methyl of the cis diastereoisomer). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 152.2, 143.3, 131.7, 131.7, 115.9, 115.7, 115.6, 115.0, 108.4, 107.9, 62.0, 49.9, 11.1. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 297 ($\text{M}^+ + 2$, 7), 295 (M^+ , 18), 237 (12), 236 (21), 235 (25), 234 (13), 206 (13), 200 (13), 173 (19), 172 (100), 157 (11), 145 (11), 120 (12), 109 (11), 107 (12), 43 (17). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClFNO}_2$: C, 56.87; H, 3.75; N, 4.74. Found: C, 56.80; H, 3.74; N, 4.71.

EXAMPLE 3

[0072]



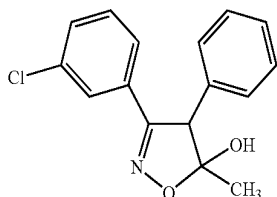
3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline

[0073] Reagents: 3-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-propanone and 2-(5-chlorofuryl)carbonitrile oxide. The product (56% yield) is isolated by chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=7:3). M.p. 130-131° C. (mixture of diastereoisomers). FT-IR (KBr): 3590-3200, 3131, 2964, 1613, 1582, 1547, 1490, 1458, 1387, 1378, 1229, 1206, 1145, 1100, 1015, 915, 901, 789, 758 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.40-6.90 (m, 8H, four aromatic protons for each diastereoisomer); 6.51 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 6.17 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 2H, one furyl proton of cis diastereoisomer and one of trans diastereoisomer); 6.12 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 4.84 (s, 2H, protons of the isoxazoline ring, 1 H for each diastereoisomer); 3.36 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D_2O ; proton of cis diastereoisomer); 3.15-2.80 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D_2O , proton of trans diastereoisomer); 1.78 (s, 3H, CH_3 trans diastereoisomer); 1.33 (s, 3H, CH_3 cis diastereoisomer). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 160.5 (d, $J=247.4$ Hz), 152.0, 143.9, 143.7, 139.8, 139.7, 131.3, 130.7 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 130.4 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 129.2, 125.2 (d, $J=3.8$ Hz), 124.8, 121.4 (d, $J=14.5$ Hz), 116.0 (d, $J=22.0$ Hz), 115.5, 115.0, 108.9 (d, $J=24.7$ Hz), 108.4 (d, $J=16.9$ Hz), 66.2, 54.6, 25.7, 21.4. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 297 ($\text{M}^+ + 2$, 10), 295 (M^+ , 26), 278 (22), 253 (20), 237 (11), 236 (19), 235 (22), 234 (13), 209 (12), 206 (15), 200 (12), 173 (19), 172 (100), 157 (13), 145 (13), 133 (10), 120

(11), 109 (13), 107 (13), 43 (25). Anal. Calc. for $C_{14}H_{11}ClFNO_2$: C, 56.87; H, 3.75; N, 4.74. Found: C, 56.84; H, 3.72; N, 4.75.

EXAMPLE 4

[0074]



3-(3-Chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline

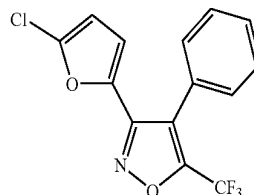
[0075] Reagents: phenyl-2-propanone and 3-chlorobenzonitrile oxide. The product (71% yield) is isolated by chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=10:1 until elution of the impurity with larger R_f and then 8:1). M.p. 124.5-128.4° C. (mixture of diastereoisomers). FT-IR (KBr): 3600-3150, 3078, 3026, 3005, 2987, 2940, 1591, 1561, 1490, 1455, 1409, 1383, 1355, 1339, 1265, 1229, 1139, 1094, 1044, 925, 887, 873, 809, 802, 750, 700, 679 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.80-7.77 (m, 1H, aromatic proton, trans diastereoisomer); 7.67-7.64 (m, 1H, aromatic proton, cis diastereoisomer); 7.43-7.01 (m, 16H, aromatic protons, eight protons for each diastereoisomer); 4.50 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the cis diastereoisomer); 4.40 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the trans diastereoisomer); 3.35-3.26 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D_2O ; one proton for the cis diastereoisomer); 2.30-2.10 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D_2O ; one proton for the trans diastereoisomer); 1.77 (s, 3H, CH_3 of the trans diastereoisomer); 1.27 (s, 3H, CH_3 of the cis diastereoisomer). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 159.87, 134.88, 134.33, 130.94, 130.39, 130.23, 130.12, 130.04, 129.76, 129.58, 129.25, 128.56, 127.40, 127.12, 125.69, 125.38, 63.03, 60.75, 22.39. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 287 (M^+ , 0.7), 269 (18), 229 (35), 228 (26), 227 (100), 226 (9), 193 (9), 192 (15), 165 (23), 137 (17), 134 (9), 116 (15), 91 (17), 90 (30), 89 (34), 77 (9), 75 (12), 43 (26). Anal. Calc. for $C_{16}H_{14}ClNO_2$: C, 66.79; H, 4.90; N, 4.87. Found: C, 66.76; H, 4.92; N, 4.86.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of
Diarylloxazoles with Formula (1)

[0076] To a solution of Na_2CO_3 (7 mmol) in water (30 ml) was added 5-alkyl-3,4-diaryl-5-hydroxy-2-isoxazoline (3 mmol) in MeOH (25 ml). The reaction mixture was heated under reflux conditions for 2 h. Then the MeOH was distilled at reduced pressure and ethyl acetate was added. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent evaporated at reduced pressure to give the crude isoxazole. By means of chromatography on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=20:1) the product is isolated (yield 60-95%).

EXAMPLE 5

[0077]

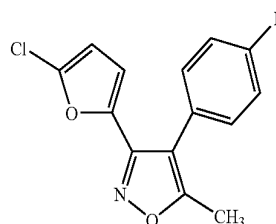


3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-isoxazole

[0078] Prepared by dehydration/aromatisation of 3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-isoxazoline. Chromatography (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=20:1) of the crude reaction product supplied the product with a yield of 65%. M.p. 55-57° C. FT-IR (neat): 3147, 3064, 2925, 2853, 1608, 1517, 1493, 1446, 1415, 1355, 1315, 1260, 1210, 1196, 1160, 1148, 1073, 1023, 992, 968, 943, 899, 775, 756, 700 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.51-7.48 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.34-7.32 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.17 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.15 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 155.0 (q, $J=40.4$ Hz), 153.6, 141.8, 139.9, 129.9, 129.1, 125.9, 118.3 (q, $J=272.0$ Hz), 115.5, 108.5. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 315 (M^+ , 2), 313 (M^+ , 100), 250 (13), 244 (15), 216 (22), 190 (23), 189 (11), 188 (64), 153 (22), 152 (19), 129 (20), 127 (12), 89 (20), 77 (6), 73 (10). Anal. Calc. for $C_{14}H_7ClF_3NO_2$: C, 53.61; H, 2.45; N, 4.46. Found: C, 53.60; H, 2.47; N, 4.41.

EXAMPLE 6

[0079]



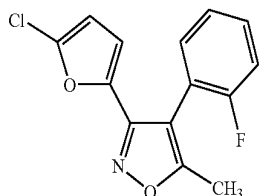
3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-isoxazole

[0080] Prepared by dehydration/aromatisation of 3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline. 89% yield. M.p. 103.7-105.2° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3147, 3077, 2931, 1637, 1595, 1522, 1508, 1445, 1418, 1403, 1236, 1230, 1223, 1203, 1158, 1135, 1018, 987, 939, 921, 896, 846, 794 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.16-7.13 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.29 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.15 (d, $J=3.5$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 2.37 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 167.0, 163.6, 161.7, 152.2, 143.4, 138.5, 131.8, 131.7, 125.3, 125.3, 116.0, 115.8, 113.8, 113.5, 107.9, 11.2.

GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 279 ($M^+ + 2$, 16), 277 (M^+ , 49), 237 (35), 236 (19), 235 (100), 234 (12), 206 (12), 172 (46), 171 (20), 170 (11), 147 (16), 145 (20), 89 (13), 43 (30). Anal. Calc. for $C_{14}H_9ClFNO_2$: C, 60.56; H, 3.27; N, 5.04. Found: C, 60.58; H, 3.24; N, 5.01.

EXAMPLE 7

[0081]

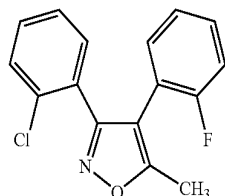


3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole

[0082] Prepared by dehydration/aromatisation of 3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline. Chromatography (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=20:1) of the crude reaction product supplied the oily product with 90% yield. FT-IR (neat): 3144, 3067, 2928, 2854, 1639, 1604, 1580, 1521, 1495, 1455, 1436, 1417, 1208, 1137, 1108, 1021, 989, 943, 923, 899, 789, 763 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.43-7.37 (m, 1H, aromatic proton); 7.27-7.14 (m, 3H, aromatic proton); 6.31 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.13 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 2.34 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 167.8, 160.2 (d, $^1J_{19F-13C}=247.9$ Hz), 152.4, 143.3, 138.3, 132.1 (d, $^4J_{19F-13C}=2.7$ Hz), 130.6 (d, $^3J_{19F-13C}=8.0$ Hz), 124.3 (d, $^4J_{19F-13C}=3.8$ Hz), 117.0 (d, $^2J_{19F-13C}=16.0$ Hz), 115.9 (d, $^2J_{19F-13C}=21.7$ Hz), 113.0, 108.3, 107.9, 11.2 (d, $^5J_{19F-13C}=0.8$ Hz). GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 279 [$M^+ + 2$, 21], 277 (M^+ , 57), 237 (36), 236 (20), 235 (100), 234 (14), 206 (11), 172 (49), 171 (18), 145 (19), 43 (15). Anal. Calc. for $C_{14}H_9ClFNO_2$: C, 60.56; H, 3.27; N, 5.04. Found: C, 60.60; H, 3.30; N, 5.06.

EXAMPLE 8

[0083]



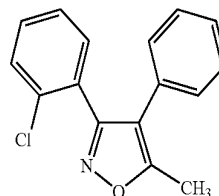
3-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole

[0084] Prepared according to the general procedure of compounds with formula (2). The product was isolated with 72% yield in the form of a colourless semi-solid. FT-IR (KBr): 3059, 3033, 2953, 2924, 2852, 1630, 1607, 1579, 1516, 1492, 1437, 1414, 1376, 1315, 1268, 1240, 1212, 1159,

1136, 1105, 1059, 1018, 965, 904, 818, 764, 753, 745, 734, 796, 664 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.44-7.41 (m, 1H, aromatic proton); 7.35-7.24 (m, 4H, aromatic protons); 7.09-6.93 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 2.48 (d, 3H, $J=1.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 167.3, 161.0, 158.5, 133.5, 131.6, 131.1 (d, $J=3.0$ Hz), 130.7, 129.8, 129.7 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 128.5, 126.7, 124.1 (d, $J=3.8$ Hz), 117.8 (d, $J=15.6$ Hz), 115.8 (d, $J=22.1$ Hz), 111.5, 11.9 (d, $J=3.4$ Hz). GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 289 [$M^+ + 2$, 24], 287 (M^+ , 69), 272 (13), 247 (34), 246 (20), 245 (100), 244 (14), 210 (7), 208 (9), 183 (14), 107 (34), 75 (6), 43 (8). Anal. Calc. for $C_{16}H_{11}ClFNO$: C, 66.79; H, 3.85; N, 4.87. Found: C, 66.98; H, 4.00; N, 5.00.

EXAMPLE 9

[0085]

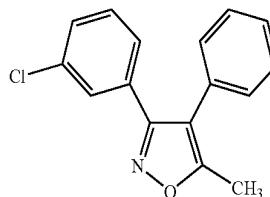


3-(2-Chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole
[Croitoru, M. et al. *Rev. Chem.* (Bucarest) 2006, 57 (10), 1047-1050].

[0086] Prepared according to the general procedure of compounds with formula (2). Obtained in the form of oil, with 78% yield. FT-IR (KBr): 3079, 3065, 3028, 2920, 1633, 1598, 1570, 1494, 1453, 1426, 1397, 1370, 1299, 1234, 1178, 1132, 1091, 1074, 1042, 1018, 975, 914, 897, 790, 757, 688 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.42-7.25 (m, 7H, aromatic protons); 7.09-7.06 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 2.55 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 165.8, 160.6, 133.8, 131.7, 130.7, 130.1, 129.9, 128.8, 128.6, 127.3, 126.7, 117.1, 11.80. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 271 [$M^+ + 2$, 32], 269 (M^+ , 93), 254 (28), 229 (34), 228 (21), 227 (100), 226 (21), 192 (9), 191 (9), 190 (14), 165 (19), 103 (9), 89 (41), 75 (7), 63 (8), 43 (9). Anal. Calc. for $C_{16}H_{12}ClNO$: C, 71.25; H, 4.48; N, 5.19. Found: C, 70.98; H, 4.60; N, 5.20.

EXAMPLE 10

[0087]



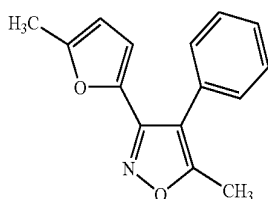
3-(3-Chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole

[0088] BF_3Et_2O (0.41 mmoles) is added to [3-(3-chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline (107 mg, 0.373 mmoles) solubilised in CH_2Cl_2 (3 ml). The reaction mixture is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 2 h.

The reaction is blocked by adding H₂O. It is extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined extracts are dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated at reduced pressure. The residue is crystallised with hexane (71% yield). FT-IR (KBr): 3079, 3065, 3028, 2921, 1633, 1598, 1570, 1494, 1453, 1426, 1397, 1370, 1299, 1234, 1178, 1132, 1091, 1074, 1042, 1018, 975, 914, 897, 790, 757, 688 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.52-7.48 (m, 1H, aromatic proton); 7.44-7.30 (m, 4H, aromatic protons); 7.28-7.14 (m, 4H, aromatic protons); 2.45 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 167.2, 160.2, 134.7, 131.1, 130.1, 130.0, 129.9, 129.7, 129.1, 128.6, 128.1, 126.8, 116.0, 11.8. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 271 [(M⁺+2), 37], 270 [(M⁺+1), 21], 269 (M⁺, 100), 256 (9), 254 (25), 229 (35), 228 (23), 227 (97), 226 (20), 191 (9), 190 (11), 165 (21), 103 (14), 89 (41), 77 (8), 75 (11), 63 (12), 43 (19). Anal. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₂ClNO: C, 71.25; H, 4.48; N, 5.19. Found: C, 71.21; H, 4.47; N, 5.21.

EXAMPLE 11

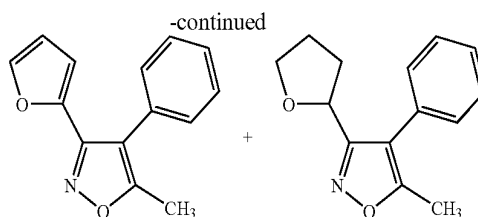
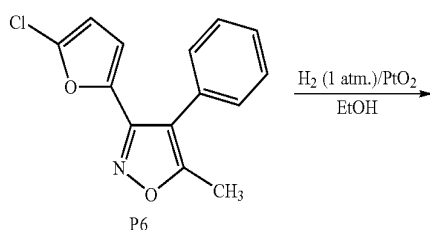
[0089]



4-Phenyl-5-methyl-3-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)isoxazole.

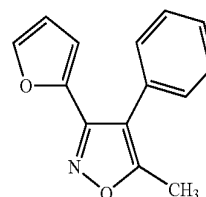
[0090] Prepared with 60% yield by dehydration/aromatisation of 3-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-methyl-2-isoxazoline. 60% yield. Yellow oil. FT-IR (KBr): 3058, 2924, 2852, 1627, 1598, 1566, 1498, 1435, 1239, 1208, 1149, 1074, 1024, 922, 898, 791, 772, 701 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.44-7.40 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.31-7.24 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.12 (d, 1H, J=3.3 Hz, furyl protons); 5.94-5.92 (m, 1H, furyl protons); 2.36 (s, 3H); 2.32 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 166.3, 153.9, 153.0, 142.2, 130.1, 130.0, 128.6, 128.1, 112.8, 107.3, 13.6, 11.2. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (int. rel.): 239 (M⁺, 48), 198 (15), 197 (100), 196 (23), 168 (5), 167 (6), 154 (7), 129 (7), 127 (5), 115 (5), 89 (4), 43 (7). 102 (10), 261 (100), 234 (10), 232 (10), 154 (54), 153 (33), 129 (12), 127 (31), 77 (9), 43 (14). Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₃NO₂: C, 75.30; H, 5.48; N, 5.85. Found: C, 75.08; H, 5.60; N, 5.90.

Scheme 3



EXAMPLE 12

[0091]

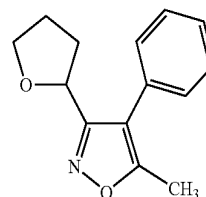


3-(Furan-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole

[0092] A solution of EtOH (2 ml) containing 3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole (97 mg, 0.374 mmoles), PtO₂ (5 mg) is kept in an atmosphere of H₂ (1 atm) at ambient temperature, stirring for 7 h. The catalyst is then filtered on celite and the solvent is evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue is crystallised from hexane. A white powder is obtained with 89% yield and a m.p. 93-96° C. (hexane). FT-IR (KBr): 3149, 3122, 3059, 2962, 2925, 2853, 1633, 1605, 1511, 1496, 1448, 1438, 1417, 1239, 1225, 1176, 1070, 1020, 976, 923, 891, 782, 714, 700 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.47-7.41 (m, 4H, aromatic protons); 7.31-7.28 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.37-6.35 (dd, 1H, J=3.3 Hz, J=1.8 Hz, furyl proton); 6.34-6.33 (d, 1H, J=3.3 Hz, furyl proton); 2.39 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 166.6, 153.1, 144.0, 143.6, 130.0, 129.8, 128.7, 128.1, 114.9, 111.5, 111.1, 11.2. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 225 (M⁺, 40), 184 (14), 183 (100), 154 (17), 127 (13), 102 (12), 43 (11). Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₁NO₂: C, 74.65; H, 4.92; N, 6.22; O, 14.21. Found: C, 74.48; H, 4.94; N, 6.19.

EXAMPLE 13

[0093]



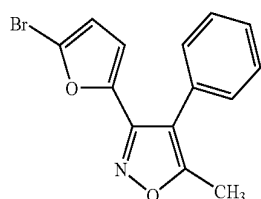
4-Phenyl-5-methyl-3-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)isoxazole

[0094] Preparation is carried out in the same conditions as the previous example [3-(furan-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole], the difference is in the duration of the reaction which in this case is 14 h. A colourless semi-solid is obtained with 22% yield. FT-IR (neat): 3058, 2924, 2852, 1629, 1600,

1500, 1444, 1237, 1057, 1012, 920, 771, 701 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.44-7.41 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.37-7.34 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 4.97 (t, 1H, $J=6.9$ Hz); 3.91-3.83 (m, 2H); 2.39 (s, 3H); 2.22-2.08 (m, 2H); 2.05-1.85 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 166.1, 162.6, 130.0, 129.7, 128.6, 127.6, 116.2, 72.7, 68.4, 30.2, 26.0, 11.4. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 229 (M^+ , 12), 186 (6), 173 (6), 158 (4), 117 (10), 115 (6), 103 (7), 89 (9), 77 (5), 71 (100), 63 (4), 51 (5), 43 (30), 41 (9). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$: C, 73.34; H, 6.59; N, 6.11. Found: C, 73.48; H, 6.60; N, 6.10.

EXAMPLE 14

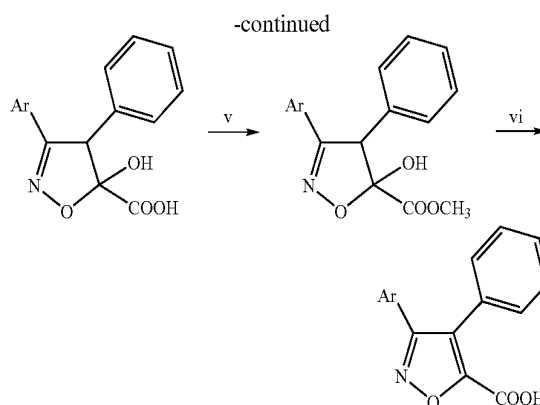
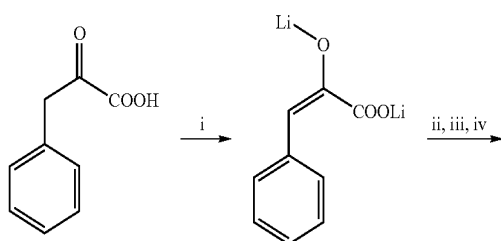
[0095]



3-(5-Bromofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole

[0096] To a solution of 3-(furan-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole (0.152 g, 0.670 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (6 ml), kept stirring at 0°C ., is slowly added NBS (0.144 g, 0.810 mmol). A suspension is formed which is kept stirring for 2 h at ambient temperature. Water is then added, and then ethyl acetate. The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The total organic phase is first washed with a saline aqueous solution (NaCl) and then dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent is evaporated at reduced pressure. A yellow solid is obtained. When subjected to chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=9:1) it gave the product with 60% yield, as a white solid; m.p. $93-96^\circ\text{C}$. (hexane). FT-IR (KBr): 3143, 3055, 2962, 2923, 2851, 1632, 1605, 1505, 1434, 1408, 1236, 1202, 1122, 1019, 984, 921, 896, 796, 774, 721, 704, 676, 561 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.44-7.35 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.26-7.23 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.24 (d, 1H, $J=3.3$ Hz, furyl proton); 6.20 (d, 1H, $J=3.3$ Hz, furyl proton); 2.34 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 166.7, 152.1, 145.8, 129.9, 129.3, 128.7, 128.3, 124.1, 114.6, 113.8, 112.9, 11.1. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 305 [M^++2], 47], 303 (M^+ , 100), 264 (13), 263 (98), 262 (23), 261 (100), 234 (10), 232 (10), 154 (54), 153 (33), 129 (12), 127 (31), 77 (9), 43 (14). Anal. Calc. For $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{BrNO}_2$: C, 55.29; H, 3.31; N, 4.61. Found: C, 55.08; H, 3.60; N, 4.20.

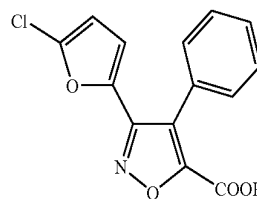
Scheme 4



Reagents and conditions: (i) 2 eq. LDA, THF, 1 hour, 0°C .; (ii) ArCNO , THF, 16 THF, 16 hours; (iii) sat. NH_4Cl ; (iv) BF_3/MeOH , amb.t., 3 hours; (v) Na_2CO_3 , MeOH , reflux.

EXAMPLE 15

[0097]



Synthesis of [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid

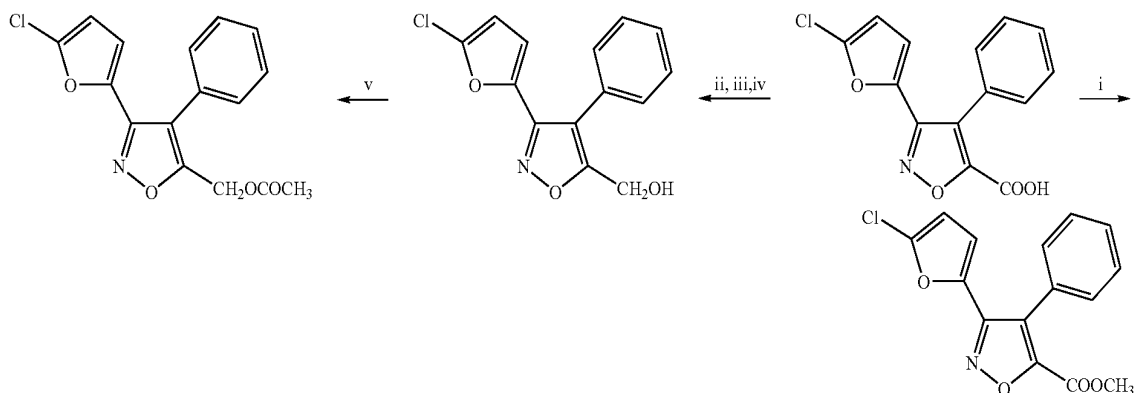
[0098] *n*-Butyllithium in hexane (2.25M, 0.54 ml, 1.215 mmoles) is added to diisopropylamine (0.19 ml, 1.215 mmoles) in THF (7 ml) kept stirring at 0°C . and in a nitrogen atmosphere. After 15 minutes, a solution of phenylpyruvic acid (100 mg, 0.6097 mmol) in THF (3 ml) is added slowly. To the reaction mixture which has become red is added, after 1 h, the solution of 2-(5-chlorofuryl)carbonitrile oxide (0.6097 mmoles) in THF (3 ml). The reaction mixture, brought to ambient temperature, is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 16 h, then blocked by adding 10 ml of a saturate solution of NH_4Cl and then HCl 1N until an acid pH. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase extracted three times with chloroform. The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated in a vacuum. The residue consisting of [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-2-isoxazolin-5-yl]carboxylic acid (185 mg), treated with ethyl ether is filtered and used without further purification for the preparation of methyl ester. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 11.00-10.75 (bs, 2H, COOH: exchange with D_2O ; one proton for each diastereomer); 7.40-7.21 (m, 10H, aromatic protons, five protons for each diastereomer); 6.41 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.14 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.07 (d, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 5.98 (d, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 5.24 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the cis diastereoisomer); 4.76 (s, 1H, proton of the isox-

azoline ring of the trans diastereoisomer); 3.20-3.00 (bs, 2H, OH: exchange with D₂O; one proton for each diastereoisomer). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 171.4, 150.2, 144.5, 139.0, 133.3, 130.8, 130.5, 129.6, 129.1, 128.7, 128.4, 128.1, 105.8, 46.9. LS-MS (ESI⁺): 306 [(M-1)⁺, 39], 117 (100). Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₀ClNO₅: C, 54.65; H, 3.28; N, 4.55. Found: C, 54.69; H, 3.31; N, 4.56.

[0099] The [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-2-isoxazolin-5-yl]carboxylic acid (180 mg, 0.586 mmoles) is mixed at 0° C. with the BF₃/MeOH (1.3 M, 0.9 ml, 1.17 mmoles). After 5 minutes the ice bath is removed and the reaction mixture is kept stirring for 3 h at ambient temperature. The MeOH is distilled at a reduced pressure and the product is extracted with ethyl acetate (three times). It is dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and the solvent is distilled at a reduced pressure. 172 mg of crude product are obtained which are subjected to chromatography on silica gel (eluent:petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=8:2). 141 mg of product (75% yield) are obtained methyl [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-2-isoxazolin-5-yl]carboxylate. M.p. 138.8-142.0° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3650-3130, 3030, 2925, 2849, 1743, 1613, 1490, 1451, 1377, 1207, 1123, 946, 894, 831, 793, 699 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.36-7.14 (m, 10H, aromatic protons, five protons for each diastereoisomer); 6.45 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.16 (d, J=3.2

[0100] A solution of Na₂CO₃ (237 mg, 2.24 mmoles) in water (10 ml) was added to the methyl [3-(chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxy-2-isoxazolin-5-yl]carboxylate (360 mg, 1.12 mmoles) in MeOH (10 ml). The reaction mixture was heated under reflux conditions for 2 h. It was then acidified with HCl and then the MeOH was distilled at a reduced pressure and CHCl₃ was added. The two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with CHCl₃. The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated at a reduced pressure to give the crude [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid which is purified by crystallisation from CHCl₃/hexane (300 mg, 93% yield). M.p. 168-170° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3500-2850, 1709, 1614, 1592, 1521, 1454, 1416, 1392, 1305, 1249, 1208, 1153, 1122, 1022, 1006, 981, 941, 899, 779, 696 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.39-7.32 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.00-6.50 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D₂O); 6.14 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.12 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 1H, furyl proton). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.9, 154.8, 153.6, 141.6, 139.2, 129.4, 129.1, 128.3, 126.8, 123.9, 114.8, 107.9. LC-MS (ESI⁺): 288[(M-1)⁺, 69], 117 (100). Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₈ClNO₄: C, 58.05; H, 2.78; N, 4.83. Found: C, 58.07; H, 2.75; N, 4.80.

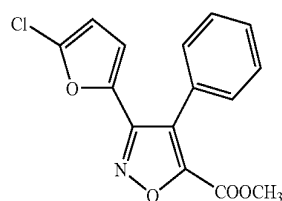
Scheme 5



Reagents and conditions: (i) H₂SO₄, MeOH, amb.t.; (ii) BMS, 5 hours, amb.t.; (iii) H₂O (10 mL); (iv) 3N NaOH and H₂O₂ (30%), 30 min.; (v) Ac₂O/Et₃N, 0° C. at amb.t., 1.5 hours.

Hz, 1H, furyl proton, trans diastereoisomer); 6.09 (d, J=3.3 Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 6.03 (d, J=3.3 Hz, 1H, furyl proton, cis diastereoisomer); 5.21 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the cis diastereoisomer); 4.78 (s, 1H, proton of the isoxazoline ring of the trans diastereoisomer); 4.60-4.20 (bs, 2H, OH: exchange with D₂O; one proton for each diastereoisomer); 3.94 (s, 3H, CH₃ of the cis diastereoisomer); 3.30 (s, 3H, CH₃ of the trans diastereoisomer). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 168.6, 150.5, 143.2, 140.0, 130.8, 130.5, 129.0, 128.9, 128.9, 128.8, 128.8, 116.3, 108.8, 108.6, 103.9, 58.9, 54.4. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 323 [M(³⁷Cl)⁺, 19], 321 [M(³⁵Cl)⁺, 47], 262 (16), 219 (9), 218 (10), 217 (16), 216 (20), 188 (15), 182 (12), 155 (20), 154 (100), 153 (9), 140 (10), 139 (25), 135 (62), 128 (12), 127 (25), 118 (19), 115 (11), 107 (23), 102 (17), 91 (22), 90 (23), 89 (29), 79 (22), 77 (24), 73 (12), 64 (11), 63 (15). Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₂ClNO₅: C, 56.00; H, 3.76; N, 4.35. Found: C, 56.09; H, 3.71; N, 4.50.

EXAMPLE 16

[0101]

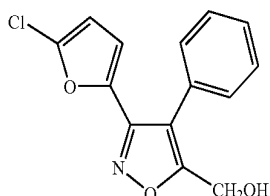
Methyl [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylate

[0102] To the solution of [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid (1.119 g, 3.87 mmoles) in

CH₃OH (28 ml) H₂SO₄ is slowly added (14 ml). The reaction mixture is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 4 hours. Another ml of H₂SO₄ is then added. The reaction is blocked after other 2 hours by adding ethyl ether and ice. The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with ethyl ether. The combined organic extracts are dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent distilled in a vacuum. The residue (1.044 g) subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=10:1) gives 520 mg of product with a yield of 45%. M.p. 130-131° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3135, 2962, 2924, 2848, 1737, 1610, 1594, 1521, 1491, 1441, 1417, 1347, 1307, 1240, 1215, 1149, 1116, 1031, 1014, 987, 936, 803, 698 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.48-7.47 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.35-7.33 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.14 (m, 1H, furyl proton); 6.12 (m, 1H, furyl proton); 3.86 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 157.3, 156.0, 153.9, 142.3, 139.54; 130.0, 129.5, 128.7, 127.7, 123.3, 115.1, 108.4, 52.6. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 305 [M(³⁷Cl)⁺, 35], 303 [M(³⁵Cl)⁺, 100], 249 (12), 247 (36), 246 (21), 244 (29), 240 (21), 232 (20), 218 (13), 216 (30), 212 (49), 190 (28), 189 (14), 188 (84), 180 (17), 153 (57), 152 (51), 145 (19), 129 (25), 128 (16), 127 (29), 126 (12), 115 (10), 91 (19), 89 (96), 77 (24), 75 (16), 73 (13), 63 (27), 59 (10), 51 (11). Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₀ClNO₄: C, 59.32; H, 3.32; N, 4.61. Found: C, 59.69; H, 3.51; N, 4.30.

EXAMPLE 17

[0103]



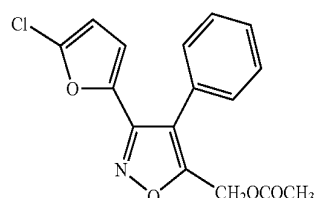
3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxymethylisoxazole

[0104] A 2M solution of the borane-dimethylsulphide complex in THF (1.72 ml, 3.44 mmoles) is added drop wise to the [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid (500 mg, 1.73 mmoles) solubilised in anhydrous THF (6 ml) and kept stirring at 0° C. in an atmosphere of N₂. The reaction mixture is brought to ambient temperature and kept stirring. After 15 hours more BMS is added (1.72 ml), and after 9 more hours the reaction is blocked by adding H₂O (10 ml), NaOH 3N (10 ml) and H₂O₂ (30% w/w, 10 ml). The mixture is kept stirring for 30 minutes. The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent distilled in a vacuum. The residue (470 mg) subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=9:1 until 1:1, modified with the elution of the products) gives the product which is crystallised cold from ethyl acetate/hexane (1:1) with a final yield of 52%, the equivalent of 248 mg. M.p. 102-103° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3600-3210, 3144, 3128, 3054, 2927, 1594, 1511, 1447, 1405,

1356, 1289, 1216, 1129, 1019, 1010, 942, 925, 902, 802, 769, 702 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.45-7.41 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.28 (d, J=3.4 Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.12 (d, J=3.4 Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 4.65 (s, 2H, CH₂OH); 2.30-2.05 (bs, 1H, OH: exchange with D₂O). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 167.6, 152.5, 143.2, 138.9, 130.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.5, 116.6, 114.3, 108.2, 54.8. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 277 [M(³⁷Cl)⁺, 33], 275 [M(³⁵Cl)⁺, 100], 246 (12), 244 (32), 238 (14), 218 (14), 217 (16), 216 (32), 212 (29), 211 (31), 190 (21), 188 (58), 183 (10), 182 (11), 180 (10), 154 (42), 153 (38), 152 (35), 129 (18), 128 (14), 127 (25), 91 (14), 89 (42), 77 (13), 63 (11). Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₀ClNO₃: C, 60.99; H, 3.66; N, 5.08. Found: C, 61.00; H, 3.62; N, 5.06.

EXAMPLE 18

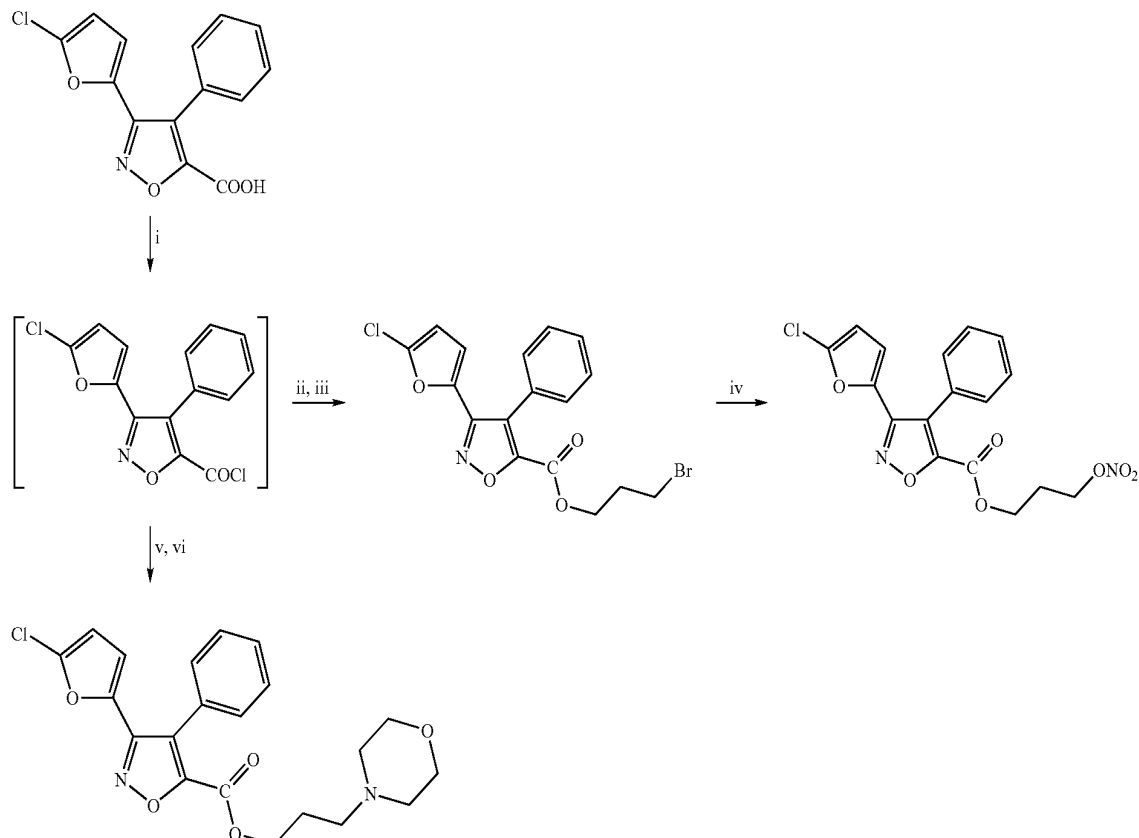
[0105]



5-Acetoxymethyl-3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazole

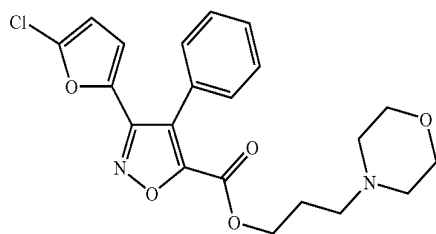
[0106] To a solution of 3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-hydroxymethylisoxazole (350 mg, 1.273 mmol) in Ac₂O (5.2 ml), kept stirring at 0° C., is added Et₃N (0.213 ml, 1.531 mmol). The mixture is brought to ambient temperature and kept stirring for 1.5 h. The reaction is blocked by adding ice and 10 ml of saturated solution of NaHCO₃. The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with methylene chloride. The combined organic extracts are dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent distilled in a vacuum. The residue subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=9:1, and 8:2 after the elution of the first substance) gives 237 mg of oily product with a yield of 60%. FT-IR (neat): 3132, 3053, 2921, 1751, 1636, 1517, 1432, 1412, 1372, 1359, 1226, 1127, 1048, 1018, 985, 939, 903, 790, 777, 704 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.44-7.42 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.30-7.28 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.24 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.11 (d, J=3.6 Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 5.07 (s, 2H, CH₂); 2.02 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 170.3, 163.5, 152.7, 143.1, 139.0, 130.2, 129.2, 129.2, 128.2, 118.2, 114.4, 108.2, 55.4, 20.7. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 319 [M(³⁷Cl)⁺, 33], 317 [M(³⁵Cl)⁺, 90], 277 (18), 276 (10), 275 (49), 240 (18), 238 (10), 217 (23), 216 (11), 213 (17), 212 (100), 211 (32), 190 (11), 188 (27), 182 (11), 154 (20), 153 (26), 152 (21), 129 (15), 127 (19), 91 (12), 89 (26), 73 (11), 43 (30). Anal. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₂ClNO₃: C, 64.48; H, 3.81; N, 4.41. Found: C, 64.46; H, 3.82; N, 4.46.

Scheme 6



EXAMPLE 19

[0107]



3-(Morpholin-1-yl)propyl[3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylate

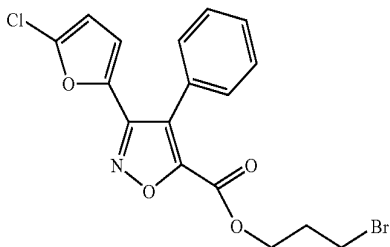
[0108] A mixture of thionyl chloride (5 ml) and of [3-(chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid (570 mg, 1.97 mmoles) is kept in reflux conditions for 2 h, then the excess thionyl chloride is removed in a vacuum. To the residue, taken up with methylene chloride (5 ml) and cooled with an ice bath, are added NEt_3 (0.26 ml) and 4-(3-hydroxypropyl)morpholine (0.3 ml, 2.17 mmoles). The reaction mixture is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 20 h.

The reaction is blocked by adding H_2O . The reaction mixture is alkalinised with a saturated solution of Na_2CO_3 and extracted with methylene chloride. The extracts are combined, dried and concentrated in a vacuum. 702 mg of crude product are obtained which are chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=9:1). 591 mg of product are obtained, 72% yield. M.p. 82.0-83.7° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3140, 3059, 2958, 2854, 2813, 1738, 1690, 1624, 1519, 1447, 1347, 1305, 1239, 1208, 1191, 1118, 1020, 985, 941, 900, 863, 792, 700 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.46-7.43 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.33-7.30 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.10 (d, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.08 (d, $J=3.4$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 4.30-4.26 (t, $J=6.3$ Hz, 2H, CH_2O); 3.69-3.63 (m, 4H, CH_2OCH_2); 2.40-2.31 (m, 4H, CH_2NCH_2); 2.19-2.15 (t, $J=7.1$ Hz, 2H, CH_2N); 1.76-1.67 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 156.9, 156.2, 153.8, 142.3, 139.5, 130.0, 129.4, 128.8, 128.0, 122.8, 115.0, 108.4, 67.1, 64.6, 55.1, 53.7, 25.5. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 418 [$\text{M}^{(37)\text{Cl}}$] $^+$, 2], 416 [$\text{M}^{(35)\text{Cl}}$] $^+$, 4], 100 (100). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClNO}_4$: C, 60.51; H, 5.08; N, 6.72. Found: C, 60.55; H, 5.10; N, 6.69.

[0109] FT-IR (KBr) hydrochloride: 3150, 2956, 2863, 2595-2400, 1746, 1630, 1606, 1521, 1446, 1412, 1388, 1346, 1307, 1253, 1206, 1182, 1133, 1101, 1019, 981, 938, 897, 868, 798, 707 cm^{-1} .

EXAMPLE 20

[0110]

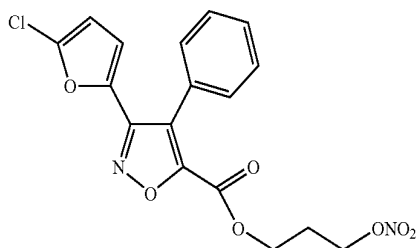


3-Bromopropyl[3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylate

[0111] A mixture of thionyl chloride (2 ml) and of [3-(chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylic acid (239 mg, 0.83 mmoles) is kept in reflux conditions for 2 hours, then the excess thionyl chloride is removed in a vacuum. To the residue, taken up with methylene chloride (5 ml) and cooled with an ice bath, are added NEt_3 (83.83 mg, 0.83 mmoles) and 3-bromo-1-propanol (116 mg, 0.83 mmoles). The reaction mixture is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 12 h. The reaction is blocked by adding H_2O . The reaction mixture is alkalised with a saturated solution of Na_2CO_3 and extracted with CHCl_3 . The extracts are combined, dried and concentrated in a vacuum. 235 mg of product are obtained (60% yield). M.p. $100-101^\circ\text{C}$. FT-IR (KBr): 3136, 3076, 2963, 2924, 1737, 1623, 1605, 1519, 1448, 1463, 1424, 1413, 1385, 1345, 1310, 1249, 1209, 1184, 1152, 1019, 985, 944, 901, 884, 793, 773, 702 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.49-7.45 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.33-7.30 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.11 (d, $J=3.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H, furyl proton); 6.07 (d, $J=3.6\text{ Hz}$, 1H, furyl proton); 4.34-4.32 (t, $J=6.1\text{ Hz}$, 2H, COOCH_2); 3.07-3.04 (t, $J=6.1\text{ Hz}$, 2H, CH_2Br); 2.06-2.00 (quintet, $J=6.1\text{ Hz}$, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 156.7, 156.0, 153.8, 142.2, 139.6, 129.9, 129.5, 128.9, 128.0, 123.0, 115.1, 108.4, 63.8, 31.3, 29.0. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 411 [$(\text{M}^+ + 2)$, 18], 409 (M^+ , 18), 282 (10), 281 (12), 244 (10), 207 (11), 188 (12), 153 (13), 152 (22), 145 (100), 118 (32), 89 (36), 73 (16), 63 (11), 44 (12), 41 (12). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrClNO}_4$: C, 49.72; H, 3.17; N, 3.41. Found: C, 49.70; H, 3.15; N, 3.39.

EXAMPLE 21

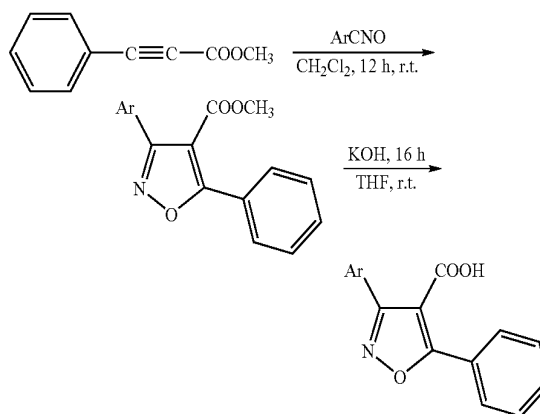
[0112]



3-(Nitroxy)propyl[3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylate

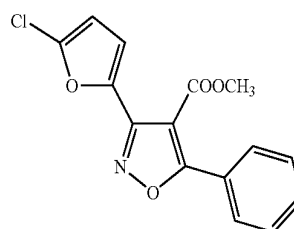
[0113] To the solution of 3-bromopropyl [3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenylisoxazol-5-yl]carboxylate (200 mg, 0.49 mmoles) in CH_3CN (1 ml) AgNO_3 is added in small amounts (92 mg). The reaction mixture is kept stirring at ambient temperature for 12 hours and then more AgNO_3 is added in small amounts (92 mg). The reaction is blocked after 10 hours by filtering AgBr . After having distilled in a vacuum the reaction CH_3CN and that used to wash the AgBr , 180 mg of crude product are obtained which are chromatographed on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=9:1). 145 mg of product are obtained (76% yield). M.p. $79.0-79.8^\circ\text{C}$. FT-IR (liquid film): 3144, 3055, 2925, 2853, 1740, 1631, 1518, 1447, 1414, 1346, 1306, 1280, 1209, 1188, 1156, 1021, 863, 700 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 7.52-7.45 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.37-7.30 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 6.13 (d, $J=3.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H, furyl proton); 6.10 (d, $J=3.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H, furyl proton); 4.34-4.30 (t, $J=6.2\text{ Hz}$, 2H, COOCH_2); 4.18-4.14 (t, $J=6.2\text{ Hz}$, 2H, CH_2ONO_2); 2.00-1.92 (quintet, $J=6.2\text{ Hz}$, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 156.5, 155.8, 153.9, 142.2, 139.6, 129.9, 129.6, 128.9, 128.0, 123.2, 115.2, 108.4, 69.2, 61.8, 26.2. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 331 [$(\text{M}^{37}\text{Cl})^+ - 63$, 37], 329 [$(\text{M}^{35}\text{Cl})^+ - 63$, 100], 315 (31), 244 (37), 216 (17), 207 (11), 188 (27), 153 (23), 145 (16), 128 (11), 127 (12), 89 (37), 86 (20), 63 (10), 51 (11), 43 (36), 41 (14). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_7$: C, 51.99; H, 3.34; N, 7.13. Found: C, 52.00; H, 3.35; N, 7.19.

Scheme 7



EXAMPLE 22

[0114]



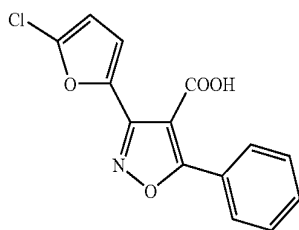
Methyl 3-((5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-5-phenylisoxazol-4-yl)carboxylate

[0115] The 2-(5-chlorofuryl)carbonitrile oxide (0.99 mmoles) just prepared is added to the methyl 3-phenylpropi-

olate (159 mg, 0.99 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (5 ml) kept stirring at ambient temperature in an atmosphere of N_2 . The reaction mixture is kept stirring for 72 h, then blocked by adding H_2O and the phases are separated. The aqueous phase is extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phases are combined, dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and then the solvent is distilled in a vacuum. Chromatography is performed on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=10:1). 162 mg of product are obtained (54% yield). M.p. 113-117° C. (dec. 86.4° C.). FT-IR (KBr): 3113, 3050, 2924, 2853, 1723, 1610, 1515, 1491, 1444, 1430, 1346, 1314, 1235, 1210, 1128, 1050, 1019, 937, 805, 776, 687 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.84-7.80 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.57-7.47 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.22 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 6.34 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 3.84 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 173.0, 162.4, 153.3, 142.2, 139.3, 131.7, 128.9, 128.8, 126.7, 116.3, 108.6, 106.9, 52.5. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 305 [$M(^{37}Cl)^+$, 14], 303 [$M(^{35}Cl)^+$, 39], 240 (5), 105 (100), 77 (38), 51 (7). Anal. Calc. for $C_{15}H_{10}ClNO_4$: C, 59.32; H, 3.32; N, 4.61. Found: C, 59.31; H, 3.30; N, 4.60.

EXAMPLE 23

[0116]

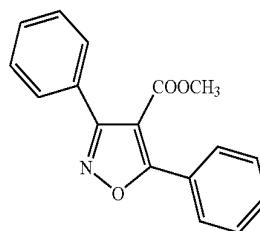


[3-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)-5-phenylisoxazol-4-yl]carboxylic acid

[0117] A solution of KOH (30 mg, 0.475 mmol) in water (2.5 ml) is added to the [3-(chlorofuran-2-yl)-5-phenylisoxazol-4-yl]methyl carboxylate. The reaction mixture is kept stirring overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction is blocked by distilling the THF at a reduced pressure. Ethyl ether is added to the residue. The two phases are separated. The aqueous phase, acidified with 10% HCl, is extracted three times with ethyl ether. The combined organic phases are dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent evaporated at a reduced pressure to give 55 mg of crude product, which is crystallized from chloroform/hexane. 40 mg of needle-shaped white product are obtained (59% yield). 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.87-7.84 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.60-7.49 (m, 3H, aromatic protons); 7.30 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton); 7.20-7.00 (bs, 1 H, COOH: exchange with D_2O); 6.34 (d, $J=3.6$ Hz, 1H, furyl proton). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 174.5, 166.2, 153.5, 141.8, 139.6, 132.0, 129.5, 128.8, 126.4, 117.3, 108.6, 106.0. Anal. Calc. for $C_{14}H_8ClNO_4$: C, 58.05; H, 2.78; N, 4.83. Found: C, 58.01; H, 2.81; N, 4.85.

EXAMPLE 24

[0118]

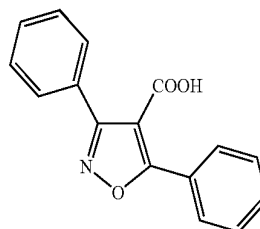


[3,5-diphenylisoxazole-4-yl]methyl carboxylate

[0119] The benzonitrile oxide (0.98 mmol) just prepared is added to the methyl 3-phenylpropiolate (157 mg, 0.98 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (5 ml) kept stirring at ambient temperature in an atmosphere of N_2 . The reaction mixture is kept stirring for 12 h, then blocked by adding H_2O . The phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phases are combined, dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent is distilled in a vacuum. Chromatography is performed on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate=10:1). 184 mg of product are obtained (67% yield). M.p. 102.5-104.8° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3062, 2958, 1729, 1610, 1593, 1573, 1494, 1448, 1408, 1320, 1237, 1188, 1120, 1076, 1043, 941, 806, 768, 726, 697 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 7.96-7.88 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.70-7.63 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.56-7.46 (m, 6H, aromatic protons); 3.72 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 172.7, 163.2, 163.1, 131.6, 130.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 127.1, 102, 52.2. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 279 (M^+ , 79), 278 (17), 251 (6), 220 (5), 202 (7), 143 (10), 105 (100), 77 (47), 51 (9). Anal. Calc. for $C_{17}H_{13}NO_3$: C, 73.11; H, 4.69; N, 5.02. Found: C, 73.06; H, 4.67; N, 5.06.

EXAMPLE 25

[0120]



[3,5-diphenylisoxazole-4-yl]carboxylic acid

[0121] A solution of KOH (72 mg, 1.28 mmol) in water (5 ml) is added to the [3,5-diphenylisoxazol-4-yl]methyl carboxylate (180 mg, 0.64 mmol) in THF (5 ml). The reaction mixture is kept stirring overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction is blocked by distilling the THF at a reduced pres-

sure. Ethyl ether is added to the residue. The two phases are separated. The aqueous phase, acidified with 10% HCl, is extracted three times with ethyl ether. The combined organic phases are dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the solvent evaporated at a reduced pressure to give 148 mg of pulverulent white product with a yield of 87%. FT-IR (KBr): 3600-2800, 1738, 1586, 1567, 1492, 1448, 1417, 1283, 1229, 1119, 756, 730, 692 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, acetone- d_6 , δ): 8.00-7.98 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.75-7.73 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.66-7.32 (m, 7H, six aromatic protons and the COOH proton which exchanges with D_2O). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, acetone- d_6 , δ): 172.0, 163.1, 162.8, 131.5, 130.0, 129.1, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 127.3, 108.8. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 221 ($\text{M}^+ - 44$, 55), 146 (13), 144 (25), 142 (15), 133 (10), 132 (33), 105 (100), 103 (11), 91 (17), 89 (22), 77 (39), 50 (19), 44 (28), 41 (19). Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$: C, 72.44; H, 4.18; N, 5.28. Found: C, 72.46; H, 4.17; N, 5.30.

[0122] According to the invention, the following compounds were also synthesised, prepared according to the examples listed below, also as a non-limiting example.

EXAMPLE 26

3-(5-Chlorofuran-2-yl)-4-phenyl-5-methylisoxazole (P6)

[0123] Synthesis was carried out using in sequence the two general procedures already described. Yellow crystals are obtained with a 60% yield. M.p. 71-73° C. FT-IR (KBr): 3147, 3051, 2927, 2848, 1633, 1520, 1435, 1412, 1236, 1204, 1134, 1020, 985, 940, 926, 897, 796, 775, 704 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 2.36 (s, 3H); 6.11-6.12 (d, 1H, $J=3.57$ Hz); 6.25-6.27 (d, 1H, $J=3.57$ Hz); 7.25-7.30 (m, 2H, aromatic protons); 7.40-7.47 (m, 3H, aromatic protons). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 11.4, 108.1, 113.9, 115.0, 128.6, 129.0, 129.6, 130.2, 138.6, 143.8, 152.4, 117.1. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 261 [$\text{M}^{(37}\text{Cl})^+$, 5], 259 [$\text{M}^{(35}\text{Cl})^+$, 15], 219 (11), 217 (36), 154 (17), 127 (10), 115 (5), 102 (5), 89 (14), 77 (9), 63 (10), 51 (12), 43 (100).

EXAMPLE 27

3,4-Diphenyl-5-methylisoxazole (P10)

[0124] Synthesis was carried out using in sequence the two general procedures already described. Yellow crystals are obtained with an 80% yield. M.p. 97-98° C. (hexane), white crystals. FT-IR (KBr): 3051, 2928, 1619, 1597, 1573, 1497, 1464, 1436, 1414, 1376, 1304, 1239, 1074, 915, 769, 696 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , δ): 2.45 (s, 3H); 7.17-7.47 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 11.8, 116.0, 127.9, 128.7, 128.9, 129.4, 129.6, 130.0, 130.6, 161.4, 166.8. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 235 (M^+ , 100), 220 (28), 194 (14), 193 (90), 192 (37), 165 (28), 103 (10), 90 (12), 89 (62), 78 (10), 77 (24), 63 (23), 51 (48), 43 (70).

EXAMPLE 28

Synthesis of 3,4-diphenyl-5-ethylisoxazole (P9)

[0125] *n*-Butyllithium in hexane (2.19M, 0.213 mL, 0.4675 mmol) is added to 3,4-diphenyl-5-methylisoxazole (P10, 0.100 g, 0.425 mmol) in THF (5 mL) kept stirring at -78° C. in a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture obtained is kept stirring for 1 hour at -78° C. before adding CH_3I (4.25 mmol). The reaction mixture is brought to ambient temperature and then blocked by adding an aqueous solution of

NH_4Cl . The two phases are separated and the aqueous phase is extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts are dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent is then evaporated in a vacuum. The residue is subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether:ethyl acetate=10/1) and 3,4-diphenyl-5-ethylisoxazole is obtained with a yield of 75%. M.p. 85-87° C. (hexane), white crystals. FT-IR (KBr): 3029, 3005, 2923, 2848, 1625, 1596, 1493, 1467, 1437, 1410, 1327, 1282, 1210, 1011, 905, 771, 702 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 1.29 (t, 3H), 2.78 (q, 2H); 7.12-7.43 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ): 12.5, 19.7, 115.2, 127.9, 128.7, 128.9, 129.4, 129.5, 130.2, 130.7, 161.3, 171.4. GC-MS (70 eV) m/z (rel.int.): 249 [M^+ , 100], 234 (6), 221 (18), 220 (99), 194 (9), 193 (61), 192 (46), 165 (17), 115 (7), 103 (8), 89 (53), 77 (15), 63 (10), 51 (10).

General Procedure for Assessing the Activity (IC_{50}) COX-1 and COX-2

[0126] Fourteen healthy volunteers (25-34 years) were enrolled to take part in the study and were studied on various occasions. Peripheral venous blood samples were taken from donors who had not taken FANS in the 2 weeks prior to the study.

[0127] Biosynthesis of TXB_2 in the Whole Blood as an Index of Platelet COX-1 Activity

[0128] 1 ml aliquots of whole blood were immediately transferred into glass test tubes and left to coagulate at 37° C. for 60 minutes. The serum was separated by centrifugation (10 min at 3000 rpm) and kept at -70° C. until the time of dosing the TXB_2 with the RIA, as index of maximum stimulation of platelet COX-1 activity, in response to endogenously formed thrombin (Patrino C. et al. Thromb Res. 1980; 17:317-327).

[0129] Biosynthesis of PGE_2 in the Whole Blood as an Index of Monocyte COX-2 Activity Induced by LPS.

[0130] The contribution of platelet COX-1 was suppressed by pretreating the subjects with aspirin 300 mg 48 hours before taking the sample. Aliquots of 1 ml of whole blood taken from the cubital vein with a syringe containing heparin (20 IU/ml blood) were incubated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS, from *Escherichia coli* 026:B6; Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.) (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) for 24 hours at 37° C. The plasma was separated by centrifugation and kept at -70° C. The PGE_2 was measured with a specific radioimmunological assay (RIA) as an index of monocyte COX-2 activity induced by LPS. The production of PGE_2 in the whole blood stimulated by LPS, was corrected with the levels of PGE_2 measured in the absence of LPS (Patrignani P. et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 1994; 271:1705-12).

[0131] Effect of the Compounds on COX-2 and COX-1 Activities in Human Whole Blood in vitro

[0132] The compounds were dissolved in DMSO and aliquots of 2 microlitres were pipetted directly into the test tubes to have final concentrations of 0.001-1000 microM. From 3 to 7 concentrations of each compound were incubated with heparinised whole blood in the presence of LPS (10 microg/ml) for 24 hours at 37° C. or with blood samples left to coagulate for 1 hour at 37° C. to assess the concentration-dependent inhibition of COX-2 vs COX-1, respectively (Patrignani P. et al. J. Pharmacol. Exp. 1994; 271:1705-12; Patrino C. et al. Thromb Res 1980; 17:317-27).

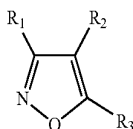
Quantitative Analysis of PGE_2 and TXB_2

[0133] The levels of PGE_2 and TXB_2 were measured by means of previously described and validated radioimmunological assays (Patrignani P., et al J. Clin. Invest. 1982; 69:1366-72; Ciabattini G. et al. J. Endocrinol. Invest. 1979; 2:173-182).

TABLE

Activity of diarylisoxazoles obtained with the whole blood method.

(1)

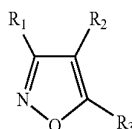


Compound	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	COX-1 IC ₅₀ (μM) ^a	COX-2 IC ₅₀ (μM) ^a
Example 5	5-chloro-2-furyl-	Ph	CF ₃	0.81 (n = 3)	>100 (n = 3)
Example 6	5-chloro-2-furyl-	4-F-Ph	CH ₃	1.9 (n = 3)	>100 (n = 3)
Example 7	5-chloro-2-furyl-	2-F-Ph	CH ₃	1.9 (n = 3)	>100 (n = 3)
Example 17	5-chloro-2-furyl-	Ph	CH ₂ OH	4.2 (n = 2)	a 100 μM, l = 44% (n = 2)
Example 18	5-chloro-2-furyl-	Ph	CH ₂ OCOCH ₃	5.2 (n = 3)	>100 (n = 2)
Example 26 (P6)	5-chloro-2-furyl-	Ph	CH ₃	0.5 (n = 3)	>100 (n = 3)
Example 27 (P10)	Ph-	Ph	CH ₃	0.090 (n = 3)	2.49 (n = 3)
Example 28 (P9)	Ph-	Ph	CH ₃ CH ₂	0.05 (n = 3)	1.49 (n = 3)
Valdecocib	Ph-	PhSO ₂ NH ₂	CH ₃	27 (n = 10)	0.57 (n = 10)

^aThe value of "n" indicates the number of experiments carried out for each compound.**[0134] Results**

[0135] The table shows the value of IC₅₀ for COX-1 and COX-2 obtained with the human blood model for some diarylheterocycles with general formula (1).

1. Diarylisoxazole derivatives, having the following general formula (1):



(1)

where:

R₁=aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, saturated or unsaturated carbocycle or heterocycle

R₂=aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, (CH₂)_nG;

R₃=(CH₂)_nG, aryl, substituted aryl or heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, CF₃, (COO(CH₂)₃(NOC₄H₈), COO(CH₂)₃Br);

n=0-5

G=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, YR^I, Halogen, COR^{II}, ONO₂, morpholine, other NO-donor groups

Y=O, NH, S;

R^I=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, COR^{III};

R^{III}=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl

R^{II}=C₁-C₅ alkyl, YR^{IV}

R^{IV}=H, C₁-C₅ alkyl, (CH₂)_nZ;

Z=Halogen, ONO₂, morpholine, other NO-donor groups, R₁, R₂ and R₃ independently equal or different to one another.

2. Diarylisoxazole derivatives according to claim 1, characterised in that R₃ is chosen among: CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CF₃,

COOH, COOCH₃, COO(CH₂)₃(NOC₄H₈) [by (NOC₄H₈) we mean the morpholine group], COO(CH₂)₃Br, COO(CH₂)₃ONO₂, CH₂OH, CH₂OCOCH₃ and R₁ and R₂ are independently chosen among: phenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 2- or 4-fluorophenyl, 5-chloro-2-furyl, 5-bromo-2-furyl, 5-methyl-2-furyl, tetrahydrofuranlyl.

3. Process for the synthesis of derivatives according to claim 1, characterised in that it comprises:

metallation reaction of ketones with LDA or NaH in suitable conditions, obtaining free enolate ions;

reaction between aryl nitrile oxides and said free enolate ions;

reaction between aryl nitrile oxides and alkynes

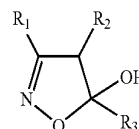
dehydration/aromatisation reaction;

if requested, derivatisation/modification reaction of said derivatives.

4. Process according to claim 3, characterised in that said metallation reaction takes place at the temperature of 0° C.

5. Diarylhydroxyisoxazole derivative with general formula

(2)

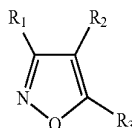


where R₃, R₁ and R₂ are defined as in claim 1, as an intermediate in the synthesis of compounds with general formula (1).

6. Use of the diarylisoxazole derivatives according to claim 1 as antithrombotics/vasoprotectives/cardioprotectives.

7. Use of the compounds according to claim 2 as antithrombotics/vasoprotectives/cardioprotectives.

8. Use of the compounds with general formula (1)



(1)

where:

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as phenyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as ethyl (CH_3CH_2), R_1 is chosen as phenyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 3-chlorophenyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-bromo-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-methyl-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as 2-fluorophenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as 4-fluorophenyl;

R_3 is chosen as trifluoromethyl (CF_3), R_1 is chosen as 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 2-chlorophenyl, R_2 is chosen as 2-fluorophenyl;

R_3 is chosen as methyl (CH_3), R_1 is chosen as 2-tetrahydrofuryl, R_2 is chosen as phenyl;

R_3 is chosen as phenyl, R_1 is chosen as 5-chloro-2-furyl, R_2 as COOR;

R_3 and R_1 are chosen as phenyl, R_2 as COOR, as antithrombotics/vasoprotectives/cardioprotectives.

9. Use of the derivatives according to claim 1 as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase (COX).

10. Use of the derivatives according to claim 1 as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase 1 (COX-1).

11. Use of the derivatives according to claim 1 for the chemoprevention and treatment of inflammatory syndromes and in the prevention and treatment of carcinomas, in particular intestinal, ovarian and cutaneous carcinomas, in the treatment of pain syndromes, in particular after surgery.

12. Use of the compounds according to claim 2 for the chemoprevention and treatment of inflammatory syndromes and in the prevention and treatment of carcinomas, in particular intestinal, ovarian and cutaneous carcinomas, in the treatment of pain syndromes, in particular after surgery.

13. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least a compound according to claim 1 for the chemoprevention and treatment of inflammatory syndromes and in the prevention and treatment of carcinomas, in particular intestinal, ovarian and cutaneous carcinomas, in the treatment of pain syndromes, in particular after surgery.

14. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one diarylisoxazole compound as in claim 1 for the treatment and/or prevention of thrombotic/atherosclerotic states.

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