ABSTRACT

A class of novel compounds is described for use in affecting lymphatic absorption of cholesterol. Compounds of particular interest are defined by Formula I:

\[
R_1 \quad R_2
\]

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

51 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets
OTHER PUBLICATIONS


FIG. 2

Oleic acid output (µmol/h)

Control
Compound I

Time (h)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

0 30 60 90 120 150

* * * * *
FIG. 3
COMPOUNDS AFFECTING CHOLESTEROL ABSORPTION

STATEMENT AS TO FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

Funding for the work described above herein was provided in part by the federal government, which may have certain rights in the invention. This application was supported by government funding from the following agencies: NASA under grant number NCC8-131, National Institute of Health under grant number CA86842, and National Science Foundation under grant number 0078921.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to novel organic compound and methods for their synthesis. More particularly, the invention relates to novel compounds affecting lymphatic absorption of cholesterol.

BACKGROUND

Atherosclerosis is a major cause of heart attack, stroke, and gangrene of the extremities and can be attributed directly to having high levels of cholesterol in the body. Cholesterol can enter the body by absorption from foods by the intestinal mucosal cells and the lymphatic system (i.e., exogenous sources). Cholesterol also is produced in the liver by a sequence of enzymatic reactions (i.e., endogenous biosynthesis). Endogenous biosynthesis of cholesterol involves a key enzyme, HMG-CoA (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A) reductase. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors can be used to lower total plasma cholesterol in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia. Effective inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase is realized by drugs such as Lovastatin (sold as Mevacor from Merck Co.), Mevalotin (from Sankyo Co., Japan), and analogs thereof (e.g., compounds sold under the trade names Sivastatin, Mevastatin, and Pravastatin). Exogenous sources of cholesterol, however, are not affected by these drugs. Various compounds have been reported to be useful for lowering cholesterol absorption. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,246,960, 5,175,186, 5,215,972, 5,495,048, 5,856,503, and 5,637,771. Currently, a lipase inhibitor termed Xenical® has been offered for obesity management. Xenical® has been reported to achieve a slight reduction in cholesterol.

SUMMARY

The invention features a compound of Formula I:

\[
\begin{align*}
R_1 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, } \\
R_2 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, } \\
R_3 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, } \\
R_4 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, } \\
R_5 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl. } \\
R_6 & \text{ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl. }
\end{align*}
\]

In some embodiments, R_1 is halo, R_2 and R_3 are hydroxy, and R_4 and R_5 are alkyl in the compound, e.g., R_4 is chloro and R_5 and R_6 are methyl. In other embodiments, R_1 is halo, R_2 and R_3 are alkylsiloxy, and R_4 and R_5 are alkyl, e.g., R_4 is chloro, R_5 and R_6 are OSi-t-BuMe_2, and R_4 and R_5 are methyl. In one embodiment, the compound has Formula (24):
In some embodiments, $R_1$ is halo, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are selected from hydroxy and alkylsilyloxy, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are alkyl, e.g., $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are hydroxy, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are methyl. In some embodiments, $R_1$ is halo, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are alkylsilyloxy, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are methyl, e.g., $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OSi-t-BuMe$_2$, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are methyl. In some embodiments the compound has Formula (23):

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_1 \quad \text{R}_2 & \quad \text{R}_3 \\
\text{R}_4 \quad \text{R}_5
\end{align*}
$$

The invention also features a compound of Formula IV:

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_1 & \quad \text{R}_2 \\
\text{R}_3 & \quad \text{R}_4 \\
\text{R}_5
\end{align*}
$$

R$_1$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_1$ of Formula I. $R_2$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_2$ of Formula I. $R_3$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_3$ of Formula I. $R_4$ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl. $R_5$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_5$ of Formula I. $R_1$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_2$ of Formula I. $R_3$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_3$ of Formula I. $R_4$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_4$ of Formula I. $R_5$ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl. However, when $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are not hydroxy and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are methyl.

In some embodiments, $R_1$ is halo, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are hydroxy, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are alkyl. In some embodiments, $R_1$ is halo, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are alkylsilyloxy; and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are alkyl, e.g., $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OSi-t-BuMe$_2$, and $R_4$ and $R_5$ are methyl.

The invention also features a compound of Formula III:

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_1 & \quad \text{R}_2 \\
\text{R}_3 & \quad \text{R}_4 \\
\text{R}_5
\end{align*}
$$

In these compounds, $R_1$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_1$ of Formula I. $R_2$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_2$ of Formula I. $R_3$ can be independently any of the groups described above for $R_3$ of Formula I. $R_4$ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl. $R_5$ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl.
The invention also features a compound of Formula V:

\[
\begin{align*}
R_1, \text{ can be independently any of the groups described} \\
\text{above for } R_1 \text{ of Formula I. } R_2, \text{ can be independently any of} \\
\text{the groups described above for } R_2 \text{ of Formula I. } R_3, \text{ can be} \\
\text{independently any of the groups described above for } R_3 \text{ of} \\
\text{Formula I. } R_4, \text{ can be independently hydrido, alkyl, or} \\
\text{hydroxyalkyl. } R_5, \text{ is independently hydrido, alkyl, or} \\
\text{hydroxyalkyl. } R_6, \text{ can be hydrido. } R_6, \text{ can be independently} \\
\text{hydroxy, or alkylsilyloxy.}
\end{align*}
\]

In some embodiments, \( R_1 \) is halo; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are arylalkylxy; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are alkyl; \( R_6 \) is hydroxy; and \( R_6 \) is selected from hydroxy and alkylsilyloxy, e.g., \( R_6 \) is chloro; \( R_1 \) and \( R_3 \) are OBn; and \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is hydroxy; and \( R_6 \) is OSi-tBuMe,. In some embodiments, \( R_1 \) is chloro; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are OBn; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is hydroxy; and \( R_6 \) is hydroxy.

The inventions also features a method of synthesizing a compound of Formula I:

wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro, \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are OSi-tBuMe,. The method further comprises isolating compound (18) and deprotecting compound (18). The result is a compound of Formula I.

The invention also features a method of synthesizing (+) chloropuupehenone. The method comprises hydrogenating compound (19) to form compound (25).

Desilylation of compound (25) forms compound (26).

wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro, \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are hydroxy, and \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl. The method comprises reacting compound (4) with compound (3) to form intermediate compound (18).

wherein \( R_6 \) is OSi-t-BuMe,, \( X_1 \) is chloro, \( X_2 \) is bromo;
Oxidation of compound (26) forms (+) chloropuupe-henone (27).

The invention also features a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier and a compound of Formula 1:

The composition can be in the form of a capsule or a liquid emulsion. The composition can in a controlled release formulation, e.g., a dispersion in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, or in a formulation suitable for parenteral administration, e.g., a lipid emulsion. The composition can comprise a diluent such as polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, or benzyl alcohol. The pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier material can be lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, tallow, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, sodium lauryl sulfate, povidone, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or polyvinyl alcohol.

The invention also features a method for identifying a compound that inhibits lymphatic absorption of cholesterol. The method comprises administering a known amount of cholesterol and a compound of claim 1 to a non-human mammal, and determining the amount of administered cholesterol that is absorbed by the lymph. A statistically significant decrease in lymphatic cholesterol absorption relative to the lymphatic cholesterol absorption of a corresponding control mammal indicates that the compound is effective for inhibiting lymphatic absorption of cholesterol. A statistically insignificant change or a statistically significant increase in lymphatic cholesterol absorption relative to the lymphatic cholesterol absorption of a corresponding control mammal indicates the compound does not inhibit lymphatic absorption of cholesterol. The cholesterol and the compound can be administered in a lipid emulsion.

The invention also features a method of treating a cholesterol-related condition. The method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula I to a mammal. The cholesterol-related condition can be, for example, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, heart attack, gangrene, and stroke. The compound can be administered orally, intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or topically, and in an amount from about 4 mg/kg to about 4 g/kg of body weight per day. The compound can be administered in a composition as described above. The method can be part of a treatment regimen comprising a diet low in cholesterol, or as part of a treatment regimen that includes administering an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. The method can be used to treat humans. The method can include administering the compound for 7 days or more, e.g., for one year or more.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used to practice the invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a graph showing hourly rates of lymphatic absorption of cholesterol in lymph-cannulated rats. Values are expressed as means±SD, n=5. *Indicates a significant difference between treatments at p<0.05.

FIG. 2 is a graph showing hourly rates of lymphatic absorption of oleic acid in lymph-cannulated rats. Values are expressed as means±SD, n=5. *Indicates a significant difference between treatments at p<0.05.

FIG. 3 is a graph showing percent inhibition of cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) activity in the presence of various concentrations of compound 24. The results from two replicates of the assay are shown.

FIG. 4 is a graph showing percent inhibition of CETP activity in the presence of various concentrations of Ferroverdin A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Compounds of Formula I

A class of compounds useful for inhibiting lymphatic absorption of cholesterol is defined by Formula I:

wherein R₁ is selected from hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylid, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy,
Clausal is defined by Formula II:

A second class of compounds is defined by Formula II:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula II consists of compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

Compounds of Formula III

A third class of compounds is defined by Formula III:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I includes compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:

Compounds of Formula I

A second class of compounds is defined by Formula I:

A first class of compounds also includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

An exemplary class of compounds includes those compounds of Formula III wherein $R_1$ is halo, $R_2$ is selected from hydroxy and alkylsilyloxy; $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, and alkylsilyloxy; $R_4$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl; and $R_5$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I consists of compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

(4aS,6aS,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)alkyl-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (18).

Compounds of Formula III

A third class of compounds is defined by Formula III:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I includes compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:

Compounds of Formula I

A second class of compounds is defined by Formula I:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I consists of compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

(4aS,6aS,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (1); and

(4aS,6aS,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)alkyl-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (18).

Compounds of Formula III

A third class of compounds is defined by Formula III:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I includes compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:

Compounds of Formula I

A second class of compounds is defined by Formula I:

wherein $R_3$ is selected from moieties described above for $R_1$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_2$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from the moieties described above for $R_3$ groups of Formula I, $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and $R_3$ is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula I consists of compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

(4aS,6aS,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (1); and

(4aS,6aS,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)alkyl-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (18).
A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula III includes compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

\[(4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (21); \]

\[(4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (22); \]

The class of compounds also includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Compounds of Formula IV

A fourth class of compounds is defined by Formula IV:

\[(4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (26); \]

\[(4aS,6aR,12aS,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(1-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,12b-trimethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (40); \]

\[(4aS,6aR,12aS,12bS)-2H-12-Acetoxy-9,10-bis-(benzyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (42). \]

A fifth class of compounds is defined by Formula V:

\[\text{A fifth class of compounds is defined by Formula V:} \]

\[\text{Compounds of Formula V} \]

\[\text{A fifth class of compounds is defined by Formula V:} \]

\[\text{Compounds of Formula V} \]

wherein \(R_1\) is selected from the moieties described above for \(R_1\) groups of Formula I, \(R_2\) is selected from the moieties described above for \(R_2\) groups of Formula I, \(R_3\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, \(R_4\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, \(R_5\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, \(R_6\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, \(R_7\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl, and \(R_8\) is selected from hydroxy, alkyl, and hydroxyalkyl.

A family of specific compounds of particular interest within Formula V includes the following compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts as follows:

\[(4aS,6aS,12aR,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(1-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (21); \]

\[(4aS,6aS,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (22); \]

\[(4aS,6aS,12aR,12bS)-2H-12-Acetoxy-9,10-bis-(benzyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (26); \]

\[(4aS,6aR,12aS,12bS)-2H-9,10-Bis-(1-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,12b-trimethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (40); \]

\[(4aS,6aR,12aS,12bS)-2H-12-Acetoxy-9,10-bis-(benzyloxy)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (42). \]
The term alkyl includes both “unsaturated alkyls” and “substituted alkyls”, the latter of which refers to alkyl moieties having substituents replacing a hydrogen on one or more carbons of the hydrocarbon backbone. Such substituents can include, for example, alkenyl, alkylnyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkylicarboxyloxy, alkoxycarboxyloxy, alkoxyalkoxycarboxyloxy, carboxylate, alkylicarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, amino, acyloxy, acylamide, amido, imino, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, amino (including alkyl amino, dialkylamino, or arylamino), and alkylamino. The term “acyloxy” (including alkylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, and aryloxycarbonyl) embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals. The term “alkoxycarbonyl” also embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals. The term “alkoxycarbonyl” also embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals. The term “alkoxycarbonyl” also embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy radicals attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl radicals.
“alkoxyalkyl” means a radical containing an alkoxy radical, as defined above, attached via an oxygen atom to a carbonyl (C=O) radical. Examples of such “alkoxyalkyl” radicals include (CH₃)₂CO—C(=O)— and —(O=)C—OCH₃. The term “alkoxyalkylamido” embraces radicals having “alkoxyalkyl”, as defined above substituted to an alkyl radical. Examples of such “alkoxyalkylamido” radicals include (CH₃)₂CO(C(=O)(CH₃)₂ — and —(CH₂)₅(O=)CÖCH₃. The term “amido” when used by itself or with other terms such as “amidalkyl”, “N-monooalkylamido”, “N-monooarylamido”, “N,N-dialkylamido”, “N-alkyl-N-aryl-amido”, “N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamido” and “N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl”, embraces a carbonyl radical substituted with an amino radical. The terms “N-alkylamido” and “N,N-dialkylamido” denote amido groups which have been substituted with one alkyl radical and with two alkyl radicals, respectively. The terms “N-monooarylamido” and “N-alkyl-N-aryl-amido” denote amido radicals substituted, respectively, with one aryl radical, and with one alkyl and one aryl radical. The term “N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamido” embraces amido radicals substituted with a hydroxyl radical and with an alkyl radical. The term “N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl” embraces amido radicals substituted with an alkyl radical and with a hydroxyl radical. The term “amidoalkyl” embraces amidoalkyl radicals substituted with an amine radical. The term “a-minoalkyl” embraces aminooalkyl radicals having the nitrogen atom substituted with an alkyl radical. The term “amino” denotes an —C(==NH)—NH₂ radical. The term “cyanoamidino” embraces —N-C(=N-CN)—NH₂ radical. The term “hetrocycloalkyl” embraces heterocyclic-substituted alkyl radicals such as pyridylmethyl and thienymethyl. The term “a-alkyl” embraces aminocycloalkyl radicals containing an alkyl or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms, attached to a divalent sulfur atom. The term “arylsulfenyl” embraces aryl radicals attached to a divalent sulfur atom (—S=OAr). An example of “alkylthio” is methylthio, (CH₃—S—). The term “alkylsulfinyl” embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl radical, of one to ten carbon atoms, attached to a divalent sulfur atom. The term “arylsulfonyl” embraces aryl radicals attached to a divalent sulfur atom (—SO₂Ar). The terms “a-alkylamino” and “N,N-dialkylamino” denote amine groups which have been substituted with one alkyl radical and with two alkyl radicals, respectively. The term “acyl”, whether used alone, or within a term such as “acylaminocycloalkyl” embraces aminocycloalkyl radicals attached with an acyl group. Examples of an “acylaminocycloalkyl” radical is acetylaminocyclohexyl (CH₂C═O—NH—). The term “aryloxy” denotes a radical provided by the residue after removal of hydroxy from an organic acid. The term “acyloxy” embraces an amine radical substituted with an acyl group. Examples of an “acyloxy” radical is acetylamino (CH₂C═O)(==NH—). The term “arylthio” denotes a radical provided by the residue after removal of hydroxyl from a hydroxy-substituted aryl moiety (e.g., phenol). The term “alkylsulfinyl” denotes a silyl radical substituted with an alkyl group. The term “alkylsilyloxy” denotes a silyloxy radical (—O—Si—) substituted with an alkyl group. An example of an “alkylsilyloxy” radical is —O—Si-t-BuMe₂. The term “arylselenyl” denotes an alkyl radical substitute with a selenyl group. An example of an “arylselenylalkyl” radical is —CH₂SePh.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The present invention includes a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting lymphatic absorption of cholesterol, comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formula I in association with at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, adjuvant or diluent. A pharmaceutical composition comprises one or more compounds of Formulae I-V in association with one or more non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or adjuvants (collectively referred to herein as “carrier” materials) and, if desired, other active ingredients. A compound of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route, preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. A compound may, for example, be administered orally, intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly or topically.

For oral administration, a pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, capsule, emulsion, suspension or solution. A pharmaceutical composition is preferably made in the form of a dosage unit containing a particular amount of the active ingredient. Examples of such dosage units are tablets or capsules. The active ingredient may also be administered by injection as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier.

The amount of therapeutically active compound that is administered and the dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with the compounds and/or compositions of this invention depends on a variety of factors, including the age, weight, sex and medical condition of the subject, the sever-
ity of the disease, the route and frequency of administration, and the particular compound employed, and thus may vary widely.

If administered per os, the compounds may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, sodium lauryl sulfate, povidone, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated. For convenient administration, capsules or tablet shells can contain, e.g., gelatin, titanium dioxide, and dyes. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

Methods

Compounds of Formula I and related compounds can be utilized in the treatment of cholesterol-related conditions in mammals, including humans, dogs and cats. Cholesterol-related conditions include, for example, atherosclerosis, hypercholesteremia, heart attack, stroke, and gangrene of the extremities. A method of treatment includes administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula I. The compound can be administered as a pharmaceutical composition, as described above. A compound of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route, typically in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. A compound may, for example, be administered orally, intravascularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly or topically.

The amount of compound that is administered and the dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with the compounds and/or compositions of this invention depends on a variety of factors and can be determined by an attending physician. These factors include the age, body weight, sex and medical condition of the subject, the severity of the disease, the route and frequency of administration, the particular compound employed, health status, diet, other medications, and other relevant clinical factors. The amount of compound administered can range from about 4 mg/kg body weight per day to about 4 g/kg body weight per day. For example, a compound can be administered at a daily dosage of 5 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, 250 mg/kg, 1000 mg/kg, 1500 mg/kg, 2000 mg/kg, or 3000 mg/kg. The daily dosage can be administered once per day, twice per day, three times per day, or four or more times per day. Variations in these dosage levels can be adjusted using standard empirical routines for optimization.

The concentration of a compound of the present invention effective to treat a cholesterol-related condition in a mammal may vary, depending on a number of factors, including the preferred dosage of the compound to be administered, the chemical characteristics of the compounds employed, the formulation of the compound excipients and the route of administration. The optimal dosage of a pharmaceutical composition to be administered may also depend on such variables as the overall health status of the particular patient and the relative biological efficacy of the compound selected. The amount and dosage regimen effective for treating a cholesterol-related condition in a mammal can be determined by, e.g., measuring cholesterol levels prior to the start of treatment and at various times after treatment has commenced. Assays for the quantitation of cholesterol are known, including assays for the level of cholesterol in blood or in lymph. Administration of an effective amount results in a decrease in lymphatic absorption of cholesterol that is statistically significant at p < 0.05 with an appropriate parametric or non-parametric statistic, e.g., Chi-square test, Student’s t-test, Mann-Whitney test, or F-test. In some embodiments, a difference in cholesterol level is statistically significant at p < 0.01, p < 0.005, or p < 0.001.

A compound of the present invention can be administered as a single dose or can be administered for a period of from one day to many years, e.g., for 3 days or more, for 7 days or more, for 14 days or more, for 30 days or more, for one year or more, or for 3 years or more. The duration of the administration period depends upon, e.g., the daily dosage, the type of cholesterol-related condition and the patient’s response to the compound.

A compound of the present invention can be administered in conjunction with a diet low in cholesterol as part of a cholesterol lowering treatment regime. A compound of the present invention also can be administered in conjunction with drugs such as Lovastatin (sold as Mevacor from Merck Co.), Mevaton (from Sankyo Co., Japan), and analogs thereof (e.g., compounds sold under the trade names Sivastatin, Meva, and gaugettes of the extremities). A method of treatment includes administering a compound of Formula I-V also can be tested for their effect on lymphatic absorption of dietary cholesterol. Methods for measuring lymphatic absorption of cholesterol in vivo are known. A suitable in vivo method is described in Loest, et al., J. Nutr. 132: 1282—1288 (2002).

Typically, a method of measuring inhibition of cholesterol absorption in vivo involves administering a predetermined amount of cholesterol and a test compound of Formulae I-V to the intestine of a mammal. Typically, the animal is a fasted mammal. The cholesterol and test compound can be administered in a lipid emulsion into the duodenum of the mammal over a period of a few hours. Suitable non-human mammals include rats, mice, guinea pigs, and hamsters. The amount of administered cholesterol that appears in the mesenteric lymph of the mammal is determined at various times during and after administration, typically at hourly intervals. The amount of cholesterol present in the lymph is compared to the amount present in a control animal that has had cholesterol but no test compound administered. If the amount of cholesterol appearing in the lymph of the test animal is statistically significantly less than the amount of cholesterol in the lymph of the control animal, it is concluded that the compound can inhibit intestinal absorption of cholesterol.

General Synthetic Procedures

The compounds of the invention can be synthesized according to the procedures of Schemes 1—6, wherein the R1—R₅ substituents are as defined for Formulae I-V, above, except where further noted.
Scheme 1 shows the synthesis of enantiopure A-B fragment 3 from commercially available 3aR-(+)-sclareolide 5 (purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company). Deprotonation of optically pure lactone 5 with LDA (lithium diisopropylamide) in THF at -78°C, followed by treatment with MoO₅(pyridine)·HMPA complex gave two diastereomers, 6 (65.6% yield) and 7 (12.4% yield) (which were separated by silica gel chromatography), along with 20% recovery of starting sclareolide 5. Treatment of a mixture of 6 and 7 with lithium aluminum hydride in THF at room temperature gave triol 8 (70% yield) and lactol 9 (30% yield). Oxidative cleavage of 8 with lead tetraacetate in benzene at 25°C provided an 90% yield of 10, and oxidative cleavage of 9 under similar conditions gave an 85% yield of 11. Dehydration of alcohol 10 with p-toluenesulfonic acid in refluxing toluene for 2 h gave a 78% yield of enal 3. Basic hydrolysis of the formyl ester group of 11 with potassium carbonate in methanol at 0°C provided a 92% yield of 10, which was converted into 3, as described above. The preparation of compound 3 from (-)-sclareol using a different synthetic method has been reported previously (Reeves, P. G. (1996).

Scheme 2 shows the preparation of D-ring fragment 4 starting from 3-chlorovanillin 12, derived from the chlorination of vanillin with chlorine in acetic acid (85% yield), according to the procedure of Hatt et al. (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1927, 49, 535-7). Demethylation of 12 with BBr₃ in CH₂Cl₂ (94% yield) followed by protection of the diol with t-butyl dimethylsilyl chloride, triethylamine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) gave aldehyde 13 (93% yield) (Jong, T. T.; Williard, P. G.; Porwoll, J. P., J. Org. Chem., 1984, 49, 735-6). Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of 13 with m-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) in methylene chloride (70% yield) followed by basic hydrolysis with potassium carbonate (90% yield) and silylation of the resulting phenol with potassium carbonate (90% yield) followed by silylation of the resulting phenol with t-butyl dimethylsilyl chloride (83% yield) provided trisilyl ether 14. Selective C₄ (less hindered site compared with C₆) bromination of 14 with N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) at 25°C gave an 67% yield of 4 as the sole product; no C₆ isomer 15 was isolated. Interestingly, when the bromination was carried out at 50°C, a 2:1 ratio of 15 and 4 was obtained.

Alternatively, compound 4 was also obtained from the bromination of phenol 16 (obtained from 13 with MCPBA and potassium carbonate) with N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in DMF to give a 70% yield of bromide 17. Silylation of 17 with t-butyl dimethylsilyl chloride afforded a 99% yield of 4.
When the NBS reaction was carried out at 50°C, a 2:1 ratio of 15 & 4 was obtained.

Scheme 3 shows a procedure for preparing compounds embraced by Formulae I and II from enantiopure A-B fragment 3 and D-ring fragment 4. Treatment of 4 with 2 equiv of t-BuLi in diethyl ether at -78°C followed by aldehyde 3 afforded a mixture of two stereoisomers at C6a, 18 (45% yield) and 19 (9.1% yield). Removal of the silyl ether protecting groups of 18 and 19 separately gave compound 2 (82% yield) and compound 2 (81.4% yield), respectively. Spectral data of compound 2 was identical with those reported (Nasu, S. S.; Yeung, B. K. S.; Hamann, M. T.; Scheuer, P. J.; Kelly-Borges, M.; Goins, K., J. Org. Chem. 1995, 60, 7290–7292).
Scheme 4 shows the preparation of compounds embraced by Formulae III, IV, and VI. Selective hydrogenation of 18 with 1 atmosphere of hydrogen in the presence of palladium/carbon in ethanol gave a 99% yield of tetracyclic pyran 21 as a single diastereomer (Scheme 4a). Removal of the silyloxy protecting group of 21 with tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride in THF afforded an 83% yield of diol 22.

Oxidation of diol 22 with pyridinium dichromate (PDC) in dichloromethane gave a mixture of quinones 23 and 24 in a ratio of 6:1. Quinone structures 23 and 24 were assigned based on $^1$H NMR spectrum.

Similarly, hydrogenation of 19 with 1 atmosphere of hydrogen and palladium/carbon (90% yield) followed by desilylation with tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride in THF (31% yield) and oxidation with pyridinium dichromate afforded (+)-chloropupuphenone (27) in 50% yield.
Schemes 5 and 6 show a procedure for preparation of C6a-S tetracyclic pyran compounds embraced by Formulae IV and V. Scheme 5 shows the preparation of \((1R,4aS,6aS)\)-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde (33) and \((1R,4aS,6aS)\)-2-Methylene-5,5,8a-trimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-decahydronaphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde (35). Reduction of aldehyde 10 with lithium aluminum hydride in diethyl ether at 0°C produced a 97% yield of diol 28. Silylation of the less hindered primary alcohol of 28 with t-butyldimethylsilyl chloride and imidazole in DMF gave alcohol 29 (98% yield). Elimination of 29 with methane-sulfonfyl chloride (MsCl) and triethylamine in dichloromethane afforded a mixture of alkenes 30 and 31 (1:1; 90% yield), which were separated by silica gel column chromatography. Desilylation of 30 with tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride in THF (88% yield) followed by oxidation with Dess-Martin Periodinane in dichloromethane provided aldehyde 33 (67% yield). Similarly, silyl ether 31 was converted to aldehyde 35 under similar reaction conditions.
Referring to synthetic Scheme 6, Bromide 36 was synthesized from the dibenzylolation of 3,4-dihydroxy-5-chlorobenzaldehyde (see Scheme 2) with NaH and benzyl chloride in THF followed by a similar reaction sequence described for the synthesis of 4 from 13. Treatment of bromide 36 with 1.1 equivalent of t-butyllithium in diethyl ether at -78°C, followed by 1 equivalent of aldehyde 35 gave alcohol 37 (62% yield), which was desilylated with n-Bu₄NF in THF to give alcohol 38 (63% yield). Ring closure of 38 with phenylselenylphthalimide and tin tetra-chloride in dichloromethane afforded tetracyclic pyran 40 (50% yield) with the C₆a-S configuration. The phenylselenyl reagent approaches C₆a exo double bond from the opposite face of C₁₂a alkyl group and C₇ oxygen attacks the carbocation from the opposite side of the selenium ion to give 40 as the major product. Acetylation of 40 with acetic anhydride and pyridine in dichloromethane (89% yield) followed by removal of the selenyl function with AIBN (2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile) and tri-n-butyltin hydride in refluxing toluene gave pyran 42 (90% yield). Removal of the benzyl ether protecting group of 42 with 1 atmosphere of hydrogen and palladium-carbon in methanol provided diol 26, which has identical proton NMR spectrum as that obtained in Scheme 4.
Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained at 400 MHz for $^1$H and 100 MHz for $^{13}$C in deuteriochloroform, and reported in ppm. Infra-red spectra are reported in wave-numbers (cm$^{-1}$). Elemental analysis data were obtained from Desert Analytics, Tucson, Ariz. USA, and are reported as % C and % H. Mass spectra were taken from a Hewlett Packard 5890A Series II, GC-MS. Davisil silica gel, grade 200-400 mesh for 'H and 100 MHz for $^{13}$C in deuteriochloroform, from Desert Analytics, Tucson, Ariz. USA, and are reported as numbers (cm$^{-1}$). Elemental analysis data were obtained as follows:

**EXAMPLES**

**Example 1**

(4s,8aS)-3,4a,5,6,7,8a-Octahydro-2,5,5,8a-tetramethylnaphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde

**Step 1:** Preparation of (1S,3aR,5aS,9aS,9bR)-1-Hydroxy-dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphthalen-2-ol (8S) and (1S,3aR,5aS,9aS,9bR)-Dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde (10)

To a cold (~78°C) solution of 2 mL (7.79 mmol) of diisopropylamine in 40 mL of THF under argon, was added 1.16 mL (7.79 mmol) of MoO$_3$.pyridine.HMPA, and stirred for 30 minutes. The solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 h, the solution was added to a 5.10 g (0.012 mol) of (+)-sclareolide 5 in 20 mL of THF was added via cannula dropwise. After the solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 h, the solution was added to a 5.10 g (0.012 mol) of triol 8 and lactol 9. A solution of 0.90 g (3.4 mmol) of 6 in 20 mL of THF under argon, was added, and the solution was extracted with diethyl ether three times (50 mL each). The combined ether extracts were concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as an eluent to give a mixture of hexaneether (91:9) as an eluent to give 1.045 g (65.6% yield) of compound 6 and 0.195 g (12% yield) of compound 9 along with 0.296 g (20% recovery) of mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous Na$_2$SO$_4$, extracted three times with ethyl acetate, and the organic layer was washed with water, and brine, dried (Na$_2$SO$_4$), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a mixture of hexaneether (9:1) as an eluent to give 1.045 g (65.6% yield) of compound 6 and 0.195 g (12% yield) of compound 9 along with 0.296 g (20% recovery) of mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous Na$_2$SO$_4$, extracted three times with ethyl acetate, and the organic layer was washed with water, and brine, dried (Na$_2$SO$_4$), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a mixture of hexaneether (9:1) as an eluent to give 1.045 g (65.6% yield) of compound 6 and 0.195 g (12% yield) of compound 9 along with 0.296 g (20% recovery) of...
eluent to give 0.516 g (90% yield) of aldehyde 10. [α]D20+ 31.0° (c 0.0075, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 10.06 (d, J=3Hz, 1H, CHO), 2.93 (br. s, 1H, OH), 2.15 (d, J=4Hz, 1H, C1-H), 1.80-0.9 (a series of m, 11H), 1.70-1.50 (m, 6H), 1.18 (s, 3H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 208.3, 72.9, 71.4, 55.3, 42.9, 41.9, 39.9, 37.5, 33.5, 30.5, 25.4, 21.5, 20.0, 18.3, 17.7.

Step 4: Preparation of (4aS,8aS)-3,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-tetramethyl naphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde (31)

To a flask equipped with a Dean-Stark apparatus under argon, 10 mg (0.042 mmol) of aldehyde 10, 10 M1 of toluene, and 3 mg (0.017 mmol) of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added. After the solution was reflux for 2 h, the solution was cooled to 25°C, diluted with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO4), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 7.2 mg (78% yield) of aldehyde 31. In a larger-scale synthesis of 31, the product was distilled under reduced pressure to give colorless oil; bp. 60°C/3 mm Hg (to eliminate trace amount of water), and the distilled product was used in next step. [α]D20+ 31.0° (c 1, CHCl3), 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 10.04 (s, 1H, CHO), 2.55 (d, J=13Hz, 1H), 2.26 (dd, J=8, 4 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 2H, Me), 1.70-1.40 (m, 6H), 1.18 (s, 3H, Me), 1.03-0.91 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 3H, Me), 0.84 (s, 3H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 192.8 (C=O), 153.7 (C=O), 143.9 (C=O), 51.8, 41.8, 37.8, 36.7, 36.4, 33.6, 33.5, 33.2, 21.8, 20.4, 19.1, 18.5.

Preparation of (1R,2R,4aS,8aS)-Decalhydro-2-hydroxy-2,5,5,8a-tetramethyl naphthalene-1-carboxaldehyde (11)

To a solution of 0.30 g (1.1 mmol) of lactols 9s and 9R were removed by evaporation on a rotary evaporator, and the extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO4), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 7.2 mg (78% yield) of aldehyde 11. [α]D20+ 31.0° (c 1, CHCl3); 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 6.80 (s, 1H, CHO), 2.59 (d, J=4Hz, 1H, C1-H), 1.85 (s, 3H, Me), 1.84-0.90 (m, 10H), 1.18 (s, 3H, Me), 0.84 (s, 3H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 204.2 (C=O), 160.1, 148.3 (C=O), 120.1, 112.5, 109.2 (d), 128.2, 125.6 (d), 114.9 (d), 128.2 (s), 125.6 (d), 121.0 (s), 109.2 (d), 56.3 (q).

Step 2: Preparation of 5-Chloro-3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (12) (10)

To a solution 2.00 g (10.7 mmol) of benzaldehyde 12 in 20 mL of dichloromethane under argon at 0°C was added 1.20 mL (11.8 mmol) of boron tribromide. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 3 h and 25°C for 4 h, diluted with 40 mL of methanol, and the solvents were removed on a rotary evaporator (the trimethylborate was removed). To it was added 40 mL of methanol and methanol and trimethyl borate were removed by evaporation on a rotary evaporator, and this process was repeated three times. The residue was diluted with dichloromethane and filtered and washed with a small amount of dichloromethane to give 1.722 g (94% yield) of pure 5-chloro-3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde. This material was used in next step without purification. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 10.43 (s, 2H, OMe), 9.70 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.56 (d, J=1.8Hz, 1H, Ar), 3.91 (s, 3H, OMe); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 190.5 (C=O), 149.0 (s, 2C), 128.2 (s), 125.6 (d), 121.0 (s), 109.2 (d), 56.3 (q).

Step 3: Preparation of 3-Chloro-4,5-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (13) (10)

To a solution of 1.68 g (9.70 mmol) of 5-chloro-3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde and 0.212 g (2.80 mmol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) in 20 mL of dichloromethane under argon at 0°C was added 9.80 mL (66.0 mmol) of distilled triethylamine and 4.40 g (59.2 mmol) of t-butyldimethylsilyl chloride. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 h and 25°C for 3 h. 100 mL of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added, and extracted three times with
To a solution of 1.73 g (4.30 mmol) of 13 in 15 mL of dichloromethane under argon was added 2.03 g (6.50 mmol) of 55% m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (MCPBA). After refluxing for 10 h, the solution was diluted with 30 mL of water and extracted three times with diethyl ether (50 mL each). The combined extracts were washed with 30 mL of water, dried (MgSO4), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient of hexane and diethyl ether as eluent to give 1.24 g (70% yield) of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorophenol. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 8.22 (s, 1H, CHO), 6.79 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.03 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.96 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.22 (s, 6H, Me), 0.19 (s, 6H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 159.0 (s, C=O), 148.8 (s), 143.0 (s), 142.4 (s), 127.1 (s), 115.5 (d), 113.1 (d), 26.2 (q, 6C, t-Bu), 18.8 (s, 2C, t-Bu), -3.3 (q, 2C, Me), -3.6 (q, 2C, Me). Anal. Calcd for C29H30ClO5Si: C, 57.27; H, 4.30. Found: C, 57.27; H, 4.30.

Step 5: Preparation of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorobenzene (14)

To a mixture of 1.028 g (2.65 mmol) of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorophenol, 0.600 g (4.00 mmol) of t-butyldimethylsilane, and 0.048 g (0.40 mmol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine in 10 mL of dichloromethane under argon at 25°C was added 1.30 mL (9.26 mmol) of triethylamine. After stirring at 25°C for 10 h, the mixture was diluted with 30 mL of water and extracted three times with diethyl ether (50 mL each). The combined extracts were washed with 30 mL of brine, dried (MgSO4), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and diethyl ether as eluent to give 1.180 g (83% yield) of 14. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 6.45 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.93 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.12 (s, 6H, Me), 0.15 (s, 6H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 149.7 (s), 148.9 (s), 148.3 (s), 126.9 (s), 109.8 (d), 107.8 (d), 26.3 (q, 3C), 26.2 (q, 3C), -3.6 (q, 2C, Me), -3.4 (q, 2C, Me). Anal. Calcd for C34H34ClO4Si: C, 55.57; H, 8.55. Found: C, 55.39; H, 8.87.

Step 6: Preparation of 5-Bromo-6-chloro-1,2,4-tris-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)benzene (4)

A mixture of 0.650 g (1.30 mmol) of 14 and 0.276 g (1.60 mmol) of N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in 10 mL of DME under argon was stirred at 25°C for 5 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with 30 mL of water, extracted three times with diethyl ether (50 mL each), and the combined extracts were washed with 30 mL of water, 30 mL of brine, dried (MgSO4), concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and diethyl ether as eluent to give 0.506 g (67% yield) of bromide 4. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 6.45 (s, 1H, Ar, C4-H), 6.30 (s, 1H, C6-H), 1.04–0.97 (broad, 27H, t-Bu), 0.18 (s, 6H, Me), 0.175 (s, 12H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 149.3 (s), 149.2 (s), 137.9 (s), 130.3 (s), 128.3 (s), 111.1 (d), 108.4 (s), 29.9 (q, t-Bu), 26.3 (q, t-Bu), 26.2 (q, t-Bu), 26.1 (s), 18.6 (s), -3.3 (q, Me), -3.4 (q, Me), -3.5 (q, Me), -4.0 (q). Anal. Calcd for C22H18BrClO5Si: C, 49.51; H, 7.96. Found: C, 49.78; H, 8.11.

Step 1: Preparation of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorophenol (16)

To a solution of 1.236 g (2.97 mmol) of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorophenol in 10 mL of methanol was added 2.05 g (15.0 mmol) of potassium carbonate at 25°C. The solution was stirred for 30 min., diluted with 35 mL of water, and extracted three times with diethyl ether (50 mL each). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO4), and concentrated to give 1.028 g (90% yield) of 3,4-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-chlorophenol. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 6.45 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.93 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.18 (s, 6H, Me), 0.15 (s, 6H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 149.7 (s), 148.9 (s), 148.3 (s), 126.9 (s), 109.8 (d), 107.8 (d), 26.3 (q, 3C), 26.2 (q, 3C), -3.6 (q, 2C, Me), -3.4 (q, 2C, Me). Anal. Calcd for C34H34ClO4Si: C, 55.57; H, 8.55. Found: C, 55.39; H, 8.87.

Step 2: Preparation of 2-Bromo-3-chloro-4,5-bis-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)phenol (17)

A solution of 0.050 g (0.12 mmol) of 16 and 0.023 g (0.12 mmol) of NBS in 2 mL of DME under argon was stirred at 25°C for 1 day. The reaction mixture was diluted with 30 mL of water, extracted three times with diethyl ether (40 mL each), and the combined extracts were washed with brine (30 mL), dried (MgSO4), and concentrated to give 0.042 g (70% yield). This material was used in next step without purification. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 6.53 (s, 1H, Ar, C6-H), 1.03 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.96 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.22 (s, 6H, Me), 0.17 (s, 6H, Me); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 148.3 (s), 147.4 (s), 138.8 (s), 127.0 (s), 106.9 (d), 102.9 (s), 26.2 (q, t-Bu), 18.8 (s), -3.3 (q, Me), -3.5 (q, Me).

Step 3: Preparation of 5-Bromo-6-chloro-1,2,4-tris-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)benzene

To a mixture of 0.042 g (0.090 mmol) of 17, 0.016 g (0.11 mmol) of t-butyldimethylchloride, and 0.003 g (0.011 mmol) of DMAP in 2 mL of dichloromethane under argon at 25°C was added 0.05 mL (0.260 mmol) of triethylamine. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h, diluted with 30 mL of water, and extracted three times with diethyl ether (30 mL each). The combined ether extracts were with 30 mL of brine, dried (MgSO4), and concentrated to give 0.051 g (99% yield) of 4.
of 18 and 0.200 g (9.1% yield) of 19. Compound 18: \([\mathrm{C}]^2_{22} \Delta = +56^\circ \text{ (c 0.033, CHCl}_3, \text{)}\); \(^1\text{H NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 6.43 \text{ (s, 1H, C8-H), 6.28 \text{ (s, 1H, C12-H)}, 2.18 \text{ (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (d, J=12 Hz, 1H), 1.90–1.00 (a series of m, 9H), 1.37 (3H, t-Bu), 1.16 (s, 3H, t-Bu).}\)

To a solution of 0.100 g (0.20 mmol) of 14 and 0.0354 g (0.20 mmol) of NBS in 2 mL of DMF under argon was o.20 3H, Me), 0.18 3H, Me), 0.15 3H, Me); \(^1\text{C NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 151.9, 147.5, 146.0, 138.0, 123.8, 116.5, 111.9, 108.0, 78.0, 52.2, 44.1, 39.4, 39.1, 34.0, 33.0, 31.1, 26.4 (3C, t-Bu), 26.3 (3C, t-Bu), 26.1, 25.1, 23.7, 21.4, 19.2, 18.9, 18.8, 17.6, -3.3, -3.4, -3.5. Anal. Calcd for C\_33H\_ssC\_10\_3S\_iz: c, 67.02; H, 9.37. Found: c, 67.11; H, 9.16.

To a solution of 0.160 g (0.270 mmol) of 18 in 3 mL of THF under argon at 25\(^\circ \)C was added 0.30 mL of acetic acid was added, the resulting solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 0.980 g (45% yield) of 18, Compound 18: \(^1\text{H NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 6.43 \text{ (s, 1H, C8-H), 6.28 \text{ (s, 1H, C12-H)}, 2.20–0.90 \text{ (m, 11H), 1.31 (3H, t-Bu), 1.23 (s, 3H, Me), 1.03 (s, 3H, t-Bu), 0.96 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.95 (s, 3H, Me), 0.86 (s, 3H, Me), 0.21 (s, 3H, Me), 0.20 (s, 3H, Me), 0.18 (s, 3H, Me), 0.15 (s, 3H, Me); \(^1\text{C NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 151.9, 147.5, 146.0, 138.0, 123.8, 116.5, 111.9, 108.0, 78.0, 52.2, 44.1, 39.4, 39.1, 34.0, 33.0, 31.1, 26.4 (3C, t-Bu), 26.3 (3C, t-Bu), 26.1, 25.1, 23.7, 21.4, 19.2, 18.9, 18.8, 17.6, -3.3, -3.4, -3.5. Anal. Calcd for C\_33H\_ssC\_10\_3S\_iz: c, 67.02; H, 9.37. Found: c, 67.11; H, 9.16.

2D NOESY spectra were obtained and in compound 18, C6a methyl and C12b methyl have NOE connectivity, however, in compound 19, C6a methyl and C12b methyl have no NOE connectivity.

**Step 2: Preparation of (4aS,6aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12b-octahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benz[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (1)**

To a solution of 0.100 g (0.270 mmol) of 18 in 3 mL of THF under argon at 25\(^\circ \)C was added 0.30 mL of acetic acid was added, the resulting solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 0.980 g (45% yield) of 18, Compound 18: \(^1\text{H NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 6.43 \text{ (s, 1H, C8-H), 6.28 \text{ (s, 1H, C12-H)}, 2.20–0.90 \text{ (m, 11H), 1.31 (3H, t-Bu), 1.23 (s, 3H, Me), 1.03 (s, 3H, t-Bu), 0.96 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 0.95 (s, 3H, Me), 0.86 (s, 3H, Me), 0.21 (s, 3H, Me), 0.20 (s, 3H, Me), 0.18 (s, 3H, Me), 0.15 (s, 3H, Me); \(^1\text{C NMR (CDCl}_3, \text{)} \delta 151.9, 147.5, 146.0, 138.0, 123.8, 116.5, 111.9, 108.0, 78.0, 52.2, 44.1, 39.4, 39.1, 34.0, 33.0, 31.1, 26.4 (3C, t-Bu), 26.3 (3C, t-Bu), 26.1, 25.1, 23.7, 21.4, 19.2, 18.9, 18.8, 17.6, -3.3, -3.4, -3.5. Anal. Calcd for C\_33H\_ssC\_10\_3S\_iz: c, 67.02; H, 9.37. Found: c, 67.11; H, 9.16.

2D NOESY spectra were obtained and in compound 18, C6a methyl and C12b methyl have NOE connectivity, however, in compound 19, C6a methyl and C12b methyl have no NOE connectivity.
tetra-n-butyrammonium fluoride (1 M in THF). After stirring at 25°C for 10 min, 0.10 mL of acetic acid was added, the solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator, and the residue was column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 30 mg (81.4% yield) of 2, [α]_D = +1,1~ (. Step 2: Preparation of using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate as eluent to give 0.180 g (99% yield) of 60 (83% yield) of diol 22. [H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 6.35 (s, H, CH), 6.08 (s, H, CH), 2.61 (d, J=17 Hz, 1H, C12H), 2.34 (m, J=1H, C12H), 2.02 (m, J=1H), 1.80-0.90 (a series of m, 11H), 1.14 (s, 3H, Me), 0.91 (s, 6H, Me), 0.85 (s, 3H, Me). When the proton NMR spectrum was measured in benzene-d6 solvent, all methyl groups are separated, δ 0.99 (3H, Me), 0.77 (3H, Me), 0.71 (3H, Me), 0.61 (3H, Me). 1^3C NMR (CDCl_3) δ (the aromatic carbons are not well defined and are not described here) 76.6, 55.9, 51.9, 41.9, 41.0, 39.0, 36.8, 34.3, 33.1, 30.0, 21.6, 19.8, 19.1, 18.7, 14.7.

Step 3: Preparation of (4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,9,10,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-dione (24).

To a solution of 10 mg (0.027 mmol) of diol 22 in 1 mL of dichloromethane under argon at 25°C was added 3 mg of pyridinium dichromate (PDC). After stirring for 2 h, the mixture was diluted with a small amount of dichloromethane, filtered through Celite, and concentrated to dryness, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate to give 20 mg (83% yield) of diol 22. 1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 6.35 (s, H, CH), 6.08 (s, H, CH), 2.61 (d, J=17 Hz, 1H, C12H), 2.34 (m, J=1H, C12H), 2.02 (m, J=1H), 1.80-0.90 (a series of m, 11H), 1.14 (s, 3H, Me), 0.91 (s, 6H, Me), 0.85 (s, 3H, Me). When the proton NMR spectrum was measured in benzene-d6 solvent, all methyl groups are separated, δ 0.99 (3H, Me), 0.77 (3H, Me), 0.71 (3H, Me), 0.61 (3H, Me). 1^3C NMR (CDCl_3) δ (the aromatic carbons are not well defined and are not described here) 76.6, 55.9, 51.9, 41.9, 41.0, 39.0, 36.8, 34.3, 33.1, 30.0, 21.6, 19.8, 19.1, 18.7, 14.7.

Example 9

Step 1: Preparation of (4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-9,10-bis-(t-Butylidemethylsiloxyl)-11-chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene (25).

A mixture of 0.180 g (0.300 mmol) of compound 18 and 0.400 g of 10% palladium/carbon in 7 mL of distilled ethanol was charged with 1 atmosphere of hydrogen gas (by the use of a hydrogen balloon), and the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short Celite column, washed with the column with ethanol, and the combined filtrate was concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and toluene to give 1.85 g (85% yield) of compound 19. [α]_D = +35.6° (c 0.008, CHCl_3); 'H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.05 (s, 1H, CH), 0.65 (s, 3H, Me), 0.56 (s, 6H, Me), 0.85 (s, 3H, Me), 0.194 (s, 3H, MeSi), 0.191 (s, 3H, MeSi), 0.17 (s, 3H, MeSi), 0.15 (s, 3H, MeSi); 1^3C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 147.4, 146.5, 137.4, 126.8, 114.4, 108.2, 76.8, 56.4, 52.2, 42.1, 41.1, 39.4, 37.1, 33.7, 33.4, 26.4 (3C, t-Bu), 26.3 (3C, t-Bu), 25.2, 24.1, 21.8, 20.7, 20.0, 18.9, 18.7, 15.0 –3.2 (MeSi), 3.4, –3.5 (2C). Anal. Calcd for C_{25}H_{45}ClO_2Si_2: C, 66.79; H, 6.98. Found: C, 67.15; H, 9.45.

Example 8

Step 2: Preparation of (4aS,6aR,12aR,12bS)-2H-11-Chloro-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-4,4,6a,12b-tetramethyl-benzo[a]xanthene-9,10-diol (22).
ethanol was charged with 1 atmosphere of hydrogen gas (by the use of a hydrogen balloon), and the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, washed with dichloromethane, and the combined filtrate was concentrated, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and toluene as eluent to give 0.54 g (90% yield) of compound 25. \[ \text{MS (CI) } m/z \ 363, 362 (M^+1 \text{ and } M^+) \]. 'H NMR give 3.0 mg (50% yield) of chloropuupehenone (27). MS (THF under argon at 25°C) was added 0.25 mL (0.25 mmol) of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1 M in THF). The solution was stirred for 15 min., 1 drop of acetic acid was added, the resulting red solution was concentrated to dryness, and column chromatographed on silica gel using a gradient mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate to give 10 mg (50% yield) of diol 26. [a]_22D = +0.220 (c 0.036, CHCl₃); 'H and 13C NMR spectral data are similar to those reported (Hanann, M. T.; Scheuer, P. J., J. Org. Chem., 1993, 58, 6565-6569).

Example 10

Lympathic Absorption of Cholesterol

Ten male Sprague-Dawley rats (Harlan Sprague Dawley, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.) weighing 274.3±7.8 grams were housed individually in plastic cages in an environmentally controlled room of illumination (12:12-h light/dark cycle with the dark period from 0330 to 1530), humidity (60–70%), and temperature (22–25°C) throughout the study. Rats had free access to deionized water and a nutritionally adequate diet (Table 1) containing soybean oil as the fat source and egg white as the protein source. The diet was formulated according to AIN-93G recommendations (In: Trace Elements in Laboratory Rodents (Watson, R. R., ed.), pp. 3–37. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Fla.). Animals were cared for in an animal care facility accredited by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. Rats were maintained in accordance with the policies and guidelines for animal care and use procedures of the Kansas State University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diet composition</th>
<th>Amount (g/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingredient</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amount (g/kg)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg white</td>
<td>200.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornstarch</td>
<td>396.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrinized cornstarch</td>
<td>132.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean oil</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral mix</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin mix</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotin (1 mg/g biotin succose mix)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choline bitartrate</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Formulated and supplied from Dyets, Bethlehem, PA, according to the recommendations of AIN-93G.

2Contains 0.02% tert-butylhydroquinone.

At 6 wk, rats were starved overnight for 17 h but allowed water ad libitum prior to the surgical placement of a lymph cannula and duodenal infusion catheter. The mesenteric lymph duct was cannulated as described in Koo et al., J. Nutr. 131: 717–722 (2001). Briefly, while rats were under anesthesia (2.0% halothane in 2.0 L O₂/min delivered via a halothane vaporizer), a midline abdominal incision was made. The superior mesenteric lymph duct was cannulated with polyethylene tubing (SV-3.1 tubing, i.d. 0.50 mm, o.d. 0.80 mm; Dural Plastics, Auburn, Australia). The cannula was fixed in place with cyanoacrylate glue (Elmer’s Products, Columbus, Ohio) and externalized through the right flank. An indwelling infusion catheter (Silastic® laboratory tubing, i.d. 1.0 mm, o.d. 2.2 mm; Dow Coming, Midland, Mich.) was introduced via the gastric fundus into the upper duodenum and secured in place with a purse-string suture (4-0 Silk, Ethicon, Somerville, NJ.) around the fundic incision. The infusion catheter was exteriorized alongside the lymph cannula. After the abdominal incision was closed, the rats were placed in restraining cages and housed in a recovery chamber at 30°C for postoperative recovery for 22–24 h. During the recovery period, rats were infused continuously with glucose in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (in mmol/L: 277 glucose, 6.75 Na₂HPO₄, 16.5 NaH₂PO₄, 115 NaCl, and 5 KCl; pH 6.7) via infusion catheter at 3.0 mL/h by a syringe pump (Harvard Apparatus, Model 935, South Natick, Mass.) to ensure adequate hydration and nutritional status of the animals. After postoperative recovery, each rat was infused with a lipid emulsion at 3 mL/h for 8 h via the duodenal catheter in subdued light. The lipid emulsion consisted of 451.8 µmol triolein (95%, Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.), 33.3 kBq [1-¹⁴C]-cholesterol (1⁴C-CH; specific activity, 1.85 GBq/ mmol, American Radiolabeled Chemicals, St. Louis, Mo.),
20.7 μmol cholesterol, 3.1 μmol α-tocopherol (all-rac-dl-α-tocopherol, 97%, Aldrich Chemical, Milwaukee, Wis.) as an antioxidant, and 396.0 μmol sodium taurocholate (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) in 24 mL of PBS buffer, pH 6.5. For half of the rats, the lipid emulsion contained 114.9 μmol compound 1 (41.9 mg). Lipid emulsion was prepared under a gentle N₂ stream and subdued light for 55 min using a microprocessor-controlled ultrasonicator equipped with a microtip (XI-2020 Ultrasonic Liquid Processor, Misonix, Farmingdale, N.Y.).

During the duodenal infusion of lipid emulsion, lymph samples were collected hourly in preweighed ice-chilled centrifuge tubes containing 4 mg Na₂-EDTA and 30 μg n-propyl gallate (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) as antioxidants. A portion of each lymph sample (100 μL) was mixed with scintillation liquid (ScintiVerse; Fisher Scientific, Fair Lawn, N.J.) and counted by scintillation spectrometry (Beckman LS-6500; Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, Calif.). The total 14C-radioactivity appearing in hourly lymph volume (the hourly rates of 14C-CH₃ absorption) was expressed as a percentage of the total radioactivity infused (% dose). All samples were ice chilled and handled in subdued light.

Fatty Acid Analysis

Total lipids were extracted from each lymph sample with a chloroform/methanol mixture. Lipid extracts were then hydrolyzed with methanolic NaOH, and fatty acids were saponified and methylated simultaneously with BF₃-methanol. Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) were analyzed by capillary gas chromatography (Hewlett-Packard, Model 6890, Palo Alto, Calif.) using a HP-INNOWax cross-linked methylsilicone capillary column (15 m, i.d. 0.53 mm; Restek Corp., Bellefonte, Pa.).

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using PC SAS (SAS Institute, Cary, N.C.). Repeated measures ANOVA and the least significance difference that were used to compare group means. The level of significance was determined at P<0.05.

Results

Table 2 shows the lymphatic absorption of 14C—cholesterol and triolein, as well as the lymph flow in rats infused for eight hours with lipid emulsion only (control) or containing compound 1. The lymph volume was not significantly different between the two treatments. However, total cholesterol absorption was significantly less in rats infused with compound 1, compared to control rats. In addition, absorption of triolein was significantly less in rats infused with compound 1 compared to control rats. Table 3 and FIG. 1 show the percent dose of 14C-cholesterol absorbed at hourly intervals. FIG. 2 shows the amount of oleic acid absorbed in the lymph at hourly intervals.

### TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Compound 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.59±2.0</td>
<td>15.89±1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.03±1.8</td>
<td>12.89±1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.50±1.5</td>
<td>9.50±1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.00±1.0</td>
<td>5.00±0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inhibitory effect of compound 1 on the activity of cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) was measured, using a crude CETP preparation derived from hamster plasma. The results suggested that when the dose of compound 1 exceeded 250 μM, there was an increase in HDL total cholesterol, HDL free cholesterol, and HDL cholesterol ester. These increased HDL levels suggest that compound 1 is an inhibitor of CETP activity in vitro.

The effect of compound 24 on inhibition of CETP was tested using a purified CETP preparation. CETP was purified and assayed according to procedures described in Tomada, H.; Tabata, N.; Shinose, M.; Takahashi Y.; Woodruff, H. B.; Omura, S. J. Antibiotics, 52: 1101-1107 (1999). As shown in FIG. 3, there was 50% inhibition (IC50) of CETP activity at 31 μM of compound 24. In comparison, Feroverdin A₅, a known CETP inhibitor, resulted in an IC50 of about 22 μM (FIG. 4). The data for compound 24 suggest that compound 24 can inhibit CETP activity in vitro.

A number of embodiments of the invention have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula I:

![Chemical Structure](image)

wherein R₁ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylid, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy,
alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfonyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylcarnyl, alkylcarnylalkyl, alkoxyalcohol, alkoxyalcoholalkyl, alkoxyalcohol, alkoxyalcoholalkyl, amido, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, monoarylalcohol, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-hydroxylamido, amidoalkyl, aminooalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, alkylthio, arylsulfinyl, alkylsulfinyl, arylsulfinyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_1 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_2 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_3 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_1 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_2 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_3 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_1 \) is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

R is independently hydroxy, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, halocyanocarbonyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, halocyanocarbonylalkyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylation, alkylationalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-dialkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein \( R_1 \) is halo, \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are hydroxy, and \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are alkyl.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro and \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are methyl.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein \( R_1 \) is halo, \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are alkoxyalkoxy, and \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are alkyl.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro, \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are OSi-t-BuMe, and \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are methyl.

6. The compound of claim 1, wherein said compound has Formula (24):

\[
\text{Formula (24):}
\]

7. A compound of Formula II:

\[
\text{Formula II:}
\]
wherein R₁ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, ary1, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonfonyl, N-aryl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alky carbonyl, alky carbonylalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkoxy carbonylalkyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, phenylsulfenyl, or alklylsiloxyl; R₂ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, ary1, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonfonyl, N-aryl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alky carbonyl, alky carbonylalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkoxy carbonylalkyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, phenylsulfenyl, or alklylsiloxyl; R₃ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkyl, ary1, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamyl, N-arylsulfonfonyl, N-aryl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alky carbonyl, alky carbonylalkyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkoxy carbonylalkyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, phenylsulfenyl, or alklylsiloxyl.
wherein \( R_1 \) is independently hydrido, halo, alkylenyl, alkylyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylenox, alkyloxyalkyl, aroyl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamoyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamoyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylicarbonyl, alkyloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxy, amidoalkyl, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, N-monoarylamido, N-alkyl-N-arylamido, N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl, amidooalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, amidino, cyanoamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylsilyloxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfenyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aroyl, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

wherein \( R_2 \) is independently hydrido, halo, alkylenyl, alkylyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylenox, alkyloxyalkyl, aroyl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamoyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamoyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylicarbonyl, alkyloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxy, amidoalkyl, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, N-monoarylamido, N-alkyl-N-arylamido, N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl, amidooalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, amidino, cyanoamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylsilyloxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfenyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aroyl, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkylsilyloxy;

\( R_3 \) is independently hydrido, halo, alkylenyl, alkylyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylenox, alkyloxyalkyl, aroyl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamoyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamoyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylicarbonyl, alkyloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxy, amidoalkyl, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, N-monoarylamido, N-alkyl-N-arylamido, N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl, amidooalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, amidino, cyanoamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylsilyloxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfenyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aroyl, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkylsilyloxy.

The compound of claim 18, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are hydroxyl; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is hydrido; and \( R_7 \) is methyl.

The compound of claim 18, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are aryalkoxy; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is hydroxyl; and \( R_7 \) is aryleselenylalkyl.

The compound of claim 18, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are aryalkoxy; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is acyloxy; and \( R_7 \) is aryleselenylalkyl.

The compound of claim 18, wherein \( R_1 \) is chloro; \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are aryalkoxy; \( R_4 \) and \( R_5 \) are methyl; \( R_6 \) is acyloxy; and \( R_7 \) is methyl.

The compound of claim 24, wherein \( R_1 \) is independently hydridro, halo, alkylenyl, alkylyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylenox, alkyloxyalkyl, aroyl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamoyl, N,N-dialkylsulfamoyl, N-arylsulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamoyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylicarbonyl, alkyloxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkoxy, amidoalkyl, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, N-monoarylamido, N-alkyl-N-arylamido, N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl, amidooalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, amidino, cyanoamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylsilyloxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfenyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aroyl, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkylsilyloxy;
amidoalkyl, aminoaalkyl, alkylaminooalkyl, amidino, cyanamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-diylalkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, arylsulfanyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkysilyloxy;

$R_1$ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxyalkyl, aryl, heterocyclic, heteroaryl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, N-alkylsulfamyl, N,N-diylalkylsulfamyl, N-aryl sulfonyl, N-alkyl-N-arylsulfamyl, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxy carboxyalkyl, alkoxy carbonylalkyl, alkoxy carbonylalkyl, amido, N-alkylamido, N,N-dialkylamido, N-aryl amido, N-alkyl-$N$-arylamido, N-alkyl-$N$-hydroxyamido, N-alkyl-N-hydroxyamidoalkyl, amidoalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminooalkyl, amidino, cyanoamidino, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, N-alkylamino, N,N-diylalkylamino, acyl, acyloxy, aryloxy, acylamino, amino, cyano, nitro, sulfonate, thiol, arylsulfenyl, alkylsulfenyl, arylsulfanyl, alkylsilyl, phenylselenyl, or alkysilyloxy;

$R_2$ is independently hydrido, halo, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

$R_3$ is independently hydrido, alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl;

$R_5$ is hydroxy; and

$R_9$ is independently hydroxy, or alkysilyloxy;

or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

25. The compound of claim 24, wherein $R_1$ is halo; $R_2$ and $R_3$ are arylalkyloxy; $R_5$ and $R_9$ are alkyl; $R_6$ is hydroxy; and $R_8$ is selected from hydroxy and alkoxyalkyl.

26. The compound of claim 25, wherein $R_1$ is chloro; $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OBn; and $R_5$ and $R_9$ are methyl; $R_6$ is hydroxy; and $R_8$ is OSi-t-BuMe$_2$.

27. The compound of claim 25, wherein $R_1$ is chloro; $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OBn; $R_5$ and $R_9$ are methyl; $R_6$ is hydroxy; and $R_8$ is hydroxy.

28. A method of synthesizing a compound of Formula I:

![Diagram](image)

wherein $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OSi-t-BuMe$_2$, $X_1$ is chloro, $X_2$ is bromo, with compound (3);

to form an intermediate compound (18):

![Diagram](image)

wherein $R_1$ is chloro, $R_2$ and $R_3$ are OSi-t-BuMe$_2$;

b) isolating said intermediate compound (18); and
c) deprotecting said intermediate compound.

29. A method of synthesizing (+) chloropupuphenone comprising:

a) hydrogenating compound (19) to form compound (25);

![Diagram](image)

b) disilylating compound (25) to form compound (26); and

![Diagram](image)
30. A method for identifying a compound that inhibits lymphatic absorption of cholesterol, comprising:
   a) administering a known amount of cholesterol and a compound of claim 1 to a non-human mammal; and
   b) measuring lymphatic absorption of said known amount of cholesterol, wherein a statistically significant decrease in said cholesterol absorption relative to the lymphatic cholesterol absorption of a corresponding control non-human mammal indicates said compound inhibits lymphatic absorption of cholesterol, and wherein a statistically insignificant change or a statistically significant increase in said cholesterol absorption relative to the lymphatic cholesterol absorption of a corresponding control non-human mammal indicates said compound does not inhibit lymphatic absorption of cholesterol.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein said known amount of cholesterol and said compound are administered in a lipid emulsion.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein said non-human mammal is a rat.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein said non-human mammal is fasted prior to said administering step.

34. A composition comprising a compound of Formula 1:

\[
\text{(1)}
\]

at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier material.

35. The composition of claim 34, wherein said at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier material is selected from the group consisting of lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl ethers, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, sodium lauryl sulfate, povidone, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and polyvinyl alcohol.

36. The composition of claim 34, wherein said composition is in the form of a capsule or a liquid emulsion.

37. The composition of claim 34, wherein said composition is provided in a controlled release formulation.

38. The composition of claim 37, wherein said composition is provided as a dispersion in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose.

39. The composition of claim 34, wherein said composition is in a formulation suitable for parenteral administration.

40. The composition of claim 39, wherein said formulation is a lipid emulsion.

41. The composition of claim 34, wherein said composition comprises a diluent selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, and benzy alcohol.

42. A method of treating a cholesterol-related condition, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 to a mammal.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein said cholesterol-related condition is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, heart attack, gangrene, and stroke.

44. The method of claim 42, wherein said cholesterol-related condition is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, heart attack, gangrene, and stroke.

45. The method of claim 42, wherein said compound is administered orally, intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or topically.

46. The method of claim 42, wherein said compound is administered in an amount from about 4 mg/kg to about 4 g/kg of body weight per day.

47. The method of claim 42, wherein said compound is administered as part of a treatment regimen comprising a diet low in cholesterol.

48. The method of claim 42, wherein said compound is administered as part of a treatment regimen comprising administering one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors.

49. The method of claim 42, wherein said compound is administered for 7 days or more.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein said compound is administered for one year or more.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein said compound is administered in an amount from about 4 mg/kg body weight to about 4 g/kg body weight per day.
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,727,277 B1
DATED : April 27, 2004
INVENTOR(S) : Duy H. Hua, Sung I. Koo and Sang K. Noh

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page,
Item [75], Inventors, please delete "W'llimantic" and insert -- Willimantic -- therefor; and please delete "US" and insert -- Korea -- therefor;
Item [56], References Cited, OTHER PUBLICATIONS, "Hamann and Scheuer" reference, please delete "Sesquitepene" and insert -- Sesquiterpene -- therefor.

Signed and Sealed this
Fourth Day of January, 2005

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office